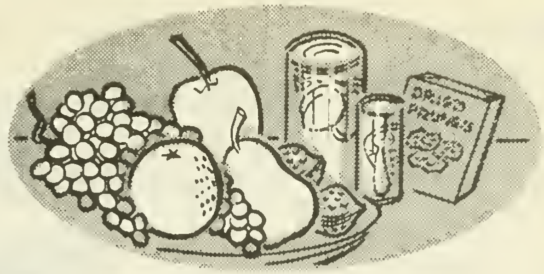
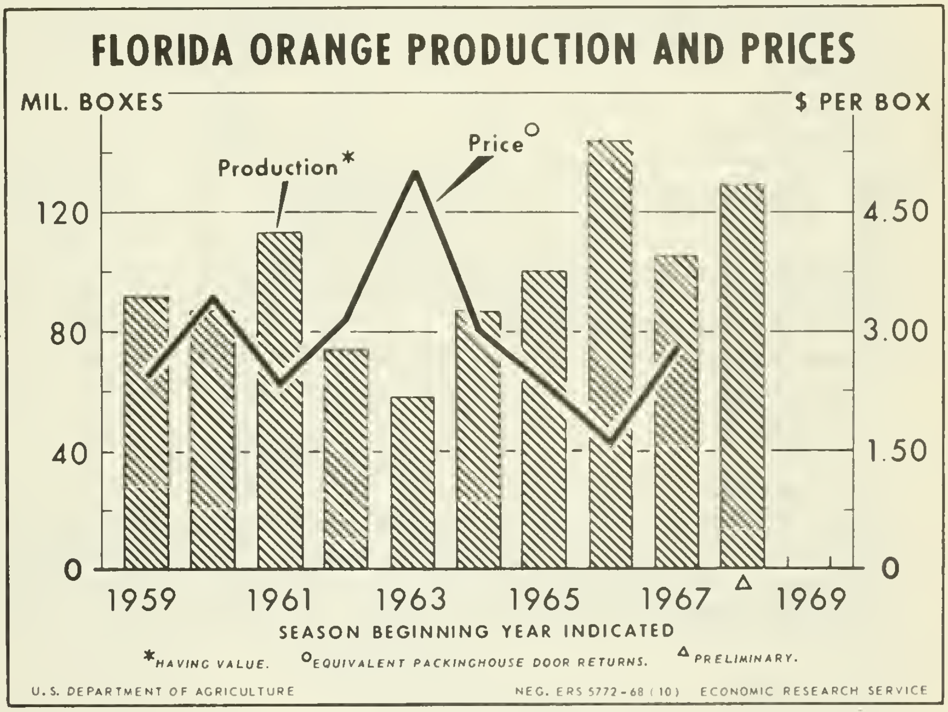


FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-169 OCTOBER 1968

Florida orange production in 1968/69 is estimated at 129 million boxes (including Temples). This is nearly a fourth larger than last season but 11 percent below the 1966/67 record. The crop is late, and volume is expected to be light until December.



IN THIS ISSUE

1968/69 Citrus Outlook

Fall Noncitrus Fruit and Nut Review

Published 4 times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--U.S. Fruit and nut production: 1968 estimates with comparisons

Crop	Indicated 1968	1968 as percent of	
		1967	1962-66 avg.
	1,000 tons ---(fresh equivalent)-	---------Percent---------	
Citrus fruit: 1/			
Oranges 2/	6,586	130	139
Grapefruit 3/	2,266	131	136
Lemons (Arizona only)	141	114	228
Limes	30	104	167
Tangelos	81	106	159
Tangerines	322	200	165
Temples	225	111	134
Noncitrus fruit:			
Apples	2,660	98	90
Apricots	149	101	74
Avocados (Florida only)	11	75	116
Cherries, sweet	86	78	85
Cherries, tart	122	143	77
Cranberries	76	107	109
Grapes	3,490	114	94
Nectarines	64	116	101
Peaches	1,800	134	103
Pears	624	135	99
Prunes and plums	551	95	99
Strawberries	265	111	105
Tree nuts:			
Almonds	75	98	110
Filberts	9	118	104
Pecans	91	78	87
Walnuts	89	117	104

1/ Crop year beginning year indicated.

2/ Excluding California Valencias.

3/ Excluding California production in areas other than desert valleys.

TFS-169 OCTOBER 1968

The Fruit Situation

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 24, 1968

CONTENTS

SUMMARY*

Supplies of fresh and processed fruit in 1968/69 are expected to be substantially above those of a year earlier. Apple supplies are lower. But most other deciduous crops were larger this year than in 1967. And citrus crop prospects are up sharply in all States.

Prices will likely average below last season's levels for many processed deciduous fruits and for most fresh and processed citrus items.

More Citrus Fruit Expected

Citrus fruit supplies in the season just beginning are expected to be up sharply. A citrus crop 31 percent larger than in 1967/68 but about 5 percent below the record 1966/67 output was estimated (excluding California's Valencia oranges, lemons, and "other" grapefruit) as of October 1.

Florida's total orange crop (excluding Temples) is forecast at 124 million boxes compared with 100.5 million last season and 139.5 million in 1966/67. California's navel output is expected to be nearly double last year's. And Texas expects an orange crop more than double the hurricane-reduced tonnage of last season. Arizona also reports a substantial increase.

The U.S. grapefruit crop (excluding California's late areas) is estimated at 55.3 million boxes, up about 30 percent from last season and largest since the record 1947/48 season.

Specialty citrus crops--tangerines, Temples, and tangelos--are all expected to equal or exceed previous production records. More Arizona lemons and Florida limes are anticipated.

Fresh citrus prices are likely to average below last season's levels. But the lateness of the Florida and Texas crops is likely to

*A summary of this report was released on October 24, 1968.

give strength to the early-season market. Hurricane Gladys crossed the northern edge of Florida's citrus area. However, no significant fruit losses have been reported. Benefits of accompanying rain are expected to more than offset any wind damage.

As the 1968/69 packing season began, stocks of most processed citrus products were much smaller than last year's heavy levels. In Florida, processing is expected to be limited primarily to packinghouse grade-outs until late December. Volume packing for frozen concentrate is not expected until January. By then, stocks of frozen concentrate may be light.

Noncitrus Output Expands

Noncitrus fruit production this year was substantially larger than in 1967, with gains for major crops such as pears, peaches, and grapes more than offsetting a decline in the important apple crop. Accordingly, lower prices prevailed for many deciduous fruits during the summer. But among the three leading items stored fresh for late fall and winter marketing (apples, pears, and grapes), only grapes are in larger supply than a year ago. The apple crop is slightly smaller than last year and about 10 percent below average. And while pear output was sharply higher than in 1967, the increase was mainly in the Bartlett variety. Output of western fall and winter pears--the principal storage varieties--was smaller than a year ago.

The general increase in noncitrus output likely will be reflected in expanded supplies and lower prices for processed fruit in 1968/69. Supplies of canned peaches, fruit cocktail, and pears are expected to be up sharply. The total pack of frozen fruit is also likely to be larger. Supplies of dried prunes are expected to increase because of a larger carryover. For raisins, a reduced carryover is likely to offset expected gains in output.

Fewer Tree Nuts

Production of 4 domestically produced tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) is expected to total moderately below a year ago and slightly below average. A 22 percent reduction in pecan output is expected--accounting for most of the decline.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

ORANGES

Sharp Crop Increase Expected

October 1 prospects point to a sharp increase in orange output in 1968/69. Gains are expected in all States, table 2. Hurricane Gladys swept through Florida after the October 1 estimate was made. But no significant losses have been reported. The storm crossed the northern edge of the citrus belt. However, benefits of the associated rain are expected to more than offset any wind damage. Excluding California Valencias, the U.S. crop is forecast at 150 million boxes, 31 percent above last year and 38 percent above average. Only the record 1966/67 crop--163.6 million boxes excluding California Valencias--was larger.

Output of early, mid-season, and navel oranges is expected to show the biggest gain, and is forecast at 89.3 million boxes. This is 43 percent above last season but 4 percent below the 1966/67 record. Florida's production of these varieties is expected to be 68 million boxes--nearly a third larger than last season. California's navel crop--pegged at 18 million boxes--is nearly twice last season's frost-reduced crop. The Texas early-and mid-season crop--at 2.2 million boxes--is expected to be the largest tonnage produced there in 20 years and more than double last season's hurricane-ravaged crop. Arizona expects a record-large 1.1 million boxes of navel and miscellaneous oranges--up a fourth from last season.

Valencia orange production in Florida, Texas, and Arizona is expected to total 60.7 million boxes. This is 16 percent more than last season but 14 percent below the 1966/67 record. Accounting for most of the 3-State total, Florida's Valencia crop (56 million boxes) is up an estimated 14 percent from last year. The Texas Valencia crop, like earlier varieties, is expected to more than double last season's output. Arizona's Valencia production is expected to be up a fourth.

The first forecast of California Valencia production will be released on December 10. As of October 1, groves were in good condition, showing a good fruit set. But sizes were relatively small in many districts.

1968/69 Harvest to be Late

Abnormally late maturity is expected in both Florida and Texas this season. Bloom was late in both States, and with a heavy set, sizes are smaller than normal. Florida's oranges are expected to be smaller than average size at harvest. The anticipated production increase is due to more bearing trees and more fruit per tree.

Prices for fresh market oranges are expected to average well below last season's levels. But early season markets may be strong. Light movement began in Texas late in September. Early shipments of Florida oranges have been very light. Fresh market volume should pick up in November. Early groves of California navels are also expected to reach maturity in early November.

The start of the 1968/69 processing season is also expected to be delayed by the lateness of the crop. Processing in Florida will largely be limited to packinghouse eliminations until late December. Volume harvest for frozen concentrate is not expected until early January. By then, stocks of frozen concentrate may be light.

Reduced 1967/68 Crop Highly Valued

U.S. average orange prices (equivalent packinghouse door) were estimated at $3.07 per box for the 1967/68 season. This compares with $1.85 a year earlier. Total value was about $383 million, second only to the record $431 million 1963/64 crop.

Record Crops Seen for Specialty Fruits

Florida's tangerine crop--estimated at 6 million boxes--dwarfs last season's 2.8 million boxes. It also exceeds the State's record 1966/67 crop of 5.6 million boxes. In that season, prices to growers were very low, and only about three-fourths of the crop was harvested. Although California and Arizona are minor producers of tangerines, they both expect record-large crops this year.

The Florida Temple orange crop is estimated at 5 million boxes. This is 11 percent above a year ago and equal to the record 1966/67 output. The States's tangelo crop, at 1.8 million boxes, is also expected to match the 1966/67 record production.

GRAPEFRUIT

Crop Potentially Largest in 20 Years

Grapefruit production (excluding California's "other" areas) is projected at 55.3 million boxes for 1968/69. This is 31 percent more than last season's crop and is potentially the largest since the record 1947/48 season.

Florida output--set at 42 million boxes--would be 28 percent larger than last season but 4 percent below the State's record 1966/67 crop. The Texas grapefruit crop is forecast at 7 million boxes, 2-1/2 times the hurricane-damaged crop of last season and largest since the early 1950's. California's Desert Valley grapefruit crop is expected to reach a record 3.3 million boxes. Arizona's grapefruit estimate, in contrast to other early citrus estimates, is for a crop smaller than last season.

Lower Prices Expected

Grapefruit prices were high on a light, early-season volume. But they are expected to decline as marketings begin to reflect increased output. Processor demand for new-crop fruit may be stimulated by a reduced carryover of some items. And if the combination of large supply and lower price materializes, there likely will be a good gain in fresh grapefruit exports. In 1967/68, exports totaled about 2.4 million boxes of fresh grapefruit, down from 3.4 million a year earlier.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Arizona Lemon Crop to Maintain Uptrend

Arizona's 1968/69 lemon crop is forecast at 3.7 million boxes. This is 14 percent above last season's output and a new record for the State. By October 1, Arizona had shipped more than 100 cars of new-crop lemons to fresh markets, but picking was still being done on a selective basis. Also, substantial quantities of 1967/68 season California lemons were still being shipped. U.S. average prices received by growers in September were $3.28 per box versus $4.28 a year earlier.

In 1967/68, about 60 percent of Arizona's lemon crop was used for processing. The season average price was $3.39 box (equivalent packinghouse door returns), 13 percent above a year earlier.

California Estimate Due in November

The first official forecast of California's 1968/69 lemon crop will be released on November 12. California's 14.3 million box production was valued at a record $55.5 million last season.

Florida Lime Crop Up Again

Florida lime output is expected to be record large for the second consecutive year. Estimated at 750,000 boxes, it is up from last season's 720,000 boxes. Last season for the first time, more than half of Florida's lime crop was used for processing. Prices in 1967/68 averaged sharply below a year earlier. But the crop's $3.2 million total value was a new record high. There have been periods of low prices this season, but in early October, fresh market shipping point prices were above those of a year earlier.

APPLES

Crop One-tenth Below Average

As of October 1, this year's commercial apple crop was estimated at 5.3 billion pounds (117.4 million bushels). This is 2 percent less than last year's crop and 10 percent below the 1962-66 average. Estimated regional production is compared with recent years:

Area	Indicated 1968	1967	Average 1962-66
	Billion pounds		
East	2.46	2.61	2.62
Central States	1.04	.98	1.16
West	1.83	1.83	2.15
Total U.S.	5.32	5.43	5.93

Output by States is shown in table 14.

The West's apple crop is substantially below normal, as it was a year ago. Washington's output is expected to be a fourth below average. Oregon's crop appears a third smaller than last year's. Idaho expects less than half a normal crop. These reductions more than offset bigger crops in California, Colorado, and New Mexico. A reduction in New York's crop accounts for most of the reported decline in Eastern production. Michigan--the largest producer in the Central States--also expects a smaller crop than in 1967. But output in most other States in the region is expected to be up.

Market Outlook Strong

The market for fresh apples finished strong in the 1967/68 season, and prices for new-crop supplies have been relatively high. Shipping point prices were running above a year earlier in each of the major geographic regions in mid-October. Quotations for Red Delicious apples in mid-October, compared with 1967 and 1966 levels, were as follows:

Shipping points	Grade	Mid-Oct.-- FOB prices 1968	1967	1966
		Dollars*		
Western Michigan	U.S. fancy	5.42	4.88	---
Appalachian District	U.S. fancy & Xtra fancy	5.70	5.12	4.65
Yakima Valley, Washington	Washington Xtra fancy	6.50	5.94	4.58

* Per carton, tray pack, 138's and larger.

Despite potentially larger supplies of other fruits in 1968/69, apple prices are likely to average relatively high for the season. Storage capacity, both regular and controlled atmosphere, has been increased substantially in recent years. Shippers can store to avoid the market gluts that often accompany the harvest of perishable commodities. On September 30, apple stocks were sharply above a year earlier. However, last year's harvests were late in some areas, materially influencing the year-to-year comparison. Cold storage holdings of apples do not normally reach their seasonal peak until November. And with crops reduced in Washington, New York, and Michigan--the leaders in apple storage--winter supplies probably will not encounter marketing problems.

Export Gains Unlikely

Prospects are dim for gains in fresh apple exports this year. France, expecting its 9th consecutive record crop, can be expected to provide strong competition in Western Europe, particularly in the United Kingdom. And with domestic prices relatively high, our export potential is further hampered.

Our net exports of apples dipped sharply in 1967/68--as the result of relatively high U.S. prices and large crops in other major apple exporting countries. Our fresh apple exports last season totaled about 140.5 million pounds, nearly 30 percent below a year earlier. Imports during the same period were up sharply--to 108.6 million pounds.

PEARS

Crop Rebounds from Low 1967 Level

As of October 1, the 1968 U.S. pear crop was estimated at 624,350 tons. This is more than a third larger than the short 1967 crop, but slightly below the 1962-66 average.

A sharp increase in California's production is principally responsible for the 1968 gain. This year's California crop is more than triple its small 1967 output.

Crops in other major pear-growing States are reported to be smaller than a year ago, as a result of unfavorable weather last spring. Output of fall and winter pears on the Pacific coast is expected to be 11 percent below a year ago.

Prices Firm

Shipping point prices this season have averaged well below last year's very high levels. But no significant weakness has developed, and prices in late September and early October increased as Bartlett trading declined. As supply sources shift from Bartletts to the below-average supplies of fall and winter varieties, prices are likely to continue firm. The reduced supply of late varieties gives little promise for expanding pear exports this season. Furthermore, production in Western Europe, a leading export destination, is apparently heavy.

No estimates are yet available for the 1968 canned pear pack. However, it was undoubtedly up sharply from last year's short pack. Carryover supplies at the start of the 1968 packing season were the smallest since 1964. But total supplies will be substantially above the 1967/68 level and wholesale prices will likely average lower.

PEACHES

Crop Up Sharply

The peach crop led the 1968 recovery of deciduous fruit production from the low 1967 level of output. At 1.8 million tons (74 million bushels), the crop was 34 percent above 1967 and 3 percent larger than the 1962-66 average.

In the 9 Southern States--which with California provide the country's early season supplies--output was 2/3 larger than in 1967. The heavy Southern volume combined with a relative smallness in fruit size, made for market difficulties. However, prices turned up in late July, and fresh markets were stable in August and September.

Canned Pack Big

The 1968 California clingstone crop--principal source of U.S. canned peaches--was estimated at about 855,000 tons, compared to last season's short 688,000 tons. With a normal packout, supplies of canned clingstone peaches this season may be as much as a fourth above a year earlier. There likely will also be a sharp increase in supplies of fruit cocktail, a leading user of clingstones. Wholesale prices declined in late summer for both canned peaches and fruit cocktail, reflecting the larger inventories.

GRAPES

Production Up

As of October 1, the 1968 grape crop was estimated at 3.5 million tons. This is 14 percent above the short 1967 crop but 6 percent below the 1962-66 average.

In California, which normally produces about nine-tenths of the crop, the increase is reflected in all varietal types. Production of raisin varieties, at 2 million tons, is 27 percent above 1967. The estimated 640,000 ton wine grape crop is only slightly above last year. The State's 480,000 ton table grape crop is a tenth larger than a year ago, but nearly a fifth below average.

In the Great Lakes States--which produce American-type grapes used mainly for crushing--production is down from a year ago.

Fresh Shipments Heavy

Through early October, interstate shipments of California grapes were running about 60 percent above a year earlier. This reflected both the larger crop size and earlier maturity.

Raisin Output Up More Than a Fourth

This year's production of natural (sun dried) raisins is expected to be 232,000 tons, 37 percent above 1967. Of this total, 225,000 are Thompson Seedless; the remainder are mostly Muscats and Zante Currants.

Crushing Active

Reported utilization of California grapes for crushing through mid-October was 1.2 million tons. This was up sharply from the 0.8 million tons received on the same date a year earlier, but was about 5 percent below the 1966 level.

Prices Lower

Shipping point prices for Thompson Seedless and table varieties have been below those of a year earlier for most of the 1968 season. On October 1, approximately 39,300 tons of grapes were reported in cold storage. This was 23 percent more than a year earlier, but about equal to average.

Exports Likely to Expand

In view of the larger supply of table variety grapes at lower prices, exports of fresh grapes are likely to exceed last season's total. The likelihood is substantiated by brisk early-season trade. Exports in 1967/68 totaled 113,000 tons. Most went to Canada.

CRANBERRIES

Latest estimates indicate a 1968 cranberry crop of 76,000 tons. This is 7 percent more than last year and 9 percent larger than the 1962-66 average. A much larger Massachusetts crop is expected to more than offset reductions in New Jersey and the Northwest. Wisconsin expects a crop equal to a year ago.

Early-season prices for fresh cranberries on the New York and Chicago wholesale markets were moderately above those of a year earlier.

Cranberry production has been trending upward in recent years. The increasing popularity of cranberry juice drinks has added greatly to the ability of the processing outlet to absorb additional supplies. Last season, 79 percent of the crop was processed.

STRAWBERRIES

Prospective 1969 Acreage Down

Early estimates of commercial strawberry acreage for harvest in 1969 indicate a U.S. total of 60,480 acres. This would be 4 percent below the 1968 level and 16 percent less than the 1963-67 average. Reductions are expected in all seasonal groups except spring--which is the California crop. California's dominance of the domestic strawberry industry has been increasing; this year it should account for 56 percent of the crop.

Large Volume Moved in 1968

U.S. commercial strawberry production in 1968 is expected to total about 529 million pounds--11 percent above the 1967 total. Essentially all of the increase is in California. Output there is expected to be up more than 40 percent. Improved cultural practices and better weather conditions contributed to sharply increased yields; acreage was up moderately.

California moved its increased crop at higher average prices than in 1967. And this occurred despite heavier imports. Through the first 8 months of 1968, imports totaled about 21.6 million pounds of fresh strawberries and about 64 million pounds of frozen strawberries. Both represented increases from a year earlier, but the greater gain was in fresh berries. U.S. imports of fresh strawberries have increased every year since 1960. Most originate in Mexico.

TREE NUTS

1968 Output Down

Production of 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--is estimated at 263,725 tons, table 15. This is about 5 percent less than in 1967, but nearly equal to the 1962-66 average output. Pecan and walnut production each make up a little over a third of the expected 4-crop total. Almonds account for about 28 percent while filberts are only 3 percent. Reductions in pecan and almond crops are forecast, while walnut and filbert tonnages are expected to be up from a year ago.

U.S. Almond Supplies Down, But World Crop Record Large

California's 1968 almond crop is expected to total 75,000 tons in shell--2 percent less than last year.

Market allocation percentages for the 1968 California almond crop were announced by USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service on August 29. Eighty percent of the 1968 crop was designated domestically salable, with the remainder assigned to other outlets.

The market allocation percentages were recommended by the Almond Control Board which administers the Federal marketing agreement and order program for California almonds. The allocation is intended to provide enough almonds to meet domestic trade needs and leave a desirable year-end carryover. Excess supplies are diverted to export outlets.

World almond production is expected to be record large in 1968. Foreign production is far above any previous crop. Both Italy and Spain are reported to have sharply increased output; Morocco and Iran also had better crops than a year ago. However, carryover stocks in exporting countries were estimated to be below average. This should help ease the price depressing effect of the record crop. U.S. almond exports in 1967/68 totaled about 20,400 tons (unshelled basis), about 6 percent above a year earlier. The heavy supplies in foreign exporting countries will likely limit U.S. export potential in 1968/69, particularly in European markets.

Filbert Crop Up

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 8,875 tons in shell. This is 18 percent more than last year and 4 percent above the 1962-66 average. Both States expect increases; as usual, Oregon accounts for more than 90 percent of the U.S. crop.

Foreign production of filberts is expected to be sharply above the 1967 output. Italian production is forecast at a record 80,000 tons and the Spanish crop at 22,000 tons. Turkey is expected to produce 160,000 tons, more than double 1967's "off year" tonnage. The increase in foreign production will be partly offset by a light carryover. Supplies of foreign filberts were relatively low and U.S. carryover stocks were slightly below last season's levels.

Market allocation percentages announced for 1968-crop Oregon and Washington filberts are 62 percent "free" and 38 percent "restricted" Filberts designated "free" may be marketed through normal domestic in-shell trade channels. "Restricted" filberts are moved to shelled filbert or export markets.

During October 1967-August 1968, the United States imported 3,277 tons of shelled filberts. This was 64 percent above the same period in 1966/67.

Last season filbert growers received an average $492 per ton at first delivery point, about a fourth higher than the average price of the preceding year. This year, however, the increase in both U.S. and foreign production will pressure prices. Recent prices for Turkish filberts have receded from the highs of last spring, but have remained above a year earlier.

Pecan Tonnage Below Average

U.S. pecan production in 1968 is estimated at 90,650 tons. This is 22 percent less than last year and 13 percent below average. Crops are expected to be below a year ago except in Alabama, Florida, Texas, and New Mexico. Oklahoma's crop is particularly small, perhaps totaling less than 10 percent of last year's.

U.S. production is expected to consist of about 55 percent improved varieties and about 45 percent wild and seedling varieties. For both types, output is below year-earlier levels.

The U.S. crop accounts for the bulk of world pecan production, and there is a close relationship between domestic supplies and prices. In 1967, however, despite a materially larger crop, U.S. growers received a relatively high average price of 33.6 cents per pound. Although carryover stocks this season probably were larger than in 1967, growers should be able to market the smaller 1968 crop at prices near those of a year ago.

Pecan exports have declined in recent years. In 1967/68 we exported a little more than 2,000 tons, down more than a fifth from a year earlier.

Walnut Crop Up

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is expected to total 89,200 tons. This is 17 percent larger than the 1967 crop but only 4 percent above the 1962-66 average.

Last year's crop was small; it returned high prices per ton and left a reduced carryover into the 1968 season. The latter contributes to good market prospects this season.

No marketing allocations are being proposed for walnuts this year. In 1967, USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service allocated part of the crop for use through channels other than domestic trade.

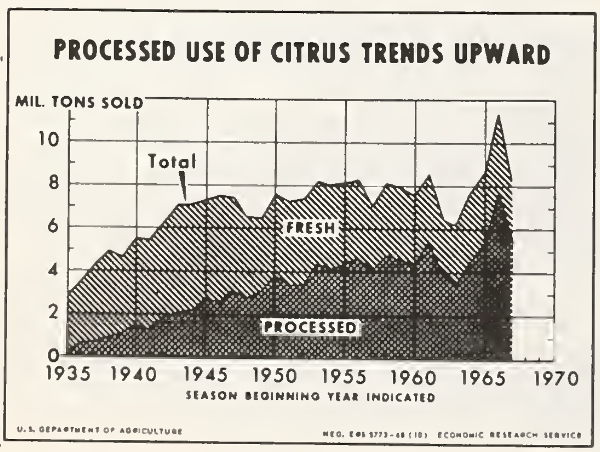
Early reports indicate that foreign walnut production may be about the same as in 1967. Although reports are incomplete, increases in France, India, and Iran might offset an expected sharp reduction in the Italian crop. Last season we were a net improter of walnuts. Our exports totaled about 3,670 tons (in-shell basis), while imports were about 4,960 tons. Normally our exports exceed imports.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Processed Tonnage, Share of Crop Down in 1967/68

About 5.4 million tons of the U.S. citrus crop were processed in 1967/68. This was 30 percent less than the record-large tonnage processed in 1966/67.

Processing accounted for about 65 percent of total sales in 1967/68, down from 68 percent the preceding season, table 3. The reduced



processors' share of the total tonnage reflected a strong market for fresh fruit and large opening inventories of processed products.

Nearly three-fourths of the oranges sold in 1967/68 were processed--about the same proportion as in 1966/67. Compared to a year earlier, fresh markets in 1967/68 took larger shares of all other citrus crops except limes.

Processing use of Florida and California oranges and grapefruit varies widely among varietal and seasonal groups, table 4. As usual, processing was the more important outlet for Florida citrus in 1967/68, while fresh market sales dominated in California. However, because of market conditions, Florida shipped a larger share of its orange and grapefruit crops to fresh market than in the preceding season. California's experience was the opposite. Because of appearance and quality factors associated with unfavorable weather, nearly 40 percent of California's 1967/68 orange crop was diverted to processing outlets. Only 27 percent of the States's crop was processed in the previous season.

Frozen concentrate accounted for about 72 percent of all Florida oranges processed in 1967/68. This compared with 78 percent a year earlier. The share used for canned products also fell. Inventories of both frozen and canned orange products were heavy at the beginning of the season. And this helped allow more of the crop to be used to satisfy the strong demand for chilled products.

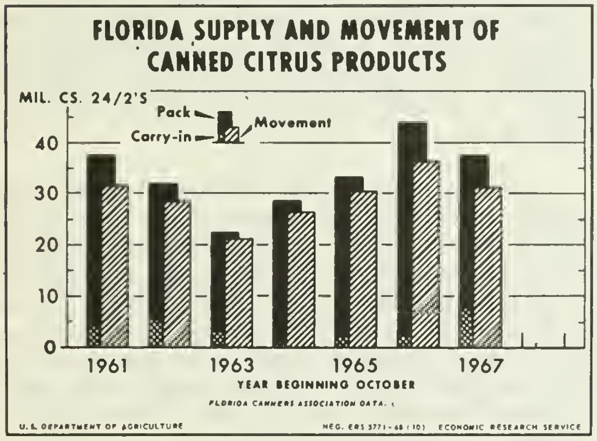
Nearly 17 million boxes of Florida oranges were used for chilled juices, sections, and salad in 1967/68. This was only 3 percent less than in 1966/67, when the States's crop was 39 percent larger.

Only about 18.2 million boxes of Florida grapefruit were processed in 1967/68, compared to 26.3 million a year earlier. However, the quantity used for chilled products--2.9 million boxes--exceeded that of 1966/67. Use for both canned and frozen products was down. Similar data on utilization of processed citrus in other areas are not available.

Canned Citrus Movement Reduced

At the end of September--the carryover date--Florida canners' stocks of canned single strength citrus juices, sections, and salad totaled about 6.1 million cases (basis 24/2's), table 8. This was about a fifth less than the heavy inventory a year earlier. Only stocks of grapefruit juice and orange sections exceeded the previous season's carryover levels.

Movement of Florida canned citrus products totaled about 31.2 million cases last season, 14 percent less than in 1966/67. The reduction reflected reduced total supplies and higher prices during most of the season. During the first 8 months of 1968, wholesale prices for canned orange juice averaged about $3.58 per dozen 46 oz. cans. During the same period in 1967, prices averaged $2.72 per dozen. Prices for other canned citrus items in 1967/68 also averaged considerably above a year earlier. In late summer, prices for canned citrus products were at the highest level of the year. However, as the new packing season becomes active this fall, lower prices are likely.



FLORIDA SUPPLY AND MOVEMENT OF CANNED CITRUS PRODUCTS

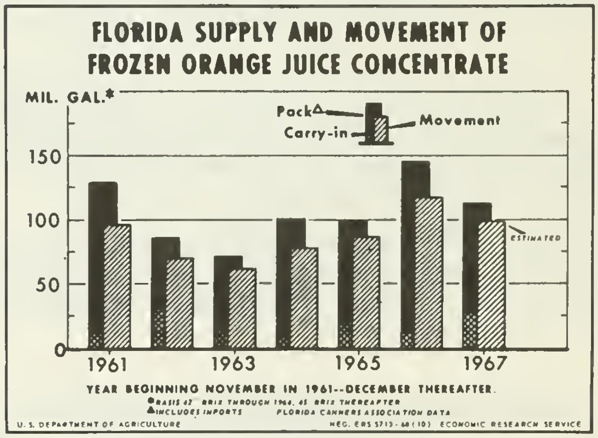
Frozen Concentrate Stocks Down

The carryover of frozen citrus concentrates at the end of the 1967/68 season (November 30) will be sharply below the heavy levels of a year earlier, table 7. Supplies of frozen concentrated orange and grapefruit juices in 1967/68 were sharply below 1966/67 levels, despite the heavy carryin. Florida's 1967/68 output of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) totaled about 84 million gallons (excluding imports) compared with 132 million gallons a year earlier. The frozen concentrated grapefruit juice pack fell from 5.5 to 1.8 million gallons.

The sharply reduced supplies of both products raised prices. F.o.b. prices for FCOJ advanced several times during the early part of the season, then steadied at $1.75 per dozen 6-oz. cans (unadvertised brands) from early August through early October. A year earlier, prices averaged a low $1.25 per dozen. Prices for frozen concentrated grapefruit juice have followed the same general pattern, averaging sharply above those of 1966/67.

In keeping with the lower supplies and higher prices, shipments of FCOJ have fallen behind last season's heavy rate. Through early October, FCOJ movement was about 13 percent below a year earlier when a USDA purchase added substantially to total movement. Movement of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice in 1967/68 has been a little above that of last season, despite higher prices.

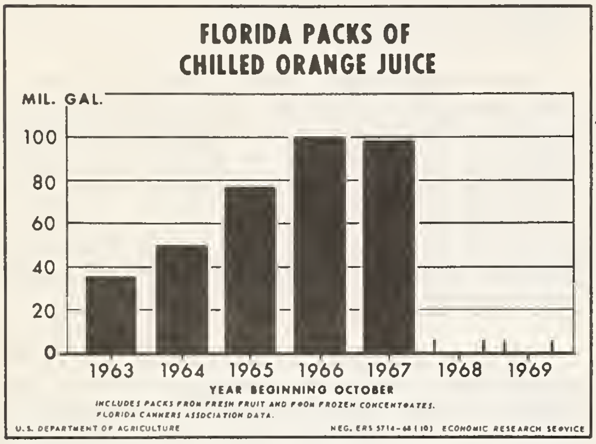
The December 1 carryover of frozen concentrates will be sharply below a year earlier. If the rate of FCOJ movement in October and November equals that of September, the carryover would be about 13 million gallons, compared to the 27.2 million gallons of a year earlier. Using the same assumptions, carryover of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice would be about 1 million gallons, compared to the 2.9 million gallons carried into the 1967/68 season.



FLORIDA SUPPLY AND MOVEMENT OF FROZEN ORANGE JUICE CONCENTRATE

Demand Strong for Chilled Juices

The 1967/68 season confirmed the increasing demand for chilled citrus products. Retail prices for chilled orange juice averaged about 39.5 cents per quart during the first 11 months of the 1967/68 shipping season. This was higher than a year earlier. Nevertheless, total season movement of chilled orange juice from Florida (98 million gallons) exceeded that of 1966/67 by 2 percent, table 9. Supplies of chilled orange juice in 1967/68 were about 110 million gallons compared to about 108 million a year earlier. A larger carryin more than offset a slightly reduced pack.



The rate of gain in movement of chilled grapefruit juice was even more remarkable. Movement totaled 6.3 million gallons, compared with about 5.0 million in 1966/67. The Florida pack of chilled grapefruit juice in 1967/68 (6.1 million gallons) was 8 percent larger than in 1966/67, even though the State's grapefruit production was down by 22 percent.

With larger raw product supplies likely in 1968/69, retail prices for chilled citrus juices may be lower. Under these circumstances, movement of chilled juice is again likely to be record large.

Supplies and movement of other chilled products (citrus salad, grapefruit sections, and orange sections) were little different from a year earlier in total.

Processed Exports Maintained But Imports Up

Despite the reduced supplies and higher prices of processed citrus products, exports in 1967/68 held up well. In the 10 months ended in August 1968, exports of single strength orange juice totaled 12.1 million gallons, up from 9.4 million a year earlier. During the same period, exports of canned grapefruit sections, and canned and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice were also above a year earlier. Exports of frozen and canned orange juice concentrate and single strength grapefruit juice were lower. Exports of major processed citrus products for recent years are shown on table 10.

Imports of concentrated citrus juices (canned and frozen) have been up sharply in 1967/68. During the November-August period, nearly 6 million gallons of concentrated orange juice (single strength basis) were imported--up from 1.8 million gallons a year earlier. Most of the imports originated in Brazil.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

Canned Noncitrus Supplies Up Substantially

The 1968/69 U.S. mainland pack of canned noncitrus fruit may total as much as 15 percent above the short pack of last season.

Pack data are available for only a limited number of canned fruits. But output of most items will be up. Canned clingstone peaches, fruit cocktail, and Bartlett pears are expected to lead the increase. Moreover, canners have already reported increased output of freestone peaches, tart cherries, and apricots. However, packs of purple plums and sweet cherries were small.

At the start of the 1968/69 season, aggregate carryover of canned fruits was moderately below a year earlier, but total supplies should be substantially larger as a result of the larger pack. Reductions in wholesale prices for a number of items in late summer reflected the increased supply situation. Average wholesale prices recently reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed the following comparisons for popular grades:

Item	Can size	Sept. 1968	March 1968	Sept. 1967
			Dollars	
Applesauce	303	1.72	1.76	1.63
Apricots	2-1/2	4.41	4.20	4.20
Tart cherries	303	3.52	3.99	3.94
Fruit cocktail	2-1/2	3.50	3.93	3.74
Cling peaches	2-1/2	2.83	3.19	2.74
Pears	2-1/2	4.76	4.88	4.35
Pineapple	2	3.22	4.29	3.72

Exports Lagged in 1967/68

Short supplies and high prices in 1967/68 resulted in reduced movement of canned fruits. Exports were particularly affected. Shipments of canned peaches--normally the leading item among canned fruit exports--fell to 2.1 million cases (basis 24/2-1/2's) in 1967/68 from 5.1 million cases a year earlier. Exports of fruit cocktail dropped from 3.5 to 2.1 million cases. Exports of canned apricots and pears were also down sharply. With supplies of the leading export items much larger in 1968/69, U.S. canners should be able to recover much of the market lost last year.

Larger Frozen Pack Likely

The U.S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries this year may be moderately larger than the 642 million pounds packed in 1967. On the basis of partial data on movement of fruit to processors, a decrease in the pack of frozen strawberries is likely. However, the pack of tart cherries was sharply above the low levels of the past 2 seasons. Output of frozen peaches was probably also up sharply. Production of frozen apples will likely continue its upward trend, despite the slightly smaller crop.

Cold Storage Stocks Up

Frozen fruit stocks (excluding juices) on September 30 totaled approximately 582 million pounds. This was 6 percent above a year earlier but 6 percent below the record quantity for the date in 1964. By major item, stocks compared with earlier years are as follows:

Item	Sept. 1968 stocks	Compared with Sept. 1967	Compared with Sept. 1962-66 average
	Million pounds		
Apples	35	27	29
Blueberries	37	44	32
Cherries	95	71	125
Peaches	78	49	61
Raspberries	25	38	36
Strawberries	185	193	187
Other frozen fruits	127	127	64
Total	582	549	576

Imports of Frozen Fruits Gain

U.S. imports of frozen strawberries during January-August 1968 totaled about 64 million pounds. This was up a little from a year earlier, but substantially below the record 1966 level. Imports of frozen blueberries have become increasingly important. During the first 8 months of 1968 about 7.3 million pounds were imported, compared with 4.8 million a year earlier. Most frozen strawberry imports orignate in Mexico; most blueberries come from Canada.

Dried Noncitrus Output Larger

U.S. dried fruit production in 1968/69 is likely to total substantially above last season. Early season estimates indicate California may produce 232,000 tons of natural sun-dried raisins. This would be 37 percent larger than last season but about equal to the 1962-66 average.

Production of California dries prunes--estimated at 160,000 tons--is expected to be slightly below last season's output, but 5 percent above the 1962-66 average. Production data for 1967 output of other dried fruits are not yet available.

With a sharply smaller carryover than last season's heavy stocks, total supplies of raisins for 1968/69 are expected to be a little below the past season. But conditions are opposite for California dried prunes. A larger carryover is expected to offset the reduced pack and total supplies for 1968/69 may be up nearly 10 percent.

Export Market Maintained in 1967/68

A substantial part of U.S. raisin and dried prune output is normally exported. During September 1967-August 1968, raisin exports totaled about 69,000 tons--4 percent above a year earlier and 18 percent above the average of the 5 preceding seasons. At 45,000 tons, dried prune exports about equaled those of the preceding season.

Table 2.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1962-66, annual 1966, 1967 and indicated 1968

Crop and State	Average 1962-66	1966	1967	Indicated 1968
	1,000 boxes 1/			
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and				
Navel varieties: 2/				
California	15,740	17,400	9,300	18,000
Florida	46,140	73,200	51,400	68,000
Texas	665	1,700	970	2,200
Arizona	812	860	880	1,100
Louisiana	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total	4/63,365	93,160	62,550	89,300
Valencia:				
California	17,340	20,000	10,300	5/
Florida	42,900	66,300	49,100	56,000
Texas	387	1,100	830	1,900
Arizona	1,690	3,050	2,240	2,800
Total	62,317	90,450	62,470	---
All oranges:				
California	33,080	37,400	19,600	---
Florida	89,040	139,500	100,500	124,000
Texas	1,052	2,800	1,800	4,100
Arizona	2,502	3,910	3,120	3,900
Louisiana	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total all oranges	4/125,682	183,610	125,020	---
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	33,340	43,600	32,900	42,000
Seedless	23,040	30,100	23,700	29,000
Pink	8,920	11,500	9,400	12,000
White	14,120	18,600	14,300	17,000
Other	10,300	13,500	9,200	13,000
Texas	2,394	5,600	2,800	7,000
Arizona	2,602	1,680	3,740	3,000
California, all	4,176	5,000	4,520	---
Desert Valleys	2,336	2,700	2,920	3,300
Other areas	1,840	2,300	1,600	5/
Total grapefruit	42,512	55,880	43,960	---
Lemons:				
California	14,360	15,100	14,300	5/
Arizona	1,624	2,810	3,250	3,700
Total lemons	15,984	17,910	17,550	---
Limes:				
Florida	449	420	720	750
Tangelos:				
Florida	1,130	1,800	1,700	1,800
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,740	5,600	2,800	6,000
Arizona	104	200	150	200
California	370	600	600	800
Total tangerines	4,214	6,400	3,550	7,000
Temples:				
Florida	3,740	5,000	4,500	5,000

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

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida, 85 lb., and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. Tangerines: 95 lb. 2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Negligible. 4/ Includes States no longer estimated. 5/ California forecasts: Lemons will be as of November 1; Valencia oranges, and grapefruit (other areas), as of December 1.

Table 3.--Six citrus fruits: Production and use, United States, 1963/64 through 1967/68 1/

Fruit and season	Production: Total	Production: Not used	Production: Used	Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales: Fresh: Quantity	Fresh: Percentage	Processed: Quantity	Processed: Percentage
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent
Oranges: 2/									
1963/64	3,905	20	3,885	37	3,848	1,479	38.4	2,369	61.6
1964/65	5,180	19	5,161	42	5,119	1,742	34.0	3,377	66.0
1965/66	6,036	23	6,013	45	5,968	1,819	30.5	4,149	69.5
1966/67	8,177	27	8,150	43	8,107	2,071	25.5	6,036	74.5
1967/68	5,658	9	5,649	43	5,606	1,455	26.0	4,151	74.0
Grapefruit:									
1963/64	1,377	---	1,377	10	1,367	791	57.9	576	42.1
1964/65	1,667	---	1,667	11	1,656	880	53.1	776	46.9
1965/66	1,894	---	1,894	11	1,883	909	48.3	974	51.7
1966/67	2,294	8	2,286	12	2,274	1,012	44.5	1,262	55.5
1967/68	1,778	---	1,778	13	1,765	873	49.5	892	50.5
Lemons:									
1963/64	724	---	724	1	723	359	49.7	364	50.3
1964/65	540	---	540	1	539	340	63.1	199	36.9
1965/66	599	---	599	3/	599	348	58.1	251	41.9
1966/67	681	---	681	1	680	352	51.8	328	48.2
1967/68	667	---	667	1	666	374	56.2	292	43.8
Limes:									
1963/64	18	---	18	3/	18	9	50.0	9	50.0
1964/65	22	---	22	3/	22	12	54.5	10	45.5
1965/66	17	---	17	3/	17	11	64.7	6	35.3
1966/67	17	---	17	3/	17	11	64.7	6	35.3
1967/68	29	---	29	3/	29	14	48.3	15	51.7
Tangelos:									
1963/64	40	---	40	3/	40	30	75.0	10	25.0
1964/65	45	---	45	3/	45	36	80.0	9	20.0
1965/66	54	---	54	1	53	43	81.1	10	18.9
1966/67	81	4	77	1	76	58	76.3	18	23.7
1967/68	77	---	77	1	76	63	82.9	13	17.1
Tangerines:									
1963/64	171	---	171	3	168	114	67.9	54	32.1
1964/65	185	7	178	3	175	119	68.0	56	32.0
1965/66	191	---	191	4	187	143	76.5	44	23.5
1966/67	296	71	225	4	221	162	73.3	59	26.7
1967/68	161	---	161	4	157	117	74.5	40	25.5
Total:									
1963/64	6,246	20	6,226	53	6,173	2,792	45.2	3,381	54.8
1964/65	7,659	26	7,633	58	7,575	3,148	41.6	4,427	58.4
1965/66	8,791	23	8,768	61	8,707	3,273	37.6	5,434	62.4
1966/67	11,546	110	11,436	61	11,375	3,666	32.2	7,709	67.8
1967/68	8,370	9	8,361	62	8,299	2,896	34.9	5,403	65.1

1/ 1967/68 Preliminary. 2/ Includes temples. 3/ Negligible.

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

Table 4.--Selected citrus fruits: Use for processing by percentages of total sales, Florida and California, 1963-67 seasons

State, variety, and season	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68 1/
	Percent				
ORANGES:					
Florida:					
Total 2/	77.8	81.2	82.9	86.0	81.7
Temple	55.8	41.3	45.2	40.4	38.2
Other early and midseason	75.6	82.4	81.2	86.7	82.4
Valencia	82.0	83.6	87.9	88.7	84.9
California:					
Total	28.4	19.8	29.9	27.3	39.5
Navel and miscellaneous	15.7	8.7	22.6	13.9	39.2
Valencia	39.9	30.2	37.4	38.8	39.8
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida:					
Total	44.3	50.6	57.1	60.6	55.6
Seedless	30.6	35.1	41.7	47.2	41.8
Pink	19.4	24.5	25.9	30.5	26.6
White	37.6	42.2	51.9	57.5	51.8
Other (seeded)	85.4	83.5	89.6	90.5	91.2

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including temples.

Table 5.--Oranges and grapefruit processed: Use by type of product, Florida, 1963-67 seasons

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

1/ Includes tangelos, temples and murcotts.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 6.--Citrus fruit for processing: Season average price per box delivered to processing plant, by kind, variety, State, and United States, 1963-67 seasons

Kind and variety and State	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68 1/
	Dollars (equivalent packinghouse door returns)				
Oranges:					
Florida:					
Temple	4.63	2.65	1.65	.80	1.72
Other early and midseason	4.98	3.05	2.10	1.44	2.51
Valencia	5.05	2.85	2.40	1.77	3.02
California:					
Navel and miscellaneous	1.85	1.28	.78	.72	.74
Valencia	3.57	2.22	1.94	1.32	1.76
Grapefruit:					
Florida					
Seedless	2.11	1.23	1.48	.92	1.74
Seeded	2.36	1.50	1.65	1.16	2.04
Texas	2.03	1.43	1.15	.62	1.44
California	1.41	.74	.93	.73	.83
Arizona	.62	.46	.79	.65	1.00
Lemons:					
California	1.79	1.56	1.70	1.66	1.52
Arizona	2.34	1.80	1.80	1.55	1.65
Tangerines:					
Florida	2.69	2.05	1.45	1.12	1.52
California	---	---	.77	.44	1.20
Arizona	---	---	1.50	1.10	1.35
Tangelos:					
Florida	4.00	2.55	1.30	.90	1.36
Limes:					
Florida	2.30	1.88	1.75	2.24	2.21

1/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Frozen concentrated orange and grapefruit juice: Packs, movement, and stocks, Florida, 1963-67 seasons

Item and season	Beginning stocks	Pack	Total supply 1/	Season movement	Ending stocks
	1,000 gallons				
Orange: 2/					
1963/64	15,399	53,674	71,522	61,385	10,137
1964/65	10,137	88,869	100,479	77,934	22,545
1965/66	21,814	76,695	99,396	86,568	12,828
1966/67	12,828	131,755	144,983	117,758	27,225
1967/68	27,225	83,697	112,830		
Grapefruit:					
1963/64	752	2,573	3,325	2,706	619
1964/65	619	4,000	4,619	4,048	571
1965/66	571	3,971	4,542	3,484	1,057
1966/67	1,030	5,485	6,515	3,579	2,936
1967/68	2,936	1,814	4,750		

1/ Includes imports of frozen concentrated orange juice (1,000 gallons): 1963/64, 2,449; 1964/65, 1,473; 1965/66, 888; 1966/67, 401; and 1967/68, 1,908 through October 12, 1968.
2/ Basis 42 degrees Brix through 1964/65; basis 45 degrees Brix thereafter; includes frozen concentrated orange juice for manufacture.
Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 8.—Canned citrus products: Packs, movements, and stocks, selected items, Florida, 1963-67 seasons

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

1/ Season beginning October 1, approximately.

2/ Single strength.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 9.--Chilled citrus products: Packs, movement, and stocks, Florida 1963-67 seasons 1/

Item and season	Beginning stocks	Pack 2/	Total supply	Season movement	Ending stocks
	-1,000 gallons-				
Orange juice, s.s.:					
1963/64	n.a.	34,993	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964/65	n.a.	49,937	n.a.	n.a.	2,811
1965/66	2,811	76,836	79,647	71,906	7,741
1966/67	7,741	99,972	107,713	95,947	11,766
1967/68	11,766	98,305	110,071	98,064	12,007
Grapefruit juice, s.s.:					
1963/64	n.a.	1,733	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964/65	n.a.	1,898	n.a.	n.a.	144
1965/66	144	3,727	3,871	3,460	411
1966/67	411	5,613	6,024	4,962	1,062
1967/68	1,062	6,065	7,127	6,300	827
Grapefruit sections:					
1963/64	n.a.	1,915	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964/65	n.a.	1,700	n.a.	n.a.	139
1965/66	139	2,571	2,710	2,254	456
1966/67	456	2,179	2,635	2,233	402
1967/68	402	2,294	2,696	1,982	714
Orange sections:					
1963/64	n.a.	1,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964/65	n.a.	930	n.a.	n.a.	124
1965/66	124	1,275	1,399	1,152	247
1966/67	247	1,215	1,462	1,119	343
1967/68	343	1,290	1,633	1,246	387
Citrus salad:					
1963/64	n.a.	6,350	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964/65	n.a.	4,609	n.a.	n.a.	624
1965/66	624	6,409	7,033	6,072	961
1966/67	961	6,365	7,326	6,124	1,202
1967/68	1,202	5,601	6,803	5,950	853

1/ Season beginning October 1.

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

n.a. Not available.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 10.--Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh and processed items, by areas of destination, average 1959-63, annual 1964/65-1966/67 seasons 1/

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

1/ Season beginning September 1 for fresh grapefruit; November 1 for all other items.

2/ Box weights, pounds: Oranges, 84; grapefruit, 78; lemons, 76.

3/ Equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans. Converted from gallons basis 3.4 gallons per case.

Table 11.--Fresh and processed citrus fruits: Average retail prices, selected cities, United States, by months, 1964-68

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

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

Table 12.--All citrus fruit, by kind: Consumption per person, United States

Season	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons and Limes	Tangerines	Tangelos	Total
	Pounds (Fresh-weight equivalent)					
1950-54 avg.	55.5	18.8	6.2	2.6	---	83.1
1955-59 avg.	57.2	18.4	7.9	2.2	.1	85.8
1960-64 avg.	51.5	15.2	6.1	1.9	.3	75.0
1965	51.0	14.8	4.8	1.9	.4	72.9
1966	52.6	16.3	4.4	1.9	.4	75.6
1967	67.6	19.1	4.6	2.0	.6	93.9
1968 1/	54.8	16.9	4.7	1.4	.6	78.4

1/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--All citrus fruit, by type of use: Consumption per person, United States

Season	Fresh	Processed						Total all citrus
		Canned		Frozen	Chilled		Total processed	
		Sections	Juice		Sections	Juice		
	Pounds (Fresh-weight equivalent)							
1950-54 avg.	43.7	1.7	17.9	19.8	---	---	39.4	83.1
1955-59 avg.	36.6	1.9	13.7	30.5	.4	2.7	49.2	85.8
1960-64 avg.	28.5	1.7	10.5	30.4	.8	3.1	46.5	75.0
1965	29.0	1.8	8.1	29.6	.7	3.7	43.9	72.9
1966	29.0	2.0	9.5	28.0	1.0	6.1	46.6	75.6
1967	31.5	2.2	11.1	39.8	.9	8.4	62.4	93.9
1968 1/	26.1	2.0	9.9	31.5	.9	8.0	52.3	78.4

1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968 1/

State and area	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968	State and area	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968
	Million pounds				Million pounds		
Maine	67.7	72.0	66.0	Wisconsin	63.6	51.5	63.0
New Hampshire	55.8	56.2	46.0	Minnesota	18.2	13.0	23.1
Vermont	42.3	48.8	36.3	Iowa	13.3	10.3	16.1
Massachusetts	101.2	98.0	96.0	Missouri	49.2	29.8	59.2
Rhode Island	7.3	4.5	5.2	Kansas	10.8	6.8	14.4
Connecticut	52.7	44.9	47.9				
New York	909.0	955.0	830.0	N. Central	1,122.5	948.6	997.8
New Jersey	118.4	111.3	108.0				
Pennsylvania	440.4	359.0	350.0	Kentucky	16.3	18.4	20.7
				Tennessee	10.5	7.3	9.9
N. Atlantic	1,794.8	1,749.7	1,585.4	Arkansas	7.4	8.5	8.0
Delaware	12.5	13.5	10.8	S. Central	34.2	34.2	38.6
Maryland	61.7	71.3	57.5				
Virginia	410.3	368.0	417.0	Total Central	1,156.7	982.8	1,036.4
West Virginia	212.0	230.5	202.4				
North Carolina	130.7	172.8	174.8	Idaho	62.4	70.6	28.0
South Carolina	2/4.4	4.9	7.5	Colorado	64.1	22.9	74.5
				New Mexico	31.3	4.3	47.3
S. Atlantic	831.6	861.0	870.0	Utah	19.2	21.8	17.6
				Washington	1,352.0	1,240.0	1,000.0
Total Eastern	2,623.7	2,610.7	2,455.4	Oregon	111.8	124.0	80.0
				California	508.0	348.0	580.0
Ohio	128.5	101.7	125.0				
Indiana	76.3	75.6	58.0	Western	3/2,149.6	1,831.6	1,827.4
Illinois	100.6	104.9	104.0				
Michigan	662.0	555.0	535.0	United States	5,930.1	5,425.1	5,319.2

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apple area of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ 1965/66 average. 3/ Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 15.--Tree nuts: Production in principal States, average 1962-66, annual 1967 and indicated 1968 1/

Crop and State	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968	Crop and State	Average 1962-66	1967	Indicated 1968
	Tons				Tons		
Pecans:				Almonds:			
North Carolina	1,240	950	600	California	68,220	76,600	75,000
South Carolina	2,080	2,850	1,500				
Georgia	25,850	27,500	24,000	Filberts:			
Florida	1,920	1,950	2,250	Oregon	8,140	7,000	8,200
Alabama	13,720	14,000	15,000	Washington	418	540	675
Mississippi	9,010	8,500	5,250	2 States	8,558	7,540	8,875
Arkansas	3,480	4,500	1,550	Walnuts:			
Louisiana	12,840	10,750	9,000	English:			
Oklahoma	10,960	26,500	2,500	California	82,680	74,000	86,000
Texas	19,700	17,000	25,000	Oregon	3,220	2,400	3,200
New Mexico	3,500	1,450	4,000	2 States	85,900	76,400	89,200
Total	104,300	115,950	90,650				
				Macadamia nuts:			
Improved				Hawaii	3,660	3,986	n.a.
varieties 2/	52,328	52,100	49,950				
				Total 5 tree			
Wild and seedling	51,972	63,850	40,700	nuts	270,638	280,476	263,725

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

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