USDA

United States
Department of
Agriculture

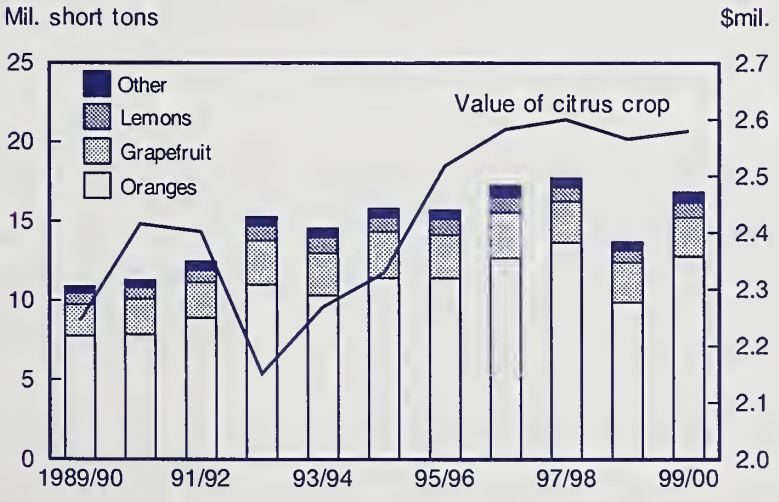
Economic
Research
Service

FTS-288
March 2000

Fruit and Tree Nuts

Situation and Outlook Report

Citrus fruit production rebounds



1999/2000 forecast.
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Fruit and Tree Nuts Situation and Outlook Report. Market and Trade Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, March 2000, FTS-288.

Contents

Situation Coordinator
Susan L. Pollack
Voice (202) 694-5251 Fax (202) 694-5820
POLLACK@ers.usda.gov

Principal Contributors
Susan Pollack (202) 694-5251
Thomas Worth (202) 694-5262
Doyle Johnson (202) 694-5248

Editor
Martha Evans

Graphics, Table Design, Layout, & Text Design
Wynnice Pointer-Napper

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released March 22, 2000. The summary of the next *Fruit and Tree Nuts Situation and Outlook* is scheduled for release on September 7, 2000. Summaries and full text of Situation and Outlook reports may be accessed electronically via the ERS website at www.ers.usda.gov/

The *Fruit and Tree Nuts Situation and Outlook* is published two times a year and supplemented by a yearbook. To order, call 1-800-999-6779 in the United States or Canada. Other areas please call (703) 605-6220. Or write ERS-NASS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Summary

The index of prices received by growers for fruit and nuts has averaged lower during the first 2 months of 2000 than any other year since 1995. Lower prices for fresh oranges have driven the overall index. Prices are expected to remain above a year ago, however, for the 1999/2000 marketing year for grapefruit, lemons, apples, and pears. Good weather in both Florida and California this past winter produced a large strawberry crop and brought down prices. The Consumer Price Index for fresh fruit during January and February averaged about the same as a year earlier. Lower orange and strawberry prices offset higher prices for other fruit.

The 1999/2000 orange crop is expected to increase 29 percent over the previous year's crop due to good weather conditions in Florida and California. As of March 1, 2000, the crop is forecast to total 12.8 million tons. Orange production is expected to be larger in all citrus-producing States, except Arizona, with the largest percentage increase in California. California's orange crop is expected to increase 76 percent from last year, and Florida's crop is expected to increase 22 percent. The crop was late to mature again this year as it was last year. The large crop this year has put downward pressure on prices.

California's navel orange crop appears to have mostly recovered from last year's freeze, with a 91-percent increase in crop size. Damage to the trees seems to have been less than was expected, however, production has not returned to the same quantity as before the freeze. The fruit are mostly smaller than average in size this year. The sizing problem of this year's navel orange crop could adversely affect grower prices. This year's navel crop was late to mature because fruit were late to obtain the right color and sugar levels. The Valencia orange crop is projected to increase 49 percent to 1 million tons in 1999/2000. If realized, this crop would be the largest since 1995/96. The fruit are expected to be of good quality, which should moderate any decline in prices resulting from the larger supply.

Florida is expected to produce 20 percent more early- to mid-season oranges and 25 percent more Valencia oranges than a year ago. Orange juice production for 1999/2000 is forecast at 1.4 million single-strength equivalent (sse) gallons, up 15 percent from last year, but below levels produced in 1996/97 and 1997/98. The larger crop this year, along with high beginning juice stocks, lowered processing orange grower prices for the first quarter of the marketing year. Prices, however, have steadily increased since the beginning of the season. Prices should continue to improve as the season progresses due to low juice yields and improved fruit, which will mean higher demand for fruit.

The U.S. grapefruit crop is expected to total 2.5 million tons in 1999/2000, 2 percent lower than last year. Grower prices continue to improve for the second consecutive year. From October through February, prices for all grapefruit have averaged $4.35 per box, the highest since 1993/94. The average price for Florida's processing grapefruit has been the highest in 8 years during October through February. Processors' demand for grapefruit is strong because of low juice stocks coming into the marketing year.

The 1999/2000 U.S. lemon crop is expected to produce 916,000 tons of fruit, 23 percent more than last year. California's lemon trees in the San Joaquin Valley appear to have recovered from last year's freeze, and the State's production is expected to increase 30 percent over last year. Lemon grower prices in California for 1999/2000 (August-February) have averaged $2.09 per box below a year earlier. The larger lemon crop has kept prices down. California's production should be sufficient to last through the summer, the biggest consumption season.

Improved weather conditions in both Florida and California contributed to the projection for larger tangerine and Temple crops in 1999/2000. The tangerine crop, the largest among the specialty citrus crops, is expected to be 38 percent larger this year than 1998/99, with an expected record total of 450,000 tons.

The 1999 utilized production of noncitrus fruit was estimated at about 17.1 million short tons, up 4 percent from 1998. Utilized production increased for avocados, Hawaiian bananas, berries, sweet cherries, cranberries, grapes, nectarines, olives, Hawaiian papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, strawberries, and California plums and prunes. The preliminary estimate of the value of noncitrus fruit production for 1999 was a record $8.2 billion, up 14 percent from the previous year.

Washington apple production decreased by 23 percent in 1999, from 6.6 billion pounds to 5.1 billion pounds. Although production increased in other important apple-producing States, such as New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, the 1999 U.S. apple crop declined nearly 8 percent from the previous year to 10.7 billion pounds. This year's smaller crop in Washington will lead to a decrease in fresh-market supplies for the 1999/2000 marketing season, and apple prices are likely to average higher than the previous season.

The winter of 1999 provided near-ideal growing conditions for Florida strawberry growers. Strawberry production increased 15 percent from the previous year. Unlike the previous winter, this year's winter weather was cooler and has contributed to a high-quality crop. California, which produces about 83 percent of the U.S. total, is expected to have a good growing season as well. According to the

California Strawberry Commission, planted acreage for 2000 is up 7 percent from the previous year. In addition, warm January temperatures have led to good crop development, and a relatively drier growing season is yielding good-quality strawberries.

California's avocado crop is expected to be about 20 percent greater in 1999/2000 than the previous year. Because overall domestic supplies in 1999/2000 are anticipated to exceed last season, avocado prices are likely to average lower. A larger U.S. crop and lower domestic prices point to fewer imports in 1999/2000, however, Mexican avocado imports are expected to continue to increase as they have since gaining access to the U.S. market in 1997.

Fresh fruit imports from Chile have seen steady growth in the United States. Major fresh fruit imports increased an average of 31 percent a year throughout the nineties. In 1999, U.S. imports of major Chilean fresh fruit increased 34 percent over 1998. Most of the increase was from larger shipments of stone fruit—peaches and plums, as well as pears and berries, such as blueberries and raspberries. Grape imports fell 5 percent in 1999 from the previous year.

Production of all of the major tree nuts increased sharply in 1999, except for pistachios and macadamia nuts, reaching a record of 1.25 million tons, in-shell equivalent, up 38 percent from the previous season. The preliminary estimate of the value of production for almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pistachios, macadamias, and pecans increased approximately 9 percent from 1998.

NOTE

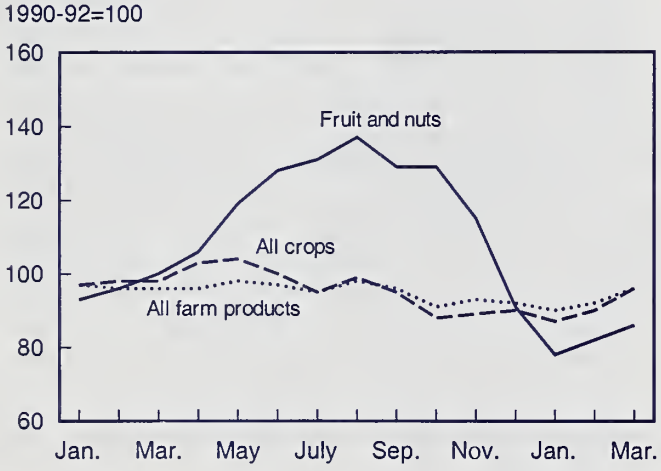
Analysis in this report reflects developments through March 22, when the text received official USDA clearance. However, several tables were updated with new data that became available as press time approached.

Lower Grower Prices Expected for the First Half of 2000

The index of prices received by growers for fruit and nuts averaged lower during the first 2 months of 2000 than any other year since 1995 (table 1). Lower prices for fresh oranges have driven the overall index. California's orange crop returned to average levels this year after a loss of almost half the fresh orange crop last year because of bad weather. Fruit size, however, has been smaller than average, further lowering the prices growers receive. As a result, grower prices for fresh oranges averaged 61 percent lower this January and February than a year ago. Prices are likely to remain below last year's level for the remainder of the first half of 2000 since fresh oranges are a major component of the index during this period. Good weather in Florida and California during the strawberry season has boosted production and should continue to keep fresh strawberry prices below a year ago. Prices, however, are expected to remain above a year ago for grapefruit and apples because there are lower quantities of these fruit available coming into this year.

Figure 1

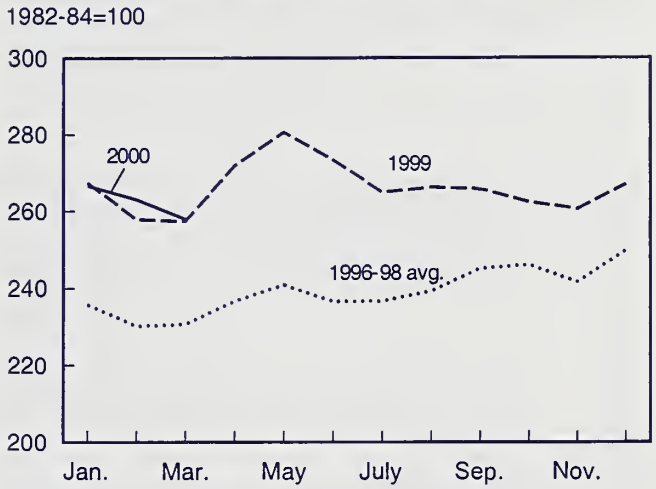
Indexes of prices received by farmers, 1999-2000



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 2

U.S. consumer price index for fresh fruit



Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Department of Labor.

In January and February, retail prices averaged above a year earlier for most fresh fruit (table 2). Higher prices for grapefruit reflect the smaller amount of larger-sized grapefruit available for the fresh market as growers are sending their fruit to processors where they are receiving competitive or higher prices. Higher grower prices for lemons this January and February were passed on to consumers in terms of higher prices in the retail market. Retailers appear to be

Table 1--Index of prices received by growers for fruit and nuts, 1992-2000

Month	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
					1990-92=100				
Jan.	105	72	79	74	95	93	80	93	78
Feb.	106	72	79	74	95	90	87	96	82
Mar.	109	69	84	76	104	97	94	100	86
Apr.	104	73	86	81	100	88	101	106	
May	98	81	92	101	114	106	111	119	
June	100	97	97	105	134	127	122	128	
July	92	101	100	111	130	127	134	131	
Aug.	102	113	102	127	131	126	145	137	
Sep.	101	121	105	118	144	131	135	129	
Oct.	96	119	97	113	140	120	131	129	
Nov.	92	106	88	99	125	106	124	115	
Dec.	80	86	76	90	103	89	99	91	
Annual	99	93	90	97	118	108	114	115	

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service,USDA.

slow in reducing frozen concentrate orange juice prices in light of the expected larger supply of juice from this year's season. Prices also averaged higher for Red Delicious apples, Anjou pears, and Thompson Seedless grapes.

The strong influence of navel oranges in the fresh market in January and February kept the Consumer Price Index (CPI) at about the same level as a year ago, despite higher prices for many other fresh fruit. If orange and strawberry prices continue low to moderate, the CPI should remain at levels similar to last year, at least until May and June when the presence of citrus is lessened in favor of noncitrus fruit. Valencia oranges, entering the market in March, are expected to be in ample supply and should help continue to moderate the CPI. It is still too early to forecast noncitrus fruit production because the trees are still either in the early stages of blooming and budding or in dormancy.

Table 2--U.S. monthly retail prices for selected fruits and juices, 1997-2000

Month	Valencia oranges				Navel oranges				Orange juice, concentrate 1/				Grapefruit			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
	--Dollars per pound--				--Dollars per pound--				--Dollars per 16 fl.oz.--				--Dollars per pound--			
Jan.	--	--	--	--	0.555	0.525	0.830	0.607	1.737	1.601	1.753	1.823	0.515	0.499	0.543	0.567
Feb.	--	--	--	--	.554	.507	.889	.586	1.768	1.568	1.780	1.811	.489	.481	.545	.572
Mar.	--	--	--	--	.546	.505	.869	.572	1.747	1.587	1.741	1.807	.496	.503	.546	.556
Apr.	--	--	--		.598	.571	.944		1.727	1.634	1.779		.512	.510	.556	
May	--	--	0.865		.706	.672	--		1.736	1.589	1.764		.518	.491	.606	
June	0.580	0.664	.942		--	--	--		1.752	1.633	1.758		.520	.587	.712	
July	.607	.683	.959		--	--	--		1.770	1.655	1.813		.592	.695	.778	
Aug.	.669	.679	.989		--	--	--		1.755	1.668	1.825		.646	.738	.803	
Sep.	.670	.650	.974		--	--	--		1.695	1.599	1.825		.681	.750	.762	
Oct.	.616	.643	.955		--	--	--		1.711	1.655	1.784		.628	.767	.710	
Nov.	--	.621	--		.642	--	.884		1.666	1.654	1.841		.543	.618	.631	
Dec.	--	--	--		.583	.608	.641		1.670	1.679	1.822		.532	.548	.582	

	Lemons				Red Delicious apples				Bananas				Peaches			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
	--Dollars per pound--				--Dollars per pound--				--Dollars per pound--				--Dollars per pound--			
Jan.	1.115	1.026	1.402	1.436	0.907	0.922	0.860	0.952	0.497	0.473	0.489	0.490	--	--	--	--
Feb.	1.084	.976	1.274	1.416	.912	.960	.870	.974	.518	.489	.509	.528	--	1.894	1.856	1.773
Mar.	1.005	.959	1.167	1.338	.914	.949	.852	.960	.532	.475	.506	.517	--	--	1.941	--
Apr.	.990	.946	1.188		.895	.974	.870		.512	.511	.482		--	--	--	
May	1.059	1.027	1.159		.912	.955	.881		.484	.510	.492		--	--	--	
June	1.309	1.059	1.183		.914	1.000	.893		.488	.507	.502		1.122	1.425	1.413	
July	1.519	1.262	1.282		.918	.990	.905		.487	.530	.494		.951	1.179	1.160	
Aug.	1.623	1.405	1.397		.935	.935	.921		.475	.489	.490		.973	1.065	1.098	
Sep.	1.631	1.428	1.463		.933	.971	.972		.458	.476	.481		1.143	1.221	1.100	
Oct.	1.477	1.462	1.535		.881	.902	.919		.459	.470	.471		--	--	--	
Nov.	1.162	1.453	1.538		.864	.878	.902		.468	.487	.480		--	--	--	
Dec.	1.057	1.372	1.414		.897	.854	.918		.461	.510	.494		--	--	--	

	Anjou pears				Strawberries 2/				Thompson seedless grapes				Wine			
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000
	--Dollars per pound--				--Dollars per 12-oz. pint--				--Dollars per pound--				--Dollars per liter--			
Jan.	1.017	0.863	0.923	1.017	--	2.135	--	2.167	1.981	1.815	2.341	2.450	5.266	5.302	5.287	5.458
Feb.	1.001	.931	.925	1.011	1.514	2.080	2.102	1.935	1.508	1.722	1.663	1.872	4.933	4.790	5.103	5.256
Mar.	1.003	.878	.942	1.003	1.317	1.751	1.960	1.825	1.675	1.579	1.613	1.663	5.337	5.306	5.262	5.471
Apr.	1.011	.918	.953		1.179	1.613	1.751		1.876	1.516	2.262		4.933	4.764	5.129	
May	1.026	.962	.960		1.073	1.386	1.419		2.136	--	--		5.320	5.322	5.302	
June	--	.996	.913		1.213	1.413	1.490		1.606	1.651	1.864		4.992	4.808	5.093	
July	--	--	--		1.383	1.346	1.375		1.372	1.256	1.678		5.406	5.319	5.384	
Aug.	--	--	--		1.375	1.454	1.557		1.240	1.448	1.522		5.022	4.801	5.141	
Sep.	--	--	--		1.488	1.469	1.679		1.275	1.393	1.453		5.414	5.370	5.385	
Oct.	--	--	--		--	1.779	1.664		1.646	1.564	1.557		5.132	4.823	5.166	
Nov.	--	--	--		1.654	--	1.948		2.035	1.941	1.897		5.275	5.274	5.452	
Dec.	.854	.983	1.034		--	--	--		2.188	--	2.403		5.001	4.978	5.171	

-- = Insufficient marketing to establish price. 1/ Data converted from 12 fluid ounce containers. 2/ Dry pint.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Citrus Outlook

Favorable weather conditions in 1999 throughout the citrus-producing States have returned the 1999/2000 crop to average levels. Last year's crop was reduced by the lasting effects of El Niño and La Niña weather patterns in Florida and freezing temperatures in California. This year's weather has been more conducive to higher production, and the crops have returned to more normal levels. The 1999/2000 citrus crop is forecast to total 16.8 million short tons. If realized, this year's crop will be 23 percent greater than last year but 5 percent smaller than 1997/98. California's crop is expected to increase 56 percent, and Florida's crop is expected to increase 17 percent over a year earlier. Production is projected up for oranges, lemons, tangerines, and Temples. Only the grapefruit and tangelo crops are expected to be smaller this year.

Orange Crop Expected To Recover And Lower Prices

The 1999/2000 orange crop is expected to increase 29 percent over the previous year's production due to good weather conditions in Florida and California. As of March 1, 2000, crop size is forecast to total 12.8 million tons (table 3). The crop is comprised of 59 percent early and midseason variety oranges in Florida and navel oranges in California, Florida, Arizona, and Texas, and 41 percent Valencia oranges, the major variety of late season orange. Crops are expected to be larger in all citrus-producing States, except Arizona, with the largest percentage increase in California. California's orange crop is expected to increase 76 percent from last year, to 2.5 million tons. Florida's production is expected to increase 22 percent to 10.2 million tons. Texas' crop is forecast to be 20 percent larger than last year, totaling 73,000 short tons. Arizona's crop is projected to drop 7 percent to 40,000 tons, with the decline coming from the Valencia crop.

The crop was late to mature again this year just as it was last year. As a result, availability of fresh oranges was limited in the marketplace in November, keeping California's prices strong for that month. Once the fruit did enter the market, however, prices fell and should remain below last year for the remainder of the season. Florida's prices for all oranges are lower so far this year as a result of its larger crop.

California's Production Rebounds after Almost Half of Crop Is Lost Last Year

California produces oranges for the fresh market and is the major supplier of fresh oranges for the domestic and export markets. The navel orange crop appears to have mostly recovered from last season's freeze, with a 91-percent increase in crop size. Damage to the trees seems to have been less than was expected, however, production has not returned to the same quantity as before the freeze. The smaller number of boxes projected to be harvested this year, compared with 2 years ago, can be attributed to the smaller size of this year's fruit. Below normal precipitation this past winter adversely affected fruit size. Growers will not be able to get a premium price for fruit that are below average size, and receipts this year will probably be lower than first anticipated due to the sizing problem. This year's navel crop was

Table 3--Oranges: Utilized production, 1996/97, 1998/99 and indicated 1999/2000 1/

Crop and State	Utilized			Forecast 1999/2000	Utilized			Forecast 1999/2000
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	as of 3-2000	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	as of 3-2000
	--1,000 boxes 2/--				--1,000 short tons--			
Oranges:								
Early/mid season and navel 3/:								
Arizona	550	350	550	600	21	13	21	23
California	40,000	44,000	21,000	40,000	1,500	1,650	787	1,500
Florida	134,200	140,000	112,000	134,000	6,039	6,300	5,040	6,030
Texas	1,300	1,350	1,250	1,400	55	57	53	60
Total	176,050	185,700	134,800	176,000	7,615	8,020	5,901	7,613
Valencia:								
Arizona	850	650	600	450	32	25	22	17
California	24,000	25,000	17,000	27,000	900	938	638	1,013
Florida	92,000	104,000	73,700	92,000	4,140	4,680	3,317	4,140
Texas	120	175	180	300	5	7	8	13
Total	116,970	129,825	91,480	119,750	5,077	5,650	3,985	5,183
Total	293,020	315,525	226,280	295,750	12,692	13,670	9,886	12,796

1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Net pounds per box: Arizona and California--75 lbs, Florida--90 lbs, and Texas--85 lbs.

3/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona, and early- and mid-season (including Navel) varieties in Florida and Texas. Small quantity of tangerines also included in Texas.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 4--All oranges: State average equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, 1996-2000

Month	Arizona					California				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	--Dollars/75-lb box--					--Dollars/75-lb box--				
Jan.	4.76	6.30	3.42	22.06	4.44	4.94	7.17	5.67	5.52	6.05
Feb.	2.89	3.11	0.61	16.65	4.49	3.61	6.18	5.53	10.03	4.85
Mar.	3.68	2.53	2.67	15.01	2.77	5.30	6.40	6.00	9.00	4.01
Apr.	2.50	3.56	3.56	16.59		6.08	7.38	8.72	13.10	
May	1.09	3.27	2.41	16.27		7.65	8.35	8.91	13.59	
June	0.51	0.12	3.82	13.70		6.13	5.93	8.38	12.51	
July	0.68	--	--	--		7.18	6.48	6.77	7.54	
Aug.	--	--	--	--		8.91	7.45	5.56	11.48	
Sep.	--	--	--	--		13.70	7.15	6.03	7.98	
Oct.	--	-2.26	--	--		11.33	6.66	6.43	10.27	
Nov.	9.50	3.85	13.35	12.10		8.88	7.60	11.08	10.30	
Dec.	6.56	4.80	11.77	7.39		7.33	6.86	10.77	6.60	

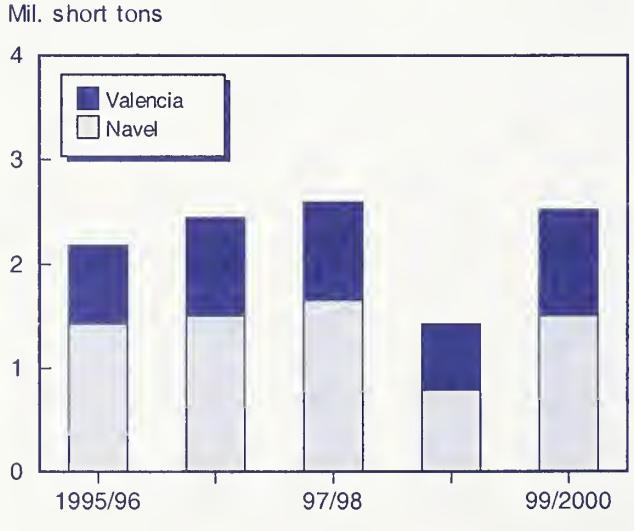
	Florida					Texas				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	--Dollars/90-lb box--					--Dollars/85-lb box--				
Jan.	3.72	3.17	2.84	4.86	3.16	4.16	2.12	1.18	6.74	2.67
Feb.	3.95	3.18	3.17	5.22	3.43	5.18	3.93	1.66	8.38	2.32
Mar.	5.18	4.00	4.78	5.44	3.48	6.85	4.74	3.74	3.89	4.38
Apr.	5.48	4.15	4.89	5.52		7.80	4.95	2.58	5.13	
May	5.78	4.11	5.10	6.02		7.47	4.66	3.00	5.38	
June	6.36	4.21	5.26	7.42		--	--	--	--	
July	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	
Aug.	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	
Sep.	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	
Oct.	--	3.25	6.32	--		8.41	7.18	6.12	10.11	
Nov.	3.38	2.50	4.46	3.68		4.19	3.05	6.88	7.30	
Dec.	3.12	2.66	4.31	3.19		2.00	1.88	6.26	5.61	

-- = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 3

Utilized orange production in California



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

late to mature because fruit were late to obtain the right color and sugar levels.

The Valencia orange crop is projected to increase 59 percent to 1 million tons in 1999/2000. If realized, this crop would be the largest since 1995/96. The large supply of Valencia oranges will allow domestic fresh oranges to be available throughout the year, unlike last season when the small crop ended harvesting early. Last season's sales were cut short because of the smaller crop. The larger crop should keep prices below a year ago. The fruit are expected to be of good quality, which should moderate any decline in prices.

Exports have improved this year over a year earlier from November through January. The favorable exchange rate with Japan, a major export market, has boosted sales. November through January 1999/2000 sales to Japan were up 11 percent from 2 years ago, a very good year for orange exports, according to industry sources. The Korean market also increased during this period. Exports should be markedly higher than last year because the drastically

reduced freeze-damaged crop last year limited the quantity and quality of fruit available for export. Exports for 1999/2000 are forecast to reach about 660,000 tons. If realized, exports would be 144 percent higher than last year, but 7 percent below 1997/98. Exports for 1998/99 totaled 271,000 tons, 62 percent lower than 1997/98.

The smaller crop in 1998/99 contributed to increased imports from Mexico and Spain, both of which provided oranges during the winter and early spring. Imports from Australia, however, the major source of fresh oranges to the U.S. market in late spring and summer, were down. Imports reached 112,000 tons in 1998/99, 156 percent above a year ago. With the return to a more average-sized crop this year, imports should decline in 1999/2000 to levels similar to 2 years ago.

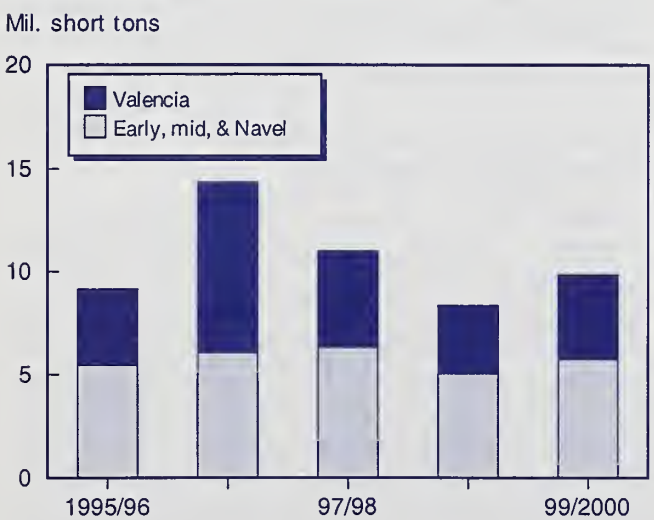
Florida Orange Prices Lower than a Year Ago in Response to Larger Crop

In 1999/2000, Florida is expected to produce 20 percent more early- to mid-season oranges and 25 percent more Valencia oranges than a year earlier. Prolonged and multiple blooms in spring 1999 caused a delay in crop maturity and as a result, utilization is running behind the last 2 years. As of mid-February, almost 20 percent of the early- and mid-season oranges still needed to be harvested verses 12 percent last year and 8 percent in 1997/98. Maturity, however, appears to be less of a problem for Valencia oranges. Valencia harvesting had only just begun as of the end of February. About 4 percent of all oranges have gone to the fresh market so far this year, down slightly from last year.

Orange juice production is forecast at 1.4 million single-strength equivalent (sse) gallons, up 15 percent from last year, but below levels produced in 1996/97 and 1997/98

Figure 4

Utilized orange production in Florida



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

(table 5). Despite lower juice yields, forecast at 1.54 gallons per box, supply is expected up this year. Due to high beginning stocks and imports, orange juice supply is projected to reach 2.1 million sse gallons in 1999/2000, the second highest on record. As a result of the large supply this year, ending stocks are forecast to be at least 435 million sse gallons. Orange juice per capita consumption is projected to be 5.6 sse gallons in 1999/2000, about the same as a year ago.

Imports are expected to be down from a year ago, but the second highest since 1993/94, despite the larger crop and increased production over a year ago. Partly, strong imports can be attributed to the late start and poor coloring of the early oranges and the need for imported frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) to blend with domestic FCOJ. However, large shipments this past December were destined for ports other than those in Florida. The imports are being shipped directly to end users, mostly in the Northeast, where the FCOJ is reconstituted and sold retail or to food service. Brazil is the world's largest orange juice producer and exporter, with Europe as a major market. Demand in Europe, however, is off this year because of the weak Euro relative to the U.S. dollar, and Brazil is shipping more to the United States to help drive down Brazilian stocks. According to studies at the University of Florida, Brazil is able to produce and ship FCOJ to the northeastern United States at prices comparable with those from Florida.

About 48 percent of the crop is expected to be used to produce FCOJ in 1999/2000. Only 2 years ago, FCOJ accounted

Table 5--United States: Orange juice supply and utilization, 1986/87-1999/2000

Season 1/	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic consumption	Ending stocks 2/
			Million SSE gallons 3/			
1986/87	204	781	557	73	1,267	201
1987/88	201	907	416	90	1,223	212
1988/89	212	970	383	73	1,258	233
1989/90	233	652	492	90	1,062	225
1990/91	225	876	327	96	1,174	158
1991/92	158	930	286	108	1,097	170
1992/93	170	1,207	326	114	1,339	249
1993/94	249	1,133	403	106	1,319	360
1994/95	360	1,257	198	117	1,415	283
1995/96	283	1,271	261	130	1,387	298
1996/97	298	1,437	257	148	1,454	390
1997/98	390	1,555	305	148	1,595	507
1998/99	507	1,234	346	150	1,531	407
1999/00 f	407	1,422	310	155	1,549	435

f=Forecast

1/ Season begins in December of the first year shown.

2/ Data may not add due to rounding. Beginning with 1994/95 ending stocks, stocks data include chilled as well as canned and frozen concentrate juice.

3/ SSE = single-strength equivalent. To convert to metric tons at 65 degrees brix, multiply by 1,405.88.

Sources: Economic Research Service and Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

for 64 percent of orange utilization. Not-from-concentrate orange juice (NFC) continues to take a strong hold on the retail market, and much of the remaining crop is expected to go towards making NFC (table 6). The bulk of FCOJ is used for institution and foodservice industries. Total movement of all chilled orange juice (NFC and reconstituted) has been down slightly from last year. With poor fruit coloring at the beginning of the season, much of the juice did not meet quality standards, according to industry sources, and processors held back on their retail promotions. With quality improving as the season progresses and good quality and color expected of the Valencia oranges, promotions should become more frequent, and should drive down retail prices for NFC.

The larger crop this year, along with high juice beginning stocks, lowered processing orange grower prices by 38 percent for the first quarter of the marketing year (table 7). Prices, however, have been increasing each month of this marketing year as better quality fruit become available. They should continue to improve as the season progresses because low juice yields will mean higher demand for fruit, and because the later, better quality fruit will be needed for the high-valued NFC.

Brazil also started 1999 with high beginning stocks (table 8). Orange juice production is expected to be up 8 percent from 1998. Higher production in Brazil as well as the United States have also contributed to the lower prices received by U.S. orange growers as well as to lower near-term futures prices so far this year.

Orange juice exports are expected to be about 3 percent higher this year than a year ago. Strong competition from Brazil and lower demand in the European Union, however, could hinder U.S. sales abroad. For December and January, exports were 7 percent below last year. Major markets included Canada, the European Union, and Japan.

Table 6--Oranges used for frozen concentrate, Florida, 1989/90-1999/2000

Season	Orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrate		Yield per box
	--Million boxes 1/--		Percent	Gallons 2/
1989/90	111.6	70.1	62.8	1.23
1990/91	154.1	100.4	65.2	1.45
1991/92	142.2	90.6	63.7	1.55
1992/93	189.1	128.3	67.8	1.58
1993/94	176.7	111.7	63.2	1.57
1994/95	208.1	140.8	67.7	1.50
1995/96	205.5	129.3	62.9	1.52
1996/97	228.6	147.9	64.7	1.57
1997/98	246.3	156.4	63.5	1.58
1998/99	187.5	93.6	49.9	1.63
1999/00 3/	228.1	109.4	48.0	1.60

1/ Picking boxes weigh approximately 90 pounds.
2/ Gallons per box at 42-degrees-brix equivalent.
3/ Forecast, March 2000

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, and the Florida Department of Citrus.

Table 7--Processing oranges: Average equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, Florida, 1995-2000

Month	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	--Dollars/90-lb box--					
Jan.	3.29	3.70	3.19	2.85	4.74	3.15
Feb.	3.38	3.89	3.15	3.19	5.09	3.45
Mar.	4.36	5.18	3.99	4.80	5.25	3.47
Apr.	4.52	5.47	4.17	4.93	5.35	
May	4.60	5.77	4.11	5.13	5.80	
June	4.53	6.07	4.02	5.18	6.60	
July	--	--	--	--	--	
Aug.	--	--	--	--	--	
Sep.	--	--	--	--	--	
Oct.	--	--	2.03	4.17	--	
Nov.	3.27	2.86	2.44	4.03	2.20	
Dec.	3.43	3.10	2.62	4.04	3.05	

-- = Not available.
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 8--Brazilian FCOJ production and utilization, 1991-99

Season 1/	Beginning stocks	Production	Domestic consumption	Exports	Ending stocks 2/
	Million SSE gallons 3/				
1991	177	1,334	25	1,390	96
1992	96	1,610	25	1,532	148
1993	148	1,572	25	1,546	148
1994	148	1,583	31	1,482	218
1995	218	1,525	25	1,476	242
1996	242	1,620	24	1,660	177
1997	177	1,954	22	1,778	331
1998	331	1,651	26	1,586	370
1999	370	1,787	25	1,625	506

1/ Season begins in July.
2/ Data may not add due to rounding.
3/ SSE = single-strength equivalent. To convert to metric tons at 65 degrees brix, divide by 1.40588

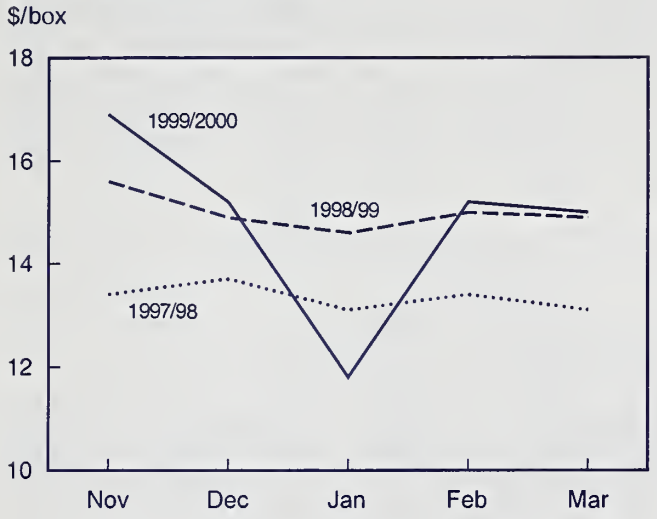
Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Grapefruit Production Expected Lower Again in 1999/2000

The grapefruit crop is expected to total 2.5 million tons in 1999/2000, 2 percent lower than last year (table 9). Florida's crop, which is expected to account for 79 percent of this year's production, also is projected 2 percent lower this year. Hurricane Irene hit the east coast of Florida, the major grapefruit production region, during mid-October, blowing mature fruit off the tree and reducing the crop size. Higher rates of red grapefruit droppage and increased incidences of disease also occurred in these groves because of standing water after the hurricane. The bloom period was more sporadic for grapefruit for the 1999/2000 crop than previous years and this can affect fruit utilization as well. Because

Figure 5

F.o.b. grapefruit prices



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

maturity will be staggered as a result of the uneven blooming, some of the later fruit may not be harvested, unless there are strong economic incentives.

Texas' grapefruit crop is also expected to be smaller this year, with a 10-percent decline from a year ago. The quality of the fruit are reported to be good. Fruit movement has been above last year, as Texas grapefruit had a window of opportunity early in the season because of the late-maturing Florida crop. California's grapefruit crop is projected to be 7 percent larger this year and Arizona's crop 8 percent larger. Together, they account for about 12 percent of grapefruit production, with most of the harvesting occurring after Florida and Texas have finished.

Grower prices continue to improve for the second consecutive year. From October through February, prices for all grapefruit have averaged $4.35 per box, the highest since 1993/94 (table 10). Fresh-market grapefruit prices averaged $5.75 a box during this time, $1.36 higher than last year. Florida fresh grapefruit prices have been 36 percent higher than the previous year through February. The majority of grapefruit are smaller than last year, and higher fresh-market prices this February may be a result of fewer higher-demanded large fruit available than earlier in the season.

The average price for Florida's processing grapefruit has been the highest in 8 years during October through February. In January, growers were receiving more than twice as much per box for grapefruit going to processing compared with the fresh market. Demand for grapefruit is strong from processors because of low stocks coming into the marketing year. According to members of the industry, demand is so high from processors that fruit are being diverted from the fresh market for processing, especially the smaller-sized fruit. According to the industry, movement of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (still the most common form) is down from last year because of higher retail prices. March is the major month for grapefruit processing, and the increase in supply by the end of March could help bring down retail prices and improve movement.

Fresh grapefruit exports are 7 percent below last year from September through January. The weak Euro contributed to a decline in shipments to the European Union. Sales to Canada and Japan, however, have picked up this year, with sales to Japan 29 percent higher than during September through January a year earlier. The grapefruit industry, however, is also facing a similar stagnant demand for grapefruit in the export market as it has been experiencing in the domestic market. With the possibility of new markets opening in China in the near future, demand could improve internationally. It may take several years after shipments begin, however, because China is not familiar with the American grapefruit and a few years of promotion may be necessary to create a demand.

Table 9--Grapefruit: Utilized production, 1996/97, 1998/99 and indicated 1999/2000 1/

Crop and State	Utilized			Forecast 1999/2000	Utilized			Forecast 1999/2000
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	as of 3-2000	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	as of 3-2000
	--1,000 boxes 2/--				--1,000 short tons--			
Florida, all	55,800	49,550	47,050	46,000	2,371	2,106	2,000	1,955
Seedless	54,900	48,900	46,500	45,500	2,333	2,078	1,977	1,934
Colored	31,400	30,600	28,700	27,000	1,334	1,301	1,220	1,148
Other	900	650	550	500	38	28	23	21
Arizona	800	800	750	800	27	27	25	27
California	8,200	8,000	7,500	8,000	275	268	251	268
Texas	5,300	4,800	6,100	5,500	212	192	244	220
Total	70,100	63,150	61,400	60,300	2,885	2,593	2,520	2,470

1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Net pounds per box: California and Arizona-67, Florida-85, and Texas-80.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 10--Grapefruit: Monthly equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, 1996-2000

Month	Florida														
	All					Fresh market					Processing				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	--Dollars/85-lb box--					--Dollars/85-lb box--					--Dollars/85-lb box--				
Jan.	1.69	1.99	1.53	2.13	2.38	3.04	3.75	3.27	4.39	1.35	0.47	-0.06	-0.29	-0.27	3.20
Feb.	1.68	1.52	1.19	2.01	3.56	3.39	3.29	3.46	4.88	5.19	0.68	0.09	-0.13	0.30	2.60
Mar.	1.56	1.05	0.70	1.92	3.59	3.41	3.88	3.11	5.07	4.83	0.74	0.07	-0.30	0.54	3.10
Apr.	2.07	0.90	0.65	2.29		4.67	3.24	2.97	5.43		0.64	-0.02	-0.40	0.91	
May	2.29	0.53	0.34	2.80		4.26	1.92	2.29	6.91		0.33	-0.05	-0.40	1.34	
June	--	1.42	--	--		--	2.16	--	--		--	0.40	--	--	
July	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	
Aug.	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	
Sep.	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	
Oct.	5.24	3.65	3.96	6.52		6.76	4.57	6.20	8.92		-0.50	-0.31	-1.74	-0.10	
Nov.	2.75	1.93	2.65	3.55		4.20	3.36	4.89	5.07		-0.44	-0.71	-1.81	0.60	
Dec.	1.94	2.10	1.97	3.15		3.38	3.77	4.22	6.00		-0.17	-0.59	-1.00	1.25	
	Fresh-Arizona					Fresh-California					Fresh-Texas				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	--Dollars/67-lb box--					--Dollars/67-lb box--					--Dollars/80-lb box--				
Jan.	3.42	2.92	2.62	4.02	--	6.42	8.62	7.32	13.62	10.82	5.02	3.75	3.85	5.55	3.45
Feb.	3.82	3.72	3.82	3.92	5.92	5.32	6.32	5.22	9.82	10.32	3.82	2.95	4.85	5.25	5.55
Mar.	3.82	2.50	3.82	4.92	4.42	4.52	5.02	5.82	7.52	7.42	3.62	3.25	4.25	4.25	6.35
Apr.	3.82	3.92	4.22	5.52		4.82	4.92	6.82	6.82		3.32	3.35	4.75	5.05	
May	4.52	4.12	5.92	7.72		7.82	5.52	8.32	11.12		3.32	3.35	4.75	6.05	
June	7.02	3.82	7.82	8.32		6.02	7.22	9.22	13.42		--	--	--	--	
July	-3.20	2.42	7.52	7.82		4.72	7.32	10.52	9.72		--	--	--	--	
Aug.	--	--	--	--		9.32	6.52	12.52	10.62		--	--	--	--	
Sep.	13.62	--	--	--		12.22	6.52	16.82	9.62		--	--	--	--	
Oct.	8.42	--	--	--		12.22	4.72	16.82	6.22		6.75	6.45	14.05	13.45	
Nov.	7.82	1.72	--	--		11.72	5.02	14.32	8.42		5.05	5.55	9.05	10.50	
Dec.	5.12	2.72	5.22	--		10.82	7.52	13.22	11.92		4.25	4.65	8.05	6.95	

-- = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Larger Lemon Crop Projected for 1999/2000, Bringing Lower Grower Prices

The 1999/2000 lemon crop is expected to produce 916,000 tons of fruit, 23 percent more than last year (table 11). California's lemon trees in the San Joaquin Valley appear to be recovering from last year's freeze, and the State's production is expected to increase 30 percent over last year. If realized, California's lemon production will account for 87 percent of domestic lemon production. Arizona's production fell 10 percent this year, to 118,000 tons. This year's crop, however, was 19 percent above 2 years ago.

Lemon grower prices in California for 1999/2000 (August-February) have averaged $2.09 per box less than a year ago (table 12). The larger lemon crop has kept prices down. Arizona's grower prices, however, averaged $1.95 per box above the previous year. Arizona lemons are marketed early in the season. With the smaller crop and remaining uncertainty about the lasting damage of last year's freeze in part of California's lemon-producing region, growers were able to capture a higher price for their crop. California's production should be sufficient to last through the summer, the period of greatest seasonal demand. With sufficient supply, prices should remain seasonably stable.

Larger Specialty Citrus Crop Expected in 1999/2000

Improved weather conditions in both Florida and California contributed to the projection for larger tangerine and Temple crops in 1999/2000 (table 13). The tangerine crop, the largest among the specialty citrus crops, is expected to be 38 percent bigger this year than 1998/99, with an expected record total of 450,000 tons. Florida's crop, 72 percent of the U.S. tangerine crop, is expected to increase 37 percent over a year ago. The harvest of early tangerines finished by mid-February this year, earlier than the previous year. Robinson tangerines were larger than average, but Fallglo, Sunburst, and Darcy were all smaller this year. Honey tangerines, the late-variety grown in Florida, were late to mature this year. Fruit size is also below average. Harvesting began in early January. As of the end of February, about two-thirds of the crop remained to be harvested, a higher proportion than the previous 2 years. The average grower price for tangerines so far in 1999/2000 has ranged from a high at the beginning of the season of $11.35 per box in October to a low of $7.11 in December. Prices declined in December as they often do with the ending of the early varieties, and picked up again in January with the beginning of the Honey crop. Small fruit sizes for this year's

Honey crop could put downward pressure on prices for the remainder of the crop.

The volume of U.S. clementine imports, a tangerine variety, has been growing at an average rate of 183 percent annually throughout the nineties. In 1999, imports grew 95 percent over the previous year. Clementine imports mostly are shipped to northeastern and midwestern States. Shipments occur around the same time California navel oranges and Florida tangerines are in the market. The late maturity of this year's navel crop partially contributed to the large increase in imports this year. The healthy U.S. market compared with the European Union this year also contributed to more clementines being shipped to the United States. Ninety-four percent of the clementine imports in 1999 came from Spain.

Table 11--Lemons: Utilized production, 1996/97, 1998/99 and indicated 1999/2000 1/

Crop and State	Utilized			Forecast 1999/2000	Utilized			Forecast 1999/2000
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	as of 3-2000	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	as of 3-2000
	--1,000 (76-lb.) boxes--				--1,000 short tons--			
Arizona	2,700	2,600	3,450	3,100	103	99	131	118
California	22,600	21,000	16,200	21,000	859	798	616	798
Total	25,300	23,600	19,650	24,100	962	897	747	916

1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 12--All lemons: State-average equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, 1996-2000

Month	Arizona					California				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	--Dollars/76-lb box--									
Jan.	1.50	4.15	1.75	8.43	12.57	2.10	4.34	2.04	8.00	7.80
Feb.	0.65	2.48	0.96	4.18	9.04	1.85	1.83	1.78	5.57	8.12
Mar.	0.18	1.28	0.86	1.73	13.93	2.69	1.98	1.74	5.98	8.95
Apr.	0.12	--	0.25	1.75		4.88	5.28	2.84	6.75	
May	--	--	--	--		7.09	15.34	6.88	8.59	
June	--	--	--	--		11.40	25.14	16.45	10.76	
July	--	--	--	--		13.52	29.44	23.33	14.48	
Aug.	--	--	--	--		15.24	23.66	23.90	16.40	
Sep.	15.76	37.20	23.78	25.31		14.16	18.60	18.32	17.86	
Oct.	12.94	13.85	23.91	23.95		9.81	10.58	20.30	15.67	
Nov.	7.98	4.12	12.49	14.62		8.18	4.70	12.95	10.10	
Dec.	5.79	2.42	7.23	10.23		6.74	2.95	7.51	8.76	

-- = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 13--Other citrus: Utilized production, 1996/97, 1998/99 and forecast for 1999/2000 1/

Crop and State	Utilized			Forecast 1999/2000	Utilized			Forecast 1999/2000
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	as of 3-2000	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	as of 3-2000
	--1,000 boxes 2/--				--1,000 short tons--			
Tangelos:								
Florida	3,950	2,850	2,550	2,500	178	128	115	113
Tangerines:								
Arizona	750	600	950	1,100	28	23	36	41
California	2,600	2,400	1,500	2,300	98	90	56	86
Florida	6,300	5,200	4,950	6,800	299	247	235	323
Total	9,650	8,200	7,400	10,200	425	360	327	450
Temples:								
Florida	2,400	2,250	1,800	2,100	108	101	81	95

1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Net pound per box: tangerines--California and Arizona--75; Florida--95; tangelos--90; Temples--90.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

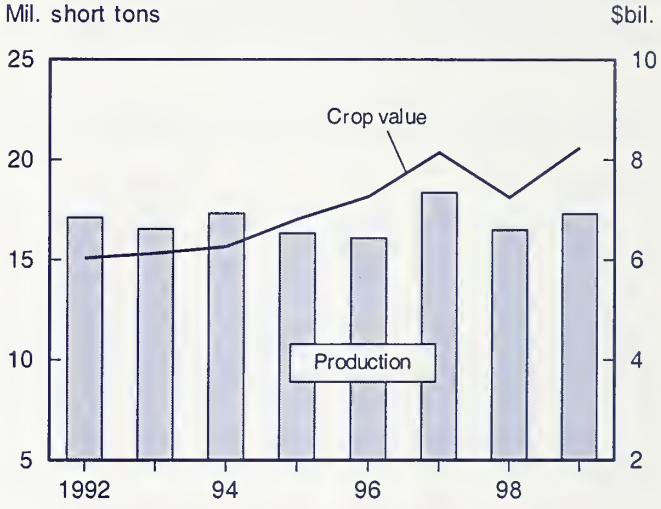
Noncitrus Production Increases from Previous Year

The 1999 utilized production of noncitrus fruit was estimated at about 17.1 million short tons, up 4 percent from 1998 (table 14). This winter's weather was less disruptive than the previous winter. Utilized production increased for avocados, Hawaiian bananas, berries, sweet cherries, cranberries, grapes, nectarines, olives, Hawaiian papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, strawberries, and California plums and prunes.

The preliminary estimate of the value of noncitrus fruit production for 1999 was a record $8.2 billion, up 14 percent from the previous year. Much of the increase came from apples (the second most valuable noncitrus crop in the United States next to grapes) where increased prices more than offset a decrease in production for a net increase of 27 percent in the total value. Conversely, production increases more than offset price decreases for an overall increase in the value of production of berries, sweet cherries, grapes, and strawberries. The combined value of these crops made up 56 percent of the total value of noncitrus fruit in 1999.

Figure 6

Utilized production and value of noncitrus fruit



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 14--Utilized production and value of noncitrus fruit, United States, 1997-99

Crop	Utilized production			Value of utilized production		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
	--1,000 short tons--			--1,000 dollars--		
Apples	5,127.2	5,380.3	5,259.6	1,575,403	1,322,319	1,678,891
Apricots	129.6	108.1	90.8	43,072	35,358	35,395
Avocados	178.3	156.3	3/ 180.2	277,754	331,938	3/
Bananas, Hawaii	6.9	10.5	12.5	5,206	7,350	8,500
Berries 1/	156.9	143.6	165.3	223,901	192,371	283,185
Cherries, sweet	223.5	208.4	222.7	278,511	226,236	242,885
Cherries, tart	141.7	152.8	126.6	44,911	44,356	3/
Cranberries	274.9	272.2	319.5	350,147	211,301	4/
Dates, California	21.0	24.9	22.4	23,100	30,378	27,776
Figs, California	57.5	51.3	44.9	15,209	11,611	12,477
Grapes	7,287.4	5,816.4	6,167.7	3,126,433	2,642,188	2,945,073
Guavas, Hawaii	8.0	7.3	3/ 7.7	1,940	1,781	3/
Kiwifruit, California	31.8	33.0	22.7	16,483	24,544	3/
Nectarines, California	264.0	224.0	276.0	98,895	105,466	113,371
Olives, California	104.0	90.0	145.0	66,801	41,331	67,154
Papayas, Hawaii	19.4	20.0	21.0	18,978	12,589	15,729
Peaches	1,254.2	1,162.8	1,212.8	444,137	447,297	464,551
Pears	1,041.9	952.8	979.4	287,822	278,089	297,369
Pineapples, Hawaii	324.0	332.0	352.0	91,721	92,776	98,520
Plums, California	246.0	188.0	196.0	76,825	99,388	82,041
Prunes, California	627.3	329.6	553.6	181,015	78,692	3/
Plums & prunes 2/	23.7	24.8	21.6	6,481	7,707	4,500
Strawberries	813.9	819.9	906.3	903,350	1,001,854	1,118,401
Total	18,363.1	16,509.0	5/ 17,306.3	8,158,095	7,246,920	8,238,841

1/ Berries include cultivated blueberries, cultivated blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries, black and red raspberries, and all California raspberries.
2/ Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington. 3/ NASS data available on July 7, 2000 . The avocado production for 1999 is based on estimates from the California Avocado Commission, Florida Agricultural Statistics Service, and ERS.The guava production estimate is an average of 1997-98 production.
4/ Data available August 15, 2000. 5/ Total estimates based on estimates for avocado and guava production.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

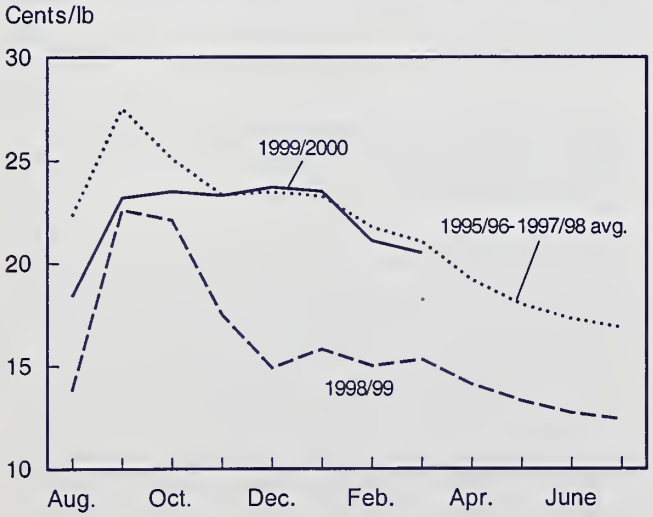
Apple Production Down in the Northwest, Average Price Highest Since 1995

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the USDA will report its final estimate of 1999 fresh-market apple production in the United States on July 7, 2000. Based on the USDA's January 2000 preliminary estimates, apple production (fresh and processed) for 1999 increased in the Eastern and Central States, but decreased in the Western States. In Washington, the largest producer of apples in the United States, apple production decreased by 23 percent, from 6.6 billion pounds to 5.1 billion pounds (table 15). Frost damage, poor pollination, and reduced bloom decreased production in Washington and other Western States. Although production increased in other important apple-producing States, such as New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, the 1999 U.S. apple crop decreased by nearly 8 percent from the previous year to 10.7 billion pounds. The average price for apples received by U.S. growers in 1999 rose 30 percent from the previous year to $320 per short ton.

Typically, over 60 percent of U.S. fresh-market apple production comes from Washington. The smaller 1999 crop has led to a decrease in fresh-market supplies for the 1999/2000 marketing season, and apple prices have averaged higher than the previous season. Prices received by growers for fresh-market apples during 1999/2000 thus far (August-January) have averaged 27 percent higher than the same period a year earlier and are right at the 1995/96-1998/99 average. Decreased shipments, especially from Washington, and an overall decrease in storage as of February 1, 2000, will continue to put upward pressure on apple prices through much of the 1999/2000 marketing season.

Figure 7

Fresh-market apples: U.S. grower prices



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

According to the U.S. Apple Association, total movement of fresh-market apples as of January 2000 was 12 percent less than the same period in 1999 and 7 percent less than the average of the last 5 years. The Association also reported total U.S. apple stocks on February 1, 2000, to be 2 percent lower than last year, although 7 percent higher than the average of the previous 5 years. Apples intended for the fresh market were down 6 percent, and processing apple stocks were up 6 percent. By region, apple stocks were lower in the West (down 14 percent) and higher in the other regions: Northeast (46 percent), Southeast (14 percent), and the Midwest (33 percent).

Nearly 45 percent of the fresh-market apples in storage on February 1, 2000, were Red Delicious, and there were 15 percent less of this variety in storage than at the same time a year ago. Stocks of fresh-market Golden Delicious were down less than 1 percent and Granny Smith were down 11 percent. Meanwhile, stocks of fresh-market McIntosh apples, grown mostly in the Northeast, were up 68 percent. Stocks of fresh-market Fuji apples were down 18 percent.

Higher apple prices in the United States, as well as large export supplies in the European Union, have led to a decrease in U.S. apple exports. The volume of U.S. fresh-market apple exports, from August to December 1999, was down 26 percent from the same period the year before. Most of the decrease occurred in important markets such as Taiwan, the largest market (down 22 percent), Hong Kong (down 53 percent), and Canada (down 1 percent). Exports to Indonesia, another important market, recovered from last year's drop by increasing 185 percent. The strong growth in exports to Mexico continued (up 46 percent), partly as a result of strong consumer demand, lower domestic production, and the lowering of the price floor of U.S. Red and Golden Delicious apple exports to Mexico from $13.72 per box to $11.29 per box in October 1999.

In June 1999, a dumping investigation of imports of apple juice concentrate from the People's Republic of China was initiated. The investigation addresses allegations that China is selling their product in the United States at unfairly low prices, causing economic injury to the domestic industry. In July, the International Trade Commission (ITC) made a preliminary finding that there is a reasonable indication that U.S. apple juice producers are materially injured or threatened with material injury by the import of nonfrozen apple juice concentrate from China. On November 16, the Department of Commerce made a preliminary finding that dumping has occurred. As a result, a preliminary antidumping duty of 55 percent (the estimated margin by which the producer was dumping) has been imposed retroactively to August 25, 1999. The final step of the antidumping investigation process consists of the ITC and the Department of Commerce conducting a more detailed review and arriving at a final determination. The Department of Commerce's

Table 15--Apples, commercial crop 1/: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1997-99

State and area	Production 2/			Price per short ton		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
	--1,000 short tons--			--Dollars--		
EASTERN STATES:						
Connecticut	12.0	8.8	11.8	624	696	712
Delaware	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Georgia	7.5	5.5	6.0	274	322	348
Maine	32.0	22.3	34.5	386	460	480
Maryland	23.0	17.3	19.7	400	356	214
Massachusetts	30.0	15.0	31.0	516	642	614
New Hampshire	20.3	9.5	23.8	420	566	492
New Jersey	27.5	27.5	27.5	264	244	306
New York	560.0	535.0	630.0	252	228	224
North Carolina	76.0	92.5	90.0	220	222	288
Pennsylvania	267.5	197.5	252.5	266	278	232
Rhode Island	1.8	1.3	1.7	534	630	666
South Carolina	30.0	22.5	16.0	244	394	274
Vermont	25.0	17.5	29.8	374	444	496
Virginia	135.0	140.0	180.0	212	234	250
West Virginia	57.5	55.0	72.5	206	182	182
Total	1,305.1	1,167.1	1,426.6			
CENTRAL STATES:						
Arkansas	3.6	2.3	2.7	578	454	476
Illinois	37.0	22.5	35.0	392	372	354
Indiana	25.0	27.0	31.8	436	486	462
Iowa	6.5	4.4	5.5	572	572	326
Kansas	3.8	0.8	3.6	370	512	448
Kentucky	3.3	5.5	4.5	522	568	586
Michigan	500.0	500.0	625.0	196	174	190
Minnesota	11.0	11.9	12.5	886	888	826
Missouri	26.5	17.0	24.5	378	344	374
Ohio	30.0	40.0	50.0	442	410	486
Tennessee	5.0	6.3	4.8	476	444	434
Wisconsin	24.8	38.1	38.7	588	556	576
Total	676.4	675.6	838.5			
WESTERN STATES:						
Arizona	22.5	23.0	17.2	214	296	258
California	481.0	430.0	412.5	338	318	374
Colorado	17.5	32.5	4.0	302	238	440
Idaho	55.0	77.5	35.0	278	170	208
New Mexico	3.5	4.0	1.0	678	420	500
Oregon	80.0	90.0	80.0	476	284	178
Utah	21.0	24.5	6.0	330	290	500
Washington	2,500.0	3,300.0	2,550.0	328	230	368
Total	3,180.5	3,981.5	3,105.7			
United States	5,161.9	5,824.2	5,370.7	308	246	320

1/ In orchards of 100-or-more bearing-age trees. 2/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold. 3/ Estimates discontinued in 1997.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service; converted to short tons by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

final determination is due by April 6, 2000. The ITC's final determination, assuming that Commerce makes a final determination that injury occurred, is due by May 22, 2000. In the meantime, the preliminary duties have led to a sharp decrease in apple juice concentrate from China.

Strawberries Plentiful in 1999

The winter of 1999 presented Florida strawberry growers a near-ideal growing season. Strawberry production increased 15 percent from the previous year. Unlike the previous winter, this year's winter weather was cooler and has contributed to a high quality crop. There were cold snaps in late December 1999 and late January 2000, but they were brief and did little damage as growers used water sprinklers to protect their fields. Because of the larger winter crop, the 1999 season average price received by Florida growers fell 19 percent from the previous year.

While both Florida's planted and harvested winter acreage for this year have increased 2 percent to 6,300 acres, total shipments from Florida were running much higher than a year earlier in January and February. Shipments for the season were 23 percent behind last year's pace at the end of December. However, shipments increased markedly in the first week of January and again in the third week of February. As of the third week of February, total shipments for the season were running about 20 percent ahead of the same period last year. Aside from two brief cold snaps, one in late

Table 16--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production for major States, 1997-99

Crop and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
	-- Acres harvested --			-- Short tons --			-- 1,000 short tons --		
Early:									
Florida	6,100	6,200	6,200	14.5	13.0	15.0	88.5	80.6	93.0
Late:									
Arkansas	210	180	210	3.6	2.2	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.6
California	22,600	24,200	24,600	29.5	28.0	30.8	666.7	677.6	757.8
Louisiana	450	400	400	5.5	7.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	3.0
Michigan	1,500	1,400	1,400	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.9	4.8	4.5
New Jersey	450	450	450	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
New York	1,600	1,600	1,600	2.1	1.9	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.9
North Carolina	1,500	1,600	1,600	6.0	6.3	5.5	9.0	10.0	8.8
Ohio	950	1,000	1,000	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.0
Oregon	5,000	4,400	4,200	5.0	5.8	5.0	25.0	25.3	20.8
Pennsylvania	1,400	1,200	1,300	2.3	2.1	2.0	3.2	2.5	2.6
Washington	1,400	1,500	1,500	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.6	6.0	6.0
Wisconsin	1,100	1,100	1,100	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.1	2.4
Total 1/	44,260	45,230	45,560	18.4	18.3	20.0	813.9	819.9	906.3

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Research Service, USDA.

December and the other in late January, Florida growers experienced a mild growing season. The increased shipments have put downward pressure on prices. Free on board (f.o.b.) prices per 12, 1-pint baskets of medium to large strawberries in Central Florida averaged $12 to $14 in December 1999, $8 to $10 in January 2000, and $6 to $8 in February. In the same 3 months the previous season (1998/99), f.o.b. prices averaged $15-$17, $12-$14, and $7-$8.

California, where production averages about 83 percent of the U.S. total, is expected to have a good growing season as well. According to the California Strawberry Commission, planted acreage for 2000 will be up 7 percent from the previous year. In addition, warm January temperatures have led to good crop development, and a relatively drier growing season is yielding good-quality strawberries. Heavy rains at the end of January briefly disrupted harvesting. The strong growing seasons in Florida and California put U.S. production at a record 906,300 short tons in 1999, up 11 percent from the previous year. Production utilized for the fresh market increased 12 percent, to 632,100 short tons, while production for processing rose 1 percent, to 274,200 short tons.

For this year, strawberry shipments from California in January were more than three times the volume of the same period a year ago, and more than two times last year's volume in the first two weeks of February. In the third week of February, however, volume dropped off sharply due in part to rain and cooler temperatures. Strawberry f.o.b. prices per flat of 12, 1-pint, baskets were running about $9 to $14 in January, compared with $14-$28 in January 1999. Prices in February were about $12 to $14, compared with about $18 the same time last year. Heavy volume during California's peak season (April-June) will likely put additional downward pressure on prices. However, expectations of good quality berries from the 2000 California crop will help boost domestic and foreign demand, offsetting some of the downward pressure on prices.

Avocado Crop To Rebound in 1999/2000

NASS releases the official U.S. avocado crop estimate for the 1999/2000 season on July 7, 2000. However, based on estimates from the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service and the California Avocado Commission (CAC), the U.S. avocado crop may reach 180,540 short tons, up 15 percent from the previous season. The Florida Agricultural Statistics Service estimates certified shipments from the Florida 1999/2000 crop to be 21,250 tons, down 8 percent from the 1998/99 season. The decline is partly due to damage to the Homestead area of Florida from Hurricane Irene in October 1999. Over the previous three seasons, certified shipments have averaged 98 percent of the actual Florida crop as reported by NASS. Hence, estimates of shipment volume are a good indicator of present crop size. Commercial avocado varieties in Florida typically mature from June through March, but most shipments occur from August to December. Through January 2000, approximately 98 percent of the estimated certified shipments had been shipped.

The pest problems that afflicted the California avocado crop last season appear to have subsided for the 1999/2000 season, resulting in greater production and higher quality. Over 85 percent of the U.S. avocado crop is produced in California, where the harvest usually begins in November and continues to the following November (table 17). Based on 1999/2000 estimates from the California Avocado

Table 17--U.S. avocado production, by State, 1980/81-1999/2000

Crop year 1/	Florida	California	Hawaii	Total
		--1,000 short tons--		
1980/81	30.8	238.0	0.8	269.6
1981/82	25.8	157.0	0.6	183.4
1982/83	34.7	202.0	0.8	237.5
1983/84	27.0	247.0	0.6	274.6
1984/85	29.5	200.0	0.6	230.1
1985/86	28.5	160.0	0.6	189.1
1986/87	24.7	278.0	0.7	303.4
1987/88	29.0	180.0	0.5	209.5
1988/89	27.0	165.0	0.6	192.6
1989/90	33.5	105.0	0.6	139.1
1990/91	19.6	136.0	0.5	156.1
1991/92	28.3	156.0	0.4	184.7
1992/93	7.2	284.0	0.4	291.6
1993/94	4.4	139.0	0.3	143.7
1994/95	20.0	155.0	0.3	175.3
1995/96	19.0	171.0	0.3	190.3
1996/97	23.5	167.0	0.2	190.7
1997/98	24.0	154.0	0.3	178.3
1998/99	23.0	133.0	0.3	156.3
1999/2000 2/	21.3	159.0	0.2	180.5

1/ Crop years begin: California, November; Florida, June; and Hawaii, January of first year shown.

2/ Estimates from the California Avocado Commission, the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service, ERS estimates for Hawaii.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service.

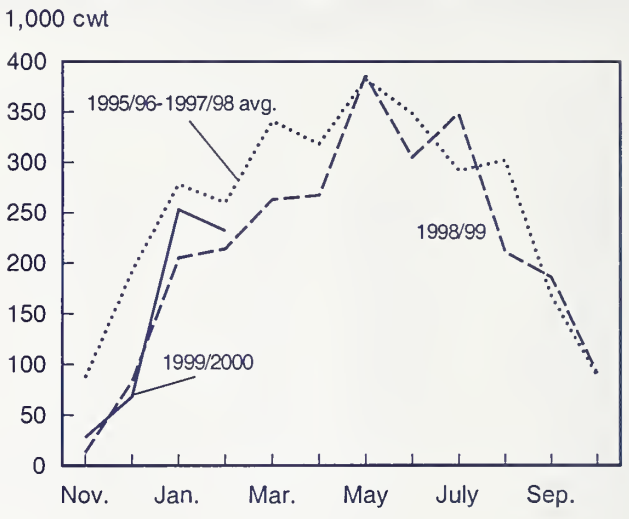
Commission, California's production is expected to increase by 20 percent from the previous season.

Because overall domestic supplies in 1999/2000 are anticipated to exceed last season, avocado prices are likely to average lower. This contrasts with the 1998/99 season where the supply of fresh avocados continued a decline from the previous season, and the season-average price increased by 36 percent. So far, 1999/2000 shipments from California from November to late February have been running 8 percent ahead of last year despite cool and dry weather in January 2000 that delayed harvests. Most of California's shipments usually occur between March and August. February f.o.b. prices (shipping-point basis) per 2-layer carton of Hass avocados in Fresno, California, ranged from $36 to $40 for size 48's and $32 to $39 for size 60's. During February 1999, prices ranged from $42 to $49 and $35 to $45, respectively.

The United States has been a net importer of avocados since 1989/90. The import share of domestic supplies has risen from nearly 2 percent of the total during the mid-1970's to over 11 percent during the 1990's. A larger U.S. crop and lower domestic prices point to fewer imports in 1999/2000. USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) forecasts U.S. avocado imports in 1999/2000 to decrease slightly from the previous year. The largest supplier to the United States is Chile. Mexico, the world's largest avocado producer, has continued to increase its importance in the U.S. avocado import market. After the partial lifting of the phytosanitary ban on Mexican avocados in effect since 1914, Mexican

Figure 8

Shipments of avocados from California



1 hundredweight (cwt) = 100 pounds.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

avocado exporters began shipping to the United States in November 1997, but only during November to February each year. Mexico's share of total U.S. avocado imports has risen from 1 percent in the 1996/97 season to about 19 percent in the 1998/99 season. Production for the 1999/2000 season in Mexico is forecast to recover from last year's freeze and increase by 55 percent. Although only 8 percent of Mexico's avocado production is of export quality, exports to the United States are forecast to increase 17 percent to 45,000 metric tons.

Despite smaller avocado production and generally higher prices, U.S. avocado exports increased by 44 percent during the 1998/99 season (November-October). Exports increased for all of the major markets. Exports to the European Union, the largest export market for U.S. growers, increased by 79 percent. This is partly due to increased consumption of avocados in the European Union. Exports to Asia increased 44 percent and exports to North America increased 4 percent. Because of increased competition from Chile, Mexico, South Africa, and Israel, the FAS forecasts U.S. exports to increase little from last season.

Stone Fruit Crops Developing on Schedule

Early indications point to a strong crop of California stone fruits in 2000. Abundant supplies of good quality fruit are expected. Stone fruit orchards in California have received above-average rainfall, especially in February. Rainfall in February was at 110 percent above normal, making it the wettest February on record. Breaks in the rain, combined with good winds, allowed the blooms, as well as orchard grounds, to dry. Hence, fungicide application was not disrupted and the blooms were undamaged from the rain.

This winter was milder than the previous one. According to the California Tree Fruit Agreement, there were 939 chill hours as of the end of February. There were 1,331 chill hours last winter. Chill hours are the amount of time the temperature is below 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Although there were fewer chill hours this winter, it was sufficient for the trees to achieve dormancy. Trees that go through a full dormant stage tend to produce strong fruit, meaning fruit that is less susceptible to pests and diseases, less prone to bruising, and has a longer shelf life.

The timing of this season's stone fruit development is about normal, as opposed to the late starts last season. The early varieties of nectarines, May Glow in particular, were in full bloom by February 7, followed by Red Beaut plums on February 13. By late February, orchards were in full bloom, indicating that there will be a full crop. A strong growing season may put downward pressure on prices.

Chilean Fruit Imports Grew Throughout the Nineties

Fresh fruit from Chile have become a standard in American supermarkets from November through March. Because Chile is located in the Southern Hemisphere, its production is on alternate seasons with the United States and therefore able to provide summer fruit to the U.S. market during our winter months. This has allowed for year round consumption of fresh fruit such as grapes, peaches, pears, and plums that would otherwise be unavailable during the winter. With American consumers now accustomed to the wider array of fruit available during this time, Chilean imports have seen steady growth, increasing at an average of 31 percent a year for major products. Grapes are by far the largest single fruit import from Chile, with the United States importing about 606 million pounds in 1999. This amount, however, is about 20 percent less than in 1990. The next most important fruit import from Chile is peaches, followed by apples, pears, avocados, and plums. Chile grows peaches, pears, and plums specifically for export. The fruit not meeting voluntary standards set for export go into its domestic market.

Chile provides fresh summer fruit to the European market during its winter months as well. In fact, the European Union is the larger market for most stone fruit, while the United States dominates their export market for grapes and avocados. Neighbors in South America, such as Argentina and Brazil also provide important markets for Chilean fruit. These countries have yet to develop their own export-quality fruit production to a level that would make them competitive with Chile in the world market. Japan is still a new market for Chilean fresh fruit.

In 1999, U.S. imports of major Chilean fresh fruit increased 34 percent over 1998. Most of the increase was from larger shipments of stone fruit—peaches and plums, as well as pears and berries, such as blueberries and raspberries. Chile's summer fruit benefited from good weather as well as the reduced supply of oranges available in American markets in 1999, increasing consumer demand for substitutes. Imports are expected to be down in 2000 for stone fruit and possibly for pears due to harsh weather conditions during bloom.

Grape imports fell 5 percent in 1999 from the previous year. Poor growing conditions in Chile delayed harvesting and lowered fruit quality, therefore less was available for export. Higher unit value of the 1999 grape crop, however, resulted in a 10-percent increase in the value of grape imports for the year. About 55 percent of Chilean grape exports go to the United States. Imports for 2000 are projected higher because of increased production in Chile and the good quality of the fruit. The good supply and quality of this year's fruit should result in increased promotions this winter for table grapes, and that should result in lower retail prices.

Table 18--The volume of selected fresh fruit and juice imports from Chile, 1990-1999

Commodity	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
					1,000 lbs					
Apples	48,797	54,339	58,721	55,694	44,946	45,332	62,759	58,667	82,198	94,735
Avocados	25,551	31,299	35,487	3,931	40,498	25,069	35,876	33,366	98,670	70,074
Berries, excl. strawberries	7,355	6,061	4,440	4,628	6,743	7,977	20,082	18,643	10,440	18,940
Grapes	759,354	633,132	612,989	615,543	619,302	581,634	645,725	600,392	637,651	606,129
Kiwifruit	1,383	6,829	27,141	42,867	54,778	74,000	69,730	61,017	59,264	55,052
Mangoes	0	6	38	16	0	0	0	16	2	0
Peaches	107,127	110,010	115,937	90,869	97,807	99,850	96,262	89,842	76,220	105,331
Pears	51,205	59,321	78,576	98,793	97,904	57,365	73,658	82,047	50,908	74,339
Plums	51,593	52,312	55,680	48,906	48,094	50,036	45,206	50,163	43,470	58,391
Strawberries, fresh and frozen	88	42	432	645	0	39	31	416	127	460
					1,000 sse gallons					
Apple juice	19,302	29,506	30,599	34,055	19,512	18,438	29,875	29,788	32,085	63,927
Grape juice	2,122	1,741	3,234	293	1,251	3,886	7,002	4,535	1,796	3,799

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 19--The value of selected fresh fruit and juice imports from Chile, 1990-1999

Commodity	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
					1000 dollars					
Apples	7,146	8,055	11,558	9,466	7,096	7,025	13,088	14,386	17,140	28,666
Avocados	17,969	15,974	13,093	1,530	22,242	10,863	16,485	15,924	46,562	38,546
Berries, excl. strawberries	5,369	3,951	3,852	3,897	5,398	7,178	13,626	13,711	8,622	16,656
Grapes	260,561	198,825	193,718	202,848	216,766	212,509	294,001	264,746	277,647	304,736
Kiwifruit	612	2,417	9,674	10,902	13,840	18,370	18,344	14,965	16,295	18,770
Mangoes	0	2	27	15	0	0	0	10	1	0
Peaches	31,533	32,681	32,784	25,999	28,674	30,695	33,544	31,298	28,490	42,373
Pears	8,428	9,098	11,780	14,889	16,071	9,393	15,665	18,537	10,644	20,278
Plums	14,632	15,007	15,642	14,045	14,429	15,756	17,523	21,032	17,780	25,867
Strawberries, fresh and frozen	34	43	190	316	0	47	18	259	84	309
Apple juice	11,962	39,371	43,665	26,062	10,671	23,874	40,349	34,866	23,512	46,879
Grape juice	1,709	1,806	4,769	553	1,506	4,076	8,509	8,518	3,731	7,751

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Chile is the major foreign supplier of avocados to the U.S. market. Avocado imports declined in 1999 compared with 1998 because 1998 was such a good year for production. In 1998, Chile experienced ideal growing conditions for avocados and new trees coming into production or in the increasing production stage. Despite the import decline in 1999, quantities were still much higher than any other year in the nineties. Imports are expected to increase again in 2000 as yields are expected to be higher due to the alternate-bearing pattern of the trees, coupled with good growing conditions. Virtually all of Chile's avocado exports are destined for the U.S. market.

Concentrated juice imports rose sharply in 1999 from the previous year. Apple juice concentrate imports rose to 64 million gallons, single-strength equivalent, almost double the previous year. Chile produces apple juice concentrate (AJC) for export, little is consumed domestically. Traditionally, processing plants received the rejects of apples destined for the export market. The apples going to market in 1999 were generally of a low quality, making more fruit available for juice. Exports to the United States were further boosted by the anticipated decision by the U.S. Department of Commerce to put countervailing duties on China'a AJC imports because of dumping. Many U.S. importers chose to buy larger amounts of AJC from other sources, like Chile, in case retroactive duties would have to be paid on China's imports. Chile's apple harvest is expected to be down for the 2000 marketing season that could lower the quantity of fruit available for juice. However, demand for AJC from Chile is likely to continue from U.S. imporerts, which could cause diversion from the fresh market to processors.

Acreage and Production Reached Records, But Prices Fell for Most Tree Nut Crops

Acreage of five major tree nut crops (almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pistachios, and macadamias) reached a record high of 792,100 bearing acres in 1999, 3 percent higher than 1998. Estimates are not available for bearing acreage of pecans. Production increased sharply in 1999 for all of the major tree nuts, except pistachios and macadamia nuts, to a record total of 1.25 million tons, in-shell equivalent, up 38 percent from the previous season. The preliminary estimate of the value of production for these six tree nut crops is $1.5 billion, up approximately 9 percent above the 1998 combined all tree nut value, but 29 percent lower than the record value set in 1997. Since the value of the 1999 walnut crop is not currently available, the total tree nut value estimate includes an estimate of $297 million based upon preliminary industry prices.

Almond Acreage, Production Hit New Highs, Price and Value Declined

Bearing acres of California almonds continue to rise and hit a new high of 480,000 acres. Yield per bearing acre in 1999 increased sharply to a record 1,730 pounds, which boosted production to a record 830 million pounds, shelled basis. The 1999 crop was 60 percent higher than the 1998 output and compares with the previous record crop of 759 million pounds harvested in 1997. Beginning stocks on August 1, 1999, were at a low 91.8 million pounds, which partially offset the higher new crop supply for the 1999/2000 season.

Due to the record high production, grower prices fell to $.85 per pound compared with $1.41 during the 1998/99 season and $1.56 in 1997/98. Even though grower prices were down substantially, the higher production pushed total almond cash receipts for growers to $677 million, off 4 per-

Table 20--Tree nuts: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and price, 1997/98-1999/2000

Commodity and year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Grower price
	Acres	Pounds	1,000 lbs	$/pound
Almonds 1/				
1997/98	442,000	1,720	759,000	1.56
1998/99	460,000	1,130	520,000	1.41
1999/2000	480,000	1,730	830,000	0.85
Macadamia nuts				
1997/98	19,200	3,020	58,000	0.75
1998/99	19,200	2,990	57,500	0.65
1999/2000	18,900	2,800	53,000	0.67
Pistachios				
1997/98	65,400	2,750	180,000	1.13
1998/99	68,000	2,760	188,000	1.03
1999/2000	71,000	1,730	123,000	1.31
Hazelnuts				
1997/98	29,000	3,240	94,000	0.45
1998/99	29,530	1,040	31,000	0.48
1999/2000	29,200	2,600	76,000	0.44
Walnuts				
1997/98	193,000	2,780	538,000	0.72
1998/99	193,000	2,360	454,000	0.53
1999/2000	193,000	2,940	566,000	2/
Pecans				
1997/98	--	--	335,000	0.77
1998/99	--	--	146,400	1.21
1999/2000	--	--	341,700	0.83

-- = not available.

1/ Shelled basis.

2/ Available July 7, 2000.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service; converted by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

cent from 1998 and 42 percent below the record crop value set in 1997.

The January 2000 almond industry report by the Almond Board of California showed domestic shipments to date (August 1, 1999-January 31, 2000) of 117 million pounds, up 31 percent from the same period last year, while export shipments totaled 310 million pounds to date, up 33 percent. The computed inventory as of February 1, 1998, stood at 278 million pounds, of which 178 million pounds were commitments (sold, but not delivered). If almond demand continues strong in domestic and international markets, then ending stocks could be about 60 million pounds of salable stock, excluding reserve tonnage which could be released by the Almond Board to meet market needs.

So far this season, shipments have been higher to North American markets (Canada and Mexico), Western and Eastern Europe, Asia, the Middle East, New Zealand and Australia, and Africa. However, shipments to South America have been lower. U.S. almonds should continue to be very price competitive in major markets due to the much lower prices this season and the U.S. offering the highest quality product available. However, early season forecasts for the 1999 harvest were that better than average crops were expected in Spain, Turkey, Greece, and Italy. This large world supply coupled with the record U.S. supply will greatly impact demand, price, and competition for U.S. almonds in Europe and other major markets.

The 2000 almond harvest in California is likely to be lower due to the alternate-bearing nature of the almond tree and because weather this spring during the bloom period has been generally unfavorable, inhibiting pollination. An increase in bearing acreage, however, will somewhat offset this decline. The first forecast for the 2000 California almond crop will be issued in the USDA's May 12, 2000, *Crop Production* report.

Pistachio Acreage Is a Record, Production and Value Lower

California pistachio bearing acreage in 1999 increased to a new high of 71,000 acres. The yield decreased sharply to

Table 21--Free-on-board tree nut prices, 1998-99

Month	Almonds Nonpareil supreme		Pecans Fancy halves		Hazelnuts Large	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	--Dollars per pound--					
Jan.	2.05-2.15	2.10-2.25	2.70	4.00-4.25	2.19	2.19
Feb.	2.05-2.15	1.75-1.80	3.00-3.20	4.00-4.25	2.19	2.19
Mar.	2.05-2.15	1.50-1.55	2.90-3.15	4.35-4.60	2.19	2.19
Apr.	2.05-2.15	1.50-1.55	2.90-3.15	4.50-4.70	2.40	2.40
May	2.10-2.15	1.30-1.35	2.90-3.10	4.50-4.70	2.40	2.40
June	2.10-2.15	1.45-1.50	2.90-3.10	4.50	2.40	2.40
July	2.30-2.40	1.35-1.60	2.75-3.20	4.50-4.75	2.40	2.40
Aug.	2.35-2.40	1.60-1.70	2.75-3.20	4.75	2.40	2.40
Sep.	2.30-2.35	1.20-1.25	3.30-3.40	4.75	2.40	2.40
Oct.	2.30-2.40	1.05-1.50	3.50-3.60	4.50-4.75	2.40	2.40
Nov.	2.20-2.40	1.00-1.60	3.50-3.60	4.50-4.75	2.40	1.90
Dec.	2.20-2.40	1.50-1.60	3.85-4.00	3.00-3.05	2.40	1.90
	Macadamia nuts Style 2		Walnuts Light halves and pieces		Pistachios U.S. No. 1 21/25 Ct.	
	Style 2	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	--Dollars per pound--					
Jan.	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	2.15-2.20	2.05-2.25	2.00-2.05	1.80-1.85
Feb.	4.90-5.00	4.90-5.00	2.10-2.15	2.00-2.05	2.00-2.05	1.80-1.85
Mar.	4.90-5.00	4.50	2.05-2.15	2.05	2.00-2.05	1.80-1.85
Apr.	4.50-4.60	4.50	1.85-2.15	2.00-2.10	2.00-2.05	1.80-1.85
May	4.50-4.60	4.50	1.90-2.00	1.90-2.00	2.00-2.05	1.95-2.00
June	4.50-4.60	4.50	1.90-2.00	2.00-2.05	2.00-2.05	N/A
July	4.50-4.60	4.25	1.90-2.00	2.00-2.05	2.00-2.05	2.30
Aug.	4.50-4.60	4.00	1.90-2.00	2.00-2.05	1.85	2.30
Sep.	4.50-4.60	3.50	1.80-1.90	1.85-1.90	1.85	2.30-2.35
Oct.	4.50-4.60	3.50	1.70-1.75	1.55-1.65	1.80-1.85	2.30-2.40
Nov.	4.50-4.60	3.50	1.85-2.00	1.50-1.65	1.80-1.85	2.45
Dec.	4.50-4.60	3.50-3.60	1.85-2.00	1.55-1.70	1.80-1.85	2.45

N/A = Not available.

Source: Food Institute Report, January 2000.

1,730 pounds per acre, which resulted in a crop production of 123 million pounds, in-shell basis. The grower price jumped to $1.31 per pound, but the resulting crop value of $161 million was 17 percent lower than 1998. In 2000, the pistachio harvest is likely to be substantially higher since the trees will be in the "on-year" of the production cycle. The pistachio tree is very "alternate bearing" in its physiological nature, producing heavy yields one year and then "resting" or building reserves and producing a light crop yield the following year.

According to the California Pistachio Commission (CPC), in-shell domestic shipments through January are lower this season than the three previous seasons. Domestic in-shell shipments to date are nearly 41 million pounds, 70 percent of the total, and export in-shell shipments to date are 17 million pounds, 30 percent of the total. Domestic in-shell demand has been stronger than export demand. Shipments of closed shell product, loose kernels, and shelling stock to export and domestic markets are much lower this season and well below recent historic levels.

The CPC reports an open in-shell inventory of 34.2 million pounds on hand as of January 31, 2000, 7.4 million pounds of closed shell inventory, 3.4 million pounds of loose kernels, and 6.2 million pounds of shelling stock. The entire inventory is reportedly committed at this time. A much smaller projected carryover stock is expected and would help to moderate a larger expected crop supply for the 2000/01 season.

For 1999, production of pistachios was above average for crops in Iran, Greece, Italy, and Syria. However, there is no further information available at this time on the final outcomes of harvested production in these countries.

Pecan Production Up Sharply, Prices Fall

The preliminary estimate for pecan production in 1999 is 342 million pounds, in-shell basis, substantially higher than the small crop of 146 million in 1998, and slightly above the 1997 crop of 335 million pounds. Production of improved pecans more than doubled to nearly 232 million pounds, while production of seedling and native pecans tripled to about 110 million pounds. Production was higher in all 14 commercial pecan producing States, except North and South Carolina.

Grower prices decreased for improved pecans to a preliminary estimate of $.97 per pound in 1999/2000, in-shell basis, compared with $1.35 in 1998/99 and $.93 during the 1997/98 marketing season. The preliminary grower price estimate for the native and seedling pecans is $.53 per pound for the 1999/2000 season, in-shell basis, compared with $.77 the prior season and $.53 in 1997/98. These prices resulted in a total crop value in 1999 of $284 million compared with $177 million in 1998 and $259 million in 1997. These preliminary production, price, and value estimates will be updated and published in the USDA's *Noncitrus Fruit and Tree Nuts Summary* report to be issued on July 7, 2000.

The beginning stocks for all pecans on July 1, 1999, were 46 million pounds, shelled equivalent basis. Combined with a new crop supply of about 150 million shelled pounds and 25-30 million pounds of imported pecans, supply will total 225 million pounds, higher than the 1998/99 supply but a little smaller than the large supply situation during the 1997/98 season. Cold storage stocks of pecans in all warehouses on January 31, 2000, were nearly 34 million pounds of shelled pecans, moderately higher than the previous year, while in-shell pecan stocks were double at 236 million pounds. The net result is that the shelled equivalent of all pecans in storage was an estimated 250 million pounds, 140 percent higher this January compared with January 31, 1999. This may indicate that domestic and export markets are slow to absorb the larger new crop supply at higher prices, even though the 1999 crop is of high quality. Also, it may indicate increased competition with walnuts in domestic markets due to the record large walnut supply.

Walnut Acreage Steady, Yield and Production Set Records

Bearing acreage of California English walnuts remained unchanged in 1999 at 193,000 acres. Yield per bearing acre was the highest on record at 1.47 tons per acre, well above average crop yields in recent years. Harvested production was 283,000 tons, in-shell basis, setting a record.

In-shell shipments to date (August 1, 1999-January 31, 2000) totaled 143 million pounds, up 35 percent from the same period a year ago. Both domestic and export shipments of in-shell walnuts are higher. Shelled shipments to date total 101 million pounds compared with about 92 million the previous year. Both domestic and export shelled demand have been moderately better this marketing season. The net result of all shipments shows 191,771 tons, in-shell equivalent, have been shipped to date to all markets compared with 162,410 tons last season. Domestic demand to date has been 94,303 tons, up 3 percent, while export demand has been 104,024 tons, up 9 percent. Export demand to date has been 87,747 tons, 31 percent higher than for the same period last year. Demand for U.S. exports should continue strong as the season progresses and foreign supplies reduce. The available supply from other countries like China is a "short-lived" situation in the fall-winter that can create a temporary glut. Generally, most countries neither have the storage and shipping capabilities as the United States nor is the quality as high as U.S. product.

The 1999 walnut production in China was a record of 260,000 metric tons, in-shell basis. Other walnut producing countries such as India, France, and Chile were down slightly, while Italy was up and Turkey was unchanged.

With the record U.S. crop, the world production was a record, and combined with large carryover stocks, total world supply was a record.

Hazelnut Acreage Slips, But Production and Value Are Up

The U.S. hazelnut production rebounded sharply to 38,000 tons, in-shell basis, as a result of the much-improved yield of 1.30 tons per acre. The 1999 crop was substantially higher than the small crop of only 15,500 tons harvested in 1998, but 19 percent lower than the record crop of 47,000 tons set in 1997. Grower prices were down, estimated at $882 per ton for the 1999/2000 marketing season compared with $964 in 1998/99 and $899 for marketing year 1997/98.

Somewhat surprising, in lieu of the large available supply, is that domestic in-shell shipments to date (July 1, 1999-December 31, 1999) have been only moderately higher than last year when crop supply was substantially lower.

Likewise, export in-shell shipments are only slightly higher this season. Kernel production is much higher this year, but shipments of kernels to domestic and export markets are only modestly above last season to date.

Turkey, the world's largest producer of hazelnuts, reported a smaller crop of 560,000 metric tons. Large crops were also harvested in Italy at 105,000 metric tons and Spain at 25,000.

Macadamia Nut Acreage, Yield, and Production Lower

The Hawaiian macadamia nut production decreased to 53 million pounds, in-shell wet basis, due to a lower yield of 2,800 pounds per acre and a decline in bearing acreage to 18,900 acres. The 1999 crop compares with 57.5 million pounds harvested in 1998 and a record crop of 58 million pounds set in 1997. The estimated grower price increased slightly to $.67 per pound compared with $.65 in 1998.

List of Tables and Figures

Figures

Table 22--Peaches: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1997-99

State	Production			Price per short ton		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
	--1,000 short tons--			--Dollars--		
Alabama	12.5	8.0	10.0	604	912	594
Arkansas	7.2	6.3	6.0	580	656	680
California						
Clingstone	574.0	522.5	529.5	260	220	226
Freestone	369.5	340.5	377.5	244	316	326
Colorado	3.5	10.0	1.5	1,322	976	1,280
Connecticut	1.2	1.2	1.1	1,400	1,400	1,300
Georgia	80.0	35.0	55.0	486	690	746
Idaho	3.8	4.5	4.0	1,148	872	944
Illinois	6.3	7.5	9.5	812	866	778
Indiana	1.3	1.9	1.5	1,090	636	738
Kansas	0.1	0.3	0.4	840	940	840
Kentucky	0.3	0.9	0.9	600	750	860
Louisiana	0.6	0.7	0.4	906	1,420	1,760
Maryland	4.9	5.3	4.6	860	600	942
Massachusetts	1.0	0.9	1.0	1,400	1,600	1,600
Michigan	27.5	21.5	12.5	526	544	484
Missouri	4.8	4.5	5.3	700	792	834
New Jersey	32.5	35.0	35.0	898	898	866
New York	6.0	5.0	7.0	922	832	910
North Carolina	5.0	12.5	14.0	700	760	720
Ohio	3.0	3.4	4.4	800	832	894
Oklahoma	1.0	10.0	7.5	448	824	986
Oregon	2.9	4.0	3.5	1,058	630	730
Pennsylvania	35.0	32.5	37.5	674	634	644
South Carolina	80.0	70.0	80.0	416	520	408
Tennessee	1.8	1.6	1.6	760	900	940
Texas	10.0	12.0	6.5	700	1,040	1,240
Utah	4.1	3.9	3.3	540	540	656
Virginia	4.5	7.0	7.5	560	600	580
Washington	23.0	25.5	26.0	840	1,030	900
West Virginia	5.5	6.5	6.5	586	528	606
United States	1,312.3	1,200.7	1,260.7	354	384	384

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA; converted to short tons by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 23--Blueberry area and production, by State, 1997-99

State	Area harvested			Utilized production		
	1997	1998	1999 1/	1997	1998	1999 1/
	Acres			Short tons		
Cultivated:						
Alabama	470	310	310	330	250	325
Arkansas	550	500	450	825	450	565
Florida	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,000	725
Georgia	4,000	4,400	4,400	6,500	3,750	5,500
Indiana	800	790	770	1,750	1,550	1,400
Michigan	16,500	16,400	16,600	36,000	24,500	36,000
New Jersey	7,400	7,500	7,500	17,000	18,000	19,500
New York	700	700	700	750	750	800
North Carolina	3,250	3,000	3,200	4,300	7,100	6,500
Oregon	2,500	2,500	2,600	10,500	11,500	11,250
Washington	1,300	1,500	1,600	4,355	5,250	5,440
Total	38,670	38,800	39,330	83,310	74,100	88,005
Wild:						
Maine	--	--	--	36,908	31,491	1/ 32,932
United States	38,670	38,800	39,330	120,218	105,591	120,937

-- = Not available.

1/ Preliminary

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, and New England Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 24--Stocks of frozen fruits and berries: January 31, 1997-2000

Frozen fruit	1997	1998	1999	2000 1/
		-- 1,000 short tons --		
Frozen fruits:				
Apples	40.1	35.7	36.7	39.4
Apricots	3.4	5.7	5.0	4.0
Cherries, tart 2/	57.4	65.4	56.1	53.6
Cherries, sweet	5.4	7.2	7.6	6.2
Grapes	2.8	1.3	2.6	2.0
Peaches	21.2	30.2	30.7	29.9
Frozen berries:				
Blackberries	9.0	11.6	9.7	9.9
Blueberries	27.9	41.7	30.4	26.3
Boysenberries	1.5	2.4	1.8	2.3
Raspberries 3/	17.3	21.7	17.6	24.2
Strawberries	92.4	91.1	89.9	130.8
Other	212.4	248.2	263.4	340.6
Total	490.8	562.2	551.5	669.3

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes juice cherries.

3/ Includes black raspberries.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 25--Selected citrus, packinghouse-door returns, by month, 1997-2000

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						--Dollars per box 1/--						
ORANGES:												
Arizona												
1997	8.28	5.09	4.58	5.64	5.35	2.20	--	--	--	-0.28	5.83	6.78
1998	5.40	2.60	4.72	5.63	4.49	5.90	--	--	--	--	15.33	13.75
1999	24.04	18.64	17.04	18.66	18.34	15.78	--	--	--	--	14.08	9.37
2000	6.42	6.47	4.75									
Florida												
1997	5.07	5.09	5.95	6.09	6.06	6.16	--	--	--	5.05	4.26	4.42
1998	4.59	4.94	6.63	6.74	6.96	7.11	--	--	--	8.24	6.32	6.17
1999	6.71	7.08	7.39	7.47	7.98	9.38	--	--	--	--	5.56	5.05
2000	5.01	5.29	5.38									
California												
1997	9.15	8.17	8.39	9.38	10.40	8.01	8.56	9.53	9.23	8.71	9.58	8.84
1998	7.65	7.51	7.98	10.72	10.94	10.45	8.85	7.64	8.11	8.51	13.09	12.75
1999	7.50	12.01	10.99	15.11	15.66	14.59	9.62	13.56	10.06	12.35	12.32	8.58
2000	8.03	6.83	6.00									
Texas												
1997	3.39	5.22	6.04	6.24	5.94	--	--	--	--	8.47	4.34	3.16
1998	2.46	2.95	5.03	3.86	4.30	--	--	--	--	7.42	8.17	7.55
1999	8.03	9.67	5.17	6.40	6.65	--	--	--	--	11.41	8.59	6.90
2000	3.95	3.61	5.67									
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Arizona												
1997	4.43	5.32	4.22	3.45	2.51	2.23	3.21	--	--	--	3.66	3.21
1998	4.10	4.96	3.93	4.28	4.80	5.12	4.30	--	--	--	--	6.29
1999	5.07	4.33	5.50	5.01	8.03	6.10	8.20	--	--	--	--	--
2000	--	5.89	4.23									
Florida												
1997	4.11	3.67	3.27	3.13	2.78	3.57	--	--	--	5.66	4.06	4.25
1998	3.74	3.49	3.03	2.98	2.70	--	--	--	--	6.13	4.85	4.21
1999	4.39	4.32	4.26	4.65	5.18	--	--	--	--	8.66	5.73	5.39
2000	4.67	5.88	5.93									
California												
1997	8.71	6.37	4.56	4.23	3.97	6.75	8.75	5.75	5.50	3.70	5.91	8.23
1998	8.10	5.58	5.32	5.16	5.24	6.62	8.67	10.86	15.84	16.22	13.93	13.16
1999	13.41	9.52	7.83	6.23	12.73	14.69	8.11	9.39	10.12	4.84	9.36	13.86
2000	11.66	11.06	9.14									
Texas												
1997	3.99	3.29	3.29	3.30	2.89	--	--	--	--	7.06	5.81	4.83
1998	4.19	4.69	3.93	4.26	4.01	--	--	--	--	12.77	9.18	7.68
1999	5.33	4.77	3.91	3.96	3.84	--	--	--	--	13.84	10.11	6.35
2000	3.47	5.31	5.12									
LEMONS:												
Arizona												
1997	7.79	6.11	4.93	--	--	--	--	--	40.84	17.49	7.76	6.06
1998	5.39	4.60	4.50	3.89	--	--	--	--	27.43	27.55	16.13	10.87
1999	12.07	7.82	5.37	5.39	--	--	--	--	28.95	27.59	18.26	13.87
2000	16.21	12.68	17.57									
California												
1997	7.98	5.47	5.62	8.92	18.98	28.78	33.08	27.30	22.24	14.22	8.34	6.59
1998	5.68	5.42	5.38	6.48	10.52	20.09	26.97	27.54	21.96	23.94	16.59	11.15
1999	11.64	9.21	9.62	10.39	12.23	14.40	18.12	20.04	21.50	19.31	13.74	12.40
2000	11.44	11.76	12.59									
TANGERINES:												
Arizona												
1997	17.01	11.46	12.20	-1.08	-1.10	--	--	--	--	--	16.70	15.03
1998	12.72	11.67	11.01	9.60	4.95	--	--	--	--	--	17.20	15.94
1999	20.78	17.94	18.87	17.90	11.80	--	--	--	--	--	16.10	13.26
2000	17.10	13.91	9.70									
Florida												
1997	11.15	12.57	14.52	17.43	15.36	--	--	--	13.50	10.07	10.39	10.21
1998	14.08	11.43	12.28	21.61	--	--	--	--	--	12.91	13.98	13.85
1999	17.78	18.51	17.30	21.47	--	--	--	--	--	14.68	12.11	10.14
2000	12.91	11.03	11.03									
California												
1997	15.70	12.99	11.42	14.61	13.80	--	--	--	--	19.99	14.01	10.51
1998	10.64	10.85	10.82	9.26	-0.17	-0.34	--	--	--	20.12	17.44	15.51
1999	14.05	12.84	12.10	3.58	--	--	--	--	--	37.30	18.31	14.08
2000	14.97	8.32	11.42									

-- = Insufficient marketing to establish price.1/ Net contents per box: oranges: Arizona and California--75 lbs, Florida--90 lbs, and Texas--85 lbs; grapefruits: Arizona and California 67 lbs, Florida--85 lbs, and Texas--80 lbs; tangerines: Arizona and California--75 lbs, and Florida--95 lbs; and lemons: 76 lbs.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 26--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season-average prices per unit received by growers, 1998-99

Commodity	1998			1999 1/		
	Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
			--Dollars/short ton--			
NONCITRUS: 2/						
Apples, commercial	348	93	246	6/	6/	320
Apricots, three States	579	260	327	638	291	390
Avocados 3/	2,120	--	2,120	7/	7/	7/
Avocados, California 3/	2,370	--	2,370	6/	6/	6/
Bananas, Hawaii	700	--	700	680	--	680
Berries	--	--	1,340	--	--	1,713
Cherries, sweet	1,480	653	1,090	1,490	576	1,090
Cherries, tart	988	284	290	6/	6/	6/
Cranberries	--	--	776	--	--	8/
Dates, California	1,220	--	1,220	1,240	--	1,240
Figs, California	--	--	226	--	--	278
Grapes	631	427	454	661	447	478
Grapes, California	620	429	456	653	457	488
Guavas, Hawaii	--	244	244	--	6/	6/
Kiwifruit, California	--	--	744	--	--	6/
Nectarines, California	--	--	471	--	--	411
Olives, California	500	459	459	500	463	463
Papayas, Hawaii	700	60	632	802	60	750
Peaches	612	213	384	580	218	384
Pears	373	9/ 197	292	405	9/ 182	304
Pineapples, Hawaii	575	131	279	570	126	280
Plums, California	--	--	529	--	--	419
Prunes, California	--	764	764	--	6/	6/
Prunes and plums, other States	476	162	311	232	182	208
Strawberries	1,482	638	1,222	1,470	688	1,234
			--Dollars/box--			
CITRUS: 4/						
Oranges	9.62	5.29	6.13	16.85	6.40	7.85
Tangerines	15.95	3.12	11.78	19.95	5.74	16.01
Grapefruit	6.44	2.02	4.13	8.30	2.52	5.36
Lemons	18.62	2.41	10.21	20.95	0.83	13.25
Limes	15.00	2.59	11.90	19.60	2.00	16.43
Tangelos	6.30	3.20	4.19	9.90	5.92	7.23
Temples	6.50	4.65	5.12	11.30	5.37	7.34
			--Dollars/pound--			
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California 5/	--	--	1.41	--	--	0.85
Hazelnuts, Oregon, Washington	--	--	0.48	--	--	0.44
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	--	--	0.65	--	--	0.67
Pistachios, California	--	--	1.03	--	--	1.31
Pecans, all	--	--	1.21	--	--	0.83
Improved	--	--	1.35	--	--	0.97
Native and seedling	--	--	0.77	--	--	0.53
Walnuts, California	--	--	0.53	--	--	6/

-- = Not available.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse-door for Washington and Oregon, equivalent first delivery-point returns for California, and prices as sold for other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. 3/ Column headed 1998 refers to 1998/99 crop. 4/ Equivalent on-tree returns; column headed 1998 refers to 1997/98 crop. 5/ Shelled basis. 6/ Data available July 7, 2000. 7/ Data for 1999/2000 will be available May 12, 2000, and July 7, 2000. 8/ Data available August 15, 2000. 9/ Processed mostly canned, but includes small quantities of dried and other uses.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service; converted to dollars per short ton by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 27--Fruit for processing: Season-average prices received by growers, by use and principal State, 1997-99 1/

Fruit, use, & States	1997	1998	1999
	--Dollars/short ton--		
Apricots:			
Canning			
California	320	330	330
Freezing			
California	300	315	315
Drying			
California 2/	262	258	271
Cherries, tart:			
Processing, all			
New York	320	334	3/
Michigan	308	278	3/
Wisconsin	330	300	3/
Cherries, sweet:			
Processing, all			
Oregon	886	827	732
Michigan	724	544	498
Washington	723	563	574
Canning			
Washington	1,120	845	730
Oregon	858	1,000	975
Michigan	1,000	580	540
Brining			
Washington	625	565	570
Michigan	650	530	470
Oregon	892	800	710
Grapes--California			
All processing	407	429	457
Grapes--California (cont d):			
Dried 2/	219	264	353
Wine	603	586	570
Peaches, clingstone:			
Canning			
California	264	230	232
Peaches, freestone:			
Canning			
California	246	214	202
Freezing			
California	190	201	200
Drying			
California 2/	68	67	70
Pears, Bartlett:			
Canning 5/			
Washington	214	227	162
California	247	231	241
Drying			
California 2/	151	217	150
Prunes and plums:			
Canning			
Michigan	267	4/	4/
Prunes:			
Drying 2/			
California	261	4/	4/

-- = Not available.

1/ California fruits are priced at first delivery point, except prunes, pears for drying, and grapes. Prices of those California fruits and other States fruit are equivalent processing-plant-door returns.

2/ Fresh basis.

3/ Data available July 7, 2000.

4/ Data are suppressed to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

5/ Includes small quantities of dried and other processed pears.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 28--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, 1998-99

Commodity	1998			1999 1/		
	Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
			--Short tons--			
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	3,205,550	2,174,700	5,380,250	6/	6/	5,259,550
Apricots, 3 States	22,880	85,200	108,080	25,800	65,000	90,800
Avocados 2/	156,250	6/	156,250	6/	6/	6/
Avocados, California 2/	133,000	6/	133,000	6/	6/	6/
Bananas, Hawaii	21,000	--	21,000	25,000	--	25,000
Berries	46,575	96,165	7/ 143,615	52,683	111,188	7/ 165,270
Cherries, sweet	108,960	99,450	208,410	125,846	96,900	222,746
Cherries, tart	1,150	151,650	152,800	900	125,650	126,550
Cranberries	8/	8/	272,200	8/	8/	319,450
Dates, California	24,900	--	24,900	22,400	--	22,400
Figs, California	1,800	49,500	51,300	2,300	42,600	44,900
Grapes	780,795	5,035,610	5,816,405	884,915	5,282,735	6,167,650
Grapes, California	761,000	4,529,000	5,290,000	865,000	4,608,000	5,473,000
Guavas, Hawaii	--	14,600	14,600	--	6/	6/
Kiwifruit, California	32,000	1,000	33,000	22,100	600	22,700
Nectarines, California	207,600	16,400	224,000	258,300	17,700	276,000
Olives, California	500	89,500	90,000	500	144,500	145,000
Papayas, Hawaii	17,800	2,150	19,950	19,500	1,500	21,000
Peaches	500,250	662,550	1,162,800	553,500	659,300	1,212,800
Pears	513,795	9/ 439,000	952,795	534,175	9/ 445,260	979,435
Pineapples, Hawaii	111,000	221,000	332,000	122,000	230,000	352,000
Plums, California	10/	10/	188,000	10/	10/	196,000
Prunes, California (dried basis)	--	103,000	103,000	--	173,000	173,000
Prunes and plums, other States	11,750	13,050	24,800	11,150	10,470	21,620
Strawberries	566,900	632,100	1,199,000	632,100	274,200	906,300
			--1,000 short tons--			
CITRUS: 3/						
Oranges	2,658	11,012	13,670	1,375	8,511	9,886
Tangerines	243	117	360	236	91	327
Grapefruit	1,242	1,351	2,593	1,238	1,282	2,520
Lemons	431	466	897	461	286	747
Limes	14	5	19	18	4	22
Tangelos	41	87	128	38	77	115
Temples	25	76	101	27	54	81
			--Million pounds--			
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California 4/	--	--	520	--	--	830
Hazelnuts, Oregon, Washington	--	--	31	--	--	76
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	--	--	58	--	--	53
Pistachios, California	--	--	188	--	--	123
Pecans, all 5/	--	--	146	--	--	342
Improved	--	--	112	--	--	232
Native and seedling	--	--	34	--	--	110
Walnuts, California	--	--	454	--	--	566

-- = Not available.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Column headed 1998 refers to 1998/99 crop. 3/ Column headed 1998 refers to 1997/98 crop. 4/ Shelled basis. 5/ All pecans estimates discontinued for MO and TN in 1996. 6/ Data available July 7, 2000. Avocado data available May 12 and July 7, 2000. 7/ Fresh and processed do not add to total because there is no breakdown of utilization available for boysenberries and all raspberries in California. 8/ Data available August 15, 2000. 9/ Processed mostly canned, but includes small quantities of dried and other uses. 10/ Missing data are not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service; converted to short tons by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 29--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of utilized production, 1998-99

Commodity	1998			1999 1/		
	Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
	--1,000 dollars--					
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	1,118,350	203,969	1,322,319	6/	6/	1,678,891
Apricots, 3 States	13,247	22,111	35,358	16,455	18,840	35,395
Avocados 2/	331,938	--	331,938	6/	6/	6/
Avocados, California 2/	315,210	--	315,210	6/	6/	6/
Bananas, Hawaii	7,350	--	7,350	8,500	--	8,500
Berries	149,401	86,180	7/ 192,371	128,809	152,068	7/ 283,185
Cherries, sweet	161,303	64,933	226,236	187,010	55,845	242,855
Cherries, tart	1,136	43,220	44,356	6/	6/	6/
Cranberries	--	--	211,301	--	--	8/
Dates, California	30,378	--	30,378	27,776	--	27,776
Figs, California	--	--	11,611			12,477
Grapes	492,767	2,149,421	2,642,188	584,823	2,360,250	2,945,073
Grapes, California	471,773	1,943,017	2,414,790	564,455	2,107,892	2,672,347
Guavas, Hawaii	--	1,781	1,781	--	6/	6/
Kiwifruit, California	--	--	24,544	--	--	6/
Nectarines, California	--	--	105,466	--	--	113,371
Olives, California	250	41,081	41,331	250	66,904	67,154
Papayas, Hawaii	12,460	129	12,589	15,639	90	15,729
Peaches	306,475	140,822	447,297	320,983	143,568	464,551
Pears	191,427	9/ 86,662	278,089	216,535	9/ 80,834	297,369
Pineapples, Hawaii	63,825	28,951	92,776	69,540	28,980	98,520
Plums, California	--	--	99,388	--	--	82,041
Prunes, California	--	78,692	78,692	--	6/	6/
Prunes and plums, other States	5,594	2,113	7,707	2,592	1,908	4,500
Strawberries	840,403	161,451	1,001,854	929,761	188,640	1,118,401
CITRUS: 3/						
Oranges	668,723	1,296,635	1,965,358	593,147	1,214,297	1,807,444
Tangerines	88,861	7,663	96,524	107,577	11,093	118,670
Grapefruit	204,522	64,076	268,598	262,694	76,159	338,853
Lemons	211,317	29,529	240,846	254,115	6,221	260,336
Limes	4,950	285	5,235	8,036	180	8,216
Tangelos	5,752	6,198	11,950	8,296	10,135	18,431
Temples	3,679	7,831	11,510	6,757	6,455	13,212
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California 4/	--	--	703,590	--	--	677,280
Hazelnuts, Oregon, Washington	--	--	14,942	--	--	33,527
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	--	--	37,375	--	--	35,510
Pistachios, California	--	--	193,640	--	--	161,130
Pecans, all 5/	--	--	177,452	--	--	284,479
Improved	--	--	150,908	--	--	225,957
Native and seedling	--	--	26,544	--	--	58,522
Walnuts, California	--	--	238,350	--	--	6/

-- = Not available.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Column headed 1998 refers to 1998/99 crop. 3/ Column headed 1998 refers to 1997/98 crop. 4/ Shelled basis.

5/ All pecans estimates discontinued for MO and TN in 1996. 6/ Data available July 7, 2000. Avocado data available May 12 and July 7, 2000.

7/ Fresh and processed do not add to total because there is no breakdown of utilization available for boysenberries and all raspberries in California.

8/ Data available August 15, 2000. 9/ Processed mostly canned, but includes small quantities of dried and other uses.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 30--Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruits, United States, 1997-99

Commodity and year	Production		Utilization 1/									
	Total	Utilized 2/	Processed (fresh equivalent)									
			Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other 3/	Total 2/
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	--1,000 short tons--											
Apricots:												
1997 4/	139.2	129.6	26.8	46.7	15.1	--	--	27.7	--	12.0	--	102.8
1998 4/	118.5	108.1	22.9	40.7	10.4	--	--	24.0	--	9.0	--	85.2
1999 4/	90.8	90.8	25.8	33.5	10.5	--	--	13.0	--	7.0	--	65.0
Cherries, sweet:												
1997	225.8	223.5	115.4	11.8	--	77.7	--	--	--	--	5/ 18.6	108.1
1998	211.5	208.4	109.0	15.7	--	69.3	--	--	--	--	5/ 14.5	99.5
1999	224.7	222.7	125.8	12.7	--	70.3	--	--	--	--	5/ 13.9	96.9
Cherries, tart:												
1997	146.5	141.7	1.3	43.2	86.8	--	--	--	--	--	10.4	140.4
1998	174.1	152.8	1.2	37.7	99.9	--	--	--	--	--	14.2	151.7
1999	127.7	126.6	0.9	42.7	69.2	--	--	--	--	--	13.8	125.7
Figs:												
1997	57.5	57.5	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	55.5	--	55.5
1998	51.3	51.3	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	49.5	--	49.5
1999	44.9	44.9	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.6	--	42.6
Grapes:												
1997	7,290.9	7,287.4	937.1	44.0	--	--	4,034.4	465.4	--	1,806.5	--	6,350.3
1998	5,820.0	5,816.4	780.8	36.0	--	--	3,314.8	353.3	--	1,331.6	--	5,035.6
1999	6,169.4	6,167.7	884.9	35.0	--	--	3,345.0	502.9	--	1,399.9	--	5,282.7
Kiwifruit:												
1997	35.0	31.8	31.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
1998	36.6	33.0	32.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
1999	25.0	22.7	22.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.6
Nectarines:												
1997	264.0	264.0	258.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5
1998	224.0	224.0	207.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.4
1999	276.0	276.0	258.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.7
Olives:												
1997	104.0	104.0	0.5	6/ 82.2	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	7/ 17.7	103.5
1998	90.0	90.0	0.5	6/ 64.2	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	7/ 21.2	89.5
1999	145.0	145.0	0.5	4/	--	--	--	--	4/	--	4/	144.5
Papayas:												
1997	--	19.4	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
1998	--	20.0	17.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
1999	--	21.0	19.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Peaches:												
1997	1,312.3	1,254.2	563.4	553.9	100.5	--	--	--	--	17.1	19.4	690.8
1998	1,200.7	1,162.8	500.3	492.6	92.9	--	--	--	--	12.5	64.6	662.6
1999	1,260.7	1,212.8	553.5	497.5	102.1	--	--	--	--	15.7	44.1	659.3

See footnotes at end of table.

continued--

Table 30--Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruits, United States, 1997-99--Continued

Commodity and year	Production		Utilization 1/									
	Total	Utilized 2/	Processed (fresh equivalent)									
			Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other 3/	Total 2/
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
	--1,000 short tons--											
Pears:												
1997	1,042.5	1,041.9	572.3	8/ 410.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	469.6
1998	955.1	952.8	513.8	8/ 361.0	--	--	--	--	--	7.6	--	439.0
1999	981.6	979.4	534.2	8/ 378.5	--	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	445.3
Pineapples:												
1997	--	324.0	103.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	221.0
1998	--	332.0	111.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	221.0
1999	--	352.0	122.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230.0
Plums, CA:												
1997	246.0	246.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1998	188.0	188.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1999	196.0	196.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prunes, CA 9/:												
1997	214.0	205.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	205.0	--	205.0
1998	108.0	103.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103.0	--	103.0
1999	178.0	173.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	173.0	--	173.0
Other prunes & plums 10/:												
1997	25.5	23.7	10.5	8.7	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	13.2
1998	25.6	24.8	11.8	7.3	1.7	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	13.1
1999	22.9	21.6	11.2	5.4	1.0	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	10.5
Strawberries:												
1997	814.4	813.9	600.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213.0
1998	820.1	819.9	566.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	253.0
1999	906.6	906.3	632.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	274.2

-- = Not available.

1/ For all items except bananas and California apricots, dates, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 2/ Some totals do not add due to rounding. 3/ Tart cherries, juice, wine, and brined; sweet cherries, frozen, juice, etc.; and olives, chopped, minced, brined, and other cured. 4/ Missing data are not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations, but are included in total. 5/ Frozen, juices, and etc. 6/ Canning size fruit only, mostly whole and pitted but also includes some chopped and sliced. 7/ Limited (canned, sliced, chopped, wedged, and undersize). 8/ Mostly canned, includes small quantities dried; other, excluding California dried pears, uses not published by State to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 9/ Dried basis. 10/ Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 31--Value of fruit and tree nut crops, by State, 1997-99 1/

State	Crop value			Share of U.S.		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
	--1,000 dollars--			--Percent--		
Alabama	16,274	11,820	14,955	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arizona	94,925	85,380	134,616	0.7	0.8	1.1
Arkansas	14,690	8,644	11,466	0.1	0.1	0.1
California	7,617,702	6,466,554	6,818,704	59.4	57.7	55.5
Colorado	10,533	18,106	4,246	0.1	0.2	0.0
Connecticut	9,620	8,383	10,176	0.1	0.1	0.1
Florida	1,716,877	1,789,653	1,814,327	13.4	16.0	14.8
Georgia	131,835	81,664	130,770	1.0	0.7	1.1
Hawaii	161,610	152,131	160,310	1.3	1.4	1.3
Idaho	22,823	18,190	14,224	0.2	0.2	0.1
Illinois	17,163	12,350	16,194	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indiana	14,767	16,036	17,030	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iowa	2,148	2,317	1,661	2/	2/	2/
Kansas	4,084	509	4,565	2/	2/	2/
Kentucky	1,662	3,119	2,696	2/	2/	2/
Louisiana	10,053	15,994	15,736	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maine	11,992	9,880	14,400	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maryland	12,785	9,128	8,215	0.1	0.1	0.1
Massachusetts	155,540	80,123	92,872	1.2	0.7	0.8
Michigan	244,732	205,855	245,953	1.9	1.8	2.0
Minnesota	7,757	8,304	7,965	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mississippi	3,010	960	3,700	2/	2/	2/
Missouri	13,810	9,730	14,634	0.1	0.1	0.1
Montana	830	2,040	1,076	2/	2/	2/
New Hampshire	8,400	5,368	11,070	0.1	2/	2/
New Jersey	105,043	80,072	99,525	0.8	0.7	0.8
New Mexico	44,673	49,360	50,500	0.3	0.4	0.4
New York	201,434	168,448	221,115	1.6	1.5	1.8
North Carolina	44,849	56,242	64,655	0.3	0.5	0.5
Ohio	20,717	25,262	32,501	0.2	0.2	0.3
Oklahoma	20,283	8,884	25,806	0.2	0.1	0.2
Oregon	324,301	271,546	315,451	2.5	2.4	2.6
Pennsylvania	119,759	99,088	117,890	0.9	0.9	1.0
Rhode Island	907	694	931	2/	2/	2/
South Carolina	34,807	37,251	31,698	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tennessee	3,163	3,350	3,144	2/	2/	2/
Texas	93,611	72,828	121,324	0.7	0.6	1.0
Utah	12,128	12,942	8,638	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vermont	9,163	7,438	12,898	0.1	0.1	0.1
Virginia	29,981	35,175	47,230	0.2	0.3	0.4
Washington	1,279,216	1,113,058	1,386,421	10.0	9.9	11.3
West Virginia	14,380	12,993	15,573	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin	170,522	135,466	151,310	1.3	1.2	1.2
United States	12,834,559	11,212,335	12,278,171	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Crop value does not include avocados, tart cherries, cranberries, guavas, dried prunes from California, kiwifruit, and walnuts for 1998.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 32--Almonds: Production, supply, and distribution in selected countries, 1997/98-1999/2000

Country/ Marketing year 1/	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic consumption	Ending stocks
			Metric tons, shelled basis				
Greece							
1997/98	1,673	14,500	3,200	19,373	1,200	13,650	4,523
1998/99	4,523	12,000	2,600	19,123	1,500	13,800	3,823
1999/2000 F	3,823	14,550	2,000	20,373	1,600	13,850	4,923
Italy							
1997/98	500	11,000	15,779	27,279	1,177	24,102	2,000
1998/99	2,000	9,000	14,000	25,000	1,000	23,000	1,000
1999/2000 F	1,000	17,000	10,000	28,000	1,000	25,000	2,000
Spain							
1997/98	4,000	75,000	25,800	104,800	50,800	40,000	14,000
1998/99	14,000	30,000	26,300	70,300	40,700	29,600	0
1999/2000 F	0	66,000	25,000	91,000	50,000	36,000	5,000
Turkey							
1997/98	1,600	11,000	3,000	15,600	100	14,500	1,000
1998/99	1,000	12,000	2,000	15,000	200	13,800	1,000
1999/2000 F	1,000	13,000	2,000	16,000	200	13,800	2,000
United States 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/							
1997/98	21,908	344,277	55	366,240	205,432	82,791	78,017
1998/99	78,017	235,868	86	313,971	183,887	88,444	41,640
1999/2000 F	41,640	376,500	75	418,215	212,000	96,215	108,000
Total							
1997/98	29,681	455,777	47,834	533,292	258,709	175,043	99,540
1998/99	99,540	298,868	44,986	443,394	227,287	168,644	47,463
1999/2000 F	47,463	487,050	39,075	573,588	264,800	184,865	121,923

F=Forecast.

1/ Marketing years: August-July for the United States; October-September for Greece; September-August for Spain and Turkey.

2/ U.S. import data are from Census Bureau with input from the Almond Board of California (ABC). Import forecast originates with Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), USDA.

3/ The U.S. shelling ratio for 1997/98 is .625 and originates from USDA/NASS. For 1998/99 and 1999/2000, FAS used shelling ratios of .554 and .5993 respectively, averages based on the three preceding years.

4/ U.S. export and stock data for 1997/98 and 1998/99 come from the ABC; 1999/2000 export forecast based upon preliminary data from the ABC; 1999/2000 stock estimate from ABC.

5/ U.S. production forecast for 1999/2000 by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Sources: U.S. Agricultural Attache Reports, Bureau of Census, and USDA/NASS.

Table 33--Walnuts: Production, supply, and distribution in selected countries, 1997/98-1999/2000

Country/ Marketing year 1/	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic consumption	Ending stocks
			Metric tons, shelled basis				
Chile							
1997/98	526	9,955	35	10,516	8,570	1,700	246
1998/99	246	11,300	1	11,547	9,841	1,470	236
1999/2000 F	236	10,000	10	10,246	8,470	1,650	126
China							
1997/98	0	249,000	659	249,659	31,713	217,946	0
1998/99	0	251,000	700	251,700	27,000	224,700	0
1999/2000 F	0	260,000	700	260,700	31,000	229,700	0
France							
1997/98	0	23,500	10,000	33,500	15,000	18,500	0
1998/99	0	24,600	9,500	34,100	16,000	18,100	0
1999/2000 F	0	23,500	11,000	34,500	16,500	18,000	0
India							
1997/98	6,420	24,000	0	30,420	9,370	13,200	7,850
1998/99	7,850	30,000	0	37,850	14,000	14,800	9,050
1999/2000 F	9,050	28,000	0	37,050	15,000	15,300	6,750
Italy							
1997/98	1,000	21,000	10,793	32,793	1,066	30,227	1,500
1998/99	1,500	12,000	15,000	28,500	1,000	26,500	1,000
1999/2000 F	1,000	18,000	11,000	30,000	1,000	28,000	1,000
Turkey							
1997/98	4,200	66,000	2,000	72,200	700	67,000	4,500
1998/99	4,500	70,000	2,000	76,500	500	69,000	7,000
1999/2000 F	7,000	70,000	2,000	79,000	500	70,000	8,500
United States 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/							
1997/98	44,428	244,030	319	288,777	103,828	110,850	74,099
1998/99	74,099	205,931	169	280,199	99,684	116,550	63,965
1999/2000 F	63,965	254,000	350	318,315	110,000	123,000	85,315
Total							
1997/98	56,574	637,485	23,806	717,865	170,247	459,423	88,195
1998/99	88,195	604,831	27,370	720,396	168,025	471,120	81,251
1999/2000 F	81,251	663,500	25,060	769,811	182,470	485,650	101,691

F=Forecast.

1/ Marketing years: March-February for Chile; August-July for the United States; September-August for Italy and Turkey; October-September for China, France, and India.

2/ U.S. export and import data are from Census Bureau with forecasts by USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).

3/ For conversion of shelled exports, U.S. domestic shelling ratios of .411 for 1997/98 originate from calculations of data from National Agricultural Statistics Service; U.S. domestic shelling ratio for 1998/99 and 1999/2000, FAS used shelling ratios of .414 and .416 respectively, averages based on previous three years.

4/ U.S. stock data comes from the Walnut Marketing Board (WMB).

5/ U.S. production forecast for 1999/2000 by USDA/NASS.

Sources: U.S. Agricultural Attache Reports, Bureau of Census, and USDA/NASS.

Table 34--Hazelnuts: Production, supply, and distribution in selected countries, 1997/98-1999/2000

Country/ Marketing year 1/	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic consumption	Ending stocks
			Metric tons, shelled basis				
Italy							
1997/98	30,000	77,000	52,110	159,110	27,337	116,773	15,000
1998/99	15,000	118,000	30,000	163,000	45,000	116,000	2,000
1999/2000 F	2,000	105,000	40,000	147,000	30,000	115,000	2,000
Spain							
1997/98	1,000	16,000	8,800	25,800	11,800	14,000	0
1998/99	0	10,000	9,300	19,300	6,700	12,600	0
1999/2000 F	0	25,000	5,000	30,000	14,000	14,000	2,000
Turkey							
1997/98	105,000	475,000	0	580,000	422,888	57,112	100,000
1998/99	100,000	625,000	2,254	727,254	347,477	104,777	275,000
1999/2000 F	275,000	560,000	0	835,000	400,000	200,000	235,000
United States 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/							
1997/98	467	42,640	10,765	53,872	25,366	26,783	1,723
1998/99	1,723	14,061	14,127	29,911	11,435	18,373	103
1999/2000 F	103	34,500	16,500	51,103	15,000	32,000	4,103
Total							
1997/98	136,467	610,640	71,675	818,782	487,391	214,668	116,723
1998/99	116,723	767,061	55,681	939,465	410,612	251,750	277,103
1999/2000 F	277,103	724,500	61,500	1,063,103	459,000	361,000	243,103

F=Forecast.

1/ Marketing Years: July-June for the United States; September-August for Spain, Italy and Turkey.

2/ U.S. export and import data are from Census Bureau with forecasts by USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).

3/ The shelling ratios for U.S. exports and imports for 1997/98 are 0.363 based on USDA/NASS.

For 1998/99 and 1999/2000, FAS used a shelling ratio of .405 and .391 respectively, averages based on the last three years.

4/ U.S. stock data come from the Hazelnut Marketing Board.

5/ The 1999/2000 production forecast comes from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

Sources: U.S. Agricultural Attache Reports, Bureau of Census, and USDA/NASS.

Table 35-Macadamia nuts: Production, supply, and distribution in selected countries, 1997/98-1999/2000

Country/ Marketing year 1/	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic consumption	Ending stocks
			Metric tons, shelled basis				
United States 2/ 3/ 4/							
1997/98	0	26,308	13,557	39,865	3,235	36,630	0
1998/99	0	26,082	18,539	44,621	3,415	41,206	0
1999/2000 F	0	24,040	20,000	44,040	3,000	41,040	0
Australia							
1997/98	2,500	24,500	0	27,000	16,959	9,041	1,000
1998/99	1,000	34,000	0	35,000	18,000	12,900	4,100
1999/2000 F	4,100	34,000	0	38,100	18,100	16,000	4,000
Kenya							
1997/98	500	4,100	0	4,600	3,714	286	600
1998/99	600	6,500	N/A	7,100	5,422	978	700
1999/2000 F	700	6,000	N/A	6,700	6,481	61	158
South Africa							
1997/98	740	6,390	0	7,130	5,400	916	814
1998/99	814	6,800	0	7,614	6,700	384	530
1999/2000 F	530	8,000	0	8,530	7,650	450	430
Costa Rica							
1997/98	855	2,800	0	3,655	3,351	265	39
1998/99	39	2,000	0	2,039	1,244	265	530
1999/2000 F	530	2,000	0	2,530	1,681	300	549
Guatemala							
1997/98	120	2,507	0	2,627	2,507	15	105
1998/99	105	2,800	0	2,905	2,775	20	110
1999/2000 F	110	4,000	0	4,110	3,800	200	110
Brazil							
1997/98	0	1,760	0	1,760	270	1,490	0
1998/99	0	1,962	0	1,962	1,170	792	0
1999/2000 F	0	2,000	0	2,000	1,200	800	0
Total							
1997/98	4,715	68,365	13,557	86,637	35,436	48,643	2,558
1998/99	2,558	80,144	18,539	101,241	38,726	56,545	5,970
1999/2000 F	5,970	80,040	20,000	106,010	41,912	58,851	5,247

F=Forecast.

1/ Marketing Years: July-June for the United States and Australia; January-December for Kenya, South Africa, Costa Rica, and Guatemala; February-January for Brazil.

2/ U.S. export and import data are from Census Bureau with forecasts by USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service with a shelling ratio of 0.23 for 1997/98; a shelling ratio average of 0.224 for 1998/99; and a shelling ratio of .224 for 1999/2000.
Shelling ratios originate from the Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service (HASS).

3/ U.S. exports include only prepared and preserved macadamia nuts. The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in Hawaii indicates that few U.S. exports are shelled or in-shell macadamias.

4/ Domestic consumption derived from production and exports.

Sources: U.S. Agricultural Attache Reports, Bureau of Census, and USDA/NASS.

United States
Department of Agriculture
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-5831

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, $300

FIRST CLASS
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
USDA
PERMIT NO. G-145

Moving? To change your address, send this sheet with label intact, showing new address to ERS Customer Service, Rm. 3098, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-5831

Note to Subscribers

The Economic Research Service is considering releasing the ***Fruit and Tree Nuts Situation and Outlook*** report electronically only, with the possible exception of the Yearbook issue. We want your input before we make a final decision on this. Please write, fax, or e-mail us to let us know how this decision will affect you. Our address is Economic Research Service, MTED, 1800 M Street N.W., Room N5057, Washington, DC 20036-5831; fax 202-694-5820; e-mail address pollack@ers.usda.gov.

NOTICE

ERS Plans To Shift to All-Internet Distribution of Fruit and Tree Nut Documents and Data Products in March 2000

Recent data indicate that very few people are obtaining reports and data from the ERS Autofax system. However, maintaining this system is costly to us. As a result, we are planning to phase out Autofax access to the ***Fruit and Tree Nut Outlook*** report as of March 2000. Starting in March, we are planning to only provide access to this report through the Internet. You can find this document at http://www.ers.usda.gov in PDF and ASCII formats. Select **"Outlook Reports,"** then **"Specialty Agriculture"** then **Fruit and Tree Nuts**.