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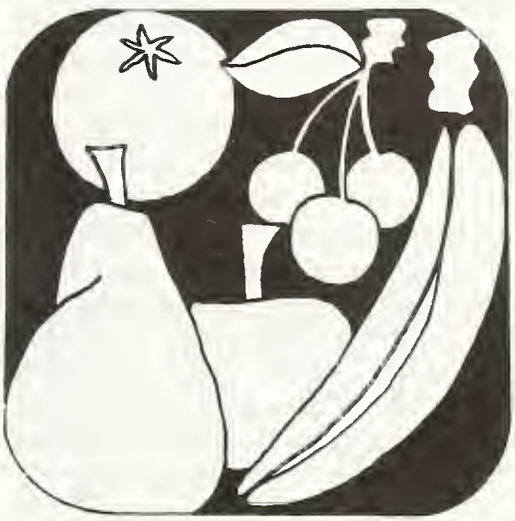
MARCH 1977

FRUIT Situation



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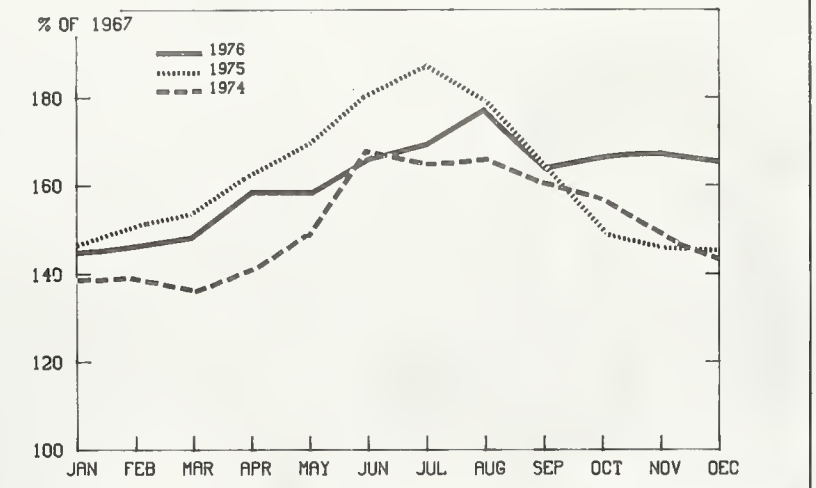
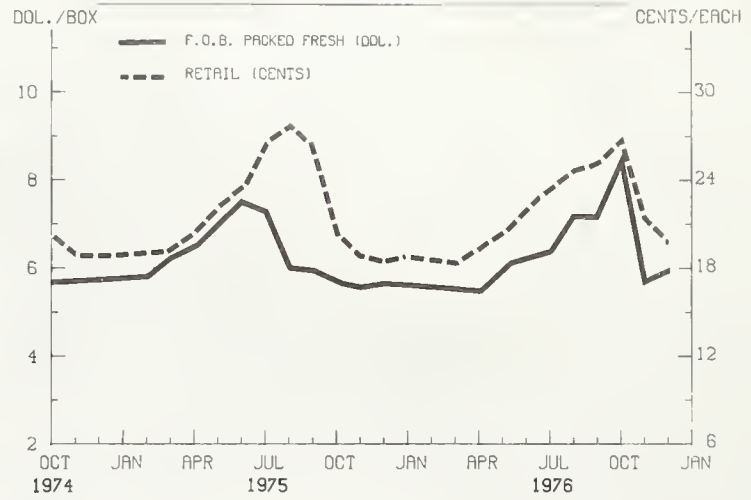
FRESH FRUIT
BLS RETAIL PRICE INDEX



U.S. GRAPEFRUIT PRICES



CANNED FRUIT
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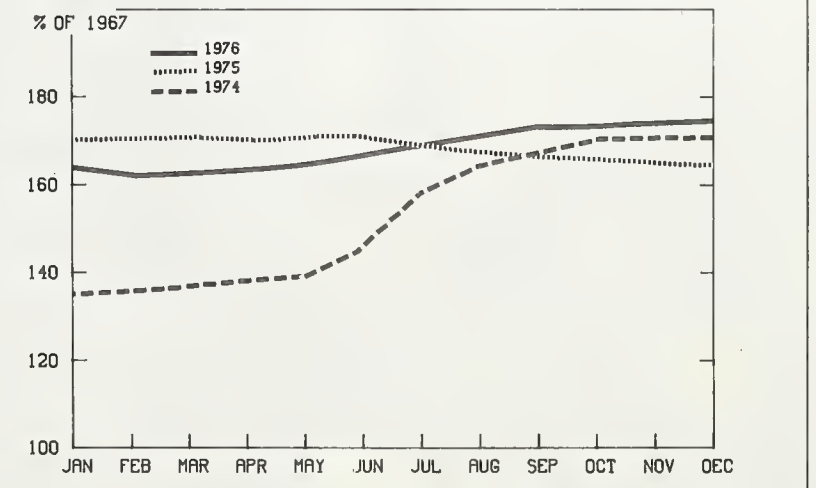

DRIED FRUIT
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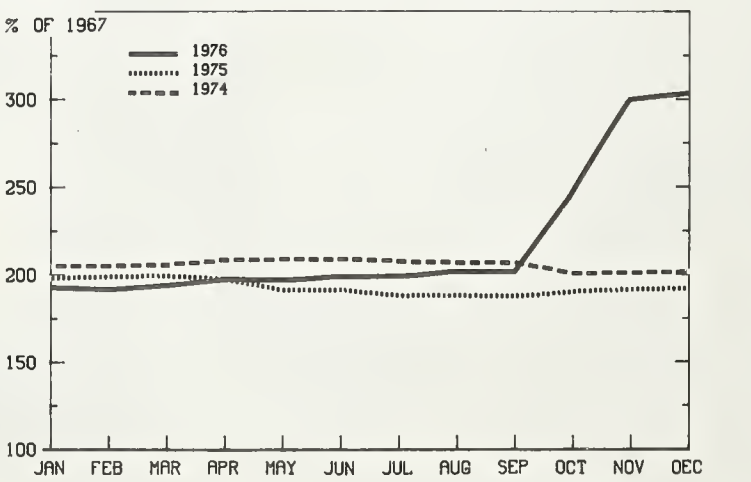

THE FRUIT SITUATION

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
February 28, 1977

Principal contributors:
Jules V. Powell
Ben W. Huang

Commodity Economics Division
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

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SUMMARY

Citrus Prices Advance Sharply After Freeze

Grower, wholesale, and retail fruit prices are expected to advance seasonally during the first half of 1977, reflecting reactions to the Florida freeze and lower apple supplies. Slightly smaller fresh and processed fruit supplies continue to dominate the 1976/77 marketing season. February 1 prospects point to a citrus crop slightly larger than the record 1975/76 crop, despite the effects of the Florida freeze.

The index of prices received by growers (1967=100) for fresh and processed fruit will advance seasonally during the first half of 1977 and will probably average moderately above 1976. The index has declined seasonally since last fall. In January, it was 4 percent below the same month a year earlier as lower prefreeze prices for citrus fruit more than offset higher apples prices. However, grower prices for citrus advanced sharply after the mid-January freeze.

Reduced citrus supplies resulting from the Florida freeze, and smaller stocks of fresh apples, are expected to keep retail prices for fresh fruit moderately higher than last year during the first 6 months of 1977. The Consumer Price Index for fresh fruit, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics remained steady through the fall at about 165 (1967=100) after a recent high in August of 177.

U.S. orange crop prospects on February 1 totaled about 249 million boxes, down 11 percent from the January 1 estimate but still 3 percent larger than the record 1975/76 crop. Larger crops were expected in all producing areas. Before the mid-January freeze, shipments of fresh oranges from Florida were running slightly below year-earlier levels because of the later season. Processing was also lagging. In addition, in anticipation of a record-large crop, processors were aggressively marketing processed citrus products resulting in an exceptionally strong movement of processed citrus products. At the time of the freeze, stocks of most processed citrus products were below year-earlier levels.

Grapefruit production on February 1 was forecast at 70 million boxes, down 11 percent from the January estimate but only slightly below the record large crop of 1975/76. The movement of fresh grapefruit into domestic marketing channels through mid-February was behind last year's pace

because of the late season and the 10-day embargo on fresh citrus shipments immediately after the freeze. Deliveries to processing plants were also lagging, but were expected to accelerate after February 1. Export shipments showed a substantial increase over 1975/76. Through early January, f.o.b. prices for fresh grapefruit were averaging about the same as a year earlier. However, after the embargo was lifted, prices shot up more than 75 cents per box in Florida and more than one dollar in Texas.

The lemon crop as of February 1 was nearly 50 percent larger than the small crop of 1975/76, but a tenth below the 1974/75 record high crop of 29.4 million boxes. Shipments of fresh lemons through February 5 were sharply above the corresponding period last year, and fresh prices were moderately lower. Domestic shipments were up slightly and exports were up nearly two-thirds. Movement to processing outlets was more than double the rate a year earlier. Because of large supplies, on-tree returns to growers for processing lemons have been lower.

Storage stocks of fresh apples at the beginning of February amounted to 1.8 billion pounds, 15 percent less than a year ago. Average U.S. grower prices for fresh apples have been well above a year ago, and in January, were one-third higher. Retail prices will increase seasonally until the new harvest starts in late summer.

Supplies of canned noncitrus fruit on January 1 totaled slightly below last season, reflecting smaller packs and good movement which offset the large carryin from a year earlier. Current stocks of most dried fruits, particularly raisins and prunes, are also smaller as a result of reduced packs. Cold storage holdings of frozen fruits and berries, particularly tart cherries and strawberries, were considerably less than last year. Thus a tight supply situation for some processed noncitrus items will continue at least until the new pack gets underway.

Since last fall, in respone to smaller supplies and a slightly larger movement, wholesale prices for most canned noncitrus fruits have increased. By January 1977, the BLS index of canned fruit prices reached 175 (1967=100), 7 percent above a year ago. Prices are expected to remain moderately above year-earlier levels.

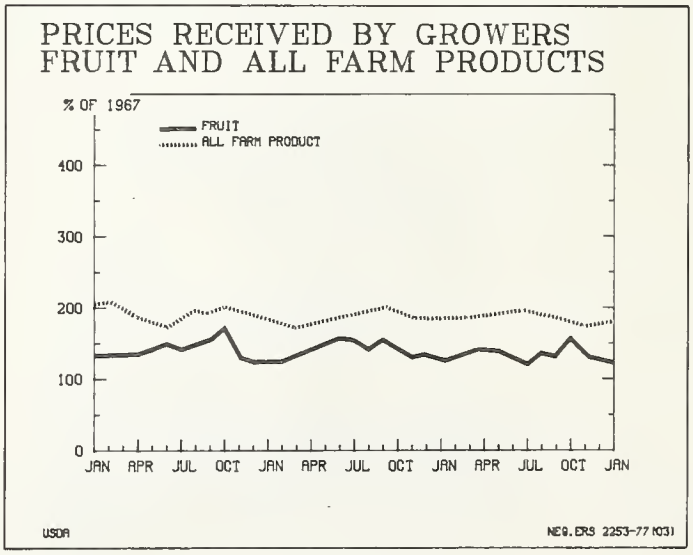
In January, the wholesale price index for dried fruit was sharply higher than a year earlier, reflecting the smaller supplies. Wholesale prices for frozen noncitrus fruit and juices have remained above year earlier levels, and should continue firm through the spring in response to moderately smaller stocks.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

The index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit has declined since last October with the seasonal increase in fruit supplies. The index decreased from 126 (1967=100) in December 1976 to 121 in January 1977, 4 percent below a year ago. Prices were lower for all fruits except apples. However, grower prices for citrus have advanced as a result of the freeze damage to the Florida citrus crops, and those for noncitrus are expected to increase seasonally. Thus, the index of prices received by growers during the first half of 1977 is likely to average moderately above year-earlier levels.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) retail price index for fresh fruit for 1976 averaged almost the same as that of 1975, but it has been substantially above a year ago since last September. The January 1977 index stood at 164.1 (1967=100), 13 percent above last year. Reduced citrus supplies from Florida, combined with the substantially smaller stocks of fresh apples, are expected to keep retail fresh fruit prices moderately higher during the first 6 months of 1977 than a year earlier.



Wholesale prices of canned fruit have strengthened in recent months, and by January, the BLS wholesale price index reached 175 (1967=100), 7 per-

Table 1—Index of quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1972	109	118	121	120
1973	123	136	148	142
1974	133	140	148	142
1975	127	149	150	134
1976	131	135	127	140
1977	[1] 121			

[1] January, 1977 figure.

Table 2—Quarterly retail price indexes for fresh fruits

Year	(1967=100)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1972	114	124	134	123
1973	126	142	148	139
1974	138	153	164	149
1975	150	171	177	147
1976	146	161	170	166
1977	[1] 164			

[1] January, 1977 figure.

cent above a year ago. The higher price index was due primarily to the substantial increases in prices of canned applesauce and cherries that result from higher contract prices and processing costs. Available data for canned noncitrus items indicate January 1, 1977 stocks were moderately smaller than a year ago. Therefore, wholesale prices of canned fruit are expected to remain firm through the remainder of the packing season.

A wholesale price index moderately higher than a year ago was also recorded in January for frozen fruit in response to smaller supplies. However, the frozen fruit juice price index continued to decline in January to levels substantially below a year earlier. After the freeze, Florida citrus packers raised f.o.b. prices of frozen concentrated orange juice considerably above year-earlier levels. With cold storage holdings of frozen strawberries moderately below a year ago, wholesale prices of frozen fruit are expected to remain firm until the new packing season gets underway. Tight supplies of raisins have contributed to a sharply higher wholesale dry fruit price index which is expected to remain so through the balance of the season.

FRESH CITRUS

As of February 1, prospects pointed to a citrus crop of 15.2 million tons, off 12 percent from the January 1 level, but still 3 percent greater than the 1975/76 season. The reduction from the January estimate was due to the mid-January freeze that damaged Florida's crops.

The cold wave dropped temperatures into the low to mid-20's for several hours throughout all Florida citrus-producing districts. A sample survey the morning of January 20 found some ice in nearly all oranges sampled. Cool weather during the balance of January was beneficial in minimizing loss of fruit through droppage and deterioration. Harvesting of the early and midseason orange crop, which was about 35 percent complete before the freeze, proceeded at a record rate afterward.

Oranges

Crop Down, But Still a Record

The U.S. orange crop was forecast at 248.6 million boxes on February 1, off 11 percent from the January estimate, but 3 percent higher than 1975/76 total. Florida's freeze-damaged crop is now estimated at 183.0 million boxes, a 14-percent reduction from the January 1 estimate but 1 percent more than the large 1975/76 crop. However, the yield of frozen concentrated orange juice will be down 10 percent. Production prospects for early and midseason oranges in Florida are off 9 percent from January.

Harvest of early and midseason oranges on February 1 was about 59 percent complete compared with 69 percent on the same date a year earlier. Weekly harvest for processing in February was running at about 11.0 million boxes. The continued cool weather after the freeze benefited fruit utilization. The Valencia crop in Florida, usually harvested in February and March, is forecast at 73 million boxes, down 21 percent from January 1, and 11 percent less than the 1975/76 season. Valencias were not ready for harvest at the time of the freeze and were more severely damaged than more mature fruit. Fruit from some groves will be completely lost.

California production, estimated at 55.0 million boxes, is unchanged from January 1 but up 5 percent from last season. Navel orange output is placed at 29.0 million boxes, 2 percent above1975/76. California's Valencia crop, at 26.0 million boxes, is up 8 percent from last season.

Texas orange prospects, at 6.6 million boxes, were unchanged from January 1, and remained 6 percent higher than the 1975/76 season total. The Arizona crop was forecast at 4.0 million boxes on February 1, down slightly from the January estimate but 49 percent greater than the short crop of 1975/76.

Table 3—Citrus fruit: Production, 1974/75, 1975/76, and indicated 1976/77[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		1976/77	Utilized		1976/77
	1974/75	1975/76		1974/75	1975/76	
	1,000 boxes[2]	*1,000 boxes*[2]	*1,000 boxes*[2]	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]:						
California	28,000	28,300	29,000	1,050	1,061	1,088
Florida	96,600	98,800	110,000	4,347	4,446	4,950
Texas	2,930	3,800	4,200	125	162	179
Arizona	920	730	850	35	27	32
Total	128,450	131,630	144,050	5,557	5,696	6,249
Valencias:						
California	27,100	24,000	26,000	1,016	900	975
Florida	76,700	82,400	73,000	3,452	3,708	3,285
Texas	1,610	2,400	2,400	68	102	102
Arizona	4,050	1,950	3,150	152	73	118
Total	109,460	110,750	104,550	4,688	4,783	4,480
All Oranges:						
California	55,100	52,300	55,000	2,066	1,961	2,063
Florida	173,300	181,200	183,000	7,799	8,154	8,235
Texas	4,540	6,200	6,600	193	264	281
Arizona	4,970	2,680	4,000	187	100	150
Total oranges	237,910	242,380	248,600	10,245	10,479	10,729
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	44,600	49,100	49,000	1,896	2,088	2,083
Seedless	37,400	41,300	41,000	1,590	1,756	1,743
Pink	11,500	13,000	11,000	489	553	468
White	25,900	28,300	30,000	1,101	1,203	1,275
Other	7,200	7,800	8,000	306	332	340
Texas	7,300	10,700	11,500	292	428	460
Arizona	2,770	3,080	2,900	89	99	93
California	6,910	7,200	6,500	226	235	212
Desert Valleys	3,750	4,100	3,700	120	131	118
Other areas[4]	3,160	3,100	2,800	106	104	94
Total grapefruit	61,580	70,080	69,900	2,503	2,850	2,848
Lemons:						
California	22,200	15,400	21,000	844	585	798
Arizona	7,200	2,420	5,600	274	92	213
Total lemons	29,400	17,820	26,600	1,118	677	1,011
Limes:						
Florida	1,100	1,800	1,100	44	72	44
Tangelos:						
Florida	4,700	5,500	4,900	212	248	221
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,100	3,400	3,400	147	162	162
Arizona	610	660	800	23	25	30
California	1,620	1,350	1,450	61	51	54
Total tangerines	5,330	5,410	5,650	231	238	246
Temples:						
Florida	5,300	5,500	3,000	239	248	135
Total	345,320	348,490	359,750	14,592	14,812	15,234

[1] The crop year with bloom of the first year and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs., Texas, 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona. 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos-90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples-90 lbs.; [3] Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

Source: Crop Production, SRS.

Market Prospects and Prices

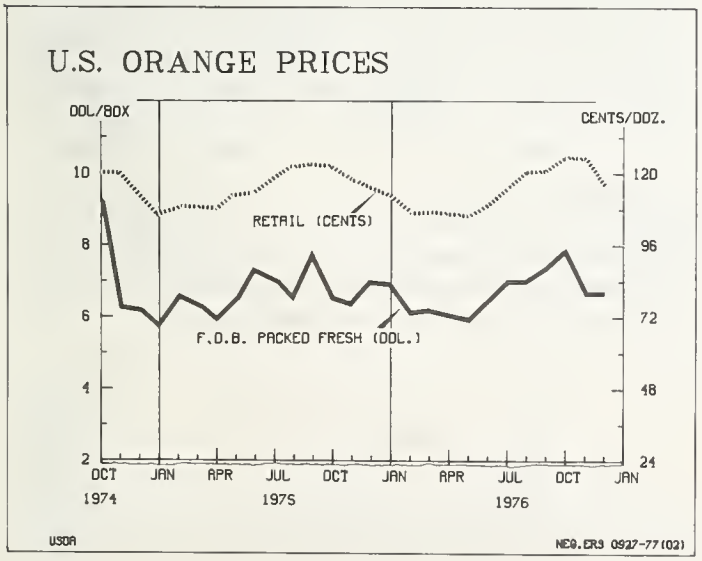
Through mid-January, shipments of fresh oranges from Florida were slightly below year-earlier levels because of the late season. Both domestic and foreign shipments lagged. Florida's f.o.b. prices for early and midseason varieties were below last year's level. Immediately after the freeze, Florida imposed a 10-day embargo on shipments of fresh citrus from the State. That embargo ended on February 2 and most shippers announced new, higher f.o.b. prices for fresh citrus. The new price, at $3.50 per carton, was about one dollar more than the prefreeze price and $1.25 more than levels a year earlier. It is too early to determine whether these new, higher prices can be maintained, but prices for the remainder of this season are expected to average higher than last year's levels.

Florida's delivered-in prices for early and midseason processing oranges before the freeze were averaging substantially below year-earlier levels because of weak processor demand. After the freeze, the price per box declined to an average of $1.78, down from $1.85, and still well below the 1975/76 average of $2.76. The lower prices could be attributed to a substantially larger quantity of freeze-damaged oranges salvaged for processing.

Both domestic and export shipments of navel oranges for fresh use from California and Arizona through mid-February were in greater volume than a year ago. Deliveries to processors were also running at a slightly greater rate than in 1975/76, reflecting the large crops in those areas. F.o.b. prices for fresh California-Arizona navels decreased earlier this season to near year-earlier levels. Following the Florida freeze, prices have moved upward. Prices for the remainder of this season will probably surpass last year's level.

So far this season, f.o.b. prices for fresh Texas oranges have been substantially above year-earlier levels, while prices at the packinghouse door for processing during January averaged lower. Prices for early oranges are expected to increase through the remainder of the season and approach last year's season-average price of $40.59 per ton.

Early season retail prices for fresh oranges in October and November were above a year ago, but have declined since then. The BLS retail price for oranges in January averaged $1.10 per dozen, compared with $1.12 per dozen a year ago. Prices are expected to be above that level this spring.



Grapefruit

Large Crop Still Available

The 1976/77 U.S. grapefruit crop was forecast at 69.9 million boxes on February 1, slightly below last season and down 11 percent from the January 1 estimate. All of the reduction was due to the freeze in Florida. Florida growers now expect to harvest 49.0 million boxes, down 16 percent from the January estimate, but only slightly below last season's record crop, and well above the 1974/75 output. Most of the loss in grapefruit was attributed to fruit droppage after freezing weather, with some weight loss in the processed portion of the crop. Internal damage was not as severe in grapefruit as in other fruit, but stem adherence was weakened.

The Texas crop, at 11.5 million boxes, was forecast to be 7 percent above last season. California's crop was forecast to be down 10 percent to 6.5 million boxes and the Arizona crop was also expected to be down slightly—2.9 million boxes compared with 3.1 million in 1975/76.

Grapefruit harvest was 29 percent complete on February 1, compared with 35 percent on the same date last year. Picking in Florida was 34 percent complete, off from 38 percent complete on February 1 last season. Harvest was also lagging in California, Arizona, and Texas.

Market Outlook

The movement of fresh grapefruit from Florida into domestic marketing channels through mid-February was behind last year's pace because of the late season and the 10-day embargo on fresh citrus shipments. Deliveries to processing plants also lagged, but were expected to accelerate after February 1. Export shipments have shown a substantial increase over 1975/76.

F.o.b. prices for Florida fresh grapefruit in early January were generally averaging about the same as last year's low levels. However, after the embargo was lifted, Florida prices increased more than 75 cents per box and prices for Texas grapefruit shot up more than a dollar. The delivered-in price for grapefruit used for canned juice has aver-

aged slightly lower this year than last, as has the price of grapefruit used for frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ). However, prices for processing are expected to strengthen for the remainder of the season.

With the seasonal increase in supplies, retail prices for fresh grapefruit, while higher than last year, have been declining since last September. In January, prices were slightly above a year ago. Prices will increase seasonally during the spring but are expected to remain near year-earlier levels.

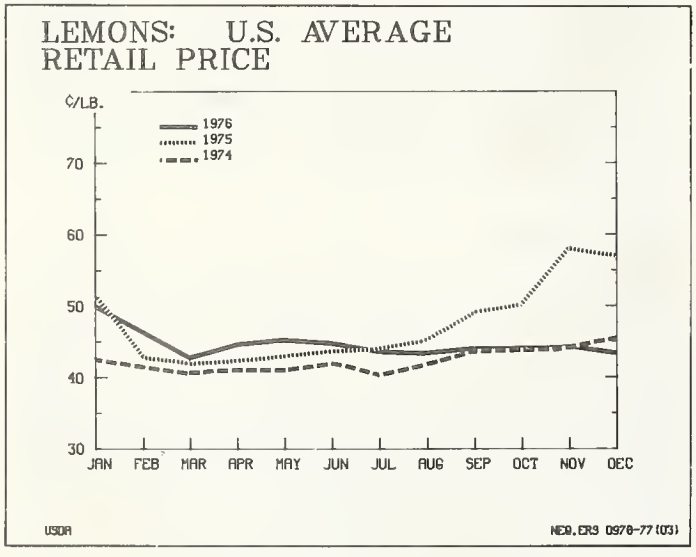
Lemons

February 1 prospects pointed to a lemon crop of 26.6 million boxes, nearly 50 percent larger than the small crop of 1975/76, but a tenth below the 1974/75 record crop of 29.4 million boxes. Prospects in California, at 21.0 million boxes, were 36 percent greater than a year earlier. In Arizona, the crop is expected to be more than double the small 1975/76 crop, but nearly a fifth less than the 1974/75 record high.

Picking in both States was lagging behind last season. Arizona, with harvest 78 percent complete on February 1, was well behind last year's 96 percent completion during the same period. California's harvest, at 33 percent complete, was 6 percent behind last season. Sizes were generally larger than last year.

Total shipments of fresh lemons through mid-February were sharply above the corresponding period last year. Domestic shipments were up slightly and exports up nearly two-thirds. F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons declined seasonally and on February 12, at $4.98 per carton, were nearly 30 cents below prices on the same date in 1976. The average price so far this season is nearly 30 percent below the season average price last year, but is expected to increase seasonally.

Because of the larger crop, movement of lemons to processing outlets was more than double last season's quantity. However, on-tree returns to growers for processing lemons have been moderately below year-earlier levels so far this season.



Other Citrus

On February 1, Florida's tangelo crop was forecast at 4.9 million boxes, down 11 percent from both last month and the 1975/76 season. Harvest, which was well on the way to completion at the time of the freeze, was 92 percent complete on February 1, about the same as last year. Considerable icing was evident in most of the remaining fruit, and those few undamaged groves were rapidly harvested for the fresh trade. F.o.b. season prices for tangelos at $2.92 were about the same as last year.

The U.S. production of tangerines is forecast at 5.7 million boxes, 4 percent higher than the 1975/76 season total of 5.4 million boxes. In Florida, the crop to be utilized is now estimated at 3.4 million boxes. In Florida the freeze came after the major fresh harvest season, and picking is now nearing completion in the few remaining undamaged groves. Picking proceeded rapidly to salvage as much of the crop as possible. F.o.b. season average prices for Florida tangerines, at $4.76, were slightly higher than a year earlier. The California and Arizona crops, at 1.5 and 0.8 million boxes, respectively, are unchanged from a month earlier, but well above production during the 1975/76 season when 1.4 (California) and 0.7 (Arizona) million boxes were produced.

The production of Temples in Florida is now expected to total 3.0 million boxes compared with the forecast of 5.7 million boxes in January and the 5.5 million box crop of last season. As of February 1, harvest was 46 percent complete, compared with 33 percent on the same date a year ago. Serious freeze damage occurred to most of Florida's remaining Temples. Because of the thin skin characteristics, the balance of the crop will have to be picked quickly to avoid loss due to drying. So far this season, f.o.b. prices for Temples have averaged moderately higher than last season.

Florida's fruit reached maturity later than usual this year. The harvest was late and the processing rate was lagging behind year earlier levels. In addition, in anticipation of a record large crop, processors were aggressively marketing processed citrus products with discounts and other promotional deals. An exceptionally strong movement of processed citrus products resulted. When the cold wave hit Florida on the nights of January 18, 19, and 20, stocks of most processed citrus products were below year-earlier levels.

By January 22, Florida packers had processed slightly more than 47 million boxes, well below the 56 million packed during a comparable period a year earlier. Utilization of California-Arizona oranges for processing was up slightly from 1975/76 when some freeze damage was experienced in those areas.

Grapefruit processing is likely to exceed last season's level because of the freeze damage—which increased the proportion processed. Lemon processing is also expected to be at record levels because of the large crop. As of January 22, 5.1 million boxes had been processed, more than twice the quantity processed during a similar period a year earlier.

Grower on-tree returns in Florida and Texas for processing oranges and grapefruit were sharply below last season. Because of the record large crop, grower on-tree returns for lemons for processing in Arizona and California were moderately lower than a year earlier.

Frozen Concentrates

This season's projected record crop of Florida oranges and Temples, combined with the mid-January freeze, could have countervailing effects on the pack of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) depending on the amount of fruit that can be salvaged. The projected juice yield on February 1 of 1.17 gallons of 45-degree brix concentrate is below the yield of the past 2 years. However, with the upward trend in utilization of oranges and Temples for FCOJ, and the additional urgency to salvage as much of the freeze-damaged crop as possible, the pack of FCOJ is likely to be moderately below a year ago. Total imports of FCOJ for this season are also likely to be larger. The net effect of these opposing forces might result in 1976/77 FCOJ supplies only moderately smaller than 1975/76.

The pack of FCOJ got off to a slow start this year. The orange season was late and packers were faced with a record large crop and burdensome supplies. Through February 12, Florida packers had processed only 72 million gallons, down from 83 million gallons reported during the same period a year earlier. Total product movement through February 12 was brisk in response to low prices and promotional programs early in the season. After the freeze, movement continued strong as the market anticipated smaller supplies and higher prices.

Through February 12, U.S. exports of FCOJ totaled 3.3 million gallons. Shipments to Europe remained strong, and Canada continued to be our best customer. Total stocks of FCOJ on hand on February 12, were a quarter below year-earlier levels.

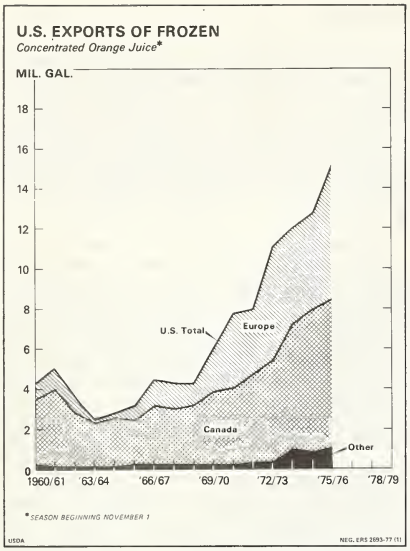
Before the mid-January freeze, canner's list prices for unadvertised brands of FCOJ were as low as $1.60 per dozen 6-ounce cans, f.o.b. Florida cannery. Immediately following the freeze, most major canners withdrew from the market. Packers reentered the market with prices ranging from $2.20 and $2.40 per dozen 6-ounce cans. On February 8, a major packer increased the price to $2.60 per dozen.

Retail prices as reported by BLS for FCOJ during last quarter of 1976 hovered near 28.0 cents per 6-ounce can, about a penny lower than a year earlier. However, in response to promotional deals by the packers, retail prices dropped sharply in late December and early January 1977. Retail prices rose sharply after first assessments were made of

Table 4-Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates		Yield per box
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*[1]	*Percent*	*Gallons*
1971/72	142.3	104.4	73.4	1.29
1972/73	174.8	132.2	75.6	1.33
1973/74	171.1	132.5	77.4	1.30
1974/75	178.6	135.5	75.9	1.31
1975/76	186.7	144.5	77.4	1.29
1976/77	186.0			[2] 1.17

[1] Includes tangelos, temples, and honey tangerines. [2] Estimated.



the freeze damage. These assessments continue to vary widely. The special article appearing in this issue of the Fruit Situation gives an array of probable prices under various assumptions concerning supplies, i.e., the percentage of the orange crop lost in the freeze.

At the beginning of the season, carryover stocks of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) in Florida stood at 3.2 million gallons, considerably below year-earlier levels. During the first 2 months of the 1976/77 marketing season, the FCGJ pack rose by more than a third over last season, and total movement also increased. As a result, processor stocks of FCGJ on February 1 were only about one-fourth below year-earlier levels.

Chilled Juice

Florida's net pack of chilled orange juice through February 12, at 67.5 million gallons, was one-third larger than a year earlier. Because of the continuing popularity of chilled orange juice, it is anticipated that this outlet will receive its fair share of the orange crop this year.

The average retail price of chilled orange juice continued to increase during 1976. The January BLS retail price averaged 56.8 cents per quart compared with 54.6 cents per quart a year ago. Despite higher retail prices, total product movement this season through February 12 was running more than 16 percent ahead of a year ago. But the larger movement was more than offset by the larger carryin and pack, leaving stocks sharply larger than a year earlier.

Through February 12, the pack of chilled grapefruit juice was running substantially behind the pace of last year. Movement had totaled 8.2 million gallons, 8 percent greater than in 1976, with the result that stocks on hand, at 1.9 million gallons, only two-fifths off last year's volume. The accelerated processing of citrus after the freeze certainly will change the stocks-on-hand picture for all citrus juices.

Canned Citrus

The aggregate early-season pack (October 2-February 12) of Florida canned citrus products, at 15.6 million cases (24/2's) was slightly less than in 1976 because of the later season. With a smaller carryin, smaller packs, and only slightly larger movement, stocks of canned citrus products on hand on February 12 were about 12 percent less than for a comparable period in 1976.

As of February 12, stocks of both canned orange juice were larger but grapefruit juice stocks were smaller than a year earlier. Prices for canned orange juice stood at $5.50 per dozen (46 ounce cans) compared with $4.60 in early January, and $5.05 a year earlier. Canned grapefruit juice was priced at $5.00 per dozen (46 ounce cans), up from the pre-freeze price of $4.40.

FRESH NONCITRUS

Utilized production of noncitrus fruit during 1976 was moderately smaller than in either 1975 or 1974. The greatest decreases were shown in apples, grapes, and tart cherries. The larger increases in production of pears, nectarines, and cranberries were not enough to offset the decrease in the other fruit. Total bearing acreage of noncitrus fruit (including strawberries) during 1976 continued to expand, increasing 2 percent from a year ago.

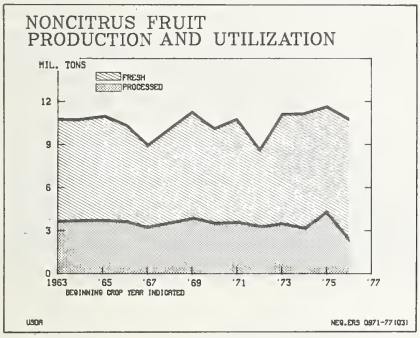
With the 1976 utilized production moderately smaller, grower prices averaged higher—particularly for apples and tart cherries. Consequently, the total value of 1976 production for noncitrus fruits and berries (excluding avocados), at $2.1 billion, increased 5 percent from 1975 with apples and strawberries leading the increase.

Table 5—Fruits and planted nuts bearing acreage, United States, 1967-76

Year	Citrus fruit[1]	Major deciduous fruits[2]	Minor fruits[3]	Tree nuts[4]	Total fruits and tree nuts
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*
1967	951.7	1,606.1	83.5	287.3	2,928.6
1968	1,001.5	1,602.1	81.9	298.3	2,983.8
1969	1,074.6	1,601.4	81.3	315.3	3,072.6
1970	1,122.4	1,576.5	81.4	340.8	3,121.1
1971	1,185.7	1,543.0	82.8	363.0	3,174.5
1972	1,157.8	1,531.7	84.7	381.4	3,155.6
1973	1,180.6	1,535.3	88.1	396.7	3,200.7
1974	1,188.8	1,560.4	90.1	417.8	3,257.1
1975	1,179.2	1,605.8	92.9	437.3	3,315.2
1976	1,180.4	1,639.5	95.6	452.2	3,367.7

[1] Oranges, tangerines, temples, tangelos, grapefruit, lemons, and limes. [2] Commercial apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots. [3] Figs, nectarines, olives, avocados, dates, persimmons, and pomegranates. [4] Walnuts, almonds, and filberts.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.



APPLES

Crop Down Substantially

The 1976 utilized commercial apple production was 6.2 billion pounds, 12 percent below last year's record and 4 percent less than 1974. Virtually all of the short 1976 crop was utilized, whereas in 1975 nearly 6 percent of the total grown was lost due to economic abandonment and excess cullage. The smaller crop was due primarily to smaller production in the Eastern and Central States. Utilized production in the Eastern States was down almost one-fifth from a year earlier as sharply lower production was reported for all major producing States. The Central States produced 29 percent fewer apples. Michigan, with a crop of 500 million pounds, declined 27 percent from a year earlier. In the West, the crop totaled 3.1 billion pounds, only slightly below last year's large output but one-fifth above 1974. Washington, the Nation's leading producer, equalled last year's record crop of 2.2 billion pounds, more than a third of the U.S. total.

Production declines were registered for all varieties except Gravenstein and Yellow Newtown. Red Delicious is still the leading variety. Despite a one-tenth decrease in production from 1975, Red Delicious accounted for 38 percent of total production—up from 35 percent the preceding year. Wash-

Table 6—Apple production by leading varieties and State, 1975 and 1976

Leading varieties	U.S. production		Percentage of U.S. total apple production		Leading producing States	State production as percentage of U.S. production by variety	
	1975	1976	1975	1976		1975	1976
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*		*Percent*	*Percent*
Delicious	2,632.9	2,639.6	35	42	Washington	55	59
Golden Delicious	1,115.8	1,115.4	15	18	Washington	49	55
McIntosh	677.5	520.4	9	8	New York	44	40
Rome Beauty	607.4	466.7	8	7	New York	18	20
Jonathan	434.7	308.5	6	5	Michigan	43	42
York Imperial	341.6	182.2	5	3	Pennsylvania	40	40
Total	5,809.9	5,232.8	77	84			

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

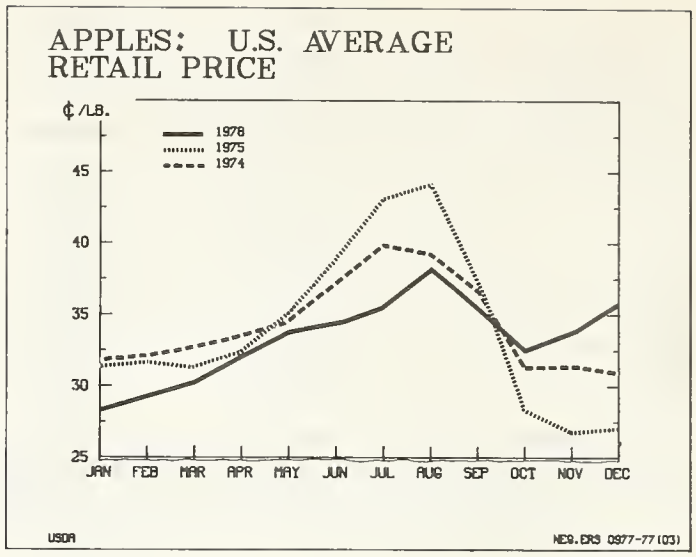
ington State accounted for three-fifths of the Red Delicious crop. Table 6 provides the comparison between 1975 and 1976 for the six leading apple varieties.

Remaining Supplies Down Substantially

As a result of a substantially smaller crop, supplies of apples in cold storage at the beginning of February amounted to 1.8 billion pounds, 15 percent less than a year ago. Lower stocks were reported for all the areas. About two-thirds of these stocks were in controlled atmosphere (CA) storage, 5 percent below a year earlier. Supplies in regular storage were 30 percent smaller.

Market Outlook

Although the 1976 apple crop was substantially smaller, fresh apple movement through early Februrary was 8 percent ahead of year-earlier levels. Most increases were from the Western States. Shipments from Washington ran one-tenth larger through early February. However, grower prices for apples have been substantially above a year earlier. In January, the U.S. average price received by growers for fresh use was 11.1 cents per pound, one-third above a year ago. These higher prices have been reflected at retail levels since last fall. The U.S. average retail fresh apple price in January 1977 reached a record high 35.8 cents per pound, compared with 28.2 cents per pound a year earlier.



With remaining supplies of fresh apples substantially smaller this season, grower prices are expected to remain higher than a year ago. Furthermore, the substantially reduced supplies of citrus combined with continued strong foreign demand are likely to add further strength to the market for fresh apples. The U.S. season average price to growers for the 1976 apple crop for all uses has been estimated at 8.8 cents per pound, about 40 percent above 1975 prices. Total value of the U.S. commercial apple crop is estimated at $549 million compared with $454 million in 1975.

Table 7—Apple cold storage holdings at end of month

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1974												
Regular	705	377	192	97	53	18	3	15	810	2,071	1,620	1,150
C.A.	859	767	586	357	145	53	5	---	256	1,040	1,057	1,064
Total	1,564	1,144	778	454	198	71	8	15	1,066	3,111	2,677	2,214
1975												
Regular	659	333	157	71	14	8	4	9	746	2,214	1,825	1,275
C.A.	1,015	882	610	612	170	44	10	1	281	1,240	1,290	1,294
Total	1,674	1,215	767	683	184	52	14	10	1,027	3,454	3,115	2,569
1976												
Regular	814	416	201	146	95	42	28	10	262	1,930	1,482	986
C.A.	1,273	1,153	911	632	338	132	24	2	90	1,235	1,288	1,263
Total	2,087	1,569	1,111	778	433	174	52	12	352	2,165	2,770	2,249
1977												
Regular	567											
C.A.	1,208											
Total	1,775											

C.A.—Controlled atmosphere.

Exports Up, But Imports Down

U.S. exports of fresh apples during July-December 1976 totaled 144 million pounds, one-fourth above last year. The gains resulted largely from increased exports to Canada—our best customer—and to other areas outside Europe. Exports to Canada amounted to 61 million pounds, 50 percent above last year in response to a 14-percent decline in 1976 Canadian apple production. Our aggressive promotion of the U.S. apple crop in secondary markets such as Latin America and the Far East continued to show results. Total apple exports to these markets during July-December 1976 increased one-fifth from a year ago. However, shipments to Europe, although very small, were down one-fourth from last year due mainly to sharply lower exports to the United Kingdom.

During July-December 1976, U.S. imports of fresh apples totaled 25.8 million pounds, one-sixth below last season as a sharp decrease in imports from Australia and New Zealand more than offset the increase in imports from Canada.

PEARS

Pear Crop Largest of Record

A record 826,700 tons of pears were ultilized in 1976, an increase of 11 percent from last year's record crop and 12 percent more than in 1974. Utilized production in the Western States at 809,200 tons, accounting for 98 percent of the U.S. utilized crop, was up 15 percent from 1975 with increases recorded for all the States.

Utilized production of Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States during 1976 totaled 565,000 tons, 11 percent above 1975. Utilized production of other varieties at 230,500 tons, was 26 percent above last year's and accounted for 28 percent of the pear crop, compared with 25 percent last year.

Fresh utilization increased 5 percent. Fresh use of Bartletts was down almost one-tenth from 1975 so increases in fresh use of other varieties were responsible. Processing use accounted for 59 percent of the pear crop, compared with 56 percent in 1975. The increase in processing use of all pears is mainly attributed to the large quantity of Bartletts processed. Processing use of Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States accounted for 78 percent of that variety in 1976, compared with 74 percent a year ago. However, the proportion of utilization for other varieties in the Pacific Coast States between fresh and processing during 1976 remained the same as 1975.

Stocks Sharply Larger

A substantially larger harvest of winter pears combined with slackening demand have resulted in sharply larger storage stocks. The combined production of pears was estimated at 222,000 tons, one-fourth more than the 1975 output. Consequently, cold storage stocks of D'Anjou and Bosc

Table 8—Pears: Utilized production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1974, 1975, and 1976

State	1974	1975	1976
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Connecticut	1,400	1,900	700
New York	14,000	17,500	8,000
Pennsylvania	3,200	3,400	2,800
Michigan	10,500	15,000	6,000
Idaho	1,050	1,650	2,000
Colorado	4,590	6,000	6,400
Utah	3,200	4,100	5,300
Washington	213,300	219,000	237,000
Oregon	175,000	170,000	205,000
California	310,900	303,350	353,500
United States	737,140	741,900	826,700

Pacific Coast	1974	1975	1976
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Washington:			
Bartlett	126,400	133,500	140,000
Other	86,900	85,500	97,000
Total	213,300	219,000	237,000
Oregon:			
Bartlett	72,000	79,000	80,000
Other	103,000	91,000	125,000
Total	175,000	170,000	205,000
California:			
Bartlett	297,000	297,000	345,000
Other	13,900	6,350	8,500
Total	310,900	303,350	353,500
3 States:			
Bartlett	495,400	509,500	565,000
Other	203,800	182,850	230,500
Total	699,200	692,350	795,500

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

varieties at the beginning of February were almost one-half above a year earlier.

Because of larger supplies, f.o.b. prices for U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou pears at Yakima, Washington have been below year-earlier levels since late November. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices were quoted at $6.25 per box compared with $7.55 a year ago. In view of larger cold storage holdings, fresh pear prices are likely to continue below year-earlier levels this spring even though prices may advance seasonally.

The 1976 U.S. season average price to growers for the fresh pear crop is tentatively estimated at $162 per ton, up slightly from 1975. Most of the increase is attributed to the moderately higher prices of fresh Bartletts, while Pacific Coast growers will receive moderately lower returns for other varieties used for fresh. Average U.S. grower price for processing pears was estimated at $113 per ton, down from $128 in 1975. Consequently, pear prices for all uses averaged 6 percent below 1975.

Foreign Trade Lagging

U.S. exports of fresh pears during July-December 1976 totaled 47 million pounds, 5 percent less than the same period in 1975. Most of the decreases were accounted for by Europe and other parts of the world outside Canada. Europe accounted for almost one-fifth of our total exports, while other parts of the world, accounting for 15 percent of the exports, purchased less than half of last year's quantity. Canada, the largest foreign buyer of U.S. fresh pears, purchased almost 32 million pounds, almost one-fourth more than a year ago as Canadian pear production during 1976 was substantially below 1975.

Total imports of fresh pears during 1976 were 16 million pounds, slightly less than 1975. Australia is still our major foreign supplier with a moderate increase in shipments to us. Chile, another large supplier of fresh pears, increased its shipments to us by almost two-thirds more than in 1975. However, these increases are not enough to offset the decrease in imports from New Zealand and South Africa. The United States did not purchase any from South Africa in 1976, compared with 3.2 million pounds in 1975. Imports from New Zealand were only 40,000 pounds in 1976, compared with 7 million pounds a year ago.

GRAPES

1976 Crop Down Moderately

The U.S. 1976 utilized grape crop is estimated at 4 million tons, 8 percent below the record 1975 crop and 4 percent less than the 1974 utilized tonnage. Record expectations earlier in the season were ended by disastrous late summer rains in California.

California's output of 3.6 million tons was down almost a tenth from the large 1975 crop and was 4 percent smaller than in 1974. Even with reduced output, the State still accounted for nine-tenths of the U.S. total, unchanged from recent years. The decrease was primarily caused by a decrease of 13 percent in the production of raisin varieties. Harvest of table varieties, at 400,000 tons, decreased 8 percent, while wine variety production remained almost the same as the record 1975 crop.

Utilized production in other States fell 3 percent from 1975 and was only 1 percent less than in 1974. New York's output, the Nation's number two producer, climbed 13 percent to 173,500 tons from a year ago, and Washington's crop, at 111,000 tons, was slightly above 1975. These increases are not large enough to offset the sharply smaller crop in Michigan.

Utilization of the 1976 Crop

Over half of the U.S. grape crop was crushed for wine—about 57 percent of utilized production—compared with 52 percent in 1975, but the total tonnage of grapes increased slightly. In California, as in the previous season, about 94 percent of the wine varieties was crushed and the remainder was shipped fresh. In addition, more than half of California's table varieties were crushed for wine this season. Despite the smaller crop, more raisin varieties were crushed for wine, but their share of the total California crop remained at 34 percent, the same as a year ago. The larger tonnage of raisin varieties crushed for wine was due to the rain damaged raisin grapes which were not suitable for raisin production. Raisin production, the second most important outlet for grapes, fell almost one-fourth from 1975 and accounted for only 24 percent of the 1976 U.S. grape crop compared with 29 percent a year earlier. Fresh usage represented slightly more than one-tenth of the U.S. grape crop while the remaining 8 percent was used for canning, juice, jam, jelly, etc.

About 2.2 million tons of the 1976 California grape crop were crushed for wine through late January, up slightly from a year ago. Total shipments of wine from California during the first 11 months of 1976 have reached 247 million gallons, up slightly from the corresponding period a year ago. But total wine entering distribution channels in the United States was up almost 3 percent during the same period. This was a slower rate of increase than that of the last several years. New crop wine is generally not ready for shipment before January. However, prices for bulk wine have been generally strong and in mid-January were about one-fourth above year-earlier levels.

Grower Prices Higher

The 1976 U.S. average grape price received by growers was estimated at $148 per ton, up from $142 per ton in 1975. With some exceptions, prices were generally above those of 1975. As expected, prices varied greatly by producing areas, variety of grape, and use. Prices averaged $725 per ton in Arizona where most of grapes are produced for fresh use, but averaged only $357 per ton for California grapes utilized fresh. The average price received by grape growers in California was $145 per ton, up 6 percent from 1975 as higher prices for wine and raisin varieties more than offset lower prices for table varieties.

Concord grape prices were generally below a year ago. In New York, a major Concord producing State, grower prices averaged $164 per ton, down from $201 in 1975. Washington, Ohio, and Pennsylvania also recorded lower grape prices, while returns in Michigan were up sharply, reflecting sharply lower production.

STRAWBERRIES

Despite the substantially smaller harvested acreage, U.S. commercial strawberry production during 1976 totaled 571 million pounds, moderately above 1975. Production showed a mixed trend among States, but the largest gain was in California last season. The California strawberry crop, at 421 million pounds, was up a tenth from 1975, and reflects both larger harvested acreage and improved yields. California, increasing its share of U.S. strawberry production, accounted for almost three-fourths of the 1976 U.S. crop. Larger production was also recorded in Michigan and Oregon with increases of 5 and 15 percent from 1975, respectively. Washington's crop remained unchanged from 1975.

With the larger crop, stawberries used for both fresh market and processing were above 1975. The increase in processing use was attributed largely to tighter supplies as imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico in 1976 declined sharply from 1975's levels. In spite of a large crop, the average grower price for U.S. strawberries in 1976 was $32.90 per hundredweight (cwt.) up almost 8 percent from 1975. Higher prices were recorded for both fresh market and processing use. Grower prices for fresh strawberries increased from $35.40 to $37.20 per cwt. while those for processed uses advanced from $19.00 to $24.50 per cwt. between 1975 and 1976.

Strawberry Imports Down Sharply

The following table shows U.S. imports of fresh and frozen strawberries for the past 5 years. Most imports for both items originate in Mexico. Because of reduced acreage and freeze damage, imports of strawberries from Mexico were down sharply from 1975.

Table 9—U.S. strawberry imports

January-December	Fresh	Frozen
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*
1971	51.3	84.6
1972	43.2	85.2
1973	38.9	113.7
1974	43.7	117.1
1975	31.2	97.5
1976	21.6	49.6

1977 Winter Crop Prospects

Acreage intentions of 1,500 acres, an increase of 7 percent from 1976 for the Florida winter crop, indicated a sizable increase in strawberry output this year, but the freeze in Florida may have damaged strawberry crops seriously. Consequently, Florida's 1977 season was off to a late start and fresh shipments through early February were sharply lower than in 1976. However, opening f.o.b. prices of strawberries were substantially below a year ago. Lower prices could be attributed to poor quality as a result of freeze damage. However, Florida production accounts for only 4 percent of total U.S. annual production. Strawberry crops in California are still in need of rain, although conditions are generally more critical in the Northern and Central parts of the State than in the Southern area. Thus, if the drought condition remains, the 1977 strawberry crops in California do not look favorable.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS

As a result of the moderate decrease in the Nation's production of noncitrus fruit during 1976 season, nearly all the completed packs are running slightly to sharply below the 1975/76 output. Even though the 1976/77 carryin for the 11 canned items (table 28) was substantially larger than the 1975/76 season, the total supplies for these items for the 1976/77 season were still slightly below a year ago. Shipments of canned non-citrus fruit through January 1 were running slightly ahead of last year's

pace. Consequently, the January 1 stocks were moderately smaller than a year ago. Current stocks of most dried fruits—particularly raisins and prunes—were also smaller as a result of sharply reduced pack. Cold storage holdings of frozen fruits and berries—particularly tart cherries and strawberries—were moderately less than last year. Thus, a tight supply situation for some processed noncitrus items will continue at least until the new pack season gets underway.

While new lists vary slightly from packer to packer, most prices have been raised, reflecting higher raw product costs, smaller supplies, and increased processing costs. With smaller available supplies, prices will remain firm, with some advances likely in retail prices during the months ahead.

CANNED

Moderate Decrease in 1976/77 Pack

Although the packing season is not completed, data available so far indicate that the 1976/77 U.S. pack of canned noncitrus fruit will be moderately smaller than the reduced output of the preceding season. Complete packs of the leading canned fruit items reported to date are below a year ago except sweet cherries, mixed fruits, and pears. The packs of these individual fruits are shown in table 28. Current indications point to a smaller pack of canned applesauce this season. The canning season for pineapple is still in progress. For the season through October, the pack was running moderately above a year earlier.

Supplies Down Slightly

Total supplies of canned fruit for the 1976/77 marketing season were slightly below those of a year ago as the smaller pack more than offset a substantially larger carryover at the beginning of the season. Shipments of canned fruits so far this season have shown a mixed picture with overall movement through January 1, running slightly ahead of last year's pace. Thus, available data for canned noncitrus items indicate January 1, 1977 stocks were almost 6 percent smaller than a year ago.

Supplies of canned cling peaches available for the remainder of the season were moderately smaller due primarily to a substantial reduction in pack as shipments remained at year-earlier levels. The inventory of canned tart cherries on January 1 was particularly tight because of the reduced pack resulting from a sharply smaller crop. Stocks of sweet cherries were also substantially smaller. Canned apricot stocks were sharply below last year's unusually large stocks because of the reduced pack. Lower stocks were also registered for fruit salad, mixed fruits, freestone peaches, and purple plums. However, the inventories of canned pears and fruit cocktail at the beginning of 1977 were larger than a year ago.

F.o.b. prices for individual canned fruit have largely reflected the changed supply situation. Wholesale prices have strengthened in recent months, and by January, the BLS index of canned fruit reached 175 (1967=100), 7 percent above a year ago. Since supplies of most canned fruit items are smaller than last year, the wholesale price index is expected to remain moderately above year-earlier levels.

Exports Show Mixed Picture

Led by a substantial decrease in canned cherries and fruit cocktail, U.S. aggregate exports of canned noncitrus fruit during June-December were moderately below those of the comparable period in 1975. Slackening demand from Canada and Europe for most canned fruit contributed principally to the decrease. However, some canned fruit exports which have increased so far this season are apricots and peaches—due primarily to larger shipments to parts of the world other than Canada and Europe.

FROZEN

The total supply of frozen noncitrus fruits and berries in cold storage as of February 1 was moderately below the year-earlier volume. The largest declines were registered by cherries and strawberries.

Strawberries are the leading frozen fruit. Storage stocks on February 1 were down almost one-tenth from a year ago reflecting reduced imports of frozen fruit from Mexico. In response to smaller supplies, wholesale prices of frozen strawberries—at $4.68 per dozen 10 oz. packages in January—were almost one-tenth above a year earlier. The frozen cherry pack was also substantially smaller in 1976 as a result of sharply reduced tart cherry production in Michigan. Cold storage stocks were only one-half of the February 1, 1976 volume.

In contrast, stocks of frozen peaches on February 1 were 30 percent above the sharply reduced stocks of a year ago, and frozen apple stocks were also sharply larger, even with a substantially smaller crop in the East. With the packing season still in progress, the total season supply of frozen apples will likely be larger than a year ago. However, smaller cold storage stocks were recorded for most bushberries.

Inventories of frozen fruits will decline from now until late spring, when new-season packing activity begins. Storage of frozen fruits normally reach a seasonal peak in the fall.

Table 10—Stocks of frozen fruit: End of January 1974-77

Frozen fruit	1974	1975	1976	1977[1]
	Thousand pounds	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*
Apples	74,677	81,392	77,604	98,295
Apricots	9,051	8,950	10,357	11,583
Blackberries	7,849	13,892	12,763	10,405
Blueberries	34,025	33,063	21,383	23,273
Boysenberries	3,108	3,677	4,769	2,300
Cherries	44,228	71,496	83,224	40,924
Grapes	4,604	5,308	6,008	7,002
Peaches	43,115	42,639	40,988	53,272
Raspberries, Red	12,941	15,305	17,707	12,133
Raspberries, Black	1,244	1,488	2,065	1,482
Strawberries	106,724	132,284	104,118	92,531
Other frozen fruits	157,803	160,793	141,082	142,312
Total frozen fruits	499,369	570,287	522,268	495,512

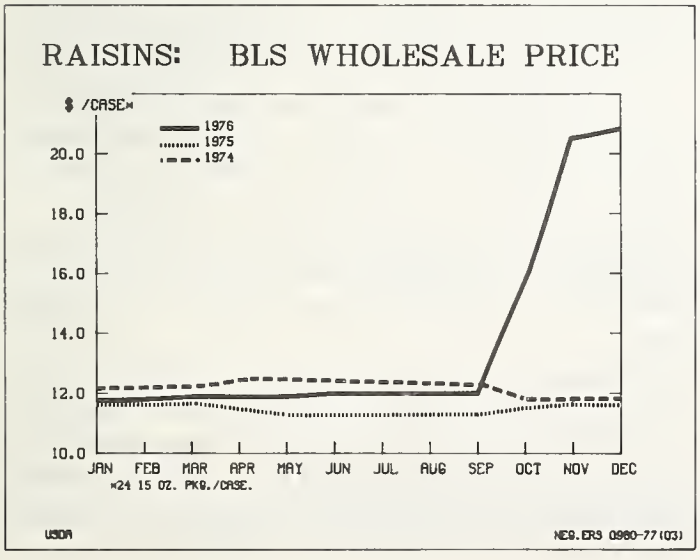
[1] Preliminary.

Dried

U.S. dried fruit production in 1976/77 was substantially below that of the preceding season. A sharp decrease in raisin production is primarily responsible.

California raisin output, estimated at 214,580 tons (dried basis), is one-fourth below the 1975 output. Data comparable to earlier season figures regarding carry-in stocks are not available for the 1976/77 season since the season begins August 1 instead of September 1 for 1975/76. Total 1976/77 supplies are likely to be substantially smaller than last season. Because of substantially higher prices, total raisin shipments through December 1976 (August-December) were running considerably less with declines registered for both domestic markets and exports. However, stocks on hand as of January 1 were still sharply below year-earlier levels.

Because of substantially smaller supplies, wholesale prices of raisins have sharply increased from the beginning of the season. The BLS wholesale price of raisins in January was $20.82 per case (24/15 oz), compared with $11.75 during January 1976. However, despite a smaller crop, the 1976 season-average price received by growers has been estimated at $648 per ton (dried basis), down $17 from the year before, but still $46 more than in 1974. The average price was decreased because 71,529 tons of raisins, priced at $65.23 per ton, were distilled. Grower prices for standard quality raisins will be up sharply.



Production of California dried prunes, estimated at 145,000 tons, is down slightly from the 1975 output. In combination with a sharply smaller carryin at the beginning of the season, total supplies of dried prunes for the 1976/77 season were substantially smaller than the preceding season. Total dried prune shipments through January 1977 were running one-tenth below the same period a year ago due primarily to a sharp decrease in exports. Shipments to domestic markets were running only slightly behind last year. Exports to France, our major market, declined sharply because of the large 1976 French prune crop.

Even with the smaller total shipments, the remaining supply of dried prunes at the end of January was one-fifth less than the preceding season. In response to the smaller supply, wholesale prices of dried prunes have been substantially above year-earlier levels. The January BLS wholesale prices of dried prunes at $10.27 (24/1 pound), was one-fifth more than a year ago. Prices are expected to remain firm through the remainder of the season. The average grower price for 1976 has been estimated at $428 per ton (dried basis), 6 percent more than 1975.

California fig production totaled 29,500 tons in

1976, slightly more than one-fifth below the previous season. Over 90 percent of the crop was dried (27,600 tons of fresh equivalent), while the remainder was for fresh and canned use. In spite of the small crop, grower returns for drying figs have been estimated moderately lower than 1975, but those for fresh and canned use were estimated at $271 per ton, up sharply from $229 in 1975.

TREE NUTS

The 1976 production of five major domestic tree nuts, estimated at 482,000 tons, decreased 4 percent from 1975 but was 12 percent above the small crop of 1974. The production of almonds increased, while the production of filberts, pecans, and walnuts declined from year-earlier levels. Macadamia production remained about the same as a year earlier. The value of utilized production for five edible tree nuts, at $379 million, was 14 percent above 1975. Almonds, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts had higher values than in 1975, while filberts and pecans were valued lower.

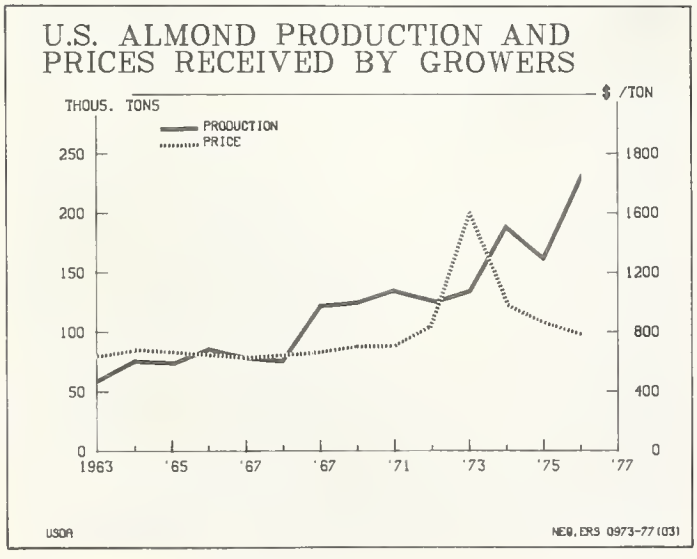
ALMONDS

California's almond production, estimated at 230,000 tons (in-shell basis) in 1976, was 44 percent more than the 1975 crop and 22 percent above 1974's previous record large 189,000 tons. Total supplies at the beginning of this marketing year were substantially larger than a year earlier because of the large crop and sizeable carryin supplies. Strong demand in both the domestic and export markets during the first 6 months (July-December) of the marketing season accounted for shipments nearly one-fourth larger than a year earlier. The increases in demand were primarily reflected in the shelled market.

According to the Almond Control Board, total export sales of almonds and almond products during the first 7 months of the season totaled 91.2 million pounds, an increase of 14 percent over last season. So far this season, all major outlets have increased their purchases over last year. Shipments to West Germany, the major customer, totaled 29.1 million pounds, up from 24.3 million, and exports to Japan increased 33 percent, 11.7 versus 8.8 million last year.

Total movement of almonds is expected to continue to increase in both domestic and foreign markets. Movement has been so brisk, in fact, that some of the larger handlers withdrew from the market in mid-February. Thus, despite the large crop, the carryout at the end of this season is expected to be smaller than last season's 59.0 million pounds (kernel weight). A major industry source estimates the September 1977 carryin at 35.8 million pounds.

The U.S. 1976 season-average almond price to growers has been estimated at $720, compared with $800 a year ago and $900 in 1974. The value of the 1976 crop is greater, however, and is estimated to total $165.6 million. The favorable price and high crop value are attributed to the strengthening industrial and export markets for almonds.



PECANS

The U.S. 1976 pecan crop is estimated at 99.7 million pounds, 60 percent less than 1975 and the smallest crop since 1962's 75.3 million pounds. Improved varieties at 69.9 million pounds accounted for 70 percent of the production compared with 45 percent in 1975. The native and seedling crop is placed at 29.8 million pounds, slightly over one-fifth as much as in 1975. The smaller crops are attributed to poor weather condition during bloom and the dry summer which caused heavier than normal drop. Insect damage was more prevalent because of curtailed spray programs.

Because of the unusually small crop, cold storage holdings of both shelled and in-shell pecans as of February 1 were considerably below year-earlier levels.

In response to the small crop, pecan prices skyrocketed. The preliminary estimate puts the season-average price to growers for all pecans at 80.4 cents per pound, compared with 39.8 and 47.1 cents in 1975 and 1974, respectively. Higher prices were reported for both improved and seedling pecans.

Table 11—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1975

State	Noncitrus fruit												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[1]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Maine	33.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.0	0.3
N.H.	27.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.5	.2
Vt.	16.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.5	.1
Mass.	43.0	---	---	---	39.2	---	2.6	---	---	0.8	---	85.6	.7
R.I.	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	(2)
Conn.	21.5	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	1.9	---	---	---	26.1	.2
N.Y.	430.0	---	6.8	12.5	---	153.0	8.5	17.5	---	2.0	---	630.3	5.3
N.J.	55.0	---	---	---	11.0	1.2	45.0	---	---	2.0	---	114.2	1.0
Pa.	251.8	---	.9	5.8	---	48.0	55.0	3.4	---	2.4	---	367.3	3.1
Ohio	76.0	---	---	.2	---	14.6	10.0	---	---	3.3	---	104.1	.9
Ind.	38.0	---	---	---	---	---	5.0	---	---	2.5	---	45.5	.4
Ill.	56.0	---	---	---	---	---	13.5	---	---	1.6	---	71.1	.6
Mich.	340.0	---	27.0	91.0	---	55.0	27.5	15.0	18.0	8.2	---	581.7	4.9
Wis.	32.0	---	---	4.8	41.8	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	80.6	.7
Minn.	9.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.2	.1
Iowa	4.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.6	(2)
Mo.	33.5	---	---	---	---	2.8	11.5	---	---	1.2	---	49.0	.4
Kans.	8.3	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	---	---	---	---	13.8	.1
Del.	6.2	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	---	---	---	---	7.8	.1
Md.	39.5	---	---	---	---	---	11.5	---	---	.9	---	51.9	.4
Va.	197.5	---	---	---	---	---	16.0	---	---	.5	---	214.0	1.8
W. Va.	108.0	---	---	---	---	---	14.0	---	---	---	---	122.0	1.0
N.C.	140.0	---	---	---	---	4.2	15.0	---	---	2.4	---	161.6	1.4
S.C.	11.5	---	---	---	---	[3]4.8	105.0	---	---	---	---	121.3	1.0
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	47.5	---	---	---	---	47.5	.4
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.9	21.9	31.8	.3
Ky.	10.7	---	---	---	---	---	8.2	---	---	1.2	---	20.1	.2
Tenn.	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	4.4	---	---	.6	---	10.0	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	---	---	---	---	3.5	(2)
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	---	---	2.0	(2)
Ark.	10.6	---	---	---	---	10.5	17.5	---	---	2.2	---	40.8	.3
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	3.5	---	5.0	(2)
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.4	---	---	1.2	---	4.6	(2)
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.0	---	---	---	---	8.0	.1
Mont.	---	---	2.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	(2)
Idaho	47.5	---	1.6	---	---	---	5.2	1.6	3.5	---	---	59.4	.5
Colo.	52.5	---	.4	1.6	---	---	8.0	6.0	---	---	---	68.5	.6
N. Mex.	5.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	(2)
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	12.3	---	---	---	---	---	12.3	.1
Utah	22.0	0.5	2.8	4.0	---	---	8.0	4.1	---	---	---	41.4	.3
Wash.	1,100.0	3.1	43.1	---	6.8	110.2	18.8	219.0	20.6	11.6	11.5	1,544.7	13.0
Ore.	80.0	---	36.5	3.1	4.9	---	6.5	170.0	27.5	20.8	19.8	369.1	3.1
Calif.	230.0	172.0	30.5	---	---	3,961.0	839.5	303.4	579.9	190.0	357.3	6,663.6	56.0
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.1	23.1	.2
U.S.[4]	3,543.6	175.6	151.9	123.1	103.8	4,377.5	1,332.1	741.9	649.5	271.0	433.5	11,903.5	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1975—Continued

State	Citrus fruits[5]						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total of all fruits and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[6]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[7]	Total		Quantity	Percent of U.S.
					Quantity	Percent of U.S.					Quantity	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.0	0.1	---	---	---	---	33.0	0.1
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.5	.1	---	---	---	---	27.5	.1
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.5	.1	---	---	---	---	16.5	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	85.6	.3	---	---	---	---	85.6	.3
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	(2)	---	---	---	---	2.1	(2)
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.1	.1	---	---	---	---	26.1	.1
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	630.3	2.4	---	---	---	---	630.3	2.3
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	114.2	.4	---	---	---	---	114.2	.4
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	367.3	1.4	---	---	---	---	367.3	1.4
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	104.1	.4	---	---	---	---	104.1	.4
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	46.5	.2	---	---	---	---	45.5	.2
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	71.1	.3	---	---	---	---	71.1	.3
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	581.7	2.2	---	---	---	---	581.7	2.2
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	80.6	.3	---	---	---	---	80.6	.3
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.2	(2)	---	---	---	---	9.2	(2)
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.6	(2)	---	---	---	---	4.6	(2)
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	49.0	.2	---	---	---	---	49.0	.2
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.8	.1	---	---	---	---	13.8	.1
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.8	(2)	---	---	---	---	7.8	(2)
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	51.9	.2	---	---	---	---	51.9	.2
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	214.0	.8	---	---	---	---	214.0	.8
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	122.0	.5	---	---	---	---	122.0	.5
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	161.6	.6	1.1	---	1.1	0.2	162.7	.6
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	121.3	.5	1.0	---	1.0	.2	122.3	.5
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	47.5	.2	37.5	---	37.5	7.4	85.0	.3
Fla.	7,799.0	1,896.0	---	642.0	10,337.0	70.8	10,368.8	39.1	2.5	---	2.5	.5	10,371.3	38.4
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.1	.1	---	---	---	---	20.1	.1
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.0	(2)	---	---	---	---	10.0	(2)
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	(2)	10.0	---	10.0	2.0	13.5	(2)
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	(2)	3.0	---	3.0	.6	5.0	(2)
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	40.8	.2	1.8	---	1.8	.4	42.6	.2
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.0	(2)	16.0	---	16.0	3.2	21.0	.1
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.6	(2)	10.0	---	10.0	2.0	14.6	.1
Texas	193.0	292.0	---	---	485.0	3.3	493.0	1.9	34.0	---	34.0	6.7	527.0	2.0
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	(2)	---	---	---	---	2.4	(2)
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	59.4	.2	---	---	---	---	59.4	.2
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	68.5	.3	---	---	---	---	68.5	.2
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	(2)	6.6	---	6.6	1.3	12.1	(2)
Ariz.	187.0	89.0	274.0	23.0	573.0	3.9	585.3	2.2	---	---	---	---	585.3	2.2
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	41.4	.2	---	---	---	---	41.4	.2
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,544.7	5.8	---	0.3	.3	.1	1,545.0	5.7
Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	---	369.1	1.4	---	13.1	13.1	2.6	382.2	1.4
Calif.	2,066.0	226.0	844.0	61.0	3,197.0	21.9	9,860.6	37.2	---	358.0	358.0	71.0	10,218.6	37.8
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.1	.1	---	9.1	9.1	1.8	32.2	.1
U.S.[4]	10,245.0	2,503.0	1,118.0	726.0	14,592.0	100.0	26,495.5	100.0	123.4	380.5	503.9	100.0	26,999.4	100.0

[1] Avocado 1974/75 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [5] 1974/75 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 12--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1975

State	Noncitrus fruit												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[1]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value	Percent Of U.S.
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
Maine	6,798	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,798	0.3
N.H.	5,720	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,720	.3
Vt.	3,399	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,399	.2
Mass.	8,944	---	---	---	10,205	---	1,060	---	---	680	---	20,889	1.0
R.I.	479	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	479	([2])
Conn.	4,601	---	---	---	---	---	1,080	551	---	---	---	6,232	.3
N.Y.	58,480	---	1,870	2,613	---	30,753	2,771	2,538	---	1,659	---	100,684	5.0
N.J.	7,040	---	---	---	2,939	216	14,130	---	---	1,480	---	25,805	1.3
Pa.	29,707	---	628	1,321	---	8,064	13,530	728	---	2,462	---	56,440	2.8
Ohio	14,592	---	---	110	---	2,832	3,540	---	---	2,508	---	23,582	1.2
Ind.	6,156	---	---	---	---	---	1,780	---	---	1,885	---	9,821	.5
Ill.	8,512	---	---	---	---	---	3,726	---	---	848	---	13,086	.6
Mich.	34,680	---	6,426	18,473	---	7,205	7,370	2,100	2,160	5,297	---	83,711	4.1
Wis.	6,016	---	---	1,033	10,881	---	---	---	---	1,576	---	19,506	1.0
Minn.	2,387	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,387	.1
Iowa	949	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	949	([2])
Mo.	8,308	---	---	---	---	666	3,588	---	---	799	---	13,361	.7
Kans.	1,444	---	---	---	---	---	1,485	---	---	---	---	2,929	.1
Del.	763	---	---	---	---	---	323	---	---	---	---	1,086	.1
Md.	5,530	---	---	---	---	---	2,875	---	---	662	---	9,067	.4
Va.	19,750	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---	343	---	24,093	1.2
W. Va.	11,664	---	---	---	---	---	3,192	---	---	---	---	14,856	.7
N.C.	16,520	---	---	---	---	1,063	5,250	---	---	2,035	---	24,868	1.2
S.C.	2,121	---	---	---	---	[4]997	34,020	---	---	---	---	37,138	1.8
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,610	---	---	---	---	22,610	1.1
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,375	7,161	15,536	.8
Ky.	2,076	---	---	---	---	---	2,310	---	---	893	---	5,279	.3
Tenn.	1,060	---	---	---	---	---	1,175	---	---	486	---	2,721	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,589	---	---	---	---	1,589	.1
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	760	---	---	---	---	760	([2])
Ark.	1,667	---	---	---	---	2,058	4,795	---	---	1,620	---	10,140	.5
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	615	---	---	3,738	---	4,353	.2
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	945	---	---	938	---	1,883	.1
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,520	---	---	---	---	3,520	.2
Mont.	---	---	1,438	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,438	.1
Idaho	10,545	---	890	---	---	---	1,218	318	700	---	---	13,671	.7
Colo.	5,880	---	246	376	---	---	2,720	918	---	---	---	10,140	.5
N. Mex.	1,375	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,375	.1
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	7,319	---	---	---	---	---	7,319	.4
Utah	2,772	193	1,165	760	---	---	2,144	603	---	---	---	7,637	.4
Wash.	129,800	952	20,429	---	1,796	16,420	3,468	29,920	2,184	4,992	5,860	215,821	10.7
Ore.	7,840	---	12,666	663	1,291	---	2,210	24,452	2,833	9,533	7,832	69,320	3.4
Calif.	26,680	36,120	16,836	---	---	542,585	123,591	43,627	94,494	112,237	119,538	1,115,708	55.1
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,524	6,524	.3
U.S.[4]	454,255	37,265	62,594	25,349	27,112	620,178	277,390	105,755	102,371	165,046	146,915	2,024,230	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1975—Continued

State	Citrus fruit[5]						Total all fruit		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[6]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[7]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.
					Value	Percent of U.S.					Value	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,798	0.2	---	---	---	---	6,798	0.2
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,720	.2	---	---	---	---	5,720	.2
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,399	.1	---	---	---	---	3,399	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,889	.7	---	---	---	---	20,889	.6
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	479	(2)	---	---	---	---	479	(2)
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,232	.2	---	---	---	---	6,232	.2
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	100,684	3.4	---	---	---	---	100,684	3.0
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,805	.9	---	---	---	---	25,805	.8
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	56,440	1.9	---	---	---	---	56,440	1.7
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,582	.8	---	---	---	---	23,582	.7
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,821	.3	---	---	---	---	9,821	.3
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,086	.4	---	---	---	---	13,086	.4
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	83,711	2.8	---	---	---	---	83,711	2.5
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,506	.7	---	---	---	---	19,506	.6
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,387	.1	---	---	---	---	2,387	.1
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	949	(2)	---	---	---	---	949	(2)
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,361	.4	---	---	---	---	13,361	.4
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,929	.1	---	---	---	---	2,929	.1
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,086	(2)	---	---	---	---	1,086	(2)
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,067	.3	---	---	---	---	9,067	.3
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,093	.8	---	---	---	---	24,093	.7
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,856	.5	---	---	---	---	14,856	.4
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,868	.8	870	---	870	0.3	25,738	.8
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,138	1.2	769	---	769	.2	37,907	1.1
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,610	.8	32,100	---	32,100	9.6	54,710	1.6
Fla.	453,930	115,600	---	50,353	619,883	63.2	635,419	21.1	1,790	---	1,790	.5	637,209	19.1
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,279	.2	---	---	---	---	5,279	.2
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,721	.1	---	---	---	---	2,721	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,589	.1	7,084	---	7,084	2.1	8,673	.3
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	760	(2)	2,280	---	2,280	.7	3,040	.1
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,140	.3	1,295	---	1,295	.4	11,435	.3
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,353	.1	10,980	---	10,980	3.3	15,333	.5
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,883	.1	6,745	---	6,745	2.0	8,628	.3
Texas	8,680	16,790	---	---	25,470	2.6	28,990	1.0	26,820	---	26,820	8.1	55,810	1.7
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,438	.1	---	---	---	---	1,438	(2)
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,671	.4	---	---	---	---	13,671	.4
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,140	.3	---	---	---	---	10,140	.3
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,375	(2)	7,467	---	7,467	2.2	8,842	.3
Ariz.	13,259	5,817	23,760	2,885	45,721	4.7	53,040	1.8	---	---	---	---	53,040	1.6
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,637	.3	---	---	---	---	7,637	.2
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	215,821	7.2	---	190	190	.1	216,011	6.5
Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	---	69,320	2.3	---	7,702	7,702	2.3	77,022	2.3
Calif.	178,243	16,330	89,466	6,026	290,065	29.6	1,405,773	46.8	---	221,060	221,060	66.4	1,626,833	48.7
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,524	.2	---	5,754	5,754	1.7	12,278	.4
U.S.[4]	654,112	154,537	113,226	59,264	981,139	100.0	3,005,369	100.0	98,200	234,706	332,906	100.0	3,338,275	100.0

[1] Avocado 1974/75 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia [4] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [5] 1974/75 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 13—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1976[1]

State	Noncitrus fruit												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes	Strawberries	Other[2]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Maine	35.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.0	0.3
N.H.	28.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28.5	.3
Vt.	19.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.0	.2
Mass.	44.5	---	---	---	46.8	---	2.2	---	---	---	---	93.5	.8
R.I.	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	(3)
Conn.	15.0	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	.7	---	---	---	17.8	.2
N.Y.	375.0	---	1.4	7.2	---	173.5	4.8	8.0	---	2.3	---	572.2	5.2
N.J.	41.0	---	---	---	13.8	.8	37.5	---	---	1.8	---	94.9	.9
Pa.	180.0	---	.5	3.8	---	58.0	55.0	2.8	---	2.4	---	302.5	2.7
Ohio	52.5	---	---	.2	---	14.7	6.0	---	---	4.0	---	77.4	.7
Ind.	12.5	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	---	15.3	.1
Ill.	43.0	---	---	---	---	---	10.0	---	---	---	---	53.0	.5
Mich.	250.0	---	10.5	45.0	---	14.5	20.0	6.0	12.0	8.7	---	366.7	3.3
Wis.	26.0	---	---	3.0	49.8	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	80.6	.7
Minn.	11.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.8	.1
Iowa	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	(3)
Mo.	25.0	---	---	---	---	1.8	11.2	---	---	---	---	38.0	.3
Kans.	5.7	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	---	---	7.7	.1
Del.	5.8	---	---	---	---	---	.8	---	---	---	---	6.6	.1
Md.	31.0	---	---	---	---	---	7.5	---	---	---	---	38.5	.4
Va.	87.5	---	---	---	---	---	7.5	---	---	---	---	95.0	.9
W. Va.	92.5	---	---	---	---	---	7.5	---	---	---	---	100.0	.9
N.C.	135.0	---	---	---	---	4.1	12.5	---	---	2.2	---	153.8	1.4
S.C.	10.5	---	---	---	---	[4]4.9	127.5	---	---	---	---	142.9	1.3
Ga.	10.5	---	---	---	---	---	70.0	---	---	---	---	80.5	.7
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.5	29.0	39.5	.4
Ky.	7.0	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	---	---	---	---	11.5	.1
Tenn.	4.0	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	---	---	---	---	8.0	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.0	---	---	---	---	7.0	.1
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	---	---	3.0	(3)
Ark.	5.5	---	---	---	---	6.5	20.6	---	---	2.5	---	35.1	.3
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	---	---	3.4	---	6.9	.1
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	---	---	---	---	4.0	(3)
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.0	---	---	---	---	10.0	.1
Mont.	---	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.6	(3)
Idaho	62.5	---	2.4	---	---	---	6.0	2.0	5.5	---	---	78.4	.7
Colo.	37.0	---	.5	1.6	---	---	7.0	6.4	---	---	---	52.5	.5
N. Mex.	12.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.0	.1
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	12.4	---	---	---	---	---	12.4	.1
Utah	20.0	1.8	6.0	8.5	---	---	8.9	5.3	---	---	---	50.5	.5
Wash.	1,100.0	2.8	54.3	---	5.2	111.0	20.5	237.0	22.6	11.6	9.9	1,574.9	14.2
Ore.	85.0	---	39.0	3.3	4.4	---	7.5	205.0	29.0	23.9	18.4	415.5	3.8
Calif.	240.0	124.0	46.7	---	---	3,620.0	828.0	353.5	557.2	210.6	320.8	6,300.8	56.8
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28.4	28.4	.3
U.S.[5]	3,115.4	128.6	164.0	72.5	120.0	4,022.1	1,321.3	826.7	626.3	285.6	406.5	11,089.0	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, United States, 1976[1]—Continued

State	Citrus fruit[6]						Total all fruit		Tree nuts				Total all fruit and tree nuts	
					Total						Total			
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[7]	Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[8]	Quantity	Percent of U.S.	Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.0	0.1	---	---	---	---	35.0	0.1
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	28.5	.1	---	---	---	---	28.5	.1
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.0	.1	---	---	---	---	19.0	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	93.5	.4	---	---	---	---	93.5	.4
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	(3)	---	---	---	---	2.2	(3)
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	17.8	.1	---	---	---	---	17.8	.1
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	572.2	2.2	---	---	---	---	572.2	2.2
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	94.9	.4	---	---	---	---	94.9	.4
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	302.5	1.2	---	---	---	---	302.5	1.2
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	77.4	.3	---	---	---	---	77.4	.3
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.3	.1	---	---	---	---	15.3	.1
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	53.0	.2	---	---	---	---	53.0	.2
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	366.7	1.4	---	---	---	---	366.7	1.4
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	80.6	.3	---	---	---	---	80.6	.3
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.8	.1	---	---	---	---	11.8	(3)
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	(3)	---	---	---	---	3.0	(3)
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.0	.2	---	---	---	---	38.0	.1
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.7	(3)	---	---	---	---	7.7	(3)
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.6	(3)	---	---	---	---	6.6	(3)
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.5	.2	---	---	---	---	38.5	.2
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	95.0	.4	---	---	---	---	95.0	.4
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	.4	---	---	---	---	100.0	.4
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	153.8	.6	1.4	---	1.4	0.3	155.2	.6
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	142.9	.6	.7	---	.7	.1	143.6	.5
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	80.5	.3	25.0	---	25.0	5.2	105.5	.4
Fla.	8,154.0	2,088.0	---	701.0	10,943.0	74.0	10,982.5	42.4	1.2	---	1.2	.2	10,983.7	41.7
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.5	(3)	---	---	---	---	11.5	(3)
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.0	(3)	---	---	---	---	8.0	(3)
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.0	(3)	2.0	---	2.0	.4	9.0	(3)
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	(3)	1.5	---	1.5	.3	4.5	(3)
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.1	.1	.5	---	.5	.1	35.6	.1
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.9	(3)	1.5	---	1.5	.3	8.4	(3)
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	(3)	.5	---	.5	.1	4.5	(3)
Texas	264.0	428.0	---	---	692.0	4.7	702.0	2.7	9.0	---	9.0	1.9	711.0	2.7
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.6	(3)	---	---	---	---	2.6	(3)
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	78.4	.3	---	---	---	---	78.4	.3
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	52.5	.2	---	---	---	---	52.5	.2
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.0	.1	6.5	---	6.5	1.3	18.5	.1
Ariz.	100.0	99.0	92.0	25.0	316.0	2.1	328.4	1.3	---	---	---	---	328.4	1.2
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.5	.2	---	---	---	---	50.5	.2
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,574.9	6.1	---	0.2	0.2	(3)	1,575.1	6.0
Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	---	415.5	1.6	---	7.5	7.5	1.6	423.0	1.6
Calif.	1,961.0	235.0	585.0	51.0	2,832.0	19.2	9,132.8	35.3	---	415.0	415.0	86.1	9,547.8	36.2
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	28.4	.1	---	9.4	9.4	2.0	37.8	.1
U.S.[5]	10,479.0	2,850.0	677.0	777.0	14,783.0	100.0	25,872.0	100.0	49.8	432.1	481.9	100.0	26,353.9	100.0

[1] Avocado 1974/75 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [5] 1974/75 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

Table 14—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1976[1]

State	Noncitrus fruits												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[2]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Value	Percent of U.S.
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
Maine	9,310	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,310	0.4
N.H.	7,581	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,581	.4
Vt.	5,054	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,054	.2
Mass.	11,837	---	---	---	12,155	---	1,170	---	---	---	---	25,162	1.2
R.I.	642	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	642	(3)
Conn.	3,960	---	---	---	---	---	1,066	294	---	---	---	5,320	.2
N.Y.	61,500	---	429	3,518	---	28,454	1,615	1,528	---	1,842	---	98,886	4.6
N.J.	7,626	---	---	---	3,658	158	12,150	---	---	1,386	---	24,978	1.2
Pa.	31,680	---	364	1,961	---	9,164	14,410	641	---	2,573	---	60,793	2.8
Ohio	13,755	---	---	108	---	2,381	2,244	---	---	3,040	---	21,528	1.0
Ind.	3,150	---	---	---	---	---	528	---	---	---	---	3,678	.2
Ill.	8,944	---	---	---	---	---	2,900	---	---	---	---	11,844	.6
Mich.	40,500	---	3,948	22,815	---	2,349	5,640	1,320	1,560	5,798	---	83,930	3.9
Wis.	6,396	---	---	1,522	12,935	---	---	---	---	1,470	---	22,323	1.0
Minn.	2,891	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,891	.1
Iowa	792	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	792	(3)
Mo.	7,500	---	---	---	---	399	4,230	---	---	---	---	12,129	.6
Kans.	958	---	---	---	---	---	660	---	---	---	---	1,618	.1
Del.	1,070	---	---	---	---	---	272	---	---	---	---	1,342	.1
Md.	5,642	---	---	---	---	---	2,100	---	---	---	---	7,742	.4
Va.	12,950	---	---	---	---	---	1,935	---	---	---	---	14,885	.7
W. Va.	16,650	---	---	---	---	---	2,160	---	---	---	---	18,810	.9
N.C.	27,540	---	---	---	---	1,085	3,325	---	---	2,024	---	33,974	1.6
S.C.	2,373	---	---	---	---	[4]1,026	36,975	---	---	---	---	40,374	1.9
Ga.	1,785	---	---	---	---	---	16,800	---	---	---	---	18,585	.9
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,862	11,600	20,462	1.0
Ky.	1,512	---	---	---	---	---	1,377	---	---	---	---	2,889	.1
Tenn.	872	---	---	---	---	---	1,080	---	---	---	---	1,952	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,142	---	---	---	---	2,142	.1
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	---	---	---	---	900	(3)
Ark.	1,221	---	---	---	---	1,229	4,768	---	---	1,750	---	8,968	.4
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,120	---	---	3,082	---	4,202	.2
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,120	---	---	---	---	1,120	.1
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,600	---	---	---	---	3,600	.2
Mont.	---	---	1,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	.1
Idaho	15,125	---	1,076	---	---	---	1,200	340	1,331	---	---	19,072	.9
Colo.	6,216	---	298	655	---	---	2,352	794	---	---	---	10,315	.5
N. Mex.	2,832	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,832	.1
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	8,990	---	---	---	---	---	8,990	.4
Utah	3,160	298	2,022	4,029	---	---	2,261	970	---	---	---	12,740	.6
Wash.	184,800	904	18,408	---	1,397	12,654	3,649	33,041	2,208	6,352	6,275	269,688	12.7
Ore.	11,050	---	13,650	1,716	1,188	---	2,640	27,755	3,103	13,622	11,080	85,804	4.0
Calif.	30,240	25,296	21,295	---	---	526,556	116,120	44,038	105,530	135,809	126,156	1,131,040	53.1
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,138	8,138	.4
U.S.[5]	549,114	26,498	62,590	36,324	31,333	594,445	254,509	110,721	113,732	187,610	163,249	2,130,125	100.0

See footnotes at end of table

Table 14—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1976[1]—Continued

State	Citrus fruits[6]						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total of all fruit and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other[7]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.	Pecans	Other[8]	Total		Value	Percent of U.S.
					Value	Percent of U.S.					Value	Percent of U.S.		
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,310	0.3	---	---	---	---	9,310	0.3
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,581	.2	---	---	---	---	7,581	.2
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,054	.2	---	---	---	---	5,054	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,162	.8	---	---	---	---	25,162	.7
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	642	(3)	---	---	---	---	642	(3)
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,320	.2	---	---	---	---	5,320	.2
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	98,886	3.1	---	---	---	---	98,886	2.8
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,978	.8	---	---	---	---	24,978	.7
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	60,793	1.9	---	---	---	---	60,793	1.7
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,528	.7	---	---	---	---	21,528	.6
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,678	.1	---	---	---	---	3,678	.1
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,844	.4	---	---	---	---	11,844	.3
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	83,930	2.6	---	---	---	---	83,930	2.4
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,323	.7	---	---	---	---	22,323	.6
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,891	.1	---	---	---	---	2,891	.1
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	792	(3)	---	---	---	---	792	(3)
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,129	.4	---	---	---	---	12,129	.3
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,618	.1	---	---	---	---	1,618	(3)
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,342	(3)	---	---	---	---	1,342	(3)
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,742	.2	---	---	---	---	7,742	.2
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,885	.5	---	---	---	---	14,885	.4
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,810	.6	---	---	---	---	18,810	.5
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,974	1.1	1,732	---	1,732	0.5	35,706	1.0
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,374	1.3	909	---	909	.2	41,283	1.2
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,585	.6	41,300	---	41,300	10.9	59,885	1.7
Fla.	561,576	111,026	---	56,131	728,733	69.6	749,195	23.6	1,660	---	1,660	.4	750,855	21.1
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,889	.1	---	---	---	---	2,889	.1
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,952	.1	---	---	---	---	1,952	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,142	.1	3,339	---	3,339	.9	5,481	.2
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	(3)	2,351	---	2,351	.6	3,251	.1
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,968	.3	778	---	778	.2	9,746	.3
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,202	.1	2,150	---	2,150	.6	6,352	.2
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,120	(3)	708	---	708	.2	1,828	.1
Texas	12,292	18,618	---	---	30,910	3.0	34,510	1.1	12,210	---	12,210	3.2	46,720	1.3
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	(3)	---	---	---	---	1,100	(3)
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,072	.6	---	---	---	---	19,072	.5
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,315	.3	---	---	---	---	10,315	.3
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,832	.1	13,000	---	13,000	3.4	15,832	.4
Ariz.	6,676	4,651	16,069	3,590	30,986	3.0	39,976	1.3	---	---	---	---	39,976	1.1
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,740	.4	---	---	---	---	12,740	.4
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	269,688	8.5	---	158	158	(3)	269,846	7.6
Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	---	85,804	2.7	---	4,831	4,831	1.3	90,635	2.5
Calif.	155,256	15,496	79,618	6,210	256,580	24.5	1,387,620	43.7	---	287,700	287,700	75.9	1,675,320	47.1
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,138	.3	---	6,307	6,307	1.7	14,445	.4
U.S.[5]	735,800	149,791	95,687	65,931	1,047,209	100.0	3,177,334	100.0	80,137	298,996	379,133	100.0	3,556,467	100.0

[1] Avocado 1974/75 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, papayas, persimmons, and pomegranates. [2] Less than 0.05 percent. [3] Includes Georgia. [4] Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. [5] 1974/75 crop. [6] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and temples. [7] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, and walnuts.

WALNUTS

U.S. production of walnuts in 1976 was estimated at 185,700 tons, 7 percent less than the record 1975 crop but 19 percent larger than in 1974. Despite unseasonable rains, the walnut industry harvested, processed, and marketed walnuts at an unprecedented rate. Total walnut shipments for the first 5 months of this season (August-December) were up slightly from last season. The supply of merchantable-quality inshell walnuts is almost depleted, and shipments are expected to decline for the remainder of the year.

Even with a large crop, unsold inventories held by walnut handlers as of February 1, 1977 were smaller than a year ago. The 1976 season-average price to growers is tentatively estimated at $660 per ton (in-shell) compared with $469 in 1975 and $419 in 1974.

OTHER TREE NUTS

The 1976 filbert crop has been set at 7,050 tons, approximately 42 percent below 1975, but about 5 percent more than 1974's small crop. Reflecting the small crop, the preliminary season average price to growers is estimated at $645 per ton, compared with $610 last year and $560 in 1974.

U.S. production of Macadamia nuts in 1976 is estimated to be 18.9 million pounds, about the same as in 1975. Grower returns averaged 33.4 cents per pound, compared with 31.6 cents a year ago and 32.0 cents in 1974.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Data for 1975 and 1976 (preliminary) showing utilized production and value of fruits, berries, and tree nuts grown in the United States are reported by States in tables 11-15 of this issue.

Table 15—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, principal States and United States, 1975 and 1976[1]

Year and State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and tree nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	1,000 tons	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*
1975:										
CALIF. . .	6,663.6	1,115,708	3,197.0	290,065	9,860.6	1,405,773	358.0	221,060	10,218.6	1,626,833
FLA.	31.8	15,536	10,337.0	619,883	10,368.8	635,419	2.5	1,790	10,371.3	637,209
WASH. . .	1,544.7	215,821	---	---	1,544.7	215,821	.3	190	1,545.0	216,011
N.Y.	630.3	100,684	---	---	630.3	100,684	---	---	630.3	100,684
MICH. . . .	581.7	83,711	---	---	581.7	83,711	---	---	581.7	83,711
OREG. . .	369.1	69,320	---	---	369.1	69,320	13.1	7,702	382.2	77,022
PA.	367.3	56,440	---	---	367.3	56,440	---	---	367.3	56,440
TEX.	8.0	3,520	485.0	25,470	493.0	28,990	34.0	26,820	527.0	55,810
GA.	47.5	22,610	---	---	47.5	22,610	37.5	32,100	85.0	54,710
ARIZ. . . .	12.3	7,319	573.0	45,721	585.3	53,040	---	---	585.3	53,040
Other States . .	1,647.2	333,561	---	---	1,647.2	333,561	58.5	43,244	1,705.7	376,805
U.S. .	11,903.5	2,024,230	14.592.0	981,139	26,495.5	3,005,369	503.9	332,906	26,999.4	3,338,275
1976:										
CALIF. . .	6,300.8	1,131,040	2,832.0	256,580	9,132.8	1,387,620	415.0	287,700	9,547.8	1,675,320
FLA.	39.5	20,462	10,943.0	728,733	10,982.5	749,195	1.2	1,660	10,983.7	750,855
WASH. . .	1,574.9	269,688	---	---	1,574.9	269,688	.2	158	1,575.1	269,846
N.Y.	572.2	98,886	---	---	572.2	98,886	---	---	572.2	98,886
OREG. . .	415.5	85,804	---	---	415.5	85,804	7.5	4,831	423.0	90,635
MICH. . . .	366.7	83,930	---	---	366.7	83,930	---	---	366.7	83,930
PA.	302.5	60,793	---	---	302.5	60,793	---	---	302.5	60,793
GA.	80.5	18,585	---	---	80.5	18,585	25.0	41,300	105.5	59,885
TEX.	10.0	3,600	692.0	30,910	702.0	34,510	9.0	12,210	711.0	46,720
ARIZ. . . .	12.4	8,990	316.0	30,986	328.4	39,976	---	---	328.4	39,976
Other States . .	1,414.0	348,347	---	---	1,414.0	348,347	24.0	31,274	1,438.0	379,621
U.S. .	11,089.0	2,130,125	14,783.0	1,047,209	25,872.0	3,177,334	481.9	379,133	26,353.9	3,556,467

[1] Preliminary.

Table 16—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, United States, crop year, 1974, 1975, and 1976

Commodity	Utilized production			Value of production		
	Crop year			Crop year		
	1974	1975	1976[1]	1974	1975	1976[1]
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	3,242	3,544	3,115	546,275	454,255	549,114
Apricots, 3 States	94	176	129	25,281	37,265	26,498
Avocados, 2 States[2]	73	126	87	49,342	56,751	71,746
Bananas, Hawaii	3	3	3	865	856	791
Bushberries, 2 States	31	31	28	18,259	13,692	17,355
Cherries, sweet	144	152	164	64,310	62,594	62,590
Cherries, tart	132	123	72	48,881	25,349	36,324
Cranberries	112	104	120	23,671	27,112	31,333
Dates, California	24	25	13	5,225	7,315	4,497
Figs, California	44	38	30	10,321	7,191	5,251
Grapes	4,192	4,377	4,022	580,555	620,178	594,445
Nectarines, California	115	111	133	26,094	30,525	30,191
Olives, California	59	69	80	25,389	23,152	24,320
Papayas, Hawaii	19	20	26	4,871	5,668	7,347
Peaches[3]	1,370	1,332	1,321	258,783	277,390	254,509
Pears	737	742	827	124,707	105,755	110,721
Persimmons, California	3	2	2	835	535	597
Plums, California	143	124	115	39,182	34,596	43,470
Pomegranates, California	8	9	6	1,223	1,230	1,154
Prunes, California	444	456	442	62,480	59,898	62,060
Prunes and plums, other States	67	70	69	10,049	7,877	8,202
Strawberries	267	271	286	152,759	165,046	187,610
Total noncitrus	11,323	[4]11,905	[4]11,090	2,079,357	2,024,230	2,130,125
CITRUS:[2]						
Oranges	9,386	10,245	10,479	600,691	654,112	735,800
Tangerines	210	231	238	22,502	23,946	26,494
Grapefruit	2,692	2,503	2,850	157,673	154,537	149,791
Lemons	676	1,118	677	109,851	113,226	95,687
Limes, Florida	42	44	43	7,560	8,382	10,012
Tangelos, Florida[5]	167	212	248	9,250	12,361	13,750
Temples, Florida	239	239	248	14,840	14,575	15,675
Total citrus	13,412	14,592	14,783	922,367	981,139	1,047,209
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California	189	160	230	170,100	128,000	165,600
Filberts, 2 States	7	12	7	3,754	7,388	4,544
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	8	9	9	5,238	5,754	6,307
Pecans	69	123	50	64,559	98,200	80,137
Walnuts, 2 States	157	199	186	65,515	93,564	122,545
Total tree nuts	430	[4]503	[4]482	309,166	332,906	379,133
Total all fruit and nuts	25,165	[4]27,000	[4]26,355	3,310,890	3,338,275	3,556,467

[1] Preliminary. [2] 1974 indicates 1973/74. [3] Production for peaches excludes culls and cannery diversions for California clingstone. [4] Due to rounding, totals are not identical in tables 11, 13, and 15. [5] Excludes K-early citrus fruit.

Table 17—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1972-76

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	Thousand tons	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*
Apricots:												
1972	127.6	127.5	10.1	93.0	6.4	---	---	---	---	18.0	---	117.4
1973	157.9	157.7	11.9	116.7	9.6	---	---	---	---	19.5	---	145.8
1974	93.6	93.6	8.4	62.5	5.6	---	---	---	---	17.0	---	85.1
1975	182.6	175.6	10.1	122.8	14.2	---	---	---	---	28.5	---	165.5
1976	154.8	128.6	12.8	76.4	10.1	---	---	---	---	29.3	---	115.8
Bananas:												
1972	3.0	3.0	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1973	3.6	3.6	3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	3.3	3.3	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	3.1	3.1	3.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	2.5	2.5	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bushberries:												
1972	31.3	31.3	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29.0
1973	21.8	21.6	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.7
1974	31.5	31.0	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29.2
1975	32.9	31.2	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29.4
1976	28.6	28.4	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.5
Cherries, sweet:												
1972	95.2	95.0	41.7	7.2	---	43.3	---	---	---	---	2.9	53.4
1973	157.6	153.6	82.8	13.0	---	53.9	---	---	---	---	3.9	70.8
1974	143.6	143.6	66.6	14.8	---	51.5	---	---	---	---	10.6	77.0
1975	151.9	151.9	77.5	8.9	---	60.3	---	---	---	---	5.2	74.4
1976	169.0	164.0	94.4	10.7	---	49.4	---	---	---	---	9.5	69.6
Cherries, tart:												
1972	155.8	134.2	3.1	41.9	83.1	---	---	---	---	---	6.1	131.1
1973	87.6	87.0	2.6	23.5	57.5	---	---	---	---	---	3.4	84.4
1974	132.4	132.3	2.2	44.9	81.3	---	---	---	---	---	3.9	130.1
1975	145.2	123.1	3.6	40.8	74.6	---	---	---	---	---	4.1	119.5
1976	72.5	72.5	3.0	18.6	49.1	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	69.5
Dates:												
1972	15.6	15.6	15.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1973	23.6	23.6	23.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	23.8	23.8	23.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	25.4	25.4	25.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	13.2	13.2	13.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See footnotes at end of table

Table 17—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1972-76—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	Thousand tons	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*
Figs:												
1972	36.5	36.5	[4] 3.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.3	---	33.3
1973	41.9	41.9	[4] 4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	37.5	---	37.5
1974	44.2	44.2	[4] 5.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	39.2	---	39.2
1975	37.6	37.6	[4] 3.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	34.5	---	34.5
1976	29.5	29.5	[4] 1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.6	---	27.6
Grapes:												
1972	2,569.6	2,569.6	349.6	50.5	---	---	1,520.2	212.0	---	437.4	---	2,220.1
1973	4,193.2	4,193.2	400.6	59.0	---	---	2,567.3	181.2	---	969.3	14.7	3,792.5
1974	4,191.5	4,191.5	427.2	61.2	---	---	2,415.7	247.8	---	1,023.8	15.8	3,764.3
1975	4,377.5	4,377.5	510.6	52.7	---	---	2,275.5	266.9	---	1,252.4	19.4	3,866.9
1976	4,022.1	4,022.1	452.6	48.0	---	---	2,303.4	258.0	---	948.5	11.6	3,569.5
Nectarines:												
1972	86.0	86.0	85.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.6
1973	85.5	85.5	84.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.9
1974	115.0	115.0	113.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4
1975	111.0	111.0	110.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
1976	133.0	133.0	132.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.5
Olives:												
1972	24.2	24.2	.2	20.0	---	---	---	---	.7	---	3.3	24.0
1973	70.0	70.0	.7	54.3	---	---	---	---	4.3	---	10.7	69.3
1974	58.5	58.5	.9	46.7	---	---	---	---	3.1	---	7.8	57.6
1975	65.5	65.5	.9	51.8	---	---	---	---	3.8	---	9.0	64.6
1976	80.0	80.0	1.0	62.5	---	---	---	---	4.0	---	12.5	79.0
Papayas:												
1972	12.9	12.9	11.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.9
1973	16.4	16.4	14.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0
1974	18.6	18.6	17.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3
1975	19.9	19.9	17.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.5
1976	25.9	25.9	21.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0
Peaches:												
1972	1,205.2	1,144.2	442.0	634.4	32.6	---	---	---	---	12.0	23.2	702.3
1973	1,310.6	1,221.4	482.7	662.7	52.4	---	---	---	---	12.0	11.6	738.8
1974	1,450.8	1,370.4	468.2	825.3	39.1	---	---	---	---	14.5	23.3	902.2
1975	1,421.1	1,332.1	556.2	720.3	22.4	---	---	---	---	19.0	14.2	775.8
1976	1,507.6	1,321.3	572.4	669.4	53.4	---	---	---	---	15.0	11.2	749.0
Pears:												
1972	611.7	608.3	250.7	341.8	---	---	---	---	---	5.3	10.5	357.6
1973	728.2	723.6	305.1	387.5	---	---	---	---	---	4.9	26.1	418.5
1974	738.2	737.1	292.8	394.7	---	---	---	---	---	5.1	44.5	444.3
1975	748.2	741.9	326.9	373.8	---	---	---	---	---	6.1	35.1	415.0
1976	836.7	826.7	342.5	415.8	---	---	---	---	---	8.5	59.9	484.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1972-76—Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization[1]									
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Processed (fresh equivalent)								
				Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	Thousand tons	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*
Persimmons:												
1972	2.5	2.5	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1973	2.0	2.0	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	2.5	2.5	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	1.6	1.6	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	1.5	1.5	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
California, plums:												
1972	96.0	96.0	93.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.7
1973	97.0	97.0	93.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.2
1974	143.0	143.0	140.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0
1975	124.0	124.0	121.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.6
1976	115.0	115.0	111.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.1
California, prunes:												
1972	214.8	214.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	214.8	---	214.8
1973	613.0	613.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	613.0	---	613.0
1974	444.5	444.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	444.5	---	444.5
1975	455.9	455.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	455.9	---	455.9
1976	442.2	442.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	442.2	---	442.2
Other prunes and plums:[5]												
1972	42.5	41.9	29.0	7.5	3.4	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	12.8
1973	73.3	66.6	29.4	21.7	2.0	---	---	---	---	13.5	---	37.2
1974	67.2	67.2	34.4	18.7	2.2	---	---	---	---	12.0	---	32.8
1975	72.6	69.6	34.0	22.1	2.6	---	---	---	---	11.0	---	35.6
1976	72.6	69.1	36.2	18.6	1.5	---	---	---	---	12.8	---	32.9
Strawberries:												
1972	229.2	229.2	159.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	69.3
1973	238.6	238.6	157.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81.4
1974	266.6	266.6	182.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84.0
1975	271.0	271.0	184.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	86.5
1976	285.6	285.6	180.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	104.7

[1] For all items except bananas and California—apricots, dates, persimmons, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [2] Some totals do not add due to rounding. [3] *Tart cherries*, juice, wine, and brined; *sweet cherries*, frozen, juice, etc.,; *and olives*, chopped, minced, brined and other cures. [4] Includes canned figs. [5] Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 18--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season average prices per unit received by growers, 1975 and 1976

Commodity	Unit	1975			1976[1]		
		Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
		Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
NONCITRUS:[2]							
Apples, commercial	Lb.	0.117	55.30	0.064	([4])	([4])	0.088
Apricots, 3 States	Ton	352.00	167.00	212.00	347.00	143.00	206.00
Avocados:[5]	Ton	---	---	449.00	---	---	825.00
California[5]	Ton	475.00	---	475.00	1,037.00	---	1,037.00
Bananas, Hawaii	Lb.	.138	---	.138	.156	---	.156
Blackberries	Lb.	.213	.143	.144	.284	.290	.290
Blueberries	Lb.	.418	.288	.329	.455	.396	.413
Boysenberries[6]	Lb.	.273	.180	.184	.293	.283	.284
Currants	Lb.	.200	.158	.158	.200	.150	.150
Loganberries	Lb.	.266	.200	.201	.270	.204	.205
Black raspberries	Lb.	.615	.500	.507	.421	.500	.494
Red raspberries	Lb.	.509	.225	.243	.426	.293	.303
Cherries, sweet	Ton	523.00	294.00	411.00	426.00	318.00	380.00
Cherries, tart	Ton	355.00	202.00	206.00	488.00	502.00	501.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	---	---	13.10	---	---	([4])
Dates, California	Ton	288.00	---	288.00	342.00	---	342.00
Figs, California	Ton	229.00	188.00	191.00	271.00	172.00	178.00
Grapes:	Ton	---	---	142.00	---	---	148.00
California	Ton	331.00	110.00	137.00	357.00	117.00	145.00
Nectarines, California	Ton	276.00	136.00	275.00	227.00	162.00	227.00
Olives, California	Ton	250.00	336.00	335.00	240.00	305.00	304.00
Papayas, Hawaii	Lb.	.158	.030	.142	.161	.036	.141
Peaches	Lb.	.149	[3] 146.00	.104	.134	[3] 134.00	.096
Pears	Ton	161.00	[7] 128.00	143.00	162.00	[7] 113.00	134.00
Persimmons, California	Ton	345.00	---	345.00	398.00	---	398.00
Plums, California	Ton	285.00	20.00	279.00	388.00	23.00	378.00
Pomergranates, California	Ton	143.00	---	143.00	206.00	---	206.00
Prunes, California	Ton	---	402.00	402.00	---	428.00	428.00
Prunes and plums, other States	Ton	141.00	86.80	123.00	153.00	85.40	131.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.354	.190	.305	.372	.245	.329
CITRUS:[8]							
Oranges	Box	4.13	2.34	2.75	3.85	2.81	3.03
Tangerines	Box	5.98	1.17	4.49	6.64	1.18	4.90
Grapefruit	Box	3.71	1.49	2.51	3.12	1.29	2.14
Lemons	Box	7.86	1.27	3.85	8.11	.91	5.37
Limes	Box	14.90	1.70	7.62	15.40	2.00	9.27
Tangelos	Box	3.35	1.90	2.63	3.30	1.95	2.50
Temples	Box	3.45	2.35	2.75	3.60	2.30	2.85
TREE NUTS:							
Almond, California	Ton	---	---	800.00	---	---	720.00
Filberts, 2 States	Ton	---	---	610.00	---	---	645.00
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	Lb.	---	---	.316	---	---	.334
Pecans, all	Lb.	---	---	.398	---	---	.804
Improved	Lb.	---	---	.465	---	---	.891
Native and seedling	Lb.	---	---	.344	---	---	.600
Walnuts, 2 States	Ton	---	---	469.00	---	---	660.00

[1] Preliminary. [2] Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, first delivery point for California, and at point of first sale in all other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. [3] Dollars per ton. [4] Data available July 7, 1977. [5] 1975 indicates 1974/75. [6] Includes youngberries. [7] Excludes dried pears. [8] Equivalent packinghouse door—1975 indicates 1974/75.

Data from Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 19—Fruit for processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected noncitrus fruit, by type of use, principal States, 1972-76[1]

Fruit, use and State	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Apricots:					
Canning:					
Washington	---	90.00	40.00	39.40	32.50
California	103.00	129.00	231.00	166.00	140.00
Freezing:					
California	114.00	136.00	240.00	167.00	127.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	217.00	260.00	375.00	381.00	345.00
Cherries, tart:					
Processing, all:					
New York	163.00	353.00	390.00	206.00	490.00
Pennsylvania	165.00	397.00	393.00	211.00	515.00
Michigan	161.00	390.00	367.00	200.00	506.00
Wisconsin	176.00	418.00	363.00	207.00	517.00
Cherries, sweet:					
Processing, all:					
New York	184.00	(2)	(2)	229.00	(2)
Michigan	188.00	271.00	350.00	224.00	358.00
Canning:					
Washington	296.00	310.00	382.00	395.00	383.00
Oregon	320.00	300.00	438.00	409.00	390.00
California	339.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Michigan	205.00	322.00	396.00	238.00	400.00
Brining:					
Washington	163.00	165.00	290.00	261.00	267.00
Oregon	281.00	300.00	350.00	345.00	336.00
California	315.00	274.00	429.00	363.00	273.00
Michigan	187.00	262.00	339.00	222.00	340.00
Figs—California:					
All processing	133.00	225.00	227.00	188.00	172.00
Grapes—California:[3]					
All processing	135.00	142.00	115.00	110.00	117.00
Grapes—					
California (Cont'd.):					
Dried (fresh basis)	135.00	175.00	141.00	151.00	147.00
Wine	135.00	130.00	102.00	85.60	104.00
Peaches, clingstone:					
Canning:					
California	75.00	97.20	154.00	151.00	137.00
Peaches, freestone:					
Canning:					
Pennsylvania	113.00	(2)	138.00	(2)	(2)
Virginia	---	104.00	(2)	88.00	116.00
Georgia	78.00	90.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington	80.00	104.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
California	69.00	101.00	156.00	120.00	119.00
Freezing:					
California	79.70	122.00	(2)	111.00	111.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	110.00	141.00	115.00	185.00	232.00
Pears, Bartlett:					
Canning:					
Washington	105.00	123.00	164.00	128.00	122.00
Oregon	105.00	115.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
California	109.00	114.00	183.00	149.00	131.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	172.00	173.00	150.00	171.00	180.00
Prunes and plums:					
Canning:					
Michigan	85.30	98.20	132.00	86.00	81.00
Oregon	---	85.00	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prunes:					
Drying (fresh basis):					
California	191.00	155.00	141.00	131.00	143.00

[1] Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and pears for drying and processed grapes. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and grapes and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. [2] Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] All grapes varieties used for processing, wine, and raisin varieties for dried (fresh basis).

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

Table 20—Fresh fruit: Average retail prices, United States, by months, 1973-77

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Apples (pound):												
1973	24.6	25.5	26.2	27.9	30.3	34.4	37.0	35.0	32.2	28.6	29.6	30.8
1974	31.8	32.1	32.7	33.5	34.5	37.1	39.9	39.2	36.6	31.3	31.4	31.0
1975	31.4	31.6	31.3	32.4	35.1	38.9	43.1	44.1	37.4	28.3	26.8	27.1
1976	28.2	29.3	30.2	32.0	33.7	34.3	35.5	38.1	35.4	32.4	33.7	35.6
1977	35.8											
Bananas (pound):												
1973	15.1	15.7	15.1	16.6	15.6	17.1	17.6	18.3	17.2	17.3	16.7	15.6
1974	16.6	16.5	14.2	14.4	18.6	23.1	19.3	18.9	20.4	24.1	18.2	17.0
1975	19.3	20.9	22.9	24.6	25.8	26.0	25.0	23.1	21.9	23.5	23.0	22.6
1976	22.7	23.6	23.6	24.0	24.2	24.1	24.0	23.8	23.3	23.4	23.1	22.6
1977	23.0											
Oranges (dozen):												
1973	97.1	97.0	99.8	101.7	103.2	101.5	101.5	110.6	110.6	118.2	116.4	106.2
1974	105.0	104.8	104.3	102.5	110.1	112.2	111.4	117.6	117.5	120.1	119.6	112.0
1975	106.3	108.4	109.0	108.3	112.6	113.4	118.5	122.0	122.9	122.3	118.0	115.7
1976	112.5	106.7	107.2	106.3	105.7	110.0	115.1	120.6	120.8	125.3	124.7	115.4
1977	110.2											
Grapefruit (each):												
1973	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.8	19.5	21.8	25.0	24.3	25.3	18.9	18.1
1974	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.8	18.6	19.8	20.8	23.0	25.7	20.2	18.8	18.8
1975	18.8	18.9	19.0	20.2	22.0	23.3	26.4	27.6	26.3	20.5	18.7	18.4
1976	18.9	18.5	18.4	19.3	20.2	22.2	23.4	24.7	24.9	26.6	21.4	19.8
1977	19.7											
Lemons (pound):												
1973	34.8	35.8	36.4	36.6	36.5	35.8	36.2	37.7	42.9	43.3	42.2	42.1
1974	42.5	41.4	40.6	41.1	40.9	42.0	40.3	41.7	43.7	43.6	44.3	45.2
1975	51.3	42.6	41.8	42.1	42.8	43.7	43.9	45.2	49.2	50.2	58.2	56.9
1976	49.7	46.2	46.2	44.6	45.3	44.8	43.4	43.3	44.0	44.3	44.2	43.3
1977	41.7											
Grapes (pound):												
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	69.1	54.6	48.6	55.1	59.0	---
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	75.1	71.1	58.1	60.6	63.1	---
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	86.3	67.7	58.6	57.3	61.9	---
1976	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84.8	57.9	73.0	77.1	---
1977	---											
Strawberries (pint):												
1973	---	---	---	58.7	48.2	51.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	---	---	---	62.6	49.1	53.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	---	---	---	68.7	57.6	54.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	---	---	---	73.2	55.6	57.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	---											

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 21—Processed fruit: Average retail prices, United States, by months, 1973-77

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
CANNED FRUIT:												
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1973	38.1	38.9	39.1	39.4	39.7	40.5	40.6	41.3	42.5	43.4	44.2	44.8
1974	45.5	46.7	47.3	47.6	49.3	48.8	49.9	54.5	57.6	58.9	59.6	60.2
1975	59.5	59.1	59.2	59.8	59.5	59.7	59.5	59.9	58.2	56.6	60.4	59.0
1976	57.9	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.1	58.6	59.1	59.1	59.4	59.7	59.7	60.2
1977	60.3											
Fruit cocktail (No. 303 can):												
1973	32.4	32.8	33.1	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.8	34.4	35.3	35.7
1974	36.0	36.7	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.9	42.6	44.7	45.2	45.9	46.2
1975	46.3	46.4	46.6	46.3	46.1	46.1	46.3	46.2	46.5	45.9	46.0	45.9
1976	45.7	45.5	45.3	45.3	45.1	45.9	45.9	46.3	46.9	46.8	46.3	47.0
1977	47.0											
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1973	54.8	55.0	55.5	55.8	56.1	56.6	56.6	56.9	56.7	57.5	58.5	58.9
1974	59.1	59.8	60.8	61.0	61.2	61.7	63.1	67.0	69.7	71.6	73.4	74.1
1975	75.2	75.6	75.8	76.0	75.1	75.2	75.3	74.2	74.3	73.9	73.9	73.7
1976	73.0	72.4	71.7	71.4	70.8	70.8	71.1	71.3	71.0	71.0	70.9	71.2
1977	71.4											
CANNED JUICE:												
Pineapple-grapefruit drink (46-oz. can):												
1973	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.5
1974	38.8	39.2	39.4	39.6	40.4	41.1	42.1	45.1	46.7	48.9	51.0	51.5
1975	52.0	52.9	53.8	54.4	53.7	54.4	54.9	55.3	54.7	55.6	54.7	55.1
1976	55.3	54.9	55.2	55.3	54.9	55.4	55.6	55.8	56.4	56.2	56.0	56.7
1977	56.5											
CHILLED JUICE:												
Orange (quart):												
1973	47.9	48.0	47.8	47.8	47.9	48.2	48.1	48.1	48.4	48.0	48.4	48.6
1974	48.5	48.2	49.4	49.5	49.9	50.3	50.1	51.0	51.3	51.9	52.1	52.2
1975	52.3	52.2	52.5	52.5	53.1	52.9	52.9	53.3	53.6	53.7	53.7	53.6
1976	54.6	54.8	54.8	54.8	55.5	55.7	56.3	56.8	56.9	56.8	56.9	56.9
1977	56.8											
FROZEN:												
Concentrated orange juice (6-oz. can):												
1973	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.4	25.1	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.3	25.5
1974	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.5	26.7	26.5
1975	27.4	27.9	28.0	28.1	27.9	27.9	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.6	29.0
1976	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.2	28.5	28.3	28.0	27.6	28.0
1977	28.1											
Concentrated lemonade (6-oz. can):												
1973	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1
1974	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.5	18.0	18.6	19.4	19.7	20.6
1975	21.4	22.7	23.1	23.8	23.9	23.6	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.3	23.4
1976	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.3	23.0	22.3	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.4	22.7	22.6
1977	22.8											

Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 22—Selected wholesale canned fruit and fruit juice prices, United States, by months, 1973-77

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per dozen	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce (No. 303 can):												
1973	1.974	2.006	2.006	2.006	2.047	2.047	2.018	2.047	2.059	2.607	2.607	2.681
1974	2.687	2.723	2.862	2.862	2.914	2.930	2.930	3.011	3.076	3.285	3.285	3.285
1975	3.285	3.285	3.221	3.178	3.200	3.117	2.978	2.988	2.988	2.957	2.842	2.810
1976	2.795	2.776	2.797	2.872	3.006	3.006	3.046	3.067	3.122	3.239	3.280	3.280
1977	3.280											
Fruit cocktail (No. 2½ can):												
1973	4.477	4.477	4.477	4.477	4.501	4.501	4.501	4.571	4.685	4.720	4.720	4.727
1974	4.806	4.735	4.860	4.884	4.888	5.065	5.659	5.659	5.910	5.851	5.851	5.753
1975	5.753	5.753	5.851	5.851	5.851	5.851	5.753	5.851	5.851	5.779	5.861	5.763
1976	5.763	5.763	5.763	5.836	5.836	5.944	5.972	5.972	6.042	5.947	5.972	5.972
1977	5.972											
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1973	3.511	3.511	3.513	3.513	3.585	3.585	3.585	3.720	3.767	3.872	3.872	3.921
1974	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.358	4.951	5.168	5.188	5.131	5.131	5.131
1975	5.048	5.048	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.131	5.060	5.060	5.149	5.103	5.078
1976	5.078	5.055	5.104	5.055	5.055	5.252	5.259	5.259	5.330	5.259	5.259	5.259
1977	5.259											
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1973	4.726	4.728	4.769	4.891	4.891	4.862	4.891	4.905	4.904	4.904	4.904	5.017
1974	5.078	5.078	5.078	5.164	5.164	5.417	5.952	6.091	6.412	6.413	6.316	6.316
1975	6.316	6.200	6.112	6.112	6.112	6.112	5.867	5.785	5.745	5.740	5.719	5.699
1976	5.665	5.444	5.444	5.461	5.461	5.519	5.626	5.626	5.626	5.666	5.625	5.585
1977	5.585											
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple (32-oz. bottle):												
1973	3.413	3.511	3.511	3.560	3.560	3.633	3.560	3.633	3.799	4.479	4.479	5.070
1974	5.070	5.152	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841
1975	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.727	4.504	4.134	4.098
1976	4.098	4.134	4.268	4.365	4.527	4.588	4.691	4.691	4.691	4.979	5.074	5.074
1977	5.123											
Orange (No. 3 can):												
1973	4.020	3.873	3.946	4.137	4.162	4.101	4.101	4.101	4.101	4.162	4.162	4.162
1974	4.162	4.346	4.346	4.407	4.370	4.370	4.370	4.505	4.664	4.664	4.664	4.689
1975	4.971	4.799	4.873	4.934	5.081	5.081	5.081	5.154	5.228	5.252	5.387	5.387
1976	5.387	5.387	5.387	5.387	5.497	5.534	5.534	5.534	5.534	5.543	5.534	5.534
1977	5.142											
Grapefruit (No. 3 can):												
1973	4.588	4.588	4.588	4.133	3.996	3.947	3.898	3.898	3.898	4.045	4.290	4.290
1974	4.343	4.147	4.147	4.147	4.176	4.284	4.343	4.500	4.598	4.672	4.672	4.663
1975	4.663	4.663	4.873	4.476	4.457	4.267	4.408	4.653	4.653	4.672	4.672	4.672
1976	4.531	4.633	4.467	4.270	4.299	4.495	4.544	4.554	4.643	4.643	4.643	4.643
1977	4.643											

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 23—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, current season with comparison

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Imports	Total supply	Total season movements	Carryout
	Million gallons	*Million gallons*	*Million gallons*	*Million gallons*	*Million gallons*	*Million gallons*
Grapefruit:						
1971/72	1.1	8.8	---	9.9	7.1	2.8
1972/73	2.8	8.7	---	11.5	7.9	3.6
1973/74	3.6	9.0	---	12.6	7.7	4.9
1974/75	4.9	7.8	---	12.7	8.5	4.2
1975/76	4.2	9.5	---	13.7	10.5	3.2
1976/77	3.2					
Tangerine:						
1971/72	.3	1.2	---	1.5	1.3	.2
1972/73	.2	1.1	---	1.3	1.1	.2
1973/74	.2	1.0	---	1.2	.8	.4
1974/75	.4	1.1	---	1.5	1.1	.4
1975/76	.4	1.1	---	1.5	1.1	.4
1976/77	.4					

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 24—Selected fresh citrus fruit prices, f.o.b. packed fresh, by months, 1973-77

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per box	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*	*Dollars per box*
ORANGES:												
Florida:												
1973	4.80	4.80	4.90	4.75	4.55	4.80	4.95	---	---	---	5.90	5.30
1974	5.15	5.35	5.15	4.80	4.95	5.10	6.25	---	---	---	5.10	5.40
1975	5.30	5.15	5.15	5.05	5.25	6.40	7.25	---	---	6.00	5.60	6.00
1976	5.60	5.50	6.04	5.80	5.70	6.30	---	---	---	---	6.00	5.40
1977	4.75											
Texas:												
1973	3.80	3.50	3.90	4.20	3.80	---	---	---	---	5.00	4.50	4.20
1974	3.70	4.60	4.60	3.90	3.73	---	---	---	---	6.80	5.00	5.25
1975	4.95	5.60	5.40	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.60	5.10	5.50
1976	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.30	---	---	---	---	---	7.22	6.20	6.83
1977	4.99											
Arizona:												
1973	7.50	7.11	6.51	7.00	7.25	5.90	6.25	---	---	---	---	6.70
1974	7.40	8.06	5.80	5.50	6.60	6.50	5.95	6.55	---	---	10.60	7.20
1975	6.90	5.90	6.29	5.50	6.30	7.20	6.70	---	---	---	10.70	8.90
1976	7.70	6.00	5.44	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.65	6.00	---	---	11.00	8.80
1977	6.80											
California:												
1973	7.30	7.30	7.78	7.64	6.44	6.15	6.60	6.60	7.70	7.40	7.57	7.50
1974	7.65	7.54	6.64	7.35	7.29	6.85	7.10	7.40	7.95	11.81	8.08	7.29
1975	7.30	7.54	7.33	7.48	6.93	7.10	6.93	7.04	7.63	7.11	8.60	8.66
1976	8.15	6.55	6.30	6.30	6.16	6.54	7.03	7.00	7.35	7.86	8.20	8.48
1977	7.00											
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Florida:												
1973	5.23	5.44	5.40	5.46	5.74	5.98	---	---	---	6.41	5.77	5.62
1974	5.40	5.19	4.91	4.97	5.53	5.60	---	---	---	5.62	5.72	5.78
1975	5.91	5.91	6.31	6.49	7.01	7.38	---	---	5.97	5.69	5.57	5.64
1976	5.62	5.58	5.60	5.48	6.09	---	---	---	---	8.48	5.66	5.91
1977	5.40											
Texas:												
1973	5.20	4.90	5.00	4.50	4.45	---	---	---	---	5.20	6.40	5.70
1974	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.70	4.80	---	---	---	---	7.70	6.10	6.00
1975	6.10	5.90	6.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.60	5.65	5.70
1976	5.30	6.00	5.10	5.65	---	---	---	---	---	11.82	7.00	6.94
1977	5.30											
LEMONS:												
Arizona:												
1973	9.50	10.10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.70	12.60	11.70
1974	11.25	10.10	10.20	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.90	11.00	8.70
1975	10.40	8.90	9.50	9.40	---	---	---	---	---	19.60	18.20	13.20
1976	11.40	9.20	10.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.10	9.60	9.70
1977	10.30											
California:												
1973	10.20	10.00	10.00	8.55	9.20	9.90	10.60	14.70	14.70	12.50	12.20	12.20
1974	11.80	11.50	10.80	10.70	11.10	10.60	11.70	11.20	12.82	13.40	9.52	9.70
1975	10.16	9.98	10.52	10.66	12.14	12.82	13.48	12.80	17.20	17.50	18.20	15.00
1976	11.40	10.80	11.90	12.60	10.60	9.70	9.90	5.23	9.75	10.70	10.30	9.70
1977	10.20											

Source: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Table 25—Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh and process items, by areas of destination, 1971/72-1976/77[1]

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Original EC[2]	Other	Total		
	1,000 boxes[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]
Fresh fruit:							
Oranges:[4]							
1971/72	5,135	130	1,223	146	1,499	2,993	9,627
1972/73	4,363	117	980	130	1,227	3,297	8,887
1973/74	4,813	308	1,247	308	1,863	3,442	10,118
1974/75	5,723	571	3,216	991	4,778	4,989	15,490
1975/76	6,078	697	2,496	451	3,644	4,609	14,331
1975/76 thru Dec.	931	22	6	---	28	331	1,290
1976/77 thru Dec.	996	1	18	5	24	462	1,482
Grapefruit:							
1971/72	3,575	28	982	124	1,134	241	4,956
1972/73	3,437	14	904	142	1,060	360	4,857
1973/74	3,362	18	898	157	1,073	530	4,965
1974/75	3,640	---	733	94	827	383	4,850
1975/76	1,743	146	1,905	51	2,102	4,005	7,850
1975/76 thru Dec.	500	57	550	15	622	451	1,573
1976/77 thru Dec.	527	31	686	29	746	455	1,728
Lemons and limes:							
1971/72	425	24	1,217	425	1,666	2,453	4,544
1972/73	599	54	1,571	590	2,215	2,946	5,760
1973/74	531	72	1,487	731	2,290	2,847	5,668
1974/75	576	80	1,717	569	2,366	2,665	5,607
1975/76	543	129	1,285	1,014	2,428	3,211	6,182
1975/76 thru Dec.	93	2	63	13	78	363	534
1976/77 thru Dec.	82	21	186	26	233	576	891
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Canned juice, s.s.:							
Orange:							
1971/72	5,251	45	2,170	881	3,096	595	8,942
1972/73	5,525	83	2,868	879	3,830	774	10,129
1973/74	5,621	46	2,571	650	3,267	1,195	10,083
1974/75	5,724	20	2,459	460	2,939	1,071	9,734
1975/76	5,861	16	2,874	431	3,321	1,511	10,693
1975/76 thru Dec.	834	---	489	127	616	237	1,687
1976/77 thru Dec.	1,196	3	183	35	221	173	1,590
Grapefruit:							
1971/72	2,087	30	438	27	495	2,438	5,020
1972/73	1,892	69	625	35	729	2,674	5,295
1973/74	1,450	44	611	55	710	4,317	6,477
1974/75	1,483	100	934	38	1,072	3,693	6,248
1975/76	3,246	1	900	286	1,187	682	5,115
1975/76 thru Dec.	416	---	173	16	189	73	678
1976/77 thru Dec.	494	3	81	31	115	126	735
Orange juice concentrate:							
Hot pack:							
1971/72	128	7	617	209	833	349	1,310
1972/73	54	32	329	291	652	464	1,170
1973/74	56	94	395	332	821	518	1,395
1974/75	63	26	237	233	496	372	931
1975/76	40	319	322	261	902	412	1,354
1975/76 thru Dec.	21	12	69	13	94	49	164
1976/77 thru Dec.	12	18	75	28	121	109	242
Frozen:							
1971/72	4,408	327	1,362	1,557	3,246	271	7,925
1972/73	5,122	635	2,140	2,800	5,575	310	11,007
1973/74	6,158	511	1,325	3,067	4,903	912	11,973
1974/75	7,056	588	1,668	2,555	4,811	769	12,636
1975/76	7,397	557	3,589	2,585	6,731	1,032	15,160
1975/76 thru Dec.	1,128	68	371	567	1,006	165	2,299
1976/77 thru Dec.	1,520	94	620	630	1,344	156	3,020

[1] Season beginning September 1 for fresh grapefruit; November 1 for all other items. [2] Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy and Netherlands. [3] Box weights, pounds; oranges, 70; grapefruit, 80; lemons, 76. [4] Includes tangerines.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 26—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production, and season average prices received by growers, 1974, 1975 and indicated 1976 production

State and area	Production			Price per pound		
	1974[2]	1975[2]	1976[2]	1974	1975	1976
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Eastern States:						
Maine	69.0	66.0	70.0	10.6	10.3	13.3
New Hampshire	61.0	55.0	57.0	10.7	10.4	13.3
Vermont	38.0	33.0	38.0	10.4	10.3	13.3
Massachusetts	91.0	86.0	89.0	10.3	10.4	13.3
Rhode Island	4.0	4.2	4.4	11.5	11.4	14.6
Connecticut	45.0	43.0	30.0	11.0	10.7	13.2
New York	889.0	860.0	750.0	7.3	6.8	8.2
New Jersey	120.0	110.0	82.0	8.6	6.4	9.3
Pennsylvania	480.0	503.5	360.0	8.3	5.9	8.8
Delaware	12.5	12.5	11.5	8.5	6.1	9.3
Maryland	65.0	79.0	62.0	9.2	7.0	9.1
Virginia	378.4	395.0	175.0	8.4	5.0	7.4
West Virginia	210.0	216.0	185.0	9.4	5.4	9.0
North Carolina	295.0	280.0	270.0	6.2	5.9	10.2
South Carolina	20.0	21.0	21.0	10.3	10.1	11.3
Georgia[3]			21.0			8.5
Total	2,777.9	2,764.2	2,225.9			
Central States:						
Ohio	132.0	152.0	105.0	11.2	9.6	13.1
Indiana	38.2	76.0	25.0	10.2	8.1	12.6
Illinois	79.0	112.0	86.0	10.7	7.6	10.4
Michigan	670.0	680.0	500.0	6.2	5.1	8.1
Wisconsin	60.0	64.0	52.0	10.0	9.4	12.3
Minnesota	25.0	18.5	23.5	13.4	12.9	12.3
Iowa	10.8	9.3	6.0	14.5	10.2	13.2
Missouri	53.0	67.0	50.0	13.0	12.4	15.0
Kansas	12.7	16.6	11.4	9.7	8.7	8.4
Kentucky	14.4	21.4	14.0	10.8	9.7	10.8
Tennessee	7.0	10.0	8.0	10.4	10.6	10.9
Arkansas	13.0	21.1	11.0	11.5	7.9	11.1
Total	1,115.1	1,247.9	891.9			
Western States:						
Idaho	93.0	95.0	125.0	11.6	11.1	12.1
Colorado	45.0	105.0	74.0	9.0	5.6	8.4
New Mexico	5.0	11.0	24.0	9.8	12.5	11.8
Utah	37.0	44.0	40.0	9.4	6.3	7.9
Washington	1,806.0	2,200.0	2,200.0	9.3	5.9	8.4
Oregon	165.0	160.0	170.0	6.2	4.9	6.5
California	440.0	460.0	480.0	7.1	5.8	6.3
Total	2,591.0	3,075.0	3,113.0			
United States	6,484.0	7,087.1	6,230.8	8.4	6.4	8.8

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. [2] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage. [3] Estimates not available prior to the 1976 crop.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

Table 27—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production by varieties, United States, 1974, 1975, and 1976

Variety	1974	1975	1976
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Cortland	145.3	145.1	116.9
Delicious	2,117.9	2,632.9	2,369.6
Golden Delicious	1,074.1	1,115.8	1,115.4
Gravenstein	84.0	90.0	91.0
Jonathan	355.3	434.7	308.5
McIntosh	709.2	677.5	520.4
Northern Spy	92.6	102.2	79.5
R. I. Greening	117.0	150.6	87.0
Rome Beauty	493.4	607.4	466.7
Stayman	247.1	277.8	167.2
Winesap	166.1	193.4	149.8
Yellow Newtown	138.0	141.5	154.0
York Imperial	267.3	341.6	182.2
Other	526.1	596.4	432.6
Total[1]	6,533.4	7,506.9	6,240.8

[1] Commercial crops refer to the total production of apples in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. Data include quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of harvested fruit not included in data in table 12.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS.

Table 28—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to April 1	April 1 stocks	Shipments from April 1	Total season shipments
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Total—11 items:							
1972/73	14,741	51,896	66,637	36,487	30,150	59,134	7,503
1973/74	7,503	55,900	63,403	38,055	25,348	57,695	5,708
1974/75	5,708	65,133	70,841	37,080	33,761	57,081	13,760
1975/76	13,760	61,493	75,253	34,010	41,243	57,812	17,441
1976/77	17,441	55,555	72,996	34,114	38,882		
Apricots:[2]							
1972/73	561	3,041	3,602	2,194	1,408	3,304	298
1973/74	298	4,094	4,392	2,618	1,774	3,925	467
1974/75	467	1,987	2,454	1,697	757	2,218	236
1975/76	236	4,421	4,657	1,905	2,752	3,123	1,534
1976/77	1,534	2,387	3,921	1,877	2,044		
Cherries, RSP:							
1972/73	243	1,299	1,542	1,171	371	1,533	9
1973/74	9	579	588	505	83	583	5
1974/75	5	1,188	1,193	784	409	1,135	58
1975/76	58	1,273	1,331	994	337	1,283	48
1976/77	48	438	486	368	118		
Cherries, sweet:							
1972/73	315	393	708	335	373	518	190
1973/74	190	503	693	351	342	566	127
1974/75	127	623	750	273	477	460	290
1975/76	290	412	702	262	440	487	215
1976/77	215	464	679	306	373		
Fruit cocktail:[2]							
1972/73	4,336	11,855	16,191	7,620	8,571	13,856	2,335
1973/74	2,335	13,384	15,719	9,108	6,611	14,479	1,240
1974/75	1,240	14,907	16,147	8,092	8,055	13,082	3,065
1975/76	3,065	13,677	16,742	7,800	8,942	13,502	3,240
1976/77	3,240	13,605	16,845	7,673	9,172		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons—Continued

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to April 1	April 1 stocks	Shipments from April 1	Total season shipments
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Fruits for salad:[2]							
1972/73	225	724	949	396	553	737	212
1973/74	212	799	1,011	483	528	806	205
1974/75	205	876	1,081	398	683	627	454
1975/76	454	583	1,037	428	609	702	335
1976/77	335	518	853	345	508		
Mixed fruits:[2]							
1972/73	114	752	866	581	285	767	99
1973/74	99	736	835	599	236	776	59
1974/75	59	959	1,018	648	370	908	110
1975/76	110	708	818	402	416	635	183
1976/77	183	731	914	690	224		
Peaches, spiced clings:[2]							
1972/73	50	359	409	243	166	324	85
1973/74	85	189	274	222	52	252	22
1974/75	22	304	326	205	121	241	85
1975/76	85	212	297	166	131	208	89
1976/77	89	172	261	151	110		
Peaches, clingstone:[2]							
1972/73	3,890	21,233	25,123	15,505	9,618	23,532	1,591
1973/74	1,591	21,615	23,206	15,314	7,892	21,819	1,387
1974/75	1,387	28,983	30,370	17,292	13,078	26,009	4,361
1975/76	4,361	25,691	30,052	14,196	15,856	23,794	6,258
1976/77	6,258	22,783	29,041	13,951	15,090		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1972/73	943	2,783	3,726	2,438	1,288	3,530	196
1973/74	196	2,899	3,095	1,555	1,540	2,890	205
1974/75	205	3,448	3,653	1,777	1,876	2,639	1,014
1975/76	1,014	3,293	4,307	1,502	2,805	2,929	1,378
1976/77	1,378	2,028	3,406	1,728	1,678		
Pears:							
1972/73	3,688	9,063	12,751	5,535	7,216	10,320	2,431
1973/74	2,431	9,841	12,272	6,636	5,636	10,499	1,773
1974/75	1,773	10,692	12,465	5,213	7,252	8,751	3,714
1975/76	3,714	9,776	13,490	5,785	7,705	10,129	3,361
1976/77	3,361	11,387	14,748	6,246	8,502		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1972/73	376	394	770	469	301	713	57
1973/74	57	1,261	1,318	664	654	1,100	218
1974/75	218	1,166	1,384	701	683	1,011	373
1975/76	373	1,447	1,820	570	1,250	1,020	800
1976/77	800	1,042	1,842	779	1,063		

[1] Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items. [2] California only.

Source: Prepared from reports of National Canners Association and Canners League of California.

Table 29—Canned pineapple and juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		Nov. 1 stocks[2]
		To Nov. 1	Total season	To Nov. 1	Total season	To Nov. 1	Total season	
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s							
Canned pineapple:								
1972/73	8,663	11,647	16,540	203,310	25,203	8,050	18,191	12,260
1973/74	7,012	9,886	14,981	16,898	21,993	8,394	16,804	8,504
1974/75	5,189	8,546	13,913	13,735	19,102	7,248	14,297	6,487
1975/76	4,805	9,222	14,887	14,027	19,692	6,137	13,762	7,890
1976/77	[3]5,437	9,818		15,255		6,940		8,315
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's							
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1972/73	6,105	9,486	12,328	15,591	18,433	6,515	14,334	9,076
1973/74	4,099	8,664	11,350	12,763	15,449	5,723	11,601	7,040
1974/75	3,848	6,127	8,448	9,975	12,296	4,457	9,569	5,518
1975/76	2,727	[2]6,271	8,654	8,998	11,381	3,671	8,479	5,327
1976/77	[3]2,235	6,021		8,256		4,247		4,009
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's							
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1972/73	[2]1,011	573	1,080	1,584	2,091	503	1,176	1,081
1973/74	915	971	1,540	1,886	2,455	771	1,653	1,115
1974/75	802	907	1,126	1,709	1,928	432	1,209	1,277
1975/76	[2]592	[2]256	[2]624	848	1,216	206	594	642
1976/77	[3]257	774		1,031		442		589

[1] Season beginning June 1. [2] Revised data. [3] Carryin does not equal total supply minus total shipments from the 1975/76 season. Revisions for the 1975/76 season will be available at a later date.

Prepared from reports of Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 30—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, indicated months, 1975 and 1976

Commodity and season	Retail price (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[1] (f.o.b. shipping point price)[2]	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
November 1976	33.9	13.4	40	20.5	60
October 1976	32.7	10.6	32	22.1	68
November 1975	23.5	9.2	39	14.3	61
Apples, Eastern McIntosh					
November 1976	35.7	17.6	49	18.1	51
October 1976	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
November 1975	30.0	19.5	65	10.5	35
Apples, Western Delicious					
November 1976	43.8	24.4	56	19.4	44
October 1976	47.0	24.6	52	22.4	48
November 1975	39.8	25.5	64	14.3	36
Grapefruit					
November 1976	22.3	16.0	72	6.3	28
October 1976	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
November 1975	19.1	13.0	68	6.1	32
Grapes, Emperor					
November 1976	62.4	38.5	62	23.9	38
October 1976	65.5	36.8	56	28.7	44
November 1975	53.6	34.5	64	19.1	36
Lemons, Western					
November 1976	46.7	31.7	68	15.0	32
October 1976	46.2	30.0	65	16.2	35
November 1975	54.8	27.3	50	27.5	50
Oranges, California Valencia					
November 1976	29.6	19.1	64	10.5	36
October 1976	30.5	19.7	65	10.8	35
November 1975	28.9	19.5	67	9.4	33
Oranges, Florida					
November 1976	22.6	15.7	69	6.9	31
October 1976	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
November 1975	20.9	14.8	71	6.1	29

[1] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [2] Production areas: Apples, Eastern Declicious-*New York State*; Apples, Eastern McIntosh-*New York State*; Apples Western Delicious-*Washington*; Grapefruit-*Florida*; Grapes-*California*; Lemons-*California*. [3] Not priced in October.

Table 31—Fresh fruits: 1976 representative truck rates for selected fruits[1]

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per package											
Apples (Tray packed carton)												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.85	1.85	---	---	1.90	1.85	2.02
Chicago	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.52	---	---	1.60	1.60	1.72
Dallas	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.38	1.40	---	---	1.58	1.52	1.50
Los Angeles	.85	.85	.85	.85	.75	.85	.80	---	---	.82	.88	.88
New York City	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.25	2.25	2.25	---	---	2.32	2.32	2.42
Hudson Valley, New York area to:												
Atlanta	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	---	---	---	---	.60	.60	.60
Boston	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	---	---	---	---	.40	.40	.40
New York City	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	---	---	---	---	.35	.35	.35
Pittsburgh	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	---	---	---	.50	.50	.50
Western and Central New York area to:												
New York City	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	---	---	---	---	.60	.60	.60
Pittsburgh	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	---	---	---	---	.50	.50	.50
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.32	---	---	---	---	---	---	.38	.38
Boston	.95	1.00	1.00	1.05	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.00	1.05
Chicago	.82	.82	.82	.88	---	---	---	---	---	---	.85	.92
New York City	.88	.88	.92	.92	---	---	---	---	---	---	.88	.92
Pittsburgh	.88	.88	.88	.92	---	---	---	---	---	---	.88	.92
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	.97	1.00	1.00	1.05	---	---	---	1.16	1.30	1.08	1.10	1.16
Chicago	.90	.90	.95	1.00	---	---	---	1.00	1.15	1.05	.95	.86
Dallas	.70	.70	.70	.75	---	---	---	.83	.74	.74	.90	.74
New York City	1.23	1.23	1.25	1.27	---	---	---	1.54	1.70	1.35	1.45	1.35
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.60	1.70	2.15	1.00	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.30
Chicago	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.60	1.90	2.00	1.90	1.55	1.65	1.55	1.35
New York City	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.10	2.65	2.70	2.55	2.25	2.30	2.10	1.90
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Chicago	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.60	1.90	2.00	1.90	1.55	1.65	1.55	1.35
Dallas	.95	.95	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.18	1.30	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.10	.95
New York City	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.10	2.65	2.70	2.55	2.25	2.30	2.10	1.90
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.32	.42	---	---	---	---	---	.38	.38
Chicago	.88	.88	.88	.90	1.05	---	---	---	---	---	.88	.92
New York City	.90	.92	.92	.95	1.12	---	---	---	---	---	.88	.92
Pittsburgh	.90	.90	.92	.92	1.10	---	---	---	---	---	.88	.92

[1] Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during first week of month.

N.A. = Not available.

Table 32—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruit

Item	1976													1977
	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	(1967=100)													
Wholesale price index:														
Fresh fruit	160.4	154.7	158.8	150.9	160.1	152.7	149.9	158.7	155.6	181.9	184.6	154.1	162.3	172.1
Citrus fruit	143.0	129.6	136.7	128.1	139.9	140.2	120.1	160.3	147.1	208.5	164.0	112.4	129.6	122.4
Other fruit	167.1	165.1	167.9	160.3	168.2	157.3	162.5	156.7	158.3	168.3	192.7	172.2	176.1	193.7
Dried fruit	234.9	207.8	207.8	209.4	210.3	210.3	211.9	214.9	217.1	218.9	244.4	309.4	356.7	356.7
Canned fruit and juice	174.4	169.5	169.2	169.2	169.3	171.2	173.5	174.9	177.3	178.5	179.8	179.9	180.0	178.7
Canned fruit	168.2	163.6	162.3	162.5	163.3	164.4	166.8	168.7	171.7	173.1	173.7	174.0	174.3	175.0
Canned fruit juice	186.0	180.7	181.8	181.4	180.5	183.5	185.8	186.7	188.2	189.1	191.5	191.2	191.2	186.9
Frozen fruit and juice	156.2	161.1	159.4	159.4	161.9	161.9	161.9	152.3	152.3	152.3	152.5	152.5	147.4	144.2
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit	160.8	144.9	146.2	148.1	158.4	158.1	166.0	169.3	177.1	163.4	166.2	166.9	165.1	164.1
Index of fruit prices received by growers[1]	134	126	130	138	140	138	127	119	137	130	159	133	126	121

[1] Index for fresh and processed.

Table 33—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1976												1977
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.)	8.50	8.30	9.10	10.00	9.30	7.10	9.50	12.30	13.20	12.60	11.60	11.30	11.10
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	183.00	188.00	239.00	218.00	244.00	---	140.00	105.00	155.00	207.00	182.00	173.00	159.00
Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.)	---	---	---	---	---	14.30	13.30	14.50	14.70	---	---	---	---
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	---	58.50	49.40	46.50	31.80	36.40	39.00	40.30	40.30	45.60	52.60	59.30	---
Oranges for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	3.13	2.32	2.46	2.39	2.31	2.63	2.91	2.89	3.25	3.66	2.88	7.76	1.89
Processing	1.72	1.90	2.00	2.12	2.32	2.20	-.41	-.10	-.10	-.09	.68	.72	.73
All	1.83	1.93	2.09	2.16	2.31	2.24	1.53	1.53	1.04	2.03	1.61	1.17	.82
Grapefruit for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	2.37	2.31	2.40	2.37	2.99	2.72	2.93	3.86	3.84	5.20	2.42	2.55	1.98
Processing	.68	.54	.66	.50	.52	-.09	-.13	-.30	-.26	-.41	.41	.27	.39
All	1.38	1.25	1.22	1.27	1.87	1.16	1.10	2.19	2.20	4.33	1.44	1.47	1.13
Lemons for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	5.60	4.23	6.02	6.80	4.80	3.90	4.10	4.80	3.95	5.02	4.17	3.90	4.44
Processing	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-.95	-.95
All	2.66	1.52	3.71	3.23	2.58	2.31	2.59	3.37	2.73	1.17	.98	1.03	1.35
Tangerines for: ($/box)[1]													
Fresh use	4.44	5.53	5.73	4.35	4.58	---	---	---	---	6.55	6.27	4.34	3.35
Processing	-1.22	-.57	.55	-.51	-.50	---	---	---	---	-.95	-1.18	-.60	-.71
All	2.20	3.27	4.15	2.01	2.57	---	---	---	---	4.79	3.80	2.72	1.86

[1] Equivalent on-tree returns.

Source: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

IMPACT OF JANUARY 1977 FLORIDA FREEZE DAMAGE ON ORANGE PRICES

By
Abner W. Womack
Ben W. Huang
Wayne Boutwell
Commodity Economics Division
Economic Research Service

ABSTRACT: This article examines the effects of the Florida freeze on the 1976/77 season average grower price for Florida oranges as well as U.S. average retail prices of oranges and frozen concentrated orange juice for 1977. The analytical framework that generated these price estimates was reported in the February 1974 *Fruit Situation*, "U.S. Orange Economy: Demand and Supply Prospects 1973/74 to 1984/85."
KEYWORDS: Oranges, freeze, prices, models, supply, stocks, Florida, California.

The Florida orange crop has recently experienced freeze damage that may cut bumper output anticipated earlier below the 186.7 million boxes (including Temples) produced in 1975/76. Early January 1977 estimates made before the freeze placed the Florida potential crop at around 218 million boxes, up 16.5 percent from last year. The full impact of the freeze damage was not possible to determine at this time. However, the preliminary Statistical Reporting Service (SRS) forecast on February 1 indicated crop damage at 15 percent.

Prior to January, orange prices were expected to be well below last year both at the farm and retail levels. But freeze damage has reduced the current crop and consumers are now bracing for expected higher prices for fresh oranges and concentrated orange juice.

The purpose of this article is to project the "before" and "possible after" effects of the freeze on farm and retail prices. To do so, it is necessary to examine key factors on the demand side that impact the retail market and returns to the producers.

Industrial Background

Two production regions, Florida and California, produce oranges that flow into the fresh and processed markets. The majority of Florida oranges are processed and most of California's are consumed in the fresh form. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that most of the recent damage will have greatest impact on the price of Florida oranges with the impact on California coming from retail market price movements for fresh oranges.

Consumption of oranges is very responsive to price change, both at the wholesale and retail levels. Price elasticity of demand ranges from around .65 to 1.88 depending upon the market outlets.[1] Also, the orange economy seems quite independent in view of low cross-price impacts from grapefruit and apples. Income is the strongest demand factor with impacts entering from the retail market. Once demand has been established, the key factor driving the citrus industry is the variation in production from year to year.

It takes about 7 years for an orange tree to reach reasonably full bearing age. Thus, current acreage or production is determined by previous planting decisions in response to profit expectations. Box yield is the major factor determining year-to-year variation in production. Most of the short-run supply impacts experienced by the industry have been due to weather influences. In the analytical framework used in this article, pro-

[1]For detailed discussion of the econometric model utilized to assess freeze damage, see Matthews, Jim L., Womack, Abner W. and Huang, Ben W., "The U.S. Orange Economy: Demand and Supply Prospects 1973/74 to 1984/85."

Table 1—Dynamic impact of a 100 billion dollar increase in total disposable income in the U.S. (1) and a 10 million box increase in production

Endogenous variables	Unit	Letter code[1]	Preliminary 1975/76	Florida production increase 10 million box	Disposable income increase 100 billion dollars
				Current period	*Current period*
Bearing acreage					
Florida	1,000 acres	AFO	616.9	0.0	0.0
Central and Southern California	1,000 acres	ACO	176.1	.0	.0
Production (per capita)					
Fresh use					
Florida	Pounds	QFFO'	8.85	.64	-.06
California	Pounds	QCFO'	11.94	.10	.04
Other	Pounds	QOFO'	.56	.06	-.01
Processed use					
Florida	Pounds	QFPOU'	71.61	3.88	.06
California	Pounds	QCPO'	6.48	-.10	-.04
Other	Pounds	QOPO'	.63	.13	.002
Consumption (per capita)					
Fresh	Pounds	CFO'	28.2	.82	-.04
Processed	Pounds	CPO'	91.2	2.24	1.34
Ending stocks (per capita)	Pounds	ESPO'	24.2	1.05	-1.32
Prices					
Farm					
Fresh use					
Florida	Dol./box	PFFO	2.44	-.23	.35
California	Dol./box	PCFO	2.98	-.14	.33
Processed use					
Florida	Dol./box	PFPO	2.05	-.50	.38
California	Dol./box	PCPO	-0.43	-.21	.31
All uses					
Florida	Dol./box	PFO	2.08	-.47	.38
California	Dol./box	PCO	1.78	-.16	.33
Retail (U.S.)					
Fresh	cent/doz.	PRFO	114.2	-2.90	8.17
Frozen concentrate	cent/6 oz. can	PRPO	28.7	-2.35	2.99

[1] Conforms with the definition of the previous article dated February, 1974. These impact multipliers represent the current period modifications of the corresponding multipliers given in table 2, pages 49-51, of the previous article dated February, 1974.

*Per capita numbers reflect a July 1976 civilian population estimate of 213 million people.

spective yields were assessed independently on the basis of weather, disease, and other influences.

Projected Prices Before the Freeze

Farm price of Florida oranges and Temples (PFO) for all sales in 1975/76 was $2.08 per box with production at 186.7 million boxes. Anticipated production for 1976/77, prior to the freeze, was a record 218 million boxes—16.5 percent above 1975/76. Even with demand expansion from continued gains in disposable income, the record production was expected to drive average farm prices for the 1976/77 crop to around $1.10-$1.15 per box—well below last year's $2.08. A strong income effect would have held retail fresh orange prices about the same as last year with frozen concentrate prices expected to decline about 3-4 cents per six-ounce can (see table 2).

Price Estimates Reflecting Freeze Damage

The following graphs illustrate approximate price impacts with freeze damage assumed in a range of 0 to 35 percent of output since changes in Florida orange estimates between now and the end of the season could be up to several million boxes. The relationships shown in the graphs begin at the lower range of prices associated with no freeze damage and move upward according to varying levels of damage to the crop.

For example, the results indicate that prices of Florida oranges (PFO) could increase to the $4.00 per box range if damage was as much as 30 percent of the crop. A price around $2.50 per box is indicated with 15 percent damage to the crop. Also, retail fresh orange prices under the 30 percent damage estimate, could rise to $1.35-$1.40 per dozen. Since retail price was $1.14 in 1975/76, the

Table 2—Projected prices—Florida and retail - With no freeze damage

Endogenous variables	Unit	Letter code	Preliminary 1975/76	Florida production increase 31 million boxes	Disposable income increase 9.7% =125 bil. dol.	Total change	1976/77 estimate
Prices							
Farm							
Fresh use							
Florida	Dol./box	PFFO	2.44	-.71	.44	-.27	2.15
Processed use							
Florida	Dol./box	PFPO	2.05	-1.55	.48	-1.07	1.00
All uses							
Florida	Dol./box	PFO	2.08	-1.46	.48	-.98	1.12
Retail (U.S.)							
Fresh	cent/doz.	PRFO	114.2	-8.99	10.21	1.22	115.42
Frozen concentrate ...	cent/6 oz. can	PRPO	28.7	-7.28	3.73	-3.55	25.2

high damage estimate means an additional 20 cents per dozen if damage was near 35 percent; frozen concentrate prices could reach 40 cents per 6-ounce can, an increase of about 11 cents per can. However, estimated prices at the farm and retail levels could be even higher in view of the reduced juice yield from 1.29 gallons of 45 degree brix concentrate per box estimated early in the season to 1.17 gallons after the freeze.

The analysis of price effects on the freeze damage must take into account the current stock situation in the industry. Stocks of all processed orange items are currently estimated at approximately 5.2 billion pounds. This converts to a fresh equivalent of about 57.3 million boxes or 30 percent of the 1976/77 Florida orange production. For every billion pounds of stock moving into the market, the price at the farm level would be expected to drop by about 75 to 80 cents per box (see table 3).

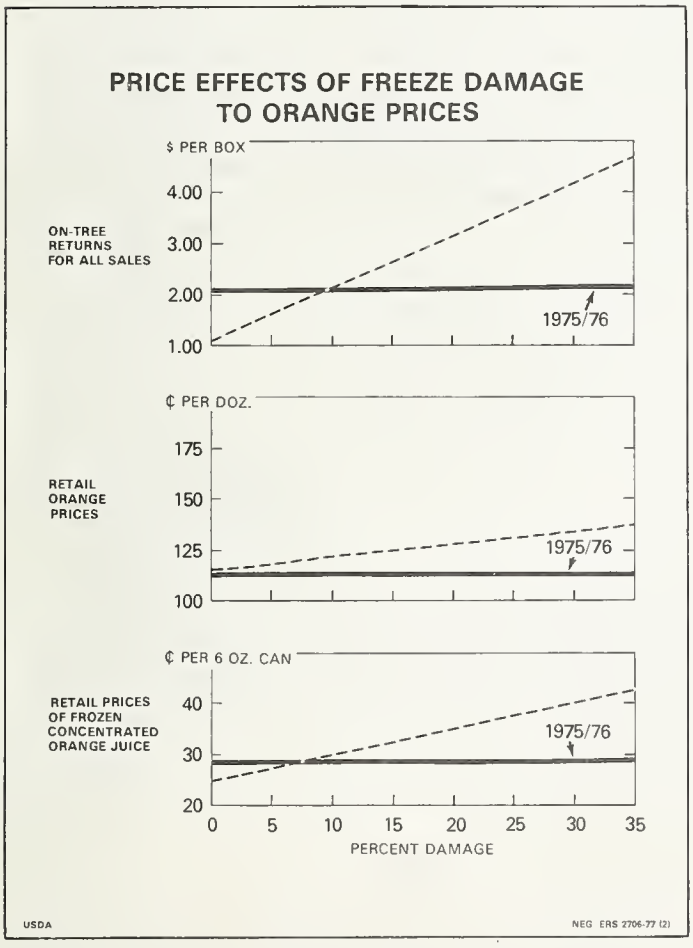


Table 3—Dynamic impact of a 1 billion pound release of processed stocks (fresh weight equivalent)

Endogenous variable	Unit	Letter code	Preliminary 1975/76	Processed stocks decline 1 bil. pounds
Prices				
Farm				
Fresh use				
Florida	Dol./box	PFFO	2.44	-.18
Processed use				
Florida	Dol./box	PFPO	2.05	-.83
All uses				
Florida	Dol./box	PFO	2.08	-.78
Retail (U.S.)				
Fresh	cent/doz.	PRFO	114.2	-2.74
Frozen concentrates ..	cent/6 oz. can	PRPO	28.7	-3.21

Thus, reduced production from the freeze can be in part or in total offset by stock movements into the market.

It seems likely that prices in the magnitude of the upper end projections would likely induce commercial inventories of processed oranges to be placed on the market. In such a case this would produce a band of price estimates for each level of production, the width of the band to be modified according to table 3. If, for example, 1 billion pounds of the reported 5.2 billion stocks level were released, then Florida oranges would drop by an estimated 78 cents a box. Likewise, retail fresh orange price would be reduced by about 2.74 cents per dozen and frozen concentrate would drop about 3.2 cents per case.

Table 4—Impact of Florida freeze damage on orange prices

Endogenous variables	Unit	Letter code	Preliminary 1975/76	Pre-freeze 1976/77	Estimated freeze[1] 1976/77
All uses ..... Florida	Dol./ box	PFO	2.08	1.08	2.65
Retail (U.S.) . fresh	cents/ doz.	PRFO	114.2	115.4	125.0
Frozen con- .. centrates	cents/ 6 oz. can	PRPO	28.7	25.1	32.9

[1] SRS estimates of freeze damage reduced the Florida's 1976/77 orange and Temple crops 15 percent below the January estimates.

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