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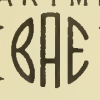
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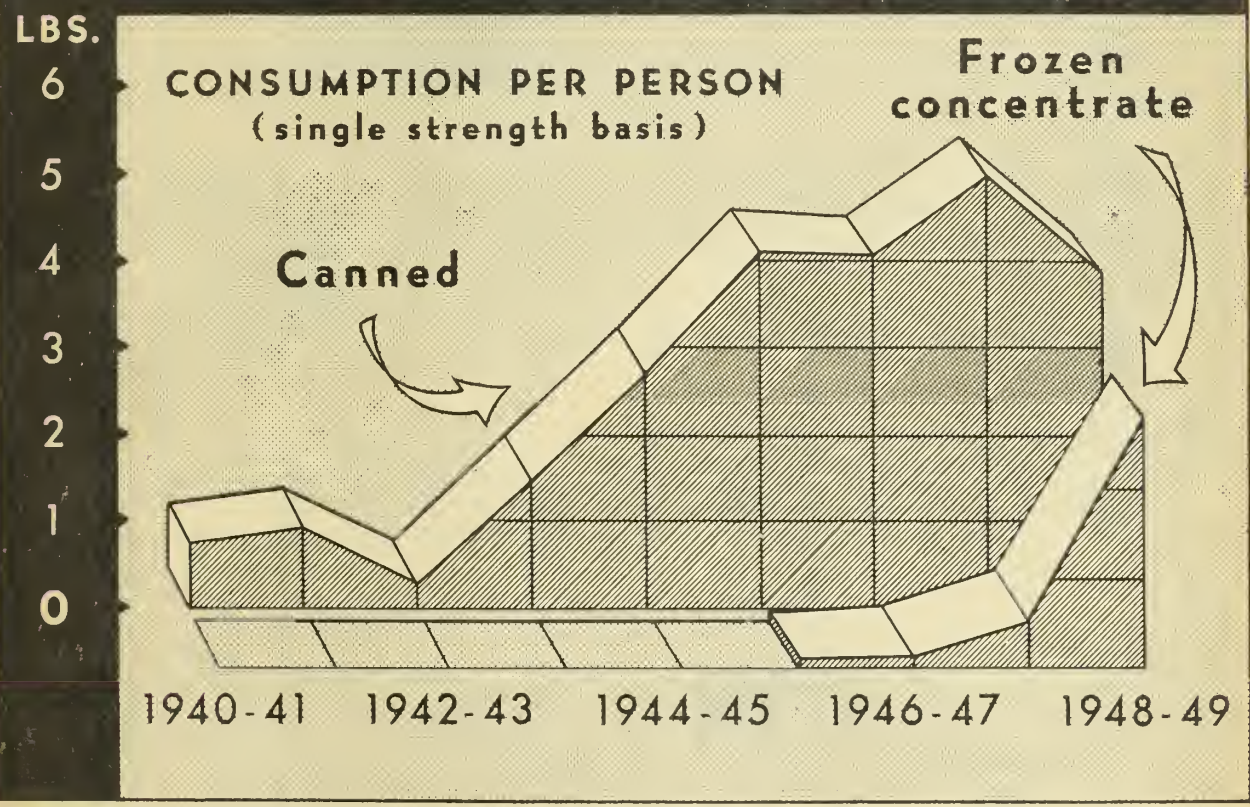


TFS-95

JUNE 1950

In this issue:
Growth in Output of Frozen
Concentrated Citrus Juice

ORANGE JUICE CONSUMPTION



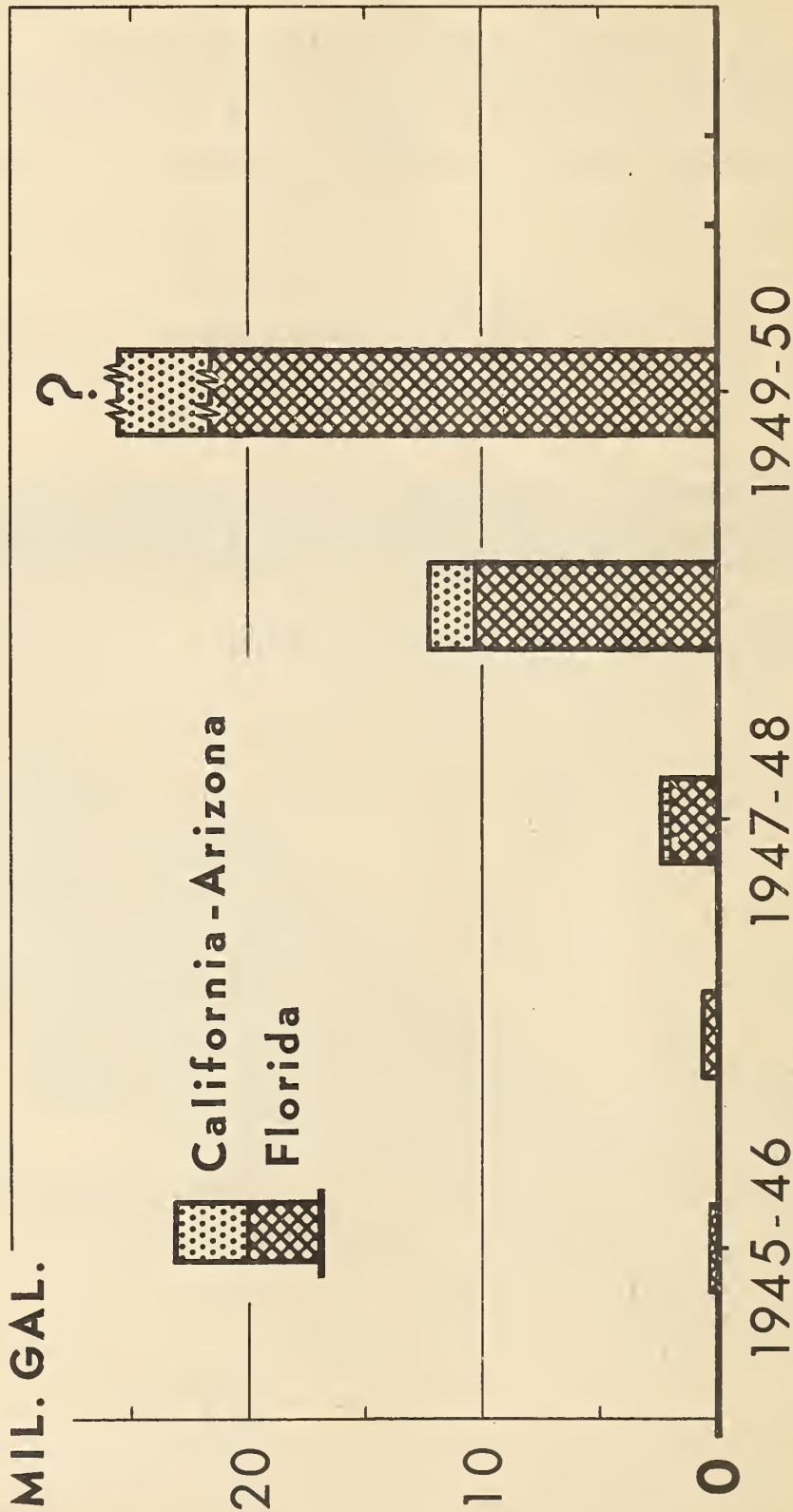
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OUTPUT OF FROZEN ORANGE CONCENTRATE



DATA FOR 1949-50 ARE ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47731-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production of frozen concentrated orange juice has mounted rapidly since 1945-46. This outlet took about 10 percent of the 1948-49 orange crop and is expected to take over 20 per-

cent of the 1949-50 crop. Production in Florida in 1948-49 was more than 5 times that in California and Arizona.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 29, 1950

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SUMMARY

Prices received by farmers for most 1950-crop deciduous fruits are expected to average moderately higher than 1949 prices. For some fruits, prices may be considerably higher this summer than the very low prices last summer. These higher prices seem likely because of smaller production, reduced stocks of canned fruits, and continued strong consumer demand. Prices for citrus fruits also probably will continue relatively high this summer.

The 1950 deciduous fruit crop will be about one-tenth smaller than the large 1949 crop but only a little smaller than the 1939-48 average, if production turns out as indicated by June 1 condition. Supplies of most new-crop fruits will be considerably smaller than usual during early summer.

The 1950 peach crop is the smallest since 1943. Production in the 10 southern peach States, which provide most of the peaches marketed in June and July, is less than half the small 1949 crop and only about one-third of average. Although prospects are for relatively small production in nearly all other peach States, the California clingstone crop, which is used mostly for canning, is expected to be nearly as large as the record 1949 crop. The 1950 apricot crop in total will be about 5 percent larger than last year because the California crop is about one-fourth larger. The Washington and Utah crops are near failures as a result of cold weather last winter and early spring.

The 1950 crop of sweet cherries is about 43 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 8 percent below average. But the sour cherry crop, most of which usually is canned or frozen, is expected to set a new record. Although grower prices for sweet cherries are expected to average higher this year, those for sour varieties probably will average lower. Production of fresh plums in California is about 8 percent smaller than last year, but that of dried prunes is expected to be a little larger.

Pear production in 1950 is expected to be about one-fourth smaller than the 1949 crop and moderately smaller than average. In the Pacific Coast States, the Bartlett and winter pear crops are each expected to be about one-fourth smaller than in 1949. The prospective commercial apple crop is much smaller than the large 1949 crop but at least average.

Because of larger acreage and higher yields, the 1950 strawberry crop is expected to be about 15 percent larger than the 1949 crop and 11 percent larger than average. Some increase is expected in the output of frozen strawberries, which in 1949 took about 28 percent of the crop. Prices are expected to continue near 1949 levels.

Prospective supplies of California Valencia oranges for this summer are about as large as last summer, those of lemons are moderately larger, and those of grapefruit are seasonally small. Demand for processing is expected to help sustain prices for California oranges this summer.

For the third consecutive season, Government programs have been used to move a substantial part of the dried fruit production -- at least 29 percent of the 1949-50 pack, 28 percent of the 1948-49 pack, and 47 percent of the 1947-48 production. Hence, the 1949-50 dried fruit season is expected to close this summer without excessive carry-over stocks.

On June 1, 1950, packers' stocks of canned apricots, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, sour cherries, and sweet cherries combined -- fruits packed entirely or mostly in summer -- were about one-fourth smaller than on that date in 1949. Packers' stocks of these six items plus apples, applesauce, plums and prunes, and citrus segments were 8 percent smaller. Stocks of canned pineapple in the hands of packers' in Hawaii, the main source of such fruit shipped to the United States, were about 55 percent larger than stocks on June 1, 1949, a result of greatly reduced shipments last summer and fall because of strikes.

For the same reason, wholesale distributors' stocks of canned pineapple on June 1, 1950, were about 80 percent larger than the stocks a year earlier. Wholesaler stocks of canned pears, apricots, fruit cocktail, and peaches combined were only 4 percent larger. Total packer and wholesaler stocks of these four items were 17 percent smaller than on June 1, 1949. Stocks of canned citrus juices in the hands of Florida packers June 10, 1950, were about three-fourths larger than the relatively small supplies on that date in 1949.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices on June 1, 1950, were about 19 percent larger than holdings on that date in 1949, mainly because of increased stocks of fruit juices. Production of frozen concentrated orange juice in 1950 is expected to double that of 1949, contributing strongly to a new high in total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1950.

PEACHES

1950 Peach Crop of 56.2 Million Bushels is Smallest Crop Since 1943

The 1950 peach crop of the United States was estimated on June 1 at 56.2 million bushels. A crop this size would be about 25 percent smaller than the 1949 crop of 74.8 million bushels and 20 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average of 70.1 million bushels. The crop this year was cut by severe freezing weather in winter and by spring frosts.

The new crop is smaller than last year in all large peach-producing States except Michigan, where the prospective crop of 4 million bushels is about 15 percent larger than the 1949 crop. Production in the 10 southern peach States, which supply most of the peaches marketed in June and July is estimated at 5.9 million bushels, less than half the small 1949 crop and about one-third of average. Production in a number of other important peach States, notably Illinois and Washington, is considerably less than half that of 1949.

In California, the freestone peach crop is about 15 percent smaller than the near-average 1949 crop. But the California clingstone crop, which is used mostly for canning, is expected to be nearly as large as the 1949 record of 24.1 million bushels.

Small 1950 Peach Crop Expected To Bring Growers Higher Average Prices Than 1949 Crop

Three cars of 1950-crop peaches moved from Georgia the week ended June 10, thus getting the carlot shipping season of the new crop under way about two weeks later than in 1949. Because of the very short early peach crop, market supplies of fresh peaches will be much smaller than usual in July. Even supplies in August and September will be considerably smaller than usual. This means that grower and terminal market prices for fresh-market peaches can be expected to be considerably higher this year than in 1949.

Higher grower prices also seem likely for the California clingstone crop, despite the fact that the prospective crop is nearly as large as the 1949 crop. Demand for these peaches for canning, as straight peaches and as an ingredient of fruit cocktail and mixed fruit, is expected to be somewhat stronger than that for the 1949 crop. Packers' stocks of canned peaches and of fruit cocktail and mixed fruits were about one-

fourth smaller on June 1, 1950 than a year earlier. Reduced supplies of freestone peaches for home canning probably will result in increased demand by consumers for canned peaches, both freestone and clingstone.

CHERRIES

Production of Sweet Cherries is Down Sharply From 1949, That Of Sour Varieties is Record Large

Production of all varieties of cherries in 1950 is estimated at 222,110 tons. This estimate is based on June 15 condition of sour cherries in Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and on June 1 condition of sour cherries in other States and sweet cherries in all States. The 1950 tonnage is 11 percent smaller than the record of 250,230 tons in 1949 and 24 percent larger than the 1939-48 average of 179,240 tons.

The 1950 crop of sweet cherries is estimated at 78,670 tons, 43 percent smaller than the 1949 crop and 8 percent smaller than average. Production in the eastern States is expected to be about the same as in 1949, but that in the western States is greatly reduced from 1949. The Washington and Oregon crops are each less than half the large 1949 crops and the California crop is nearly one-third smaller.

The 1950 sour cherry crop of 143,440 tons sets a new record, 6 percent larger than the previous record in 1948. The crop is 27 percent larger than the 1949 crop and 54 percent above average.

The Michigan crop of 76,000 tons is record large. The five eastern States of Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have a crop of 133,210 tons, 93 percent of the total United States production.

Sour cherries, especially of the eastern States, have their main outlet through freezing and canning, eventually being consumed in cherry pies and similar products. Some increase in the frozen and canned packs seems likely this year. Cold-storage holdings of frozen cherries amounted to 19.1 million pounds on June 1, 1950, compared with 22.4 million on that date in 1949.

Carlot Shipments Smaller Than in 1949 Season

The carlot rail movement of 1950-crop sweet cherries got under way the week ended May 6, when 20 cars were shipped from California. By June 17, a total of 954 cars had been shipped from this State, compared with 777 cars in the same part of the 1949 season. But this season only 2 additional cars had been shipped from other States, whereas in the 1949 season 665 had been moved. The total of 956 cars through June 17 this season compares with 1,442 cars from all States in the 1949 season.

Prices Higher For
Sweet Cherries This Year,
Lower For Sour Varieties

Prices for most varieties of California sweet cherries sold on the New York City auction market have averaged somewhat higher in May and early June this year than during the same part of 1949. Prices for sweet cherries from other States also are expected to average higher than in 1949. Grower prices for the 1950 crop of sweet cherries are expected to average moderately above the 1949 price of \$147 per ton.

But the season average price per ton that growers will receive for the record-large 1950 crop of sour cherries probably will average somewhat below the 1949 price of \$183 per ton. Although storage stocks of frozen cherries were moderately smaller on June 1, 1950 than a year earlier, packer stocks of canned sour cherries on that date were somewhat larger than the depleted stocks of a year earlier but still only a small percentage of the total sour cherry pack. Sour cherries, in 1950 as in 1949, will face the competition of large supplies of apples and clingstone peaches for use in pies and similar products.

APRICOTS

1950 Production Up Considerably in California,
Down Sharply in Washington and Utah

The 1950 crop of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah -- the three principal commercial apricot States -- was estimated on June 1 at 207,600 tons, 5 percent larger than the 1949 crop but 11 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. The California crop of 206,000 tons is 25 percent larger than the 1949 crop and near average. But the Washington and Utah crops -- 1,400 tons and 200 tons, respectively -- are near failures as a result of the severe winter in these States. In 1949 Washington produced 26,400 tons and Utah had 6,200 tons.

Prices for Early Season Sales
Near Levels of Early Sales Last Year

Volume carlot rail shipments of 1950-crop California apricots got under way in late May. Season-opening prices for these apricots on the New York City auction market were nearly as high as opening prices for the 1949 crop. With packers' stocks of canned apricots on June 1, 1950 about one-third the stocks of that date in 1949, a larger tonnage of the California crop may be canned at somewhat higher prices this year than last.

PEARS

1950 Pear Crop is Expected to Be
About One-fourth Smaller Than
Record 1949 Crop of 36.4 Million Bushels

Production of pears in 1950 is estimated at 27.9 million bushels, based on June 1 condition. This is 23 percent smaller than the record 1949 crop and 8 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average. Prospective production is smaller than the 1949 crop in each commercial pear-producing State, except Massachusetts, West Virginia, and Mississippi.

Production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 22.6 million bushels, 81 percent of the total 1950 crop. The crop in these States consists of 16,831,000 bushels of Bartlett pears and 5,737,000 bushels of other varieties, mostly winter pears. Production of each classification is also about one-fourth smaller than in 1949.

Higher Prices Expected For
Smaller 1950 Crop

Grower prices for the small 1950 pear crop are expected to average substantially higher than the \$1.19 per bushel received for the record 1949 crop. Prices for Bartlett pears probably will average considerably above the low prices of the summer of 1949. Contributing to these conclusions are not only the fact that the 1950 pear crop is smaller than the 1949 crop but also that other deciduous fruit crops are smaller, stocks of canned pears are not considered excessive as the new pack season approaches, and consumer demand for fruit continues strong.

Larger Exports, Smaller Imports
In 1949-50 Season

The 446,000 bushels of fresh pears exported during July 1949-April 1950 were about half again as many as in the same part of the 1948-49 season. The 1949-50 exports include nearly 133,000 boxes of winter pears moved under the export-payment program of the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of the Government-assisted exports went to Brazil and Belgium. A Government payment of about 50 percent of the export sales price, f.a.s.s., U. S. port, but not more than \$1.25 per container of approximately one bushel, was paid to exporters shipping pears under the program. Imports of pears, mostly from Argentina and some from Chile and South Africa, amounted to 153,000 bushels during July 1949-April 1950. This quantity is about one-third less than that imported in the 1948-49 season.

Smaller Apple Crop
In Prospect For 1950

The commercial apple crop of 1950 will be considerably smaller than the large 1949 crop of 133 million bushels but at least as large as the 1939-48 average of 110 million bushels, if the crop turns out as large as seemed likely on June 1. Smaller production in 1950 than in 1949 is expected in all regions of the country, except the South Atlantic. In the latter, production is expected to be above both that of 1949 and average.

The season for the new crop is a week to two weeks later than last year in nearly all areas. Because of this lateness, marketings from the new crop may not reach volume until mid-July. Movement of the 1949 crop was practically completed by late June. The 1949-50 season finished strong, with average prices received by growers rising each month from November 1949 to the end.

Exports of 1949-Crop Apples
More Than Double Those of 1948 Crop

Exports of apples during July 1949-April 1950 amounted to about 2,791,000 bushels, compared with about 1,227,000 bushels in the same part of the 1948-49 season. Total exports in the 1948-49 season were about 1,361,000 bushels. Most of the 1949-50 exports were made with the assistance of the Government export-payment programs for 1949-crop apples. Under this program, which was concluded May 31, 1950, approximately 2,200,000 bushels were exported. These apples went to numerous countries throughout the world, the countries taking the largest quantities being the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Philippine Republic, Belgium, Switzerland, and Brazil. Exporters shipping apples under this program were paid by the Government approximately 50 percent of the export sales price, f.a.s., U.S. port, but not more than \$1.25 per container of about one bushel, the same as under the pear export-payment program.

Imports of apples during July 1949-April 1950 amounted to about 1,761,000 bushels, about 5 percent smaller than the 1,846,000 bushels imported during the same part of the 1948-49 season. Practically all of the imports of the last two seasons came from Canada. In 1949-50, imports from Canada increased sharply after January 1, 1950 and continued late in the season.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Total Production Expected to Be
Smaller Than 1949 Tonnage

The California crop of fresh plums was estimated on June 1 at 83,000 tons, about 8 percent smaller than the 1949 crop but 9 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. In Michigan, the June 1 condition of the crop pointed to a larger than average production. The average for this State is a little over 4,000 tons and the 1949 crop was 6,200 tons.

Production of California dried prunes is estimated at 156,000 tons (dry basis), 3 percent larger than the 1949 tonnage but 18 percent smaller than average. On June 1 the outlook for the 1950 prune crops in the three Pacific Northwest States was for greatly reduced tonnage, especially in Oregon. This unfavorable prospect is the result of the severe winter cold, which adversely affected nearly all fruit crops of these States. A higher percentage of the crop probably will be marketed fresh than last year, leaving a smaller percentage to be canned and dried.

Prices For 1950 Plum Crop

May Average Higher Than 1949 Price

The carlot rail movement of 1950-crop California plums got under way the last week of May, when 35 cars were shipped. Season opening prices for Beauty plums on the New York auction market were a little lower than a year earlier. But, with increasing shipments, prices did not drop as rapidly as in 1949, and in mid-June prices were a little higher than corresponding prices last year. Grower prices for the 1950 plum crop may average higher than the average for the 1949 crop.

STRAWBERRIES

1950 Strawberry Crop

Exceeds 10 Million Crates

Total production of commercial strawberries in 1950 is estimated at 10,169,000 crates of 24 quarts each, 15 percent larger than the 1949 crop and 11 percent larger than the 1939-48 average. The larger crop this year than last is the result of higher yields on increased acreage. Production in the late spring States is estimated at 4,533,000 crates, 9 percent larger than that of 1949 and 25 percent larger than average. The production from these late States is marketed chiefly in June and July. Much of the Oregon and Washington crops, which are harvested in these months, is processed as frozen strawberries. About 28 percent of the total 1949 crop was frozen. Cold-storage holdings of frozen strawberries on June 1, 1950, amounted to 40 million pounds, compared with 47 million pounds on June 1, 1949.

Price For 1950-Crop Strawberries

Generally Near 1949 Levels

As marketings of 1950-crop strawberries became seasonally large in early spring, grower prices dropped sharply as usual. Prices received by growers during the first half of May averaged \$7.65 per 24-quart crate, compared with \$7.05 during the same time in 1949.

Because of strong demand for strawberries for freezing to replenish the low cold-storage stocks this spring, plus the usual demand for fresh market use, grower prices for the larger 1950 crop probably will average about as high as the \$7.28 per crate for the 1949 crop.

ORANGES

About As Large Supplies of
Oranges in Prospect This Summer As Last

Supplies of California Valencia oranges, the principal fresh orange marketed during July-September, are expected to be about as large this summer as in the summer of 1949. The California Valencia crop is estimated at 25.6 million boxes this year, compared with 24.9 million in 1948-49 and 29.8 million, the average for 1938-47. On June 10, about 23 million boxes of California Valencias remained to be marketed. This quantity was about as large as corresponding supplies a year earlier.

The United States Valencia crop of 1949-50 is estimated at 51.6 million boxes, the early and midseason crop at 50.6 million boxes, and the tangerine crop at 5 million boxes. Total production of oranges and tangerines, 107.2 million boxes, is 3 percent larger than 1948-49 production, and 10 percent larger than the 1938-47 average.

Prices For Oranges This Summer Expected
To Continue Near Current Levels

Mainly because of a strong demand for oranges for processing, prices received by growers advanced sharply in January 1950, rose to a seasonal high point in March, and then declined considerably. However, such prices averaged higher each month during November 1949-April 1950 than in the same months of the preceding season. Prices for fresh oranges on the principal auction markets this winter and spring have followed the same general course as grower prices. Demand for oranges for manufacture into frozen concentrated orange juice is expected to help sustain prices for California Valencia oranges this summer.

Processing Up, Fresh Market Sales Down,
So Far This Season Compared With Last

Although about as many oranges from the 1949-50 crop had been utilized through mid-June this season as in the same part of the 1948-49 season, approximately 6 million more boxes had been processed. About 7 million less had been moved for fresh market use. In Florida about 25 percent more oranges had been processed by mid-June than a year earlier from the 1948-49 crop. Slightly more than twice as many oranges had been processed into frozen concentrated orange juice, about as many into canned orange juice, and somewhat less into other orange products than a year earlier.

More Than 1 Million Boxes Oranges
Exported Under Government Program

Slightly more than 1.1 million boxes of oranges had been exported or declared for export by June 17, 1950, under the Government export-payment program for 1949-50 crop oranges. In addition, more than 65,000 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength orange juice and more

than 46,000 gallons of concentrated orange juice had been covered by the same program. Important countries of destination for such exports were Belgium, Hong Kong, The Netherlands, Philippine Republic, and Switzerland. Export of the above oranges and orange products was assisted by Government payments to exporters of up to one-half of the f.a.s., U.S. port price.

Total exports of fresh oranges during November-April of the 1949-50 season, about 2.2 million boxes, were nearly one-fifth smaller than exports in the same months of the 1948-49 season. Exports of canned orange juice were about 11 percent smaller.

GRAPEFRUIT

Prospective Supplies For This Summer Are Smaller Than Usual

For the second consecutive summer, supplies of fresh grapefruit, always seasonally small in July and August, will be smaller than usual because of unfavorable winter weather. Supplies during these months will come mostly from the California summer crop, which is estimated at 1.33 million boxes this year, compared with 1.34 million in 1948-49 and 1.65 million, the average for 1938-47. Total production of grapefruit is estimated at 36.1 million boxes in 1949-50, about 20 percent smaller than the 1948-49 crop and 28 percent smaller than average.

Continued High Prices in Prospect

With supplies of grapefruit again small this summer, grower prices are expected to continue high, much as they did a year ago. Most of the grapefruit marketed in summer are utilized fresh.

Through mid-June this season only about three-fourths as many grapefruit were utilized fresh as in the same part of the 1948-49 season, and about four-fifths as many were processed, results of the smaller 1949-50 crop. Because of the reduction in the quantity processed, the 1949-50 packs of canned grapefruit segments, juice, and blended juice are smaller than those of the 1948-49 season. But the packs of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice and blended juice are larger.

The 662,000 boxes of grapefruit exported during November-April of the 1949-50 season were only half the exports of the same months of the preceding season.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Moderately Larger Supplies of Lemons This Summer Than Last

Because of larger production in 1949-50 and smaller utilization early in the season, about one-tenth more lemons remained to be marketed after mid-June than a year earlier from the 1948-49 crop.

The 1949-50 crop of California lemons is estimated at 10.2 million boxes, about 3 percent larger than the 1948-49 crop but 23 percent smaller than the 1938-47 average. Domestic production of lemons has been augmented by imports from Italy, which so far this season are running considerably more than twice those of the same part of the 1948-49 season. In 1948-49, total imports were less than 2 percent of total United States production.

Lemon Prices This Summer
To Average Lower Than Last Year

Grower prices for lemons this summer, probably will not average quite as high as they did for the smaller supplies in the summer of 1949. Since hot weather stimulates demand for lemons, the actual prices received by growers for lemons this summer will be conditioned considerably by temperature as well as by supplies.

Record Crop of Florida Limes
In Prospect For 1950-51

The 1950-51 crop of Florida limes is estimated at 300,000 boxes, which if realized will set a new record 15 percent larger than the 1949-50 crop and nearly twice the 1938-47 average. The new crop will be marketed chiefly during the summer months. Marketing began in April and will be completed next winter.

Grower prices for the 1950-51 crop have been running somewhat lower so far this season than last.

TREE NUTS

Production of walnuts in California in 1950 is estimated at 59,000 tons, based on June 1 condition. The California walnut crop totaled 78,000 tons in 1949 and the 1939-48 average is 59,590 tons. In Oregon, the other important walnut State, the June 1 condition of the crop pointed to a light tonnage this year, reflecting freeze damage of the past winter. The Oregon crop was 7,500 tons in 1949.

Mainly because of the severe winter, the June 1 condition of the 1950 filbert crop in Oregon and Washington was poor, pointing to a new crop considerably smaller than the 1949 production of 11,240 tons. Prospects on June 1 were for a California almond crop somewhat smaller than the 1949 crop of 39,000 tons. These three tree nut crops were each record-large in 1949.

The problem of tree nut imports was subject to an investigation by the United States Tariff Commission to determine whether import quotas or fees under Sec. 22 applied during the coming season. Hearings started on June 27 in Washington.

DRIED FRUITS

Third Consecutive Below-Average Crop of
California Dried Prunes Is in Prospect

Production of dried prunes in California in 1950 is expected to be 156,000 tons (natural condition). This tonnage is nearly 3 percent larger than the 152,000 tons produced in 1949 but 18 percent smaller than the average of 190,600 for 1939-48. However, total United States production of dried prunes may be smaller than in 1949, because of the prospective small prune crop in the Pacific Northwest. In recent years of small prune production in Oregon, only a small tonnage has been dried, most of the crop having been sold fresh and canned.

In the 1949-50 season, the pack of dried prunes in all States composed about 33 percent of the total pack of about 479,000 tons (processed weight) of dried fruits in the United States. Raisins, composed about 50 percent of that pack, and the remaining 17 percent was composed of apples, apricots, dates, figs, peaches, and pears. Per capita consumption in 1949-50 is estimated at a little over 4 pounds. It is still too early in the 1950-51 season to forecast the output of dried fruits other than prunes.

Disposition of More Than One-Fourth
Of 1949-50 Production of Dried Fruits
Assisted by Government Programs

Under Government-financed programs for moving dried fruits produced in 1949-50, approximately 140,000 tons (processed weight) had been moved by mid-June or were under contract to be moved. This quantity is about 29 percent of the 1949-50 pack. Movement of an additional small quantity is expected before the export-payment and diversion programs are completed later in the season.

Distribution to the School Lunch and institutional feeding outlets has already been completed, with the movement of 1,500 tons of raisins and 240 tons of dried prunes. Exports made or arranged for under the export-payment program cover slightly more than 57,000 tons of raisins and 29,000 tons of dried prunes.

Diversions to other than direct food uses cover nearly 19,000 tons of raisins, 33,000 tons of prunes, and 192 tons of figs. Of these diversions, nearly 27,000 tons of dried prunes were diverted for manufacture into prune juice and a little over 1,000 tons were diverted as pitted prunes for use in confectionery products and pharmaceuticals. Over 5,000 tons of prunes, the 19,000 tons of raisins, and the 192 tons of figs were diverted or arranged to be diverted for livestock feed.

This is the third consecutive season that Government programs have been used to move a substantial part of the dried fruit production. Government assistance was given to move about 124,000 tons or 28 percent of the 1948-49 dried fruit production, and 271,000 tons or 47 percent of the 1947-48 production. The purpose was to help provide outlets other than usual commercial markets for fruit that normally is exported.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Packers' stocks of 6 major items of domestically-canned non-citrus fruits combined (apricots, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, sour cherries, and sweet cherries) were about 26 percent smaller on June 1, 1950 than on June 1, 1949. Stocks of canned apricots were only about one-third as large as those on June 1, 1949, those of peaches, pears and fruit cocktail were each about one-fourth smaller, those of sweet cherries, were 5 times the very small stocks of a year earlier, and those of sour cherries were much larger than the depleted stocks of a year earlier although only about 4 percent of the 1949 pack. Packers' stocks of these 6 items plus apples, applesauce, plums and prunes, and citrus segments were 8 percent smaller. (See table in appendix) Packers' stocks of canned pineapple on June 1, 1950, were about 55 percent larger than the stocks on that date in 1949. This was a result of strikes in Hawaii last summer, which delayed shipments to the United States. Packers' stocks of the 10 above listed items plus pineapple were 3 percent smaller than stocks on June 1, 1949.

On June 1, 1950, wholesale distributors' stocks of canned pineapple were about 80 percent above those of a year earlier. Wholesaler stocks of pears were about one-half larger, those of peaches were moderately larger, but those of apricots and fruit cocktail were each moderately smaller. Wholesaler stocks of these 4 items combined were 4 percent larger on June 1, 1950, than on that date in 1949. Stocks of these 4 items plus pineapple were about 20 percent larger. For most of the above canned fruits, the June 1 stocks constitute carry-overs into the new pack season.

The domestic commercial pack of canned fruits in 1949-50 was about 2.6 billion pounds, the equivalent of approximately 60 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. The pack was about 5 percent larger than the 1948-49 pack and 52 percent larger than the average for 1935-39. In the 1949-50 season, nearly 3.7 million cases (24 No. 2's) of citrus sections and citrus salad had been canned in Florida by June 10, 1950, about 1.8 million less than in the same part of the 1948-49 season. Some reduction in pack of canned deciduous fruits seems likely in 1950-51. However, per capita consumption in 1950 probably will be near the 1949 rate of a little over 18 pounds.

The 1949-50 pack of canned citrus juices in Florida and Texas totaled nearly 36 million cases (24 No. 2's) by June 10, 1950. This quantity was about 6 million cases smaller than the pack of the corresponding part of the 1948-49 season. In Florida, about 17 million

cases of single-strength orange juice had been canned through June 10 this season, slightly more than in the same part of the preceding season. The pack of grapefruit juice approached 8 million cases, compared with nearly 9 million a year earlier; and the pack of blended orange and grapefruit juice totaled over 6 million cases, compared with 10 million. On the other hand, the pack of tangerine juice amounted to 1.9 million cases, about half again as large as the 1.3 million a year earlier. Stocks in the hands of Florida packers June 10, 1950 were about 77 percent larger than on that date in 1949. In Texas about 3 million cases of grapefruit juice were canned in the 1949-50 season, compared with 5 million cases in 1948-49.

Although the 1949-50 pack of canned fruit juices is expected to be considerably smaller than the 1948-49 pack of about 2.1 billion pounds, the doubling of pack of frozen concentrated citrus juices will more than offset the reduction. Per capita consumption of all canned fruit juices (excluding frozen) combined in 1950 is expected to drop about 2 pounds below the rate of 15.6 pounds (single strength) in 1949. The 1948 rate was 18 pounds.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in the United States in 1950 is expected to set a new record, considerably larger than the previous record of 525 million pounds in 1946. In 1949 the pack was 483 million pounds and per capita consumption was 3.5 pounds, basis weight of the frozen product. Some increase is expected in the 1950 packs of strawberries and sour cherries, the two leading fruits packed in 1949. But the largest increase will be in frozen concentrated citrus juices, of which the 1949 output of orange juice was considerably larger than that of strawberries and substantially larger than that of cherries. In Florida the 1950 pack of frozen orange concentrate already had more than doubled by mid-June. In California, the new pack from Valencia oranges was just getting under way. ^{1/}

Cold-storage holdings of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices totaled nearly 284 million pounds on June 1, 1950. This was a gain of 40 million pounds over the holdings on May 1, 1950, and an increase of 46 million pounds over stocks on June 1, 1949. The largest increase during May consisted of strawberries, which increased from the seasonal low of 11 million pounds on May 1 to 40 million on June 1. Orange juice increased from 63 million pounds on May 1 to 87 million on June 1. Although the June 1, 1950 holdings of strawberries were 7 million pounds under a year earlier, those of all fruit juices and purees combined were nearly double. Only 19 million pounds of frozen cherries were in cold storage on June 1, 1950, nearly 3 million fewer than a year earlier.

^{1/} See new table 1, page 21 for detailed statistics on 1948 and 1949 packs.

GROWTH IN OUTPUT OF
FROZEN CONCENTRATED CITRUS JUICES

Started on a small scale in 1945-46, production of frozen concentrated orange juice has since increased rapidly to become a major outlet for oranges. The early success achieved with oranges has led to the more recent manufacture of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, blended orange and grapefruit juice, and even lemonade. Among non-citrus juices, frozen concentrated grape juice is also being manufactured commercially. Experiments are being carried on with other fruit juices.

Commercial manufacture of frozen concentrated orange juice began in Florida in 1945-46, when about 226,000 gallons of 4 to 1 concentrate were produced (see accompanying table). Production in this State more than doubled in 1946-47. The orange concentrate made in these two seasons was distributed largely through the hotel, restaurant, and soda fountain trades, where response was so favorable as to point to its widespread use by household consumers.

Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Production in Florida
and California-Arizona, 1945-46 to 1949-50

Orange juice			
Season	Florida	California- Arizona	Total
	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
1945-46	225,684	0	225,684
1946-47	559,309	0	559,309
1947-48	1,935,868	437,376	2,373,244
1948-49	10,232,831	1,963,035	12,195,866
1949-50 <u>1/</u> ...	21,419,802		
Grapefruit juice			
1947-48	402	0	402
1948-49	116,123	0	116,123
1949-50 <u>1/</u> ...	1,582,274		
Orange-grapefruit blend			
1948-49	111,836	0	111,836
1949-50 <u>1/</u> ...	1,290,085		

1/ Season up to and including June 17, 1950. Florida pack only.

Production of orange concentrate in California did not get started until 1947-48, and the combined output of this State and Florida more than quadrupled that of Florida in 1946-47 (see chart inside front cover). Output again expanded greatly in 1948-49, amounting to more than five times that of the preceding season. Of the 12.2 million gallons produced in 1948-49, over 10 million were made in Florida and nearly 2 million in California and Arizona. The frozen orange concentrate manufactured during the 1947-48 and 1948-49 seasons was packed mainly in 6-ounce cans for sale by retail stores.

Manufacture of frozen concentrated orange juice in Florida in the 1949-50 season, now about completed, is more than double the 1948-49 output. Through June 17 this season over 21 million gallons were produced in that State. Production in California and Arizona, drawing from the Valencia crop, will run through the summer and also may double the preceding year's output.

Production of frozen citrus concentrate was extended to grapefruit juice in 1947-48, when 402 gallons were made in Florida. In 1948-49 production was over 116,000 gallons, and in 1949-50 it again increased sharply to about 1,582,000 gallons. In 1948-49 nearly 112,000 gallons of frozen concentrated blended orange and grapefruit juice were made in Florida, and in 1949-50 output soared to about 1,290,000 gallons.

The amazing growth in output of frozen citrus concentrate over the past five years stands out as a record that can be matched by few other industries. Output during the fourth year of operation was more than 50 times that of the first year, and output during the fifth year probably will be about 100 times. In 1945-46, the first year of manufacture, frozen orange concentrate provided an outlet for about one-fifth of 1 percent of the orange crop of the United States. In 1948-49, the fourth year, it took about 10 million boxes of oranges or 10 percent of the crop. Canning took about 30 percent of the 1948-49 orange crop, and fresh use accounted for nearly 60 percent. This frozen concentrate outlet is expected to take about 20 percent of the 1949-50 orange crop and about 5 percent of the grapefruit crop. With the 1949-50 orange season in Florida nearly completed in mid-June, frozen orange concentrate took about 31 percent of the Florida oranges, canning about 29 percent and fresh use about 40 percent. Of the 1948-49 crop in Florida, these three uses took 14, 32, and 54 percent, respectively.

In 1948-49, the last full season of production, the 12 million gallons of 4 to 1 frozen orange concentrate were equivalent to about 48 million gallons of single-strength orange juice, or about 14 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. In the same season, the canned pack of orange juice amounted to about 19 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans, that of blended orange and grapefruit juice to 11 million cases, and that of grapefruit juice to 14 million cases.

Although part of the increasing output of frozen concentrated citrus juices has been utilized in filling the broadening channels of the distributive trade, most of the production has quickly moved into consumption. Per capita consumption of frozen orange concentrate during the 1948-49 season was nearly 3 pounds, single-strength basis (see chart on front cover). In the same season, per capita consumption of canned single-strength orange juice was about 4 pounds, and that of all canned citrus juices combined was about 10.7 pounds. The increase in consumption of the frozen orange concentrate in the 1948-49 season about offset a decrease in canned citrus juices.

With the growth in output and popularity of the frozen citrus concentrate, distribution of the product has become more widespread. A nationwide survey conducted in 1949 by Industrial Surveys Co., Inc., for the United States Department of Agriculture revealed that frozen concentrated orange juice was being handled by a sharply increasing percentage of retail stores. Of the stores surveyed about 17 percent carried the product in April, 24 percent in August, and 31 percent in November, 1949. In contrast, 84 percent of the stores carried canned orange juice in November 1949. This survey showed that the frozen orange concentrate was least available in stores doing a relatively small volume of business, in stores located in small cities and towns, and in stores in the South. But even among such stores, the percentage carrying the frozen orange concentrate doubled during 1949.

More than twice as many household consumers purchased frozen concentrated orange juice in April 1950 than in April 1949, according to a survey of a national sample of household consumers conducted by the above company. The proportion (14 percent) of consumers who bought the product in April 1950 was the highest so far recorded. Such consumers were reported to have paid an average of 27.8 cents per 6-ounce can, compared with 24.2 cents in April 1949. Diluted to single strength, the juice cost a little over 1 cent per ounce, a cost in line with that of other fruit juices.

Frozen concentrated citrus juice is manufactured by a process developed by the Florida Citrus Commission and the United States Department of Agriculture. In making the orange product, for example, fresh orange juice is passed through a low temperature, high vacuum evaporating system, which removes enough water to reduce the juice to about one-sixth its original volume. This product is then mixed with about half as much fresh orange juice, giving a 4 to 1 concentrate (42° Brix). The fresh juice tends to restore the original fresh flavor. The concentrate is then chilled to a slush, sealed in cans, and frozen to zero or lower. It is stored at zero until sold. The exact process of manufacture varies with the sugar-acid ratio, percentage solids in the juice, and other factors. In preparing the concentrate for the table, it is mixed with three times as much cold water, which brings it back to single strength. In this form, it cannot easily be distinguished, if at all, from fresh orange juice.

The astounding growth of the frozen orange concentrate industry is the result largely of the favorable reception accorded the new product by consumers. The ease and quickness with which the new juice could be prepared for consumption and its fresh-like flavor together with prices in line with those of other fruit juices rapidly won it a place on the breakfast menu. On the production end, the cost of tin cans was less than one-fourth the cost of packing an equivalent amount of single-strength juice in 18-ounce cans. Less storage space was required and the smaller volume could be transported at a considerable saving. Expansion in production, distribution, and hence consumption has grown with the construction of new concentrating plants, installation of frozen food cabinets in retail stores, and more and better refrigerators in homes. For the same reasons, further expansion in production and consumption seems likely.

With increased plant capacity, production in Florida reached a peak weekly output of more than 1.3 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate in the 1949-50 season. Additional plants will be available in California this summer to process Valencia oranges, and the first plant in Texas will be ready next winter to handle Texas citrus fruits. However, the period of rapid growth in the industry may soon be over, leaving the frozen citrus concentrate firmly established as an important outlet for citrus fruits.

NOTE: This issue of the Fruit Situation presents a new table (table 1, page 21) containing statistics on packs (also stocks) of frozen fruits and fruit juices.

Table 1.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1948 and 1949 seasons

Commodity	Stocks			Pack	
	June 1	June 1	June 1	1948	1949
	average	1949	1950		
	1948-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Apples and applesauce	1/35,633	1/13,075	1/21,608	27,552	52,268
Apricots	---	4,907	1,610	2,477	2,086
Blackberries	7,592	2,881	4,401	9,746	15,186
Blueberries	---	3,341	8,526	7,661	14,036
Cherries	18,609	22,360	19,087	88,462	73,953
Grapes	8,563	8,002	2,384	5,511	3,119
Peaches	26,371	11,165	9,760	13,598	23,235
Plums and Prunes	7,787	3,123	3,659	2,125	5,297
Raspberries	10,226	12,616	14,365	27,717	31,837
Strawberries	40,308	47,320	40,380	160,077	107,600
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	6,178	6,706	8,763	17,593	20,687
Orange and other fruit juices and purees	29,394	63,562	118,704	(See below)	
Other fruit	60,024	38,798	30,403	7,204	4,717
Total of above	250,685	237,856	283,650	369,723	354,021
				<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
				<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)					
Orange					
Concentrated	---	---	---	12,196	2/20,890
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	528	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	---	---	---	116	2/1,571
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend, concentrated	---	---	---	112	2/1,290
Lemon, unconcentrated	---	---	---	179	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
2/ Florida pack through June 10, 1950.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration, National Association of Frozen Food Packers, and Florida Cannery Association.

Table 2.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Stocks and packs, 1948 and 1949 seasons

Commodity	Stocks						Pack		
	June 1, 1949			June 1, 1950			1948-49	1949-50	
	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Total	Canners	Wholesale distributors	Total		cases	cases
1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	24/2-1/2	24/2-1/2	24/2-1/2	
Canned fruits									
Apples	2/59	n.a.	n.a.	2/852	n.a.	n.a.	1,552	3,876	
Applesauce	299	530	829	1,274	n.a.	n.a.	3,188	5,484	
Apricots	1,551	835	2,386	557	686	1,243	4,767	2,375	
Cherries, R.S.P. :	3/	311	371	110	n.a.	n.a.	2,714	2,606	
Cherries, other ..	75	247	322	388	n.a.	n.a.	839	1,678	
Citrus segments ..	4/1,857	596	1,869	4/1,581	n.a.	n.a.	3,813	2,521	
Cranberries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,303	1,800	
Mixed fruits	5/3,900	1,725	5,625	5/2,937	1,544	4,481	5/10,760	5/7,313	
Peaches	3,588	3,551	7,139	2,724	3,780	6,504	17,381	19,134	
Pears	849	619	1,468	649	956	1,605	3,993	5,798	
Pineapple	1,139	1,883	3,022	1,770	3,404	5,174	6/10,846	6/10,416	
Plums and Prunes :	162	453	615	238	n.a.	n.a.	921	1,830	
Canned juices									
Apple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,390	---	8/2,900
Blended orange and grapefruit ..	1,491	878	2,369	1,561	689	2,250	10,829	10,489	6,380
Grapefruit	3,283	1,612	4,895	3,148	1,234	4,382	14,304	13,691	11,209
Orange	1,980	1,642	3,622	4,258	1,551	5,809	19,262	16,732	17,006
Pineapple	701	1,136	1,837	1,329	1,720	3,049	6/12,102	---	6/3/11,967
Tangerine and tangerine blends:	419	n.a.	n.a.	977	n.a.	n.a.	1,259	---	8/1,850

1/ Preliminary.
 2/ 1,000 cases 6 No. 10's.
 3/ Not compiled; depleted stocks. May 1 stocks as follows: 1949, 60,000 cases; 1950, 277,000 cases.
 4/ 1,000 cases 24 No. 2's.
 5/ California only. Data from Cannery League of California.
 6/ Hawaiian pack.
 7/ Data on citrus are for Florida and Texas only.
 8/ Season total. Preliminary.

n.a. means 'not available'.

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

Table 3. - Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

State	Average: 1939-48:	1949	Indicated: 1950	State	Average: 1939-48:	1949	Indicated 1950
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
North Carolina:	2,167	1,428	365	Arkansas	2,203	2,412	1,728
South Carolina:	3,789	2,340	468	Louisiana	302	265	204
Georgia	5,044	2,040	845	Oklahoma	444	679	360
Florida	89	66	59	Texas	1,743	2,400	1,015
Alabama	1,400	792	506				
Mississippi ..:	871	518	364	10 States ..:	18,052	12,940	5,914

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

Table 4. - Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

State	Average: 1939-48:	1949	Indicated: 1950	State	Average: 1939-48:	1949	Indicated 1950
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New Hampshire :	13	22	3	Kentucky	650	702	205
Massachusetts :	56	75	26	Tennessee	925	324	144
Rhode Island ..:	13	15	6	Idaho	303	353	41
Connecticut ..:	126	164	100	Colorado	1,901	2,109	1,378
New York	1,330	1,428	1,023	New Mexico	181	172	98
New Jersey ..:	1,416	1,948	1,708	Utah	754	778	86
Pennsylvania ,:	1,987	2,451	2,223	Washington	2,276	2,772	81
Ohio	871	1,194	942	Oregon	614	979	280
Indiana	453	794	240	California, all :	29,161	35,211	33,253
Illinois	1,524	2,307	1,018	Clingstone 2/ :	18,151	24,085	23,752
Michigan	3,606	3,500	4,032	Freestone:	11,009	11,126	9,501
Missouri	738	950	950				
Kansas	73	185	101	26 States ..:	51,921	61,878	50,237
Delaware	374	468	240	10 early States:	18,052	12,940	5,914
Maryland	544	714	630				
Virginia	1,501	1,734	891				
West Virginia :	531	529	538	U. S. TOTAL ...:	70,090	74,818	56,151

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): New York, 86; Illinois, 400; Michigan, 250; Colorado, 200; Washington, 500; Oregon, 98; California clingstone, 3,083

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ United States average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 5.- Cherries: Production, 12 States, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Average	1949	Indi-	Average	1949	Indi-	Average	1949	Indi-
	1939-48		cated	1939-48		cated	1939-48		cated
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	2,230	2,900	2,700	17,510	17,500	28,100	19,740	20,400	30,800
Pennsylvania	1,420	1,700	1,600	5,830	9,000	9,000	7,250	10,700	10,600
Ohio	504	370	560	2,693	1,910	2,810	3,197	2,280	3,370
Michigan	3,280	6,400	6,800	41,200	60,500	76,000	44,480	65,900	82,800
Wisconsin	---	---	---	12,460	11,600	17,300	12,460	11,600	17,300
Montana	369	1,760	1,120	304	310	410	673	2,070	1,530
Idaho	2,337	4,100	1,580	594	630	600	2,931	4,730	2,180
Colorado	406	370	160	3,538	3,380	3,000	3,944	3,750	3,160
Utah	3,390	2,900	250	2,250	1,900	720	5,640	4,800	970
Washington	25,360 ^{2/}	39,000	16,800	4,740	3,000	3,500	30,100 ^{2/}	42,000	20,300
Oregon	19,810	34,200	16,300	2,165	2,800	2,000	21,975	37,000	18,300
California	26,850	44,000	30,800	---	---	---	26,850	44,000	30,800
12 States	85,956	137,700	78,670	93,284	112,530	143,440	179,240	250,230	222,110

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Idaho Sweet, 600; Washington Sweet, 3,000; Oregon Sweet, 3,000.

2/ Includes 2,800 tons harvested but not utilized because of abnormal cullage.

Table 6.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1950; with comparisons 1/

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year	1949	1950	10-year	1949	1950	10-year	1949	1950
	average			average			average		
	1939-48			1939-48			1939-48		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	crates	crates	crates
Winter	4,450	4,000	5,400	68	55	75	312	220	405
Early spring	23,360	25,500	26,400	62.9	39.6	47.1	1,507	1,011	1,244
Mid-spring	54,840	47,830	53,660	67.0	72.4	74.3	3,723	3,461	3,987
Late spring	42,120	50,100	50,600	84.5	83.3	89.6	3,621	4,174	4,533
Total	124,770	127,430	136,060	72.2	69.6	74.7	9,163	8,866	10,169

1/ Yield and production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 7.- Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1949	1950	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots						
California,	---	---	---	207,400	165,000	206,000
Washington	---	---	---	20,280	26,400	1,400
Utah	---	---	---	5,830	6,200	200
Total	---	---	---	233,510	197,600	207,600
Plums						
Michigan	61	69	76	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	76,300	2,90,000	83,000
Dry Basis 3/						
Prunes						
California	---	---	---	190,600	152,000	156,000
Idaho	66	84	47	---	---	---
Washington, all	65	73	50	---	---	---
Eastern Washington ..	76	81	55	---	---	---
Western Washington ..	52	49	33	---	---	---
Oregon, all	53	77	25	---	---	---
Eastern Oregon	72	79	17	---	---	---
Western Oregon	50	77	27	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots-California, 6,000; Washington, 7,500; Utah, 350; Plums, California, 6,000.

2/ Includes 4,000 tons harvested but not utilized because of abnormal cullage.

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

Table 8.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and 1950

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Crop and State	Condition June 1		
	Average	1949	1950		Average	1949	1950
	1939-48	1949	1950		1939-48	1949	1950
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Grapes				Other crops (Cont'd)			
California, all:	84	84	78	California	---	---	
Wine varieties:	85	81	75	Almonds	61	74	
Raisin varieties:	84	85	79	Walnuts	76	84	
Table varieties:	84	83	80	Washington	---	---	
Other crops	---	---	---	Filberts	2/65	44	
California	---	---	---	Oregon	---	---	
Figs	83	84	70	Filberts	2/77	83	
Olives	74	69	78	Florida	---	---	
				Avocados	58	72	

1/ 1950 walnut production in California indicated to be 59,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 73,000 tons produced in 1949 and 62,000 tons in 1948.

2/ Short-time average.

Table 9.- Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

State and variety	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated: 1950	State and variety	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated: 1950
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>Washington</u>				<u>California</u>			
Bartlett ...	5,238	5,175	4,080	Bartlett	10,017	14,335	10,959
Others	1,832	1,855	1,440	Others	1,396	2,000	1,417
Total ..	7,070	7,030	5,520	Total ...	11,413	16,335	12,376
<u>Oregon</u>				<u>Three States</u>			
Bartlett ...	1,868	2,681	1,792	Bartlett	17,123	22,191	16,831
Others	2,724	3,485	2,880	Others	5,952	7,340	5,737
Total ..	4,592	6,166	4,672	Total ...	23,075	29,531	22,568

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Washington Bartlett, 953; Other, 95; Oregon Bartlett, 20; California Bartlett, 875; Other, 292.

Table 10.- Pears: Total production, by States, average 1939-48, annual 1949, and indicated 1950 1/

State	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated: 1950	State	Average: 1939-48	1949	Indicated: 1950
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
Massachusetts ..	46	67	73	Tennessee	200	51	46
Connecticut ..	51	57	50	Alabama	312	194	164
New York	841	1,195	984	Mississippi	351	195	216
Pennsylvania ..	360	335	338	Arkansas	187	180	154
Ohio	300	272	218	Louisiana	204	198	188
Indiana	168	182	132	Oklahoma	162	229	168
Illinois	389	410	265	Texas	374	484	286
Michigan	766	1,200	972	Idaho	61	64	36
Missouri	236	195	170	Colorado	184	204	100
Kansas	102	112	80	Utah	161	170	25
Virginia	305	106	72				
West Virginia ..	95	56	70	27 States ..	6,992	6,873	5,346
North Carolina:	280	130	110	3 Pacific Coast:			
South Carolina:	130	70	51	States ...	23,075	29,531	22,568
Georgia	388	187	177				
Florida	171	176	145				
Kentucky	168	104	56	2/			
				U. S. TOTAL	30,295	36,404	27,914

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Illinois, 90; New York, 84; Michigan, 70.

2/ United States average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table II.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1938-47, annual 1947, 1948, and indicated 1949; condition on June 1, average 1939-48, annual 1949 and 1950

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Condition June 1 (new crop) ^{1/}		
	Average :	1947 :	1948 :	Indicated :	Average :	1949 :	1950 :
	1938-47 :	1947 :	1948 :	1949 :	1939-48 :	1949 :	1950 :
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES							
California, all	48,894	45,830	36,780	40,900	82	82	83
Navels and misc. ^{2/} :	19,068	18,900	11,910	15,300	81	83	81
Valencias	29,826	26,930	24,870	25,600	82	82	84
Florida, all	39,940	58,400	58,300	58,300	68	69	71
Early and midseason:	21,765	31,000	32,000	33,300	^{3/} 69	70	71
Valencias	18,175	27,400	26,300	25,000	^{3/} 68	67	71
Texas, all	3,618	5,200	3,400	1,650	73	16	66
Early and mids. ^{2/} :	2,163	3,100	2,600	1,050	--	16	66
Valencias	1,454	2,100	800	600	--	15	65
Arizona, all	838	780	710	970	74	73	68
Navels and misc. ^{2/} :	401	480	450	585	--	73	67
Valencias	437	300	260	385	--	73	68
Louisiana ^{2/}	304	300	300	350	73	70	64
5 States ^{4/}	93,593	110,510	99,490	102,170	76	75	78
Total early and midseason ^{5/}	43,701	53,780	47,260	50,585	--	--	--
Total valencias	49,892	56,730	52,230	51,585	--	--	--
TANGERINES							
Florida	3,530	4,000	4,400	5,000	62	62	63
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States ^{4/}	97,123	114,510	103,890	107,170	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT							
Florida, all	25,760	33,000	30,200	24,000	62	60	66
Seedless	10,570	14,800	14,700	11,000	^{3/} 66	61	69
Other	15,190	18,200	15,500	13,000	^{3/} 60	59	63
Texas	18,624	23,200	11,300	6,500	65	15	58
Arizona	3,326	3,000	1,880	3,300	73	77	69
California, all	2,818	2,430	2,140	2,340	80	80	84
Desert Valleys	1,168	960	800	1,010	^{3/} 79	75	88
Other	1,650	1,470	1,340	1,330	^{3/} 81	83	81
4 States ^{4/}	50,528	61,630	45,520	36,140	65	45	64
LEMONS							
California ^{4/}	13,164	12,870	9,940	10,200	79	69	81
LIMES							
Florida ^{4/}	158	170	200	260	66	82	85
June 1 forecast of 1950 crop Fla. Limes:	---	---	---	300	--	--	--

^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In Cal. the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, and ends in early summer, except for Fla. limes, harvest of which usually starts about Apr. 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines. ^{3/} Short-time average. ^{4/} Net content of box varies. In Cal. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lbs. for Cal. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs; Cal. lemons, 79 lbs; Fla. limes, 80 lbs. ^{5/} In Cal. and Ariz. navels and miscellaneous.

Table 12. - Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1938-47, annual 1948-49, and 1949-50

Item	Average	1948-49	1949-50	1949-50 as a percentage of	
	1938-47 (1938-47 bloom)	(1948 bloom)	(1949 bloom)	Average 1938-47	1948-49
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges and tangerines	4,000	4,431	4,551	114	103
Grapefruit	1,974	1,793	1,405	71	78
Lemons	514	393	403	78	103
Limes	6	8	10	167	125
Total	6,494	6,625	6,369	98	96

Table 13. - Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, January-June 1949 and 1950

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons	
	California Valencias		California Navels		Florida		California	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
Month:								
January	---	---	6.00	5.08	3.58	4.80	8.66	11.19
February	---	---	6.29	6.11	3.78	5.64	8.19	6.94
March	---	---	6.00	5.52	4.26	5.94	6.27	6.47
April	---	---	6.73	5.24	4.77	5.20	6.99	6.54
May	7.12	5.21	8.61	5.63	5.70	4.93	9.61	8.15
Season average through May	7.12	5.21	6.60	5.29	4.06	4.88	7.52	8.70
Week ended:								
June 2	6.45	5.16	9.47	5.31	5.91	4.79	7.87	7.08
9	6.84	4.65	9.17	4.36	6.14	5.36	8.52	8.49
16	5.31	4.90	7.74	4.74	6.00	5.76	9.73	9.62
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	5.83	5.24	3.34	4.62	9.50	10.67
February	---	---	6.11	6.11	3.73	5.32	9.09	7.45
March	---	---	5.55	5.46	4.06	5.38	8.05	6.40
April	---	---	6.50	5.27	4.74	4.90	6.85	6.29
May	8.02	5.29	8.23	5.48	5.54	4.73	9.82	8.46
Season average through May	8.02	5.29	6.32	5.32	3.95	4.50	8.55	9.28
Week ended:								
June 2	7.36	5.23	8.66	5.49	5.71	4.72	9.00	7.92
9	6.85	5.06	8.56	5.09	6.17	4.80	9.54	8.06
16	5.35	5.29	---	3.88	6.55	5.20	9.06	9.30

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

Table 14.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box,
New York and Chicago, January-June, 1949 and 1950

Market and month	Florida						Texas	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
Month:								
January	3.76	5.77	2.57	3.86	3.59	5.39	3.22	---
February	3.77	5.53	2.93	4.05	3.68	5.35	3.88	---
March	4.03	5.86	3.01	4.07	3.87	5.61	---	---
April	5.13	5.67	3.99	4.28	4.98	5.52	---	---
May	5.57	5.45	4.04	3.86	5.34	5.24	---	---
Season average: through May	4.13	5.67	3.00	4.05	3.95	5.40	3.36	---
Week ended:								
June 2	5.65	4.42	3.42	3.35	5.16	4.21	---	---
9	6.51	4.29	4.52	2.70	5.89	4.12	---	---
16	5.68	4.33	4.54	3.37	5.19	4.27	---	---
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	---	---	1.97	4.51	3.12	4.22
February	---	---	---	---	3.20	4.73	2.52	4.67
March	---	---	---	---	3.68	4.99	2.91	4.29
April	---	---	---	---	4.42	4.77	2.46	---
May	---	---	---	---	4.74	4.07	---	---
Season average: through May	---	---	---	---	3.73	4.63	2.93	4.27
Week ended:								
June 2	---	---	---	---	5.01	3.17	---	---
9	---	---	---	---	4.46	3.69	---	---
16	---	---	---	---	3.67	3.69	---	---

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

Table 15.- Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box,
specified varieties, all grades, January-May, 1949 and 1950

Month	Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	5.21	3.21	---	---	---	---	5.12	3.22
February	5.28	3.42	5.09	3.32	3.34	---	5.02	3.41
March	4.84	3.55	5.11	3.39	3.69	3.16	4.84	3.45
April	4.25	4.05	4.69	3.83	3.01	3.16	4.20	3.86
May	3.91	4.77	3.89	4.53	2.86	4.17	3.63	4.48
Season average: through May	4.73	3.37	4.29	4.08	3.03	3.78	4.47	3.52

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 16.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June, 1949 and 1950 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1949				1950				1949	1950
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 21	10,161	9,537	1,107	20,805	6,476	5,063	1,045	12,584	2,594	1,997
Week ended:										
January 28 ...	622	608	94	1,324	471	377	119	967	186	219
February 4 ...	644	609	101	1,354	403	366	94	863	260	202
11 ...	772	515	104	1,391	532	376	107	1,015	266	189
18 ...	837	264	103	1,204	702	308	100	1,110	340	197
25 ...	1,101	196	109	1,406	640	185	84	909	174	259
March 4 ...	1,070	123	122	1,315	771	135	101	1,007	207	297
11 ...	951	150	105	1,206	659	75	101	835	215	312
18 ...	1,056	107	113	1,276	836	46	124	1,006	261	226
25 ...	1,101	53	99	1,253	810	23	116	949	268	185
April 1 ...	920	47	79	1,046	834	15	123	972	287	303
8 ...	863	20	75	958	741	10	103	854	299	271
15 ...	947	2	97	1,046	736	17	82	835	302	306
22 ...	886	--	76	962	587	5	93	685	355	289
29 ...	699	--	93	792	576	5	113	694	358	319
May 6 ...	602	--	108	710	686	--	90	776	377	377
13 ...	600	--	109	709	698	--	119	817	489	485
20 ...	473	--	106	579	487	--	87	574	546	518
27 ...	323	--	119	442	431	--	95	526	573	527
June 3 ...	176	--	129	305	325	--	81	406	531	483
10 ...	165	--	124	289	233	--	87	320	636	593
17 ...	167	--	107	274	258	--	82	340	659	662
Season through										
June 17	25,136	12,231	3,279	40,646	18,892	7,006	3,146	29,044	10,183	9,216

1/ Rail, boat and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intra-state 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 17.- Fruits: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of 15th of month, average 1935-39, annual 1946-50 1/ (January 1910-December 1914 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1935-39 avg.	88	90	91	97	99	104	110	101	98	90	86	85
1946	246	248	252	263	275	283	278	236	243	234	217	227
1947	218	228	238	244	232	250	240	190	199	174	166	162
1948	149	150	155	152	157	172	194	203	205	194	172	181
1949	199	198	207	225	239	235	217	181	160	180	172	174
1950	185	186	193	206	195							

1/ Revised January, 1950.

Table 18.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June, 1949 and 1950 1/

Period	1949					1950				
	Cal.	Cal.	Fla.	Tex.	Total	Cal.	Cal.	Fla.	Tex.	Total
	Ariz.	Ariz.				Ariz.	Ariz.			
	Valen- cias	Navels & Misc.				Valen- cias	Navels & Misc.			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through										
January 21:	---	8,501	23,875	4,646	2/37,022	---	8,553	13,432	1,891	3/23,876
Week ended:										
January 28:	---	448	1,415	159	2,022	---	848	1,032	167	2,047
February 4:	---	723	1,588	167	2,478	---	765	1,063	184	2,012
11:	---	619	2,174	331	3,124	---	734	1,147	181	2,062
18:	---	789	1,788	193	2,770	---	960	1,176	151	2,287
25:	---	772	1,996	92	2,860	---	940	1,040	111	2,141
March 4:	---	791	2,164	30	2,985	---	930	1,090	92	2,112
11:	---	800	2,048	49	2,897	2	874	1,353	41	2,270
18:	5	804	1,796	32	2,637	9	903	1,351	24	2,287
25:	5	725	1,712	16	2,458	10	1,023	1,129	11	2,173
April 1:	13	783	1,682	8	2,486	21	1,074	1,182	3	2,280
8:	20	709	1,734	3	2,466	29	1,053	1,132	3	2,217
15:	17	702	1,911	---	2,630	24	1,034	1,274	---	2,382
22:	14	694	1,723	1	2,432	21	941	1,214	2	2,178
29:	11	541	1,641	---	2,193	47	1,018	1,211	---	2,276
May 6:	116	477	1,588	---	2,181	256	739	1,193	---	2,188
13:	400	277	1,668	---	2,345	569	509	1,165	---	2,243
20:	466	33	1,520	---	2,019	1,192	111	1,196	---	2,499
27:	912	---	1,298	---	2,210	1,184	51	1,071	---	2,306
June 3:	1,115	---	1,046	---	2,161	1,213	15	999	---	2,227
10:	936	---	885	---	1,821	1,232	---	878	---	2,110
17:	1,033	---	703	---	1,736	1,057	---	804	---	1,861
Season through										
June 17 ..:	5,063	19,188	57,955	5,727	2/87,933	6,866	23,125	42,182	2,861	3/75,034

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

2/ Includes 40 cars shipped from Louisiana.

3/ Includes 22 cars shipped from Louisiana.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

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