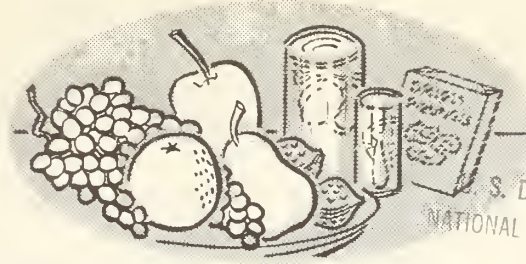


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



EC752F
TFS
Cap: 2



S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
SEP 9 - 1964
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

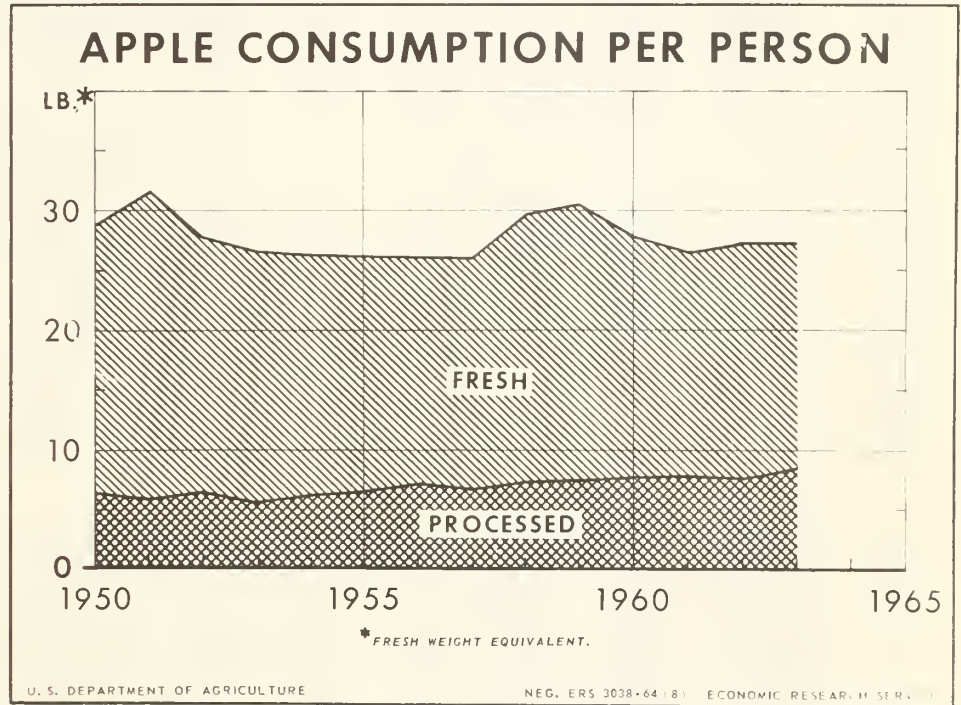
FRUIT SITUATION

FS-152

For Release September 2, P. M.

AUGUST 1964

In recent years, increases in per capita consumption of processed apples have about offset decreases in fresh apples. But total apple consumption has increased with population expansion. Consumption in the last few years has been about 70 percent fresh and 30 percent processed, fresh equivalent basis.



IN THIS ISSUE

Apple Trends and Prospects

Special Apple Tables

Per Capita Consumption Tables

Published quarterly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, principal States and United States, 1935-64

Year	New York	Pennsylvania	Virginia	West Virginia	Michigan	Washington	California	Total 7 States	Other States	United States
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
1935	15,357	10,689	14,352	4,565	8,030	31,208	8,878	93,079	47,319	140,398
1936	11,520	6,786	7,955	3,910	6,554	26,194	7,987	70,906	27,119	98,025
1937	19,439	10,939	15,405	5,776	10,324	29,212	9,294	100,389	52,780	153,169
1938	13,954	7,507	8,993	3,774	5,474	28,460	7,320	75,482	30,236	105,718
1939	24,011	10,998	11,107	4,369	11,000	24,768	7,984	94,237	45,010	139,247
1940	12,865	8,554	11,033	4,550	6,298	25,644	6,456	75,400	36,036	111,436
1941	16,302	8,643	11,800	4,544	8,000	26,804	7,706	83,799	38,418	122,217
1942	18,200	9,672	13,224	5,112	9,234	27,339	5,979	88,760	37,947	126,707
1943	12,750	4,758	5,140	2,336	5,888	23,000	8,700	62,572	24,738	87,310
1944	15,795	8,295	13,500	4,884	7,300	31,600	6,144	87,518	33,748	121,266
1945	2,160	2,375	3,800	1,944	1,250	26,530	10,568	48,627	18,059	66,686
1946	15,116	8,208	12,975	4,900	7,560	32,710	7,648	89,117	29,784	118,901
1947	15,045	6,213	5,072	2,720	6,400	33,480	11,082	80,012	32,880	112,892
1948	11,750	4,120	8,240	2,948	4,830	25,760	5,870	63,518	25,812	89,330
1949	20,090	8,288	8,525	3,900	13,800	30,700	8,970	94,273	40,036	134,309
1950	18,700	6,270	12,580	4,402	8,700	34,200	6,400	91,252	32,517	123,769
1951	18,000	7,626	9,560	4,018	11,500	18,300	7,410	76,414	35,385	111,799
1952	12,750	4,900	9,577	4,200	7,400	21,700	8,720	69,247	24,838	94,085
1953	15,000	4,550	6,417	3,304	10,500	23,500	6,930	70,201	25,577	95,778
1954	19,000	6,900	12,900	5,980	7,600	22,000	9,170	83,550	28,328	111,878
1955	19,700	6,900	5,500	4,346	8,300	24,600	9,040	78,386	27,877	106,263
1956	14,100	6,000	10,800	4,485	12,000	17,700	8,750	73,835	27,480	101,315
1957	16,000	8,000	8,100	5,000	10,400	29,800	8,980	86,280	32,978	119,258
1958	22,000	7,900	11,100	5,400	12,700	27,500	8,970	95,570	31,915	127,485
1959	20,000	10,500	10,900	6,300	13,500	21,700	10,440	93,340	33,507	126,847
1960	17,500	7,500	10,200	4,700	11,300	19,500	8,890	79,590	28,925	108,515
1961	24,100	9,800	10,500	5,500	16,000	16,900	10,300	93,100	33,465	126,565
1962	22,300	9,400	9,650	5,200	13,000	21,400	10,900	91,850	33,725	125,575
1963	20,400	8,000	9,000	4,600	12,000	31,900	8,400	94,300	31,205	125,505
1964 ^{1/}	26,000	11,000	10,600	5,800	18,500	26,800	11,500	110,200	36,890	147,090

^{1/} August 1 estimate.

- - - - -
 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
 - - - - -

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 25, 1964

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
: Summary	3	Citrus Tree Condition and	
: Apples	4	Prospects for 1964-65	13
: Pears	6	Oranges	14
: Peaches	8	Grapefruit	14
: Nectarines	9	Lemons and Limes	15
: Cherries	9	Processed Noncitrus	
: Plums and Prunes	10	Fruit	15
: Grapes	11	Processed Citrus Fruit	18
: Cranberries	12	Tree Nuts	19
: Bush Berries	13	List of Tables	50

SPECIAL IN THIS ISSUE

: Per Capita Consumption Tables	21
: Apple Trends and Prospects	22

SUMMARY

Supplies of most fresh deciduous fruits are expected to be much larger during late summer and early fall than in this period of 1963. The larger 1964 deciduous crop is resulting in increased movement to both fresh markets and processors. By fall, supplies of most processed deciduous fruits also are expected to be above year-earlier volumes. Under the weight of sharply increased production, grower prices for some fruits have sagged below the relatively high 1963 levels. Continued strong consumer demand will contribute to increased usage and help sustain prices.

Deciduous fruit production in 1964 is expected to be about 6 percent above 1963 and 11 percent above the 1958-62 average, based on August 1 conditions. The sour cherry, fresh plum, and nectarine crops are record large. The commercial apple crop, up substantially from 1963, is the largest since 1937. Other crops that are much larger than last year are sweet cherries, pears, Pacific Northwest prunes, and California dried prunes. The apricot and strawberry crops are up a little. Total peach production is down a little, but the California clingstone crop is up moderately. Grape production is second only to the record 1963 crop.

The 1964-65 packs of canned and frozen deciduous fruits will be much larger than in 1963-64 if current prospects materialize. Substantial increases are expected in various canned items and in some frozen items. The increases in total packs should considerably more than offset reductions in packers' stocks at the start of the current season. Dried prune production is expected to be up substantially, but output of raisins probably will be down from the large pack last season. Total 1964-65 dried fruit production is still uncertain.

The 1964 crop of edible tree nuts is expected to fall about a third below the record 1963 crop but may be average. Nearly all of the decrease from 1963 would result from an expected sharp reduction in pecans. Walnut production is indicated down a little. But the prospective almond and filbert crops are up somewhat. Stocks of tree nuts in cold storage on July 1, 1964, were considerably larger than a year earlier.

Remaining supplies of 1963-64 crop citrus fruit, mostly California Valencia oranges and lemons, are not only seasonally light but also somewhat smaller than a year ago. Fresh market prices for oranges continue higher, those for lemons lower, than corresponding prices last year. Fresh citrus supplies will increase again as harvest of the 1964-65 Florida crop starts in September and gains momentum in October.

Florida packers' stocks of processed citrus, especially frozen orange and grapefruit concentrate and canned single-strength juice, are much smaller than a year ago. They will continue to decrease seasonally until replenished from the new packs in the fall. Retail prices for processed citrus items remain at unusually high levels.

In early August, prospects for the 1964-65 Florida citrus crop continued generally favorable. Tree condition appeared better than at any time since the 1962 freeze, fruit sizes for most varieties were large, and soil moisture was generally adequate. Prospects for new-crop California and Arizona oranges were not quite as good as a year ago. But those for grapefruit appeared better than last year. Texas citrus groves were in good condition.

APPLES

Prospective Apple Crop is the Largest Since 1937

The 1964 commercial apple crop will be the largest since 1937 if the August 1 estimate of 147.1 million bushels materializes. A crop this size would be 17 percent above the fairly large 1963 crop and 20 percent above the 1958-62 average. The expected large crop results from favorable growing conditions in all regions and increased plantings coming into production in many areas.

Record large apple crops are in prospect this year in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and California--4 of the 6 largest producing States.

In Virginia, the prospective crop is 18 percent larger than last year and 1 percent above average. But in Washington, the top producing State, expected production of 26.8 million bushels is 16 percent below the large 1963 crop, although 25 percent above average. By regions, 1964 production appears as follows: Eastern, 69.4 million bushels, 22 percent above 1963 and 13 percent above average; Central, 32.9 million bushels, 50 percent above last year and 29 percent above average; and Western, 44.8 million bushels, 4 percent below last year but 23 percent above average (table 17).

Demand and Price Prospects

Consumer demand for fresh and processed apples is expected to be good in the 1964-65 season. However, consumers will be able to choose from increased supplies of apples and various other fresh and processed fruits. Prospects for increased supplies of many fresh and processed fruits in 1964-65 point to generally lower fruit prices than in 1963-64. During July this year, prices received by growers for apples, which included both storage apples from the 1963 crop and early apples from the 1964 crop, averaged 6 percent lower (national average basis) than prices in July 1963.

Uses and Outlets for 1964 Apple Crop

The sharply increased apple supplies in the eastern and central regions mean that these regions can meet their requirements for fresh market and processing apples more completely than last year. This will result in an added marketing task for heavy producing western States, which normally ship many of their apples to markets in eastern and central States. In total, however, the domestic fresh market can be expected to handle somewhat more apples than in the 1963-64 season. Prospects are not yet clear for exports, which usually account for 3-5 million bushels annually.

Increased apple processing can be expected in 1964-65. Use for canning applesauce probably will be moderately larger than in 1963-64 in view of the larger apple supplies in the principal canning areas and expected good consumer demand for this product. Use for canning apple slices also may be up. Use for crushing, especially for juice and cider, is likely to be up substantially.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Fresh Apples

U. S. exports of fresh apples during July 1963-June 1964 were approximately 4.2 million bushels (48 pounds), 45 percent above 1962-63. Canada and Western Europe were the principal destinations. Imports in 1963-64, mostly from Canada, were about 1.7 million bushels, up 9 percent.

Apple Production Prospects
in Western Europe

Early season forecasts indicate that the European apple crop will be well above average (1959-62) but somewhat below last year. The most significant change is in West Germany, normally second largest European producer. Production there is expected to be about 35 percent below 1963. Italy, Europe's largest producer, is anticipating a crop only fractionally smaller than the record high of a year ago. France, the third ranking producer in Europe, is expected to register a modest increase, a continuation of the upward trend which commenced in the late 1950's. In the United Kingdom, the leading export market in Western Europe for U. S. apples, the crop is expected to be the largest in the past decade. Production in the Scandinavian countries, according to early reports, will be about average but slightly above last year.

:
: For information on trends and prospects concerning apple :
: production, major uses, and per capita consumption, see article :
: entitled "Apple Trends and Prospects" and related special tables :
: and charts. :
:

PEARS

Pear Production Rebounds From 1963
Low Level to Above Average Mark

Total 1964 pear production was estimated as of August 1 at 28.9 million bushels, 49 percent above the 1963 low level and 3 percent above the 1958-62 average. A near doubling of production in California, the leading pear State, and substantial increases in Oregon and Michigan account for most of the gain. Only partially offsetting was a moderate decrease in Washington, where early-season growing conditions were somewhat unfavorable (table 21).

California, Oregon, and Washington accounted for 86 percent of the 1964 pear crop. This year's 3-State total is 24.9 million bushels (606,750 tons), 51 percent above last year and 1 percent above average. Bartlett pears total 19.7 million bushels (477,500 tons), 66 percent above 1963 and 3 percent above average. Other varieties total 5.2 million bushels (129,250 tons), 11 percent above last year but 7 percent below average. Production of both types is up in California and Oregon, but down in Washington.

In other than the 3 Pacific Coast States, 1964 pear production totals 4 million bushels, 41 percent above 1963 and 21 percent above average. The Michigan crop of 2.2 million bushels is 69 percent above last year and the New York crop of 0.9 million is up 25 percent.

Pear Use, Movement, and Prices

Although canning is the leading outlet for Pacific Coast Bartlett pears, substantial quantities are shipped to fresh markets and some are dried. The fresh market is the principal outlet for "other" Pacific Coast pears. One exception is the California Hardy, which is mostly canned as an ingredient of fruit cocktail. Both fresh use and processing are expected to be up considerably this year.

The fresh market season for Pacific Coast pears normally starts in early July with movement of California Bartletts. A few pears were picked the first week of July this year and volume shipments to fresh markets started after July 4, about a week or so earlier than last year, when the crop was considerably smaller and matured later than usual. By mid-August, shipments of California Bartletts totaled much larger than a year earlier. Harvest of Oregon and Washington Bartletts usually starts in August. Harvest of other varieties of Pacific Coast pears, such as the Bosc and D'Anjou, starts in September.

During July and early August, prices for California Bartletts on the principal auctions averaged considerably below the unusually high prices last year, when sales were much smaller. However, prices in mid-August were somewhat above 2 years ago, when the pear crop was a little larger than this year and the volume of sales also was larger. In Washington, shipping-point prices for Bartletts were somewhat lower in mid-August than a year earlier. Strong demand for pears for canning is giving support to the fresh market. Available information indicates that cannery prices for California Bartletts are somewhat below the high levels last year but still well above those of most recent years.

Foreign Trade in Pears:Exports Down, Imports Up

U. S. exports of fresh pears during July 1963-June 1964 were approximately 0.8 million bushels, down 45 percent from 1962-63, when the U. S. pear crop was above average. Canada and Western Europe were the principal destinations. In contrast, imports in 1963-64 were about 0.4 million bushels, up 57 percent. They came mostly from Argentina.

Pear Production Prospects
in Western Europe

The European pear crop is expected to be moderately larger than last year and well above average. The most significant gains are likely to occur in Italy, the Benelux countries, and Spain.

PEACHES

Production Up This Year
in Many Late-Peach States

Total 1964 U. S. peach production was estimated as of August 1 at 70.9 million bushels, 4 percent below 1963 and 5 percent below the 1958-62 average. This estimate allows for elimination of part of the California clingstone crop through a "green drop" program under the State Marketing Order for these peaches. Even so, the California clingstone crop of 32.7 million bushels (784,000 tons) is about 7 percent larger than last year. But California free-stone production at 12.7 million bushels is down 1 percent. This State accounts for about 64 percent of the U. S. crop this year compared with 59 percent last year, when the southern States had a large crop. Total production of peaches, excluding California clingstones, is about 38.3 million bushels, down 11 percent from last year (table 23).

Peach crops this year in many of the more northern States are much larger than last year, when crops were cut by unfavorable spring weather. In the important growing States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, crops are larger than both last year and average. In Washington and Colorado, the crops are much larger than last year, although moderately below average. Since these States ship heavily to fresh markets from mid-August through September, late season supplies can be expected to be heavier than last year. This is in contrast to the light early-season supplies this year from the Southern States, resulting from a late March freeze.

Peaches Used Fresh
and Processed

Increased production of California clingstones points to larger usage than last year of these peaches for canning separately and as an ingredient of fruit cocktail. But the volume of freestones canned this year probably will be down. In 1963, canning as usual accounted for practically all of the California clingstones marketed. Of all other U. S. peaches sold, mainly freestones, canning accounted for only 21 percent. An additional 70 percent were used fresh, 4 percent were dried, 4.5 percent were frozen, and 0.5 percent were used for jams, preserves, brandy, and the like.

Grower Prices Continued Relatively
High into Midsummer

Early-season prices for fresh market peaches have been much higher this year than last, mainly because of short southern crop. In July grower prices, on a national average basis, were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times those of July 1963. As supplies became larger in late July and early August, prices generally declined. At most shipping points, prices in mid-August averaged below a year earlier. In view of the prospective increased late-season supplies, prices in September are not expected to equal those of September 1963.

NECTARINES

California nectarine production in 1964 is a record of 70,000 tons, 23 percent above 1963 and 58 percent above the 1958-62 average. The fresh market is the principal outlet for nectarines. Harvest and fresh market shipments are most active from June through September. Rail and truck shipments to August 15 were moderately larger than a year earlier. In mid-August, California shipping-point prices for fresh market nectarines averaged about the same as a year earlier. Prices generally declined with heavy movement of late varieties.

Of the 1963 crop of 57,000 tons, about 96.5 percent were used fresh and the other 3.5 percent were processed, mostly canned. The season average price per ton received by growers for the 1963 crop was \$94.80.

CHERRIES

Heavy 1964 Sweet Cherry Crop

Sweet cherry production in 1964 was an estimated 113,700 tons, 62 percent above 1963 and 26 percent above the 1958-62 average. Widespread favorable growing conditions have contributed to above-average production in all commercial cherry States except Oregon, where production was down 6 percent. The Michigan and New York crops were record large. Total production in California, Oregon, and Washington, which comprised about two-thirds of the U. S. crop, was 38 percent above 1963 (table 24). Harvest of sweet cherries usually ends in most areas by mid-August, but often continues somewhat later in western mountain valleys.

The fresh market, brining, and canning are the principal outlets for sweet cherries. Reported rail shipments to fresh markets are much larger than last year, when the crop was light. Increases this year over last in usage for canning and brining occurred in California and probably in other States.

New York and Chicago auction prices for Bing cherries, a fresh market favorite, held up well this year despite the sharp increase in the sweet cherry crop. Prices for California Bings in June tended to average below year-earlier levels. In most weeks of July and early August, auction prices for Pacific Northwest Bings and Lamberts averaged below a year earlier.

Record Large 1964 Sour Cherry Crop
Was About 3 Times Light 1963 Crop

The 1964 sour cherry crop set a record of 240,750 tons, about 3 times 1963's crop, 40 percent above the previous record in 1962, and 72 percent above average. Nearly ideal growing conditions in the Great Lakes States and favorable conditions in the Western States contributed to the huge 1964 crop. In Michigan especially, increased bearing acreage also was a factor. About 95 percent of the 1964 crop was in the Great Lakes States (Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio). Michigan production set a record of 160,000 tons, over 4 times the 1963 tonnage and nearly twice average (table 24). Quality of the 1964 crop was reported relatively high.

About 95 percent of the sour cherries marketed in recent years have been processed, mostly canned and frozen. With the record-large crop this year, deliveries to processors to August 15 in the Great Lakes States were over 3 times deliveries a year earlier. Some of the production was not utilized, with greater than usual amounts eliminated through excess cullage and abandonment of unharvested fruits. Of the previous record crop of 176,740 tons in 1962, 9,595 tons (5.4 percent) were not used, partly because of low prices.

Available information indicates that prices are low this year in contrast to the unusually high prices in 1963. In Michigan, prices for sour cherries delivered to processors started at \$100 per ton, but have since dropped, even to levels under the low prices of 2 years ago.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Record Large 1964 Fresh Plum Crop

The 1964 California and Michigan fresh plum crop is expected to be a record 127,500 tons, 11 percent above the large 1963 crop and 44 percent above the 1958-62 average. Records will be set in both States if the prospective 116,000 tons in California and 11,500 tons in Michigan materialize (table 26). By early August, fresh market movement from California was seasonally heavy, while that from Michigan was starting. Prices for most varieties and styles of pack at California shipping points in mid-August were running somewhat below a year earlier.

Surplus Removal Program for California Fresh Plums

This year as last, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has conducted a surplus removal program to assist California growers in marketing an unusually large plum crop. Under this program, the Department bought 150 cars during the last week of July and the first 2 weeks of August, for distribution to institutions and other eligible outlets. The purchase, made with Sec. 32 funds, comprised a total of 148,635 4-basket crates. The price per crate was \$2.45.

Pacific Northwest Prune Production Up Sharply

The 1964 prune crop in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho was estimated as of August 1 at 63,500 tons, 53 percent above last year but 1 percent below average. Prospective production is up in each State. In Oregon, it is expected to be more than 3 times the light 1963 tonnage. Harvest started in early August. Prices at Washington shipping points in mid-August were somewhat below the relatively high 1963 levels. Principal outlets are the fresh market and canning. Drying and freezing account for some of the crop.

To aid the industry in marketing abundant supplies of purple plums (prunes), USDA on August 20 announced plans to buy canned purple plums, with Sec. 32 funds, as a surplus removal activity. The product will be distributed for use in school lunch programs.

California Dried Prune Production Up Substantially

California dried prune production this year is expected to total 155,000 tons, about 17 percent above the near-average crop last year. The major part of annual production is handled as processed packaged dried prunes. But a substantial part of each crop is converted to bottled prune juice for the retail trade. The export market also is an important outlet for dried prunes.

GRAPES

Above-Average Grape Crop in Prospect for 1964

The 1964 U. S. grape crop was forecast as of August 1 at 3,414,300 tons, 10 percent below the record 1963 crop but 10 percent above the 1958-62 average. If the August forecast materializes, the crop will be the second largest of record, exceeded only by 1963. Prospective production is above average in all heavy-producing grape States, and above last year in all States except California, Arizona, Washington, and Georgia. This points to large supplies in all major-producing areas (table 28).

The 1964 California and Arizona crops, practically all European-type grapes, total 3,057,000 tons, down 13 percent from 1963. These 2 States account for about 90 percent of the U. S. crop. The California crop of 3,045,000 tons also is 13 percent below last year, but 9 percent above average. By broad varietal groups, this State's production is as follows: Raisin grapes, 1,950,000 tons, down 13 percent from 1963; wine varieties, 585,000 tons, down 6 percent; and table grapes, 510,000 tons, down 18 percent.

In all other States combined, 1964 production totals 357,300 tons, 29 percent above 1963 and 26 percent above average. Crops are unusually large in New York, Michigan, and Washington. This group of States produces mainly American-type grapes, particularly the Concord. Most of these grapes are crushed for juice, wine, jam, jelly, and related products.

Fresh Market Movement and Prices

Early-season movement of Arizona and California grapes to fresh markets has lagged somewhat behind a year ago, due partly to slow development of the crops. However, movement is seasonally heavy and will continue so until

fall. At California shipping points, prices for the popular Thompson Seedless grapes in late July averaged a little above a year earlier. During early August, prices declined to levels below a year earlier.

Crushing and Drying are
Principal Grape Outlets

Total usage of grapes for processing this year is expected to be larger than usual although not up to the heavy 1963 tonnage. Increased usage for grape juice seems likely in the Great Lakes States. But in California, use for drying and crushing is not expected to match the high marks of last year. It is still too early in the season for a good indication of these 2 uses. Rains at harvest time, as occurred last year, could be an important factor reducing the lay of grapes for sun drying into raisins and also the volume for fresh markets, especially of the Emperor suitable for storage for later fresh market shipment, but increasing the tonnage crushed. Marketings of the record 1963 California grape crop went to outlets as follows: Crushing (wine, juice, etc.), 53 percent; drying (raisins), 31 percent; fresh shipments, 15 percent; and canning, 1 percent. In the other States combined, use of grapes marketed was as follows: Fresh, 8.5 percent; and crushed, 91.5 percent.

CRANBERRIES

Prospective 1964 Crop

The 1964 U. S. cranberry crop was forecast as of August 15 at 1,298,700 barrels (100 pounds each), 4 percent above 1963 and 3 percent above the 1958-62 average (table 18). Prospective production is above last year in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and New Jersey, but below in Washington and Oregon. Harvest is expected to start shortly after Labor Day in Massachusetts, and somewhat later in the other States.

1964 Crop Cranberries
Under Marketing Program

Cranberries grown in 1964 will be under the 1962 Federal Marketing Agreement and Order, as amended this year. The marketing order authorizes limiting the total quantity of cranberries that may be handled by fixing the free and restricted quantities and requiring each handler to withhold the quantity so restricted. Restricted cranberries can be marketed only in outlets that are found to be noncompetitive to usual markets for fresh and processed cranberries.

Under the order, 12 percent of the 1962 crop was set aside, but none of the smaller 1963 crop. The Cranberry Marketing Committee, the industry group that administers the Federal Marketing Order, was scheduled to meet August 26 to consider regulations for the 1964 crop.

Disposition of the 1963 cranberry crop (1,254,500 barrels) was as follows: Processed, 63.1 percent; fresh use, 33.4 percent; and not used, 3.5 percent. The season average price per barrel to growers for 1963-crop cranberries utilized was \$11.60.

BUSH BERRIES

Production Up in 1964

The 1964 Washington and Oregon bush berry crop (red raspberries, black raspberries, tame blackberries, blueberries, currants, boysenberries, youngberries and loganberries) is expected to total 81 million pounds (40,500 tons), 13 percent above 1963 and 21 percent above the 1958-62 average. About 62 percent of the 1964 production is in Oregon. Output of red raspberries, the leader of this group of berries, is estimated at 37 million pounds, 12 percent above 1963. Expected production of tame blackberries is 28 million pounds, up 13 percent. Among the other berries, which are produced in much smaller quantities, estimated 1964 production of each kind, except loganberries, also is up (table 30).

95 Percent of 1963 Crop Was Processed

Most of the annual bush berry crop is processed, chiefly canned and frozen. A substantial part of the berries initially frozen reach the consumer in preserves, jams, jellies, juices, ice cream, and other products. About 95 percent of the 1963 Washington and Oregon bush berry crop was processed.

CITRUS TREE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS FOR 1964-65

In early August, Florida citrus trees appeared to be in better condition than at any time since the freeze of 1962. Soil moisture was generally adequate and all trees showed a heavy flush of new growth. Fruit sizes for most varieties were large, and conditions were favorable for continued good growth. Some harvest of grapefruit was expected in early September.

In California, prospects for new-crop oranges were not quite as good in midsummer as a year earlier, although above average. Generally, fruit set was lighter than last year, but fruit size was good. New-crop grapefruit appeared in better condition than the crop a year earlier. Prospects for Arizona oranges continued good, although not quite up to the level of a year earlier. In Texas, most citrus groves were in good condition and fruit was sizing well.

The first official forecast of 1964-65 citrus production will be made as of October 1 and published October 9 in the crop report.

ORANGES

Remaining Supplies of California
Valencias Lighter Than a Year Ago

Supplies of 1963-64 crop California Valencia oranges remaining to be marketed after mid-August were somewhat over 4 million boxes, moderately smaller than a year earlier. The reasons are a smaller crop and larger early-season use than in 1962-63. The 1963-64 California Valencia crop is estimated at 15.5 million boxes, 4 percent below 1962-63. Florida Valencia production in 1963-64, now all harvested, was 30.5 million boxes, up 5 percent. The entire U. S. orange crop was about 91.7 million boxes, 13 percent below 1962-63 (table 32). Supplies of fresh oranges will increase seasonally in October as harvest of the new crop gains momentum.

Orange Prices Continue High

California shipping point prices for Valencia oranges, at high levels in early July, have since increased somewhat to figures generally above a year ago. Prices for preferred grades and sizes of the remaining light supplies are expected to continue high, perhaps even advance further. Early-season sales of 1964-65 crop Florida oranges this fall also can be expected to bring relatively high prices.

Orange Foreign Trade

During November 1963-June 1964, U. S. exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) were approximately 3.7 million boxes, 29 percent above a year earlier. These oranges went mainly to Canada. U. S. imports of fresh oranges during November 1963-June 1964 were equivalent to about 1.5 million boxes (90 pounds each), more than twice a year earlier. They came mostly from Mexico, but some came from Israel.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of fresh grapefruit, now mostly from California, will continue seasonally light until Florida fruit from the new crop becomes available in fall. Prices for the old crop are expected to continue seasonally high.

The 1963-64 U. S. grapefruit crop totaled about 34.4 million boxes, 1 percent below 1962-63 and 19 percent below the 1957-61 average. The reduction was all in Florida, a continuing effect of the December 1962 freeze (table 32).

U. S. exports of fresh grapefruit during September 1963-June 1964 totaled over 2 million boxes, 13 percent above a year earlier. As usual, they went mostly to Canada.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Lemons

Sufficient supplies of 1963-64 crop lemons remain for the usual fresh market needs during late summer and early fall, although the volume is down considerably from a year ago. This reduction is the result of much larger early-season usage than in 1962-63: Fresh use was up moderately and processing was up 3-fold. The 1963-64 California-Arizona crop, of which harvest will be completed in fall, totals 17.9 million boxes, 38 percent above 1962-63 and 7 percent above the 1957-61 average. Grower prices for lemons continue considerably below 1962-63.

U. S. exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1963-June 1964 totaled 1.7 million boxes, 17 percent above a year earlier. Canada and Western Europe were the principal destinations.

Limes

The 1964-65 Florida lime crop was estimated as of July 1 at 480,000 boxes, 7 percent above 1963-64. It will be a new record if this volume materializes. Located mainly in southern Florida, lime trees escaped most of the December 1962 freeze that affected other kinds of citrus farther north. Harvest of the new lime crop is now seasonally active, with movement to both fresh markets and processors. Prices for limes (packinghouse door basis) averaged moderately lower this July than a year earlier.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

Increased Pack of Canned
Fruits Expected in 1964-65

The 1964-65 pack of commercially canned fruit in the United States (not including Hawaii and Alaska) is expected to be up substantially, perhaps as much as 15 percent over the 1963-64 pack of about 85 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans per case). Large increases seem probable for apricots, sweet and sour cherries, fruit cocktail, clingstone peaches, pears, and purple plums. Prospects point to a moderate increase in applesauce, little change in apple slices, and a moderate to substantial reduction in freestone peaches. Important factors underlying these prospects are current large crops of fruit regularly canned in volume, sharply reduced carryover stocks of many canned items, and continued strong consumer demand for fruit.

So far figures on completed 1964-65 packs of canned deciduous fruits are available only for California cherries. This State's pack of canned sweet cherries is 195,663 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 53 percent above 1963-64. In that season, the California pack comprised about 25 percent of the U. S. pack. Output of California brined sweet cherries from the 1964 crop was 11,427 tons, more than twice the small amount last year. In the Great Lakes States, preliminary data indicate that the 1964 pack of canned red tart cherries was more than 3 times the light 1963 pack.

Canners' Carryover Stocks
Down Sharply on June 1

On June 1, 1964, as the new season for canning deciduous fruits was starting, canners' stocks of 12 items (apples, applesauce, apricots, red tart (RSP) cherries, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruits, clingstone peaches, freestone peaches, pears, and purple plums) were about 14.1 million cases (24-2½'s), about 19 percent below a year earlier. Stocks of all items, except apples and applesauce, were smaller than a year earlier. Most items were the lowest in several years, and a few were extremely light. See table 14 for figures on packs and stocks of the past 2 seasons.

June 1 stocks of canned apples and applesauce, for which the season begins September 1, were moderately larger than a year earlier. On August 1 canners' stocks of apples were down to 1.3 million cases (24-2½'s), 19 percent above a year earlier; those of applesauce were down to 2.2 million cases, 36 percent above a year earlier. For red tart cherries the new season started July 1; and on that date canners' carryover stocks were down to 19,800 cases, 93 percent below July 1, 1963. For other canned deciduous fruits, data on stocks are not collected during summer and fall, when canning is most active. November 1 is the next date when comprehensive figures on canners' stocks will again become available.

Hawaiian Pineapple Products

The 1963-64 packs of Hawaiian pineapple products were as follows: Canned pineapple, nearly 15 million cases (24-2½'s), 1 percent below 1962-63; canned single-strength juice, 14.8 million cases (24-2's), down 3 percent; and canned and frozen concentrated juice, over 1.5 million cases (6-10's), up 56 percent. On June 1, 1964, canners' carryover stocks of canned pineapple were 11 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of single-strength juice were up 22 percent, and those of concentrated juice were up 14 percent. Most of the Hawaiian pineapple products are shipped to the U. S. mainland (table 14).

Dried Noncitrus Fruits

Production of dried fruits in 1964-65 probably will be somewhat smaller than output in 1963-64, which was the largest in several years. Early-season prospects point to some reduction in raisins, but to an increase in prunes. These 2 items regularly comprise most of the total pack.

Substantial quantities of prunes and raisins are exported each year. But most of the other dried fruits are used within the United States, and significant quantities of additional dates and figs are imported to supplement U. S. production. During September 1963-June 1964, exports of raisins were about 49,000 tons, 26 percent larger than a year earlier. But exports of dried prunes were about 36,000 tons, down 5 percent.

Frozen Deciduous Fruits and Berries

The 1964 U. S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) is expected to be much larger than the 1963 pack of 620 million pounds. The heavier pack will result mainly from sharply increased output of frozen red tart (R.S.P.) cherries. The pack to August 15 in the 7 northeastern and central cherry States that accounted for most of the 1963 frozen cherries was about 214 million pounds, about 2.7 times output to the same time last year. Processing usually ends by mid-August. The increase in pack much more than offsets a heavy drop in carryover on July 1, meaning a substantial increase in supplies for the 1964-65 season. The 1963 U. S. pack was about 82 million pounds (table 15).

Deliveries of strawberries to freezers in Washington, Oregon, and California by August 15 totaled 192 million pounds, 17 percent larger than a year earlier and 4 percent above the 1963 season 3-State total. These 3 States accounted for most of the annual packs. In other States, output may not be greatly different from last year. Although the 1964 U. S. pack of frozen strawberries is expected to be somewhat above 1963, final size of the pack will depend upon further freezing in California, where the season continues into fall. Carryover stocks in cold storage on May 1 were about 62 million pounds (22 percent) below a year earlier. The 1963 pack was 234 million pounds.

Output of other frozen fruits and berries is still uncertain, although generally larger crops point to some increases.

Increased Imports of
Frozen Strawberries

During January-June 1964, imports of frozen strawberries, mostly from Mexico, totaled 35 million pounds, 19 percent larger than in the same months of 1963. Total imports in 1963 were about 35.7 million pounds.

Cold Storage Stocks of Frozen
Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in cold storage on August 1 totaled 478 million pounds, 84 percent larger than a month earlier and 7 percent above a year earlier. Stocks of cherries (about 107 million pounds) and strawberries (212 million pounds) were 33 and 12 percent above a year earlier. These 2 items accounted for about two-thirds of the August 1 stocks. Stocks will continue to rise seasonally until fall, as harvest and freezing of 1964 fruit crops continues active, then decline.

Canned Fruit for School
Lunches Bought by USDA

During July and August, the U. S. Department of Agriculture purchased canned fruits for use in the National School Lunch Program, as follows (all in cases of 6 No. 10 cans): (1) Pineapples: 309,672 cases, bought July 2, for delivery August 10-September 19; (2) Apricots: 300,320 cases, bought

July 23, for delivery August 24-September 26; (3) Red Tart Pitted Cherries: 630,000 cases, bought August 3, for delivery August 31-October 10; (4) Peaches: 672,850 cases (clingstone, 516,350; freestone, 156,500), bought August 19, for delivery September 14-October 24.

All canned fruits were packed during 1964 and were purchased with National School Lunch Act funds.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Packers' Stocks Decline Seasonally During Summer and Early Fall

During summer and early fall, total output of processed citrus items is seasonally light, movement continues heavy, and packers' stocks decline. Output runs light because it is a period between crops for Florida citrus, which comprises most of the fruit other than lemons that is processed. Weekly data on packs, movement, and stocks are currently available only for Florida citrus.

Increased Stocks of Florida Canned Citrus Sections and Salad

Florida packers' stocks of canned grapefruit sections on August 1, 1964, were approximately 0.7 million cases (24-2's), 23 percent larger than a year earlier. A moderate increase in the 1963-64 pack fell somewhat short of offsetting a sharp decrease in carryover stocks last fall. But movement from canners to the trade was enough smaller to result in larger current stocks. The 1963-64 pack was about 3.1 million cases, 17 percent above 1962-63. Stocks of citrus salad on August 1 were about 0.2 million cases, much above the very light volume a year earlier. The pack was about 0.4 million cases, more than 5 times the small 1962-63 pack (table 14).

Sharply Decreased Stocks of Florida Canned Single-Strength Citrus Juices This Summer

Stocks of 4 canned single-strength juices (orange, grapefruit, blend, and tangerine) held by Florida packers on August 1, 1964, were each much smaller than a year earlier. Holdings of orange juice were about 1.5 million cases (24-2's), down 35 percent, and those of grapefruit juices were about 0.7 million, down 74 percent. Stocks of the 4 items combined were about 2.7 million cases (24-2's), down 53 percent. This was the net effect of reduced carryover last fall, decreased packs, and light movement. The 1963-64 pack of these 4 items totaled 15.4 million cases, 34 percent below 1962-63.

Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate Supplies Down, Retail Prices High

Florida packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate on August 1, 1964, were about 29.7 million gallons, 12 percent below a year earlier and 50 percent below the unusually heavy stocks 2 years earlier (table 15). Even at the

relatively low movement rate of recent weeks, packers' stocks by December 1, when the new season starts, will be somewhat under the moderate carryover a year earlier and less than half the record carryover of 2 years earlier.

The 1963-64 Florida pack of frozen orange concentrate was about 53.7 million gallons, 4 percent above the 1962-63 pack but 54 percent below the 1961-62 record. Carryover stocks last fall were about 15.4 million gallons. This resulted in packers' supplies of 69.1 million gallons, 19 percent below 1962-63. In addition, packers handled imports of 1.9 million gallons. Movement to the trade was much smaller than in recent seasons. Retail prices continued at high levels.

Other Florida frozen citrus concentrates packed in much smaller volume than orange include grapefruit and tangerine. As with orange concentrate, the 1963-64 packs of these 2 items were up from the light output in 1962-63. The 1963-64 pack of grapefruit concentrate was about 2.6 million gallons, 11 percent above 1962-63, and that of tangerine concentrate was over 1.1 million gallons, more than 5 times a year earlier. Florida packers' stocks of frozen grapefruit concentrate on August 1 were about 1.2 million gallons, 26 percent below a year earlier. Figures on stocks of tangerine concentrate are not available.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Florida chilled (refrigerated) citrus sections and juices, which have become of increasing importance in recent years, will continue seasonally light until harvest of the new crop gets well underway in fall. Output of important items during October 1963-July 1964 were as follows: Single-strength orange juice, 27.3 million gallons, about the same as a year earlier; single-strength grapefruit juice, 1.4 million gallons, up 51 percent; citrus salad, 6.3 million gallons, up 53 percent; grapefruit sections, 1.9 million gallons, up 69 percent; and orange sections, 1 million gallons, up 31 percent.

TREE NUTS

1964 Production Down Sharply

Prospective production of the 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--is 220,170 tons, 34 percent under the record 1963 crop and about equal to the 1958-62 average. A sharp decrease in pecans and a small reduction in walnuts more than offset a moderate increase in almonds and a small gain in filberts. Composition of 1964 tree nut production, as estimated August 1, is about as follows: Walnuts, 82,400 tons, 38 percent; almonds, 68,000 tons, 31 percent; pecans, 62,200 tons, 28 percent; and filberts, 7,570 tons, 3 percent (table 31).

The 1964 California almond crop of 68,000 tons is 13 percent above 1963 and 26 percent above average. As of early August, crop development was a week or 10 days later than normal and harvest was expected to begin in late August.

Oregon and Washington filbert production in 1964 is expected to total 7,570 tons, 9 percent above last year but 18 percent below average. Expected

production in each State is moderately larger than last year. Although development of the Oregon filbert crop (7,200 tons) has generally been a week or more later than usual, sizing of nuts was well advanced by late July. Harvest usually starts in September.

The 1964 California and Oregon walnut crops are expected to total 82,400 tons, 1 percent below 1963 but 11 percent above average. The California crop (78,000 tons) is down 2 percent from last year, but the Oregon crop (4,400 tons) is up 16 percent. Development of the crops in both States has been good. Usual time for starting harvest is September for California and October for Oregon.

U.S. pecan production was forecast as of August 1, at 62,200 tons, 66 percent below the record 1963 crop of 181,400 tons and 24 percent below average. However, a large carryover from the 1963 crop augments supplies for 1964-65. Prospective production is below last year in all commercial pecan States except Oklahoma and New Mexico. Unfavorable weather during pollination, wet weather during the growing season in many States, and the fact that trees produced a very large crop last year contributed to the small crop indicated for 1964. The new crop comprises 26,350 tons (42 percent) of improved varieties and 35,850 tons (58 percent) of wild and seedling pecans. Harvest usually starts in October.

Increased Tree Nut Stocks in
Cold Storage June 30, 1964

Cold storage stocks of in-shell and shelled almonds and walnuts on June 30, 1964, were somewhat smaller than a year earlier. But these reductions were much more than offset by increases in filberts and other tree nuts, especially the latter (mostly pecans). Total stocks of such other tree nuts, in-shell, were 10 times the year-earlier quantity.

Stocks on June 30, 1963 and 1964, as given in the August 1964 Cold Storage Report, were:

	<u>1963</u> <u>1,000 lb.</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>1,000 lb.</u>
Almonds in-shell	878	705
shelled	14,064	11,784
Filberts in-shell	255	593
shelled	1,042	1,434
Walnuts (English) in shell	11,324	9,264
shelled	10,735	9,940
Other tree nuts in-shell	15,853	159,003
shelled	<u>23,157</u>	<u>28,007</u>
Total in-shell	28,310	169,565
shelled	48,998	51,235

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION TABLES

Annual Publication of Detailed
Tables in This Issue

This issue of the Fruit Situation, as the August issue of preceding years, contains a number of special tables presenting comprehensive series on per capita consumption of individual kinds and broad groups of fruits and tree nuts (tables 7-13). Broad groups of items are the same as a year ago, and the usual addition of another year and revisions of earlier years are incorporated.

Basis of Figures Changed From
48 to 50 States Beginning 1960

Heretofore, all data and computations have been on the basis of the 48 contiguous mainland States. In the current tables, the 48-State basis remains for 1959 and all earlier years. Beginning 1960, the first full year of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, data and computations are on the basis of 50 States so as to include these 2 newest States.

This conversion to 50 States involves the inclusion of fruits and nuts not previously covered, especially Hawaiian fresh pineapples, bananas, and papayas; and macadamia nuts. Processed pineapples were previously covered in shipments to the mainland and continue to be included.

The change to 50 States also involves the inclusion of the population of Alaska and Hawaii, now about 0.5 percent of the 50-State total, in deriving figures on per capita consumption from total consumption. The net effect of the changes in items and population upon per capita figures is negligible for most items and not even noticeable for some.

:
: The Fruit Situation is published in January, :
: June, August, and October. :
:
: The next issue is scheduled for release :
: October 1964. :
:

APPLE TRENDS AND PROSPECTS 1/

By Ben H. Pubols
Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

This Nation's apple economy is now undergoing significant developments that will be of continuing interest and concern to apple growers, processors, handlers, consumers, and others. Highlights follow.

1. Production--expected to continue to trend upward following a decade of little change and 2 preceding decades of decline.

2. Tree numbers--large gains in nonbearing and young bearing trees due to extensive planting over the last decade.

3. Types of new plantings--strong to red and highly colored strains; include increasing numbers of dwarf-type trees.

4. Apple use--for processing continues upward trend; fresh use up in recent years and probably will increase further as production trends upward.

5. Consumption--per capita use of canned applesauce and juice expected to continue upward, and that of fresh apples also may increase.

U. S. Apple Production
Expected to Trend Upward

U. S. apple production is expected to trend noticeably upward over the next 5 years or longer. This outlook stems principally from the many young trees planted during the 1950's and early 1960's, based on various State fruit tree censuses, and the probability of continued heavy planting. Also, yields per tree are expected to increase because of improved varieties and better cultural methods. Enlarged surface of bearing trees is yet another factor. Increases from the above are expected to be more than enough to offset declining production of old trees and losses through tree removals.

Upward trends in production over the next 5 to 10 years seem probable in various important apple States, especially Washington, New York, Michigan, and several Appalachian States. For Oregon and Idaho, heavy plantings during recent years also point to substantial production increases. U. S. apple production since 1935 is shown in table 1 and portrayed in figure 1.

1/ This article supersedes a somewhat similar one entitled "Trends in Apple Use and Consumption," published in the August 1960 Fruit Situation, now out of print.

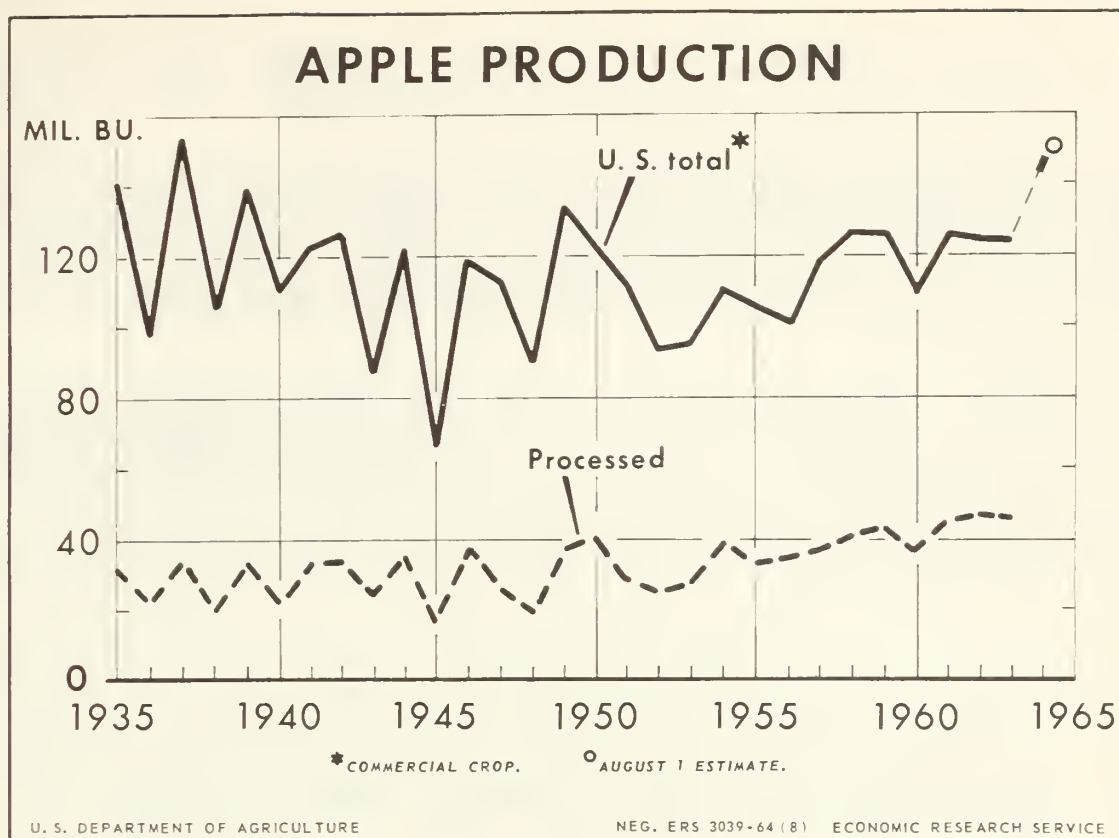


Figure 1

Recent Plantings

The Red Delicious variety was one of the most popular among recent apple trees planted, according to fruit tree censuses from various apple States. Other leading varieties included the Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty, and York. Still other varieties frequently ranking among the top 5 or 6 were the Jonathan, McIntosh, and Stayman. Recent plantings of Standard Delicious, a favorite for many years, have been light. In most States, plantings have been heavy to red strains, also Golden Delicious.

The planting of substantial numbers of dwarf-type apple trees in some States in recent years constitutes a relatively new development in the apple economy. Per acre potentials of dwarf and semi-dwarf trees are expected to be somewhat greater than for standard types.

Continued Upward Trend in Apples Used for Processing

The volume of U. S. apples marketed fresh trended downward from 1935 to 1956, then increased with rising production and expanding population. Since 1935, farm home use of apples has declined steadily as small orchards disappeared from many farms. The volume processed increased slowly from 1935 to 1955, then

trended upward more rapidly (table 2 and fig. 1). As a percentage of total sales, the volume processed increased from about 25 percent in 1935 to 35 percent in 1950, and further to 38 percent in 1963 (table 3).

Use of U. S. apples for broad classes of processed items (canned apple slices and applesauce; frozen apple slices and applesauce; dried apples; and other products, mainly apple juice, cider, and vinegar) expressed as percentages of total sales for processing, 1950-63, is shown in figure 2. Use for canned and frozen products has trended upward, that for dried apples and other products has declined.

Processing use of apples grown in 7 important apple States, 1950-63, is shown in table 3. The percentage of sales for all types of processing in recent years has been the highest for California and lowest for Washington. Use by individual types of processing for the same 7 States in 1962, which is fairly representative of average production, is shown in table 4. These 7 States accounted for about 74 percent of total apple production in recent years.

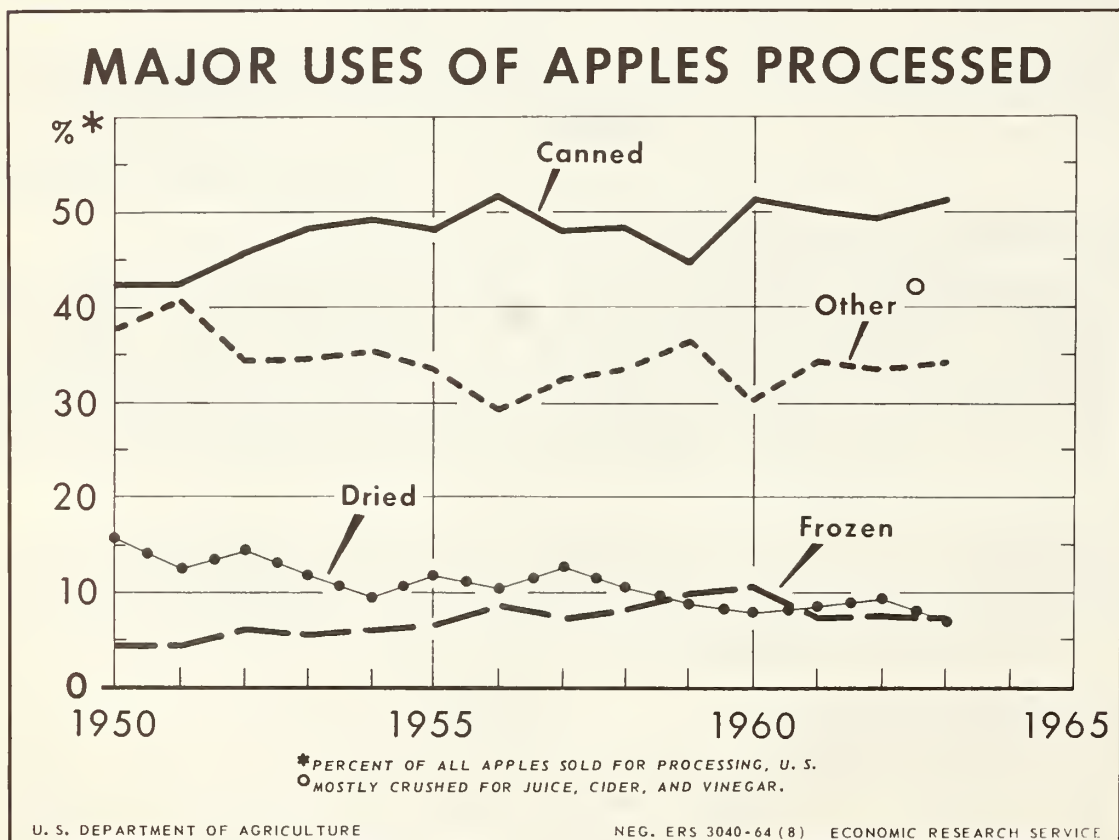


Figure 2

Canned Applesauce Leads in Output of Apple Products

The U. S. packs of various apple products, 1950-63, are shown in table 5. Sharp increases occurred especially in output of canned applesauce and apple juice (including packs in glass) and frozen apple slices and applesauce. Output of canned apple slices did not change greatly while that of dried apples declined. Canned applesauce leads by far all other apple products, basis fresh apples required for the respective packs.

Continued Sharp Increases in Per Capita Consumption of Canned Applesauce and Apple Juice

Figures on per capita consumption of fresh apples and important apple products (product weight), 1950-63, are presented in table 6. Consumption of fresh apples tended to decline over this period. Among processed items, consumption of canned applesauce and apple juice about doubled, while that of frozen apples and applesauce increased less sharply. But that of canned apple slices and dried apples declined. Figures on per capita consumption of fresh and processed apples combined on a fresh equivalent basis, 1910-63, are shown in table 12. Similar data for 1950-63 are portrayed in the cover chart.

Outlets for Prospective Increased Apple Production

Apple crops substantially larger than in recent years are likely to result in the need to expand existing market outlets as well as to develop new outlets.

Perhaps the largest gain in apple use will occur through processing. Among processed items, prospects appear the best for canned applesauce and apple juice, which have gained sharply in popularity in recent years. Per capita use of canned and frozen apple slices, mainly in pies and other bakery goods, probably will be maintained at least at their current levels.

Large supplies of apples would be favorable to increased exports, especially in years of light crops in usual importing countries, particularly Canada and Western Europe. Recent plantings in Western Europe have been heavy to dessert or fresh market varieties, the kind comprising U. S. exports. This will tend to limit U. S. exports. However, exports may be maintained at about the volume of recent years, which comprised from 2 to 4 percent of production.

Per capita consumption of fresh and processed apples combined can be expected to increase somewhat. Increased use per person of the steadily growing U. S. population would mean a substantial gain in total consumption.

Table 2.--Apples, commercial crop: Production and use, United States, 1935-63

Year	Total produc- tion	Produc- tion having value	Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales						
					Fresh sales	Processed				Other 1/	Total proc- essed
						Canned	Dried	Frozen			
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	
1935	:140,398	131,843	9,440	122,403	91,349	7,732	9,146	---	14,176	31,054	
1936	: 98,025	97,295	6,364	90,931	68,994	7,853	6,698	---	7,386	21,937	
1937	:153,169	141,035	9,123	131,912	98,123	9,266	8,646	---	15,877	33,789	
1938	:105,718	101,850	6,367	95,483	75,546	4,807	6,347	---	8,783	19,937	
1939	:139,247	124,729	7,565	117,164	83,839	8,195	8,172	---	16,958	33,325	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1940	:111,436	106,811	6,673	100,138	78,195	6,571	4,268	---	11,104	21,943	
1941	:122,217	119,642	6,680	112,962	79,629	11,649	6,165	---	15,519	33,333	
1942	:126,707	118,368	6,404	111,964	77,853	10,481	7,376	---	16,254	34,111	
1943	: 87,310	87,310	4,851	82,459	58,103	6,592	6,692	1,114	9,958	24,356	
1944	:121,266	119,225	6,113	113,112	77,808	9,468	7,015	2,221	16,600	35,304	
1945	: 66,686	66,686	2,906	63,780	47,264	3,867	4,685	2,442	5,522	16,516	
1946	:118,901	118,394	5,406	112,988	75,658	13,747	5,714	2,175	15,694	37,330	
1947	:112,892	108,422	4,846	103,576	77,207	9,003	4,926	762	11,678	26,369	
1948	: 89,330	88,497	4,155	84,342	64,887	7,796	2,564	913	8,182	19,455	
1949	:134,309	122,077	4,777	117,300	80,082	14,140	4,667	1,731	16,680	37,218	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1950	:123,769	119,974	4,437	115,537	75,184	17,052	6,331	1,730	15,240	40,353	
1951	:111,799	101,723	4,374	97,349	69,153	11,925	3,495	1,229	11,547	28,196	
1952	: 94,085	94,085	3,580	90,505	65,587	11,364	3,529	1,496	8,529	24,918	
1953	: 95,778	95,778	3,143	92,635	65,023	13,341	3,272	1,441	9,558	27,612	
1954	:111,878	111,578	3,189	108,389	69,277	19,260	3,693	2,342	13,817	39,112	
1955	:106,263	103,394	2,628	100,766	67,836	15,884	3,890	2,041	11,115	32,930	
1956	:101,315	101,295	2,726	98,569	63,408	18,220	3,589	3,014	10,338	35,161	
1957	:119,258	117,492	2,665	114,827	78,553	17,423	4,509	2,528	11,814	36,274	
1958	:127,485	125,179	2,540	122,639	82,297	19,553	4,110	3,219	13,460	40,342	
1959	:126,847	125,240	2,365	122,875	79,872	19,131	3,807	4,268	15,797	43,003	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1960	:108,515	108,415	2,160	106,255	70,164	18,477	2,859	3,873	10,882	36,091	
1961	:126,565	125,138	2,202	122,936	77,533	22,707	3,853	3,308	15,535	45,403	
1962	:125,575	125,500	2,132	123,368	76,702	23,020	4,243	3,609	15,794	46,666	
1963 <u>2/</u>	:125,505	124,780	1,959	122,821	76,492	23,738	3,235	3,493	15,863	46,329	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 3.--Apples, commercial crop: Use for processing
by percentage of total sales, principal States
and United States, 1950-63

Year	New York	Pennsylvania	Virginia	West Virginia	Michigan	Washington	California	United States
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1950	56.0	50.1	57.4	52.9	36.5	20.4	63.3	34.9
1951	48.7	46.6	41.8	37.4	25.3	13.2	61.3	29.0
1952	43.1	44.5	43.3	41.1	23.4	10.6	61.9	27.5
1953	45.0	40.6	54.7	52.4	28.4	11.1	72.4	29.8
1954	52.6	44.3	51.1	53.5	37.4	10.2	72.5	36.1
1955	50.5	49.0	61.7	43.0	32.2	10.3	70.0	32.7
1956	53.9	48.8	52.4	58.0	31.9	14.3	71.5	35.7
1957	44.2	51.2	52.8	51.1	29.3	14.6	70.9	31.6
1958	51.0	40.3	42.8	40.6	37.2	15.2	70.2	32.9
1959	43.5	45.7	48.3	49.5	39.9	15.1	75.4	35.0
1960	43.7	52.9	50.4	47.9	36.9	13.2	72.4	34.0
1961	48.4	55.8	43.7	48.8	42.1	13.4	72.7	36.9
1962	50.3	66.8	50.8	49.1	40.2	16.0	71.0	37.8
1963	49.9	68.4	54.8	47.7	50.0	20.2	72.6	37.7
1964								

Table 4.--Apples, commercial crop: Type of use as a percentage
of total sales, principal States and United States, 1962

State and area	Total sold	Utilization of sales						Total processed
		Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other		
	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
New York	22,161	49.7	29.5	0.5	4.9	15.4	50.3	
Pennsylvania	9,138	33.2	53.1	---	4.6	9.1	66.8	
Virginia	9,515	49.2	34.8	---	---	16.0	50.8	
West Virginia	5,158	50.9	33.5	---	6.6	9.0	49.1	
Michigan	12,800	59.8	10.5	---	4.6	25.1	40.2	
Washington	21,290	84.0	2.2	8.2	---	5.6	16.0	
California	10,800	29.0	23.8	22.0	9.9	15.3	71.0	
7 States	90,862	55.1	22.9	4.7	3.8	13.5	49.9	
Other States ^{1/}	32,506	82.0	6.8	---	.3	10.9	18.0	
United States	123,368	62.2	18.7	3.4	2.9	12.8	37.8	

^{1/} Of this group of States, separate data are available only for Oregon, as follows: Total sold, 2,075,000 bushels; fresh sales, 77.5 percent; canned, 17.3 percent; other, 5.2 percent; and total processed, 22.5 percent.

Table 5.--Apples, processed: Packs by kind of product,
United States, 1950-63

Year	Canned 1/			Frozen apples and applesauce 2/	Dried apples 3/
	Apples	Applesauce	Apple juice		
	1,000 cases 24-2½'s	1,000 cases 24-2½'s	1,000 cases 24-2½'s	Million pounds	Million pounds
1950-51	4,884	8,255	3,385	48.0	38.0
1951-52	3,117	5,496	3,020	28.8	21.0
1952-53	2,355	5,532	3,119	37.6	21.2
1953-54	2,706	6,983	3,021	42.4	19.6
1954-55	4,333	9,378	4,072	60.1	22.2
1955-56	3,300	8,284	3,355	72.8	23.3
1956-57	3,603	9,454	4,043	87.0	21.5
1957-58	3,375	8,855	4,426	69.2	27.1
1958-59	3,348	10,395	5,236	67.4	24.7
1959-60	3,711	11,368	6,558	72.3	22.8
1960-61	3,060	11,757	6,236	69.9	17.2
1961-62	3,667	12,552	6,851	80.1	23.1
1962-63	3,713	12,362	7,414	65.9	25.5
1963-64	3,737	13,000	8,552	75.4	19.4

1/ Case net weights: Apples, 39 pounds; applesauce, 43.5 pounds; and apple juice, 29.9 pounds.

2/ Mostly apple slices.

3/ 1 pound dried is equivalent to about 8 pounds fresh.

Table 6.--Apples: Per capita consumption, fresh and processed, product weight,
United States, 1950-63

Year	Fresh	Processed					Frozen apples and applesauce	Dried apples
		Canned			Total apples and applesauce	Apple juice		
	Apples	Applesauce	apples and applesauce	Apple juice				
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1950	22.74	0.79	1.61	2.40	0.56	0.29	0.15	
1951	25.68	.70	1.64	2.34	.50	.21	.13	
1952	21.61	.81	1.92	2.73	.54	.28	.11	
1953	20.87	.77	1.60	2.37	.51	.24	.11	
1954	19.97	.71	1.79	2.50	.71	.31	.12	
1955	19.59	.68	2.14	2.82	.54	.41	.11	
1956	18.94	.77	2.28	3.05	.66	.51	.08	
1957	19.29	.76	2.28	3.04	.68	.34	.08	
1958	22.57	.80	2.47	3.27	.77	.39	.10	
1959	23.03	.66	2.51	3.17	.97	.39	.09	
1960	20.14	.72	2.71	3.43	.90	.40	.09	
1961	18.58	.70	2.86	3.56	.95	.37	.08	
1962	19.50	.64	2.79	3.43	1.05	.32	.11	
1963	18.47	.71	2.96	3.67	1.23	.41	.08	

Table 8.-Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1909-63 ^{1/}

Year	Canned fruit													Total	Chilled citrus segments ^{2/}
	Apples and apple sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad:cocktail	Peaches:(including spiced)	Pears	Pineapple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus segments		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	---	<u>3/</u>	---	0.6	0.4	<u>4/</u> 0.3	0.1	<u>4/</u> 0.2	---	3.0	---
1910	.7	.4	.3	.1	---	<u>3/</u>	---	.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	---	3.6	---
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	<u>3/</u>	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.4	---	3.9	---
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	<u>3/</u>	---	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	<u>3/</u>	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1914	.7	.6	.4	.2	---	<u>3/</u>	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.7	---
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	<u>3/</u>	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6	---
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	<u>3/</u>	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	---	7.1	---
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	<u>3/</u>	---	1.5	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.7	---
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	---	<u>3/</u>	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.5	---
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	---	9.7	---
1920	.9	.9	.6	.5	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.4	---
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	---	1.9	.4	2.9	.2	.3	<u>3/</u>	8.2	---
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	---	2.0	.3	2.2	.2	.3	<u>3/</u>	7.5	---
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	<u>3/</u>	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.5	.1	.5	0.1	9.0	---
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.9	---
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	<u>3/</u>	.2	.2	3.2	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.1	---
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	12.0	---
1927	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.6	.2	.5	.2	12.6	---
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.3	.3	.6	.2	12.6	---
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.9	.9	3.2	.4	.6	.4	12.3	---
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.6	12.8	---
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.9	---
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	<u>3/</u>	.3	2.8	.9	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2	---
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	<u>3/</u>	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.4	.4	.3	11.8	---
1934	1.0	.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.5	---
1935	1.0	.7	.5	1.0	.2	<u>3/</u>	.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	.6	.5	.5	13.4	---
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.9	.7	.5	.7	16.7	---
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.7	1.1	3.5	.6	.4	.6	13.5	---
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.6	.8	15.4	---
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	4.3	.6	.5	.6	16.1	---
1940	1.5	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.7	.5	.7	.8	19.1	---
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.3	.5	.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.1	17.8	---
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.3	---
1943	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	<u>3/</u>	12.6	---
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	2.0	.5	.7	<u>3/</u>	9.3	---
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	<u>3/</u>	14.4	---
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.7	.7	.5	22.3	---
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	18.2	---
1948	1.9	1.0	.5	1.2	.5	.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.4	.5	.8	1.0	18.9	---
1949	2.1	1.1	.6	1.4	.5	.1	2.3	4.9	1.4	3.4	.5	.5	.9	19.7	---
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.8	.7	.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.4	.4	.8	.8	22.0	---
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.5	.3	.8	.9	19.5	---
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.3	.4	.9	.7	21.0	---
1953	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	.5	.9	.9	21.3	---
1954	2.5	1.0	.4	1.4	.8	.1	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.1	---
1955	2.8	1.1	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.5	.5	.9	1.2	22.6	---
1956	3.1	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.4	.5	.6	1.1	21.8	0.2
1957	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	1.8	3.4	.5	.9	.8	22.4	.3
1958	3.3	.9	.3	1.3	.9	.1	2.6	5.8	2.0	3.3	.4	.8	1.1	22.8	.2
1959	3.2	.9	.3	1.3	.5	.1	2.7	5.9	1.9	3.3	.3	.8	.8	22.3	.2
1960	3.4	1.0	.2	1.2	.6	.1	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.4	.3	.8	1.0	22.8	.4
1961	3.6	1.2	.2	1.2	1.0	.1	2.7	6.2	1.8	3.3	.2	1.0	.9	23.4	.4
1962	3.4	.9	.2	1.2	.8	.1	2.8	6.3	2.1	3.0	.4	.8	.9	22.9	.4
1963 ^{5/}	3.7	1.1	.1	1.1	.8	.1	2.9	6.5	2.0	3.3	.3	.8	.6	23.3	.3

^{1/} Data on pack year, 1909-42; calendar-year basis, 1943 to date. Civilian consumption only beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ^{2/} Produced commercially in Florida. ^{3/} Less than 0.05 pound. ^{4/} Estimated. ^{5/} Preliminary.

Table 9.--Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, 1910-63 1/

Year	Canned											Chilled 2/					
	Citrus juices							Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pineapple 3/			Total 4/	Orange	Grape-fruit	Total
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan-gerine	Citrus concentrate 3/	Total				Single-strength	Concentrate	Prune				
1910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	---	
1911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	---	.18	---	---	---	
1912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	---	.45	---	---	---	
1913	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	---	.34	---	---	---	
1914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	
1915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.61	---	---	---	.61	---	---	---	
1916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.44	---	---	---	.44	---	---	---	
1917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31	---	---	---	.31	---	---	---	
1918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	---	.45	---	---	---	
1919	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	---	.28	---	---	---	
1920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.59	---	---	---	.59	---	---	---	
1921	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	---	.34	---	---	---	
1922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	---	.16	---	---	---	
1923	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29	---	---	---	.29	---	---	---	
1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	---	.16	---	---	---	
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.17	---	---	---	.17	---	---	---	
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.32	---	---	---	.32	---	---	---	
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	
1929	---	0.05	---	---	---	---	0.05	---	.28	---	---	---	.33	---	---	---	
1930	0.01	.05	---	---	---	---	.06	---	.27	---	---	---	.33	---	---	---	
1931	.02	.11	---	---	---	---	.13	---	.30	---	---	---	.43	---	---	---	
1932	.01	.11	---	---	---	---	.12	---	.31	---	---	---	.43	---	---	---	
1933	.02	.16	---	---	---	---	.18	---	.27	---	---	---	.45	---	---	---	
1934	.07	.21	---	---	---	---	.28	---	0.01	.22	---	0.01	.52	---	---	---	
1935	.22	.62	---	0.01	---	---	.85	---	.01	.29	0.82	---	.02	1.99	---	---	
1936	.20	.56	0.02	.01	---	---	.79	---	.05	.35	1.17	---	.04	2.40	---	---	
1937	.28	1.29	.06	.04	---	---	1.67	---	.20	.39	2.05	---	.18	4.49	---	---	
1938	.19	1.55	.12	.05	---	---	1.91	---	.26	.42	1.85	---	.20	4.64	---	---	
1939	.23	2.61	.15	.03	---	---	3.02	0.05	.13	.54	2.11	---	.07	5.92	---	---	
1940	.68	2.34	.25	.02	---	---	3.29	.10	.24	.65	2.52	---	.06	7.23	---	---	
1941	.74	3.08	.42	.04	---	0.42	4.70	.20	.25	.59	2.67	---	.06	8.50	---	---	
1942	.94	2.63	.48	.08	---	.44	4.57	.37	.34	.64	2.14	---	.43	6.54	---	---	
1943	.27	3.03	.27	.02	---	.43	4.02	.44	.14	.71	1.58	---	.46	7.43	---	---	
1944	1.46	4.80	1.11	.03	---	.19	7.59	.62	.21	.33	.94	---	.57	10.33	---	---	
1945	2.75	3.19	1.08	.06	---	.76	7.84	.26	.06	.43	1.12	---	.89	10.94	---	---	
1946	4.15	4.93	2.36	.10	0.11	.97	12.62	.35	.19	.49	2.35	---	.90	17.77	---	---	
1947	4.11	3.38	2.18	.07	.21	1.09	11.04	.26	.29	.68	2.26	---	.75	15.63	---	---	
1948	5.03	3.63	2.28	.08	.16	1.83	13.26	.20	.37	.65	1.85	---	.74	17.07	---	---	
1949	3.87	2.84	1.86	.10	.22	1.82	10.71	.47	.55	.57	1.97	---	.80	15.07	---	---	
1950	3.37	2.62	1.01	.07	.23	1.95	8.65	.56	.92	.50	1.32	---	.93	13.38	---	---	
1951	3.81	2.73	1.30	.08	.20	1.85	9.97	.50	.83	.50	2.24	---	.78	14.82	---	---	
1952	3.58	2.04	.95	.09	.15	1.63	8.44	.54	.61	.82	2.49	---	.87	13.77	---	---	
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.65	7.83	.51	.56	.74	2.97	---	.94	13.55	---	---	
1954	3.08	2.28	.89	.08	.10	1.36	7.79	.71	.57	.73	2.38	---	.97	13.15	---	---	
1955	2.95	2.18	.78	.11	.09	1.16	7.27	.54	.73	.73	2.60	---	1.01	12.88	0.94	0.94	
1956	2.42	2.12	.66	.09	.09	1.58	6.96	.66	1.27	.85	2.86	---	1.26	13.86	1.05	0.07	
1957	2.45	1.94	.58	.12	.09	1.66	6.84	.68	1.37	.59	2.62	.79	1.21	14.10	1.72	.05	
1958	2.66	1.74	.72	.12	.08	1.62	6.94	.77	1.24	.84	2.27	1.29	1.05	14.40	1.60	.04	
1959	1.91	1.56	.49	.15	.08	1.07	5.26	.97	1.38	1.25	1.86	1.27	.87	12.86	1.87	.03	
1960	2.12	1.51	.51	.13	.07	1.45	5.79	.90	1.39	1.29	2.12	1.25	1.06	13.80	2.10	.02	
1961	1.70	1.39	.45	.13	.06	1.51	5.24	.95	1.35	1.22	2.03	1.19	1.05	13.03	1.65	.03	
1962	1.92	1.48	.47	.13	.06	1.05	5.11	1.05	1.34	1.47	2.05	1.20	1.05	13.27	2.19	.08	
1963 5/	1.69	1.30	.42	.08	.04	1.70	5.23	1.23	1.48	1.15	2.58	1.74	1.06	14.47	1.14	.03	

1/ Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning in November of year prior to that indicated, and grape juice which in the years 1909-33 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year indicated. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Chilled fruit juice is produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale.

3/ Single-strength equivalent.

4/ Includes berry juice as follows: 1940--0.37; 1941--0.03; 1942--0.05; 1943--0.08; 1944--0.07; 1945--0.34; 1946--0.86; and 1947--0.35.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 10.--Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption, 1925-63 ^{1/}

Year	Black-berries		Rasp-berries		Straw-berries		Other berries		Apples		Apricots		Cherries		Grapes and pulp		Peaches		Citrus juices		Miscellaneous		Total	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.20
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1929	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.58
1930	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.53
1931	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.41
1932	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.62
1933	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1934	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.49
1935	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.50
1936	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.67
1937	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	.52
1938	.11	.18	.29	.07	.04	.04	.19	.29	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	1.02
1939	.03	.09	.39	.16	.01	.01	.39	.16	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	1.13
1940	.07	.09	.44	.18	.02	.02	.44	.18	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	1.28
1941	.08	.14	.52	.14	.04	.04	.52	.14	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	1.34
1942	.04	.13	.58	.09	.07	.07	.58	.09	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	1.39
1943	.03	.14	.32	.03	.12	.12	.32	.03	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	1.13
1944	.09	.17	.33	.19	.30	.30	.33	.19	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	2.01
1945	.05	.09	.24	.16	.49	.49	.24	.16	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	.49	2.31
1946	.14	.15	.38	.25	.60	.60	.38	.25	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	3.15
1947	.11	.21	.73	.11	.34	.34	.73	.11	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	3.20
1948	.14	.19	.76	.24	.33	.33	.76	.24	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33	3.00
1949	.08	.16	.97	.20	.28	.28	.97	.20	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	3.51
1950	.10	.22	.87	.29	.29	.29	.87	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	.29	4.28
1951	.06	.21	1.06	.17	.21	.21	1.06	.17	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	4.76
1952	.07	.21	1.21	.29	.28	.28	1.21	.29	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	6.62
1953	.08	.14	1.25	.23	.24	.24	1.25	.23	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	7.07
1954	.10	.13	1.43	.37	.31	.31	1.43	.37	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	7.44
1955	.12	.24	1.44	.39	.41	.41	1.44	.39	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	8.72
1956	.07	.20	1.49	.43	.51	.51	1.49	.43	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	8.81
1957	.05	.13	1.53	.25	.34	.34	1.53	.25	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	.34	8.98
1958	.10	.23	1.52	.43	.39	.39	1.52	.43	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	7.95
1959	.10	.20	1.29	.20	.40	.40	1.29	.20	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	8.79
1960	.14	.21	1.14	.36	.40	.40	1.14	.36	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	9.08
1961	.10	.20	1.22	.40	.37	.37	1.22	.40	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	8.81
1962	.14	.17	1.25	.47	.32	.32	1.25	.47	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	9.68
1963 ^{6/}	.14	.17	1.38	.47	.41	.41	1.38	.47	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	7.96

^{1/} Prior to 1937, items not reported separately. Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. ^{2/} Includes single-strength and concentrated juices. ^{3/} Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.25 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.34 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. ^{4/} Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus juices, and miscellaneous fruits and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices. ^{5/} Less than 0.005 pound. ^{6/} Preliminary.

Table 11--Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-63 ^{1/}

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates ^{2/}	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes ^{3/}	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.7	4.2
1910	.3	.1	.3	.3	.5	<u>4/</u>	.6	1.4	3.5
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	4.3
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	<u>4/</u>	.6	1.5	3.7
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.8	4.1
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	<u>4/</u>	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	<u>4/</u>	1.4	2.0	5.1
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	<u>4/</u>	2.1	2.4	6.3
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	<u>4/</u>	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.9	6.9
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.4	6.7
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.2	2.7	5.5
1922	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
1923	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.4	2.6	5.5
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	3.0	6.4
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.8	6.1
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	6.3
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.9	6.2
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.5	5.3
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.9	2.1	5.4
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	<u>4/</u>	1.6	1.9	4.7
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.5	2.3	5.2
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.6	2.1	5.1
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	2.2	2.3	5.9
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.2	2.0	5.8
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.4
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	<u>4/</u>	2.0	2.6	6.0
1941	<u>4/</u>	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.5	0	0	1.3	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	<u>4/</u>	.2	.4	.1	<u>4/</u>	2.1	3.0	5.9
1944	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	<u>4/</u>	1.8	3.0	6.1
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.4	1.8	4.5
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	<u>4/</u>	.9	1.7	3.7
1948	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.8	1.9	3.9
1949	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.8	4.1
1950	.15	.15	.56	.34	.11	.01	1.06	1.68	4.06
1951	.13	.12	.51	.32	.12	.01	.81	1.79	3.81
1952	.11	.10	.51	.30	.10	.01	.96	1.73	3.82
1953	.11	.13	.46	.31	.10	<u>5/</u>	.84	1.80	3.75
1954	.12	.10	.51	.31	.10	.02	.95	1.77	3.88
1955	.11	.14	.51	.29	.09	.01	.72	1.72	3.59
1956	.08	.09	.53	.33	.07	.01	.83	1.76	3.70
1957	.08	.08	.60	.33	.07	.01	.88	1.54	3.59
1958	.10	.04	.39	.35	.06	.01	.66	1.41	3.02
1959	.09	.06	.45	.31	.07	.01	.71	1.57	3.27
1960	.09	.08	.51	.34	.06	.01	.61	1.42	3.12
1961	.08	.08	.40	.33	.05	.01	.63	1.56	3.14
1962	.11	.05	.38	.25	.05	.01	.66	1.50	3.01
1963 ^{6/}	.08	.08	.51	.30	.06	.01	.61	1.62	3.27

^{1/} Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} Pits-in basis. ^{3/} Excludes quantities used for juice. ^{4/} Less than 0.05 pound. ^{5/} Less than 0.005 pound.

^{6/} Preliminary.

Table 12.-Fruits, farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-63 1/2

Year	Citrus			Apples			Other Fruit			All fruit 1/2
	Fresh 2/	Canned 3/	Juice 3/	Fresh 1/2	Canned 1/2	Juice 1/2	Fresh 1/2	Canned 1/2	Juice 1/2	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1910	17.8	---	---	59.4	1.0	---	62.2	2.9	0.7	78.8
1911	19.8	---	---	73.5	1.0	---	62.8	3.5	3.7	79.5
1912	18.5	---	---	74.6	1.0	---	78.0	3.9	---	86.1
1913	16.6	---	---	59.3	1.0	---	62.8	4.3	---	78.0
1914	24.1	---	---	71.8	.8	---	67.9	5.4	---	88.0
1915	23.1	---	---	69.0	1.0	---	65.2	6.4	---	88.6
1916	22.0	---	---	63.9	1.1	---	50.3	7.2	---	75.3
1917	22.0	---	---	56.1	1.9	---	61.8	7.6	---	81.5
1918	16.5	---	---	56.9	2.2	---	62.6	7.5	---	76.5
1919	23.5	---	---	45.2	1.8	---	56.3	8.9	---	84.0
1920	26.0	---	---	63.0	1.6	---	67.2	10.1	---	101.2
1921	30.5	---	---	36.1	1.4	---	39.1	9.7	---	82.5
1922	24.6	5/	---	57.5	1.4	---	65.8	8.6	---	95.4
1923	32.5	0.1	---	32.6	1.4	---	58.1	8.8	---	91.1
1924	33.9	.2	---	34.1	1.6	---	63.1	9.6	---	93.9
1925	28.9	.3	---	29.2	1.4	---	46.3	1.1	0.2	184.8
1926	31.4	.3	---	62.3	1.5	---	65.0	12.7	---	105.6
1927	32.2	.5	---	37.4	1.4	---	60.1	13.6	---	96.2
1928	29.5	.5	---	48.9	1.4	---	51.3	13.8	---	108.3
1929	39.8	.5	0.1	40.4	1.6	---	42.7	13.2	---	98.5
1930	31.2	.8	---	42.1	1.7	---	63.6	13.5	---	93.3
1931	42.3	1.2	---	51.7	1.2	---	69.6	13.3	---	101.5
1932	36.7	.3	---	36.7	1.2	---	53.0	12.0	---	83.6
1933	39.4	.8	---	40.7	1.4	---	42.1	17.4	---	80.1
1934	39.8	.6	---	41.2	1.5	---	27.7	13.2	---	86.6
1935	44.6	1.2	---	48.2	1.5	---	35.4	14.0	---	86.6
1936	46.2	1.0	---	49.4	1.6	---	30.4	16.2	---	104.0
1937	44.5	1.4	---	47.7	2.0	---	64.4	16.0	---	104.0
1938	49.1	1.2	---	55.7	1.8	---	58.0	15.2	---	97.7
1939	61.4	1.4	---	71.3	1.9	---	59.4	16.5	---	102.3
1940	56.7	1.2	---	67.1	2.2	0.1	55.7	18.7	---	102.8
1941	57.7	1.7	---	72.5	2.5	0.2	55.7	19.0	---	104.1
1942	57.7	1.8	---	72.1	2.6	---	31.7	19.0	---	121.0
1943	60.3	.1	---	71.6	2.3	---	45.6	17.7	---	108.3
1944	68.2	5/	---	89.3	2.5	---	34.5	12.6	---	169.2
1945	66.6	1/	---	88.3	1.4	---	48.0	9.4	---	208.2
1946	59.1	1.1	34.8	95.3	1.7	---	26.6	13.6	---	104.7
1947	62.2	1.5	30.2	23.0	1.9	---	27.9	22.4	---	227.9
1948	54.4	2.0	36.2	24.4	2.4	---	30.1	17.8	---	219.9
1949	47.9	1.8	26.2	26.3	2.8	---	31.3	18.3	---	214.0
1950	41.3	1.5	19.8	10.8	2.9	---	50.4	16.3	---	203.1
1951	45.1	1.7	20.8	15.2	3.5	---	42.8	19.1	---	203.1
1952	44.4	1.5	17.0	44.4	4.4	---	44.4	18.6	---	187.9
1953	43.4	1.8	16.0	21.5	4.0	---	46.1	6.2	---	198.6
1954	41.2	1.9	15.8	24.4	3.5	---	46.1	19.9	---	200.4
1955	41.2	2.2	16.6	27.1	3.6	---	46.8	20.5	---	202.1
1956	38.5	6/	16.3	30.9	4.1	---	44.5	20.0	---	198.3
1957	36.5	6/	17.2	33.0	4.4	---	39.8	21.0	---	198.3
1958	30.5	6/	17.6	33.0	4.4	---	42.6	21.0	---	200.7
1959	33.4	6/	14.1	32.6	4.5	---	44.5	20.9	---	194.8
1960	33.3	5/	15.2	85.2	4.5	---	30.5	20.8	---	200.3
1961	30.2	6/	13.6	20.1	4.9	---	44.0	21.0	---	88.5
1962	28.9	6/	14.2	18.5	5.0	---	43.0	20.3	---	87.2
1963 1/2	21.8	5/	13.3	18.4	5.2	---	40.4	20.9	---	194.9
1963 1/2	21.8	5/	13.3	16.4	5.2	---	39.7	21.6	---	86.5

1/ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Farm-weight equivalent derived using constant conversion factors for individual fruits except juices, for which factors have been adjusted since 1948 to allow for increased yield. 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, beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. 2/ Beginning 1941, crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. 3/ Pack year beginning November prior to year indicated. 4/ Beginning 1934 includes only apples grown in commercial areas. 5/ Less than 0.05 pound. 6/ Includes chilled citrus. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1909-63 ^{1/}

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamia	Other ^{2/}	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.31	---	0.26	0.8
1910	.17	.07	.01	.30	---	.19	.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	---	.26	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.28	---	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.31	---	.29	.8
1914	.16	.07	.01	.28	---	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	^{3/}	.35	---	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.35	---	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	^{3/}	.28	---	.18	.8
1918	.29	.06	^{3/}	.25	---	.16	.8
1919	.33	.15	.24	.49	---	.23	1.4
1920	.20	.07	.04	.31	---	.36	1.0
1921	.31	.11	.16	.49	---	.36	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.44	---	.34	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.42	---	.39	1.4
1924	.26	.07	.13	.48	---	.35	1.3
1925	.23	.10	.17	.51	---	.29	1.3
1926	.26	.08	.30	.37	---	.35	1.4
1927	.24	.10	.11	.51	---	.14	1.1
1928	.26	.09	.21	.38	---	.30	1.2
1929	.20	.06	.16	.44	---	.23	1.1
1930	.21	.06	.17	.33	---	.29	1.1
1931	.17	.04	.26	.32	---	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.36	---	.27	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.26	---	.25	.9
1934	.11	.03	.17	.33	---	.35	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.36	.34	---	.44	1.4
1936	.16	.05	.17	.28	---	.47	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	---	.46	1.4
1938	.14	.03	.21	.32	---	.49	1.2
1939	.21	.05	.27	.38	---	.46	1.4
1940	.12	.03	.34	.32	---	.54	1.4
1941	.09	.04	.34	.44	---	.40	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.35	---	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.38	.37	---	.07	1.1
1944	.36	.10	.41	.41	---	.16	1.4
1945	.34	.10	.37	.38	---	.24	1.4
1946	.36	.13	.20	.38	---	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.31	.33	---	.45	1.5
1948	.29	.09	.44	.38	---	.49	1.7
1949	.30	.10	.31	.49	---	.53	1.7
1950	.33	.06	.32	.37	---	.57	1.7
1951	.30	.08	.39	.43	---	.49	1.7
1952	.26	.09	.37	.46	---	.50	1.7
1953	.24	.06	.51	.33	---	.50	1.6
1954	.22	.08	.22	.39	---	.58	1.5
1955	.21	.07	.34	.43	---	.59	1.6
1956	.27	.04	.40	.35	---	.49	1.6
1957	.19	.09	.30	.32	---	.59	1.5
1958	.17	.07	.38	.39	---	.57	1.6
1959	.37	.08	.31	.30	---	.52	1.6
1960	.23	.07	.39	.35	.01	.53	1.6
1961	.32	.07	.51	.30	.01	.53	1.7
1962	.20	.05	.15	.35	.01	.56	1.3
1963 ^{4/}	.22	.06	.57	.35	.01	.56	1.8

^{1/} Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian per capita consumption beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous.

^{3/} Less than 0.005 pound.

^{4/} Preliminary.

Table 15 .--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1962 and 1963 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1962	1963	July 31 average 1958-62	July 31, 1963	July 31, 1964
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	65,874	75,429	33,087	37,428	35,866
Apricots	10,874	13,881	12,227	18,150	17,192
Cherries	140,357	82,686	81,519	80,490	106,838
Grapes	13,865	15,648	4,165	4,123	3,090
Peaches	53,569	65,607	17,882	15,378	17,319
Plums	1/	7,113	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	2,574	512	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries	22,532	20,675	10,293	8,999	5,756
Blueberries	26,452	25,767	12,268	10,614	9,307
Boysenberries	11,987	9,521	n.a.	13,359	9,983
Olallieberries	1,358	2,663	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	5,942	7,332	2/40,517	5,736	5,780
Raspberries, red	24,544	31,441		33,341	31,721
Strawberries	234,620	234,440	215,433	189,895	212,212
Logan and other berries	2,848	3,226	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	50,722	23,573	57,584	29,003	22,460
Total	668,118	619,514	484,975	446,516	477,524
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	430,610	362,060	340,474
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	156,752	144,248	147,136
Total juices	---	---	587,362	506,308	487,610
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack		Florida packers' stocks		
	1961	1962	1963	Aug. 3, 1963	Aug. 1, 1964
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	118,451	4/51,648	5/53,674	33,732	29,749
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	4/3,163	4/2,323	5/2,573	1,577	1,169
Blend					
Concentrated	267	53	130	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Lemonade base	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Tangerine					
Concentrated	1,370	204	1,145	---	---
Limeade	822	546	6/331	6/355	6/251

1/ Included with "other fruit." 2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 4/ Florida only; data for California not available. 5/ Florida pack through August 1, 1964. 6/ Florida pack through June 30, 1964; stocks, June 30, 1963 and 1964.

n. a. means "not available."

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

Table 16.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1962 and 1963 1/

Commodity and crop year	Total production 2/	Production having value 2/	Farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Utilization of sales					
						Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other	Total processed
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apples	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1962	125,575	125,500	2,132	123,368	76,702	23,020	4,243	3,609	---	15,794	3/46,666
1963	125,505	124,780	1,999	122,821	76,492	23,738	3,235	3,493	---	15,863	3/46,329
Avocados	51,700	51,700	330	51,370	4/61,570	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962	61,900	61,900	330	61,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	66,225	59,075	6/	---	26,035	7/33,040	---	---	---	---	33,040
Cranberries 5/	62,725	60,525	6/	---	20,920	7/39,605	---	---	---	---	39,605
Grapes	3,238,900	3,238,700	7,020	3,231,680	586,328	43,000	790,200	---	8/1,812,152	---	2,645,352
1962	3,793,410	2/3,732,410	6,705	3,725,705	524,172	43,000	1,070,000	---	2,088,553	---	3,201,533
1963	51,000	51,000	200	50,800	49,500	---	---	---	---	---	1,300
Nectarines	37,000	57,000	200	56,800	54,800	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
1962	52,000	52,000	200	51,800	600	37,700	---	---	5,700	10/7,800	51,200
1963	57,000	56,000	200	55,800	600	39,100	---	---	6,700	10/9,400	55,200
Strawberries	263,406	263,406	---	263,406	148,543	---	---	---	---	---	114,863
1962	255,424	255,424	---	255,424	147,988	---	---	---	---	---	107,436
1963	34,006	34,006	---	34,006	1,326	---	---	---	---	---	32,680
Bushberries 11/	35,854	35,693	---	35,693	1,565	---	---	---	---	---	34,128

1/ Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, 1959-63 crops, published in the June 1964 Fruit Situation.

2/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.

3/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice.

4/ Includes some quantities processed.

5/ Differences between production and production having value are: For 1962 and 1963, cranberries used for charity, for experimental purposes, or otherwise disposed of under provisions of the Cranberry Marketing Order.

6/ Quantities used in farm household negligible.

7/ Mostly canned.

8/ Includes some quantities canned.

9/ Excludes 61,000 tons, fresh equivalent of 14,000 tons of rain damaged raisins lost in the field.

10/ California Spanish Green, Sicilian Style, chopped, minced, brined and other cures.

11/ Washington and Oregon.

Table 17.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 ^{1/}

State and area	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	State and area	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
Maine	1,784	1,800	1,950	Minnesota	343	295	430
New Hampshire	1,426	1,370	1,330	Iowa	250	300	300
Vermont	1,068	1,000	950	Missouri	1,192	1,250	1,600
Massachusetts	2,800	2,800	3,100	Kansas	208	170	240
Rhode Island	170	150	190				
Connecticut	1,258	1,350	1,350	N. Central	24,381	21,215	31,770
New York	21,180	20,400	26,000				
New Jersey	2,780	2,400	2,800	Kentucky	372	245	480
Pennsylvania	8,920	8,000	11,000	Tennessee	356	180	400
				Arkansas	225	200	205
N. Atlantic	41,386	39,270	48,670				
				S. Central	953	625	1,085
Delaware	294	290	200				
Maryland	1,452	1,200	1,550	Total Central	2/25,371	21,840	32,855
Virginia	10,470	9,000	10,600				
West Virginia	5,420	4,600	5,800	Montana	36	3/35	35
North Carolina	2,280	2,600	2,600	Idaho	1,050	1,450	1,400
				Colorado	1,138	1,250	1,700
S. Atlantic	19,916	17,690	20,750	New Mexico	539	450	950
				Utah	310	520	430
Total Eastern	61,302	56,960	69,420	Washington	21,400	31,900	26,800
				Oregon	1,952	2,700	2,000
Ohio	3,540	2,100	4,100	California	9,900	8,400	11,500
Indiana	1,802	1,500	2,400				
Illinois	2,228	2,200	2,600	Western	36,325	46,705	44,615
Michigan	13,300	12,000	18,500				
Wisconsin	1,518	1,400	1,600	United States	2/122,997	125,505	147,090

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

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

^{3/} Includes 5,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 18.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1958-62, annual 1962 and 1963 and preliminary 1964

State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	638,600	778,000	657,000	698,000
New Jersey	98,000	103,000	65,000	99,000
Wisconsin	410,200	360,000	400,000	405,000
Washington	79,600	54,000	111,000	67,000
Oregon	37,380	29,500	40,700	37,700
5 States	1,263,780	1,324,500	1,254,500	1,302,700

Table 19.--Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel, Chicago, July-August 1963-64

Week ended	Midwestern varieties, mostly 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel 1/							
	Lodi		Duchess		Wealthy		Transparent	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
June 19	2/2.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
26	2/2.50	4.35	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 3	4.50	3.75	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	4.75	3.50	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	---	2.75	---	---	3.10	---	---	---
24	---	---	---	2.25	---	2.75	---	3/2.00
31	---	---	---	---	3.25	3.00	---	---
August 7	---	---	---	---	3.00	2.65	---	---

1/ Prices on Midwestern varieties are the representative prices for Tuesday of each week.

2/ Quotation for $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel basket.

3/ Fair quality.

Table 20.--Fruits, miscellaneous: Production, average 1958-62 annual 1960-63, and indicated 1964

Crop and State	Production 1/					
	Average 1958-62	1960	1961	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots						
California	172,800	230,000	180,000	154,000	190,000	190,000
Washington	11,320	2/10,200	2/8,500	2/10,100	2/8,600	8,000
Utah	3,940	2,900	2,800	2,100	1,700	9,000
3 States	188,060	243,100	191,300	166,200	200,300	207,000
Hectarines						
California	44,400	44,000	54,000	51,000	57,000	70,000
Figs						
California						
Dried	---	3/17,200	3/18,500	3/20,200	3/18,500	---
lot dried	---	8,500	7,700	10,000	7,600	---
Olives						
California	---	66,000	44,000	52,000	57,000	---
Avocados						
Florida	---	35,500	50,000	11,700	13,900	---
California	---	1,800	6,100	40,000	48,000	---
2 States	---	37,300	56,100	51,700	61,900	---
Bananas						
Hawaii	4/3,550	3,405	4,418	3,855	3,122	---
Papayas						
Hawaii	4/7,256	6,002	7,880	7,240	6,965	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1960-530; 1961-1,200; 1962-600; and 1963-650. 3/ Dried basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

4/ 1957-61 average.

Table 21.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 1/

State	Average : 1958-62	1963	Indi- : cated : 1964	Pacific : Coast	Average : 1958-62	1963	Indi- : cated : 1964
	1,000 : bu.	1,000 : bu.	1,000 : bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	54	58	62	Washington			
New York	651	720	900	Bartlett	72,000	2/95,000	85,000
				Other	33,150	42,500	33,750
Pennsylvania	120	100	150	Total	105,150	2/137,500	118,750
Michigan	1,440	1,300	2,200	Oregon			
				Bartlett	55,950	2/35,000	57,500
Texas	121	130	85	Other	71,800	50,000	67,500
Idaho	65	80	80	Total	127,750	2/85,000	125,000
Colorado	196	150	270	California			
				Bartlett	334,400	160,000	335,000
Utah	202	315	270	Other	34,000	23,000	28,000
Washington	4,206	5,500	4,750	Total	368,400	183,000	363,000
Oregon	5,110	3,400	5,000	3 States			
				Bartlett	462,350	290,000	477,500
California	15,351	7,625	15,126	Other	138,950	115,500	129,250
United States	3/27,987	19,378	28,893	Total	601,300	405,500	606,750

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1963--Washington, Bartlett, 80,000 bushels (2,000 tons); and Oregon, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels (400 tons). 3/ U. S. total for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 22.--Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, July and August 1963 and 1964

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July 10	---	7.03	---	8.42
17	9.19	7.32	9.12	6.37
24	7.89	4.90	8.96	5.12
31	7.85	4.58	7.57	4.56
August 7	7.52	4.95	6.91	5.03
14	7.88	5.65	7.56	5.48

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

Table 23.--Peaches, production, average 1958-62, annual 1962-63 and indicated 1964 ^{1/}

State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>
9 early States				
North Carolina	1,330	1,400	1,500	250
South Carolina	6,260	2/6,600	7,800	900
Georgia	4,840	2/4,500	2/5,400	1,800
Alabama	1,120	900	1,050	300
Mississippi	298	200	320	250
Arkansas	1,670	1,020	1,470	1,100
Louisiana	125	40	160	160
Oklahoma	146	50	250	115
Texas	604	220	750	550
Total 9 States	16,393	14,930	18,700	5,425
25 late States				
New Hampshire	21	24	21	29
Massachusetts	131	140	145	175
Rhode Island	13	10	13	12
Connecticut	160	160	145	185
New York	739	550	540	575
New Jersey	2,320	2,300	2,000	2,700
Pennsylvania	2,720	2,600	2,000	3,100
Ohio	888	700	20	700
Indiana	380	120	10	530
Illinois	838	650	100	850
Michigan	3,070	1,600	2,000	3,500
Missouri	409	350	250	550
Kansas	126	95	50	170
Delaware	48	45	45	50
Maryland	473	2/450	370	480
Virginia	1,510	1,200	1,000	1,000
West Virginia	740	700	450	750
Kentucky	255	245	25	300
Tennessee	171	160	75	200
Idaho	233	25	200	300
Colorado	1,624	2/1,800	2/400	1,300
Utah	302	310	130	380
Washington	2,070	2/2,300	2/1,350	1,870
Oregon	458	500	330	430
California				
Clingstone ^{3/}	26,060	2/30,627	2/30,586	32,669
Freestone	12,626	12,918	12,834	12,709
Total Calif.	38,686	43,545	43,420	45,378
Total 25 States	58,385	60,579	55,089	65,514
United States	4/74,812	75,509	73,789	70,939

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

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit, (1,000 bu.): 1962--California clingstone, 3,350; Colorado, 434; Georgia, 205; Maryland, 20; South Carolina, 150; and Washington, 220; 1963--California clingstone, 1,925; Colorado, 30; Georgia, 270; and Washington, 190.

^{3/} Mainly for canning.

^{4/} Average includes some States no longer estimated.

Table 24.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 ^{1/}

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62		1964	1958-62		1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	5,200	4,400	7,000	20,680	20,300	31,000	25,880	24,700	38,000
Pennsylvania	980	350	1,400	10,600	8,300	17,000	11,580	8,650	18,400
Ohio	3/	3/	3/	1,620	250	2,300	1,620	250	2,300
Michigan	14,900	7,300	22,000	84,400	37,000	160,000	99,300	44,300	182,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	11,680	7,200	17,500	11,680	7,200	17,500
Montana	1,866	40	2,100	-90	30	550	2,156	70	2,650
Idaho	2,000	2/1,300	2,200	1,124	1,100	1,200	3,124	2,400	3,400
Colorado	734	110	1,100	1,390	2/830	1,600	2,124	940	2,700
Utah	2,320	3,000	3,900	2,460	4,100	4,300	4,780	7,100	8,200
Washington	17,320	2/19,000	21,000	1,120	800	800	18,440	19,800	21,800
Oregon	24,340	2/16,600	23,000	4,580	1,200	4,500	28,920	17,800	27,500
California	20,700	18,000	30,000	---	---	---	20,700	18,000	30,000
12 States	4/90,472	70,100	113,700	139,944	81,110	140,750	4/230,416	151,210	354,450

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

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Sweet cherries (tons)--Idaho, 200; Washington, 500; and Oregon, 100; sour cherries (tons)--Colorado, 20.

^{3/} Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

^{4/} Average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 25--Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August 1963 and 1964

Origin and week ended	Tartarian		Republican	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California:				
May				
8	---	---	---	---
15	10.96	5.40	---	---
22	5.46	6.80	---	---
29	5.58	5.39	---	---
June				
5	3.88	4.83	---	---
12	3.80	4.38	---	---
19	---	---	4.30	---
26	---	---	---	---
California:				
May				
22	7.32	---	---	---
29	8.89	9.21	---	---
June				
5	6.72	7.21	---	---
12	7.12	6.49	5.51	---
19	9.22	6.68	7.45	4.56
26	7.36	6.16	---	3.73
July				
3	7.89	4.48	---	3.88
Northwestern:				
June				
26	10.55	9.57	9.31	---
July				
3	7.90	8.74	7.55	---
10	7.54	7.71	7.14	6.33
17	6.04	7.36	5.20	5.45
24	6.91	7.02	6.32	5.62
31	6.90	5.28	6.46	4.49
August				
7	6.82	5.18	7.14	4.03

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 26.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1958-62, annual 1962 and 1963 and indicated 1964 ^{1/}

Crop and State	Average	1962	1963	Indicated
	1958-62			1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				
Michigan	7,160	6,500	8,700	11,500
California	81,400	2/84,000	2/106,000	116,000
United States	88,560	90,500	114,700	127,500
Prunes:				
Idaho	17,900	16,700	19,000	23,500
Washington	17,380	2/21,600	2/16,300	19,000
Oregon	28,740	48,000	6,300	21,000
3 States	64,020	86,300	41,600	63,500
		Dried basis ^{3/}		
California	132,200	148,000	133,000	155,000
		Fresh basis		
United States	394,520	456,300	374,100	451,000

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

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, California 1962--2,000; 1963--4,000; Prunes, Washington, 1962--1,500; 1963--940.

^{3/} In California the drying ratio is approximately $\frac{4}{1}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 27.--Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, New York and Chicago, June-August 1963 and 1964

Week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
June 5	6.98	7.56	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	5.21	5.70	7.03	8.26	---	---	---	---	---	---
19	3.82	3.90	5.62	5.63	3.14	---	---	---	---	---
26	3.70	3.24	5.74	4.68	2.96	2.89	---	---	---	---
July 3	4.37	3.74	5.51	4.80	4.28	3.75	---	6.30	---	---
10	3.57	3.28	4.16	4.34	3.28	3.90	5.26	5.41	---	3.77
17	---	---	3.14	3.79	1.99	---	3.42	3.39	2.38	3.26
24	---	---	3.79	4.01	---	---	5.06	3.16	2.89	2.55
31	---	---	4.18	4.09	---	---	4.23	2.68	2.79	2.11
August 7	---	---	---	2.78	---	---	---	2.87	2.60	---
Chicago:										
June 5	6.42	6.02	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	5.14	4.67	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
19	3.72	3.88	5.08	5.55	3.33	---	---	---	---	---
26	3.48	3.07	5.42	4.49	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 3	3.50	---	4.92	4.00	---	2.04	---	---	---	---
10	---	---	4.28	4.13	3.16	---	5.51	---	---	---
17	---	---	3.42	4.09	---	---	4.25	4.19	2.52	3.48
24	---	---	3.72	3.96	---	---	4.33	4.72	2.67	---
31	---	---	---	4.21	---	---	---	2.03	---	---
August 7	---	---	3.87	---	---	---	---	2.47	---	---

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

Table 28.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1958-62 annual 1963 and indicated 1964 ^{1/}

State	Average	1963	Indicated	State and variety	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62		1964		1958-62		1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	109,000	107,000	140,000	Arkansas	7,460	5,300	6,500
New Jersey	880	860	900	Arizona	9,060	16,500	12,000
Pennsylvania	33,000	34,000	37,000	Washington	50,320	76,600	70,000
Ohio	15,980	9,500	17,000	California:			
Michigan	54,900	33,500	72,000	Wine	557,600	624,000	585,000
				Table	529,000	622,000	510,000
Iowa	750	350	450	Raisin	719,000	2/2,254,000	1,950,000
Missouri	4,060	2,400	5,000	Dried 3/	204,400	2/266,000	---
				Not dried	896,400	1,124,000	---
North Carolina	970	1,000	1,400	All	2,805,600	3,500,000	3,045,000
South Carolina	2,600	5,200	6,000				
Georgia	1,150	1,200	1,050	United States	4/3,097,430	3,793,410	3,414,300

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

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1963-California raisins, 61,000, fresh basis (14,000, dried basis).

^{3/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.02 tons of fresh grapes for 1958-62 average and 4.25 tons for 1963.

^{4/} U. S. average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 29.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, June-August 1963 and 1964

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
June 19	7.10	---	---	---	---	---
26	9.54	9.53	---	---	---	---
July 3	7.54	7.90	---	---	---	---
10	5.04	6.08	---	---	---	---
17	4.75	4.97	---	---	5.97	---
24	4.24	4.42	---	---	---	---
31	5.71	5.63	---	---	---	7.13
August 7	6.38	5.66	---	---	6.75	6.61
Chicago:						
June 19	---	---	---	---	---	---
26	7.91	---	---	---	---	---
July 3	6.39	7.24	---	---	---	---
10	4.97	6.32	---	---	7.85	---
17	3.81	5.66	---	---	7.30	---
24	4.58	4.45	---	---	---	---
31	5.25	4.81	---	---	---	6.62
August 7	5.70	5.57	---	---	5.77	5.95

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

Table 30.--Bush berries: Production, Washington and Oregon, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 ^{1/}

Crop	Washington			Oregon			Total Washington and Oregon		
	Average	1963	Indi- cated	Average	1963	Indi- cated	Average	1963	Indi- cated
	1958-62		1964	1958-62		1964	1958-62		1964
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Red raspberries	15,194	18,105	20,235	10,934	14,820	16,800	26,128	32,925	37,025
Black raspberries	410	280	272	4,948	3,600	4,160	5,358	3,880	4,432
Tame blackberries	5,905	4,972	5,103	19,020	18,810	22,940	24,925	23,782	28,043
Blueberries	2,855	4,270	4,284	---	---	---	2,855	4,270	4,284
Currants	772	1,170	1,200	---	---	---	772	1,170	1,200
Boysenberries and youngberries	---	---	---	5,010	3,520	4,025	5,010	3,520	4,025
Loganberries	---	---	---	1,727	2,160	1,980	1,727	2,160	1,980
Total	25,136	28,797	31,094	41,639	42,910	49,905	66,775	71,707	80,999

^{1/} Indications of all berry crops, except blackberries, are those released as of June 25, 1964. Indicated blackberry production is as of July 24.

Table 31.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 ^{1/}

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnuts		
	Average	1963	Indicated		Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62		1964		1958-62		1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,085	2,200	1,250	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,630	5,300	1,850	California	54,000	60,300	68,000
Georgia	22,050	56,000	8,500				
Florida	1,710	3,400	1,350	Filberts:			
Alabama	12,550	30,500	6,000	Oregon	8,680	6,600	7,200
Mississippi	6,970	15,000	6,000	Washington	546	340	370
Arkansas	2,675	5,500	2,000	2 States	9,226	6,940	7,570
Louisiana	8,900	24,500	9,500				
Oklahoma	8,470	8,000	10,000	Walnuts,			
Texas	12,300	28,000	12,500	English:			
New Mexico	3,000	3,000	3,250	California	69,840	79,300	78,000
Total	82,340	181,400	62,200	Oregon	4,480	3,800	4,400
Improved				2 States	74,320	83,100	82,400
varieties ^{2/}	43,537	104,450	26,350				
Wild and				Total tree			
seedling	38,803	76,950	35,850	nuts	219,886	331,740	220,170

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

^{2/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Note: Hawaiian macadamia nut production (tons): 1960--1,300; 1961--1,680; 1962--1,943; and 1963--2,368.

Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1961, 1962 and indicated 1963

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ^{2/}				
California	11,220	7,600	12,600	15,500
Florida, all	51,340	56,900	45,500	27,800
Temple	3,400	4,600	2,000	3,400
Other	47,940	52,300	43,500	24,400
Texas	1,650	1,650	25	140
Arizona	480	640	640	930
Louisiana	243	255	15	10
Total	64,933	67,045	58,760	44,300
Valencia:				
California	16,760	13,100	16,200	15,500
Florida	40,680	56,500	29,000	30,500
Texas	910	650	15	90
Arizona	712	800	920	1,270
Total	59,062	71,050	46,135	47,360
All oranges:				
California	27,980	20,700	28,800	31,000
Florida	92,020	113,400	74,500	50,300
Texas	2,560	2,300	40	30
Arizona	1,192	1,440	1,560	2,200
Louisiana	243	255	15	10
Total all oranges	123,995	138,095	104,915	91,740
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	32,680	35,000	30,000	26,800
Seedless	20,060	23,800	20,000	20,000
Pink	6,720	9,000	7,500	7,700
White	13,340	14,800	12,500	12,300
Other	12,620	11,200	10,000	6,800
Texas	4,480	2,700	70	480
Arizona	2,480	2,270	2,170	3,100
California, all	2,642	2,940	2,500	4,000
Desert Valleys	1,182	1,540	1,200	2,500
Other areas	1,460	1,400	1,300	1,500
Total grapefruit	42,282	42,910	34,740	34,380
Lemons:				
California	15,980	15,200	12,500	16,200
Arizona	3,888	1,540	490	1,740
Total lemons	16,690	16,740	12,990	17,940
Limes:				
Florida ^{4/}	304	340	400	450
Tangelos:				
Florida	540	1,000	750	900
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,660	4,000	2,000	3,600

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

^{1/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. ^{2/} Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana. ^{3/} Short-time average. ^{4/} July 1 forecast of 1964 Florida limes, 480 thousand boxes.

Table 33.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California, at New York and Chicago, June-August 1963 and 1964

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencia									
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York:</u>										
Season average through May	4.99	4.19	4.02	3.81	---	3.12	3.01	3.10	4.83	3.60
June	4.61	4.10	5.09	4.29	---	3.92	4.04	4.13	4.17	3.31
July	3.79	4.99	4.89	---	4.77	3.71	4.37	2.04	4.01	3.80
Week ended August 7	3.59	5.51	4.60	---	3.93	3.97	---	---	3.68	3.28
<u>Chicago</u>										
Season average through May	4.55	3.59	2.80	4.17	---	3.31	3.30	3.31	4.56	3.66
June	3.62	3.73	---	---	3.42	3.58	4.78	---	3.96	3.06
July	4.03	4.66	---	---	3.37	3.74	4.72	---	3.87	3.64
Week ended August 7	3.37	5.18	---	---	3.16	4.42	---	---	3.64	3.68

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

Table 34.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 ^{1/}

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62		1964	1958-62		1964	1958-62		1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter	1,720	2,000	2,600	4,100	8,300	8,000	7,034	16,000	20,800
Early spring	8,700	6,250	9,850	2,252	1,926	2,113	19,611	12,040	20,815
Mid-spring	40,650	33,000	29,400	6,628	8,853	8,969	266,997	292,145	263,680
Late spring	46,240	46,420	45,770	4,519	4,094	5,214	208,938	190,064	238,662
U. S.	97,310	87,670	87,620	5,177	5,827	6,208	502,580	510,849	543,957

^{1/} Includes processing.

Table 35.--Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1963 and 1964 ^{1/}

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1963			1964			1963	1964
	Calif.- Ariz. Valencias:	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.- Ariz. Valencias:	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 1	5,136	16,925	22,061	8,371	17,014	25,385	9,424	10,209
Week ended:								
June 6	869	60	929	876	188	1,064	664	574
13	752	44	796	745	115	860	630	672
20	788	30	818	801	60	861	750	618
27	658	16	674	700	54	754	690	663
July 4	645	10	655	671	32	703	675	646
11	695	2	697	621	---	621	638	650
18	673	---	673	652	---	652	524	617
25	711	---	711	639	---	639	482	624
August 1	680	---	680	650	---	650	605	609
Season through August 1	11,607	17,087	28,694	14,726	17,463	32,189	15,082	15,882

^{1/} Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for oranges. California lemons represent interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

^{2/} Excludes express shipments.

Table 36.--Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1963 and 1964 ^{1/}

Period	1963				1964			
	Calif.- Ariz.	Texas <u>2/</u>	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.- Ariz.	Texas <u>2/</u>	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 1	3,263	43	23,791	27,101	6,929	589	25,173	32,691
Week ended:								
June 6	111	---	166	277	348	---	42	390
13	130	---	110	240	258	---	45	303
20	141	---	66	207	296	---	35	331
27	158	---	34	192	272	---	31	303
July 4	131	---	8	139	228	---	14	242
11	171	---	---	171	217	---	---	217
18	169	---	---	169	193	---	---	193
25	168	---	---	168	163	---	---	163
August 1	116	---	---	116	150	---	---	150
Season through August 1	4,558	43	24,179	28,780	9,054	589	25,340	34,983

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

^{2/} Excludes express shipments.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Apples, commercial crop: Production, principal States and United States, 1935-64	2
2	Apples, commercial crop: Production and use, United States, 1935-63	26
3	Apples, commercial crop: Use for processing by percentage of total sales, principal States and United States, 1950-63	27
4	Apples, commercial crop: Type of use as a percentage of total sales, principal States and United States, 1962	27
5	Apples, processed: Packs by kind of product, United States, 1950-63	28
6	Apples: Per capita consumption fresh and processed, product weight, United States, 1950-63	28
7	Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1909-63	29
8	Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1909-63	30
9	Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, 1910-63	31
10	Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption, 1925-63	32
11	Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-63	33
12	Fruits, farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-63	34
13	Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1909-63	35
14	Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1962 and 1963 seasons	36
15	Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1962 and 1963 seasons	37
16	Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1962 and 1963,	38
17	Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964	39
18	Cranberries: Production, average 1958-62, annual 1962 and 1963 and preliminary 1964	39
19	Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel, Chicago, July-August 1963 and 1964	40
20	Fruits, Miscellaneous: Production, average 1958-62, annual 1960-63 and indicated 1964	40
21	Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964	41
22	Pears, California Bartlett: Auction price, New York and Chicago, July-August 1963 and 1964	41
23	Peaches: Production, average 1958-62, annual 1962-63 and indicated 1964	42
24	Cherries: Production by varieties, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964	43
25	Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price, N. Y., May-August 1963 and 1964	43
26	Plums and prunes: Production, average 1958-62, annual 1962 and 1963 and indicated 1964	44
27	Plums, California: Auction price, New York and Chicago, June-August 1963 and 1964	44
28	Grapes: Production in important States, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964	45
29	Grapes, California: Auction price, New York and Chicago, June-August 1963 and 1964	45
30	Bush berries: Production, Washington and Oregon, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964	46
31	Tree nuts: Production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964	46
32	Citrus fruits: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963	47
33	Citrus fruits: Auction price, New York and Chicago, June-August 1963 and 1964	48
34	Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964	48
35	Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1963 and 1964	49
36	Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1963 and 1964	49

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D. C. 20250.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication,
check here return this sheet,
and your name will be dropped from
the mailing list.

If your address should be changed,
write the new address on this sheet
and return the whole sheet to:

Division of Administrative Services (ML)
Office of Management Services
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

TFS-152 The Fruit Situation