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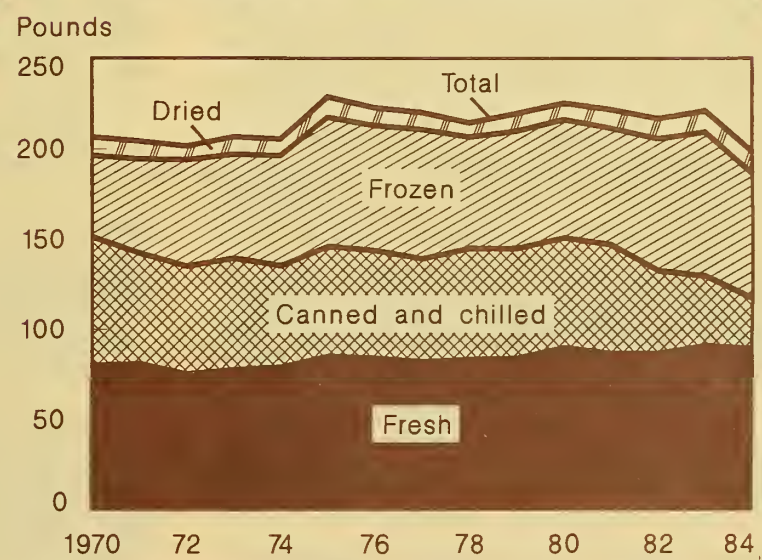
Outlook and Situation Yearbook

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Per Capita Fruit Consumption



Fresh-equivalent basis. Canned and chilled includes fruit and juice. Frozen includes fruit and juice. 1984 preliminary.

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SUMMARY

Fruit production fluctuated widely during the last 15 years, due mainly to the weather. However, total production rose from an annual average of 21.4 million tons during 1970-72 to 26.1 million during 1982-84, with increases recorded for all fruit except apricots and peaches. Total noncitrus fruit production increased 44 percent, while citrus production rose only 3 percent. Consequently, the noncitrus share of fruit production increased from 45 to 53 percent. Citrus production was slowed by freezes in Florida and Texas that severely damaged crops in recent years. The freeze also reduced total citrus bearing acreage from an annual average of 1.2 million during 1970-72 to 1.1 million during 1982-84. In contrast, the bearing acreage for noncitrus fruit advanced 10 percent from 1970-72 to 1982-84.

Despite larger production, the index of prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit advanced sharply to an annual average of 165 during 1970-72 to 165 during 1982-84 (1977=100). The increase was primarily due to rising citrus prices following the Florida and Texas freezes. Consequently, fruit prices advanced much faster than grower price for all farm commodities combined. During the same period, retail fresh fruit prices rose as rapidly as grower prices.

Among the major noncitrus fruits, grapes showed the largest production increase, up 78 percent from an annual average of 3.2 million tons during 1970-72 to 5.7 million during 1982-84. Most of the increase was from California, which provided 91 percent of the U.S. grape crop during 1982-84, up from 88 percent during 1970-72. As demand for wine accelerated in the 1970's, heavy plantings of grape vines in California expanded the bearing acreage. California's grape production rose from 2.8 million tons in 1970-72 to 5.2 million in 1982-84 and the wine variety grape crop more than tripled. Grower prices peaked at \$297 a ton in 1981, and then steadily declined to \$184 in 1984. The total U.S. grape crop was valued at \$947 million in 1984.

Apple production advanced 32 percent from 1970-72 to 1982-84, with most of the increase in Washington, Michigan, and New

York. Washington, the leading producer, accounts for almost 30 percent of the U.S. apple crop. Production in Washington more than doubled from 1970-72 to 1982-84 due primarily to heavy plantings in the early 1970's. Production in Michigan and New York rose 16 and 15 percent, respectively. Because of rising demand, apple prices have been strong. The 1984 crop was valued at \$928 million.

Pear production fluctuated widely from 1970 to 1984, with an overall increase of 20 percent from 1970-72 to 1982-84. California, Oregon, and Washington are the major producing States. Although California is the largest producer, its output increased only slightly from 1970-72 to 1982-84. Production in Oregon and Washington rose 36 and 54 percent, respectively. Grower prices have been erratic, reaching a record \$231 a ton in 1984.

U.S. peach production fluctuated erratically with an overall decrease of 15 percent from 1970-72 to 1982-84. California growers pulled out large numbers of both clingstone and freestone peach trees because of low prices. From 1970-72 to 1982-84, California clingstone production, most of which is for canning, decreased 25 percent and its share of the total U.S. peach crop dropped from 47 to 42 percent. South Carolina is one of the leading freestone peach States, but because of weather variations, its production fluctuated widely. In contrast, California gained 11 percent from 1970-72 to 1982-84. Overall, U.S. freestone peach production decreased 8 percent, but its share increased from 53 to 58 percent of the total peach crop. Grower prices were substantially higher in the early 1980's than in the early 1970's.

Exports of major fresh deciduous fruit such as apples, grapes, and pears have risen since the early 1970's. Fresh apple exports more than quadrupled, fresh pear exports increased 42 percent, and fresh grape exports rose only slightly. Bananas, fresh apples, and fresh pineapples are the three major imported fruits, with increases of 36, 132, and 90 percent, respectively, from 1970-72 to 1982-84.

During the last 15 years, U.S. orange production fluctuated from a low of 6.7 million tons in 1984/85 to a high of 11.8 million in 1979/80. Florida has been the leading orange State since 1945/46. Florida production reached its highest level of 9.3 million tons in 1979/80 as extensive plantings after the severe freeze in December 1962 came into full bearing. However, because of several freezes in the 1980's, Florida orange production fell to 4.7 million tons in 1984/85, the smallest crop since 1967-68. Comparing 1970-72 with 1983-85, Florida orange output was down 14 percent and its share of the U.S. crop fell from 77 to 69 percent.

California orange production has increased substantially since the early 1970's, as the extensive shift in new plantings from southern to central California started to bear fruit heavily. California orange output increased 48 percent from 1970-72 to 1983-85 and its share of the U.S. crop rose from 18 to 28 percent.

Arizona and Texas produce less than 5 percent of the U.S. orange crop, and output in trending downward. The December 1983 freeze reduced Texas orange production to 107,000 tons in 1983/84, the smallest crop since 1967/68. Likewise, the 1983/84 Arizona orange crop fell sharply from a year earlier to 68,000 tons, the lowest level since 1962/63. Nevertheless, U.S. orange production fell only moderately from 1970-72 to 1983-85, although grower prices have been strong in recent years.

During the last 15 years, U.S. grapefruit production fluctuated from a low of 2.1 million tons in 1983/84 to a high of 3 million in 1976/77. However, output in 1983-85 was moderately below 1970-72. Because of freezes, Florida production has been relatively small since 1982/83, but Florida's crop and share of U.S. production remained relatively steady from 1970-72 to 1983-85. Texas grapefruit output reached a peak of 556,000 tons in 1981/82 because of increased production of the Ruby Red variety, which has good export demand. The 1983 freeze sharply reduced the Texas crop to only 128,000 tons in 1983/84, the smallest production since 1967/68. U.S. grower prices averaged \$2.75 a box in 1983-85, up almost 46 percent from 1970-72.

With an upturn in bearing acreage, California-Arizona lemon production peaked at 1.2 million tons in 1980/81. U.S. production rose 50 percent from 1970-72 to 1983-85. Increased output sharply reduced grower prices which averaged \$2.78 a box in 1983-85, down from \$3.63 in 1970-72.

During the past 15 years, exports of fresh oranges fluctuated from a low of 236,806 metric tons in 1970/71 to a high of 478,889 in 1974/75. Fresh grapefruit exports more than doubled, peaking in 1982/83. Imports of frozen concentrated orange juice, which reached a record 558 million gallons in 1984, have accelerated in recent years because of freezes in Florida.

Because data series for several fruit items have been discontinued, per capita fruit consumption in recent years is not comparable to earlier years. However, even with the exclusion of several items, overall per capita fruit consumption rose from earlier years. Many factors may be responsible: improved distribution and availability, new product forms, better storage, higher disposable personal incomes, increased advertising and promotion, and changes in consumer tastes and preferences. Excluding several processed items such as canned apple items and pineapples, per capita consumption of processed fruit declined slightly from 125 pounds (fresh weight equivalent) in 1970-72 to 123 pounds in 1982-84, due mainly to decreased use of processed noncitrus. In 1970-72, per capita consumption of processed citrus averaged 74 pounds (fresh weight equivalent), and accounted for 61 percent of all processed fruit. By 1982-84, it reached 89 pounds and accounted for 73 percent of the total. The increase was led by a sharp rise in frozen juice, particularly FCOJ, which reached a record 76.9 pounds in 1983.

While per capita consumption of processed citrus increased greatly, per capita consumption of processed noncitrus fruit fell. This decrease was attributed entirely to reduced canned fruit consumption.

Per capita consumption of all fresh fruit gained 10 pounds to 89 pounds from 1970-72 to 1982-84, due entirely to a sharp increase in noncitrus consumption. Fresh noncitrus consumption fluctuated from a low of 48 pounds in 1972 to a high of 65.8 pounds in

1984, while fresh citrus consumption ranged from a low of 23.7 pounds in 1984 to a high of 29.4 pounds in 1975.

Since 1970, the proportion of total fruit sales for fresh and processing use fluctuated within a narrow range until the early 1980's when freezes damaged citrus in Florida and Texas. Consequently, processing use of citrus fruit fell 4 percent from 1970-72 to 1982-84. Also, the proportion of the citrus crop used for processing dropped from 78 to 75 percent during the same period. The decrease was mainly attributed to sharply reduced Florida orange production in the 1980's. Florida has dominated the processing orange market, accounting for 90 percent of the total because of the very large quantity of FCOJ packed there. In contrast, California has dominated the fresh orange market with its share of the market ranging from a low of 53 percent in 1972/73 to a high of 75 percent in 1983/84.

The proportion of deciduous fruit used for processing remained steady at 66 percent from 1970-72 to 1982-84, but there have been shifts in the relative importance of canning, drying, freezing, crushing, and other types of processing (brined). Increased consumption of wine triggered sharp increases in grape production, which caused crushing and drying to take a larger share of noncitrus fruit for processing. The increased use of apples for juice also added greatly to juice's share of processing use of noncitrus. In contrast, the reduced share of deciduous fruit used for canning has been associated with sharp declines in the use of peaches and pears. While apples account for a relatively large proportion of canning, the total quantity does not show any trend. Overall, the share of

deciduous fruit used for canning dropped from 31 percent in the early 1970's to 25 percent in the early 1980's.

The bearing acreage of the six domestic tree nuts has trended upward, with almonds showing the largest absolute increase. Strong demand and short supplies for pistachios, a newcomer to the U.S. industry, generated greatly expanded bearing acreage--from 838 in 1976 to 31,900 in 1984. Consequently, production of all tree nuts showed strong gains. Comparing the 1970-72 average with the 1982-84 average, almond production was up 156 percent; walnuts, up 75 percent; pecans, up 23 percent; filberts, up 30 percent, and macadamia nuts, up 185 percent. Pistachio production climbed from only 5 million pounds in 1977 to 63 million in 1984. Despite larger crops, grower prices for all tree nuts increased sharply. Exports of most tree nuts also showed strong gains.

Tree nut consumption has shown strong signs of increasing although it is still relatively small. Per capita consumption rose 17 percent from an annual average of 1.86 pounds during 1970-72 to 2.18 pounds during 1982-84. The individual nuts have not shared equally in the overall growth. Per capita consumption of almonds has grown strongly with an increased share of the overall market. In contrast, pecan consumption has also increased, but the market share has declined. Consumption of filberts was down from 0.7 to 0.6 pounds, but its share has lost substantially. Walnut consumption increased as did walnuts' share of total tree nut consumption. Consumption of macadamia nuts and pistachios is very small at 0.05 pounds per person each.

The U.S. Orange Industry: A Review of Progress and Prospects

By

Ben W. Huang

and

Ellen T. Fitzpatrick 1/

Abstract: U.S. orange production is expected to remain relatively small in the foreseeable future because of recent freezes in Florida and Texas. Utilization of oranges has changed somewhat and demand is expected to continue to increase. The United States has become a net importer of frozen concentrated orange juice, but remains a net exporter of fresh oranges. Per capita consumption of fresh oranges has been erratic, while that of processed orange products has increased. Reduced supplies and rising demand have resulted in strong prices.

Key words: Fresh oranges, orange products, production, yield, acreage, utilization, consumption, prices, exports, imports.

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

Introduction

The orange industry has undergone many changes since the publication of "Two Decades of Change In The U.S. Orange Industry" in the September 1974 "Fruit Situation" report. The forces behind these changes include: natural disasters such as extreme weather; citrus canker in Florida; changes in production areas; shifting utilization and consumption patterns; and increased competition in the world market. This study presents up-to-date information on the orange industry since 1970 and examines prospects in the years ahead. These changes and prospects are of continuing interest to all those connected with the U.S. orange industry.

Geographic Distribution of Orange Production

Because of climatic requirements, orange production is concentrated in Florida, California, Texas, and Arizona. Florida has outstripped California in orange production for the last 40 years. Orange production in Arizona and Texas is very small and their combined output accounts for less than 5

percent of the U.S. crop. During the last 15 years, U.S. production has fluctuated widely, mainly because of weather variations. Output peaked at 11.8 million tons in 1979/80, due to a record Florida crop and a 59-percent increase in California's output from the previous year. Because of freezes in the orange growing areas of Florida and Texas since 1980, U.S. output dropped to 6.8 million tons in 1984/85, the lowest level in 17 years.

During the last 15 years, Florida orange production fluctuated from a low of 5 million tons in 1983/84 to a high of 9.3 million in 1979/80. The record crop resulted from extensive plantings after the severe freeze in December 1962 which started to bear heavily in the late 1970's. It also reflected good weather as well as continued improvement in technology, management, and cultural practices. Comparing the 1970-1972 average with the 1982-84 average, Florida output was down 8 percent and its share of the U.S. crop decreased from 77 to 71 percent.

Because of central California's upward trend in orange acreage, California output has increased substantially since the early 1970's. Navel orange production in central California increased 91 percent from 1970-72 to 1982-84, while the Valencia crop increased 46

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percent. Because of southern California's reduced acreage, navel orange production fell 8 percent while Valencia output declined 16 percent. Over the 15-year period, California output increased 39 percent and its share of the U.S. crop rose from 18 to 25 percent.

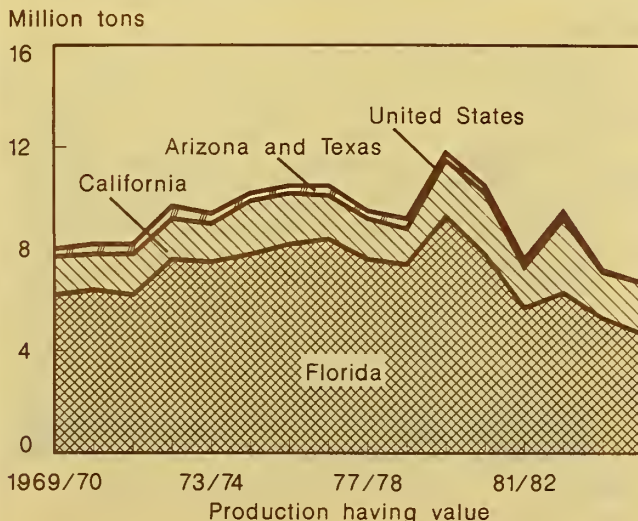
Texas and Arizona production peaked at 332,000 and 24,500 tons, respectively, in 1972/73. The December 1983 freeze reduced Texas production to 107,000 tons in 1983/84, a 16-year low. Likewise, the 1983/84 Arizona orange crop fell sharply from 1982/83 to 68,000 tons, the lowest level in 20 years.

Sharp Decrease in Acreage

U.S. orange acreage peaked at 887,000 in 1970/71 because of large plantings in Florida after the December 1962 freeze and increased demand for frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). However, because of recent freezes in Florida and Texas, U.S. orange bearing acreage has declined sharply during the last 15 years, reaching 744,700 in 1983/84.

Florida's bearing acreage peaked in 1956/57 and again in 1960/61, but was cut back by freezes following each peak. Bearing acreage increased steadily every year from 1962/63 and reached a record 660,500 acres in 1970/71. Since then the acreage has declined to 530,300 in 1983/84. There has also been a major geographic shift in Florida's orange acreage, with a heavy increase in the east coast and lower interior regions. The

U.S. Orange Production



availability of land, lower freeze hazard, and adequate water supplies have made the move desirable. Since 1977, Florida orange acreage has increased 10 percent to 122,137 on the east coast and 13 percent to 273,291 in the lower interior section in 1983/84.

There has been no overall Florida acreage survey since the January 1985 freeze, but a recent special tree survey of 14 counties in the upper interior and west coast regions indicated a loss of 99,375 acres from 1984, and a 78-percent decline from 1982 acreage. Overall, Florida orange acreage as of July 1, 1985, declined an estimated 24 percent from December 1969 to 474,616 acres.

Bearing acreage in the Arizona-California area has also declined and shifted. More declines have occurred in Valencia acreage than in navel acreage. The major decline was in southern California, due mainly to urban expansion, highway and factory construction, and use of land for other fruits. In contrast, because of the availability of water and lower land prices, more trees have been planted in central California. Nevertheless, the decline in southern California more than offset the increase in central California--leaving a net decrease of 15,571 acres since 1969/70. Orange acreage in northern California also decreased sharply from 2,037 in 1969/70 to 1,061 in 1983/84, probably because of the weather and the use of land for other fruit. In Arizona-desert valley, Valencia acreage declined sharply, while navel acreage remained relatively steady during the last 15 years. Altogether, Arizona-California orange acreage declined 13 percent to 186,160 in 1983/84.

The Texas orange bearing acreage has trended downward and was cut back sharply by a freeze in December 1983. The recent tree survey indicates that total acreage was 11,380 in January 1985, compared with 24,575 in 1983.

Trends in Annual Yield Per Acre

During the past 15 years (1970-84), U.S. orange yield per acre fluctuated widely from year to year. The greatest variations occurred because of weather conditions, particularly freezing temperatures. Yield per acre in Florida was generally higher than in California, followed by Arizona and Texas.

Table A.—U.S. Oranges: Bearing acreage, production, and yield per acre

Crop year	Florida			California			United States		
	Bearing acreage	Production	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Production	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Production	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	Tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	Tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	Tons
1969/70	636.1	6,197	9.74	160.2	1,463	9.13	846.8	8,023	9.47
1972/73	619.6	7,637	12.33	188.8	1,579	8.36	867.9	9,737	11.22
1975/76	596.4	8,154	13.67	197.7	1,980	10.02	848.0	10,494	12.38
1978/79	571.5	7,380	12.91	187.1	1,399	7.48	801.2	9,160	11.43
1981/82	560.2	5,661	10.11	179.7	1,571	8.74	777.1	7,599	9.78
1984/85 1/	420.1	4,676	11.13	175.0	1,950	11.14	617.8	6,717	10.87

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Florida yield per acre during the last 15 years fluctuated from a low of 9.69 tons in 1970/71 to 16.3 tons in 1979/80. Yields from 1962 plantings rapidly increased as the trees fully matured in the late 1970's and early 1980's. Thus, the fully mature trees, combined with new technology, improved cultural practices, and ideal weather, contributed to a record yield per acre of 16.3 tons in 1979/80. Major freezes occurred in January 1980 and 1981, December 1983, and January 1985. Consequently, yield dropped to 9.9 tons per acre in 1983/84, the lowest since the early 1970's. Although there are no estimates of yield per acre for the 1984/85 orange crop, the severe freeze in January 1985 is expected to reduce the yield again.

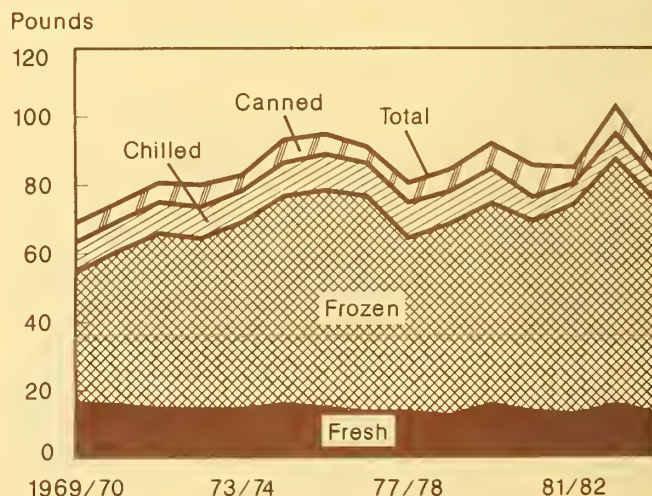
Yield per acre in California during the last 15 years fluctuated from a low of 7.48 tons in 1978/79 to a high of 16.09 tons in 1982/83. The fluctuations were more noticeable in central California than in southern California, where trees are older and more freeze-resistant and the climate is milder. Yield per acre is generally higher for Valencia oranges than for navel oranges. Overall, California orange production averaged 11.68 tons per acre during 1982-84, up from 8.84 tons during 1970-72.

Texas yields hit a record 10.04 tons in 1982/83, but declined sharply to 4.4 tons in 1983/84 because of the severe freeze in December 1983. Likewise, a record 11.27-ton yield in Arizona was reported in 1982/83, but yields declined to 5.4 tons in the following year.

Trends in Per Capita Orange Consumption

Annual per capita orange consumption (fresh and processed combined on a fresh weight equivalent basis) generally increased during the last 15 years. It fluctuated from a low of 69.5 pounds in 1970 to a high of 103.5 pounds in 1983 with an annual average increase of 1.6 percent. The variations resulted from freezes and subsequent reduced production. The gains have come largely from increases in per capita FCOJ and chilled orange juice (COJ) consumption. The increase results from several factors: improved distribution, more national brands, better marketing techniques, higher disposable personal income, increased advertising and

Per Capita Orange Consumption*



* Fresh-equivalent basis.

promotions, and changes in consumer tastes and preferences.

Since the introduction of FCOJ in the mid-1940's, per capita consumption has generally increased. Per capita FCOJ consumption peaked at 71.9 pounds in 1983, then it declined sharply to 62 pounds in 1984 because of higher prices and reduced supplies following the December 1983 freeze. Even with heavy imports from Brazil, the total supply of FCOJ during the 1983/84 season still decreased sharply from the 1982/83 season. Retail prices climbed sharply in 1984, averaging \$1.62 a 16-ounce can, up 18 percent from 1983. Nevertheless, comparing 1970-72 with 1982-84, FCOJ consumption increased 45 percent. FCOJ accounted for 72 percent of total orange consumption (fresh weight equivalent) during 1982-84.

COJ is the second most popular orange product. Since its introduction in the mid-1950's, per capita consumption steadily increased, reaching a peak of 10.2 pounds in 1978. Several factors contributed to the rapid growth of COJ. Convenience and changes in lifestyle, especially the increased number of women employed outside the home, had a great impact on COJ sales. Increased shelf space for COJ in the dairy case and produce sections of supermarkets, more brand names, and increased advertising have also contributed to the sales increase. The development of convenient packages such as plastic containers and tetra brik aseptic packages has encouraged consumption. Finally, the declining price difference between FCOJ and COJ has influenced consumers to increase COJ purchases (1).

Actual COJ consumption is larger than the estimates because in recent years some FCOJ imported from Brazil and from Florida has moved to States outside of Florida for reconstitution by dairy plants. However, there are no data available on how much imported and Florida's FCOJ is reconstituted in the United States.

Before the introduction of FCOJ, canned orange juice was practically the only processed item available. The sharp increase in per capita consumption of FCOJ and COJ caused canned orange juice consumption to decrease sharply, along with its share of the orange juice market.

The increase in per capita processed orange and fresh noncitrus fruit consumption has depressed fresh orange consumption. In addition, the recent freezes in Florida and Texas have resulted in fewer oranges available for the fresh market. During the last 15 years, per capita fresh orange consumption declined 11 percent to 13.7 pounds in 1982-84 and the fresh market's share of total orange consumption fell from 21 to 15 percent.

Shifts in Utilization

After an explosive shift from the fresh market to processing use during the 1960's, the proportion of oranges for processing use stabilized in the 1970's. However, the freezes in Florida and Texas during the 1980's changed somewhat the share of oranges moving to fresh and processed markets with the proportion of total orange sales for processing use decreasing from 78 percent in 1970-72 to 75 percent in 1982-84.

Florida dominates the processing orange market, accounting for 90 percent of the U.S. market because a very large percentage of U.S. FCOJ is packed in Florida. In contrast, California dominates the fresh orange market with its share ranging from a low of 53 percent in 1972/73 to a high of 75 percent in 1983/84. More of Arizona's and Texas' oranges are also shipped to the fresh market. The proportion of orange sales for fresh use in these States continues to gain. From 1970-72 through 1982-84, the proportion of orange sales for the fresh market increased from 66 to 72 percent in California, 43 to 74 percent in Arizona, and 51 to 56 percent in Texas.

Processing use accounts for a large percentage of total orange sales, but there have been shifts in the relative importance of frozen, chilled, and canned orange juice. However, utilization data are available only for Florida. The portion of Florida oranges used for FCOJ continued to increase from 78.5 percent in 1970-72 to 83.7 percent in 1982-84. Only a slight change was reported for the portion used for chilled orange juice. However, the use of oranges for the other processed products decrease substantially.

Since 1979/80 when Florida orange production reached a record 207 million boxes and FCOJ accounted for a record 85 percent of the processing oranges, the proportion of

Florida oranges used for FCOJ has declined. However, FCOJ still took 83 percent of the Florida processing oranges during 1982-84, up from 79 percent during 1970-72. Changes in dietary habits and food buying patterns have affected this trend, in addition to consumers' desire for convenience and more leisure time.

During the past 15 years, the proportion of Florida oranges used for chilled juice fluctuated from a low of 11.4 percent in 1980/81 to a high of 15.3 percent in 1977/78. Because of the freezes in the 1980's, the number of oranges processed for chilled juice fell substantially. In addition to the freeze, increased imports of Brazilian FCOJ to States outside of Florida contributed to the reduced volume. Before 1982/83, most FCOJ imports entered Florida.

Recently, the proportion of Brazilian FCOJ shipped to ports in the Northeast has increased because of transportation cost and tax advantages and the growth of demand for COJ, which is easily reprocessed from bulk FCOJ in dairy plants. Florida oranges processed for chilled sections and salads, although a small quantity, have generally trended downward. The overall quantity of oranges used for chilled products accounted for 13.7 percent of total Florida processing oranges in 1982-84, compared with 14.2 percent in 1970-72.

Before the introduction of FCOJ, practically all Florida oranges processed were used in canned products. Increased FCOJ consumption and the recent Florida freezes reduced the quantity of oranges processed for canned products to a record low of 2.7 million boxes in 1982/83. As a result, the proportion of total processing oranges for canning fell from 6 percent in 1970-72 to 2.7 percent in 1982-84.

Domestic Price Trends

Producer Prices by Regions and Use

On-tree equivalent returns have generally increased since 1969/70. Annual grower prices are influenced by yearly changes in the size of the orange crop, supplies of competing fruits, imports, and such demand factors as consumer incomes and population. Regional differences in grower prices are due mainly to crop size, variety, quality, and utilization.

U.S. on-tree returns for all sales averaged \$2.97 per box during the 15-year period. Oranges used for fresh sales returned an average on-tree value of \$4.43 a box, while processing oranges yielded \$2.56 a box. Oranges utilized for fresh consumption consistently sold at a substantial premium over those for processing. Prices for Florida oranges for all uses averaged lower than those from California because most Florida oranges are sold for processing use. In the fresh market, Florida oranges also generally have sold for lower prices than those from California. During the past 15 years, the average on-tree return for Florida oranges sold fresh was \$3.77 compared with \$4.87 for California. Higher California orange prices generally reflect consumer preferences for California fresh oranges and higher grower costs. However, prices for California processing oranges have been lower than those in Florida, due primarily to Florida's higher juice yield and better quality. California oranges move primarily to the fresh market, while processing oranges are generally considered little more than a salvage operation. However, there is some year-to-year correlation, particularly in Florida freeze years, between California and Florida season average fresh prices. During the freezes in 1981, 1982, and 1983, prices for both Florida and California fresh oranges averaged unusually high.

In Florida, average on-tree returns for processing oranges were lower than for fresh market during the last 15 years, but price movement for both types was similar. Because of the freezes in the 1980's, Florida processing orange prices rose sharply, averaging \$4.66 a box for 1980-82, compared with \$1.51 for 1970-72.

Arizona's fresh orange prices tend to be closely related to California's prices because most of the oranges are sold fresh. Also, oranges from Arizona and California are under the same Federal marketing order. However, on-tree returns for California's fresh oranges were significantly higher than those for Arizona oranges. The annual average price for California's fresh oranges during 1970-72 was \$3.04 a box, compared with \$2.95 for Arizona's. The 1982-84 average price for California's fresh oranges was \$7.46 a box, compared with \$5.98 for Arizona's.

Because of quality problems, Texas on-tree returns averaged lower than those for the other three States. However, Texas prices rose more rapidly— 234 percent from 1970-72 to 1982-84. The sharp increase could be attributed to reduced production resulting from the 1983 freeze and high prices in other producing areas.

During the past 15 years, on-tree returns for U.S. oranges nearly tripled, while grower prices for all farm commodities only doubled. The larger gain was caused primarily by the freezes in Florida and Texas in the 1980's.

Retail and Wholesale Price Trends

Annual average U.S. orange prices at retail have generally followed the California fresh pack f.o.b. prices. California fresh orange operations are conducted throughout the year, while operations in other producing States are curtailed during the summer.

During the last 15 years, fresh pack f.o.b. prices of California oranges fluctuated within a narrow range until 1977/78, when prices jumped from \$8.00 a box in 1976/77 to \$11.28 because the 1977/78 California orange crop was the smallest in 7 years. Consequently, shipments of California oranges for the fresh market were less than in the previous four seasons. A storm in January 1978 caused some scarring, and generally heavy rain increased molds and rot in navel oranges and splitting in Valencias. The smaller supplies of California fresh oranges also strengthened prices for oranges sold fresh in other producing States. As a result, fresh pack f.o.b. prices for U.S. oranges averaged \$10.67 a box in 1977/78, up from \$7.60 in 1976/77. Since then, prices have remained relatively high primarily because of freezes in Florida and Texas. Comparing 1970-72 with 1982-84, fresh pack f.o.b. prices of California oranges more than doubled.

Changes in fresh pack f.o.b. prices of California oranges had a similar impact on retail prices. Retail prices of fresh oranges jumped 46 percent from 1977 to 1978. During the last 15 years, retail prices increased 220 percent from 1971-72 to 1982-84. This increase was much faster than the farm value or the Consumer Price Index, largely because of increased costs involved in all the services performed in moving oranges from packinghouse to consumers. Data collected by

the California orange industry indicate that the cost of packing and selling a carton of California-Arizona oranges was \$3.70 in 1983/84, compared with \$1.23 in 1969/70 (8). Transportation costs also increased; during the same period, a carton of oranges shipped from Los Angeles to New York rose 126 percent.

World Orange Production

During the last two decades, world production of oranges has expanded rapidly, but most of the growth occurred during the 1960's and early 1970's. World demand for fresh oranges seems to be shrinking somewhat while the demand for other citrus, notably tangerine and grapefruit, is expanding rapidly. More than 90 countries produce oranges, but approximately 80 percent of the world supply is produced by Brazil, the United States, Spain, Italy, and Mexico. Of the major producers, Brazil has significantly increased orange production since 1977/78, and most of these oranges are processed into frozen concentrated orange juice. Egypt and Cuba, who produce mainly for the fresh market, have increased their production by 121 and 429 percent respectively from the early 70's to 1984/85 (5) (6). Most of their increased production is being shipped to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union where the demand for fresh oranges is growing rapidly. However, orange production in Spain, the largest producer in the Mediterranean area, has declined 13 percent during the same time period.

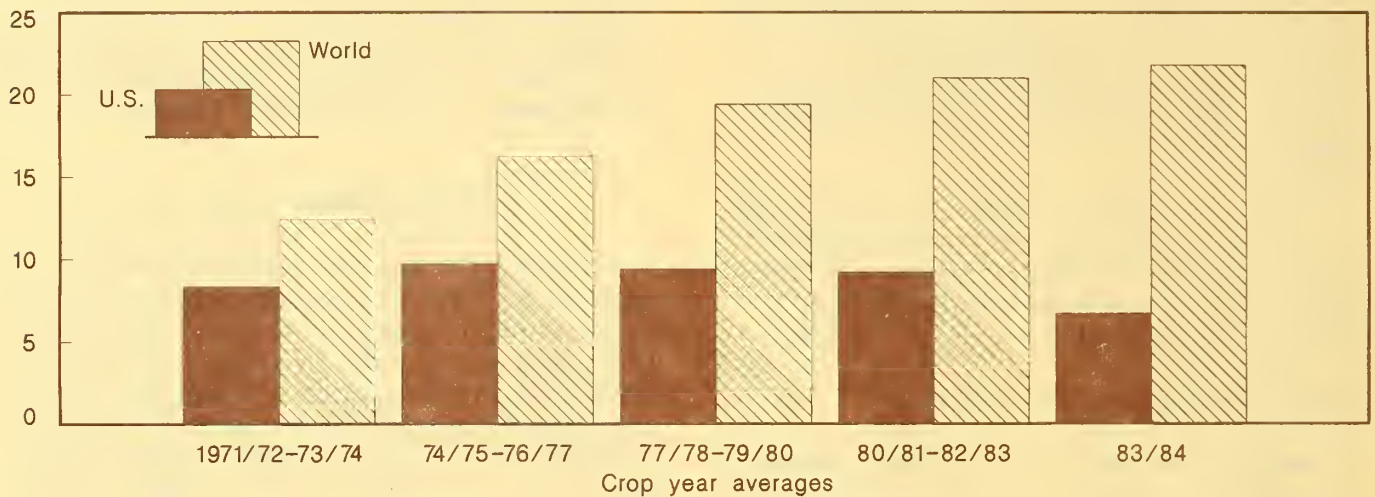
International Trade

As the rate of growth in orange production has slowed, the world export market for fresh oranges has also stabilized. Exports' share of world production declined from 16 percent in the 1970's to 12 percent in the 1980's.

The Mediterranean countries, which account for over 70 percent of the world's fresh orange exports, have been a major source of increased supply in the last decade and a half. Exports by Spain, one of the largest producers in the Mediterranean, declined 24 percent from the early 70's to the early 80's although, in 1983/84, Spain exported an amount unrealized since 1972/73. This year, a prolonged drought significantly cut

World Orange Production

Million boxes



Spain's production. Spain's full membership into the EC should greatly stimulate exports, perhaps by as much as 20-30 percent. These new opportunities may provide an incentive to increase inputs on existing groves and thereby lead to higher yields. Spain is diversifying its markets, and looking towards the United States as a potential market for orange juice. Spain will also most likely expand production of other fruit and vegetables in response to newly opening opportunities with EC membership. Some orange land on Spain's east coast reportedly has been taken out of citrus production and put into newly irrigated vegetable production. This may be a reaction both to a long drought and the likelihood of an expanding vegetable market in the EC.

Israel, the Mediterranean area's second largest exporter, experienced a peak in export activities in 1975/76 followed by a slow decline in export volume. Processed orange production fluctuated greatly in the 1980's, with export volume reaching a high in 1983/84 due to strong prices and increased production (5). Although world demand for FCOJ is growing, many years of economic hardship for Israel growers will probably lead to a permanent decline in orange juice production.

Since the early 1980's, Mexico has had to deal not only with inclement weather, but serious outbreaks of citrus canker, and a U.S. ban on ethylene dibromide, which have reduced Mexican exports. Although Mexico is not a major world exporter of FCOJ, it exports almost entirely to the United States.

Processors in Mexico in 1983/84 competed aggressively with the fresh market for fruit. The high price of orange juice following the freeze that year forced processors to pay higher prices to growers. Mexican processors over the last few years have had financial difficulties as reduced fruit for processing has forced them to run their plants well below capacity. The problem of underutilization of plant and equipment is heightened by the recent growth in processing capacity. From 1981 to 1984, juice concentration capacity increased 60 percent (12). Despite this increase, repeated shortages in production have led to a significant downturn in FCOJ exports to The United States.

Throughout the 1970's and early 1980's, U.S. fresh exports have maintained a steady share of world trade, approximately 9.6 percent. The United States and Brazil account for over 90 percent of the world FCOJ exports. However, the United States has become a major net importer in the 1980's, while Brazil in the late 1970's and early 1980's increased its share of world exports to 78 percent (9). Increased FCOJ prices have sparked a dramatic increase in the productive capabilities of the Brazilian industry. Brazilian acreage tripled from 1970 to 1984. Yields have also increased with improved management practices.

Although international trade in fresh oranges has stabilized since 1970, patterns of trade have changed since the mid-1960's. The EC was traditionally the major importer of

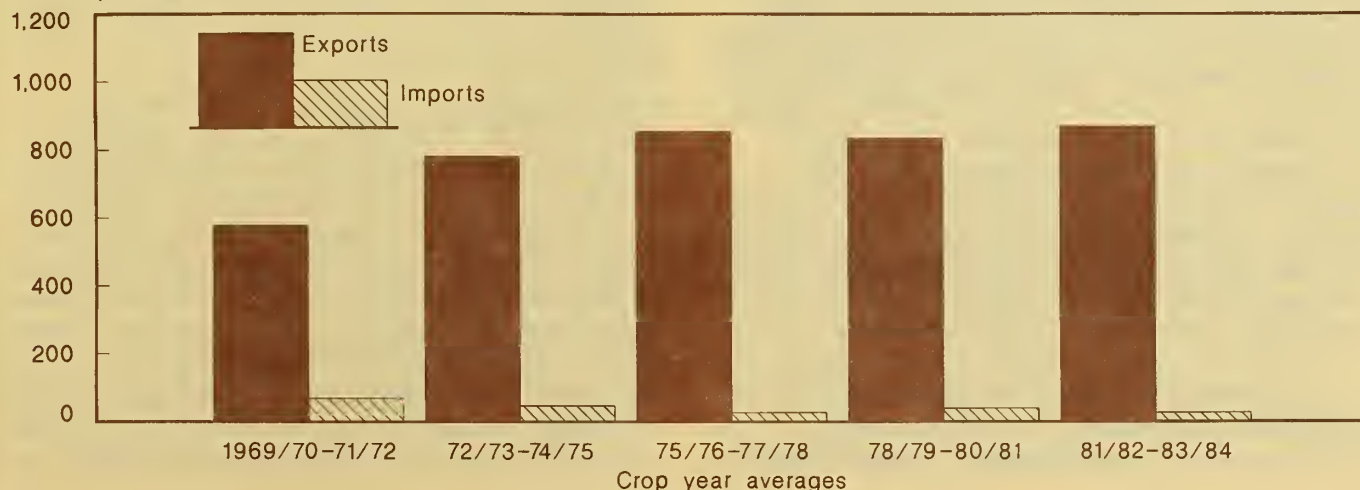
fresh oranges, taking about 69 percent of the total world trade in the 1960's but only 56 percent in the 1970's. As of the early 1980's, the EC's share of total imports were 13 percent less than it was in the 1970's. Trading activity within the EC, and special trade arrangements with major suppliers under the Common Agriculture Policy limited their activity with other trading partners. Eastern Europe, the USSR, Hong Kong, and Singapore have doubled their share of world imports since the 1960's (7). Egypt and Cuba are becoming major suppliers for the USSR and Eastern Europe, while Singapore is supplied primarily by the United States and Australia. The United States currently supplies most of Hong Kong's needs. Japan has increased its imports from near negligible amounts in the 1960's to 82,000 metric tons at the beginning of the 1980's. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have increased their share sevenfold in the last two decades.

The U.S. Role in World Orange Trade

The role of U.S. orange producers in the world market is of keen interest and the U.S. industry, suffering from repeated freezes, is keeping a close eye on competition around the world. Whether Florida's freeze-devastated producers decide to replant, relocate, or leave the industry will depend in large part on domestic market growth and international competition. International markets have a twofold effect on the industry; exports provide not only increased revenues, but also allow for expansion as orange demand in the United States matures.

U.S. Trade in Fresh Oranges

Million pounds



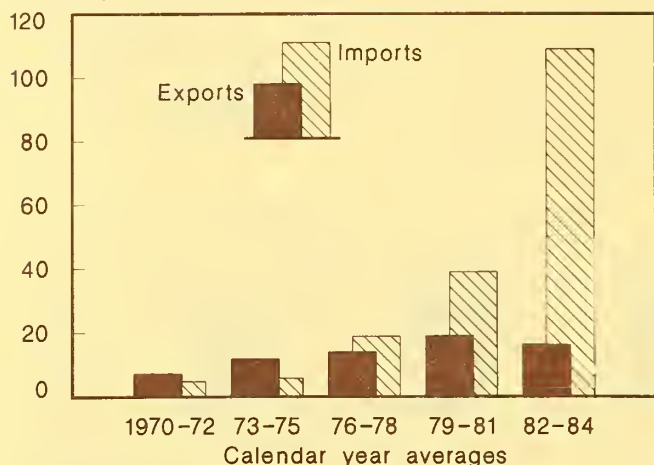
In 1984/85, U.S. growers produced approximately 22 percent of the world's fresh oranges. Exports, as a percentage of U.S. production peaked in the early 1970's at about 15 percent. From 1978 on, they declined to 12.6 percent, due to the high value of the dollar, increased world competition, and declining production.

U.S. orange growers maintained an 11-percent share of total world fresh orange trade over the last decade. Our major markets have been Canada, Japan, and Hong Kong, which have accounted for 83 percent of all our exports over the last decade. Japan's fresh orange imports have increased by 428 percent with almost 100 percent of its imports coming from the United States (7). Increased imports from the United States are predicated on further easing of quota restrictions. As the United States has been filling the Japanese quota for fresh oranges, it seems likely to assume that there is further demand potential if the quotas were to continue to be relaxed.

The United States was a net exporter of FCOJ, the largest of the processed products. However, since the mid-1970's, gaps between domestic supply and demand have been met by Brazil. The major importers of U.S. FCOJ are Canada, Europe, and the Far East. Canada's imports have grown rather steadily, peaking in 1981 and 1983. Europe's imports from the United States have steadily declined, falling below the levels of the 1970's in 1984. This decline can mostly be attributed to the high value of the U.S. dollar. On the other hand, the Far East has been an area of dramatic

U.S. Trade in Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice

Million gallons



Imports-42 degrees Brix. Exports-65 degrees Brix.

expansion, tripling the amount it imported from 1970 to 1984 (12). U.S. FCOJ exports increased throughout the 1970's and continued to rise at a 7-percent rate since 1980, although they decreased 13 percent in 1984. Canada, the most important U.S. market for FCOJ, accounted for over 48 percent of U.S. exports in the 1980's, just slightly more than the 1970's.

Brazil and the United States are the dominant suppliers of FCOJ to Canada. Prior to 1975, the United States held more than 60 percent of the market, but then Brazil's share rapidly increased, passing the 50-percent mark in the 1970's. Florida's repeated freezes have contributed to the U.S. loss of market share as the supply of oranges for processing has declined. Brazil was initially successful in increasing its share of the Canadian market because of high U.S. prices and short supplies. This loss of market share is not easily reversed because of changes in packaging and marketing technologies. In the early 1980's, nearly 90 percent of U.S. FCOJ was shipped to Canada in packaged form. Brazilian juice, on the other hand, is packaged in Canada, under Canadian labels (4). Canadian firms have developed technologies to package frozen concentrate and reconstitute the juice. Because of the investment in new technologies and sale of FCOJ under a Canadian label, it will be difficult for the United States to regain its market share in the short run.

Although the United States has lost a significant share of the Canadian market, FCOJ exports to Japan have increased. Japan

now allows half of imported juice to be sold as a blend of 90-percent imported juice and 10-percent domestic, while the other half must be blended equally with the Japanese product. If Japanese consumers prefer U.S. FCOJ, then increased imports could lead to increased Japanese government expenditures for price supports.

Since the late 1970's, the United States became a net importer of FCOJ. Brazil has accounted for approximately 95 percent of the U.S. FCOJ imports since 1978. The cost differential between domestic and foreign producers continues to encourage the growth of imports. As of the first quarter of 1985, United States FCOJ was 20 cents cheaper than imported FCOJ, due in part to a 35-cents-per-pound solid tariff on imported concentrate. The estimated cost of producing FCOJ in Brazil and shipping it to New York is 15 percent less than in Florida and Brazil's harvesting costs are reported to be three times lower than Florida's (2). Brazil has another advantage over United States producers. Transportation costs to Florida ports have decreased from \$.10 lbs. solid in 1981/82 to \$.07 lbs solid in 1984/85, whereas Florida's transportation costs have not declined (10). As in Canada, facilities for reprocessing FCOJ have opened in several Eastern cities; thus expanding the product mix available and solidifying arrangements with the Brazilian industry.

In the next few years, U.S. imports of FCOJ are likely to grow for several reasons. Even if Florida can increase production to pre-freeze levels, recovery will take several years. During this time, other suppliers will likely gain a strong foothold in U.S. markets. Also, the effect of the 35-cent tariff will steadily decrease with inflation and Brazil's lower real costs of production (11). Furthermore, changes in marketing and transportation--for example the shift from 55 gallon drums to tankers--are expected to decrease transportation costs significantly. The most distant producers stand to gain the most from these decreases. Finally, Brazil will be able to supply a larger portion of its production to the United States due to higher prices and a strong U.S. dollar. As Brazil pegs its FCOJ prices to the United States dollar, the strength of the dollar pushes Brazil's price even higher outside the United States, thus essentially limiting Brazil's market to the

United States. In the longer range, imports are expected to decline temporarily as Florida regains its productive capacity, and then stabilize as Florida's production levels off.

Prospective Developments

The orange industry will face many changes during the next several years and total U.S. production is expected to increase gradually. Due to the recent devastating freezes and outbreaks of citrus canker, Florida and Texas will experience serious problems in the foreseeable future.

In Florida, orange-bearing acreage has declined steadily in the past few years. Some of the severely freeze-damaged acreage is not likely to be replanted, and some new plantings will be on land farther south with less chance of freezing temperatures. Despite the new land's cost to producers due to higher land value and lower yield, improved production practices and higher density of planting may make orange production feasible in south Florida. In central Florida, damaged trees on abandoned land will be destroyed and some of the land may be developed for commercial and residential uses. Another problem affecting future production is the shortage of nursery stock. The citrus canker outbreak, although it did not affect commercial groves, resulted in the destruction of much nursery stock, and new stocks will take time to develop. Furthermore, the replantings that followed the 1983 and 1985 freezes will not bear large quantities of fruit for 5 to 7 years. With many new plantings in the freeze-destroyed land, and use of low-yield areas in south Florida, Florida's overall yield per acre probably will be low for the next several years. Florida's production is not likely to reach the previous record crop of 207 million boxes for perhaps 5 to 10 years.

Texas faces more serious problems than Florida in terms of replanting freeze-destroyed orange trees. The problem of freezes is more acute there because the growing area is concentrated in the Rio Grande Valley, and a severe freeze there could easily devastate Texas' entire citrus producing area. For example, the December 1983 freeze that severely damaged the Texas citrus industry has disrupted growers' cash flow and income. In addition, high investment costs, real interest rates and long payback periods

will discourage some growers from replanting (2). The outlook for the Texas orange industry is very uncertain.

Arizona's and California's orange production is not expected to expand significantly in the near future. Expansion of current bearing acreage by plantings is most likely to be in central California because urbanization is widespread and increasing in southern California. The recent strong prices and expectation of small supplies of oranges from Florida and Texas will probably encourage more plantings.

Per capita orange consumption is expected to increase, but at a slower rate, due mainly to population growth and continued increases in disposable personal income. Consumer demand for fresh oranges is likely to fluctuate within a narrow range because of the small available supplies and higher prices in prospect.

Any gains in per capita consumption will be in processed products. The increased employment of women and the desire for more leisure time will contribute to the growing demand for convenience foods such as FCOJ and COJ. FCOJ will continue as a leading item, but the rate of increase is not likely to be as rapidly as it was in the 1970's. Chilled juice is expected to continue to gain in importance. Imports of FCOJ from Brazil to States outside Florida will boost sales of COJ, because FCOJ can be easily reconstituted to COJ through facilities in dairy plants. As a consequence, more non-Florida firms will enter the Nation's COJ market. These firms, which pack many different brands, will also contribute to larger sales of COJ. The recent innovations in tetra brik aseptic packaging will add further convenience and increase sales. Because of these developments, canned orange juice consumption will continue its downward trend.

Changes in consumption patterns will influence the use of oranges. Florida oranges will continue to dominate processing use, while California oranges will dominate the fresh market. Since FCOJ will remain as a leading product, the proportion of Florida oranges processed for FCOJ will remain high. On the other hand, continued high levels of FCOJ imports to States outside Florida in the foreseeable future should accelerate the trend

of reconstituting FCOJ to chilled orange juice. As a result, the proportion of Florida oranges processed for chilled juice is likely to fall. The number of Florida oranges processed for canned juice will continue to decline.

Even though California oranges will continue to dominate the fresh market, more of the California crop may be processed for juice. In view of the forecast of smaller crops in Florida and Texas, more California orange juice will be shipped to these States for blending. The increased introduction of mixed fruit juice will also enhance the demand for California orange juice, which is often packed in bulk containers that are generally used for mixing.

For the entire United States, oranges used for juice will continue to make up a very large proportion of total use. Since imports will account for a very large portion of the total U.S. orange juice supply, Brazilian pricing strategies will be critical to U.S. processors because Brazilian processing costs and orange prices are generally much lower than those in the United States. U.S. processors will find it necessary to control their costs strictly in order to compete.

With small orange production likely in the next several years, prices are expected to remain relatively high. Florida grower returns depend on orange product prices because approximately 95 percent of Florida's oranges are sold for processing use. A large portion of Florida's crop is sold under a nonpriced arrangement by which each participating producer's fruit is moved into a designated pool shared with other members. The returns are then determined after the processed products have been sold. The payment to growers is determined by wholesale price, less an amount to cover processing costs. With the anticipation of large FCOJ imports from Brazil, f.o.b. prices for Florida's FCOJ probably will not rise substantially even with the small pack because Brazil will keep prices relatively low to maintain exports. As a result, Florida growers' returns will be very uncertain in the future.

The prospective small supplies of Florida and Texas oranges sold fresh will substantially strengthen California-Arizona grower returns on fresh oranges in the foreseeable future. Imports are not expected to be large enough to

satisfy domestic demand for fresh oranges. Therefore, the small supplies, combined with rising demand, are expected to keep supermarket prices strong. Thus, it is anticipated that, as in the past several years, the retail price of fresh oranges will continue to rise faster than the inflation rate.

Exports of fresh and processed oranges are likely to face increasing competition in world markets. Canada will continue to be the United States' principal customer. Exports to the Common Market are likely to be increasingly difficult because of its trade agreement with certain Mediterranean citrus-producing countries. Additionally, Spain, a major orange producing country, will receive trade preference after joining the European Community in 1986. Consequently, Western Europe is not likely to be a source of market growth. Rising demand is expected from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but that demand will likely be met by Cuba, Egypt, and other Mediterranean countries.

With cooperative promotional efforts and trade bargaining, the Far East markets, particularly Hong Kong, Singapore, and Indonesia, are expected to resume their growth if the U.S. dollar continues to weaken. Prospects for higher personal income, increased population, and improved living standards in that section of the world are likely to enhance U.S. export potential. However, the United States may face some competition from Australia if orange production there continues to expand. For the foreseeable future, U.S. fresh orange exports to Japan will increase because of the relaxation of Japanese trade restrictions.

World demand for FCOJ is expected to continue to grow. However, Brazil will remain a strong competitor and the U.S. share of world exports is likely to shrink.

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Table 1.--Fruits and planted nuts bearing areas,
United States, 1970-84

Year	Major			Planted nuts 4/	Total
	Citrus fruit 1/	deciduous fruits 2/	Miscellaneous noncitrus 3/		
1,000 acres					
1970	1,122.4	1,576.5	81.4	340.8	3,121.1
1971	1,185.7	1,543.0	82.8	363.0	3,174.5
1972	1,154.0	1,521.6	158.7	384.0	3,218.3
1973	1,174.5	1,527.9	158.8	398.6	3,259.8
1974	1,177.8	1,566.8	161.7	421.7	3,328.0
1975	1,181.3	1,604.1	159.4	441.9	3,386.7
1976	1,178.6	1,652.7	162.2	455.1	3,448.6
1977	1,159.3	1,686.9	167.6	482.9	3,496.7
1978	1,142.0	1,619.5	222.5	520.7	3,504.7
1979	1,130.5	1,591.2	231.7	557.5	3,510.9
1980	1,143.0	1,607.5	242.4	563.1	3,556.0
1981	1,129.8	1,599.3	249.0	559.3	3,537.4
1982	1,116.1	1,658.5	199.4	577.6	3,551.6
1983	1,084.3	1,696.7	204.1	598.5	3,583.6
1984 5/	1,057.5	1,740.9	199.3	622.2	3,619.9

1/ Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines and Temples. Acreage is for harvest. 2/ Commercial apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums and prunes. 3/ Avocados, bananas, berries (until 1979), dates, figs, kiwifruit (beginning 1980), olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 4/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios (beginning 1977). 5/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 2.--United States average price indexes for fruits, 1970-84

Year	Index of fruit prices received by growers (1977=100)	Producer price index (1969=100)				Consumer price index (1967=100) (Dec. 77=100)	
		Fresh fruit	Dried fruit	Canned fruit and juices	Frozen fruit and juices	Fresh fruit	Processed fruit
1970	59	100.3	114.7	128.0	114.7	110.7	N.A.
1971	67	113.7	113.8	134.0	123.9	117.5	N.A.
1972	72	114.1	126.2	138.8	134.0	123.9	N.A.
1973	84	135.6	147.0	152.2	137.3	138.7	N.A.
1974	86	144.0	147.3	172.8	144.0	150.8	N.A.
1975	85	157.8	137.5	184.1	156.5	144.9	N.A.
1976	80	160.4	140.3	186.0	156.2	165.1	N.A.
1977	100	177.5	162.9	210.0	196.5	186.5	N.A.
1978	137	217.5	193.4	246.3	232.0	202.5	105.8
1979	144	230.4	263.3	278.1	248.5	234.9	118.3
1980	124	237.3	266.3	292.5	244.3	251.8	126.2
1981	130	226.7	271.8	306.8	302.8	269.6	140.9
1982	175	235.4	282.1	336.3	305.5	273.9	148.5
1983	122	250.6	281.7	341.7	300.9	270.4	150.7
1984	197	260.2	252.2	380.5	350.8	331.6	161.6

N.A.= not available.

SOURCES: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA and Bureau of Labor Statistic, Dept. of Commerce.

Table 3.--Utilization of production of noncitrus fruits, and value, United States, 1970-84

Year	Utilized production 1/	Processed							Value of utilized production 1/
		Fresh	Canned	Dried	Juice	Frozen	Wine	Other	
		1,000 tons							1,000 dollars
1970	9,890	3,378	2,030	1,634	708	221	1,583	238	1,062,354
1971	10,535	3,421	2,003	1,431	877	240	2,310	192	1,159,402
1972	8,436	3,114	1,805	804	720	244	1,520	169	1,320,084
1973	10,965	3,403	2,071	1,795	598	254	2,567	196	1,948,531
1974	11,937	4,270	2,251	1,655	768	223	2,416	279	1,987,805
1975	12,384	4,734	2,056	1,920	863	251	2,276	205	1,919,399
1976	11,846	4,564	1,942	1,661	818	254	2,322	208	2,081,819
1977	12,274	4,531	2,060	1,870	841	244	2,412	258	2,533,727
1978	12,406	4,167	2,549	1,365	1,140	257	2,672	311	3,034,322
1979	13,689	4,358	2,758	2,044	1,285	226	2,713	305	3,404,222
1980	15,153	5,010	2,747	2,408	1,418	251	2,996	322	3,491,419
1981	12,961	4,709	2,263	1,722	1,235	231	2,522	280	3,586,740
1982	14,217	4,696	2,332	2,163	1,255	227	3,227	317	3,480,072
1983	13,704	4,804	2,121	2,481	1,445	185	2,423	245	3,215,879
1984 2/	13,777	4,990	2,269	2,058	1,287	239	2,693	242	3,218,220

1/ Includes cull and cannery diversion for California clingstone peaches. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 4.--Grapes: U.S. production, utilization,
and season-average grower prices, 1970-84 1/

Year	Production		Utilization		Grower prices		
	Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processing	Fresh	Processing	Total
				Million tons		Dollar per ton	
1970	3,103.3	3,103.3	390.0	2,713.3	181.00	81.80	94.20
1971	3,994.4	3,399.5	392.7	3,601.8	181.00	86.80	96.00
1972	2,579.0	2,578.7	358.6	2,220.1	329.00	139.00	165.00
1973	4,198.4	4,198.3	405.8	3,792.5	305.00	148.00	162.00
1974	4,198.8	4,198.8	434.5	3,764.3	267.00	124.00	139.00
1975	4,366.4	4,365.1	498.2	3,866.9	337.00	116.00	142.00
1976	4,398.3	4,093.0	466.3	3,626.7	369.00	129.00	155.00
1977	4,297.8	4,296.3	481.4	3,814.9	438.00	163.00	194.00
1978	4,566.7	4,317.9	437.3	3,880.6	496.00	203.00	233.00
1979	4,989.0	4,988.7	524.1	4,464.6	417.00	215.00	236.00
1980	5,595.2	5,594.9	569.1	5,025.8	560.00	203.00	240.00
1981	4,458.2	4,457.6	526.5	3,931.1	530.00	266.00	297.00
1982	6,555.1	5,864.9	706.4	5,158.5	455.00	201.00	232.00
1983	5,505.7	5,360.2	671.1	4,689.1	436.00	165.00	199.00
1984 2/	5,163.9	5,139.8	654.9	4,484.9	372.00	157.00	184.00

1/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 5.--U.S. grapes: Processed utilization and season-average grower prices, 1970-84

Year	Canned		Juice		Wine		Dried		Other 1/	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton
1970	53.7	89.00	243.6	146.00	1,583.2	79.00	821.8	66.60	11.0	146.00
1971	58.4	94.00	332.8	135.00	2,309.7	85.20	895.9	72.10	4.9	135.00
1972	50.5	116.00	206.1	161.00	1,520.2	138.00	437.4	135.00	5.9	161.00
1973	59.0	135.00	186.7	198.00	2,567.3	133.00	969.3	175.00	10.2	199.00
1974	61.2	152.00	252.6	177.00	2,415.7	110.00	1,023.8	141.00	11.0	178.00
1975	52.7	138.00	266.9	155.00	2,275.5	92.10	1,252.4	151.00	19.4	127.00
1976	48.0	152.00	262.8	149.00	2,321.7	115.00	982.5	157.00	11.6	123.00
1977	54.0	183.00	207.6	210.00	2,411.5	149.00	1,134.0	184.00	7.8	193.00
1978	55.0	241.00	389.8	196.00	2,671.5	192.00	759.0	243.00	5.4	208.00
1979	60.0	256.00	306.4	203.00	2,713.1	196.00	1,380.9	253.00	4.3	215.00
1980	63.0	262.00	344.7	181.00	2,996.3	190.00	1,620.0	230.00	1.8	210.00
1981	42.0	260.00	334.1	188.00	2,521.6	250.00	1,032.0	329.00	1.5	196.00
1982	35.0	255.00	348.1	166.00	3,227.3	195.00	1,547.5	220.00	0.7	149.00
1983	35.0	211.00	445.9	143.00	2,422.7	193.00	1,785.0	132.00	0.5	140.00
1984 2/	30.0	213.00	376.2	113.00	2,693.2	174.00	1,385.5	135.00	0.1	298.00

1/ Includes jam, jelly, and etc. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 6.--California grapes: Production and season-average grower prices, 1970-84 1/

Year	Wine type		Table type		Raisin type 2/		Raisin dried		Raisin not dried		All types	
	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price	Production	Price
	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton	1,000 tons	Dollars/ton
1970	531.0	117.00	345.0	109.00	1,871.0	71.60	193.0	283.00	1,051.0	75.40	2,747.0	85.00
1971	765.0	139.00	454.0	96.10	2,312.0	68.40	194.1	329.00	1,419.0	66.40	3,531.0	87.20
1972	630.0	222.00	301.0	210.00	1,344.0	123.00	105.0	560.00	908.0	117.00	2,275.0	162.00
1973	1,040.0	208.00	475.0	174.00	2,376.0	133.00	224.0	754.00	1,409.0	104.00	3,891.0	158.00
1974	1,238.0	133.00	586.0	131.00	1,970.0	128.00	241.5	602.00	948.8	113.00	3,794.0	130.00
1975	1,313.0	110.00	434.0	218.00	2,201.0	137.00	283.0	665.00	951.4	118.00	3,948.0	137.00
1976	1,323.0	136.00	405.0	217.00	2,250.0	150.00	283.0	706.00	976.0	143.00	3,978.0	152.00
1977	1,563.0	175.00	488.0	269.00	1,935.0	183.00	248.3	840.00	803.0	108.00	3,986.0	190.00
1978	1,706.0	210.00	393.0	342.00	1,918.0	229.00	228.5	1,067.00	912.0	217.00	4,017.0	232.00
1979	1,821.0	214.00	417.0	310.00	2,320.0	239.00	302.3	1,151.00	944.0	219.00	4,558.0	236.00
1980	2,004.0	210.00	428.0	410.00	2,692.0	237.00	309.0	1,205.00	1,080.0	245.00	5,124.0	241.00
1981	1,794.0	266.00	420.0	440.00	1,779.0	306.00	256.0	1,315.00	755.0	275.00	3,993.0	302.00
1982	2,402.0	218.00	612.0	344.00	3,062.0	218.00	292.0	1,153.00	1,112.0	214.00	6,076.0	231.00
1983	1,880.0	209.00	504.0	351.00	2,535.0	158.00	396.0	587.00	617.0	236.00	4,919.0	199.00
1984 3/	1,900.0	201.00	475.0	304.00	2,265.0	143.00	333.0	560.00	870.0	156.00	4,640.0	183.00

1/ Price derived from unround data for all types and raisin type. 2/ Fresh equivalent of dried and not dried. 3/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 7.--Apples: U.S. production, utilization, and season-average grower prices, 1970-84 1/

Year	Production		Utilization		Grower prices		
	Total 2/	Utilized	Fresh	Processing	Fresh	Processing	All
	Million pounds				Cents/lb.	\$/ton	Cents/lb.
1970	6,397.7	6,258.4	3,531.5	2,726.9	6.53	39.20	4.54
1971	6,373.2	6,082.7	3,483.9	2,598.8	6.97	43.40	4.92
1972	5,878.8	5,867.5	3,342.0	2,525.5	8.92	62.80	6.43
1973	6,265.0	6,251.5	3,539.4	2,712.1	10.70	125.00	8.80
1974	6,579.7	6,529.8	3,690.5	2,839.3	11.10	96.10	8.40
1975	7,530.0	7,102.6	4,357.0	2,745.6	8.80	56.80	6.50
1976	6,472.2	6,466.9	3,915.8	2,551.1	11.50	108.00	9.10
1977	6,739.6	6,710.0	3,859.6	2,850.4	13.80	122.00	10.60
1978	7,596.9	7,544.0	4,210.4	3,333.6	13.90	117.00	10.40
1979	8,126.1	8,101.2	4,288.6	3,812.6	15.40	114.00	10.90
1980	8,818.4	8,800.4	4,934.1	3,866.3	12.10	84.00	8.70
1981	7,739.6	7,692.9	4,442.2	3,250.7	15.40	102.00	11.10
1982	8,122.0	8,110.2	4,536.7	3,573.5	13.20	118.00	10.00
1983	8,373.0	8,352.4	4,619.8	3,732.6	14.90	103.00	10.50
1984 3/	8,285.5	8,271.0	4,677.4	3,593.7	15.50	112.00	11.20

1/ Commercial crop in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. 2/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold. 3/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 8.--U.S. apples: Processed utilization and season-average grower prices, 1970-84 1/

Year	Canned		Juice and cider		Frozen		Dried		Other 2/	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
	Million pounds	Dollars/ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ton
1970	1,158.5	47.90	1,031.7	27.90	203.0	53.40	189.8	33.20	143.9	37.30
1971	1,093.5	49.40	1,087.0	36.10	190.5	52.20	96.2	45.40	131.6	37.50
1972	976.9	67.40	1,028.6	55.70	235.3	76.00	148.6	68.60	136.1	42.40
1973	1,255.4	131.00	822.2	98.20	259.2	171.00	247.7	104.00	127.6	103.00
1974	1,225.6	123.00	1,030.7	64.70	181.7	121.00	197.2	99.70	204.1	64.80
1975	1,026.7	57.50	1,191.6	52.60	206.6	73.10	229.5	65.50	91.2	47.40
1976	919.9	120.00	1,109.1	91.60	220.4	143.00	229.3	105.00	72.4	114.00
1977	1,075.9	133.00	1,267.2	109.00	160.9	138.00	225.5	132.00	120.9	112.00
1978	1,224.2	119.00	1,494.6	110.00	207.4	126.00	221.0	154.00	186.4	115.00
1979	1,336.7	125.00	1,953.8	103.00	136.6	133.00	255.7	135.00	129.8	110.00
1980	1,202.4	97.40	2,136.9	73.70	167.5	112.00	194.7	78.70	164.8	91.00
1981	1,002.4	121.00	1,798.4	87.90	172.7	160.00	190.0	77.10	87.2	109.00
1982	1,248.6	132.00	1,807.8	103.00	190.8	143.00	209.9	132.00	116.4	123.00
1983	1,200.8	117.00	1,983.5	89.00	169.6	161.00	283.3	106.00	95.4	111.00
1984 3/	1,179.8	135.00	1,816.4	96.00	198.1	151.00	303.6	85.00	95.8	132.00

1/ Commercial crop. 2/ Includes vinegar, wine, jam, fresh slices for pie making. 3/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 9.—All pears: U.S. production and season-average grower prices, 1970-84

Year	Production		Price per ton		
	Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processed excluding dried	All
	1,000 tons		Dollars		
1970	548.8	538.8	146.00	125.00	133.00
1971	749.1	707.2	102.00	84.00	94.50
1972	612.1	608.7	175.00	113.00	139.00
1973	730.4	725.8	160.00	121.00	138.00
1974	741.7	740.7	182.00	161.00	169.00
1975	748.0	741.8	161.00	128.00	143.00
1976	839.1	819.1	144.00	111.00	124.00
1977	781.6	779.5	193.00	117.00	146.00
1978	468.5	468.5	275.00	194.00	212.00
1979	593.0	593.0	249.00	177.00	189.00
1980	610.0	610.0	200.00	180.00	183.00
1981	595.5	595.5	190.00	152.00	161.00
1982	804.0	802.7	255.00	123.00	183.00
1983	774.7	774.5	216.00	126.00	170.00
1984 1/	709.6	696.8	303.00	168.00	231.00

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 10.—Bartlett pears: U.S. production, utilization, and season-average grower price, 1970-84

Year	Production		Utilization		Price per ton		
	Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed excluding dried	All
	1,000 tons		Dollars				
1970	389.0	383.6	75.6	308.0	154.00	129.00	135.00
1971	534.0	496.0	116.1	379.9	103.00	87.20	91.30
1972	438.0	436.0	113.1	322.9	155.00	118.00	128.00
1973	517.5	513.5	135.0	378.5	136.00	127.00	130.00
1974	495.4	495.4	102.3	393.1	199.00	173.00	178.00
1975	509.5	509.5	134.7	374.8	121.00	136.00	133.00
1976	580.0	560.0	122.6	437.4	126.00	116.00	119.00
1977	544.0	543.0	109.8	433.2	149.00	120.00	127.00
1978	468.5	468.5	95.9	372.6	275.00	194.00	212.00
1979	593.0	593.0	103.4	489.6	249.00	177.00	189.00
1980	610.0	610.0	117.9	492.1	200.00	180.00	183.00
1981	595.5	595.5	136.2	459.3	190.00	152.00	161.00
1982	525.3	525.3	150.1	375.2	180.00	135.00	147.00
1983	463.3	463.3	123.1	340.2	211.00	135.00	154.00
1984 1/	447.0	434.5	103.5	331.0	220.00	181.00	190.00

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 11.--Peaches: U.S. production, utilization, and season-average grower prices, 1970-84

Year	Production		Utilization		Grower prices		
	Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processing	Fresh	Processing	All
	Million pounds				Cents/lb.	\$/ton	Cents/lb.
1970	2,995.8	2,786.3	1,181.5	1,604.8	8.03	92.30	6.04
1971	2,882.6	2,742.3	1,201.0	1,541.3	9.65	89.90	6.07
1972	2,371.5	2,249.5	844.9	1,404.6	11.00	88.10	6.90
1973	2,590.9	2,412.7	935.2	1,477.5	12.30	113.00	8.30
1974	2,917.2	2,756.3	952.0	1,804.3	13.00	151.00	9.50
1975	2,835.6	2,645.6	1,099.6	1,546.0	14.70	144.00	10.40
1976	3,018.3	2,641.7	151.2	1,490.5	13.30	134.00	9.60
1977	2,955.4	2,825.7	1,144.0	1,681.7	13.10	137.00	9.80
1978	2,652.7	2,515.7	1,135.8	1,379.9	17.00	155.00	12.00
1979	2,938.7	2,834.2	1,250.5	1,583.7	15.30	173.00	11.60
1980	3,068.6	2,954.1	1,324.1	1,630.0	16.60	181.00	12.40
1981	2,770.6	2,639.8	1,331.0	1,308.8	16.60	200.00	13.30
1982	2,285.6	2,101.9	976.9	1,125.0	20.70	179.00	14.40
1983	1,855.3	1,753.8	967.1	786.7	19.70	177.00	14.80
1984 1/	2,643.8	2,452.4	1,283.4	1,169.0	16.10	192.00	13.00

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 12.--U.S. peaches: Processed utilization and season-average grower prices, 1970-84

Year	Canned		Frozen		Dried		Other 1/	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
	Million pounds	Dollars/ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ton	Million pounds	Dollars/ton
1970	1,476.6	94.30	73.7	66.30	36.4	87.50	18.1	38.10
1971	1,397.1	91.70	86.3	76.60	29.8	87.50	28.1	39.30
1972	1,268.8	89.90	65.3	90.20	24.0	110.00	46.5	34.00
1973	1,325.4	113.00	104.9	130.00	24.0	141.00	23.2	54.30
1974	1,650.6	153.00	78.1	154.00	29.0	115.00	46.6	63.60
1975	1,432.0	148.00	52.7	110.00	38.0	185.00	23.3	46.80
1976	1,326.3	135.00	109.8	113.00	30.0	232.00	24.4	42.2
1977	1,504.7	140.00	109.8	116.00	42.0	199.00	25.2	45.10
1978	1,230.8	161.00	69.8	122.00	35.0	185.00	44.3	40.90
1979	1,427.6	177.00	93.5	155.00	33.0	136.00	29.6	61.70
1980	1,498.3	185.00	77.1	131.00	34.0	115.00	20.6	82.10
1981	1,173.7	205.00	78.3	152.00	34.8	112.00	22.0	121.00
1982	983.9	185.00	70.5	153.00	45.0	120.00	25.6	122.00
1983	675.4	180.00	64.3	179.00	36.0	118.00	11.0	101.00
1984 2/	1,028.5	199.00	77.0	151.00	28.0	100.00	35.5	141.00

1/ Includes, pickles, wine, and brandy. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 13.--Pineapples: Number of farms, acreage, production, disposition, price, and value, Hawaii, 1970-84

Year	Farms	Acreage used for crop	Production 1/	Disposition		Farm price		Value of production 1/
				Processed 1/	Fresh market 2/	Processed 3/	Fresh market 4/	
	Number	1,000 acres		1,000 tons		Dollar per ton		1,000 dollars
1970	47	61.0	954	918	36	39	100	39,500
1971	36	61.0	942	911	31	40	120	40,300
1972	36	58.0	947	906	41	43	120	43,900
1973	33	57.5	810	748	62	43	120	39,600
1974	20	55.0	700	641	59	49	150	40,259
1975	20	50.0	720	657	63	48	160	41,616
1976	17	48.0	680	611	69	63	210	52,983
1977	17	45.0	690	607	83	67	260	62,249
1978	18	43.0	675	580	95	58	310	63,090
1979	18	44.0	681	587	94	67	320	69,409
1980	18	43.0	657	556	101	76	340	76,596
1981	18	41.0	636	519	117	85	390	89,745
1982	18	36.0	670	542	128	82	390	94,364
1983	18	36.0	722	602	120	88	395	100,376
1984 5/	18	35.0	600	481	119	88	400	89,928

1/ Fresh weight basis. 2/ Beginning 1983 excludes sales of fresh pineapple without tops included in processing utilization. 3/ Estimate to reflect value of fresh fruit delivered to processing plant door. 4/ Estimate to reflect value at wholesale establishments for local sales and shipper dock for Mainland and foreign sales. 5/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Statistics of Hawaiian Agriculture.

Table 14.--Fresh noncitrus fruits: U.S. exports, 1970-84

Year 1/	Apples	Grapes	Pears
	Metric tons		
1970	45,691	105,581	18,804
1971	53,411	127,649	25,539
1972	67,729	98,819	24,314
1973	80,855	101,750	39,135
1974	106,091	105,810	34,620
1975	102,256	110,463	33,914
1976	120,063	104,513	31,632
1977	149,939	103,002	36,292
1978	143,275	98,567	37,392
1979	236,468	114,179	41,088
1980	305,430	117,881	46,112
1981	273,728	111,835	52,227
1982	273,298	111,682	35,857
1983	222,360	110,822	34,334
1984	209,835	110,856	27,180

1/ Year beginning July 1 for apples and pears, and January 1 for grapes.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 15.--Fresh noncitrus fruits: U.S. imports, 1970-84

Year 1/	Apples	Bananas	Pineapples
	Metric tons		
1970	43,862	1,805,114	34,246
1971	35,063	1,878,829	34,110
1972	49,033	1,891,864	39,100
1973	40,869	1,904,710	35,607
1974	34,609	1,986,227	36,877
1975	55,610	1,910,428	48,398
1976	47,763	2,102,943	54,885
1977	57,153	2,116,787	65,317
1978	56,155	2,237,618	66,587
1979	83,280	2,337,807	70,035
1980	70,125	2,352,509	68,538
1981	66,814	2,458,345	62,823
1982	88,133	2,583,590	65,499
1983	104,417	2,444,714	77,292
1984	104,474	2,577,206	60,963

1/ Year beginning July for apples; January for bananas and pineapples.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 16.--Oranges: Bearing acreage and yield per acre, by States, 1969/70-1984/85

Season	Florida		California		Texas		Arizona		United States	
	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons
1969/70	636.1	9.74	160.2	9.13	35.0	5.40	15.5	11.23	846.8	9.47
1970/71	660.5	9.70	167.9	8.27	40.5	6.44	18.1	7.40	887.0	9.25
1971/72	624.2	9.88	180.4	9.02	42.5	7.81	19.5	9.44	866.6	9.51
1972/73	619.6	12.33	188.8	8.36	35.0	9.49	24.5	7.76	867.9	11.22
1973/74	614.6	12.14	196.0	7.73	32.5	8.65	24.4	5.25	867.5	10.82
1974/75	610.4	12.78	196.9	10.48	30.9	6.25	24.1	7.72	862.3	11.88
1975/76	596.4	13.67	197.7	10.02	30.9	8.38	23.0	4.39	848.0	12.38
1976/77	594.3	14.14	192.5	8.83	28.2	10.39	21.0	7.05	836.0	12.61
1977/78	579.0	13.04	188.6	8.47	28.4	9.12	16.8	8.10	812.8	11.74
1978/79	571.5	12.91	187.1	7.48	27.8	9.78	14.8	7.36	801.2	11.43
1979/80	576.6	16.13	185.7	12.00	28.0	6.11	15.7	8.34	806.0	14.68
1980/81	573.4	13.53	182.7	13.39	25.3	7.27	13.2	7.42	794.6	13.20
1981/82	560.2	10.11	179.7	8.74	23.7	10.63	13.5	8.44	777.1	9.78
1982/83	536.8	11.70	177.4	16.09	24.0	10.04	12.6	11.35	750.8	12.68
1983/84	474.3	9.90	177.5	10.25	24.3	4.12	12.6	5.40	688.7	9.72
1984/85 1/	420.1	11.13	175.0	11.14	11.4	(2)	11.3	8.14	617.8	10.87

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 17.--Oranges: Production by States, 1960/70-1984/85

Season	Florida	California	Texas	Arizona	U.S.
	1,000 short tons				
1969/70	6,197	1,463	189	174	8,023
1970/71	6,404	1,388	279	134	8,204
1971/72	6,165	1,628	261	184	8,238
1972/73	7,637	1,579	332	190	9,737
1973/74	7,461	1,515	281	128	9,384
1974/75	7,799	2,063	193	186	10,240
1975/76	8,154	1,980	259	101	10,494
1976/77	8,406	1,699	293	148	10,546
1977/78	7,551	1,598	259	136	9,544
1978/79	7,380	1,399	272	109	9,160
1979/80	9,302	2,228	171	131	11,832
1980/81	7,758	2,447	184	98	10,486
1981/82	5,661	1,571	252	114	7,599
1982/83	6,282	2,854	241	142	9,519
1983/84	5,252	1,819	107	68	7,246
1984/85 1/	4,676	1,950	(2)	93	6,719

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 18.--Oranges: Utilization of production, by States, 1969/70-1984/85

Season	Florida		California		Arizona		Texas		United States	
	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed
1,000 short tons										
1969/70	597	5,600	994	469	90	83	108	81	1,789	6,233
1970/71	628	5,775	949	439	49	84	142	138	1,768	6,436
1971/72	505	5,660	1,028	599	76	108	117	145	1,727	6,511
1972/73	550	7,086	904	675	108	82	136	195	1,698	8,039
1973/74	499	6,962	1,099	416	79	49	102	179	1,778	7,606
1974/75	603	7,196	1,335	728	111	76	102	91	2,151	8,090
1975/76	528	7,626	1,283	698	46	54	131	128	1,987	8,506
1976/77	400	8,006	1,221	477	87	62	145	148	1,852	8,694
1977/78	448	7,103	1,080	518	99	37	135	125	1,762	7,781
1978/79	527	6,853	930	469	62	47	89	183	1,607	7,552
1979/80	495	8,807	1,481	747	83	49	88	83	2,146	9,686
1980/81	372	7,386	1411	1,036	63	35	121	63	1,968	8,519
1981/82	343	5,318	1,253	319	80	35	125	111	1,799	5,783
1982/83	464	5,818	1,622	1,232	95	47	142	99	2,323	7,196
1983/84	344	4,908	1,408	411	57	11	59	48	1,869	5,377
1984/85 1/	299	4,376	1,524	426	72	20	(2)	(2)	1,898	4,821

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 19.--All oranges: Equivalent on-tree returns, by States, 1969/70-1984/85

Season	Florida			California			Texas			Arizona			United States		
	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All
Dollars per box															
1969/70	1.46	1.11	1.14	2.97	0.20	2.09	1.21	0.60	0.95	2.58	0.01	1.34	2.40	1.41	1.34
1970/71	1.81	1.42	1.46	3.33	0.09	2.31	0.98	0.55	0.77	3.52	0.32	1.50	2.69	1.28	1.61
1971/72	2.50	2.01	2.04	2.82	0.10	1.82	1.73	1.37	1.53	2.75	0.34	1.34	2.67	1.75	1.96
1972/73	1.85	1.54	1.56	4.00	0.02	2.30	1.34	0.99	1.13	3.73	0.35	2.27	3.16	1.36	1.70
1973/74	2.10	1.43	1.47	3.81	-0.35	2.67	1.28	1.04	1.13	2.73	-0.07	1.66	3.20	1.29	1.69
1974/75	2.11	1.58	1.62	3.50	-0.51	1.07	1.87	1.00	1.46	2.69	-0.28	1.49	3.04	1.33	1.72
1975/76	2.25	1.74	1.77	3.00	-0.42	1.79	1.61	1.28	1.45	3.04	-0.18	1.30	2.74	1.51	1.77
1976/77	2.20	2.17	2.17	3.76	-0.66	2.52	2.06	1.72	1.89	2.66	-0.42	1.38	3.29	1.96	2.21
1977/78	4.85	4.09	4.14	6.72	0.25	4.63	3.33	3.41	3.37	5.38	0.57	4.07	5.98	3.76	4.21
1978/79	5.36	4.61	4.66	7.55	0.36	5.14	3.88	3.09	3.35	6.68	0.95	4.19	6.69	4.23	4.70
1979/80	4.16	3.70	3.72	3.74	-0.10	2.45	4.67	3.29	4.00	2.63	0.17	1.71	3.82	3.33	3.42
1980/81	5.79	3.96	4.04	5.46	-0.28	3.03	4.13	3.07	3.76	4.11	-0.71	2.41	5.39	3.30	3.75
1981/82	6.51	4.14	4.28	9.10	-0.59	7.13	4.01	3.28	3.69	6.22	-0.05	4.31	8.18	3.78	4.94
1982/83	5.94	5.08	5.15	4.37	-0.16	2.42	4.16	2.93	3.65	4.52	-0.01	3.02	4.65	3.98	4.15
1983/84	7.75	5.61	5.75	8.73	-0.90	6.55	4.10	2.70	3.48	7.23	-0.16	6.04	8.39	4.98	5.95
1984/85 1/	11.06	7.53	7.75	10.43	1.22	8.42	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.00	1.14	7.33	10.46	6.84	7.97

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 20.--Florida oranges processed, 1969/70-1984/85 1/

Season	Frozen concentrates	Chilled products			Total processed
		Juices	Sections and salads	Other processed 2/	
1,000 boxes					
1969/70	100,739	18,640	841	8,206	128,426
1970/71	103,521	19,772	703	8,834	132,830
1971/72	104,399	19,509	535	7,726	132,169
1972/73	132,210	20,465	654	8,949	162,278
1973/74	132,469	20,405	605	7,518	160,997
1974/75	135,512	22,761	526	7,580	166,379
1975/76	144,526	24,006	621	7,580	176,733
1976/77	148,731	27,250	378	8,812	185,171
1977/78	132,222	25,345	382	8,077	166,026
1978/79	130,183	22,793	315	6,525	159,816
1979/80	174,883	24,428	309	6,957	206,577
1980/81	145,309	19,640	227	6,353	171,529
1981/82	105,146	16,293	225	4,477	126,141
1982/83	114,627	18,084	170	2,665	135,546
1983/84	94,547	16,981	(4)	2,909	114,437
1984/85 3/	86,112	14,903	(4)	1,907	102,922

1/ Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-early citrus. 2/ Includes cannery juice, blend, sections and salads. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Included in other processed.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 21.--Frozen concentrated orange juice: Florida canners' stocks, pack, supplies, movement, 1969/70-1983/84

Season 1/	Carryin	Pack	Supply	Movement	Ending inventory
Million gallons 2/					
1969/70	17.4	126.4	143.8	121.2	22.6
1970/71	22.6	133.7	156.3	128.6	27.8
1971/72	27.8	145.9	173.6	126.3	47.4
1972/73	47.4	180.2	227.5	178.7	48.9
1973/74	48.9	176.4	225.3	178.7	46.6
1974/75	46.6	184.9	231.5	180.7	50.8
1975/76	50.8	203.5	254.3	200.6	53.7
1976/77	53.7	181.8	235.5	210.0	25.5
1977/78	25.5	200.4	226.0	195.1	30.9
1978/79	30.9	216.5	247.4	210.0	37.4
1979/80	37.4	256.4	293.8	236.5	57.3
1980/81	57.3	249.6	306.9	237.9	69.0
1981/82	69.0	214.9	283.9	230.5	53.4
1982/83	53.4	228.4	281.8	239.0	42.8
1983/84	42.8	239.9	282.7	228.3	54.4

1/ Season beginning December 1. 2/ Beginning 1981/82, reported in 42.0 degree Brix, previously reported in 43.4 and 45.0 degree Brix. The conversion factor ratio from 43.4 degree to 42.0 degree is 1.03970 and the ratio from 45.0 to 43.4 degree is 1.0442029.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 22.--Chilled orange juice: Florida canners' stocks, pack, supplies, movement, 1969/70-1983/84

Season 1/	Carryin	Pack 2/	Supply	Movement	Ending inventory
1,000 gallons					
1969/70	12,604	107,940	120,544	106,064	14,480
1970/71	14,480	112,388	126,868	112,090	14,778
1971/72	14,778	116,970	131,748	111,756	19,992
1972/73	19,992	125,683	145,675	127,255	18,420
1973/74	18,420	135,313	153,733	137,347	16,386
1974/75	16,386	154,478	170,864	154,085	16,779
1975/76	16,779	174,804	191,583	173,558	18,025
1976/77	18,025	178,685	196,710	180,903	15,807
1977/78	15,807	184,966	200,773	185,088	15,685
1978/79	15,685	206,184	221,869	206,149	15,720
1979/80	15,721	234,768	250,489	233,775	16,714
1980/81	16,714	209,863	226,577	210,370	16,207
1981/82	15,934	181,000	196,934	182,279	14,655
1982/83	14,656	185,150	199,806	182,287	17,519
1983/84	17,519	273,827	291,346	264,995	26,351

1/ Season beginning October. 2/ Pack data are from fresh fruit and frozen concentrated juices, but exclude reprocessed single strength.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 23.--Canned orange juice: Florida canners' stocks, pack, supplies, movement, 1969/70-1984/85 1/

Season 2/	Carryin	Pack	Supply	Movement	Ending inventory
1,000 cases, (24 No. 2's) 3/					
1969/70	1,991	11,223	13,214	12,101	1,113
1970/71	1,113	11,749	12,862	11,532	1,330
1971/72	1,330	10,942	12,272	10,477	1,795
1972/73	1,795	13,670	15,465	12,578	2,887
1973/74	2,887	10,885	13,772	11,133	2,639
1974/75	2,639	10,737	13,376	11,349	2,027
1975/76	2,027	10,635	12,662	10,746	1,916
1976/77	1,916	10,767	12,683	10,592	2,091
1977/78	2,091	11,654	13,745	11,671	2,074
1978/79	2,074	13,222	15,296	12,678	2,618
1979/80	2,618	13,869	16,487	13,974	2,513
1980/81	2,513	13,012	15,525	13,031	2,494
1981/82	2,494	11,503	13,997	11,594	2,403
1982/83	2,404	9,802	12,206	10,792	1,414
1983/84	1,414	9,084	10,498	9,311	1,187
1984/85	1,187	7,425	8,612	7,723	889

1/ Single strength. 2/ Season beginning October. 3/ Beginning 1976/77 includes reconstituted orange juice.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 24.--Grapefruit: Bearing acreage and yield per acre, by States, 1969/70-1984/85

Season	Florida		California		Texas		Arizona		United States	
	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons
1969/70	98.7	16.11	12.8	13.36	40.0	8.10	6.1	16.56	157.6	13.87
1970/71	107.2	17.01	12.1	13.55	37.6	10.74	6.3	12.86	163.2	15.15
1971/72	112.6	17.74	12.6	14.29	35.0	10.51	6.4	12.66	166.6	15.76
1972/73	114.6	16.84	13.1	14.50	35.0	13.49	8.0	10.50	170.7	15.68
1973/74	115.8	17.65	14.3	10.63	35.0	12.23	8.2	8.05	173.3	15.52
1974/75	115.4	16.43	15.8	14.37	33.1	8.82	9.3	9.57	173.6	14.42
1975/76	117.9	17.70	16.4	14.33	33.1	12.93	9.6	10.31	177.0	16.09
1976/77	119.3	18.35	16.6	15.12	35.1	14.13	10.2	9.41	181.2	16.73
1977/78	120.3	18.16	17.4	15.75	40.1	11.87	10.8	8.89	188.6	16.07
1978/79	124.6	17.05	19.5	10.26	39.8	9.05	8.9	8.09	192.8	14.30
1979/80	126.4	18.43	21.3	11.50	43.8	7.21	8.4	11.43	199.9	14.94
1980/81	125.6	17.02	21.8	12.11	41.5	6.46	8.1	11.11	197.0	14.01
1981/82	127.8	15.99	22.0	9.14	41.1	13.55	8.1	9.51	199.0	14.47
1982/83	128.6	13.02	21.7	10.97	42.2	10.62	6.8	12.65	199.3	12.28
1983/84	119.6	14.53	21.9	10.87	43.3	2.96	6.8	10.74	191.5	11.36
1984/85 1/	115.5	16.19	21.1	12.27	19.1	(2)	6.8	17.35	162.5	13.83

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 25.--Grapefruit: Production by States, 1969/70-1984/85

Season	Florida	California	Texas	Arizona	U.S.
1,000 short tons					
1969/70	1,590	171	324	101	2,186
1970/71	1,823	164	404	81	2,472
1971/72	1,998	180	368	81	2,626
1972/73	1,930	190	472	84	2,676
1973/74	2,044	152	428	66	2,690
1974/75	1,896	227	292	89	2,503
1975/76	2,087	235	428	99	2,848
1976/77	2,189	251	496	96	3,032
1977/78	2,185	274	476	96	3,030
1978/79	2,125	200	360	72	2,757
1979/80	2,329	245	316	96	2,986
1980/81	2,138	264	268	90	2,759
1981/82	2,044	201	557	77	2,879
1982/83	1,674	238	448	86	2,446
1983/84	1,738	238	128	73	2,176
1984/85 1/	1,870	259	(2)	118	2,246

1/ Preliminary. 2/Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 26.--All grapefruit: Equivalent on-tree returns, by States, 1969/70-1984/85

Season	Florida			California			Texas			Arizona			United States		
	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All
Dollars per box															
1969/70	2.29	1.33	1.70	3.23	0.10	1.74	1.54	0.70	1.21	3.05	0.50	1.92	2.30	1.12	1.64
1970/71	2.42	1.63	1.91	4.17	0.41	2.52	1.48	0.80	1.20	3.05	0.00	0.84	2.41	1.38	1.80
1971/72	3.14	1.85	2.32	4.27	0.34	2.42	2.24	1.22	1.86	2.65	0.20	1.44	3.04	1.63	2.23
1972/73	3.10	1.47	2.08	3.78	0.14	1.95	2.30	1.21	1.80	2.40	0.30	1.22	2.96	1.29	1.98
1973/74	2.54	1.10	1.66	3.37	0.22	1.87	1.92	0.68	1.31	2.30	0.15	1.34	2.48	0.97	1.61
1974/75	3.03	0.76	1.72	3.19	-0.12	1.60	2.55	0.90	1.95	2.70	0.10	1.40	2.96	0.66	1.72
1975/76	2.48	0.75	1.47	2.63	-0.11	1.27	1.73	0.57	1.36	1.90	-0.05	0.76	2.31	0.61	1.40
1976/77	2.60	1.10	1.58	2.90	-0.49	1.38	1.88	0.74	1.34	2.50	-0.40	0.99	2.47	0.88	1.49
1977/78	2.35	1.26	1.64	4.80	-0.66	2.24	1.22	0.62	0.95	2.20	-0.74	0.44	2.46	0.93	1.55
1978/79	3.23	1.87	2.41	6.59	-0.67	3.70	2.00	0.66	1.26	4.34	-0.62	1.69	3.53	1.48	2.35
1979/80	4.15	2.85	3.31	4.50	-0.48	1.82	3.18	1.91	2.59	3.93	-0.42	1.49	4.04	2.35	3.01
1980/81	5.25	2.76	3.60	6.34	-0.45	3.33	3.70	2.31	3.27	4.91	-0.20	2.72	5.15	2.36	3.50
1981/82	4.48	0.82	2.09	3.95	-1.31	1.85	2.73	0.98	1.89	3.66	-1.28	1.01	3.94	0.66	1.99
1982/83	3.61	0.52	1.96	4.05	-1.31	1.94	1.75	0.14	1.26	2.73	-1.32	1.11	3.18	0.22	1.79
1983/84	4.20	1.70	2.72	5.30	-1.53	2.83	2.24	.24	2.03	4.44	-1.52	2.54	4.19	1.30	2.68
1984/85 1/	5.64	2.28	3.42	8.03	-1.15	5.24	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.75	-.38	4.75	6.33	1.94	3.77

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 27.--Grapefruit utilization of production by States, 1969/70-1984/85

Season	Florida		California		Arizona		Texas		United States	
	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed
1,000 short tons										
1969/70	606	983	90	81	56	45	197	127	949	1,236
1970/71	636	1,187	92	72	22	58	238	166	987	1,484
1971/72	724	1,273	95	85	41	40	230	138	1,089	1,536
1972/73	724	1,205	94	95	37	48	254	218	1,109	1,566
1973/74	796	1,248	79	72	36	29	216	212	1,127	1,562
1974/75	799	1,097	116	110	44	44	186	106	1,145	1,357
1975/76	866	1,221	118	116	41	58	291	137	1,315	1,532
1976/77	697	1,492	138	112	46	50	259	237	1,140	1,891
1977/78	767	1,418	144	127	38	58	264	212	1,213	1,815
1978/79	841	1,284	120	79	34	38	160	200	1,155	1,602
1979/80	829	1,500	112	131	43	54	168	148	1,152	1,833
1980/81	730	1,408	146	116	51	38	186	82	1,113	1,645
1981/82	711	1,334	120	79	36	41	289	267	1,156	1,721
1982/83	778	896	144	94	52	35	312	136	1,286	1,161
1983/84	708	1,030	150	85	49	23	114	14	1,023	1,153
1984/85 1/	637	1,233	179	78	85	33	(2)	(2)	902	1,344

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1984/85 crop.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 28.--Florida grapefruit processed, 1969/70-1984/85

Season	Frozen concentrates	Chilled products			Total processed
		Juices	Sections and salads	Other processed 1/	
1,000 boxes					
1969/70	4,579	1,824	1,158	15,577	23,138
1970/71	6,819	2,348	1,091	17,682	27,940
1971/72	8,725	3,206	994	17,036	29,961
1972/73	8,212	2,908	1,209	16,025	28,354
1973/74	8,732	2,715	1,118	16,804	29,369
1974/75	7,779	3,332	967	13,725	25,803
1975/76	8,987	3,919	1,054	14,771	28,731
1976/77	13,020	4,331	934	16,822	35,107
1977/78	13,999	4,363	917	14,083	33,362
1978/79	13,276	3,162	771	13,001	30,210
1979/80	18,506	3,592	801	12,400	35,299
1980/81	19,490	2,844	645	10,154	33,133
1981/82	20,052	1,697	628	9,004	31,381
1982/83	13,977	1,314	417	5,379	21,087
1983/84	18,728	1,320	(3)	4,191	24,239
1984/85 2/	22,996	1,065	(3)	4,951	29,012

1/ Includes cannery juices, blend, sections and salads.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Included in other processed.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 29.--Frozen concentrated grapefruit juice: Florida canners' stocks, pack, supplies, movement, 1969/70-1983/84

Season	Carryin	Pack	Supply	Movement	Ending inventory
Million gallons 1/					
1969/70	1.4	4.3	5.7	5.2	0.5
1970/71	0.5	6.9	7.4	6.3	1.1
1971/72	1.1	8.8	9.9	7.1	2.8
1972/73	2.8	8.7	11.5	7.9	3.6
1973/74	3.6	9.0	12.6	7.7	4.9
1974/75	4.9	7.8	12.7	8.5	4.2
1975/76	4.2	9.5	13.7	10.4	3.3
1976/77	3.3	12.4	15.7	11.9	3.8
1977/78	3.8	14.0	17.8	13.6	4.2
1978/79	4.2	14.4	18.6	16.3	2.3
1979/80	2.3	19.6	21.9	17.0	4.9
1980/81	4.9	21.1	26.0	17.6	8.4
1981/82	8.4	21.9	30.3	18.9	11.4
1982/83	11.4	15.1	26.5	21.1	5.4
1983/84	5.4	20.2	25.6	21.6	4.0

1/ 40 degree Brix.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 30.--Chilled grapefruit juice: Florida canners' stocks, pack, supplies, movement, 1969/70-1984/85

Season 1/	Carryin	Pack 2/	Supply	Movement	Ending inventory
1,000 gallons					
1969/70	1,067	9,430	10,497	10,128	369
1970/71	369	12,949	13,318	12,394	924
1971/72	924	17,358	18,282	15,261	3,021
1972/73	3,021	16,071	19,092	16,871	2,221
1973/74	2,221	17,376	19,597	17,916	1,681
1974/75	1,681	20,535	22,216	20,768	1,448
1975/76	1,448	24,538	25,986	24,583	1,403
1976/77	1,403	25,074	26,477	25,111	1,366
1977/78	1,366	25,460	26,826	24,920	1,906
1978/79	1,906	27,132	29,038	27,598	1,440
1979/80	1,440	28,674	30,114	27,364	2,750
1980/81	2,750	26,023	28,773	26,291	2,482
1981/82	2,482	22,943	25,425	23,224	2,201
1982/83	2,201	20,336	22,537	21,177	1,360
1983/84	1,360	27,642	29,002	27,336	1,666
1984/85	1,666	32,391	34,057	32,485	1,572

1/ Season beginning October. 2/ Pack data are from fresh fruit and frozen concentrated juices, but exclude reprocessed single strength.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 31.--Canned grapefruit juice: Florida canners' stocks, pack, supplies, movement, 1969/70-1983/84 1/

Season 2/	Carryin	Pack	Supply	Movement	Ending inventory
1,000 cases (24 No. 2's) 3/					
1969/70	1,634	16,423	18,057	17,238	819
1970/71	819	19,366	20,185	18,580	1,605
1971/72	1,605	21,173	22,778	18,468	4,310
1972/73	4,310	19,059	23,369	19,166	4,203
1973/74	4,203	20,576	24,779	18,780	5,999
1974/75	5,999	15,951	21,950	18,129	3,821
1975/76	3,821	18,439	22,260	18,623	3,637
1976/77	3,637	18,809	22,491	17,769	4,722
1977/78	4,722	17,246	21,968	18,407	3,561
1978/79	3,561	16,764	20,325	17,295	3,030
1979/80	3,030	16,604	19,634	16,221	3,413
1980/81	3,413	14,135	17,547	13,993	3,554
1981/82	3,554	15,725	19,033	14,767	4,266
1982/83	4,266	11,651	15,917	13,495	2,422
1983/84	2,422	9,513	11,935	10,231	1,704

1/ Single strength. 2/ Season beginning October. 3/ Beginning 1976/77 includes reconstituted grapefruit juice.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 32.--Lemons: Bearing acreage and yield per acre,
by States, 1969/70-1984/85

Crop year	California		Arizona		United States	
	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre
	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 acres	Tons
1969/70	37.4	12.49	9.7	11.01	47.1	12.20
1970/71	38.2	13.22	12.2	9.84	50.4	12.40
1971/72	39.1	13.22	12.9	9.07	52.0	12.19
1972/73	41.1	16.28	14.5	12.07	55.6	15.18
1973/74	44.7	12.66	19.9	5.53	64.6	10.46
1974/75	45.6	18.51	20.5	13.37	66.1	16.90
1975/76	47.3	12.22	20.3	4.53	67.6	9.91
1976/77	47.9	16.66	20.3	9.36	68.2	14.49
1977/78	49.0	15.73	20.9	10.53	69.9	14.19
1978/79	50.3	10.66	18.6	11.24	68.9	10.81
1979/80	49.8	13.51	20.3	5.71	70.1	11.26
1980/81	52.7	17.51	19.2	13.85	71.9	16.54
1981/82	54.2	12.97	21.6	11.06	75.8	12.43
1982/83	52.0	14.83	19.5	9.85	71.5	13.47
1983/84	51.4	12.76	18.3	8.31	69.7	11.59
1984/85 1/	49.6	15.16	17.0	13.41	66.6	14.71

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 33.--Lemons: Production by States,
1969/70-1984/85

Season	Arizona	California	U.S.
	1,000 short tons		
1969/70	107	467	575
1970/71	120	505	625
1971/72	117	517	634
1972/73	175	669	844
1973/74	110	566	676
1974/75	274	844	1,117
1975/76	92	578	670
1976/77	190	798	988
1977/78	220	771	992
1978/79	209	536	745
1979/80	116	673	789
1980/81	266	923	1,189
1981/82	239	703	942
1982/83	191	772	963
1983/84	152	655	807
1984/85 1/	228	752	980

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 34.--All lemons: Equivalent on-tree returns, by States, 1969/70-1984/85

Season	California			Arizona			United States		
	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All	Fresh	Proc.	All
Dollars per box									
1969/70	5.18	0.66	3.52	6.6	0.66	3.48	5.49	0.64	3.61
1970/71	5.74	0.86	3.96	5.70	0.50	2.61	5.73	0.76	3.70
1971/72	5.50	1.12	3.79	5.30	0.60	2.60	5.47	0.99	3.57
1972/73	5.25	0.71	3.07	5.55	0.75	2.70	5.30	0.72	3.99
1973/74	7.05	0.58	4.66	7.60	0.70	4.83	7.14	0.60	4.69
1974/75	6.43	-0.62	2.43	5.30	0.25	1.60	6.24	-0.36	2.23
1975/76	6.75	-0.80	3.95	9.15	-0.95	4.79	7.06	-0.82	4.07
1976/77	4.20	-0.95	1.75	4.35	-0.95	1.27	4.22	-0.95	1.66
1977/78	6.57	-1.04	2.67	4.30	-1.36	0.88	6.14	-1.12	2.27
1978/79	9.43	-1.00	5.78	4.34	-0.98	1.73	8.24	-.99	4.64
1979/80	9.00	1.02	5.13	9.90	-0.04	5.13	9.13	0.87	5.13
1980/81	6.22	-0.33	2.14	4.30	-0.24	1.21	5.84	-0.31	1.93
1981/82	7.64	-2.90	1.64	5.13	-2.90	0.39	7.03	-2.90	1.32
1982/83	6.20	-2.94	1.22	5.93	-2.92	1.25	6.14	-2.94	1.23
1983/84	8.16	-2.06	3.41	5.07	-3.12	1.63	7.54	-2.24	3.08
1984/85 I/	10.58	-.46	4.75	6.90	-1.79	1.67	9.83	-.80	4.04

I/ Preliminary.

SOURCES: Citrus Summary, Florida Agricultural Statistics and Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 35.--Lemon: Utilization of production, by States, 1969/70-1984/85

Season	Florida		California		Arizona	
	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed	Fresh	Processed
1,000 short tons						
1969/70	300	167	51	56	351	223
1970/71	319	186	49	71	368	257
1971/72	315	201	50	67	365	269
1972/73	346	323	71	104	417	427
1973/74	357	209	66	44	423	253
1974/75	365	479	73	201	438	679
1975/76	363	214	52	40	416	254
1976/77	418	380	79	111	497	491
1977/78	376	395	87	133	464	528
1978/79	348	187	106	103	455	290
1979/80	347	326	60	56	407	382
1980/81	348	576	85	181	433	757
1981/82	303	400	98	141	401	542
1982/83	352	420	90	101	442	521
1983/84	351	304	88	64	439	368
1984/85 I/	355	397	91	137	446	534

I/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Citrus Fruits Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 36.--Fresh citrus fruits: Domestic exports, United States, 1969/70-1983/84

Season I/	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons
Metric tons			
1969/70	258,211	104,439	123,621
1970/71	236,806	95,078	131,906
1971/72	291,560	177,505	155,808
1972/73	272,146	192,146	192,540
1973/74	312,100	235,029	188,953
1974/75	478,889	227,689	206,110
1975/76	440,153	284,877	189,792
1976/77	397,771	274,377	240,997
1977/78	334,973	265,162	206,337
1978/79	300,297	278,439	210,951
1979/80	459,404	271,436	167,918
1980/81	417,882	295,130	178,559
1981/82	354,066	260,513	142,489
1982/83	461,073	308,396	146,598
1983/84	367,628	262,023	152,961

I/ Year beginning November for oranges, September for grapefruit, and August for lemons.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 37.--Frozen concentrated orange juice:
U.S. imports, 1969-84

Year	Brazil	Others	U.S.
1,000 gallons 1/			
1969	3,802	2,320	6,122
1970	1,308	153	1,461
1971	15,413	3,930	19,343
1972	29,210	8,865	38,075
1973	12,924	7,300	20,224
1974	12,699	5,549	18,248
1975	28,214	4,832	33,046
1976	29,755	1,647	31,402
1977	33,749	14,177	47,926
1978	139,451	11,290	150,741
1979	152,310	7,708	160,018
1980	97,676	2,338	100,014
1981	203,104	11,127	214,231
1982	373,988	22,084	396,072
1983	337,164	27,605	364,769
1984	533,598	24,520	558,118

1/ Single strength.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 38.--Fruit, per capita consumption: Fresh-weight equivalent, 1970 to date 1/

Year	Citrus						Noncitrus						All fruit
	Fresh 2/	Canned 2/	Canned juice 2/	Chilled 2/3/	Frozen juice	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen fruit	Dried	Total	
Pounds													
1970	28.8	1.8	13.2	10.3	41.5	95.6	51.3	24.8	21.0	3.7	10.2	111.0	206.6
1971	29.2	1.8	13.4	10.3	48.2	102.9	51.9	23.0	12.7	4.0	9.9	101.5	204.4
1972	27.4	1.6	13.6	11.1	55.0	108.7	48.0	22.6	10.7	4.0	7.6	92.9	201.6
1973	27.4	1.6	14.5	11.2	54.0	108.7	50.3	22.4	11.8	3.9	9.7	98.1	206.8
1974	27.4	1.6	12.8	11.1	58.4	111.3	51.7	20.2	10.1	3.0	9.1	94.2	205.5
1975	29.4	1.4	15.0	12.0	68.4	126.2	55.5	20.1	12.3	3.5	11.2	102.6	228.8
1976	29.0	1.2	14.1	13.0	66.2	123.6	54.9	19.8	11.3	3.4	9.8	99.2	222.8
1977	26.2	1.2	12.2	11.9	68.4	119.9	55.7	20.2	11.4	3.5	9.5	100.3	220.4
1978	26.5	1.4	14.1	12.7	58.3	113.0	56.7	18.9	14.3	3.6	7.9	101.4	214.4
1979	24.5	1.4	14.0	11.5	62.3	113.7	59.4	18.8	15.0	3.0	9.7	105.9	219.6
1980	28.9	1.2	14.3	12.3	62.4	119.1	60.9	18.5	14.4	3.4	9.0	106.2	225.3
1981	25.0	1.4	15.3	8.8	61.6	112.1	61.6	17.1	17.4	3.2	10.3	109.6	222.7
1982	24.7	1.2	9.4	7.5	70.1	112.9	62.1	5/13.6	7/13.7	3.2	11.2	103.8	216.7
1983	28.7	1.2	12.1	8.6	76.9	127.5	62.4	5/13.4	8/2.8	3.2	11.8	93.6	221.1
1984 4/	23.7	N.A.	7.7	7.5	66.0	104.9	65.8	6/9.8	8/2.5	3.3	12.2	93.6	198.5

1/ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only. 2/ Crop and pack year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. 3/ Includes fruit and juice. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Excludes pineapples. 6/ Excludes apples, cranberries, and pineapples. 7/ Excludes pineapple juice. 8/ Excludes apple and pineapple juice.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 39.—Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, 1970 to date 1/

Year	Citrus fruit						Noncitrus fruit							Total fruit
	Oranges	Tange- rines	Tan- gelos	Lemons	Limes	Grape- fruit	Total citrus	Apples	Apri- cots	Avo- cados	Ba- nanas	Bush- berries 2/	Cher- ries	
	Pounds													
1970	16.5	1.6	0.62	2.0	0.19	8.2	29.1	17.0	0.12	0.4	17.6	0.18	0.5	0.18
1971	15.7	1.8	.71	2.2	.18	8.6	29.2	16.5	.14	.8	18.2	.20	.6	.20
1972	14.5	1.6	.72	1.8	.22	8.6	27.4	15.8	.08	.4	18.0	.11	.3	.15
1973	14.4	1.7	.62	1.9	.22	8.6	27.4	16.1	.09	.8	18.2	.14	.7	.19
1974	14.4	1.9	.68	2.0	.23	8.2	27.4	16.5	.06	.6	18.5	.16	.6	.15
1975	15.9	2.0	1.00	1.9	.24	8.4	29.4	19.1	.08	1.2	17.7	.16	.7	.14
1976	14.7	2.0	.94	1.9	.25	9.2	29.0	17.1	.10	.8	19.3	.10	.8	.19
1977	13.4	1.8	.95	2.1	.25	7.7	26.2	16.9	.09	1.3	19.2	.06	.6	.18
1978	13.4	1.6	.82	2.1	.24	8.3	26.5	17.5	.07	1.0	20.2	.20	.5	.18
1979	12.4	1.6	.69	2.0	.25	7.6	24.5	17.6	.08	1.2	21.0	.25	.7	.13
1980	15.8	2.0	.72	2.0	.37	8.0	28.9	19.1	.10	.8	20.8	.21	.7	.14
1981	13.5	1.3	.82	2.1	.40	6.9	25.0	16.8	.10	2.2	21.5	.19	.5	.21
1982	12.7	1.3	.70	2.1	.39	7.5	24.7	17.9	.10	1.5	22.6	(6)	.5	.21
1983	15.5	1.4	.73	2.4	.57	8.1	28.7	18.4	.09	2.0	21.2	(6)	.8	.14
1984 5/	12.8	1.3	.61	2.3	.54	6.1	23.7	18.1	.13	2.2	22.1	(6)	.7	.17

Year	Noncitrus												Total fruit
	Figs	Grapes	Kiwi- fruit 3/	Nectar- ines	Peaches	Pears	Pine- apples	Pa- payas	Plums and prunes	Straw- berries	Miscel- laneous fruit 4/	Total non- citrus	
	Pounds												
1970	0.01	2.8	NA	0.6	5.7	2.0	0.7	0.12	1.5	1.8	0.14	51.4	80.2
1971	.01	2.4	NA	.6	5.7	2.4	.7	.10	1.3	1.9	.16	51.9	81.1
1972	.03	2.2	NA	.8	3.9	2.4	.8	.11	1.1	1.7	.15	48.0	75.5
1973	.04	2.6	NA	.7	4.3	2.5	.9	.14	1.1	1.6	.18	50.3	77.7
1974	.05	2.8	NA	1.0	4.4	2.3	.9	.17	1.5	1.8	.20	51.7	79.1
1975	.03	3.2	NA	.9	5.0	2.8	1.0	.17	1.3	1.8	.24	55.5	85.0
1976	.02	3.2	NA	1.0	5.2	2.6	1.2	.20	1.3	1.6	.23	54.9	83.9
1977	.03	3.1	NA	1.2	5.1	2.6	1.4	.25	1.6	1.9	.17	55.7	81.9
1978	.03	3.0	NA	1.2	5.0	2.2	1.5	.25	1.6	2.1	.15	56.7	83.1
1979	.03	3.6	NA	1.4	5.5	2.5	1.5	.17	1.7	1.9	.12	59.4	83.9
1980	.02	3.7	NA	1.6	5.8	2.4	1.5	.21	1.6	2.0	.22	60.9	89.8
1981	.01	4.1	NA	1.5	5.6	2.8	1.6	.22	1.8	2.2	.30	61.6	86.7
1982	.01	5.3	NA	1.4	4.0	3.0	1.7	.17	1.1	2.4	.20	62.1	86.8
1983	.01	5.4	NA	1.5	4.1	2.8	1.7	.18	1.4	2.4	.24	62.4	91.1
1984 5/	.02	5.4	.13	1.5	5.4	2.6	1.5	.27	2.0	3.1	.52	65.8	89.5

1/ All data are on calendar-year basis except for citrus fruits, October or November and apples, July prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only. 2/ Includes blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, currants, loganberries, black and red raspberries, and other berries. 3/ Reported separately beginning 1984. 4/ Includes mangoes, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, chinese gooseberries, and other fruit. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Discontinued as of 1982. NA= not available.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 40.—Canned and chilled fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date 1/

Year	Canned fruit													Chilled citrus sections 4/	
	Apples and apple- sauce	Apri- cots	Berries	Cher- ries	Cran- berries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced) 2/	Pears	Pine- apples	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections		Total 3/
	Pounds														
1970	3.7	1.0	.10	0.9	0.9	.05	3.2	5.9	2.0	3.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	23.4	0.4
1971	3.6	1.0	.11	.9	.8	.04	2.6	5.4	2.0	3.3	.3	.9	.9	21.9	.3
1972	3.5	.7	.12	.7	.8	.09	2.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.3	.3
1973	3.4	.8	.13	.7	1.0	—	3.0	4.9	2.2	3.4	.2	.7	.8	21.2	.3
1974	3.1	.6	.09	.7	.9	—	2.7	4.9	1.7	2.6	.2	.9	.8	19.2	.3
1975	3.1	.5	.13	.8	.7	—	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.6	.2	.9	.7	19.0	.3
1976	6/2.3	.6	.10	.7	.7	—	2.7	4.9	2.1	2.7	.2	1.0	.6	18.6	.3
1977	2.5	.6	.12	.6	.7	—	2.7	5.0	2.2	2.8	.2	1.0	.6	19.0	.2
1978	2.6	.4	.05	.7	.8	—	2.8	4.2	1.8	3.0	.2	.6	.7	17.9	.2
1979	2.5	.4	.05	.7	.8	—	2.6	4.0	1.8	3.0	.2	1.0	.7	17.8	.2
1980	2.4	.5	.05	.9	.8	—	2.5	3.9	1.8	3.0	.1	.8	.6	17.4	.2
1981	2.0	.4	.08	.7	.7	—	2.2	3.6	1.6	3.0	.2	1.0	.7	16.2	.2
1982	2.0	.4	.07	.5	.7	—	2.2	3.7	1.9	N.A.	.2	.7	.6	13.0	.2
1983	2.4	.3	.09	.4	.7	—	1.7	3.5	1.8	N.A.	.1	1.2	.6	12.8	.1
1984 5/	N.A.	.3	.08	.6	N.A.	—	1.7	3.3	1.6	N.A.	.1	1.2	N.A.	8.9	N.A.

1/ Civilian consumption only. 2/ Spiced cling peach reporting has been discontinued beginning 1981 due to possible disclosure of individual canners' data. 3/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 4/ Produced commercially in Florida. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Not comparable to previous years due to a change in sample size reported by the National Food Processors. N.A. = Not available.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 41.--Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, single strength basis, 1970 to date 1/

Year	Canned												Chilled 2/				
	Citrus						Noncitrus						Orange	Grape-fruit	Total 4/		
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan-gerine	Citrus concen- trate 3/	Total 4/	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pineapple					Prune	Total 4/
										Single strength	Concen- trate 3/						
Pounds																	
1970	1.74	2.98	0.33	0.10	0.010	1.32	6.48	2.67	0.70	0.58	1.60	1.37	1.11	8.03	4.35	0.34	4.69
1971	1.59	3.26	.30	.10	.005	1.35	6.60	3.24	.68	.70	1.54	1.20	1.08	8.44	4.34	.42	4.76
1972	1.46	3.27	.25	.10	.010	1.61	6.69	2.62	.56	.54	1.66	1.11	.67	7.16	4.56	.62	5.18
1973	1.66	3.43	.23	.11	.003	1.69	7.12	2.56	.51	.56	2.02	1.24	.98	7.87	4.67	.55	5.22
1974	1.46	3.51	.21	.10	.002	1.01	6.29	2.54	.53	.67	1.09	1.16	.72	6.71	4.64	.52	5.16
1975	1.52	3.37	.22	.12	.003	2.16	7.39	2.86	.78	.58	1.97	1.16	.82	7.17	5.01	.62	5.63
1976	1.36	3.35	.31	.08	.003	1.84	6.94	3.32	.77	.56	1.02	.86	1.00	7.53	5.36	.73	6.09
1977	1.45	3.13	.21	.08	.003	1.13	6.00	3.31	.67	.45	1.15	1.15	.89	7.62	4.97	.70	5.67
1978	1.72	3.51	.16	.07	.002	1.49	6.95	4.26	.76	.92	1.27	1.36	.94	9.51	5.30	.75	6.05
1979	2.04	3.36	.07	.05	.002	1.36	6.88	5.28	.56	.64	1.27	1.47	.81	10.03	4.88	.57	5.45
1980	1.99	2.94	.09	.05	.002	1.97	7.04	4.77	.68	.65	1.30	1.37	.86	9.63	5.20	.65	5.85
1981	2.25	2.43	.07	.06	.002	2.74	7.54	6.45	.70	.68	1.34	1.48	.93	11.98	3.65	.49	4.14
1982	1.75	2.08	.04	.03	.001	.72	4.62	7.15	.52	.64	N.A.	N.A.	.79	9.10	3.20	.31	3.51
1983	1.24	1.59	.08	.07	.001	2.98	5.96	N.A.	.36	.91	N.A.	N.A.	.62	1.89	3.90	.23	4.13
1984 5/	1.46	1.22	.07	.07	N.A.	.97	3.79	N.A.	.27	.75	N.A.	N.A.	.67	1.69	3.44	.23	3.67

1/ Civilian consumption only. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning prior to year indicated.
 2/ Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from the fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted or frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale. 3/ Single-strength equivalent. 4/ Due to rounding, figures may not equal sum of components. 5/ Preliminary. N.A. = Not available.
 Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1970.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 42.--Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, 1970 to date 1/

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
Pounds								
1970	5.91	20.83	0.21	0.74	0.001	0.004	0.01	0.06
1971	6.92	24.39	.23	.81	.001	.004	.01	.06
1972	7.90	27.85	.30	1.06	.001	.004	.02	.09
1973	7.68	20.07	.31	1.09	(3)	(3)	.01	.06
1974	8.41	29.65	.33	1.16	(3)	(3)	.01	.06
1975	9.36	32.99	.28	.99	(3)	(3)	.06	.26
1976	9.80	34.55	.07	.25	(3)	(3)	(2)	.02
1977	9.74	34.33	.52	1.83	.001	.004	.03	.14
1978	7.84	27.64	.52	1.83	(3)	(3)	.06	.25
1979	8.65	30.49	.51	1.80	(3)	(3)	.04	.17
1980	9.05	31.90	.43	1.52	(3)	(3)	.02	.09
1981	8.59	30.28	.66	2.33	(3)	(3)	.03	.14
1982	9.48	33.42	.73	2.57	.001	.004	.06	.25
1983	11.06	38.99	.67	2.36	(3)	(3)	.04	.17
1984 2/	9.53	33.59	.45	1.59	(3)	(3)	.04	.17
Pounds								
	Lemonade base		Limeade		Tangerine		Total	
	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength	Product weight	Single strength
Pounds								
1970	0.34	0.25	0.04	0.14	0.05	0.18	6.56	22.20
1971	.35	.26	.06	.21	.05	.18	7.62	25.91
1972	.38	.28	.06	.21	.05	.18	8.71	29.67
1973	.47	.35	.03	.11	.05	.18	8.55	21.85
1974	.43	.32	.02	.07	.04	.14	9.24	31.39
1975	.98	.73	.08	.28	.06	.21	10.82	35.46
1976	.52	.38	.06	.21	.03	.11	10.48	35.51
1977	.39	.29	.08	.28	.07	.25	10.83	37.12
1978	.68	.50	.07	.25	.06	.21	9.23	30.69
1979	.52	.38	.08	.28	.06	.21	9.86	33.34
1980	.24	.18	.08	.28	.06	.21	9.88	34.18
1981	.38	.28	(4)	(4)	.09	.32	9.75	33.34
1982	.73	.54	(4)	(4)	.09	.32	11.09	37.10
1983	.38	.28	(4)	(4)	.02	.07	12.17	41.87
1984 2/	.39	.29	(4)	(4)	.03	.11	11.44	35.74

1/ Civilian consumption. Product weight includes concentrated and single-strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single-strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; Lemonade base, 0.74 to 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Negligible. 4/ Discontinued beginning 1981.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 43.--Frozen fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1970 to date 1/

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscellaneous 2/	Total
Pounds												
1970	0.11	0.21	0.16	1.18	0.06	0.48	0.06	0.61	0.03	0.26	0.17	3.33
1971	.16	.18	.16	1.41	.07	.54	.07	.67	.01	.25	.16	3.68
1972	.11	.18	.12	1.35	.06	.67	.04	.64	.01	.31	.16	3.65
1973	.08	.16	.10	1.18	.05	.62	.08	.82	.04	.22	.16	3.51
1974	.06	.14	.09	1.13	.04	.33	.06	.50	.01	.28	.13	2.77
1975	.08	.19	.10	1.40	.04	.47	.07	.44	(4)	.28	.15	3.22
1976	.12	.13	.13	1.29	.05	.39	.06	.68	.01	.13	.10	3.09
1977	.12	.13	.13	1.17	.04	.44	.07	.63	.02	.28	.18	3.21
1978	.10	.11	.10	1.38	.05	.39	.07	.64	.02	.27	.16	3.29
1979	.06	.13	.08	1.14	.03	.33	.06	.53	.01	.21	.12	2.70
1980	.02	.19	.08	1.39	.03	.35	.06	.49	.03	.27	.16	3.07
1981	.04	.17	.08	1.33	.02	.37	.05	.50	.02	.19	.14	2.91
1982	.09	.11	.07	1.15	.02	.43	.06	.61	.01	.23	.16	2.94
1983	.08	.05	.07	1.18	.04	.32	.07	.63	.04	.31	.15	2.94
1984 3/	.05	.22	.06	1.26	.02	.37	.06	.55	.08	.26	.10	3.03

1/ Civilian consumption only. 2/ Includes prunes and plums. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Negligible.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-179), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 44.--Dried fruit: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1970 to date 1/

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates 2/	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes 3/	Raisins	Total
Pounds									
1970	0.11	0.05	0.27	0.22	0.01	0.003	0.68	1.34	2.68
1971	.06	.06	.31	.19	.02	.010	.58	1.38	2.61
1972	.08	.05	.28	.12	.02	.010	.49	.96	2.01
1973	.14	.04	.28	.13	.01	.002	.54	1.40	2.54
1974	.11	.03	.25	.16	.01	.002	.51	1.33	2.40
1975	.13	.05	.35	.16	.02	.004	.60	1.63	2.94
1976	.14	.06	.42	.18	.02	.005	.52	1.25	2.60
1977	.12	.06	.36	.16	.02	.010	.48	1.30	2.51
1978	.13	.04	.32	.17	.01	.005	.42	.98	2.08
1979	.13	.06	.27	.17	.01	.010	.39	1.51	2.55
1980	.10	.03	.14	.14	.01	.010	.44	1.50	2.38
1981	.16	.05	.18	.11	.02	.010	.44	1.74	2.71
1982	.11	.08	.27	.14	.02	.010	.48	1.85	2.96
1983	.15	.09	.25	.15	.04	.010	.45	1.93	3.07
1984 4/	.16	.09	.28	.13	.04	.010	.36	2.11	3.18

1/ Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption only. 2/ Pits-in basis. 3/ Excludes quantities used for juice. 4/ Preliminary.

Note: See July 1981 Fruit Situation (TFS-219), for annual data prior to 1970 and September 1970 Fruit Situation (TFS-176), for annual data prior to 1960.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 45.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1983

State	Noncitrus										Total		
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Others 1/	Quantity	% of U.S.
			Sweet	Tart									
1,000 short tons													
Alabama							7.0					7.0	(5)
Arizona						14.6						14.6	0.1
Arkansas	6.8					10.0						27.5	0.2
California	230.0	89.5	16.8			4,775.0	527.0	267.7	622.5	312.0	573.4	7,413.9	52.4
Colorado	42.0			0.8			4.8	5.3				52.9	0.4
Connecticut	20.0						1.3	1.5				22.8	0.2
Delaware	6.8						1.0					7.8	0.1
Florida										51.3	27.0	78.3	0.6
Georgia	9.5					2.3	46.0					57.8	0.4
Hawaii											754.9	754.9	5.3
Idaho	64.0		1.7				5.0		6.5			77.2	0.5
Illinois	45.0						6.5					51.5	0.4
Indiana	26.7						2.8					29.5	0.2
Iowa	5.8											5.8	(5)
Kansas	5.7						2.0					7.7	0.1
Kentucky	6.5						3.0					9.5	0.1
Louisiana							3.0					5.1	(5)
Maine	42.5											42.5	0.3
Maryland	35.0						11.0					46.0	0.3
Massachusetts	48.5				71.1		0.9					120.4	0.9
Michigan	375.0		18.0	43.5		60.0	17.5	8.0	12.0	8.1		542.1	3.8
Minnesota	10.5											10.5	0.1
Mississippi							2.0					2.0	(5)
Missouri	22.5					3.6	6.0					32.1	0.2
Montana			1.4									1.4	(5)
New Hampshire	27.5											27.5	0.2
New Jersey	50.0				11.7		50.0			2.5		114.2	0.8
New Mexico	3.0											3.0	(5)
New York	550.0		3.0	11.5		191.0	8.5	19.0		6.8		789.8	5.6
North Carolina	207.5					3.0	6.0			2.8		219.3	1.5
Ohio	50.0					11.0	3.5			4.8		69.3	0.5
Oklahoma							3.8					3.8	(5)
Oregon	77.5		42.0	3.0	3.8		6.0	188.0	16.0	39.7		376.0	2.7
Pennsylvania	250.0		0.8	4.3		62.5	47.0	2.7		3.6		370.8	2.6
Rhode Island	2.5											2.5	(5)
South Carolina	8.0					1.5	40.0					49.5	0.3
Tennessee	4.1						2.0					6.1	(5)
Texas							11.5					11.5	0.1
Utah	29.0	1.4	4.3	11.5			6.0	3.5				55.7	0.4
Vermont	24.0											24.0	0.2
Virginia	227.5						12.0					239.5	1.7
Washington	1,527.5	2.9	80.9		6.3	225.7	14.5	278.8	14.7	9.6		2,160.9	15.3
West Virginia	108.0						9.5					117.5	0.8
Wisconsin	27.5			2.3	56.6					2.9		89.2	0.6
United States	4,176.2	93.8	168.8	76.8	149.3	5,360.2	876.9	774.5	671.7	446.8	1,355.3	14,150.2	100.0

Continued—

Table 45.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1983—Continued

State	Citrus fruit 2/				Total all fruits				Tree nuts				Total all fruit and nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other 3/	Total		Quantity	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other 4/	Total		Quantity	% of U.S.
					Quantity	% of U.S.					Quantity	% of U.S.		
	1,000 short tons				Percent		1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons		Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent	
Alabama							7.0	(5)	12.0		12.0	2.1	19.0	0.1
Arizona	142.0	86.0	192.0	41.0	461.0	3.4	475.6	1.7					475.6	1.7
Arkansas							27.5	0.1	1.3		1.3	0.2	28.8	0.1
California	2,854.0	238.0	771.0	81.0	3,944.0	29.0	11,357.9	40.9		412.9	412.9	71.9	11,770.8	41.5
Colorado							52.9	0.2					52.9	0.2
Connecticut							22.8	0.1					22.8	0.1
Delaware							7.8	(5)					7.8	(5)
Florida	6,282.0	1,675.0		557.0	8,514.0	62.6	8,592.3	31.0	1.7		1.7	0.3	8,594.0	30.3
Georgia							57.8	0.2	50.0		50.0	8.7	107.8	0.4
Hawaii							754.9	2.7		18.2	18.2	3.2	773.1	2.7
Idaho							77.2	0.3					77.2	0.3
Illinois							51.5	0.2					51.5	0.2
Indiana							29.5	0.1					29.5	0.1
Iowa							5.8	(5)					5.8	(5)
Kansas							7.7	(5)					7.7	(5)
Kentucky							9.5	(5)					9.5	(5)
Louisiana							5.1	(5)	11.0		11.0	1.9	16.1	0.1
Maine							42.5	0.2					42.5	0.2
Maryland							46.0	0.2					46.0	0.2
Massachusetts							120.4	0.4					120.4	0.4
Michigan							542.1	2.0					542.1	1.9
Minnesota							10.5	(5)					10.5	(5)
Mississippi							2.0	(5)	4.0		4.0	0.7	6.0	(5)
Missouri							32.1	0.1					32.1	0.1
Montana							1.4	(5)					1.4	(5)
New Hampshire							27.5	0.1					27.5	0.1
New Jersey							114.2	0.4					114.2	0.4
New Mexico							3.0	(5)	14.5		14.5	2.5	17.5	0.1
New York							789.8	2.8					789.8	2.8
North Carolina							219.3	0.8	0.8		0.8	0.1	220.1	0.8
Ohio							69.3	0.2					69.3	0.2
Oklahoma							3.8	(5)	4.0		4.0	0.7	7.8	(5)
Oregon							376.0	1.4		8.0	8.0	1.4	384.0	1.4
Pennsylvania							370.8	1.3					370.8	1.3
Rhode Island							2.5	(5)					2.5	(5)
South Carolina							49.5	0.2	0.8		0.8	0.1	50.3	0.2
Tennessee							6.1	(5)					6.1	(5)
Texas	241.0	448.0			689.0	5.1	700.5	2.5	35.0		35.0	6.1	735.5	2.6
Utah							55.7	0.2					55.7	0.2
Vermont							24.0	0.1					24.0	0.1
Virginia							239.5	0.9					239.5	0.8
Washington							2,160.9	7.8		0.2	0.2	.0	2,161.1	7.6
West Virginia							117.5	0.4					117.5	0.4
Wisconsin							89.2	0.3					89.2	0.3
United States	9,519.0	2,447.0	963.0	679.0	13,608.0	100.0	27,758.2	100.0	135.0	439.3	574.3	100.0	28,332.5	100.0

1/ Avocados, bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 2/ 1982/83 crop. 3/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. 4/ Almonds, filberts, macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. 5/ Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Citrus Fruits Annual, and Vegetables Annual, SRS, USOA.

Table 46.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1983

Noncitrus												Total	
State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Others 1/	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	% of U.S.
1,000 dollars												Percent	
Alabama							2,744					2,744	0.1
Arizona						15,330						15,330	0.4
Arkansas	1,198					2,520	3,708			615		8,041	0.2
California	54,218	26,989	14,717			947,894	104,751	39,530	165,735	279,283	215,387	1,848,504	51.0
Colorado	7,632			671			2,195	890				11,388	0.3
Connecticut	6,306						1,196	747				8,249	0.2
Delaware	1,356						402					1,758	(5)
Florida										52,531	12,420	64,951	1.8
Georgia	1,643					1,229	23,083					25,955	0.7
Hawaii											113,362	113,362	3.1
Idaho	22,136		961				1,790		2,338			27,225	0.8
Illinois	11,936						3,493					15,429	0.4
Indiana	8,095						1,727					9,822	0.3
Iowa	1,835											1,835	0.1
Kansas	1,309						1,168					2,477	0.1
Kentucky	1,811						1,860					3,671	0.1
Louisiana							2,220			2,356		4,576	0.1
Maine	13,124											13,124	0.4
Maryland	7,581						4,300					11,881	0.3
Massachusetts	16,403						782					90,651	2.5
Michigan	57,540		8,272	42,721		11,662	7,526	1,899	2,366	8,412		140,398	3.9
Minnesota	4,256											4,256	0.1
Mississippi							976					976	(5)
Missouri	6,836					1,187	2,640					10,663	0.3
Montana			624									624	(5)
New Hampshire	9,164											9,164	0.3
New Jersey	10,450									2,555		50,625	1.4
New Mexico	864				12,209		25,411					864	(5)
New York	107,430		1,706	10,585		38,006	3,946	5,146		6,251		173,070	4.8
North Carolina	26,195					973	3,144			1,870		32,182	0.9
Ohio	15,934					2,168	1,960			5,605		25,667	0.7
Oklahoma							1,755					1,755	(5)
Oregon	15,570		20,396	2,023	3,932			32,873	2,700	30,988		111,237	3.1
Pennsylvania	42,425		1,095	4,020		10,646	15,834	770		5,810		80,600	2.2
Rhode Island	931											931	(5)
South Carolina	1,288					455	16,115					17,858	0.5
Tennessee	1,192						880					2,072	0.1
Texas							6,440					6,440	0.2
Utah	5,784	364	2,808	9,254			1,800	1,036				21,046	0.6
Vermont	6,921											6,921	0.2
Virginia	35,060						4,330					39,390	1.1
Washington	348,790	1,751	55,709		6,562	34,252	6,244	48,973	2,374	7,777		512,432	14.1
West Virginia	16,671						2,626					19,297	0.5
Wisconsin	9,152			2,232	59,107					3,135		73,626	2.0
United States	879,036	29,104	106,288	71,506	155,276	1,066,322	259,801	131,864	175,513	407,188	341,169	3,623,067	100.0

Continued--

Table 46.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1983--Continued

State	Citrus fruit 2/				Total		Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and nuts		
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 3/	Total		Value	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other 4/	Total		Value	% of U.S.	
					Value	% of U.S.					Value	% of U.S.			
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent		1,000 dollars	Percent		
Alabama							2,744	0.1	11,500			11,500	2.0	14,244	0.2
Arizona	18,297	6,885	22,275	6,904	54,361	3.1	69,691	1.3				69,691	1.2	69,691	1.2
Arkansas							8,041	0.2	1,863			1,863	0.3	9,904	0.2
California	316,699	24,304	89,011	13,312	443,326	25.6	2,291,830	42.8		395,037	395,037	67.9	2,686,867	45.3	
Colorado							11,388	0.2				11,388	0.2	11,388	0.2
Connecticut							8,249	0.2				8,249	0.1	8,249	0.1
Delaware							1,758	(5)				1,758	(5)	1,758	(5)
Florida	955,741	129,851		97,231	1,182,823	68.3	1,247,774	23.3	1,939		1,939	0.3	1,249,713	21.1	
Georgia							25,955	0.5	62,850		62,850	10.8	88,805	1.5	
Hawaii							113,362	2.1		23,928	23,928	4.1	137,290	2.3	
Idaho							27,225	0.5				27,225	0.5	27,225	0.5
Illinois							15,429	0.3				15,429	0.3	15,429	0.3
Indiana							9,822	0.2				9,822	.2	9,822	.2
Iowa							1,835	(5)				1,835	(5)	1,835	(5)
Kansas							2,477	(5)				2,477	(5)	2,477	(5)
Kentucky							3,671	0.1				3,671	0.1	3,671	0.1
Louisiana							4,576	0.1	9,360		9,360	1.6	13,936	0.2	
Maine							13,124	0.2				13,124	0.2	13,124	0.2
Maryland							11,881	0.2				11,881	0.2	11,881	0.2
Massachusetts							90,651	1.7				90,651	1.5	90,651	1.5
Michigan							140,398	2.6				140,398	2.4	140,398	2.4
Minnesota							4,256	0.1				4,256	0.1	4,256	0.1
Mississippi							976	(5)	4,600		4,600	0.8	5,576	0.1	
Missouri							10,663	0.2				10,663	0.2	10,663	0.2
Montana							624	.0				624	(5)	624	(5)
New Hampshire							9,164	0.2				9,164	0.2	9,164	0.2
New Jersey							50,625	0.9				50,625	0.9	50,625	0.9
New Mexico							864	(5)	21,170		21,170	3.6	22,034	0.4	
New York							173,070	3.2				173,070	2.9	173,070	2.9
North Carolina							32,182	0.6	925		925	0.2	33,107	0.6	
Ohio							25,667	0.5				25,667	0.4	25,667	0.4
Oklahoma							1,755	(5)	3,870		3,870	0.7	5,625	0.1	
Oregon							111,237	2.1		4,432	4,432	0.8	115,669	1.9	
Pennsylvania							80,600	1.5				80,600	1.4	80,600	1.4
Rhode Island							931	(5)				931	(5)	931	(5)
South Carolina							17,858	0.3	1,100		1,100	0.2	18,958	0.3	
Tennessee							2,072	(5)				2,072	(5)	2,072	(5)
Texas	26,402	24,148			50,550	2.9	56,990	1.1	39,212		39,212	6.7	96,202	1.6	
Utah							21,046	0.4				21,046	0.4	21,046	0.4
Vermont							6,921	0.1				6,921	0.1	6,921	0.1
Virginia							39,390	0.7				39,390	0.7	39,390	0.7
Washington							512,432	9.6		144	144	(5)	512,576	8.6	
West Virginia							19,297	0.4				19,297	0.3	19,297	0.3
Wisconsin							73,626	1.4				73,626	1.2	73,626	1.2
United States	1,317,139	185,188	111,286	117,447	1,731,060	100.0	5,354,127	100.0	158,389	423,541	581,930	100.0	5,936,057	100.0	

1/ Bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 2/ 1982/83 crop. 3/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Tomples. 4/ Almonds, filberts, macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. 5/ Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual and Citrus Fruits Annual, and Vegetables Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 47.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1984 1/

State	Noncitrus										Total		
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Others 2/	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	% of U.S.
												1,000 short tons	
												Quantity	Percent
Alabama							11.0					11.0	0.1
Arizona						14.0						14.0	0.1
Arkansas	3.5					9.0	10.5					23.9	0.2
California	242.5	113.0	37.2			4,627.0	705.5	299.5	669.0	377.2	612.2	7,683.1	53.8
Colorado	32.5			0.5				4.3				41.8	0.3
Connecticut	23.5							1.4				26.3	0.2
Delaware	6.8							0.8				7.6	0.1
Florida										43.4	29.7	73.1	0.5
Georgia	22.5											92.1	0.6
Hawaii						2.6	67.0				644.7	644.7	4.5
Idaho	67.0		2.4						7.0			80.2	0.6
Illinois	45.0											53.0	0.4
Indiana	32.0											32.4	0.2
Iowa	2.4											2.4	(6)
Kansas	2.4							1.3				3.7	(6)
Kentucky	8.3							1.5				9.8	0.1
Louisiana								3.5		1.9		5.4	(6)
Maine	35.0											35.0	0.2
Maryland	40.0							9.0				49.0	0.3
Massachusetts	48.5				83.2		1.0					132.6	0.9
Michigan	385.0		31.0	97.5		49.0	22.5	11.0	12.0	9.5		617.5	4.3
Minnesota	7.5											7.5	0.1
Mississippi							2.5					2.5	(6)
Missouri	20.0					3.1	6.5					29.6	0.2
Montana			1.4									1.4	(6)
New Hampshire	25.0											25.0	0.2
New Jersey	55.0				13.7		25.0			2.5		96.2	0.7
New Mexico	4.0											4.0	(6)
New York	510.0		2.2	12.7		188.5	5.5	20.0		7.7		746.5	5.2
North Carolina	180.0					4.9	17.5			2.4		204.8	1.4
Ohio	67.5					11.2				3.9		82.6	0.6
Oklahoma							4.5					4.5	(6)
Oregon	65.0		29.5	0.8	4.1		6.5	150.0	11.5	30.4		297.8	2.1
Pennsylvania	287.5		0.9	4.5		59.5	42.5	3.2		2.6		400.6	2.8
Rhode Island	2.5											2.5	(6)
South Carolina	21.5					2.5	200.0					224.0	1.6
Tennessee	4.8						4.5					9.3	0.1
Texas							10.5					10.5	0.1
Utah	22.5	0.7	3.9	6.0			6.0	3.1				42.1	0.3
Vermont	20.5											20.5	0.1
Virginia	232.5						16.0					248.5	1.7
Washington	1,475.0	3.4	55.8		5.2	168.5	19.0	204.0	18.0	10.5		1,959.4	13.7
West Virginia	112.5						8.5					121.0	0.8
Wisconsin	25.5			6.0	60.0					3.0		94.5	0.7
United States	4,135.6	117.1	164.3	128.0	166.1	5,139.8	1,226.2	696.8	717.5	495.5	1,286.6	14,273.2	100.0

Continued—

Table 47.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1984 1/—Continued

State	Citrus fruit 3/				Total all fruits				Tree nuts				Total all fruit and nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 4/	Total		Quantity	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other 5/	Total		Quantity	% of U.S.
					Quantity	% of U.S.					Quantity	% of U.S.		
	1,000 short tons				Percent		1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent		1,000 short tons	Percent	
Alabama							11.0	(6)	6.5		6.5	0.8	17.5	0.1
Arizona	68.0	72.0	152.0	43.0	335.0	3.1	349.0	1.4					349.0	1.3
Arkansas							23.9	0.1	0.8		0.8	0.1	24.6	0.1
California	1,820.0	238.0	655.0	70.0	2,783.0	25.8	10,466.1	41.8		709.4	709.4	82.7	11,175.5	43.1
Colorado							41.6	0.2					41.6	0.2
Connecticut							26.3	0.1					26.3	0.1
Delaware							7.6	(6)					7.6	(6)
Florida	5,251.0	1,738.0		447.0	7,436.0	68.9	7,510.1	30.0	2.5		2.5	0.3	7,511.6	29.0
Georgia							92.1	0.4	60.0		60.0	7.0	152.1	0.6
Hawaii							644.7	2.6		18.9	18.9	2.2	663.6	2.6
Idaho							80.2	0.3					80.2	0.3
Illinois							53.0	0.2					53.0	0.2
Indiana							32.4	0.1					32.4	0.1
Iowa							2.4	(6)					2.4	(6)
Kansas							3.7	(6)					3.7	(6)
Kentucky							9.8	(6)					9.8	(6)
Louisiana							5.4	(6)		2.5	2.5	0.3	7.9	(6)
Maine							35.0	0.1					35.0	0.1
Maryland							49.0	0.2					49.0	0.2
Massachusetts							132.6	0.5					132.6	0.5
Michigan							617.5	2.5					617.5	2.4
Minnesota							7.5	(6)					7.5	(6)
Mississippi							2.5	(6)	2.8		2.8	0.3	5.3	(6)
Missouri							29.6	0.1					29.6	0.1
Montana							1.4	(6)					1.4	(6)
New Hampshire							25.0	0.1					25.0	0.1
New Jersey							96.2	0.4					96.2	0.4
New Mexico							4.0	(6)	12.0		12.0	1.4	16.0	0.1
New York							746.5	3.0					746.5	2.9
North Carolina							204.8	0.8	1.5		1.5	0.2	206.3	0.8
Ohio							82.6	0.3					82.6	0.3
Oklahoma							4.5	(6)	12.5		12.5	1.5	17.0	0.1
Oregon							297.8	1.2		13.2	13.2	1.5	311.0	1.2
Pennsylvania							400.6	1.6					400.6	1.5
Rhode Island							2.5	.0					2.5	(6)
South Carolina							224.0	0.9	2.8		2.8	0.3	226.8	0.9
Tennessee							9.3	(6)					9.3	(6)
Texas		107.0	128.0		235.0	2.2	245.5	1.0	12.5		12.5	1.5	258.0	1.0
Utah							42.1	0.2					42.1	0.2
Vermont							20.5	0.1					20.5	0.1
Virginia							248.5	1.0					248.5	1.0
Washington							1,959.4	7.8		0.2	0.2	(6)	1,959.6	7.6
West Virginia							121.0	0.5					121.0	0.5
Wisconsin							94.5	0.4					94.5	0.4
United States	7,246.0	2,176.0	807.0	560.0	10,789.0	100.0	25,062.2	100.0	116.2	741.7	857.9	100.0	25,920.1	100.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Avocados, bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 3/ 1983/84 crop. 4/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. 5/ Almonds, filberts, macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. 6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Citrus Fruits Annual, and Vegetables Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 48.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1984 1/

Noncitrus													
State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Others 2/	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	% of U.S.
1,000 dollars													
Percent													
Alabama							3,168					3,168	0.1
Arizona						18,340						18,340	0.5
Arkansas	959					1,616	3,554			740		6,869	0.2
California	62,845	33,595	25,569			847,902	140,534	53,534	150,656	318,877	219,263	1,852,775	49.8
Colorado	7,185			250			2,159					10,608	0.3
Connecticut	7,713						1,080	1,014				9,518	0.3
Delaware	1,501						352	725				1,853	(6)
Florida										38,842	91,334	130,176	3.5
Georgia	3,760					1,512	19,885					25,157	0.7
Hawaii											101,794	101,794	2.7
Idaho	24,482		1,105				1,290		2,239			29,116	0.8
Illinois	13,637						3,577					17,214	0.5
Indiana	8,389						239					8,628	0.2
Iowa	926											926	(6)
Kansas	793						800					1,593	(6)
Kentucky	2,196						720					2,916	0.1
Louisiana							2,450			1,998		4,448	0.1
Maine	12,646											12,646	0.3
Maryland	9,135						3,472					12,607	0.3
Massachusetts	18,063				90,467		760					109,290	2.9
Michigan	61,960		13,120	49,555		8,131	7,700	2,404	3,310	7,076		153,256	4.1
Minnesota	3,518											3,518	0.1
Mississippi							1,200					1,200	(6)
Missouri	6,754					893	2,210					9,857	0.3
Montana			932									932	(6)
New Hampshire	9,314											9,314	0.3
New Jersey	14,014				15,070		14,310			2,965		46,359	1.2
New Mexico	1,400											1,400	(6)
New York	114,027		1,265	5,625		33,843	3,011	4,568		8,369		170,708	4.6
North Carolina	23,853					1,670	4,812			2,006		32,341	0.9
Ohio	21,738					2,404				4,543		28,685	0.8
Oklahoma							2,160					2,160	0.1
Oregon	13,114		14,489	406	4,535		3,710	40,111	2,026	15,138		93,529	2.5
Pennsylvania	53,245		1,098	2,367		8,527	16,402	1,047		4,146		86,832	2.3
Rhode Island	1,014											1,014	(6)
South Carolina	5,228					848	53,464					59,540	1.6
Tennessee	1,476						1,890					3,366	0.1
Texas							5,460					5,460	0.1
Utah	4,650	238	1,881	2,879			1,800	899				12,347	0.3
Vermont	5,965											5,965	0.2
Virginia	45,135						4,553					49,688	1.3
Washington	331,915	1,665	40,654		5,696	20,853	9,239	56,450	2,716	5,424		474,612	12.8
West Virginia	23,778						2,901					26,679	0.7
Wisconsin	11,199			2,922	64,839					3,127		82,087	2.2
United States	927,527	35,498	100,113	64,004	180,607	946,539	318,862	160,752	160,947	413,251	412,391	3,720,491	100.0

Continued—

Table 48.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1984--Continued

State	Citrus fruit 3/				Total		Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 4/	Total		Value	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other 5/	Total		Value	% of U.S.
					Value	% of U.S.					Value	% of U.S.		
1,000 dollars					Percent		1,000 dollars		Percent		1,000 dollars		Percent	
Alabama					(6)		3,168	0.1	8,040		8,040	0.9	11,208	0.2
Arizona	13,939	9,027	19,320	8,108	50,394	2.9	68,734	1.3					68,734	1.1
Arkansas							6,869	0.1	1,087		1,087	0.1	7,956	0.1
California	398,161	30,652	106,163	13,583	548,559	31.3	2,401,334	43.9			690,782	79.4	3,092,116	48.8
Colorado							10,483	0.2					10,483	0.2
Connecticut							9,518	0.2					9,518	0.2
Delaware							1,853	(6)					1,853	(6)
Florida	880,677	170,588		79,015	1,130,280	64.6	1,260,456	23.0	2,701		2,701	0.3	1,263,157	19.9
Georgia							25,157	0.5	66,400		66,400	7.6	91,557	1.5
Hawaii							101,794	1.9			26,088	3.0	127,882	2.1
Idaho							29,116	0.5					29,116	0.5
Illinois							17,214	0.3					17,214	0.3
Indiana							8,628	0.2					8,628	0.1
Iowa							926	(6)					926	(6)
Kansas							1,593	(6)					1,593	(6)
Kentucky							2,916	0.1					2,916	(6)
Louisiana							4,448	0.1	2,700		2,700	0.3	7,148	0.1
Maine							12,646	0.2					12,646	0.2
Maryland							12,607	0.2					12,607	0.2
Massachusetts							109,290	2.0					109,290	1.8
Michigan							153,256	2.9					153,256	2.5
Minnesota							3,518	0.1					3,518	0.1
Mississippi							1,200	(6)	3,555		3,555	0.4	4,755	0.1
Missouri							9,857	0.2					9,857	0.2
Montana							932	(6)					932	(6)
New Hampshire							9,314	0.2					9,314	0.1
New Jersey							46,359	0.9					46,359	0.7
New Mexico							1,400	(6)	19,920		19,920	2.3	21,320	0.3
New York							70,208	3.2					70,208	2.7
North Carolina							32,341	0.6	1,816		1,816	0.2	34,157	0.5
Ohio							28,685	0.5					28,685	0.5
Oklahoma							2,160	(6)	13,320		13,320	1.5	15,480	0.2
Oregon							93,529	1.7			8,146	0.9	101,675	1.6
Pennsylvania							86,832	1.6					86,832	1.4
Rhode Island							1,014	(6)					1,014	(6)
South Carolina							59,540	1.1	3,161		3,161	0.4	62,701	1.0
Tennessee							3,3660	.1					3,366	0.1
Texas	11,492	9,385			20,877	1.2	26,337	0.5	22,130		22,130	2.5	48,467	0.8
Utah							12,109	0.2					12,109	0.2
Vermont							5,965	0.1					5,965	0.1
Virginia							49,688	0.9					49,688	0.8
Washington							474,612	8.9			175	(6)	474,787	7.5
West Virginia							26,679	0.5					26,679	0.4
Wisconsin							82,087	1.5					82,087	1.3
United States	1,304,269	219,652	125,483	100,706	1,750,110	100.0%	5,469,738	100.0	144,830	725,191	870,021	100.0	6,339,759	100.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 3/ 1983/84 crop. 4/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. 5/ Almonds, filberts, macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. 6/ Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual and Citrus Fruits Annual, and Vegetables Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 49.--Tree nuts: Production and season-average grower prices, 1970-84 1/

Year	Almonds		Walnuts		Pecans		Filberts		Pistachios 2/		Macadamia nuts	
	Production	Prices	Production	Prices	Production	Prices	Production	Prices	Production	Prices	Production	Prices
	Million pounds	Dollars per pound	1,000 tons	Dollars per ton	Million pounds	Cents per pounds	1,000 tons	Dollars per ton	Million pounds	Cents per pounds	Million pounds	Cents per pounds
1970	148,000	0.54	112	405.00	155	39.0	9	570.00	--	--	13	21.7
1971	160,000	.54	136	419.00	246	33.0	11	414.00	--	--	14	24.7
1972	150,000	.65	117	564.00	183	42.4	10	508.00	--	--	13	23.3
1973	155,000	1.30	175	605.00	276	36.7	12	573.00	--	--	12	25.5
1974	229,000	.74	157	419.00	137	47.2	7	560.00	--	--	16	32.0
1975	186,000	.68	199	456.00	247	39.8	12	610.00	--	--	18	31.6
1976	284,000	.65	184	627.00	103	81.5	7	640.00	--	--	19	36.9
1977	313,000	.84	193	725.00	237	57.7	12	687.00	5	104.0	20	40.8
1978	181,000	1.45	160	1,302.00	250	60.5	14	806.00	3	124.0	21	53.8
1979	376,000	1.54	208	847.00	211	55.4	13	951.00	17	160.0	27	62.9
1980	322,000	1.47	197	936.00	184	78.1	15	1,152.00	27	205.0	33	72.4
1981	407,000	.78	225	1,014.00	339	54.5	15	786.00	15	136.0	33	79.3
1982	347,000	.94	234	1,020.00	219	67.5	19	680.00	43	145.0	37	73.9
1983	242,000	1.04	199	631.00	270	58.7	8	558.00	26	142.0	36	65.7
1984	587,000	.82	213	754.00	232	62.3	13	621.00	63	95.0	38	69.2

1/ Almonds are on a shelled basis and all other nuts are on in-shell basis. 2/ Estimates begin in 1977.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA and Almond Board of California.

Table 50.--Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, 1970-84 1/

Crop year 2/	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Pistachios 3/	Macadamia	Other 4/	Total
Pounds								
1970	.34	.06	.37	.38	--	.02	.60	1.76
1971	.37	.07	.38	.42	--	.02	.62	1.87
1972	.36	.07	.38	.39	--	.02	.72	1.94
1973	.24	.10	.36	.40	--	.02	.57	1.71
1974	.26	.05	.34	.42	--	.02	.45	1.55
1975	.35	.08	.33	.52	--	.03	.61	1.91
1976	.43	.08	.29	.52	--	.03	.56	1.89
1977	.45	.07	.31	.51	.04	.03	.29	1.70
1978	.40	.08	.33	.39	.04	.03	.42	1.68
1979	.37	.04	.40	.48	.04	.04	.38	1.75
1980	.42	.05	.37	.50	.04	.04	.32	1.75
1981	.51	.05	.38	.49	.03	.04	.33	1.82
1982	.58	.07	.41	.46	.04	.05	.46	2.08
1983	.58	.05	.40	.59	.05	.05	.52	2.24
1984 5/	.61	.07	.46	.48	.05	.05	.47	2.19

1/ Civilian consumption only. 2/ Beginning August of year indicated for filberts and walnuts, September for pistachios, January for macadamias, and July for all others. 3/ Estimates begin in 1977. 4/ Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios (until 1977), chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous. 5/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 51.--Tree nuts: U.S. exports, 1970-84

Year	Almonds		Walnuts		Pecans		Filberts	
	Shelled	In-shell	Shelled	In-shell	Shelled	In-shell	Shelled	In-shell
Metric tons								
1970	27,199	1,604	1,679	5,042	658	581	124	405
1971	32,236	963	1,510	9,595	659	249	117	192
1972	30,860	2,188	2,388	14,103	876	481	123	315
1973	24,044	1,458	1,569	16,708	772	335	167	423
1974	36,077	3,065	2,494	19,951	1,105	763	97	763
1975	42,628	2,352	2,788	35,545	1,368	482	114	595
1976	55,030	720	4,775	39,446	1,193	546	245	821
1977	60,530	1,110	5,041	31,744	1,011	462	226	1,353
1978	59,883	1,398	3,760	27,259	1,166	1,454	663	1,365
1979	53,892	1,441	2,980	29,554	1,063	728	1,255	2,675
1980	80,976	1,602	4,916	44,936	1,413	872	1,195	3,808
1981	70,334	2,756	4,331	48,105	1,560	1,200	869	2,042
1982	67,259	4,974	4,002	37,595	1,237	4,161	750	1,412
1983	57,457	2,959	4,342	27,073	1,026	1,689	1,104	1,663
1984	79,126	2,669	6,190	39,531	730	1,198	663	1,322

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

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