TFS-193

NOVEMBER 1974

FRUIT Situation

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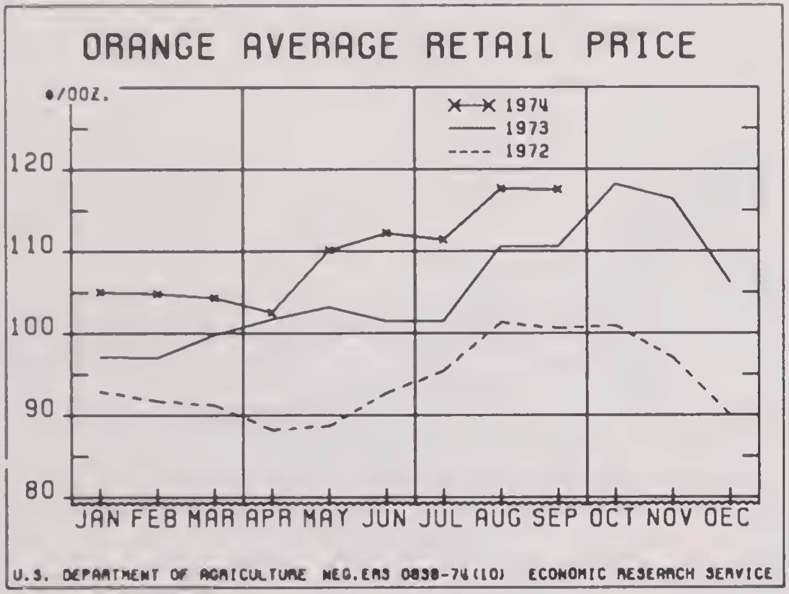
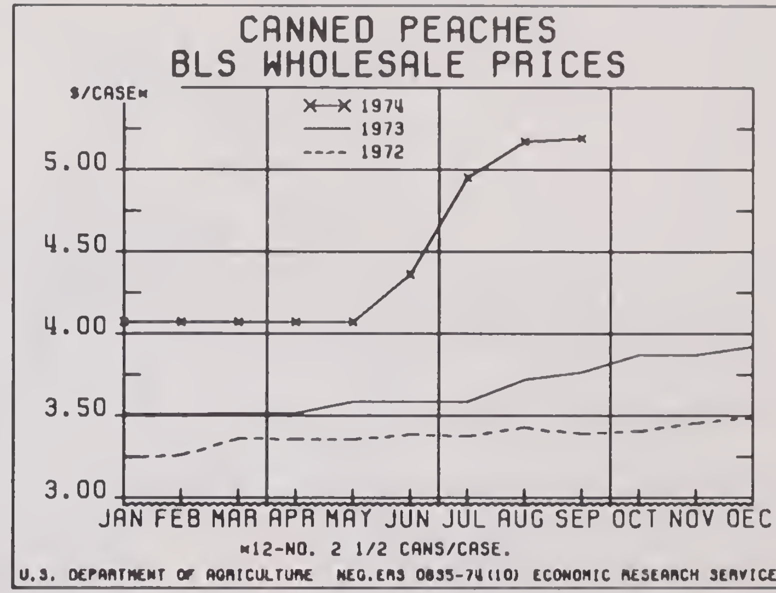
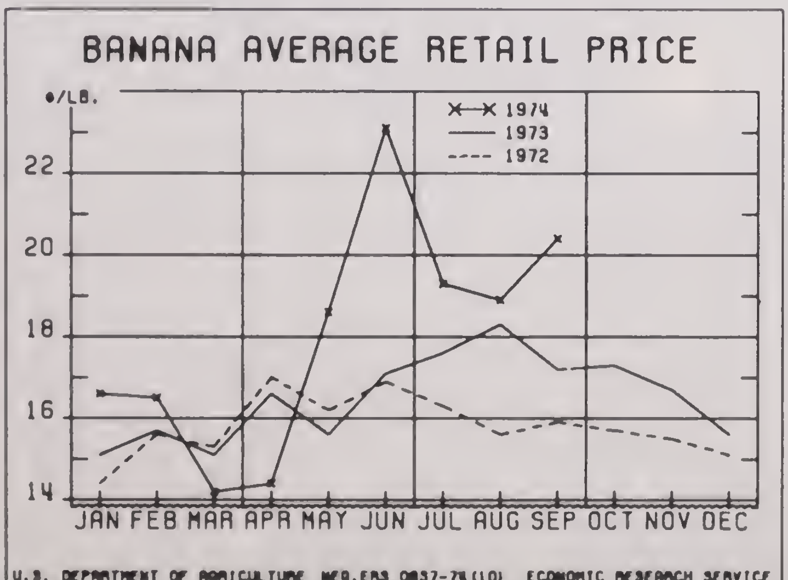
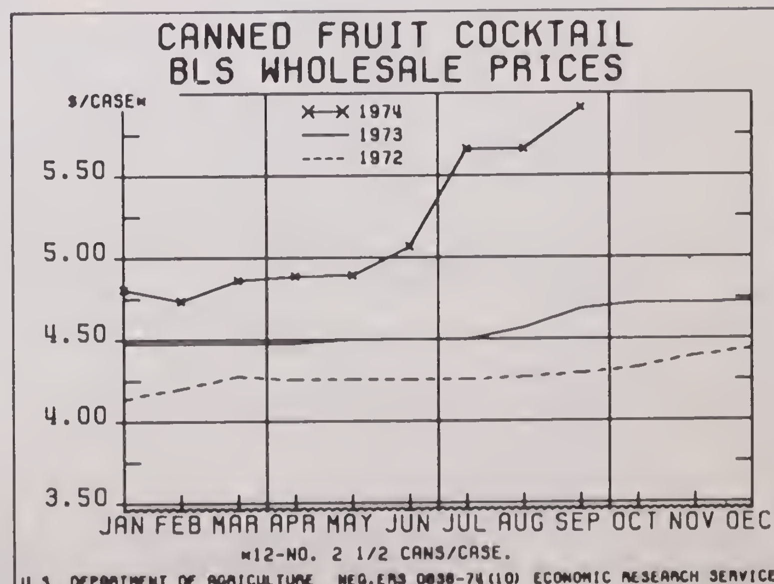
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


ORANGE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE
¢/DOZ.
1974
1973
1972
120
110
100
90
80
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG.ERS 0838-74(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


CANNED PEACHES
BLS WHOLESALE PRICES
$/CASE*
1974
1973
1972
5.00
4.50
4.00
3.50
3.00
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
*12-NO. 2 1/2 CANS/CASE.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG.ERS 0835-74(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


BANANA AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE
¢/LB.
1974
1973
1972
22
20
18
16
14
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG.ERS 0837-74(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


CANNED FRUIT COCKTAIL
BLS WHOLESALE PRICES
$/CASE*
1974
1973
1972
5.50
5.00
4.50
4.00
3.50
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
*12-NO. 2 1/2 CANS/CASE.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG.ERS 0836-74(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE FRUIT SITUATION

CONTENTS

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
November 5, 1974

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SUMMARY

If the October 1 prospects are realized, the citrus crop for 1974/75 will be slightly above the previous record set in 1972/73. Production of noncitrus fruit is expected to total about the same as last year's utilized crop.

October's index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit, at 160 (1967=100), increased 5 percent from September—and was 3 percent above a year earlier. The index is expected to decline seasonally during the fourth quarter this year to levels near a year ago, reflecting the large prospective citrus supplies. Although most retail fresh fruit prices will also decline seasonally during this period, they will probably remain materially above last year's level.

In view of recent advances in wholesale prices for many processed noncitrus fruit items, retail prices should increase to levels substantially higher than last season. However, advances in retail prices for processed citrus items are expected to be moderate. Higher retail prices for fresh and processed fruit are attributed both to generally higher grower returns for processing fruit and to continued sharp increases in marketing and processing costs.

Dominating the citrus scene is a record orange crop in prospect. The first forecast for the 1974/75 season points to 234.4 million boxes, up 8 percent from last season and 4 percent above the previous record set in 1972/73.

Prospects are up in all producing areas except Texas. Orange production in Florida, at 174 million boxes, is up 5 percent from last season and 3 percent above the 1972/73 record. Total orange prospects in California are set at 50 million boxes—the largest since 1946/47 and 23 percent above 1973/74. Prospects are up 25 percent from last season in Arizona, but are down 8 percent in Texas. Current market prospects for oranges through the new season point to grower prices moderately below year-earlier levels.

A smaller grapefruit crop is being forecast. Prospects point to a crop of 58 million boxes (excluding California's late areas), down 8 percent from last season. Florida's crop is expected to total 45 million boxes, down 6 percent from last year's record crop. With substantially larger shipments so far this season, f.o.b. prices have been below a year ago. However, in view of the smaller remaining supplies, grower prices are likely to advance by winter to levels above last year.

The larger citrus crop prospects for 1974/75, combined with large carryover stocks of most processed items (mainly frozen concentrated orange juice), indicate ample supplies of processed citrus for the coming season.

Production of apples, grapes, and pears was estimated at almost the same as last year's utilized production. Shipping point f.o.b. prices for apples and grapes are generally lower this season while pear prices have been substantially higher. These prices have been declining seasonally and will likely continue to do so through fall and early winter.

Despite a smaller carryover, the combined 1974/75 supply of processed noncitrus it likely to be above that of a year ago. Larger canned and frozen fruit packs are likely, but dried fruit output will be below last season.

Total production of the four major edible tree nuts (almonds, walnuts, pecans, and filberts) is estimated at 404,800 tons, 12 percent below last year. A record almond crop is more than offset by material declines for walnuts, filberts, and pecans. However, the total supply of domestic tree nuts for the 1974/75 marketing season is slightly above last year's level since current holdings of shelled and unshelled nuts are generally larger.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

The index of prices received by growers for fresh and processed fruit has so far averaged higher than last year. Prices have been higher every month. Prices for lemons, oranges, and peaches were mostly higher than a year earlier. The index fluctuated from a low of 135 in February to a high of 162 in June (1967=100).

The October index increased to 160 from 152 in September, and was 3 percent above the same month a year ago. Fall prices for fresh apples and citrus, especially oranges and lemons, will probably drop slightly to moderately below year-earlier levels. Thus, even with the higher contract prices of peaches and pears for processing, the price index in the fourth quarter is expected to be near the levels a year ago.

Although fresh apple and pear prices will advance seasonally during the first half of 1975, the index of prices received by growers is likely to average near to slightly below the comparable 1974 period in response to larger citrus supplies.

Fresh fruit prices at retail are also averaging higher than a year ago. They will decline seasonally this fall as larger supplies of fresh apples and citrus become available, but will probably still be approximately 10-15 percent above last fall's. The average BLS retail price index for fresh fruit for the first half of 1975 is expected to advance moderately above the comparable 1974 period. Increased marketing costs and high banana prices are expected to be chiefly responsible.

Despite larger supplies of processed noncitrus in prospect for 1974/75, canners' prices have been raised as a result of higher costs for raw products, processing, and

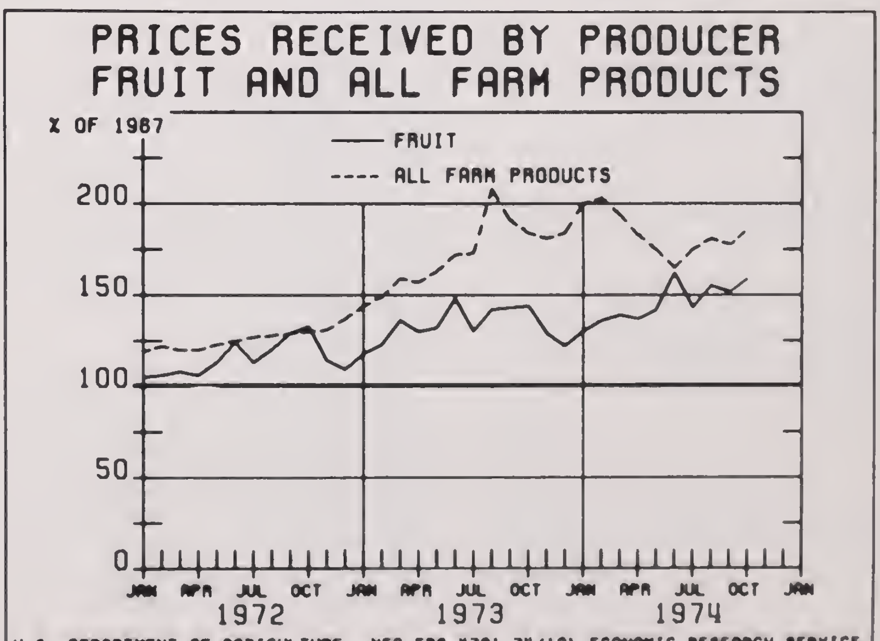

Figure 1

marketing. The BLS index of wholesale canned fruit prices reached a record high of 167.3 (1967=100) in September 1974, up a third from September 1973. Higher wholesale prices of canned fruit will undoubtedly be reflected at retail levels during the months ahead. Retail prices for processed fruit during the first half of 1975 are expected to average 15-20 percent above 1974. Larger increases are expected for canned noncitrus fruits while frozen citrus product prices will probably be up only slightly to moderately.

FRESH CITRUS

A large citrus crop is indicated for the 1974/75 season. If realized, the new crop will be larger than last season and slightly above the record 1972/73 output. Citrus production (excluding California lemons and California grapefruit in other than desert areas) is estimated at 13.4 million tons, up from 12.8 million tons last season and 13.1 million tons in 1972/73 (table 5).

Oranges

Large Crop in Prospect

Dominating the citrus scene is another large orange crop. The first forecast for the 1974/75 season points to a record 234.4 million boxes, up 8 percent from last season and 4 percent above the previous record set in 1972/73.

Prospects are up in all producing areas except Texas. Total orange production in Florida, forecast at a record 174 million boxes, is up 5 percent from last season and 3 percent above the 1972/73 record. If current forecasts are realized, Florida will produce nearly three-fourths of the total U.S. crop. Crop prospects in California are set at 50 million boxes—the largest crop since 1946/47 and 23 percent above 1973/74. Prospects are up 25 percent from last season in Arizona but are down 8 percent in Texas.

The U.S. output of early, midseason, and Navel oranges is forecast at a record 125.65 million boxes, up 6 percent from last year's record level and 9 percent above 1972/73. The biggest gain is expected for Florida's early and midseason varieties. Production this season is forecast at 97 million boxes, compared with 92.1 million boxes last season and 90 million in 1972/73. The crop of California Navel and miscellaneous varieties, at 24 million boxes, is up nearly 10 percent from last season's crop of 21.9 million boxes and over one-fourth above 1972/73. A 7,900 acre increase in bearing acres over last year represents an 8 percent change. As expected, the Texas crop, at 3.8 million boxes is off a tenth from 4.2 million utilized last season as a result of freeze damage in December 1973. The crop in Arizona at .85 million boxes, is forecast nearly twice as large as last season.

The U.S. Valencia crop is indicated at 108.7 million boxes, up 11 percent from last year but 1 percent below the record set in 1972/73. At 26 million boxes, the California crop is sharply larger than the 18.8 million boxes last season and 23.4 million in 1972/73. Florida Valencia orange supplies are expected to be slightly larger during the new crop year. The forecast of 77 million boxes, nearly 5 percent over last season, is still 3 percent below the 1972/73 crop. Arizona producers expect to harvest about 3.4 million boxes, up moderately from last year, while the 2.3 million box forecast in Texas is slightly below last season's output.

Trends for orange production, utilization, and grower prices for the United States and by States are shown in figure 2.

U.S. prices to growers for fresh and processed oranges during the 1973/74 season averaged $1.75 per box (equivalent on-tree return), compared with $1.70 the previous season. The total value of orange sales during the past season was estimated at a record $610 million.

The season average price (on-tree equivalent) for all oranges from Florida has been estimated at $1.56 per box for each of the last two seasons. Early and midseason varities returned an average of $1.47 per box last season, up slightly from 1972/73. Florida Valencias averaged $1.68 per box, slightly below the year-earlier level.

In contrast, 1973/74 California orange prices averaged moderately higher than in 1972/73 as a result of the smaller crop. The State average is placed at $2.64 per box, compared with $2.30 in 1972/73. California Navel and miscellaneous varieties averaged $2.88 per box, slightly above the $2.68 recorded for 1972/73.

The larger crop prospects for 1974/75, combined with expected large carryover stocks of most processed items (mainly frozen concentrated orange juice), have put downward pressure on orange prices. Current market prospects for oranges through the winter point to grower prices moderately below year-earlier levels. These lower prices should be reflected at retail levels in the months ahead.

Exports Up

Export demand for fresh oranges appears to have strengthened during the 1973/74 season. Approximately 9.7 million boxes were exported from the beginning of the season last November 1973 through September 1974. This is 16 percent above the 8.4 million boxes exported for the similar period a year earlier and nearly a tenth above the total amount moved last season. While increases for the 1973/74 season were recorded for most major markets, the largest and most significant increase was to Europe.

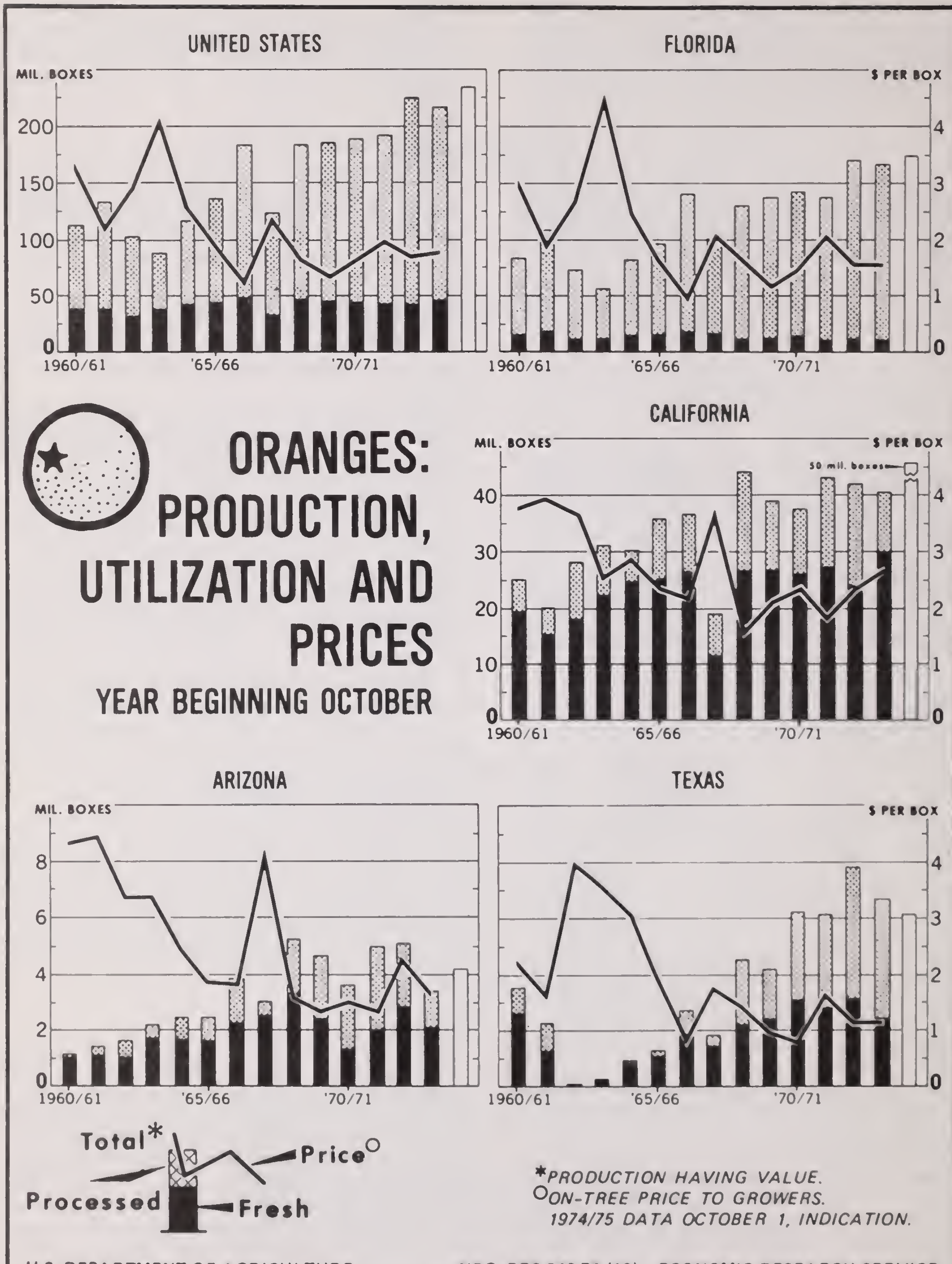
UNITED STATES
MIL. BOXES
200
150
100
50
0
1960/61
'65/66
'70/71
FLORIDA
$ PER BOX
4
3
2
1
0
1960/61
'65/66
'70/71
ORANGES: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND PRICES
YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER
CALIFORNIA
MIL. BOXES
$ PER BOX
50 mil. boxes
40
30
20
10
0
4
3
2
1
0
1960/61
'65/66
'70/71
ARIZONA
MIL. BOXES
8
6
4
2
0
1960/61
'65/66
'70/71
TEXAS
$ PER BOX
4
3
2
1
0
1960/61
'65/66
'70/71
Total*
Price○
Processed
Fresh
*PRODUCTION HAVING VALUE.
○ON-TREE PRICE TO GROWERS.
1974/75 DATA OCTOBER 1, INDICATION.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 842-74 (10)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 2

Grapefruit

Moderately Smaller Supplies

Prospects for U. S. grapefruit production during the 1974/75 season point to a crop of 58 million boxes (for California, includes desert valley fruit only), down 8 percent from last season's 63.2 million boxes.

Florida's total grapefruit forecast of 45 million boxes is 6 percent below the record crop of 48.1 million boxes harvested in 1973/74. The pink and white seedless varieties at 11.5 and 24 million boxes are down 6 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Seedy variety grapefruit production at 9.5 million boxes is down 5 percent. Texas' supplies are estimated at 7.8 million boxes, down more than one-quarter from 10.7 million boxes last season. Arizona is expected to harvest 2.4 million boxes, 17 percent more than last season. Prospective production in California's desert valleys, at 2.8 million boxes, is up 19 percent from last season. California's grapefruit production in "other areas", which will be forecast on December 10, was 1.9 million boxes last season.

Market Prospects and Prices

Grapefruit prices for the 1973/74 season were generally lower than a year earlier. The average U.S. price for all grapefruits—$2.35 per box (equivalent packinghouse door)—was 13 percent below the $2.70 last season. Although utilization of grapefruit for the fresh market remained relatively stable the last two seasons, the average U.S. f.o.b. price (packed fresh) was down from $5.78 per box during 1972/73 to $5.53 per box last season. However, during most of the 1973/74 season, average grapefruit retail prices remained slightly above year-earlier levels. During July and August 1974, the retail price fell slightly below last year's levels, but advanced in September to 25.7 cents each, compared with 24.3 cents in September 1973. However, retail prices are declining seasonally with a large volume of new crop supplies available this fall.

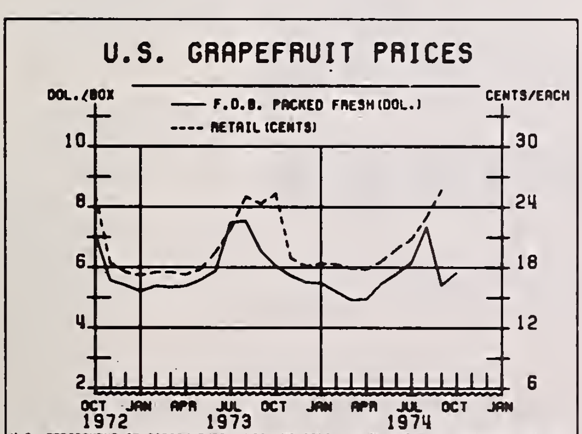

Figure 3

The grapefruit harvest in Florida started unusually early this season as a direct result of early and prolonged bloom brought on by last winter's warm weather. Through mid-October, Florida had shipped nearly 4,800 carlot equivalents of new-crop grapefruit to fresh markets—substantially larger than any previous season. Consequently, f.o.b. prices so far this season have been below last year's levels, but with a prolonged marketing season and smaller remaining supplies available this season, prices may advance by winter—with good export demand expected to continue.

Export demand for fresh grapefruit continued to expand during 1973/74 when a record 6.5 million boxes were shipped—22 percent more than the previous season. Exports to Canada and Europe declined, but Japan took nearly 4.3 million boxes, compared with 2.6 million a year earlier. Although the 1974/75 outlook for grapefruit is highly dependent on the crop size, it will also depend on whether a satisfactory solution is found for the Caribbean fruit fly problem.

Lemons

Arizona's lemon production for 1974/75 is expected to total a record 4.8 million boxes, up about two-thirds from last season and 4 percent above the previous record set in 1972/73. The forecast for California, which produced 14.6 million boxes last season, will be available on November 8. Initial industry reports indicate a larger crop in California.

In 1973/74, 63 percent of the 17.5 million boxes of U.S. lemons were sold to the domestic and foreign fresh markets and the remaining 37 percent went for processing. Despite a smaller crop last season processing use was off substantially—about 42 percent, while fresh use was about the same as in the preceding season. The season average price received by growers was $6.25 per box (equivalent packinghouse door), compared with $4.38 the previous year.

Total shipments of fresh lemons through mid-October were slightly higher than a year earlier. Although f.o.b. prices opened higher than year-earlier levels, California-Arizona f.o.b. prices declined and averaged $6.80 per carton through mid-October moderately below the $7.28 the previous year.

Other Citrus Fruits

Output of Florida tangelos is expected to total a record 4.2 million boxes, 14 percent above last season's record. The number of bearing trees increased slightly, while fruit sizes are expected to be nearly the same as last season. Harvest is well underway with movement ahead of normal due to an unusually early bloom and good growing conditions this summer.

Processing use during the 1973/74 season was up substantially, while shipments to fresh market outlets

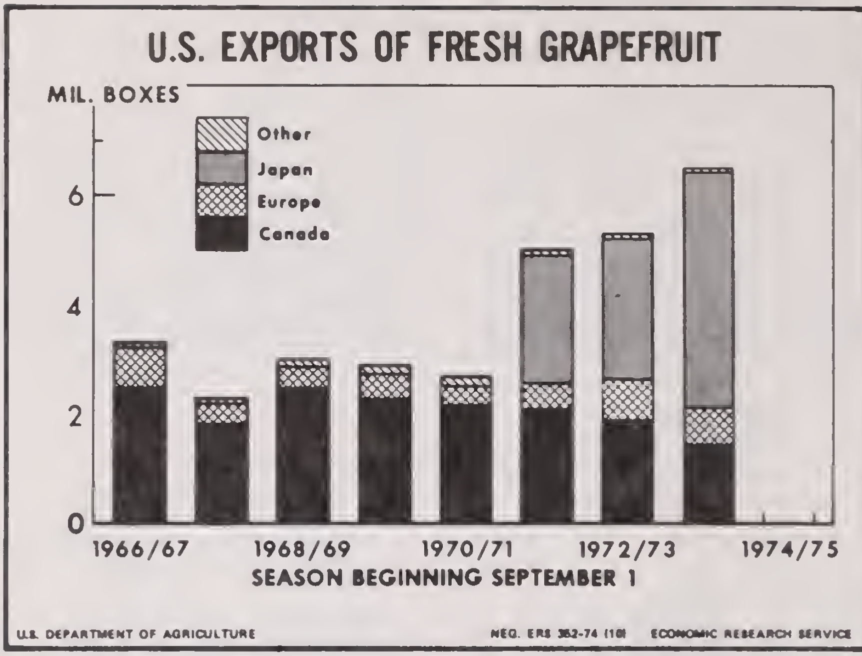

Figure 4

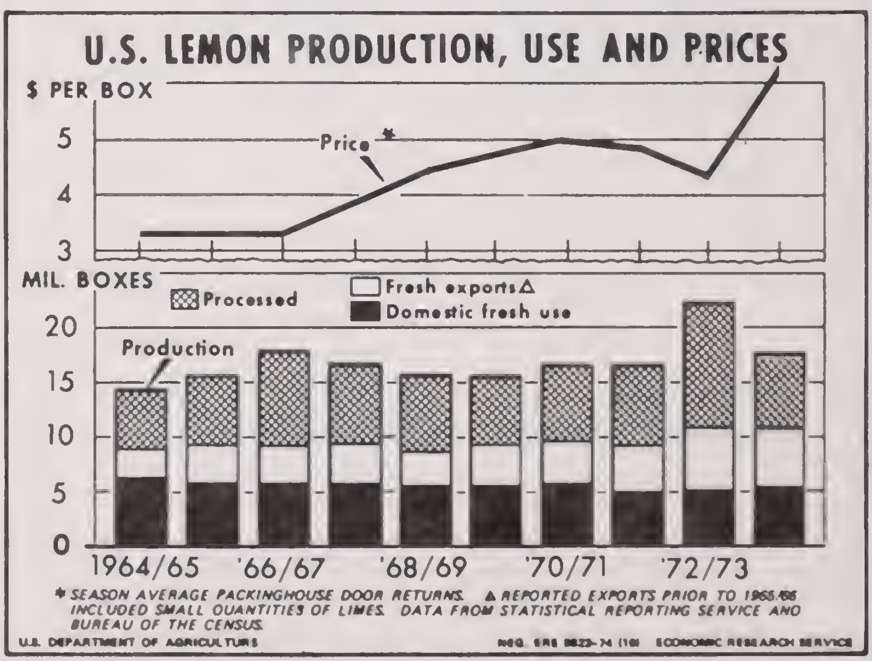

Figure 5

were only slightly larger. The season average price to growers was $2.27 a box (equivalent packinghouse door), down from $2.52 a year earlier.

The first forecast of tangerines is placed at 4.4 million boxes, 9 percent less than the 1973/74 crop. Arizona, California, and Florida each expect smaller crops than a year earlier. Although the tangerine crop was smaller last season than the previous year, more fruit was shipped to the fresh market. The U.S. average return to growers was $4.75 a box (equivalent packinghouse door), up 18 percent from $4.04 a box in 1972/73.

Prices to growers this season are expected to be favorable in view of the smaller prospective crop. However, some downward pressure on prices may be realized because of the record orange crop.

Florida's Temple crop is forecast at 5.5 million boxes, slightly above last season's harvest of 5.3 million boxes. A large proportion of Temples is normally processed, as was 64 percent of the 1973/74 crop. The season average all use price to growers was $2.34 per box (equivalent packinghouse door), nearly one-quarter below $3.06 in 1972/73.

PROCESSED CITRUS

Utilization of the 1973/74 citrus crop for processing, at 9.6 million tons, was down nearly 8 percent from the record set in 1972/73. Processors used 71 percent of the crop, compared with 74 percent during the previous season. Fresh sales were 3.8 million tons, 7 percent more than in the previous season (table 6). But value of production, at $923 million, was down 1 percent. Lower value of grapefruit and Temples offset gains in the value of other citrus.

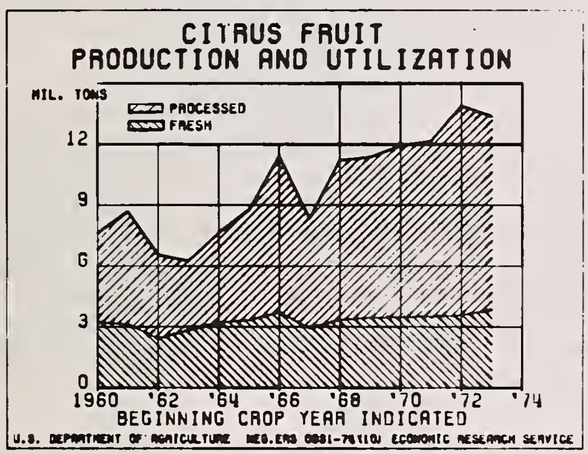

Figure 6

In Florida, oranges used for processing accounted for 93 percent of utilized production during each of the last two seasons. Frozen concentrate accounted for 82 percent of the oranges processed (includes tangelos, Temples and honey tangerines) in 1973/74. Fresh use of oranges in Florida last season at 11.1 million boxes was the smallest quantity sold fresh since 1929/30. Florida's record grapefruit crop resulted in increases for both fresh and processing utilization, although the relative share of the crop used fresh continued to trend upward. Grapefruit used for processing increased to 29.4 million boxes up a million boxes from the preceding season. However, the share of the crop used for processing fell from 63 to 61 percent.

With the smaller total orange crop in California last season, processing use was off sharply, while fresh sales increased substantially. Processors in California used only 28 percent of the orange production, compared with 43 percent during 1972/73. Unfavorable weather during December 1972 resulted in greater diversion to processing outlets during 1972/73. With the smaller lemon crop in California, fewer lemons were processed last season—only 37 percent of the crop, compared with half the previous season.

Texas moved more of its orange and grapefruit crops to processors because of appearance and quality factors associated with freeze-damage last winter. Nearly two-thirds of the Texas orange crop and half of its grapefruit crop was used for processing.

Frozen Concentrates

The 1973/74 pack of Florida frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) was 171.8 million gallons, compared with 176.1 million the previous season. However, with the substantially larger carryin at the beginning of the 1973/74 season, packers' stocks of FCOJ on October 19, 1974 were 71.5 million gallons, 8 percent above the stocks on hand a year earlier (table 9).

Total movement of FCOJ continued to increase this season, with shipments to the trade through October 19 nearly 8 percent above the year-earlier level. If movement continues at the recent rate, the carryover at the end of the season would be approximately 54 million gallons, up from 47 million the previous season. Exports of FCOJ for the season through September were 11.4 million gallons, about 13 percent more than a year earlier. Increased exports to Canada were chiefly responsible.

With promotional allowances during this past spring and summer, the selling price of Florida orange concentrate at the processing plant has varied this season from $1.63 to $1.88 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands) but mostly $1.88. In October a leading Florida processor of FCOJ announced a promotional allowance to $1.70 per dozen 6-ounce cans. The allowance was made retroactive to September 30

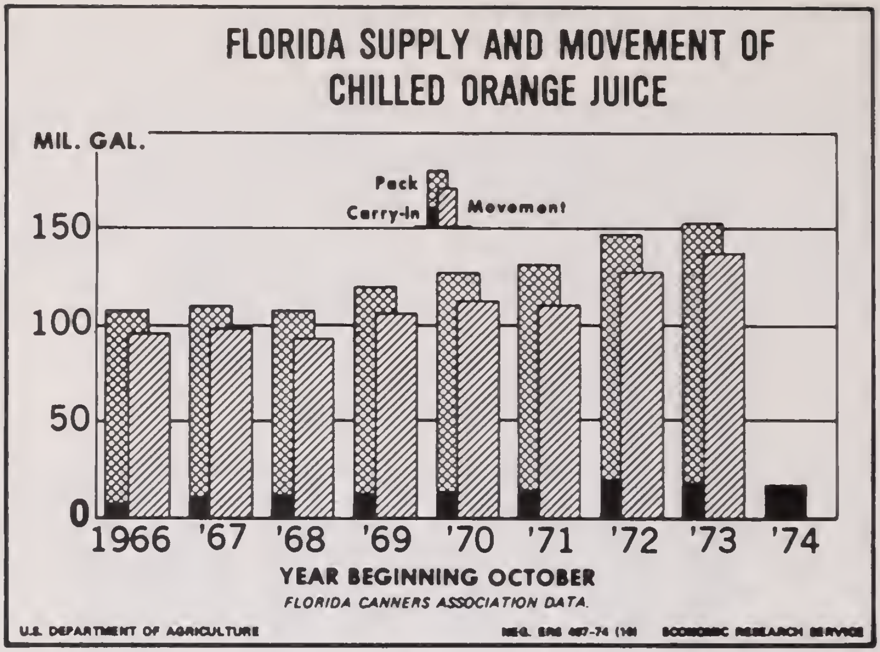

Figure 7

and continued until October 28. Since October 28th the selling price has been $1.95. Prices at the retail level have remained relatively stable, increasing slightly from 25 cents per 6-ounce can during September 1973, to 25.8 cents September 1974. In view of the large prospective orange crop for 1974/75, FCOJ supplies will remain ample and should be a good buy for consumers in the months ahead.

The 1973/74 pack of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice reached 9 million gallons, slightly above the 8.7 million the previous year. However, the movement so far this season, through October 19, was nearly the same as a year ago at 6.8 million gallons. Despite the expected smaller 1974/75 grapefruit crop in Florida, supplies will remain adequate since current packer stocks are substantially larger than a year earlier. As of October 19, Florida packers had 5.8 million gallons on hand, compared to 4.6 million a year earlier.

Chilled Citrus Juices

During the 1973/74 season, movement of chilled juices from Florida continued to increase. The total pack of chilled orange juice for 1973/74 was a record large 135.3 million gallons (excluding reprocessed bulk single-strength), 8 percent above the pack of 125.7 million the previous season. Product movement was 137.4 million gallons, up 8 percent from 127.3 million a year earlier. Packer stocks of chilled orange juice at the end of the season, at 16.4 million gallons, were down 11 percent from a year earlier (table 10). In view of the smaller carryin and increased movement in recent years the total pack of chilled orange juice during 1974/75 is expected to increase.

Retail prices for chilled orange juice advanced moderately during the 1973/74 season, and averaged 51.3 cents per quart in September 1974 compared with 48.4 cents for the same month a year earlier.

The pack of chilled grapefruit juice for 1973/74 was 17.4 million gallons (excluding reprocessed bulk single-strength), 8 percent more than in the preceding season. Total supplies were only slightly larger than in 1972/73 since the carryin at the beginning of last season was below year-earlier levels. Total movement of chilled grapefruit juice continued to expand during 1973/74, increasing 6 percent to reach 17.9 million gallons. As a result, packer stocks of Florida chilled grapefruit juice were 1.7 million gallons at the end of the 1973/74 season, one-quarter less than a year earlier.

Canned Citrus

Movement of canned citrus products during 1973/74, at 34.5 million cases (24 No. 2 cans), was down 6 percent. All canned juice and fruit items registered declines, but the most substantial decline was for canned single-strength orange juice—off 11 percent. Supplies of canned citrus items during 1973/74, at 44.3 million cases, were virtually the same as in 1972/73. The larger carryover at the beginning of 1973/74 was offset by a smaller pack. Combined with the lower movement this past season, Florida canners' stocks are up substantially at 9.9 million cases, compared with 7.9 million a year earlier (table 11).

In view of the record Florida grapefruit crop last season, the pack of canned grapefruit juice (the leading canned citrus item) was up moderately. With a larger total supply and slightly lower movement during

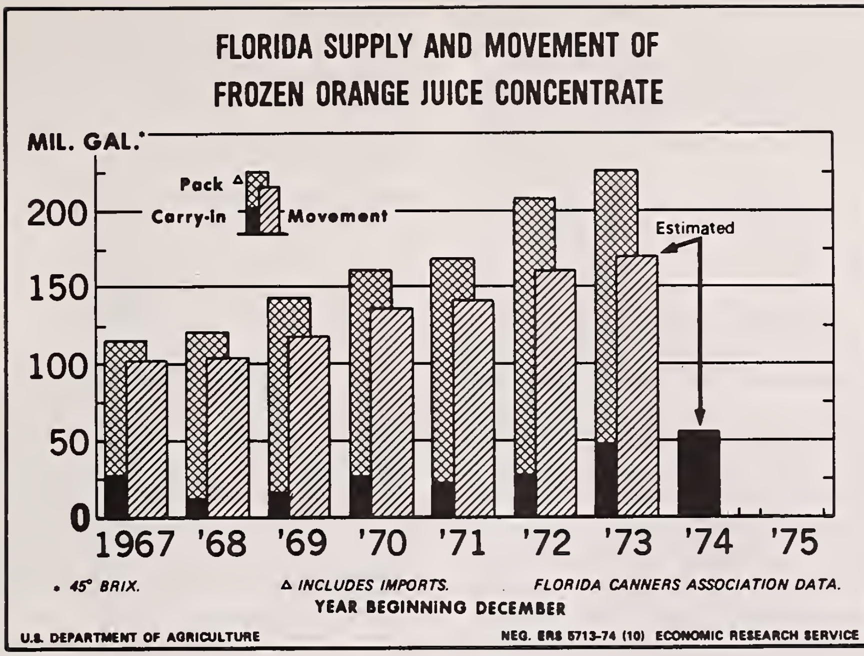

Figure 8

1973/74, canners' stocks of canned grapefruit juice were up substantially at the end of the season. With smaller Florida grapefruit crop prospects this season and a prolonged fresh season likely, the total pack is expected to be smaller this season.

The total supply of canned citrus products is likely to be ample during 1974/75, with a larger carryover at the beginning of the season and large prospective citrus crops.

Prices of canned single-strength orange juice varied by processor during September from $4.35 to $4.50 (1 dozen 46-ounce cans) but are currently $4.35, f.o.b. Florida canneries. Canned single-strength grapefruit juice prices also varied by processor during September, from $4.50 to $4.75 (1 dozen 46-ounce cans). Current lists have leveled at $4.50, f.o.b. Florida canneries. Price increases in the months ahead are likely to occur as processing and marketing costs continue to rise.

FRESH NONCITRUS

The 1974 noncitrus fruit crop is forecast at 10.9 million tons, about the same as last year's utilized crop but nearly three-tenths above the small 1972 crop. Although cold storage holdings of fresh noncitrus fruit at the beginning of October were generally below year-earlier levels, they probably will increase since

Table 1.—U.S. noncitrus fruit: Production, 1971-73 and indicated 1974

Crop	Utilized			
	1971	1972	1973	1974
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*
Apples	3,040	2,935	3,102	3,104
Apricots	150	127	158	94
Cherries, sweet	140	95	154	143
Cherries, tart	139	134	87	128
Cranberries	[1] 113	99	101	113
Grapes	3,997	2,570	4,218	4,218
Nectarines	69	86	87	100
Peaches	1,431	1,204	1,302	1,446
Pears	707	608	720	724
Prunes and plums	559	353	751	608
Strawberries	266	229	239	257
Total	10,605	8,440	10,919	10,935

[1] Includes cranberries put in set aside under the cranberry marketing orders.

harvest of apples, grapes and pears was still active at that time. Shipping point f.o.b. prices for most fresh noncitrus fruit early this season were generally higher, but they have been declining seasonally and will probably continue to do so through fall and early winter.

Apples

Crop Near Year-Earlier Levels

As of October 1, the 1974 commercial apple crop is estimated at 6.2 billion pounds, up nearly 1 percent from the August forecast and the same as the 1973 utilized output. However, it is still 6 percent more than the 1972 utilized crop. Since August 1, prospects improved 3 percent in the Eastern States but declined 1 percent in the Central and Western States.

Although moderately to sharply larger crops were reported from the Eastern and Central States, they were offset by the substantially smaller crop from the West. Production in the East is estimated at 2.7 billion pounds, 7 percent above last year as larger crops reported from New York, New England, and North Carolina more than offset smaller crops from Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. With a sharp increase in the Michigan crop from its depressed production of 440 million pounds a year ago, the Central States expect a crop of 1.1 billion pounds, an increase of one-third over a year ago. Western production is forecast at 2.4 billion pounds, 16 percent below 1973 with lighter crops reported for all States. Washington—the number one apple State—expects a crop of 1.6 billion pounds, 14 percent less than last year's record crop.

Table 2.—Apples: Regional production, 1972, 1973, and indicated 1974

Area	Utilized 1972	Utilized 1973	Indicated 1974
	Billion pounds	*Billion pounds*	*Billion pounds*
East	2.53	2.49	2.67
Central States	1.25	.85	1.12
West	2.09	2.86	2.42
Total U.S.	5.87	6.20	6.21

Price and Market Outlook

The larger apple crops from the Eastern and Central States may result in more supplies available for fresh markets than a year ago. Furthermore, processor demand is not expected to be as strong this season, as the 1973/74 carryover of most processed apple products was sharply above the depleted stocks of a year ago. Last year, processors in the Eastern and Central States competed actively for available supplies of apples to rebuild their stocks. Opening f.o.b. prices for fresh apples in several Eastern and Central States were generally below last year, while prices in Washington State were higher than a year ago. Mid-October quotations for Red Delicious apples compared with those of last year are as follows:

Shipping points	Mid-October F.O.B. prices 1974	Mid-October F.O.B. prices 1974	Units
Western Michigan	$5.65	$6.19	Per carton, U.S. Fancy, 2¼" up, 12-3-lb. film bags.
Appalachian District	5.50	5.76	Cartons, U.S. Fancy or better 12-3-lbs., film bags, 2¼" up.
Yakima Valley, Washington	7.90	[1] 5.88	Per carton, tray pack, U.S. Extra Fancy, 80-125's.

[1] 125's and larger

Larger supplies of apples from the Eastern and Central States, combined with a larger inventory of processed apple products, may keep average f.o.b. fresh apple prices below year-earlier levels through the fall. But retail apple prices are likely to remain above a year ago due mainly to increased marketing costs.

Prices for processing apples are also likely to average below the high levels of last season. The larger crop prospects in major processing States will increase the available supplies for processing use relative to a year ago. Furthermore, larger stocks plus slackening demand for apple juice, especially for use in wines are expected to add further weakness to the market for processing apples. Offering prices for apples to be used in processing have been below a year ago. Many processors in the East have agreed to pay $6.25-$7.00 per hundredweight (cwt.) for processing variety apples, U.S. No. 1 canner grade, 2½ inches and up, delivered to processors. Last year's initial prices ranged from $7.25 to $7.35 per cwt. However, grower prices for processing apples in the West are slightly higher than the price ranges of a year earlier. In California, processing apples are quoted between $85 and $120 per ton depending on the variety and size. In the Northwest, processors have offered $100 per ton on peelers, "C" grade or orchard-run Goldens and Romes, and $65 per ton on cull Goldens and Reds, size 2-3/8 inches larger (10% limitation on smaller than 2-3/8 inches) and $55 per ton for culls and juice stock, all varieties and sizes.

Although available supplies of fresh apples during the fall and early winter are likely to be above a year ago, several factors point to higher price prospects later in the season. The smaller apple crop from Washington State is likely to strengthen fresh apple prices somewhat to the levels above a year ago during the winter and spring.

Foreign demand for fresh apples is also expected to be strong since the 1974 apple crop in the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at 10.9 million metric tons, nearly 14 percent below the previous year's crop with substantially to sharply smaller crops reported for all the principal European apple-producing countries. During the first 3 months of this crop year (July thru September), fresh exports increased 48 percent from the corresponding period a year ago.

Grapes

U.S. Grape Production Near Year-Earlier Levels

U.S. grape production in 1974 is forecast at 4.2 million tons, nearly the same as last year but 64 percent above 1972. The decrease expected in California is more than offset by increased prospects in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington (table 16).

California's output, accounting for 90 percent of the crop, is down 3 percent from 1973. A 17 percent smaller crop of raisin varieties is chiefly responsible for the decrease, while larger crops of wine and table varieties are expected. Output of wine varieties is estimated at 1.25 million tons, 22 percent above 1973. California's production of table varieties is forecast at 600,000 tons, an increase of 12 percent over last year. The State's production of raisin varieties totals only 1.95 million tons, compared with 2.35 million tons a year ago.

Although the 1974 California grape output is expected to be below last year, the total bearing acreage is estimated at about 7 percent above 1973. Of the 483,560 acres of bearing-age grape vines growing in California, 49 percent are raisin varieties, 37 percent are wine varieties, and 14 percent are table varieties. The increase in California grape bearing acreage is mainly the result of the great expansion of wine varieties. The 1974 bearing acreage for wine varieties increased 50 percent from 1960 levels. In contrast, the bearing acreage for table varieties, trending downward, totaled 66,140 acres in 1974. This was almost one-fifth below the level of the early 1960's. The total bearing acreage for raisin varieties at 237,460 acres has remained relatively stable during the last 15 years. Trends for bearing acreage, production, and yield per acre for California grapes, by variety, are shown in figure 9.

Total grape production from States other than California is now estimated at 418,400 tons, up almost two-fifths from the 1973 utilized crop. Estimated production in New York, at 190,000 tons, is almost one-half more than last year's utilized production. Washington, the third largest grape-producing State, had an increase of 14 percent from last season's utilized crop. Production in Pennsylvania, at 56,000 tons, is up two-fifths from the 1973 utilized production. Most of the crops in these States, except Arizona, are Concord varieties, which are largely used for canned or frozen concentrated grape juice although some go into wine.

Fresh Grape Shipments and Grower Prices

Combined rail and truck shipments of 1974-crop fresh grapes totaled nearly 14,719 carlot equivalent through mid-October compared with 14,913 during the same period a year ago. Total stocks of fresh grapes in cold storage at the beginning of October were 97.7 million pounds, 53 percent above a year earlier. Exports during the first four months of the 1974/75 season (June-September) totaled 47,276 tons compared with 53,173 tons a year ago. Total exports during the 1973/74 season were 112,897 tons.

Shipping point prices for most California grapes have been declining seasonally, and by mid-October were not greatly different from a year earlier. In Kern County, Calif., Ribier was quoted at $5.25 per 23-pound lug, compared with $5.00 a year ago. With a substantially larger table grape supply, and a slowdown in crush for wine, table grape prices may average slightly to moderately below year-earlier levels through this fall and winter.

Despite a smaller raisin grape crop, some raisin packers have agreed to pay $640 per ton as the natural Thompson Seedless raisin field tonnage price (sweat box weight), a drop of $60 from the season average grower price in 1973. Larger beginning stocks of raisins, combined with reduced demand for Thompson Seedless grapes by wineries, have contributed to downward pressure on raisin grape prices.

Winery prices to growers this season have been below last year's high level as a result of a larger wine grape crop and large inventories of wine. As expected, prices varied greatly by producing areas and varieties of grapes. In early October, the wine grape price for Thompson Seedless in most areas ranged from $60 to $65 per ton, with no sugar stipulated, compared with $75 per ton a year ago.

Drying Expected Above Year-Earlier Levels But Crushing Lagging

Even with the smaller raisin grape crop, this year's total production of raisins is expected to amount to 243,000 tons, substantially above last year. This is more than double the 1972 record low of 105,350 tons. With a larger carryover and pack this season, the total supply of raisins for 1974/75 will be moderately larger than last season.

More than 1.9 million tons of grapes were crushed at California wineries from the beginning of the season through October 24. This was almost 13 percent behind the same period a year ago, but still one-third ahead of 2 years ago. Thompson Seedless grapes accounted for 36 percent of the crusher receipts, while wine varieties accounted for one-half. The general lag in grape crushing is a result of both larger inventories of wine, and slow sugar build up in wine varieties. However, the larger grape crops this year in States other than California,

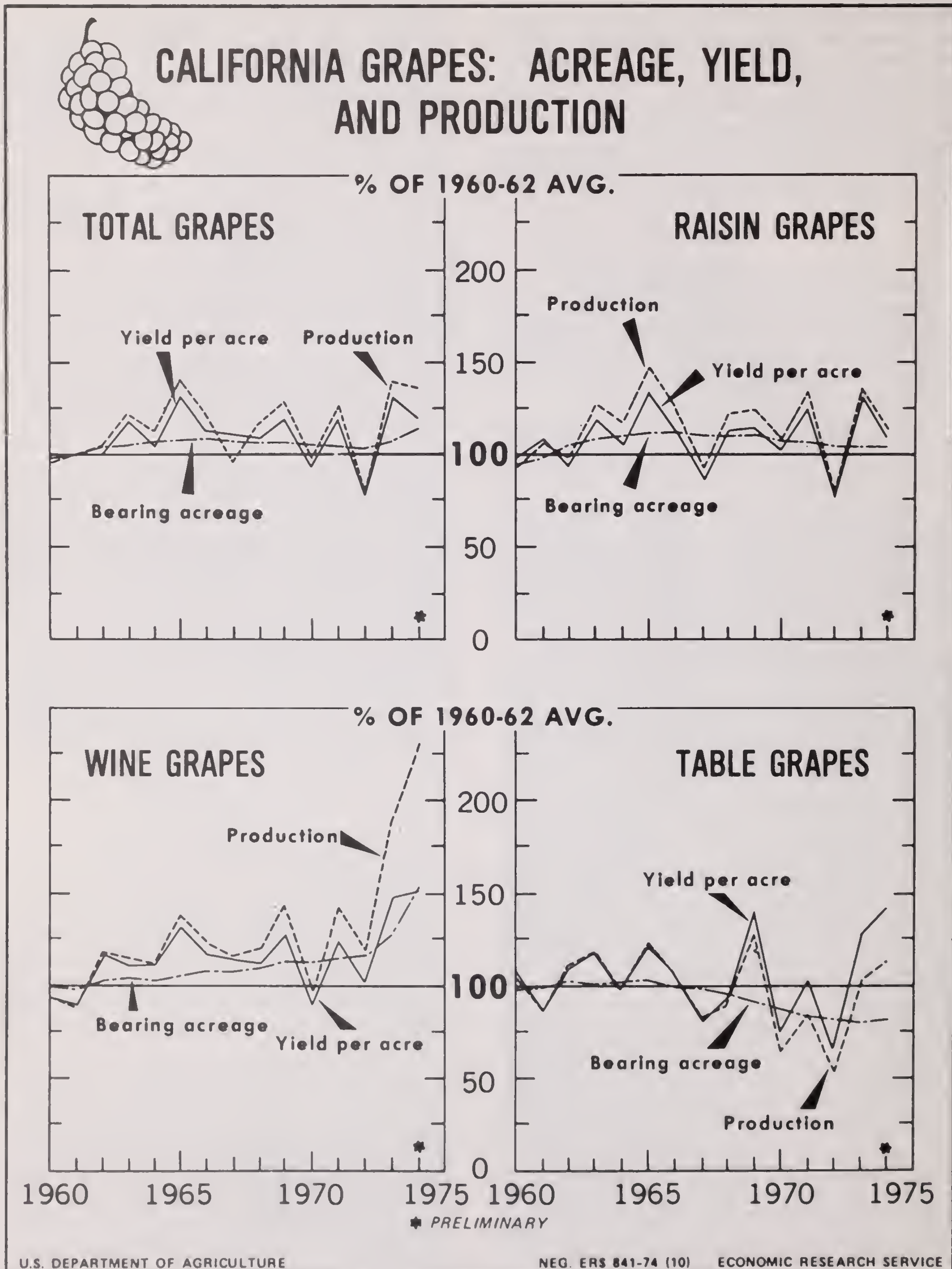
CALIFORNIA GRAPES: ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
% OF 1960-62 AVG.
TOTAL GRAPES
Yield per acre
Production
Bearing acreage
RAISIN GRAPES
Production
Yield per acre
Bearing acreage
0
50
100
150
200
% OF 1960-62 AVG.
WINE GRAPES
Production
Bearing acreage
Yield per acre
TABLE GRAPES
Yield per acre
Bearing acreage
Production
0
50
100
150
200
1960
1965
1970
1975
1960
1965
1970
1975
* PRELIMINARY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 841-74 (10)
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 9

especially the Great Lake States, are expected to result in an increased crush of Concords and other American-type grapes.

Pears

Production Up Slightly

The Nation's 1974 pear crop is forecast at 723,600 tons, up slightly from the 720,140 tons utilized last year and 19 percent above 1972. The Pacific Coast's Bartlett pear crop is forecast at 499,000 tons, down 2 percent from last year's utilized production. A 5-percent decrease in California Bartlett production more than offset increases of 6 percent in Oregon and 2 percent in Washington. Production of other West Coast pears, most of which are fall and winter varieties, is estimated at 182,000 tons, up 6 percent from last year's utilized production. Pear output in other than Pacific Coast States is estimated at 12 percent more than last year's small crop. This increase is primarily due to larger crops in Michigan and New York, with production estimated at 14,000 tons each, compared with 9,500 tons in Michigan and 12,600 tons in New York a year ago.

Fresh Market Movement Down

Fresh market pear shipments from the Pacific Coast area during the summer and early fall have been considerably less than last year's shipments. California's movement was down almost one-half, and shipments from Oregon and Washington were also down considerably. Consequently, shipping point prices for Bartlett pears have been substantially above a year ago. F.o.b. Bartlett prices in Lake County District, Calif. have remained near the opening price of $9.00 per standard box, U.S. No. 1, wrapped pack, 90-150's, since mid-August. Likewise, shipping point prices for Bartlett pears at Yakima, Wash., have been close to $8.00 per box, wrapped, U.S. No. 1, 90-135's. Smaller fresh market shipments may be caused by strong processor demand and high contract prices for processing pears as a substantially larger pack would be needed to rebuild stocks to levels of other marketing seasons. In view of small stocks of Bartletts in cold storage (about 156,969 tons on September 30, 10 percent below a year ago), fresh Bartlett pear prices are expected to remain above year-earlier levels. Furthermore, even though production of winter pears in the Northwest is moderately larger, late-season pear prices are not likely to weaken significantly.

Exports Down

The pear crop in Europe is expected to be 9 percent below last year. This should enhance prospects for pear exports to Europe this season. However, export prospects to Canada, an important destination, may be off slightly as their pear production is expected to be one-fourth above the small 1973 crop. Exports of fresh pears in June-September 1974 totaled only 463,000 bushels, compared with 603,000 bushels during the same period a year ago.

Cherries

Sweet Cherries

Sweet cherry production in 1974 totaled 143,200 tons, 9 percent below 1973. The crop was smaller than last year in all Western States except Idaho, which normally accounts for only a small percentage of production. Washington, the leading State, produced 38,500 tons, down almost one-fifth from last year. In the Great Lake States, which grew one-fifth of the 1974 crop, production was up almost 40 percent. This increase was primarily due to a 59 percent increase in the Michigan crop over the small 1973 crop.

In response to a smaller crop, prices per ton received by growers for the 1974 sweet cherry crop averaged $485, an increase of 32 percent from 1973. Substantially higher prices were reported for all Western States except Idaho and Montana. Prices of sweet cherries received by Michigan growers also averaged higher—$360 versus $280 per ton, in spite of a sharply larger crop.

Although the lighter 1974 sweet cherry crop resulted in nearly one-fifth fewer shipments to fresh markets, it was still the 2nd largest fresh movement on record. Movement to processors increased 5 percent from last year. Of the sweet cherries marketed in 1974, about 48 percent were shipped to fresh markets, compared with 54 percent last year, and the rest were processed. The larger volume processed was chiefly attributed to the increased utilization of sweet cherries for canning, freezing, juice and jelly. Utilization for brining decreased one-tenth and accounted for only two-thirds of total sweet cherries processed, compared with three-fourths a year ago.

Tart Cherries

The 1974 tart cherry crop was 127,650 tons, up 46 percent over the short crop last year, due primarily to larger crops in the Great Lake States. The crops were larger in all Great Lake States except New York where production was down 27 percent. New York production accounted for 6 percent of the 1974 crop. The Michigan crop, at 98,000 tons, was up nearly 70 percent over the short crop last year and accounted for three-fourths of the total crop, compared with two-thirds a year ago.

Grower prices per ton for the 1974 tart cherry crop averaged $369, just $8 less than in 1973, despite sharply larger crops. Contributing to the relatively good prices were light carryover stocks of frozen and canned tart cherries. The processor demand was very active as the trade attempted to refill normal distribution channels.

Of the 1974 tart cherry crop marketed, over 98 percent was moved to processors, with the rest going to fresh markets. The share of the crop used for canning was up 72 percent over 1973, while the share for freezing which accounted for 65% of total processed, was up 41 percent. Although comprising only a small percentage of all cherries processed, usage for juice, wine, jams, and other products was up 17 percent.

Cranberries

The 1974 cranberry crop is expected to total 2.26 million barrels, up 1 percent from the August forecast and 7 percent more than the 1973 crop. This output ranks second to the record production of 2.265 million barrels in 1971. Larger crops are reported for all States except Massachusetts, which anticipates a 1 percent decrease. The largest increase is recorded for Wisconsin, up almost one-fifth from last year. Berry color is generally good and quality is considered high.

Shipping point prices at Cape Cod, Mass. opened at $5.10 to $5.50 per carton—mostly $5.50—for Early Blacks, 24 1-pound film bags, up from $5.10 a year ago. Season opening prices for fresh Massachusetts cranberries in the New York wholesale market were slightly higher than a year ago, while prices on the Chicago market were the same as last year.

This fall the U.S. Department of Agriculture has bought 299,200 cases of canned cranberry sauce, packed in No. 10 cans, six per case, for distribution to child nutrition programs.

Bananas

U.S. imports of bananas during January-September 1974 at 3.3 billion pounds, were up moderately from 3.1 billion a year ago. Imports reached 463 million pounds in March, the highest level for that month for at least a decade, but they have declined thereafter and hit the low level of 306 million pounds in September.

Imports of bananas this year have been disrupted somewhat by (1) taxes on banana exports imposed by some Latin American countries and (2) hurricane Fifi's damage to banana plantations in Honduras.

Some disruption of banana exports to the United States from Honduras is expected through the first half of 1975 as a result of hurricane Fifi. Last year, Honduras supplied 35 percent of our bananas.

Earlier in the year, certain Latin American countries initially agreed to impose export taxes on bananas up to $1 per 40-pound box. As a result of negotiations between U.S. based companies and Latin American governments, banana export taxes have been established at generally lower levels.

As a result of taxes imposed on banana exports to the United States and higher marketing costs, retail banana prices reached a record high of 23.1 cents per pound in June. However, prices were below this level during the summer, and in September retail banana prices averaged 20.4 cents per pound, compared with 17.2 cents a year ago.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS

Despite a smaller carryover, the 1974/75 supply of processed noncitrus items is likely to be above that of a year ago. Total canned and frozen fruit packs are expected to be larger than a year ago, while dried fruit output will be below last season. However, prices of most processed noncitrus fruits will remain firm as a result of higher costs for raw products, processing, and marketing.

Canned Supplies Large

The 1974/75 pack of noncitrus fruit will probably be considerably above last year's. On the basis of complete pack data available for nine items, total pack for this season increased almost one-fifth from a year ago (table 18). A 33 percent increase in clingstone peach pack is chiefly responsible. Thus, even with a substantially smaller carryover for these nine items, total supplies for 1974/75 marketing are about 15 percent above those a year earlier.

Larger supplies are recorded for each of the nine items except canned apricots, which are down almost 45 percent, reflecting a smaller crop. With the largest pack since 1969, this season's supply of California canned clingstone peaches at 30.2 million cases (24 No. 2½'s) has rebounded from the light levels of the last two seasons. The 1974/75 supply of California canned freestone peaches is up 28 percent from last season, with carryover and pack both reported larger.

Carryover of canned apples and applesauce is larger, and the big apple crops in major processing areas will assure ample supplies of canned apple products (table 17). This season's pack of pears may be near that of last season. The supply of canned tart cherries is slightly more than double last year's low levels, while canned sweet cherry supply is only 8 percent above last season.

This season's supply of fruit cocktail, at 16.3 million cases (equivalent 24 No. 2½'s), is 4 percent above last season as a result of a 15 million case pack, the highest in the last 5 years. The 1973/74 carryover of fruit cocktail was only about half of the 1972/73 carryover.

As a result of higher costs for raw products, processing, and marketing, canners' prices have increased. The BLS index of wholesale canned fruit prices reached a record high of 167.3 (1967=100) in September 1974, compared with 126 a year ago. Higher wholesale prices of canned fruit will undoubtedly be reflected at retail levels during the months ahead.

Frozen Fruit Pack Large

The U.S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries this year is expected to be larger than the 650.2 million pounds packed in 1973. On the basis of data on fruit movement to processors, receipts of domestic strawberries by California freezers through October 20 totaled 105.1 million pounds, substantially more than the 93.2 million pounds a year ago. The larger strawberry production in California is attributed to added acreage and a record 20.5 tons per acre yield. However, imports of frozen strawberries were 106 million pounds for the first nine months of 1974, at about the same level as a year ago. Freezers' receipts of blackberries have been sharply above year-earlier levels, especially from Oregon while those of blueberries are expected to be less due primarily to the substantially smaller receipts from Michigan.

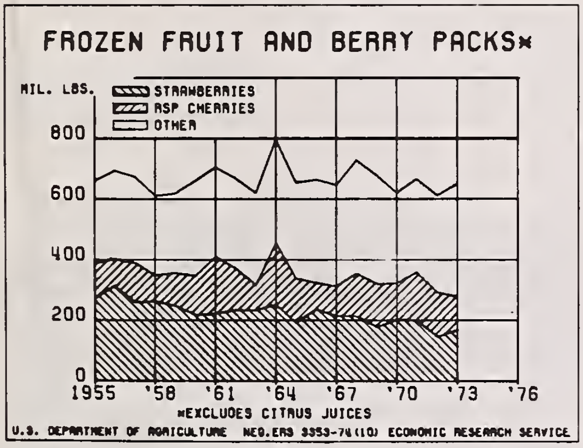

Figure 10

Reflecting a substantially larger crop in Michigan, the freezers' pack of red tart cherries was sharply above last year. The red tart cherry pack totaled 137 million pounds compared with 109 million a year ago. Smaller packs reported for the Northeast and West, down 61 and 70 percent respectively, were more than offset by an increase in the Midwest, 50 percent over the small 1973 pack.

Cold Storage Stocks Up

Cold storage stocks of frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) on October 1 totaled 612 million pounds, almost one-fifth larger than a year earlier. Stocks of the three leading items and increases over a year earlier were: strawberries, 191 million pounds, up 15 percent; cherries (mostly red tart), 90 million pounds, up 25 percent; and peaches, 57 million pounds, up only 1 percent.

Despite a substantial increase in frozen stocks, the September BLS wholesale price of frozen strawberries reached a record high—$4.22 per dozen 10-ounce packages, up 16 percent from a year ago.

Table 3—Stocks of frozen fruit: End of September, 1971/74

Frozen fruit	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Thousand pounds	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*
Apples	39,580	23,051	20,948	54,164
Apricots	12,994	14,705	13,989	13,616
Blackberries	21,076	17,733	11,468	17,026
Blueberries	31,311	34,751	52,524	49,894
Boysenberries	6,251	3,709	4,573	5,230
Cherries	123,489	122,674	71,960	89,641
Grapes	4,441	4,814	2,885	2,708
Peaches	51,621	41,014	55,911	56,619
Raspberries, Red	20,611	15,366	19,345	20,621
Raspberries, Black	2,455	1,853	1,845	1,747
Strawberries	194,367	143,751	165,162	190,578
Other frozen fruits	107,562	92,247	96,055	110,344
Total frozen fruits	615,758	515,668	516,665	612,188

Dried Fruit

U.S. dried fruit production for the 1974/75 season is expected to total below that of last season. Early season estimates indicate that California may produce 243,000 tons of raisins, substantially above last year. Production of dried prunes, the other major dried fruit item, is estimated at 145,000 tons, 30 percent below last year.

Supplies of dried prunes and raisins for the 1974/75 season will be ample. This season's considerably larger total carryin of 26,238 tons of raisins compared with last year's 4,354 tons combined with the prospective larger pack will result in a raisin supply substantially above year-earlier levels. This season's supply of dried prunes (processed condition), at 199,165 tons, was only 5 percent below last year's large supply, as the carryin was substantially larger than the very low level a year ago.

Demand for raisins is expected to remain good. Domestic shipments of raisins for 1973/74 were two-fifths above 1972/73. Foreign demand for raisins during 1974/75 should also be good. Foreign raisin production is estimated at 295,000 metric tons, 7 percent above last year, but still below average. September frosts and heavy rains during harvest severely damaged the Australian crop for the second consecutive year. Total Australian production is estimated slightly above the 1973 levels, but much of the late fruit was damaged and of low quality. Turkish production is estimated at 85,000 metric tons, the same as last year. Greek production is estimated at 27 percent above the rain damaged 1973 crop. Total exports of raisins in 1974 (September 1973-August 1974) totaled 49,830 tons, compared with 23,376 tons during the same period a year ago (table 22).

Dried prune shipments have been lagging. During the first 2 months of 1974/75, domestic shipments were running moderately below the corresponding period a year ago and exports were one-tenth below last year.

Export prospects for 1974/75 do not look as bright as last season since foreign dried prune production is estimated at 56,900 metric tons, 54 percent above the 1973 small crop and 10 percent above 1972.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced marketing regulations for the 1974 California dried prune crop. Volume regulations make available 82 percent of the crop for marketing in regular trade channels. The remaining 18 percent reserve will be available to satisfy additional demand, develop new markets, and augment regular supplies if market conditions later in the season warrant. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has proposed the following marketing regulation for 1974 California raisins: 38 percent of the raisin crop for reserve and 62 percent free tonnage to be released immediately for the 1974/75 marketing season.

The BLS wholesale price of dried prunes has remained steady at $9.65 (16-ounce package, case of 24) since April 1974, compared with $9.60 a year ago. However, the September wholesale price for raisins was $12.29 (13-ounce packages, case of 24), down slightly from the high level of $12.45 reached in April but still above the $10.44 a year ago. Although the supply of dried fruits is expected to be ample this season, the average price is likely to remain above a year ago.

TREE NUTS

Smaller Total Production

Current prospects of the four major edible tree nuts (almonds, walnuts, pecans, and filberts) point to an estimated output of 404,800 tons (in-shell basis), substantially below the 458,100 tons produced last season. A record almond crop this season is more than offset by material declines of walnuts and filberts, and a sharply smaller pecan crop.

Almonds

Almond production in California is forecast at a record 180,000 short tons in-shell basis (100,000 metric tons, kernel weight). This is more than one-third larger than last season and 44 percent over 1972. Foreign production is also up substantially this year, totaling 90,500 metric tons (kernel weight) compared to 65,600 tons in 1973. This sizeable increase comes principally from the expected record crop in Spain and increased—but less than normal—harvest in Italy. If current production prospects are realized, the 1974 world almond crop will be the largest on record.

During most of 1973/74, world almond prices soared as a result of tight supplies and strong world demand. However, foreign prices are expected to decline this fall as the large 1974 harvest becomes available. Currently, foreign prices remain at high levels, but are substantially less than those of a year earlier. Italian shelled, unselected almonds were quoted $1.29 per pound (f.o.b. Bari, Italy) during the third week of October this season compared to $1.79 the same week a year earlier, and $1.02 in 1972.

Table 4.—Tree nuts: Production in principal States, 1972, 1973, and indicated 1974

Crop and State	1972	1973	1974	Crop and State	1972	1973	1974
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*		*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Almonds:				Pecans:			
California	125,000	134,000	180,000	North Carolina	250	800	750
				South Carolina	50	1,000	1,500
Filberts:				Georgia	24,000	50,000	29,000
Oregon	9,600	11,700	8,500	Florida	3,200	3,300	1,250
Washington	550	550	350	Alabama	10,000	20,500	8,500
2 States	10,150	12,250	8,850	Mississippi	3,500	11,000	4,000
				Arkansas	900	3,000	1,000
Walnuts, English:				Louisiana	6,000	20,000	2,500
California	116,000	173,000	140,000	Oklahoma	2,100	14,000	2,000
Oregon	800	1,000	1,200	Texas	37,500	10,000	20,000
2 States	116,800	174,000	141,200	New Mexico	4,050	4,250	4,250
				Total	91,550	137,850	74,750
Macadamia nuts:							
Hawaii	6,555	5,550	n.a.	Improved varieties[1]	44,495	72,000	43,950
				Native and seedling	47,055	65,850	30,800
				Total 4 tree nuts	343,500	458,100	404,800

[1] Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

n.a.—Data not available temporarily.

The domestic disappearance of almonds during the 1974/75 season is expected to expand substantially. According to the Almond Control Board, domestic sales this season may be sharply higher than the 56 million pounds (kernel weight) marketed last season and 75 million pounds the previous two seasons. Shipments so far this season (July 1-September 30) at 13.8 million pounds, are up 12 percent from the same period a year ago.

Export sales are expected to provide an even bigger market during 1974/75, with foreign shipments expected to be materially larger than the 78 million pounds (kernel weight) shipped last season. Exports sales during July 1-September 30 at 22.3 million pounds were up sharply from 9.8 million pounds last season.

Current market prospects indicate downward pressure on domestic grower prices from the high levels of a year earlier, reflecting the large domestic and world almond supplies.

Walnuts

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is forecast at 141,200 tons, 19 percent below last year's record crop but 21 percent above 1972. The California crop at 140,000 tons is 19 percent below last year's output of 173,000 tons. Offsetting the smaller new crop supplies are larger holdings of both shelled and unshelled walnuts. So, the total supply for the 1974/75 season may be only moderately below last year's level.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has proposed that 69 percent of the 1974/75 walnuts produced in California and 84.5 percent of those produced in Oregon-Washington be made available for normal domestic channels. The remaining 31 percent of the California crop and 15.5 percent of the Oregon-Washington crop are allocated to the export market or other outlets not competitive with domestic trade channels.

According to the Walnut Control Board in California, inshell shipments for the first two months of the new season (August 1-September 30) were substantially ahead of the same period last year, both in domestic and export markets. Total shipments so far amounted to 15.2 million pounds compared to 8.1 million pounds last year. Shelled shipments also moved ahead to 18.4 million pounds during August 1-September 30 this season from 11.4 million a year earlier. Opening 1974 inshell walnut prices to the trade were down from last year, but the market has firmed somewhat in the last month. Prospective domestic and foreign demand is good implying prices may average near year-earlier levels.

World supplies of walnuts are expected to be smaller this year, with production prospects off substantially in France, Italy and India due to unfavorable weather conditions. Current price prospects on the world market are uncertain due to larger stocks on hand in France, India, and the United States and the questionable general economic situation in world markets during 1975.

Pecans

The U.S. pecan crop of 74,750 tons (both native and improved varieties) is 46 percent below last year's large crop and 18 percent less than 1972's short crop. Prospects are below a year ago in all producing States except Texas, South Carolina, and New Mexico. This year's cold weather during bloom resulted in poor nut set in many areas and dry weather during July contributed to above average nut droppage. Improved varieties are expected to account for 59 percent of this year's crop compared with 52 percent last year. This season's opening prices paid to growers at Southeastern delivery points ranged from slightly to moderately above last season, depending on variety and quality.

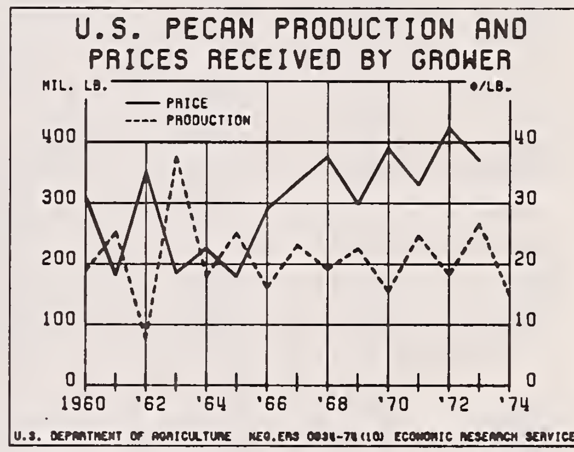

Figure 11

Other Tree Nuts

Oregon and Washington filbert growers expect to harvest 8,850 tons of nuts this year, 28 percent below 1973. Most of the production—8,500 tons—will come from Oregon. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has purposed that 52 percent of the 1974/75 filberts produced in Oregon-Washington be made available for the domestic inshell market, and 48 percent be allocated to the domestic shelled market and to foreign outlets. World filbert production has been estimated at a record 403,442 tons (inshell basis), up about a tenth from 1973. U.S. imports of shelled filberts—virtually all come from Turkey—during the first ten months of this marketing year (October 1973-July 1974) totaled 5,455 tons, nearly 78 percent above imports the same period a year earlier.

Production estimates for 1974 crop Macadamia nuts from Hawaii are not yet available. Last year a crop of 5,500 tons was produced.

Table 5.—Citrus fruits: Production, 1972/73, 1973/74, and indicated 1974/75[1]

Crop and State	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
	1,000 boxes[2]	*1,000 boxes*[2]	*1,000 boxes*[2]
Oranges:			
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]			
California	18,700	21,900	24,000
Florida	90,000	92,100	97,000
Texas	5,300	4,200	3,800
Arizona	1,060	450	850
Total	115,060	118,650	125,650
Valencias:			
California	23,400	18,800	26,000
Florida	79,700	73,700	77,000
Texas	2,500	2,400	2,300
Arizona	4,000	2,960	3,400
Total	109,600	97,860	108,700
All oranges:			
California	42,100	40,700	50,000
Florida	169,700	165,800	174,000
Texas	7,800	6,600	6,100
Arizona	5,060	3,410	4,250
Total oranges	224,660	216,510	234,350
Grapefruit:			
Florida, all	45,400	48,100	45,000
Seedless	35,200	38,100	35,500
Pink	11,700	12,200	11,500
White	23,500	25,900	24,000
Other	10,200	10,000	9,500
Texas	11,800	10,700	7,800
Arizona	2,640	2,050	2,400
California	5,800	4,250	[4] Dec.
Desert Valleys	3,000	2,350	2,800
Other areas	2,800	1,900	[4] Dec.
Total grapefruit	65,640	65,100	[4] Dec.
Lemons:			
California	17,600	14,600	[4] Nov.
Arizona	4,600	2,900	4,800
Total lemons	22,200	17,500	[4] Nov.
Limes:			
Florida	1,100	1,050	1,150
Tangelos[5]:			
Florida	3,100	3,700	4,200
Tangerines:			
Florida	3,000	2,800	2,500
Arizona	530	680	550
California	1,600	1,310	1,300
Total tangerines	5,130	4,790	4,350
Temples:			
Florida	5,100	5,300	5,500

[1] The crop year begins with bloom of the first year and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas, 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos-90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples-90 lbs. [3] Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. [4] Month indicates crop report containing data. [5] Excludes K-early citrus fruit.

Table 6.—Seven citrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1969/70 through 1973/74[1]

Fruit and season	Production[2]	Utilization of Production			
		Fresh		Processed[1]	
		Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Oranges:					
1969/70	8,023	1,790	22.3	6,233	77.7
1970/71	8,223	1,784	21.7	6,439	78.3
1971/72	8,237	1,721	21.0	6,511	79.0
1972/73	9,737	1,698	17.4	8,039	82.6
1973/74	9,396	1,786	19.0	7,610	81.0
Grapefruit:					
1969/70	2,186	951	43.5	1,235	56.5
1970/71	2,472	988	40.0	1,484	60.0
1971/72	2,623	1,088	41.5	1,535	58.5
1972/73	2,676	1,110	41.4	1,566	58.6
1973/74	2,677	1,301	48.6	1,376	51.4
Lemons:					
1969/70	590	356	60.3	234	39.7
1970/71	625	370	59.2	255	40.8
1971/72	634	365	57.6	269	42.4
1972/73	844	419	49.6	425	50.4
1973/74	665	417	62.7	248	37.3
Limes:					
1969/70	29	15	51.7	14	48.3
1970/71	35	16	45.7	19	54.3
1971/72	44	19	43.2	25	56.8
1972/73	44	21	47.7	23	52.3
1973/74	42	19	45.2	23	54.8
Tangelos:					
1969/70	113	63	55.8	50	44.2
1970/71	122	73	59.8	49	40.2
1971/72	162	78	48.1	84	51.9
1972/73	140	65	46.4	75	53.6
1973/74	166	72	43.4	94	56.6
Tangerines:					
1969/70	185	138	74.6	47	25.4
1970/71	233	162	69.5	71	30.5
1971/72	221	149	67.4	72	32.6
1972/73	223	142	63.7	81	36.3
1973/74	208	150	72.1	58	27.9
Temples:					
1969/70	234	127	54.3	107	45.7
1970/71	225	100	44.4	125	55.6
1971/72	239	81	33.9	158	66.1
1972/73	230	111	48.3	119	51.7
1973/74	238	86	36.1	152	63.9
Total:					
1969/70	11,360	3,440	30.3	7,920	69.7
1970/71	11,935	3,493	29.3	8,442	70.7
1971/72	12,160	3,506	28.8	8,654	71.2
1972/73	13,894	3,566	25.7	10,328	74.3
1973/74	13,392	3,831	28.6	9,561	71.4

[1] 1973/74 preliminary. [2] Production having value.

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

Table 7—Selected citrus fruit: Use for processing by percentages of total production, Florida, California, and Texas, 1967/68 through 1973/74

State, variety, and season	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74[1]
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
ORANGES:							
Florida:							
Total[2]	81.1	88.5	88.7	89.0	90.9	91.6	92.4
Temple	37.8	53.3	45.7	55.4	66.4	52.1	63.7
Other early and midseason	81.7	88.7	89.7	90.0	91.2	92.6	93.4
Valencia	84.3	90.9	91.1	90.4	92.4	93.0	93.2
California:							
Total	38.7	40.5	32.0	31.4	36.8	42.8	27.5
Navel and miscellaneous	39.0	23.3	24.5	18.0	25.6	33.2	20.5
Valencia	38.4	52.9	41.0	43.6	48.7	50.4	35.6
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida:							
Total	55.3	64.7	61.9	65.1	63.7	62.5	61.1
Seedless	41.6	52.1	50.9	53.4	53.6	52.4	51.2
Pink	26.5	37.9	34.4	35.5	36.5	38.0	35.7
White	51.5	61.1	60.4	63.1	62.4	59.5	58.5
Other (seeded)	90.7	93.3	94.1	95.9	97.4	97.2	98.6
Texas	18.4	31.4	39.1	41.2	37.6	46.3	49.5
TANGERINES:							
Florida:							
Total	23.8	31.6	20.6	28.1	30.4	32.7	26.6

[1] Preliminary. [2] Including temples.

Table 8—Oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines processed, Florida, 1969/70 through 1973/74[1]

Crop and season	Frozen concentrates	Chilled products: Juice	Chilled products: Sections and salads	Other processed	Total processed
	1,000 boxes	*1,000 boxes*	*1,000 boxes*	*1,000 boxes*	*1,000 boxes*
ORANGES:[2]					
1969/70	100,739	18,640	841	8,206	128,426
1970/71	103,521	19,772	703	8,834	132,830
1971/72	104,399	19,509	535	7,726	132,169
1972/73	132,210	20,465	654	8,949	162,278
1973/74	132,469	20,405	605	7,518	160,997
GRAPEFRUIT:					
1969/70	4,579	1,824	1,158	15,577	23,138
1970/71	6,819	2,348	1,091	17,682	27,940
1971/72	8,725	3,206	994	17,036	29,961
1972/73	8,212	2,908	1,209	16,025	28,354
1973/74	8,732	2,715	1,118	16,804	29,369
TANGERINES:					
1969/70	586	...	...	31	617
1970/71	1,000	...	...	39	1,039
1971/72	961	...	...	11	972
1972/73	961	...	...	21	982
1973/74	732	...	...	13	745

[1] 1973/74 preliminary. [2] Includes tangelos, temples, and honey tangerines.

Table 9—Frozen concentrated citrus juice: Florida stocks, packs, imports, supplies, and movement, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Imports: To date[1]	Imports: Total season	Supply: To date[1]	Supply: Total season	Movement: To date[1]	Movement: Total	Stocks[1]
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Orange:									
1970/71	26,566	125,187	7,726	8,557	159,497	160,130	123,096	137,742	36,283
1971/72	22,568	134,229	9,243	11,668	166,040	168,465	120,964	140,465	45,276
1972/73	28,000	176,073	3,290	4,101	207,363	208,174	141,113	159,743	66,250
1973/74	[2]47,372	171,846	4,369		223,507		152,055		71,532
Grapefruit:									
1970/71	467	6,870	—	—	7,337	7,337	5,781	6,189	1,556
1971/72	1,148	8,798	—	—	9,946	9,946	6,126	7,115	3,820
1972/73	2,831	8,658	—	—	11,489	11,489	6,919	7,908	4.570
1973/74	3,581	9,026	—	—	12,607	12,607	6,845		5,762
Tangerine:									
1970/71	109	1,090	—	—	1,199	1.199	1,092	1,290	107
1971/72	307	1,220	—	—	1,527	1,527	1,262	1,319	265
1972/73	208	1,072	—	—	1,280	1,280	1,050	1,069	230
1973/74	211	1,019	—	—	1,230	1,230	822		408

[1] For 1973/74 season, week ending October 19; 1972/73, October 20; 1971/72, October 14; and 1970/71, October 16. These respective dates include data through the 46th week of each season. [2] Adjusted due to revisions.

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.

Table 10—Chilled citrus products: Packs, stocks, supply and movement, Florida, 1970/71 through 1973/74

Item and season[1]	Beginning stocks	Pack[2]	Total supply	Season movement	Ending stocks
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Orange juice, s.s.:					
1970/71	14,480	112,388	126,868	112,090	14,778
1971/72	14,778	116,970	131,748	111,756	19,992
1972/73	19,992	125,683	145,675	127,255	18,420
1973/74	18,420	135,313	153,773	137,437	16,386
Grapefruit juice, s.s.:					
1970/71	369	12,949	13,318	12,394	924
1971/72	924	17,358	18,282	15,261	3,021
1972/73	3,021	16,071	19,092	16,871	2,221
1973/74	2,221	17,377	19,598	17,917	1,681
Grapefruit sections:					
1970/71	532	2,038	2,570	1,976	594
1971/72	594	1,784	2,378	2,057	321
1972/73	321	2,051	2,372	1,989	383
1973/74	383	1,894	2,277	1,836	441
Orange sections:					
1970/71	677	962	1,639	968	671
1971/72	671	819	1,490	1,063	427
1972/73	427	804	1,231	945	286
1973/74	286	765	1,051	804	247
Citrus salad:					
1970/71	1,084	4,535	5,619	4,644	975
1971/72	975	3,822	4,797	4,485	312
1972/73	312	4,818	5,130	4,349	781
1973/74	781	4,268	5,049	4,163	886

[1] Season beginning October 1, approximately. [2] Packs of chilled juices include products of fresh fruit and frozen concentrate and excludes reprocessed single strength bulk.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 11—Canned citrus products: Packs, stocks, supply and movement, selected items, Florida, 1970/71 through 1973/74

Item and season[1]	Packers' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Packers' carryout
	1,000 cases (basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans)				
CANNED JUICE:[2]					
Orange:					
1970/71	1,113	11,749	12,862	11,532	1,330
1971/72	1,330	10,942	12,272	10,477	1,795
1972/73	1,795	13,670	15,465	12,578	2,887
1973/74	2,887	10,885	13,772	11,133	2,639
Grapefruit:					
1970/71	819	19,366	20,185	18,580	1,605
1971/72	1,605	21,173	22,778	18,468	4,310
1972/73	4,310	19,059	23,369	19,166	4,203
1973/74	4,203	20,576	24,779	18,780	5,999
Blend:					
1970/71	299	2,214	2,513	2,114	399
1971/72	399	1,832	2,231	1,904	327
1972/73	327	1,898	2,225	1,823	402
1973/74	402	1,782	2,184	1,702	482
Tangerine:					
1970/71	22	35	57	39	18
1971/72	18	16	34	31	3
1972/73	3	24	27	20	7
1973/74	7	18	25	19	6
CANNED FRUIT:					
Grapefruit sections:					
1970/71	720	3,506	4,226	3,560	666
1971/72	666	2,752	3,418	2,978	440
1972/73	440	2,687	3,127	2,804	323
1973/74	323	3,027	3,350	2,645	705
Citrus salad and sections:					
1970/71	96	248	344	257	87
1971/72	87	278	365	215	150
1972/73	150	149	299	221	78
1973/74	78	133	211	171	40

[1] Season beginning October 1, approximately. [2] Single strength.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 12—Citrus fruit for processing: Season average price per box delivered to processing plant, by kind, variety, and State, 1967/68 through 1973/74

Kind, variety and State	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74[1]
	Dollars (equivalent packinghouse door returns)						
ORANGES:							
Florida:							
Temple	1.97	2.01	1.51	1.78	2.48	2.05	1.50
Other early and midseason	2.46	2.33	1.91	1.90	2.81	2.45	2.45
Valencia	2.93	2.59	1.90	2.76	3.00	2.75	2.70
California:							
Navel and miscellaneous	.84	.56	.42	.60	.68	.24	.28
Valencia	1.80	.92	1.18	1.22	1.36	1.18	1.30
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida:							
Seedless	1.75	1.12	2.01	2.31	2.54	2.24	1.80
Seeded	2.03	1.40	2.07	2.35	2.71	2.40	1.85
Texas	1.44	.65	1.05	1.15	1.57	1.56	1.03
California	.80	.45	.68	1.04	1.18	.94	.94
Arizona	1.00	.65	1.05	.50	.85	.95	.85
LEMONS:							
California	1.88	1.78	1.85	2.18	2.36	2.11	2.10
Arizona	1.65	1.65	2.05	1.70	1.85	2.10	2.10
TANGERINES:							
Florida	2.29	1.82	1.65	1.77	2.12	1.70	1.05
California	1.38	.70	.88	.70	.96	.43	.40
Arizona	1.31	1.35	.75	1.00	.50	.45	.40
TANGELOS:							
Florida	1.64	1.60	1.30	1.35	2.16	1.85	1.30
LIMES:							
Florida	2.21	1.80	1.68	1.68	2.00	2.10	1.60

[1] Preliminary.

Table 13—Fresh and processed citrus fruit: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1970-74

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
FRESH												
Oranges (dozen):												
1970	78.7	80.6	81.2	79.2	80.1	83.6	87.8	90.5	91.9	99.0	94.5	89.7
1971	83.9	86.8	87.7	87.5	91.2	93.8	96.5	101.5	103.7	102.9	98.8	96.3
1972	92.9	91.7	91.2	88.2	88.7	92.7	95.4	101.3	100.6	100.9	97.0	90.0
1973	97.1	97.0	99.8	101.7	103.2	101.5	101.5	110.6	110.6	118.2	116.4	106.2
1974	105.0	104.8	104.3	102.5	110.1	112.2	111.4	117.6	117.5			
Grapefruit (each):												
1970	14.1	14.9	14.7	14.9	15.7	18.6	21.1	20.9	20.4	18.6	14.6	13.9
1971	13.8	14.3	14.6	15.9	16.6	20.2	22.7	23.8	23.2	20.8	17.1	16.3
1972	16.3	16.3	16.7	16.4	17.7	19.5	20.5	24.2	24.6	25.2	18.4	17.5
1973	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.8	19.5	21.8	25.0	24.3	25.3	18.9	18.1
1974	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.8	18.6	19.8	20.8	23.0	25.7			
Lemons (pound):												
1970	31.6	31.1	31.5	31.0	30.9	30.3	29.9	30.6	31.2	32.1	32.5	31.9
1971	31.9	32.4	32.5	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.2	32.8	32.7	33.1	33.4	33.8
1972	34.1	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.4	33.7	34.6	35.1	35.6	35.1	35.1
1973	34.8	35.8	36.4	36.6	36.5	35.8	36.2	37.7	42.9	43.3	42.2	42.1
1974	42.5	41.4	40.6	41.1	40.9	42.0	40.3	41.7	43.7			
CHILLED JUICE:												
Orange (quart):												
1970	44.5	44.6	44.6	44.3	44.3	44.0	44.3	44.6	44.2	44.5	44.3	43.9
1971	43.6	42.8	42.8	43.7	44.6	45.2	46.2	46.7	47.1	47.0	47.3	47.5
1972	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.8	47.2	47.3	47.4	47.6
1973	47.9	48.0	47.8	47.8	47.9	48.2	48.1	48.1	48.4	48.0	48.4	48.6
1974	48.5	48.2	49.4	49.5	49.9	50.3	50.1	51.0	51.3			
FROZEN:												
Concentrated orange juice (6-oz. can):												
1970	23.5	23.5	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.3	21.9	21.8	21.6
1971	21.5	21.6	21.6	22.1	22.3	23.2	23.9	24.5	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.9
1972	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.8	25.0	25.0
1973	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.4	25.1	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.3	25.5
1974	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.8			
Concentrated lemonade (6-oz. can):												
1970	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.6
1971	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.3
1972	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.6
1973	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1
1974	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.5	18.0	18.6			

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

Table 14.—Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh and processed items, by areas of destination, 1969/70-1973/74[1]

Item and season	Canada	Europe: United Kingdom	Europe: Original EC[2]	Europe: Other	Europe: Total	Other	Total
	1,000 boxes[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]	*1,000 boxes*[3]
Fresh fruit:							
Oranges:[4]							
1969/70	4,628	132	1,298	209	1,639	2,159	8,426
1970/71	4,638	112	992	108	1,212	1,974	7,824
1971/72	5,135	130	1,223	146	1,499	2,993	9,627
1972/73	4,363	117	980	130	1,227	3,297	8.887
1972/73 thru Aug.	3,874	37	885	130	1,052	2,783	7,709
1973/74 thru Aug.	4,381	282	1,166	295	1,743	3,009	9,133
Grapefruit:							
1969/70	2,279	7	434	62	503	96	2,878
1970/71	2,180	10	314	27	351	158	2,689
1971/72	2,087	30	438	27	495	2,438	5,020
1972/73	1,892	69	625	35	729	2,674	5,295
1973/74	1,450	44	611	55	710	4,317	6,477
Lemons and limes:							
1969/70	436	51	1,222	341	1,614	1,687	3,737
1970/71	455	39	1,121	349	1,509	1,889	3,853
1971/72	425	24	1,217	425	1,666	2,453	4,544
1972/73	599	54	1,571	590	2,215	2,946	5,760
1972/73 thru Aug.	511	37	1,409	546	1,992	2,475	4,978
1973/74 thru Aug.	455	63	1,218	642	1,923	2,521	4,899
	1,000 gallons	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*	*1,000 gallons*
Canned juice, s.s.:							
Orange:							
1969/70	4,781	80	2,987	3,461	6,528	825	12,134
1970/71	5,017	137	3,015	2,123	5,275	639	10,931
1971/72	5,251	45	2,170	881	3,096	595	8,942
1972/73	5,525	83	2,868	879	3,830	774	10,129
1972/73 thru Aug.	4,782	73	2,417	830	3,320	634	8,736
1973/74 thru Aug.	4,865	35	2,175	603	2,813	1,022	8,700
Grapefruit:							
1969/70	3,448	50	1,303	239	1,592	1,009	6,049
1970/71	3,182	136	1,291	229	1,656	281	5,119
1971/72	3,575	28	982	124	1,134	241	4,956
1972/73	3,437	14	904	142	1,060	360	4,857
1972/73 thru Aug.	2,923	14	796	141	951	306	4,180
1973/74 thru Aug.	2,956	14	785	119	918	426	4,300
Orange juice concentrate:							
Hot pack:							
1969/70	157	81	688	336	1,105	378	1,640
1970/71	111	47	616	387	1,050	256	1,417
1971/72	128	7	617	209	833	349	1,310
1972/73	54	32	329	291	652	464	1,170
1972/73 thru Aug.	53	32	305	273	610	389	1,052
1973/74 thru Aug.	51	70	373	321	764	455	1,270
Frozen:							
1969/70	3,552	505	945	612	2,062	202	5,816
1970/71	3,836	526	719	2,424	3,669	203	7,708
1971/72	4,408	327	1,362	1,557	3,246	271	7,925
1972/73	5,122	635	2,140	2,800	5,575	310	11,007
1972/73 thru Aug.	4,353	527	1,802	2,277	4,606	171	9,130
1973/74 thru Aug.	5,234	421	1,268	2,679	4,368	868	10,470

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

Table 15—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Production, 1972, 1973, and indicated 1974

State and area	1972[2]	1973[2]	1974	State and area	1972[2]	1973[2]	1974
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*		*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Eastern States:				Central States cont'd.:			
Maine	75.0	55.0	70.0	Wisconsin	65.0	50.0	65.0
New Hampshire	55.0	44.0	57.0	Minnesota	26.0	20.0	25.0
Vermont	40.6	28.0	42.0	Iowa	13.3	10.4	11.9
Massachusetts	91.0	76.0	95.0	Missouri	60.0	51.0	53.0
Rhode Island	3.2	4.0	4.0	Kansas	12.0	15.0	11.0
Connecticut	30.0	30.0	40.0	Kentucky	14.1	9.8	15.0
New York	770.0	720.0	900.0	Tennessee	9.2	3.1	7.4
New Jersey	88.0	100.0	100.0	Arkansas	8.6	6.0	7.5
Pennsylvania	400.0	500.0	470.0	Total	1,248.2	851.3	1,123.8
Delaware	11.0	12.0	12.5				
Maryland	66.0	70.0	60.0	Western States:			
Virginia	420.0	400.0	350.0	Idaho	50.0	130.0	85.0
West Virginia	215.0	225.0	180.0	Colorado	11.0	115.0	45.0
North Carolina	245.0	210.0	270.0	New Mexico	2.0	38.0	5.0
South Carolina	20.0	17.0	20.0	Utah	4.0	52.7	34.0
Total	2,529.8	2,491.0	2,670.5	Washington	1,390.0	1,850.0	1,600.0
				Oregon	105.0	167.0	155.0
Central States:				California	530.0	510.0	490.0
Ohio	135.0	100.0	135.0	Total	2,092.0	2,862.7	2,414.0
Indiana	75.0	63.0	63.0				
Illinois	100.0	83.0	80.0	United States	5,870.0	6,205.0	6,208.3
Michigan	730.0	440.0	650.0				

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. [2] Excludes unharvested production and excess cullage.

Table 16—Grapes: Production in principal States, 1972, 1973 and indicated 1974

State	1972	1973	1974	State and variety	1972	1973	1974
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*		*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New York	103,000	128,000	190,000	California:			
New Jersey	600	1,050	950	Wine	630,000	1,022,000	1,250,000
Pennsylvania	37,600	40,000	56.000	Table	274,000	537,000	600,000
Ohio	12,000	13,000	13,000	Raisin	1,362,000	2,353,000	1,950,000
Michigan	53,000	23,500	47,000	Dried[1]	105,000	215,000	...
Missouri	3,600	1,800	1,200	Not dried	926,000	1,386,000	...
North Carolina	2,200	3,400	3,100	All	2,266,000	3,912,000	3,800,000
Georgia-South Carolina	6,450	6,600	6,650				
Arkansas	9,500	8,000	9,000	United States	2,569,650	4,218,150	4,218.400
Arizona	13,600	11,600	12,500				
Washington	62,100	69,200	79,000				

[1] Dried basis 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.15 tons of fresh grapes for 1972 and 4.50 for 1973.

Table 17.—Canned apple and pineapple fruit and juices: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Supply	Shipments
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s			
Canned fruit:				
Apples:				
1970/71	1,417	2,090	3,507	2,476
1971/72	1,031	2,358	3,389	2,672
1972/73	717	2,162	2,879	2,589
1973/74	290	3,246	3,536	2,807
1974/75	729			
Applesauce:				
1970/71	4,170	14,131	18,301	15,211
1971/72	3,090	15,148	18,238	14,911
1972/73	3,327	11,942	15,269	13,954
1973/74	1,315	15.166	16.481	14,076
1974/75	2,405			
Pineapple:				
1970/71	6,811	17,813	24,624	16,837
1971/72	7,787	17,705	25,492	16,829
1972/73	8,663	16,540	25,203	18,191
1973/74	7,012	14.981	21,993	16,804
1974/75	5,189			
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's			
Canned juice:				
Apple:				
1971/72	2,975	13,696	16,671	14,676
1972/73	1,995	13,832	15,827	13,971
1973/74	1,856	14,793	16,649	13.375
1974/75	3,274			
Single strength Pineapple:				
1970/71	4,617	13,704	18,321	13,021
1971/72	5,300	13,641	18,941	12,836
1972/73	6,105	12,328	18,433	14,334
1973/74	4,099	11,350	15,449	11,601
1974/75	3,848			
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's			
Concentrated Pineapple:				
1970/71	473	1,661	2,134	1,355
1971/72	779	1,420	2,199	1,188
1972/73	1,011	1,080	2,091	1,176
1973/74	915	1,540	2,455	1,653
1974/75	802			

[1] Season beginning September 1 for canned apple items and June 1, pineapple items.

Prepared from reports of National Canners Association and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 18—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, and shipments, current season with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Total season shipments
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2½'s			
Total-9 items:				
1970/71	15,468	47,314	62,782	48,907
1971/72	13,878	44,262	58,140	47,614
1972/73	10,526	41,519	52,045	47,045
1973/74	5,000	44,205	49,205	45,505
1974/75	3,700	52,626	56,326	
Apricots:[2]				
1970/71	[3] 2,067	3,766	5,833	4,137
1971/72	1,696	3,262	4,958	4,397
1972/73	561	3,041	3,602	3,304
1973/74	298	4,094	4,392	3,925
1974/75	467	1,978	2,445	
Cherries, RSP:				
1970/71	152	978	1,130	1,028
1971/72	102	1,041	1,143	900
1972/73	243	1,299	1,542	1,533
1973/74	9	579	588	583
1974/75	5	1,188	1,193	
Cherries, sweet:				
1970/71	[3] 330	663	993	608
1971/72	388	536	924	609
1972/73	315	393	708	518
1973/74	190	503	693	566
1974/75	127	623	750	
Fruit cocktail:[2]				
1970/71	[3] 3,426	13,081	16,507	13,054
1971/72	3,453	13,334	16,787	12,451
1972/73	4,336	11,855	16,191	13,856
1973/74	2,335	13,384	15,719	14,479
1974/75	1,240	15,030	16,270	
Fruits for salad[2]				
1970/71	[3] 299	658	957	737
1971/72	220	784	1,004	779
1972/73	225	724	949	737
1973/74	212	799	1,011	806
1974/75	205	877	1,082	
Mixed fruits:[2]				
1970/71	262	548	810	652
1971/72	158	695	853	739
1972/73	114	752	866	767
1973/74	99	736	835	776
1974/75	59	818	877	
Clingstone peaches:[2]				
1970/71	[3] 7,375	24,878	32,253	25,490
1971/72	6,763	21,839	28,602	24,712
1972/73	3,890	21,233	25,123	23,532
1973/74	1,591	21,615	23,206	21,819
1974/75	1,387	28,816	30,203	
Freestone peaches:[2]				
1970/71	[3] 1,415	2,512	3,927	2,863
1971/72	1,064	2,463	3,527	2,735
1972/73	792	1,863	2,655	2,474
1973/74	181	2,306	2,487	2,299
1974/75	188	3,000	3,188	
Spiced cling peaches[2]				
1970/71	142	230	372	338
1971/72	34	308	342	292
1972/73	50	359	409	324
1973/74	85	189	274	252
1974/75	22	296	318	

[1] Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items. [2] California only. [3] 1970/71 canners carryin excludes cyclamate packs.

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

Table 19—Selected wholesale canned fruit and fruit juice prices, by months, 1970-74

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per dozen	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*	*Dollars per dozen*
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce (No. 303 can):												
1970	1.696	1.688	1.678	1.672	1.672	1.672	1.651	1.643	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.668
1971	1.668	1.688	1.660	1.680	1.688	1.712	1.712	1.757	1.729	1.729	1.729	1.847
1972	1.843	1.827	1.835	1.835	1.855	1.855	1.855	1.855	1.855	1.868	1.932	1.939
1973	1.974	2.006	2.006	2.006	2.047	2.047	2.018	2.047	2.059	2.607	2.607	2.681
1974	2.687	2.723	2.862	2.862	2.914	2.930	2.930	3.011	3.076			
Fruit cocktail (No. 2½ can):												
1970	3.549	3.500	3.451	3.468	3.498	3.553	3.680	3.827	4.021	4.021	4.021	4.086
1971	4.086	4.086	4.086	4.086	4.056	4.164	4.110	4.110	4.126	4.126	4.126	4.165
1972	4.136	4.200	4.274	4.253	4.253	4.253	4.253	4.268	4.292	4.323	4.397	4.433
1973	4.477	4.477	4.477	4.477	4.501	4.501	4.501	4.571	4.685	4.720	4.720	4.727
1974	4.806	4.835	4.860	4.884	4.888	5.065	5.659	5.659	5.910			
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1970	2.923	2.923	2.987	3.018	3.067	3.067	3.067	3.067	3.135	3.135	3.199	3.199
1971	3.199	3.199	3.170	3.170	3.165	3.243	3.272	3.243	3.243	3.243	3.243	3.272
1972	3.243	3.258	3.361	3.355	3.355	3.384	3.374	3.428	3.389	3.405	3.457	3.486
1973	3.511	3.511	3.513	3.513	3.585	3.585	3.585	3.720	3.767	3.872	3.872	3.921
1974	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.069	4.358	4.951	5.168	5.188			
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1970	3.848	3.883	3.883	3.960	4.022	4.120	4.146	4.251	4.380	4.449	4.362	4.414
1971	4.501	4.501	4.501	4.501	4.476	4.555	4.555	4.542	4.308	4.308	4.308	4.308
1972	4.308	4.240	4.280	4.382	4.423	4.545	4.545	4.582	4.582	4.698	4.698	4.698
1973	4.726	4.728	4.769	4.891	4.891	4.862	4.891	4.905	4.904	4.904	4.904	5.017
1974	5.078	5.078	5.078	5.164	5.164	5.417	5.952	6.091	6.412			
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple (32-oz. bottle):												
1970	2.482	2.842	2.813	2.862	2.862	2.862	2.862	2.862	2.862	2.845	2.845	2.845
1971	2.845	2.845	2.845	2.894	2.894	2.956	2.956	2.956	2.956	2.952	2.952	3.014
1972	3.014	3.014	3.038	3.038	3.085	3.085	3.085	3.085	3.085	3.195	3.232	3.317
1973	3.413	3.511	3.511	3.560	3.560	3.633	3.560	3.633	3.799	4.479	4.479	5.070
1974	5.070	5.152	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841	4.841			
Orange (No. 3 can):												
1970	3.349	3.554	3.368	3.368	3.466	3.486	3.398	3.417	3.417	3.417	3.417	3.124
1971	3.124	3.515	3.613	3.868	3.868	4.083	4.093	4.093	4.093	4.093	4.093	4.250
1972	4.250	4.250	4.289	4.171	4.162	4.162	4.162	4.162	4.162	4.113	4.113	4.142
1973	4.020	3.873	3.946	4.137	4.162	4.101	4.101	4.101	4.101	4.162	4.162	4.162
1974	4.162	4.346	4.346	4.407	4.370	4.370	4.370	4.505	4.664			
Grapefruit (No. 3 can):												
1970	4.000	4.024	4.245	4.318	4.367	4.424	4.603	4.619	4.619	4.619	4.570	4.023
1971	3.893	3.974	3.999	4.342	4.374	4.611	4.684	4.758	4.758	4.758	4.758	4.782
1972	4.782	4.652	4.391	4.391	4.329	4.329	4.486	4.486	4.525	4.525	4.525	4.588
1973	4.588	4.588	4.588	4.133	3.996	3.947	3.898	3.898	3.898	4.045	4.290	4.290
1974	4.343	4.147	4.147	4.147	4.176	4.284	4.343	4.500	4.598			

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

Table 20—Fresh and processed noncitrus fruits: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1970-74

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
FRESH:												
Apples (pound):												
1970	19.6	19.8	20.4	20.7	21.9	24.3	26.0	26.6	25.1	19.6	19.2	19.9
1971	21.0	21.7	22.5	23.5	24.1	25.4	27.9	28.5	25.7	20.9	20.2	21.0
1972	21.6	22.3	22.7	23.1	24.7	26.6	28.4	29.3	27.4	22.9	22.9	23.8
1973	24.6	25.5	26.2	27.9	30.3	34.4	37.0	35.0	32.2	28.6	29.6	30.8
1974	31.8	32.1	32.7	33.5	34.5	37.1	39.9	39.2	36.6			
Bananas (pound):												
1970	15.7	16.1	17.0	16.9	16.9	17.0	15.4	15.7	15.4	16.3	14.7	13.6
1971	13.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.4	15.1	15.5	15.3	15.8	14.6	14.3
1972	14.4	15.6	15.3	17.0	16.2	16.9	16.3	15.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.1
1973	15.1	15.7	15.1	16.6	15.6	17.1	17.6	18.3	17.2	17.3	16.6	15.6
1974	16.6	16.5	14.2	14.4	18.6	23.1	19.3	18.9	20.4			
CANNED FRUIT:												
Peaches (No. 2½ can):												
1970	34.1	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.9	35.1	35.6	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.3	35.9
1971	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.8	36.9	36.4	36.9	37.0	37.1	37.0	36.9	36.9
1972	36.8	37.2	37.5	37.6	37.3	37.2	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.9	38.0
1973	38.1	38.9	39.1	39.4	39.7	40.5	40.6	41.3	42.5	43.4	44.2	44.8
1974	45.5	46.7	47.3	47.6	49.3	48.8	49.9	54.5	57.6			
Fruit cocktail (No. 303 can):												
1970	27.5	27.4	27.5	27.8	27.8	27.8	28.2	28.3	28.6	29.2	29.4	29.6
1971	29.9	29.9	30.1	30.5	30.6	30.6	31.0	31.0	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.3
1972	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.6	32.0	32.0
1973	32.4	32.8	33.1	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.8	34.4	35.3	35.7
1974	36.0	36.7	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.9	42.6	44.7			
Pears (No. 2½ can):												
1970	48.7	48.5	48.2	48.2	48.6	48.7	49.4	49.7	50.2	50.7	51.3	51.8
1971	52.2	52.6	52.6	52.9	52.9	53.0	53.0	53.2	53.3	53.2	52.9	52.3
1972	52.8	53.0	52.9	53.0	53.0	53.2	53.2	53.4	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.5
1973	54.8	55.0	55.5	55.8	56.1	56.6	56.6	56.9	56.7	57.5	58.5	58.9
1974	59.1	59.8	60.4	61.0	61.2	61.7	63.1	67.0	69.7			

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

Table 21—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer return per pound, sold in New York City, seasonal average, 1971/72-1973/74

Commodity and season	Retail price (cents)	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[1] (f.o.b. shipping point price)[2]	
		Cents	Percentage of retail price	Cents	Percentage of retail price
Apples, Eastern Delicious:					
1973/74	32.6	16.3	50	16.3	50
1972/73	25.5	9.1	36	16.4	64
1971/72	23.5	10.9	46	12.6	54
Apples, Eastern McIntosh:					
1973/74	36.0	17.1	48	18.9	52
1972/73	28.0	15.9	57	12.1	43
1971/72	24.2	16.0	66	8.2	34
Apples, Western Delicious:					
1973/74	39.9	24.4	61	15.5	39
1972/73	38.6	20.8	54	17.8	46
1972/71	34.7	18.9	54	15.8	46
Grapes, Thompson Seedless:					
1973	63.7	37.9	59	25.8	41
1972	61.1	33.2	54	27.9	46
1971	52.5	30.0	57	22.5	43
Lemons, Western:					
1973/74	41.7	24.8	59	16.9	41
1972/73	36.7	22.5	61	14.2	39
1971/72	34.8	22.0	63	12.8	37
Oranges, California Navel:					
1973/74	27.2	17.4	64	9.8	36
1972/73	29.3	19.1	65	10.2	35
1971/72	25.9	17.2	67	8.7	33
Oranges California Valencia:					
1973	26.1	16.5	63	9.6	37
1972	25.1	17.0	68	8.1	32
1971	23.7	15.0	63	8.7	37
Oranges, Florida:					
1973/74	18.4	12.7	69	5.7	31
1972/73	16.0	10.6	66	5.4	34
1971/72	15.8	10.2	65	5.6	35

[1] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers: Because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [2] Production area and season: Apples, Eastern Delicious-*New York State* (Oct.-May); Apples, Eastern McIntosh-*New York State* (Nov.—May); Apples, Western Delicious-*Washington* (Oct.-June); Grapefruit-*Florida* (Nov.-Apr.); Grapes-*California* (July-Oct.); Lemons-*California* (Aug.-July); *California* Navel Oranges-(Dec.-May); *California* Valencia Oranges-(May-Nov.); *Florida* Oranges-(Nov.-May).

Table 22—U.S. exports of selected dried fruits and tree nuts by destination, 1969/70-1973/74 seasons

Item and season[1]	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Original EC[2]	Other	Total		
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Prunes:							
1969/70	4,619	5,719	14,670	10,647	31,036	5,042	40,697
1970/71	3,923	4,679	12,476	8,517	25,672	6,239	35,834
1971/72	5,502	5,196	16,274	11,834	33,304	6,502	45,308
1972/73	4,190	3,194	14,213	8,533	25,940	4,457	34,587
1973/74	5,584	6,252	23,893	15,090	45,235	8,388	59,207
Raisins:							
1969/70	6,099	10,340	5,279	15,090	30,709	38,179	74,987
1970/71	6,408	10,163	5,738	11,920	27,821	28,222	62,451
1971/72	6,460	10,442	7,997	15,852	34,291	33,392	74,143
1972/73	4,454	1,808	3,674	6,087	11,569	7,353	23,376
1973/74	6,447	6,827	6,189	12,827	25,843	17,540	49,830
Apricots:							
1969/70	105	([3])	224	249	493	95	693
1970/71	62	2	103	171	276	186	524
1971/72	176	4	116	140	260	173	609
1972/73	143	15	155	282	452	324	919
1973/74	160	---	252	335	587	172	919
Shelled almonds:							
1969/70	1,430	1,692	12,553	7,375	21,620	4,504	27,554
1970/71	1,084	1,722	10,493	7,190	19,405	7,284	27,773
1971/72	1,506	3,121	17,842	7,808	28,771	8,493	38,770
1972/73	1,119	2,132	10,895	4,397	17,424	8,814	27,357
1973/74	1,408	3,688	12,606	4,769	21,063	11,595	34,066
1973/74 thru Aug.	30	11	16	32	59	14	103
1974/75 thru Aug.	43	66	918	185	1,169	69	1,281
Unshelled walnuts:							
1969/70	1,278	187	464	440	1,091	831	3,200
1970/71	1,295	1,064	1,838	1,093	3,995	1,821	7,111
1971/72	1,509	1,114	5,706	2,672	9,492	2,268	13,269
1972/73	1,441	250	4,401	2,643	7,294	3,119	11,854
1972/73 thru Aug.	1,337	185	4,264	2,420	6,869	3,107	11,313
1973/74 thru Aug.	1,351	826	10,230	4,539	15,595	3,222	20,168

[1] Season beginning September 1 for prunes and raisins, August 1 for almonds, October 1 for walnuts, and July 1 for apricots. [2] Belgium-Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy and Netherlands. [3] Neglible.

Table 23—Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-73[1]

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamia	Other[2]	Total
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
1950-54 average	0.27	0.07	0.37	0.40	---	0.53	1.6
1955-59 average	.23	.07	.33	.34	---	.55	1.5
1960	.30	.07	.36	.32	.004	.52	1.6
1961	.28	.07	.44	.30	.006	.53	1.6
1962	.27	.05	.27	.32	.008	.56	1.5
1963	.22	.05	.45	.32	.010	.56	1.6
1964	.27	.05	.43	.32	.012	.54	1.6
1965	.28	.06	.52	.32	.013	.54	1.7
1966	.30	.07	.41	.35	.013	.53	1.7
1967	.31	.07	.40	.35	.012	.58	1.7
1968	.33	.07	.39	.30	.016	.67	1.8
1969	.31	.05	.42	.34	.015	.57	1.7
1970	.31	.06	.37	.37	.020	.59	1.7
1971	.35	.06	.38	.43	.021	.61	1.8
1972	.34	.07	.38	.40	.019	.72	1.9
1973[3]	.25	.10	.36	.46	.016	.57	1.8

[1] Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian consumption only. Beginning 1959, includes Alaska and Hawaii. [2] Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous. [3] Preliminary.

Note: See September 1970 (TFS-176) *Fruit Situation* for annual data prior to 1950.

OUTLOOK '75

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON DECEMBER 9-12

U.S. AGRICULTURE IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

OUTLOOK CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER 9-12, 1974

"U.S. Agriculture in the World Economy" is the theme for the 1975 National Outlook Conference to be held this December 9-12 at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

The conference, sponsored by the Economic Research Service and Extension Service, will feature presentations and panel discussions. Particular attention will be given to the outlook for agriculture and the general economy in 1975. Sessions on the 1975 outlook for major commodities, foreign trade, and rural family living will comprise an important part of the conference. However, more time will be available for commodity sessions. The fruit situation and outlook session is scheduled for Thursday afternoon, December 12.

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