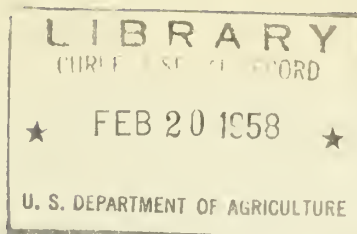


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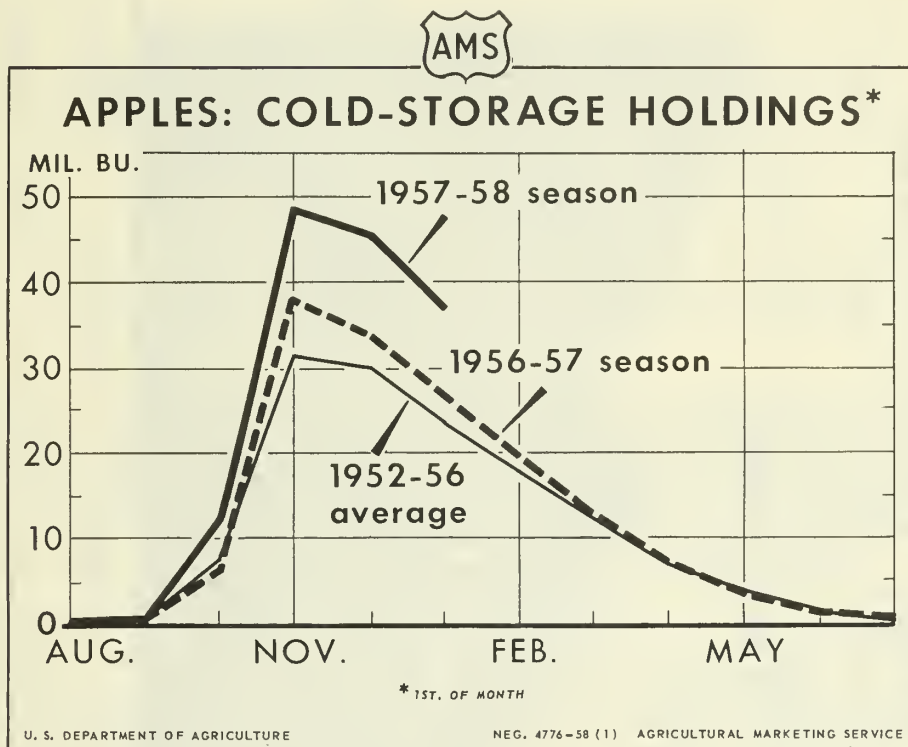
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The FRUIT SITUATION



January 1958
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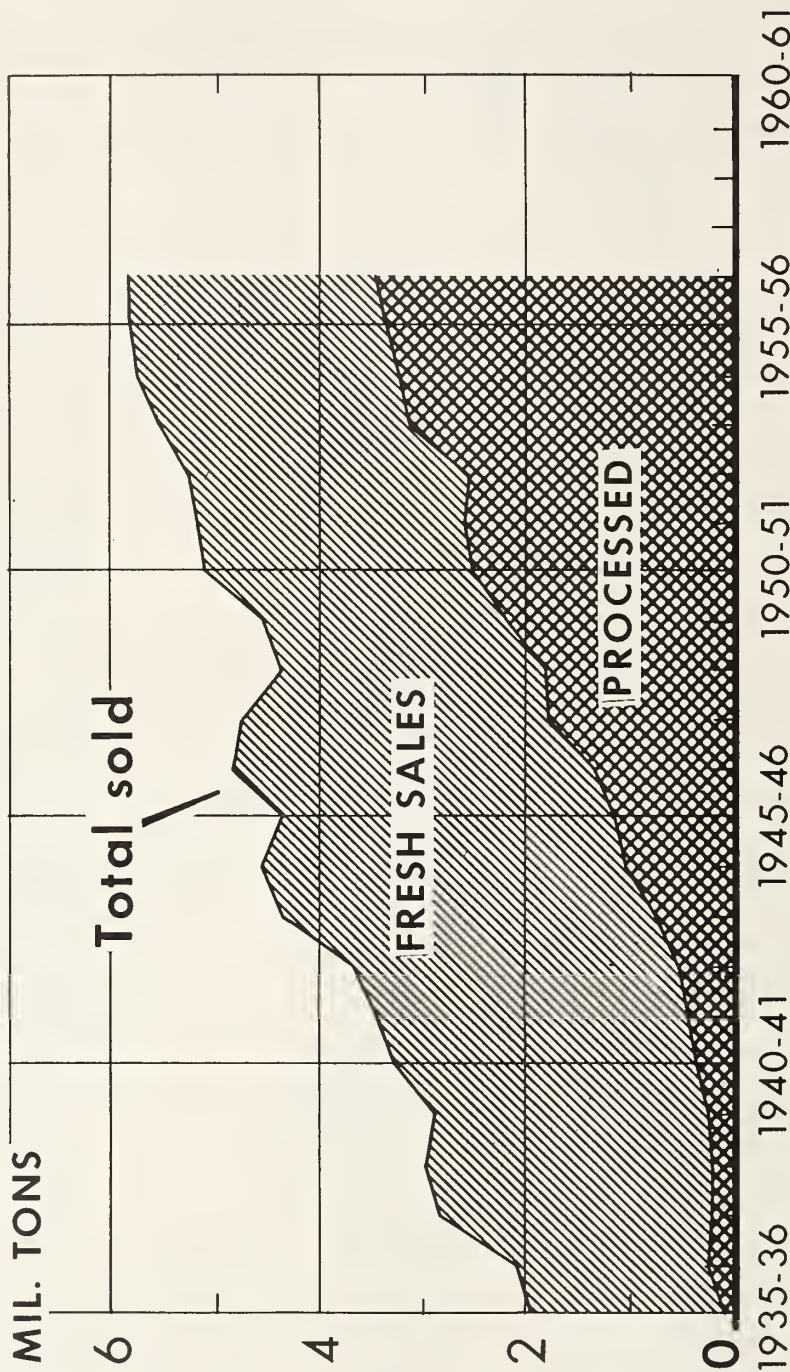


Stocks of apples in cold storage on January 1, 1958 were much larger than a year earlier and the 1952-56 average for that date. Nearly half were in Washington. The net movement out of storage since the seasonal

high point on November 1, 1957 has been slightly larger than a year ago and about 50 percent larger than average. During December movement was about 18 percent larger than in December 1956.

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UTILIZATION OF ORANGES AND TANGERINES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Total sales of oranges and tangerines have about tripled since 1935-36. Most of the increase was processed, first mainly as canned juice and then largely as frozen concentrate. Fresh use, which was nearly all of the total in 1935-36, increased to 1943-44, then

declined to 1949-50. Since then fresh use has been at a level moderately higher than in 1935-36. About 40 percent of the 1956-57 sales were used fresh and 60 percent processed.

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 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 22, 1958

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Summary	3	Strawberries	14
Citrus Freeze Damage	4	Dried Fruit	15
Oranges	5	Canned Fruit and Fruit	
Grapefruit	8	Juices	16
Lemons	10	Frozen Fruit and Fruit	
Apples	11	Juices	17
Pears	13	List of Tables	32

SUMMARY

Supplies of citrus fruits, especially oranges and grapefruit, remaining to be marketed during the first half of 1958 are much smaller than a year ago, those of pears are moderately smaller, but those of apples are much larger. The December 12-13 freeze in Florida not only destroyed much unharvested citrus fruit but also severely damaged wood and foliage, pointing to lower production over the next few years than would have been expected.

Grower prices for fresh oranges and grapefruit increased sharply following the December freeze and are expected to continue higher than in the first half of 1957. This may lead to some increase in consumer demand for apples and other fruit. Apples in recent months have sold below year-earlier prices. Export demand for apples and pears is expected to remain strong.

Expected supplies of Florida oranges from the 1957-58 crop were reduced from earlier estimates by the mid-December freeze. Especially severe damage to Temple oranges and tangerines greatly reduced supplies for fresh market shipment. Since the freeze both grower and auction prices for fresh market oranges increased considerably to levels substantially higher than a year earlier. Auction prices for California oranges also increased sharply and are much above a year ago. With lighter supplies of fresh market oranges in prospect during the first half of 1958, prices for oranges of good condition and quality can be expected to continue higher than in the first half of 1957.

Although fresh market shipments of Florida oranges were restricted during December 17-30, movement to processors was rushed to salvage the crop and minimize losses. Prices for this fruit declined from the levels preceding the freeze. The oranges were processed mostly into frozen orange concentrate and canned single-strength juice, with emphasis on the latter. With

the prospective Valencia crop much smaller than last year and yields of juice per box lower, output of frozen orange concentrate in 1957-58 probably will be much smaller than in 1956-57. The pack of canned juice may be larger.

Auction prices for Florida fresh grapefruit also increased sharply following the mid-December freeze. Remaining supplies are much smaller than a year ago, and prices for grapefruit of good condition and quality are expected to continue somewhat higher than in the first half of 1957. Supplies of the entire 1957-58 crop remaining at the time of the freeze were a little smaller than a year earlier and were cut further by the freeze. The loss of grapefruit apparently was less severe than that of oranges. Output of both canned sections and juice is expected to be smaller than in 1956-57.

Stocks of apples in cold storage on January 1, 1958 were much larger than a year earlier. Much of the increase was in Washington, where the 1957 crop was considerably larger than the relatively light 1956 crop. Although grower prices for apples last fall averaged substantially under a year earlier, they increased about seasonally. Early-season exports of 1957-crop apples have been much larger than those of the 1956 crop. Processing of apples was still underway on January 1. Up to that time, the new pack of canned apples was somewhat larger than a year earlier, and that of canned applesauce a little smaller.

Cold-storage stocks of pears on January 1, 1958 were moderately smaller than a year earlier. Both grower and auction prices for pears tended to increase during December. In early January, auction prices averaged a little under a year earlier. Grower prices this winter probably will not average greatly different from those of last winter. Early-season exports of fresh pears were considerably larger than in the early part of 1956-57.

The 1957-58 pack of dried fruits is about 14 percent smaller than the 1956-57 pack, and that of canned fruits is about 5 percent smaller. Output of canned single-strength citrus juice to January 4 of the 1957-58 season was up 28 percent, partly the result of intensive salvage operations of fruit following the Florida freeze. The 1957 pack of frozen deciduous fruit (excluding juice) probably was much the same as the 1956 pack. Cold-storage stocks of such fruits were about 10 percent larger on January 1, 1958 than a year earlier. But year-end stocks of frozen orange concentrate were down moderately.

CITRUS FREEZE DAMAGE

Low temperatures on December 12 and 13, 1957 seriously damaged citrus fruit and trees in Florida. Temperature in early January again dropped below freezing, but the effects have not yet been determined. In Texas, damage to fruit and trees from the low temperatures of December 12 apparently was light.

A measure of the loss of Florida fruit is indicated by the drop in prospective production from December 1 to January 1. The estimate of the 1957-58 crop of early and mid-season oranges in Florida decreased by 10 million boxes, 17 percent below the December 1 estimate. For Valencias the decrease was 12 million boxes, 28 percent. The combined decrease was 22 million boxes, or 22 percent. In addition, the estimate for tangerines decreased 1.5 million boxes, 33 percent. As a result, the 1957-58 crop of Florida oranges and tangerines was expected to total 83 million boxes, 15 percent smaller than the 1956-57 crop. With the California orange crop 10.4 million boxes smaller this season, total production of oranges and tangerines is indicated to be 112.3 million boxes, 24.4 million boxes or 18 percent smaller than in 1956-57.

For Florida grapefruit, prospective production on January 1, 1958 was 4 million boxes smaller than on December 1, a decrease of 11 percent. Mainly because of this reduction, total production of grapefruit in the United States in 1957-58 was expected to be 40.8 million boxes, 9 percent smaller than in 1956-57.

The final estimate of production of both grapefruit and oranges, especially oranges, will depend upon utilization by processors. In the processing of oranges following the freeze, the yield of juice per box was somewhat lower than that immediately preceding the freeze. This means a loss in addition to the fruit not utilized.

Effects of the Florida freeze for the 1957-58 season include a substantial reduction in remaining supplies of oranges and grapefruit. Fresh market shipments of oranges and tangerines have been much lighter than usual this winter. Output of canned single-strength orange juice may be larger than in 1956-57 because of salvage diversions to processing, but output of frozen orange concentrate probably will be much smaller. Prices for fresh oranges and frozen concentrate are expected to continue higher than earlier in the season. Prices for fresh grapefruit also are likely to remain higher.

The Florida freeze of mid-December caused damage to wood and foliage as well as fruit. Many trees showed large-scale defoliation, and others had varying degrees of damage. In general, young trees were more seriously damaged than older trees. This damage to foliage and wood points to some reduction in production over the next few years from what it otherwise would have been.

ORANGES

1957-58 Orange Crop Reduced Severely By December Freeze

U. S. production of oranges (excluding tangerines) in 1957-58 was estimated as of January 1 at 109.3 million boxes, 17 percent smaller than in 1956-57 and 7 percent below the 1946-55 average. The January 1 figure is a decrease of 22.4 million boxes from the December 1 estimate--22 million in Florida as a result of the December 12-13 freeze and 0.4 million in California. The 1957-58 crop of oranges is now expected to be the smallest since 1950.

The 1957-58 crop in Florida on the basis of January 1 conditions is expected to be 80 million boxes, 14 percent smaller than the large 1956-57 crop but 11 percent above average. In this State, the early and mid-season crop of 49 million boxes is down 10 million boxes from the December 1 estimate and 5.3 million from production in 1956-57. Production of Valencias, at 31 million boxes, is down 12 million from the December 1 figure and 7.7 million from the crop in 1956-57.

Total production in California in 1957-58 is estimated at 25.5 million boxes, 29 percent under 1956-57 and 39 percent below average. Production of Navel and miscellaneous oranges is estimated at 10 million boxes, down 5.4 million from 1956-57, and Valencias at 15.5 million, down 5 million. In contrast, the 1957-58 crops are somewhat larger in Texas, Arizona and Louisiana, all minor orange-producing States.

Total production of early and mid-season oranges in 1957-58 is estimated at 61.34 million boxes, down 14 percent from 1956-57; that of Valencias, at 47.95 million boxes, is down 21 percent.

Orange Prices Up

Sharply Since

Mid-December Freeze

With the 1957-58 crop of Florida oranges early in the season indicated moderately larger than the 1956-57 crop, prices for Florida oranges at shipping points averaged moderately lower during November and early December than a year earlier. Prices on the principal auctions also averaged lower for 5 of 6 weeks in this period. Shipments for fresh market during December 17-30 were restricted by an embargo and a shipping holiday that sharply increased auction prices to levels considerably above a year earlier. When shipments resumed on December 30, prices at shipping points also rose sharply to a level much higher than a year earlier. In early January, prices at auctions and shipping points continued substantially above the levels of this time in 1957.

Although sales of California oranges on the auctions in late December were not greatly different from a year earlier, prices for these sales increased sharply to levels much above early 1957. Much of this increase probably was due to the reduced supplies from Florida. During the first half of 1958, total supplies of oranges are expected to be much lighter than in this period of 1957, and prices for oranges of good condition and quality are expected to average above the levels of the winter and spring of 1957.

Prices paid Florida growers for oranges delivered to frozen concentrate plants averaged \$1.41 per box for the week ended December 14, 1957. This was 30 cents under a year earlier. During the following weeks processors speeded salvage work, and prices for oranges for concentrate declined somewhat. But in early January, prices increased moderately.

Movement of Florida Oranges to
Processors Increased Sharply
to Reduce Losses From Freeze

Considerably more Florida oranges had been utilized by mid-December when the crop was struck by freezing weather than had been used a year earlier from the 1956-57 crop. Both fresh use and use by processors have been up this past year. Mainly to prevent freeze-damaged oranges from moving to fresh markets, a shipping embargo was placed on fresh oranges during December 17-21. A shipping holiday was also in effect December 22-30.

Meanwhile, movement of oranges to processors was speeded to salvage the crop and minimize losses. Stepped-up movement continued into January, with the oranges processed mostly as canned juice and some as frozen concentrate. By January 11, 1958, a total of 22.8 million boxes of the 1957-58 Florida orange crop was utilized by processors. This was 5.6 million boxes or 32 percent more than a year earlier from the 1956-57 crop. Output of frozen concentrate by January 4 was 11.6 million gallons, 26 percent larger than a year earlier, and production of canned single-strength juice was 12.2 million cases (24-2's), up 40 percent.

Since fresh market shipments resumed on December 30, movement to fresh markets has been somewhat lighter than a year earlier. By January 11, 1958, total fresh use was 9.6 million boxes, about the same as by this time in 1957.

Total utilization of Florida oranges by January 11, 1958 amounted to 32.4 million boxes, 20 percent larger than a year earlier. As a result of this increased utilization and the heavy loss due to the freeze, remaining supplies of Florida oranges were much smaller than a year earlier.

Remaining supplies of California oranges also were much lighter than a year earlier because of the State's smaller crop than in 1956-57.

1956-57 Exports of
Fresh Oranges Down,
of Processed Items Up

Exports of fresh oranges and tangerines in November 1956-October 1957 were about 9 million boxes, 9 percent smaller than in 1955-56. In the same period, however, exports of processed citrus gained. Shipments of canned single-strength orange juice totaled about 11 million gallons, up 21 percent; of canned concentrated orange juice, 1.6 million gallons, 18 percent higher; and of frozen orange juice, 3 million gallons, an increase of 15 percent. In addition, nearly 3.9 million gallons of canned blended citrus juice were exported. On a fresh-equivalent basis, total exports of fresh and processed oranges and tangerines were about 16 million boxes, 12 percent of the 1956-57 crop. This assumes the blend to be 50 percent orange juice.

Remaining Supplies of Florida
Tangerines Lighter, Prices
Higher, Than a Year Ago

Production of tangerines in Florida in 1957-58 was estimated as of January 1 at 3 million boxes, 38 percent smaller than in 1956-57 and 36 percent under the 1946-55 average. Due to the December freeze, the January 1 estimate is 1.5 million boxes below the size of crop in prospect on December 1. This means that of the approximately 2.5 million boxes of tangerines still unharvested at the time of the freeze, only about 1 million boxes remained for use. Use for processing since the freeze and fresh shipments since December 30 have been relatively light. As of January 11, about 860,000 boxes remained, about two-thirds as many as a year earlier.

In early December, shipping point prices for tangerines averaged somewhat higher than at this time in 1956. Fresh shipments of tangerines, as of oranges, were restricted December 17-30. After December 30, shipments were light and prices averaged considerably higher than in early December and much higher than a year earlier when prices tended to decline.

Utilization, both fresh and for processing, was much lighter by January 11, 1958 than a year earlier from the 1956-57 crop. Consequently, output of both canned and frozen tangerine juice was much smaller.

GRAPEFRUIT

Freeze in Florida Cuts Total
Crop Moderately Under
1956-57 Production

The 1957-58 grapefruit crop in the United States was estimated as of January 1 at 40.8 million boxes, 9 percent smaller than the 1956-57 crop and 12 percent below the 1946-55 average. The Florida crop as of January 1 was estimated at 32 million boxes, 14 percent smaller than the 1956-57 crop. This is a cut of 4 million boxes from the December 1 figure due to loss from the freeze. An increase of 100,000 boxes in the January 1 figure for Arizona slightly offset the smaller Florida crop. Damage to Texas grapefruit from the low temperatures of December 12 was relatively light, and there was no cut in estimated production as of January 1. The State's prospective crop of 4 million boxes is 43 percent larger than the light 1956-57 crop. Production in California in 1957-58 is expected to total 2.3 million boxes, down 4 percent from 1956-57.

Prices for Florida Grapefruit
Increase After December Freeze

Prices for Florida grapefruit at shipping points and on the principal auctions averaged moderately lower during November and early December than in this period of 1956. Immediately following the freeze when fresh shipments

were restricted, auction prices for the reduced supplies advanced sharply to levels much higher than a year earlier. They dropped considerably when heavy shipments began again in late December but held a little higher than levels of a year earlier.

At shipping points in Florida, average prices for the week ended January 4, 1958, compared with prices for the week ended December 14, were higher by 45 cents, 70 cents, and 95 cents, respectively, for seeded grapefruit, seedless grapefruit, and pink seedless grapefruit. This meant prices of 25 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents, respectively, above year-earlier levels. Average prices per box for the week ended January 4, 1958 were as follows: Seeded grapefruit, \$2.95; seedless, \$3.40; and pink seedless, \$3.65. Prices receded somewhat from these levels the following week. With remaining supplies of grapefruit much smaller than a year ago, prices for grapefruit of good condition and quality are expected to continue somewhat above the levels of last winter.

Increased Early-Season Use Of Florida Grapefruit

With the 1957-58 Florida grapefruit crop maturing earlier in the season than the 1956-57 crop, both fresh use and use for processing were considerably heavier by the time the freeze struck in December than the comparable use of the 1956-57 crop. Following the freeze, fresh market shipments of grapefruit also were restricted during December 17-30. With much less apparent freeze damage to the grapefruit crop and emphasis on salvaging oranges, movement of grapefruit to processors was retarded in the period immediately following the freeze. Nevertheless, by January 11, 1958 processors took about 5.6 million boxes, 11 percent more than a year earlier. Fresh use totaled about 7.3 million boxes, up 9 percent. Total use was approximately 12.9 million boxes, up 10 percent.

Output of canned grapefruit sections by January 4, 1958 was 2.9 million cases (24-2's), 41 percent larger than a year earlier. The pack of canned single-strength grapefruit juice was 2.6 million cases, up 4 percent; and that of blended grapefruit and orange juice was 2.2 million cases, up 22 percent. During the remainder of the season, more grapefruit is likely to be processed for juice rather than for sections, because of probable less suitability for sectioning due to the freeze. Because of the much smaller remaining supplies of the current Florida grapefruit crop than a year ago from the 1956-57 crop, output of both canned sections and juice is expected to turn out smaller this season than in 1956-57.

Based on the January 1 estimate of the crop, about 19.1 million boxes of Florida grapefruit remained to be marketed after January 11, 1958. This was 26 percent smaller than a year earlier. Remaining supplies in Texas were a little larger than a year earlier, and those in Arizona and California were about the same. The prospective supplies in Florida comprised most of the total.

Heavy Exports
in 1956-57

During November 1956-October 1957, exports of fresh grapefruit were about 2.3 million boxes, 6 percent larger than in the same period of 1955-56. Exports of canned grapefruit were about 190,000 cases (24-2's), 63 percent smaller than in 1955-56. Exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 6.3 million gallons, down 4 percent; those of canned concentrated juice were about 113,000 gallons, up 61 percent; and those of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, 93,000 gallons, up 33 percent.

LEMONS

The 1957-58 California lemon crop was estimated as of January 1 at 14.7 million boxes, 9 percent smaller than the 1956-57 crop but 13 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. Early-season movement which started in November has been somewhat heavier than a year ago. As usual most of the crop remained to be marketed after January 1. Auction market prices for fresh lemons during December and early January averaged considerably under those of this period of 1956-57.

Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1956-October 1957 were nearly 2.1 million boxes, 14 percent larger than in 1955-56. This was equivalent to 13 percent of the 1956-57 crop. During November 1956-October 1957, imports of concentrated lemon juice were about 1.45 million gallons (single-strength equivalent), 44 percent smaller than in 1955-56. These imports were the equivalent of about 0.5 million boxes of fresh lemons. There were no imports during September and October 1957.

Somewhat more than 9 million boxes of the 1956-57 lemon crop were used fresh, a moderately larger volume than were used fresh from the smaller 1955-56 crop. Most of the increase of the 1956-57 crop was processed, meaning a total of more than 6 million boxes processed from the 1956-57 crop compared with over 4 million from the 1955-56 crop.

During October 1956-September 1957, output of frozen concentrate for lemonade was nearly 10.1 million gallons, 3 percent smaller than in 1955-56. Sales were a little larger than in 1955-56, and stocks on October 1, 1957 were about 2 million gallons, a little under a year earlier. Output of frozen single-strength lemon juice in 1956-57 increased to 1.2 million gallons, up 4 percent, and that of canned single-strength lemon juice declined 2 percent to 2.2 million gallons.

APPLES

Increased Year-End Stocks

Cold storage holdings of fresh apples on January 1, 1958 were approximately 37 million bushels, according to the Cold Storage Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As this figure is based upon more complete returns for Michigan and Washington than in prior years, it is not strictly comparable with the figure of about 27 million bushels for January 1, 1957. Stocks in Washington and New England on January 1, 1958, however, were much larger than a year earlier and somewhat larger in other eastern States. These increases considerably more than offset lighter stocks in Virginia and California. During December 1957, total stocks in cold storage decreased about 9 million bushels, much more than usual for that month.

Prices

Prices received by growers for apples for fresh use, on a national average basis, increased about seasonally from October to December 1957. They continued considerably under those of the fall of 1956 when supplies were much lighter. At important shipping points in late December and early January, prices for leading varieties of apples fluctuated somewhat at levels considerably below those of a year earlier. In Washington where the 1957 crop was 84 percent larger than the short 1956 crop, growers received more than a third less than the comparable average in 1956-57. Although year-end stocks of apples in cold storage were much larger than a year ago, consumer demand for apples may increase somewhat this winter as a result of reduced supplies of fresh citrus, and export demand probably will continue strong.

Increased Exports in
1957-58 Season

Exports of fresh apples during July-November 1957 were approximately 1,382,000 bushels, 97 percent larger than in these months of 1956. During July 1956-June 1957, total exports were about 1,760,000 bushels, 17 percent smaller than in 1955-56. Exports each season were nearly 2 percent of the crop.

1957-58 Pack of Canned
Apples Up, That of
Canned Applesauce Down

From September 1 to January 1 of the 1957-58 season, the pack of canned applesauce was over 12.6 million actual cases, 6 percent smaller than in the same period of 1956-57. Stocks on September 1, 1957 were nearly 2.4 million cases, more than double those of a year earlier. As a result, total supplies

to January 1 were about 15 million cases, up 2 percent. Shipments from September 1 to January 1 rose to more than 5.2 million cases, an 8-percent gain. The net result was that stocks on January 1, 1958--over 9.7 million actual cases--were about the same as a year earlier. On the basis of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, stocks on January 1, 1958 were nearly 6.2 million cases up 2 percent. About 80 percent of the stocks on January 1, 1958 were in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and 13 percent were in California. This percentage distribution was about the same as that of a year earlier.

The pack of canned apples during September-December 1957 was nearly 3.3 million cases (basis 6 No. 10 cans), 6 percent larger than in the same months of 1956. Stocks on September 1, 1957 were nearly 1 million cases, up 38 percent. This gave 11 percent larger supplies of nearly 4.3 million cases. Shipments during September-December 1957 were over 1.2 million cases, about 8 percent smaller than in this period of 1956. The net effect of the above was that stocks on January 1, 1958 were about 3 million cases (6-10's), 22 percent above a year earlier. Most of these stocks were in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The canning of apples and applesauce usually extends into spring.

1957 Apple Crop Largest Since 1950

The commercial apple crop of 1957 was about 117.3 million bushels, nearly 17 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 7 percent above the 1946-55 average. Production in 1957 was up sharply in Washington and to a smaller extent in various other States, especially in the Northeast. These increases much more than offset decreases in other States, particularly Virginia and Michigan.

Production by varietal classes in 1957 was as follows: Winter apples, 85 percent; fall varieties, 11 percent; and summer varieties, 4 percent. Production of winter varieties in 1957, excluding the economic abandonment of 1 million bushels in Washington, was about 99 million bushels, up 16 million bushels or 18 percent over 1956. Most of the apples in storage on January 1 consisted of these varieties. Among leading winter varieties grown in 1957, production of Delicious was about 29 million bushels, up 52 percent over 1956; that of McIntosh was over 13 million bushels, up 25 percent; and that of Winesap was about 13 million bushels, up 36 percent. Production of the Rome Beauty, which is a preferred apple for baking, was over 7 million bushels, up 10 percent. But production of the York Imperial, which is used extensively for canning, was over 5 million bushels, down 23 percent from 1956. In 1957, total production of fall varieties was up 8 percent, but that of summer apples was down 10 percent.

PEARS

Year-End Stocks Smaller
Than a Year Ago

Stocks of fresh pears in cold storage on January 1, 1958 were about 2.2 million bushels, about 6 percent smaller than a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the U.S.D.A. During December, stocks dropped over 0.8 million bushels. Most of the year-end stocks were winter varieties in the Pacific Coast States.

Prices

Grower prices for fresh pears, on a national average basis, increased slightly during December. But as of December 15, 1957 they averaged moderately lower than a year earlier. Auction prices also tended to increase during December, and in early January they averaged a little under a year earlier. With year-end stocks moderately smaller on January 1, 1958 and with strong domestic and export demand, prices this winter probably will average not greatly different from those of last winter. However, mainly because of lower prices in 1957 than in 1956 for pears for canning and also for fresh use in summer, prices received by growers for the 1957 crop probably will average about 10 percent lower than the season-average price for the 1956 crop.

Increased Early-Season Exports

Exports of fresh pears during July-November 1957 were about 1,167,000 bushels, 78 percent larger than in the same period of 1956. Total exports during July 1956-June 1957 were about 1 million bushels, 25 percent larger than in 1955-56. Each season, the exports comprised about 3 percent of the crop.

Pack of Canned Pears Down
7 Percent in 1957

The 1957 pack of canned pears was nearly 8.3 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans). This was the third largest pack of record, 9 percent under the top pack in 1956 and 1 percent below the second largest pack in 1955. The 1957 pack in California was nearly 4.8 million cases, up 10 percent over 1956. But the pack in the Pacific Northwest was 3.1 million cases, down 25 percent. The packs of these two areas comprised 95 percent of the total pack in the United States in 1957.

1957 Pear Crop Slightly
Smaller Than 1956 Crop

The 1957 crop of pears was about 31.9 million bushels, 1 percent smaller than the 1956 crop but 7 percent larger than the 1946-55 average. About 90 percent of the 1957 crop was grown in California, Oregon and Washington.

In these three States, the Bartlett crop of 21.4 million bushels was 1 percent above the 1956 crop, but the fall and winter pear crop of 7.4 million bushels was down 2 percent. Of these pears, the D'Anjou variety comprises most of the volume in storage at the end of the year and sold during winter and spring. In other States as a group, the 1957 crop was down 15 percent.

STRAWBERRIES

1958 Florida Winter Crop

Winter production of strawberries in Florida in 1958 was estimated as of January 1 at 6.5 million pounds, 9 percent larger than in 1957 but 35 percent smaller than the 1949-56 average. Harvest has been delayed by freeze loss of early bloom, and active harvest from new bloom is not expected before late January. Moreover, the cold and wet weather of early January may reduce the crop below earlier expectations. The crop this year is being grown on 2,600 acres, 26 percent less than in 1957, but yields are expected to be heavier than last year.

As usual most of the annual strawberry production will come from the spring acreage in other States. Prospective acreage for harvest in these States is 112,600 acres, 7 percent smaller than in 1957.

Lighter Pack of Frozen Strawberries in 1957

The 1957 commercial crop of strawberries was approximately 564 million pounds, 3 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 32 percent larger than the 1949-56 average. Among heavy-producing States, the 1957 crops were smaller than the 1956 crops in Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and California, but larger in New York, Michigan, Oregon and Washington. Production in California, Oregon and Washington, which grow most of the strawberries that are frozen, comprised 65 percent of the total commercial crop. More than 265 million pounds or 47 percent of the crop were processed, mostly by freezing. About 55 percent of the 1956 crop was processed. The 1957 pack of frozen strawberries was about 253 million pounds, 19 percent lighter than the record 1956 pack. Stocks of frozen strawberries in cold storage on January 1, 1958 were about 180 million pounds, 8 percent smaller than the heavy stocks a year earlier.

Lower Prices for 1957 Crop

The season-average price per pound received by growers for the entire 1957 commercial strawberry crop averaged 14.3 cents per pound, 3.5 cents less than for the 1956 crop. The price for strawberries for fresh market averaged 18.8 cents per pound, 3 cents under the 1956 price. But for strawberries for processing the price averaged only 9.3 cents, 5.3 cents under the 1956 price. With carryover stocks of frozen strawberries unusually large on May 1, 1957 and a large crop in prospect for 1957, demand for strawberries for freezing was down sharply from 1956. As a result, a larger percentage of the crop was marketed for fresh use than was the case for the 1956 crop.

DRIED FRUIT

Lighter Pack
in 1957-58

The 1957-58 pack of dried fruits (excluding prunes used for juice and substandard figs) is tentatively estimated at about 345,000 tons (processed weight), 14 percent smaller than the 1956-57 pack. The pack of raisins is about 155,000 tons, down 17 percent from the 1956-57 pack. Output of dried prunes excluding prunes used for juice probably will be about 128,000 tons, down about 14 percent. The pack of apricots is much larger than the light 1956-57 pack and the pack of apples probably will be up, more than offsetting decreases in items other than prunes and raisins.

Domestic production of dates and figs usually is supplemented by substantial imports. With some increase in total carry-over stocks on September 1, 1957 over a year earlier, total supplies of dried fruits in the 1957-58 season are expected to be adequate to permit a per capita consumption about the same as the 1956-57 figure of 3.4 pounds.

Although the 1957-58 packs of prunes and raisins are down, they still are larger than usual domestic utilization. However, exports, especially of raisins, are expected to be smaller than in 1956-57. Exports of dried prunes during September 1956-August 1957 were about 61,600 tons, 60 percent above those of 1955-56. But during September-November 1957, exports were nearly 14,700 tons, 47 percent smaller than those of these months in 1956. During 1956-57, exports of raisins were about 50,600 tons, down 36 percent. Exports during September-November 1957 were nearly 14,000 tons, down 23 percent.

Diversion Programs for
Dates and Figs

Under the diversion program for 1957-crop dates announced October 22, 1957 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, applications for the diversion of over 8.2 million pounds were approved by January 17, 1958. Growers will receive 3 cents per pound from Section 32 (customs receipts) funds for dates diverted under this program. The stocks will be used in other than whole or pitted form for new date products. Under a similar program for 1956-crop dates, applications were approved for the diversion of about 10.2 million pounds into products such as date pieces, chopped dates and date butter. They are used in bakery, confectionery and ice cream products. The 1957 crop of dates in California was 21,000 tons, 9 percent larger than the 1956 crop and 27 percent above the 1946-55 average.

A diversion program for figs similar to the ones for dates has been in operation since May 1957. By January 17, 1958, the Department approved applications for the diversion of 3,309 tons (6.6 million pounds) of figs to other than regular food and nonfood outlets.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

1957-58 Pack Down
About 5 Percent

The 1957-58 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States is tentatively estimated at approximately 3.4 billion pounds, about 5 percent below the record 1956-57 pack. The pack of canned peaches (excluding spiced peaches) in 1957-58 as usual leads all other packs in volume. But the pack of 23.9 million cases (24-2½ cans) is 14 percent under the record 1956-57 pack. The pack of fruit cocktail, including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, is 11.7 million cases, down 4 percent from the record pack in 1956-57, and the pack of pears is 8.3 million cases, down 7 percent, also from the record in 1956-57. In the Pacific Northwest, the pack of canned purple plums is 0.9 million cases, down 57 percent, and in California the pack of canned figs is about 0.5 million cases, down 19 percent.

On the other hand, the 1957-58 pack of canned apricots, 4.2 million cases, is up less than 1 percent; the pack of sour cherries, 2.6 million cases, is up 42 percent; and that of sweet cherries, 1 million cases, is up 39 percent. By January 1, the 1957-58 pack of canned apples was 3 million cases (24-2½'s), 6 percent larger than a year earlier, and that of canned applesauce was 8 million cases (24-2½'s), down about 6 percent. The canning of these two items usually continues into the winter. Figures on the packs of other non-citrus items will become available later in the season.

In Florida, the 1957-58 pack of canned grapefruit sections by January 4 was 2.9 million cases (24-2's), 41 percent larger than a year earlier. Carry-over stocks last fall were somewhat smaller than a year earlier, and movement has been a little lighter. As a result, canners' stocks on January 4, 1958 were 2.7 million cases, up 65 percent.

Canners' stocks of RSP (sour) cherries on January 1, 1958 were about 24 percent larger than a year earlier (basis 2½'s). On the same date stocks of canned apples were up 22 percent, and those of applesauce were up 2 percent, both items basis standard cases. Figures on canners' stocks of other items are not available for recent dates. However, on June 1, 1957, which was the beginning of the 1957-58 canning season for deciduous fruits as a group, canners' stocks of nine items combined were about 51 percent larger than a year earlier.

As usual, carryover stocks of canned fruit supplies from the season's pack in the U. S. will be supplemented by fruit from offshore sources, especially canned pineapple from Hawaii. Total supplies during the first half of 1958 probably will be large enough to maintain per capita consumption close to the 1957 rate of more than 22 pounds.

Increased Pack of Canned
Citrus Juices in Florida

The canning of citrus juices in Florida got under way a little earlier last fall than it did in the fall of 1956. Following the freeze of December 12 and 13, citrus were rushed to the packing plants to minimize losses. Consequently, output of canned single-strength citrus juice by January 4 was much larger than a year earlier. The packs in million cases of 24 No. 2 cans were as follows: Orange, 12.2, up 40 percent; grapefruit, 2.6, up 4 percent; blended orange and grapefruit, 2.2, up 22 percent; and tangerine, 0.3 down 36 percent. Total output was nearly 17.3 million cases, up 28 percent.

Carryover stocks of Florida canned citrus juices last fall were about twice those of a year earlier. But movement from packers also has been up sharply this season. The net result is that packers' stocks of the above four items on January 4, 1958 were about 12.4 million cases, 36 percent above a year earlier.

The 1956-57 pack of canned single-strength citrus juices in Florida was about 35.2 million cases (24-2's), 3 percent larger than the 1955-56 pack. In addition, relatively small packs also were made in California and Texas. Total output of canned citrus juices in 1956-57 including concentrated (hot-pack) juice on a single-strength basis, was the equivalent of about 1.6 billion pounds, 11 percent larger than in 1955-56. Including output of canned (and bottled) apple, grape, and prune juice, and fruit nectars, for which figures are not yet available, total production of canned fruit juices in 1957 probably exceeded 2.1 billion pounds, somewhat larger than in 1956. Total supplies of canned fruit juices in 1957, including that from offshore sources, especially pineapple juice from Hawaii, probably were somewhat larger than in 1956. Per capita consumption of all canned fruit juices combined is tentatively estimated at about 13 pounds in 1957, the level of the past few years.

U. S. D. A. Purchase of Canned
Grapefruit Sections for
School Lunches

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on December 5, 1957 announced the purchase of 354,120 cases (237,120 cases of 12 No. 3 cylinder cans and 117,000 cases of 24 No. 2 cans) of canned grapefruit sections for use in school lunch programs. The grapefruit sections were to be shipped from Florida during the period December 30, 1957 through March 1, 1958.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Pack of Frozen Orange Concentrate
Sets New Record in 1957

The 1957 pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices is indicated to be somewhat larger than the 1956 pack of about 1.6 billion pounds. Figures on

the packs of all items in 1957 are not yet available. The 1957 pack of frozen RSP cherries was 130.9 million pounds, nearly 48 percent larger than the 1956 pack. Output of frozen peaches in 1957 was 43.2 million pounds, down 5 percent. For frozen strawberries in 1957, preliminary figures indicate a pack of 253 million pounds, 19 percent under the record 1956 pack and 7 percent under the 1955 pack, the second highest. Although production of frozen strawberries in 1957 was up in Washington and Oregon, it was down considerably in California, the leading producer, and also in a number of eastern States that usually pack substantial quantities. However, increased packs are indicated for raspberries, blackberries and blueberries. Total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1957 probably was not greatly different from the 1956 pack of nearly 700 million pounds.

Production of frozen orange concentrate in calendar year 1957 was approximately 762 million pounds, 5 percent larger than in 1956 and a new record. An increase in Florida more than offset a small decrease in California. About 96 percent of the 1957 pack was in Florida. Output of frozen limeade concentrate in Florida in the 1956-57 season was about 645,000 gallons, 48 percent under the 1955-56 pack.

In California, production of frozen concentrate for lemonade in the 1956-57 season was nearly 10.1 million gallons, 3 percent smaller than in 1955-56. Output of frozen single-strength lemon juice in 1956-57 was over 1.2 million gallons, up 4 percent. On October 1, 1957, the stocks of about 2 million gallons of frozen lemonade concentrate were about the same as a year earlier. But the stocks of over 0.5 million gallons of frozen single-strength juice were up 54 percent.

Total production of frozen citrus juices in 1957 was over 900 million pounds, 4 percent larger than in 1956. With a further increase in consumption of frozen citrus juices, per capita consumption of all frozen fruits and fruit juices combined increased to about 9 pounds in 1957.

Increased Early-Season
Pack of Florida
Frozen Orange Concentrate

Production of frozen orange concentrate from 1957-58 crop Florida oranges started in mid-November, about a week earlier than production from the 1956-57 crop. By January 4, 1958, output totaled 11.6 million gallons, 26 percent larger than a year earlier. Carryover stocks on November 2, 1957 were about 16.3 million gallons, 2.1 million gallons or 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. Movement by January 4 of the 1957-58 season was up 8 percent, and stocks on that date were 15.8 million gallons, down 3 percent. With prospective remaining supplies of Florida oranges much smaller than a year ago and yield of juice per box somewhat lighter, total production of Florida frozen orange concentrate in 1957-58 probably will be considerably smaller than in 1956-57.

Table 1.- Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, and annual 1952-57

Commodity	Unit	Average		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 <u>1/</u>
		1935-39:	1947-49:						
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Noncitrus									
Apples	Bu.	0.77	1.80	2.43	2.57	2.25	1.95	2.35	1.89
Apricots	Ton	38.74	76.80	115.00	119.00	126.00	105.00	134.00	101.00
Avocados	Ton	127.00	371.00	286.00	283.00	190.00	293.00	315.00	225.00
Cherries, all	Ton	75.76	205.33	164.00	220.00	248.00	162.00	216.00	204.00
Sweet	Ton	101.54	230.00	209.00	274.00	290.00	220.00	303.00	303.00
Sour	Ton	56.48	190.00	123.00	182.00	209.00	119.00	157.00	143.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	11.06	12.18	18.80	14.50	11.60	10.00	10.40	9.84
Dates	Ton	112.00	116.33	100.00	130.00	94.00	104.00	105.00	111.00
Figs	Ton	26.89	54.70	63.10	59.50	62.10	74.70	55.00	64.30
Grapes	Ton	17.42	38.33	39.30	47.90	50.90	42.80	51.40	61.90
Nectarines	Ton	---	93.20	147.00	150.00	128.00	148.00	181.00	148.00
Olives	Ton	59.08	161.67	103.00	198.00	166.00	242.00	178.00	235.00
Peaches	Bu.	.90	1.71	2.00	1.90	2.01	2.18	2.12	2.12
Pears	Bu.	.72	1.92	1.72	2.03	2.11	2.13	2.27	2.01
Persimmons	Ton	31.00	68.00	69.00	128.00	116.00	129.00	142.00	---
Pineapple	Crate	2.14	4.85	6.50	6.00	5.40	6.20	4.50	5.00
Plums	Ton	46.30	133.33	227.00	156.00	172.00	170.00	143.00	197.00
Pomegranates	Ton	20.00	36.00	66.00	81.00	70.00	84.00	86.00	---
Prunes									
Fresh	Ton	41.70	70.53	94.50	93.70	147.00	66.80	78.20	88.00
For canning	Ton	14.29	39.23	50.60	41.00	45.00	40.30	45.00	---
Dried (dried basis)	Ton	69.24	155.33	232.00	222.00	217.00	276.00	196.00	182.00
Frozen (fresh basis)	Ton	---	39.30	50.00	41.70	45.00	45.70	42.00	---
Strawberries	Crate	2.65	7.62	6.69	6.96	7.01	7.22	6.41	5.15
Citrus <u>2/</u>									
Oranges incl. tangerines	Box	1.16	1.70	1.67	1.96	1.83	2.35	2.06	1.85
Grapefruit	Box	.56	1.04	1.08	.85	.99	.94	1.20	1.15
Lemons	Box	2.23	3.40	3.79	2.86	2.72	3.27	2.22	2.40
Limes	Box	3.13	3.42	4.19	5.81	2.97	3.02	4.17	2.95
Tree nuts									
Almonds	Ton	285.00	436.67	464.00	476.00	498.00	861.00	804.00	492.00
Filberts	Ton	240.00	243.33	298.00	344.00	320.00	420.00	520.00	300.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.092	.178	.221	.163	.286	.329	.185	.235
Improved	Lb.	.124	.222	.252	.178	.327	.409	.192	.310
Seedling	Lb.	.071	.151	.188	.147	.252	.296	.175	.205
Walnuts	Ton	198.00	384.00	396.00	412.00	350.00	549.00	440.00	468.00

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Equivalent packing-house-door returns per box for all methods of sale.

Table 2.- Fruits and nuts: Production, United States
average 1935-39, annual 1952-57

Commodity	Crop year						
	Average 1935-39	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
NON-CITRUS							
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,266	2,289	2,682	2,572	2,415	2,815
Apricots, 3 States	265	178	243	160	281	196	208
Avocados, 2 States	10	32	32	57	34	26	48
Cherries, all	149	218	223	204	263	168	236
Sweet	1/ 84	101	92	98	113	68	89
Sour	1/ 81	117	132	106	150	100	147
Cranberries	31	40	60	51	51	49	52
Dates, California	4	16	17	15	25	19	21
Figs, 2 States	90	99	2/ 83	2/ 88	2/ 88	2/ 86	2/ 79
Grapes	2,444	3,156	2,690	2,563	3,241	2,912	2,611
Nectarines	3/ 11	15	13	19	24	19	36
Olives, California	31	57	28	50	36	70	37
Peaches	1,355	1,498	1,546	1,490	1,244	1,685	1,513
Pears	708	723	684	722	726	790	780
Persimmons, California	3	3	1	2	2	2	* (2)
Pineapples, Florida	4/	1	1	1	4/	4/	4/
Plums, 2 States	67	61	91	77	91	105	88
Pomegranates, California	2	2	2	2	2	3	* (3)
Prunes, 4 States	732	424	456	518	427	584	493
Strawberries	228	213	217	208	226	275	282
Total non-citrus	9,175	9,220	8,900	9,113	9,596	9,572	9,540
CITRUS							
Oranges and tangerines	2,624	5,324	5,670	5,845	5,909	5,910	4,878
Grapefruit	1,229	1,496	1,904	1,653	1,799	1,776	1,617
Lemons, California	363	497	637	553	523	640	581
Limes, Florida	3	13	15	15	16	16	16
Total citrus	4,219	7,330	8,226	8,066	8,247	8,342	7,092
GRAND TOTAL							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	13,394	16,550	17,126	17,179	17,843	17,914	16,632
Bloom of preceding year	13,170	16,588	16,230	17,339	17,662	17,819	17,882
NUTS							
Almonds, California	15	36	39	43	38	59	38
Filberts, 2 States	2	12	5	9	8	3	12
Pecans	46	74	106	45	74	87	56
Walnuts, 2 States	57	84	59	77	77	72	67
Total nuts	120	206	209	174	197	221	173

1/ Average 1938-39. 2/ California production only. 3/ Average 1936-39. 4/ Less than 500 tons.

* Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 4.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1956 and 1957 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1956	Prel. 1957	Dec. 31 average 1952-56	Dec. 31, 1956	Dec. 31, 1957
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Apples and applesauce	86,956	---	30,802	40,607	55,703
Apricots	4,594	---	4,898	6,033	5,832
Blackberries	12,845	---	12,935	13,248	22,154
Blueberries	19,638	---	18,449	14,795	20,409
Cherries	93,969	1/130,889	51,028	45,645	67,701
Grapes	14,903	---	13,694	19,678	13,134
Peaches	45,481	43,191	31,531	37,773	31,249
Plums and prunes	3,991	---	9,079	9,129	7,941
Raspberries	16,935	---	26,302	18,253	37,987
Strawberries	312,293	253,000	134,437	195,866	180,043
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	22,380	---	12,135	15,292	20,175
Orange juice 2/	:(See below) (See below)		140,058	185,817	180,993
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	94,498	108,465	105,770
Other fruit	60,342	---	33,120	34,243	33,803
Total	694,327	---	612,966	744,844	782,894
			Pack 3/		
	1956-57		Through January 1		
			1956-57	1957-58	
	<u>gallons</u>		<u>gallons</u>	<u>gallons</u>	
Citrus juices					
Orange					
Concentrated	4/72,012		4/6,705	4/8,577	
Unconcentrated	n.a.				
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	4/2,949		4/69	4/233	
Unconcentrated					
Blend, orange and grapefruit					
Concentrated	4/597		4/0	4/3	
Lemon					
Concentrate	1,691		280	n.a.	
Unconcentrated	1,210		165	n.a.	
Lemonade base	10,051		81	n.a.	
Tangerine,					
Concentrated	793		201	79	
Limeade	645		4/184	4/5/80	

1/ R.S.P. cherries only. 2/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated.
3/ Season beginning November 1. 4/ Florida pack only. 5/ Through December 1.
n.a. means "not available".

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners Association, and survey by U.S.D.A.

Table 5.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1946-55, annual 1955, 1956 and indicated 1957 as of January 1, 1958

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Oranges				
California				
Navels and miscellaneous ^{2/}	15,491	15,170	15,400	10,000
Valencias	26,316	23,200	20,500	15,500
Total or average	41,807	38,370	35,900	25,500
Florida				
Temples	1,522	2,800	2,700	1,000
Other early and midseason	38,848	48,700	51,600	48,000
Valencias	31,400	39,500	38,700	31,000
Total or average	71,770	91,000	93,000	80,000
Texas				
Early and midseason ^{2/}	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600
Valencias	776	450	400	600
Total or average	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200
Arizona				
Navels and miscellaneous ^{2/}	502	440	500	550
Valencias	514	710	790	850
Total or average	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,400
Louisiana ^{2/}	225	195	115	190
Total, 5 States:				
Early and midseason ^{3/}	58,148	68,455	71,515	61,340
Valencias	59,006	63,860	60,390	47,950
Total or average, 5 States ^{4/}	117,154	132,315	131,905	109,290
Tangerines				
Florida	4,710	4,700	4,800	3,000
All oranges and tangerines 5 States ^{4/}	121,864	137,015	136,705	112,290
Grapefruit				
Florida				
Seedless	16,830	20,600	21,600	18,500
Other	16,490	17,700	15,800	13,500
Total or average	33,320	38,300	37,400	32,000
Texas	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000
Arizona	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,500
California				
Desert Valleys	946	830	800	900
Other	1,552	1,680	1,600	1,400
Total or average	2,498	2,510	2,400	2,300
4 States ^{4/}	46,456	45,380	44,780	40,800
Lemons				
California ^{4/}	13,026	13,250	16,200	14,700
Limes				
Florida ^{4/}	281	400	400	400

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. In Calif. picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Fla. limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of year shown. Estimates of production include fruit consumed on farms, sold locally, and used for manufacturing purposes, as well as that shipped. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years, production also includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. ^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines. ^{3/} In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and Miscellaneous. ^{4/} Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Fla. limes, 80 lb.

Table 6.-Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1955-56 and 1956-57

Crop and season	Total production	Produc- tion having value ^{1/}	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales	
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total pro- cessed
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
<u>Oranges</u> (including tangerines):						
1955-56	5,909	5,877	40	5,837	2,466	3,371
1956-57	5,910	5,882	44	5,838	2,352	3,486
<u>Grapefruit:</u>						
1955-56	1,781	1,781	11	1,770	949	821
1956-57	1,759	1,759	10	1,749	892	857
<u>Lemons:</u>						
1955-56	523	523	1	522	357	165
1956-57	612	612	1	611	372	239
<u>Limes:</u>						
1955-56	16	16	^{2/}	16	12	4
1956-57	16	16	^{2/}	16	8	8
<u>Total citrus fruits:</u>						
1955-56	8,229	8,197	52	8,145	3,784	4,361
1956-57	8,297	8,269	55	8,214	3,624	4,590

^{1/} Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.

^{2/} Negligible.

Table 7.-Citrus processed, Florida, crops of 1955-56 and 1956-57

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled juice	Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other			
	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}	1,000 boxes ^{1/}
<u>Oranges:</u>					
1955-56	49,446	743	3,484	11,211	64,884
1956-57	48,957	1,163	5,619	12,495	68,234
<u>Tangerines:</u>					
1955-56	550	---	---	431	981
1956-57	691	31	---	537	1,259
<u>Grapefruit:</u>					
1955-56	2,494	25	262	^{2/} 15,877	18,658
1956-57 ^{3/}	2,908	55	203	^{2/} 15,887	19,053

^{1/} Net weight per box: Oranges and tangerines, 90 pounds; grapefruit, 80 pounds.

^{2/} Includes chilled sections and salad. ^{3/} Preliminary.

Table 8 .- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1956 and 1957

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
October	3.61	3.79	---	---	5.26	5.07	3.96	3.31
November	3.69	3.76	4.10	4.07	4.67	3.48	3.41	3.83
December	3.10	2.43	3.57	3.85	4.67	4.56	3.74	2.88
Season average through December	3.00	3.33	3.84	3.88	5.78	4.51	3.82	3.30
Week ended:								
January 3	---	---	4.11	4.77	5.02	4.90	4.47	3.45
10	---	---	3.37	4.08	4.58	4.82	4.52	3.04
Chicago								
October	3.59	3.82	---	---	---	4.15	4.56	3.88
November	3.56	3.34	3.68	3.64	3.95	3.47	3.67	3.79
December	3.50	---	3.50	3.97	3.89	4.61	4.29	3.21
Season average through December	3.34	3.24	3.59	3.89	4.61	4.01	4.22	3.50
Week ended:								
January 3	---	---	3.68	4.19	4.58	5.20	4.51	3.85
10	---	---	3.33	3.96	3.74	5.05	4.65	3.09

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

Table 9 .- Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January 1956 and 1957

Market and period	Seedless		Other		Total	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
October	5.63	4.63	5.31	2.69	5.62	4.59
November	5.15	4.57	4.08	2.54	5.14	4.50
December	5.01	4.66	3.11	3.18	4.95	4.42
Season average through December	4.87	4.63	3.67	2.96	4.85	4.58
Week ended:						
January 3	4.90	4.85	3.44	4.22	4.86	4.77
10	4.71	3.91	2.99	2.96	4.60	3.79
Chicago						
October	---	---	---	---	---	4.72
November	---	---	---	---	5.10	4.23
December	---	---	---	---	4.88	4.53
Season average through December	---	---	---	---	4.46	4.50
Week ended:						
January 3	---	---	---	---	4.96	3.64
10	---	---	---	---	4.55	4.37

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

Table 10.- Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January 1956-57 and 1957-58 ^{1/}

Period	1956-57					1957-58								
	Calif.-	Calif.-	Ariz.	Navels	Fla.	Texas	Total	Calif.-	Calif.-	Ariz.	Navels	Fla.	Texas	Total
	Ariz.	Valen-	Ariz.	and	Misc.		Ariz.	Valen-	Ariz.	and	Misc.			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended														
August 17	1,040					1,040	943							943
24	1,086					1,086	967							967
31	1,119					1,119	930							930
September 7	1,071					1,071	868				4			872
14	1,167					1,167	1,066			6				1,072
21	1,112			18		1,130	1,046			23				1,069
28	1,035			39		1,074	997			105				1,102
October 5	908			104		1,012	884			146				1,030
12	888			114		1,002	729			455				1,184
19	844			227		1,071	692			675				1,367
26	836			624		1,460	611			1,187				1,798
November 2	654	2		985		1,641	558	26		1,378		1		1,963
9	430	96	1,018			1,544	293	124		1,514				1,931
16	236	637	1,398			2,271	210	695		1,604		10		2,519
23	62	993	1,212			2,267	57	716		1,263		55		2,091
30	8	1,064	1,330	51		2,453	24	756		958		45		1,783
December 7	3	1,575	1,792	63		3,433	15	1,304	1,406	86				2,811
14	1	1,216	2,751	70		4,038	13	1,264	2,564	78				3,919
21		712	2,194	73		2,979		669	1,511	230				2,410
28		687	516	45		1,248		457	15	126				598
January 4		779	1,192	58		2,029		734	878	112				1,724
11		917	1,100	84		2,161		958	1,101	91				2,150

^{1/} Total fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

Table 11.- Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January 1956 and 1957

Season	November					December				January	
	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1956-57	60	174	388	388	536	883	1,122	822	158	623	452
1957-58	114	197	332	519	355	405	910	316	---	167	134

Table 12.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1956-57 and 1957-58 ^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1956-57				1957-58				1956	1957
	Flori- da	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Flori- da	Texas	Calif. Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended										
August	17:		95	95			105	105	410	479
	24:		85	85			74	74	398	414
	31:		69	69			88	88	299	459
September	7:		44	44	82		70	152	318	367
	14:		51	51	313		44	357	323	436
	21:	4	33	37	523		14	537	282	346
	28:	222	17	239	634		8	642	247	330
October	5:	259	8	267	654		9	663	278	286
	12:	557	5	562	772		6	778	296	238
	19:	588	1	589	809		8	817	279	382
	26:	899	3	902	891		5	896	293	382
November	2:	912	-	912	772		1	773	247	266
	9:	893	1	894	826		90	916	249	274
	16:	1,056	59	1,115	933	23	88	1,044	243	272
	23:	874	1	51	926	892	54	67	1,013	224
	30:	796	71	80	947	603	50	48	701	239
December	7:	963	99	50	1,112	845	88	71	1,004	211
	14:	1,385	111	80	1,576	1,246	73	47	1,366	207
	21:	957	68	72	1,097	560	246	64	870	221
	28:	203	52	54	309	6	144	47	197	197
January	4:	870	107	48	1,025	897	113	61	1,071	195
	11:	971	155	78	1,204	947	114	88	1,149	234

^{1/} Total fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision.

Table 13.-- Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1956 and 1957

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box):				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious ^{1/}		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
October	5.75	4.05	5.71	4.05	4.60	4.89	4.92	4.54
November	5.63	3.37	5.52	3.40	4.89	4.85	4.91	4.64
December	5.48	3.53	5.38	3.50	4.92	4.72	5.16	4.96
Season average through December	5.60	3.70	5.44	3.69	4.75	4.76	4.94	4.77
Week ended:								
January 3	5.66	3.42	5.60	3.42	4.17	4.78	5.00	5.20
10	5.48	3.15	5.32	3.24	4.98	4.38	4.80	5.10
Chicago								
October	5.67	4.01	5.57	3.75	4.42	4.42	4.94	4.60
November	5.34	3.20	5.21	3.22	4.34	5.10	5.12	4.90
December	5.38	3.33	5.12	3.35	4.76	4.70	5.14	4.96
Season average through December	5.52	3.72	5.29	3.64	4.46	4.74	5.10	4.88
Week ended:								
January 3	5.02	2.89	4.91	2.99	5.13	4.04	4.96	5.00
10	5.32	2.76	5.19	2.95	4.20	3.51	4.82	5.20

^{1/} Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

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

Table 14.-- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale prices per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2-1/2 inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January 1956 and 1957 ^{1/}

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Delicious		McIntosh		Red Delicious		McIntosh	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
September	---	3.44	3.89	2.16	---	---	2.88	3.00
October	4.00	3.03	3.60	1.72	4.15	3.46	2.55	2.56
November	4.25	2.44	3.75	1.91	4.50	3.22	3.19	2.76
December	4.28	2.69	3.34	2.12	4.50	3.25	3.08	2.80
Week ended:								
January 3	4.38	2.75	3.25	2.25	4.65	3.38	3.00	2.25
10	4.38	3.13	3.25	2.25	4.65	3.38	3.00	2.38
17	4.38	3.00	3.25	2.20	4.65	3.38	3.00	2.38

^{1/} Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 15.- Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and 1957

Area	Average: 1946-55:	1956	1957	Area	Average: 1946-55:	1956	1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States				Central States			
North Atlantic	32,316	27,620	32,410	North Central	18,202	20,517	20,100
South Atlantic	15,961	18,296	15,860	South Central	1,072	1,570	656
Total	<u>1/48,275</u>	45,916	48,270	Total	<u>1/19,275</u>	22,087	20,756
Western States	42,418	32,620	48,282	Grand total	109,968	100,623	117,308

1/ Area total does not agree with sum of Sections due to rounding.

Table 16.- Apples, pears and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings December 31, 1957 with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 : average : 1952-56	Dec. 31 : 1956	Nov. 30 : 1957	Dec. 31 : 1957
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Fresh fruits				
Apples, western, standard boxes <u>1/</u>	10,360	9,562	4,611	13,903
Apples, western, other containers	1,624	1,921	9,753	7,362
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	3,201	3,103	3,055	2,215
Apples, eastern, other containers	8,561	11,992	18,202	13,497
Total apples, bushels	3,746	26,578	45,621	<u>2/36,977</u>
Pears, Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	13	12	57	13
Pears, Bartlett, L. A. lugs	<u>3/</u>	54	25	---
Pears, other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,786	2,038	2,439	1,873
Pears, other varieties, L. A. lugs	<u>3/</u>	280	577	363
Total pears, bushels, boxes, baskets, etc.	<u>4/1,843</u>	2,384	3,098	2,249
Miscellaneous				
Fresh grapes, pounds	73,982	49,504	114,399	60,607
Fresh fruits (excluding apples, pears and grapes), pounds	7,292	3,159	3,067	2,728
Dried and evaporated fruits, pounds	32,480	28,223	26,612	29,565
Tree nuts in the shell, pounds	41,304	48,043	34,979	59,539
Nutmeats (tree nuts), pounds	20,982	32,357	30,729	31,300

1/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico. 2/ Based upon more complete returns than in earlier years. 3/ Not reported separately to January 31, 1956. 4/ In terms of bushels.

Table 17.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York, October to January 1956 and 1957 seasons

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
October 11	4.14	3.12	4.59	3.27	3.22	3.29
18	4.49	3.59	5.38	3.55	3.75	3.43
25	4.69	3.47	4.34	4.73	3.84	3.68
November 1	4.18	2.90	4.14	3.75	3.67	2.83
8	3.69	2.73	4.80	3.41	3.87	3.09
15	2.18	3.19	5.11	4.08	4.36	---
22	---	2.64	6.06	4.08	3.67	3.00
29	---	2.55	5.95	5.07	3.68	3.42
December 6	---	---	6.16	4.23	---	2.77
13	---	---	6.28	3.84	---	---
20	---	---	6.19	3.63	---	---
27	---	---	5.90	4.32	---	---
Season av. thru Dec.	4.06	4.23	4.45	3.98	3.79	3.01
January 3	---	---	6.37	5.86	---	---
	Muscata		Emperor		Almeria	
NEW YORK						
October 11	3.94	4.03	3.44	3.61	3.38	---
18	4.85	3.62	3.10	3.42	3.85	4.03
25	4.89	3.88	2.69	3.40	3.75	4.50
November 1	4.18	4.71	2.50	2.63	3.61	4.64
8	---	4.28	3.27	2.76	4.51	4.67
15	---	4.59	3.67	3.22	4.64	4.66
22	---	3.86	3.72	3.38	4.65	4.57
29	---	4.30	3.78	4.22	4.52	5.20
December 6	---	---	4.41	3.93	4.82	5.14
13	---	3.42	4.04	3.59	4.91	4.64
20	---	2.46	3.98	3.47	5.03	4.41
27	---	3.00	4.82	3.58	5.41	4.99
Season av. thru Dec.	4.38	3.65	3.56	3.39	4.68	4.75
January 3	---	---	4.71	4.48	4.66	5.66

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 18.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1949-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958 ^{1/}

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-56	1957	Indicated 1958 ^{2/}	Average 1949-56	1957	Indicated 1958 ^{2/}	Average 1949-56	1957	Indicated 1958 ^{2/}
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter	4,090	3,500	2,600	2,465	1,700	2,500	10,031	5,950	6,500
Spring	110,540	121,600	112,600	3,712	4,588	---	410,321	557,882	---
Total	114,630	125,100	115,200	3,730	4,507	---	420,352	563,832	---

^{1/} Includes processing.^{2/} 1958 acreage prospective.

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, averages 1935-39, 1947-49, and annual 1952-57	20
2	Fruits and nuts: Production, United States average 1935-39 and annual 1952-57	21
3	Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1956 and 1957 seasons	22
4	Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1956 and 1957 seasons	23
5	Citrus fruits: Production, average 1946-55, annual 1955, 1956 and indicated 1957 as of January 1, 1958	24
6	Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1955-56 and 1956-57	25
7	Citrus processed, Florida, crops of 1955-56 and 1956-57	25
8	Oranges and lemons: Weighted auction price per box for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1956 and 1957	26
9	Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January 1956 and 1957	26
10	Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January 1956-57 and 1957-58	27
11	Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January 1956 and 1957	27
12	Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1956 and 1957	28
13	Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1956 and 1957	29
14	Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale prices per bushel for stock of good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2-2½ inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January 1956 and 1957	29
15	Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and 1957	30
16	Apples, pears and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings December 31, 1957 with comparisons	30
17	Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York, October to January 1956 and 1957 seasons	31
18	Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1949-56, annual 1957 and indicated 1958	31

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