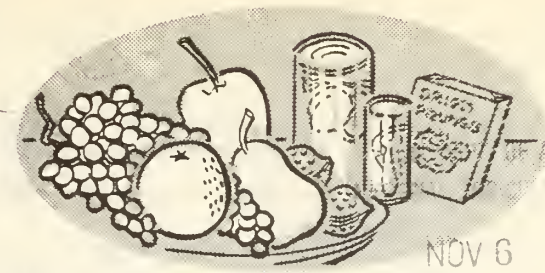


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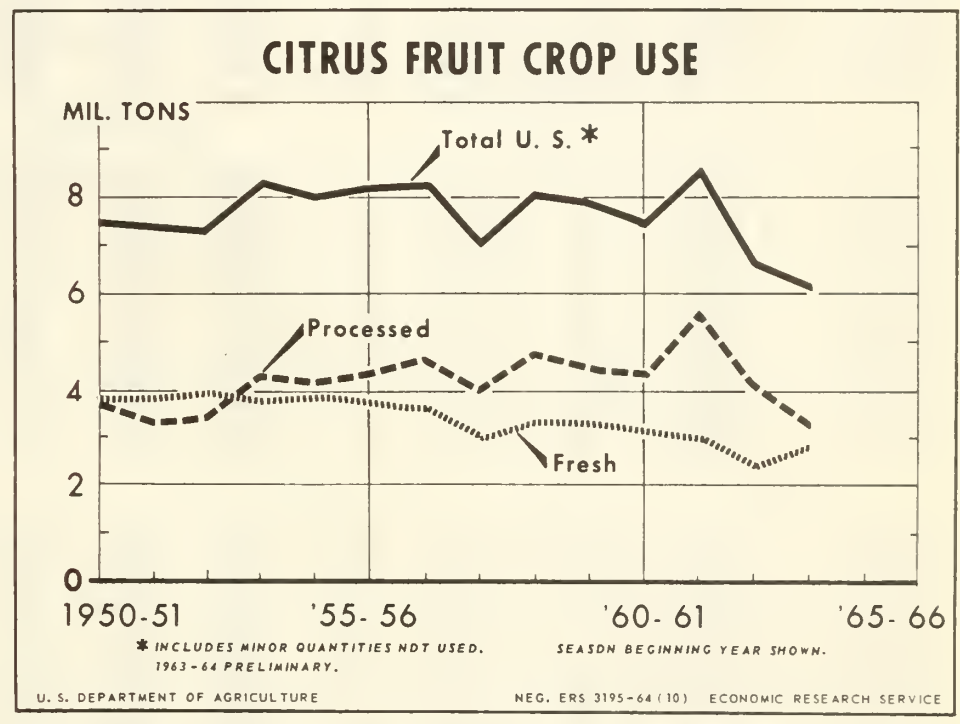
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For Release October 28, A. M.

OCTOBER 1964

Since 1950, citrus used for processing has increased more rapidly than fresh use has declined. Use for processing exceeded fresh use for the first time in 1953. Decreased production following the 1962 freeze resulted in a subsequent sharp drop in total usage.



## IN THIS ISSUE

- Fruit and Nut Outlook for 1965
- Prospective 1964-65 Citrus Crop
- Processed Citrus Fruit Review
- Special Processed Citrus Tables

Table 1.--Total citrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1935-36 through 1963-64 1/

Season	Production				Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
	Total	Not used	Used	Quant- tity			Fresh		Processed	
							Percent- age	Quant- tity	Percent- age	
	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	23	2,979	28	2,951	2,690	91.2	261	8.8	
1936-37	3,641	39	3,602	32	3,570	2,901	81.3	669	18.7	
1937-38	4,435	43	4,392	34	4,358	3,610	82.8	748	17.2	
1938-39	5,239	251	4,988	39	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	31	5,566	4,053	72.8	1,513	27.2	
1941-42	5,521	29	5,492	30	5,462	4,137	75.7	1,325	24.3	
1942-43	6,302	25	6,277	32	6,245	4,385	70.2	1,860	29.8	
1943-44	7,090	32	7,058	37	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	7,466	28	7,438	39	7,399	4,610	62.3	2,789	37.7	
1946-47	7,861	268	7,593	40	7,553	4,956	65.6	2,597	34.4	
1947-48	7,792	336	7,456	43	7,413	4,297	58.0	3,116	42.0	
1948-49	6,636	35	6,601	43	6,558	3,796	57.9	2,762	42.1	
1949-50	6,480	35	6,445	45	6,400	3,334	52.1	3,066	47.9	
1950-51	7,537	33	7,504	47	7,457	3,771	50.6	3,686	49.4	
1951-52	7,368	165	7,203	43	7,160	3,821	53.4	3,339	46.6	
1952-53	7,329	17	7,312	44	7,268	3,875	53.3	3,393	46.7	
1953-54	8,220	94	8,126	48	8,078	3,744	46.3	4,334	53.7	
1954-55	8,002	33	7,969	49	7,920	3,824	48.3	4,096	51.7	
1955-56	8,175	32	8,143	53	8,090	3,747	46.3	4,343	53.7	
1956-57	8,278	28	8,250	56	8,194	3,603	44.0	4,591	56.0	
1957-58	7,047	11	7,036	48	6,988	2,971	42.5	4,017	57.5	
1958-59	8,112	24	8,088	53	8,035	3,312	41.2	4,723	58.8	
1959-60	7,938	19	7,919	56	7,863	3,332	42.4	4,531	57.6	
1960-61	7,545	12	7,533	56	7,477	3,124	41.8	4,353	58.2	
1961-62	8,600	25	8,575	60	8,515	3,030	35.6	5,485	64.4	
1962-63	6,562	13	6,549	45	6,504	2,381	36.6	4,123	63.4	
1963-64 <u>2/</u>	6,188	21	6,167	52	6,115	2,763	45.2	3,352	54.8	

1/ Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangelos, and tangerines.2/ Preliminary.

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



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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 20, 1964

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SUMMARY

Sharply increased production of citrus fruits is in prospect for 1964-65, due largely to rapid recovery of citrus trees in Florida and Texas from freezes in 1962. This points to increased supplies of frozen orange concentrate and other processed items. Production of noncitrus fruits in 1965 may not match the record 1964 crop, which benefited from generally favorable weather. From now until mid-1965, total supplies of processed noncitrus fruits are expected to be much larger than a year earlier. Continued strong consumer demand for fresh and processed fruit is in prospect.

U. S. exports of fresh and processed fruits are expected to be moderately larger in 1964-65 than a year earlier. Most of the gain is likely to be in processed fruits, of which canned peaches and fruit cocktail (2 of the leading export items) are in record-large supply. Increases also may occur in dried prunes and raisins, aided by large marketable supplies. Exports of fresh fruits may match the 1963-64 volume. Some gain in tree nut exports may occur, mainly because of the large 1964 almond crop.

The 1964-65 U. S. crop of early, midseason, and Navel oranges is forecast at 60.6 million boxes, 37 percent larger than the 1963-64 crop.

Production of Florida oranges is expected to be 83.6 million boxes, 25.3 million boxes (43 percent) more than last season. Prospective U. S. grapefruit production (excluding California's "other areas") is 40.8 million boxes, up 25 percent from 1963-64. In early October, Florida citrus trees were generally in the best condition since the 1962 freeze. This strong recovery should contribute to further production increases over the next few years.

Market movement of Florida citrus fruit, especially grapefruit, was delayed because of hurricane Cleo. Although some fruit was lost, beneficial rains occurred over much of the citrus area. Harvest and movement of grapefruit and oranges to fresh markets started in late September and increased during early October. Season-opening prices on the principal auctions averaged considerably higher than last year. Packers' stocks of major processed citrus items continued much lower than year-earlier quantities. Increased 1964-65 packs of major items are expected.

The 1964 deciduous fruit crop, now nearly all harvested, is expected to set a record, about 7 percent above the 1963 crop and 12 percent above the 1958-62 average. More production is expected for all major noncitrus fruits, except grapes. All crops other than peaches are estimated above average. The commercial apple crop is the largest since 1937, and the pear crop is the largest since 1957.

Increased packs of canned and frozen deciduous fruits are resulting from the large crops this year. The packs of canned peaches and fruit cocktail set records. Sharp increases are indicated for various other items. Dried prune production is up, and the raisin pack again will be large.

Production of edible tree nuts is expected to be about a third below the record 1963 tonnage. Small to moderate increases in almonds, filberts, and walnuts are much more than offset by a sharp decrease in pecans. The pecan crop is down two-thirds from the record output last year, mainly due to unfavorable weather and the fact that trees produced a heavy crop last year. Prices for pecans are expected to be up this year, and for other nuts largely unchanged. Decreased imports of foreign-type nuts are in prospect.

#### ORANGES

##### Sharp Increase in Prospective 1964-65 U. S. Orange Crop

The 1964-65 U. S. orange crop is expected to be substantially larger than the relatively small 1963-64 crop. Production of early, midseason, and Navel varieties was forecast as of October 1 at 60.6 million boxes, 37 percent above 1963-64 but 5 percent below the 1958-62 average (table 14). The increase is all in Florida and Texas, where orange trees have made remarkable recovery from severe freeze damage 2 years ago. The estimated Florida crop of 44.6 million boxes is 60 percent above 1963-64, and

the Texas crop of 0.7 million boxes is 4.5 times the volume last year. In contrast, the California crop of Navel and miscellaneous varieties (14.5 million boxes) is down 5 percent and Arizona production (0.8 million boxes) is down 14 percent.

The prospective Florida Valencia crop of 39 million boxes is up 28 percent. Hence, Florida production of all varieties totals 83.6 million boxes, up 43 percent.

As of early October, the 1964-65 California Valencia crop was in good condition. The first forecast of this crop will be released December 10 in the crop report.

Over the next few years, total U. S. orange production can be expected to increase further, due to new plantings and recovery of older trees. This assumes generally favorable weather and continued good recovery of Florida and Texas orange groves. So far, recovery in Florida has been hastened by favorable weather and intensive care, resulting in greatly increased bearing surface and productivity. In early October, Florida orange trees were generally in the best condition since the December 1962 freeze.

#### Market Prospects for Oranges

Both consumer and processor demand for the prospective increased supplies for oranges (mainly Florida's) are expected to be fairly good this fall. Movement to fresh markets, now underway, should be heavy throughout the 1964-65 season. Later this fall, movement to canners and freezers also should be heavy. Stocks of canned and frozen orange juice are now much smaller than last fall. From now through next spring, increased supplies of some fresh and various processed deciduous fruits will be competing with citrus for the consumer's dollar. Partly for this reason, market prospects for citrus during winter and spring do not appear as favorable as a year ago.

Harvest of the 1964-65 Florida orange crop started with light picking in late September. Although weekly shipments to fresh markets increased during early October, they still lagged far behind year-earlier volume. Fresh market movement is expected to become seasonally large by November. It usually peaks in mid-December to meet heavy requirements for the holiday trade. Season-opening prices for fresh oranges on the principal auctions averaged considerably above prices a year earlier. Prices usually decrease with increasing shipments. But the season had not advanced sufficiently by mid-October for prices to become stabilized. In mid-October, auction prices for the remaining light supplies of California Valencias also averaged above a year earlier.

#### Prospective Sharp Increase in Processor Usage of Oranges

Use of Florida oranges for making frozen concentrate usually does not start until late November or early December. If the October 1 forecast for Florida orange production materializes, substantially more oranges this season



than last will be used for processing, both for canned juice and frozen concentrate. Use for chilled products also may be up. Emphasis is expected to be in use for frozen concentrate, and a substantial gain in output of this product appears likely.

Approximately 62 percent of all oranges marketed from the 1963-64 U. S. crop was processed, and the rest was shipped to fresh markets, including export outlets. Exports during November 1963-August 1964 were about 4.6 million boxes, 17 percent more than a year earlier. They went mainly to Canada and Western Europe.

### Tangerines and Tangelos

The 1964-65 Florida tangerine crop is estimated at 4.4 million boxes, 22 percent above the near-average 1963-64 crop. Harvest normally extends from late October into winter. Fresh market shipments usually are seasonally the heaviest during late November and in December, supplying the holiday trade. Although the fresh market is the principal outlet for tangerines, substantial quantities are processed in some years.

Florida tangelo production in 1964-65 is expected to total 850,000 boxes, 6 percent below last year but 37 percent above average. The harvest season for tangelos, which are shipped mainly to fresh markets, is about the same as for tangerines.

For detail on processed oranges and other citrus fruits, see article entitled "Processed Citrus Fruit" and related special tables.

## GRAPEFRUIT

### Increased Production In Prospect

The 1964-65 U. S. grapefruit crop (excluding California's "other areas") was forecast as of October 1 at 40.8 million boxes, 25 percent above 1963-64 and 2 percent above the 1958-62 average table 14. Florida and Texas accounted for the gain, which denotes significant recovery from the effects of the 1962-63 freezes. The 1964-65 Florida crop of 33.5 million boxes is 27 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. This State's production by varieties and increases over last year are: Pink seedless, 8.5 million boxes, up 12 percent; white seedless, 13.5 million, up 12 percent; and other (seeded) varieties, 11.5 million, up 74 percent. In Texas, the crop of 2.4 million boxes is nearly 5 times the light 1963-64 volume. But in California, the crop of 2.2 million boxes in the Desert Valleys is down 12 percent; and in Arizona the crop of 2.7 million boxes is down 16 percent.

Further increases in grapefruit production can be expected over the next few years as Florida and Texas groves make further recovery and as more young trees start bearing.



Market and Prices

Market prospects for 1964-65 crop grapefruit look good for this fall. Consumer demand for fresh grapefruit is strong and processor demand should be good in view of the current very light stocks of canned and frozen juice held by packers. For winter and spring, the outlook does not appear quite as favorable as a year earlier, because total citrus supplies will be relatively heavy.

Market movement of Florida grapefruit was delayed because of hurricane Cleo's damage to early-ripening fruit in the Indian River District. But harvest and market movement started with light shipments in late September. Thereafter, shipments increased rapidly, but by mid-October they still lagged far behind a year earlier. Florida "interior" grapefruit comprised most of the early marketings. Season-opening prices on the principal auctions averaged much higher than a year ago. As usual, prices adjusted downward with increasing shipments.

Increased Fresh and Processed  
Usage Expected in 1964-65

In recent years, emphasis in grapefruit usage as between fresh and processed has been about as follows: Fresh use, Florida pink seedless, California and Texas grapefruit; processed, Florida "seeded" grapefruit. Florida white seedless and Arizona grapefruit have been used extensively in both ways. With substantial increases this year in all types of Florida grapefruit, a sharp increase in Texas, and only small decreases in California and Arizona, usage in both outlets should be up noticeably. Of the 1963-64 U. S. grapefruit marketed, fresh use accounted for 58 percent and processing for 42 percent. Fresh use included exports, which totaled 2.2 million boxes during September 1963-August 1964, 10 percent above a year earlier. They went mostly to Canada.

## LEMONS AND LIMES

Prospective Arizona Lemon Crop  
Down Moderately From 1963-64

Arizona lemon production in 1964-65 is expected to be 1.6 million boxes, 8 percent below 1963-64 but twice the 1958-62 average. Growing conditions for the new crop have not been quite as favorable as for the 1963-64 crop. Arizona lemon acreage has been expanding, pointing to rising production over the next few years.

Harvest of the 1964-65 Arizona lemon crop started with light picking in early September. Harvest usually ends in late winter. The 1963-64 crop was used as follows: Fresh, 25 percent; and processed, 75 percent. The season average price per box received by growers was \$2.84 (basis packinghouse door), 39 percent below the \$4.64 average price for the much smaller 1962-63 crop.

California Lemons

The first official forecast of the 1964-65 California lemon crop will be released in the November crop report. The season for California lemons starts November 1 and ends the following November 1. Harvest during November and December usually is light, leaving most of the crop for handling after January 1.

The 1963-64 California lemon crop was 16.3 million boxes, 30 percent above 1962-63 and 8 percent above the 1958-62 average. Use of the 1963-64 crop has been tentatively estimated as follows: Fresh, 52 percent; and processed, 48 percent. Usage by processors in 1963-64 was more than twice that in 1962-63. But fresh use was down a little. California lemon producers received \$2.12 per box (basis packinghouse door) for the 1963-64 crop, 47 percent below the average of \$3.97 for the 1962-63 crop.

The 1963-64 U. S. lemon crop (California and Arizona) totaled over 18 million boxes, 40 percent above 1962-63 and 13 percent above average. U. S. exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1963-August 1964 were about 2.5 million boxes, 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Total exports in 1962-63 were about 2.9 million boxes. Western Europe and Canada were the principal destinations.

1964-65 Florida Lime Crop

Florida lime production in 1964-65 is expected to total 500,000 boxes, 11 percent above last year and 59 percent above average. If this volume materializes, it will set a record high. Expansion in lime production continued over the last 2 seasons, since lime groves, which are located mostly in southern Florida, escaped serious damage from the 1962 freeze. Harvest of the new crop has been active since late spring, and much of the fruit had been picked by October 1. Prices received by growers for limes (basis packinghouse door) during June-August this year averaged below year-earlier prices, but in September they averaged above. The average price for the entire 1963-64 crop was \$4.39 per box; a little more than half was used fresh, the rest processed.

## APPLES

Large Apple Crops in All  
Major Producing Areas

The 1964 U. S. apple crop in commercial areas was estimated as of October 1 at 141.2 million bushels, 13 percent above the 1963 crop and 15 percent above the 1958-62 average. The October 1 estimate is a reduction of 5.9 million bushels from the August 1 figure, the result of late summer dry weather in Eastern States and cool weather in the Pacific Northwest. The reduction is mainly in the form of smaller apples than would have occurred with more favorable weather. Even so, the 1964 crop still is expected to be the largest since 1937. At harvest time, quality was reported very good in many areas. Apple colors are good to excellent in many of the principal apple States. But sizes generally are not up to expectations.

Production this year by geographic areas and changes from last year and the average are: Eastern States, 63.7 million bushels, 12 percent above 1963 and 4 percent above average; Central States, 33.5 million bushels, 53 percent above last year and 32 percent above average; and Western States, 44 million bushels, 6 percent below last year but 21 percent above average. This means that apple production is more normally distributed than in 1963. Crops as estimated October 1 are record large in Michigan and California and above average and last year in most other States (table 17).

Apple production appears to be trending upward due mainly to new plantings, increased productivity of bearing trees, improved varieties, and better cultural methods. But output each year will be influenced greatly by the weather, which was generally favorable in 1964, contributing to the current large crop. Assuming normal weather, the 1965 crop probably will be somewhat below 1964 but still above average.

#### Demand and Price Factors

Under the weight of sharply increased supplies, grower prices for 1964-crop apples have adjusted to levels moderately below a year ago. Prices received by growers in September (on a national average basis) were about 5 percent below a year earlier. Available information indicates that shipping point prices for fresh market apples generally have been down somewhat, except primarily in Washington State. In the Appalachian area, apples for canning have also brought prices moderately below 1963. Consumer demand for both fresh and processed apples is expected to be good in the 1964-65 season.

#### Increased Fresh Market and Processor Usage Expected in 1964-65

Both fresh market and processor usages of apples are expected to be moderately larger in 1964-65 than last season.

Total fresh use is being enhanced by widespread local supplies. Movement of fresh apples into cold storage is expected to be greater than last season, and increased controlled-atmosphere storage capacity is available to handle some of the larger volume. Total stocks in cold storage on October 1 were 16.2 million bushels, 10 percent above a year earlier. This points to increased year-end stocks for marketing throughout the first half of 1965. Canned applesauce, apple juice, and cider are expected to account for most of the increase in processor usage.

The fresh market accounted for about 62 percent of the apples marketed from the 1963 crop. Use for processing accounted for the rest, as follows: For canned apple slices and applesauce, 19 percent; frozen apple slices and applesauce, 3 percent; dried apples, 3 percent; and other uses, mostly juice, cider, and vinegar, 13 percent.



Increased U.S. Apple  
Exports in 1963-64

Fresh apple exports during the season ended June 30, 1964, were about 4.2 million bushels (48 pounds), 45 percent above 1962-63. Western Europe and Canada were the principal destinations. Much of the increased shipments went to the United Kingdom. Exports to Canada were about the same as in 1962-63. Canada also was the source of most U.S. imports in 1963-64, which totaled about 1.7 million bushels, 9 percent above 1962-63.

1964 Canadian Apple Crop  
Second Only to 1963 Record

Canada's 1964 apple crop will total about 19.4 million bushels (48 pounds), 9 percent smaller than (and second only to) the record 1963 crop, based on estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Among Provinces, British Columbia leads with 7 million bushels, 11 percent below 1963. The Nova Scotia crop of 2.25 million bushels is down 25 percent. These 2 Provinces usually export a substantial part of their output to the United Kingdom and the United States. Production in Ontario (6.2 million bushels) is 21 percent above 1963, but that in Quebec (3.5 million) is down 29 percent. Apples from these 2 Provinces go mainly to Interior markets. Canadian apple production has been trending upward over the last decade.

PEARS

Pear Crop Above Average

The 1964 U.S. pear crop was estimated as of October 1 at 30.1 million bushels, 56 percent above the short 1963 crop and 8 percent above the 1958-62 average. The sharp increase results mainly from California production returning to normal or better from the weather-curtailed volume last year and substantial gains in Oregon and Michigan (table 21).

Total 1964 production in the 3 Pacific Coast States is over 26.3 million bushels (641,750 tons), 58 percent above 1963 output. The 3-State crop comprises over 21.3 million bushels (519,000 tons) of Bartletts, 79 percent above last year, and 5 million bushels (122,750 tons) of other varieties, up 5 percent. Production of both varietal groups this year is up in California and Oregon, but down in Washington, where early season weather was somewhat unfavorable. In all other States combined, 1964 production totals 3.8 million bushels, 33 percent above 1963 and 15 percent above average.

U.S. pear production in 1965 probably will be somewhat below the above average volume in 1964, assuming normal weather. But over the next few years, fairly large crops can be expected if the weather is favorable and no serious damage from "pear decline" (a form of blight) occurs. Moreover, production will be aided by substantial acreage of young bearing trees.



1964 Season Supplies  
Up, Prices Down

The increased 1964 pear production has resulted in larger fresh market shipments and lower prices during summer and early fall than a year earlier. These sales were mostly Pacific Coast Bartletts. Shipments of Bosc started in early September, and of D'Anjou late that month. Also as a result of increased supplies, cannery prices for Pacific Coast Bartletts are much below the relatively high prices last year. Use for canning is indicated substantially larger than a year ago, when the Bartlett crop, the principal variety canned, was considerably smaller than this year.

Increased cold storage stocks of pears on October 1 point to larger supplies of pears during late fall and in winter than a year earlier. During fall, Bartletts will comprise a substantial part of the total. But after January 1, supplies will consist mostly of other varieties, especially the D'Anjou and Bosc, also the Comice, Nelis, and Easter. Prices are unlikely to match the relatively high year-earlier levels.

Increased Cold Storage Stocks  
of Pears on October 1

Total cold storage holdings of pears on October 1 were approximately 7.8 million bushels, 88 percent above a year earlier and 19 percent above the 1958-62 average for October 1. Stocks consisted of Bartletts (5.5 million bushels, 190 percent above a year earlier) and other varieties (2.3 million bushels, up 1 percent). Some of these pears, especially Bartletts, may be canned but most will be marketed for fresh use, including export sales.

Foreign Trade in Pears

Increased supplies and decreased prices are conditions favoring U.S. exports of 1964-crop pears. Somewhat offsetting is expected larger production in Western Europe, an important destination of U.S. exports. On balance, some increase in 1964-65 over the light 1963-64 volume appears probable. Exports in 1963-64 were nearly 0.8 million bushels, 45 percent below 1962-63.

Fresh Bartlett Pears Bought by USDA

To aid the pear industry in marketing abundant supplies of Bartlett pears, USDA in mid-October purchased 144 cars (128,008 boxes and cartons) of fresh Bartlett pears with Section 32 funds as a surplus removal activity. These pears were bought from growers and shippers in Washington, Oregon, and California and were to be shipped during October 15-November 7 for use in school lunch programs.

## PLUMS AND PRUNES

Increased Production in 1964

California and Michigan fresh plum production in 1964 totaled 131,000 tons, 14 percent above 1963 and 48 percent above the 1958-62 average. The 1964 plum crop in California was 120,000 tons, 13 percent above 1963. In Michigan, production of plums (including prunes) was 11,000 tons, up 26 percent. A record was set for each State, hence for the 2-State total. Most California plums are shipped to fresh markets. In Michigan, use for processing has exceeded fresh use since 1960. California shipping point prices for fresh market plums generally have averaged lower this year than in 1963.

The 1964 Pacific Northwest prune crop was 64,500 tons, 55 percent above 1963 and 1 percent above average. The Idaho and Washington crops were considerably above both last year and the average. Oregon production was more than 3 times the small 1963 tonnage, although still substantially below average. The fresh market and canning are the principal outlets for Pacific Northwest prunes. Drying and freezing account for some of the Oregon prunes. Idaho and Oregon shipping-point prices for Italian prunes averaged somewhat lower in mid-September than a year earlier.

California dried prune production this year was estimated as of October 1 at 161,000 tons (dried basis), 21 percent above 1963 and 22 percent above average. Principal outlets for these prunes are the domestic market for processed packaged prunes and prune juice and the export market for processed prunes. For plum and prune figures, see table 23.

Plum and prune production prospects for 1965, assuming average weather appear about as follows: Fresh plums, a moderate decrease from the 1964 record; California dried prunes, a probable moderate decrease; and Pacific Northwest prunes, no appreciable change from this year.

Plum Surplus Removal Programs

To assist the plum and prune industries in marketing abundant supplies of 1964-crop fruit, the USDA has conducted surplus removal programs this season, financed with Sec. 32 funds. In late July and early August, the Department bought 148,635 4-basket crates of fresh plums in California. They were distributed to institutions and other eligible outlets.

The Department on September 11 announced the purchase of 270,800 cases (6-10's) of U.S. Choice grade canned purple plums (prunes) from canners in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Michigan. These plums were to be shipped during October 12 through November 14, 1964, for use in school lunch programs.

## PEACHES

Peach Production Up  
Slightly in 1964

The 1964 U.S. peach crop was approximately 74.1 million bushels, slightly above 1963 but 1 percent below the 1958-62 average. Production in the 9

Southern (early) peach States was down about 71 percent from 1963, because of a severe late-March freeze. But this reduction was a little more than offset by increases in other States, many of which ship heavily to fresh markets beginning in midsummer (table 25).

The 1964 crop of California freestone peaches, shipped extensively to fresh markets from late spring to late summer, was about 12.9 million bushels, up 1 percent. Production of California clingstones, used mostly for canning, was a record 36.3 million bushels, 19 percent above last year. This quantity excludes peaches eliminated under provisions of the State Marketing Order.

Assuming generally favorable weather, increased peach production can be expected in 1965. This would mean a sharp increase over this year in the early-shipping Southern States, but perhaps some reduction in various late-season States. California clingstone production might expand further if all the potential of the increased bearing acreage is utilized.

#### Prices for 1964 Peaches

Grower prices for fresh market peaches during June and July were much higher (on a national average basis) than corresponding prices in 1963, a result of curtailed supplies from the Southern States. But in August and September, prices averaged somewhat below a year earlier, when supplies were lighter. Even so, prices in late summer were relatively high. Prices for California clingstone peaches for canning are expected to average somewhat above the \$57.20 per ton last year.

#### Outlets for Peaches

The fresh market and canning are the principal outlets for peaches. These 2 outlets took 38 and 61 percent, respectively, of 1963-crop peaches that were marketed. Drying accounted for 1 percent. Most California clingstone peaches are canned, both as straight peach packs and in fruit cocktail. Hence, the heavier 1964 crop has resulted in increased packs of these 2 items this year. Exports have taken a substantial part of both items in recent years. (For further detail on processed peaches, see section "Processed Noncitrus Fruit.")

#### APRICOTS

The 1964 apricot crop in California, Washington, and Utah was 220,000 tons, 10 percent above 1963 and 17 percent above the 1958-62 average. Aided by generally favorable growing conditions, the crops in California (205,000 tons) and Utah (7,000 tons) were each above 1963 and the average. But the Washington crop (8,000 tons) was below both last year and the average.

During most weeks of June and July, the period of heavy movement of California apricots to fresh markets, New York and Chicago auction prices averaged somewhat above corresponding 1963 prices. Prices for California apricots for canning also averaged moderately above 1963.



Usage by canners was heavy, leading to a sharp increase in the 1964 pack of canned apricots. In recent years, about nine-tenths of U.S. apricot production has been processed, mostly canned.

## CHERRIES

### Sweet Cherries

The 1964 U.S. sweet cherry crop was 113,700 tons, 62 percent above the light 1963 crop and 26 percent above the 1958-62 average. Aided by generally favorable weather in 1964 in contrast to widespread unfavorable growing conditions in 1963, production in 1964 was above last year in all commercial cherry States. Moreover, production was above average in all States except Oregon, where it was down only 6 percent.

Cherry production, both sweet and sour, is marked by frequent wide year-to-year swings in tonnage, mainly due to changes in the weather. Assuming average weather in 1965, total U.S. sweet cherry production probably would be somewhat below 1964. But it might be somewhat above average, partly due to the influence of young bearing trees and increased bearing of older trees.

The season average price per ton received by growers for the large 1964 U.S. sweet cherry crop was \$294, about 18 percent below the \$360 for the small 1963 crop. Prices for fresh market cherries in the 3 Pacific Coast States, which produced about 65 percent of the crop, averaged from 5 to 9 percent below 1963. Prices for sweet cherries for processing were down 12 percent in California and Oregon, but up 4 percent in Washington. In Michigan, prices for processing were about 43 percent below 1963.

Available data on disposition of the 1964 sweet cherry crop indicate increased usage for the 3 principal outlets--fresh, canning, and brining. Use for canning apparently was nearly twice that of 1963. In California, use for brining was more than double the light usage last year. In 1962, when the U.S. crop was about as large as this year, use for cherries marketed was as follows: Brined, 46.7 percent; fresh, 36.4 percent; canned, 16.5 percent; and frozen, 0.4 percent.

### Sour Cherries

U.S. sour cherry production in 1964 was a record 240,750 tons, nearly 3 times the small tonnage last year and 72 percent above average. Production was above 1963 in all commercial cherry States except Washington, where it was equal to last year. It also was above average in all States except Oregon and Washington, where it was down somewhat. The large U.S. crop this year resulted from generally favorable weather and increased bearing acreage, especially in Michigan, whose record crop of 160,000 tons comprised 66 percent of the total.

The 1965 U.S. sour cherry crop probably will be below the heavy 1964 output, but still somewhat above average, assuming normal weather and growing conditions. A sustaining force will be the large plantings of recent years, which have contributed to a rising production trend since the mid-1950's.



Greatly increased quantities of sour cherries have been frozen and canned this year, resulting in a record frozen pack and the third largest canned pack. Some sour cherries, especially in Michigan, were not utilized because of limited facilities to handle the unusually large tonnage within the short harvest period, low prices, and a slow market. In most recent years, freezing and canning have accounted for about 96 percent of all sour cherries marketed.

Prices per ton received by growers for the 1964 crop averaged nearly \$100, about 47 percent below the \$189 for the much lighter 1963 crop. Prices for 1964-crop sour cherries for processing in the 4 heaviest producing Great Lake States averaged about one-half 1963 prices. In Michigan, the average of \$99 per ton was 48 percent below the \$190 last year.

#### GRAPES

##### Large 1964 Grape Crops in All Principal States

Total U. S. grape production in 1964 was estimated as of October 1 at 3,477,450 tons, second only to the record of 3,793,410 tons last year. The 1964 estimate is 8 percent below output last year but 12 percent above the 1958-62 average. In most States, 1964 crops also are larger than both last year and the average (table 26).

The 1964 California crop of 3,145,000 tons is 10 percent below last year but 12 percent above average. This State's production by broad varietal groups and decreases from last year are: Raisin varieties, 2,050,000 tons, down 9 percent; wine grapes, 585,000 tons, down 6 percent; and table grapes, 510,000 tons, down 18 percent. Raisin varieties not only are dried extensively but also are crushed for wine and juice, used fresh, and canned. Principal uses of table and wine grapes are fresh consumption and crushing. Production this year of Arizona grapes (12,500 tons), which are the same type as California's, is down 24 percent from last year.

In all other States, which grow mainly juice type grapes such as the Concord, 1964 production totals 319,950 tons, 16 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. Production in the 4 important Great Lakes States (New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio) totals 236,000 tons, 52,000 tons (28 percent) above 1963. Most of these grapes are crushed for juice, wine, jam, and jelly.

Increased grape acreage due to new plantings in various States in recent years, especially California, the Great Lakes States, and the Carolinas, points to a rising trend in production. However, grape production, as of other fruits, may change considerably from year to year due to contrasting weather conditions. Assuming average weather, total production in 1965 may not quite equal 1963, when conditions were favorable in many areas.

##### Fresh Grape Shipments and Prices

Total shipments of grapes (all varieties) through early October of this season have been somewhat larger than a year earlier. But table grape shipments

from California, the main source of fresh market grapes, have been somewhat smaller through early October than a year ago. Prices on the principal auctions this summer have varied around year-earlier levels. Moreover, shipping point prices for most California grapes in September were not greatly different from a year earlier.

Weather was generally favorable in September and early October for ripening and harvest of the Emperor, the major variety stored for sale in late fall and winter. Last year, wet weather during harvest held down the volume stored.

### Prospective Raisin Output

Preliminary data on California grapes harvested for raisins indicate that 1964 production of natural sun-dried raisins will be 224,000 tons (dried weight). In addition, a small tonnage of dehydrated raisins, mostly Golden Seedless, is expected. Output of this type in recent years has varied around 12,000 tons. Although total raisin output appears somewhat below 1963, the 1964 total still would be one of the largest in recent years. Weather for field drying of grapes was generally favorable this year in contrast to repeated rains last year that damaged partially dried grapes in raisin trays. Rain damage this season has been minor. Raisin output last year was 252,000 tons, after deduction of 14,000 tons of substandards resulting from rain damage.

### Grapes for crushing

Reported usage of California grapes for crushing to October 10, 1964, was approximately 1,090,000 tons, 4 percent below a year earlier. As usual, crushing probably will continue heavy during October and end in November or early December. This year, as in 1963, there was no Federal program for California grapes for crushing. Since most grapes in States other than California and Arizona are crushed, the larger crops this year in the other States, especially the Great Lakes States, are expected to result in an increased crush of Concord and other American-type grapes.

## CRANBERRIES

### 1964 Production Up Slightly

The 1964 U. S. cranberry crop was estimated as of October 1 at 1,283,700 barrels (100 pounds), 2 percent larger than the near-average 1963 crop. The Massachusetts crop of 650,000 barrels is 2 percent above last year, and the Wisconsin crop of 405,000 barrels is up 1 percent. Production is up 73 percent in New Jersey, but down 7 percent in Oregon and 31 percent in Washington (table 22). During September, prospects declined in Massachusetts but improved in New Jersey and Washington.

Cranberry production has been trending upward for a number of years because of increased yields. Some production increase in 1965 over 1964 can be expected if the weather is average or better.

Prices Up a Little This Year

Harvest of the 1964 cranberry crop started in early September in Massachusetts and somewhat later in the other States. Season-opening prices for Massachusetts cranberries on the New York City wholesale market were \$5.00 per 24 1-pound containers, 25 cents higher than last year. Consumer demand for fresh and processed cranberries is expected to be good this year.

In 1963, about twice as many cranberries were processed as used fresh. A substantial portion of the volume processed last year was made into cranberry juice cocktail, which has been growing in popularity in recent years. Use for this purpose is expected to be even greater this year. But use for canning cranberry sauce will continue as the principal type of processing.

No Volume Regulation for  
1964 Cranberry Crop

There will be no set-aside of 1964-crop cranberries under the Federal Marketing Agreement and Order Program for this fruit. This is in accordance with a recommendation of the industry committee that administers the marketing program. A review in early October of supply and demand prospects for the 1964-65 season indicated that volume controls would not be needed.

## STRAWBERRIES

Small Decrease in Prospective  
Acreage for Harvest in 1965

Preliminary indications for commercial strawberry acreage for harvest in 1965 point to a U. S. total of 85,040 acres, 2 percent below 1964 and 8 percent below the 1959-63 average. Prospective 1965 acreages and changes from 1964 by seasonal groupings of States are: Winter (Florida), 3,100 acres, up 19 percent; early-spring, 9,200 acres, down 7 percent; mid-spring, 27,100 acres, down 4 percent; and late-spring, 45,640 acres, down 1 percent. In California, the leader for both fresh market and processing, strawberry acreage is down 4 percent. Acreage is up 3 percent in Oregon and down 2 percent in Washington. These 2 States are second and third, respectively, in volume processed (table 28).

The prospective 1965 acreage is based upon information available October 1. Actual acreage harvested in 1965 will depend upon how completely planting intentions materialize, how much old acreage is saved, the weather, and market conditions.

1964-Crop Strawberries

Commercial strawberry production in 1964 was approximately 537 million pounds, 5 percent above 1963 and 8 percent above the 1959-63 average. In 1964, reductions in the mid-spring States, which include California, were more than offset by increases in States comprising the other seasonal groups. Incomplete



data indicate that deliveries of strawberries to freezers were somewhat larger in 1964 than in 1963. Season average prices received by growers for the 1964 crop (all uses) were somewhat above 1963.

## TREE NUTS

### Production Down Sharply From 1963 But Slightly Above Average

U. S. production of the 4 edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--is expected to total 223,300 tons in 1964, about 33 percent below the 1963 record, but 2 percent above the 1958-62 average (table 29). A sharp reduction in pecans much more than offsets increases in the other 3 nuts. Composition of the 1964 crop, as estimated October 1, is: Walnuts, 38 percent; almonds, 31 percent; pecans, 27 percent; and filberts, 4 percent. Figures on the 1964 Hawaiian macadamia crops are not yet available--the 1963 crop was about 2,368 tons.

Total production of the 4 edible tree nuts probably will be somewhat larger in 1965 than in 1964 if the weather and other growing conditions are average. The increase would be in pecans, which were down sharply this year due largely to unfavorable weather and the fact that trees produced heavily in 1963. Production of the other 3 nuts may not equal the large 1964 tonnage.

### Almonds

The 1964 California almond crop is 70,000 tons, 16 percent above 1963 and 30 percent above average. Quality of the crop is reported as good.

Foreign almond production is expected to be about the same as in 1963. Production is up substantially in Spain, but down somewhat in Italy, the usual largest foreign producer. European prices are down slightly from last year's high levels, and demand continues good. Some increase in U. S. exports from the larger 1964 crop is expected. Season average prices per ton received by U. S. producers probably will not differ greatly from the 1963 average of \$591.

Market allocation percentages for California's 1964 almond crop are 85 percent salable and 15 percent surplus. These percentages have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, accepting recommendations by the Almond Control Board, the industry body that administers the Federal marketing agreement and order program covering California almonds. The 1964 percentages are the same as those for the 1963 crop. The salable almonds will be available for distribution in domestic trade channels. The remainder will be allocated to non-competitive outlets, primarily export trade. The allocation is intended to provide a sufficient quantity of almonds to meet the domestic trade demand, allow for a season-end carryover desired by the industry, and divert excess supplies to export markets.



Filberts

Oregon and Washington filbert production in 1964 totals 8,400 tons, 21 percent above last year but 9 percent below average. Nuts have sized well in both States. Oregon accounts for 8,000 tons this year.

Filbert production in foreign countries is up substantially this year because of a large increase in Turkey, the largest foreign producer. Foreign prices may weaken under the pressure of heavier supplies, despite efforts to stabilize the market. The threat of increased foreign exports (filbert kernels) at decreased prices is tending to weaken demand for U. S. kernels. But the domestic in-shell market is expected to be good. Season average prices to growers for the heavier 1964 U. S. crop may fall somewhat below the 1963 average of \$470 per ton.

Market allocations for 1964 crop Oregon and Washington filberts comprise a salable portion of 81 percent and a surplus of 19 percent. These percentages have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, accepting recommendations by the Filbert Control Board, the industry group which administers the Federal marketing agreement and order program for filberts grown in Oregon and Washington. The salable or free tonnage is intended to provide adequate supplies for normal domestic in-shell markets, and the restricted or surplus percentage would allocate excess supplies to shelled filbert markets or export. The above percentages are the same as those initially announced for the 1963 crop, which were terminated in December 1963 when it became apparent that the crop was smaller than expected.

Pecans

Total U. S. pecan production in 1964 was estimated as of October 1 at 60,500 tons, 67 percent below the 1963 record and 27 percent below average. Since harvest of pecans often continues beyond January 1, final tonnage of the new crop will not be known until the season is further advanced. The current estimate comprises 23,200 tons of improved varieties, down 78 percent from 1963, and 37,300 tons of wild and seedling pecans, down 52 percent. Production of both types combined is above last year only in Oklahoma and New Mexico; it is down sharply in all other States.

The 1964 pecan crop is light, due primarily to a late winter freeze, rainy summer weather in some States, insect damage, and the fact that trees produced heavily last year. Additional reduction was caused by hurricanes Cleo and Dora and probably also by Hilda, whose effects were not immediately determined.

U. S. pecans comprise most of the world production. Hence, the size of the U. S. crop strongly influences prices. With production down sharply this year, prices for the new crop are expected to average well above the 18.4 cents per pound for the 1963 crop. But a heavy carryover will moderate the price rise. Decreased exports in 1964-65 seem likely in view of the smaller crop and expected higher prices.

Walnuts

The 1964 California and Oregon walnut crop is estimated at 84,400 tons, 2 percent above the large 1963 crop and 14 percent above average. California accounts for 80,000 tons of the new crop. Here, mild temperatures and the absence of biological pests have enabled the large set of nuts to reach marketable size, although generally smaller than last year.

Foreign production of walnuts in 1964 may not be greatly different from 1963, according to available data. Relatively small U. S. walnut exports and imports appear probable, perhaps approximating 1963-64 quantities. Early season sales of 1964 U. S. walnuts have brought prices a little lower than the 1963 season average of \$460 per ton.

The 1964 walnut crop, like the 1963 crop, is free of volume regulation. As before, minimum quality requirements must be met in all walnuts marketed during 1964-65.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Tree  
Nuts Up in 1963-64

U. S. foreign trade in edible tree nuts consists mainly of imports; exports are much lighter. Cashews, Brazils, and other foreign type nuts comprise most of the imports. Nuts of the kind grown in the United States are both imported and exported in varying quantities from year to year.

Total U. S. tree nut imports during July 1963-June 1964 were equivalent to approximately 208,000 tons, in-shell basis, 4 percent larger than in 1962-63. Cashews, Brazils, and filberts accounted for most of the increase. Imports of cashews, 165,000 tons, were up 5 percent. In 1963-64, imports were equal to only 63 percent of the record U. S. crop. But in 1962-63, imports exceeded the light U. S. production by 18 percent.

Total U. S. tree nut exports in 1963-64 were about 26,000 tons (in-shell basis), 65 percent above 1962-63. Almonds comprised about 72 percent of the 1963-64 total. Exports of almonds, pecans, and walnuts were up; those of filberts were down.

U. S. imports of foreign-type tree nuts, especially cashews and Brazils, probably will be somewhat smaller in 1964-65 than the heavy receipts in 1963-64. Foreign production of cashews is down only slightly from last year's record crop. But strong demand is pushing prices up to the highest level in 10 years. The Brazil nut crop is very short and prices are the highest in several years. Mainly for these reasons, reduced U. S. imports are in prospect for 1964-65.

## PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

Record Large 1964-65 Pack  
of Canned Fruit Expected

The 1964-65 commercial pack of canned noncitrus fruit in the United States (not including Alaska and Hawaii) is expected to set a record. The new pack may be more than 15 percent larger than the 1963-64 pack of about 85 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans per case). Although canning of many fruits has been completed, canning of others will be completed later this fall and of still others after January 1.

Available figures on completed 1964-65 packs (in million cases of 24-2½'s) and changes from 1963-64 are: Apricots, 5.2, up 28 percent; red tart cherries, 3.6, up 277 percent; sweet cherries, 1.0, up 90 percent; California peaches, clingstone, 30.6, up 22 percent, freestone, 5.4, up 14 percent; and fruit cocktail, 16.2, up 29 percent. Increases also are expected in applesauce, pears, and purple plums. The size of the packs of canned apple slices and cranberry sauce, which will not be completed for some time, are less certain. The pack of canned Hawaiian pineapple during June-August 1964 was about 9 million cases, 4 percent smaller than a year earlier (table 30).

Canned Fruit Supplies Up  
Substantially for 1964-65

During summer and early fall, when canning of noncitrus fruits is most active, figures on canners' stocks are reported for only a few items. Figures for principal items are reported as of January 1, April 1, June 1, and November 1. As of September 1, 1964, figures on canners' stocks (in million cases, 24-2½'s) and changes from a year earlier were as follows: Canned apple slices, 1.0, up 28 percent; applesauce, 1.6, up 50 percent; red tart cherries, 2.6, up 176 percent; and pineapples, 10.3, down 4 percent. On June 1, 1964, canners' stocks of 12 canned fruit items (apples, applesauce, apricots, red tart (RSP) cherries, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruits, clingstone peaches, freestone peaches, pears, and purple plums) totaled 14.1 million cases (24-2½'s), 19 percent below a year earlier. In addition, stocks of canned pineapples were 5.5 million cases, up 11 percent. Increases in 1964-65 packs are expected to be substantially larger than decreases in beginning stocks, resulting in canners' supplies for 1964-65 moderately to considerably larger than for 1963-64.

Decreased 1963-64 U. S. Exports  
of Important Canned Fruits

Following several years of gain, 1963-64 U. S. exports of important canned noncitrus fruits declined, partly due to reduced supplies. Exports during June 1963-May 1964 and changes from 1962-63 were: Canned peaches, 4.7 million cases (24-2½'s), down 27 percent; fruit cocktail, 2.9 million, down 11 percent; and pineapple, 2.1 million, down 12 percent.



Canned Noncitrus Fruit Juices

Figures on packs and stocks of canned fruit juices are available currently only for Hawaiian pineapple juice. During June-August 1964, Hawaiian output was as follows: Canned single strength juice, 9.8 million cases (24-2's), about the same as a year earlier; and canned (including frozen) concentrated juice, about 689,000 cases (6-10's), down 7 percent. Packers' stocks on September 1 were: Single-strength juice, 8.8 million cases, up 6 percent; and concentrated juice, 700,000 cases, up 19 percent. Much of the single-strength juice and most of the concentrated are shipped to the U. S. mainland, where practically all of the concentrated juice is used in mixed fruit juices and fruit juice drinks. Some of the single-strength pineapple juice is exported. During June 1963-May 1964, U. S. exports were about 4 million gallons, 33 percent below a year earlier. Additional figures on pineapple and other fruit juices are shown in table 30.

Dried Noncitrus Fruits

U. S. dried fruit production in 1964-65 may total a little larger than the 1963 output of approximately 450,000 tons (dried basis). The above production is basis natural condition before allowances for changes in processing and packaging and deductions of substandard fruit and prunes used for juice. But it excludes rain-damaged raisins in 1963-64.

California dried prune production in 1964 was estimated as of October 1 at 161,000 tons (natural condition), 21 percent larger than last year. This year as usual, a small additional tonnage may have been dried in Oregon. According to early season estimates, 1964 output of California natural sun-dried raisins is 224,000 tons. A small **additional tonnage of dehydrated raisins, mostly Golden Seedless**, is expected. This type has varied around 12,000 tons in recent years. The probable total of both types of raisins falls moderately below the 1963 total of 252,000 tons (excluding 14,000 tons rain-damaged raisins). Figures indicating 1964-65 production of minor dried fruits are not yet available.

Raisin and dried prune exports during September 1963-August 1964 were: Raisins, 56,000 tons, 24 percent above 1962-63; and prunes, 40,000 tons, down 6 percent. As with exports of various other kinds of fruit, these items went mostly to Canada and Western Europe.

Record 1964 Pack of  
Frozen Red Tart Cherries

A preliminary estimate indicated that output of frozen red tart (RSP) cherries in 1964 was 194 million pounds, 138 percent above the light 1963 pack and 4 percent above the previous record in 1961. Since the increase in production much more than offsets a large decrease in carryover stocks, total supplies for 1964-65 are considerably larger than last season.



Incomplete data for strawberries indicate that the 1964 pack (not yet completed in California) will be substantially above 1963. The increase in the pack probably will be greater than the decrease in carryover last spring. U. S. imports of frozen strawberries during January-August 1964 were approximately 38.8 million pounds, 17 percent above a year earlier. This quantity already somewhat exceeds the 1963 total of 35.7 million pounds. Most of these berries came from Mexico.

Among other frozen packs, increases probably will more than offset decreases. The 1964 U. S. pack of all fruits and berries is expected to be much larger than the 1963 pack of about 620 million pounds.

#### Increased Cold Storage Stocks of Frozen Deciduous Fruits

Cold storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) on October 1, 1964, totaled 614 million pounds, 25 percent larger than a year earlier and 10 percent above the 1958-62 average for October 1. Stocks of most items on October 1 were above year-earlier quantities. Stocks of the 3 leading items and increases over a year earlier were: Strawberries, 195 million pounds, up 11 percent; cherries (mostly red tart), 162 million pounds, up 90 percent; and peaches, 72 million pounds up 33 percent. Stocks usually reach the high point of the season on October 1, then decline (table 24).

#### USDA Canned Fruit Purchases

Recent USDA purchases of canned fruit for school lunch programs were as follows (in case of 6 No. 10 cans): (1) Purple plums: 270,800 cases, bought September 11, for delivery October 12-November 14; and (2) applesauce: 300,000 cases, bought October 9, for delivery November 2-December 7. Purchase of the applesauce was with National School Lunch Act funds, that of the plums with Section 32 funds as a surplus removal activity.

On the basis of an earlier invitation by the Department, offers of firms to sell canned apple slices to USDA for school lunches were due October 20 for possible acceptance by October 23. Moreover, USDA on October 9 announced that it would invite firms to offer additional quantities of canned applesauce for school lunch purchase. On October 2, USDA announced plans to buy canned ripe pitted olives for school lunches, with Sec. 32 funds, as a surplus removal activity.

During July and August, USDA bought the following canned fruits with National School Lunch Act funds for use in school lunches (in 6-10's): Pine-apples, 309,672 cases; apricots, 300,320 cases; red tart pitted cherries, 630,000 cases; and peaches, 672,850 cases.

## PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

By Ben H. Pubols  
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Key Points for 1964-65

The following points are of special significance as the 1964-65 season for processing citrus fruit is starting.

1. Florida canners' and freezers' stocks of important items are down considerably from a year ago and down even more from the unusually heavy stocks of 2 years ago.
2. Prices for processed citrus items are still at relatively high levels.
3. Sharply increased Florida orange and grapefruit production is in prospect for 1964-65, pointing to increased output of various processed items.
4. There are increased supplies of canned and frozen noncitrus fruits, some at reduced prices.
5. Consumer demand for fruit continues strong.

Processing Has Exceeded  
Fresh Use Since 1953-54

Production and use of 6 citrus fruits combined (oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangelos, and tangerines) during 1935-63 are shown in table 1. Total production nearly tripled from 1935 to 1961, then declined considerably, due to complete loss of some trees and reduction in bearing surface of others, resulting mainly from freezes in 1962 and 1963.

Fresh use increased from 1935 to 1946, thereafter declined. But use for processing increased many times from 1935 to 1961, the peak production year, when it comprised nearly two-thirds of the volume marketed. Use for processing exceeded fresh use for the first time in the 1953-54 season, and it has continued since as the major outlet. Trends in fresh and processing use, beginning in 1950, are shown in the cover chart.

U. S. production and use of the 6 citrus fruits separately, 1959-63, are presented in table 2. Total 1961-62 production was made up as follows: Oranges, 70.3 percent; grapefruit, 19.5; lemons, 7.4; tangerines, 2.1; tangelos, 0.5; and limes, 0.2 percent. In all 5 years shown, processing accounted for well over half of the oranges and somewhat less than half of the other kinds. Oranges, grapefruit, and lemons, in that order, accounted for most of the output of citrus products.

:  
 : This issue of the Fruit Situation contains a number of :  
 : special tables (1-13) and charts dealing primarily with process- :  
 : ed citrus fruits. This special material and related discus- :  
 : sion are similar to that on noncitrus fruits appearing in the :  
 : Fruit Situation in June, as the season for processing such :  
 : fruits was starting. It should be particularly helpful to cit- :  
 : rus growers, processors, handlers, and others concerned with the :  
 : harvest and disposal of the new crop. In recent years, well :  
 : over half of citrus production has been processed. :  
 :

### Processing is Major Outlet for Florida Oranges

Processors' takings of broad varietal and seasonal groups of Florida and California oranges and Florida grapefruit, 1959-63, are shown as percentages of total sales in table 3. In each of the last 4 seasons, more than 80 percent of the Florida Valencia oranges and "seeded" grapefruit were processed. Use for processing was relatively the lightest for California Navel and miscellaneous oranges and Florida pink seedless grapefruit. These varieties are not as suitable for processing as other oranges and grapefruit. But they are popular on the fresh market.

Substantially more than half of the Florida oranges processed during 1959-63 were used for frozen concentrate. Use for canning, mostly single-strength juice, ranked second; and use for chilled products was third. Florida grapefruit usage by type of product ranked as follows: Canned single-strength juice and sections, first; frozen concentrate, second; and chilled products, third (table 4). Similar data on California and Arizona citrus usage by type of product are not available.

### Light Season-End Stocks of Florida Citrus Products

Figures on packs, movement, and stocks of selected items of Florida canned and frozen citrus products are given in tables 5 and 6. Because of decreased carryover stocks a year ago and reduced packs, packers' supplies of canned single-strength orange, grapefruit, and blended juices for the 1963-64 season were each much smaller than for 1962-63. As a result, movement from canners to the trade was down in 1963-64. Packers' stocks on October 3, 1964, were below a year earlier, as follows: Orange juice, 47 percent; grapefruit, 91 percent; and blend, 24 percent. Output of grapefruit sections and citrus salad was up in 1963-64. Packers' stocks of each type of product on October 3 were above a year earlier.

### Decreased Stocks of Florida Frozen Citrus Concentrates

Output of Florida frozen orange and grapefruit concentrates in 1963-64 (53.7 and 2.6 million gallons, respectively) was somewhat above 1962-63, because



of much higher yields of juice per box (especially of oranges) from considerably smaller quantities of fruit processed. But the increases in output were not large enough to offset sharply reduced carryover stocks, so total packers' supplies for 1963-64 were down substantially from 1962-63. Florida packers' stocks on October 3, 1964, and decreases from a year earlier were as follows: Orange, 19.1 million gallons, 21 percent; and grapefruit, 0.9 million gallons, 30 percent. The current season will run through November. Similar data for California frozen citrus products are not available.

#### Increased Output of Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Production of Florida chilled single-strength orange juice to September 26 of the 1963-64 season (52 weeks) was approximately 28.1 million gallons, 3 percent above a year earlier (table 7). Output of chilled citrus salad, second in volume, was 6.3 million gallons, up 53 percent. The packs of each of the other 3 items, grapefruit juice, grapefruit sections, and orange sections, also were up substantially. These figures relate to Florida chilled citrus products made expressly for this purpose from fresh fruit. They do not include reconstituted juice from bulk frozen concentrate made as a part of the regular manufacture of frozen concentrated citrus juices.

#### Fruit Juice Drinks

Florida chilled citrus products, especially orange juice, increased rapidly in output during the 1950's to become an important outlet for citrus fruit. More recently, Florida citrus juices as well as other fruit juices have been used in increasing volume to make fruit juice drinks, which contain a high percentage of water and various amounts of other ingredients. Stimulated by the situation of reduced supplies and high prices for citrus juices, especially frozen orange concentrate, following the freezes of 1962-63 in all citrus areas, fruit juice drinks increased greatly in variety and volume. Generally, they retail at prices somewhat under an equal volume of straight fruit juice, a situation undoubtedly appealing to many consumers. Even with the increased production and probable lower prices for citrus, fruit juice drinks appear established as another beverage competing for the consumer's dollar. Adequate data on content and output of fruit juice drinks are not available.

#### Processed Citrus Exports Down in 1963-64

U. S. exports of important processed citrus fruits showed no marked trends during 1957-61 (table 8). In the 1962-63 and 1963-64 seasons, however, exports of leading processed items were down, partly because of reduced supplies and high prices. To August 31 of the 1963-64 season, exports and decreases from a year earlier were as follows: Frozen orange concentrate, 2.1 million gallons, down 35 percent; canned single-strength orange juice, 1.0 million cases (24-2's) down 43 percent; and canned single strength grapefruit juice, 0.7 million cases, down 51 percent. Exports of most other processed items also were down.

In contrast, U. S. exports of fresh oranges, grapefruit, and lemons in 1963-64 increased somewhat over the low levels in 1962-63 resulting from the reduced supplies and high prices. To August 31 of the 1963-64 season, exports and increases over a year earlier were as follows: Fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges), 4.6 million boxes, up 17 percent; grapefruit, 2.2 million boxes, up 13 percent; and lemons and limes (mostly lemons), 2.5 million boxes, up 3 percent. Canada and Western Europe were the principal destinations.

Prices for Florida Oranges  
and Grapefruit for Processing  
Up Sharply in 1963-64

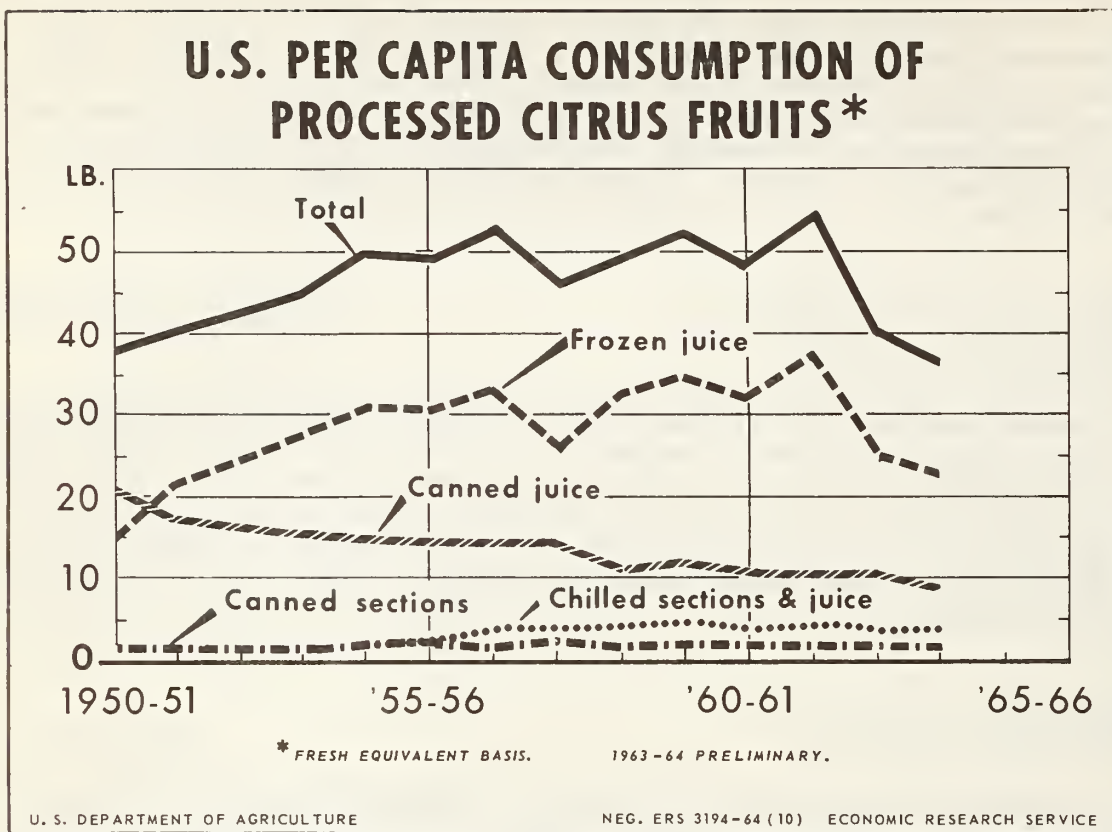
Season average prices for citrus fruit delivered to processing plants, 1959-62 seasons, are shown in considerable detail in table 9. Prices in 1962-63 were lower than in 1961-62 in a number of cases because of low prices paid for fruit that was frosted but still suitable for processing. Prices for Florida oranges and grapefruit for processing, by type of product, averaged much higher in 1963-64 than in 1962-63 (table 10). Similar figures for California citrus are not available.

Retail Prices Continue at  
Relatively High Levels

Average retail prices for important fresh and processed citrus items in selected cities are shown by months, January 1960-June 1964, in table 11. Although prices for most items in June 1964 were somewhat below a year earlier, they still were considerably above those prevailing before the 1962-63 freezes cut supplies. Retail prices for most fresh and processed citrus in 1964-65 are expected to continue at relatively high levels. But prices for some items may not match 1963-64 because of increased supplies of various processed noncitrus items as well as of some citrus fruits.

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: The Fruit Situation is published in January, :  
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:



#### Processed Citrus Consumption Has Trended Upward Since 1950

Since 1950, oranges have accounted for two-thirds or more of total citrus consumption (table 12). Per capita consumption of all citrus fruit, fresh and processed combined on a fresh equivalent basis, varied around 85 pounds during the 1950's, then dropped somewhat lower. Decreases in fresh citrus were about offset by increases in processed (table 13).

Within the processed group, consumption of canned juice declined considerably, that of canned sections did not change much, and that of frozen juice increased sharply. Moreover, consumption of chilled products also increased somewhat, following their introduction in the 1950's. In 1961-62, the most recent fairly normal season, per capita consumption of processed citrus made up about 65 percent of the 83-pound total of all citrus fruit. See figure 1 for trends in various processed items.



Table 2.--Six citrus fruits: Production and use,  
United States, 1959-60 through 1963-64

Fruit and season*	Production				Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
	Total	Not used	Used	1,000 tons			Fresh		Processed	
							Quan- tity	Per- centage	Quan- tity	Per- centage
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	
Oranges										
1959-60	5,462	13	5,449	42	5,407	1,931	35.7	3,476	64.3	
1960-61	5,052	12	5,040	42	4,998	1,637	32.8	3,361	67.2	
1961-62	6,048	10	6,038	45	5,993	1,623	27.1	4,370	72.9	
1962-63	4,494	13	4,481	35	4,446	1,246	28.0	3,200	72.0	
1963-64	3,906	21	3,885	37	3,848	1,480	38.5	2,368	61.5	
Grapefruit										
1959-60	1,619	1	1,618	10	1,608	923	57.4	685	42.6	
1960-61	1,695		1,695	11	1,684	948	56.3	736	43.7	
1961-62	1,677	15	1,662	11	1,651	904	54.8	747	45.2	
1962-63	1,429		1,429	8	1,421	674	47.4	747	52.6	
1963-64	1,367		1,367	11	1,356	789	58.2	567	41.8	
Lemons										
1959-60	693		693	1	692	355	51.3	337	48.7	
1960-61	544		544	<u>1/</u>	544	367	67.5	177	32.5	
1961-62	636		636	1	635	342	53.9	293	46.1	
1962-63	494		494	1	493	350	71.0	143	29.0	
1963-64	686		686	1	685	341	49.8	344	50.2	
Limes										
1959-60	13		13	<u>1/</u>	13	8	61.5	5	38.5	
1960-61	12		12	<u>1/</u>	12	8	66.7	4	33.3	
1961-62	14		14	<u>1/</u>	14	8	57.1	6	42.9	
1962-63	16		16	<u>1/</u>	16	9	56.2	7	43.8	
1963-64	18		18	<u>1/</u>	18	9	50.0	9	50.0	
Tangelos										
1959-60	25		25	<u>1/</u>	25	21	84.0	4	16.0	
1960-61	22		22	<u>1/</u>	22	18	81.8	4	18.2	
1961-62	45		45	<u>1/</u>	45	32	71.1	13	28.9	
1962-63	34		34	<u>1/</u>	34	27	79.4	7	20.6	
1963-64	40		40	<u>1/</u>	40	30	75.0	10	25.0	
Tangerines										
1959-60	126	5	121	3	118	94	79.7	24	20.3	
1960-61	220		220	3	217	146	67.3	71	32.7	
1961-62	180		180	3	177	121	68.4	56	31.6	
1962-63	95		95	1	94	75	79.8	19	20.2	
1963-64	171		171	3	168	114	67.9	54	32.1	

1/ Negligible. \*1963-64 Preliminary.

Table 3.--Selected citrus fruits: Use for processing by percentage of total sales, Florida and California, 1959-63 seasons 1/

State, variety, and season	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 <u>2/</u>
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES					
Florida					
Total	77.1	80.5	81.4	84.2	77.8
Temple	35.2	41.7	50.2	59.3	55.8
Other early and midseason	79.3	82.6	82.1	82.7	75.6
Valencia	78.6	82.0	83.3	88.2	82.0
California					
Total	25.5	21.9	24.4	35.7	28.3
Navel and miscellaneous	12.5	5.8	9.5	26.6	15.5
Valencia	35.6	30.8	32.9	42.6	40.4
GRAPEFRUIT					
Florida					
Total	47.2	50.0	48.6	53.4	44.3
Seedless	27.7	30.5	33.3	40.0	30.6
Pink	17.5	19.4	21.6	19.4	19.4
White	32.8	37.3	40.4	52.3	37.6
Other (seeded)	85.0	80.3	81.3	80.4	85.4

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

Table 4.--Oranges and grapefruit processed: Use by type of product, Florida, 1959-63 seasons

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Salads		
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES						
1959-60	51,845	112	7,089	680	10,344	70,070
1960-61	55,928	111	5,679	619	7,110	<u>1/69,447</u>
1961-62	73,828	158	7,298	672	10,154	<u>1/92,110</u>
1962-63	47,121	55	5,550	516	9,224	<u>1/62,466</u>
1963-64 <u>2/</u>	34,176	30	4,891	646	5,734	<u>1/45,477</u>
GRAPEFRUIT						
1959-60	1,607	7	122	997	11,575	14,308
1960-61	3,589	14	139	1,056	10,916	15,714
1961-62	2,721	52	337	1,065	12,634	16,809
1962-63	3,239	22	242	1,016	11,443	15,962
1963-64 <u>2/</u>	2,396	11	333	1,451	7,390	11,581

1/ Includes tangelos and murcotts as follows in thousand pounds: 1960-61, 207; 1961-62, 400; 1962-63, 221; and 1963-64, 642. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Canned citrus products: Packs, movements, and stocks, selected items, Florida, 1959-63 seasons

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans)

Item and season <u>1/</u>	Packers' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Packers' carryout
	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>	<u>cases</u>
<b>CANNED JUICE <u>2/</u></b>					
Orange					
1959-60	1,141	15,128	16,269	15,126	1,143
1960-61	1,143	10,798	11,941	10,918	1,023
1961-62	1,023	13,762	14,785	13,058	1,727
1962-63	1,727	11,212	12,939	11,773	1,166
1963-64	1,166	7,682	8,848	8,224	624
Grapefruit					
1959-60	1,460	9,323	10,783	9,172	1,611
1960-61	1,611	9,131	10,742	8,759	1,983
1961-62	1,983	10,190	12,173	9,920	2,253
1962-63	2,253	8,864	11,117	9,367	1,750
1963-64	1,750	5,143	6,893	6,685	208
Blend					
1959-60	423	4,382	4,805	4,145	660
1960-61	660	3,101	3,761	3,365	396
1961-62	396	3,863	4,259	3,721	538
1962-63	538	3,117	3,655	3,463	192
1963-64	192	2,416	2,608	2,457	151
Tangerine					
1959-60	237	232	469	436	33
1960-61	33	553	586	394	192
1961-62	192	262	454	401	53
1962-63	53	317	370	307	63
1963-64	63	221	284	249	35
<b>CANNED FRUIT</b>					
Grapefruit sections					
1959-60	1,029	4,004	5,033	4,316	717
1960-61	717	4,326	5,043	4,164	879
1961-62	879	4,209	5,088	4,193	895
1962-63	895	2,613	3,508	3,291	217
1963-64	217	3,063	3,280	3,009	271
Citrus salad and sections					
1959-60	266	514	780	465	315
1960-61	315	356	671	456	215
1961-62	215	419	634	451	183
1962-63	183	88	271	266	5
1963-64	5	455	460	294	166

1/ Season beginning October 1, approximately. 2/ Single strength.

Prepared from reports of Florida Cannery Association.



Table 6.--Frozen concentrated orange and grapefruit juice:  
Packs, movement, and stocks, Florida, 1959-63 seasons

Item and season	Beginning stocks <u>1/</u>	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Ending stocks
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Orange					
1959-60	14,710	78,149	92,859	83,336	9,523
1960-61	9,523	84,298	93,821	80,189	13,632
1961-62	13,632	116,082	129,714	95,964	33,750
1962-63	33,750	51,648	85,398	69,999	15,399
1963-64	15,399	53,674	<u>2/71,244</u>		
Grapefruit					
1959-60	2,356	1,613	3,969	2,721	1,248
1960-61	1,248	3,841	5,089	3,072	2,017
1961-62	2,017	3,163	5,180	3,160	2,020
1962-63	2,020	2,323	4,343	3,591	752
1963-64	752	2,573	3,325		

1/ Packers' stocks: Dates, also volume of new packs excluded from stocks (1,000 gallons):

Season	Beginning date	Orange	Grapefruit
1959-60	Dec. 5, 1959	1,288	26
1960-61	Dec. 3, 1960	140	56
1961-62	Dec. 2, 1961	215	81
1962-63	Dec. 1, 1962	---	---
1963-64	Nov. 30, 1963	---	---

2/ 2,171,000 gallons of imports are included.

Prepared from reports of Florida Cannery Association.

Table 7.--Chilled citrus products: Packs, Florida, 1959-63 seasons 1/

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64 <u>2/</u>
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
Orange juice, s.s.	<u>3/</u>	36,752	41,763	27,251	28,161
Grapefruit juice, s.s.	<u>3/</u>	814	1,516	942	1,428
Grapefruit sections	877	1,134	1,198	1,131	1,911
Orange sections	355	656	868	755	993
Citrus salad	2,652	4,129	5,265	4,146	6,341

1/ Season beginning October 1, approximately. 2/ Pack through September 26, 1964 (52 weeks).

3/ Data on output comparable with that of following season not available.

Prepared from reports of Florida Cannery Association.

Table 8.--Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh and processed items, by areas of destination, 1957-62 seasons <sup>1/</sup>

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Common Market	Other	Total		
	1,000 boxes <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>2/</sup>	1,000 boxes <sup>2/</sup>
<b>Fresh fruit:</b>							
<b>Oranges</b>							
1957-58	3,265	1	1,011	158	1,170	391	4,826
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
<b>Grapefruit</b>							
1957-58	1,354	9	423	88	520	22	1,896
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
<b>Lemons</b>							
1957-58	400	183	2,125	374	2,682	183	3,265
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
	1,000 cases <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 cases <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 cases <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 cases <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 cases <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 cases <sup>3/</sup>	1,000 cases <sup>3/</sup>
<b>Canned Juice, S.S.</b>							
<b>Orange</b>							
1957-58	2,374	1	318	170	489	195	3,058
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
<b>Grapefruit</b>							
1957-58	985	1	323	90	414	90	1,489
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
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
<b>Orange Concentrate</b>							
<b>Hot pack</b>							
1957-58	142	432	417	40	889	112	1,143
1958-59	155	216	195	57	468	60	683
1959-60	159	135	335	103	573	69	801
1960-61	234	<sup>4/</sup>	447	108	555	214	1,003
1961-62	176	---	494	124	618	354	1,148
1962-63	200	<sup>4/</sup>	384	85	469	313	982
<b>Frozen</b>							
1957-58	2,500	1	1,198	108	1,307	242	4,049
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

<sup>1/</sup> Season beginning September 1 for fresh grapefruit; November 1 for all other items.

<sup>2/</sup> Box weights, pounds: Oranges, 84; grapefruit, 78; lemons, 76.

<sup>3/</sup> Equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Converted from gallons basis 3.4 gallons per case.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than 500 gallons.

Table 9 .--Citrus fruit for processing: Season average price per box delivered to processing plant, by kind, variety, State, and United States, 1959-63 seasons

(Prices are equivalent packinghouse door returns)						
Kind, variety and State	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 <u>1/</u>	1963-64 <u>2/</u>	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Oranges						
Florida						
All oranges	2.41	3.36	2.31	2.27		
Temple	2.05	3.35	1.80	1.67		
Other early and midseason	2.30	3.30	2.35	1.43		
Valencia	2.55	3.45	2.30	3.47		
California						
All oranges	1.84	2.23	2.13	1.90		
Navel and miscellaneous	.90	1.02	1.34	1.58		
Valencia	2.10	2.36	2.26	3.00		
U. S., all oranges	2.34	3.26	2.29	2.27		
Grapefruit						
Florida						
All grapefruit	1.13	1.03	.63	.81		
White seedless	1.05	.92	.51	.73		
Pink seedless	.55	.55	.24	.46		
Other	1.25	1.15	.80	.94		
U. S., all grapefruit	1.02	.93	.60	.76		
Tangerines						
Florida	.85	1.00	1.35	.47		
Tangelos						
Florida	1.70	2.80	1.90	.93		
Limes						
Florida	2.00	1.65	1.75	1.63	<u>1/2.35</u>	
Lemons						
California	.42	.96	.86	1.86		
Arizona	1.05	.70	1.25	1.55		
U. S., all lemons	.47	.95	.91	1.85		

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Available October 30, 1964, in Agricultural Prices, SRS.Prepared from Agricultural Prices and supplements, SRS.

Table 10 .--Oranges and grapefruit for processing: Season average cash price per box delivered to processing plants, by type of use, Florida, 1959-63 seasons

Fruit and product use	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Oranges used for:					
Canned --					
Juice	2.01	2.96	1.94	1.27	4.76
Blended juice	2.02	2.99	1.88	1.70	4.60
Sections	3.47	3.53	2.44	4.54	5.03
Salad	2.44	3.55	2.29	4.26	5.21
4 items	2.03	2.98	1.94	1.34	4.90
Frozen concentrated juice	2.54	3.47	2.25	2.71	5.25
Grapefruit used for:					
Canned --					
Juice	1.02	.86	.47	.74	2.05
Blended juice	1.04	.88	.45	.67	1.97
Sections	1.54	1.50	1.13	1.11	2.57
Salad	1.75	1.30	1.11	1.84	2.90
4 items	---	1.05	.67	.80	---
Frozen concentrated juice	---	.97	.71	.67	2.40

Prepared from annual "consolidated reports" of Florida Cannery Association.



Table 11.--Fresh and processed citrus fruits: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1960-64

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
<b>FRESH</b>												
<b>Oranges</b> (Dozen)												
1960	64.4	63.4	64.9	69.0	69.0	72.4	78.4	82.1	84.4	87.5	87.1	74.4
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						
<b>Grapefruit</b> (Each)												
1960	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.5	14.0	15.4	15.8	15.4	17.4	18.9	14.3	13.2
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						
<b>Lemons</b> (Pound)												
1960	19.5	19.1	19.0	18.4	18.3	17.9	18.1	18.7	19.8	20.6	21.3	22.7
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						
<b>CANNED</b>												
<b>Orange juice, s.s.</b> (46-oz. can)												
1960	45.5	43.5	43.0	42.8	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.8	43.4
1961	45.0	47.4	49.1	49.2	48.6	48.2	48.5	48.6	48.9	48.8	48.8	48.4
1962	46.7	45.8	45.4	43.7	42.5	42.0	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.3	39.8
1963	42.1	47.5	49.6	50.8	52.3	53.7	54.9	55.9	56.6	57.3	58.4	59.4
1964	61.7	63.6	64.9	65.0	64.7	64.6						
<b>FROZEN</b>												
<b>Conc. orange juice</b> (6-oz. can)												
1960	23.1	22.6	22.4	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.7	23.0	23.3
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						
<b>Conc. lemonade</b> (6-oz. can)												
1960	---	---	---	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.4
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						

Retail prices, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 12.--All citrus fruit, by kind: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-63

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Season	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons and Limes	Tangerines	Tangelos	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1949-50	49.6	16.2	5.0	2.6	---	73.4
1950-51	54.5	20.4	5.5	2.4	---	82.8
1951-52	58.1	17.7	6.2	2.4	---	84.4
1952-53	58.7	17.4	6.8	2.7	---	85.6
1953-54	56.6	19.5	7.5	2.4	---	86.0
1954-55	60.9	19.3	8.1	2.6	---	90.9
1955-56	57.9	19.0	8.1	2.4	0.1	87.5
1956-57	60.4	17.6	8.0	2.5	.2	88.7
1957-58	50.4	17.1	7.6	1.3	.1	76.5
1958-59	55.4	17.0	7.8	1.9	.1	82.2
1959-60	59.2	17.2	7.0	1.6	.2	85.2
1960-61	53.7	16.1	6.2	2.2	.2	78.4
1961-62	58.6	15.9	6.0	2.0	.4	82.9
1962-63	43.5	12.3	5.2	1.3	.3	62.6
1963-64 1/	42.0	13.2	5.5	1.8	.3	62.8

1/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--All citrus fruit, by type of use: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-63

(Fresh-weight equivalent)

Season	Fresh	Processed					Total processed	Total all citrus	
		Canned		Frozen	Chilled				
		Sections	Juice	1/	Sections	Juice			
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1949-50		41.3	1.5	19.8	10.8	---	---	32.1	73.4
1950-51		45.1	1.7	20.8	15.2	---	---	37.7	82.8
1951-52		44.4	1.5	17.0	21.5	---	---	40.0	84.4
1952-53		43.4	1.8	16.0	24.4	---	---	42.2	85.6
1953-54		41.2	1.9	15.8	27.1	---	---	44.8	86.0
1954-55		41.2	2.2	14.9	30.9	---	1.7	49.7	90.9
1955-56		38.5	2.0	14.3	30.3	0.4	2.0	49.0	87.5
1956-57		36.5	1.5	14.1	33.0	.5	3.1	52.2	88.7
1957-58		30.5	2.1	14.3	25.8	.5	3.3	46.0	76.5
1958-59		33.4	1.5	10.9	32.6	.6	3.2	48.8	82.2
1959-60		33.1	1.9	11.6	34.2	.8	3.6	52.1	85.2
1960-61		30.2	1.7	10.7	32.1	.8	2.9	48.2	78.4
1961-62		28.9	1.8	10.5	37.2	.8	3.7	54.0	82.9
1962-63		22.1	1.2	10.5	25.3	.7	2.8	40.5	62.6
1963-64 2/		26.2	1.5	8.8	22.5	.8	3.0	36.6	62.8

1/ Calendar year beginning January of season indicated.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 14.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1958-62, annual 1962, 1963 and indicated 1964

Crop and State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
<b>Oranges:</b>				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: <sup>2/</sup>				
California	11,920	12,600	15,300	14,500
Florida, all	49,900	45,500	27,800	44,600
Temple	3,500	2,000	3,400	3,600
Other	46,400	43,500	24,400	41,000
Texas	1,365	25	150	675
Arizona	510	640	930	800
Louisiana	205	15	15	10
Total	63,900	58,780	44,195	60,585
Valencia:				
California	17,180	16,200	16,400	3/
Florida	40,520	29,000	30,500	39,000
Texas	803	15	90	325
Arizona	744	920	1,270	1,200
Total	59,247	46,135	48,260	---
<b>All oranges:</b>				
California	29,100	28,800	31,700	---
Florida	90,420	74,500	58,300	83,600
Texas	2,168	40	240	1,000
Arizona	1,254	1,560	2,200	2,000
Louisiana	205	15	15	10
Total all oranges	123,147	104,915	92,455	---
<b>Grapefruit:</b>				
Florida, all	32,460	30,000	26,300	33,500
Seedless	20,540	20,000	19,700	22,000
Pink	7,220	7,500	7,600	8,500
White	13,320	12,500	12,100	13,500
Other	11,920	10,000	6,600	11,500
Texas	3,794	70	500	2,400
Arizona	2,358	2,170	3,210	2,700
California, all	2,662	2,500	3,900	---
Desert Valleys	1,202	1,200	2,500	2,200
Other areas	1,460	1,300	1,400	3/
Total grapefruit	41,274	34,740	33,910	---
<b>Lemons:</b>				
California	15,100	12,500	16,300	3/
Arizona	808	490	1,740	1,600
Total lemons	15,908	12,990	18,040	---
<b>Limes:</b>				
Florida	314	400	450	500
<b>Tangelos:</b>				
Florida	620	750	900	850
<b>Tangerines:</b>				
Florida	3,640	2,000	3,600	4,400

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.

<sup>1/</sup> Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 95 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. <sup>2/</sup> Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana. <sup>3/</sup> California forecasts: Lemons will be as of November 1; Valencia oranges, and grapefruit (other areas), as of December 1.



Table 15.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October 1963 and 1964

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average										
through July	4.08	4.39	4.27	3.89	4.77	3.68	3.16	3.17	4.60	3.59
August	3.65	5.36	4.40	---	3.83	4.44	---	---	3.58	3.36
September	3.92	5.41	---	---	3.33	5.03	3.47	---	3.28	4.54
Season average										
through September	3.94	4.80	4.27	---	4.16	4.09	3.47	3.17	4.40	3.65
Week ended										
October 2	4.40	5.67	---	---	---	---	3.54	---	2.97	4.81
9	4.36	6.14	3.17	---	---	---	2.70	---	3.97	4.38
Chicago:										
Season average										
through July	4.00	3.89	2.80	4.17	3.37	3.62	3.34	3.31	4.32	3.54
August	3.42	5.02	---	---	2.87	3.66	---	---	3.48	3.52
September	3.99	5.28	---	---	2.00	5.02	---	---	3.09	4.18
Season average										
through September	3.86	4.37	2.80	---	3.04	3.78	3.34	3.31	4.13	3.59
Week ended										
October 2	4.54	5.60	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.76	4.82
9	4.31	5.77	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.82	4.62

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

Table 16.--Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1963 and 1964

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average						
through July	8.06	5.28	---	---	---	---
August	6.84	5.49	---	---	---	---
September	6.71	5.03	5.51	5.16	4.84	5.04
Season average						
through September	6.91	5.25	5.51	5.16	4.84	5.04
Week ended						
October 2	7.00	4.95	5.43	5.25	5.24	4.73
9	6.89	5.21	5.45	4.74	5.48	4.63
Chicago:						
Season average						
through July	8.24	5.28	---	---	---	---
August	6.70	5.28	---	---	---	---
September	6.43	4.80	---	---	---	---
Season average						
through September	6.84	5.08	---	---	---	---
Week ended						
October 2	6.61	4.74	---	---	---	---
9	5.88	5.63	---	---	4.40	3.30

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

Table 17.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

State and area	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	State and area	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
Maine	1,784	1,800	1,950	Minnesota	343	295	460
New Hampshire	1,426	1,370	1,230	Iowa	250	300	330
Vermont	1,068	1,000	950	Missouri	1,192	1,250	1,600
Massachusetts	2,800	2,800	2,900	Kansas	208	170	270
Rhode Island	170	150	180				
Connecticut	1,258	1,350	1,250	N. Central	24,381	21,215	32,410
New York	21,180	20,400	23,000				
New Jersey	2,780	2,400	2,800	Kentucky	372	245	480
Pennsylvania	8,920	8,000	10,000	Tennessee	356	180	400
				Arkansas	225	200	205
N. Atlantic	41,386	39,270	44,260				
				S. Central	953	625	1,085
Delaware	294	290	200				
Maryland	1,452	1,200	1,350	Total Central	2/25,371	21,840	33,495
Virginia	10,470	9,000	10,000				
West Virginia	5,420	4,600	5,300	Montana	36	3/35	30
North Carolina	2,280	2,600	2,600	Idaho	1,050	1,450	1,450
				Colorado	1,138	1,250	1,700
S. Atlantic	19,916	17,690	19,450	New Mexico	539	450	1,200
				Utah	310	520	430
Total Eastern	61,302	56,960	63,710	Washington	21,400	31,900	25,400
				Oregon	1,952	2,700	1,900
Ohio	3,540	2,100	4,200	California	9,900	8,400	11,900
Indiana	1,802	1,500	2,400				
Illinois	2,228	2,200	2,500	Western	36,325	46,705	44,010
Michigan	13,300	12,000	19,000				
Wisconsin	1,518	1,400	1,650	United States	2/122,997	125,505	141,215

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

<sup>2/</sup> Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes 5,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 18.--Production of specified fruits, average 1958-62, annual 1962, 1963 and indicated 1964

Commodity	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots	188,060	166,200	200,300	220,000
Nectarines	44,400	51,000	57,000	75,000
Sweet cherries	90,472	110,500	70,100	113,700
Sour cherries	139,944	176,740	81,110	240,750
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Strawberries	502,580	526,813	510,889	536,549

Table 19--Apples, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1963 and 1964

Market, month, and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Leading varieties	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	6.01	5.46	---	---	6.13	5.45
Season average through September	6.01	5.46	---	---	6.13	5.45
Week ended						
October 2	5.35	5.26	---	---	5.43	5.25
9	4.95	5.66	---	---	4.99	5.54
Chicago:						
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	---	5.60	---	---	5.96	5.91
Season average through September	---	5.60	---	---	5.96	5.91
Week ended						
October 2	---	4.85	4.83	---	5.18	4.90
9	---	5.42	3.45	---	4.42	5.66

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

Table 20.--Apples, Eastern and Midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches minimum size, for stocks of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September - October 1963 and 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern		Midwestern		Midwestern		Jonathan	
	McIntosh	Red Delicious	McIntosh	Jonathan	McIntosh	Jonathan	Jonathan	Jonathan
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Week ended								
September 4:	3.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
11:	2.75	3.25	---	---	3.25	---	4.00	---
18:	2.25	2.35	2.85	---	2.85	---	3.50	---
25:	---	2.25	---	---	2.75	---	3.25	---
October 2:	2.00	2.00	---	3.45	2.50	---	2.75	$2/2.35$
9:	2.00	2.50	---	3.25	2.60	---	---	---
16:	2.50	2.50	---	3.15	---	2.00	---	$2/2.50$

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

<sup>2/</sup> Michigan  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches minimum size.



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

State	Average 1958-62	1963	Indi- cated 1964	Pacific Coast	Average 1958-62	1963	Indi- cated 1964
	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Connecticut	54	58	62	Washington	72,000	2/95,000	87,000
New York	651	720	800	Bartlett	33,150	42,500	31,250
Pennsylvania	120	100	140	Other			
Michigan	1,440	1,300	2,100	Total	105,150	2/137,500	118,250
Texas	121	130	85	Oregon			
Idaho	65	80	85	Bartlett	55,950	2/35,000	60,000
Colorado	196	150	240	Other	71,800	50,000	62,500
Utah	202	315	290	Total	127,750	2/85,000	122,500
Washington	4,206	5,500	4,730	California			
Oregon	5,110	3,400	4,900	Bartlett	334,400	160,000	372,000
California	15,351	7,625	16,709	Other	34,000	23,000	29,000
United States	3/27,987	19,378	30,141	Total	368,400	183,000	401,000
				3 States			
				Bartlett	462,350	290,000	519,000
				Other	138,950	115,500	122,750
				Total	601,300	405,500	641,750

<sup>1/</sup> Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1963—Washington, Bartlett, 80,000 bushels (2,000 tons); and Oregon, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels (400 tons).

<sup>3/</sup> U. S. total for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 22.—Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1958-62, annual 1962 and 1963 and indicated 1964

State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
Massachusetts	638,600	778,000	637,000	650,000
New Jersey	98,000	103,000	65,800	114,000
Wisconsin	410,200	360,000	400,000	405,000
Washington	79,600	54,000	111,000	77,000
Oregon	37,380	29,500	40,700	37,700
5 States	1,263,780	1,324,500	1,254,500	1,283,700

Table 23.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1958-62, annual 1962 and 1963 and indicated 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop and State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>Plums:</b>				
Michigan	7,160	6,500	8,700	11,000
California	81,400	2/84,000	2/106,000	120,000
United States	88,560	90,500	114,700	131,000
<b>Prunes:</b>				
Idaho	17,900	16,700	19,000	23,500
Washington	17,380	2/21,600	2/16,300	21,000
Oregon	28,740	48,000	6,300	20,000
3 States	64,020	86,300	41,600	64,500
		<u>Dried basis 3/</u>		
California	132,200	148,000	133,000	161,000
		<u>Fresh basis</u>		
United States	394,520	456,300	374,100	467,000

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

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

<sup>3/</sup> In California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 24.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings September 30, 1964, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30 average 1958-62	Sept. 30, 1963	Aug. 31, 1964	Sept. 30, 1964
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
<b>Apples, fresh</b>				
Regular storage, bushels	n.a.	11,615	n.a.	n.a.
C. A. storage, bushels	n.a.	3,182	n.a.	n.a.
Total, bushels	14,376	14,797	327	16,239
<b>Pears</b>				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	3,125	1,714	5,054	5,238
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	526	201	198	325
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,528	1,912	280	2,003
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	426	342	49	277
Total, boxes, baskets, etc.	6,605	4,169	5,581	7,843
Grapes, pounds	45,124	56,479	16,449	84,987
Other fresh fruits, pounds	12,089	13,336	43,911	7,135

Table 25.--Peaches, production, average 1958-62, annual 1962-63 and indicated 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<b>9 early States</b>				
North Carolina	1,330	1,400	1,500	250
South Carolina	6,260	2/6,600	7,800	900
Georgia	4,840	2/4,500	2/5,400	1,800
Alabama	1,120	900	1,050	300
Mississippi	298	200	320	250
Arkansas	1,670	1,020	1,470	1,100
Louisiana	125	40	160	160
Oklahoma	146	50	250	115
Texas	604	220	750	550
<b>Total 9 States</b>	<b>16,393</b>	<b>14,930</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>5,425</b>
<b>25 late States</b>				
New Hampshire	21	24	21	25
Massachusetts	131	140	145	155
Rhode Island	13	10	13	12
Connecticut	160	160	145	170
New York	739	550	540	530
New Jersey	2,320	2,300	2,000	2,500
Pennsylvania	2,720	2,600	2,000	2,900
Ohio	888	700	20	800
Indiana	384	120	10	490
Illinois	838	650	100	825
Michigan	3,070	1,600	2,000	3,000
Missouri	409	350	250	550
Kansas	126	95	50	175
Delaware	48	45	45	45
Maryland	473	2/450	370	480
Virginia	1,510	1,200	1,000	1,000
West Virginia	740	700	450	750
Kentucky	255	245	25	300
Tennessee	171	160	75	220
Idaho	233	25	200	280
Colorado	1,624	2/1,800	2/400	1,300
Utah	302	310	130	380
Washington	2,070	2/2,300	2/1,350	2,150
Oregon	458	500	330	460
California				
Clingstone <sup>3/</sup>	26,060	2/30,627	2/30,586	36,253
Freestone	12,626	12,918	12,834	12,918
Total Calif.	38,686	43,545	43,420	49,171
<b>Total 25 States</b>	<b>58,385</b>	<b>60,579</b>	<b>55,089</b>	<b>68,668</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>4/74,816</b>	<b>75,509</b>	<b>73,789</b>	<b>74,093</b>

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

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

<sup>3/</sup> Mainly for canning.

<sup>4/</sup> Average includes some States no longer estimated.



Table 26.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 1/

State	Average	1963	Indicated	State and	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62				1964		
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	109,000	107,000	110,000	Arkansas	7,460	5,300	6,200
New Jersey	880	860	900	Arizona	9,060	16,500	12,500
Pennsylvania	33,000	34,000	39,000	Washington	50,320	76,600	63,000
Ohio	15,980	9,500	17,000	California:			
Michigan	54,900	33,500	70,000	Wine	557,600	624,000	585,000
				Table	529,000	622,000	510,000
Iowa	750	350	450	Raisin	719,000	2/2,254,000	2,050,000
Missouri	4,060	2,400	5,000	Dried 3/	204,400	2/266,000	---
				Not dried	896,400	1,124,000	---
North Carolina	970	1,000	1,400	All	2,805,600	3,500,000	3,145,000
South Carolina	2,600	5,200	6,000				
Georgia	1,150	1,200	1,000	United States	4/3,097,430	3,793,410	3,477,450

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

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

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

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

Table 27.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box New York and Chicago, August-October 1963 and 1964

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Tokay	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average through July	5.40	5.37	---	---	5.97	7.13	---	---
Aug. 7	6.38	5.66	---	---	6.75	6.61	---	---
14	5.98	4.58	3.79	---	6.52	4.96	---	---
21	5.08	4.55	4.20	4.51	5.18	4.42	---	---
28	3.81	3.64	3.60	4.39	3.85	4.79	---	---
Sept. 4	3.87	4.54	4.34	4.26	3.90	4.64	---	---
11	4.00	4.78	4.01	3.58	4.79	4.59	---	3.49
18	4.18	5.07	3.00	4.50	4.87	4.30	3.47	3.61
25	4.42	3.92	3.23	3.50	5.04	3.66	3.30	2.88
Season average through Sept.	4.83	4.63	3.62	4.24	4.73	4.40	3.21	2.83
Oct. 2	4.55	3.82	2.30	2.00	4.46	3.80	2.51	2.32
Chicago:								
Season average through July	5.20	5.36	---	---	7.59	6.62	---	---
Aug. 7	5.70	5.57	---	---	5.77	5.95	---	---
14	5.25	4.98	4.34	---	5.15	5.14	---	---
21	4.53	4.20	4.83	4.81	5.48	3.83	---	---
28	4.12	3.80	4.41	5.24	4.65	4.78	---	---
Sept. 4	3.76	4.23	3.94	4.33	3.72	5.22	---	---
11	3.87	4.48	3.76	2.55	4.13	4.37	3.24	2.66
18	4.34	4.69	2.72	---	4.39	4.48	---	---
25	4.45	4.19	---	---	5.55	3.68	2.70	---
Season average through Sept.	4.68	4.69	4.03	4.48	4.75	4.61	2.76	2.66
Oct. 2	4.45	4.20	1.75	---	3.92	4.06	2.29	---

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

Table 28.--Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 <sup>1/</sup>

Group and State	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965 <sup>2/</sup>	Group and State	Average 1959-63	1964	Indi- cated 1965 <sup>2/</sup>
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring			
Florida	1,720	2,600	3,100	California	11,340	9,000	8,600
Early spring				Group total	36,690	28,100	27,100
Alabama	880	750	700	Late spring			
Louisiana	6,540	8,400	7,900	Maine	430	420	420
Texas	840	700	600	Massachusetts	460	450	450
Group total	8,260	9,850	9,200	Connecticut	390	350	350
Mid-spring				New York	3,040	2,900	2,800
Illinois	2,200	1,900	1,900	New Jersey	2,680	2,800	2,600
Missouri	1,860	1,100	1,100	Pennsylvania	1,920	2,200	2,300
Kansas	490	500	450	Ohio	1,740	1,900	1,900
Maryland	900	900	950	Indiana	1,580	1,600	1,300
Virginia	2,400	2,200	2,200	Michigan	9,440	9,200	9,000
North Carolina	1,700	2,200	2,300	Wisconsin	1,840	2,000	1,900
Kentucky	1,760	1,600	1,600	Utah	240	140	120
Tennessee	6,380	3,500	3,500	Washington	7,020	6,600	6,500
Arkansas	6,320	4,000	3,600	Oregon	15,140	15,500	16,000
Oklahoma	1,540	1,200	900	Group total <sup>3/</sup>	45,930	46,060	45,640
				All States <sup>3/</sup>	92,800	86,610	85,040

<sup>1/</sup> Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing.

<sup>2/</sup> 1965 acreage prospective.

<sup>3/</sup> Average includes some States in which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 29.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnuts		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964		Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,085	2,200	1,000	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,630	5,300	1,250	California	54,000	60,300	70,000
Georgia	22,050	56,000	6,000	Filberts:			
Florida	1,710	3,400	1,000	Oregon	8,680	6,600	8,000
Alabama	12,550	30,500	5,000	Washington	546	340	400
Mississippi	6,970	15,000	6,000	2 States	9,226	6,940	8,400
Arkansas	2,675	5,500	2,000	Walnuts,			
Louisiana	8,900	24,500	10,000	English:			
Oklahoma	8,470	8,000	12,500	California	69,840	79,300	80,000
Texas	12,300	28,000	12,500	Oregon	4,480	3,800	4,400
New Mexico	3,000	3,000	3,250	2 States	74,320	83,100	84,400
Total	82,340	181,400	60,500	Total tree nuts	219,886	331,740	223,300
Improved varieties <sup>2/</sup>	43,537	104,450	23,200				
Wild and seedling	38,803	76,950	37,300				

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

<sup>2/</sup> Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

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





Table 31.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1963 and early seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1962	1963	Sept. 30 average 1958-62	Sept. 30, 1963	Sept. 30, 1964
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	65,874	75,429	21,424	23,588	25,572
Apricots	10,874	13,881	12,757	15,548	20,980
Cherries	140,357	82,686	102,617	85,422	162,469
Grapes	13,865	15,648	7,136	6,803	8,808
Peaches	53,569	65,607	56,364	53,875	71,803
Plums	1/	7,113	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	2,574	512	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries	22,532	20,675	23,900	18,804	17,280
Blueberries	26,452	25,767	30,253	27,426	30,721
Boysenberries	11,987	9,521	n.a.	11,003	8,697
Ollalieberries	1,358	2,663	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	5,942	7,332	(2/37,003	4,798	4,708
Raspberries, red	24,544	31,441		29,741	30,517
Strawberries	234,620	234,440	205,149	175,050	194,657
Logan and other berries	2,848	3,226	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	50,722	23,573	59,879	38,298	37,869
<b>Total</b>	<b>668,118</b>	<b>619,514</b>	<b>556,482</b>	<b>490,356</b>	<b>614,081</b>
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	310,680	272,463	245,796
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	141,918	122,188	157,164
<b>Total juices</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>452,598</b>	<b>394,651</b>	<b>402,960</b>
Pack					
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	1960	1961	1962	1963	
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	
Orange					
Concentrated	4/84,298	118,451	4/51,648	5/53,674	
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	4/3,841	4/3,163	4/2,323	5/2,573	
Blend					
Concentrated	256	267	53	130	
Lemon					
Concentrated	93	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Lemonade base	8,450	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Tangerine					
Concentrated	1,407	1,370	204	1,145	
Limeade	728	822	546	6/331	

1/ Included with "other fruit." 2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 4/ Florida only; data for California not available. 5/ Florida pack, 1963-64 season. Florida packers' citrus concentrate stocks (1,000 gal.): Oct. 5, 1963--orange, 24,161, grapefruit, 1,218; Oct. 3, 1964 -- orange, 19,081, grapefruit, 856. 6/ Florida pack, June 30, 1964. n. a. means "not available."

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

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