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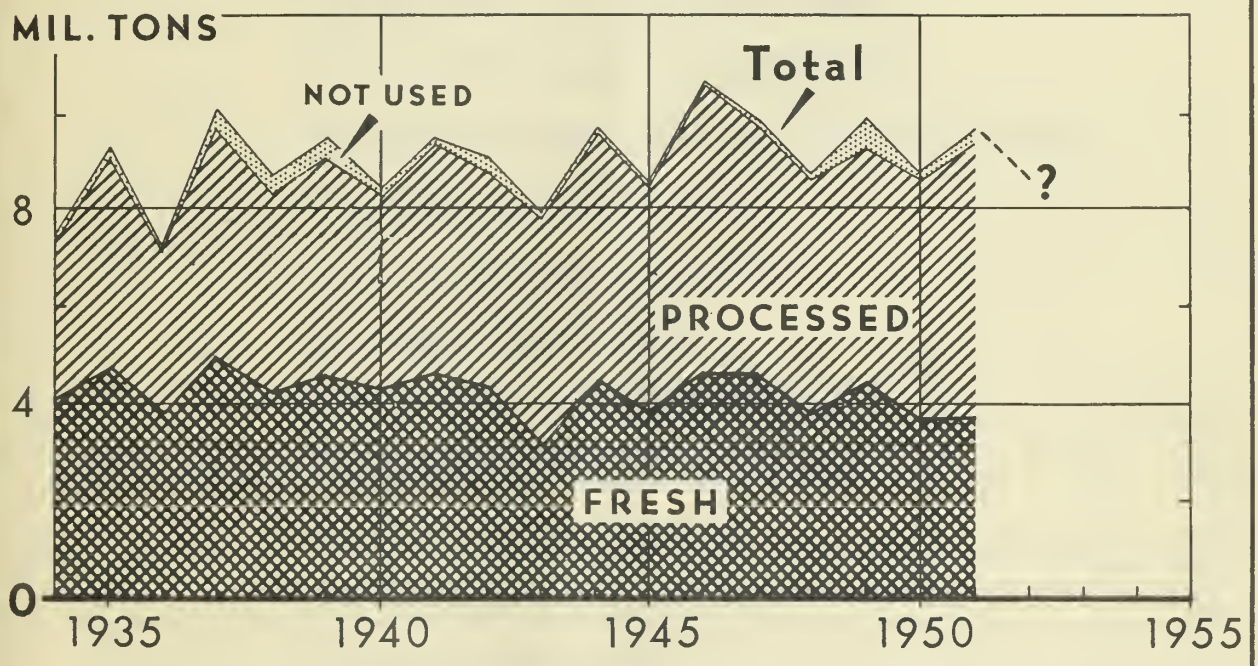
THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS-104 BAE AUGUST 1952

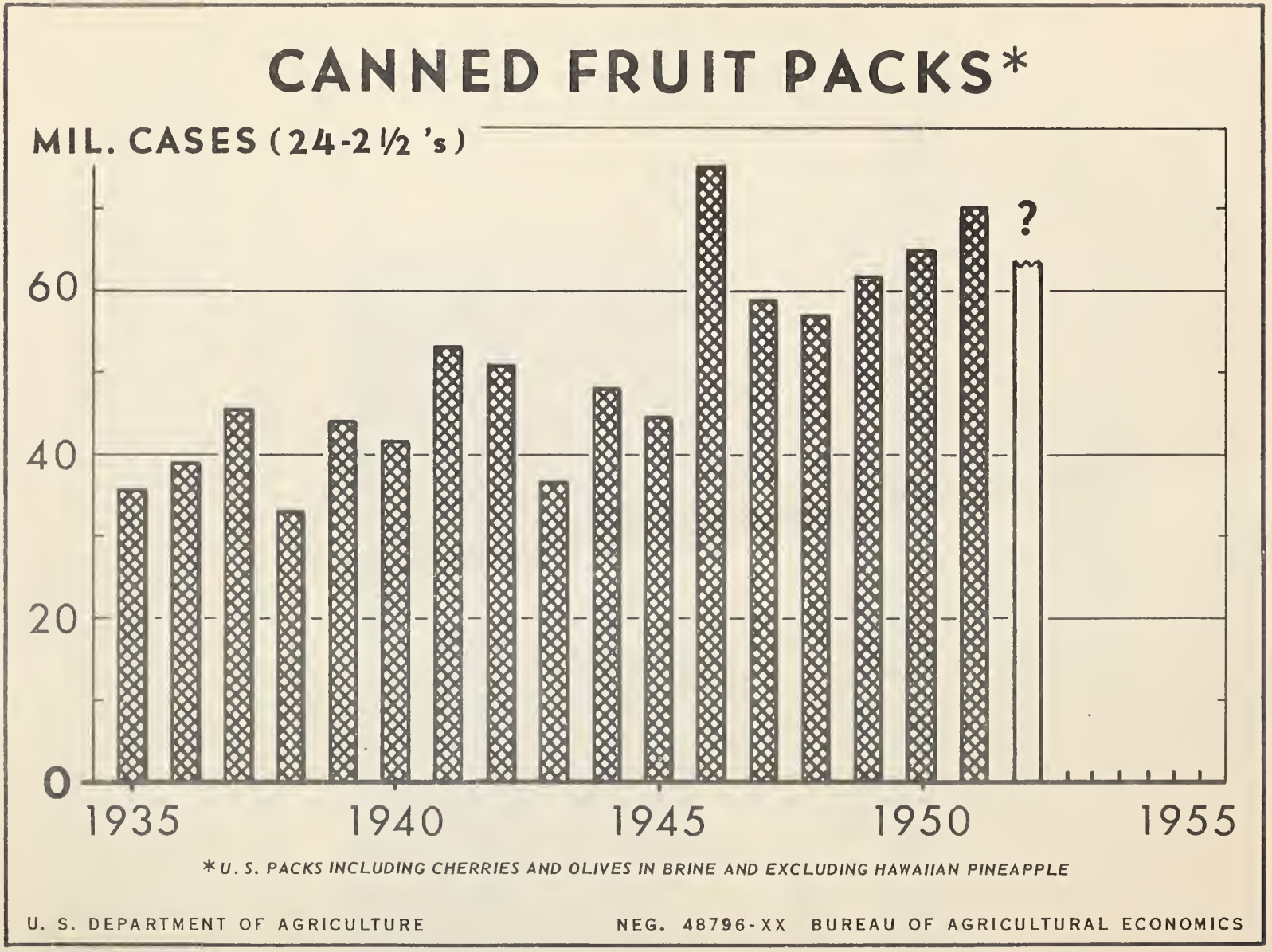
PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF DECIDUOUS FRUITS*



*APPLES (COMMERCIAL CROP), PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PRUNES, APRICOTS, FIGS, OLIVES, AVOCADOS, DATES, CRANBERRIES, PERSIMMONS, POMEGRANATES, AND PINEAPPLES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 48795-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of deciduous fruits in 1952 (including pineapple and dates) is expected to be about one-tenth smaller than in 1951. Although production has varied considerably from year to year, it has trended slightly upward since 1934. In 1934 about 55 percent of the fruit was used fresh and 44 percent was processed. But in 1951, only 39 percent was used fresh while 58 percent was processed. Each year, small quantities were not used.



Pack of canned fruits in 1952 (excluding juices) probably will be one-tenth smaller than the second high pack in 1951. The record pack of 1946 was made to meet exceptional demand, including replenishment of stocks depleted during wartime. Output of canned fruits has about doubled since 1935.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 20, 1952

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SUMMARY

With demand for canning reduced because of larger carry-over stocks, grower prices for most deciduous fruits during late summer and fall probably will average about the same as, or lower than, a year earlier, even though total deciduous production is smaller. Apple prices are the main exception. They are expected to continue above 1951 levels as a result of smaller production and stronger demand for processing.

Production of each of the major deciduous fruits is smaller than in 1951 except sweet cherries. Total output is expected to be about 10 percent smaller than the large 1951 crop and 6 percent under the 1941-50 average. Production of the 4 major tree nuts is expected to be about one-tenth below 1951 but one-tenth above average.

Output of canned fruits in 1952-53 probably will be about 10 percent smaller than the large 1951-52 pack. But with the increase in carry-over, civilian supplies in 1952-53 are expected to be as large as in 1951-52. The pack of canned fruit juices is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1951. This reduction, however, is more than offset by increased output of frozen concentrated citrus juices, mostly orange. The pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) probably will be smaller than in 1951. Size of the dried fruit pack is still uncertain and will depend largely upon raisin production.

Supplies of fresh oranges and grapefruit are expected to be somewhat lighter during late summer than in this time of 1951. Although grower prices are expected to increase further, they may not reach the relatively high levels of September 1951.

Commercial exports of fruit are not likely to be as large as in 1951-52. There is little prospect that foreign countries will relax import restrictions. Furthermore, less United States fruit than in 1951-52, especially apples and dried prunes, probably will be available for export. In 1951-52, the major volume of deciduous fruit exported was handled by export-payment programs.

Ceiling prices on fruits in fresh and processed form are prohibited by the Amended Defense Production Act of 1950. However, no general price increases are expected for canned fruits this summer and fall. Some items may even sell for lower prices. During the 1951-52 season, market prices for most canned fruits have been somewhat below ceilings.

APPLES

1952 Apple Crop One-Tenth Smaller Than 1951 Crop

The 1952 commercial apple crop in the United States is estimated as of August 1 at 98.1 million bushels, about 11 percent below the 1951 crop and the 1941-50 average and the smallest since 1948. Sharp decreases in production from 1951 are in prospect in the North Atlantic and Central States. These are partially offset by a small increase in the South Atlantic States, notably Virginia, and by a substantial increase in the Western States where production was short in 1951. In Washington, where a large percentage of the crop usually is stored for marketing in winter and spring, production is expected to be 22 percent larger than in 1951 but 21 percent below average.

In Canada, the 1952 apple crop is expected to be about 12.8 million bushels, 6 percent smaller than the 1951 crop.

Higher Prices For 1952-Crop Apples

Market supplies of California Gravenstein apples were larger in July 1952 than a year earlier. But supplies of early apples were lighter in other areas. Despite the larger supplies in California, prices received by growers in July averaged considerably above a year earlier. Although marketings were relatively light in early August, prices at local shipping points and at terminal wholesale markets declined somewhat. Even with some further decline in prices as marketings increase during late summer, prices are expected to continue considerably above those of the same period in 1951.

Export Outlook

Commercial exports of apples in the 1952-53 season are not likely to be as large as in 1951-52 when an export-payment program was in operation. In 1951-52, exports were small relative to prewar. Dollar exchange available in foreign countries for the purchase of United States apples continues limited, and there is little prospect that import restrictions of foreign countries will be relaxed. Furthermore, Western Europe has prospects for a relatively large apple crop in 1952.

Smaller Packs of Canned Apples
And Applesauce in 1952-53 Seem Likely

Demand for apples for canning is expected to be stronger than in the 1951-52 season. However, supplies available for canning are almost certain to be considerably smaller than in either the 1951-52 or 1950-51 seasons. Apples are one of the few major 1952 deciduous fruits of which canning is likely to be severely curtailed by limited supplies of the raw fruit. Stocks of canned apples and applesauce held by packers on June 1, 1952 were about 27 percent smaller than the large stocks on that date in 1951. Movement to the distributive trade was heavy during June, resulting in a considerable further reduction of stocks by July 1. On July 1, 1952, stocks of canned applesauce held by wholesale distributors were about 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. With the prospect for smaller packs in 1952-53, stocks of canned apples and applesauce probably will be reduced further by the summer of 1953, and may become unusually low.

Surplus Removal Purchases of
California Gravenstein Apples

Production of California Gravenstein apples in 1952 is estimated at about 2,500,000 bushels, nearly 500,000 more than in 1951. To help growers dispose of this larger crop, the United States Department of Agriculture on July 31, 1952 announced its intention to make surplus removal purchases of fresh Gravensteins in this State.. The maximum quantity to be purchased was to depend upon the capacity of available outlets to utilize the apples. By August 16, about 12,768 boxes (16 carloads) had been purchased by the Department. The apples bought were for use by non-profit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets in non-commercial States.

PEARS

Slightly Smaller 1952 Pear Crop

The 1952 pear crop is estimated at 29.9 million bushels, nearly as large as the 1951 crop and the 1941-50 average. In the three Pacific Coast States the Bartlett crop of 19.1 million bushels is about the same as last year. Production of other pears in these States, mostly winter varieties, is estimated at 6.3 million bushels, 3 percent smaller than in 1951. Production of all varieties in other States totals about as large as in 1951.

Lower Auction Prices For 1952-Crop Pears

The carlot rail movement of California pears, mostly Bartletts, during July and early August was much larger than that of the same time in 1951. In late July when shipments were mounting, prices on the New York City and Chicago auctions dropped sharply to levels much lower than a year earlier. Prices for fresh market pears are expected to continue lower this summer than last. Prices received by growers in early August

for pears for canning averaged considerably under 1951-52 prices. Demand from canners is not as strong as in 1951, partly because stocks of canned pears held by canners on June 1, 1952 were about 2-3/4 times those of that date in 1951. This also is contributing to the lower prices for fresh market pears this year.

Surplus Removal of Bartlett Pears

To assist growers in disposing of a large supply of fresh Bartlett pears, the United States Department of Agriculture on July 22, 1952, announced that it would purchase such pears as a surplus removal activity. Utilization is to be in non-profit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. Quantities purchased will depend upon prevailing marketing conditions and available outlets for such removals. By August 16, about 395 cars had been purchased by the Department.

PEACHES

1952 Crop Slightly Under 1951 Production

Total production of peaches in 1952 is estimated as of August 1 at 61,347,000 bushels, 4 percent smaller than in 1951 and 10 percent under the 1941-50 average. Production is below earlier estimates in a number of the Eastern States because of dry weather, and in California because of elimination of about 15 percent of the prospective clingstone crop through an industry marketing order. Production was smaller than in 1951 in several States which market heavily in June and July, but is larger in a number of those which market in volume in August and September. The latter includes Illinois, Michigan, Colorado, and Washington. The California clingstone crop is estimated as of August 1 at 18,126,000 bushels compared with 24,544,000 in 1951. Most of the clingstones usually are canned. Production of California freestones, which are used extensively for canning, drying, and freezing, as well as fresh, is estimated at 10,918,000 bushels, compared with 11,334,000 in 1951.

Prices Higher For Fresh Use, Lower For Canning, Than in 1951

Because of the smaller production of peaches in States marketing heavily in July, prices received by growers in this month for peaches for fresh use averaged considerably higher than in July 1951. Both grower and terminal market wholesale prices declined in late July and early August as the volume of marketings increased. With marketing to continue heavy, prices probably will decline further and in September may not be greatly different from the relatively high level of September 1951.

Prices received by growers in California for clingstone peaches for canning are moderately lower than comparable 1951 prices. A factor contributing to the decline is weaker demand from canners who had much larger stocks of canned peaches and fruit cocktail at the start of the 1952-53 canning season than a year earlier.

On July 31, 1952, the United States Department of Agriculture announced that it would purchase 1952-pack canned peaches for use in the National School Lunch program. As many as a half million cases, packed from clingstone or freestone peaches, may be purchased.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Crop Larger, Prices Lower, Than in 1951

The 1952 crop of sweet cherries was estimated as of August 1 at 95,930 tons, 34 percent larger than the 1951 crop and 4 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. Much of the increased production was in California. Storms during harvest in Washington and Oregon cut the crop in these States below earlier estimates.

Prices for Pacific Coast sweet cherries on the New York City and Chicago auctions generally averaged considerably under comparable 1951 prices. Grower prices for the entire 1952 crop also are expected to average considerably under the average for the 1951 crop.

Stocks of canned sweet cherries held by packers June 1, 1952 were more than twice the small stocks of a year earlier. But stocks held by wholesalers on July 1, 1952 were about one-fourth smaller.

Sour Cherry Production And Prices Below 1951 Levels

Production of sour cherries in 1952 was about 105,850 tons, 33 percent smaller than in 1951 but 7 percent larger than average. Production in the Lake States, especially Michigan, was considerably reduced by severe wind and rain in July. Prices received by growers in Michigan, the major producing State, have been somewhat under 1951 prices. To help in disposing of the large 1952 crop without undue loss to growers, the United States Department of Agriculture by August 16 had purchased 67,730 cases of canned red sour cherries. These cherries were for school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. An important factor in the reduced demand for sour cherries was the sharp increase over a year earlier in stocks of canned sour cherries held by canners on July 1, 1952. The 1952 packs of both canned and frozen sour cherries are expected to be considerably smaller than the 1951 packs.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Reduced Production in 1952

Total production of fresh plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 63,700 tons, 37 percent smaller than in 1951 and 24 percent under the 1941-50 average. A substantial increase in the Michigan crop has been more than offset by a heavy reduction in the California crop which comprises 88 percent of the 1952 tonnage.

In the Pacific Northwest, production of prunes is estimated at 94,100 tons (fresh weight), slightly below 1951 and 19 percent under average. Reductions in the 1952 crop in Oregon more than offset increases in Washington and Idaho. In Oregon, the prospective tonnage in the eastern part of the State, from which heavy fresh market shipments usually are made, is up substantially from the short 1951 crop. But in western Oregon, where most of the crop usually is processed, the prospective crop is considerably under the near-average 1951 crop.

Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 137,000 tons (dry basis), 23 percent under 1951 and 25 percent below average.

Auction Prices For California Fresh Plums About Twice 1951 Prices

Carlot rail shipments of fresh plums from California, now nearing the end of the season, were only 61 percent as large through August 16 of the 1952 season as in the same period of 1951. Mainly as a result of these reduced shipments, prices on the New York City and Chicago auctions have averaged about twice prices in 1951. Market movement of the plum and prune crops of the Pacific Northwest started near the end of July and probably will continue into October. Relatively small quantities of Oregon prunes probably will be dried this year, as was the case last year. With total production of dried prunes considerably smaller than in 1951, grower prices for the 1952 production may average somewhat above 1951 prices.

GRAPES

Smaller Grape Crop in 1952

Production of grapes in 1952 is estimated at 2,942,900 tons, 13 percent smaller than the record 1951 crop but 5 percent above the 1941-50 average. The smaller 1952 crop is the result of a sharp reduction in the California crop, because of less favorable growing conditions than in 1951. The California crop of 2,761,000 tons is 14 percent smaller than the large 1951 crop but 5 percent above average. Production of each varietal group is down from 1951 as follows: table, 15 percent; wine 17 percent; and raisin, 13 percent. Total production in other States is considerably larger than in 1951, mainly because the Michigan crop is about 4 times the short 1951 crop. Production of grapes in Canada is indicated to be about 44,000 tons, nearly the same as in 1951.

Despite the drop in production from 1951, supplies of grapes are expected to be plentiful for fresh use, crushing for wine and juice, and drying into raisin. With stocks of wine as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue about one-fourth larger on May 31, 1952 than a year earlier, demand for crushing probably will not be as strong as in 1951. Production of raisins is expected to be large again.

Higher Prices For Fresh Grapes
This Summer Than Last

The carlot shipment of fresh grapes through August 16 this season was slightly larger than in the corresponding part of the 1951-52 season. Although prices on the New York City and Chicago auctions have declined with increasing shipments, prices in early August for such varieties as Thompson Seedless, Red Malaga, and Ribier were considerably higher than a year earlier. Prices at shipping points in California also were considerably above comparable prices in 1951. Prices for fresh grapes probably will continue higher this summer than last.

CRANBERRIES

The 1952 crop of cranberries is estimated as of August 15 at 908,200 barrels. This is slightly smaller than the 1951 crop of 910,300 barrels but 18 percent larger than the 1941-50 average of 769,660 barrels. Harvest of the Massachusetts crop is expected to start the first week of September. Demand for cranberries in the 1952-53 season probably will be about as strong as in 1951-52, when prices received by growers averaged $14.50 per barrel. Approximately 45 percent of the 1951 crop was used fresh and 55 percent processed.

ORANGES

Supplies of fresh oranges will be somewhat smaller during late summer this year than in 1951. The reason is that the California Valencia crop, the main source of oranges marketed in summer, is considerably smaller than in 1951. The 1951-52 California Valencia crop of 25.4 million boxes is 17 percent smaller than the 1950-51 crop and 15 percent under the 1940-49 average.

Total sales of California Valencia oranges through early August this season have been slightly larger than in the same part of the 1950-51 season. Most of the increased sales have gone into processing. On the principal terminal auction markets, prices for California Valencias have increased moderately since late June, in most weeks averaging somewhat above corresponding 1951 prices. But prices in early August rose less rapidly than a year earlier. At mid-August, they averaged somewhat under comparable prices in 1951. The rise in prices this summer is being retarded in part by competition from record large supplies of frozen orange concentrate and by small sizes of the oranges. Although some further increase seems probable this summer, prices are not expected to reach the peak of September 1951.

Exports of California Valencia oranges under the export-payment program for 1951-52 crop oranges were heavy during July. Total exports of all varieties from California, Arizona, and Florida under this program through August 16 of this season amounted to nearly 3.0 million boxes. In addition, substantial quantities of concentrated and single-strength juice have been exported.

On August 1, prospects for the 1952-53 orange crop were good in Florida and California, the two principal producing States, fair in Arizona, and poor in Texas.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of fresh grapefruit in summer are always seasonally light and consist mostly of the California summer crop. Supplies from the 1951-52 crop remaining to be marketed after August 1 were somewhat smaller than a year earlier. Prices for California grapefruit on the Chicago auction market averaged considerably higher in July 1952 than a year earlier, partly because of smaller shipments. Grower prices for grapefruit probably will continue to advance about seasonally this summer. As harvest of the 1952-53 crop in Florida gets well under way in October, supplies again will increase and prices decline. On August 1, the outlook for the new crop in Florida was generally good.

Stocks of canned grapefruit sections were about the same in early August as a year previously, but stocks of canned grapefruit juice were only about half as large and are expected to be quite low by the time canning of the new crop gets under way next fall.

Under the export-payment program for 1951-52 crop grapefruit, approximately 154,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit had been exported or approved for export by August 16, 1952. About one-fourth was from Florida, and the remainder from California and Arizona. Exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice amounted to about 167,000 cases (24-2's), mostly from Florida. In addition, relatively small quantities of other grapefruit products were exported under the program.

LEMONS

At least as many lemons were still available on August 1 as a year earlier. Approximately one-third of the 1951-52 crop lemons utilized by August 1 were processed, a slightly smaller proportion than that of a year earlier from the larger 1950-51 crop. However, with the advent of hot weather in June, consumption of frozen and canned lemonade bases and juices increased sharply to levels more than twice those of a year earlier. At the same time, grower and terminal auction prices for fresh lemons advanced. In July, grower prices averaged substantially higher than in July 1951. Auction prices in early August were about the same as the relatively high prices a year earlier.

Under the export-payment program for 1951-52 crop lemons, about 167,000 boxes had been declared for export by August 16, 1952.

DRIED FRUITS

Production of dried prunes in California in 1952 is estimated at 137,000 tons (dry basis), 23 percent smaller than in 1951. A small tonnage again may be dried in Oregon. Total production of dried prunes in 1952 is expected to be considerably smaller than the 1951 output of about 181,000 tons. Production of raisins in 1952 is still highly uncertain,

and will depend greatly on the tonnage of grapes crushed for juice and wine and hence the tonnage remaining for drying. With stocks of wine on May 31, 1952, about one-fourth larger than a year earlier, a smaller tonnage of grapes probably will be crushed than in 1951. Raisin production could range from about the same quantity as in 1951 to a considerably larger amount. Production of other fruits, which are dried in relatively minor quantities, may not be greatly different from that of 1951. Output of raisins which are the most important of the dried fruits, will determine whether total production of dried fruits in 1952 is moderately below or considerably larger than the 1951 production of approximately 470,000 tons, processed weight. This figure excludes substandard prunes and figs.

Because supplies of raisins and prunes in 1951-52 were considerably in excess of domestic needs, exports were encouraged by an export-payment program conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. Through August 16, 1952, approximately 70,000 tons of raisins and 52,000 tons of dried prunes had been exported or approved for export under this program. Per capita consumption of dried fruits in the 1951-52 season was about 4.6 pounds.

The President of the United States has recently proclaimed an increase in import duty on dried figs from 2½ to 4½ cents per pound to become effective August 29, 1952. This action was in response to requests by fig producers under Section 7 of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which provides for unilateral modifications of provisions of the general agreement on tariff and trade.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Continued Large Supplies of Canned Fruits Despite Reduced 1952 Pack

Commercial production of canned fruits in continental United States in 1952 probably will be about one-tenth smaller than the record 1951 pack of approximately 3.1 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 70 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. Even so, it would be the third or fourth largest pack of record. Reductions are expected to be general among the major deciduous fruits, with large decreases in canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and sour cherries.

On June 1, 1952 packers' stocks of 10 major items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, and grapefruit segments) were about 61 percent larger than stocks on that date in 1951. Canned apples and applesauce were the only two major canned fruits of which packers' stocks were smaller (27 percent) than on June 1, 1951. Wholesale distributors' stocks of the above 10 items, excluding apples, were about 8 percent smaller on July 1, 1952 than a year earlier. In addition, wholesaler stocks of canned pineapple were about 41 percent smaller. Total packers' and wholesalers' stocks of canned fruits at the start of the 1952 canning season probably were about one-third larger than similar stocks a year earlier.

Supplies of canned fruits available to civilians in the 1952-53 season probably will be as large as in 1951-52. Even though the 1952 pack will be smaller than the 1951 pack, carry-over stocks are larger and military requirements are smaller, resulting in continued large civilian supplies. Civilian per capita consumption was about 20 pounds in 1951-52.

Smaller Pack of Canned Fruit Juices

Output of canned fruit juices probably will be slightly under 2 billion pounds in 1952, or the equivalent of about 66 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. The 1951 pack was over 2.4 billion pounds. In Florida, the major State producing canned fruit juices, approximately 35 million cases of citrus juices were canned in the 1951-52 season. This was about 18 percent less than in 1950-51. The pack of canned orange juice was 4 percent smaller than in 1950-51, but the packs of other citrus juices were each considerably smaller. Stocks of canned citrus juices held by Florida packers on August 9, 1952 were about 41 percent smaller than stocks a year earlier. Carry-over stocks of these canned juices, especially grapefruit juice, at the start of the new packing season next fall are expected to be smaller than a year earlier.

Because of the reduced output of canned citrus juices, civilian per capita consumption of canned fruit juices in 1952 is expected to be slightly under the 1951 rate of about 15 pounds. However, the reduction in canned orange juice will be much more than offset by increased consumption of frozen orange juice.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

The 1952 pack of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices probably will exceed 900 million pounds, about 100 million pounds larger than the 1951 pack. Output of frozen strawberries may be slightly larger than in 1951, when about 158 million pounds were packed. But the pack of frozen cherries is expected to be considerably under the 1951 pack of about 102 million pounds, largely as a result of storm damage to cherries in the Great Lake States. Although the 1952 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries probably will be somewhat smaller than the 1951 pack, the pack of frozen juices, mostly citrus, will be larger. In Florida, output of frozen concentrated orange juice in 1951-52 was about 436 million pounds (44 million gallons), 43 percent larger than in 1950-51. Production of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice and blended juice also was larger than in 1950-51. As a result of this increased output of frozen citrus juices, per capita consumption of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices is expected to exceed 5 pounds in 1952 to set a new record.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices on July 31, 1952 were about 592 million pounds, 3 percent larger than on that date in 1951. As usual for July, stocks of fruits and berries increased during that month while those of orange juice decreased. Among the items held in largest quantities on July 31, the stocks of 137 million pounds of strawberries were 6 percent larger than a year earlier, and those of

56 million pounds of cherries were 3 percent larger. The stocks of about 234 million pounds (23.6 million gallons) of orange juice were 18 percent larger. Although production of frozen orange juice in Florida was more than two-fifths larger in 1951-52 than in 1950-51, movement into consumption in recent months has been about twice as large as in the same months of 1951. At this rate, stocks will be quite low at the start of the new season for freezing in late fall.

TREE NUTS

Production of the four major tree nuts -- almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans -- is expected to total 185,943 tons in 1952, about 9 percent smaller than in 1951 but 10 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. Prospects on August 1 were for a crop of 80,900 tons of walnuts in California and Oregon, 5 percent above 1951 and 16 percent larger than average. For filberts in Oregon and Washington, the outlook was for a crop of 11,460 tons, 66 percent larger than in 1951 and 63 percent above average. But these prospective increases were more than offset by expected decreases in almonds and pecans. Estimated production of almonds in California is 35,300 tons, 17 percent smaller than in 1951 but 13 percent larger than average. Production of improved and wild or seedling varieties of pecans is expected to total 58,283 tons, 25 percent under 1951 and 5 percent below average. Because of dry weather in June and July, sizes may be relatively small.

The United States Tariff Commission has recently concluded a hearing on a re-examination of the situation respecting imports of tree nuts. Findings will be reported later.

Table 1.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Stocks and packs, 1950 and 1951 seasons

Commodity	Stocks: Wholesale distributors' July 1 1951	Stocks: Wholesale distributors' July 1 1952	Stocks: Canners June 1 1951	Stocks: Canners June 1 1952	Packs: Season beginning 1950	Packs: Season beginning 1951 1/
	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½
Canned fruits						
Apples	N.A.	N.A.	2,246	1,714	4,844	3,117
Applesauce	1,093	976	2,919	1,949	8,300	5,500
Apricots	518	748	115	621	3,661	4,614
Cherries, R.S.P.	451	483	71	236	3,841	3,600
Cherries, other	324	242	55	125	741	900
Citrus segments	2/637	2/616	1,367	1,545	3,852	2,771
Cranberries	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,500	2,700
Mixed fruits 3/	2,140	1,379	547	2,583	7,791	9,978
Peaches	3,750	3,633	625	3,899	16,605	22,803
Pears	1,214	1,047	605	1,657	6,370	6,647
Pineapple	4,629	2,749	894	N.A.	4/11,312	5/9,985
Plums and prunes	384	592	95	526	1,026	2,360
	July 1 1951	July 1 1952	August 4, 1951	August 2 1952	1950	1951
	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Canned juices						
Apple	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,840	3,625
Blended orange and grapefruit	892	670	6/2,070	6/1,380	9,435	7/6,395
Grapefruit	2,137	1,538	6/4,423	6/2,292	18,286	7/8,678
Orange	1,991	1,697	6/3,485	6/2,895	22,498	7/19,277
Pineapple	1,801	1,336	N.A.	N.A.	4/13,699	8/10,176
Tangerine and tangerine blends	N.A.	N.A.	6/670	6/113	1,186	7/489

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Grapefruit segments only.
3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured.
4/ Hawaiian pack.
5/ Hawaiian pack through March 31, 1952; pack through March 31, 1951, was 10,566 thousand cases. Complete pack not available.
6/ Florida only.
7/ Florida pack through August 2, 1952. Comparable packs for 1950-51 season are (1,000 cases): Blended, 8,720; grapefruit, 12,731; orange, 20,042, tangerine, 1,18
8/ Hawaiian pack through March 31, 1952; pack through March 31, 1951 was 12,832 thousand cases. Complete pack not available.
N. A. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from reports of National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Texas Canners Association; wholesale distributors' stocks from reports of Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

Table 2.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1950 and 1951 seasons

Commodity	Stocks			Packs	
	July 31 average 1947-51	July 31 1951	July 31 1952	1950	1951
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	1/20,946	1/26,636	1/13,957	48,013	28,772
Apricots	9,530	4,180	4,863	7,802	9,869
Blackberries	7,720	5,585	7,182	8,973	14,574
Blueberries	4,591	5,448	9,600	10,900	13,921
Cherries	55,324	53,899	55,529	105,201	101,533
Grapes	7,077	13,732	7,695	15,189	4,799
Peaches	14,522	8,350	8,235	25,791	32,380
Plums and Prunes	4,634	3,031	4,743	5,144	6,791
Raspberries	30,413	29,824	26,004	31,378	28,973
Strawberries	101,791	129,564	137,248	192,732	157,729
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	14,781	12,383	10,940	13,814	13,515
Orange juice 2/	3/	197,343	233,594	(See below)	
Other fruit juices and purees	39,336	58,610	54,276	(See below)	
Other fruit	37,142	25,123	18,384	4/15,709	4/8,090
Total of above	347,807	573,708	592,250	480,646	420,946
				1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)					
Orange					
Concentrated	---	---	---	34,938	5/44,035
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	202	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	---	---	---	188	5/ 1,098
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	4	---
Blend					
Concentrated	---	---	---	245	5/ 535
Lemon					
Concentrated	---	---	---	205	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	455	---
Lemonade base	---	---	---	3,437	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
2/ Single-strength and concentrated.
3/ Included with other fruit juices and purees.
4/ Includes some non-citrus juices.
5/ Florida pack through July 12, 1952.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration, National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners Association, and Western Canner and Packer.

Table 3.- Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1950 and 1951

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value	Farm disposition: For farm home use	Farm disposition: Sold	Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent): Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
APPLES										
1950	124,488	120,610	4,494	116,116	76,620	17,014	6,576	1,682	—	1/14,224
1951	110,660	101,047	4,794	96,253	68,921	11,852	3,497	923	---	1/11,060
PEACHES										
1950	50,627	48,444	2,679	45,765	22,731	20,219	1,984	831	---	---
1951	63,627	61,544	3,491	58,053	26,913	27,658	2,509	928	---	2/ 45
PEARS										
1950	29,312	29,104	1,853	27,251	12,759	13,418	432	---	---	3/642
1951	30,028	29,810	2,120	27,690	12,104	15,002	358	---	---	3/226
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS										
1950	215,000	215,000	1,924	213,076	27,426	2/103,750	77,800	4,100	---	---
1951	183,200	183,200	2,760	180,440	28,316	2/106,100	41,500	4,524	---	---
CHERRIES										
1950	238,690	238,690	10,226	228,464	44,118	99,421	---	53,355	---	4/31,570
1951	230,030	219,910	10,095	209,815	35,387	97,293	---	50,480	---	4/26,655
GRAPES										
1950	2,687,900	2,684,500	24,111	2,660,389	522,838	24,000	624,600	---	1,488,951	---
1951	3,385,800	3,383,400	21,525	3,361,875	608,450	26,000	965,200	---	1,762,225	---
OLIVES										
1950	42,000	42,000	200	41,800	200	24,900	---	----	9,700	7,000
1951	67,000	67,000	200	66,800	500	30,000	---	---	28,600	7,700
PLUMS										
1950	84,100	82,100	840	81,260	78,380	2,085	---	727	---	68
1951	101,800	98,800	700	98,100	94,110	2,860	---	1,095	---	35
PRUNES							Dried basis 5/			
1950	418,400	418,400	3,880	414,520	22,970	6/14,430	149,600	2,670	---	---
1951	537,900	532,800	5,280	527,520	38,260	33,600	180,200	2,890	---	70

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 2/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc. 3/ Mostly crushed for spirits. 4/ Includes quantities brined: in 1950 about 31,470 tons and in 1951 about 25,750 tons. Also includes fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries.
5/ In California, 2½ pounds fresh to 1 pound dried; in Oregon and Washington, 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried. 6/ Includes some frozen and other.

Table 4.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952 1/

State and area	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	State and area	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	861	1,154	715	Minnesota	169	342	219
New Hampshire	857	1,216	506	Iowa	134	264	217
Vermont	748	1,080	714	Missouri	1,205	1,440	884
Massachusetts	2,554	3,160	1,738	Nebraska	74	86	76
Rhode Island	211	235	129	Kansas	417	432	148
Connecticut	1,231	1,656	1,242	N. Central	18,010	23,057	15,445
New York	14,591	17,291	12,255				
New Jersey	2,460	3,318	2,050	Kentucky	317	376	325
Pennsylvania	6,684	7,626	5,824	Tennessee	392	399	475
N. Atlantic	30,197	36,736	25,173	Arkansas	582	510	308
				S. Central	1,292	1,285	1,108
Delaware	508	316	201	Total Central	19,301	24,342	16,553
Maryland	1,357	1,127	1,116				
Virginia	9,486	9,560	10,560	Montana	196	40	156
West Virginia	3,769	3,780	3,770	Idaho	1,673	1,610	1,743
North Carolina	1,090	1,269	1,628	Colorado	1,395	1,292	1,340
S. Atlantic	16,305	16,052	17,275	New Mexico	659	825	825
Total Eastern	46,502	52,788	42,448	Utah	441	493	392
				Washington	29,458	19,108	23,360
Ohio	3,517	4,400	3,180	Oregon	2,766	2,330	2,695
Indiana	1,403	1,806	1,287	California	7,989	7,832	8,610
Illinois	3,194	3,995	2,268	Western	44,576	33,530	39,121
Michigan	6,962	9,085	5,928				
Wisconsin	936	1,207	1,238	35 States	110,380	110,660	98,122

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

Table 5.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1941-50, annual 1950 and 1951, and indicated 1952

State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952	State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	497,600	610,000	560,000	520,000	Wash.	35,880	33,000	57,500	48,700
N. J.	76,700	103,000	76,000	90,000	Oreg.	12,380	14,700	20,800	24,500
Wisc.	147,100	222,000	196,000	225,000					
					Total	769,660	982,700	910,300	908,200

Table 6.- Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel or average price per box, Chicago, July-August, 1951 and 1952

Market and week ended	Midwestern varieties, mostly 2-1/2 inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel										California Gravenstein per box	
	Transparent		Willow Twig		Duchess		N.W. Greening		Wealthy			
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
CHICAGO												
July 4	2.63	3.50	---	3.90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
11	2.50	3.75	---	3.90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
18	2.50	3.75	---	3.88	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
25	---	---	---	4.25	2.75	---	---	---	2.85	3.87	---	4.97
August 1	---	---	---	---	2.25	---	---	---	2.65	4.25	---	3.92
8	---	4.50	---	---	---	3.35	---	---	2.15	---	2.88	3.81
15	---	---	---	---	---	2.50	---	4.50	2.25	3.00	3.80	3.65

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Auction prices from the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter. NOTE: Where prices were not available for 2½ inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2-inch or 2-1/4 inch minimum size. Prices on midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 7.- Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	203,700	172,000	155,000	(The 1952 harvesting of apricots was almost completed in August)		
Washington	20,020	4,800	12,900			
Utah	5,020	6,400	5,000			
3 States	228,740	183,200	172,900			
Figs						
California, dried	2/32,390	2/30,000	---	84	91	84
California, not dried	15,700	14,000	---			
Olives						
California	46,400	67,000	---	53	71	64
Avocados						
Florida	3,445	6,500	---	58	65	66

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

2/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

Table 8.- Cherries: Production in 12 States, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and preliminary 1952 1/

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Prelim. 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Prelim. 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Prelim. 1952
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	19,580	36,200	24,100	2,620	6,000	4,000	16,960	30,200	20,100
Pennsylvania	7,310	13,600	10,500	1,260	1,600	1,600	6,050	12,000	8,900
Ohio	2,679	3,120	2,790	441	520	510	2,238	2,600	2,280
Michigan	53,010	91,500	63,300	4,360	6,800	8,300	48,650	84,700	55,000
Wisconsin	12,750	14,500	10,900	---	---	---	12,750	14,500	10,900
Montana	896	70	2,310	579	40	1,980	317	30	330
Idaho	3,058	3,860	5,510	2,534	3,250	4,720	524	610	790
Colorado	3,670	3,580	2,070	466	380	1,020	3,204	3,200	1,050
Utah	5,404	7,200	7,200	3,254	4,000	4,500	2,150	3,200	2,700
Washington	30,240	16,200	16,400	26,290	12,700	15,200	3,950	3,500	1,200
Oregon	23,170	20,400	20,600	20,980	16,700	18,000	2,190	3,700	2,600
California	29,650	19,800	36,100	29,650	19,800	36,100	---	---	---
12 States	191,417	230,030	201,780	92,434	71,790	95,930	98,983	158,240	105,850

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

Table 9.- Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August, 1951 and 1952

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California						
May 16	5.81	5.22	---	4.91	---	---
23	3.83	4.38	4.70	4.32	6.06	5.69
30	4.58	---	4.55	4.80	5.38	4.56
June 6	---	---	3.89	---	4.06	3.93
13	---	---	---	---	4.30	3.60
20	---	---	---	---	4.56	---

Origin and week ended	Bing		Lambert		Republican	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California						
May 30	---	5.49	---	---	---	---
June 6	6.60	5.36	---	---	---	---
13	6.40	4.88	5.98	4.02	---	3.65
20	6.67	4.65	6.10	4.22	5.88	3.99
27	7.24	5.24	6.55	4.69	6.32	3.67
July 4	8.09	5.02	7.65	5.42	6.45	3.40
11	8.03	---	7.36	---	5.81	---
Northwestern						
June 20	6.62	4.31	---	---	---	---
27	6.67	4.69	6.31	4.09	---	---
July 4	5.27	4.57	4.13	4.14	---	---
11	4.42	4.90	4.13	4.50	---	3.58
18	4.47	4.55	4.58	4.28	2.99	3.78
25	5.29	4.71	5.10	3.92	---	2.72
August 1	---	4.62	4.83	4.12	---	2.73
8	---	5.15	5.33	4.66	---	3.13
15	---	---	---	---	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 10.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1941-50 annual 1951, and indicated 1952 1/

State	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	State and variety	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	55,540	60,700	55,300	Arkansas	9,480	10,800	8,400
New Jersey	1,820	1,300	1,200	Arizona	1,070	2,500	3,100
Pennsylvania	16,940	17,400	16,300	Washington	18,590	22,700	26,600
Ohio	13,500	15,600	14,000	Oregon	1,460	1,500	1,300
Indiana	1,880	800	900	California			
Illinois	2,880	2,000	2,000	grapes			
Michigan	33,250	10,000	38,000	Wine	565,100	651,000	539,000
Iowa	2,660	2,200	2,200	Table	542,100	768,000	654,000
Missouri	4,490	4,400	3,900	Raisin	1,519,900	1,805,000	1,568,000
Kansas	1,860	1,300	900	Dried 2/	256,000	241,000	---
Virginia	1,495	1,100	1,100	Not dried	495,900	841,000	---
N. Carolina	4,070	3,200	2,900	Total			
W. Virginia	1,140	900	900	California	2,627,100	3,224,000	2,761,000
Georgia	1,980	1,900	1,800	TOTAL UNITED			
S. Carolina	1,190	1,500	1,100	STATES	3/2,807,710	3,385,800	2,942,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ United States average includes Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 11.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1951 and 1952

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
June 20	10.85	12.06	---	---	---	---
27	8.13	8.25	---	---	---	---
July 4	6.70	7.02	---	4.85	---	7.99
11	5.84	4.18	4.43	5.29	---	6.64
18	4.40	4.24	3.63	---	---	6.37
25	4.56	4.08	3.65	5.13	4.10	---
August 1	3.50	6.11	2.76	5.22	4.12	7.13
8	3.67	4.22	2.90	4.06	4.15	5.57
15	4.19	3.36	3.15	3.56	4.64	6.05
CHICAGO						
June 20	9.62	10.05	---	---	---	---
27	7.37	8.11	---	---	---	---
July 4	6.51	5.36	---	6.42	---	---
11	5.02	3.78	5.39	5.20	---	8.41
18	3.43	2.96	4.01	---	---	---
25	2.31	3.62	2.96	4.35	3.67	6.0
August 1	2.99	5.13	2.22	4.85	4.33	6.81
8	3.06	3.79	3.12	3.79	4.94	5.37
15	3.62	3.03	3.71	2.51	5.32	5.91

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

Table 12.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952 1/

Division	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Pacific Coast	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	92	98	86	Washington, total	7,046	5,554	5,022
M. Atlantic	956	686	659	Bartlett	5,231	3,970	3,654
E.N. Central	1,408	1,470	1,507	Other	1,815	1,584	1,368
W.N. Central	278	210	190	Oregon, total	4,929	4,997	5,391
S. Atlantic	1,035	695	702	Bartlett	1,971	2,147	2,166
E.S. Central	812	339	459	Other	2,958	2,850	3,225
W.S. Central	806	529	383	California, total	12,468	15,001	14,960
Mountain	400	449	543	Bartlett	11,009	13,001	13,293
Pacific	24,443	25,552	25,373	Other	1,458	2,000	1,667
				Total Bartlett	18,211	19,118	19,113
U. S. TOTAL	2/30,306	30,028	29,902	Total Other	6,231	6,434	6,260

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 13.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, July and August, 1951 and 1952

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
July 4	---	---	---	---
11	---	8.77	7.33	7.19
18	6.10	6.22	6.07	5.13
25	5.61	3.75	5.54	3.63
August 1	5.42	3.44	5.26	3.42
8	5.86	3.62	5.71	3.45
15	5.51	4.06	5.45	4.06

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

Table 14.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1941-50, annual 1950-51, and indicated 1952 1/

Crop and State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
PLUMS				
Michigan	5,060	7,100	4,800	7,700
California	79,000	77,000	97,000	56,000
PRUNES				
Idaho	21,580	10,000	22,000	24,000
Washington, all	22,910	13,600	13,600	17,200
Eastern Washington	16,890	12,600	10,600	13,900
Western Washington	6,020	1,000	3,000	3,300
Oregon, all	71,070	22,300	59,800	52,900
Eastern Oregon	15,410	3,100	5,800	13,300
Western Oregon	55,660	19,200	54,000	39,600
		Dry basis 2/		
California	183,700	149,000	177,000	137,000

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

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1951 and 1952

Market and week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
June 6	5.36	8.00	---	---	4.15	---	---	---	---	---
13	4.33	7.51	5.43	---	5.60	---	---	---	---	---
20	2.87	5.35	4.21	6.84	3.45	6.34	---	---	---	---
27	2.26	5.27	3.54	6.86	2.79	5.92	4.67	5.74	---	---
July 4	2.04	6.15	2.63	7.90	2.58	6.99	4.31	7.08	---	7.34
11	1.91	4.47	2.56	7.77	2.41	6.76	3.80	6.46	2.39	6.06
18	---	---	3.14	7.59	2.62	---	3.47	5.77	2.79	6.25
25	---	---	3.87	7.01	---	---	3.60	6.10	2.80	6.12
August 1	---	---	2.91	---	---	---	3.39	5.49	2.52	5.46
8	---	---	2.65	---	---	---	3.59	3.83	2.32	---
CHICAGO										
June 6	4.75	7.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	3.86	6.15	4.42	---	5.97	6.57	---	---	---	---
20	2.66	5.19	4.06	6.83	2.86	5.92	---	---	---	---
27	2.28	5.30	2.95	6.26	2.48	6.33	---	---	---	---
July 4	1.80	5.88	2.53	6.85	2.24	6.57	3.59	5.82	2.73	---
11	---	---	2.62	7.80	2.57	---	2.89	5.82	---	6.57
18	---	---	3.30	7.35	---	---	2.80	5.48	2.28	6.06
25	---	---	3.29	---	---	---	2.76	5.73	2.75	6.4
August 1	---	---	3.25	6.05	---	---	4.09	5.02	2.52	---
8	---		3.73	---	---	---	3.53	---	---	3.28

Compiled from Federal-State Market News Service of Sacramento, California.

Table 16.- Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1941-50 annual 1951 and indicated 1952 1/

Division	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Division	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	204	265	228	Pacific	33,360	37,088	31,312
Middle Atlantic	4,822	5,656	4,911				
E. N. Central	7,073	1,808	6,230				
W. N. Central	690	434	665	U. S. TOTAL	2/68,186	63,627	61,347
S. Atlantic	12,021	13,761	10,566				
E. S. Central	3,017	663	1,788	California,			
W. S. Central	3,993	2,216	2,196	Cling-			
Mountain	2,978	1,736	3,451	stone 3/	19,506	24,544	18,126
				Freestone	11,193	11,334	10,918

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.
3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 17.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and indicated 1952 1/

PECANS				ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS			
State	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Crop and State	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,207	1,218	1,045	Almonds			
South Carolina	1,326	2,165	1,690	California	31,140	42,700	35,300
Georgia	14,722	25,750	17,050				
Florida	2,072	2,640	1,768	Filberts			
Alabama	6,102	13,000	4,900	Oregon	6,080	6,100	10,300
Mississippi	3,470	6,800	3,600	Washington	941	4/ 820	1,160
Arkansas	1,975	2,675	1,500	2 States	7,021	4/6,920	11,460
Louisiana	6,402	7,850	7,980				
Oklahoma	9,830	12,500	4,500	Walnuts,			
Texas	15,208	2,850	14,250	English			
				California	63,030	4/68,300	73,000
Total 2/	61,603	77,448	58,283	Oregon	6,740	9,100	7,900
Improved variety 2/ 3/	27,013	43,330	26,947	2 States	69,770	4/77,400	80,900
Wild or seedling 2/	34,590	34,118	31,336	Total tree nuts	169,534	204,468	185,943

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ U. S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of pecan production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.
3/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
4/ Revised.

Table 18.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and indicated 1951, condition of new crop on August 1, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951	Average 1941-50	1951	1952
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES						
California, all	48,196	45,210	38,300	76	75	76
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	18,273	14,610	12,900	75	70	72
Valencias	29,923	30,600	25,400	76	78	78
Florida, all	46,070	67,300	78,900	70	74	72
Early and midseason 3/	25,050	36,800	43,900	71	75	72
Valencias	21,020	30,500	35,000	69	74	71
Texas, all	3,616	2,700	300	68	1	37
Early and midseason 2/	2,260	1,800	200	4/60	1	38
Valencias	1,356	900	100	4/59	1	34
Arizona, all	905	1,400	730	74	66	63
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	466	650	350	4/70	66	63
Valencias	439	750	380	4/72	66	64
Louisiana 2/	308	300	50	74	13	20
5 States 5/	99,096	116,910	118,280	73	72	73
Total early and midseason 6/	46,358	54,160	57,400	--	--	--
Total Valencias	52,738	62,750	60,880	--	--	--
TANGERINES						
Florida	3,890	4,800	4,500	60	70	64
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES						
5 States 5/	102,986	121,710	122,780	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT						
Florida, all	27,280	33,200	36,000	62	70	60
Seedless	11,730	15,800	17,500	65	73	64
Other	15,550	17,400	18,500	60	69	58
Texas	17,387	7,500	200	59	1	17
Arizona	3,294	3,150	2,020	72	67	71
California, all	2,892	2,730	2,150	78	81	80
Desert Valleys	1,155	1,160	630	4/79	86	83
Other	1,737	1,570	1,520	4/78	78	79
4 States 5/	50,852	46,580	40,370	63	44	45
LEMONS						
California 5/	12,993	13,450	12,800	74	75	75
LIMES						
Florida 5/	184	280	260	65	79	84
August 1 forecast of 1952 crop:						
Florida limes	---	---	300	--	--	--

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1950, 1,100; 1951, 1,600. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 pounds and grapefruit 65 pounds in the Desert Valleys, 68 pounds for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; Calif., lemons, 79 lb.; Fla.; limes, 80 lb. 6/ In Cal. and Ariz., Navels and Miscellaneous

Table 19.- Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1951 and 1952 1/

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1951			1952				
	Calif.-Arizona Valencias	Florida	Total	Calif.-Arizona Valencias	Florida	Total	1951 Calif.	1952 Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through								
June 14	8,201	43,619	51,820	5,010	53,450	58,460	9,926	9,297
Week ended:								
June 21	1,128	608	1,736	910	787	1,697	606	712
28	1,059	472	1,531	768	532	1,300	625	707
July 5	901	289	1,190	869	300	1,169	465	565
12	1,046	275	1,321	1,101	367	1,468	392	529
19	1,058	182	1,240	982	274	1,256	574	518
26	1,235	95	1,330	1,045	231	1,276	532	569
August 2	1,394	41	1,435	1,197	155	1,352	495	547
9	1,288	35	1,323	992	96	1,088	444	420
16	1,338	---	1,338	979	75	1,054	355	362
Season through								
August 16	18,648	45,616	64,264	13,853	56,267	70,120	14,414	14,226

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 20.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1951 and 1952 1/

Period	1951				1952			
	Calif.-Arizona	Texas	Florida	Total	Calif.-Arizona	Texas	Florida	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through								
June 14	4,410	5,077	27,402	36,889	3,898	52	34,716	38,666
Week ended:								
June 21	259	---	288	547	113	---	335	448
28	248	---	214	462	117	---	265	382
July 5	228	---	97	325	93	---	188	281
12	252	---	105	357	107	---	206	313
19	231	---	73	304	167	---	136	303
26	281	---	35	316	131	---	59	190
August 2	186	---	18	204	72	---	56	128
9	155	---	30	185	95	---	37	132
16	112	---	15	127	103	---	34	137
Season through								
August 16	6,362	5,077	28,277	39,716	4,896	52	36,032	40,980

1/ Rail, boat and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 21.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1951 and 1952

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
June	4.70	5.17	4.29	3.88	3.29	---	3.60	3.86	6.80	9.54
July	4.69	5.40	4.28	4.90	3.81	5.35	3.47	3.98	6.42	9.91
Week ended:										
August 1	6.19	5.57	6.43	5.20	4.72	6.39	4.95	4.03	9.03	8.81
8	6.28	5.00	6.85	5.35	4.14	6.16	3.69	3.46	8.29	7.87
15	6.39	4.79	6.88	5.22	3.99	5.75	3.09	2.77	8.03	6.76
CHICAGO										
June	4.76	5.09	4.05	3.89	3.66	---	3.32	3.64	6.66	8.77
July	5.15	5.44	4.13	4.53	3.90	5.58	2.78	3.55	7.16	8.90
Week ended:										
August 1	6.02	5.53	5.57	4.39	4.34	4.90	---	2.70	8.12	8.87
8	6.43	5.26	---	---	4.05	5.24	---	---	7.70	7.63
15	5.83	5.13	---	---	3.76	4.56	---	---	7.56	6.72

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 22.- Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August, 1951 and 1952

Commodity	1951 Month			Week ended	1952 Month			Week ended
	May	June	July	Aug. 18	May	June	July	Aug. 16
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Deciduous								
Apples	1,703	694	254	44	929	281	402	66
Apricots	11	418	457	---	17	404	886	---
Cherries	194	630	683	---	257	1,474	833	4
Grapes	---	300	2,189	690	3	458	2,008	766
Peaches	117	2,317	7,096	660	---	595	6,016	915
Pears	70	17	653	954	23	5	1,646	735
Plums and fresh prunes	97	1,801	1,904	375	16	996	1,102	314
Strawberries	1,327	240	136	16	1,287	244	154	27
Mixed deciduous	4	44	128	41	18	56	124	45
Total deciduous	3,523	6,461	13,500	2,780	2,550	4,513	13,171	2,872
Citrus								
Grapefruit	2,179	1,385	881	86	2,468	1,101	732	92
Lemons	2,109	2,218	1,816	282	1,872	2,238	2,083	272
Oranges and Satsumas	7,191	6,049	4,294	1,117	6,553	5,425	6,225	873
Tangerines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mixed citrus	1,212	807	562	92	1,785	790	582	55
Total citrus	12,691	10,459	7,553	1,577	12,678	9,554	9,622	1,292
Grand total	16,214	16,920	21,053	4,357	15,228	14,067	22,793	4,164

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration. Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.