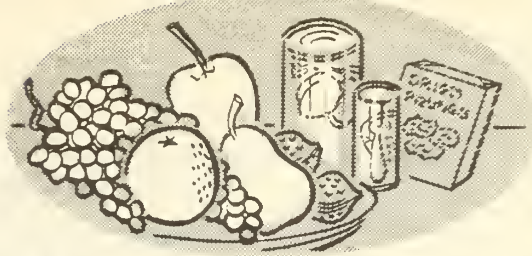
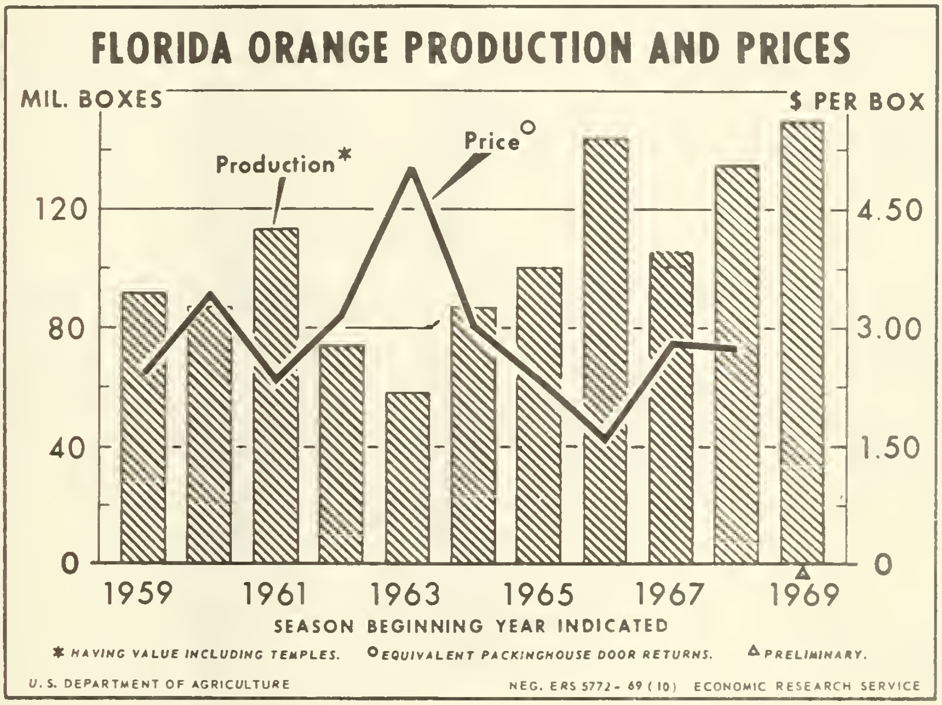


FRUIT SITUATION

FS-173 OCTOBER 1969



IN THIS ISSUE

1969/70 Citrus Outlook

Fall Noncitrus Fruit and Nut Review

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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--U.S. Fruit and nut production: 1969 estimates with comparisons

Crop	Indicated 1969	1969 as percent of	
		1968	1963-67 avg.
	1,000 tons --(fresh equivalent)--	- - -Percent- - -	
Citrus fruit: 1/			
Oranges 2/	6,892	99	138
Grapefruit 3/	2,097	98	121
Lemons (Arizona only)	133	99	161
Tangelos	130	160	221
Tangerines	166	86	90
Temples	270	134	142
Noncitrus fruit:			
Apples	3,321	122	115
Cherries, sweet	115	127	116
Cherries, tart	161	117	124
Cranberries	80	109	116
Grapes	3,839	108	105
Peaches	1,890	105	116
Pears	714	116	125
Prunes and plums	468	89	84
Strawberries	242	93	100
Tree nuts:			
Almonds	108	145	146
Filberts	7	96	86
Pecans	119	124	99
Walnuts	104	109	122

1/ Crop year beginning year indicated.
2/ Excluding California Valencias.
3/ Excluding California production in areas other than desert valleys.

The Fruit Situation

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 30, 1969

CONTENTS

SUMMARY*

Plentiful fresh and processed fruit supplies are expected in 1969/70. With supplies substantially above a year earlier, reduced prices are likely.

Larger Citrus Supplies

Citrus fruit supplies are expected to be moderately larger than in 1968/69.

Florida's orange crop (excluding Temples) is forecast at 143 million boxes compared with 129.7 million last season and the previous record of 139.5 million in 1966/67. California's Navel output is expected to be down moderately. But Texas' orange crop may rise more than one-fifth to 5.5 million boxes.

The U.S. grapefruit crop (excluding California's late areas) is estimated at 51.4 million boxes. This is slightly below last year's crop and moderately less than the big 1966/67 volume. Record Temple, tangelo and lime crops are forecast, but tangerine production is expected to be off 12 percent from last season. Lemon output in Arizona appears to be about the same as in 1968/69.

With record large output of Florida oranges, a larger pack of processed products--particularly frozen orange juice concentrate--is likely. Carryover of this leading product

* The summary of this report was released on October 30, 1969.

into the new packing season will be moderate. But with higher juice yields compounding the effect of increased tonnage, supplies are likely to gain sharply, lowering prices.

Noncitrus Output Up

Deciduous fruit tonnage in 1969 is estimated to be substantially larger than a year earlier. A gain of more than one-fifth in apple output leads the increase. And production is up for most other items--including grapes and pears which are still being marketed fresh. Accordingly, the lower price levels that prevailed for many items during the summer are extending into the fall.

Generally increased deciduous fruit output--plus large carryovers--mean larger supplies and lower prices for some canned fruits this season. Supplies of canned peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail appear to be particularly large. Supplies of dried fruit are also plentiful, despite a smaller total pack this year. And inventories of frozen fruits on September 30 approached record proportions.

Tree Nut Supplies Sharply Expanded

Output of domestically produced tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) is expected to total sharply above a year ago. Filbert output may drop, but output of pecans, the leader, is up nearly a fourth.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

ORANGES

October 1 prospects suggest a substantial increase in orange production in 1969/70. Excluding California Valencias, the U.S. crop is forecast at 171.6 million boxes. This is 8 percent larger than last season and about 50 percent above the short crop of 2 years ago.

The biggest gain is in output of early, mid-season, and Navel varieties. These varieties, forecast at 103.2 million boxes, are up 12 percent from 1968/69. Florida and Texas crops are up sharply, offsetting a moderate reduction in California.

Output of Valencia oranges in Florida, Texas, and Arizona is expected to total 68.4 million boxes. This is 4 percent more than last season. The first forecast of California Valencia production will be released on December 10.

1969/70 Harvest Underway

Orange crops in both Florida and Texas are maturing earlier this year than last, and shipments of fresh fruit through mid-October were running well ahead of year-earlier levels in both States. However, California's Navels are late, and only light volume is expected before mid-November.

Shippers will be hard pressed to move the crop at prices comparable to last year's. U.S. average orange prices were estimated at $2.63 per box (equivalent packinghouse door) in 1968/69. This compared with $3.08 per box a year earlier, and $1.85 per box for the large 1966/67 output. Total value of orange sales last season was estimated at a record $478 million. Prices for early shipments from Florida and Texas this season were below year-earlier levels.

Because of the larger supply of winter oranges, some increase in exports is likely. Most of the gain is expected to be in movement to Canada. A bumper crop in the Mediterranean area precludes any sizable participation in the European market during the winter months.

Records For Specialty Fruit Crops Seen

Florida's Temple crop--estimated at 6 million boxes--is a third larger than last year's output and a record high. Bearing acreage, fruit set, and sizes are all greater. The State's projected tangelo crop at 2.9 million boxes would also be a record.

The Florida tangerine crop is expected to be a fifth smaller than last season. Fruit set shows a sharp decrease from a year ago as the cyclical crop is in an off-year in production. Tangerine production in California and Arizona continues to trend upward, however, These two states--with record crops this year--are expected to account for a little more than a fourth of U.S. output.

GRAPEFRUIT

Smaller Crop Likely

Grapefruit production (excluding California's "other" areas) is projected at 51.4 million boxes, down slightly from a year ago.

Florida's output, at 37 million boxes, would be 7 percent smaller than a year ago and about 15 percent less than the State's record 1966/67 crop. Texas grapefruit production is forecast at 8 million boxes, up nearly a fifth from last season and largest since the late 1940's. California's Desert Valley crop at 3.4 million boxes would be a record. Arizona's 3 million-box crop also represents an increase from a year ago.

Through the third week in October, Florida had shipped more than 3,000 carlots of new-crop grapefruit to fresh markets. A year earlier, harvest had barely started. F.o.b. prices in both Florida and Texas were reported to be considerably below the early-season levels of 1968/69.

Better quality, larger sizes, an earlier harvest start, and the slightly smaller supply available are positive factors in the 1969/70 market outlook. And last season's heavy movement of grapefruit juice items has left carryovers moderate. Nevertheless, the 1969/70 crop is large enough to provide adequate supplies.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Arizona Lemon Crop Down Slightly

Arizona's lemon crop is expected to total 3.5 million boxes in 1969/70--a shade below last season's record output. Through mid-October, fresh market shipments of new-crop lemons from Arizona were running behind those of a year earlier, but the crop was reported in good conditions and sizing rapidly. In California, lemon harvest is reported light in all areas except central California and the desert area, where picking of the new crop has begun. (The first official forecast of California's 1969/70 crop will be released on November 12.)

In 1968/69, 61 percent of Arizona's 3.5 million-box lemon crop moved to processing outlets; only about 38 percent of California's 12.3 million-box crop was processed. The season average price for California's lemons in 1968/69 was $4.48 per box (packinghouse door basis); Arizona's prices, reflecting a larger proportion used for processing, averaged $2.84 per box.

Record Florida Lime Crop Expected

Record-large lime output is expected in Florida in 1969/70. According to the Florida State Statistical Reporting Service, the crop is projected at 800,000 boxes. This would be 100,000 boxes larger than last season's output. Through October 5, harvest for fresh use was estimated at 254,500 boxes--up 11 percent from the same date a year earlier. Cannery movement through early October was reported at 270,000 boxes, more than 40 percent ahead of last year's rate.

APPLES

Crop Up Sharply

As of October 1, this year's commercial apple crop was estimated at 6.6 billion pounds (158 million 42-pound boxes). This is 22 percent more than last year's output and the largest crop since the late 1930's. Estimated regional production is compared with recent years:

Area	Indicated 1969	1968	Average 1963-67
	Billion pounds		
East	2.89	2.49	2.56
Central States	1.20	1.05	1.10
West	2.55	1.89	2.14
Total	6.64	5.43	5.80

Output by States is shown in table 12.

The greatest gains are expected in the West, where a 35 percent increase is forecast. In Washington--the leading apple State--the crop is estimated to be up 59 percent. California's crop is down, and hail damage has limited New Mexico's output. But all other Western States look for larger crops this year.

Central States production is forecast 14 percent larger than in 1968. Michigan, the leading producer in the group, expects its biggest crop in years.

Output in the East is expected to be up 16 percent from last season. New York--the second ranked State in U.S. output--has a substantial gain. But the biggest regional tonnage increase is occurring in Pennsylvania, where production is nearly a third larger than last year.

Apple prices in most areas have been well below last season's high levels since the outset of the current season. In mid-October, quotations for Red Delicious apples compared with 1968 and 1967 levels were:

Shipping Points	Grade	Mid-October F.o.b. prices 1969	1968	1967
		Dollars*		
Western Michigan	U.S. fancy	3.60	5.42	4.88
Appalachian District	U.S. fancy & Xtra fancy	3.88	5.70	5.12
Yakima Valley, Washington	Washington Xtra fancy	4.05	6.50	5.94

*Per carton, tray pack, mostly 125's and larger.

Although supplies are up sharply, several factors lend support to price prospects. Growers have gotten off to a fast start moving the crop; shipments through mid-October were running substantially ahead of year-earlier levels. Furthermore, on a per capita basis, production is little different from 1964, and disposable incomes are much higher. Perhaps most constructive is the location of the bulk of supplies. About 60 percent of the production increase is in 3 States--Washington, New York, and Michigan--which have by far the Nation's greatest storage capacity.

Lower prices for this season's harvest should stimulate some increase in U.S. exports over last year's rather poor performance. Moderate gains are expected in movement to such offshore markets as Venezuela and possibly the United Kingdom and Scandinavia. However, another large European crop, particularly in France, is expected to dampen any appreciable gains in the European market.

PEARS

Pacific Coast Production of Fall and Winter Pears Up Sharply

The 1969 U.S. pear crop, as of October 1, was estimated at 713,750 tons, 16 percent above last year and 58 percent above the short 1967 output. The large crop in Oregon--almost double that of last year--is responsible for most of the increase. California's output is up slightly but a one-fourth smaller crop is expected in Washington. Pacific Coast Bartlett production is up 6 percent from last year and accounts for about 69 percent of this year's crop. Production of fall and winter pears is up 31 percent from last season's light volume in the Pacific Coast area, and largest since 1966. Pear output in States not on the Pacific Coast is estimated to be nearly double last season's small crop and 47 percent above 1967.

Fresh Market Movement

Fresh market pear movement from the Pacific Coast area has about equaled last year's shipments during the summer and early fall. California's movement has been about the same as a year ago, while increased Oregon volume has offset a drop in Washington shipments. Shipping point prices have been materially below a year ago. With a larger crop of fall and winter pears, prices are likely to remain well below last year's high levels.

Total stocks of pears in cold storage on October 1, 1969, were about 9.8 million boxes, 51 percent above the light levels of a year ago. About 94 percent of cold storage holdings were on the Pacific Coast. Stocks of both Bartletts and other varieties were up sharply. As of October 15, the Winter Pear Control Committee reported 4.9 million boxes of winter pears available for domestic and export marketing. This compared with 3 million on hand a year earlier, but was only a little higher than in 1966, the last year in which winter pear production approached this year's level. Movement to date has been substantially larger than in 1966.

The pear crop in Europe is expected to be down nearly 12 percent from last year. This should enhance prospects for pear exports this season. Exports of fresh pears in June-August 1969 totaled 223,000 bushels compared with 166,000 during the same period a year ago.

GRAPES

U.S. grape production in 1969 is estimated at 3.8 million tons. This would be 8 percent larger than last season's crop and moderately above the 1963-67 average. Decreases are expected in Pennsylvania and Washington, but production in most other States is up from 1968.

California's output, accounting for more than 90 percent of the crop, is up 8 percent from 1968. The increase is spread through all varietial groups. Output of wine varieties is estimated at 770,000 tons, 18 percent above 1968. California's production of table varieties is forecast at 550,000 tons, an increase of 17 percent over last year. The State's production of raisin varieties totals 2.2 million tons, up 3 percent. Output of natural (sun-dried) raisins is estimated at 261,000 tons compared with 246,400 tons in 1968.

Varietal classifications of California grapes do not correlate with their utilization. Most wine variety grapes are crushed for wine. And while drying is the leading use for raisin varieties (including the important Thompson Seedless) crushing and fresh sales are also important uses. In addition, crushing is a larger volume outlet for table varieties than is the fresh market. Last season nearly half of California's grape sales went to crushing outlets. About a third were dried, 16 percent went to fresh markets and 2 percent were canned.

Of the 456,000 acres of bearing-age grape vines growing in California last year, 55 percent were raisin varieties, 28 percent were wine varieties, and 17 percent were table types. California's grape acreage has held relatively stable in the last few years, with gains in wine variety plantings about offsetting reductions for table varieties. In 1968, more than half of the State's young acreage--below bearing age--was in wine varieties.

Movement Lagging

Combined rail and truck shipments of 1969-crop California fresh grapes totaled nearly 19,000 carlot equivalents through the middle of October compared with 20,000 carlots during the same period a year earlier. Exports in June-August 1969 totaled about 18,400 tons compared with 19,100 tons during the same period in 1968. Total exports during the 1968/69 season were 199,187 tons.

Crushing Active

More than 1.2 million tons of grapes had been crushed at California wineries from the beginning of the season through mid-October. This was slightly ahead of the same period a year ago and sharply above the 0.8 million tons received during the comparable period in 1967. About 55 percent of the crusher receipts were Thompson Seedless grapes and more than a third were wine varieties.

Stocks of fresh grapes in cold storage totaled 81 million pounds as of September 30, 1969. This was a 3 percent increase from a year earlier. Essentially all of the cold storage holdings were in the Pacific Coast region.

Shipping point prices for Thompson Seedless and table varieties have averaged somewhat higher than last year through mid-October.

CRANBERRIES

Larger Crop Expected

The 1969 cranberry crop is expected to total 80,255 tons, an increase of 9 percent over 1968 and 16 percent above the 1963-67 average. Larger crops are expected in all States except New Jersey and Washington. Berry size was reduced in Massachusetts by dry conditions in September. However, quality and color of berries harvested in Wisconsin have been reported excellent. About four-fifths of this year's crop will be produced in these two States.

Season-opening prices for fresh Massachusetts cranberries in the New York and Chicago wholesale markets were moderately above last season's openings.

About three-fourths of the total production was utilized for processing in 1967 and 1968. Most processed cranberries are used for canned whole cranberries and cranberry sauce, but recently usage for cranberry juice cocktail has been trending strongly upward.

STRAWBERRIES

Intended 1970 Acreage Down

U.S. commercial strawberry acreage for harvest in 1970 is expected to total 54,280 acres. This would be a decrease of 5 percent from 1969. Most of the reduction will occur in the late-spring group, which accounts for 58 percent of the intended 1970 acreage. However, winter strawberry acreage in Florida and spring acreage in Califronia are expected to be larger. In 1969, California's spring strawberry acreage accounted for only 15 percent of the U.S. harvested acreage but 55 percent of production.

Fewer 1969-Crop Strawberries

U.S. production of commercial strawberries in 1969 was about 242,203 tons, approximately 7 percent less than in 1968. Most of the decrease occurred in California where lower yields prevailed, and in the late-spring group where acreage was down.

Stocks of frozen strawberries on September 30, 1969, totaled 173 million pounds compared with 186 million pounds the same date a year ago. Imports of frozen strawberries in January-August 1969 totaled about 83.9 million pounds and imports of fresh strawberries totaled approximately 38.1 million pounds. This compares to 64.0 million pounds of frozen and 20.4 million pounds of fresh strawberries a year earlier. Most of the imported strawberries originate in Mexico. Continued strong competition is likely from Mexico, where labor and raw product costs are relatively low.

TREE NUTS

Production Up Sharply From 1968

The Nation's 1969 production of 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--is estimated at 338,350 tons, nearly a fourth above 1968 and 18 percent above the 1963/67 average. A moderate decrease in filbert production is expected. But the other 3 major tree nut crops are all likely to be much larger than last year. Composition of the 1969 crop, as estimated October 1, is as follows: Pecans 35 percent; almonds 32 percent; walnuts 31 percent; and filberts 2 percent.

California's Almond Crop Largest of Record

A record almond crop is expected. California's almond production is expected to total 108,000 tons (in shell)--45 percent above last year and 41 percent above the 1967 crop. A high-quality crop is reported.

Market allocation percentages for the 1969 California almond crop were announced by USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service on August 25. Sixty-five percent of the crop was designated as domestically salable and the remaining 35 percent was allocated to noncompetitive outlets--primarily the export trade.

The market allocation percentages were unanimously recommended by the Almond Control Board which administers the Federal marketing agreement and order program covering almonds. The 1969 allocation is intended to provide a sufficient quantity of almonds to meet the domestic trade requirements and have a desirable year-end carryover.

Although the California almond crop is the largest on record, world almond production this year is reported to be the smallest since 1963. Foreign production is far below the large 1968 harvest and the smallest since 1962. Spain and Italy, the two largest foreign producers, expect sharply reduced production. Portugal and Morocco also expect smaller crops, but production in Iran is expected to equal last year's output. Carryover stocks in exporting countries are substantially larger than a year ago, but world supplies for the 1969/70 season will be materially smaller.

With competition from other world suppliers reduced and foreign demand remaining strong, prospects are excellent for moving a substantial tonnage of the U.S. crop to foreign markets in 1969/70. U.S. almond exports in 1968/69 totaled less than 9,000 tons (shelled basis) down approximately 17 percent from a year earlier. U.S. carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1969 season were substantially below a year ago.

California growers received a season average price of $597 per ton in 1968, slightly above that of the preceding year. Total value of sales amounted to $44.3 million.

Filbert Crop Down

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 7,300 tons, 4 percent below 1968 and 14 percent less than the 1963-67 average. Oregon expects to harvest 6,800 tons compared with 7,000 tons in 1968. Production is also down in Washington.

Foreign production of filberts is down materially from last year. Most of the reduction reflects a much smaller crop in Italy, which expects to harvest 50,000 tons (in shell) compared with 90,000 tons in 1968. Spain also expects a smaller crop. Turkey, the largest producer, may produce 165,000 tons, an increase of 14 percent over 1968.

Besides the smaller foreign production, carryover stocks are believed to be negligible in the producing countries. With a reduction in world supplies, recent prices for Turkish filberts have shown strength and forward prices for new-crop Turkish nuts have opened higher than in any recent year.

Proposed market allocation percentages announced for the 1969 crop of Oregon and Washington filberts are 85 percent "free" and 15 percent "restricted". Filberts designated as "free" may be marketed through normal domestic in-shell trade channels. "Restricted" quantities are allocated to shelled filbert or export markets.

These marketing percentages were recommended by the Filbert Control Board. Composed of filbert growers and handlers, the Board administers the Federal marketing agreement and order program for this commodity.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts during October 1968-August 1969 totaled 4,065 tons. This was 24 percent above the same period in 1967/68.

Decreases in both domestic and foreign supplies should enhance U.S. price prospects for new-crop filberts. Last season, filbert growers received an average price of $518 per ton at first delivery point, an increase of 5 percent over the preceding year.

Pecan Crop Larger

U.S. production of pecans in 1969 is expected to total 119,250 tons. This is nearly a fourth above 1968 but about equal to the 1963-67 average. All producing States except Florida, Texas, and New Mexico expect larger crops. A crop almost double that of 1968 is expected to be harvested in Georgia--the leading producer. Oklahoma has the largest percentage increase--more than 10 times last year's short output.

Fifty-eight percent of the U.S. pecan crop is comprised of improved varieties and the remainder by wild and seedling varieties. Improved varieties account for most of the increase in total production.

Since world pecan production consists mostly of the U.S. crop, domestic prices are closely related to domestic pecan supplies and prices of other nuts. Carryover stocks this season were smaller than in 1968, tempering the increase in total supplies. The larger supplies may hold prices below the record levels of last season. However, this year's crop is far smaller (37 percent) than the 1963 record production and not much larger than the record-valued 1967 output. In 1968, the U.S. average price for all pecans was 37.5 cents per pound compared with 33.6 cents per pound the preceding year.

U.S. pecan exports in 1968/69 should about equal the 1967/68 season when 2,380 tons were exported.

Walnut Production Up

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 103,800 tons. This is an increase of 9 percent over 1968 and 22 percent above the 1963-67 average. California, which produces the bulk of the crop, expects to harvest a record large 100,000 tons, 9 percent more than in 1968.

Market allocation percentages for the Pacific Coast walnut crop were proposed by the USDA's Consumer Market Service on October 16. Eighty-two percent of the merchantable quality walnuts produced in California and 91 percent of those produced in Oregon and Washington would be allocated to domestic trade channels. The remaining portions would be exported or used in outlets not competitive with normal trade channels.

These market allocation percentages were recommended by the Walnut Control Board, the group of walnut growers and handlers which admisters the Federal marketing agreement and order program for California and Oregon-Washington. The allocation percentages are intended to provide sufficient walnuts for domestic trade and an adequate carryover, while exporting the rest or diverting excess quantities to other outlets.

Foreign walnut production data are incomplete, but according to early reports, foreign production may be near the levels of a year ago. Production in France and Italy is reported to be up while output in India appears to be lower. Imports for October 1968-August 1969 totaled about 4,200 tons (in-shell basis) while exports were about 2,350 tons.

The U.S. season average price received by growers for the 1968/69 crop was $646 per ton compared with $558 per ton in the preceding year. Although walnut demand is reported to be good, price prospects this season may be less favorable than a year ago because of the sizable increase in domestic supplies.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Processed Use Record Large

Nearly 7.8 million tons of U.S. citrus fruit were processed in the 1968/69 season. This was slightly more than the previous record quantity processed in 1966/67.

Processing accounted for about 70 percent of total sales in 1968/69, up considerably from the 65 percent so utilized in the preceding season, table 3. More than three-fourths of the oranges sold were processed, as were nearly 60 percent of the grapefruit and 43 percent of the lemons.

Processing use of citrus varies widely among States. As usual it was the more important outlet for Florida citrus in 1968/69. For the first time, the portion of Florida's orange crop shipped to fresh market fell below 10 percent. Conversely, the percentage of the crop utilized for frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) reached a new high of nearly 69 percent. And the quantity of oranges used for chilled products was the largest ever. Nearly two-thirds of Florida's big 1968/69 grapefruit crop also moved to processing outlets, up sharply from a year earlier. Much of Florida's grapefruit crop was not up to usual quality standards and fresh shipments were smaller than a year earlier, despite the much larger crop.

In California, fresh sales remained the most important outlet for oranges. More than three-fourths of the State's Navel crop was shipped to fresh markets, but for Valencia's an unusually high proportion--nearly half--was processed. And for the first time, over half of California's grapefruit crop was processed.

Texas and Arizona--predominantly fresh market shippers--also moved larger than normal shares of their crops to processing. More than half of the Texas orange crop was used for processing, as was nearly a third of its grapefruit.

Canned Citrus Movement Up

At the end of September--considered the carryover date for canned citrus--Florida packers' stocks of canned single strength juices, sections, and salads totaled about 5 million cases (basis 24/2's), table 8. This was nearly a fifth less than a year earlier, and more than a third below the heavy carryin of 1967/68. Only stocks of canned orange and tangerine juices exceeded year-earlier levels.

Movement of Florida's canned citrus products totaled 34.9 million cases last season, up more than a tenth from 1967/68. Most of the gain came from the sale of canned grapefruit juices--which with the aid of reduced prices--reached a new record. As a result, carryover of canned grapefruit juice at the end of September was only 1.6 million cases, less than half the levels of the 2 preceding years.

Demand Strong for Chilled Juices

Movement of Florida's chilled orange juice failed to match the record levels of the preceding season. However, more than half of the reduction from a year earlier stemmed from a loss in export volume. Domestic sales were off only slightly, even though retail prices for chilled orange juice averaged more than 10 percent higher than a year earlier during most of the season. Chilled grapefruit juice ended the season with a record movement of 7.5 million gallons, nearly a fifth larger than a year earlier. Movement of chilled section and salad items was about the same as a year earlier but off some from the level of 1966/67.

Frozen Concentrate Stocks Up

The carryover of frozen citrus concentrates at the end of the 1968/69 season (November 30) will be moderate, but larger than a year earlier. The quantity of fruit used for FCOJ in Florida in 1968/69 was up nearly 50 percent from a year earlier. But processors recovered only about 1.13 gallons of FCOJ per box, compared with more than 1-1/3 gallons per box in the 2 preceding seasons. Therefore, the pack was only about a fourth larger than a year earlier, and more than a fifth below the 1966/67 record.

Although wholesale and retail prices in 1968/69 have averaged higher than a year earlier, movement through mid-October was a little ahead of a year earlier. And if it continues at the rate of recent weeks, carryover at the end of the season (December 1) would be about 15 million gallons. While this would be above the relatively light levels of a year earlier, it would be a moderate supply, much smaller than the quantity on hand 2 years earlier.

There is a potential for much larger supplies of FCOJ in 1969/70. It is of course too early to evaluate this potential accurately. Both juice yields and the proportion of the crop available for processing are uncertain. However, juice yields were unusually low in 1968/69 and they should recover, given normal conditions. A sample of Florida groves on October 1 indicated a projected yield of 1.33 gallons of 45°Brix FCOJ in 1969/70. The proportion of Florida's orange and Temple crops used for FCOJ has varied from 59 to nearly 69 percent in the last 5 years--larger proportions have been used from the bigger crops.

Assuming a 1.33 gallon per box juice yield and a utilization of two-thirds of the estimated crop for FCOJ, the pack could exceed 130 million gallons, raising supply levels more than a fifth from those of 1968/69. Although demand for this product is strong, such a supply increase could result in substantially lower prices for FCOJ in 1969/70.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

Canned Supplies Large

The 1969/70 U.S. pack of noncitrus fruit will likely total at least moderately above last season's and sharply above that of 2 years ago. And with carryover stocks heavy, total supplies for 1969/70 marketing appear substantially above those of a year earlier.

Supplies of canned peaches, pears, and probably fruit cocktail are considerably above those of recent years. A big pack of cling peaches combined with a record carryover point to the biggest supplies ever. Pear carryover was a record, and a very big canning tonnage suggests heavy supplies. Tart cherry and plum inventories appear to have rebounded from the light levels of the last few seasons. And the big apple crop will assure plentiful supplies of canned apple products.

In general, canned fruit prices will likely average a little below last season's levels, and substantially below the highs of 2 years ago.

Exports up in 1968/69

Increased supplies and lower prices contributed to gains in exports of several canned fruits in 1968/69. Foreign sales of canned peaches and fruit cocktail each moved from 2.1 to 2.5 million cases. However, exports of canned pineapple--our third major canned fruit export--fell from year-earlier levels. For all 3, however, exports were substantially below the levels of the early 1960's.

The larger domestic supplies this year should contribute to some increase in 1969/70 exports. But our losses in traditional export markets have been largely due to increased foreign competition. With foreign production increasing further, it will be difficult to regain our former position.

Frozen Fruit Supplies Large

The U.S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries this year may be a little smaller than the 728 million pounds packed in 1968. On the basis of data on fruit movement to processors, a decrease in the pack of frozen strawberries is likely. Freezers' receipts of most bushberries have been above those of a year earlier, but receipts of tart cherries were down. Because of larger carryovers, however, total supplies are expanded. On September 30, frozen fruit stocks (excluding juices) totaled approximately 611 million pounds. This was 5 percent above a year earlier and second only to the 1964 record for the date.

Dried Fruit Output Down

U.S. dried fruit production 1969/70 is expected to total below that of last season. Early-season estimates indicate that California may produce 261,000 tons of natural (sun-dried) raisins compared with 246,400 tons a year earlier. Production of dried prunes--the other major dried fruit item--is estimated at 130,000 tons, 15 percent below last year and a fifth below 1967. With carryovers of both raisins and prunes large, however, supplies are expected to be ample for 1969/70 marketing. Data on 1969 output of other dried fruits are not yet available.

Export Markets Maintained in 1968/69

Substantial quantities of U.S. raisins and dried prunes are exported. In 1968/69 (September-August), our raisin exports totaled nearly 72,000 tons, up from about 69,000 a year earlier. At 44,600 tons, prune exports were a shade smaller than in the preceding season.

* * * * * * *

Table 2.--Citrus fruits: Production, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969 1/

Crop and State	1967	1968	1969
	1,000 boxes 2/		
Oranges:			
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 3/			
California	9,150	18,600	17,500
Florida	51,400	69,700	81,000
Texas	970	2,800	3,400
Arizona	880	1,270	1,300
Total	62,400	92,370	103,200
Valencia:			
California	10,000	25,000	4/
Florida	49,100	60,000	62,000
Texas	830	1,700	2,100
Arizona	2,240	4,110	4,300
Total	62,170	90,810	---
All oranges:			
California	19,150	43,600	---
Florida	100,500	129,700	143,000
Texas	1,800	4,500	5,500
Arizona	3,120	5,380	5,600
Total oranges	124,570	183,180	---
Grapefruit:			
Florida, all	32,900	39,900	37,000
Seedless	23,700	27,700	27,000
Pink	9,400	10,700	10,000
White	14,300	17,000	17,000
Other	9,200	12,200	10,000
Texas	2,800	6,700	8,000
Arizona	3,740	2,510	3,000
California, all	4,618	4,960	---
Desert Valleys	2,918	3,260	3,400
Other areas	1,700	1,700	4/
Total grapefruit	44,058	54,070	---
Lemons:			
California	13,600	12,300	4/
Arizona	3,250	3,510	3,500
Total lemons	16,850	15,810	---
Tanegelos:			
Florida	1,700	1,800	2,900
Tangerines:			
Florida	2,800	3,400	2,700
Arizona	150	170	220
California	560	640	800
Total tangerines	3,510	4,210	3,720
Temples:			
Florida	4,500	4,500	6,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. 2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges--California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit--California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Tangelos - 90 lbs.; Tangerines - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples - 90 lbs. 3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. 4/ California forecasts: Lemons will be as of November 1; Valencia oranges, and grapefruit (other areas), as of December 1.

Table 3.--Six citrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1963/64 through 1968/69 1/

Fruit and season	Production 2/	Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales: Fresh: Quantity	Fresh: Percentage	Processed: Quantity	Processed: Percentage
	- - -1,000 tons- - -			1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent
Oranges: 3/							
1963/64	3,885	37	3,848	1,479	38.4	2,369	61.6
1964/65	5,161	42	5,119	1,742	34.0	3,377	66.0
1965/66	6,013	45	5,968	1,819	30.5	4,149	69.5
1966/67	8,150	43	8,107	2,071	25.5	6,036	74.5
1967/68	5,642	43	5,599	1,456	26.0	4,143	74.0
1968/69	8,078	46	8,032	1,895	23.6	6,137	76.4
Grapefruit:							
1963/64	1,377	10	1,367	791	57.9	576	42.1
1964/65	1,667	11	1,656	880	53.1	776	46.9
1965/66	1,894	11	1,883	909	48.3	974	51.7
1966/67	2,286	12	2,274	1,012	44.5	1,262	55.5
1967/68	1,781	13	1,768	873	49.4	895	50.6
1968/69	2,206	12	2,194	893	40.7	1,301	59.3
Lemons:							
1963/64	724	1	723	359	49.7	364	50.3
1964/65	540	1	539	340	63.1	199	36.9
1965/66	599	4/	599	348	58.1	251	41.9
1966/67	681	1	680	352	51.8	328	48.2
1967/68	641	1	640	357	55.8	283	44.2
1968/69	602	1	601	341	56.7	260	43.3
Limes:							
1963/64	18	4/	18	9	50.0	9	50.0
1964/65	22	4/	22	12	54.5	10	45.5
1965/66	17	4/	17	11	64.7	6	35.3
1966/67	17	4/	17	11	64.7	6	35.3
1967/68	29	4/	29	14	48.3	15	51.7
1968/69	28	4/	28	15	53.6	13	46.4
Tangelos:							
1963/64	40	4/	40	30	75.0	10	25.0
1964/65	45	4/	45	36	80.0	9	20.0
1965/66	54	1	53	43	81.1	10	18.9
1966/67	77	1	76	58	76.3	18	23.7
1967/68	77	1	76	63	82.9	13	17.1
1968/69	81	1	80	54	67.5	26	32.5
Tangerines:							
1963/64	171	3	168	114	67.9	54	32.1
1964/65	178	3	175	119	68.0	56	32.0
1965/66	191	4	187	143	76.5	44	23.5
1966/67	225	4	221	162	73.3	59	26.7
1967/68	160	4	156	120	76.9	36	23.1
1968/69	192	4	188	128	68.1	60	31.9
Total:							
1963/64	6,226	53	6,173	2,792	45.2	3,381	54.8
1964/65	7,633	58	7,575	3,148	41.6	4,427	58.4
1965/66	8,768	61	8,707	3,273	37.6	5,434	62.4
1966/67	11,436	61	11,375	3,666	32.2	7,709	67.8
1967/68	8,330	62	8,268	2,883	34.9	5,385	65.1
1968/69	11,187	64	11,123	3,326	29.9	7,797	70.1

1/ 1968/69 preliminary. 2/ Production having value. 3/ Includes Temples. 4/ Negligible.

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

Table 4.--Selected citrus fruits: Use for processing by percentages of total sales, Florida and California, 1963-68 seasons

State, variety, and season	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69 1/
	Percent					
ORANGES:						
Florida:						
Total 2/	77.8	81.2	82.9	86.0	81.7	89.1
Temple	55.8	41.3	45.2	40.4	38.2	53.9
Other early and midseason	75.6	82.4	81.2	86.7	82.4	89.2
Valencia	82.0	83.6	87.9	88.7	84.9	91.5
California:						
Total	28.4	19.8	29.9	27.3	38.9	37.6
Navel and miscellaneous	15.7	8.7	22.6	13.9	39.2	23.4
Valencia	39.9	30.2	37.4	38.8	38.6	48.2
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida:						
Total	44.3	50.6	57.1	60.6	55.6	65.0
Seedless	30.6	35.1	41.7	47.2	41.8	52.4
Pink	19.4	24.5	25.9	30.5	26.6	38.1
White	37.6	42.2	51.9	57.5	51.8	61.4
Other (seeded)	85.4	83.5	89.6	90.5	91.2	93.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including Temples.

Table 5.--Oranges and grapefruit processed: Use by type of product, Florida, 1963-68 seasons

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Sections and salads		
	1,000 boxes					
ORANGES: 1/						
1963/64	34,176	30	4,891	646	5,734	45,477
1964/65	54,487	24	7,300	533	7,281	69,625
1965/66	61,824	---	12,324	784	8,009	82,941
1966/67	96,763	---	16,479	807	10,214	124,263
1967/68	61,970	---	15,975	837	6,764	85,546
1968/69 2/	92,125	---	17,843	773	9,350	120,091
GRAPEFRUIT:						
1963/64	2,396	11	333	1,451	7,390	11,581
1964/65	3,516	35	262	1,180	11,061	16,054
1965/66	3,992	---	726	1,636	13,469	19,823
1966/67	5,371	---	1,167	1,566	18,215	26,319
1967/68	1,792	---	1,288	1,612	13,506	18,198
1968/69 2/	6,550	---	1,631	1,676	15,976	25,833

1/ Includes tangelos, Temples and murcotts.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Citrus fruit for processing: Season average price per box delivered to processing plant, by kind, variety, State, and United States, 1963-68 seasons

Kind and variety and State	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69 1/
	- -Dollars (equivalent packinghouse door returns)- -					
Oranges:						
Florida:						
Temple	4.63	2.65	1.65	.80	1.97	2.00
Other early and midseason	4.98	3.05	2.10	1.44	2.46	2.50
Valencia	5.05	2.85	2.40	1.77	2.93	2.95
California:						
Navel and miscellaneous	1.85	1.28	.78	.72	.84	.48
Valencia	3.57	2.22	1.94	1.32	1.80	1.00
Grapefruit:						
Florida						
Seedless	2.11	1.23	1.48	.92	1.75	.87
Seeded	2.36	1.50	1.65	1.16	2.03	1.10
Texas	2.03	1.43	1.15	.62	1.44	.65
California	1.41	.74	.93	.73	.80	.36
Arizona	.62	.46	.79	.65	1.00	.65
Lemons:						
California	1.79	1.56	1.70	1.66	1.88	1.72
Arizona	2.34	1.80	1.80	1.55	1.65	1.65
Tangerines:						
Florida	2.69	2.05	1.45	1.12	2.29	1.15
California	---	---	.77	.44	1.38	.70
Arizona	---	---	1.50	1.10	1.35	1.35
Tangelos:						
Florida	4.00	2.55	1.30	.90	1.64	1.45
Limes:						
Florida	2.30	1.88	1.75	2.24	2.21	1.80

1/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Frozen concentrated orange and grapefruit juice: Packs, movement, and stocks, Florida, 1963-68 seasons

Item and season	Beginning stocks	Pack	Total supply 1/	Season movement	Ending stocks
	- - - - - - - - - -1,000 gallons- - - - - - - - - -				
Orange: 2/					
1963/64	15,399	53,674	71,522	61,385	10,137
1964/65	10,137	88,869	100,479	77,934	22,545
1965/66	21,814	76,695	99,396	86,568	12,828
1966/67	12,828	131,755	144,983	117,758	27,225
1967/68	27,225	83,697	114,566	101,681	12,885
1968/69	12,885	103,750			
Grapefruit:					
1963/64	752	2,573	3,325	2,706	619
1964/65	619	4,000	4,619	4,048	571
1965/66	571	3,971	4,542	3,484	1,057
1966/67	1,030	5,485	6,515	3,579	2,936
1967/68	2,936	1,814	4,750	3,759	991
1968/69	991	5,920	6,911		

1/ Includes imports of frozen concentrated orange juice (1,000 gallons): 1963/64, 2,449; 1964/65, 1,473; 1965/66, 888; 1966/67, 401; and 1967/68, and 3,644.
2/ Basis 42 degrees Brix through 1964/65; basis 45 degrees Brix thereafter; includes frozen concentrated orange juice for manufacture.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 8.--Canned citrus products: Packs, movements, and stocks, selected items, Florida, 1963-68 seasons

Item and season 1/	Packers' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season movement	Packers' carryout
	------- 1,000 cases (Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans) --------				
CANNED JUICE: 2/					
Orange:					
1963/64	1,166	7,682	8,848	8,309	539
1964/65	539	10,334	10,873	9,621	1,252
1965/66	1,252	11,363	12,615	11,666	949
1966/67	949	14,412	15,361	13,212	2,149
1967/68	2,149	9,817	11,966	10,918	1,048
1968/69	1,048	11,386	12,434	10,443	1,991
Grapefruit:					
1963/64	1,750	5,143	6,893	6,730	163
1964/65	163	9,770	9,933	9,635	298
1965/66	298	12,090	12,388	11,295	1,093
1966/67	1,093	17,844	18,937	15,305	3,632
1967/68	3,632	13,300	16,932	13,273	3,659
1968/69	3,659	15,445	19,104	17,470	1,634
Blend:					
1963/64	192	2,416	2,608	2,484	124
1964/65	124	2,435	2,559	2,363	196
1965/66	196	2,684	2,880	2,557	323
1966/67	323	3,311	3,634	2,866	768
1967/68	768	2,043	2,811	2,287	524
1968/69	524	2,295	2,819	2,384	435
Tangerine:					
1963/64	63	221	284	253	31
1964/65	31	187	218	146	72
1965/66	72	62	134	125	9
1966/67	9	156	165	113	52
1967/68	52	49	101	95	6
1968/69	6	92	98	67	31
CANNED FRUIT:					
Grapefruit sections:					
1963/64	217	3,063	3,280	3,049	231
1964/65	231	3,606	3,837	3,465	372
1965/66	372	4,002	4,374	3,989	385
1966/67	385	4,756	5,141	4,246	895
1967/68	895	3,412	4,307	3,670	637
1968/69	637	3,396	4,033	3,510	523
Citrus salad and sections:					
1963/64	5	455	460	299	161
1964/65	161	301	462	320	142
1965/66	142	306	448	369	79
1966/67	79	431	510	347	163
1967/68	163	342	505	358	147
1968/69	147	299	446	338	108

1/ Season beginning October 1, approximately.

2/ Single strength.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 9.--Chilled citrus products: Packs, movement, and stocks, Florida 1963-68 seasons 1/

Item and season	Beginning stocks	Pack 2/	Total supply	Season movement	Ending stocks
	1,000 gallons				
Orange juice, s.s.:					
1964/65	n.a.	49,937	n.a.	n.a.	2,811
1965/66	2,811	76,836	79,647	71,906	7,741
1966/67	7,741	99,972	107,713	95,947	11,766
1967/68	11,766	98,305	110,071	98,064	12,007
1968/69	12,007	94,479	106,486	93,882	12,604
Grapefruit juice, s.s.:					
1964/65	n.a.	1,898	n.a.	n.a.	144
1965/66	144	3,727	3,871	3,460	411
1966/67	411	5,613	6,024	4,962	1,062
1967/68	1,062	6,065	7,127	6,300	827
1968/69	827	7,719	8,546	7,479	1,067
Grapefruit sections:					
1964/65	n.a.	1,700	n.a.	n.a.	139
1965/66	139	2,571	2,710	2,254	456
1966/67	456	2,179	2,635	2,233	402
1967/68	402	2,294	2,696	1,982	714
1968/69	714	1,988	2,702	2,005	697
Orange sections:					
1964/65	n.a.	930	n.a.	n.a.	124
1965/66	124	1,275	1,399	1,152	247
1966/67	247	1,215	1,462	1,119	343
1967/68	343	1,290	1,633	1,246	387
1968/69	387	807	1,194	996	198
Citrus salad:					
1964/65	n.a.	4,609	n.a.	n.a.	624
1965/66	624	6,409	7,033	6,072	961
1966/67	961	6,365	7,326	6,124	1,202
1967/68	1,202	5,601	6,803	5,950	853
1968/69	853	5,608	6,461	5,403	1,058

1/ Season beginning October 1.

2/ Packs of chilled juices include products of fresh fruit and frozen concentrate and exclude reprocessed single strength bulk.

n.a. Not available.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 10.--Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh and processed items, by areas of destination, average 1959-63, 1964/65-1967/68 seasons 1/

Item and season	Canada	Europe: United Kingdom	Europe: Common Market	Europe: Other	Europe: Total	Other	Total
				-1,000 boxes 2/-			
Fresh Fruit:							
Oranges:							
1959-63 avg.	3,145	14	862	144	1,020	925	5,090
1964/65	3,179	54	1,310	244	1,608	874	5,661
1965/66	3,619	72	1,380	408	1,860	1,376	6,855
1966/67	4,251	192	1,786	627	2,605	1,300	8,156
1967/68	2,800	5	227	18	250	800	3,850
Grapefruit:							
1959-63 avg.	1,606	88	565	87	740	36	2,382
1964/65	1,564	31	634	102	767	32	2,363
1965/66	1,807	18	622	117	757	48	2,612
1966/67	2,550	36	678	120	834	45	3,429
1967/68	1,873	8	387	72	467	55	2,395
Lemons and limes:							
1959-63 avg.	410	184	1,490	274	1,948	289	2,647
1964/65	437	65	1,404	297	1,766	652	2,855
1965/66	441	66	1,486	359	1,911	909	3,261
1966/67	443	78	1,466	369	1,913	1,022	3,378
1967/68	449	46	1,413	314	1,773	1,236	3,458
				-1,000 cases 3/-			
Canned Juice, S. S.:							
Orange:							
1959-63 avg.	1,644	35	143	105	283	157	2,084
1964/65	1,147	2	23	32	57	111	1,315
1965/66	1,528	3	70	102	175	141	1,844
1966/67	6,321	198	2,589	1,346	4,133	652	11,106
1967/68	5,455	29	3,740	3,272	7,041	690	13,186
Grapefruit:							
1959-63 avg.	860	147	423	73	643	54	1,557
1964/65	553	68	497	50	615	63	1,231
1965/66	596	9	196	44	249	70	915
1966/67	2,233	235	1,968	742	2,945	180	5,358
1967/68	2,344	6	1,476	442	1,924	204	4,472
				-1,000 gallons-			
Orange Juice Concentrate:							
Hot pack:							
1959-63 avg.	201	27	383	103	513	266	980
1964/65	162	---	203	137	340	392	894
1965/66	144	---	336	110	446	252	842
1966/67	139	---	363	197	560	259	958
1967/68	122	---	278	137	415	187	724
Frozen:							
1959-63 avg.	3,172	2	532	125	659	122	3,953
1964/65	2,400	56	132	114	302	105	2,807
1965/66	2,264	246	292	115	653	143	3,060
1966/67	2,942	487	573	215	1,275	201	4,418
1967/68	2,804	440	533	272	1,245	177	4,226

1/ Season beginning September 1 for fresh grapefruit; November 1 for all other items.
2/ Box weights, pounds: Oranges, 84; grapefruit, 78; lemons, 76.
3/ Equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Converted from gallons basis 3.4 gallons per case.

Table 11.--Fresh and processed citrus fruits: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1964-69

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents											
FRESH:												
Oranges (dozen):												
1964	78.7	77.8	78.3	83.5	83.5	83.4	88.1	93.8	97.9	104.2	99.5	88.2
1965	78.1	75.2	72.9	72.0	74.2	77.2	78.6	78.9	83.9	84.9	80.6	76.5
1966	72.3	72.1	71.9	72.5	75.7	79.0	78.6	85.3	87.2	95.1	92.0	77.1
1967	73.9	71.3	70.3	70.2	71.9	71.8	73.7	77.5	83.5	89.4	84.1	86.2
1968	89.6	91.7	93.5	90.1	92.8	90.3	94.3	103.0	109.3	111.9	106.2	86.0
1969	83.0	82.7	82.9	82.5	82.4	81.9	83.5	86.6	86.2			
Grapefruit (each):												
1964	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	15.7	17.2	17.7	17.4	17.9	19.4	14.9	13.6
1965	12.9	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.2	15.9	16.6	16.6	16.5	15.8	12.7	12.1
1966	12.0	13.2	13.4	13.3	14.3	16.1	16.5	18.0	18.0	19.8	13.1	12.3
1967	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.9	14.4	16.5	17.0	15.3	13.5	13.7
1968	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.9	16.6	17.2	17.5	18.5	18.7	20.4	18.1	15.0
1969	14.0	13.9	13.2	13.2	13.5	14.1	15.3	19.1	20.2			
Lemons (pound):												
1964	21.0	21.1	20.9	21.1	20.9	19.9	19.8	20.2	20.3	22.4	23.3	23.6
1965	24.2	25.1	24.4	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.0	22.8	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.5
1966	24.1	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.0	24.0	24.3	23.9	24.9	24.8	24.8
1967	25.2	24.3	24.5	24.3	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.4	24.4	25.8	26.9	26.7
1968	27.6	27.3	27.0	27.5	27.5	26.7	25.9	26.0	25.9	26.2	27.0	26.0
1969	27.0	28.3	28.2	28.3	28.1	29.3	29.4	30.4	30.4			
CHILLED CANNED JUICE:												
Orange (quart):												
1964	50.4	50.8	50.9	50.7	50.4	50.6	50.8	51.0	50.8	50.6	50.7	49.8
1965	49.3	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.3	46.0	45.8	45.5	45.3	45.0	44.1	43.2
1966	42.1	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.2	42.8	40.1
1967	39.6	38.1	37.3	36.3	35.8	35.7	35.9	35.2	35.5	35.9	36.8	37.5
1968	38.6	39.3	39.7	40.4	41.2	41.3	41.7	42.3	43.5	42.8	42.8	43.1
1969	43.0	43.3	44.4	45.1	44.9	45.2	45.0	45.2	45.3			
FROZEN:												
Conc. orange juice (6-oz. can):												
1964	32.3	32.5	32.4	32.4	31.4	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.8	29.6
1965	29.6	26.9	25.8	25.3	23.4	22.3	22.2	22.0	21.7	21.8	21.5	21.5
1966	21.1	21.1	21.8	21.9	22.3	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.2
1967	22.8	19.8	19.3	18.3	18.2	17.9	17.0	17.6	17.6	17.6	18.0	19.3
1968	19.4	19.9	20.1	20.6	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.4	21.7	22.1	22.3	22.2
1969	22.6	23.1	24.3	24.9	25.3	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.2			
Conc. lemonade (6-oz. can):												
1964	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.4
1965	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.4
1966	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.5
1967	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.5
1968	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.5
1969	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.8			

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

Table 12.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969 1/

State and area	1967	1968	Indicated 1969	State and area	1967	1968	Indicated 1969
	- - -Million pounds- - -				- - -Million pounds- - -		
Maine	67.3	66.0	70.0	Wisconsin	49.8	63.0	65.0
New Hampshire	55.4	46.0	38.0	Minnesota	13.0	22.4	20.0
Vermont	48.1	36.3	39.0	Iowa	10.3	15.4	15.0
Massachusetts	98.0	89.3	90.0	Missouri	29.8	59.2	59.2
Rhode Island	4.5	4.8	4.2	Kansas	6.8	15.9	16.0
Connecticut	44.9	47.9	47.0				
New York	950.2	830.0	925.0	N. Central	946.1	1,015.5	1,165.2
New Jersey	111.3	100.5	110.0				
Pennsylvania	359.0	390.0	510.0	Kentucky	16.4	19.1	21.5
				Tennessee	7.3	10.4	10.0
N. Atlantic	1,738.7	1,610.8	1,833.2	Arkansas	8.5	7.1	7.7
Delaware	13.5	10.8	14.0	S. Central	32.2	36.6	39.2
Maryland	71.3	57.5	72.0				
Virginia	363.0	413.0	485.0	Total Central	978.3	1,052.1	1,204.4
West Virginia	228.4	220.8	260.0				
North Carolina	166.1	169.8	220.0	Idaho	70.6	28.0	105.0
South Carolina	4.9	8.6	8.0	Colorado	22.9	74.0	83.0
				New Mexico	4.3	36.5	30.0
S. Atlantic	847.2	880.5	1,059.0	Utah	20.9	17.6	22.0
				Washington	1,240.0	1,025.0	1,625.0
Total Eastern	2,585.9	2,491.3	2,892.2	Oregon	124.0	87.0	160.0
				California	348.0	620.0	520.0
Ohio	101.7	130.0	150.0				
Indiana	74.8	58.0	85.0	Western	1,830.7	1,888.1	2,545.0
Illinois	104.9	96.6	105.0				
Michigan	555.0	555.0	650.0	United States	5,394.9	5,431.5	6,641.6

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in commercial orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees.

Table 13.--Tree nuts: Production in principal States, 1967, 1968, and indicated 1969

Crop and State	1967	1968	Indicated 1969	Crop and State	1967	1968	Indicated 1969
	- - -Tons- - -				- - -Tons- - -		
Pecans:				Almonds:			
North Carolina	950	400	1,200	California	76,600	74,500	108,000
South Carolina	2,850	800	2,500				
Georgia	27,500	21,000	40,500	Filberts:			
Florida	1,950	3,100	2,300	Oregon	7,000	7,000	6,800
Alabama	14,000	15,750	18,000	Washington	540	600	500
Mississippi	8,500	5,500	7,000	2 States	7,540	7,600	7,300
Arkansas	4,500	1,200	4,250	Walnuts:			
Louisiana	10,750	8,250	13,500	English:			
Oklahoma	26,500	750	10,000	California	74,000	92,000	100,000
Texas	17,000	34,500	16,500	Oregon	2,400	3,600	3,800
New Mexico	1,450	5,000	3,500	2 States	76,400	95,600	103,800
Total	115,950	96,250	119,250				
				Macadamia nuts:			
Improved				Hawaii	3,986	5,224	n.a.
varieties 1/	52,100	47,365	69,100				
				Total 5 tree			
Wild and seedling	63,850	48,885	50,150	nuts	280,476	279,174	---

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

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