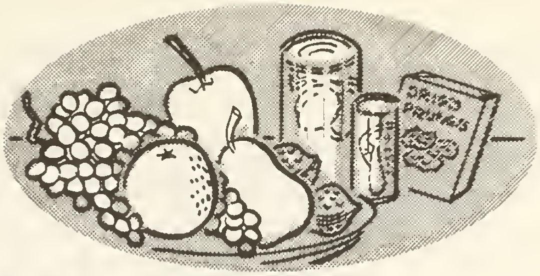
1968 OUTLOOK ISSUE



FRUIT SITUATION

'S-165 For A.M. Release, October 30, 1967

The index of prices re-
:eived by growers for fruit
luring the first half of 1967
vas far below the levels of
.965 and 1966. Sharply lower
prices for a record-large
:itrus crop were principally
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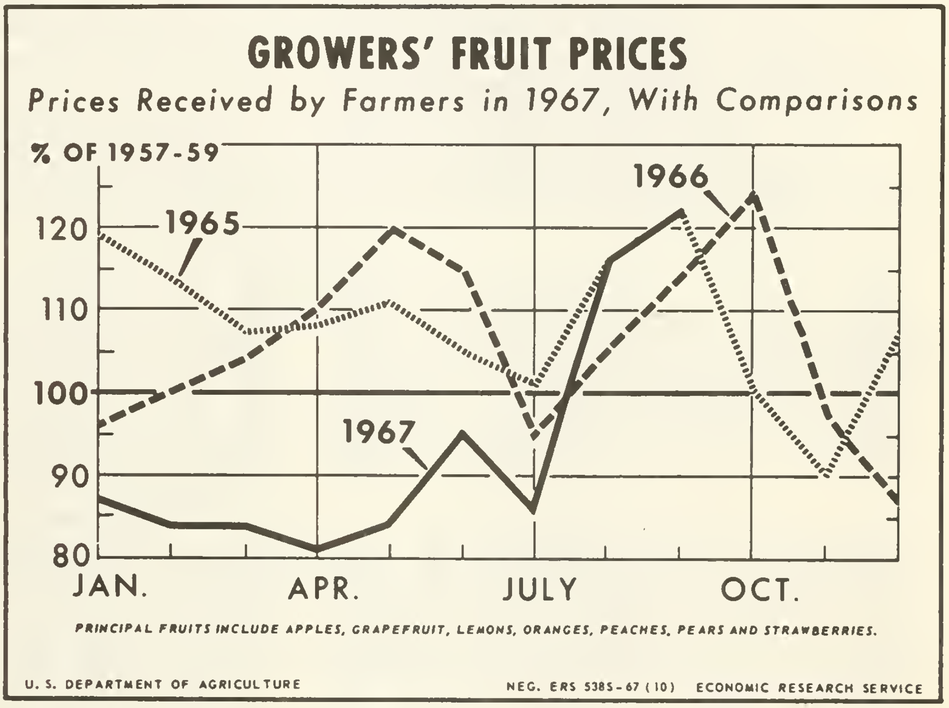

IN THIS ISSUE

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Table 1.--Fruits 1/: Index numbers (unadjusted) of average monthly prices received by growers, United States, 1952-67

(1957-59=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1952									88	88	75	80
1953	87	83	88	85	88	99	81	80	84	78	80	80
1954	80	79	82	82	89	101	109	109	112	86	79	77
1955	83	79	84	89	86	97	98	90	88	81	82	85
1956	87	85	84	86	93	104	97	100	104	92	92	87
1957	90	89	96	89	86	88	91	98	95	90	79	77
1958	82	90	104	119	122	130	126	136	140	123	104	96
1959	95	97	98	98	101	98	93	98	108	95	89	90
1960	92	97	102	95	100	109	111	117	133	133	124	115
1961	114	119	123	118	122	119	110	115	115	92	96	96
1962	99	99	102	102	96	97	92	119	120	112	106	107
1963	116	116	131	145	152	152	133	127	126	126	138	145
1964	141	139	140	148	153	144	137	143	148	144	125	122
1965	119	114	107	108	111	105	101	116	122	100	90	107
1966	96	100	104	110	120	115	95	105	114	124	98	87
1967	87	84	84	81	84	95	86	116	122			

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

Table 2.--Fruits for fresh use: Average prices received by growers, United States, by months, 1965-67

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
					---- CENTS ----							
Apples, per lb. 1/												
1965	5.25	5.54	5.86	6.23	6.02	5.34	5.32	5.36	5.56	5.21	5.76	6.58
1966	6.48	6.48	7.54	8.60	9.86	5.08	4.82	5.96	5.89	5.67	5.26	5.72
1967	6.05	5.64	6.58	6.88	7.86	7.16	6.11	6.86	6.58			
Peaches, per lb. 1/												
1965	---	---	---	---	---	6.13	4.89	5.48	6.46	---	---	---
1966	---	---	---	---	---	7.04	7.02	7.04	9.44	---	---	---
1967	---	---	---	---	---	5.83	9.59	10.50	11.50			
Strawberries, per lb.												
1965	39.8	39.5	31.5	25.2	24.1	25.3	25.8	27.3	25.9	26.8	33.0	40.3
1966	44.3	42.3	37.1	27.1	26.1	25.7	25.5	26.1	23.6	26.3	34.3	52.2
1967	40.0	35.0	32.2	27.6	24.9	27.1	24.7	22.4	20.5			
					---- DOLLARS ----							
Pears, per ton 1/												
1965	86.40	86.00	98.80	117.00	136.00	---	152.00	127.00	131.00	115.00	111.00	122.00
1966	112.00	108.00	110.00	105.00	76.00	---	87.50	91.20	87.60	96.20	102.00	105.00
1967	87.50	87.10	91.90	97.00	77.20	---	---	267.00	169.00			
Oranges, per box 2/												
1965	3.31	3.18	2.99	2.87	2.94	2.97	2.89	3.48	3.74	2.53	2.09	2.33
1966	2.20	2.31	2,36	2.47	2.66	2.59	3.17	3.35	4.08	4.09	2.64	1.94
1967	1.32	1.37	1.38	1.34	1.45	1.63	1.76	2.36	2.54			
Grapefruit, per box 2/												
1965	1.90	1.67	1.35	1.77	2.20	1.93	1.94	2.58	2.40	2.03	1.72	1.75
1966	1.86	1.87	1.85	2.13	2.33	2.21	2.72	3.00	3.44	1.72	1.43	1.34
1967	1.30	1.21	1.03	.86	1.02	1.11	1.37	2.73	3.23			
Lemons, per box 2/												
1965	4.85	3.64	3.66	3.81	3.81	3.00	2.79	2.87	2.49	2.70	3.19	3.22
1966	2.66	2.67	2.84	2.99	3.29	3.84	3.89	3.60	3.83	3.52	3.26	3.04
1967	3.06	2.73	3.09	3.02	3.28	3.15	3.58	4.00	5.47			
Limes, per box 2/												
1965	3.14	3.08	7.15	14.12	7.32	3.63	2.70	2.34	4.66	2.44	4.25	11.20
1966	12.02	7.05	9.39	23.60	26.90	4.80	3.36	3.22	4.19	3.39	5.41	8.12
1967	9.75	9.60	20.00	6.98	8.92	8.30	2.68	3.26	3.33			
Tangelos, per box 2/												
1965	3.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.04	3.49
1966	2.99	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.93	2.77	1.72
1967	1.56	1.38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Tangerines, per box 2/												
1965	2.81	2.42	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.19	3.44
1966	2.85	5.06	5.73	3.60	2.20	---	---	---	---	---	3.19	1.94
1967	1.74	2.05	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			

1/ Equivalent packinghouse-door returns for Pacific Coast States and prices as sold for other States.
2/ Equivalent packinghouse-door returns for fresh and processed uses combined.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 20, 1967

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

Supplies of fruits available for marketing from now until harvest of 1968 crops are much smaller than a year earlier.

Noncitrus fruit production in 1967 was 14 percent below both last year and average. The effect of this reduction will be evident in both fresh and processed markets in coming months. Many summer marketed fresh fruits shared in the reduction. But apples, pears, and grapes --the principal fresh noncitrus fruits stored for later marketing--are all in shorter supply than a year earlier. Perhaps more evident will be the reduction in supplies of canned noncitrus fruits. The aggregate pack of these items is expected to be down substantially from 1966. Packs of such important items as canned peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail are expected to be much smaller. A smaller carryover of most items at the beginning of the season further affects the situation. Supplies of several canned commodities may be tight.

The 1967/68 pack of frozen fruits and berries may be about the same as in the preceding season, and none of the major items is likely to be in exceptionally large supply. Output of dried fruits is down, principally as the result of a sharply lower output of raisins. Dried prune supplies will probably be larger than in 1966/67.

Citrus fruit supplies in the season just beginning are likely to be sharply below the burdensome quantities available for marketing in 1966/67. October 1 prospects were for a crop--excluding California's Valencia oranges, lemons and "other" grapefruit--28 percent below last season.

Florida's orange and grapefruit crops, hurt by a February frost and spring drought, have a much lighter set than last year. Output of oranges is expected to total 100 million boxes, compared to last season's record of 144 million. Florida grapefruit is expected to show a 28 percent tonnage reduction. California also anticipates a lower citrus output. And the Texas crop, severely damaged by Hurricane Beulah, will be off sharply. Only Arizona prospects exceed those of a year ago.

Output of canned and frozen citrus products in 1967/68 is likely to fall short of last season's record. However, packers' stocks of processed items are heavy and supplies will be ample. The popularity of chilled citrus juices continued to gain in 1966/67 and market demand may induce a larger supply in the coming season, in spite of the smaller crop.

Edible tree nut production is expected to be about equal to last year's and slightly above average. A 32 percent increase in pecan output is expected to about offset a moderate decrease in almond production and sharp reductions in walnut and filbert tonnages.

Total U. S. exports of fresh and processed fruits in 1967/68 are expected to be down from the 1966/67 volume. While foreign market demand continues to expand, this year's reduction in domestic supplies and attendant higher prices will have an adverse effect on U. S. exports. In addition, record or near-record supplies of some fruits in competing areas offer more intense market competition than last season, particularly in Western Europe.

ORANGES

1967/68 Crop to be Down Sharply

October 1 prospects point to a dramatic drop in orange output from the record level of last season. All states except Arizona expect reduction. But Florida's crop, projected to total 100.4 million boxes, will be far short of the 144.5 million boxes produced in 1966/67.

The U. S. output of early, midseason, and Navel varieties is forecast at 71.2 million boxes--28 percent below 1966/67, but a sixth larger than the preceding 5-year average. Florida's production of these varieties is expected to be down nearly 24 million boxes; California output is likely to fall 3 million boxes. The Texas crop, battered by Hurricane Beulah, is estimated at only 600,000 boxes--more than a million short of last season. Arizona expects a slightly larger crop of these varieties than in 1966/67.

Florida's Valencia crop, forecast at 46 million boxes, would be 31 percent below last year's record crop. Arizona's anticipated 3 million box Valencias output would be slightly below 1966/67. While Texas Valencias suffered less hurricane damage than did grapefruit and earlier oranges, the crop is expected to be down 45 percent from the preceding year.

The first forecast of California Valencia production will be released on December 11. As of October 1, the crop was in good condition, but the set was reported to be light because of poor weather during bloom.

Marketing Outlook

Light picking of the Florida orange crop started in late September, a little earlier than in the preceding season. Auction prices for the light early-season volume averaged considerably above a year earlier. However, the season had not advanced sufficiently by mid-October to clearly establish market levels.

The anticipated sharp reduction in orange output points to substantially higher prices than those of last season. U. S. orange prices returned growers an average $1.57 per box (equivalent packinghouse door) in 1966/67. This was the lowest since 1951/52. However, heavy inventories of processed products will have a moderating effect on market strength in the 1967/68 season.

Export of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) during the November 1966 through August 1967 period totaled 7.4 million boxes. This was 18 percent above the year-earlier volume. The Canadian market will again provide a ready outlet for fresh oranges in 1967/68. U. S. shipments of fresh oranges to Western Europe, however, will probably continue at minimal levels during the winter months when nearby suppliers in the Mediterranean area will be marketing another large orange crop.

1966/67 Orange Usage Up

Disposition of the 187 million boxes of U. S. oranges marketed in 1966/67 was about as follows: fresh (including exports)--51 million boxes--and processed--136 million boxes. Compared to a year earlier, sales to fresh market were up 14 percent while sales for processing were up a massive 44 percent. Of the total processed, 91 percent were Florida oranges and 7 percent were from California. Arizona and Texas each contributed only about 1 percent of the tonnage processed.

In contrast, California accounted for more than half of fresh market sales. Florida contributed 39 percent, Arizona--5 percent, and Texas--4 percent.

Larger Tangelo Output Seen, Tangerine Crop Down

The 1967/68 Florida Tangelo crop is estimated at 2.1 million boxes, about a sixth larger than a year earlier. Harvest of this crop extends from late October into winter, but is heaviest in the late November-December period. About three-fourths of the 1966/67 crop was marketed in fresh form. The season average price to growers averaged $2.12 per box (equivalent packinghouse door), 40 percent below a year earlier.

Production of Florida tangerines in 1967/68 is estimated at 3.5 million boxes, smallest since 1962/63. In 1966/67, prices to growers were very low and only about three-fourths of the crop was harvested. Although primarily a fresh market crop, about 27 percent of 1966/67 sales were made to processing outlets. Harvesting of the new crop is expected to begin in late October, reaching a peak in December.

GRAPEFRUIT

Smaller Crop in Prospect

Grapefruit production in 1967/68 (for California includes only Desert Valley fruit) is projected at 38.7 million boxes. This would be down 28 percent from the preceding season.

In Florida, the principal grapefruit producer, seeded variety output is expected to be down 30 percent and seedless varieties 27 percent below last season. The Texas crop--estimated at 1.7 million boxes--reflects massive damage from Hurricane Beulah's winds and floodwaters, and is less than a third of last season's output. California's Desert Valley grapefruit crop--at 2.6 million boxes--is 100,000 boxes short of the 1966/67 output.

Market Prospects

As marketing of the new Florida grapefruit crop begins to reflect the smaller output, prices are expected to exceed year-earlier levels. Processor demand for the new crop will be tempered by the sharply increased carryover of various canned and frozen items. Even so, domestic consumer demand continues strong, and prospects for expanding exports are promising. An opportunity for further gains in exports was recently provided through the opening of the United Kingdom market during the months of December, January, and February. Prior to this relaxation, imports of fresh U. S. grapefruit were completely prohibited during these 3 months.

Usage of 1966/67 Crop

About 55 percent of the U. S. grapefruit crop of 55.8 million boxes was processed in 1966/67. The total quantity processed was up more than a fourth from a year earlier. Florida accounted for about 86 percent of the total volume used for processing. U. S. exports of fresh grapefruit during the September 1966 through August 1967 period amounted to 3.4 million boxes, up 31 percent from the comparable period a year earlier.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Arizona Lemon Production To Continue Upward Trend

Arizona's 1967/68 lemon crop is estimated at 3 million boxes. This would be moderately above a year earlier and more than twice as large as the preceding 5-year average.

Arizona lemon harvest usually extends from late summer into late winter. By early October, harvest of the 1967/68. crop was in full swing in the Yuma area and increasing in the Salt River Valley. Average prices received by growers for lemons in September were sharply above those of the same month a year earlier.

In 1966/67, 37 percent of Arizona's 2.8 million box lemon crop was sold to fresh market outlets; 63 percent was used for processing. Fresh use was 60 percent larger than in the preceding season; processing use was up a third. The season average price received by growers (equivalent packinghouse door) was $2.99 per box, 22 percent above a year earlier.

California Lemons

The first official forecast of the 1967/68 California lemon crop will be released on November 9. California's lemon harvest normally begins in October.

California's 1966/67 lemon crop totaled 15.3 million boxes, 11 percent above a year earlier and the largest since 1963/64. Processors used 44 percent of the crop, a substantially larger share than in the preceding year The season average price to growers (equivalent packinghouse door) was $3.12 per box, down from the $3.40 per box received a year earlier.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) from November 1966 through August 1967 totaled about 3 million boxes--9 percent above the like period a year earlier. U. S. exports of fresh lemons in 1967/68 are expected to approximate the favorable movement of the preceding season. Despite ample supplies of Italian lemons at moderate prices, the United States continues to do extremely well in the European market. Movement to Japan, the leading market for U. S. lemons in recent years, is also expected to continue at a favorable pace.

Florida Lime Crop Up

Based on October 1 conditions, Florida lime production in 1967/68 is expected to total 500,000 boxes--nearly a fifth larger than in 1966/67. As usual, the bulk of the crop is expected to be utilized through fresh sales. In 1966/67, nearly two-thirds of the crop was moved to fresh markets.

The season average price for Florida limes in 1966/67 was $6.51 per box, a third above the preceding season and the highest on record. This season, however, prices have been running considerably lower. In September, grower prices averaged a third below the level of the same month a year earlier.

APPLES

Crop Larger in East, Down In Other Areas

The 1967 U. S. commercial apple crop was estimated as of October 1 at 5.6 billion pounds, 3 percent smaller than in 1966 and 5 percent below average. In Washington, the first-ranking state in apple production, the crop is expected to be down 12 percent. Reductions in other leading states include a substantial decrease in Michigan and a sharp drop in California output. A slightly larger 1967 crop is expected in New York, our No. 2 apple producer. Virginia's crop will be up sharply from last year's very short output, but still below average.

Regional production and changes from 1966 are: Eastern States--2.6 billion pounds, up 19 percent; Central States--1.0 billion pounds, down 10 percent; and Western States--2 billion pounds, down 18 percent.

Present acreages of bearing trees and younger orchards not yet in production indicate an upward trend in apple output in the years ahead. In 1967, unfavorable early-season weather in widespread areas prevented the crop from reaching its full potential. If generally favorable weather prevails in 1968, a larger output can be expected.

Market Prospects

The outlook for apple markets this fall and winter suggests that prices may average significantly higher than during the 1966/67 season. In addition to the influence of the reduced size of the apple crop, competitive supplies of other deciduous fruits are well below a year earlier.

Storage capacity, both regular and controlled atmosphere, has been increased substantially in recent years. This can be used to fit shipments to market requirements from now until next summer. Total stocks of apples on October 1 were about 397 million pounds, 48 percent below a year earlier. This comparison, however, may be influenced materially by lateness of harvest in some areas. Futhermore, cold storage holdings of apples do not normally reach their seasonal peak until November 1.

Apple prices are usually at a seasonal low in September or October, when harvest activity is greatest. U. S. average prices received by growers for apples during August were substantially higher than a year earlier and continued higher through September as the marketing of fall and winter varieties got underway.

Processing Outlook

Carryover stocks of canned apple slices and applesauce were both sharply below a year earlier at the start of the 1967 season. This factor, plus the larger crop in the East, suggest that the pack of canned apple slices may be up in 1967. The outlook for the pack of applesauce is less clear. Reduced crops in California and Michigan, both important sauce areas, may offset the larger pack potential in the Northeast.

Fresh market outlets took 56 percent of the apples sold from the 1966 crop. The rest were used for processing as follows: canned applesauce and slices, 19 percent; dried, 2 percent; frozen, 4 percent; and other uses (mostly vinegar, cider, and juice), 19 percent.

1966/67 Exports Off

Fresh apple exports during the season ending June 30, 1967 totaled about 4.1 million bushels (48 pounds)--30 percent less than the heavy movement of the preceding season. Even so, 1966/67 exports were moderately larger than the average of the preceding 5 years. U. S. imports of apples (mostly from Canada), were about 1.2 million bushels, 2½ times as large as the volume imported in 1965/66.

This year, apple crops in the 3 most important markets for U. S. apples on the Continent--the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Finland--are well below average. Nevertheless, opportunities for expanding U. S. exports in 1967/68 are likely to be tempered by the record-large apple crop in France and above-average production in Italy. Both countries are important suppliers to the European market. In addition, the crop in Canada--an important supplier to the United Kingdom and Scandinavia--is at an all-time high. Under these circumstances, U. S. exports are not likely to register sizable gains over the level of the preceding season.

PEARS

1967 Production Down Sharply

Total 1967 U. S. pear production, as of October 1, was estimated at 447,475 tons--40 percent below the 1966 tonnage and 27 percent less than average.

Cold, wet spring weather in the Pacific Coast States was the leading factor in reduced output. In these 3 states, which normally account for about seven-eights of the U. S. pear crop, output is expected to be 41 percent smaller than in 1966. Bartlett production was particularly hard-hit in the West, and is expected to be down 49 percent.

In other than the 3 Pacific Coast States, 1967 pear production is estimated at 47,475 tons--a third below 1966. In Michigan, the largest producer outside of the Pacific Coast, the crop was down nearly 50 percent from a year earlier.

Assuming normal weather conditions in 1968, the U. S. pear crop can be expected to be much larger than the short 1967 output.

Markets Reflect Shortage

Fresh market shipments during the summer and early fall were off sharply from a year earlier. This reflected both a later-than-usual start of harvesting and the reduced crop size. Shipping point prices were very high, at times more than double those of the same period a year earlier.

Late Fall and Winter Outlook

Total cold storage holdings of pears on October 1, the normal seasonal peak for inventories, were 14 percent smaller than a year earlier and slightly below the 1961-65 average for the date. Stocks of Bartletts--principally stored for canning--were moderately below a year earlier. Holdings of other varieties--mostly held for fresh sale--were down sharply. Prices are expected to continue high.

Exports to Be Down

During each of the past 2 seasons, the United States exported about 1.4 million bushels of pears. However, exports during the first 2 months of the current season were scarcely more than 10 percent of the quantity shipped out during the like period of 1966. It appears that the reduction in output and higher domestic prices will hold U. S. exports during the 1967/68 season below 1966/67 levels.

On the other hand, export-market opportunities appear somewhat better than last season. The crop in western Europe, our most important export market, is only about average and 8 percent below last year. The shortage is particularly acute in the United Kingdom, where the crop is expected to be only a third of average. In recognition of this shortage, the U.K. Board of Trade has increased the annual quota for imported pears by 50 percent.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

California's 1967 plum crop was estimated at 95,000 tons--about equal to a year earlier but moderately below average. Movement of the crop, which is shipped mostly to fresh market, was delayed by unfavorable spring weather in 1967 and did not get underway until mid-June. Opening prices were sharply above a year earlier, but quotations moderated as volume picked up and were about equal to those of a year earlier during the period of peak movement.

Production of plums and prunes in Michigan, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon in 1967 totaled 73,000 tons--10 percent above 1966, but 4 percent below the 1961-65 average. A decrease in the Washington crop (as the result of spring frost) was offset by increases in the other 3 states. Most of the production in the Northwest and Michigan is utilized for fresh market and canning. However, small quantities are frozen, and a fourth to a third of the Oregon crop is usually dried.

California's prune crop was estimated on October 1 at 146,000 tons (dried basis)--11 percent larger than the short 1966 crop, but 5 percent below the 1961-65 average. Carryover at the beginning of the season was about the same as a year earlier.

Substantial quantities of dried prunes are moved regularly to export outlets. Last season (September 1966-August 1967), approximately 45 thousand tons were exported. Although substantially less than the volume exported following the big 1965 crop, it was moderately above the average quantity moved to this outlet. The domestic market, however, continues to be the dominant outlet. Sales as dried prunes constitute the leading end use, but disposition as juice and concentrates ranks a strong second.

PEACHES

1967 Crop Down Sharply

The 1967 U.S. peach crop was estimated at 2,725 million pounds, a fifth below 1966 and 24 percent less than average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is used mostly for canning, the 1967 crop was 35 percent below average.

The supply shortage was evident throughout the season. The combined output of the 9 Southern States and California's Freestone crop, which together supply most fresh market volume during June and July, was 29 percent below the 1961-65 average. And in such important late peach states as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, Colorado and Washington, 1967 crops ranged from 44 to 88 percent below average. Consequently prices for fresh market peaches throughout the season were sharply above the levels of the preceding year.

The California Clingstone peach crop also reflected the unfavorable 1967 growing season, but not quite to the extent generally evident in the U.S. peach crop as a whole. California Clingstone production was 18 percent smaller than in 1966, and 8 percent below average. Growers' prices may average a third higher than those of 1966.

In 1966, canning accounted for about 57 percent of the U.S. peach crop; 95 percent of the canning was done in the West. As usual, practically all California Clingstones were utilized either for canned peaches or fruit cocktail.

APRICOTS

1967 Output Small

Apricot production is noted for wide variation from season to season. The 1967 crop was a case in point--output in California, Washington, and Utah was a fourth below average and the smallest since 1958.

In California, where about 95 percent of the commercial apricot crop normally originates, poor weather at pollination time led to a below-normal set. Hail, frost, and a late hot spell further reduced the already short crop and production fell 24 percent below a year earlier. Unfavorable weather also limited production in Washington and Utah, although output in Utah was much larger than in 1966, when spring freezes nearly wiped out the crop.

During most of the 1967 season (June and July), New York and Chicago fresh-market auction prices for California apricots were moderately to considerably above the levels of a year earlier. Likewise, prices for California apricots for canning reflected the supply shortage.

SWEET CHERRIES

Crop Down; Prices Higher

The 1967 sweet cherry crop, estimated at 97,610 tons, was 16 percent smaller than in 1966 and slightly below average. Spring frosts and cool, wet weather at pollination time prevailed in California and Washington. Consequently, the crops in these states were down 44 and 30 percent respectively from 1966. The combined tonnage of other states was moderately larger than a year earlier.

Prices received for the crop reflected the over all tonnage reduction. Growers' prices averaged $394 per ton, up slightly from a year earlier and nearly a fourth higher than the 1961-65 average. Shipments of 1967 crop sweet cherries to fresh market were considerably smaller than a year earlier. In California, prices for fresh market sweet cherries at first delivery point averaged $565 per ton, compared to $555 per ton a year earlier and $455 per ton in 1965.

In spite of the smaller crop, the 1967 pack of canned sweet cherries was more than a third larger than in 1966. But the U.S. pack of brined cherries, the leading outlet for sweet cherries, was probably smaller than in 1966. In California, the brine pack was reported to have been down 46 percent. Prices of sweet cherries for processing in 1967 were up substantially in all major producing states except Oregon, where returns per ton were off slightly from 1966.

TART CHERRIES

Canned Supplies Light

U.S. tart cherry production in 1967 totaled 82,400 tons, down 9 percent from last year's short crop and less than half of average. Most of the reduction occurred in the Great Lakes States as the result of spring freezes and poor pollination.

Freezing and canning account for the great majority of tart cherry utilization and the small 1967 crop resulted in the second successive year of light packs of both the frozen and canned product. The season average price received by growers for the 1967 crop was $348 per ton, a fourth above last year and more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the average prices received during the 1961-65 period.

Total canners' supplies of canned sour cherries for the 1967/68 marketing season, at 1,033 thousand cases (basis, $24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s), reflected both a light carryover and smaller pack. While only slightly below the preceding season, packers' supplies were scarely more than a third of the volume available during the 1965/66 marketing year. Prices for canned tart cherries moved up sharply in mid-1966 as light pack prospects became evident. Supplies have been tight since then and prices are likely to remain relatively high through mid-1968.

Supplies of frozen tart cherries offer no relief. Stocks of frozen cherries (predominantly tart varieties) on September 30 were only 51 percent of the 1961-65 average, and the smallest for the date since 1956.

GRAPES

1967 Crop Down Substantially

As of October 1, the 1967 grape crop was estimated at 3.1 million tons, 16 percent below that of 1966 and more than a fourth smaller than the record-large 1965 crop.

In California, where about nine-tenths of U.S. grapes are grown, the reduction has been evident in all varietal groups. Production of raisin varieties, estimated at 1.8 million tons, is 17 percent below 1966. The estimated 600,000 ton wine grape crop is a tenth smaller than last year. And the 400,000 ton output of table grapes is down 29 percent.

In Arizona, which like California producrs mostly European-type grapes, the 14,700 ton crop is a sixth larger than in 1966. But this increase had little influence on market conditions in view of California's dominance.

Other States producing this crop principally grow American-type grapes. These are used mostly for juice, wine, and jams and jellies. Aggregate production in states other than California and Arizona is expected to be about equal to that in 1966. Increases in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania crops are expected to about offset a sharp drop in Michigan output.

Increased plantings and higher yields of grapes have contributed to a general but irregular upward trend in U.S. grape production. With average weather conditions, a larger output may be expected in 1968.

Fresh Market Activity

Movement of grapes to fresh market through early October has been considerably smaller than a year ago, reflecting both slow crop development and the reduction in total tonnage produced. During September and early October, California shipping point prices averaged substantially above those of a year earlier for table varieties. Returns for Thompson Seedless during the same period, however, held moderately below those of 1966.

Raisin Production Down Sharply

October 1 data on California grapes harvested for raisins indicate a 1967 sun-dried output of about 161,000 tons. Of this total, about 96 percent are of the Thompson Seedless variety; the remainder being mostly Muscats and Zante Currants. In addition to the natural production, the trade expects about 14,000 tons of dehydrated raisins to be produced from the 1967 crop. Thus, total 1967 raisin production is more than a third smaller than in 1965 and 1966.

Raisin Marketing Program

This year, as in 1966, California's raisin production will be allocated to various categories according to recommendations made to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Raisin Adminstrative Committee. The Committee is composed of raisin producers and handlers, and administers the Federal marketing agreement and order for raisins.

USDA has established 142,500 tons as the "desirable free tonnage" of natural Thompson Seedless raisins for sale in Western Hemisphere markets. Of this free tonnage, 65 percent was made available in October, and the entire 142,500 tons will be made available by February 1968. The remainder of the production, designated "reserve tonnage" will be used to supply other markets--principally export markets outside of the Western Hemisphere.

Grapes for Crushing

Reported utilization of California grapes for crushing through September 30 was 396,000 tons, down more than 50 percent from the same date a year earlier. Crushing activity in California was delayed this season by the lateness of the crop. However, the total 1967 crush is likely to be smaller than last year as a result of the reduced tonnage available.

In the Great Lakes States, where the bulk of the grape production is crushed, output is likely to vary only slightly from that of a year ago.

Exports Large in Last 2 Seasons

In view of the smaller crop of table varieties in California, U.S. exports of fresh grapes are expected to fall below the exceptionally favorable level of the past 2 seasons. Exports in 1965/66 and 1966/67 were 131,541 tons and 125,830 tons, respectively--the largest volume since pre-World War II.

CRANBERRIES

Large 1967 Crop Expected

Latest available data indicate a 1967 U.S. cranberry crop of 1.5 million barrels (100 lbs.)--4 percent below the record-large 1966 crop, but 16 percent above the 1961-65 average. Smaller crops in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Washington are expected to more than offset increases in other areas. In Massachusetts and Wisconsin, which together produce about four-fifths of the commercial crop, below-normal temperatures retarded crop development.

Harvest of cranberries for fresh market got underway in mid-September, with first shipments being reported for Massachusetts. Harvest will be heavy in all states during October. Active fresh market shipments will continue through the end of the year.

Early-season prices for fresh cranberries on the New York and Chicago wholesale markets were running a little under a year earlier.

Production of cranberries has been trending upward in recent years. An increasing proportion of the crop is being processed. Last year, nearly 80 percent of the quantity utilized was processed. Canned whole berries and sauce remain principal outlets. But the growing popularity of cranberry juice cocktail and drinks with cranberry juice ingredients has contributed significantly to enlarging the market outlet for this crop.

STRAWBERRIES

Prospective 1968 Acreage Down

Early estimates of commercial strawberry acreage for harvest in 1968 point to a U.S. total of 63,000 acres. This would be 6 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1967 and 17 percent below the 1962-66 average. Reductions are expected in all seasonal groups except California. In California, which normally produces about 40 percent of the U.S. crop, acreage is expected to equal that of 1967.

Commercial strawberry production in 1967 is expected to total approximately 475 million pounds, slightly above a year earlier. Improved yields and a slight increase in harvested acreage contributed to a material increase in California output. This more than offset crop reductions in all other seasonal groups.

Harvesting of 1967-crop strawberries is complete in all areas except California, where picking will continue through the fall months. Shipments of California strawberries to fresh markets have been sharply higher than in 1966.

Reports of movement of strawberries to processors suggest that the 1967 frozen pack may be a little smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen strawberries on hand on September 30 totaled 193 million pounds, slightly below a year earlier.

The season average price to growers for the 1967 U.S. crop is expected to average slightly below a year ago, when total crop value exceeded $100 million.

TREE NUTS

Larger Production in 1967

Total 1967 production of 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filbert, pecans and walnuts was estimated, as of October 1, at 274,100 tons. This is about equal to last year and slightly above average. A large gain in pecan tonnage is anticipated. The other 3 major tree nut crops are all expected to be smaller than a year ago.

Domestic production of the 4 crops in 1967 is expected to be as follows: 39 percent pecans, 30 percent almonds, 28 percent walnuts, and 3 percent filberts.

Data on 1967 macadamia nut production in Hawaii are not yet available. Production of this crop has increased sharply during the last decade. In 1966, nearly 10 million pounds were produced; sales value was over $2 million--more than ten times the value in 1956.

Almonds

California's 1967 almond crop is expected to total 81,000 tons in shell--5 percent below last year, but more than a fourth above average. Quality is reported good, but harvest is running later than a year ago.

Foreign Production is reported to be larger than last year's crop and the highest since 1961. Italy, Iran, Portugal, and Morocco are all expected to have larger crops than in 1966. Spain's production is likely to be substantially smaller than last year's record crop, but still above average.

U.S. exports during the 1966/67 marketing year (August-July) totaled a little more than 10,000 tons (shelled basis)--down 11 percent from the record movement of the preceding season. However, foreign demand for almonds continues strong. Despite the reduction in the domestic crop, U.S. exporters should again be able to move a substantial tonnage to foreign markets in 1967/68.

Market allocation percentages for the 1967 California almond crop were announced on September 7 by USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service: 75 percent of the crop was designated as salable through domestic trade channels; 25 percent was allocated to noncompetitive outlets, primarily the export trade.

The market allocation percentages were recommended by the Almond Control Board, which administers the Federal marketing agreement and order program for California almonds. The allocation is designed to assure enough almonds to meet domestic requirements and leave a desirable year-end carryover. Excess supplies are diverted to export outlets.

California growers received a season average price of $610 per ton in 1966, slightly below that of the preceding year. But total sales value of the crop, more than $50 million, was up 16 percent from 1965.

Carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1967 season were substantially larger than a year earlier but not enough to offset the reduction in crop size. Thus the 1967 price for U.S. almonds is likely to average above that of last season.

Filberts

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 9,400 tons. This is 23 percent smaller than a year ago but more than a tenth larger than the 1961-65 average. Oregon, is expected to account for 8,900 tons of the 1967 crop.

Foreign production of filberts is expected to be sharply smaller than the record 1966 tonnage. Most of the reduction is due to an "off year" crop in Turkey, which usually produces over half of the world's filberts. But the crop in Italy is also expected to be smaller. The reduction in foreign output, however, will be tempered by substantially larger carryover stocks. An estimated 30 percent of Turkey's large 1966 crop was carried into the 1967 marketing season. Recent prices for Turkish filberts have shown strength and were somewhat above those of a year earlier.

Market allocation percentages proposed for 1967-crop Oregon and Washington filberts are 61 percent "free" and 39 percent "restricted". Filberts designated "free" may be marketed through normal domestic inshell trade channels. "Restricted" quantities are moved to shelled filbert or export markets.

The above marketing percentages, announced on October 5 by C & MS, are the same as those recommended by the Filbert Control Board, which administers the Federal marketing agreement and order program for this commodity.

Price prospects for new-crop U.S. filberts appear more favorable than a year ago, when growers received an average of $391 per ton for bulk nuts at first delivery point. Decreases in both domestic and foreign production contribute to the improved outlook.

Pecans

U.S. pecan production in 1967 is estimated at 213.4 million pounds. This is 32 percent larger than in 1966, but 6 percent below average. Total production in 1967 is expected to consist of 91 million pounds of improved varieties--up 8 percent from 1966--and 122.4 million pounds of wild and seedling pecans--up 58 percent. Sharply larger crops in Oklahoma, Georgia, and Texas, are expected to account for more than 60 percent of this year's U.S. production. But in Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi--also important pecan States--output will be down. Carry-over stocks into the 1967/68 season were below a year earlier, about offsetting the effect of the larger crop.

The U.S. crop accounts for nearly all of the world's pecan production. Consequently, there is a strong domestic production-price relationship. Although the 1967 crop is larger, total supplies will be about the same as last year. Competition from other domestic tree nuts is also a market factor for pecans and reduced supplies of other tree nuts help strengthen the price for pecans. In 1966, the U.S. average price for all pecans was 28.9 cents per pound, compared to the very low 17.9 cents per pound average returned by the big 1965 crop.

Walnuts

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is expected to total 77,000 tons in 1967--a fifth less than in 1966 and 4 percent below average. Most of the reduction is expected to occur in California, where the bulk of the U.S. crop is produced. But output in Oregon is also estimated to be down sharply from 1966.

Foreign walnut production may be about the same as in 1966. Although data are incomplete, early estimates for major producers indicate that a sharp increase in the Italian crop will offset probable reductions in France and India.

Market allocation percentages for the Pacific coast walnut crop were proposed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on October 18: 93 percent of the walnuts grown in California and 96.5 percent of those produced in Oregon and Washington would be allocated to domestic trade channels. The remaining portions of the crops would be exported, or disposed of in other-than-normal trade channels.

The marketing allocation percentages, proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture, reflect recommendations of the Walnut Control Board. This Board is the industry group administering the Federal marketing agreement and order program for walnuts in California, Oregon, and Washington. Allocations are intended to provide sufficient walnuts for domestic trade and an adequate carryover, while exporting the rest or diverting excess quantities to other-than-normal outlets.

Price prospects for the new walnut crop appear a little better than a year ago. The influence of the decrease in crop size is expected to more than offset the larger carryover on hand at the beginning of the season. The season average price per ton recorded for the 1966 crop was $458.

U.S. Foreign Trade in Edible Tree Nuts

Imports regularly exceed exports by a wide margin in U.S. foreign trade of tree nuts. This results because of heavy importation of nuts not grown domestically. In 1966/67, U.S. imports of tree nuts were more than 6 times as large as exports. Cashews made up three-quarters of our total tree nut imports during the 1966/67 season; Brazil nuts accounted for another 12 percent.

Total U.S. imports of edible tree nuts totaled approximately 196,000 tons (in-shell equivalent) during July 1966-June 1967. This was 6 percent less than in the preceding season. The reduction was essentially due to smaller imports of cashews.

Aggregate U.S. exports of tree nuts in 1966/67 were about 31,000 tons, 11 percent below the preceding season. Exports of almonds were about 19,000 tons, down 16 percent. Exports of walnuts were about 5,000 tons, down 14 percent. Pecan exports of 2,650 tons were down a fourth. Exports of filberts, at 937 tons, were up more than 80 percent from 1965/66.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUITS

Smaller 1967/68 Output Apparent

The 1967/68 U.S. mainland pack of canned noncitrus fruits is expected to total substantially below that of 1966/67.

Although 1967 pack data are now available for only a limited number of canned fruits, it is evident that packs of most items will fall short of 1966 levels. Among packs already recorded are: apricots--down 16 percent; red tart cherries--down 4 percent; and California Freestones--down 15 percent.

The 1967 pack of canned pears, now nearing completion, is likely to show the most prominent reduction. A slightly larger pack of apple slices may materialize this year, reflecting the larger apple crop in the East. The pack of applesauce may also be larger than in 1966; smaller tonnages available in California and Michigan are likely to be offset by increases in the East.

The pack of canned Hawaiian pineapple during the first 3 months of the 1967/68 season (June through September) totaled 10.4 million cases (basis 24/2½'s) --slightly less than during the like period a year earlier. About 16.7 million cases were packed during the 1966/67 season, principally for shipment to U.S. mainland markets.

Beginning Carryover Also Down

At the start of the 1967/68 season, canners' stocks of principal noncitrus items--except for Clingstone peaches and pears--were much below year-earlier levels. Aggregate stocks of 12 items (apples, applesauce, apricotes, tart cherries, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruits, Clingstone and Freestone peaches, pears, and purple plums) on June 1, 1967 were approximately 19 million cases (basis 24/2½'s). This total was 12 percent below the date in 1966.

More recent stock data are availaboe for only a few items. Most continue to reflect a reduced supply situation. As of September 1, 1967, changes in canners' stocks from a year earlier were as follows: canned apples--down 37 percent; applesauce--down 58 percent; red tart cherries--down 8 percent, and pineapples--up 14 percent.

The combination of lower carryover and reduced pack suggests a generally tight supply situation for canned noncitrus items through the 1967/68 marketing season.

Major Canned Fruit Exports Up in 1966/67

U.S. exports of canned peaches and fruit cocktail, the leading canned fruit export items, were up in 1966/67, partly due to increased supplies and lower prices. Exports during June 1966-May 1967 and increases from 1965/66 were: canned peaches--5.1 million cases (basis 24/2½'s), up 10 percent; and fruit cocktail--3.5 million cases, up 22 percent. Exports of canned pineapple, usually the third-ranking item in canned-fruit export volume, totaled just over 2 million cases in 1966/67, about a tenth less than in the preceding season.

Reduced supplies of canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and several other canned fruit items and attendant higher prices likely will retard U.S. export sales of canned fruit in 1967/68. In addition, competition in world markets continues to increase. Australia and the Republic of South Africa have been intensifying their efforts to broaden distribution beyond their traditional market area, the United Kingdom.

Canned Noncitrus Fruit Juices

Principal canned noncitrus fruit juices include apple, grape, prune, pineapple, and fruit nectars. Data on packs and stocks of these items for the current season are available only for Hawaiian pineapple juice. Output of Hawaiian pineapple juice is heaviest during spring and summer. During June-August, 1967--the first 3 months of the current season--the pack of single-strength pineapple juice was approximately 10 million cases (basis 24/2's). This was 3 percent smaller than in the first 3 months of the preceding season. But output of concentrated juice during the same period was about 1.3 million cases (basis 6/10's), up 52 percent from a year earlier. Packers' stocks of these two items on September 1, 1967, were: single strength juice--10 million cases, down 8 percent from a year earlier; and concentrated juices--1.7 million cases, up 85 percent.

Most Hawaiian pineapple juice is shipped to the mainland. However, a substantial quantity is exported. During 1966/67, approximately 1.3 million cases (basis 24/2's) were exported--7 percent more than in the preceding season. Practically all of the concentrated juice is used in mixed fruit juices and fruit juice drinks.

Dried Noncitrus Fruits

Total U.S. dried fruit production in 1967/68 is likely to be much smaller than in 1966/67. Early-season estimates indicate a 40 percent reduction in output of California natural sun-dried raisins.

Production of California dried prunes in 1967 was estimated as of October 1 at 146,000 tons, 11 percent more than last year but 5 percent below average. Production data for 1967 output of other dried fruits are not yet available.

A substantial part of U.S. raisin and dried prune production is normally exported. During September 1966-August 1967, exports of raisins totaled about 67 thousand tons--6 percent below 1965/66, but 17 percent above the average of the 5 preceding seasons. During the same period, exports of dried prunes totaled about 45 thousand tons--down sharply from 1965/66, when domestic supplies were much larger.

Adverse weather conditions in several important foreign producing areas appear to have reduced the world supply of raisins from earlier expectations. Although the output of California raisins was also adversely affected, a relatively heavy carryover in that state has lessened the reduction in total supply. Under these conditions, it appears likely that U.S. exports in 1967/68 could be close to last season's performance.

Currently available data indicate a reduction in foreign production of dried prunes. U.S. exports of this item in 1967/68 are expected to remain in the vicinity of last year's volume.

Frozen Fruit and Berry Output

The 1967 U.S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries will probably be near the 664 million pounds packed in 1966 and well below 1964's record output of 795 million pounds. On the basis of partial data on movement to processors, a slight decrease in the pack of frozen strawberries is likely. Output of frozen apples is likely to follow the long-term upward trend and be slightly above the record 94 million pounds packed in 1966. On the negative side. frozen packs of peaches and several berry crops were probably smaller than in 1966.

U.S. imports of frozen strawberries during January-August 1967 totaled about 62 million pounds, 18 percent below the comparable period a year earlier, but much above average. As usual, most came from Mexico.

Cold Storage Stocks of Frozen Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Total stocks (excluding juices) on October 1, 1967, were approximately 554 million pounds, 7 percent below a year earlier. October 1 is usually the annual peak for frozen fruit inventories. Strawberry holdings, at 193 million pounds, were slightly below a year earlier. Holdings of frozen cherries, peaches and apples were considerably smaller.

USDA Purchases of Processed Noncitrus Fruit

Recent USDA purchase of canned fruit for school lunch programs were as follows (in cases of 6 No. 10 cans): Pineapple tidbits--372,000 cases; Clingstone peaches--633,200 cases; Purple plums--204,800 cases; and applesauce--195,200 cases.

Canned Bartlett pears and apricots, purchased last season, have not been bought by USDA for school lunch programs this year. Stocks of both items are below a year ago and prices have been much higher. Reflecting the tighter supply situation, USDA paid considerably higher prices than last year for this season's purchases of canned applesauce, Clingstone peaches, and purple plums. No school lunch purchases of canned pineapple were made in the 1966/67 season at the National level.

During the summer, USDA also purchased about 20,000 tons of raisins for distribution to schools, other eligible institutions and needy persons.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUITS

Processing Use Up Sharply in 1966/67

Utilization of the 1966/67 U.S. citrus crop for processing has been estimated at 7.7 million tons. This was 41 percent larger than in the preceding season, and 39 percent larger than the previous record in 1961/62. The quantity processed in 1966/67 comprised a little over two-thirds of the total volume marketed. Production and utilization of 6 citrus fruits (oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines, tangelos and limes) since 1935 are shown in Table 3.

In the season just completed, processing accounted for about three-fouths of the oranges sold, 55 percent of the grapefruit, 47 percent of the lemons, roughly a quarter of the tangerines and tangelos, and a little more than a third of the limes. For comparisons of 1966/67 production and use of each of the above citrus fruits with recent years, see Table 4.

Usage by Variety and Production Area

Processing usage of Florida and California oranges and grapefruit varies widely among broad varietal and seasonal groups, as shown in Table 5. Of the 1966/67 crop Florida oranges marketed, processing accounted for 86 percent of sales. Only about 40 percent of Florida's Temples were so utilized. But 87 percent of the State's other early and midseason varieties were processed, as were 88 percent of its Valencias.

In contrast, California's 1966/67 crop, as usual moved principally to fresh market outlets. About 37 percent of California's Valencias were processed; of the Navel and miscellaneous varieties produced there in 1966/67, only 14 percent were processed.

Processing accounted for an unusually large proportion of Florida's grapefruit sales in 1966/67. More than 60 percent of the crop moved to this outlet. All but about a tenth of the seeded varieties were processed, in contrast to 47 percent of the seedless types.

Usage by Type of Product

Frozen orange concentrate accounts for most of the Florida oranges processed. In 1966/67, this use accounted for about 78 percent of the total processed--up from the 75 percent used in 1965/66, when the crop was much smaller. Most of the remaining oranges used for processing went into canned and chilled single-strength juice (table 6.)

Florida grapefruit usage for processing increased by nearly a third in 1966/67. Canned single-strength juice and sections accounts for most of the Florida grapefruit processed. Use for frozen concentrate and chilled products rank second and third, respectively.

Similar data on utilization of California and Texas citrus are unavailable.

Florida Canned Citrus Stocks Up Sharply

Data on packs, movement and stocks of various Florida canned citrus products are shown in Table 7. On September 30, 1967, canners' stocks of Florida canned single-strength juices, salad, and sections totaled approximately 7.7 million cases (basis 24/2's). This was more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the quantity on hand a year earlier. Beginning stocks of most items in 1966/67 were sharply higher than a year earlier. And the heavy pack from the record 1966/67 crop resulted in an estremely large total supply. Movement during 1966/67 was up considerably from the preceding season, but not enough to offset the increase in total supplies.

Therefore, at the outset of the 1967/68 season, carryover stocks of all major canned citrus items were sharply above a year earlier.

Stocks of Frozen Citrus Concentrates Also Up

Record-large packs of Florida frozen orange and grapefruit concentrates were recorded in the 1966/67 season. The pack of orange concentrate, at 128 million gallons, was 80 percent larger than in the preceding year. The 5.5 million gallon grapefruit concentrate pack was up 38 percent from the 1965/66 output, and 11 percent larger than the 1958/59 record pack.

The increase in the orange concentrate pack more than offset the reduction in beginning stocks and gave packers greatly increased supplies. Reduced prices contributed to a sharp increase in orange concentrate shipments. However, packers' stocks on September 30 were 45.6 million gallons--up 87 percent from a year earlier.

In spite of the heavy supplies, movement of frozen grapefruit concentrates in 1966/67 was only slightly higher than a year earlier. Consequently the 3.5 million gallon stocks on hand on September 30 were more than twice as large as a year earlier.

If disappearance continues at the rate of recent months, stocks of these products will be reduced considerably by the time packing of the new crops become active, around December 1. Nevertheless, stocks of both items are expected to continue much above a year earlier through the end of the year.

1966/67 Packs of Chilled Citrus Products Up

Output of Florida chilled single-strength orange juice from fresh fruit was approximately 93 million gallons in the 1966/67 season, 38 percent above a year earlier. The 5.1 million gallon pack of chilled single-strength grapefruit juice was two-thirds larger than that of a year earlier. Not included in the above figures are the juices reconstituted from bulk frozen concentrates. An additional 6.6 million gallons of chilled orange juice and 489,000 gallons of chilled grapefruit juice were reconstituted from frozen concentrates. Reconstitution will provide much of the volume of chilled juices until processing of the new crop becomes active.

The packs and movement of other chilled products (citrus salad, grapefruit sections and orange sections) in 1966/67 were little different from those of the preceding year.

Processed Citrus Exports

U.S. exports of processed citrus products have increased considerably during 1966/67. Export totals of important processed citrus items to August 31 and changes from a year earlier were as follows: frozen orange concentrate, 3.7 million gallons--up 42 percent; canned single-strength orange juice, 9.4 million gallons--up 78 percent; canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 4.6 million gallons--up 76 percent; and canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice, 0.8 million gallons--up slightly. Exports of canned single-strength juices to the Continent were 5 times larger than those of the preceding season, while those of frozen concentrated orange juice nearly doubled. Data on U.S. exports of leading citrus items, by destination, are shown for the 8 years ending 1965/66 in table 10.

In view of the anticipated smaller output of processed citrus juices this season, U.S. exports of these items in 1967/68 are not expected to exceed the levels of the past season.

Prices for Citrus for Processing Down in 1966/67

Season average prices per box of citrus delivered to processing plants during recent years are shown in detail in table 11. With the exception of limes, prices for all items reflected the burdensome supply situation in 1966/67. Prices for processing oranges and grapefruit, by type of product are shown in table 12.

Consumers Benefitted from Heavy 1966/67 Volume

During the early part of the 1966/67 season, retail prices for fresh and processed citrus items were generally above a year earlier. But by February, 1967, the comparison had clearly reversed. Some seasonal increase was recorded by late summer for several items. However, as the start of the 1967/68 season approached, prices were still generally low. In August 1967, the retail price per 6-ounce can of frozen concentrated orange juice averaged about a fourth below a year earlier (table 13). In October, however, several leading packers increased prices substantially.

Citrus Fruit Consumption Up Substantially in 1966/67

Per capita consumption of citrus fruit (fresh equivalent basis) was more than a fifth above 1965/66, principally as a result of the increased production and lower prices. Increases occurred in both fresh and processed items, with the largest gain registered by frozen items (Table 14 and 15).

Table 3.--Total citrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1935-36 through 1966-67 1/

Season	Production			Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
						Fresh		Processed	
	Total	Not used	Used			Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent
1935-36	3,002	22	2,980	28	2,952	2,691	91.2	261	8.8
1936-37	3,640	39	3,601	31	3,570	2,901	81.3	669	18.7
1937-38	4,436	43	4,393	34	4,359	3,610	82.8	749	17.2
1938-39	5,240	251	4,989	40	4,949	3,996	80.7	953	19.3
1939-40	4,776	54	4,722	32	4,690	3,609	77.0	1,081	23.0
1940-41	5,662	65	5,597	32	5,565	4,052	72.8	1,513	27.2
1941-42	5,522	29	5,493	30	5,463	4,136	75.7	1,327	24.3
1942-43	6,301	25	6,276	32	6,244	4,383	70.2	1,861	29.8
1943-44	7,089	32	7,057	36	7,021	4,997	71.2	2,024	28.8
1944-45	7,234	69	7,165	37	7,128	4,929	69.1	2,199	30.9
1945-46	7,446	28	7,418	40	7,378	4,592	62.2	2,786	37.8
1946-47	7,860	267	7,593	40	7,553	4,956	65.6	2,597	34.4
1947-48	7,793	335	7,458	45	7,413	4,297	58.0	3,116	42.0
1948-49	6,637	35	6,602	44	6,558	3,796	57.9	2,762	42.1
1949-50	6,552	34	6,518	44	6,474	3,368	52.0	3,106	48.0
1950-51	7,632	33	7,599	47	7,552	3,816	50.5	3,736	49.5
1951-52	7,470	172	7,298	44	7,254	3,877	53.4	3,377	46.6
1952-53	7,423	17	7,406	45	7,361	3,927	53.3	3,434	46.7
1953-54	8,340	98	8,242	51	8,191	3,806	46.5	4,385	53.5
1954-55	8,100	31	8,069	50	8,019	3,881	48.4	4,138	51.6
1955-56	8,280	31	8,249	52	8,197	3,805	46.4	4,392	53.6
1956-57	8,384	27	8,357	59	8,298	3,657	44.1	4,641	55.9
1957-58	7,130	10	7,120	49	7,071	3,012	42.6	4,059	57.4
1958-59	8,211	24	8,187	56	8,131	3,359	41.3	4,772	58.7
1959-60	8,022	19	8,003	59	7,944	3,377	42.5	4,567	57.5
1960-61	7,641	12	7,629	58	7,571	3,173	41.9	4,398	58.1
1961-62	8,700	27	8,673	60	8,613	3,083	35.8	5,530	64.2
1962-63	6,562	12	6,550	46	6,504	2,381	36.6	4,123	63.4
1963-64	6,246	20	6,226	53	6,173	2,792	45.2	3,381	54.8
1964-65	7,659	26	7,633	58	7,575	3,148	41.6	4,427	58.4
1965-66	8,791	23	8,768	61	8,707	3,273	37.6	5,434	62.4
1966-67 2/	11,547	112	11,435	62	11,373	3,684	32.4	7,689	67.6

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

2/ Preliminary.

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

Table 4 .--Six citrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1962-63 through 1966-67

Fruit and season	Production: Total	Production: Not used	Production: Used	Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales: Fresh: Quantity	Fresh: Percentage	Processed: Quantity	Processed: Percentage
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent
Oranges:									
1962-63	4,487	12	4,475	36	4,439	1,239	27.9	3,200	72.1
1963-64	3,905	20	3,885	37	3,848	1,479	38.4	2,369	61.6
1964-65	5,180	19	5,161	42	5,119	1,742	34.0	3,377	66.0
1965-66	6,036	23	6,013	45	5,968	1,819	30.5	4,149	69.5
1966-67 1/	8,174	28	8,146	45	8,101	2,080	25.7	6,021	74.3
Grapefruit:									
1962-63	1,429	---	1,429	8	1,421	674	47.4	747	52.6
1963-64	1,377	---	1,377	10	1,367	791	57.9	576	42.1
1964-65	1,667	---	1,667	11	1,656	880	53.1	776	46.9
1965-66	1,894	---	1,894	11	1,883	909	48.3	974	51.7
1966-67 1/	2,291	8	2,283	12	2,271	1,008	44.4	1,263	55.6
Lemons:									
1962-63	494	---	494	1	493	350	71.0	143	29.0
1963-64	724	---	724	1	723	359	49.7	364	50.3
1964-65	540	---	540	1	539	340	63.1	199	36.9
1965-66	599	---	599	2/	599	348	58.1	251	41.9
1966-67 1/	688	---	688	1	687	365	53.1	322	46.9
Limes:									
1962-63	16	---	16	2/	16	9	56.2	7	43.8
1963-64	18	---	18	2/	18	9	50.0	9	50.0
1964-65	22	---	22	2/	22	12	54.5	10	45.5
1965-66	17	---	17	2/	17	11	64.7	6	35.3
1966-67 1/	17	---	17	2/	17	11	64.7	6	35.3
Tangelos:									
1962-63	34	---	34	2/	34	26	76.5	8	23.5
1963-64	40	---	40	2/	40	30	75.0	10	25.0
1964-65	45	---	45	2/	45	36	80.0	9	20.0
1965-66	54	---	54	1	53	43	81.1	10	18.9
1966-67 1/	81	5	76	2/	76	58	76.3	18	23.7
Tangerines:									
1962-63	95	---	95	1	94	75	79.8	19	20.2
1963-64	171	---	171	3	168	114	67.9	54	32.1
1964-65	185	7	178	3	175	119	68.0	56	32.0
1965-66	191	---	191	4	187	143	76.5	44	23.5
1966-67 1/	296	71	225	4	221	162	73.3	59	26.7

1/ 1966-67 Preliminary. 2/ Negligible.

Table 5.--Selected citrus fruits: Use for processing by percentages of total sales, Florida and California, 1962-66 seasons 1/

State, variety, and season	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 2/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:					
Florida:					
Total	84.2	77.8	81.2	82.9	86.0
Temple	59.3	55.8	41.3	45.2	40.4
Other early and midseason	82.7	75.6	82.4	81.2	86.7
Valencia	88.2	82.0	83.6	87.9	88.7
California:					
Total	35.9	28.4	19.8	29.9	26.2
Navel and miscellaneous	27.1	15.7	8.7	22.6	14.0
Valencia	42.6	39.9	30.2	37.4	36.8
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida:					
Total	53.4	44.3	50.6	57.1	60.6
Seedless	40.0	30.6	35.1	41.7	47.2
Pink	19.4	19.4	24.5	25.9	30.5
White	52.3	37.6	42.2	51.9	57.5
Other (seeded)	80.4	85.4	83.5	89.6	90.5

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

Table 6.--Oranges and grapefruit processed: Use by type of product, Florida, 1962-66 seasons

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Sections and salads		
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES: 1/						
1962-63	47,121	55	5,550	516	9,224	62,466
1963-64	34,176	30	4,891	646	5,734	45,477
1964-65	54,487	24	7,300	533	7,281	69,625
1965-66	61,824	---	12,324	784	8,009	82,941
1966-67 2/	96,763	---	16,479	807	10,214	124,263
GRAPEFRUIT:						
1962-63	3,239	22	242	1,016	11,443	15,962
1963-64	2,396	11	333	1,451	7,390	11,581
1964-65	3,516	35	262	1,180	11,061	16,054
1965-66	3,992	---	726	1,636	13,469	19,823
1966-67 2/	5,371	---	1,167	1,566	18,215	26,319

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

Table 7 .--Canned citrus products: Packs, movements, and stocks, selected items, Florida, 1962-66 seasons

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans)

Item and season 1/	Packers' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Packers' carryout
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
CANNED JUICE: 2/					
Orange:					
1962-63	1,727	11,212	12,939	11,773	1,166
1963-64	1,166	7,682	8,848	8,309	539
1964-65	539	10,334	10,873	9,621	1,252
1965-66	1,252	11,363	12,615	11,666	949
1966-67	949	14,412	15,361	13,212	2,149
Grapefruit:					
1962-63	2,253	8,864	11,117	9,367	1,750
1963-64	1,750	5,143	6,893	6,730	163
1964-65	163	9,770	9,933	9,635	298
1965-66	298	12,090	12,388	11,295	1,093
1966-67	1,093	17,844	18,937	15,305	3,632
Blend:					
1962-63	538	3,117	3,655	3,463	192
1963-64	192	2,416	2,608	2,484	124
1964-65	124	2,435	2,559	2,363	196
1965-66	196	2,684	2,880	2,557	323
1966-67	323	3,311	3,634	2,866	768
Tangerine:					
1962-63	53	317	370	307	63
1963-64	63	221	284	253	31
1964-65	31	187	218	146	72
1965-66	72	62	134	125	9
1966-67	9	156	165	113	52
CANNED FRUIT:					
Grapefruit sections:					
1962-63	895	2,613	3,508	3,291	217
1963-64	217	3,063	3,280	3,049	231
1964-65	231	3,606	3,837	3,465	372
1965-66	372	4,002	4,374	3,989	385
1966-67	385	4,756	5,141	4,246	895
Citrus salad and sections:					
1962-63	183	88	271	266	5
1963-64	5	455	460	299	161
1964-65	161	301	462	320	142
1965-66	142	306	448	369	79
1966-67	79	431	510	347	163

1/ Season beginning October 1, approximately.

2/ Single strength.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 8.--Frozen concentrated orange and grapefruit juice: Packs, movement, and stocks, Florida, 1962-66 seasons

Item and season	Beginning stocks	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Ending stocks
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange:					
1962-63	33,750	51,648	85,398	69,999	15,399
1963-64	15,399	53,674	1/71,522	61,385	10,137
1964-65	10,137	88,869	1/100,479	77,934	22,545
1965-66 2/	21,814	70,831	1/93,533	81,540	11,993
1966-67 2/	11,993	127,611	1/139,746		
Grapefruit:					
1962-63	2,020	2,323	4,343	3,591	752
1963-64	752	2,573	3,325	2,706	619
1964-65	619	4,000	4,619	4,048	571
1965-66	571	3,971	4,542	3,512	1,030
1966-67	1,030	5,485	6,515		

1/ Includes imports (1,000 gallons): 1963-64, 2,449; 1964-65, 1,473; 1965-66, 888; and 142 (through October 10, 1967).

2/ Basis 45 degrees Brix. Previous seasons, basis 42 degrees Brix.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 9.--Chilled citrus products: Packs, Florida, 1962-66 seasons 1/

Item	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 2/
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange juice, s. s.	27,251	28,164	41,857	67,643	93,348
Grapefruit juice, s. s.	942	1,431	1,180	3,074	5,124
Grapefruit sections	1,131	1,915	1,700	2,571	2,180
Orange sections	755	1,000	930	1,275	1,215
Citrus salad	4,146	6,350	6,409	6,409	6,365

1/ Season beginning October 1, approximately.

2/ Pack through September 30, 1967 (52 weeks).

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 10.--Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh and processed items, by areas of destination, 1958-65 seasons 1/

Item and season	Canada	Europe: United Kingdom	Europe: Common Market	Europe: Other	Europe: Total	Other	Total
	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/	1,000 boxes 2/
Fresh fruit:							
Oranges:							
1958-59	4,276	3	1,311	315	1,629	860	6,765
1959-60	3,974	5	597	174	776	1,084	5,834
1960-61	3,048	15	1,135	124	1,274	833	5,155
1961-62	3,025	34	946	78	1,058	912	4,995
1962-63	2,454	14	877	230	1,121	780	4,355
1963-64	3,222	2	757	114	873	1,015	5,110
1964-65	3,179	54	1,310	244	1,608	874	5,661
1965-66	3,619	72	1,380	408	1,860	1,376	6,855
Grapefruit:							
1958-59	1,505	93	387	83	563	29	2,097
1959-60	1,598	54	348	87	489	27	2,114
1960-61	1,784	172	563	96	831	46	2,661
1961-62	1,862	142	749	105	996	34	2,892
1962-63	1,320	32	548	58	638	31	1,989
1963-64	1,464	38	616	90	744	41	2,249
1964-65	1,564	31	634	102	767	32	2,363
1965-66	1,807	18	622	117	757	48	2,612
Lemons and limes:							
1958-59	428	176	967	278	1,421	152	2,001
1959-60	386	200	1,352	343	1,895	173	2,454
1960-61	414	239	1,603	324	2,166	199	2,779
1961-62	416	169	1,126	238	1,533	230	2,179
1962-63	432	189	1,778	251	2,218	271	2,921
1963-64	402	121	1,589	216	1,926	570	2,898
1964-65	437	65	1,404	297	1,766	652	2,855
1965-66	441	66	1,486	359	1,911	909	3,261
	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/
Canned Juice, S. S.:							
Orange:							
1958-59	1,866	1	85	143	229	172	2,267
1959-60	2,263	86	134	173	393	190	2,846
1960-61	1,634	17	54	72	143	149	1,926
1961-62	1,831	39	351	190	580	198	2,609
1962-63	1,540	30	134	65	229	119	1,888
1963-64	950	2	40	23	65	127	1,142
1964-65	1,147	2	23	32	57	111	1,315
1965-66	1,528	3	70	102	175	141	1,844
Grapefruit:							
1958-59	913	129	393	62	584	85	1,582
1959-60	972	75	220	77	372	46	1,390
1960-61	971	175	489	70	734	59	1,764
1961-62	961	283	743	108	1,134	70	2,165
1962-63	848	165	520	76	761	47	1,656
1963-64	546	38	144	36	218	47	811
1964-65	553	68	497	50	615	63	1,231
1965-66	596	9	196	44	249	70	915
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange Concentrate:							
Hot pack:							
1958-59	155	216	195	57	468	60	683
1959-60	159	135	335	103	573	69	801
1960-61	234	4/	447	108	555	214	1,003
1961-62	176	---	494	124	618	354	1,148
1962-63	200	4/	384	85	469	313	982
1963-64	235	---	254	94	348	382	965
1964-65	162	---	203	137	340	392	894
1965-66	144	---	336	110	446	252	842
Frozen:							
1958-59	3,139	1	31	81	113	184	3,436
1959-60	3,674	1	608	157	766	155	4,595
1960-61	3,364	5	628	68	701	137	4,202
1961-62	3,918	3	714	148	865	122	4,905
1962-63	2,741	---	628	133	761	100	3,602
1963-64	2,163	3	80	120	203	98	2,464
1964-65	2,400	56	132	114	302	105	2,807
1965-66	2,264	246	292	115	653	143	3,060

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

Table 11.--Citrus fruit for processing: Season average price per box delivered to processing plant, by kind, variety, State, and United States, 1962-66 seasons

(Prices are equivalent packinghouse door returns)

Kind, variety and State	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 1/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Oranges:					
Florida:					
All oranges	3.05	5.00	2.95	2.24	1.22
Temple	2.04	4.63	2.65	1.65	.59
Other early and midseason	2.60	4.98	3,05	2.10	1.14
Valencia	3.72	5.05	2.85	2.40	1.33
California:					
All oranges	2.30	3.12	2.02	1.49	.80
Navel and miscellaneous	1.44	1.85	1.28	.78	.42
Valencia	2.72	3.57	2.22	1.94	.92
U. S., all oranges	2.93	4.67	2.86	2.15	1.19
Grapefruit:					
Florida:					
All grapefruit	.92	2.23	1.37	1.56	.83
White seedless	.91	2.17	1.30	1.55	.81
Pink seedless	.61	1.92	1.05	1.25	.48
Other	.99	2.36	1.50	1.65	.94
U. S., all grapefruit	.86	2.02	1.24	1.46	.78
Tangerines:					
Florida	1.41	2.69	2.05	1.45	.50
Tangelos:					
Florida	2.10	4.00	2.55	1.30	.46
Limes:					
Florida	1.63	2.30	1.88	1.75	2.24
Lemons:					
California	2.42	1.79	1.56	1.70	1.50
Arizona	1.55	2.34	1.80	1.80	1.55
U. S., all lemons	2.38	1.86	1.58	1.72	1.51

1/ Preliminary.
Prepared from *Agricultural Prices* and supplements, SRS.

Table 12.--Oranges and grapefruit for processing: Season average cash price per box delivered to processing plants, by type of use, Florida, 1962-66 seasons

Fruit and product use	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 1/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Oranges used for:					
Canned --					
Juice	1.27	4.76	2.92	1.65	1.09
Blended juice	1.70	4.60	2.82	1.60	1.02
Sections	4.54	5.03	3.22	2.24	1.86
Salad	4.26	5.21	3.18	2.34	1.37
4 items	1.34	4.90	---	---	---
Frozen concentrated juice	2.71	5.25	3.37	2.28	1.29
Grapefruit used for:					
Canned --					
Juice	.74	2.05	1.32	1.58	.81
Blended juice	.67	1.97	1.27	1.47	.81
Sections	1.11	2.57	1.80	1.77	1.21
Salad	1.84	2.90	1.56	2.25	1.08
4 items	.80	---	---	---	---
Frozen concentrated juice	.67	2.40	1.17	1.71	.84

1/ Preliminary.
Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 13.--Fresh and processed citrus fruits: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1961-67

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
FRESH:												
Oranges (dozen):												
1961	70.4	73.5	74.9	79.8	78.4	77.5	78.9	81.6	84.7	81.8	75.9	75.5
1962	74.5	77.5	78.8	80.8	76.7	74.5	73.2	79.0	87.1	93.0	83.9	72.9
1963	78.6	85.9	93.4	95.8	99.0	94.5	93.3	92.1	88.9	91.0	89.1	82.8
1964	79.6	79.0	79.3	85.4	84.4	84.0						
1964 1/	78.7	77.8	78.3	83.5	83.5	83.4	88.1	93.8	97.9	104.2	99.5	88.2
1965	78.1	75.2	72.9	72.0	74.2	77.2	78.6	78.9	83.9	84.9	80.6	76.5
1966	72.3	72.1	71.9	72.5	75.7	79.0	78.6	85.3	87.2	95.1	92.0	77.1
1967	73.9	71.3	70.3	70.2	71.9	71.8	73.7	77.5				
Grapefruit (each):												
1961	12.5	12.6	12.2	11.9	11.8	12.3	13.9	15.6	16.7	16.7	13.1	12.3
1962	11.9	12.4	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	14.3	15.5	16.3	15.6	13.6	12.8
1963	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.8	16.6	19.2	21.2	22.4	21.4	16.3	15.1	14.9
1964	15.2	15.4	15.5	16.4	19.2	20.7						
1964 1/	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	15.7	17.2	17.7	17.4	17.9	19.4	14.9	13.6
1965	12.9	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.2	15.9	16.6	16.6	16.5	15.8	12.7	12.1
1966	12.0	13.2	13.4	13.3	14.3	16.1	16.5	18.0	18.0	19.8	13.1	12.3
1967	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.9	14.4	16.5				
Lemons (pound):												
1961	21.9	21.2	20.9	20.3	20.0	19.4	19.0	18.7	18.7	19.1	19.1	19.6
1962	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.4	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.5	20.5	20.6	23.8	26.4
1963	27.6	26.9	24.7	24.1	23.6	22.6	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.0
1964	22.0	21.8	21.0	21.2	20.7	20.0						
1964 1/	21.0	21.1	20.9	21.1	20.9	19.9	19.8	20.2	20.3	22.4	23.3	23.6
1965	24.2	25.1	24.4	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.0	22.8	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.5
1966	24.1	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.0	24.0	24.3	23.9	24.9	24.8	24.8
1967	25.2	24.3	24.5	24.3	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.4				
CANNED JU. (CHILLED):												
Orange (quart):												
1965	49.3	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.3	46.0	45.8	45.5	45.3	45.0	44.1	46.1
1966	42.1	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.2	42.8	40.1
1967	39.6	38.1	37.3	36.3	35.8	35.7	35.9	35.2				
FROZEN:												
Conc. orange juice (6-oz. can):												
1961	23.3	25.2	25.8	25.9	25.0	24.7	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2
1962	24.1	22.9	22.4	21.2	20.7	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6
1963	24.7	26.5	27.4	28.4	30.9	31.5	32.2	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
1964	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.7	31.7	31.2						
1964 1/	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.4	31.4	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.8	29.6
1965	29.6	26.9	25.8	25.3	23.4	22.3	22.2	22.0	21.7	21.8	21.5	21.5
1966	21.1	21.1	21.8	21.9	22.3	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.2
1967	22.8	19.8	19.3	18.3	18.2	17.9	17.0	17.6				
Conc. lemonade (6-oz. can):												
1961	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.9
1962	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4
1963	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.9
1964	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.5	13.9						
1964 1/	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.4
1965	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.4
1966	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.5
1967	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.9				

1/ New retail prices series beginning January 1964. Old series discontinued June 1964.

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

Table 14.--All citrus fruit, by kind: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-66

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Season	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons and Limes	Tangerines	Tangelos	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1949-50	49.4	16.7	5.0	2.7	---	73.8
1950-51	54.5	21.1	5.4	2.5	---	83.5
1951-52	58.1	18.4	6.1	2.5	---	85.1
1952-53	58.6	18.0	6.8	2.9	---	86.3
1953-54	56.7	20.0	7.6	2.5	---	86.8
1954-55	61.0	19.7	8.1	2.7	---	91.5
1955-56	58.0	19.5	8.0	2.5	0.1	88.1
1956-57	60.6	18.0	8.0	2.6	.1	89.3
1957-58	50.6	17.3	7.5	1.4	.2	77.0
1958-59	55.7	17.3	7.8	2.0	.1	82.9
1959-60	59.5	17.5	7.1	1.6	.2	85.9
1960-61	53.8	16.5	6.3	2.3	.2	79.1
1961-62	58.6	16.4	6.0	2.2	.4	83.6
1962-63	43.4	12.3	5.3	1.4	.3	62.7
1963-64	42.2	13.4	5.8	1.8	.3	63.5
1964-65	51.0	14.8	4.8	1.9	.4	72.9
1965-66	52.6	16.3	4.4	1.9	.4	75.6
1966-67 1/	66.8	18.2	4.3	2.0	.6	91.9

1/ Preliminary.

Table 15.--All citrus fruit, by type of use: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-66

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Season	Fresh	Processed						Total all citrus
		Canned		Frozen 1/	Chilled		Total processed	
		Sections	Juice		Sections	Juice		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1949-50	41.7	1.5	19.8	10.8	---	---	32.1	73.8
1950-51	45.8	1.7	20.8	15.2	---	---	37.7	83.5
1951-52	45.1	1.5	17.0	21.5	---	---	40.0	85.1
1952-53	44.1	1.8	16.0	24.4	---	---	42.2	86.3
1953-54	42.0	1.9	15.8	27.1	---	---	44.8	86.8
1954-55	41.8	2.2	14.9	30.9	---	1.7	49.7	91.5
1955-56	39.1	2.0	14.3	30.3	0.4	2.0	49.0	88.1
1956-57	37.1	1.5	14.1	33.0	.5	3.1	52.2	89.3
1957-58	31.0	2.1	14.3	25.8	.5	3.3	46.0	77.0
1958-59	34.0	1.6	10.9	32.6	.6	3.2	48.9	82.9
1959-60	33.7	2.0	11.6	34.2	.8	3.6	52.2	85.9
1960-61	30.8	1.8	10.7	32.1	.8	2.9	48.3	79.1
1961-62	29.5	1.9	10.5	37.2	.8	3.7	54.1	83.6
1962-63	22.1	1.3	10.7	25.1	.7	2.8	40.6	62.7
1963-64	26.1	1.7	8.7	23.5	.9	2.6	37.4	63.5
1964-65	29.0	1.8	8.1	29.6	.7	3.7	43.9	72.9
1965-66	29.0	2.0	9.5	28.0	1.0	6.1	46.6	75.6
1966-67 2/	31.7	2.2	10.3	38.4	.9	8.4	60.2	91.9

1/ Calendar year beginning January of season indicated.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 16.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1961-65, annual 1965, 1966 and indicated 1967

Crop and State	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Indicated 1967
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	14,042	19,050	18,000	15,000
Florida, all	45,620	51,500	78,200	54,400
Temple	3,660	4,500	5,000	4,400
Other	41,960	47,000	73,200	50,000
Texas	655	880	1,700	600
Arizona	832	1,140	1,060	1,200
Louisiana	59	3/	3/	3/
Total	61,208	72,570	98,960	71,200
Valencia:				
California	15,960	17,800	19,900	4/
Florida	40,940	48,900	66,300	46,000
Texas	297	420	1,100	600
Arizona	1,240	1,460	3,050	3,000
Total	58,437	68,580	90,350	---
All oranges:				
California	30,002	36,850	37,900	---
Florida	86,560	100,400	144,500	100,400
Texas	952	1,300	2,800	1,200
Arizona	2,072	2,600	4,110	4,200
Louisiana	59	3/	3/	3/
Total all oranges	119,645	141,150	189,310	---
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	31,620	34,900	43,600	31,500
Seedless	21,780	23,700	30,100	22,000
Pink	8,420	9,300	11,500	8,500
White	13,360	14,400	18,600	13,500
Other	9,840	11,200	13,500	9,500
Texas	1,814	3,800	5,600	1,700
Arizona	2,720	3,050	1,680	2,900
California, all	3,764	4,950	4,900	---
Desert Valleys	2,104	2,750	2,700	2,600
Other areas	1,660	2,200	2,200	4/
Total grapefruit	39,918	46,700	55,780	---
Lemons:				
California	14,380	13,800	15,300	4/
Arizona	1,370	1,970	2,810	3,000
Total lemons	15,750	15,770	18,110	---
Limes:				
Florida	433	415	420	500
Tangelos:				
Florida	970	1,200	1,800	2,100
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,420	3,600	5,600	3,500

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

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida, 85 lb., and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. Tangerines: 95 lb. 2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana; for all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Negligible. 4/ California forecasts: Lemons will be as of November 1; Valencia oranges, and grapefruit (other areas), as of December 1.

Table 17.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

State and area	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	State and area	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Maine	70.7	63.2	72.0	Wisconsin	65.3	69.4	50.4
New Hampshire	58.5	49.9	56.2	Minnesota	16.4	25.4	16.8
Vermont	42.1	39.0	45.6	Iowa	13.8	13.2	9.7
Massachusetts	108.0	88.0	98.0	Missouri	50.8	48.1	29.8
Rhode Island	7.7	6.7	6.3	Kansas	11.2	8.3	7.0
Connecticut	56.0	44.1	44.9				
New York	923.0	930.0	955.0	N. Central	1,152.8	1,077.4	952.2
New Jersey	121.8	101.5	122.0				
Pennsylvania	460.6	351.0	358.8	Kentucky	17.1	9.2	17.0
				Tennessee	11.4	6.0	7.2
N. Atlantic	1,848.4	1,673.4	1,758.8	Arkansas	7.2	7.5	8.5
Delaware	13.4	9.1	12.6	S. Central	35.8	22.7	32.7
Maryland	67.6	44.0	64.4				
Virginia	466.5	212.0	368.0	Total Central	1,188.6	1,100.1	984.9
West Virginia	237.9	120.6	211.6				
North Carolina	128.8	116.0	163.0	Idaho	61.9	57.6	70.6
South Carolina	2/ 4.7	4.1	4.8	Colorado	64.8	57.7	21.8
				New Mexico	27.7	43.0	4.3
S. Atlantic	915.1	505.8	824.4	Utah	18.2	13.6	24.0
				Washington	1,200.0	1,590.0	1,400.0
Total Eastern	2,763.5	2,179.2	2,583.2	Oregon	104.2	120.0	134.4
				California	487.8	595.0	384.0
Ohio	140.4	90.0	108.0				
Indiana	79.0	53.2	75.6	Western	1,965.7	2,476.9	2,039.1
Illinois	102.9	94.8	104.9				
Michigan	673.0	675.0	550.0	United States	3/ 5,917.8	5,756.2	5,607.2

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple area of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ 1965 only. 3/ Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 18.--Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton, tray pack, extra fancy, 138s and larger, f.o.b. shipping point, 1966-67 and 1967-68 1/

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesap	
	Regular storage		C. A. Storage 2/		Regular storage		C.A. Storage 2/			
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July	---	---	---	7.09	---	---	---	---	---	4.43
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	5.52	6.34	---	---	5.55	6.17	---	---	---	---
October	4.47		---		5.02		---		3.90	
November	4.25		---		4.88		---		3.89	
December	4.33		---		4.72		---		3.99	
January	4.38		---		4.33		---		3.92	
February	4.32		---		4.09		---		3.72	
March	4.48		5.53		4.27		---		3.64	
April	4.72		5.39		4.67		5.50		3.56	
May	4.81		5.34		4.89		5.55		3.50	
June	5.18		6.33		5.08		5.98		3.74	

1/ January-September 1967 preliminary.
2/ Controlled atmosphere storage.

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

Table 19.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

State	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	Pacific Coast	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	1,782	2,250	1,875	Washington:			
				Bartlett	77,980	102,000	87,000
New York	16,800	20,600	17,200	Other	36,640	48,000	42,000
Pennsylvania	3,076	2,750	2,600	Total	114,620	150,000	129,000
Michigan	37,440	34,700	18,000	Oregon:			
				Bartlett	56,100	71,000	69,000
Texas	1,976	2,500	---	Other	68,340	92,500	85,000
Idaho	1,800	620	1,800	Total	124,440	163,500	154,000
Colorado	6,024	3,500	1,500	California:			
				Bartlett	273,000	340,000	104,000
Utah	4,176	4,000	4,500	Other	28,800	25,000	13,000
Washington	114,620	150,000	129,000	Total	301,800	365,000	117,000
Oregon	124,440	163,500	154,000	3 States:			
				Bartlett	407,080	513,000	260,000
California	301,800	365,000	117,000	Other	133,780	165,500	140,000
United States	613,934	749,420	447,475	Total	540,860	678,500	400,000

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

Table 20.--Prunes and plums: Production in important States, average 1961-65, annual 1965-66 and indicated 1967 1/

Crop and State	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Indicated 1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Prunes and plums: 2/				
Michigan	10,700	11,500	13,000	13,500
Idaho	20,140	21,000	11,000	16,500
Washington	18,720	13,700	17,200	14,000
Oregon	26,140	28,000	25,000	29,000
Total 4 States	75,700	74,200	66,200	73,000
Dried prunes: 3/				
California	153,400	167,000	132,000	146,000
Plums:				
California	100,600	113,000	95,000	95,000
		Fresh basis		
United States	559,800	604,700	491,200	533,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantites unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Mostly prunes, however, estimates include small quantities of plums in all States. 3/ In California the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 21.--Peaches: Production, average 1961-65, annual 1965-66 and indicated 1967 1/

State	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	1967
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
9 early States:				
North Carolina	61.3	74.8	77.1	35.0
South Carolina	314.7	369.0	339.0	180.6
Georgia	196.3	222.6	188.5	148.8
Alabama	46.5	52.5	27.5	60.0
Mississippi	14.1	14.2	13.2	17.5
Arkansas	58.8	49.4	49.4	52.0
Louisiana	6.5	3.2	9.0	8.5
Oklahoma	8.0	10.1	10.8	10.1
Texas	26.2	26.9	33.6	28.8
Total 9 States	732.4	822.7	748.1	541.3
25 late States:				
New Hampshire	.9	2/	1.2	.1
Massachusetts	4.3	.7	5.3	.1
Rhode Island	.5	.3	.8	2/
Connecticut	6.6	6.2	7.0	.6
New York	24.8	19.4	22.5	8.0
New Jersey	109.0	125.0	70.0	55.0
Pennsylvania	108.5	110.4	62.4	38.4
Ohio	25.7	17.5	5.0	9.6
Indiana	9.5	6.7	10.6	12.0
Illinois	23.4	12.5	28.5	28.0
Michigan	113.6	117.1	48.5	69.0
Missouri	14.9	13.4	13.4	15.4
Kansas	5.8	7.2	1.0	3.6
Delaware	3.7	2.4	4.0	2.4
Maryland	21.1	21.0	9.6	8.2
Virginia	54.6	48.8	32.2	24.5
West Virginia	30.7	31.8	11.3	5.8
Kentucky	9.2	8.6	10.6	10.2
Tennessee	8.5	11.0	8.2	9.1
Idaho	8.7	11.2	5.2	13.9
Colorado	54.3	46.8	13.0	6.5
Utah	9.3	2.4	7.2	13.0
Washington	69.3	1.0	67.2	38.9
Oregon	16.5	15.4	20.6	11.0
California:				
Clingstone 3/	1,493.6	1,458.0	1,678.0	1,380.0
Freestone	614.8	580.0	516.0	420.0
Total California	2,108.4	2,038.0	2,294.0	1,800.0
Total 25 States	2,841.8	2,674.8	2,659.3	2,183.3
United States	3,574.2	3,497.5	3,407.4	2,724.6

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. One bushel equals 48 pounds.
2/ Negligible.
3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1961-65, 747,000; 1965, 729,000; 1966, 839,000; and 1967, 690,000.

Table 22.--Fresh fruits: Cold storage holdings October 1, 1967 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Oct. 1 average 1961-65	Oct. 1, 1966	Sept. 1, 1967	Oct. 1, 1967
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Apples:				
Regular storage, pounds	n.a.	698,493	10,127	295,921
C. A. storage, pounds	n.a.	67,501	3,401	101,015
Total pounds	719,880	765,994	13,528	396,936
Pears:				
Bartlett, boxes	3,409	3,149	1,311	2,940
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	415	162	17	156
Other varieties, boxes	2,464	4,067	368	3,379
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	327	312	---	100
Total boxes and L. A. lugs	6,615	7,690	1,696	6,575
Grapes, pounds	69,860	80,251	52,058	63,582
Other fresh fruits, pounds	10,393	6,775	58,230	15,147

Table 23.--Production of specified fruits, average 1961-65, annual 1963-67

Commodity	Average 1961-65	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots	200,020	198,500	220,100	226,000	193,500	146,500
Nectarines	60,800	57,000	75,000	67,000	68,000	55,000
Sweet cherries	98,236	70,200	119,530	87,620	115,910	97,610
Tart cherries	174,322	80,810	273,370	176,510	90,450	82,400
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Strawberries	510,691	509,936	556,593	459,255	464,542	474,932

Table 24.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

State	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	State and variety	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	122,200	132,000	140,000	Arkansas	6,660	6,000	7,600
New Jersey	1,002	1,150	1,200				
Pennsylvania	39,140	39,500	43,000	Arizona	13,226	12,600	14,700
				Washington	54,200	64,300	70,000
Ohio	16,100	17,000	17,000	California			
Michigan	55,900	49,000	35,000	Wine	619,800	665,000	600,000
				Table	562,400	560,000	400,000
Iowa	492	240	---	Raisin	2,120,800	2,175,000	1,800,000
Missouri	3,820	3,400	700	Dried 2/	237,200	281,000	---
				Not dried	1,056,400	987,000	---
North Carolina	1,240	1,600	1,600	All	3,303,000	3,400,000	2,800,000
South Carolina	5,140	5,500	3,300				
Georgia	1,070	1,350	1,100	United States	3,623,190	3,733,640	3,135,200

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

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.49 tons of fresh grapes for 1961-65 average and 4.23 tons for 1966.

Table 25.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1961-65, annual 1965-66 and preliminary 1967 1/

State	Average 1961-65	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	656,400	735,000	768,000	700,000
New Jersey	118,560	153,000	135,000	157,000
Wisconsin	418,600	441,000	512,000	500,000
Washington	87,400	66,000	135,000	115,000
Oregon	38,380	41,800	48,600	57,000
5 States	1,319,340	1,436,800	1,598,600	1,529,000

1/ Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 26.—Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968 1/

Group and State	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968 2/	Group and State	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968 2/
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
				Mid-spring:			
Winter:				(continued)			
Florida	2,380	2,000	1,800	Oklahoma	1,160	900	900
Spring:				Group total	19,120	14,050	13,200
California	9,080	8,000	8,000				
				Late spring:			
Early spring:				Maine	360	350	350
Louisiana	4,880	3,800	3,700	Massachusetts	370	370	350
Texas	780	600	400	Connecticut	360	330	300
				New York	2,780	2,400	2,100
Group total	5,660	4,400	4,100	New Jersey	2,520	2,500	2,400
				Pennsylvania	1,540	1,800	1,800
Mid-spring:				Ohio	1,760	1,500	1,600
Illinois	1,700	1,500	1,500	Indiana	1,200	1,100	1,200
Missouri	1,040	800	700	Michigan	7,560	6,800	6,000
Maryland	870	800	750	Wisconsin	1,920	1,900	1,900
Virginia	2,000	1,400	1,300	Washington	6,180	5,600	5,400
North Carolina	2,040	2,000	2,100	Oregon	13,400	14,000	12,500
Kentucky	1,380	1,000	1,000				
Tennessee	4,040	2,400	2,000	Group total	40,060	38,650	35,900
Alabama	730	650	650				
Arkansas	3,880	2,600	2,300	All States 3/	76,300	67,100	63,000

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing. 2/ 1968 acreage prospective. 3/ Average includes some States in which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 27.—Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1961-65, annual 1966 and indicated 1967 1/

State	Pecans: Average 1961-65	Pecans: 1966	Pecans: Indicated 1967	Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, & walnuts: Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,320	350	950	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,780	500	2,000	California	64,480	85,100	81,000
Georgia	30,610	18,500	24,000				
Florida	2,000	2,000	1,750	Filberts:			
Alabama	16,110	13,250	11,500	Oregon	8,020	11,700	8,900
Mississippi	9,950	8,250	7,750	Washington	446	520	500
Arkansas	3,630	2,300	4,250	2 States	8,466	12,220	9,400
Louisiana	13,340	15,500	8,000				
Oklahoma	11,520	3,000	27,500	Walnuts:			
Texas	19,100	13,000	17,500	English:			
New Mexico	3,135	4,150	1,500	California	76,520	92,000	75,000
Total	113,495	80,800	106,700	Oregon	3,680	4,000	2,000
Improved				2 States	80,200	96,000	77,000
varieties 2/	58,617	41,980	45,500				
Wild and				Total tree			
seedling	54,878	38,820	61,200	nuts	266,641	274,120	274,100

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

Note: Hawaiian macadamia nut production (tons): 1960—1,304; 1961—1,886; 1962—2,597; 1963—3,008; 1964—3,936; 1965—4,324; and 1966—4,572.

Table 28.—Canned fruit: Pack and stocks, 1967 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks					
				Canners			Distributors		
	1965	1966	1967 1/	June 1, 1966	June 1, 1967	July 1, 1967	June 1, 1966	June 1, 1967	July 1, 1967
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits:									
Apples	4,056	3,204	n.a.	2,003	1,349	1,190	377	400	372
Applesauce	15,947	12,916	n.a.	6,966	4,797	3,908	1,659	1,589	1,504
Apricots	5,146	5,018	4,213	3/1,115	3/1,020	---	534	548	n.a.
Cherries, tart	2,424	992	948	164	55	41	293	155	131
Cherries, sweet	714	607	832	218	122	---	169	136	n.a.
Citrus sections 2/	2,973	3,579	n.a.	1,293	1,244	1,404	4/306	4/350	4/335
Cranberries	3,351	3,583	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 5/	15,731	17,121	14,313	3,978	3,302	---	1,748	2,197	n.a.
Peaches:									
Total ex. spiced	29,392	36,194	n.a.	4,594	5,632	---	3,390	3,453	n.a.
California only:									
Clingstone	23,233	30,348	22,371	2,820	4,116	---	---	---	---
Freestone	4,073	3,814	3,257	1,236	1,068	---	---	---	---
Pears	6,408	10,982	n.a.	1,907	2,421	---	1,076	1,424	n.a.
Pineapples (Hawaii)	14,961	16,739	n.a.	4,323	5,489	6,839	1,899	1,741	1,753
Plums and Prunes	6/1,729	6/1,488	n.a.	6/733	6/462	---	235	226	n.a.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes grapefruit sections, citrus salad and orange sections. 3/ California only. 4/ Grapefruit sections. 5/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. 6/ Purple plums only. n.a. "means not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.—Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack					Stocks			
				Florida		Canners		Distributors	
	1964	1965	1966	1965-66 pack	1966-67 pack	Oct. 1 1966	Oct. 1 1967 1/	July 1, 1966	July 1, 1967
	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 cases 24/2	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:									
Apple	9,587	9,611	8,889	---	---	---	---	---	--
Blended orange and grapefruit	2/2,512	2/2,929	n.a.	2,684	3,311	4/323	4/768	301	331
Grapefruit	2/10,924	3/13,809	n.a.	12,090	17,844	4/1,093	4/3,632	730	959
Orange	2/10,795	2/12,137	n.a.	11,363	14,412	4/949	4/2,149	726	915
Tangerine and tangerine blends	187	62	n.a.	62	156	9	52	---	---
Pineapple (Hawaii), s.s.	13,788	15,354	15,034	---	---	5/10,824	5/9,951	988	1,092
Pineapple, (Hawaii), conc. s.s. basis	9,150	10,035	11,033	---	---	5/6,824	5/12,598	---	---

1/ As reported September 30, 1967.
2/ Florida and California-Arizona.
3/ Florida, California-Arizona, and Texas.
4/ Florida.
5/ August 31 stocks.

Canners' stock and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Assoication, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 30.--Frozen fruits and berries: Packs and cold storage holdings, 1966 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack 1964	Pack 1965	Pack Preliminary 1966	Stocks Oct. 1, average 1961-65	Stocks Oct. 1, 1966	Stocks Oct. 1, 1967
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	86,893	93,392	94,352	24,657	39,874	26,681
Apricots	16,002	16,369	16,172	18,500	22,921	15,311
Cherries, tart	202,522	146,355	87,367	134,268	90,662	68,268
Cherries, sweet	1,605	1,491	3,278			
Grapes	22,722	18,117	6,712	7,754	9,024	4,810
Peaches	76,250	59,453	65,190	62,972	59,075	49,858
Plums	8,448	6,091	5,355	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	1,635	1,178	259	1/	1/	1/
Purees, noncitrus	4,677	4,214	20,264	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries	23,851	23,251	25,812	23,092	33,776	36,076
Blueberries	30,574	27,981	35,403	30,893	39,067	45,727
Boysenberries	8,840	8,962	9,165	10,823	13,642	14,742
Olallieberries	309	3,821	63	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	5,954	6,210	3,465	5,425	6,550	4,199
Raspberries, red	25,335	27,631	31,575	29,098	34,442	35,119
Strawberries	252,646	191,613	236,492	186,565	196,166	192,834
Logan and other berries	2,897	2,341	3,368	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	23,994	14,982	19,278	43,141	48,950	59,955
Total	795,154	653,452	663,570	577,188	594,149	553,580

1/ Included with "other fruit".
Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and USDA Cold Storage Report.

Table 31.--Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida packs and stocks, 1966 and earlier seasons

Citrus juices (Season beginning December)	Pack 1964	Pack 1965	Pack 1966	Packers' stocks Oct. 1, 1966	Packers' stocks Oct. 1, 1967 1/
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange	2/ 88,869	3/70,831	3/127,611	3/24,449	3/45,647
Grapefruit	4,000	3,971	5,485	1,484	3,514
Blend	70	50	29	---	---
Tangerine	1,154	715	1,120	141	133
Limeade	656	590	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ As reported September 30, 1967. 2/ Basis 42° Brix. 3/ Basis 45° Brix.
Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

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The next issue of the *Fruit Situation* is scheduled for release January, 1968.

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