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# FRUIT SITUATION

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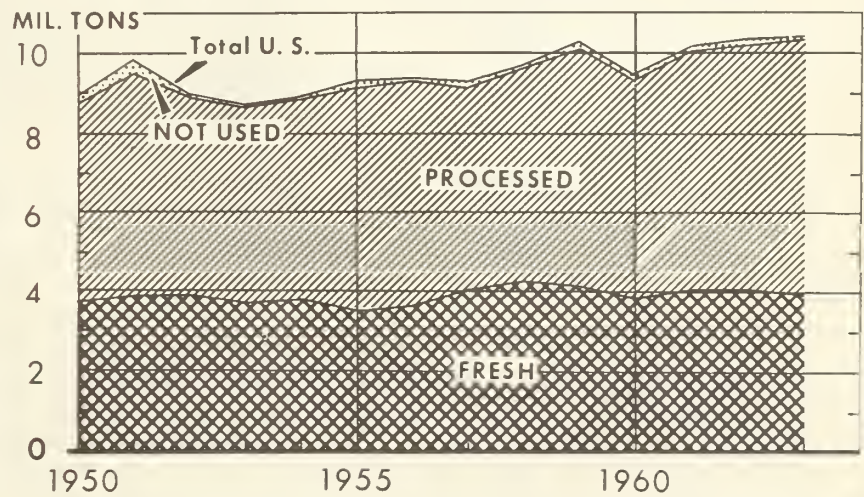
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## NONCITRUS FRUIT CROP USE\*



\* APPLES, APRICOTS, AVOCADOS, CHERRIES, CRANBERRIES, DATES, FIGS, GRAPES, NECTARINES, OLIVES, PEACHES, PEARS, PERSIMMONS, PLUMS, POMEGRANATES, PRUNES, PINEAPPLES, AND STRAWBERRIES. 1963 PARTLY ESTIMATED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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### IN THIS ISSUE

- 1964 Deciduous Fruit Prospects
- Processed Noncitrus Fruit Review
- Special Tables on Processed Noncitrus Fruits

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Table 1.--Noncitrus fruit: Production and utilization,  
United States, 1950-63 1/

Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used <u>2/</u>
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1950	8,925	3,761	5,005	159
1951	9,819	3,853	5,641	325
1952	8,986	3,875	5,054	57
1953	8,678	3,723	4,905	50
1954	8,895	3,799	5,041	55
1955	9,293	3,526	5,655	112
1956	9,388	3,652	5,638	98
1957	9,278	4,033	5,121	124
1958	9,741	4,224	5,396	121
1959	10,231	4,184	5,892	155
1960	9,435	3,816	5,542	77
1961	10,188	4,042	5,978	168
1962 <u>3/</u>	10,366	4,043	6,148	175
1963 <u>4/</u>	10,400	3,930	6,340	130

1/ Includes apples (commercial crop), apricots, avocados, cherries, (RSP and sweet), cranberries, dates, figs, grapes, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, prunes, Florida pineapples and strawberries.

2/ Unharvested on account of economic conditions and/or excess cullage of harvested fruit.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Partly estimated. Preliminary.

Data prepared from utilization reports (Part II summary) of the Crop Production Board (Statistical Reporting Service).

The Fruit Situation is published in January,  
June, August, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release  
September 2, 1964.

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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 23, 1964

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SUMMARY

Production prospects as of June 1 for most 1964 deciduous fruit crops were more favorable than a year earlier. But slow development of some early-season fruits delayed fresh market supplies. Moreover, very light peach crops in important southern States will reduce fresh peach supplies until midsummer, after which they should be normal or better. Cannery stocks of various canned fruits are somewhat lighter than a year ago, mainly because of decreased 1963-64 packs. Both consumer and processor demand for 1964-crop fruit is expected to be strong. But because of larger crops, grower prices for some fruits probably will not match the unusually high 1963 prices.

Prospective 1964 production of various fruits compared with 1963 appears as follows: Pears, sweet cherries, and sour cherries, much above short 1963 crops; California fresh plums, nectarines, and dried prunes, moderately larger; apricots, slightly larger; and peaches and strawberries, down slightly. The sour cherry, plum, and nectarine crops are forecast record large. Although total peach production is expected to be down a little, prospective production of California clingstones (used mostly for canning) is up substantially while southern peach output is down sharply. Average or better prune production is expected in the Pacific Northwest States. For apples, June 1 conditions pointed to 1964 production larger than last year and above average. Grape prospects are good to excellent in Michigan and New York. But for California grapes, the season was not far enough advanced by June 1 to indicate the size of the crop.

Packers' stocks of most canned and frozen items at the start of the 1964-65 season for processing noncitrus fruits were somewhat smaller than a year ago. On April 1, 1964, canners' stocks of 13 items were down 14 percent from a year earlier. Frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage on June 1 were down 23 percent. Reduced packs from 1963 fruit crops were largely responsible for the lighter current stocks. Prospective larger 1964 crops of various fruits regularly canned and frozen in substantial volume are expected to result in considerably increased 1964-65 packs. Dried fruit production in 1963-64 was moderately larger than in 1962-63, mainly because of increased output of raisins.

In early June, new crop (1964-65) citrus continued to be in relatively good condition. Remaining supplies of 1963-64 crop oranges and grapefruit were somewhat larger than a year earlier, partly because harvest of the Florida crops was extending further into spring than last year. But in summer, when California will furnish most of the fresh citrus, supplies may be somewhat smaller than a year earlier. Remaining supplies of California lemons are now smaller than a year ago. U. S. production of major citrus fruits in 1963-64 compared with 1962-63 is as follows: Oranges, down 10 percent; grapefruit, down 2 percent; and lemons, up 35 percent. Relatively high prices at all sales levels have marked the 1963-64 season for oranges and grapefruit. But lemon prices have been down.

Fresh use of U. S. oranges and grapefruit to June 1 in the 1963-64 season was substantially larger than a year earlier. But use for processing was much smaller. Both fresh and processing usage of lemons were up. Output of Florida frozen orange concentrate to June 6 was a little larger than a year earlier. The total 1963-64 pack is expected to be moderately larger than the reduced 1962-63 pack, but still only about half the record 1961-62 output. Packers' stocks on June 6 were 10 percent below a year earlier. Output of frozen grapefruit and tangerine concentrate also was up somewhat. In contrast, Florida packs of canned single-strength citrus juices in 1963-64 were much smaller than in 1962-63, and current stocks are down sharply. Retail prices for citrus products continue high.

Prospective production of California almonds is moderately larger, that of walnuts a little smaller, than in 1963. For Oregon walnuts, June 1 conditions pointed to a relatively good 1964 crop. But for filberts, crop conditions in Oregon and Washington pointed to a smaller than average 1964 crop.

#### PEACHES

#### Decreased U. S. Crop Due Mainly to Short Crop in Southern States

The Nation's 1964 peach crop is expected to be 73.3 million bushels, based on June 1 conditions. If this size of crop materializes, it would be about 1 percent below the 1963 volume and 2 percent below the 1958-62 average. Light production in the southern peach States, due to a late March freeze, is

largely responsible for the reduced U. S. crop this year. Production is expected to be moderately larger this year in California, which annually grows more than half of the U. S. crop. Production also is expected to be up in many of the larger producing more northern States, which furnish most of the fresh market peaches beginning in midsummer (table 16).

#### Sharp Decrease in Southern Peach Crop

The 1964 peach crop in the 9 southern States is estimated at 5.3 million bushels, 13.4 million bushels (72 percent) below the near record 1963 crop. This light crop results from the late March freeze that swept over these 9 States, cutting production below last year in all States except Louisiana, where it is the same as a year ago. Reductions are especially large in South Carolina and Georgia, the leading States, and in North Carolina. The light southern crop this year follows 6 consecutive relatively large crops. Since peaches from the southern States are shipped mainly to fresh markets, the short crop means light supplies of fresh peaches during June and July.

Shipping point prices for early marketings of Georgia and California peaches have been much above a year ago. Continued relatively high prices for fresh market peaches can be expected during early summer.

#### Increased California Clingstone Peach Crop

The 1964 California clingstone peach crop was estimated as of June 1 at 35.2 million bushels, (845,000 tons), 15 percent above the 1963 crop (734,000 tons), and 35 percent above average. The 1964 estimate does not allow for any "green drop" program eliminations. Expected production of California freestones is 12.7 million bushels, 1 percent below the 1963 crop, but 1 percent above average. Production this year of both types totals 47.9 million bushels, up 10 percent. California clingstones are used almost entirely for canning. The major part of the freestone crop also is regularly processed, that is, canned, dried, and frozen. Excluding California clingstones, U. S. peach production this year totals 38.1 million bushels, 12 percent below last year.

Since the above clingstone estimate was published in the June crop report, a 10-percent "green drop" program has been recommended by the California Cling Peach Producers Advisory Board under provisions of the State's Marketing Order. The 10-percent figure covers total eliminations by growers. However, the actual green drop would be about 7.3 percent of the crop, after credit is given for tree removals.

#### Some Implications of Changes in the 1964 Peach Crop

Supplies of fresh market peaches are expected to be lighter during the early part of this season than a year earlier, but somewhat heavier during the late part. For fresh peaches, this points to higher early season prices to

growers than last year. The increased production of California peaches, particularly clingstones, indicates the probable availability of increased supplies for canning. With the decreased season-end stocks of canned peaches and fruit cocktail (which includes peaches and pears), and reduced stocks of various other canned fruits, use of peaches for canning should be large this year. Continued strong demand for canned peaches and fruit cocktail is expected. The above points to a moderate increase in the 1964 pack of canned clingstone peaches. Due to larger production of pears as well as peaches, some increase in the pack of fruit cocktail also is expected.

Over Half of 1963  
U. S. Peach Crop  
Was Processed

Of the 70 million bushels of peaches marketed from the 1963 crop, about 58 percent was processed and the rest was shipped to fresh markets. Processing accounted for 56 percent of 1962 sales. The 41 million bushels processed in 1963 were handled as follows: Canned, 91 percent; frozen, 4.6 percent; dried, 3.9 percent; and used for jams, preserves, brandy, and the like, 0.5 percent.

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: For detail on processed peaches and other fruits, see article entitled :  
: "Processed Noncitrus Fruits" and related special tables. :  
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NECTARINES

Record Large Crop  
in Prospect

The 1964 California nectarine crop was forecast as of June 1 at 64,000 tons, 12 percent above 1963 and 44 percent above the 1958-62 average. Production of nectarines in California has more than quadrupled since 1950, aided by many young trees starting to bear. If the current estimate materializes, production this year will set a new record, topping the old record of 57,000 tons last year.

Fresh Use Accounts for  
Most of Nectarine Production

Fresh market shipment of the 1964 crop started the second week of June, a little later than the start last year. Marketing usually runs from June into September. Of the 1963 crop, about 96 percent was used fresh and the rest was processed, mainly by canning. The season average price per ton received by growers for the 1963 crop was \$94.80, 12 percent below the 1962 price.



## APRICOTS

Production Up a Little  
in 1964

Apricot production in California, Washington, and Utah this year is expected to total 206,300 tons, 3 percent larger than last year and 10 percent above the 1958-62 average. The California crop, estimated at 190,000 tons, equals the 1963 crop, but is 10 percent above average. The prospective Washington crop of 8,200 tons is 5 percent below 1963 and 28 percent below average. Unfavorable spring weather held down the tonnage this year. Utah production is forecast at 8,100 tons, nearly 5 times last year and twice average (table 17).

The carlot rail movement of California apricots to fresh markets started the last week of May, a week earlier than last year. Shipments increased rapidly during early June, and by mid-month the total was much larger than a year earlier. Prices for the early-season sales on the New York and Chicago auctions were somewhat below last year. Marketing of Utah apricots usually starts by late June, and of Washington apricots by early July.

In recent years, the principal outlet for California apricots has been processing; for Washington and Utah apricots, it has been the fresh market. However, California leads in both fresh market and processing volume. Utilization of sales of the 1963 U. S. Apricot crop was as follows: Canning, 63 percent; drying, 24 percent; fresh market, 9 percent; and freezing, 4 percent.

## CHERRIES

1964 Sweet Cherry Crop  
Much Larger Than Small 1963 Crop

The 1964 U. S. sweet cherry crop is expected to total 109,500 tons, 56 percent larger than the small 1963 crop and 21 percent larger than the 1958-62 average. California leads this year with a crop of 30,000 tons, 67 percent above 1963. Production is expected to be 20,000 tons in Oregon, up 20 percent and 19,200 tons in Washington, up 1 percent. Prospects in early June also were more favorable than last year in various other western and eastern States. The Michigan crop is expected to total 22,000 tons, more than 3 times the 1963 tonnage (table 19).

Harvest and shipment of California sweet cherries got well underway after May 15, although some cherries had been picked earlier. Weekly shipments by early June were considerable above a year earlier. On the New York auction, prices for Bings averaged a little below last year. Prices for Royal Anne and Bing varieties for brining in California were reported somewhat lower than last year. Utilization of sales of 1963 U. S. sweet cherry production was as follows: Fresh market, 49 percent; brined, 37 percent; canned, 13 percent; and frozen, 1 percent.

Sour Cherry Production  
Up Sharply in 1964

U. S. sour cherry production on 1964 is expected to total 199,500 tons, on the basis of crop condition in the Great Lakes States on June 15 and in other States on June 1. A crop this size would be nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the short 1963 crop and 43 percent above average. The Great Lakes sour cherry States (Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Ohio), with 188,000 tons, account for 94 percent of the U. S. total. The 5-State tonnage is more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the light production last year, which was cut by severe freezing weather, especially in Michigan. The crop in the western States (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Colorado) totals 11,500 tons, 43 percent larger than in 1963. Production in 1964 was held down by relatively light crops in the Pacific Northwest, resulting from unfavorable spring weather.

In recent years, about 95 percent of the sour cherry production has been processed, mainly by canning and freezing. Use of the 1963-crop sour cherries marketed was as follows: Frozen, 55 percent; canned, 39 percent; fresh sales, 5 percent; and brined, 1 percent.

The prospective record 1964 sour cherry crop is expected to result in sharp increases in the new packs of canned and frozen cherries. Substantial increases will be required to restore supplies to adequate levels not only for normal consumption but also for usual stocks at the end of the season.

PEARS

Prospective 1964 Pear Production  
Greatly Exceeds Light 1963 Crop

The 1964 U. S. pear crop was estimated as of June 1 at 28.7 million bushels, nearly one-half larger than the small 1963 crop and a little above the 1958-62 average. Early season growing conditions have been generally more favorable than last year, contributing to increased production in all commercial pear States, except Washington, Idaho, and Texas.

California, Oregon, and Washington account for about 24.6 million bushels (86 percent) of the expected 1964 U. S. crop. This 3-State total is 49 percent above last year and about the same as average. In terms of tons, the new Pacific Coast crop comprises 472,500 tons of Bartlett pears, 63 percent above 1963 and 2 percent above average, and 127,250 tons of other varieties, 10 percent above last year but 8 percent below average. Most of the increase in Bartletts is in California, and of other varieties in Oregon. Moreover, the California Bartlett crop is more than twice the short 1963 production (table 21).

In other than the 3 Pacific Coast States, the prospective 1964 pear crop totals 4.1 million bushels, 45 percent above last year and 25 percent above average. Production in Michigan, the leading pear State of this group, is expected to be 2.4 million bushels, up 85 percent.

California's 1964 Bartlett crop is developing a little faster than the 1963 crop. Harvest and fresh market shipments are expected to start in early July, somewhat earlier than the start last year. Concerning canned pears, canners' carryover stocks from the small 1963 pack are much lighter than stocks a year ago. Supplies of Bartletts for canning are expected to be much larger than last year. Mainly for these reasons, a substantial increase in the 1964 pack is expected.

### 1963-Crop Pears

The 1963 U. S. pear crop was about 19.4 million bushels, down about one-third from the above-average 1962 crop. Cold storage pear stocks (nearly all fall and winter varieties) on January 1, 1964, were about a fifth smaller than a year earlier. Relatively slow movement during the winter resulted in heavier stocks this spring than last. During April and May, prices declined considerably to levels much below a year earlier, when supplies were lighter and prices were rising. However, season average prices received by growers for the short 1963 crop -- for both fresh consumption and processing -- were much above prices for the 1962 crop.

Total sales of the 1963 pear crop were about 18.9 million bushels, 98 percent of production. Disposition of the volume sold was approximately as follows: Canned, 61 percent; fresh market, 38 percent; and dried, 1 percent. The fresh sales included exports, which were somewhat over 700,000 bushels, about half the volume exported from the 1962 crop.

## APPLES

### Early-Season Prospects are Good For 1964 Apple Crop

Apple production conditions as of June 1 pointed to a 1964 U. S. crop above both last year and average. But prospects varied geographically, as follows: Eastern States, somewhat larger than both 1963 and average; central States, much above last year and above average; and western States, not greatly different from last year, although above average.

Prospects also varied within regions, as influenced mainly by local weather conditions including frosts, moisture supplies, and winds. Noteworthy are crop damage in North Carolina caused by the late March freeze, and some loss in Washington and Oregon from adverse weather. Production also will be affected by the extent of "June drop," and further growing and harvesting weather. The first official estimate of the 1964 crop will be made as of July 1 and released in the July crop report.

### 1963-64 Apple Season

Market movement of the increased yearend cold storage stocks of apples was moderatley heavier during January-May than in this period of 1963. As a

result, stocks on June 1 were down to about 2.4 million bushels, but still 17 percent larger than a year earlier and 27 percent larger than average for June 1. Not quite half of the June 1 stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage. It should be possible to market all of these apples well before large supplies from the 1964 crop become available in volume in late summer. The 1963 commercial apple crop was about 123 million bushels, 2 percent below 1962 but 1 percent above the 1957-61 average.

Under the pressure of heavier apple supplies during the past winter than a year earlier, grower prices (national average basis) for fresh apples last winter averaged somewhat below year-earlier levels. With the rapid reduction in stocks in early spring, prices increased and in May averaged higher than in May 1963.

Although detailed data are not yet available on disposition of the 1963 apple crop, the increased 1963-64 packs of canned and frozen apple slices and applesauce indicate heavier usage for these products than in 1962-63.

#### Increased 1963-64 Foreign Trade in Fresh Apples

U. S. exports of fresh apples during July 1963-April 1964 were approximately 4 million bushels, 47 percent larger than a year earlier. Important destinations were Western Europe and Canada. Underlying the large 1963-64 export gain were increased supplies of lower priced Washington State apples, coupled with decreased supplies of higher priced Argentine apples. Total exports during 1962-63 were about 2.9 million bushels, a little over 2 percent of the 1962 crop.

U. S. imports of apples during July 1963-April 1964 were about 1.5 million bushels, 7 percent above a year earlier. Total imports in 1962-63 were about 1.6 million bushels. As usual, most of these apples came from Canada.

#### PLUMS AND PRUNES

#### Record Large Fresh Plum Crop Expected in California

The 1964 California fresh plum crop was estimated as of June 1 at 112,000 tons, 6 percent above the heavy 1963 crop and 38 percent above the 1958-62 average (table 17). Early-season conditions were favorable for pollination, set of the fruit, and development of the prospective record crop. Early-season growing conditions for the Michigan plum crop were generally favorable. The first official forecast for the 1964 crop will be released in the July crop report. The 1963 Michigan plum crop (mostly prune type plums) was 8,700 tons.

Harvest and fresh market shipment of California plums started a little later than last year because of cool spring weather. Shipments increased rapidly

during early June, and by mid-June were rolling in large volume. Early-season sales on the New York auction averaged somewhat below prices last year. The marketing season for California plums usually extends from May to September. Michigan plums have a shorter season. Of the 1963 two-State crop of 114,700 tons, about 11 percent was processed.

Increased Output of California  
Dried Prunes in Prospect

The 1964 California prune crop was estimated as of June 1 at 152,000 tons (dried basis), 14 percent above 1963 and 15 percent above average. Harvest, as natural condition dried prunes, usually starts in August and ends in September or early October. The major part of the crop is marketed as processed packaged prunes for domestic consumption and export. But a substantial part is converted to bottled prune juice.

Prune production prospects in the Pacific Northwest are available. On June 1, prospects were bright for the Idaho crop, and fair for the crops in Washington and Oregon, where cold, rainy weather in April and May hampered set of fruit and development of the crop. The first official forecast of the Pacific Northwest crop will be released in the July crop report. Production in these 3 States was 41,600 tons in 1963 and averaged 61,160 tons for 1957-61. Pacific Northwest prunes are marketed mostly for fresh use and canning. Some are dried and frozen.

STRAWBERRIES

1964 Crop About  
as Large as 1963

Commercial strawberry production in 1964 is expected to total about 509 million pounds, about the same as in 1963 but 1 percent above the 1958-62 average. The 1964 crop is being harvested from about as large an acreage as the 1963 crop, and the average yield per acre also is about the same as last year (table 23).

Production is larger this year than last in all seasonal groups of States, except the mid-spring, where it is down about 12 percent. This group includes California, the leader in production, of which the 1964 crop of 207 million pounds is 13 percent below 1963. Harvest of California strawberries is seasonally heavy during spring and continues fairly large during summer and early fall. In fact, some California strawberries are harvested practically every month of the year. This State is the largest shipper of fresh market strawberries.

The late spring crop is expected to total about 211 million pounds, 11 percent larger than last year. Much of the increase this year is in Oregon and Washington, the leaders in this group of States. Harvest in this group is usually the heaviest in June and ends in July.

Oregon, Washington, and California grow most of the strawberries that are processed, nearly all by freezing. A few are canned. Although some strawberries grown in other States, especially Michigan and Tennessee, also are

processed, most of the production outside the 3 Pacific Coast States is marketed for fresh use. About 58 percent of the U. S. 1963 crop was used fresh and the other 42 percent was processed.

### Strawberry Prices

Grower prices for fresh market strawberries (national average basis) in May averaged a little higher than in May 1963. However, dry weather in many central and eastern producing areas in late May and early June hastened ripening and harvesting, resulting in shipping point prices declining somewhat below year-earlier levels. In California, where growing conditions became favorable following cold early-season weather, prices generally continued above a year earlier.

Movement of California strawberries to processors was retarded by the slowness of the berries maturing in large volume, since the first harvestings were shipped to fresh markets. By mid-June, however, deliveries to freezers were about a fifth above a year earlier. Season-opening prices for berries for processing generally were a little higher than last year. Processing in California normally continues into fall, but in other States it ends by late June or July.

### CITRUS TREE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS FOR 1964-65

As of early June, new crop (1964-65) citrus continued to be in relatively good condition. In Florida, bloom for the new crop was heavy, with the peak occurring about mid-March. Trees have a good set of fruit, and fruit size in early June was mostly excellent. May was a dry month, leading to widespread irrigation to help maintain tree vigor.

All California oranges and grapefruit had an excellent bloom, and weather conditions have been very favorable. As of early June, Arizona had a variable set of new crop citrus, with grapefruit having the best set. Trees were in good condition. A sizable new acreage of lemons and Valencia oranges will come into production this season. In Texas, fruit was sizing well and tree growth was vigorous.

### ORANGES

#### Prospective Orange Supplies for Summer Below a Year Ago

Substantially more Florida Valencia oranges remained for marketing after mid-June this year than last, when the season ended earlier than usual. Weekly use of the remaining supplies will decline rapidly during June, and only a few oranges will remain after July 1. Remaining supplies of California-Arizona Valencias, which comprise most of the fresh market oranges in summer, are somewhat lighter than a year ago. The major outlet for California-Arizona Valencias is the fresh market; for Florida Valencias it is processing.

The 1963-64 Florida Valencia orange crop is estimated at 33 million boxes, 14 percent above the reduced 1962-63 crop. Production of California-Arizona Valencias totals 16.7 million boxes, down 2 percent. U.S. 1963-64 orange production is expected to total 94.2 million boxes, 10 percent below 1962-63 and 24 percent below the 1957-61 average (table 25).

Relatively High Prices for  
1963-64 Crop Oranges

Relatively high prices for fresh oranges at all levels of sale have prevailed throughout the 1963-64 season. Shipping point prices for Florida oranges last fall averaged much higher than a year earlier; during winter they fluctuated around year-earlier levels; and during spring they averaged somewhat lower than in spring 1963, when prices rose sharply with rapidly diminishing supplies. These high prices for Florida fresh market oranges were undoubtedly influenced by the unusually high prices for oranges for processing, especially for making frozen concentrate, and the high retail prices for frozen concentrate and other fresh and processed fruits. Packinghouse door prices for Florida oranges for frozen concentrate this season have averaged a little over \$5 per box in most weeks. In 1962-63, prices started at \$1 per box and increased to more than \$7 by the end of the season.

Recent auction prices for California fresh market oranges have averaged lower than a year earlier. However, shipping point prices for some market classes have averaged above year-earlier levels. Continued high prices can be expected this summer for the remaining supplies of California Valencias, which are moderately lighter than a year ago.

More Oranges Used Fresh,  
Less Processed, in 1963-64  
Than in 1962-63

Fresh use of the 1963-64 U.S. orange crop to June 1 was substantially larger than a year earlier. This increase resulted mainly from the larger crop of California-Arizona Navel and miscellaneous oranges, which are used mostly fresh. In contrast, processors' usage was down sharply from a year earlier, when early oranges, especially in Florida, were rushed to processors to salvage freeze-damaged fruit, and in spring when Florida Valencias matured earlier than usual. Processors' usage of all types of Florida oranges to June 13 of the 1963-64 season was about 44.5 million boxes, 28 percent less than a year earlier. This difference will be reduced by the time processing is completed. Yield of juice per box is about normal and is much larger than last season, when the yield from Valencias was cut by internal dryness of the oranges, an effect of the freeze.

Increased U. S. Orange Exports

U. S. exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) during November 1963-April 1964 were approximately 2.6 million boxes, 48 percent larger than a year earlier. Most of the increase went to Canada, our best customer for fresh oranges. Increased supplies of California-Arizona Navel and miscellaneous oranges accounted for the 1963-64 gain in exports.

## GRAPEFRUIT

Florida Grapefruit Season Ending,  
Light California Supplies in Summer

Harvest of 1963-64 crop Florida grapefruit was declining rapidly during early June and was practically completed by the end of June. As usual, California will provide light supplies of fresh grapefruit during summer. Remaining supplies in mid-June were about the same as a year earlier. Supplies will increase again beginning in September, as harvest of the 1964-65 Florida crop gets underway. The 1963-64 U. S. grapefruit crop totaled 34.1 million boxes, 2 percent below 1962-63 and 19 percent below the 1957-61 average (table 25).

Grapefruit Prices Expected  
to Remain High This Summer

Florida grapefruit prices at shipping points and terminal auctions have been at relatively high levels throughout most of the 1963-64 season. During many weeks since January 1, they even averaged above the unusually high year-earlier prices resulting from the light supplies following the December 1962 freeze. Continued high prices can be expected for the usual light summer supplies.

1963-64 Crop Grapefruit Usage:  
Fresh Up, Processed Down

Fresh use of both Florida and California-Arizona grapefruit has been somewhat larger in 1963-64 than in 1962-63. In Florida, the principal supplier of fresh grapefruit, the 1963-64 shipping season started earlier last fall and is continuing later this spring than in 1962-63. Moreover, movement was encouraged by strong consumer demand. In contrast, processors' use to June 13 was 26 percent smaller than in 1962-63, when harvest and movement to processors was hastened to minimize losses from freeze damage. Disposition of the 1963-64 Florida crop to June 13 was approximately as follows: Fresh, 55 percent, and processed, 45 percent. Fresh disposition includes exports. Total U. S. exports were approximately 1.4 million boxes during September 1963-April 1964, about 14 percent above a year earlier.

## LEMONS AND LIMES

Processors' Usage of Lemons  
Up Sharply

The 1963-64 California-Arizona lemon crop was estimated as of June 1 at 17.6 million boxes, 35 percent above the light 1962-63 crop and 5 percent above average. Production in 1963-64 is up sharply in both States. Harvest of the Arizona crop is over, but that of California lemons will continue into fall. About 5.3 million boxes remained for harvest after June 13 compared with 6 million a year earlier.



Use of lemons for processing to June 13 of the 1963-64 season has been about 4 times use a year earlier. Fresh use has been only moderately larger. Exports accounted for much of the increase in fresh market use. During November 1963-April 1964, exports were about 900,000 boxes, 35 percent above a year earlier.

Packinghouse door prices for lemons have averaged considerably lower each month of the 1963-64 season than in 1962-63. Some increases from the current low levels seem probable this summer, when hot weather can be expected to stimulate demand.

Heavier 1964-65 Florida Lime  
Crop in Prospect

Florida lime production on 1964-65 was forecast as of June 1 at 480,000 boxes, 7 percent larger than in 1963-64 and 58 percent above the 1957-61 average. Light picking of the new crop had been done by early June. Harvest is most active during summer, when movement to fresh markets and processors also is heavy. Fresh usage accounts for most of the production, although in recent years substantial quantities have been processed. Grower prices during summer usually are the lowest of the year.

TREE NUTS

The 1964 California almond crop was estimated as of June 1 at 68,000 tons, 11 percent above 1963 and 26 percent above the 1958-62 average. If this tonnage materializes, the new crop will be second only to the 1959 record of 82,800 tons. In early June, growing conditions were very favorable and nuts were sizing well.

U. S. exports of shelled almonds during August 1963-April 1964 were 8,472 tons, nearly double exports in the same months of 1962-63. Total exports during the 1962-63 season (August through July) were 4,663 tons. They were shipped mainly to Western Europe. There also were relatively small exports of unshelled almonds each season, mainly to Canada.

California's 1964 walnut crop is expected to be 78,000 tons, 2 percent below 1963 but 12 percent above average. The production potential in this State has been enhanced by increased bearing acreage, especially in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. In Oregon, conditions point to a relatively good 1964 crop. Production last year was 4,000 tons; the average for 1957-61 was 4,960 tons.

Filbert production areas in Oregon had heavy rains during pollination, and crop conditions about June 1 pointed to a smaller than average crop. The 1957-61 average was 9,600 tons and the 1963 crop was 6,500 tons. In addition, Washington produced 350 tons last year.

## PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

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Key Considerations for 1964-65

Important conditions and prospects relating to the fruit economy at the start of the season for processing 1964-crop noncitrus fruits are the following:

1. Cannerys' and freezers' stocks down substantially from year-earlier levels.
2. Prices for processed items generally higher than a year ago.
3. Prospective heavier 1964 crops of various fruits regularly canned and frozen in large volume.
4. Continued strong consumer demand for fruit.
5. Processed citrus fruits and juices continuing relatively light in supply and high in price.
6. Increases of about 10 to 15 percent in the 1964 U. S. canned and frozen fruit packs needed to provide sufficient supplies for domestic consumption and exports, and for an adequate carryover at the end of the season.

Processing Use Trends Upward

Major uses of 18 noncitrus fruits combined, 1950 through 1963, are presented in table 1 and portrayed in the cover chart. Use of these fruits for processing increased from 47 percent of production during 1935-39 to about 60 percent in recent years. Disposition of the 1963 crop of 10.4 million tons was about as follows: Processing, 61 percent; fresh use, 37.8 percent; and not used because of economic conditions, 1.2 percent.

Figures on production and use of 8 important deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, apricots, sweet cherries, sour or red tart cherries, plums, and prunes), 1959-63, are given in table 2. Marketings of the same fruits classified by type of use are shown as percentages of total sales in table 3. Although 5 years are too few to show significant changes in trends in use, they do reveal different patterns of use for each fruit. Moreover, they show how recent large and small crops have been used. The fresh market accounted for well over half of the apples and plums marketed. For the other 6 fruits, processing accounted for the major part of sales.

This issue of the Fruit Situation presents numerous special tables and several charts relating primarily to processed noncitrus fruits, mostly deciduous. The tables include the subjects of (1) utilization of fruit crops for fresh market and processing, (2) packs, shipments, and stocks of principal canned and frozen fruits, (3) exports of selected fresh and processed items, (4) prices received by growers for selected fruits for processing, (5) retail prices for various fresh and processed items, and (6) per capita consumption of broad groups of noncitrus fruits. Most of the tables cover the 5 seasons of 1959-63.

This presentation of material at the start of the 1964-65 season should be particularly helpful to fruit growers, processors, handlers, and others in planning and conducting their operations for the new season. This increased emphasis on processed fruit is in recognition of the continuing shift from fresh use to processing in the disposition of the annual fruit crops. Processing has accounted for about three-fifths of recent deciduous crops.

#### Decreased Season-End Stocks of Canned Fruits

Canners' supply and distribution data for 13 important canned fruits, 1959-63, are shown in considerable detail in table 4. Key features of the same 13 items combined are presented in figure 1. The 1963-64 packs of these fruits (including pineapples to May 1 only) totaled about 89 million equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 8 percent below the unusually large volume a year earlier. In 1962-63, about 98 percent of the season total of 98 million cases had been canned by May 1. The decrease in 1963-64 from 1962-63 was due mainly

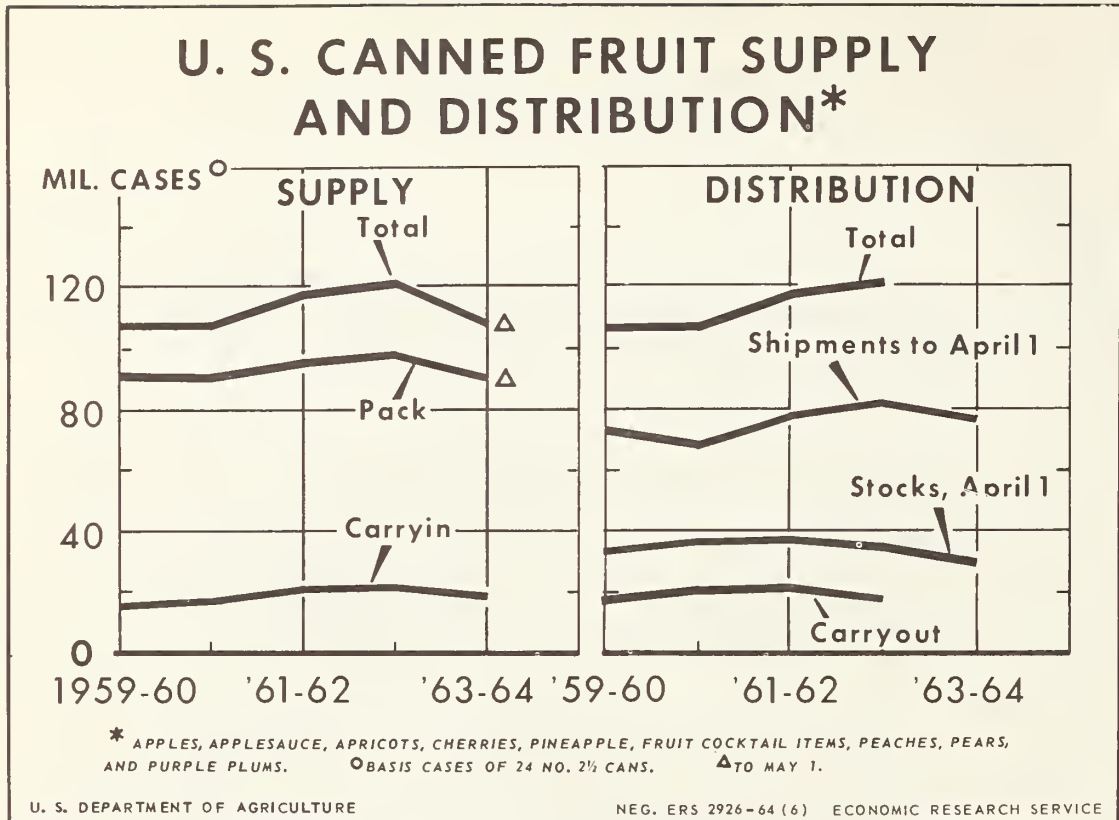


Figure 1

to sharp reductions in output of sweet cherries, red tart cherries, fruit cocktail, pears, and purple plums. But the 1963-64 packs of apples, applesauce, and all peaches combined were up somewhat. The latter 2 items set new records. Among minor items, not shown in table 4, the 1963-64 pack of canned figs was 395,000 cases (basis 24-2½'s), 24 percent below 1962-63; that of spiced peaches was 436,000 cases, down 35 percent.

With canners' stocks at the beginning of the 1963-64 season about 13 percent below a year earlier, total supplies in canners' hands for that season were about 10 percent below 1962-63. Total shipments from canners to the trade to April 1 of the 1963-64 season were about 77 million cases, 7 percent below a year earlier. This resulted in April 1 stocks of 30 million cases, down 14 percent. This points to stocks on June 1 also well below a year earlier.

The 1959-63 packs of 14 items of canned fruits (including cranberry sauce) are shown by size of container, that is, retail and institutional, in table 5. Retail sizes (No. 2½ cans and under) accounted for the major part of the packs of all items except apple slices, red tart cherries, and mixed fruits. Not revealed by this table is some shift in emphasis from No. 300 and 303 cans to No. 2 and 2½ among the retail sizes in recent years.

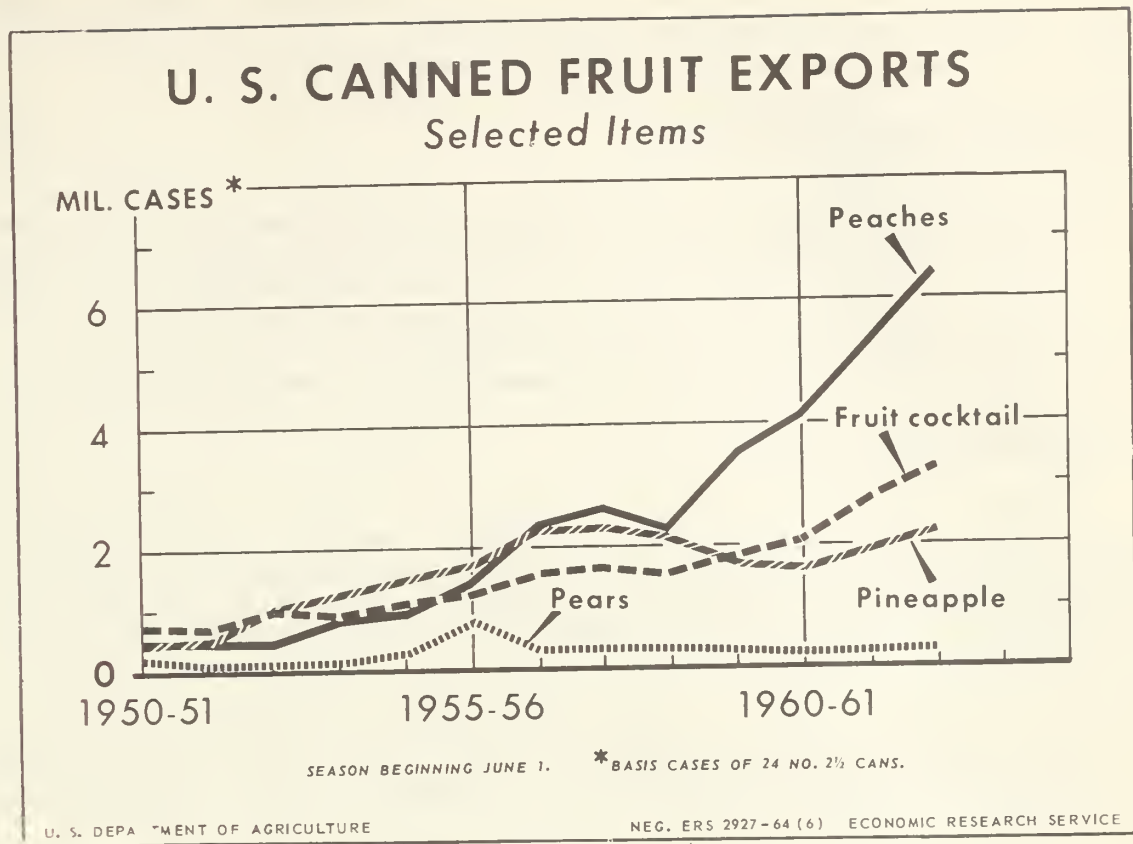


Figure 2

#### Canned Fruit Exports Up Sharply in Recent Years

Canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and pineapples led in U. S. exports of canned fruits in recent years (table 6 and figure 2). Since 1950-51, exports of canned peaches have increased 13-fold. Exports of fruit cocktail and pineapples have increased somewhat less sharply. But exports of canned apricots and pears have not changed greatly in level over the same years. Western Europe and Canada were the principal destinations. U. S. exports of the 3 leading canned fruits during June 1963-April 1964 were as follows: Peaches, 4.6 million cases, 27 percent below a year earlier; fruit cocktail, 2.8 million cases, down 4 percent; and pineapples, 1.9 million cases, down 15 percent.

#### Grower Prices for Fruit for Processing Generally Higher in 1963 Than in 1962

Season average prices received by growers for 1963-crop deciduous fruits for processing were generally higher than 1962 crop prices, a result of the smaller 1963 crops and strong demand for the fruit (table 7). Exceptions

were the lower prices for California apricots and clingstone peaches. Available data indicate that prices for 1963-crop apples for processing in Eastern States, where production was down, also were above 1962 prices.

### Retail Prices for Processed Fruits Above Year-Ago Levels

Average retail prices for various fresh and processed fruits and fruit juices, in selected cities, by months, January 1960-April 1964, are given in tables 8 and 9. In April 1964, prices for various fresh fruits varied around those of a year earlier. But prices for all processed items were above year-earlier levels. These higher prices resulted mainly from increased prices of 1963-crop fruits for processing and increased costs of packing and handling.

### Canned Noncitrus Fruit Juices

Principal noncitrus fruit juices regularly canned in substantial volume include apple, grape, prune, pineapple, and fruit nectars. So far, figures on 1963-64 packs are available only for Hawaiian pineapple juice. The pack of canned single-strength pineapple juice during June 1963-April 1964 was 13.5 million equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans, about 4 percent above the same 11 months of 1962-63. Cannery stocks on May 1, 1964, were about 2.7 million cases, up 31 percent. Output of canned and frozen concentrated pineapple juice was about 1.35 million cases (6-10's), up 62 percent. Stocks on May 1 were 0.3 million cases, down about 11 percent (table 10). Most of the concentrated pineapple juice is shipped to the U. S. Mainland, where it is used in fruit juice drinks.

### Dried Fruit Production and Exports

California dried prune production in 1964 was estimated as of June 1 at 152,000 tons (natural condition, dried), 14 percent above 1963 and 15 percent above the 1958-62 average. In early June, growing conditions were generally favorable for other California fruit crops, which generally provide most of the annual dried fruit output.

The 1963-64 pack of dried fruits was about 390,000 tons (processed weight), 8 percent above 1962-63. Such processed dried fruits exclude raisins damaged by rain, prunes used for juice, and substandard figs. It also allows for removal of stems and for moisture standardization. Output of packed raisins, at about 239,000 tons, was 32 percent above 1962-63. But the prune pack, 91,000 tons, was down 19 percent. Raisins and prunes comprised about 85 percent of the 1963-64 dried fruit pack.

Exports of raisins and prunes by areas of destination, 1957-62, are shown in table 12. During September 1963-April 1964, raisin exports were about 44,600 tons, 29 percent above the same months in 1962-63. But prune exports of about 31,300 tons were down 8 percent. Important areas of destination were Western Europe, Canada, and Japan.

### Frozen Deciduous Fruits and Berries

The U. S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits during the past 10 years has ranged from a low of 523 million pounds in 1954 to a high of 705 million pounds in 1961. The 1963 pack was approximately 620 million pounds, 7 percent below 1962. Much of the decrease was due to a sharp decline in output of red tart (RSP) cherries. The 1963 pack of strawberries, the leader, was about the same as in 1962. Figures on packs, movements, and stocks of frozen cherries and strawberries, 1959-63, are shown in table 13. (See also table 14 for 1963 packs of all items.)

Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juice) in cold storage on June 1, 1964, were about 210 million pounds, 23 percent below a year earlier and 27 percent below the 1958-62 average for June 1 (table 14). Stocks are expected to increase throughout the summer as packing from 1964 crops, now underway, continues seasonally heavy.

Total U. S. supplies of frozen strawberries also include substantial imports, mostly from Mexico. In calendar year 1963, total imports were 35.7 million pounds, of which 34.6 million pounds (97 percent) were from Mexico. During January-April 1964, imports from Mexico were about 25 million pounds,

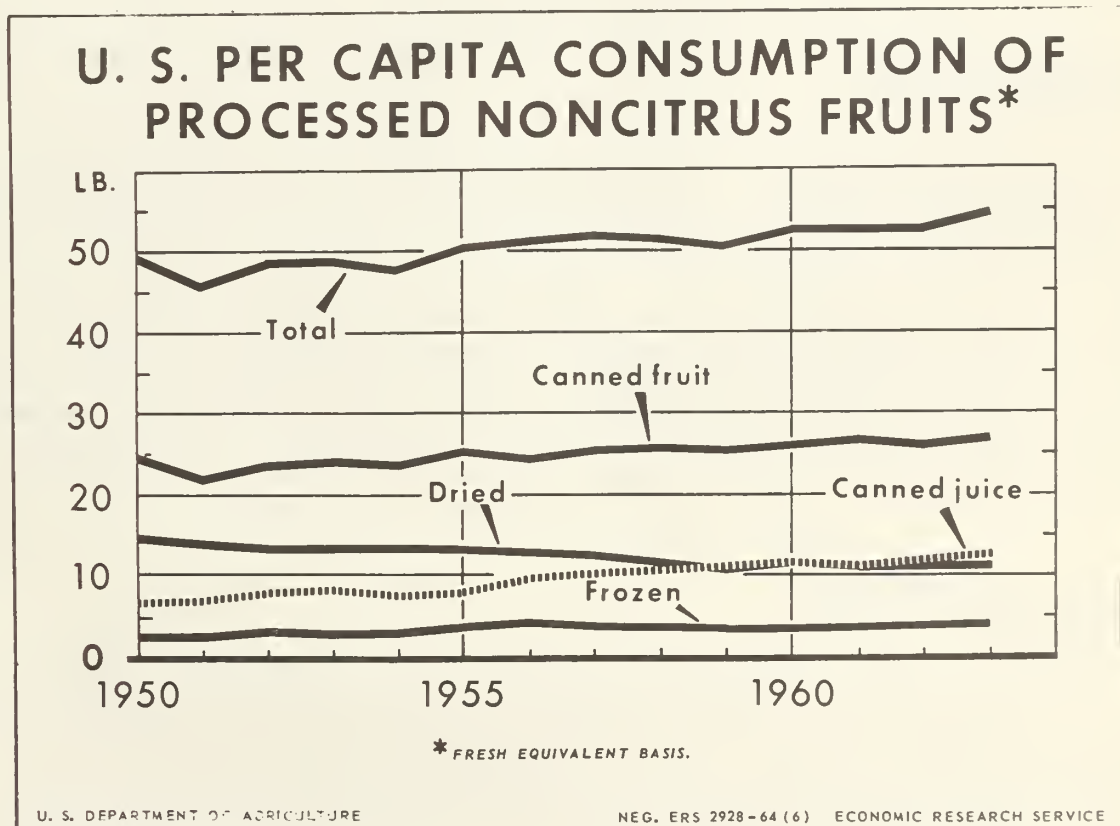


Figure 3

33 percent above a year earlier. Imports from Mexico have more than doubled since 1959, and early-season prospects pointed to some increase in 1964 over 1963. These berries arrive mostly in 30-pound tins and 50-pound fiber drums, and are used in the manufacture of various strawberry products, such as preserves.

Per Capita Consumption of  
Processed Noncitrus Fruits  
Has Increased Since 1950

Per capita consumption of processed noncitrus fruits, all types combined on a fresh equivalent basis, increased from 49 pounds in 1950 to about 55 pounds in 1963, a gain of 12 percent. Substantial increases in canned fruit and fruit juice and a small gain in frozen fruit accounted for the rise. Increases in these 3 items much more than offset a moderate decrease in dried fruit. See table 11 and figure 3 for more detail.

In contrast, per capita consumption of fresh noncitrus fruits decreased from about 66 pounds in 1950 to about 59 pounds in 1955, resulting in no significant change in the level of both fresh and processed combined. Even so, total consumption of noncitrus fruits increased with growth in population.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Florida Leads in Output  
of Citrus Products

Florida accounts for most of the canned and frozen citrus products packed in the United States. But California and Arizona account for practically all of the lemon products and some of the orange and grapefruit products. Texas processed no citrus fruit in 1962-63 because of a very light crop due to freeze damage to trees in preceding years. This State may have processed a little citrus in 1963-64, but none has yet been reported. Although California and Arizona oranges, grapefruit, and lemons have been processed in 1963-64, figures on output of products are not available. Movement of lemons to processors has been much larger to June 1 of the 1963-64 season than in 1962-63. Movement of grapefruit has been about as large as a year earlier, and that of oranges, smaller. In Florida, movement of both oranges and grapefruit to processors has lagged much behind last year, when early-season use was heavy.

Increased Packs of Florida  
Canned Citrus Sections  
and Salad

The 1963-64 Florida pack of canned grapefruit sections was approximately 3.1 million cases (24-2's), 17 percent above 1962-63 (table 15). But this increase was not enough to offset much smaller carryover stocks last fall than a year earlier, resulting in a reduction of 7 percent in canners' supplies. Canners' shipments to June 6 were down 15 percent, leaving stocks of



about 1.1 million cases, up 16 percent. Output of canned citrus salad and orange sections also was larger than in 1962-63, and stocks on June 6 were much above a year earlier.

Decreased Packs, Lower Current  
Stocks of Florida Canned  
Single-Strength Citrus Juice

In the processing of Florida citrus fruits in 1963-64, more emphasis was put on freezing than canning compared with use in 1962-63. This contributed to a substantial decrease in each of the 1963-64 packs of canned single-strength orange, grapefruit, tangerine, and blended juice. Total output of these 4 items to June 6 was about 15.2 million cases (24-2's), down 35 percent from 1962-63 and down even more from 1961-62, when the Florida orange crop was a record. The reduction in the 1963-64 pack and a sharp decrease in the carryover last fall resulted in canners' supplies for 1963-64 being about 34 percent below 1962-63. Shipments to the trade to June 6 were 30 percent smaller than a year earlier. This left stocks of 4.8 million cases, down 45 percent (table 15).

Increased 1963-64 Pack of  
Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate

The 1963-64 Florida pack of frozen orange concentrate, the leading citrus item processed, amounted to approximately 53 million gallons by June 6, about 3 percent above a year earlier but much less than 2 years earlier. Weekly output during May and early June was much larger than a year earlier, and the total 1963-64 pack is expected to be moderately above the 1962-63 pack of 51.6 million gallons. Because carryover stocks of packers last fall were much below the unusually heavy stocks a year earlier, total packer supplies for 1963-64 are considerably lighter than in 1962-63. Shipments from packers also have been much smaller than in 1962-63, partly because of generally higher prices at all levels of sale. Packers' stocks on June 6 were about 39 million gallons, 10 percent below a year earlier.

Among other Florida frozen concentrated citrus juices, which are packed in much smaller volume than orange concentrate, the packs of grapefruit, tangerine, and blended juice were each somewhat larger than in 1962-63. Stocks of frozen grapefruit concentrate, the only item of these three for which figures are available, were about 1.5 million gallons on June 6, 1964, 36 percent below a year earlier.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Output of Florida chilled (refrigerated) single-strength orange juice from October 1963 through June 6, 1964, was approximately 25.4 million gallons, 5 percent below a year earlier. But the packs of other Florida chilled citrus products were up substantially. Output and percentage increases over a year earlier were: Single-strength grapefruit juice, 1.4 million gallons, up 56 percent; citrus salad, 6.2 million gallons, 55 percent; grapefruit sections, 1.9 million gallons, 70 percent; and orange sections, 0.95 million gallons, 31 percent (table 15).

Table 2.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1959-63

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value 1/	Farm home use	Sold	Utilization of sales					
					Fresh sales 1/	Processed (fresh equivalent)				Total processed
						Canned 2/	Dried	Frozen	Other 3/	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Apples										
1959	126,847	125,240	2,365	122,875	79,872	19,131	3,807	4,268	15,797	43,003
1960	108,515	108,415	2,160	106,255	70,164	18,477	2,859	3,873	10,882	36,091
1961	126,565	125,138	2,202	122,936	77,533	22,707	3,853	3,308	15,535	45,403
1962	125,425	125,350	2,116	123,234	76,564	23,020	4,297	3,559	15,794	46,670
1963 4/	122,665									
Peaches										
1959	75,031	71,919	1,444	70,475	34,505	31,817	2,341	1,588	224	35,970
1960	74,315	71,753	1,406	70,347	34,772	31,850	1,492	2,080	153	35,575
1961	77,895	73,494	1,354	72,140	35,247	33,637	1,204	1,852	200	36,893
1962	75,509	70,620	1,119	69,501	30,773	35,156	1,717	1,649	206	38,728
1963	73,789	71,024	1,012	70,012	29,153	37,181	1,596	1,880	202	40,859
Pears										
1959	29,542	29,506	735	28,771	11,654	16,641	416	---	60	17,117
1960	25,621	25,567	729	24,838	9,567	14,905	366	---	---	15,271
1961	27,080	26,966	390	26,576	10,154	16,063	359	---	---	16,422
1962	29,294	29,159	357	28,802	11,604	16,746	452	---	---	17,198
1963	19,378	19,282	347	18,935	7,215	11,532	188	---	---	11,720
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Apricots										
1959	230,400	229,400	2,330	227,070	23,750	154,520	45,100	3,700	---	203,320
1960	243,100	237,570	1,710	235,860	19,560	155,800	53,200	7,300	---	216,300
1961	191,300	172,900	2,210	170,690	18,645	114,245	32,500	5,300	---	152,045
1962	166,200	165,600	1,810	163,790	19,190	110,100	28,900	5,600	---	144,600
1963	200,300	199,650	1,700	197,950	17,650	125,400	47,900	7,000	---	180,300
Cherries, sweet										
1959	80,790	79,970	2,768	77,202	26,635	11,255	---	130	39,182	50,567
1960	70,520	69,420	2,418	67,002	23,900	10,590	---	180	32,332	43,102
1961	101,300	100,400	2,730	97,670	32,816	18,516	---	700	45,638	64,854
1962	110,500	108,500	2,745	105,755	38,448	17,470	---	470	49,367	67,307
1963	70,100	69,160	2,350	66,810	32,870	8,790	---	360	24,790	33,940
Cherries, sour										
1959	138,060	137,958	1,587	136,371	5,826	71,225	---	58,320	1,000	130,545
1960	116,140	116,140	1,453	114,687	5,087	44,332	---	64,168	1,100	109,600
1961	165,370	165,370	1,537	163,833	6,840	62,723	---	93,870	400	156,993
1962	176,740	167,145	1,470	165,675	6,036	84,293	---	73,676	1,670	159,639
1963	81,110	81,090	1,088	80,002	4,092	30,860	---	44,350	700	75,190
Plums										
1959	99,800	96,800	500	96,300	89,440	6,860	---	---	---	6,860
1960	89,000	87,000	400	86,600	79,260	7,340	---	---	---	7,340
1961	94,700	92,700	400	92,300	83,070	9,230	---	---	---	9,230
1962	90,500	88,500	400	88,100	77,275	10,825	---	---	---	10,825
1963	114,700	109,700	400	109,300	97,160	12,140	---	---	---	12,140
Prunes 5/										
1959	436,600	435,400	3,550	431,850	42,250	24,600	364,500	500	---	389,600
1960	372,200	371,975	1,380	370,595	19,290	3,205	347,950	150	---	351,305
1961	415,200	414,200	2,810	411,390	31,720	22,020	357,000	650	---	379,670
1962	456,300	454,500	3,050	451,450	34,330	30,670	385,450	1,000	---	417,120
1963	374,100	373,160	1,480	371,680	25,380	13,515	332,705	80	---	346,300

1/ In some years for peaches, pears, and prunes, includes some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed.

2/ For some items, includes quantities frozen, dried, used for juice, jams, jellies, brining, or otherwise processed.

3/ Apples, mostly crushed for juice, cider and vinegar; peaches, used for jams, jellies, etc; and cherries, mostly brined.

4/ Utilization data available July 1.

5/ Pacific Northwest and California.

Table 3.--Utilization of specified fruits marketed, by percentage of total sales, United States, 1959-63

Commodity and crop year	Fresh sales	Processed (basis fresh equivalent)					Total processed	Total sales
		Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other			
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Apples								
1959	65.0	15.5	3.1	3.5	12.9	35.0	100.0	
1960	66.0	17.4	2.7	3.7	10.2	34.0	100.0	
1961	63.1	18.5	3.1	2.7	12.6	36.9	100.0	
1962	62.1	18.7	3.5	2.9	12.8	37.9	100.0	
1963 <sup>1/</sup>								
Peaches								
1959	49.0	45.1	3.3	2.3	.3	51.0	100.0	
1960	49.4	45.3	2.1	3.0	.2	50.6	100.0	
1961	48.9	46.6	1.7	2.5	.3	51.1	100.0	
1962	44.3	50.6	2.4	2.4	.3	55.7	100.0	
1963	41.6	53.1	2.3	2.7	.3	58.4	100.0	
Pears								
1959	40.5	57.8	1.5	---	.2	59.5	100.0	
1960	38.5	60.0	1.5	---	---	61.5	100.0	
1961	38.2	60.4	1.4	---	---	61.8	100.0	
1962	40.3	58.1	1.6	---	---	59.7	100.0	
1963	38.1	60.9	1.0	---	---	61.9	100.0	
Apricots								
1959	10.5	68.0	19.9	1.6	---	89.5	100.0	
1960	8.3	66.1	22.5	3.1	---	91.7	100.0	
1961	10.9	66.9	19.1	3.1	---	89.1	100.0	
1962	11.7	67.2	17.7	3.4	---	88.3	100.0	
1963	8.9	63.4	24.2	3.5	---	91.1	100.0	
Cherries, sweet								
1959	34.5	14.6	---	.2	50.7	65.5	100.0	
1960	35.7	15.8	---	.3	48.2	64.3	100.0	
1961	33.6	19.0	---	.7	46.7	66.4	100.0	
1962	36.4	16.5	---	.4	46.7	63.6	100.0	
1963	49.2	13.2	---	.5	37.1	50.8	100.0	
Cherries, sour								
1959	4.3	52.2	---	42.8	.7	95.7	100.0	
1960	4.4	38.6	---	56.0	1.0	95.6	100.0	
1961	4.2	38.3	---	57.3	.2	95.8	100.0	
1962	3.6	50.9	---	44.5	1.0	96.4	100.0	
1963	5.1	38.6	---	55.4	.9	94.9	100.0	
Plums								
1959	92.9	7.1	---	---	---	7.1	100.0	
1960	91.5	8.5	---	---	---	8.5	100.0	
1961	90.0	10.0	---	---	---	10.0	100.0	
1962	87.7	12.3	---	---	---	12.3	100.0	
1963	88.9	11.1	---	---	---	11.1	100.0	
Prunes <sup>2/</sup>								
1959	9.8	5.7	84.4	.1	---	90.2	100.0	
1960	5.2	.9	93.9	<sup>3/</sup>	---	94.8	100.0	
1961	7.7	5.3	86.8	.2	---	92.3	100.0	
1962	7.6	6.8	85.4	.2	---	92.4	100.0	
1963	6.8	3.7	89.5	<sup>3/</sup>	---	93.2	100.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Utilization data available July 1.<sup>2/</sup> Pacific Northwest and California.<sup>3/</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4 --Canned Fruits: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, selected items, United States, 1959-63

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)

Item and season <u>1/</u>	Canners' carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season	Canners' stocks April 1	Shipments	Canners' stocks June 1	Season
				shipments to April 1		April 1- June 1		shipments: 12 months
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
Total -- 13 items								
1959-60	15,864	91,748	107,612	72,540	33,309	14,885	20,183	90,928
1960-61	16,684	91,103	107,787	69,280	36,194	13,990	24,517	86,561
1961-62 <u>2/</u>	21,256	95,920	117,176	77,466	37,468	14,884	24,825	95,296
1962-63	21,880	98,467	120,347	82,294	34,945	15,565	22,391	101,364
1963-64 <u>3/</u>	18,983	88,945	107,928	76,574	30,007			
Apples								
1959-60	786	3,711	4,497	2,208	2,267	599	1,691	3,716
1960-61	781	3,060	3,841	2,024	1,802	476	1,341	3,268
1961-62	573	3,667	4,240	2,419	1,820	448	1,373	3,569
1962-63	671	3,713	4,384	2,238	2,089	541	1,605	3,583
1963-64	801	3,737	4,538	2,372	2,105	461	1,705	
Applesauce								
1959-60	1,293	11,368	12,661	7,000	5,566	1,807	3,849	11,222
1960-61	1,439	11,757	13,196	7,035	6,140	1,811	4,350	11,328
1961-62	1,868	12,552	14,420	8,344	6,071	2,260	3,816	12,810
1962-63	1,610	12,362	13,972	8,216	5,582	2,124	3,535	12,924
1963-64	1,048	13,000	14,048	7,940	5,917	2,037	4,071	
Apricots								
1959-60	134	5,046	5,180	4,021	1,159	533	626	4,554
1960-61	626	6,144	6,770	4,314	2,456	646	1,810	4,960
1961-62	1,810	4,797	6,607	4,727	1,880	676	1,204	5,403
1962-63	1,204	4,008	5,212	3,601	1,611	585	1,026	4,186
1963-64	1,026	4,051	5,077	3,956	1,121	494	627	4,450
Cherries, RSP								
1959-60	148	2,956	3,104	2,352	752	350	402	2,881
1960-61	223	1,603	1,826	1,571	255	154	101	1,766
1961-62	60	2,357	2,417	2,057	360	179	180	2,274
1962-63	143	3,182	3,325	2,500	825	414	411	3,031
1963-64	294	946	1,240	1,101	139	102	37	
Cherries, sweet								
1959-60	294	670	964	747	217	92	125	839
1960-61	125	629	754	600	154	75	79	675
1961-62	79	1,110	1,189	724	465	124	341	848
1962-63	341	1,068	1,409	751	658	145	513	896
1963-64	513	503	1,016	720	296	179	117	899
Pineapple								
1959-60	3,896	14,167	18,063	11,856	4,561	2,544	3,663	14,400
1960-61	3,663	15,014	18,677	10,807	5,593	2,877	4,993	13,684
1961-62 <u>2/</u>	5,023	15,222	20,245	12,074	5,935	2,792	5,379	14,866
1962-63	5,379	15,106	20,485	12,879	4,729	2,680	4,926	15,559
1963-64 <u>3/</u>	4,926	13,435	18,361	12,033	5,233			

1/ Season beginning September 1 for apples and applesauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items.

2/ Includes pineapple data for additional concern.

3/ Includes pack of pineapple to May 1 only.

Continued

Table 4 .--Canned Fruits: Cannery carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, selected items, United States, 1959-63--Continued

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)								
Item and season 1/	Cannery carryin	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments to April 1	Cannery stocks April 1	Shipments April 1 - June 1	Cannery stocks June 1	Season shipments 12 months
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Fruit cocktail								
1959-60	2,307	12,074	14,381	9,873	4,508	2,316	2,192	12,189
1960-61	2,192	12,848	15,040	10,221	4,819	1,692	3,127	11,913
1961-62	3,127	13,660	16,787	11,349	5,438	2,040	3,398	13,389
1962-63	3,398	13,771	17,169	12,187	4,982	2,748	2,234	14,935
1963-64	2,234	12,565	14,799	10,959	3,840	1,748	2,092	12,707
Fruits for salad								
1959-60	217	857	1,074	605	469	132	337	737
1960-61	337	771	1,108	624	484	132	352	756
1961-62	352	736	1,088	658	430	155	275	813
1962-63	275	832	1,107	699	408	164	244	863
1963-64	244	823	1,067	692	375	137	238	829
Mixed fruits								
1959-60	18	398	416	327	89	37	52	364
1960-61	52	361	413	325	88	33	55	358
1961-62	55	401	456	318	138	57	81	375
1962-63	81	457	538	312	226	67	159	379
1963-64	159	353	512	404	108	55	53	459
Peaches, Calif. clingstone								
1959-60	3,039	21,485	24,524	18,500	6,024	3,374	2,650	21,874
1960-61	2,650	21,587	24,237	17,476	6,761	3,318	3,443	20,794
1961-62	3,443	22,940	26,383	20,108	6,275	2,893	3,382	23,001
1962-63	3,382	25,574	28,956	22,825	6,131	2,940	3,191	25,765
1963-64	3,191	25,089	28,280	22,233	6,047	3,489	2,558	25,722
Peaches, U. S. freestone								
1959-60	1,382	7,816	9,198	5,973	3,225	1,208	2,017	7,181
1960-61	2,017	8,449	10,466	6,829	3,637	1,377	2,260	8,206
1961-62	2,260	7,751	10,011	6,685	3,326	1,414	1,912	8,099
1962-63	1,912	6,917	8,829	6,283	2,546	1,063	1,483	7,346
1963-64	1,483	7,640	9,123	6,731	2,392	1,087	1,305	7,818
Pears								
1959-60	2,090	9,499	11,589	7,674	3,915	1,612	2,303	9,286
1960-61	2,303	8,506	10,809	6,891	3,918	1,350	2,568	8,241
1961-62	2,568	9,090	11,658	6,902	4,756	1,654	3,102	8,556
1962-63	3,102	9,417	12,519	8,380	4,139	1,811	2,328	10,191
1963-64	2,328	5,633	7,961	6,328	1,633	976	657	7,304
Purple plums, U. S.								
1959-60	260	1,701	1,961	1,404	557	281	276	1,685
1960-61	276	374	650	563	87	49	38	612
1961-62	38	1,637	1,675	1,101	574	192	382	1,293
1962-63	382	2,060	2,442	1,423	1,019	283	736	1,706
1963-64	736	1,170	1,906	1,105	801	233	568	1,388

Prepared from reports of National Cannery Association, Cannery League of California, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 5 --Canned fruits: Commercial pack of principal items by size of containers, United States, 1959-63

(Basis equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans)											
Item and season 1/	Retail sizes		Institutional		Total pack	Item and season 1/	Retail sizes		Institutional		Total pack
	No. 2½ and under	Percent of pack	No. 10	Percent of pack			No. 2½ and under	Percent of pack	No. 10	Percent of pack	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	cases		Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	cases
	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000
	cases	Percent	cases	Percent	cases		cases	Percent	cases	Percent	cases
Apples						Fruit cocktail					
1959-60	916	24.7	2,795	75.3	3,711	1959-60	10,272	85.1	1,802	14.9	12,074
1960-61	808	26.4	2,252	73.6	3,060	1960-61	11,322	88.1	1,526	11.9	12,848
1961-62	918	25.0	2,749	75.0	3,667	1961-62	11,954	87.5	1,706	12.5	13,660
1962-63	881	23.7	2,832	76.3	3,713	1962-63	12,009	87.2	1,762	12.8	13,771
1963-64	933	25.4	2,743	74.6	2/3,676	1963-64	10,996	87.5	1,569	12.5	12,565
Applesauce						Fruit for salad					
1959-60	9,430	83.0	1,938	17.0	11,368	1959-60	715	83.4	142	16.6	857
1960-61	9,754	83.0	2,003	17.0	11,757	1960-61	647	83.9	124	16.1	771
1961-62	10,089	80.4	2,463	19.6	12,552	1961-62	596	81.0	140	19.0	736
1962-63	10,538	85.2	1,824	14.8	12,362	1962-63	667	80.2	165	19.8	832
1963-64	10,311	80.5	2,498	19.5	2/12,809	1963-64	670	81.4	153	18.6	823
Apricots						Mixed fruit					
1959-60	3,698	73.3	1,348	26.7	5,046	1959-60	169	42.5	229	57.5	398
1960-61	4,261	69.4	1,883	30.6	6,144	1960-61	176	48.8	185	51.2	361
1961-62	3,564	74.3	1,233	25.7	4,797	1961-62	157	39.2	244	60.8	401
1962-63	3,040	75.8	968	24.2	4,008	1962-63	181	39.6	276	60.4	457
1963-64	2,919	72.1	1,132	27.9	4,051	1963-64	150	42.5	203	57.5	353
Cherries, R.S.P.						Peaches, Cal. clingstone					
1959-60	1,454	49.2	1,502	50.8	2,956	1959-60	17,467	81.3	4,018	18.7	21,485
1960-61	747	46.6	856	53.4	1,603	1960-61	17,604	81.5	3,983	18.5	21,587
1961-62	892	37.8	1,465	62.2	2,357	1961-62	18,973	82.7	3,967	17.3	22,940
1962-63	1,183	37.2	1,999	62.8	3,182	1962-63	21,840	85.4	3,734	14.6	25,574
1963-64	448	47.4	498	52.6	946	1963-64	21,213	84.6	3,876	15.4	25,089
Cherries, sweet						Peaches, U.S. freestone					
1959-60	478	71.3	192	28.7	670	1959-60	7,019	89.8	797	10.2	7,816
1960-61	499	79.3	130	20.7	629	1960-61	7,790	92.2	659	7.8	8,449
1961-62	821	74.0	289	26.0	1,110	1961-62	7,087	91.4	664	8.6	7,751
1962-63	848	79.4	220	20.6	1,068	1962-63	6,379	92.2	538	7.8	6,917
1963-64	388	77.1	115	22.9	503	1963-64	7,167	93.8	473	6.2	7,640
Cranberry sauce						Pears					
1959-60	3,390	91.9	297	8.1	3,687	1959-60	7,557	79.6	1,942	20.4	9,499
1960-61	1,975	88.7	251	11.3	2,226	1960-61	6,934	81.5	1,572	18.5	8,506
1961-62	3,107	91.8	278	8.2	3,385	1961-62	7,080	77.9	2,010	22.1	9,090
1962-63	2,966	91.5	275	8.5	3,241	1962-63	7,295	77.5	2,122	22.5	9,417
1963-64	3,068	92.8	239	7.2	3,307	1963-64	4,385	77.8	1,248	22.2	5,633
Pineapples						Purple plums, U.S.					
1959-60	10,390	73.3	3,777	26.7	14,167	1959-60	1,039	61.1	662	38.9	1,701
1960-61	10,879	72.5	4,135	27.5	15,014	1960-61	209	55.9	165	44.1	374
1961-62	10,692	70.2	4,530	29.8	15,222	1961-62	1,034	63.2	603	36.8	1,637
1962-63	10,910	72.2	4,196	27.8	15,106	1962-63	1,331	64.6	729	35.4	2,060
1963-64	8,624	69.9	3,716	30.1	2/12,340	1963-64	808	69.1	362	30.9	1,170

1/ Season beginning September 1 for apples, applesauce and cranberry sauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items. 2/ Packs to April 1, 1964.

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

Table 6.--Fruit, fresh and canned: United States exports of selected items, by areas of destination, 1957-62 seasons 1/

Item and season	Europe						Other	Total
	Canada	United Kingdom	Common Market	Other	Total			
	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	1,000 bushels 2/	
<b>Fresh fruit:</b>								
<b>Apples:</b>								
1957-58	1,036	405	1,910	960	3,275	870	5,181	
1958-59	754	569	14	159	742	852	2,348	
1959-60	960	1,051	477	360	1,888	853	3,701	
1960-61	908	924	24	154	1,102	649	2,659	
1961-62	1,110	1,460	531	935	2,926	655	4,691	
1962-63	592	894	25	693	1,612	699	2,903	
<b>Pears:</b>								
1957-58	483	127	392	405	924	256	1,663	
1958-59	398	87	50	212	349	256	1,003	
1959-60	589	256	194	330	780	242	1,611	
1960-61	446	124	28	247	399	210	1,055	
1961-62	429	184	165	433	782	155	1,366	
1962-63	460	194	97	438	729	226	1,415	
	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	1,000 cases 3/	
<b>Canned Fruit:</b>								
<b>Peaches:</b>								
1957-58	407.4	294.3	295.2	1,202.8	1,792.3	420.8	2,620.5	
1958-59	306.6	416.8	886.3	348.8	1,651.9	280.9	2,239.4	
1959-60	473.4	896.8	1,794.6	62.1	2,753.5	279.6	3,506.5	
1960-61	613.0	1,124.9	1,724.5	503.8	3,353.2	166.9	4,133.1	
1961-62	606.0	1,404.2	2,412.6	701.3	4,518.1	191.4	5,315.5	
1962-63	559.1	1,127.8	3,576.6	929.9	5,634.3	250.0	6,443.4	
<b>Fruit cocktail:</b>								
1957-58	706.9	51.1	320.1	226.2	597.4	310.3	1,614.6	
1958-59	639.7	160.9	254.0	206.5	621.4	298.4	1,559.5	
1959-60	753.3	202.5	343.6	236.7	782.8	303.5	1,839.6	
1960-61	805.0	392.2	381.5	262.6	1,036.3	233.9	2,075.2	
1961-62	857.0	830.3	505.3	344.1	1,679.7	227.4	2,764.1	
1962-63	754.7	997.6	780.7	460.6	2,238.9	265.7	3,259.3	
<b>Pineapple:</b>								
1957-58	438.2	35.3	1,433.8	358.4	1,827.5	66.3	2,332.0	
1958-59	512.7	21.5	1,209.1	331.6	1,562.2	63.2	2,138.1	
1959-60	385.0	14.1	965.1	351.5	1,330.7	47.8	1,763.5	
1960-61	317.0	35.8	891.6	307.0	1,234.4	44.0	1,594.4	
1961-62	319.8	103.5	1,005.0	410.1	1,518.6	48.1	1,886.5	
1962-63	302.4	176.4	1,274.2	514.2	1,964.8	105.6	2,372.8	
<b>Apricots:</b>								
1957-58	91.5	2.5	190.2	23.0	215.7	37.0	344.2	
1958-59	34.5	.2	53.0	14.4	67.6	23.9	126.0	
1959-60	48.8	5.1	87.7	35.2	128.0	19.6	196.4	
1960-61	55.6	31.7	100.6	31.7	164.0	26.6	246.2	
1961-62	52.5	45.7	213.6	53.1	312.4	21.7	386.6	
1962-63	31.5	13.9	69.8	40.2	123.9	17.2	172.6	
<b>Pears:</b>								
1957-58	68.6	3.9	20.8	60.1	84.8	162.6	316.0	
1958-59	62.3	7.7	11.3	35.5	54.5	115.5	232.3	
1959-60	97.2	53.6	11.2	41.8	106.6	76.5	280.3	
1960-61	92.4	34.7	12.8	32.5	80.0	39.4	211.8	
1961-62	97.6	31.0	30.7	40.8	102.5	38.8	238.9	
1962-63	91.4	18.9	25.8	60.7	105.4	50.7	247.5	

1/ Season beginning July 1 for fresh apples and pears, June 1 for canned items.

2/ Apples, 48 pounds; pears, 50 pounds.

3/ Equivalent cases of 24 No. 2½ cans.

Table 7.--Fruit for processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected fruits, by type of use, principal States, 1959-63 1/2

Fruit, use, and State	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/2	Fruit, use, and State						
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples:												
Canning and freezing:												
New York	39.50	55.80	39.00	45.00		Brining:						
Pennsylvania	42.10	52.20	39.90	41.00		Washington	255.00	240.00	280.00	---	230.00	
Virginia	41.00	58.70	45.80	51.10		Oregon	347.00	380.00	298.00	227.00	299.00	
West Virginia	39.20	57.80	42.50	47.80		California	355.00	303.00	251.00	233.00	272.00	
Michigan	43.70	61.20	41.40	51.00		Peaches, clingstone:						
Washington	42.70	55.10	62.00	53.30		Canning:	58.70	55.90	67.50	64.10	57.20	
California	52.80	62.70	60.10	67.60		Peaches, freestone:						
Drying:						Canning:	56.70	60.00	56.00	56.70	73.30	
Washington	29.90	39.60	55.80	41.70		Pennsylvania	52.00	57.50	54.50	60.00	69.00	
California	35.40	52.10	56.30	56.50		Michigan	50.00	50.00	47.90	---	53.30	
Washington	95.00	75.00	92.00	76.00		Georgia	47.50	49.00	49.00	42.50	60.00	
California	95.00	87.00	75.60	119.00		Washington	44.00	40.10	40.20	40.20	45.20	
Freezing:						California						
California	94.00	89.00	72.10	124.00	86.90	Freezing:						
Washington						Pennsylvania	47.90	60.00	54.00	57.10	71.20	
California						California	50.00	50.60	47.10	48.70	56.40	
Drying:						Drying:						
California						California	54.30	51.40	61.10	70.60	78.60	
California (fresh basis)						Pears, Bartlett:						
Washington	173.00	138.00	142.00	222.00	196.00	Canning:						
California						Washington	62.60	87.00	82.00	57.00	98.00	
Drying:						Oregon	60.90	84.00	78.60	55.30	112.00	
New York	120.00	170.00	168.00	98.50	184.00	California	61.20	78.60	94.30	73.00	110.00	
Pennsylvania	122.00	158.00	164.00	99.00	187.00	Drying:						
Ohio	125.00	150.00	165.00	100.00	---	California	98.00	98.00	103.00	102.00	150.00	
Michigan	124.00	154.00	166.00	94.00	190.00	California (fresh basis)						
Wisconsin	124.00	168.00	165.00	88.00	187.00	Prunes:						
Washington	142.00	140.00	170.00	90.00	171.00	Canning:						
Drying:						Washington	40.00	125.00	80.00	39.00	93.00	
New York	150.00	250.00	228.00	190.00	264.00	Oregon	39.50	150.00	80.00	40.10	94.90	
Pennsylvania	165.00	240.00	232.00	216.00	301.00	Drying:						
Michigan	275.00	355.00	345.00	250.00	310.00	California	144.00	156.00	133.00	113.00	122.00	
Oregon	315.00	368.00	338.00	247.00	310.00	California (fresh basis)						
California	397.00	388.00	348.00	258.00	304.00							

1/ Prices generally are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for California and at packinghouse door for other States.  
 2/ Apple prices available July 1.



Table 8.--Fruits, fresh: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1960-64

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apples (Pound)												
1960	13.6	14.1	14.7	16.1	17.9	21.2	22.5	n.a.	15.4	13.9	14.1	14.7
1961	15.2	15.7	16.6	17.5	19.4	21.8	22.4	21.9	17.6	13.6	13.0	13.0
1962	13.7	14.3	14.8	16.2	17.8	19.9	21.7	21.1	16.0	13.8	14.0	14.0
1963	14.4	15.2	16.0	17.1	18.4	20.5	22.8	22.5	16.8	14.2	14.0	14.0
1964	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.8								
Bananas (Pound)												
1960	17.2	16.5	16.2	15.3	15.3	16.0	14.6	15.4	15.8	16.4	15.5	16.4
1961	16.1	15.8	16.0	15.3	15.3	15.6	16.2	16.1	16.2	15.7	16.1	16.4
1962	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.5	16.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.6	16.7	16.1
1963	17.9	16.8	16.9	16.2	16.5	16.6	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.1	15.6	15.4
1964	15.6	16.6	16.4	17.0								
Oranges (Dozen)												
1960	64.4	63.4	64.9	69.0	69.0	72.4	78.4	82.1	84.4	87.5	87.1	74.4
1961	70.4	73.5	74.9	79.8	78.4	77.5	78.9	81.6	84.7	81.8	75.9	75.5
1962	74.5	77.5	78.8	80.8	76.7	74.5	73.2	79.0	87.1	93.0	83.9	72.9
1963	78.6	85.9	93.4	95.8	99.0	94.5	93.3	92.1	88.9	91.0	89.1	82.8
1964	79.6	79.0	79.3	85.4								
Grapefruit (Each)												
1960	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.5	14.0	15.4	15.8	15.4	17.4	18.9	14.3	13.2
1961	12.5	12.6	12.2	11.9	11.8	12.3	13.9	15.6	16.7	16.7	13.1	12.3
1962	11.9	12.4	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	14.3	15.5	16.3	15.6	13.6	12.8
1963	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.8	16.6	19.2	21.2	22.4	21.4	16.3	15.1	14.9
1964	15.2	15.4	15.5	16.4								
Lemons (Pound)												
1960	19.5	19.1	19.0	18.4	18.3	17.9	18.1	18.7	19.8	20.6	21.3	22.7
1961	21.9	21.2	20.9	20.3	20.0	19.4	19.0	18.7	18.7	19.1	19.1	19.6
1962	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.4	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.5	20.5	20.6	23.8	26.4
1963	27.6	26.9	24.7	24.1	23.6	22.6	22.6	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.0
1964	22.0	21.8	21.0	21.2								
Grapes (Pound)												
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	32.9	23.5	21.9	24.0	24.8	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.4	31.1	23.1	24.6	26.7	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.7	25.9	22.6	24.9	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	38.0	31.0	24.0	28.1	31.9	---
1964	---	---	---	---								
Peaches (Pound)												
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	17.1	14.6	17.1	---	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.2	16.6	16.6	---	---	---
1962	---	---	---	---	---	---	17.8	16.8	18.0	---	---	---
1963	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.2	18.5	19.8	---	---	---
1964	---	---	---	---								
Strawberries (Pint)												
1960	---	---	---	38.5	35.3	29.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961	---	---	---	39.7	31.9	29.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
1962	---	---	---	41.9	32.5	29.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	---	---	---	40.0	34.4	31.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964	---	---	---	40.2								

n.a. means "not available."

Retail prices, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 9.--Fruits, processed: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1960-64

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<b>CANNED FRUIT</b>												
Peaches (No. 2½ cans)												
1960	33.8	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.7	33.9	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6
1961	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.2	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.5
1962	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.8	32.9	33.2	33.3	33.1	32.2	32.0	31.8	32.0
1963	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.6	32.8	33.2	33.5	33.2	33.0	33.2	33.3
1964	33.6	33.7	34.1	34.4								
Fruit cocktail (No. 303 can)												
1960	26.9	27.0	27.0	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.0	27.0	27.0
1961	26.9	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.5	26.3	26.2	26.1
1962	26.2	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.9	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5
1963	25.4	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.5	26.6
1964	27.0	27.1	27.5	27.7								
Pineapple (No. 2 can)												
1960	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.2
1961	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7
1962	38.7	38.7	38.9	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.2
1963	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.8	39.8	39.9
1964	39.8	39.9	39.8	40.0								
<b>DRIED FRUIT</b>												
Prunes (Pound)												
1960	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.7	39.8	40.2	40.7
1961	40.9	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.7
1962	41.7	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.1	40.1	39.8	39.6	39.7
1963	39.6	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.1
1964	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4								
<b>CANNED JUICE</b>												
Orange (46-oz. can)												
1960	45.5	43.5	43.0	42.8	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.8	43.4
1961	45.0	47.4	49.1	49.2	48.6	48.2	48.5	48.6	48.9	48.8	48.8	48.4
1962	46.7	45.8	45.4	43.7	42.5	42.0	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.3	39.8
1963	42.1	47.5	49.6	50.8	52.3	53.7	54.9	55.9	56.6	57.3	58.4	59.4
1964	61.7	63.6	64.9	65.0								
Pineapple (46-oz. can)												
1960	---	---	---	34.2	34.4	34.4	33.1	32.9	32.6	32.5	32.3	32.4
1961	32.3	32.7	32.8	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.7	33.8	32.9	32.5	32.3	32.1
1962	32.3	32.6	32.6	32.4	32.1	32.2	32.5	32.7	32.7	33.0	32.9	33.0
1963	33.0	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.9	33.1	33.6	34.3	35.0	35.5	36.4	36.6
1964	37.1	37.3	37.6	38.1								
<b>FROZEN</b>												
Conc. orange juice (6-oz. can)												
1960	23.1	22.6	22.4	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.7	23.0	23.3
1961	23.3	25.2	25.8	25.9	25.0	24.7	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2
1962	24.1	22.9	22.4	21.2	20.7	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6
1963	24.7	26.5	27.4	28.4	30.9	31.5	32.2	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7
1964	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.7								
Conc. lemonade (6-oz. can)												
1960	---	---	---	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.4
1961	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.9
1962	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4
1963	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.9
1964	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9								
Strawberries (16-oz. carton)												
1960	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.2	26.9
1961	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.0	26.9	26.9	26.0	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.1
1962	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.3
1963	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.7	27.6	27.7	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.3
1964	27.6	27.6	27.9	28.0								

Retail prices, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Table 10.--Canned pineapple juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments and stocks, United States, 1959-63

Item and season	Canners' carryin June 1	Pack	Total supply	Season shipments to April 1	Canners' stocks April 1	Shipments, April-June	Canners' stocks June 1	Season shipments, 12 months
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>	<u>24/2's</u>
Pineapple juice :	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1959-60 :	4,472	13,443	17,915	10,216	6,750	2,504	5,198	12,720
1960-61 :	5,198	14,393	19,591	13,058	4,468	2,018	4,604	15,076
1961-62 :	4,604	15,253	19,857	12,581	4,707	2,917	4,359	15,498
1962-63 :	4,359	15,263	19,622	13,240	3,176	3,751	2,650	16,991
1963-64 <u>1/</u> :	2,650	13,485	16,135	12,406	2,780	---	---	---
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
	<u>6/10's</u>	<u>6/10's</u>	<u>6/10's</u>	<u>6/10's</u>	<u>6/10's</u>	<u>6/10's</u>	<u>6/10's</u>	<u>6/10's</u>
Concentrated Pineapple juice :								
1959-60 :	762	1,202	1,964	922	835	178	864	1,100
1960-61 :	864	1,033	1,897	720	933	239	938	959
1961-62 :	938	611	1,549	811	606	202	537	1,013
1962-63 :	537	985	1,522	826	450	354	342	1,180
1963-64 <u>1/</u> :	342	1,353	1,695	1,159	406	---	---	---

1/ Includes pack to May 1 only.

Data from Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 11.--Noncitrus fruit: Consumption per person, United States, 1950-63 1/

Year	Fresh	Processed				Total processed	Total
		Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	65.5	24.8	6.7	2.9	14.6	49.0	114.5
1951	70.1	22.0	7.0	2.7	14.0	45.7	115.8
1952	67.7	23.9	7.7	3.2	13.5	48.3	116.0
1953	67.7	24.0	8.4	3.0	13.4	48.8	116.5
1954	64.5	23.6	7.7	3.1	13.4	47.8	112.3
1955	59.4	25.1	8.0	3.9	13.3	50.3	109.7
1956	62.2	24.4	9.7	4.2	12.7	51.0	113.2
1957	61.9	25.4	10.3	3.8	12.5	52.0	113.9
1958	66.6	25.6	10.8	3.8	11.5	51.7	118.3
1959	67.5	25.3	10.9	3.5	10.9	50.6	118.1
1960	64.2	26.0	11.6	3.7	11.2	52.5	116.7
1961	61.6	26.5	11.2	3.7	10.8	52.2	113.8
1962	59.8	25.9	11.8	3.9	10.9	52.5	112.3
1963 <u>2/</u>	58.5	26.9	12.8	4.0	11.1	54.8	113.3

1/ Fresh equivalent basis.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Dried fruits and almonds: United States exports  
of selected items, by areas of destination,  
1957-62 seasons <sup>1/</sup>

Item and season	Europe						Other	Total
	Canada	United Kingdom	Common market	Other	Total			
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	
Dried prunes:								
1957-58	6,587	13,357	20,503	15,968	49,828	5,149	61,564	
1958-59	5,296	6,235	6,280	6,144	18,659	3,105	27,060	
1959-60	6,051	7,600	11,513	11,997	31,110	3,555	40,716	
1960-61	5,671	6,549	12,681	9,077	28,307	3,022	37,000	
1961-62	5,659	10,099	13,381	10,909	34,389	4,102	44,150	
1962-63	5,824	7,788	12,806	11,799	32,393	4,256	42,473	
Raisins:								
1957-58	9,009	55	3,414	9,458	12,927	5,852	27,788	
1958-59	4,722	2,984	2,324	7,878	13,186	5,328	23,236	
1959-60	8,424	7,938	5,704	14,330	27,972	8,104	44,500	
1960-61	7,756	11,455	8,136	14,724	34,315	19,139	61,210	
1961-62	8,142	11,779	5,077	17,233	34,089	23,145	65,376	
1962-63	6,476	5,444	3,778	10,459	19,681	18,889	45,046	
Shelled Almonds:								
1957-58	485	11	1,923	981	2,915	869	4,269	
1958-59	30	22	221	78	321	611	962	
1959-60	757	1,147	3,526	2,042	6,715	1,430	8,902	
1960-61	350	99	2,407	1,255	3,761	1,252	5,363	
1961-62	512	561	1,337	924	2,822	1,387	4,721	
1962-63	396	2	1,294	1,323	2,619	1,648	4,663	

<sup>1/</sup> Season beginning September 1 for dried prunes and raisins, August 1 for almonds.

Table 13.--Frozen cherries and strawberries: Packers' carryin, pack, supplies, movement, and stocks, United States, 1959-63

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>	Million <u>pounds</u>
<b>Cherries</b>					
Carryin <u>1/</u> Pack	22.5	10.0	8.8	50.5	40.8
Red tart	107.4	129.0	186.4	137.3	81.6
Sweet	1.8	.8	2.2	3.1	1.0
Total	109.2	129.8	188.6	140.4	82.6
Total supply	131.7	139.8	197.4	190.9	123.4
Movement to April 1	103.0	111.3	118.4	113.7	86.7
Stocks <u>2/</u>					
April 1	28.7	28.5	79.0	77.2	36.7
May 1	20.9	20.1	69.6	61.5	26.7
June 1	14.0	14.5	58.5	49.7	18.0
July 1	10.0	8.8	50.5	40.8	
<b>Strawberries</b>					
Carryin <u>3/</u> Pack	88.7	84.6	89.5	76.6	79.4
Total supply	248.2	217.5	222.7	234.6	234.4
Movement to April 1	336.9	302.1	312.2	311.2	313.8
Stocks <u>2/</u>					
April 1	233.3	200.6	218.2	211.4	237.1
May 1	103.6	101.5	94.0	99.8	76.7
June 1	84.6	89.5	76.6	79.4	61.6
July 1	90.5	99.1	81.4	73.9	56.9
July 1	173.8	195.1	157.2	158.5	

1/ July 1 cold storage stocks.

2/ Stocks in cold storage.

3/ May 1 cold storage stocks.

NOTE: Carryin stocks may include relatively small quantities of the new packs.

Table 14.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1962 and 1963 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1962	1963	May 31 average 1958-62	May 31, 1963	May 31, 1964
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	65,874	75,429	45,451	54,246	53,617
Apricots	10,874	13,881	4,138	4,590	5,688
Cherries	140,357	82,686	29,893	49,716	18,029
Grapes	13,865	15,648	5,998	5,213	4,583
Peaches	53,569	65,607	24,729	25,140	22,603
Plums	1/	7,113	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	2,574	512	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries	22,532	20,675	9,194	7,706	3,610
Blueberries	26,452	25,767	13,085	13,194	9,284
Boysenberries	11,987	9,521	n.a.	4,372	2,676
Olallieberries	1,358	2,663	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	5,942	7,332	2/13,618	1,098	1,734
Raspberries, red	24,544	31,441		6,473	10,277
Strawberries	234,620	234,440	98,136	73,876	56,888
Logan and other berries	2,848	3,226	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	50,722	23,573	43,445	27,049	20,701
<b>Total</b>	<b>668,118</b>	<b>619,514</b>	<b>287,687</b>	<b>272,673</b>	<b>209,690</b>
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	471,365	470,280	429,234
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	170,251	160,341	187,001
<b>Total juices</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>641,616</b>	<b>630,621</b>	<b>616,235</b>
Pack					
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	1961	1962	Florida-through June 6		
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	118,451	4/51,648	51,516	52,898	
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	4/3,163	4/2,323	2,319	2,573	
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	
Blend					
Concentrated	267	53	53	130	
Lemon					
Concentrated	n.a.	n.a.	---	---	
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	---	---	
Lemonade base	n.a.	n.a.	---	---	
Tangerine					
Concentrated	1,370	204	204	1,145	
Limeade	822	546	134	n.a.	

1/ Included with "other fruit." 2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 4/ Florida only; data for California not available.

n. a. means "not available."

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners Association, and USDA Cold Storage Report.



Table 16.--Peaches, production, average 1958-62, annual 1962-63 and indicated 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>
<b>9 early States</b>				
North Carolina	1,330	1,400	1,500	200
South Carolina	6,260	<sup>2/</sup> 6,600	7,800	900
Georgia	4,840	<sup>2/</sup> 4,500	<sup>2/</sup> 5,400	1,500
Alabama	1,120	900	1,050	250
Mississippi	298	200	320	260
Arkansas	1,670	1,020	1,470	1,300
Louisiana	125	40	160	160
Oklahoma	146	50	250	115
Texas	604	220	750	600
<b>Total 9 States</b>	<b>16,393</b>	<b>14,930</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>5,285</b>
<b>25 late States</b>				
New Hampshire	21	24	21	25
Massachusetts	131	140	145	165
Rhode Island	13	10	13	12
Connecticut	160	160	145	175
New York	739	550	540	550
New Jersey	2,320	2,300	2,000	2,800
Pennsylvania	2,720	2,600	2,000	3,000
Ohio	888	700	20	700
Indiana	380	120	10	530
Illinois	838	650	100	775
Michigan	3,070	1,600	2,000	3,500
Missouri	409	350	250	550
Kansas	126	95	50	170
Delaware	48	45	45	50
Maryland	473	<sup>2/</sup> 450	370	500
Virginia	1,510	1,200	1,000	1,000
West Virginia	740	700	450	790
Kentucky	255	245	25	300
Tennessee	171	160	75	170
Idaho	233	25	200	330
Colorado	1,624	<sup>2/</sup> 1,800	<sup>2/</sup> 400	1,400
Utah	302	310	130	380
Washington	2,070	<sup>2/</sup> 2,300	<sup>2/</sup> 1,350	1,870
Oregon	458	500	330	340
California				
Clingstone <sup>3/</sup>	26,060	<sup>2/</sup> 30,627	<sup>2/</sup> 30,586	35,211
Freestone	12,626	12,918	12,834	12,709
<b>Total Calif.</b>	<b>38,686</b>	<b>43,545</b>	<b>43,420</b>	<b>47,920</b>
<b>Total 25 States</b>	<b>58,385</b>	<b>60,579</b>	<b>55,089</b>	<b>68,002</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b><sup>4/</sup>74,812</b>	<b>75,509</b>	<b>73,789</b>	<b>73,287</b>

<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.): 1962--California clingstone, 3,350; Colorado, 434; Georgia, 205; Maryland, 20; South Carolina, 150; and Washington, 220; 1963--California clingstone, 1,925; Colorado, 30; Georgia, 270; and Washington, 190.

<sup>3/</sup> Mainly for canning.

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



Table 17.--Apricots, nectarines, plums and prunes: Production, average 1958-62, annual 1962-63, and indicated 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop and State	Average	1962	1963	Indicated
	1958-62			1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>Apricots:</b>				
California	172,800	154,000	190,000	190,000
Washington	11,320	10,100	8,600	8,200
Utah	3,940	2,100	1,700	8,100
United States	188,060	166,200	200,300	206,300
<b>Nectarines:</b>				
California	44,400	51,000	57,000	64,000
<b>Plums:</b>				
Michigan	---	6,500	8,700	---
California	81,400	84,000	106,000	112,000
Total 2 States	81,400	90,500	114,700	112,000
<b>Prunes:</b>				
Idaho	17,900	16,700	19,000	---
Washington	17,380	21,600	16,300	---
Oregon	28,740	48,000	6,300	---
Total 3 States	64,020	86,300	41,600	---
California	132,200	148,000	<sup>Dried basis</sup> 133,000	152,000

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

Table 18.--Bush berries: Indicated acres for harvest, 1964 with comparisons

Crop and State	1963		Acreage			
	Yield per acre	Pro- duction	Harvest		For harvest 1964	1964 as percent of 1963
			Average 1958-62	1963		
	Pounds	pounds	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent
<b>RED RASPBERRIES</b>		1,000				
Washington	7,100	18,105	2,640	2,550	2,850	112
Oregon	5,700	14,820	---	2,600	2,800	108
Total 2 States	6,393	32,925	---	5,150	5,650	110
<b>BLACK RASPBERRIES</b>						
Washington	1,750	280	182	160	160	100
Oregon	1,500	3,600	---	2,400	2,600	108
Total 2 States	1,516	3,880	---	2,560	2,760	108
<b>TAME BLACKBERRIES</b>						
Washington	8,150	4,972	718	610	630	103
Oregon	5,700	18,810	---	3,300	3,700	112
Total 2 States	6,082	23,782	---	3,910	4,330	111
<b>BLUEBERRIES</b>						
Washington	7,000	4,270	578	610	630	103
<b>CURRANTS</b>						
Washington	4,500	1,170	242	260	240	92
<b>BOYSENBERRIES AND YOUNGBERRIES</b>						
Oregon	3,200	3,520	---	1,100	1,150	105
<b>LOGANBERRIES</b>						
Oregon	4,800	2,160	---	450	440	98

Table 19.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	5,200	4,400	7,000	20,680	20,300	29,000	25,880	24,700	36,000
Pennsylvania	960	350	1,200	10,600	8,300	12,000	11,560	8,650	13,200
Ohio	---	---	---	1,620	250	2,000	1,620	250	2,000
Michigan	14,900	7,300	22,000	84,400	37,000	130,000	99,300	44,300	152,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	11,680	7,200	15,000	11,680	7,200	15,000
Montana	1,866	40	2,200	290	30	500	2,156	70	2,700
Idaho	2,000	3/1,300	2,500	1,124	1,100	900	3,124	2,400	3,400
Colorado	734	110	1,000	1,390	3/830	1,500	2,124	940	2,500
Utah	2,320	3,000	4,400	2,460	4,100	4,300	4,780	7,100	8,700
Washington	17,320	3/19,000	19,200	1,120	800	500	18,440	19,800	19,700
Oregon	24,340	3/16,600	20,000	4,580	1,200	3,800	28,920	17,800	23,800
California	20,700	18,000	30,000	---	---	---	20,700	18,000	30,000
12 States	4/90,452	70,100	109,500	139,944	81,110	199,500	4/230,396	151,210	309,000

<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 22.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet cherries, Idaho, 200; Oregon, 100; and Washington, 500; sour cherries, Colorado, 20; and Washington, 50.

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

Table 20.--Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May 1963 and 1964

Month	Washington Delicious		Winesap		Rome Beauty		All leading varieties	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	5.20	4.15	---	---	---	---	4.98	4.10
February	5.44	4.13	---	---	---	3.97	5.33	4.06
March	5.16	4.78	4.35	4.24	---	3.75	4.94	4.71
April	5.31	5.76	4.84	4.54	---	3.61	5.18	5.52
May	5.87	6.63	5.10	4.92	---	---	5.65	6.18
Season average through May	5.39	5.09	4.93	4.70	4.15	3.80	5.21	4.95

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 2L--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average 1958-62	1963	Indi- cated 1964	Pacific Coast	Average 1958-62	1963	Indi- cated 1964
	bu.	bu.	bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	54	58	65	Washington	72,000	2/95,000	82,500
New York	651	720	800	Bartlett	33,150	42,500	33,750
Pennsylvania	120	100	130	Other			
Michigan	1,440	1,300	2,400	Total	105,150	2/137,500	116,250
Texas	121	130	90	Oregon	55,950	2/35,000	55,000
Idaho	65	80	75	Bartlett	71,800	50,000	67,500
Colorado	196	150	250	Other			
Utah	202	315	325	Total	127,750	2/85,000	122,500
Washington	4,206	5,500	4,650	California	334,400	160,000	335,000
Oregon	5,110	3,400	4,900	Bartlett	34,000	23,000	26,000
California	15,351	7,625	15,042	Other			
United States	3/27,987	19,378	28,727	Total	368,400	183,000	361,000
				3 States	462,350	290,000	472,500
				Bartlett	138,950	115,500	127,250
				Other			
				Total	601,300	405,500	599,750

<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: 1963--Washington, Bartlett, 80,000 bushels (2,000 tons); and Oregon, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels; (400 tons).

<sup>3/</sup> U. S. total for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 22.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments (excluding express) from producing points, January-April 1963 and 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Season	January				February				
	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1963	11	23	19	14	21	6	7	7	2
1964	235	181	48	15	10	4	4	---	---
	March				April				
	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1963	3	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
1964	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<sup>1/</sup> For week ending date shown.

Table 23.--Strawberries: Production by groups and States, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Group and State	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Group and State	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>		<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Winter Florida	7,034	16,600	20,800	Mid-spring (continued) California	192,402	238,140	207,000
Early spring Alabama	2,043	1,650	1,425	Group total	266,997	292,145	256,470
Louisiana	14,996	7,990	17,640	Late spring Maine	1,670	1,260	1,260
Texas	2,572	2,400	1,750	Massachusetts	1,448	1,350	1,247
Group total	19,611	12,040	20,815	Connecticut	1,334	1,036	1,050
Mid-spring Illinois	4,808	3,840	4,400	New York	11,180	7,560	10,360
Missouri	4,622	3,000	2,420	New Jersey	12,648	11,760	13,160
Kansas	1,206	825	1,100	Pennsylvania	4,912	4,830	5,500
Maryland	3,285	3,800	2,430	Ohio	5,592	3,780	6,460
Virginia	7,466	6,440	5,520	Indiana	4,994	3,910	5,760
North Carolina	4,564	4,200	4,840	Michigan	37,262	37,200	37,720
Kentucky	5,416	3,520	3,520	Wisconsin	4,846	5,000	6,000
Tennessee	22,138	12,180	10,360	Utah	1,070	738	816
Arkansas	16,582	12,200	11,760	Washington	45,184	41,890	45,560
Oklahoma	4,508	4,000	3,120	Oregon	76,798	69,750	76,000
				Group total	208,938	190,064	210,893
				All States	502,580	510,849	508,978

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

Table 24.--Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963

Item	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	1963 as a percentage of--	
	(1957-61 bloom)	(1962 bloom)	(1963 bloom)	Average 1957-61	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent	Percent
	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>tons</u>		
Oranges	5,361	4,494	3,989	74	89
Tangerines	164	90	162	99	180
Grapefruit	1,652	1,354	1,311	79	97
Lemons	634	494	666	105	135
Limes	12	16	18	150	112
Tangelos	24	34	40	167	118
Total	7,847	6,482	6,168	79	95

Table 25.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1961, 1962 and indicated 1963

Crop and State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<u>Oranges:</u>				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: <sup>2/</sup>				
California	11,220	7,600	12,600	15,500
Florida, all	51,340	56,900	45,500	27,800
Temple	3,400	4,600	2,000	3,400
Other	47,940	52,300	43,500	24,400
Texas	1,650	1,650	25	140
Arizona	480	640	640	950
Louisiana	243	255	15	10
Total	64,933	67,045	58,780	44,400
Valencia:				
California	16,760	13,100	16,200	15,500
Florida	40,680	56,500	29,000	33,000
Texas	910	650	15	90
Arizona	712	800	920	1,200
Total	59,062	71,050	46,135	49,790
<u>All oranges:</u>				
California	27,980	20,700	28,800	31,000
Florida	92,020	113,400	74,500	60,800
Texas	2,560	2,300	40	230
Arizona	1,192	1,440	1,560	2,150
Louisiana	243	255	15	10
Total all oranges	123,995	138,095	104,915	94,190
<u>Grapefruit:</u>				
Florida, all	32,680	35,000	30,000	26,800
Seedless	20,060	23,800	20,000	20,000
Pink	6,720	9,000	7,500	7,700
White	13,340	14,800	12,500	12,300
Other	12,620	11,200	10,000	6,800
Texas	4,480	2,700	70	480
Arizona	2,480	2,270	2,170	2,900
California, all	2,642	2,940	2,500	3,900
Desert Valleys	1,182	1,540	1,200	2,400
Other areas	1,460	1,400	1,300	1,500
Total grapefruit	42,282	42,910	34,740	34,080
<u>Lemons:</u>				
California	15,980	15,200	12,500	15,800
Arizona	3,888	1,540	490	1,750
Total lemons	16,690	16,740	12,990	17,550
<u>Limes:</u>				
Florida <sup>4/</sup>	304	340	400	450
<u>Tangelos:</u>				
Florida	540	1,000	750	900
<u>Tangerines:</u>				
Florida	3,660	4,000	2,000	3,600

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 of 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. <sup>3/</sup> Short-time average. <sup>4/</sup> June 1 forecast of 1964 Florida limes, 480 thousand boxes.

Table 26 --Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, January-June 1963 and 1964

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago		
	Seedless		Other		Total		1963	1964	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964			
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Month:									
January	3.14	2.98	1.94	---	3.10	2.98	4.04	3.54	
February	3.30	2.85	1.95	---	3.19	2.85	2.88	3.20	
March	2.95	2.84	1.88	---	2.89	2.84	3.08	2.85	
April	2.74	3.25	2.04	3.10	2.72	3.25	3.11	3.13	
May	3.47	3.88	2.94	2.33	3.45	3.87	3.42	3.80	
Season average through May	3.05	3.10	2.12	2.93	3.02	3.10	3.30	3.31	
Week ended:									
June 5	3.85	3.85	3.08	2.73	3.81	3.84	---	---	

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

Table 27 --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 1963 and 1964

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels		1963	1964	1963	1964
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>								
Month:								
January	---	---	4.15	3.36	3.78	4.48	5.13	3.65
February	---	---	4.73	3.68	3.81	3.71	4.21	3.82
March	---	3.15	5.78	4.47	3.92	3.81	4.31	3.80
April	4.62	4.01	5.64	4.65	4.48	3.76	4.60	3.48
May	5.00	4.21	6.12	4.26	4.76	3.97	4.20	3.53
Season average through May	4.99	4.19	4.88	4.11	4.02	3.81	4.83	3.60
Week ended:								
June 5	4.17	3.78	---	---	5.11	3.83	3.82	3.42
<u>Chicago</u>								
Month:								
January	---	---	3.91	3.34	---	---	5.08	3.68
February	---	---	4.28	3.49	4.58	---	3.98	3.99
March	---	---	5.52	3.94	3.27	---	4.34	3.93
April	---	3.81	5.17	4.11	3.63	---	4.09	3.72
May	4.55	3.52	5.53	2.67	---	---	4.21	3.32
Season average through May	4.55	3.59	4.42	3.78	2.80	4.17	4.56	3.66
Week ended:								
June 5	3.43	3.27	---	---	---	---	3.94	3.23

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

Table 28.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1963 and 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons		
	1963				1964				1963	1964	
	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	4	11,429	40	739	12,208	11,991	324	1,297	13,612	2,128	1,944
Week ended January	11	671	---	132	803	923	63	176	1,162	240	307
	18	678	1	89	768	1,049	59	152	1,260	249	249
	25	758	1	121	880	900	52	260	1,212	251	245
February	1	720	---	101	821	957	28	191	1,176	207	236
	8	771	---	121	892	651	20	229	900	215	241
	15	714	---	114	828	978	20	241	1,239	178	329
	22	690	---	126	816	931	14	260	1,205	267	280
	29	680	---	114	794	760	2	228	990	289	353
March	7	732	---	122	854	856	2	251	1,109	323	304
	14	693	---	141	834	791	3	218	1,012	330	329
	21	663	---	135	798	749	1	223	973	304	322
	28	656	---	143	799	695	---	261	956	300	375
April	4	624	---	105	729	566	---	241	807	364	253
	11	593	---	104	697	594	---	249	843	356	373
	18	604	---	116	720	472	---	203	675	449	435
	25	519	---	115	634	401	---	379	780	432	435
May	2	411	---	102	513	285	---	326	611	493	653
	9	397	---	119	516	269	1	455	725	502	575
	16	408	1	124	533	178	---	688	866	588	637
	23	244	---	155	399	104	---	98	202	528	635
	30	140	---	125	265	73	---	303	376	431	699
Season through May	30	23,795	43	3,263	27,101	25,173	589	6,929	32,691	9,424	10,209

<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 29.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June 1963 and 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Period	1963					1964					
	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and misc.	Flor- ida <sup>2/</sup>	Texas <sup>2/</sup>	Total	Calif.- Ariz. Valen- cias	Calif.- Ariz. Navels and misc.	Flor- ida <sup>2/</sup>	Texas <sup>2/</sup>	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Season through											
January	4	---	1,509	10,298	14	17,821	---	8,099	6,976	175	15,250
Week ended											
January	11	---	922	427	---	1,349	---	1,133	563	16	1,712
	18	6	1,047	411	1	1,465	---	1,277	599	19	1,895
	25	1	979	455	---	1,435	---	1,210	663	20	1,893
February	1	5	677	472	---	1,154	<sup>3/</sup> 19	1,400	676	19	2,114
	8	7	632	342	---	981	16	1,399	418	15	1,848
	15	7	474	369	---	850	45	1,326	596	9	1,976
	22	33	596	419	---	1,048	53	1,257	539	10	1,859
	29	38	669	454	---	1,161	36	1,340	435	3	1,814
March	7	69	649	458	---	1,176	46	1,297	443	2	1,788
	14	79	574	439	---	1,092	54	1,380	493	2	1,929
	21	100	574	343	---	1,017	99	1,278	441	---	1,818
	28	108	516	304	---	928	134	774	451	---	1,359
April	4	110	567	267	---	944	205	693	522	---	1,420
	11	117	481	278	---	876	549	655	506	---	1,710
	18	158	390	244	---	792	673	520	503	---	1,696
	25	282	341	207	---	830	869	297	455	---	1,621
May	2	561	209	181	---	951	1,068	142	396	---	1,606
	9	793	92	194	---	1,079	1,193	70	398	---	1,661
	16	899	30	194	---	1,123	1,121	14	361	---	1,496
	23	923	7	111	---	1,041	1,164	---	338	---	1,502
	30	840	1	58	---	899	1,027	---	242	---	1,269
Season through											
May	30	5,136	17,936	16,925	15	40,012	8,371	25,561	17,014	290	51,236

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

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

<sup>3/</sup> Shipped prior to February 1.



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