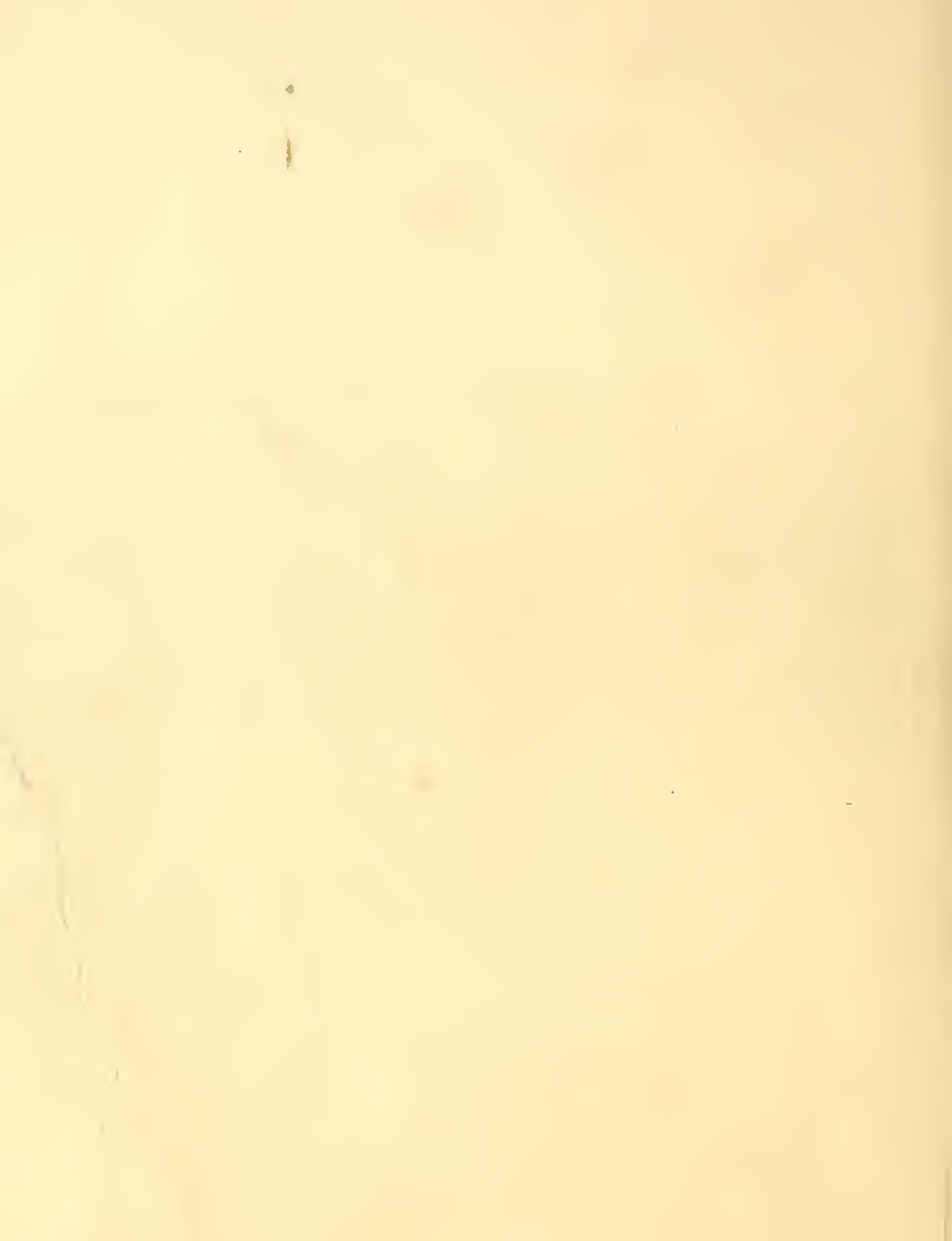


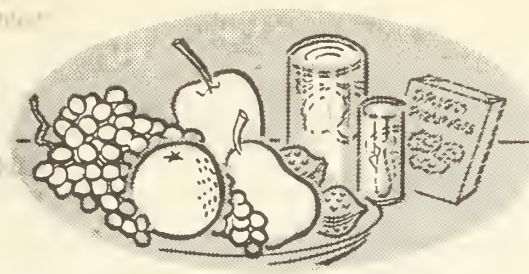
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U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH  
JUN 17 1963  
SWEET CORN REPORT



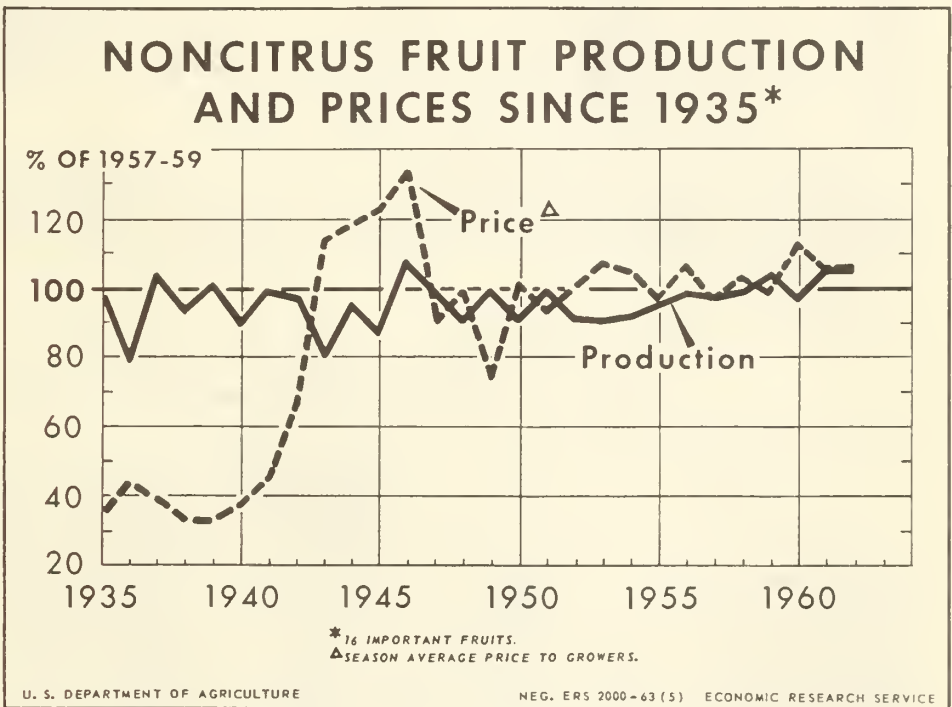
# FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-147

For Release June 27, P. M.

JUNE 1963

Since 1935, production of non-citrus fruits has not changed greatly in level, though output in 1961 and 1962 was the largest since 1946. Prices rose sharply during World War II in response to intense demand, lost part of the gain following the end of the war, and then trended slowly upward. The indexes of production and prices were at about the same level in 1961 and 1962. Year-to-year changes in prices during postwar years, particularly, often were in opposite direction to changes in production.



## IN THIS ISSUE

- Pear Production and Use
- New Noncitrus Index Numbers

Table 1.--Noncitrus fruits: Index numbers of production and prices, United States, 1935-62 1/

(1957-59=100)

Year	Production	Price	Year	Production	Price
1935	97.3	35.1	1950	90.4	101.0
1936	77.9	43.8	1951	99.0	92.7
1937	103.8	38.7	1952	91.5	100.4
1938	92.7	33.6	1953	90.2	106.3
1939	100.6	33.5	1954	91.6	104.5
			1955	95.5	96.9
1940	89.6	37.0	1956	98.1	106.1
1941	99.8	45.3	1957	97.3	97.2
1942	96.7	66.1	1958	98.7	103.0
1943	79.8	113.9	1959	104.0	99.8
1944	95.4	118.0			
1945	86.3	122.4	1960	96.7	112.3
1946	106.4	132.7	1961	104.8	105.5
1947	98.2	88.9	1962 <u>2/</u>	105.6	105.7
1948	90.3	98.2			
1949	98.4	73.5			

1/ Apples, apricots, avocados, cherries, cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, and strawberries. Production weighted by price and price weighted by production, 1957-59 data.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 2.--Noncitrus fruits: Production and prices, United States, 1961 and 1962 1/

Fruit	Unit	1961		1962 <u>2/</u>	
		Production	Price <u>3/</u>	Production	Price <u>3/</u>
		Thousands	Dollars	Thousands	Dollars
Apples (commercial)	Bu.	126,710	1.86	121,390	1.98
Apricots	Ton	191	95.50	166	142.00
Avocados	Ton	56	209.00	49	<u>4/</u> (225.00)
Cherries, sweet	Ton	101	317.00	110	272.00
Cherries, sour	Ton	165	167.00	177	98.20
Cranberries	Bbl.	1,236	8.62	1,335	<u>4/</u> (9.00)
Dates	Ton	21	145.00	22	135.00
Figs (fresh basis)	Ton	63	77.20	70	82.90
Grapes	Ton	3,092	57.90	3,210	62.20
Nectarines	Ton	54	103.00	51	108.00
Olives	Ton	44	160.00	50	224.00
Peaches	Bu.	77,895	1.93	75,789	1.89
Pears	Bu.	27,080	2.26	29,294	1.77
Plums	Ton	95	181.00	90	165.00
Prunes (fresh basis)	Ton	415	132.00	456	107.00
Strawberries	Lb.	510,238	.174	515,453	.179

1/ Specified fruits used in noncitrus indexes.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Season average price per unit received by growers.

4/ Unofficial rough estimate.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 19, 1963

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SUMMARY

Production of deciduous fruits in 1963 is expected to be smaller than in 1962 and below the 1957-61 average. This outlook comes on top of a reduced 1962-63 citrus crop and generally unfavorable prospects for the 1963-64 citrus crop. Thus total production of fruit in 1963 is expected to be the lightest in several years. The 1963 deciduous crop should bring generally higher prices than the larger 1962 crop. Supporting this prospect are lighter remaining stocks of canned fruits, some at advancing prices, and expected rising consumer incomes. Prices for fresh and processed citrus fruits are continuing at higher levels than a year ago.

Deciduous fruit crops expected to be larger in 1963 than in 1962 are apricots and California plums. Crops expected to be smaller are peaches, pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries (western States), prunes, nectarines, and strawberries. June 1 indications for apples pointed to a smaller crop in 1963. In California, weather conditions for grapes have been favorable and production of Thompson Seedless is expected to be up this year. But in eastern States, growing conditions for grapes have been unfavorable. Development of 1963 fruit crops has been hampered by cold, wet weather this spring in some western States, and by May frosts in many North Central and Northeastern States.



Production of almonds in California in 1963 is expected to be much larger than the fairly heavy crop in 1962. But the walnut crop in this State is indicated to be moderately smaller than the above-average crop last year. In Oregon and Washington, prospects for tree nuts are not as good as last year.

For 1963-64 (new crop) citrus fruits, the June 1 condition of oranges and grapefruit was better than a year earlier in California and Arizona, but down sharply in Florida. The June 1 condition of citrus in Texas and Louisiana was extremely poor. The low condition in the last three States reflects continuing effects of freeze damage to trees in Florida last winter and in Texas and Louisiana the past two winters.

The 1962-63 citrus crop is 26 percent smaller than the record 1961-62 crop and the smallest in 2 decades. Production of major kinds of citrus in 1962-63 is smaller than in the preceding season, as follows: Oranges, 25 percent; grapefruit, 19 percent; and lemons, 28 percent. In mid-June, remaining supplies of California Valencia oranges were somewhat larger, grapefruit smaller, than a year earlier. As usual, these oranges and grapefruit will provide the principal supply for the fresh market in summer. Supplies of California lemons were up moderately, due to relatively light early-season use. In Florida, harvest of the reduced orange and grapefruit crops is ending much earlier than last year.

From the beginning of the season last fall to June 1, both fresh use and processing of 1962-63 crop oranges and lemons have been lighter than a year earlier. Fresh use of grapefruit also has been down, but use of this fruit for processing has been up. Since the Florida freeze last December, prices for Florida oranges and grapefruit for fresh use have increased considerably, and for oranges for processing even more sharply. Prices for California oranges and lemons have continued at high levels. Moreover, prices for processed citrus items, especially frozen orange concentrate, also have increased considerably above a year ago.

In Florida, where the season for processing oranges was about over on June 1 in contrast to about August 1 last year, output of frozen orange concentrate in 1962-63 was less than half the record pack in 1961-62. With packers' stocks on June 1 much smaller than a year earlier and very little additional pack expected after that date, prospective supplies for this summer and early fall are much below the heavy supplies in this period last year. Supplies of canned single-strength citrus juices are somewhat lighter than a year ago. Retail prices of both frozen and canned citrus juices, now well above a year ago, are likely to remain relatively high.

Packers' shipments of canned deciduous fruits to the trade from the beginning of the 1962-63 season to April 1 have been moderately larger than comparable movement in 1961-62. This increase probably is partly an effect of reduced supplies of fresh citrus during the first half of 1963, prospective lighter supplies of processed items, and rising prices. On April 1, 1963, packers' stocks of 9 items of canned fruits were about 4 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage on June 1, 1963, were about 11 percent lighter than June 1 stocks last year.

## PEACHES

1963 Peach Production:Up in 9 Southern StatesDown in Most Other States

The 1963 crop of peaches in the United States is expected to be 75.3 million bushels, basis the special forecast for California clingstone peaches released June 17 and the June 1 forecast for other peaches in the regular crop report released June 10. A crop this size would be about 1 percent smaller than the 1962 crop but 4 percent larger than the 1957-61 average. A substantial increase this year in the 9 Southern commercial peach States, where growing conditions were generally favorable, was more than offset by decreases in other States, which had cold wet weather generally and late spring frosts in the North Central and North Atlantic States. Excluding the 9 Southern peach States, production this year is expected to be larger than last also in California, Michigan, and a few light-producing States. Crops are light in most States that ship to fresh markets in late summer.

Sixth Successive Large Crop in  
9 Southern Peach States

Production of peaches in the 9 Southern peach States in 1963 is expected to total 18.2 million bushels, 22 percent above the near-average production in 1962. This is the sixth year in a row for relatively heavy total production in these States. The 1963 crops are larger than in 1962 in all States except North Carolina, where production is the same as last year. Increases are substantial in Georgia, Arkansas, and Texas.

1963 California Peach Crops:Clingstone Up, Freestone Down

In California, the 1963 crop of clingstone peaches, used mostly for canning, was forecast as of June 17 at 33.3 million bushels, 9 percent larger than the record 1962 crop and 37 percent above average. This forecast includes total production on trees before any elimination of immature fruit which may take place under the "green drop" program now pending. If "green drop" is approved, production will be reduced accordingly. The 1963 crop of freestone peaches was estimated at 12.5 million bushels, down 3 percent from 1962 but slightly above average. Production of all varieties in this State is expected to total 45.8 million bushels, up 5 percent from last year and 24 percent from the 1957-61 average. Excluding California clingstones, U. S. peach production in 1963 is estimated at 42 million bushels, 7 percent below last year. This production is mainly for fresh markets, although an increasing portion has been canned during the past decade.

Price Prospects for  
1963-Crop Peaches

Harvest and marketing of early varieties of 1963-crop peaches from several southern States and California started in May. By early June, shipments to fresh markets had attained considerable volume and were increasing. In early June, prices at various shipping points varied around year-earlier levels. Prices probably will hold up better than last year. In August and September, when supplies will be mostly from States where production is down this year, prices can be expected to average above a year earlier. Moreover, prices for the lighter 1963 crop as a whole may average above 1962.

Increased Pack, Reduced  
Stocks of Canned Peaches

For most commercial peach States, the fresh market is the main outlet for the peach crop. But in California, processing is the principal outlet, not only for clingstones but also for freestones. As a result of California's dominance as a producer and associated emphasis on processing, 51 percent of the U. S. crop was processed in 1962, mostly by canning. Of the peaches processed, 91 percent were canned, over 4 percent each were dried and frozen, and less than 1 percent were used for jams, preserves, and various other products.

The 1962 pack of canned peaches (excluding spiced and sweet-pickled) was approximately 32.5 million cases (basis 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's), a new record and 6 percent above the 1961 pack. Peaches made up about a third of the U. S. mainland pack of canned fruits. The increase in peaches in 1962 was in California clingstones, which comprised 79 percent of the total U. S. peach pack. The increase much more than offset a small decrease in carryover stocks of canners on June 1, 1962. So canners' supplies for the 1962-63 season were about 37.8 million cases, 4 percent above 1961-62. But shipments from canners to the trade during June 1962-March 1963 were up 9 percent. This left 8.7 million cases in canners' hands on April 1, 1963, 10 percent less than a year earlier.

Output of canned spiced and sweet-pickled peaches in 1962 was about 668,000 cases, 6 percent above 1961. Most of these peaches were put up in California.

Heavier Pack, Lighter Stocks  
of Canned Fruit Cocktail

Canned fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits include peaches as an important ingredient. In 1962 the combined pack of these items was about 15.1 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's), 2 percent above 1961 and a new record. Like canned peaches, movement of these items was excellent and canners' stocks of 5.6 million cases on April 1, 1963, were 6 percent below a year earlier.



Increased Exports of Canned  
Peaches and Fruit Cocktail

During June 1962-April 1963, exports of canned peaches were the equivalent of approximately 6.3 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 25 percent larger than in the same period of 1961-62. Exports of fruit cocktail were about 2.9 million cases, up 13 percent. Principal destinations were Western Europe and Canada.

Output of Frozen and  
Dried Peaches in 1962

Output of frozen peaches in 1962 was approximately 53.6 million pounds, 12 percent below 1961. Stocks in cold storage on June 1, 1963, were about 25 million pounds, 25 percent under a year earlier.

The 1962 pack of dried peaches was approximately 6,800 tons (processed weight), 43 percent above the 1961 pack. As usual, practically all dried peaches were California freestones.

APRICOTS

Apricot Production Up  
Sharply in 1963

The 1963 crop of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah was estimated as of June 1 at 220,800 tons, 33 percent larger than the short 1962 crop and 14 percent above the 1957-61 average. In California, the leading State, the 1963 crop of 210,000 tons is 36 percent larger than the light crop last year and 20 percent above average. Weather was favorable for pollination and a good set of fruit followed. Production in Washington this year is expected to be 9,000 tons, 11 percent below 1962 and 25 percent below average. Unfavorable weather hampered crop development this year. In Utah, heavy winter kill plus spring freezes have contributed to a prospective crop of only 1,800 tons, 14 percent below the light 1962 crop and 69 percent below average.

Prices in 1963

Harvest of the 1963 crop of apricots in California started in late May. Shipments to fresh markets increased during early June and were running seasonally heavy by mid-June. Movement from Utah was expected to start in June and from Washington in July. Prices for early-season sales of California apricots on the Chicago auction averaged somewhat below a year earlier. In view of the much larger crop this year, prices are not expected to match the relatively high levels of last year.

Processing is Major  
Outlet for Apricots

California leads other States in the tonnage of apricots marketed for fresh use, even though most of the production of other States is shipped to fresh markets. California also leads by far in the tonnage processed; it produced 98.5 percent of the total quantity processed in 1962. Of the 1962 U. S. crop of 166,200 tons, 144,600 tons (87 percent) were processed. The tonnage processed was utilized as follows: Canned, 76 percent; dried, 20 percent; and frozen, 4 percent.

Decreased Stocks of  
Canned Apricots

Total supplies of canned apricots in canners' hands for the 1962-63 season were approximately 5.2 million cases (24-2½'s), 21 percent smaller than a year earlier. This was a result of carryover stocks (1.2 million cases June 1, 1962) being 33 percent below a year earlier and the 1962-63 pack (4 million cases) being down 16 percent. Movement from canners to the trade during June 1962-March 1963 was about 3.6 million cases, 24 percent below movement a year earlier. Canners' stocks on April 1, 1963, the latest date for which figures are available, were about 1.6 million cases, 14 percent smaller than a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were down 16 percent. Further reductions will occur in canners' stocks before being replenished by fruit from the 1963-64 pack, which is expected to be up.

Output of dried apricots in 1962 was approximately 5,600 tons (processed weight), 11 percent below the 1961 pack. The 1962 pack of frozen apricots was about 10.9 million pounds, also down 11 percent. Cold storage stocks of frozen apricots on June 1, 1963, were about 4.6 million pounds, 14 percent below a year earlier.

CHERRIES

Light 1963 Crop  
of Sweet Cherries

The 1963 crop of sweet cherries, of which harvest is well underway, is expected to be much smaller than the heavy 1961 and 1962 crops and the lightest since 1956. Winter cold, spring frosts, and wet weather during pollination in important producing States were factors that contributed to the current small crop. As of June 1, total production of sweet cherries in 1963 was estimated at 69,630 tons, 37 percent under 1962 and 20 percent below the 1957-61 average.

Production of sweet cherries in 1963 is below 1962 in all heavy-producing States and in most other commercial cherry States. The 1963 crops in the four leading States and percentage reductions from 1962 are as follows: California, 18,000 tons, 23 percent; Oregon, 18,000 tons, 45 percent; Washington, 17,500 tons, 17 percent; and Michigan, 7,500 tons, 61 percent.

The carlot rail movement of 1963-crop sweet cherries from California to fresh markets started in mid-May, with light shipments of the Tartarian variety soon followed by Bings. Shipping started about as early as last year. As usual, prices for light, early-season sales on the New York City auction were relatively high, but declined with increasing volume. In early June, prices for Bing cherries averaged somewhat below a year earlier.

#### Decreased Pack of Canned Sweet Cherries Expected

Principal uses of sweet cherries are fresh sales, canning, and brining, the latter leading to maraschino and glace cherries. Of the 105,655 tons of the 1962 crop that were marketed, about 47 percent were brined, 36 percent were shipped fresh, 16.5 percent were canned, and 0.5 percent were frozen.

The 1962 pack of canned sweet cherries was 1,068,000 cases (basis 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s), 4 percent below the large 1961 pack. But with carryover stocks of canners on June 1, 1962, more than four times the light stocks a year earlier, total supplies in canners' hands for the 1962-63 season were 1,409,000 cases, up 19 percent. Movement from canners to the trade during June 1962-March 1963 was up 4 percent, leaving stocks of 658,000 cases, 42 percent above April 1, 1962. In view of the light 1963 crop, a substantial reduction in the 1963 pack of canned sweet cherries is expected.

Output of brined sweet cherries in 1962 was approximately 49,200 tons, 10 percent above 1961. Of the 1962 production, about 8,585 tons -- 27 percent less than in 1961 -- were put up in California, the only State for which figures on stocks are currently available. Stocks in this State on May 1, 1963, were about 9,708 tons, 12 percent above a year earlier.

#### Sour Cherries in 1963

Most sour cherries each year (92 percent in 1962) are produced in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. For these 5 Great Lakes States, the first forecast of the 1963 crop was scheduled for release on June 20. See table 14 for 1963 figures.

Total 1963 production in Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Washington, and Oregon was estimated as of June 1 at 10,690 tons, 26 percent below 1962 but 2 percent above the 1957-61 average. Prospective production is below or equal to last year in all 6 western States, except Utah, where it is up 35 percent. In Oregon, the usual leader among these States, the 1963 crop of 2,500 tons is down 65 percent from 1962. Reductions in 1963 are chiefly the result of unfavorable weather.

#### Canning Was Major Outlet of 1962 Crop

The 1962 crop of sour cherries was the second successive unusually large crop in recent years. Although all the 1961 crop of 165,370 tons was utilized, 9,595 tons of the 1962 crop of 176,740 tons were not used -- they were not



harvested because of low prices or eliminated by excess cullage. Use in farm households was 1,470 tons and sales were 165,675 tons. Disposition of the tonnage sold was as follows: Canned, 51 percent; frozen, 44 percent; fresh market, 4 percent; and brined, 1 percent.

The 1962 pack of canned sour cherries (red tart or RSP) was approximately 3,182,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 35 percent larger than the 1961 pack. Carry-over stocks of canners on July 1, 1962, about 145,000 cases, were more than twice those of a year earlier. Even though movement from canners to the trade from July 1, 1962, to May 1, 1963, was 26 percent above movement in the same period of 1961-62, canners' stocks on May 1 were about 591,000 cases, more than twice those of May 1, 1962.

Partly because of record carryover stocks of frozen sour cherries in cold storage on July 1, 1962, emphasis shifted from freezing back to canning in processing the 1962 crop. Thus the 1962 pack of approximately 137 million pounds of frozen sour (RSP) cherries was 26 percent below the record 1961 pack of 186 million pounds. Movement during the 1962-63 season has been good. Total stocks of cherries (mostly sour) in cold storage on June 1, 1963, were about 49 million pounds, 15 percent below a year earlier.

## PEARS

### Lighter Pear Crop in Prospect for 1963

Total production of pears in 1963 was estimated as of June 1, at 20.5 million bushels, 30 percent below 1962 and 28 percent under the 1957-61 average. The smaller crop this year is the result mainly of winter freezes and spring frosts in many of the more northern pear States and cold, wet weather during pollination in some States, especially California and Oregon.

The 1963 crop in California, Oregon, and Washington is expected to total over 17.8 million bushels and account for about 87 percent of the U.S. crop. In terms of tonnage, the 1963 crop in these 3 States is about 437,000 tons, 32 percent smaller than last year and 28 percent below average. Moreover, production both of Bartletts and other varieties is down from 1962, as follows: Bartletts, crop of 309,500 tons, down 38 percent; and other varieties, 127,500 tons, down 13 percent. For both types of pears, prospective increases in Washington are more than offset by decreases in Oregon and California.

Excluding the 3 Pacific Coast States, production in 1963 is expected to total about 2.7 million bushels, 6 percent below 1962 and 20 percent below average. In Michigan, the leading eastern State, the expected production of 1.2 million bushels is down 20 percent from 1962.

Fresh market shipment of new-crop pears normally starts with light movement of California Bartletts in early July. Canning usually starts a few weeks later. Demand and price prospects for pears for fresh market and



canning are more favorable than a year ago. Especially important are the factors of expected much lighter production of Bartletts and decreased carryover stocks of canned pears.

### 1962-Crop Pears

Volume movement of 1962-crop pears extended further into this spring than the 1961 crop a year earlier. Prices at shipping points and terminal auctions for the larger sales continued below year-earlier levels. As usual, prices advanced with declining shipments, but not as sharply as in the spring of 1962.

Total sales of the 1962 pear crop have been put at 28.8 million bushels. Disposition was approximately as follows: Fresh sales, 40 percent; canned, 58 percent; and dried, 2 percent.

The percentage for fresh sales includes exports, which during July 1962-April 1963 were the equivalent of about 1.4 million bushels, 3 percent larger than in the same period of 1961-62. Imports, which arrived largely during late winter and spring as volume of U.S. pears was declining and prices were advancing, were about 157,000 bushels, down 25 percent.

### Heavier Movement, Lighter Stocks of Canned Pears

Movement of canned pears from canners to the trade, like various other canned fruits, has been excellent during the 1962-63 season. From June 1, 1962, to April 1, 1963, shipments were about 8.4 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 21 percent larger than shipments a year earlier. Because of this increased movement, canners' stocks on April 1 were down to about 4.1 million cases, 13 percent lighter than a year earlier. The 1962 pack was 9.4 million cases, 4 percent above the 1961 pack, and carryover stocks of canners on June 1, 1962, were 3.1 million cases, up 21 percent. This made a supply of 12.5 million cases in canners' hands for 1962-63, an increase of 7 percent over 1961-62.

## APPLES

### 1963-Crop Prospects

Although apple trees in principal producing areas came through the winter in generally good condition, subsequent cold weather, especially in May, reduced prospects for the new crop. Available indications on June 1 pointed to a commercial apple crop in 1963 smaller than in 1962 and below the 1957-61 average. Prospects were well below last year in the Central States, and down, but not as much, in the Eastern and Western States. But June 1 prospects usually are altered by subsequent growing conditions, especially the weather, and by the "June drop" of apples. The first official forecast of the 1963 crop will be made as of July 1 and published in the July crop report.

1962-Crop Apples

On June 1, stocks of 1962-crop apples in cold storage were down to about 2 million bushels, 28 percent larger than a year earlier. Not quite half the June 1 stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage. Although most remaining apples will be marketed by July 1, supplies after that date may be a little heavier than a year earlier. Even so, they should all be marketed before large supplies of 1963-crop fall and winter apples become available in late summer. The 1962 commercial crop was about 121 million bushels, 4 percent smaller than the 1961 crop.

Prices received by growers for apples (national-average basis) have increased each month since the seasonal low last October. But they did not rise as sharply this spring as last, due partly to the heavier stocks; and in May they averaged moderately below a year earlier. In early June, shipping point prices for Washington State Winesaps averaged moderately above a year earlier.

Decreased Exports, Increased Imports  
of Fresh Apples in 1962-63

In the 1962-63 season, U. S. grown apples were exported, as usual, to various countries, and in turn the U. S. imported some apples, mostly from Canada. During July 1962-April 1963, exports were about 2.7 million bushels, down 40 percent from the relatively large volume in the same period of 1961-62, when demand from Western Europe was stronger due to a reduced crop. Imports during July 1962-April 1963 were about 1.4 million bushels, up 92 percent.

Output of Canned Apples  
and Applesauce Again  
Large in 1962-63

The 1962-63 pack of canned apple slices was approximately 3.7 million cases (basis 24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's), 1 percent larger than in 1961-62. Carryover stocks of canners on September 1, 1962, were about 0.7 million cases, 17 percent larger than a year earlier. So supplies in canners' hands for the 1962-63 season were about 4.4 million cases, up 3 percent. From September 1, 1962 to May 1, 1963, movement from canners to the trade was 2.5 million cases, down 5 percent from a year earlier. This left about 1.9 million cases in canners' hands on May 1, 16 percent above a year earlier. But these stocks will be reduced substantially as usual, before supplies will build up in summer from fruit from the new pack.

The 1962-63 pack of canned applesauce, recently completed, was about 20.4 million actual cases. Based on cases of 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cans, the pack was 12.4 million cases, 2 percent smaller than in 1961-62. As in 1961-62, movement from canners to the trade has been excellent, and the stocks of 4.6 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's) on May 1, 1963, were 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. In recent years, especially, stocks have declined to a seasonal low on September 1, then have increased as canning of applesauce again became seasonally large. The high point in stocks usually was reached by January 1.

Output of frozen apples and applesauce (mostly apple slices) in 1962 was approximately 66 million pounds, 18 percent below 1961. Stocks in cold storage on June 1, 1963, were about 53 million pounds, slightly smaller than a year earlier. The main use of frozen apple slices is in apple pies and other bakery goods. In recent years, frozen food outlets have taken 2 to 4 percent of the apple crop.

#### PLUMS AND PRUNES

##### Fresh Plum Crop in California Heavier Than in 1962

The 1963 crop of fresh plums in California, the leading State, was estimated as of June 1 at 90,000 tons, 7 percent above 1962, and 11 percent above the 1957-61 average. In 1962, California produced 84,000 tons and Michigan, the other important fresh plum State, produced 6,500 tons.

In Michigan, cold weather struck in late May, with the result that prospects are poor for the 1963 crop. The first official forecast of the 1963 Michigan crop will be released in the July crop report.

The shipping season for California fresh plums usually extends from late May to late September, and for Michigan plums from August to October. This year as in some other years, light shipments from Texas were made in May. However, fresh plums from California provide the bulk of the annual supply. In 1962 the processing outlet (mostly canning) took 8 percent of the California crop and 57 percent of the Michigan's much smaller crop. Fresh market shipments of the 1963 California crop started in late May. Early-season sales of these plums on the New York auction brought prices that averaged a little lower than a year earlier.

##### Prune Production Prospects Less Favorable Than Last Year

California dried prune production in 1963 is expected to be 135,000 tons, 9 percent under 1962 and a little below average. As with other 1963 fruit crops in this State, cold rainy weather held back development of the prune crop.

In addition to dried prune production in California (148,000 tons in 1962, a small tonnage has been dried in Oregon in recent years (4,611 tons in 1962). However, the major outlet in Oregon is canning, although the fresh market takes a substantial tonnage and freezing a minor quantity. For Washington and Idaho prunes in recent years, the fresh market has been the major outlet, and canning second. Total production of prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho in 1962 was 86,300 tons (fresh basis).

June 1 prospects for the 1963 crop in these 3 States were not as good as last year. The first official forecast of production will appear in the July crop report. Harvest usually extends from August to October.



Increased Stocks of  
Canned Purple Plums

Output of canned plums in the United States in 1962 was approximately 2.2 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 29 percent larger than in 1961 and the largest pack since 1956. The 1962 pack included 2.06 million cases of purple plums (prunes), canned mostly in the Pacific Northwest. Purple plums carried over by canners on June 1, 1962, (0.38 million cases) were about 10 times the light stocks a year earlier from the short 1960 pack. So canners' supplies for 1962-63 were up 46 percent. Although movement from canners during June 1962-March 1963 was up 29 percent, canners' stocks of about 1 million cases on April 1, 1963, were about 78 percent above a year earlier.

STRAWBERRIES

Decreased Production of  
Strawberries in 1963

The 1963 commercial crop of strawberries in the United States was estimated as of June 1 at 492 million pounds, 5 percent below the 1962 crop and 3 percent below the 1957-61 average. Acreage for harvest in 1963 was reported at 89,680 acres, down 6 percent from 1962. Yields per acre were expected to be up about 1 percent, not nearly enough to offset the drop in acreage.

Production by groups of States in 1963 compared with 1962 is as follows: Winter (Florida), 15 million pounds, up 11 percent; early spring, 14 million, down 38 percent; mid-spring, 262 million, up 2 percent; and late spring, 201 million, down 9 percent. Approximately 94 percent of the 1963 crop is in the mid-spring and late spring States. In these States, harvest is most active during May, June, and July. However in California, the leading State, strawberries are now harvested practically every month of the year. Among the heaviest producing of the mid-spring and late spring States, production this year compared with last is up considerably in Arkansas and Tennessee, down a little in California, and down moderately in Oregon, Washington, and Michigan.

Strawberry Prices

Prices received by growers for fresh market strawberries in May averaged moderately higher (on a national-average basis) than in May 1962. In early June, prices at California shipping points were lower than year-earlier quotations. But in other States, prices were above a year ago.

In California, the 1963 season for freezing strawberries started with light movement to freezers about May 1, a little later than in 1962. Moreover, early-season movement has lagged behind that of last year. Season-opening prices for strawberries for freezing started at about 11 to 12 cents a pound, approximately the same as in 1962.



An important factor in prices for U. S. strawberries for freezing is the supply of Mexican frozen strawberries available for movement to the United States. Imports during January through mid-April 1963 have been about 21.2 million pounds, nearly a fourth larger than in the same period of 1962.

Carryover Stocks of  
Frozen Strawberries  
Up a Little in 1963

Carryover stocks of frozen strawberries in cold storage May 1, 1963, were approximately 79 million pounds, 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Although freezing was seasonally heavy during May, stocks had decreased to 73 million pounds by June 1, 11 percent below stocks on June 1, 1962. The high point in stocks usually occurs in late summer.

The 1962 pack of frozen strawberries was approximately 235 million pounds, 5 percent larger than the 1961 pack, which was the second smallest since 1954. As usual, most of the 1962 pack was made in the western States. About 45 percent of the pack was put up in retail-size containers (20 oz. and under).

CITRUS TREE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS FOR 1963-64

June 1 condition of the prospective 1963-64 citrus crop in Florida was much less favorable than a year earlier. But in California and Arizona, prospects for new-crop oranges and grapefruit were somewhat better than a year ago, and for lemons about the same as a year ago.

Situation and Prospects  
for Florida Citrus

In Florida, new-crop fruit sizes from the early bloom were exceptionally large on June 1, although prospects for total production were down sharply from a year earlier. Underlying the generally unfavorable prospects for 1963-64 is the damage done to trees by the freeze last winter. This is revealed by a survey conducted by the Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service from May 13 to 22. The survey indicated that about one-third of Florida's commercial bearing orange trees escaped with no significant wood loss from the sub-freezing weather in December 1962. The survey also indicated that 24 percent of the bearing orange trees will be severely "hatracked" or "buttcut," that is, the main branches or even the trunk itself cut back drastically to remove freeze-damaged or dead wood. An additional 5 percent showed no sign of life. The other 39 percent showed various degrees of wood loss.

Showing no significant wood damage were 53 percent of the commercial grapefruit trees of bearing age. More than one-third of Florida's grapefruit trees are planted in the Indian River area and were not damaged. The 1963 survey indicated that 20 percent of the bearing grapefruit trees will be severely hatracked or butt-cutt or will die. Only two percent showed no sign of life.

One-third of the bearing tangerine trees escaped with no significant damage and an additional 49 percent were left with bearing potential. Five percent showed no sign of life.

California, Arizona, and  
Texas Citrus

In California, new-crop (1963-64) Navel oranges bloomed later than usual because of winter freeze damage and cold wet weather during March and April. In general, growers expected a good set of fruit to remain on the trees, although the "June drop" had not occurred. In southern California, Valencia oranges bloomed early because of a warm February, although bloom in Central California was later than usual. Trees were in good condition. Grapefruit bloomed about the usual time, and trees showed a good set of fruit. Lemon trees in southern California were blooming heavily.

In Arizona, citrus prospects for 1963-64 were reduced by winter freezes. Oranges and grapefruit have shown a heavy drop of new fruit but this may be offset by larger sizes. Lemon prospects are very poor, and some trees apparently have no fruit.

In Texas, citrus had a spotty bloom and light set of fruit for the 1963-64 crop. Rains during May stimulated tree growth and the light crop of fruit was sizing well.

#### ORANGES

Increased Supplies of  
California Valencia  
Oranges This Summer

The 1962-63 season for Florida oranges is ending much earlier than the 1961-62 season. Because of last winter's freeze, the size of the Valencia crop, harvested usually from mid-winter to early summer, was cut severely and the oranges matured early, leading to rapid use of the fruit and the current light remaining supplies. As of June 8, about 1 million boxes remained, compared with about 13 million a year earlier. Light movement, especially from the Indian River area, probably will continue through June. Last year, harvest and movement were heavy during June, tapered off during July, and ended in August.

Although winter cold also did some damage to the California Valencia crop, which is harvested and marketed in greatest volume from May through October, the final pickout of the crop is expected to be moderately larger than the relatively small 1961-62 crop. As of June 1, remaining California Valencias were about 10.5 million boxes, some 1.2 million boxes more than a year earlier. These oranges will provide the principal supply for the fresh market until new-crop Florida oranges become available in volume, usually in October. In 1961-62, about two-thirds of the California Valencias were used fresh and one-third processed.

Total production of oranges in the United States in 1962-63 was estimated as of June 1 at 103 million boxes, 25 percent below 1961-62 and 16 percent under the 1956-60 average. The 1962-63 Valencia crop in Florida was 29 million boxes, down 49 percent from 1961-62; but the crop in California was 14.5 million boxes, up 11 percent. Production of early, midseason, and Navel varieties in these two States in 1962-63 was as follows: Florida, 45.5 million boxes, 20 percent below 1961-62; and California, 12.5 million, up 64 percent. These two States accounted for 98.5 percent of the entire 1962-63 orange crop.

Continued High Prices  
in Prospect for Oranges

Prices for Florida fresh market oranges have averaged much higher at all levels of sales during the first half of 1963 than a year earlier because of intensive demand for the sharply reduced supplies resulting from the freeze last winter. Moreover, prices at shipping points and on the terminal auctions have trended upward in contrast to declines during the first half of 1962. Auction prices in early June averaged about twice those of a year earlier. Prices for Florida top-quality oranges can be expected to continue at high levels the rest of the season, which ends soon.

Demand for Florida oranges for making frozen concentrate this season was so strong that prices increased from about \$1.00 per box in mid-December to more than \$7.00 per box in late May. This included an increase for Valencias from about \$2.50 in late February. During the spring of 1962, in contrast, the Valencia crop turned out larger than expected and prices dropped from about \$2.00 in April to about \$1.50 in June.

Prices for the large crop of California oranges this season have tended to fluctuate around the high levels of the 1961-62 season. On the auctions, they have held up well during May, in contrast to a decline in May 1962 when sales actually were lighter. Although prices may recede somewhat from their current high levels, they are likely to average higher this summer than last.

Less Florida Oranges Used  
Fresh and for Processing  
Than in 1961-62

Since relatively few Florida oranges remained for use after June 8, 1963, the quantities used fresh and for processing from the beginning of the season last fall to June 8 fairly well denote use of the 1962-63 crop. Fresh use was about 11.5 million boxes, 43 percent less than the 21.5 million boxes from the record 1961-62 crop. Use for processing was 62.1 million boxes, down 32 percent from 91.9 million boxes processed in 1961-62.

Of the boxes processed in 1962-63, use for frozen orange concentrate was 46.7 million boxes compared with 73.8 million a year earlier. Not only was the number of boxes of oranges used for frozen orange concentrate



down sharply from 1961-62, but also the yield of juice per box was much lighter because of dryness resulting from the winter cold. The combined effect is a cut of more than 50 percent in output of frozen orange concentrate this season.

#### Foreign Trade in Fresh and Processed Oranges

The reduced 1962-63 U.S. orange crop at increased prices has resulted in decreased exports and increased imports of fresh oranges during November 1962-April 1963, compared with a year earlier. Exports of fresh oranges were the equivalent of about 1.7 million boxes, down 20 percent; and imports were about 0.6 million boxes, nearly tripling in volume. Among processed items, exports of canned single-strength orange juice were about 4.2 million gallons, down 1 percent; and of frozen orange concentrate, 2.3 million gallons, about the same as a year earlier. Exports of canned (hot-pack) concentrated orange juice were about 0.5 million gallons, down 21 percent.

#### GRAPEFRUIT

#### Supplies This Summer Will Be Lighter Than Usual

Supplies of fresh grapefruit, always seasonally light during summer, will be lighter than usual this summer. This prospect arises from reduced production in Florida and California plus rapid utilization of the crop. In Florida, the 1962-63 season was practically ended by June 8, though some fresh grapefruit, mainly from the Indian River area, may be available as late as July 1. In California, remaining supplies in early June were much smaller than a year earlier. These grapefruit constitute the principal supply for fresh use during summer.

The 1962-63 grapefruit crop totals about 34.7 million boxes, 19 percent below the approximate average 1961-62 crop. In Florida, where the crop was severely damaged by the winter freeze, production of 30 million boxes is 14 percent below 1961-62. Production in all other States also is down substantially. The Texas crop was a near-failure as a result of freeze damage to trees in January 1962.

#### Prices Continue High

Relatively high prices have characterized the market for fresh grapefruit during the first half of 1963, the result of reduced supplies. Prices not only have averaged much above year-earlier levels but also have increased substantially in recent months as available supplies dwindled. In May, prices for all grapefruit, basis the packinghouse door, averaged about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times prices a year earlier. Continued high prices for the remaining light supplies are expected this summer.



Heavy Drop in Fresh  
Use of 1962-63 Crop

Following the freezes in Florida in December 1962 and in California in January 1963, emphasis was put on processing as a means of salvaging grapefruit. In Florida, use by processors from the beginning of the season last fall to June 8, 1963, was approximately 16 million boxes, a little more than a year earlier. But fresh use was only 14 million boxes, down 19 percent. This reduction was due not only to the crop decline but more particularly to the difficulty of finding fruit suitable for fresh market shipment. In California and Arizona also, more grapefruit were processed and less were used fresh than in 1962.

Decreased Exports of Major  
Grapefruit Items in 1962-63

As a result of reduced supplies at higher prices, exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1962-April 1963 were the equivalent of about 1.1 million boxes, 34 percent smaller than a year earlier. Exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 3.35 million gallons, down 14 percent.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Supplies of Lemons on June 1  
a Little Larger Than  
a Year Earlier

The 1962-63 crop of lemons in California and Arizona, which was cut by winter freezes, was estimated as of June 1 at 12 million boxes, 28 percent below the 1961-62 crop and about 28 percent under the 1956-60 average. Reductions from 1961-62 are heavy in both States. Utilization of the 1962-63 crop to June 1 was much smaller than a year earlier. Most of the reduction was in the volume of lemons processed, though a smaller quantity also was used fresh. On June 1, remaining supplies of 1962-63 crop lemons were about 6 million boxes, a little larger than a year earlier. This volume should be more than adequate for the usual heavy fresh market needs during summer--some probably will be available for processing.

Prices for lemons, basis the packinghouse door, each month of the 1962-63 season have averaged more than twice those of a year earlier. Prices in 1962 increased considerably during late spring and summer, as they often do in response to hot-weather demand. A further increase this summer over recent high levels appears unlikely in view of the remaining substantial supplies, and prices even might recede somewhat.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1962-April 1963 were the equivalent of approximately 640,000 boxes, 45 percent smaller than in the same months of 1961-62. Imports of concentrated lemon

juice were about 562,000 gallons (single-strength basis), more than three times those of a year earlier.

Increased Production of  
Limes Expected in 1963-64

The 1963-64 crop of limes in Florida was forecast as of June 1 at 420,000 boxes, 5 percent larger than the above-average 1962-63 crop. Limes are grown mostly in southern Florida, therefore most of the new crop escaped freeze damage last winter like that which occurred to citrus fruit and trees in the central area. Limes are harvested and marketed throughout the year, but in greatest volume during summer. Prices vary widely and are lowest during summer. During the 1962-63 season, prices for fresh limes, basis the packinghouse door, varied from a low of \$2.10 per box in August to a high of \$26.40 in March.

TREE NUTS

The 1963 crop of almonds in California was estimated as of June 1 at 70,000 tons, 46 percent larger than the 1962 crop and 35 percent above the 1957-61 average. As of June 1, the crop was developing rapidly.

Production of walnuts in California in 1963 is expected to be 71,000 tons, 8 percent below 1962 but 6 percent above average. In Oregon, where there was extensive tree loss and limb breakage caused by the October 1962 windstorm, output in 1963 is expected to be below the light 1962 crop of 3,400 tons. Production in the two States in 1962 totaled 81,400 tons.

Filbert trees in Oregon and Washington also were damaged by the windstorm last October. In Oregon, spring weather was cool and wet, resulting in poor pollination after a light bloom. Mainly for these reasons, prospects are for below-average filbert crops in these two States in 1963. In 1962, production was 7,400 tons in Oregon and 500 tons in Washington, both near-average crops.

DRIED FRUIT

Decreased Production of  
California Dried Prunes in 1963

Raisins and dried prunes constitute most of the annual production of dried fruits. Apples, apricots, dates, figs, peaches, and pears comprise a minor part. Most of the annual tonnage is produced in California during summer. So far, figures on 1963 output are available only for prunes in California, for which production was estimated as of June 1 at 135,000 tons, 9 percent smaller than in 1962 and slightly below the 1957-61 average. There probably will be a small tonnage again in Oregon, which had 4,611 tons in 1962. Prospects on June 1 for the prune crop in this State were not quite as good as a year earlier.

In California, weather conditions for the 1963 grape crop have been favorable, and prospects for Thompson Seedless, the principal raisin variety, were better than a year earlier. Output of raisins, the leader among dried fruits, was 190,000 tons, natural condition, in 1962.

1962-63 Packs, Plus Exports  
of Raisins and Prunes

The 1962-63 pack of dried fruits was approximately 358,000 tons (processed weight), 5 percent below the 1961-62 pack. This includes an allowance of 10,000 tons for apples, for which final utilization figures are not yet available. The above figures on total packs exclude prunes used for juice and substandard figures. They also make allowance for removal of stems and for moisture standardization. As described above, the 1962-63 pack of dried prunes was about 115,000 tons, 11 percent above the 1961-62 pack; and that of raisins was 177,000 tons, down 17 percent. The 1962-63 packs of minor items and changes from 1961-62 were about as follows: Apricots, 5,600 tons, down 11 percent; dates, 22,500 tons, up 5 percent; figs, 19,000 tons, up 15 percent; peaches, 6,800 tons, up 43 percent; and pears, 2,000 tons, up 28 percent.

During September 1962-April 1963, exports of raisins were about 35,000 tons, 36 percent below exports a year earlier. Exports of prunes were about 34,000 tons, up 2 percent.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Record Pack of Canned  
Fruits in 1962-63

The 1962-63 pack of canned fruits in mainland United States was approximately 96 million cases (basis 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cans per case), a new record and about 2 percent larger than the 1961-62 pack. The 1962-63 packs of peaches and fruit cocktail, the two topmost items, were record large. Other important items increasing in 1962-63 were apple slices, sour (red tart or RSP) cherries, pears, and plums; those down were applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, and cranberries.

Increased Movement, Decreased Stocks  
of Important Canned Fruits

Shipments of 9 important canned fruits from canners to the trade from the beginning of the 1962-63 season to April 1, 1963 (the latest date for which figures are available) were about 69.4 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's), 6 percent larger than a year earlier. The items included in this group are canned apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, peaches, pears, fruit cocktail items, and purple plums. Shipments of the first three were below a year earlier, and of all others were above. The larger movement of canned fruits in 1962-63 probably was induced in part by reduced supplies of fresh and processed citrus fruits at increased prices.



Partly because of the increased movement, stocks of the 9 items held by canners on April 1 were down to about 30.2 million cases (24-2½'s), 4 percent below a year earlier. Stocks of applesauce, apricots, peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail -- items packed in large volume -- were below a year earlier. The decrease in canners' stocks was only partly offset by a relatively small increase in wholesale distributors' stocks. Canners' stocks are seasonally the lowest in late spring or summer, then build up as canning of new fruit crops attains volume. (For detailed figures on packs and stocks of individual items in recent years, see table 10.)

#### Sharp Reduction in Florida Canned Grapefruit Sections

Canned grapefruit sections and citrus salad (nearly all are packed in Florida) comprise a relatively small but important part of the total pack of canned fruit. In 1962-63, the packs, now completed, were much smaller than usual as a result of freeze damage to citrus crops. The 1962-63 Florida pack of canned grapefruit sections was about 2.6 million cases (24-2's), 38 percent smaller than the 1961-62 pack; that of citrus salad was about 85,000 cases, only 20 percent as large as in 1961-62. Even though movement from canners was down considerably from 1961-62, stocks held by canners were down even more noticeably. On June 1, 1963, stocks of grapefruit sections were about 1 million cases, down 46 percent; and of citrus salad, 24,000 cases, only 8 percent as large as a year earlier. This means light supplies this summer and fall.

#### Hawaiian Canned Pineapples and Pineapple Juice

Hawaiian pineapples, most of which are sent in processed form to mainland United States, are an important part of our total supply of fruit. The Hawaiian pack of canned pineapples during June 1962-April 1963 was approximately 13.2 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 4 percent smaller than in the same period of 1961-62. Canners' stocks on May 1, 1963, were about 4.2 million cases, 17 percent below a year earlier.

The pack of canned single-strength pineapple juice was about 13 million cases (24-2's), down 3 percent. Canners' stocks on May 1 were 2 million cases, down 48 percent. In addition, there was an output of 832,744 cases (6-10's) of canned and frozen concentrated pineapple juice. This was equivalent to about 6 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans of single-strength juice, 63 percent above like production in 1961-62. Canners' stocks of concentrate on May 1 were 376,948 cases (basis 6-10's), down 31 percent. Pineapple concentrate is used mainly in preparing fruit juice drinks.

#### Supplies of Florida Canned Citrus Juices Moderately Smaller Than a Year Ago

In the salvage of Florida citrus following the freeze last December, both canning and concentrating facilities were used as fully as possible



to minimize losses. As a result, a fairly heavy pack of canned citrus juices was made despite the sharp cut in the crop. To June 1 the 1962-63 pack of the 3 major juices--orange, grapefruit, and blend--totaled 23.2 million cases (24-2's), 9 percent below the 1961-62 pack to the same time last year. This decrease was partly offset by a heavier carryover last fall than a year earlier. Movement from canners to the trade to June 1 of the 1962-63 season has been about as large as a year earlier. So total stocks on June 1, 1963, were about 8.9 million cases, only 9 percent below a year earlier. These stocks will be our main supply of canned citrus juices until fall, when canned juice from the new crops will become available.

Texas and California  
Arizona Situations

In Texas, where citrus production in 1962-63 has been very light due to freeze loss of trees in January 1962, no output of canned citrus juices has been reported for the current season. For California-Arizona, current figures on citrus use for processing show moderate increases for oranges and grapefruit, but a substantial decrease for lemons. However, figures on production of canned juices are not available.

FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Freezing of 1963-crop deciduous fruits and berries is underway now and will reach its height in summer. So far most of the packing has consisted of strawberries, the leader, and various minor early-season fruits and berries. Packing of sour cherries, peaches, and apples -- other large-volume items -- will not start until about July 1 or later. It is too early for a good indication of output in 1963.

The 1962 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries was approximately 668 million pounds, 5 percent smaller than the record 1961 pack. Production of leading items in 1962 and changes from 1961 were as follows: Strawberries, 235 million pounds, up 5 percent; red tart (RSP or sour) cherries, 137 million pounds, down 26 percent from the record in 1961; apples and applesauce (mostly apple slices), 66 million pounds, down 18 percent; and peaches, 54 million pounds, down 12 percent. For figures on packs and stocks of individual items, see table 9.

Lighter Stocks of Frozen  
Fruits in Cold Storage

Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in cold storage on June 1, 1963, were approximately 270 million pounds, 11 percent smaller than a year earlier and 4 percent lighter than the 1957-61 average. Moreover, stocks of all items were down from June 1, 1962. Stocks of strawberries, the leader, were 73 million pounds, down 11 percent; and

of apples, 53 million pounds, down less than 1 percent. Although cherry stocks of 49 million pounds were down 15 percent from a year earlier, they were more than twice the 1957-61 average.

1962-63 Pack of Florida  
Frozen Orange Concentrate  
Smallest in Decade

Output of frozen orange concentrate in Florida was about 51.4 million gallons by June 1, after which little additional production was expected. Because of the freeze last December, the orange crop, especially Valencias, was cut severely, oranges matured earlier than usual, and harvesting was hastened, all leading to the early end of the season. In 1961-62, processing of the record orange crop extended into August. The 1962-63 pack as of June 1, which comes close to being the total for the season, is 56 percent below the record pack of 116.1 million gallons in 1961-62 and the lightest since 1952-53. Contributing to the lightness of the 1962-63 pack was the reduced yield of juice per box of oranges caused by the freeze, 1.10 gallons of concentrate per box in 1962-63 compared with 1.57 in 1961-62.

Although the 1962-63 pack is much smaller than the 1961-62 pack, carry-over stocks of 33.7 million gallons held by packers on December 1, 1962, were about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times stocks a year earlier. So supplies of packers to June 1 of the current season were about 85.1 million gallons, down 23 percent. Movement from packers to the trade from December 1, 1962, to June 1, 1963, was about 41.3 million gallons, leaving stocks of about 43.8 million, 29 percent below a year earlier. Since the freeze last December, packer and retail prices of concentrate have increased sharply, contributing to a reduction in movement this season. Movement has slowed noticeably in recent months. Supplies for the rest of this season ending in late fall actually are much smaller than represented by stocks on June 1, because last year about 19 million gallons were made after than date, and very little additional is expected this year.

California-Arizona Frozen  
Orange Concentrate

To a small extent, the reduction in supplies of frozen orange concentrate in Florida this summer may be made up by an increase in California-Arizona, where a relatively small volume is made each year from Valencia oranges, beginning in late spring. The larger crops of Valencias in these two States this year and the prospect for continuing higher prices for citrus juices this season favor increased output of frozen orange concentrate from the current crops. The pack of frozen orange concentrate in California-Arizona in 1961-62 was approximately 2.4 million gallons.

Decreased 1962-63 Packs of  
Other Florida Frozen  
Citrus Concentrates

Reduction in output also characterizes other Florida frozen citrus concentrates in 1962-63. The packs to June 1 and changes from a year earlier for several items are as follows: Frozen grapefruit concentrate, 2.3 million gallons, down 24 percent; tangerine, 0.2 million gallons, down 85 percent; and blend, about 53,000 gallons, down 71 percent. Of these items, figures on stocks are available only for frozen grapefruit concentrate, of which packers' stocks on June 1, 1963, were about 2.4 million gallons, 22 percent below a year earlier.

Florida Frozen Limeade Concentrate

Production of Florida frozen limeade concentrate made from the 1962-63 lime crop during April 1962-March 1963 was 977,000 gallons, 19 percent above output a year earlier. Packers' stocks on April 1, 1963, were about 490,000 gallons, 11 percent below a year earlier. Since most processing usually occurs during June-October, limeade concentrate from the 1963-64 pack should be available soon in volume to augment supplies.

Reduced Output of Florida  
Chilled Orange Juice

Use of Florida oranges for making directly into chilled (refrigerated) single-strength orange juice from October 1962 through May 1963 was about 5.4 million boxes, 7 percent larger than a year earlier. However, output of juice in 1962-63, about 26 million gallons, was 9 percent smaller, because of reduced yield of juice per box. In many weeks during last winter, use of oranges for chilled juice was larger than use in the corresponding weeks of 1961-62. But weekly use dropped considerably in April and May, in contrast to continued heavy use a year earlier. Moreover, use after June 1 is expected to be much lighter than in 1962, pointing to smaller output of juice in the weeks ahead. Output of chilled grapefruit juice from October 1962 through May 1963 was about 0.9 million gallons, 27 percent below production in the same period of 1961-62.



## NEW INDEXES FOR NONCITRUS FRUITS

By Ben H. Pubols

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New indexes of production and prices of deciduous and other noncitrus fruits combined are given in this issue of the Fruit Situation. Represented in the indexes are 16 different fruits, as follows: Apples, apricots, avocados, sweet cherries, sour cherries, cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, and strawberries. These fruits accounted for nearly all of the reported production and value of noncitrus fruits in 1961.

The base period for the new indexes includes the years 1957, 1958, and 1959. Weights are derived from data for the same 3 years. Figures on production and prices used in constructing the 2 indexes, which began with 1935, relate to mainland United States. For each fruit, figures on production are for the entire crop, and on price are season-average returns to growers for all methods of sale, usually at the first delivery point or packinghouse door. The figures used in constructing the 2 indexes are from reports of the Statistical Reporting Service.

The weighted aggregative method was used in constructing each index. For the production index, production of each fruit each year was weighted (multiplied) by the 1957-59 average price. Likewise for the price index, the price of each fruit each year was weighted by the 1957-59 average production. Given year aggregates divided by base period average aggregates gave results, which, multiplied by 100, yielded the respective index numbers.

The new indexes, which are based on data for 1957-59, replace similar indexes based on data for 1935-39. Because the new indexes are constructed on the base period for 1957-59 and involve weights for the same years, they are more suitable than the old indexes for measuring trends and relationships in postwar years. Another factor making the new indexes more representative of recent years is the inclusion of some fruits that were of minor importance or for which figures were not available when the old indexes were prepared 2 decades ago. The additional fruits now included are avocados, dates, figs, and nectarines.

Index numbers (1957-59=100) on production and prices of noncitrus fruits, beginning 1935, are given in table 1 and depicted in the cover chart. Over the years, the level of the index of production did not change greatly. However, the index rose fairly consistently since the low point in 1953. In previous years, there were marked year-to-year changes in the index. The index of prices rose sharply during the early 1940's, mainly in response to increased wartime demand. But as military demand subsided and civilian supplies became generally plentiful following the end of the war, prices dropped sharply, as shown by the drop in the index from 1946-47. Since 1947, the index has trended

slowly upward. Increasing consumer incomes were an important factor in the rise. During postwar years especially, there was a tendency for year-to-year changes in prices to be in opposite direction to changes in production.

Actual figures for 1961 and 1962 on production and prices of the fruits represented in the 2 indexes described above are presented in table 2.

Similar indexes (1957-59=100) on production and prices of citrus fruits since 1935 were presented in the January 1963 issue of the Fruit Situation.

:  
:       The Fruit Situation is published in       :  
:       January, June, August, and October.       :  
:       :  
:       The next issue is scheduled for       :  
:       release on August 31, 1963       :  
:       :  
:

## TRENDS IN PEAR PRODUCTION AND USE

By Ben H. Pubols  
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The pear economy of the United States during the last two or three decades has undergone various changes in structure and behavior, similar in many respects to those characterizing other leading fruits. Important developments relating to pears since 1935 include the following:

1. Production -- increased concentration in the Pacific Coast States, due mainly to mounting production in California, about offset by decreases in other States. Although total production showed no marked trend, occasionally there were large year-to-year changes.
2. Utilization -- a strong upward trend in processing, especially canning, accompanied by a decline in fresh use, resulting in processing becoming the major outlet for pears. Total sales increased, while use of pears on farms where grown decreased.
3. Consumption -- from 1935 to 1962, a small increase in total consumption but a moderate decrease in per capita use. Per capita consumption of fresh pears decreased considerably, that of dried declined a little. But use of canned pears increased sharply to become the major form of consumption.

Most of these trends and relationships are presented in the accompanying set of 5 charts. Underlying figures are in the following 6 tables.

Pear Production Concentrated  
in Pacific Coast States

Pears are now commercially important in 11 States, especially California, Oregon, and Washington. However, they are grown in every State except Alaska. Among deciduous tree fruits in 1961 and 1962, pears ranked third in value of production -- they were exceeded only by apples and peaches.

From 1940 to 1959, the number of farms in the United States reporting pear trees or production decreased drastically, according to the 1959 U. S. Census of Agriculture. Moreover, reductions occurred in all geographic divisions. The number of bearing trees also decreased. But production was maintained, the result of increased yields per tree in fewer but larger orchards.



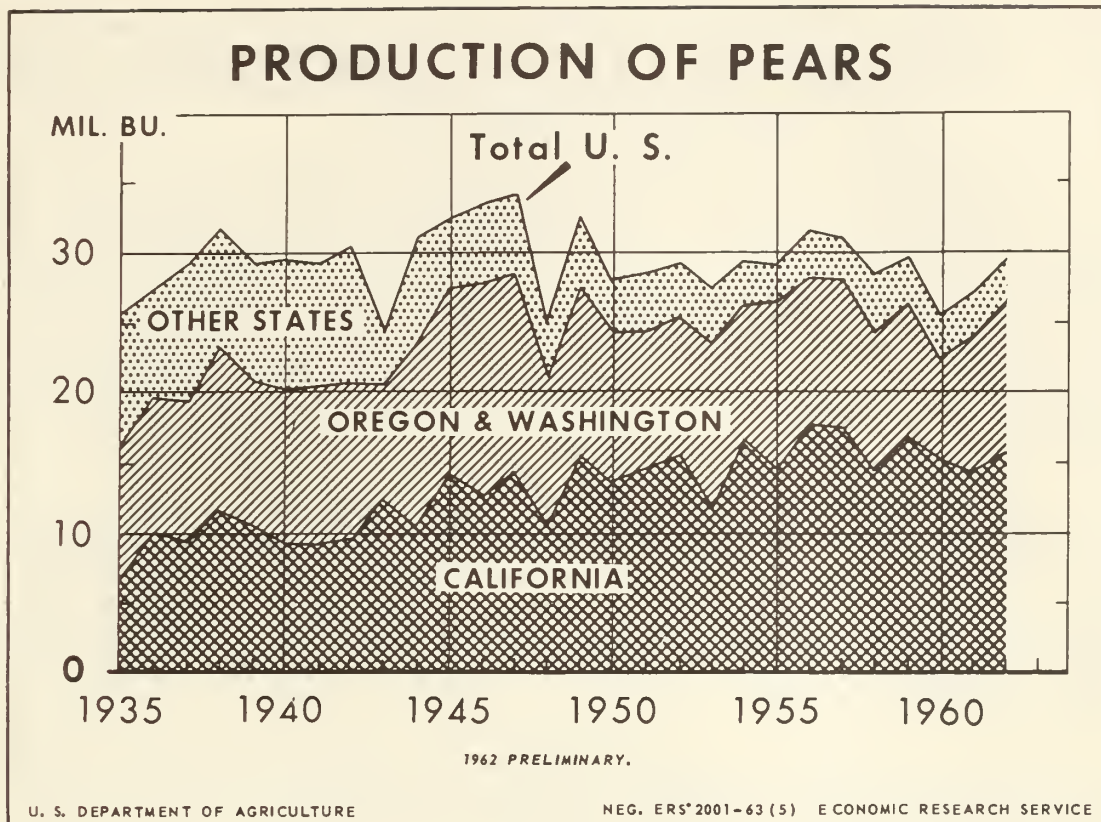


Figure 1

Pear Production Trends:  
Pacific Coast States Up,  
Other States Down

Total production of pears in the United States has more than doubled since 1919. Most of the increase had occurred by 1935. Thereafter, production increased a few more years, then fluctuated around a level of 30 million bushels. The high point was about 34 million in 1947. It was 29.3 million in 1962 (figure 1 and table 3).

Although the level of pear production did not change greatly after 1935, important shifts occurred between producing areas. In the Pacific Coast States, output increased from an average of 19.8 million bushels for 1935-38 to an average of 24.8 million for 1959-62, a gain of 25 percent.<sup>1/</sup> In contrast, production in all other commercial States decreased from 8.8 million bushels to 3.1 million, a

<sup>1/</sup> In this article, trends and relationships for 1935-62 usually are on the basis of 4-year averages for 1935-38 and 1959-62, initial and terminal periods.

drop of 65 percent. Apparently, considerable pear production involving family orchards or small enterprises gave way to other operations or uses of land. Of total production of pears during 1959-62, the Pacific Coast States accounted for 89 percent, and other States for 11 percent.

During 1935-62, total production of pears increased considerably in California and moderately in Oregon, but decreased moderately in Washington. The increases in California and Oregon were both in Bartletts and other varieties. In Washington, the decrease was in both types of pears. For the 3 States combined, Bartlett production increased substantially from 1935 to 1945, then did not change greatly in level, although it fell considerably in a few years when growing conditions were unfavorable. Production of other varieties increased considerably from 1935 to 1947, then declined moderately. During 1959-62, Bartletts comprised about 77 percent of all types.

In recent years, pear production in these 3 States has been reduced somewhat by loss of trees from "pear decline," a form of blight. Although pear decline is becoming less serious, it will continue to be a limiting factor over the next few years. This introduces uncertainties, but a relatively high level of production can be expected if the weather is favorable. Moreover, recent plantings will tend to offset the effects of pear decline and eventually lead to larger production.

Production of pears in individual States, average for 1957-61, annual 1962, and indicated 1963, is shown in tables 18 and 19.

#### Drastic Decline in Farm Home Use of Fresh Pears

Farm home use of fresh pears, that is, the use of pears in households of farms where this fruit was grown, decreased from about 3 million bushels in 1935 to less than 0.4 million in 1962 (table 4). This is similar to decreases in other fruits, such as peaches and cherries, and for much the same reasons--reduction in numbers of farms growing the fruit and increase in commercial production on larger farms marketing fruit for fresh use and processing.

#### Marked Shift in Emphasis from Fresh to Processed in Use of Pears Sold

Not only has the quantity of pears used fresh on farms where grown in the United States declined considerably since 1935, but also the volume marketed for fresh use has decreased substantially. Sales for fresh use (including exports) decreased from an average of about 16.6 million bushels for 1935-38 to an average of about 10.8 million for 1959-62, a drop of 35 percent. Meanwhile, the volume sold for processing increased from an average of 7.9 million bushels to an average of 16.5 million, a doubling of the amount. The transition in emphasis from fresh to processed occurred about midway during the years under study. As a percentage of total sales, the volume sold for processing increased from 32 percent in the beginning period to 61 percent in the ending period (figure 2 and table 4).

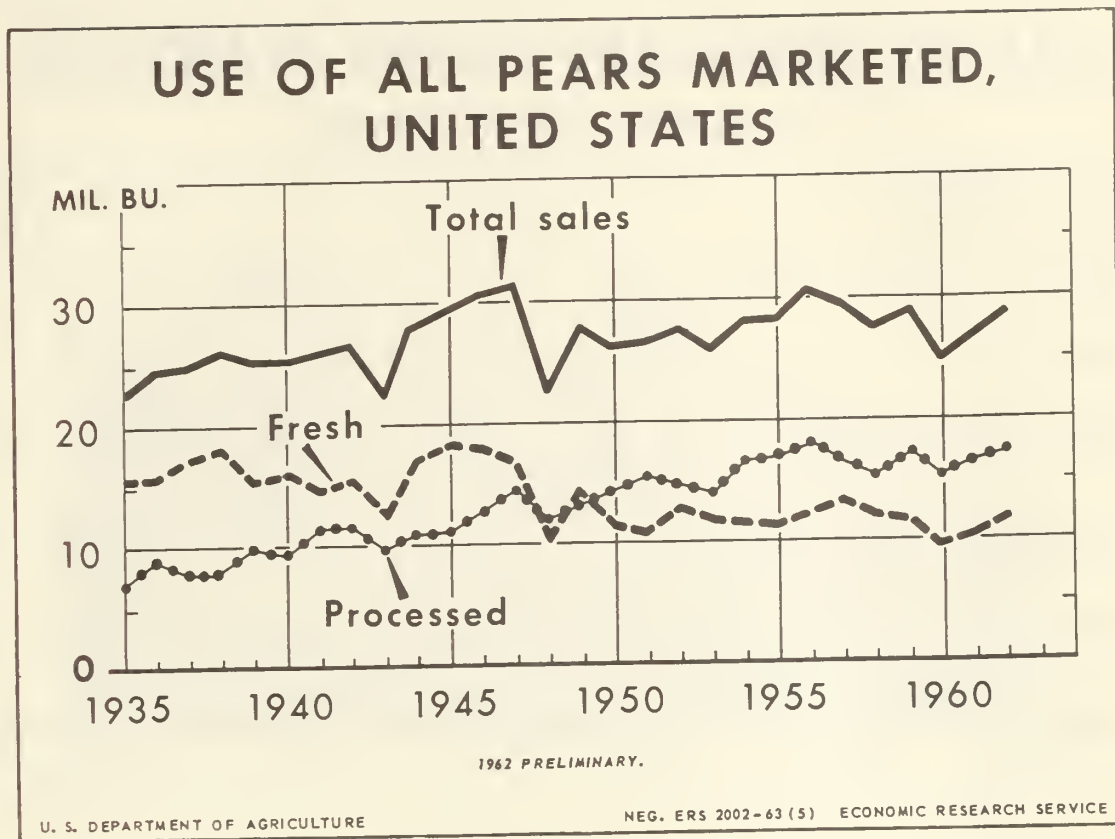


Figure 2

Canning is the principal use of pears marketed for processing; drying is a minor use. From 1935-38 to 1959-62, use of pears for canning considerably more than doubled, while use for drying decreased 72 percent. Of the pears processed during 1959-62, over 97 percent were canned and most of the rest were dried (table 4).

#### Use of Pacific Coast

Bartlett Pears: Canning  
Widens Lead Over Fresh Use

For the major pear-growing States -- California, Oregon, and Washington-- separate figures on use of pears are available for Bartletts and other varieties.

Trends in the use of Bartletts for these 3 States combined are presented in figure 3 and table 5. Although marketings of Bartletts for fresh use increased considerably from 1935 to 1945, they decreased sharply for the next few years, then did not change greatly. The wartime increase was partly the result of limitations on use of canned pears by civilians. The 1959-62 average of 115,812 tons used fresh was about 16 percent below the 1935-38 average.

Canning was the major outlet for the sharp increase in production of Pacific Coast Bartletts since 1935. Use for canning increased by 129 percent from 1935-38 to 1959-62. But use for drying dropped 74 percent. Of the average



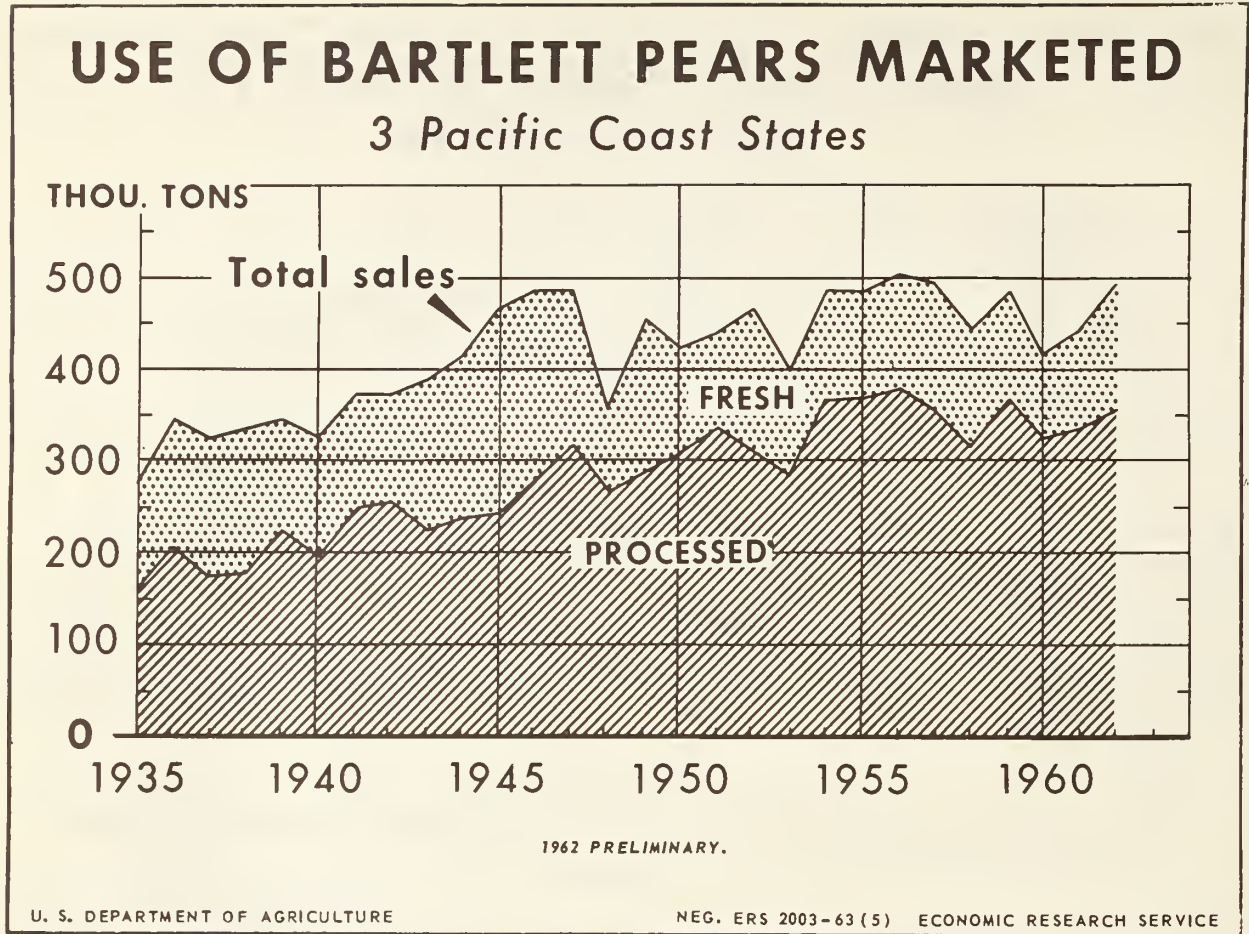


Figure 3

of 344,281 tons of Bartletts processed during 1959-62, approximately 97.5 percent were canned and 2.5 percent were dried. The total volume processed during this period comprised about 75 percent of total sales; marketings for fresh use made up the rest.

Pacific Coast Pears Other  
than Bartlett Mostly  
Used Fresh

Trends in the use of Pacific Coast pear varieties other than Bartletts are shown in figure 4 and table 6. This group of pears includes Hardy, grown mostly in California, the D'Anjou, Bosc, Comice, Nelis, Easter, and other varieties.

For this group, the fresh market is the principal outlet in contrast to processing for the Bartlett. Since 1935, fresh use showed no pronounced trend. But use for processing increased noticeably, accounting for most of the small gain in fresh and processed uses combined. Most of the pears of this group

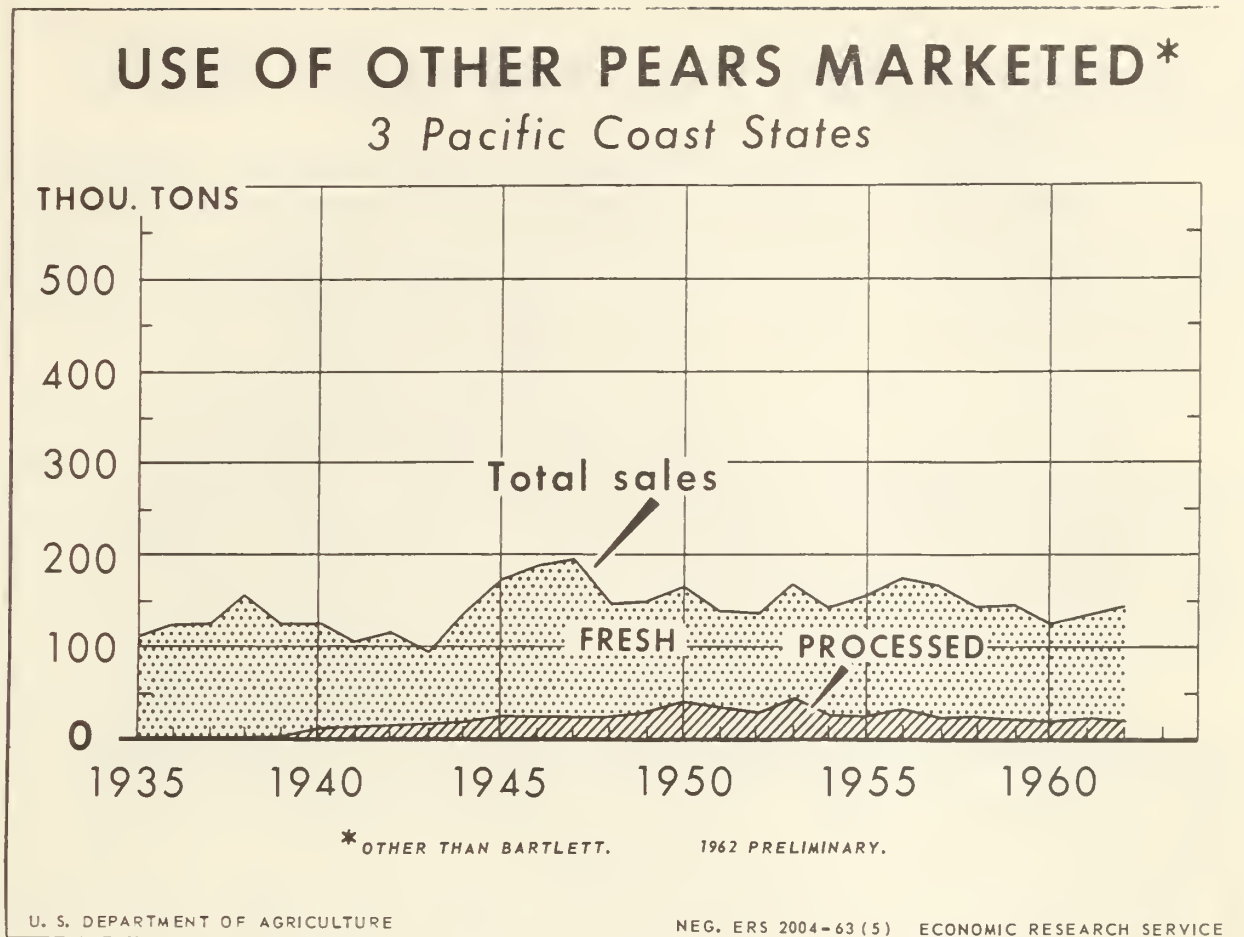


Figure 4

processed in recent years were the Hardy, canned as an ingredient of fruit cocktail. Of the average of about 136,412 tons of pears other than the Bartlett marketed during 1959-62, about 85 percent were used fresh and the rest were processed, mostly canned.

#### Marked Upward Trend in Output of Canned Pears

In line with the use of pears for canning, the total pack of canned pears increased sharply from 1946 to 1962 (table 7). Over these years, the pack in California about quadrupled, while that in Washington and Oregon combined showed no marked trend. In all other States combined, in which only a small part of the annual pack was made, output trended moderately upward. The U. S. packs for 1959-62 averaged 9.1 million cases (24-2½ basis), of which about 54 percent were put up in California, 39 percent in Washington and Oregon, and 7 percent in other States. The above figures exclude canned pears contained in fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits.

Pear Consumption Per Capita:  
Canned Up, Fresh Down

Pear consumption in the United States since 1935 displays a pattern of differing trends and changing relationships. Total consumption of pears, fresh and processed combined on a fresh equivalent basis, averaged about 5 percent larger in 1959-62 than in 1935-38. But with increasing population, per capita consumption was about 25 percent smaller. The average of 6.1 pounds per capita for 1959-62 was about 3 percent of average annual consumption of all fruits during that period (figure 5 and table 8).

More striking perhaps than the changes in consumption of all forms of pears combined was the shift in emphasis from fresh to processed. Per capita consumption of fresh pears increased from 1935 to 1945, then declined. For the entire span of years, per capita consumption dropped from 6.3 pounds, the average for 1935-38, to 2.8 pounds, the average for 1959-62. Over the same years, per capita consumption of dried pears also declined somewhat. It has been close to 0.1 pound (fresh equivalent) in recent years.

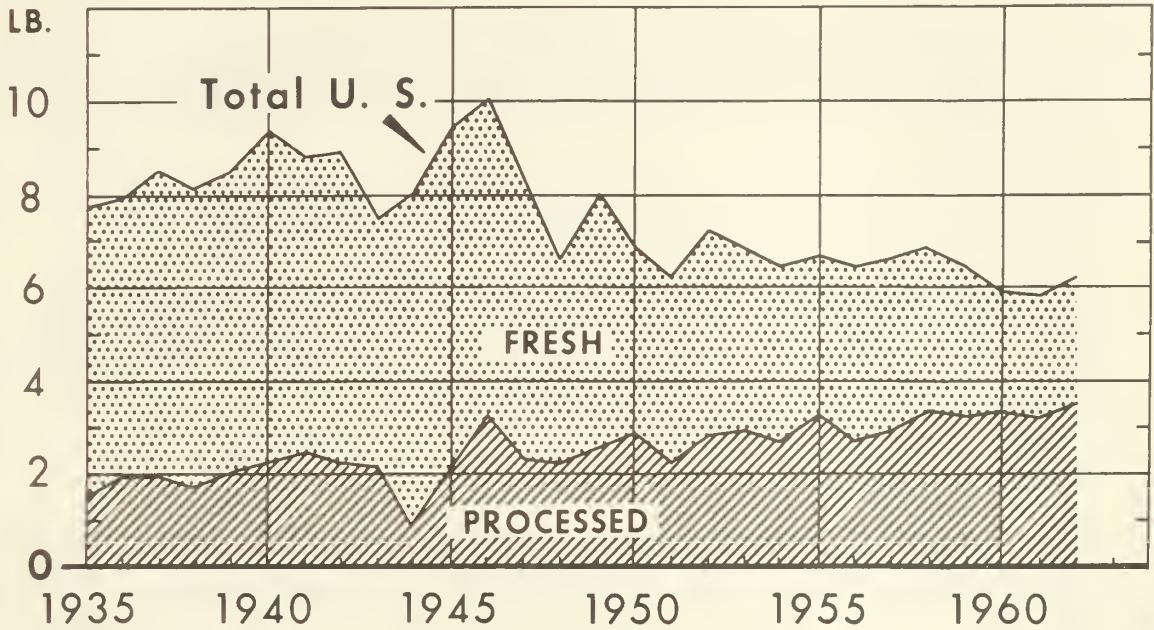
In contrast, per capita consumption of canned pears nearly doubled and that of pears in fruit cocktail increased even more sharply. The amount of these two forms of canned pears combined averaged about 3.2 pounds (fresh basis) during 1959-62. Since 1959, per capita consumption of processed pears, mostly canned, has exceeded that of fresh pears. During 1959-62, per capita consumption of processed pears made up about 54 percent of the 6.1 pounds of all pears consumed (fresh equivalent basis). Fresh pears comprised the other 46 percent. (Detailed series on per capita consumption of fresh and processed pears are published annually in the August issue of the Fruit Situation).

The trends in per capita consumption of pears since 1935 -- down for fresh and dried, but up for canned -- are similar to trends for other important fruits, such as apples and peaches. Factors associated with these changes include increased production of pears, especially Bartletts in California, rising output of canned pears and fruit cocktail, attractive retail prices for these items, and the desire of consumers for more variety in the forms in which fruit is eaten. Some further shift from fresh to canned pears appears likely over the next few years.



# PEAR CONSUMPTION PER PERSON

*Fresh Equivalent Basis*



1962 PRELIMINARY.

Figure 5

Table 3.---Pears: Production, United States, 1935-62 1/

Year	Washington	Oregon	Total Washington and Oregon	California	3 Pacific Coast States	Other States	Total United States
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	6,091	3,393	9,484	6,876	16,360	9,583	25,943
1936	6,133	3,722	9,855	10,042	19,897	7,429	27,326
1937	6,600	3,548	10,148	9,459	19,607	9,605	29,212
1938	7,121	4,214	11,335	11,834	23,169	8,535	31,704
1939	6,200	4,201	10,401	10,542	20,943	8,336	29,279
1940	6,420	4,249	10,669	9,417	20,086	9,504	29,590
1941	6,954	3,992	10,946	9,292	20,238	8,891	29,129
1942	6,675	4,275	10,950	9,751	20,701	9,543	30,244
1943	5,266	2,769	8,035	12,543	20,578	3,661	24,239
1944	8,665	4,398	13,063	10,417	23,480	7,591	31,071
1945	7,770	5,372	13,142	14,209	27,351	5,170	32,521
1946	8,890	6,120	15,010	12,917	27,927	5,511	33,438
1947	8,305	5,724	14,029	14,376	28,405	5,647	34,052
1948	5,555	4,825	10,380	10,668	21,048	3,936	24,984
1949	6,140	5,750	11,890	15,460	27,350	4,953	32,303
1950	5,080	5,400	10,480	13,835	24,315	3,654	27,969
1951	4,930	4,690	9,620	14,668	24,288	4,206	28,494
1952	4,475	5,280	9,755	15,460	25,215	3,996	29,211
1953	6,190	5,630	11,820	11,792	23,612	3,895	27,507
1954	5,470	3,880	9,350	16,751	26,101	3,225	29,326
1955	6,280	5,740	12,040	14,459	26,479	2,653	29,132
1956	4,260	6,150	10,410	17,710	28,120	3,503	31,623
1957	4,720	5,910	10,630	17,418	28,048	2,957	31,005
1958	4,700	5,060	9,760	14,459	24,219	4,177	28,396
1959	4,080	5,110	9,190	16,876	26,066	3,476	29,542
1960	3,130	4,300	7,430	15,126	22,556	3,065	25,621
1961	4,750	4,830	9,580	14,460	24,040	3,040	27,080
1962 2/	4,370	6,250	10,620	15,834	26,454	2,840	29,294

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 4 . . . Pears: Production and use, United States, 1935-62

Year	Total production	Production having value	Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales					
					Processed					
					Fresh <sup>1/</sup>	Canned <sup>2/</sup>	Dried	Other <sup>3/</sup>	Total 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		
1935	25,943	25,674	3,214	22,460	15,500	5,548	1,400	12	1,000	6,960
1936	27,326	26,989	2,427	24,562	15,609	7,093	1,859	1	1,000	8,993
1937	29,212	28,151	3,119	25,032	17,159	7,071	800	2	1,000	7,873
1938	31,704	28,703	2,713	25,990	18,091	6,332	1,565	2	1,000	7,899
1939	29,279	27,983	2,833	25,150	15,265	7,848	2,035	2	1,000	9,885
1940	29,590	28,334	3,127	25,207	15,934	8,559	712	2	1,000	9,273
1941	29,129	28,905	3,014	25,891	14,517	10,505	840	29	1,000	11,374
1942	30,244	29,836	3,214	26,622	15,144	10,797	627	54	1,000	11,478
1943	24,239	24,030	1,657	22,373	12,537	8,558	947	331	1,000	9,836
1944	31,071	30,615	2,739	27,876	16,899	9,846	920	211	1,000	10,977
1945	32,521	31,748	2,473	29,275	18,163	9,558	1,239	315	1,000	11,112
1946	33,438	33,438	2,688	30,750	17,982	11,401	1,041	326	1,000	12,768
1947	34,052	33,737	2,530	31,207	16,844	13,503	602	258	1,000	14,363
1948	24,984	24,899	2,157	22,742	10,728	11,544	221	249	1,000	12,014
1949	32,303	29,858	2,053	27,805	14,450	12,539	508	308	1,000	13,355
1950	27,969	27,941	1,755	26,186	11,598	13,514	292	782	1,000	14,588
1951	28,494	28,256	1,895	26,361	10,784	15,088	359	130	1,000	15,577
1952	29,211	29,031	1,680	27,351	12,700	13,753	350	548	1,000	14,651
1953	27,507	27,407	1,481	25,926	11,784	13,314	262	566	1,000	14,142
1954	29,326	29,271	1,207	28,064	11,414	15,785	675	190	1,000	16,650
1955	29,132	29,031	712	28,319	11,270	16,412	517	120	1,000	17,049
1956	31,623	31,499	923	30,576	12,612	17,410	400	154	1,000	17,964
1957	31,005	30,319	868	29,451	13,117	15,857	437	40	1,000	16,334
1958	28,396	28,290	900	27,390	12,031	15,081	254	24	1,000	15,359
1959	29,542	29,506	735	28,771	11,654	16,641	416	60	1,000	17,117
1960	25,261	25,567	729	24,838	9,567	14,905	366	---	1,000	15,271
1961	27,080	26,966	390	26,576	10,154	16,063	359	---	1,000	16,422
1962 <sup>4/</sup>	29,294	29,159	357	28,802	11,656	16,694	452	---	1,000	17,146

<sup>1/</sup> For some States includes small quantities canned or otherwise processed.

<sup>2/</sup> Some quantities otherwise processed are included with canned.

<sup>3/</sup> Mostly fruit crushed for spirits. Some quantities canned or dried included.

<sup>4/</sup> Preliminary.



Table 5.--Pears, Bartlett: Production and use, 3 Pacific Coast States, 1935-62

Year	Total production	Production having value	Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales							
					Fresh 1/		Canned 2/		Dried		Other 3/	
					Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1935	285,330	282,080	7,920	274,160	113,660	126,600	33,600	300	160,500			
1936	355,520	352,240	8,050	344,190	138,815	160,950	44,400	25	205,375			
1937	344,450	331,870	7,880	323,990	147,240	157,500	19,200	50	176,750			
1938	393,100	341,230	8,530	332,700	154,550	140,450	37,650	50	178,150			
1939	368,650	356,010	8,750	347,260	124,580	174,600	48,030	50	222,680			
1940	349,400	336,380	8,970	327,410	130,160	180,300	16,900	50	197,250			
1941	380,350	380,350	9,150	371,200	121,905	228,520	20,100	675	249,295			
1942	384,180	381,180	9,780	371,400	118,450	238,650	14,300	---	252,950			
1943	403,300	398,300	9,730	388,570	167,070	194,150	21,650	5,700	221,500			
1944	436,975	426,800	10,550	416,250	178,150	216,250	20,500	1,350	238,100			
1945	496,250	477,250	10,650	466,600	226,000	211,900	26,475	2,225	240,600			
1946	495,125	495,125	10,675	484,450	207,100	252,950	20,500	3,900	277,350			
1947	499,275	494,650	10,550	484,100	168,225	299,775	12,675	3,425	315,875			
1948	367,025	366,400	8,975	357,425	94,325	253,850	5,300	3,950	263,100			
1949	502,000	461,000	8,750	452,250	166,500	269,100	12,200	4,450	285,750			
1950	429,250	428,550	7,250	421,300	118,325	288,600	7,000	7,375	302,975			
1951	448,000	447,250	8,000	439,250	106,350	321,300	8,600	3,000	332,900			
1952	472,750	471,750	7,650	464,100	153,675	293,025	8,400	9,000	310,425			
1953	407,500	406,750	6,625	400,125	118,675	270,600	6,300	4,550	281,450			
1954	493,750	492,375	5,500	486,875	121,575	344,350	16,200	4,750	365,300			
1955	489,750	488,600	6,075	482,525	116,100	351,025	12,400	3,000	366,425			
1956	508,000	507,025	5,300	501,725	122,350	369,775	9,600	2/	379,375			
1957	510,500	496,975	5,050	491,925	135,950	344,475	10,500	1,000	355,975			
1958	447,500	445,950	4,425	441,525	124,075	310,750	6,100	600	317,450			
1959	489,500	488,600	3,925	484,675	122,875	351,800	10,000	2/	361,800			
1960	424,250	423,100	3,700	419,400	97,550	313,050	8,800	---	321,850			
1961	450,750	447,900	4,100	443,800	108,325	328,775	6,700	---	335,475			
1962 4/	499,750	496,750	4,250	492,500	134,500	348,600	9,400	---	358,000			

1/ Small quantities canned, dried or otherwise processed included in fresh sales.

2/ Some quantities otherwise processed included with canned.

3/ Mostly fruit crushed for spirits. Some quantities of canned and dried included.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 6 --Pears, other than Bartlett: Production and use, 3 Pacific Coast States, 1935-62

Year	Total production	Production having value	Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales							
					Fresh 1/		Canned 2/		Dried		Other 3/	
					Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1935	116,780	113,310	2,650	110,660	109,160	1,500	---	---	---	1,500		
1936	131,850	126,710	2,720	123,990	122,290	1,500	200	---	---	1,700		
1937	136,250	127,850	2,800	125,050	123,550	1,500	---	---	---	1,500		
1938	174,280	155,650	2,780	152,870	152,070	800	---	---	---	800		
1939	144,380	127,580	2,750	124,830	121,775	2,055	1,000	---	---	3,055		
1940	143,330	126,260	2,700	123,560	111,960	11,400	200	---	---	11,600		
1941	116,300	110,950	2,670	108,280	97,475	10,705	50	50	---	10,805		
1942	123,580	119,080	2,670	116,410	103,180	11,100	775	1,355	---	13,230		
1943	98,580	98,580	2,550	96,030	80,280	12,250	1,175	2,325	---	15,750		
1944	139,600	139,600	2,750	136,850	116,875	14,350	1,700	3,925	---	19,975		
1945	173,300	173,300	2,850	170,450	143,500	19,275	3,475	4,200	---	26,950		
1946	190,125	190,125	2,700	187,425	161,400	18,200	4,675	3,150	---	26,025		
1947	196,450	194,300	2,700	191,600	165,425	21,650	1,875	2,650	---	26,175		
1948	148,475	144,475	2,575	144,900	120,400	22,350	---	2,150	---	24,500		
1949	166,250	151,875	2,575	149,300	120,600	25,450	---	3,250	---	28,700		
1950	164,750	164,750	2,200	162,550	123,575	26,800	2/	12,175	---	38,975		
1951	144,500	141,875	2,450	139,425	107,625	31,200	---	600	---	31,800		
1952	142,125	138,625	2,200	136,425	107,025	24,700	2/	4,700	---	29,400		
1953	171,000	169,250	2,325	166,925	125,275	32,050	2/	9,600	---	41,650		
1954	142,000	142,000	1,950	140,050	113,050	27,000	1/	1/	---	27,000		
1955	157,750	156,375	1,950	154,425	128,575	25,850	1/	2/	---	25,850		
1956	177,250	175,125	2,075	173,050	141,500	27,700	2/	1/3,850	---	31,550		
1957	173,250	170,250	1,950	168,300	146,600	21,700	1/	1/	---	21,700		
1958	143,500	143,500	1,400	142,100	119,400	22,700	1/	1/	---	22,700		
1959	145,250	145,250	1,425	143,825	121,925	20,400	2/	1/1,500	---	21,900		
1960	124,500	124,500	1,425	123,075	104,075	19,000	---	---	---	19,000		
1961	135,750	135,750	1,425	134,325	112,925	21,400	1/	---	---	21,400		
1962 4/	145,750	145,750	1,325	144,425	124,725	19,700	1/	---	---	19,700		

1/ Some quantities canned, dried, or otherwise processed, included in fresh sales.  
 2/ Some quantities dried or otherwise processed, included in canned.  
 3/ Mostly fruit crushed for spirits. Some quantities of fresh, canned, and dried included.  
 4/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Pears, processed: Packs of canned and dried,  
United States, 1946-62

Year	Canned <sup>1/</sup>					Dried <sup>2/</sup>
	Washington and Oregon	California	3 Pacific Coast States	Other States	Total canned	
	1,000 cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	1,000 cases <u>24/2½'s</u>	Million pounds
1946	3,930	1,326	5,256	210	5,466	9.5
1947	4,050	1,459	5,509	225	5,734	5.4
1948	2,646	1,184	3,830	163	3,993	2.0
1949	3,390	2,070	5,460	444	5,904	4.6
1950	3,538	2,509	6,047	323	6,370	2.6
1951	3,738	2,477	6,215	432	6,647	3.2
1952	3,262	2,741	6,003	547	6,550	3.1
1953	3,589	1,596	5,185	623	5,808	2.4
1954	4,301	3,174	7,475	300	7,775	6.1
1955	4,483	3,366	7,849	496	8,345	4.6
1956	4,107	4,330	8,437	444	8,881	3.6
1957	3,395	4,762	8,157	411	8,568	3.9
1958	3,327	3,944	7,271	612	7,883	2.3
1959	3,625	5,228	8,853	646	9,499	3.7
1960	3,225	4,652	7,877	629	8,506	3.3
1961	3,633	4,800	8,433	657	9,090	3.2
1962	3,584	5,195	8,779	638	9,417	4.1

<sup>1/</sup> Compiled from reports of the National Cannery Association.

<sup>2/</sup> Derived from data of the Statistical Reporting Service. 1 pound dried is equivalent to about 5.3 pounds fresh.



Table 8.--Pears: Consumption per person, fresh-weight equivalent, United States, 1935-62

Year	Used fresh	Processed					Total fresh and processed
		Canned			Dried	Total processed	
		Straight canned	In cocktail and salad	Total canned			
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1935	6.2	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.5	7.7
1936	6.0	1.5	.2	1.7	.2	1.9	7.9
1937	6.6	1.4	.3	1.7	.2	1.9	8.5
1938	6.4	1.4	.3	1.7	<u>1/</u>	1.7	8.1
1939	6.5	1.4	.4	1.8	.2	2.0	8.5
1940	7.1	1.6	.4	2.0	.2	2.2	9.3
1941	6.4	1.8	.5	2.3	.1	2.4	8.8
1942	6.7	1.7	.5	2.2	--	2.2	8.9
1943	5.4	1.7	.4	2.1	--	2.1	7.5
1944	7.1	.5	.3	.8	.1	.9	8.0
1945	7.3	1.1	.7	1.8	.3	2.1	9.4
1946	6.8	2.1	.8	2.9	.3	3.2	10.0
1947	5.9	1.4	.7	2.1	.2	2.3	8.2
1948	4.4	1.4	.7	2.1	.1	2.2	6.6
1949	5.5	1.7	.7	2.4	.1	2.5	8.0
1950	4.1	1.9	.8	2.7	.1	2.8	6.9
1951	4.0	1.5	.6	2.1	.1	2.2	6.2
1952	4.4	2.1	.7	2.8	<u>1/</u>	2.8	7.2
1953	3.9	2.1	.7	2.8	.1	2.9	6.8
1954	3.7	2.0	.7	2.7	<u>1/</u>	2.7	6.4
1955	3.4	2.4	.7	3.1	.1	3.2	6.6
1956	3.7	1.9	.8	2.7	<u>1/</u>	2.7	6.4
1957	3.7	2.1	.8	2.9	<u>1/</u>	2.9	6.6
1958	3.5	2.4	.8	3.2	.1	3.3	6.8
1959	3.2	2.4	.8	3.2	<u>1/</u>	3.2	6.4
1960	2.6	2.4	.9	3.3	<u>1/</u>	3.3	5.9
1961	2.6	2.2	.9	3.1	.1	3.2	5.8
1962 <u>2/</u>	2.7	2.5	.9	3.4	.1	3.5	6.2

1/ Less than 0.05 pound.2/ Preliminary.

Table 9.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1961 and 1962 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1961	1962	May 31 average 1957-61	May 31 1962	May 31 1963
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Apples and applesauce	80,117	65,874	44,392	53,568	53,489
Apricots	12,164	10,874	3,719	5,397	4,628
Blackberries	22,562	22,532	9,109	8,319	7,737
Blueberries	21,990	26,452	11,318	15,350	13,117
Boysenberries	13,020	11,987	n.a.	5,551	4,286
Cherries	188,637	140,357	21,556	58,453	49,411
Grapes	13,598	13,865	7,863	5,459	5,189
Peaches	60,774	53,569	22,368	32,713	24,526
Plums and prunes	2,198	2,574	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	6,072	5,942	2/63,491	1,360	1,113
Raspberries, red	23,127	24,544		6,860	6,451
Strawberries	222,694	234,620	103,332	81,378	72,550
Logan and other berries	3,414	4,206	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	34,559	50,722	43,922	30,684	27,777
<b>Total</b>	<b>704,926</b>	<b>668,118</b>	<b>281,070</b>	<b>305,092</b>	<b>270,274</b>
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	435,030	601,024	458,546
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	164,210	173,075	162,204
<b>Total juices</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>599,240</b>	<b>774,099</b>	<b>620,750</b>
	<u>Pack</u>				
Citrus juices:			<u>Florida--through June 1</u>		
(Season beginning November 1)	1960	1961	1962	1963	
	1,000 <u>gallons</u>	1,000 <u>gallons</u>	1,000 <u>gallons</u>	1,000 <u>gallons</u>	
Orange					
Concentrated	4/84,298	118,451	97,079	51,366	
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	4/3,841	4/3,163	3,064	2,319	
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	
Blend					
Concentrated	256	265	182	53	
Lemon					
Concentrated	93	n.a.	---	---	
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	---	---	
Lemonade base	8,450	n.a.	---	---	
Tangerine, concentrated	1,407	1,370	1,370	204	
Limeade	728	822	5/27	5/97	

1/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958. 2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 4/ Data not available on 1960-61 and 1961-62 California packs--Florida only. 5/ Through March. n. a. means "not available."

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Canners Association.





Table 11.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1961 and 1962

Commodity and crop year	Total production 1/	Farm disposition			Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)				
		Production having value 1/	For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	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
Peaches									
1961	77,895	73,494	1,354	72,140	2/35,247	33,637	1,204	1,852	200
1962	75,799	70,900	1,120	69,780	31,052	35,156	1,717	1,649	206
Pears									
1961	27,080	26,966	390	26,576	10,154	3/16,063	359	---	---
1962	29,294	29,159	357	28,802	11,656	3/16,694	452	---	---
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots									
1961	191,300	172,900	2,210	170,690	18,645	4/114,245	32,500	5,300	---
1962	166,200	165,600	1,810	163,790	19,190	4/110,100	28,900	5,600	---
Cherries, sweet									
1961	101,300	100,400	2,730	97,670	32,816	18,516	---	700	5/45,638
1962	110,400	108,400	2,745	105,655	38,348	17,470	---	470	5/49,367
Cherries, sour									
1961	165,370	165,370	1,537	163,833	6,840	6/62,723	---	93,870	400
1962	176,740	167,145	1,470	165,675	6,036	6/84,293	---	73,676	1,670
Nectarines									
1961	54,000	54,000	200	53,800	52,600	---	---	---	1,200
1962	51,000	51,000	200	50,800	49,500	---	---	---	1,300
Plums 1/									
1961	94,700	92,700	400	92,300	83,070	8/9,230	---	---	---
1962	90,500	88,500	400	88,100	77,275	8/10,825	---	---	---
Prunes									
1961	415,200	414,200	2,810	411,390	31,720	2/22,020	357,000	650	---
1962	456,300	454,500	3,050	451,450	34,330	2/30,670	385,450	1,000	---

1/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.

2/ Includes some quantities frozen.

3/ Includes some quantities otherwise processed.

4/ Includes small quantities used for juice, jams, or frozen.

5/ Mostly brined but includes some quantities used for juice, canning, etc.

6/ Includes small quantities brined and some used for juice, jam, jelly, etc.

7/ Includes small quantities of fresh prunes.

8/ Mostly canned but includes plums used for freezing, jam, jelly, etc.

9/ Includes some frozen, dried, or otherwise processed.

Table 12.--Peaches: Production in 9 early States, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963	State	Average 1957-61	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
North Carolina	1,350	1,400	1,400	Arkansas	1,686	1,020	1,750
South Carolina	5,940	<sup>2/</sup> 6,600	6,800	Louisiana	142	40	160
Georgia	4,340	<sup>2/</sup> 4,500	5,800	Oklahoma	144	50	110
Alabama	1,025	900	1,100	Texas	680	220	750
Mississippi	304	200	300				
				9 States	15,611	14,930	13,170

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

<sup>2/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): South Carolina, 150, and Georgia, 205.

Table 13.--Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average 1957-61 <sup>2/</sup>	1962	Indi- cated 1963	State	Average 1957-61 <sup>2/</sup>	1962	Indi- cated 1963
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New Hampshire	16	24	24	Kentucky	236	245	55
Massachusetts	105	140	125	Tennessee	166	160	100
Rhode Island	11	10	12	Idaho	247	25	200
Connecticut	135	160	140	Colorado	1,634	<sup>2/</sup> 1,800	450
New York	659	550	460	Utah	352	310	180
New Jersey	2,240	2,300	1,900	Washington	1,770	<sup>2/</sup> 2,300	1,700
Pennsylvania	2,660	2,600	1,500	Oregon	438	500	360
Ohio	924	700	50	California			
Indiana	424	100	5	Clingstone <sup>3/</sup>	24,410	<sup>2/</sup> 30,627	33,336
				Freestone	12,468	12,918	12,501
Illinois	842	650	120	Total			
Michigan	3,380	1,600	1,700	California	36,878	<sup>2/</sup> 43,545	45,837
Missouri	439	350	250	26 States	<sup>4/</sup> 56,519	60,859	57,128
Kansas	138	95	20				
Delaware	49	45	50	early States	15,611	14,930	18,170
Maryland	467	<sup>2/</sup> 450	370				
Virginia	1,546	1,500	1,100	United States	<sup>4/</sup> 72,130	75,789	75,298
West Virginia	710	700	420				

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

<sup>2/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit, (1,000 bu.): California clingstone, 3,350; Colorado, 434; Maryland 20; and Washington, 220.

<sup>3/</sup> Mainly for canning. 1963 basis special peach forecast released June 17, 1963.

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

Table 14.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963	1957-61		1963	1957-61		1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,840	4,500	2,800	21,160	19,700	16,000	26,000	24,200	18,800
Pennsylvania	960	1,000	200	10,260	11,000	7,500	11,220	12,000	7,700
Ohio	---	---	---	1,630	1,500	200	1,630	1,500	200
Michigan	14,200	19,000	7,500	78,800	117,000	38,000	93,000	136,000	45,500
Wisconsin	---	---	---	11,580	13,000	6,500	11,580	13,000	6,500
Montana	1,782	2,400	40	316	240	60	2,098	2,640	100
Idaho	1,930	2,300	2,500	1,204	1,300	1,300	3,134	3,600	3,800
Colorado	658	800	90	1,480	3/1,000	930	2,138	1,800	1,020
Utah	2,580	2,900	3,000	2,200	3,700	5,000	4,780	6,600	8,000
Washington	16,320	3/21,000	17,500	1,360	3/1,100	900	17,680	22,100	18,400
Oregon	21,380	33,000	18,000	3,940	7,200	2,500	25,320	40,200	20,500
California	22,280	23,500	18,000	---	---	---	22,280	23,500	18,000
12 States	4/87,082	110,400	69,630	133,930	176,740	78,890	4/221,012	287,140	148,520

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

<sup>2/</sup> Forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) made as of June 15 and released June 20.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Sweet cherries, Washington, 2,000 tons; sour cherries, Colorado, 95 tons, and Washington, 50 tons.

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

Table 15.--Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May 1962 and 1963

Month	Washington Delicious		Winesap		Rome Beauty		All leading varieties	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	5.88	5.20	---	---	3.81	---	5.59	4.98
February	5.88	5.44	---	---	3.30	---	5.43	5.33
March	5.94	5.16	---	4.35	2.78	---	5.69	4.94
April	6.78	5.31	5.15	4.84	---	---	6.37	5.18
May	6.96	5.87	5.12	5.10	---	---	6.30	5.65
Season average through May	6.25	5.39	5.13	4.93	3.46	4.15	5.90	5.21



Table 16.--Apricots, plums and prunes: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop and State	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>Apricots</b>			
California	175,400	154,000	210,000
Washington	12,000	2/10,100	9,000
Utah	5,720	2,100	1,800
Total	193,120	166,200	200,800
<b>Plums</b>			
Michigan	---	6,500	---
California	80,800	2/84,000	90,000
Total	---	90,500	---
		Dry Basis <sup>3/</sup>	
<b>Prunes</b>			
California	135,600	148,000	135,000
Idaho	---	---	---
Washington	---	---	---
Oregon	---	---	---

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. <sup>2/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit, apricots, 600 tons; plums, 2,000 tons. <sup>3/</sup> In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 17.--Bush berries Indicated acres for harvest 1963, with comparisons

Crop and State	1962		Acreage			
	Yield	Pro-	Average	For	harvest	1963 as
	per acre	duction	1957-61	1962	1963	percent of
	Pounds	pounds	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
<b>RED RASPBERRIES</b>		1,000				
Washington .....	6,300	14,805	2,740	2,350	2,500	106
Oregon .....	5,000	12,500	---	2,500	2,400	96
Total 2 States .....	5,630	27,305	---	4,850	4,900	101
<b>BLACK RASPBERRIES</b>						
Washington .....	1,500	240	196	160	150	94
Oregon .....	950	2,470	---	2,600	2,400	92
Total 2 States.....	982	2,710	---	2,760	2,550	92
<b>TAME BLACKBERRIES</b>						
Washington .....	9,500	5,890	784	620	630	102
Oregon .....	7,200	23,040	---	3,200	3,200	100
Total 2 States .....	7,573	28,930	---	3,820	3,830	100
<b>BLUEBERRIES</b>						
Washington .....	5,500	2,970	590	540	550	102
<b>CURRANTS</b>						
Washington .....	4,400	1,056	240	240	260	108
<b>BOYSENBERRIES AND YOUNGBERRIES</b>						
Oregon .....	2,700	3,240	---	1,200	1,100	92
<b>LOGANBERRIES</b>						
Oregon .....	3,600	1,800	---	500	450	90

Table 18.--Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

State and variety	Average	1962	Indicated	State and variety	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963		1957-61		1963
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Washington				California			
Bartlett	72,000	2/78,000	82,000	Bartlett	339,200	348,000	190,000
Other	34,900	31,250	35,000	Other	36,800	32,000	25,000
Total	106,900	2/109,250	117,000	Total	376,000	380,000	215,000
Oregon				3 States			
Bartlett	53,300	2/73,750	37,500	Bartlett	464,500	499,750	309,500
Other	72,750	82,500	67,500	Other	144,450	145,750	127,500
Total	126,050	2/156,250	105,000	Total	608,950	645,500	437,000

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. <sup>2/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Washington, Bartlett, 2,150 tons; Oregon, Bartlett, 850 tons.

Table 19.--Pears: Total production by States, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average	1962	Indicated
	1957-61		1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels
Connecticut	53	55	58
New York	625	630	650
Pennsylvania	118	120	100
Michigan	1,296	1,500	1,200
Texas	140	40	130
Idaho	72	55	65
Colorado	188	220	110
Utah	222	2/220	350
Washington	4,276	4,370	4,700
Oregon	5,042	6,250	4,200
California	15,668	15,834	8,959
United States	2/28,329	29,294	20,522

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

<sup>2/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1962-Utah, 15,000 bushels.

<sup>3/</sup> U. S. total for the 1957-61 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 20.--Strawberries: Production by groups and States, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

Group and State	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Group and State	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds		: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
Winter Florida	5,526	13,490	15,000	Mid-spring (continued) California	193,224	207,900	205,800
Early spring Alabama	2,045	1,890	1,500	Group total	274,054	257,420	261,900
Louisiana	14,452	17,160	9,870	Late spring Maine	1,735	1,710	1,575
Texas	2,296	3,060	2,240	Massachusetts	1,505	1,575	1,350
Group total	18,793	22,110	13,610	Connecticut	1,416	1,240	1,280
Mid-spring Illinois	5,249	4,180	3,840	New York	11,604	10,800	8,700
Missouri	5,494	3,200	2,250	New Jersey	11,784	14,000	13,440
Kansas	1,070	1,430	1,020	Pennsylvania	4,720	4,800	4,830
Maryland	3,257	3,240	3,800	Ohio	5,772	4,500	3,960
Virginia	7,388	6,480	6,240	Indiana	4,720	5,120	2,550
North Carolina	4,390	4,320	5,670	Michigan	37,824	38,950	34,200
Kentucky	6,496	3,960	2,520	Wisconsin	4,372	6,400	4,400
Tennessee	25,467	10,560	13,500	Utah	1,298	638	720
Arkansas	17,412	9,450	13,420	Washington	44,174	47,450	45,400
Oklahoma	4,608	2,700	3,840	Oregon	78,048	85,250	79,000
				Group total	208,972	222,433	201,445
				All States	507,345	515,453	491,955

<sup>1/</sup> For fresh market and processing.

Table 21.--Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1956-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Item	Average 1956-60 (1956-60 bloom)	1961 (1961 bloom)	1962 (1962 bloom)	1962 as a percentage of--	
	: tons	: tons	: tons	Average 1956-60	1961
				Percent	Percent
Oranges	5,283	6,048	4,426	84	73
Tangerines	172	180	90	52	50
Grapefruit	1,169	1,677	1,354	81	81
Lemons	630	636	456	72	72
Limes	13	14	16	123	114
Tangelos	18	45	34	189	76
Total	7,785	8,600	6,376	82	74



Table 22.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1956-60, annual 1960, 1961 and indicated 1962; condition on June 1, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963

Crop and State	Production <sup>1/</sup>				Condition June 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
<b>Oranges:</b>							
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: <sup>2/</sup>							
California	12,780	9,000	7,600	12,500	79	77	80
Florida, all	50,820	51,000	56,900	45,500			
Temple	3,020	4,000	4,600	2,000	---	62	45
Other	47,800	47,000	52,300	43,500	---	62	33
Texas	1,560	2,000	1,650	50	76	3/	10
Arizona	452	440	640	600	75	50	69
Louisiana	215	275	255	15	83	3/	4
Total	65,827	62,715	67,045	58,665	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	18,240	16,000	13,100	14,500	81	81	82
Florida	37,120	35,700	56,500	29,000	68	66	36
Texas	860	1,500	650	30	72	3/	8
Arizona	710	720	800	900	79	55	75
Total	56,930	53,920	71,050	44,430	---	---	---
<b>All oranges:</b>							
California	31,020	25,000	20,700	27,000	80	79	81
Florida	87,940	86,700	113,400	74,500	66	64	35
Texas	2,420	3,500	2,300	80	75	3/	9
Arizona	1,162	1,160	1,440	1,500	76	53	72
Louisiana	215	275	255	15	83	3/	4
Total all oranges	122,757	116,635	138,095	103,095	70	---	45
<b>Tangerines</b>							
Florida	3,820	4,900	4,000	2,000	62	67	36
Total, oranges and tangerines	126,577	121,535	142,095	105,095	---	---	---
<b>Grapefruit:</b>							
Florida, all	33,160	31,600	35,000	30,000	60	61	37
Seedless	19,620	19,200	23,800	20,000	62	61	39
Pink	6,140	7,300	9,000	7,500	---	---	---
White	13,480	11,900	14,800	12,500	---	---	---
Other	13,540	12,400	11,200	10,000	59	61	34
Texas	4,500	6,800	2,700	200	71	3/	9
Arizona	2,462	2,260	2,270	2,000	82	60	72
California, all	2,536	2,640	2,940	2,500	78	73	79
Desert Valleys	1,036	1,240	1,540	1,200	78	73	78
Other areas	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,300	78	73	79
Total grapefruit	42,658	43,300	42,910	34,700	63	---	40
<b>Lemons:</b>							
California	16,180	13,800	15,200	11,500	76	73	73
Arizona	3/670	540	1,540	500	74	36	36
Total lemons	16,582	14,340	16,740	12,000	76	72	71
<b>Limes:</b>							
Florida <sup>4/</sup>	316	310	340	400	---	---	---
<b>Tangelos:</b>							
Florida	404	500	1,000	750	5/63	64	40

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

<sup>1/</sup> Net content on box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. <sup>2/</sup> Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana; for all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. <sup>3/</sup> Not evaluated due to carryover effect of January 1962 freeze. <sup>4/</sup> June 1 forecast of 1963 Florida limes, 420 thousand boxes. <sup>5/</sup> Short-time average.

Table 23.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, January-June 1962 and 1963

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago		
	Seedless		Other		Total		1962	1963	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963			
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Month:									
January	2.55	3.14	2.92	1.94	2.55	3.10	2.54	4.04	
February	2.31	3.30	2.43	1.95	2.31	3.19	2.49	2.88	
March	2.51	2.95	1.91	1.88	2.50	2.89	2.61	3.08	
April	2.23	2.74	2.00	2.04	2.23	2.72	2.21	3.11	
May	2.27	3.47	1.42	2.94	2.25	3.45	2.10	3.42	
Season average through May	2.33	3.05	1.75	2.12	2.32	3.01	2.34	3.30	
Week ended:									
June 7	2.06	3.85	1.63	3.08	2.05	3.81	2.39	---	

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

Table 24.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, January-June 1962 and 1963

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels		1962	1963	1962	1963
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
Month:								
January	---	---	4.88	4.15	2.83	3.78	3.37	5.13
February	---	---	5.25	4.73	2.78	3.81	3.64	4.21
March	---	---	5.24	5.78	2.72	3.92	3.67	4.31
April	5.70	4.62	5.80	5.64	2.42	4.48	3.34	4.60
May	4.36	5.00	6.73	6.12	2.35	4.76	3.63	4.20
Season average through May	4.40	4.99	5.31	4.88	2.60	4.02	3.58	4.83
Week ended:								
June 7	3.61	4.17	---	---	2.48	5.11	3.33	3.82
<u>Chicago</u>								
Month:								
January	---	---	4.89	3.91	2.65	---	3.51	5.08
February	---	---	5.17	4.28	2.82	4.58	3.47	3.98
March	---	---	5.05	5.52	2.46	3.27	3.73	4.34
April	3.87	---	5.26	5.17	1.73	3.63	3.13	4.09
May	3.98	4.55	---	5.53	1.96	---	3.73	4.21
Season average through May	3.97	4.55	5.05	4.42	2.47	2.80	3.59	4.56
Week ended:								
June 7	3.32	3.43	---	---	1.89	---	2.88	3.94

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

Table 25.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1962 and 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons		
	1962				1963				1962	1963	
	Fla. <sup>2/</sup>	Tex. <sup>2/</sup>	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Fla. <sup>2/</sup>	Tex. <sup>2/</sup>	Calif.- Ariz.	Total	Calif.- Ariz.	Calif.- Ariz.	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Season through January	5	10,135	3,033	770	13,938	11,548	37	724	12,309	2,691	2,119
Week ended January	12	825	355	104	1,284	675	---	105	780	334	240
	19	1,059	95	127	1,281	682	2	118	802	292	250
	26	1,114	9	108	1,231	764	---	106	870	313	251
February	2	796	9	130	935	706	---	121	827	327	207
	9	872	---	115	987	761	---	115	876	280	215
	16	1,105	---	129	1,234	700	---	149	849	315	179
	23	1,061	---	120	1,181	678	---	150	828	287	268
March	2	1,182	---	120	1,302	669	---	154	823	279	289
	9	1,269	---	131	1,400	736	---	20	756	391	323
	16	1,114	---	178	1,292	691	---	130	821	361	330
	23	1,110	---	140	1,250	655	---	121	776	320	304
	30	1,098	---	158	1,256	657	---	129	786	387	300
April	6	990	---	171	1,161	618	---	119	737	413	364
	13	928	---	118	1,046	596	---	95	691	383	356
	20	862	---	157	1,019	606	---	111	717	401	448
	27	832	---	138	970	522	---	78	600	462	431
May	4	774	---	169	943	415	---	132	547	522	493
	11	741	---	193	934	402	---	81	483	574	503
	18	657	---	176	833	411	---	194	605	680	588
	25	524	---	206	730	246	---	155	401	714	528
June	1	420	---	207	627	140	---	137	277	526	432
Season through June	1	29,468	3,501	3,865	36,834	23,878	39	3,244	27,161	11,252	9,418

<sup>1/</sup> Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit, California-Arizona grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes express shipments.



Table 26.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June 1962 and 1963 1/

Period	1962					1963					
	Calif. Ariz. Valencias	Calif. Ariz. Navels and misc.	Florida <u>2/</u>	Texas <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif. Ariz. Valencias	Calif. Ariz. Navels and misc.	Florida <u>2/</u>	Texas <u>2/</u>	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Season through											
January	5	---	4,829	10,770	1,683	17,282	---	7,505	10,392	14	17,911
Week ended											
January	12	---	690	869	122	1,681	---	921	421	---	1,342
	19	---	736	1,127	40	1,903	---	1,047	407	1	1,455
	26	---	586	1,145	80	1,911	---	978	450	---	1,428
February	2	14	675	845	34	1,568	<u>3/</u> 13	676	436	---	1,125
	9	22	651	983	5	1,661	7	632	332	---	971
	16	56	484	1,105	---	1,645	7	472	358	---	837
	23	131	491	1,146	---	1,768	33	595	408	---	1,036
March	2	60	741	1,230	---	2,051	38	669	451	---	1,158
	9	98	692	1,148	---	1,938	70	649	468	---	1,187
	16	99	717	1,057	---	1,873	79	574	451	---	1,104
	23	93	560	983	---	1,636	97	575	336	---	1,008
	30	121	611	890	---	1,622	105	516	299	---	920
April	6	133	511	803	---	1,447	110	567	277	---	954
	13	231	335	770	---	1,336	117	481	287	---	885
	20	485	151	889	---	1,525	156	390	255	---	801
	27	680	40	838	---	1,558	280	342	215	---	837
May	4	755	2	834	---	1,591	561	209	125	---	955
	11	746	---	878	---	1,624	792	91	197	---	1,080
	18	702	---	845	---	1,547	899	30	199	---	1,128
	25	740	---	732	---	1,472	920	---	112	---	1,032
June	1	661	---	570	---	1,231	839	---	62	---	901
Season through											
June	1	5,847	13,602	30,457	1,964	51,870	5,123	17,919	16,998	15	40,055

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

2/ Excludes express shipments.

3/ Shipped prior to Feb. 2.



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