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# FRUIT SITUATION

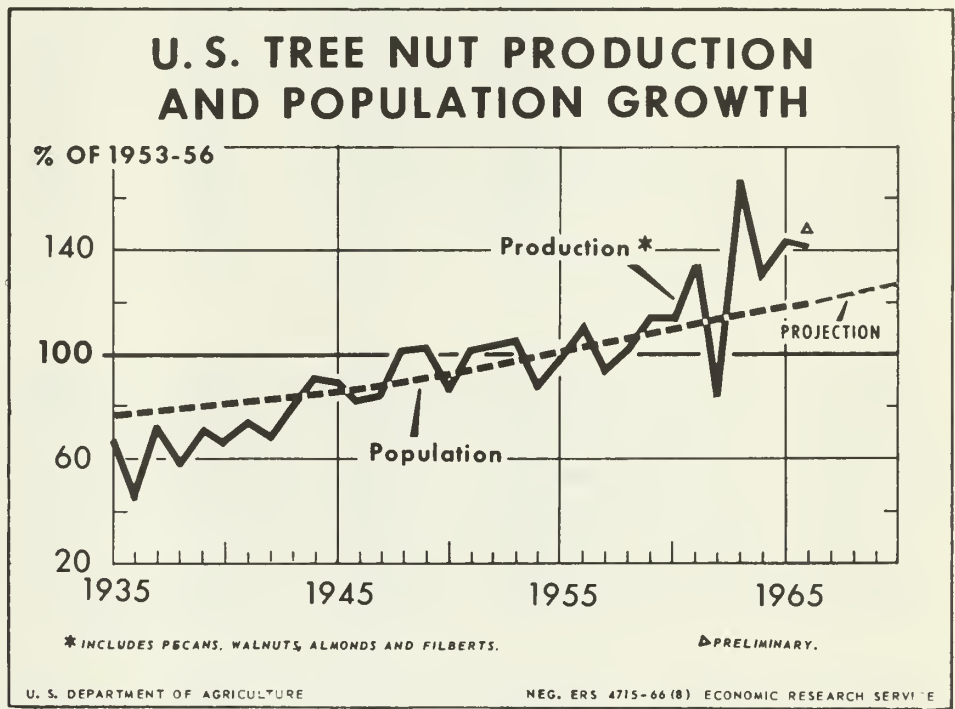


TFS-160

For Release August 31, P. M.

AUGUST 1966

Between 1935 and 1960, total production of tree nuts tended to increase at about the same rate as population. Production has substantially outpaced population growth since 1960, largely because of increased plantings of pecans, walnuts, and almonds in the late 1950's. As a result, the per capita production of recent years is much above the levels of the 1953-56 period.



## IN THIS ISSUE

Midsummer Fruit and Nut Review

Per Capita Consumption Tables

Table 1.--Tree nut production, 1935-65, and population, 1935-70 United States

Crop year	Production (Total basis)		Population <sup>1/</sup>		Production (Per capita basis)	
	Total	Percent of 1953-56	Total	Percent of 1953-56	Per capita	Percent of 1953-56
	Million pounds	Percent	Million	Percent	Pounds	Percent
1935-36	267.2	66.6	127.7	77.2	2.09	86.4
1936-37	177.0	44.1	128.5	77.7	1.38	57.0
1937-38	286.4	71.4	129.4	78.2	2.21	91.3
1938-39	226.6	56.5	130.4	78.8	1.74	71.9
1939-40	287.2	71.6	131.5	79.5	2.18	90.1
1940-41	261.0	65.1	132.8	80.3	1.97	81.4
1941-42	292.2	72.9	134.2	81.1	2.18	90.1
1942-43	271.4	67.7	135.9	82.2	2.00	82.6
1943-44	315.8	78.8	137.7	83.3	2.29	94.6
1944-45	362.2	90.3	139.2	84.2	2.60	107.4
1945-46	355.2	88.6	140.7	85.1	2.52	104.1
1946-47	331.4	82.6	142.8	86.3	2.32	95.9
1947-48	337.8	84.2	145.5	88.0	2.32	95.9
1948-49	404.0	100.7	148.0	89.5	2.73	112.8
1949-50	410.0	102.2	150.6	91.1	2.72	112.4
1950-51	341.8	85.2	153.1	92.6	2.23	92.1
1951-52	410.4	102.3	155.8	94.2	2.63	108.7
1952-53	415.4	103.6	158.4	95.8	2.62	108.3
1953-54	419.6	104.6	161.1	97.4	2.60	107.4
1954-55	349.0	87.0	164.0	99.2	2.13	88.0
1955-56	394.2	98.3	166.8	100.8	2.36	97.5
1956-57	441.2	110.0	169.8	102.7	2.60	107.4
1957-58	374.8	93.5	172.7	104.4	2.17	89.7
1958-59	405.4	101.1	175.7	106.2	2.31	95.5
1959-60	456.2	113.8	179.4	108.5	2.54	105.0
1960-61	457.0	114.0	182.3	110.2	2.51	103.7
1961-62	538.0	134.2	185.3	112.0	2.90	119.8
1962-63	342.2	85.3	188.2	113.8	1.82	75.2
1963-64	665.2	165.9	190.9	115.4	3.48	143.8
1964-65	521.9	130.1	193.5	117.0	2.70	111.6
1965-66	572.9	142.9	195.8	118.4	2.93	121.1
1966-67 <sup>2/</sup>	566.7	141.3	198.0	119.7	2.86	118.2
1967-68			200.4	121.2		
1968-69			203.0	122.7		
1969-70			205.8	124.4		
1970-71			208.5	126.1		

<sup>1/</sup> Total population as of January 1 of crop year; projected January 1, 1968-January 1, 1971.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

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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, August 23, 1966

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### SUMMARY

Fresh market supplies of most deciduous fruits are expected to be somewhat smaller during late summer and early fall of 1966 than during this period in 1965--mainly because of adverse weather last spring, especially in the Eastern and Central States. Fresh citrus supplies are now seasonally light but with production prospects for the new (1966-67) citrus crop generally good, supplies later in the fall probably will be considerably larger than a year earlier. Consumer demand for fruit is expected to continue high. With carryover stocks of many important canned items down from a year ago, processor demand for fruit is also expected to be strong for 1966 crops.

Deciduous fruit production in 1966, based on August 1 conditions, is expected to be about 6 percent below 1965 but 6 percent above the 1960-64 average. The largest reductions are in sour cherries, prunes, grapes, and peaches other than California Clingstones. The 1966 apple crop is expected to be down moderately from a year ago. But pear production will be up sharply from last year's light crop. The Clingstone, sweet cherry, and nectarine crops are also expected to be substantially larger. In early August shipping point prices for nectarines, peaches, plums, and prunes averaged above year-earlier levels. But grape prices were about the same and early-season pear prices were significantly lower.

Total production of the 4 major edible tree nuts will be down slightly from 1965. Heavy increases in almonds, filberts, and walnuts are not quite enough to offset anticipated smaller pecan production this year. Cold storage stocks of tree nuts on July 1, also were moderately under year-earlier levels.

The new pack of canned deciduous fruits is expected to be a little larger than the 1965-66 output, mainly because of substantially increased 1966 production of Clingstone peaches and pears, two fruits which are usually processed in large volume. But the new frozen fruit pack may be a little smaller in view of the smaller crops expected for some fruits regularly frozen in substantial volume, particularly red tart cherries. Cold storage stocks of frozen fruits on August 1 were slightly larger than a year ago. Dried fruit production probably will also be down a little because of an expected decrease in raisins and prunes. Carryover stocks are somewhat larger than a year ago.

Remaining supplies of the 1965-66 crop of citrus fruit, mostly California Valencia oranges, grapefruit, and lemons, are seasonally light. In early August fresh lemon supplies were considerably larger than a year ago but orange supplies were down moderately. Grower prices are averaging above year-earlier levels.

In Florida, packers' stocks of canned citrus juices were up substantially from a year ago but stocks of frozen orange concentrate were much smaller. Retail prices for frozen orange concentrate advanced in June to levels slightly above those of June 1965 and will likely continue slightly higher until the start of the new processing season in the fall. Retail prices for most other processed citrus items are expected to remain below the levels of last summer.

#### APPLES

##### Decreased Production of Apples in Prospect for 1966

Apple production in commercial areas of the United States in 1966 is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1965 mainly because of reduced output in the Eastern and Central States. The August 1 forecast for the 1966 U. S. crop was 127.7 million bushels, 6 percent below 1965 but 2 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 15).

By regions, production and changes expected in 1966 are as follows: Eastern, 53.1 million bushels, 21 percent below 1965 and 12 percent below average; Central, 24.1 million bushels, 17 percent below last year and 7 percent below average; and Western, 50.5 million bushels, 26 percent above last year and 31 percent above average. Regional contributions to the 1966 crop (and comparisons with 1965 in parentheses) are: Eastern, 42 percent (49); Central, 19 percent (21); and Western, 39 percent (30).

A smaller crop is expected in the Eastern and Central States because of cold weather early in the season followed by drought conditions in many producing areas. Decreases are indicated for all Eastern apple-producing States except New York where production is expected to equal that of last year. In Virginia and Pennsylvania, two important apple States, production will be down 47 percent and 25 percent, respectively, from 1965. In the Central region, crop decreases are anticipated for all but 2 of the 12 States in this group. Michigan, the leading apple producer in the Central States, expects a crop 6 percent smaller than last

year. But Washington, the most important apple-producing State in the West, expects a crop 28 percent larger than in 1965. California, the second most important State in this group, expects a 42-percent increase in production.

### Marketing Prospects for the 1966 Apple Crop

Consumer demand for both fresh apples and processed apple products is expected to continue strong this season, and smaller supplies are anticipated for the 1966-67 marketing year. But in Western Europe, a larger apple crop than in 1965 is expected; this may result in some reduction in exports this year compared with the heavy export volume in 1965-66.

This year, as usual, summer varieties of apples will comprise most of the supply for fresh market use until fall and winter varieties become available in volume in September. With apple storage stocks on July 1, 1966, down sharply from a year earlier and smaller supplies of summer varieties available this season, fresh market prices during summer will probably average moderately above the levels of 1965. In July, prices received by growers for apples for fresh use (national average basis) were 12 percent above a year ago. The summer crop is usually marketed in or near the areas where grown, while the fall and winter crops are distributed over much broader geographic areas. Among heavy fall and winter apple-producing States such as Washington, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, considerable portions of the crop are placed in storage for sale later in the year.

The volume of 1966-crop apples going to canners is expected to be down somewhat from last season. Although movement of apple slices and sauce has been good during the 1965-66 season, canners' stocks of these items are considerably above a year earlier because of the larger 1965-66 packs. This development coupled with anticipated lighter 1966 crops of varieties usually processed, points to a moderate reduction in output of processed apples.

### U. S. Foreign Trade in Fresh Apples

Exports of fresh apples during July 1965-June 1966 were equivalent to 5.8 million bushels (48 pounds), 27 percent larger than in the 1964-65 season and the highest in more than a quarter century. As in the past, Western Europe and Canada accounted for most of the export volume. Imports in 1965-66 were approximately 0.5 million bushels, little more than half the quantity imported a year earlier. Canada was the source of most U. S. apple imports.

Early-season forecasts indicate that the European apple crop will be up from last year and about average. Production in the United Kingdom and the Scandinavian countries, leading Western European export markets for U. S. apples, is expected to be down. Very short crops are indicated for Sweden, Norway, and Finland. But crops in Italy and France, two important producers and exporters, will be up. In view of the above developments, the export opportunities for U. S. apples may not be quite as favorable as in 1965.

## PEARS

Pear Production Rebounds from 1965

The 1966 U. S. pear crop reflecting a sharp advance in Bartlett production, was estimated as of August 1 at 30.3 million bushels, 47 percent above the 1965 low level and 15 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 17). A near doubling of production in California, the leading pear State, and a substantial increase in Washington account for most of the gain. There was a moderate reduction of crops in Oregon and in some less important pear-producing States. The 3 Pacific Coast States this year, as usual, account for about seven-eighths of the U. S. total.

The pear crop in California, Oregon, and Washington is expected to be 27.4 million bushels (669,500 tons), 50 percent more than last year and 18 percent above average. Bartlett pears total 21.5 million bushels (522,500 tons), 80 percent above the 1965 crop and 20 percent above average. Other varieties in these States which are marketed heavily from winter to late spring, total 5.9 million bushels (147,000 tons), 6 percent below last year but 12 percent above average. Production of Bartlett pears is expected to be up sharply in California and Washington but down slightly in Oregon. Among the Pacific Coast States, California alone is expected to produce a larger crop of other pear varieties this year than last season.

Expected production in States other than the Pacific Coast totals 2.9 million bushels, 17 percent above 1965 and about the same as the 1960-64 average. The Michigan crop of 1.5 million bushels is up 36 percent from last year and equal to average production. In New York, where pears have had a good set and except in some dry locations have developed well, the expected crop of 0.8 million bushels is 21 percent above last year and about a fourth larger than average.

Pear Use, Movement, and Prices

The principal outlet for Pacific Coast Bartlett pears is canning, but substantial quantities are shipped to fresh markets and some are dried. Other varieties of Pacific Coast pears, with the notable exception of the California Hardy which is an important ingredient in fruit cocktail, are sold mostly in fresh form. This year, both fresh and processing uses are expected to be up considerably from 1965 levels.

Harvest of Bartlett pears in California usually starts in early July; that in Oregon and Washington begins in August. This year, harvest and shipment of California Bartletts in volume started after July 4, about a week or so earlier than last year. Weekly shipments were much heavier than a year earlier when the crop was much smaller.

During July and early August, prices for California Bartletts on the principal auctions averaged considerably below the relatively high prices of last year. Available information indicates that cannery prices for California Bartletts are also substantially below the high levels of last year.



Foreign Trade

U. S. fresh pear exports during July 1965-June 1966 were approximately 1.4 million bushels (50 pounds), up 22 percent from 1964-65. The increase in exports was due to increased production of exports varieties in the United States and reduced pear production in Canada and Western Europe, important buyers of U. S. pears. Imports in 1965-66 were about 0.1 million bushels, 62 percent under those of a year earlier.

Early-season prospects show that the Western Europe pear crop likely will be slightly larger than last year and close to average.

## PEACHES

1966 Peach Crop Down Slightly

Total 1966 U. S. peach production was estimated as of August 1 at 73.1 million bushels, 1 percent below 1965 and 3 percent below the 1960-64 average (table 19). In California, the Clingstone crop (used mostly for canning) is 34.6 million bushels (830,000 tons), 14 percent larger than last year and 15 percent above average. The expected size of the crop is down from earlier estimates due to poor sizing of fruit and rain in late July followed by humid conditions causing some loss from brown rot. No peaches were eliminated this year under California's Marketing Order which permits elimination of immature fruit through a "green drop" program. California's Freestone crop, also running heavy to small sizes, is estimated at 11.9 million bushels, 2 percent below 1965 and 8 percent below average. Total U. S. production of peaches, excluding California Clingstones, is about 38.5 million bushels, 11 percent below 1965.

Production in 1966 in the 9 Southern peach States, where harvest is now nearing the end, totals about 15.8 million bushels, down 5 percent from last year but 6 percent above average. Among States that ship heavily in mid-summer, production prospects are down considerably in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In many midwestern and Mid-Atlantic States, extended dry weather is expected to limit fruit sizing. In New England and New York, which supply peaches in late summer, crops are generally making normal progress, and production is expected to be up substantially from the low levels of 1965. Among the Western States that also market in late summer, production in Washington is up sharply but in Colorado the crop is extremely light due to spring freezes this year. On balance, supplies of fresh peaches available for the remainder of the current season ending in September will probably be somewhat below those of the comparable period last year.

Peaches Used Fresh  
and Processed

The larger crop of California Clingstone peaches points to their increased use for canning in 1966. But the volume of Freestones canned will probably not be greatly different from last year. In 1965, as usual, most of the

California Clingstones marketed were canned. In contrast, canning accounted for only 19 percent of all other (mainly Freestone) U. S. peaches sold. Fresh use accounted for 71 percent; frozen, 4 percent; dried, 4 percent; and use for jams, preserves, brandy, and the like, 2 percent.

Prices for Fresh Peaches  
Above 1965 Levels

Prices for fresh market peaches at shipping points during July and early August averaged considerably above comparable prices in 1965, mainly because of somewhat smaller supplies from the Southern States available this year. Grower prices on a national average basis in July were 37 percent above those of July 1965. With supplies for marketing from late August to the end of the season likely to be somewhat smaller than a year ago, prices over this period can be expected to continue above year-earlier levels.

NECTARINES

The size of the California nectarine crop, reduced somewhat from early-season forecasts, is now expected to total 72,000 tons, 7 percent above 1965 and 28 percent above the 1960-64 average. Nectarines are normally harvested from late May through September. The season is running ahead of a year earlier, varieties are maturing in an orderly progression, and quality and sizes of varieties remaining for harvest are expected to be good. The fresh market is the principal outlet for the crop. The volume of fresh market shipments through mid-August was larger than a year earlier, but partly because of good quality fruit available this season, California shipping point prices in mid-August were up considerably from a year ago. The industry has also initiated an industry-wide promotion program which has enhanced consumer demand.

CHERRIES

Heavy 1966 Sweet Cherry Crop

Sweet cherry production in 1966 was an estimated 103,610 tons, 18 percent above 1965 and 10 percent above average. The increase in the size of the 1966 crop was due entirely to sharply heavier production in Montana, Washington, and Oregon (table 20). Production in the Western States, estimated at 84,260 tons, is up 44 percent from last year and 15 percent above average. But in the Great Lakes area, where substantial reductions are indicated for all States, the expected crop of 19,350 tons is down 34 percent from last year and 9 percent below average as a result of damage from early frost.

Fresh market shipments of sweet cherries were much larger than last year when crop was light. In early August, harvest of the 1966 crop was practically over. Harvest of sweet cherries in most areas usually ends by mid-August. Late-season rail shipments to fresh markets this year were mainly from Montana and Washington. New York and Chicago auction prices for California

Bing cherries in June averaged considerably above year-earlier levels. But auction prices during July and early August for Pacific Northwest Bings and Lamberts averaged below a year earlier.

Brining and canning are the principal outlets for sweet cherries. In California, where the crop was down 10 percent from last year, the 1966 pack of canned cherries was 34 percent less than a year ago, but the brined cherry pack was up 7 percent. In view of the larger crop expected in Washington and Oregon, two important sweet cherry-producing States, usage for brining and canning likely will increase in 1966 over last year.

### 1966 Sour Cherry Crop Down Sharply

The 1966 sour cherry crop was estimated as of August 1 at 88,000 tons, about one-half the size of both the 1965 crop and average (table 20). The 1966 crop is expected to be the smallest since 1963. Production was down in all States except Oregon, Washington, and Montana. In Michigan, the leading sour cherry-producing State, the crop is expected to total 52,000 tons, 57 percent less than last season and 49 percent below average. The sharp reduction in the 1966 crop is primarily the result of freeze damage this spring and subsequent dry weather in the Great Lakes States. The harvest season is much later than usual.

Principal outlets for sour cherries are canning and freezing. Because of the short 1966 crop, the new packs of both canned and frozen sour cherries will be much below 1965 output. On July 1, 1966, packers' carryover stocks of both canned and frozen red tart cherries were substantially below a year earlier. Grower prices for this year's much smaller crop are expected to be sharply above last year's low levels.

## PLUMS AND PRUNES

### 1966 Plum Crop Somewhat Below 1965

Total production of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1966 as of August 1 was estimated at 121,000 tons, about 3 percent below 1965's heavy crop but 17 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 22). In California, where the crop is progressing somewhat earlier than usual, production is expected to total 110,000 tons, 5 percent below the record production of 1964 and 1965. The Michigan crop, although hurt by dry weather in July, is expected to reach 11,000 tons, 18 percent above last year and close to the record crop of 1964.

Harvest of plums in California is seasonally heavy during July and August. Volume shipments for Michigan usually start in mid-August. Through early August 1966, the volume of fresh market shipments of California plums was somewhat below a year earlier. Shipping point prices for leading varieties in early August were sharply above year-earlier levels. Likewise on the New York and Chicago auctions, the volume of sales of important varieties of California plums through early August was running below that of a year ago and prices were averaging considerably higher than last season. Heavy cullage occurred in the California crop this year due to small sizes of some varieties.

Contributing to the reduced volume of fresh marketings this year are tighter size regulations adopted under the Federal Marketing Order governing the distribution of this crop.

Decreased Prune Production in  
Prospect for 1966

The Northwest (Oregon, Washington, and Idaho) prune crop, principally used for fresh market and canning outlets, was estimated as of August 1 at 52,000 tons (fresh basis), 17 percent below 1965 and 11 percent below the 1960-64 average. All of the reduction is in Idaho and Washington where spring frosts damaged the crop. Oregon's crop is expected to equal last year's production. In Washington, with harvest starting in late July, prices at shipping points in early August were substantially above 1965 levels.

Production of prunes in California in 1966 is expected to be 135,000 tons (dried basis), 19 percent smaller than in 1965 and 9 percent below average. The season is about a week earlier than last year. Remaining stocks are somewhat heavier than in early August of last year, but in view of the relatively short crop expected this year, total supplies will be down and grower prices probably will be somewhat above 1965. Most prunes are consumed in dried form, but usage for juice is increasing in importance. Foreign markets are important outlets for dried prunes.

GRAPES

Above-Average Grape Crop Again in Prospect

The 1966 U. S. grape crop as of August 1 was estimated at 3,859,670 tons, 11 percent below the record 1965 production but 16 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 24). If the August forecast materializes, the crop will be the second largest on record, surpassed only by 1965. Prospective production is above average in all important grape-producing States except Michigan, but less than last year in all States except Arizona, New Jersey, and Washington.

Grape production in California, which accounts for 91 percent of the U. S. crop, is expected to total 3,510,000 tons, 12 percent below last year but 16 percent above average. Production of all varietal groups is down this year from 1965. Production and changes are as follows: Raisin varieties, 2,200,000 tons, 15 percent; wine grapes, 740,000 tons, 1 percent; and table varieties, 570,000 tons, 12 percent. In Arizona, which like California produces mostly European-type grapes such as the Thompson Seedless, the crop is expected to be 16,000 tons, 2 percent above last year and 37 percent above average.

In all other States combined, 1966 production is expected to total 333,670 tons, 8 percent below 1965 but 13 percent above average. American type grapes, particularly the Concord, are the principal grapes produced in this group of States. Most are crushed for juice, wine, jam, and jelly.

### Fresh Market Movement and Prices

With weather conditions generally favorable for good development of grapes, movement of the 1966 crop from California and Arizona to fresh markets through mid-August was somewhat ahead of a year ago. Prices at California shipping points in mid-August were generally the same to slightly above the year-earlier level. Heavy seasonal movement will continue until fall. Late summer and fall prices will probably average close to the relatively low levels of last year because of expected ample supplies.

### Processing Use

Total use of grapes for processing this year is expected to be larger than usual but will not be up to the heavy 1965 tonnage. Decreased use for grape juice in the Great Lakes States seems probable. In California also, use for drying and crushing is not expected to match the high levels of last year. The season for drying grapes into raisins usually starts in late August and becomes most active during early September. Movement of grapes to wineries for crushing usually is heaviest during September and October. The quantity of grapes used fresh does not usually change greatly from year to year, but tonnages dried and crushed are more variable. Because of the uncertainty of weather conditions, it is still too early in the season for a good indication of these 2 uses.

Usage of California's 1965 sales was as follows: Crushed, 52 percent; dried, 33 percent; fresh market, 14 percent; and canned 1 percent. The proportion of grapes crushed in 1965 was noticeably higher than in 1964 but about the same as in 1963. For data on utilization of the total U. S. grape crop, see table 14.

### CRANBERRIES

Production of cranberries in 1966, according to the first estimate based on August 15 crop conditions, is expected to be a record 1,557,800 barrels (100 pounds per barrel), 8 percent above last year's large crop and 20 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 16). Prospective crops are larger than last year in all cranberry-producing States except New Jersey. They are above average in all States.

The 1966 crop in Massachusetts, the leading cranberry State, is forecast at 800,000 barrels, 9 percent larger than the record 1965 crop. Prospective production in Wisconsin is 477,000 barrels, 8 percent above 1965. In Washington, expected production is 95,000 barrels, up 44 percent from last year. The Oregon crop, 44,800 barrels, is up 7 percent. But in New Jersey, the crop of 141,000 barrels is down 8 percent. Harvest in Massachusetts and New Jersey usually starts shortly after Labor Day and somewhat later in the other States.

Under the 1962 Federal Marketing Agreement and Order for cranberries, a Cranberry Marketing Committee composed of industry representatives may recommend limits on the total quantity of cranberries to be handled in normal marketing

channels. The Committee met on August 24 and recommended that no cranberries be set aside this year for distribution to outlets that are noncompetitive to the usual fresh and processed markets. Last year, also, the Committee found that supply and demand conditions did not warrant a need for restrictions on market outlets.

Utilization of the 1965 U. S. cranberry crop of 1,436,800 barrels was as follows: Processed, 1,033,200 barrels, 72 percent; fresh use, 389,600 barrels, 27 percent; and not used (excess cullage of harvested fruit), 14,000 barrels, 1 percent. In recent years about two-thirds of the crop was utilized for processing into such products as canned whole cranberries, cranberry sauce, and cranberry juice cocktail. The seasonal average price per barrel to growers for 1965-crop cranberries utilized was \$15.20, 6 percent above the 1964 price.

#### BUSH BERRIES

The 1966 Washington and Oregon bush berry crop (red raspberries, black raspberries, tame blackberries, blueberries, currants, boysenberries, youngberries, and loganberries) is expected to total about 91.3 million pounds (45,600 tons), 10 percent above 1965 and 32 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 26). About 69 percent of the 1966 bush berry production is in Oregon.

Red raspberries and tame blackberries account for over four-fifths of the 1966 total. Both items are expected to show moderate volume increases over 1965. Among the other berries, which are produced in much smaller quantities, substantial volume increases over 1965 are indicated for loganberries, and boysenberries--youngberries, but decreases are anticipated for black raspberries, currants, and blueberries. Similar data on bush berry production are not available for States other than Washington and Oregon.

Most Washington and Oregon bush berries are processed in canned or frozen form. About 97 percent of the berries harvested in 1965 were processed, substantial portions of which reached the consumer in preserves, jams, jellies, juices, ice cream, and other products.

#### CITRUS TREE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS FOR 1966-67

With above-normal rainfall during July, Florida's citrus groves in early August were in excellent condition. Fruit set was generally good, new fruit droppage was light, and sizing, particularly of oranges, exceptionally large. Based on current tree conditions, a substantial increase over last season is indicated for oranges and an above-average grapefruit crop is likely. Some harvest of grapefruit was expected in mid-September.

In California, new-crop citrus was making good progress. Favorable weather has resulted in rapid sizing of Navel oranges.

In Arizona, 1966-67 citrus crop prospects were variable. As of early August, oranges had a moderately heavy set but the grapefruit set was light

in many areas. Both fruits were sizing and coloring well. Most trees were in good condition and droppage generally light. Harvest of the lemon crop, in better condition than Arizona's other citrus, is expected to start near the end of August.

Prospects for Texas citrus continue good. Irrigation water is adequate, trees are in good condition, and fruit is sizing well.

The first official forecast of 1966-67 citrus production will be made on the basis of October 1 conditions.

## ORANGES

### Remaining Supplies of California Valencias Lighter Than a Year Ago

Most of the fresh market oranges from now until October will, as usual, consist of California Valencias. In early August, remaining supplies of this variety were moderately lighter than a year earlier as a result of larger early-season use than in 1964-65.

Estimated production of Valencia oranges in 1965-66 in California is 17 million boxes, 6 percent larger than in 1964-65 and 7 percent above the 1959-63 average. The Florida crop of Valencias, now all harvested, was 48.5 million boxes, up 22 percent from 1964-65 and 25 percent above average. The 1965-66 crop of all oranges in the United States is expected to total 139.8 million boxes, 15 percent above 1964-65 and 21 percent above average (table 29).

### Orange Prices Show Upward Trend

Prices for California Valencia oranges at shipping points and on the New York auction have tended to increase since early July, and as of early August both were at levels considerably above last year. Prices for preferred grades and sizes of the remaining supplies are expected to continue above a year ago. Prices for fresh market oranges are usually the highest of the year during summer when supplies are seasonally light. But with favorable production prospects for new-crop (1966-67) oranges, prices in the fall may decline below year-earlier levels.

### Foreign Trade

During November 1965-June 1966, U.S. exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges), were approximately 5.2 million boxes, 34 percent larger than the relatively small exports during the same months of 1964-65. Both Canada and Western Europe, the principal purchasers of U.S. oranges, as well as other countries, took substantially larger quantities than last year. In contrast, U.S. imports over the same period were about 0.6 million boxes, down 42 percent.

## GRAPEFRUIT

Remaining supplies of fresh grapefruit, now mostly from California, will continue seasonally light until harvest of new-crop Florida grapefruit starts in September. Prices are seasonally high in the summer. California grapefruit prices on the New York and Chicago auctions during July and early August averaged substantially higher than last year.

The 1965-66 U. S. grapefruit crop totaled about 46.2 million boxes, 13 percent above 1964-65 and 17 percent above the 1959-63 average. All producing States registered increases over last season.

U. S. exports of fresh grapefruit during September 1965-June 1966 were about 2.4 million boxes, 13 percent above a year earlier. Canada, as usual, was the main outlet for U. S. exports.

## LEMONS AND LIMES

The 1965-66 California-Arizona lemon crop was approximately 16.5 million boxes, 16 percent above 1964-65 but only 1 percent above average. Harvesting is still in progress in California but completed in Arizona. Remaining supplies in early August were considerably heavier than a year earlier. The new lemon harvest season in California and Arizona will start in November and September, respectively. Fresh market use of the 1965-66 crop so far is moderately above a year earlier and processing usage is up sharply.

Grower prices for lemons since the start of the 1965-66 season through May averaged considerably below a year ago. Lemon prices have shown an upward trend since February and surpassed year-earlier levels in June. Grower prices in July averaged considerably above July 1965. California shipping point prices in July and early August were also substantially above the comparable period of last year.

The 1966-67 Florida lime crop was estimated as of July 1 at 480,000 boxes, 16 percent above the 1965-66 crop. Harvest of the new lime crop is now seasonally active. Grower prices (packinghouse door basis) in July averaged considerably above a year earlier.

U. S. exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1965-June 1966 totaled 2.1 million boxes, up 43 percent from a year earlier. Western Europe and Canada were, as usual, the principal destinations.

## PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

1966-67 Pack May Total a Little  
Larger Than in 1965-66

The 1966-67 pack of commercially canned fruit in mainland United States probably will be somewhat larger than the 1965-66 pack of approximately 91



million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. Among items canned in relatively large volume, substantial increases in 1966-67 are likely in Clingstone peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail. Decreases are expected in red, sour pitted (RSP) cherries, apricots, apples, and applesauce mainly because of smaller fruit crops. The packs of most canned fruits in the Pacific Coast States, where deciduous crops are generally larger than a year ago, will likely be heavier than last season. Reductions will occur chiefly in other States, where fruit crops are expected to be smaller than in 1965.

### Canners' Carryover Stocks Down Moderately

Canners' stocks of 12 items (apples, applesauce, apricots, RSP cherries, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, mixed fruits, Clingstone peaches, Freestone peaches, pears, and purple plums) on June 1, 1966, as the new season for canning deciduous fruits was starting, were approximately 21.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 6 percent below a year earlier. This reduction resulted mainly from moderately smaller total supplies being available during the 1965-66 season. Movement to the trade (including exports) from the beginning of the season to June 1 was about 79.1 million cases down 6 percent. Increased stocks of apples, applesauce, fruit cocktail, mixed fruits, and purple plums, compared with a year earlier, were not sufficient to offset decreases in stocks of other items. For figures on packs and stocks of the past 3 seasons, see table 10.

The June 1 stock position of some deciduous fruits that are canned in volume early in the season, such as apricots and sweet cherries, is a good indicator of the carryover into the new season. But for other canned fruit items, such as apple slices and applesauce which are processed in volume later, further reductions in stocks will result in a lighter carryover than that indicated by June 1 figures. However, monthly data on stocks during the summer are available for only a few items. Canned apples and applesauce stocks on June 1 were considerably larger than a year earlier. By August 1, canners' stocks of apples were down to 1.5 million cases (24-2½'s), but still 31 percent above a year earlier; those of applesauce were down to 5.1 million cases, 46 percent above a year earlier. On July 1, 1966, the start of the new season for red tart cherries, canners' stocks were about 102,000 cases (24-2½'s), more than 4 times smaller than the heavy stocks of a year ago.

### Hawaiian Pineapple Products

The 1965-66 pack of Hawaiian pineapples, completed by June 1, was approximately 15.0 million cases (24-2½'s), 10 percent above 1964-65 (table 10). On June 1, 1966, canners' stocks were about 4.3 million cases, 2 percent below a year earlier. U. S. exports of canned pineapples in 1965-66 were about 2.3 million cases (24-2½'s), 9 percent above 1964-65. The pack of canned single-strength juice was about 15.4 million cases (24-2's), 11 percent above 1964-65 (table 11). Stocks on June 1 were about 4.4 million cases, up 34 percent. Output of canned and frozen concentrated pineapple juice was 10.0 million cases (24-2's). Compared with 1964-65, the pack was up 10 percent

and June 1, 1966, stocks at 4.4 million cases were up 49 percent. Pineapples are processed on a year-round basis but output is heaviest during spring and summer.

### Dried Noncitrus Fruits

Production of dried fruits in 1966-67 probably will total somewhat below the heavy 1965-66 output. Early-season prospects point to lighter production of raisin-type grapes and prunes, two items which usually account for most of the annual dried fruit pack. Total production also includes lesser quantities of apricots, apples, peaches, pears, figs, and dates. It is still too early in the season to determine the output of most individual items. However, in the case of apricots, the dried pack may be up from last year. Somewhat larger packs of dried apples and peaches also appear probable in California where crop prospects are more favorable than a year ago. Total carryover stocks of dried fruits this summer are expected to be larger than last year.

Prunes and raisins are the most important dried fruits exported. During September 1965-June 1966, exports of dried prunes were about 55,000 tons, 23 percent above a year earlier, and raisin exports were about 57,500 tons, up 16 percent.

### Frozen Deciduous Fruits and Berries

A small decrease in total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) is likely in 1966. Output of frozen strawberries will be substantially larger than in 1965 but frozen cherries will be down sharply. In 1965, these two items comprised 52 percent of the 653 million pounds of deciduous fruits and berries frozen.

Deliveries of strawberries, the leader among frozen deciduous fruits and berries, to freezers was practically completed by early August in all States except California, where processing usually continues into fall. Deliveries to freezers in 6 States (California, Michigan, Oregon, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Washington) for which comparable data are available totaled 18 percent larger as of July 30, 1966, than a year ago. Substantial increases in Oregon and Washington more than offset decreases in the other States. Total production of frozen strawberries in 1966 will exceed the 1965 output of about 192 million pounds.

Imports of frozen strawberries, mostly from Mexico, during January-June 1966 totaled 67 million pounds, 62 percent larger than in the same months of 1965. Total imports in 1965 were about 54 million pounds.

Output of frozen red tart cherries in 1966 will be sharply below the 1965 pack of about 146 million pounds. The pack to August 5 in 6 Northeastern and Central States which account for most of the U.S. frozen cherry production was about 63.8 million pounds, 45 percent below the quantity frozen to the same time last year. Processing usually ends by mid-August, but this year the season is running about 2 weeks later than normal in the Great Lakes area. Carryover stocks of frozen red tart cherries at the start of the 1966 season (July 1) were approximately 45.3 million pounds, 68 percent less than the stocks held on July 1, 1965. Output of other frozen fruits and berries is still uncertain.

Cold Storage Stocks of Frozen  
Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in cold storage on August 1, 1966, totaled 522 million pounds, 22 percent larger than a month earlier and 3 percent above a year earlier (table 12). Most items increased during July as freezing of the 1966 fruit and berry crops became seasonally heavy. Stocks will continue to rise until fall as harvest and freezing continue active, and will then decline. August 1 stocks of leading items and changes from a year earlier were as follows: Strawberries, 210 million pounds, up 24 percent; apples, 50 million pounds, up 21 percent; and cherries (mostly red tart), 78 million pounds, down 42 percent.

USDA Purchases of Processed Fruits

As in other years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is purchasing processed fruits for use in the National School Lunch Program. During July and August 1966, the following fruit items were purchased: (1) Canned apricots, 243,050 cases (6-10's) purchased July 21 from California canners for delivery August 22-September 26; (2) canned peaches, 647,250 cases (6-10's) (Clingstone 587,550; Freestone 59,700), bought August 11 for delivery September 6-October 17; and (3) processed Thompson Seedless raisins, 10,610 tons, bought August 5 for delivery September 1, 1966-January 14, 1967. Apricots and peaches were purchased with Sec. 6 (National School Lunch Act) funds, and raisins with Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds as a surplus-removal activity for distribution to schools and the needy.

On August 12, the Department announced offers to buy canned Bartlett pears packed from the 1966 crop as a surplus-removal activity for use in school lunch programs. Offers of canners to sell were to be received by the Department not later than 9 a.m. (EDT) August 23 for acceptance by August 26. Purchases will be made with Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

Orange Concentrate Stocks Down  
Retail Prices Higher

The 1965-66 pack of Florida frozen orange concentrate was about 70.8 million gallons, 20 percent below a year earlier. With carryover stocks last fall of about 21.8 million gallons, packers' supplies this season amounted to approximately 92.6 million gallons, 6 percent below 1964-65. Movement to the trade was about 12 percent higher than last season. August 1 packers' stocks were 37.3 million gallons, 26 percent below a year ago.

Stocks will decrease further this summer and fall, as usual, and by the end of the season (about December 1) will likely be much below the relatively heavy ending stocks of last year. Recent weekly rates of movement from packers

to the trade have been running somewhat under year-earlier levels. Supplies will probably be adequate to fulfill trade requirements prior to the start of the new packing season.

The price of Florida orange concentrate at processing plants this spring increased to a level substantially above a year earlier but continued well below the prices of 1963 and 1964. At the retail level, prices since February have shown a gradual upward trend and in June and July were slightly higher than a year ago. In view of the reduced stocks of frozen orange concentrate on hand this year, retail prices this summer will likely average somewhat above the relatively low levels of a year earlier.

Of the other Florida frozen citrus concentrates, packed in much smaller quantities than orange, August 1 stocks of grapefruit concentrate were substantially above a year ago and tangerine concentrate stocks were substantially lower. Pack and stock data for frozen orange concentrate and other Florida frozen citrus concentrates are presented in table 13.

#### Increased Stocks of Canned Single-Strength Citrus Juices

Stocks of 4 canned single-strength juices (orange, grapefruit, blend, and tangerine) held by Florida packers on August 1, 1966, were about 6.4 million cases (24-2's), 50 percent above a year earlier (table 11). Stocks of each item, except tangerine juice, were up. Holdings of grapefruit juice were at 3.0 million cases, about one and a half times larger than on the comparable date last season. Although, so far this season, movement to the trade of most canned juices was moderately above last year, it was not sufficient to compensate for the increased supplies made available this year through larger carryin stocks and 1965-66 packs.

#### Canned Citrus Sections and Salad

Florida packers' stocks of canned grapefruit sections on August 1, 1966, were approximately 1.0 million cases (24-2's). Both carryover stocks last fall and the 1965-66 pack were substantially larger than a year ago. However, with canners' shipments up 19 percent so far this year, the current stock position was about the same as that existing on the comparable date last season. Citrus salad stocks as of August 1 were about 0.1 million cases, 28 percent below a year earlier; this decrease resulted from somewhat smaller total supplies available this season and a moderately higher rate of movement into distributive channels.

#### Chilled Citrus Products Use Up Sharply in 1965-66

Florida chilled (refrigerated) citrus sections and juices which are marketed shortly after production will continue seasonally light until next fall when harvest of the new crop gets underway. Production of important items during the 1965-66 season to August 1 and changes from 1964-65 were as follows: Single-strength orange juice, 67.4 million gallons, up 61 percent; single-

strength grapefruit juice, 3.1 million gallons, over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times greater than last season; citrus salad, 6.4 million gallons, up 38 percent; grapefruit sections, 2.6 million gallons, up 51 percent; and orange sections, 1.3 million gallons, up 36 percent.

#### TREE NUTS

Total production of the 4 major edible tree nuts--almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--in 1966 is expected to be 283,350 tons, 1 percent below 1965 but 12 percent above the 1960-64 average (table 31). Heavy increases in production of almonds, filberts, and walnuts were not quite enough to offset the expected decrease in the pecan crop. Composition of 1966 tree nut production as estimated on August 1 is as follows: Pecans, 34 percent; walnuts, 33 percent; almonds, 29 percent; and filberts, 4 percent. The usual starting time of harvest for almonds is August; filberts and walnuts, September; and pecans, late October.

The 1966 California almond crop of 82,000 tons is 12 percent above 1965 and 36 percent above average. Harvest, usually most active from mid-August to mid-October, is expected to start about 2 weeks earlier than last season.

Oregon and Washington filbert production in 1966 is expected to total 11,100 tons, 45 percent above last year and 28 percent above average. Substantial increases in the size of crop are expected in each State. Sizing of nuts is good in both States. Harvest is usually most active in October.

California and Oregon walnut production is expected to total 93,000 tons, 16 percent above 1965 and 18 percent above average. The crop in California at 90,000 tons will be a record if August 1 prospects materialize. Development of the California crop has been favorable, but in Oregon, where there appears to be more than usual blight, a heavy drop may occur. The usual starting time for harvest in California is September and in Oregon, October.

U.S. pecan production was estimated as of August 1 at 97,250 tons, nearly a fourth less than in 1965 and 7 percent below average. The 1966 crop consists of 49,100 tons of improved varieties, 20 percent lighter than the 1965 crop, and 48,150 tons of wild or seedling pecans, down 25 percent from last year. Total production is down in all States except Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and New Mexico. Harvest in most States is most active during November and December.

For the above 4 edible tree nuts, combined production totals since 1935, along with per capita production figures, are shown in table 1.

#### Decreased Stocks in Cold Storage on June 30, 1966

Cold storage stocks of in-shell tree nuts on June 30, 1966, were about 46,600 tons, 17 percent below a year earlier; shelled nut stocks were about 52,500 tons, down 13 percent. In-shell stocks of almonds and walnuts and stocks



Table 2.--Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, fresh weight basis, 1910-65 1/2

Year	Citrus fruits				Other fruits												Total		
	Oranges: 2/	Tangerines: 2/	Lemons: 2/	Limes: 2/	Apples: 3/	Avocados: 3/	Bananas: 3/	Cherries: 3/	Cranberries: 3/	Figs: 3/	Grapes: 3/	Nectarines: 3/	Peaches: 3/	Pears: 3/	Pineapples: 3/	Plums: 3/		Strawberries: 3/	Total
1910	13.7	2/	---	3.1	1.0	17.8	3.4	0.6	4/	5.3	---	18.5	5.3	5/	8	---	2.7	4.0	57.5
1911	15.4	2/	---	3.1	1.1	19.8	3.4	5	4/	7.8	---	13.5	5.7	8	---	3.8	3.8	59.3	
1912	14.3	2/	---	3.1	1.1	18.5	74.6	5	4/	6.7	---	20.3	5.9	8	---	3.7	3.7	63.4	
1913	12.0	2/	---	2.8	1.8	16.6	59.3	5	4/	4.9	---	19.0	4.9	9	---	2.6	3.6	54.3	
1914	18.8	2/	---	3.2	2.1	24.1	71.8	5	4/	7.5	---	19.6	5.7	9	---	3.4	3.4	64.5	
1915	17.6	2/	---	3.2	2.3	23.1	69.0	5	4/	6.5	---	23.8	5.4	8	---	3.8	3.1	62.4	
1916	16.5	2/	---	3.2	2.3	22.0	63.9	5	4/	5.5	---	12.9	5.0	6	---	3.4	3.3	47.8	
1917	17.1	2/	---	2.9	2.4	22.0	56.1	5	4/	7.5	---	15.6	5.8	6	---	2.9	3.0	51.7	
1918	10.5	2/	---	2.5	3.1	16.5	56.9	5	4/	5.3	---	17.1	5.5	6	---	2.9	2.8	46.2	
1919	17.0	2/	---	3.2	3.3	23.5	45.2	5	4/	8.2	---	16.3	5.5	4	---	2.2	3.5	53.6	
1920	16.7	0.4	---	3.8	5.1	26.0	63.0	5	4/	8.0	---	14.0	6.7	6	---	2.1	3.2	53.6	
1921	20.8	6	---	3.9	5.2	30.5	36.1	5	4/	6.5	---	9.7	4.5	7	---	2.4	3.7	46.2	
1922	15.2	4	---	3.6	5.3	24.6	57.5	5	4/	8.9	---	18.1	7.1	7	---	2.5	4.7	62.7	
1923	22.0	6	---	3.7	6.3	32.5	54.7	5	4/	9.0	---	13.2	6.1	9	---	3.7	4.5	57.3	
1924	23.0	4	---	3.8	6.6	33.9	54.1	5	4/	8.3	---	16.5	6.4	1.0	---	2.1	4.7	57.3	
1925	17.5	7	---	4.0	1.1	6.6	28.9	5	4/	8.3	---	12.7	6.0	1.2	---	2.5	3.7	67.0	
1926	20.8	5	---	4.2	1.1	5.8	31.4	5	4/	9.7	---	18.1	7.8	1.2	---	3.5	3.9	67.1	
1927	22.1	7	---	3.1	6.3	32.2	37.4	5	4/	9.1	---	16.7	5.5	9	---	2.8	4.4	56.4	
1928	19.6	6	---	3.7	5.6	29.5	48.9	5	4/	10.9	---	16.5	6.8	8	---	3.3	4.4	67.7	
1929	27.5	1.1	---	3.5	7.7	39.7	39.7	4	0.1	9.1	---	13.0	5.7	9	---	2.5	4.4	59.7	
1930	19.9	6	---	4.1	6.6	31.2	42.1	4	1	8.7	---	10.3	6.7	1.0	---	3.8	3.3	56.6	
1931	27.6	1.7	---	3.5	9.4	42.3	51.7	5	1	8.4	---	21.5	7.2	1.1	---	2.8	4.0	66.3	
1932	24.6	1.4	---	3.2	1.1	7.4	36.7	4	1	7.4	---	9.3	5.3	9	---	2.8	3.3	56.6	
1933	26.6	1.4	---	3.5	7.9	39.4	40.0	5	1	6.9	---	10.0	5.1	6	---	2.3	4.1	45.4	
1934	27.0	1.4	---	3.6	1.1	7.7	39.8	4	1	7.4	---	11.3	6.2	6	---	2.9	3.5	51.2	
1935	30.7	1.4	---	4.1	8.3	44.6	32.9	4	1	7.4	---	14.5	6.8	6	---	2.5	3.5	51.2	
1936	30.1	1.5	---	4.3	1.1	10.2	46.2	4	1	6.3	---	11.0	6.0	8	---	2.7	2.9	51.8	
1937	26.6	2.1	---	3.4	1.1	12.3	44.5	5	2	7.4	---	14.2	6.6	1.0	---	2.6	3.4	60.5	
1938	33.5	1.6	---	4.3	1.1	9.6	49.1	5	1	8.4	---	13.1	6.4	9	---	2.7	2.9	54.4	
1939	41.1	2.3	---	4.2	1.1	13.7	61.4	5	1	6.0	---	10.0	5.1	6	---	2.7	3.3	56.1	
1940	39.4	1.6	---	4.5	1.1	11.1	56.7	5	1	6.3	---	15.1	6.5	8	---	2.7	3.3	52.7	
1941	38.9	1.6	---	4.7	1.1	12.2	57.7	4	1	6.2	---	13.1	7.1	8	---	2.5	3.3	52.7	
1942	39.8	1.4	---	4.3	1.1	12.1	57.7	4	1	6.2	---	18.6	6.4	8	---	2.4	3.1	56.6	
1943	39.7	2.9	---	5.0	2.2	12.5	60.3	5	3	6.2	---	14.6	6.7	4	---	2.4	3.4	60.0	
1944	47.6	2.5	---	4.9	2.2	13.0	68.2	5	3	5.6	---	8.4	5.4	5	---	2.2	1.8	33.2	
1945	45.1	2.7	---	5.1	2.2	13.5	66.6	5	3	4.9	---	17.9	7.1	6	---	2.7	1.2	46.4	
1946	37.9	2.4	---	4.7	1.1	14.0	59.1	5	3	5.6	---	18.2	7.3	9	---	2.3	1.3	50.4	
1947	41.5	1.9	---	4.8	1.1	13.9	62.2	5	3	5.7	---	16.6	6.8	1.2	---	2.7	1.6	51.8	
1948	30.7	1.8	---	4.5	1.1	12.3	54.4	5	3	6.6	---	14.8	6.9	9	---	2.3	1.9	56.1	
1949	35.7	2.1	---	4.1	1.1	10.9	47.9	5	3	5.8	---	11.3	4.4	8	---	2.1	1.6	50.9	
1950	26.9	2.0	---	4.0	2.2	8.2	41.3	5	3	5.2	---	11.6	5.5	7	---	2.4	1.6	50.5	
1951	28.8	1.9	---	4.0	1.1	10.3	45.1	5	3	5.9	---	7.8	4.1	8	---	1.8	1.8	40.6	
1952	27.9	2.0	---	3.9	1.1	10.5	44.4	5	3	4.8	---	10.7	4.4	6	---	2.3	1.8	46.6	
1953	27.6	2.2	---	3.7	2	9.7	43.4	5	3	4.8	---	10.3	3.9	6	---	1.7	1.4	47.8	
1954	24.5	2.0	---	3.6	1.1	11.0	41.2	5	3	5.1	---	10.0	3.9	6	---	2.1	1.4	44.6	
1955	24.8	2.1	---	3.4	2.2	10.7	41.2	5	3	5.1	---	6.1	3.7	6	---	1.4	1.2	43.2	
1956	22.6	1.9	---	3.2	2.2	10.5	38.5	5	3	5.0	---	6.1	3.4	7	---	1.8	1.5	38.1	
1957	21.6	1.8	---	3.3	1.1	9.5	36.5	5	3	4.7	---	9.0	3.7	7	---	1.9	1.2	41.0	
1958	17.6	1.9	---	3.1	3.0	8.7	30.5	5	3	3.9	---	8.6	3.5	6	---	1.6	1.7	40.4	
1959	19.8	1.4	---	2.9	1.1	9.1	33.4	5	3	4.1	---	10.5	3.5	6	---	1.2	1.5	40.6	
1960	19.3	1.1	---	2.9	1.1	9.5	33.1	4	2	3.9	---	9.7	3.2	5	---	1.7	1.3	40.7	
1961	16.1	1.7	---	2.8	1.1	9.3	30.2	5	3	3.9	---	9.5	2.6	5	---	0.1	1.2	41.3	
1962	15.7	1.3	---	2.8	1.1	8.6	28.9	5	3	3.4	---	9.5	2.5	5	---	1.4	1.6	40.6	
1963	12.0	1.8	---	2.5	1.1	6.4	22.1	5	3	4.0	---	8.1	2.7	5	---	1.1	1.4	36.6	
1964	14.4	1.2	---	2.6	1.1	7.5	26.1	5	3	3.7	---	7.6	2.0	5	---	1.1	1.5	35.6	
1965	16.6	1.3	---	2.3	1.1	8.2	28.9	5	3	3.6	---	6.6	2.4	5	---	1.7	1.6	35.6	
1965 6/	---	---	---	2.3	1.1	8.2	28.9	4	2	3.7	---	7.2	1.8	6	---	1.6	1.4	35.6	

1/11 to 6/66 on calendar-year basis with exception of citrus fruits, beginning 1941, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. 2/ Tangerines are included with oranges 1910-1919. 3/ Beginning 1944 includes only apples from commercial areas sold and used in farm households. 4/ Less than 0.05 pound. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 3.--Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1910-65 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Canned fruit														Total	Chilled citrus sections <sup>2/</sup>
	Apples and sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced)	Pears	Pineapples	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus sections			
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	---	3/	---	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	---	3.6	---	
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.4	---	3.9	---	
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	---	4.2	---	
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2	---	
1914	.7	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.7	---	
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6	---	
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	---	7.1	---	
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.5	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.7	---	
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.5	---	
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	---	9.7	---	
1920	.9	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.4	---	
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	3/	3/	---	1.9	.4	2.9	.2	.3	3/	8.2	---	
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.0	.3	2.2	.2	.3	3/	7.5	---	
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	3/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.5	.1	.5	0.1	9.0	---	
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.9	---	
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	3/	.2	.2	3.2	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.1	---	
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	12.0	---	
1927	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.6	.2	.5	.2	12.6	---	
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.3	.3	.6	.2	12.6	---	
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.9	.9	3.2	.4	.6	.4	12.3	---	
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.6	12.8	---	
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.9	---	
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	3/	.3	2.8	.9	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2	---	
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.4	.4	.3	11.8	---	
1934	1.0	.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.5	---	
1935	1.0	.7	.5	1.0	.2	3/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	.6	.5	.5	13.4	---	
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.9	.7	.5	.7	16.7	---	
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.7	1.1	3.5	.6	.4	.6	13.5	---	
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.6	.8	15.4	---	
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	4.3	.6	.5	.6	16.1	---	
1940	1.5	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.7	.5	.7	.8	19.1	---	
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.3	.5	.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.1	17.8	---	
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.3	---	
1943	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.6	---	
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	2.0	.5	.7	3/	9.3	---	
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	3/	14.4	---	
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.7	.7	.5	22.3	---	
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	18.2	---	
1948	1.9	1.0	.5	1.2	.5	.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.4	.5	.8	1.0	18.9	---	
1949	2.1	1.1	.6	1.4	.5	.1	2.3	4.9	1.4	3.4	.5	.5	.9	19.7	---	
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.8	.7	.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.4	.4	.8	.8	22.0	---	
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.5	.3	.8	.9	19.5	---	
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.3	.4	.9	.7	21.0	---	
1953	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	.5	.9	.9	21.3	---	
1954	2.5	1.0	.4	1.4	.8	.1	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.1	---	
1955	2.8	1.1	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.5	.5	.9	1.2	22.6	---	
1956	3.1	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.4	.5	.6	1.1	21.8	0.2	
1957	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	1.8	3.4	.5	.9	.8	22.4	.3	
1958	3.3	.9	.3	1.3	.9	.1	2.6	5.8	2.0	3.3	.4	.8	1.1	22.8	.2	
1959	3.2	.9	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.7	5.9	1.9	3.3	.3	.8	.8	22.3	.2	
1960	3.4	1.0	.2	1.2	.6	.1	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.4	.3	.8	1.0	22.8	.4	
1961	3.6	1.2	.2	1.2	1.0	.1	2.7	6.2	1.8	3.3	.2	1.0	.9	23.4	.4	
1962	3.4	.9	.2	1.2	.8	.1	2.8	6.3	2.1	3.0	.4	.8	.9	22.9	.4	
1963	3.6	1.1	.1	1.0	.8	.1	2.8	6.5	2.0	3.3	.3	.9	.6	23.1	.3	
1964	3.7	1.0	.1	1.3	.7	.1	2.6	6.5	1.6	3.5	.3	1.0	.9	23.3	.4	
1965 <sup>5/</sup>	3.8	1.1	.1	1.1	.8	.1	2.7	6.6	1.9	3.4	.3	.8	.9	23.6	.3	

<sup>1/</sup> Data on pack year, 1910-42; calendar-year basis, 1943 to date. Civilian consumption only beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. <sup>2/</sup> Produced commercially in Florida. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 0.05 pound. <sup>4/</sup> Estimated. <sup>5/</sup> Preliminary.



Table 4.--Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1910-65 1/

Year	Canned													Chilled 2/			
	Citrus juices							Pineapple 3/						Total 4/	Orange	Grape-fruit	Total
	Orange	Grape-fruit	Blended orange and grape-fruit	Lemon and lime	Tan-gerine	Citrus concentrate 3/	Total	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Single-strength	Concentrate	Prune				
Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
1910										0.47				0.47			
1911										.18				.18			
1912										.45				.45			
1913										.34				.34			
1914										.12				.12			
1915										.61				.61			
1916										.44				.44			
1917										.31				.31			
1918										.45				.45			
1919										.28				.28			
1920										.59				.59			
1921										.34				.34			
1922										.16				.16			
1923										.29				.29			
1924										.12				.12			
1925										.16				.16			
1926										.17				.17			
1927										.32				.32			
1928										.13				.13			
1929		0.05					0.05			.28				.33			
1930	0.01	.05					.06			.27				.33			
1931	.02	.11					.13			.30				.43			
1932	.01	.11					.12			.31				.43			
1933	.02	.16					.18			.27				.45			
1934	.07	.21					.28		0.01	.22			0.01	.52			
1935	.22	.62		0.01			.85		.01	.29	0.82		.02	1.99			
1936	.20	.56	0.02	.01			.79		.05	.35	1.17		.04	2.40			
1937	.28	1.29	.06	.04			1.67		.20	.39	2.05		.18	4.49			
1938	.19	1.55	.12	.05			1.91		.26	.42	1.85		.20	4.64			
1939	.23	2.61	.15	.03			3.02	0.05	.13	.54	2.11		.07	5.92			
1940	.68	2.34	.25	.02			3.29	.10	.24	.65	2.52		.06	7.23			
1941	.74	3.08	.42	.04		0.42	4.70	.20	.25	.59	2.67		.06	8.50			
1942	.94	2.63	.48	.08		.44	4.57	.37	.34	.64	2.14		.43	8.54			
1943	.27	3.03	.27	.02		.43	4.02	.44	.14	.71	1.58		.46	7.43			
1944	1.46	4.80	1.11	.03		.19	7.59	.62	.21	.33	.94		.57	10.33			
1945	2.75	3.19	1.08	.06		.76	7.84	.26	.06	.43	1.12		.89	10.94			
1946	4.15	4.93	2.36	.10	0.11	.97	12.62	.35	.19	.49	2.36		.90	17.77			
1947	4.11	3.38	2.18	.07	.21	1.09	11.04	.26	.29	.68	2.26		.75	15.63			
1948	5.03	3.83	2.28	.08	.16	1.88	13.26	.20	.37	.65	1.85		.74	17.07			
1949	3.87	2.84	1.86	.10	.22	1.82	10.71	.47	.55	.57	1.97		.80	15.07			
1950	3.37	2.02	1.01	.07	.23	1.95	8.65	.56	.92	.50	1.82		.93	13.38			
1951	3.81	2.73	1.30	.08	.20	1.85	9.97	.50	.83	.50	2.24		.78	14.82			
1952	3.58	2.04	.95	.09	.15	1.63	8.44	.54	.61	.82	2.49		.87	13.77			
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.65	7.83	.51	.56	.74	2.97		.94	13.55			
1954	3.08	2.28	.89	.08	.10	1.36	7.79	.71	.57	.73	2.38		.97	13.15			
1955	2.95	2.18	.78	.11	.09	1.16	7.27	.54	.73	.73	2.60		1.01	12.88	0.94		0.94
1956	2.42	2.12	.66	.09	.09	1.58	6.96	.66	1.27	.85	2.86		1.26	13.86	1.05	0.07	1.12
1957	2.45	1.94	.58	.12	.09	1.66	6.84	.68	1.37	.59	2.62	.79	1.21	14.10	1.72	.05	1.77
1958	2.66	1.74	.72	.12	.08	1.62	6.94	.77	1.24	.84	2.27	1.29	1.05	14.40	1.60	.04	1.64
1959	1.91	1.56	.49	.15	.08	1.07	5.26	.97	1.03	.78	1.86	1.27	.87	12.04	1.87	.03	1.90
1960	2.12	1.51	.51	.13	.07	1.45	5.79	.90	1.05	.76	2.12	1.25	1.06	12.93	2.10	.02	2.12
1961	1.70	1.39	.45	.13	.06	1.51	5.24	.95	.53	.71	2.03	1.19	1.05	11.70	1.65	.03	1.68
1962	1.92	1.48	.47	.13	.06	1.05	5.11	1.05	.52	.66	2.05	1.20	1.05	11.64	2.19	.08	2.27
1963	1.69	1.30	.42	.13	.04	1.70	5.28	1.21	.36	.64	2.58	1.74	1.11	12.92	1.14	.03	1.17
1964	1.17	1.09	.30	.11	.04	1.61	4.32	1.49	.28	.65	1.95	1.61	1.11	11.41	1.29	.07	1.36
1965 5/	1.24	1.39	.30	.10	.02	.97	4.02	1.56	.40	.86	1.83	1.23	1.16	11.06	1.90	.05	1.95

1/ Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning in November or year prior to that indicated, and grape juice which in the years 1910-33 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year indicated. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Chilled fruit juice produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale.

3/ Single-strength equivalent.

4/ Includes berry juice as follows: 1940--0.37; 1941--0.03; 1942--0.05; 1943--0.08; 1944--0.07; 1945--0.34; 1946--0.86; and 1947--0.35.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, 1937-65 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Black-berries	Blue-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Miscellaneous	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1937	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.01	---	0.16	0.01	---	0.01	0.52
1938	.11	.04	.18	.29	.03	.04	0.01	.19	.05	0.01	.07	1.02
1939	.03	.08	.09	.39	.08	.01	<sup>3/</sup>	.29	.05	.03	.08	1.13
1940	.07	.07	.09	.44	.11	.02	<sup>3/</sup>	.32	.07	.06	.03	1.28
1941	.08	.07	.14	.52	.07	.04	<sup>3/</sup>	.24	.08	.04	.06	1.34
1942	.04	.01	.13	.58	.08	.07	.01	.29	.08	.05	.05	1.39
1943	.03	.02	.14	.32	.01	.12	.04	.27	.04	.10	.04	1.13
1944	.09	.09	.17	.33	.10	.30	.17	.32	<sup>3/</sup>	.18	.26	2.01
1945	.05	.06	.09	.24	.10	.49	.40	.26	.04	.38	.20	2.31
1946	.14	.13	.15	.38	.12	.60	.30	.35	.12	.56	.23	3.08
1947	.11	.09	.21	.73	.13	.34	.14	.56	.10	.31	.42	3.14
1948	.14	.11	.19	.78	.13	.33	.10	.62	.10	.28	.13	2.91
1949	.08	.04	.16	.97	.16	.28	.06	.51	.06	.17	.10	2.59
1950	.10	.14	.22	.87	.15	.29	.06	.60	.05	.16	.12	2.76
1951	.06	.04	.21	1.00	.13	.21	.04	.60	.03	.16	.09	2.57
1952	.07	.14	.21	1.21	.15	.28	.04	.63	.04	.20	.12	3.09
1953	.08	.11	.14	1.25	.12	.24	.03	.58	.08	.22	.14	2.99
1954	.10	.06	.13	1.43	.13	.31	.04	.52	<sup>3/</sup>	.17	.11	3.04
1955	.12	.19	.24	1.44	.18	.41	.04	.66	.09	.26	.15	3.78
1956	.07	.19	.20	1.49	.20	.51	.04	.69	.04	.23	.29	3.95
1957	.05	.11	.14	1.53	.14	.34	.05	.66	.13	.24	.27	3.66
1958	.10	.08	.23	1.52	.35	.39	.03	.52	.12	.14	.15	3.63
1959	.10	.12	.20	1.29	.08	.39	.04	.62	.08	.22	.23	3.37
1960	.14	.10	.21	1.14	.26	.40	.07	.71	.03	.24	.20	3.50
1961	.10	.16	.20	1.22	.24	.37	.06	.64	.12	.27	.19	3.57
1962	.14	.19	.17	1.25	.28	.32	.06	.74	.08	.30	.23	3.76
1963	.14	.21	.17	1.38	.26	.41	.07	.71	.08	.32	.14	3.89
1964	.12	.18	.17	1.31	.07	.44	.06	.62	.12	.24	.26	3.59
1965 <sup>4/</sup>	.07	.19	.13	1.39	.07	.45	.06	.80	.06	.32	.16	3.70

<sup>1/</sup> Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus juices, and miscellaneous fruits and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 0.005 pound.

<sup>4/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 6.—Frozen citrus juices: Per capita consumption, product weight and single strength basis, 1946-65 1/

Year	Orange		Grapefruit		Blend		Lemon	
	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single
	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1946	0.06	0.11	---	---	---	---	0.01	0.01
1947	.05	.08	---	---	---	---	.01	.01
1948	.08	.21	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	---	.01	.01
1949	.90	3.07	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.02	.02
1950	1.36	4.74	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.14	.03	.03
1951	1.89	6.64	.07	.25	.05	.18	.03	.03
1952	3.66	10.76	.04	.14	.03	.11	.06	.11
1953	3.36	11.82	.07	.25	.03	.11	.10	.20
1954	3.59	12.65	.08	.28	.04	.14	.11	.26
1955	4.08	14.33	.08	.28	.05	.18	.10	.25
1956	3.96	13.96	.10	.35	.04	.14	.10	.23
1957	4.32	15.23	.15	.53	.04	.14	.13	.31
1958	3.31	11.67	.16	.56	.03	.11	.05	.18
1959	4.11	14.49	.23	.81	.04	.14	.11	.29
1960	4.43	15.62	.16	.56	.03	.11	.12	.35
1961	4.34	15.30	.14	.49	.01	.04	.05	.13
1962	5.10	17.98	.16	.56	.01	.04	.05	.13
1963	3.36	11.84	.12	.42	.01	.04	.06	.16
1964	3.00	10.58	.13	.46	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	.05	.15
1965 <u>3/</u>	4.00	14.10	.15	.53	.01	.04	.05	.15

Year	Lemonade base		Lime		Tangerine		Total	
	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single	Product	Single
	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength	weight	strength
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1946	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.07	0.12
1947	---	---	---	---	---	---	.06	.09
1948	---	---	---	---	---	---	.09	.22
1949	---	---	---	---	---	---	.92	3.09
1950	0.04	0.03	---	---	---	---	1.52	5.12
1951	.15	.12	---	---	---	---	2.19	7.22
1952	.33	.28	---	---	0.01	0.04	3.53	11.44
1953	.49	.36	---	---	.03	.11	4.08	12.85
1954	.52	.38	0.03	0.11	.03	.11	4.40	13.93
1955	.52	.38	.07	.25	.04	.14	4.94	15.81
1956	.55	.41	.07	.25	.04	.14	4.86	15.48
1957	.58	.43	.04	.14	.06	.21	5.32	16.99
1958	.71	.53	.03	.11	.03	.11	4.32	13.27
1959	.85	.63	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.42	16.64
1960	.76	.56	.04	.14	.04	.14	5.58	17.48
1961	.61	.45	.04	.14	.05	.18	5.24	16.73
1962	.48	.36	.04	.14	.08	.28	5.92	19.49
1963	.44	.33	.02	.07	.05	.18	4.06	13.04
1964	.51	.38	.06	.21	.05	.18	3.80	11.96
1965 <u>3/</u>	.51	.38	.03	.11	.05	.18	4.80	15.49

1/ Civilian consumption. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Product weight includes concentrated and single strength juices. Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. 2/ Less than 0.005 pound. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, product weight basis, pack years, 1910-65 <sup>1/</sup>

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates <sup>2/</sup>	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes <sup>3/</sup>	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1910	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	<u>4/</u>	0.6	1.4	3.5
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	4.3
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	<u>4/</u>	.6	1.5	3.7
1914	.1	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.8	4.1
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	<u>4/</u>	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	<u>4/</u>	1.4	2.0	5.1
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	<u>4/</u>	2.1	2.4	6.3
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	<u>4/</u>	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.9	6.9
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.4	6.7
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.2	2.7	5.5
1922	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
1923	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.4	2.6	5.5
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	3.0	6.4
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.8	6.1
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	6.3
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.9	6.2
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.5	5.3
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.9	2.1	5.4
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	<u>4/</u>	1.6	1.9	4.7
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.5	2.3	5.2
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.6	2.1	5.1
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	<u>4/</u>	2.2	2.3	5.9
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	<u>4/</u>	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.2	2.0	5.8
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	<u>4/</u>	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.4
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	<u>4/</u>	2.0	2.6	6.0
1941	<u>4/</u>	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.5	0	0	1.3	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	<u>4/</u>	.2	.4	.1	<u>4/</u>	2.1	3.0	5.9
1944	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	<u>4/</u>	1.8	3.0	6.1
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.4	1.8	4.5
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	<u>4/</u>	.9	1.7	3.7
1948	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	<u>4/</u>	.8	1.9	3.9
1949	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	<u>4/</u>	1.0	1.8	4.1
1950	.15	.15	.56	.34	.11	.01	1.06	1.68	4.06
1951	.13	.12	.51	.32	.12	.01	.81	1.79	3.81
1952	.11	.10	.51	.30	.10	.01	.96	1.73	3.82
1953	.11	.13	.46	.31	.10	<u>5/</u>	.84	1.80	3.75
1954	.12	.10	.51	.31	.10	.02	.95	1.77	3.88
1955	.11	.14	.51	.29	.09	.01	.72	1.72	3.59
1956	.08	.09	.53	.33	.07	.01	.83	1.76	3.70
1957	.08	.08	.60	.33	.07	.01	.88	1.54	3.59
1958	.10	.04	.39	.35	.06	.01	.66	1.41	3.02
1959	.09	.06	.45	.31	.07	.01	.71	1.57	3.27
1960	.09	.08	.51	.34	.06	.01	.61	1.42	3.12
1961	.08	.08	.40	.33	.05	.01	.63	1.56	3.14
1962	.11	.05	.40	.25	.05	.01	.67	1.49	3.03
1963	.07	.06	.42	.30	.04	.01	.58	1.48	2.96
1964	.08	.06	.35	.27	.04	.01	.68	1.54	3.03
1965 <sup>6/</sup>	.07	.07	.31	.27	.06	.01	.64	1.66	3.09

<sup>1/</sup> Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2/</sup> Pits-in basis. <sup>3/</sup> Excludes quantities used for juice. <sup>4/</sup> Less than 0.05 pound. <sup>5/</sup> Less than 0.005 pound.

<sup>6/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 8.--Fruits, fresh-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-65 1/2

Year	Citrus			Apples			Other fruit			All fruit			
	Fresh	Canned	Total	Fresh	Canned	Total	Fresh	Canned	Total	Fresh	Canned	Total	
	Lb. 2/	Lb. 3/	Lb. 3/	Lb. 1/	Lb. 1/	Lb. 1/	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb. 1/	
1910	17.8	---	17.8	59.4	1.0	60.4	62.2	2.9	65.1	14.5	---	14.5	75.6
1911	19.8	---	19.8	73.5	1.0	74.5	76.5	3.5	80.0	12.9	---	12.9	88.5
1912	16.5	---	16.5	74.6	1.0	75.6	78.4	3.9	82.3	14.9	---	14.9	97.3
1913	16.6	---	16.6	59.3	1.0	60.3	62.8	4.3	67.1	15.5	---	15.5	82.6
1914	24.1	---	24.1	71.8	.8	72.6	74.2	5.4	79.6	14.5	---	14.5	94.1
1915	23.1	---	23.1	69.0	1.0	70.0	71.8	6.4	78.2	16.1	---	16.1	94.3
1916	22.0	---	22.0	63.9	1.1	65.0	68.6	7.2	75.8	17.1	---	17.1	92.9
1917	22.0	---	22.0	56.1	1.9	58.0	61.6	7.6	69.2	19.7	---	19.7	88.9
1918	16.5	---	16.5	45.2	2.2	47.4	46.2	7.5	53.7	17.4	---	17.4	71.1
1919	23.5	---	23.5	63.0	1.8	64.8	67.6	8.9	76.5	18.4	---	18.4	94.9
1920	26.0	---	26.0	64.0	1.6	65.6	67.6	10.1	77.7	23.8	---	23.8	101.5
1921	30.5	---	30.5	36.1	1.4	37.5	39.1	9.7	47.2	22.8	---	22.8	60.0
1922	24.6	5/	24.6	57.5	1.4	58.9	62.7	8.6	67.3	20.8	---	20.8	88.1
1923	32.5	0.1	32.6	34.7	1.4	36.1	37.3	8.8	45.1	21.6	---	21.6	76.7
1924	33.9	.2	34.1	54.1	1.6	55.7	56.8	9.6	66.4	21.0	---	21.0	87.4
1925	28.9	.3	29.2	46.3	1.4	47.7	49.4	10.1	59.5	21.0	---	21.0	80.5
1926	31.4	.3	31.7	62.3	1.5	63.8	65.0	11.1	76.1	0.2	---	0.2	77.3
1927	32.2	.5	32.7	37.4	1.4	38.8	39.9	12.7	52.6	21.9	---	21.9	74.5
1928	29.5	.5	30.0	48.9	1.4	50.3	51.3	13.6	63.9	162.1	---	162.1	219.0
1929	39.8	.5	40.3	39.7	1.6	41.3	42.7	13.2	54.9	21.7	---	21.7	76.6
1930	31.2	.8	32.0	42.1	1.7	43.8	45.3	13.5	57.3	22.0	---	22.0	79.3
1931	42.3	1.2	43.5	51.7	1.2	52.9	53.7	13.3	66.3	20.7	---	20.7	83.0
1932	36.7	.5	37.2	39.2	1.2	40.4	41.1	12.0	53.1	17.8	---	17.8	60.9
1933	39.4	.6	40.0	46.6	1.4	48.0	49.4	12.0	60.4	19.3	---	19.3	79.7
1934	39.8	.6	40.4	25.3	1.5	26.8	27.7	13.2	40.0	18.5	---	18.5	58.5
1935	44.6	1.2	45.8	41.2	1.5	42.7	44.2	14.0	58.2	16.5	---	16.5	64.7
1936	46.2	1.0	47.2	27.6	1.6	29.2	30.4	16.2	46.6	18.5	---	18.5	65.1
1937	44.5	1.4	45.9	33.6	2.0	35.6	36.9	15.2	51.8	17.6	---	17.6	69.2
1938	40.1	1.2	41.3	28.2	1.8	29.9	31.3	15.4	47.3	18.7	---	18.7	66.0
1939	61.4	1.4	62.8	30.7	1.9	32.6	33.6	16.5	49.1	1.0	---	1.0	34.1
1940	56.7	1.2	57.9	29.7	2.2	31.9	33.8	18.7	50.6	20.7	---	20.7	71.3
1941	57.7	1.7	59.4	31.7	2.5	34.2	35.4	19.0	54.4	1.2	---	1.2	36.6
1942	57.7	1.8	59.5	28.1	2.6	30.7	31.7	17.6	48.3	1.3	---	1.3	32.6
1943	60.3	1.1	61.4	24.9	2.3	27.2	28.2	17.2	45.4	1.0	---	1.0	29.2
1944	68.2	5/	73.7	25.5	1.4	26.9	28.2	16.4	43.2	1.7	---	1.7	29.9
1945	66.6	1.1	67.7	22.9	1.4	24.3	25.7	16.4	40.1	3.0	---	3.0	46.1
1946	59.1	1.1	60.2	23.0	1.9	24.9	26.6	13.6	38.5	1.7	---	1.7	30.2
1947	62.2	1.5	63.7	25.4	2.4	27.8	29.1	22.4	50.2	4.0	---	4.0	54.2
1948	54.4	2.0	56.4	26.3	2.8	29.1	30.1	17.8	47.9	2.6	---	2.6	50.5
1949	47.9	1.8	49.7	24.7	2.9	27.6	29.5	18.3	46.2	6.4	---	6.4	52.6
1950	41.3	1.5	42.8	22.7	3.5	26.2	28.9	19.1	47.6	5.2	---	5.2	52.8
1951	45.1	1.7	46.8	25.7	3.4	29.1	31.5	18.6	47.5	2.4	---	2.4	50.9
1952	44.4	1.8	46.2	21.6	4.0	25.6	27.9	19.9	45.6	6.2	---	6.2	51.8
1953	43.4	1.9	45.3	20.9	3.5	24.4	26.5	20.5	44.9	2.7	---	2.7	47.6
1954	41.2	1.9	43.1	18.6	3.6	22.2	24.9	20.5	41.7	2.6	---	2.6	44.3
1955	38.5	2.2	40.7	16.6	3.6	20.2	22.1	20.0	40.2	2.6	---	2.6	42.8
1956	38.5	2.4	40.9	16.3	4.1	20.4	22.1	21.0	41.5	3.2	---	3.2	44.7
1957	36.5	2.0	38.5	18.9	4.4	23.3	26.0	20.0	43.3	3.3	---	3.3	46.6
1958	33.4	2.6	36.0	17.2	4.4	21.6	24.0	20.9	42.0	3.2	---	3.2	45.2
1959	33.4	2.1	35.5	22.6	4.7	27.3	29.9	20.9	48.2	3.1	---	3.1	51.3
1960	33.1	2.7	35.8	23.0	4.5	27.5	30.5	20.8	48.3	2.8	---	2.8	51.1
1961	30.2	2.5	32.7	20.1	4.9	25.0	27.8	21.0	46.9	3.0	---	3.0	49.9
1962	28.9	2.6	31.5	18.5	5.0	23.5	26.3	21.3	44.8	3.1	---	3.1	47.9
1963	22.1	1.9	24.0	19.4	4.8	24.2	27.0	20.9	45.0	3.4	---	3.4	48.4
1964	26.1	2.4	28.5	18.4	5.2	23.6	26.8	21.4	45.0	9.9	---	9.9	54.9
1965	28.9	2.2	31.1	20.1	5.1	25.2	28.8	21.4	46.6	3.0	---	3.0	50.6
1965 1/2	28.9	2.2	31.1	18.4	5.4	23.8	27.6	21.5	45.0	7.9	---	7.9	52.9

1/ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Fresh-weight equivalent derived using constant conversion factors for individual fruits except juices, for which factors have been adjusted since 1936 to allow for increased yield. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii. 2/ Beginning 1941, crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. 3/ Pack year beginning November prior to year indicated. 4/ Beginning 1934, includes only apples grown in commercial areas. 5/ Less than 0.05 pound. 6/ Includes chilled juice beginning 1955 and chilled fruit beginning 1956. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 9.--Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1910-65 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamia	Other <sup>2/</sup>	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1910	0.17	0.07	0.01	0.30	---	0.19	0.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	---	.26	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.28	---	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.31	---	.29	.8
1914	.16	.07	.01	.28	---	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	<sup>3/</sup>	.35	---	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.35	---	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	<sup>3/</sup>	.28	---	.18	.8
1918	.29	.06	<sup>3/</sup>	.25	---	.16	.8
1919	.33	.15	.24	.49	---	.23	1.4
1920	.20	.07	.04	.31	---	.36	1.0
1921	.31	.11	.16	.49	---	.36	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.44	---	.34	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.42	---	.39	1.4
1924	.26	.07	.13	.48	---	.35	1.3
1925	.23	.10	.17	.51	---	.29	1.3
1926	.26	.08	.30	.37	---	.35	1.4
1927	.24	.10	.11	.51	---	.14	1.1
1928	.26	.09	.21	.38	---	.30	1.2
1929	.20	.06	.16	.44	---	.23	1.1
1930	.21	.06	.17	.33	---	.29	1.1
1931	.17	.04	.26	.32	---	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.36	---	.27	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.26	---	.25	.9
1934	.11	.03	.17	.33	---	.35	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.36	.34	---	.44	1.4
1936	.16	.05	.17	.28	---	.47	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	---	.46	1.4
1938	.14	.03	.21	.32	---	.49	1.2
1939	.21	.05	.27	.38	---	.46	1.4
1940	.12	.03	.34	.32	---	.54	1.4
1941	.09	.04	.34	.44	---	.40	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.35	---	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.38	.37	---	.07	1.1
1944	.36	.10	.41	.41	---	.16	1.4
1945	.34	.10	.37	.38	---	.24	1.4
1946	.36	.13	.20	.38	---	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.31	.33	---	.45	1.5
1948	.29	.09	.44	.38	---	.49	1.7
1949	.30	.10	.31	.49	---	.53	1.7
1950	.33	.06	.32	.37	---	.57	1.7
1951	.30	.08	.39	.43	---	.49	1.7
1952	.26	.09	.37	.46	---	.50	1.7
1953	.24	.06	.51	.33	---	.50	1.6
1954	.22	.08	.22	.39	---	.58	1.5
1955	.21	.07	.34	.43	---	.59	1.6
1956	.27	.04	.40	.35	---	.49	1.6
1957	.19	.09	.30	.32	---	.59	1.5
1958	.17	.07	.38	.39	---	.57	1.6
1959	.37	.08	.31	.30	---	.52	1.6
1960	.23	.07	.39	.35	.01	.53	1.6
1961	.32	.07	.51	.30	.01	.53	1.7
1962	.20	.05	.15	.35	.01	.56	1.3
1963	.22	.06	.57	.35	.01	.56	1.8
1964	.30	.06	.49	.37	.01	.54	1.8
1965 <sup>4/</sup>	.26	.06	.48	.31	.01	.54	1.7

<sup>1/</sup> Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian per capita consumption beginning 1941. Beginning 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 0.005 pound.

<sup>4/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 10.--Canned fruit: Pack and stocks, 1965 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks					
	1963	1964	1965 <u>1/</u>	Canners			Distributors		
				June 1, 1965	June 1, 1966	July 1, 1966	June 1, 1965	June 1, 1966	July 1, 1966
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual	actual
	<u>24/2½</u>	<u>24/2½</u>	<u>24/2½</u>	<u>24/2½</u>	<u>24/2½</u>	<u>24/2½</u>	cases	cases	cases
Canned fruits									
Apples	3,737	3,614	4,056	1,615	2,003	1,754	407	377	401
Applesauce	13,000	15,314	15,947	5,520	6,966	5,912	1,601	1,659	1,662
Apricots	4,051	5,196	5,146	1,249	1,127	---	550	534	n.a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	946	3,564	2,424	524	164	102	357	293	284
Cherries, sweet	503	976	714	274	218	---	199	169	n.a.
Citrus sections <u>2/</u>	2,427	2,696	2,973	1,293	1,289	1,016	<u>3/371</u>	<u>3/306</u>	<u>3/335</u>
Cranberries	3,307	3,094	3,351	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits <u>4/</u>	13,741	17,578	15,661	2,920	3,978	---	2,217	1,748	n.a.
Peaches:									
Total ex. spiced	32,729	37,251	29,490	7,592	4,594	---	3,352	3,390	n.a.
California only:									
Clingstone	25,089	30,640	23,233	5,191	2,820	---	---	---	---
Freestone	4,722	5,366	4,073	1,988	1,236	---	---	---	---
Pears	5,633	11,371	6,360	2,842	1,907	---	1,492	1,076	n.a.
Pineapples (Hawaii)	14,982	13,633	14,961	4,427	4,318	5,539	1,993	1,899	1,846
Plums and Prunes	<u>5/1,170</u>	<u>5/1,497</u>	<u>5/1,729</u>	<u>5/562</u>	<u>5/733</u>	---	252	235	n.a.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes grapefruit sections, citrus salad and orange sections. 3/ Grapefruit sections. 4/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. 5/ Purple plums only. n.a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.--Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1965 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks					
	1963	1964	1965	Florida <u>1/</u>		Canners		Distributors	
				1964-65: pack	1965-66: pack	July 31, 1965	July 31, 1966	July 1, 1965	July 1, 1966
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	actual	actual
	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	<u>24/2</u>	cases	cases
Canned juices:									
Apple	8,435	9,587	9,611	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	<u>2/2,574</u>	<u>2/2,512</u>	n.a.	2,435	2,684	<u>3/540</u>	<u>3/764</u>	348	301
Grapefruit	<u>2/6,303</u>	<u>2/10,924</u>	n.a.	9,770	12,090	<u>3/1,198</u>	<u>3/3,024</u>	783	730
Orange	<u>2/8,184</u>	<u>2/10,795</u>	n.a.	10,334	11,363	<u>3/2,463</u>	<u>3/2,589</u>	782	726
Tangerine and tangerine blends	221	187	n.a.	187	62	78	23	---	---
Pineapple (Hawaii), s.s.	14,882	13,788	15,354	---	---	<u>4/5,787</u>	<u>4/5,297</u>	1,080	988
Pineapple, (Hawaii), conc., s.s. basis	11,144	9,150	10,035	---	---	<u>4/3,724</u>	<u>4/6,037</u>	---	---

1/ July 31, 1965, and July 30, 1966, Florida pack. 2/ Florida and California-Arizona only. Data not available on Texas pack. 3/ Florida only. 4/ June 30 stocks. n.a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 12.--Frozen fruits and berries: Pack and cold storage holdings, 1965 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965	August 1, average 1960-64	August 1, 1965	August 1, 1966
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	75,429	86,893	93,392	35,271	41,371	50,242
Apricots	13,881	16,002	16,369	17,056	25,233	23,049
Cherries, RSP	81,644	202,522	146,355	91,191	133,881	77,979
Cherries, sweet	1,043	1,605	1,491			
Grapes	15,648	22,722	18,117	3,864	3,474	8,598
Peaches	65,607	76,250	59,453	18,058	27,486	19,646
Plums	7,113	8,448	6,091	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	512	1,635	1,178	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries	20,675	23,851	23,251	8,868	11,692	22,083
Blueberries	25,767	30,574	27,981	12,220	9,968	9,139
Boysenberries	9,521	8,839	8,962	13,599	9,948	17,135
Olallieberries	2,663	311	3,821	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	7,332	5,954	6,210	6,697	8,430	9,687
Raspberries, red	31,441	25,335	27,631	29,368	33,722	35,399
Strawberries	234,440	252,645	191,613	205,754	169,927	210,264
Logan and other berries	3,225	2,897	2,342	1/	1/	1/
All other fruit	23,573	28,671	19,195	33,288	30,823	38,663
Total	619,514	795,154	653,452	475,234	505,955	521,884

1/ Included with "other fruit".

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

Table 13.--Frozen fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1965 and earlier seasons 1/

Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack			Florida Packers' Stocks	
	1963	1964	1965	July 31, 1965	July 30, 1966
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	2/53,674	2/88,869	3/70,759	2/50,566	3/37,326
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	2,573	4,000	3/3,881	1,617	2,039
Blend					
Concentrated	130	70	50	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Lemonade base	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Tangerine					
Concentrated	1,145	1,154	715	246	151
Limeade	1,196	656	---	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Florida only.

2/ Basis 42° Brix.

3/ 1965-66 pack and stocks as of July 30, 1966, orange concentrate, basis 45° Brix.

n.a. means "not available".

Compiled from Florida Canners Association reports.



Table 14. --Production and utilization of specified fruits, United States, crops of 1962-65 1/

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value 2/	Farm home use	Solid	Fresh sales	Utilization of sales						Total processed
						Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Apples	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1962	125,575	125,500	2,132	123,368	76,702	23,020	4,243	3,609	---	---	---	46,566
1963	125,705	124,930	1,959	123,021	76,692	23,738	3,235	3,493	---	---	---	46,329
1964	139,215	137,359	1,969	135,390	81,117	27,085	2,482	3,946	---	---	---	54,273
1965	136,050	132,734	1,922	130,812	76,821	27,186	3,463	4,610	---	---	---	53,991
Avocados												
1962	51,700	51,700	330	51,370	51,370	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1963	60,700	60,700	330	60,370	4/60,370	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1964	37,400	36,740	330	36,410	1/36,410	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1965	56,800	58,800	335	58,465	1/58,465	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cranberries 2/												
1962	66,225	59,075	6/	---	26,035	7/33,040	---	---	---	---	---	33,040
1963	62,725	60,525	6/	---	20,920	7/39,605	---	---	---	---	---	39,605
1964	67,225	66,325	6/	---	22,110	7/44,215	---	---	---	---	---	44,215
1965	71,840	71,140	6/	---	19,480	7/51,660	---	---	---	---	---	51,660
Grapes												
1962	3,238,900	3,238,700	7,020	3,231,680	586,328	43,000	790,200	---	8/1,812,152	---	---	2,645,352
1963	3,793,410	3,732,410	6,705	3,725,705	524,172	43,000	1,070,000	---	2,088,553	---	---	3,203,553
1964	3,478,900	3,478,900	6,800	3,472,100	3,472,100	60,000	1,034,800	---	1,831,317	---	---	2,926,117
1965	4,351,660	4,326,360	7,195	4,319,165	595,379	54,800	1,298,900	---	2,370,086	---	---	3,723,786
Nectarines												
1962	51,000	51,000	200	50,800	49,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300
1963	57,000	57,000	200	56,800	54,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
1964	75,000	75,000	200	74,800	73,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,800
1965	67,000	64,800	200	64,600	63,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100
Olives												
1962	52,000	52,000	200	51,800	600	37,700	---	---	---	---	---	51,200
1963	57,000	57,000	200	56,800	600	39,100	---	---	---	---	---	56,200
1964	54,000	54,000	200	53,800	700	37,500	---	---	---	---	---	53,100
1965	48,000	48,000	200	47,800	500	37,300	---	---	---	---	---	47,300
Strawberries												
1962	263,406	263,406	---	263,406	148,543	---	---	---	---	---	---	114,863
1963	252,444	252,444	---	252,444	148,008	---	---	---	---	---	---	107,436
1964	275,218	275,218	---	275,218	149,335	---	---	---	---	---	---	125,883
1965	230,488	230,488	---	230,488	136,542	---	---	---	---	---	---	93,946
Bushberries 11/												
1962	34,006	34,006	---	34,006	1,326	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,680
1963	35,654	35,654	---	35,654	1,565	---	---	---	---	---	---	34,128
1964	36,302	35,870	---	35,870	1,381	---	---	---	---	---	---	34,489
1965	41,636	41,428	---	41,428	1,424	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,004

1/ Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes, 1961-65 crops, published in the June 1966 Fruit Situation.

2/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.

3/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice.

4/ Includes some quantities processed.

5/ Differences between production and production having value are: For 1962-65, cranberries used for charity, for experimental purposes, or otherwise disposed of under provisions of the Cranberry Marketing Order.

6/ Quantities used in farm household negligible.

7/ Mostly canned.

8/ Includes some quantities canned.

9/ Excludes 61,000 tons, fresh equivalent of 14,000 tons of rain damaged raisins lost in the field.

10/ California Spanish Green, Sicilian Style, chopped, minced, brined and other cures.

11/ Washington and Oregon.

Table 15.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 <sup>1/</sup>

State and area	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	State and area	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
Maine	1,814	2,200	1,950	Minnesota	351	290	500
New Hampshire	1,290	1,370	1,170	Iowa	274	350	270
Vermont	1,020	900	840	Missouri	1,350	1,550	1,100
Massachusetts	2,780	3,150	2,600	Kansas	218	280	120
Rhode Island	166	200	170				
Connecticut	1,270	1,370	1,240	N. Central	25,027	27,920	23,440
New York	21,160	23,000	23,000				
New Jersey	2,620	2,700	2,200	Kentucky	374	450	300
Pennsylvania	9,140	10,700	8,000	Tennessee	336	320	190
				Arkansas	222	210	150
N. Atlantic	41,260	45,590	41,170				
				S. Central	932	980	640
Delaware	272	300	270				
Maryland	1,402	1,450	950	Total Central	2/25,972	28,900	24,080
Virginia	9,870	10,500	5,600				
West Virginia	5,140	5,000	2,600	Montana	30	20	30
North Carolina	2,500	4,200	2,500	Idaho	1,110	1,400	1,300
				Colorado	1,290	1,600	1,100
S. Atlantic	19,184	21,450	11,920	New Mexico	625	650	1,000
				Utah	362	310	275
Total Eastern	60,444	67,040	53,090	Washington	23,040	25,000	32,000
				Oregon	2,064	2,330	2,300
Ohio	3,440	3,800	1,900	California	10,178	8,800	12,500
Indiana	1,810	1,850	1,000				
Illinois	2,280	2,500	1,950	Western	38,699	40,110	50,505
Michigan	13,760	16,000	15,000				
Wisconsin	1,544	1,300	1,600	United States	2/125,115	136,050	127,675

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple area of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> Average includes States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 16.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1960-64, annual 1964-65 and preliminary 1966

State	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	670,400	660,000	735,000	800,000
New Jersey	105,160	153,000	153,000	141,000
Wisconsin	406,200	430,000	441,000	477,000
Washington	82,740	67,000	66,000	95,000
Oregon	35,620	34,500	41,800	44,800
5 States	1,300,120	1,344,500	1,436,800	1,557,800

Table 17.—Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

State	Average 1960-64	1965	Indi- cated 1966	Pacific Coast	Average 1960-64	1965	Indi- cated 1966
	bu.	bu.	bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	55	56	65	Washington	79,250	41,250	100,000
New York	681	700	850	Bartlett	34,900	41,000	40,000
Pennsylvania	117	115	110	Other			
Michigan	1,500	1,100	1,500	Total	114,150	82,250	140,000
Texas	107	110	125	Oregon	53,350	69,000	67,500
Idaho	67	95	40	Bartlett	65,300	91,250	80,000
Colorado	169	240	110	Other			
Utah	221	70	120	Total	118,650	160,250	147,500
Washington	4,566	3,290	5,600	California	303,200	180,000	355,000
Oregon	4,746	6,410	5,900	Bartlett	30,400	24,000	27,000
California	13,901	8,501	15,918	Other			
United States	2/26,274	20,687	30,338	Total	333,600	204,000	382,000
				3 States	435,800	290,250	522,500
				Bartlett	130,600	156,250	147,000
				Other			
				Total	566,400	446,500	669,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ U. S. total for the 1960-64 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 18.—Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, July and August 1965 and 1966

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July 8	---	6.33	---	8.54
15	10.63	7.20	9.39	7.10
22	9.37	4.90	8.17	5.52
29	7.82	5.34	8.63	5.02
August 5	8.58	5.18	7.42	4.96
12	8.10	5.57	8.48	5.65

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

Table 19.--Peaches: Production, average 1960-64, annual 1964-65 and indicated 1966 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	Indicated 1966
	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>	1,000 <u>bu.</u>
9 early States				
North Carolina	1,190	250	1,500	1,500
South Carolina	5,780	1,100	7,200	6,600
Georgia	4,380	1,800	4,800	4,800
Alabama	980	300	1,050	650
Mississippi	286	250	285	265
Arkansas	1,408	1,100	1,050	950
Louisiana	150	200	65	185
Oklahoma	152	175	225	200
Texas	584	550	560	700
Total 9 States	14,910	5,725	16,735	15,850
25 late States				
New Hampshire	21	25	<sup>2/</sup>	25
Massachusetts	135	155	15	175
Rhode Island	12	12	6	15
Connecticut	154	170	125	170
New York	603	520	360	450
New Jersey	2,260	2,500	2,500	1,200
Pennsylvania	2,540	2,800	2,800	1,900
Ohio	698	800	500	200
Indiana	280	420	140	120
Illinois	639	825	270	660
Michigan	2,650	2,900	2,800	1,100
Missouri	414	550	400	320
Kansas	124	175	160	15
Delaware	44	45	20	40
Maryland	448	480	430	240
Virginia	1,270	1,000	1,100	640
West Virginia	680	750	700	280
Kentucky	225	350	200	210
Tennessee	164	220	220	160
Idaho	197	280	250	120
Colorado	1,202	1,200	1,150	350
Utah	242	380	90	150
Washington	1,846	1,800	20	1,700
Oregon	426	460	370	500
California				
Clingstone <sup>3/</sup>	30,144	36,253	30,419	34,586
Freestone	12,876	13,668	12,084	11,876
Total California	43,020	49,921	42,503	46,462
Total 25 States	60,294	68,738	57,129	57,202
United States	<sup>4/</sup> 75,206	74,463	73,864	73,052

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

<sup>2/</sup> Negligible.

<sup>3/</sup> Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1960-64, 723,000; 1964, 870,000; 1965, 730,000; and 1966, 830,000.

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



Table 22.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1960-64, annual 1964-65 and indicated 1966 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop and State	Average	1964	1965	Indicated
	1960-64			1966
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>Plums:</b>				
Michigan	8,280	11,500	9,300	11,000
California	95,000	116,000	116,000	110,000
United States	103,280	127,500	125,300	121,000
<b>Prunes:</b>				
Idaho	18,060	23,500	20,600	11,000
Washington	18,160	23,600	14,000	13,000
Oregon	22,160	24,500	28,000	28,000
3 States	58,380	71,600	62,600	52,000
<u>Dried basis <sup>2/</sup></u>				
California	147,800	180,000	167,000	135,000
<u>Fresh basis</u>				
United States	427,880	521,600	480,100	389,500

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

<sup>2/</sup> In California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 23.--Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, New York and Chicago, May-August 1965 and 1966

Week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Tragedy		Durate		Burbank	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<b>New York:</b>										
May 27	---	8.02	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
June 3	9.00	5.11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	5.95	5.42	---	6.86	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	3.79	4.44	5.11	5.87	---	---	---	---	---	---
24	3.02	4.60	4.57	5.36	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 1	2.84	---	3.94	6.43	5.02	6.39	---	5.90	---	---
8	2.17	---	3.22	6.98	4.07	4.90	---	6.10	2.49	---
15	---	---	2.30	6.67	2.35	5.74	2.57	5.34	2.31	5.04
22	---	---	2.98	5.38	3.92	5.01	2.96	3.88	2.49	---
29	---	---	3.03	---	3.69	---	3.26	4.02	2.89	---
August 5	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.08	4.03	2.59	---
12	---	---	---	---	2.64	---	2.36	---	---	---
<b>Chicago:</b>										
May 27	---	6.28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
June 3	6.82	4.86	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	4.86	4.76	---	6.84	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	4.08	---	5.64	5.59	---	---	---	---	---	---
24	3.45	---	4.50	4.89	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 1	2.71	---	3.61	6.02	4.70	6.81	---	---	---	---
8	---	---	3.10	6.30	4.10	4.29	---	---	---	---
15	---	---	2.82	6.32	3.45	4.93	2.60	5.19	2.50	---
22	---	---	3.18	---	3.57	---	3.07	5.24	2.87	---
29	---	---	2.20	---	4.09	4.95	2.93	3.36	---	---
August 5	---	---	---	---	3.31	5.60	3.25	2.92	---	---
12	---	---	---	---	2.20	---	2.00	---	---	---

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

Table 24.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average	1965	Indicated	State and variety	Average	1965	Indicated
	1960-64		1966		1960-64		1966
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	116,000	153,000	140,000	Arkansas	6,400	9,100	3,600
New Jersey	902	1,350	1,400	Arizona	11,700	15,700	16,000
Pennsylvania	36,040	49,000	40,000	Washington	54,720	37,000	68,000
Ohio	14,940	21,500	15,000	California:			
Michigan	53,900	75,000	53,000	Wine	572,000	750,000	740,000
				Table	544,400	650,000	570,000
Iowa	530	410	320	Raisin	1,897,800	2,575,000	2,200,000
Missouri	3,800	4,200	3,300	Dried <sup>2/</sup>	221,800	272,000	---
				Not dried	969,800	1,278,000	---
North Carolina	1,070	1,800	1,300	All	3,014,200	3,975,000	3,510,000
South Carolina	4,160	7,300	6,700				
Georgia	1,120	1,300	1,050	United States	3/3,319,976	4,351,660	3,859,670

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

<sup>2/</sup> Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.18 tons of fresh grapes for 1960-64 average and 4.77 tons for 1965.

<sup>3/</sup> U. S. average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 25.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, June-August 1965 and 1966

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:				
June 24	6.48	6.97	---	---
July 1	5.69	5.27	---	---
8	5.19	5.23	---	---
15	5.02	5.85	---	6.55
22	3.26	5.99	---	4.25
29	4.28	4.38	7.25	5.00
August 5	4.60	4.07	5.98	5.12
12	4.46	3.38	4.31	4.16
Chicago:				
June 3	6.10	---	---	---
10	8.58	---	---	---
17	---	---	---	---
24	---	8.08	---	---
July 1	4.67	6.70	---	---
8	5.27	5.39	---	5.71
15	---	6.10	---	6.15
22	2.98	5.31	---	6.29
29	4.86	4.65	6.49	5.90
August 5	4.45	3.69	4.89	4.87
12	4.04	3.84	4.49	5.47

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

Table 26.--Bush berries: Production, Washington and Oregon, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop	Washington			Oregon			Total Washington and Oregon		
	Average: 1960-64:	1965	Indi- cated: 1966	Average: 1960-64:	1965	Indi- cated: 1966	Average: 1960-64:	1965	Indi- cated: 1966
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Red raspberries	16,270	17,980	18,009	12,200	13,870	17,520	28,470	31,850	35,529
Black raspberries	310	336	234	3,470	5,250	4,070	3,780	5,586	4,304
Tame blackberries	5,400	4,875	5,494	21,132	29,820	33,600	26,532	34,695	39,094
Blueberries	3,299	3,717	3,575	---	---	---	3,299	3,717	3,575
Currants	986	1,518	1,426	---	---	---	986	1,518	1,426
Boysenberries and youngberries	---	---	---	3,953	4,500	5,655	3,953	4,500	5,655
Loganberries	---	---	---	1,945	1,406	1,677	1,945	1,406	1,677
Total	26,265	28,426	28,738	42,700	54,846	62,522	68,965	83,272	91,260

<sup>1/</sup> Indications of all berry crops, except blackberries, are those released as of June 24, 1966. Indicated blackberry production is as of July 25.

Table 27.--Fruits, miscellaneous: Production, average 1960-64, annual 1961-65, and indicated 1965 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop and State	Average: 1960-64	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Indicated 1966
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots							
California	192,400	180,000	154,000	190,000	208,000	226,000	190,000
Washington	9,320	8,500	10,100	8,600	9,200	800	7,500
Utah	3,300	2,800	2,100	1,700	7,000	400	450
3 States	205,020	191,300	166,200	200,300	224,200	227,200	197,950
Nectarines							
California	56,200	54,000	51,000	57,000	75,000	67,000	72,000
Figs							
California							
Dried	2/18,680	2/18,500	2/20,200	2/18,500	2/19,000	2/18,300	---
Not dried	8,760	7,700	10,000	7,600	10,000	6,000	---
Olives							
California	54,600	44,000	52,000	57,000	54,000	48,000	---
Avocados							
Florida	3/8,300	6,100	11,700	13,900	13,400	2,800	---
California	3/48,460	50,000	40,000	46,800	24,000	58,000	---
2 States	3/56,760	56,100	51,700	60,700	37,400	60,800	---
Bananas							
Hawaii	3,861	4,418	3,855	3,122	4,505	3,622	---
Papayas							
Hawaii	7,526	7,880	7,240	7,050	12,458	10,855	---

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. <sup>2/</sup> Dried basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

<sup>3/</sup> 1959-63 average.



Table 28.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 1/

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1960-64	1965	Indi- cated 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Indi- cated 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Indi- cated 1966
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Strawberries	1,960	3,300	2,300	6,660	8,300	8,500	13,494	27,390	19,550
Winter									
Early spring	8,610	9,700	9,750	2,159	1,843	1,726	18,698	17,880	16,830
Mid-spring:									
Illinois	2,120	1,700	1,600	2,060	2,100	2,100	4,338	3,570	3,360
Missouri	1,640	1,000	950	2,070	2,400	2,600	3,327	2,400	2,470
Kansas	510	300	300	2,080	1,500	1,600	1,059	450	480
Maryland	900	1,000	1,100	3,680	2,500	2,500	3,311	2,800	2,750
Virginia	2,360	2,000	1,600	2,820	2,200	2,600	6,684	4,400	4,160
North Carolina	1,820	2,400	2,500	2,500	3,300	4,000	4,520	7,920	10,000
Kentucky	1,640	1,300	1,400	2,420	3,200	2,000	3,952	4,160	2,800
Tennessee	5,580	3,300	3,300	2,860	2,700	2,900	16,264	8,910	9,570
Arkansas	5,720	3,600	3,400	2,360	2,500	3,100	13,410	9,000	10,540
Oklahoma	1,500	800	800	2,700	3,000	4,000	3,960	2,400	3,200
California	10,500	8,300	7,800	20,360	24,200	24,000	209,534	200,860	187,200
Group total	34,290	25,700	24,750	8,028	9,606	9,557	270,359	246,870	236,530
Late spring:									
Maine	430	400	350	3,700	2,200	3,600	1,610	880	1,260
Massachusetts	470	470	400	3,220	2,600	3,800	1,510	1,222	1,520
Connecticut	380	350	350	3,320	3,500	3,300	1,275	1,225	1,155
New York	2,960	2,700	2,700	3,500	3,300	3,000	10,410	8,910	8,100
New Jersey	2,760	2,500	2,600	4,860	4,500	4,300	13,398	11,250	11,180
Pennsylvania	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,520	2,200	2,100	5,022	5,060	5,040
Ohio	1,780	1,700	1,700	2,980	2,600	2,600	5,294	4,420	4,420
Indiana	1,600	1,300	1,300	3,040	3,400	2,700	4,838	4,420	3,510
Michigan	9,380	9,300	9,200	3,980	4,200	3,300	37,318	39,060	30,360
Wisconsin	1,880	1,800	1,800	2,760	2,300	2,700	5,202	4,140	4,860
Utah	220	100	100	3,840	2,500	1,800	813	250	180
Washington	6,860	4,700	5,400	6,480	6,000	6,700	44,406	28,200	36,180
Oregon	15,120	13,000	14,500	5,240	4,600	6,700	79,386	59,800	97,150
Group total	45,850	40,620	42,800	4,591	4,156	4,788	210,482	168,837	204,915
All States	90,710	79,320	79,600	5,673	5,812	6,003	513,033	460,977	477,825

1/ Includes processing.

Table 29.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1959-63, annual 1963, 1964 and indicated 1965

Crop and State	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	1,000 <u>boxes 1/</u>	1,000 <u>boxes 1/</u>	1,000 <u>boxes 1/</u>	1,000 <u>boxes 1/</u>
<u>Oranges:</u>				
<u>Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/</u>				
California	11,600	15,300	15,600	19,000
Florida, all	46,040	27,800	46,400	51,500
Temple	3,580	3,400	3,800	4,500
Other	42,460	24,400	42,600	47,000
Texas	1,065	150	570	900
Arizona	642	930	670	970
Louisiana	164	15	8	3/
Total	59,511	44,195	63,248	72,370
<u>Valencia:</u>				
California	15,860	16,700	16,000	17,000
Florida	38,840	30,500	39,800	48,500
Texas	691	90	310	400
Arizona	930	1,270	1,750	1,500
Total	56,321	48,560	57,860	67,400
<u>All oranges:</u>				
California	27,460	32,000	31,600	36,000
Florida	84,880	58,300	86,200	100,000
Texas	1,756	240	880	1,300
Arizona	1,572	2,200	2,420	2,470
Louisiana	164	15	8	3/
Total all oranges	115,832	92,755	121,108	139,770
<u>Grapefruit:</u>				
Florida, all	30,680	26,300	31,900	34,800
Seedless	20,560	19,700	21,700	23,600
Pink	7,620	7,600	8,700	9,200
White	12,940	12,100	13,000	14,400
Other	10,120	6,600	10,200	11,200
Texas	3,054	500	2,000	3,800
Arizona	2,626	3,210	2,900	3,100
California, all	2,996	4,200	4,230	4,500
Desert Valleys	1,576	2,500	2,530	2,700
Other areas	1,420	1,700	1,700	1,800
Total grapefruit	39,356	34,210	41,030	46,200
<u>Lemons:</u>				
California	15,180	17,300	13,100	14,500
Arizona	1,088	1,740	1,110	1,960
Total lemons	16,268	19,040	14,210	16,460
<u>Limes:</u>				
Florida 4/	364	450	560	415
<u>Tangelos:</u>				
Florida	740	900	1,000	1,200
<u>Tangerines:</u>				
Florida	3,460	3,600	3,900	3,600

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

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; all varieties in Louisiana; for all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Negligible. 4/ July 1 forecast of 1966 Florida limes, 480 thousand boxes.

Table 30.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California, at New York and Chicago, June-August 1965 and 1966

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencia									
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York:</u>										
Season average										
through May	2.86	3.93	2.97	2.80	---	2.45	2.93	3.01	4.58	4.18
June	3.13	3.04	3.45	2.81	3.14	3.73	4.19	2.71	3.86	4.74
July	2.93	3.98	---	3.57	3.10	3.64	3.93	2.31	3.97	5.09
Week ended										
August 5	3.51	4.00	---	---	3.18	4.15	---	3.05	3.59	4.32
12	3.83	4.28	---	---	2.78	3.87	---	---	3.65	4.26
<u>Chicago:</u>										
Season average										
through May	2.83	3.34	2.56	1.99	---	---	3.06	3.13	4.69	4.18
June	3.16	2.78	---	---	3.43	3.50	4.00	---	3.71	4.91
July	3.71	3.59	---	---	2.54	3.91	---	---	3.93	5.20
Week ended										
August 5	3.74	3.58	---	---	3.26	2.97	---	---	3.79	4.59
12	3.72	3.32	---	---	2.69	3.45	---	---	3.65	4.64

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

Table 31.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and indicated 1966 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnuts		
	Average	1965	Indicated		Average	1965	Indicated
	1960-64	1965	1966		1960-64	1965	1966
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,280	1,750	750	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,600	3,000	2,500	California	60,500	72,900	82,000
Georgia	26,250	30,500	21,000	Filberts:			
Florida	1,970	1,050	2,250	Oregon	8,240	7,300	10,500
Alabama	14,780	14,750	18,500	Washington	452	380	600
Mississippi	9,830	8,750	9,000	2 States	8,692	7,680	11,100
Arkansas	3,670	5,050	2,250	Walnuts:			
Louisiana	13,750	5,450	15,000	English:			
Oklahoma	11,320	21,500	11,000	California	74,780	79,000	90,000
Texas	15,800	31,000	11,500	Oregon	3,820	1,300	3,000
New Mexico	3,385	2,750	3,500	2 States	78,600	80,300	93,000
Total	104,635	125,550	97,250	Total tree nuts	252,427	286,430	283,350
Improved varieties <sup>2/</sup>	52,577	61,525	49,100				
Wild and seedling	52,058	64,025	48,150				

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

<sup>2/</sup> Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Note: Hawaiian macadamia nut production (tons): 1960--1,300; 1961--1,680; 1962--1,943; 1963--3,008; 1964--3,786; and 1965--4,160.

Table 32.--Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, May-August 1965 and 1966 1/

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1965			1966			1965	1966
	Calif.- Ariz. Valencias:	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.- Ariz. Valencias:	Fla. <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through May 28	6,502	23,571	30,073	7,411	25,733	33,144	9,095	10,344
Week ended:								
June 4	1,150	191	1,341	993	313	1,306	507	455
11	1,104	120	1,224	981	191	1,172	549	584
18	1,065	116	1,181	863	195	1,058	512	571
25	978	82	1,060	667	140	807	574	563
July 2	814	31	845	692	60	752	456	621
9	655	28	683	643	---	643	413	626
16	677	23	700	800	---	800	669	709
23	712	18	730	743	---	743	522	587
30	776	8	784	763	---	763	572	497
August 6	721	10	731	652	---	652	477	409
Season through August 6	15,154	24,198	39,352	15,208	26,632	41,840	14,346	15,966

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments. All data subject to revision.2/ Excludes express shipments.Table 33.--Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, May-August 1965 and 1966 1/

Period	1965				1966			
	Calif.- Ariz.	Texas <u>2/</u>	Florida <u>2/</u>	Total	Calif.- Ariz.	Texas <u>2/</u>	Florida <u>2/</u>	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through May 28	4,892	2,245	27,036	34,173	5,848	4,466	25,712	36,026
Week ended:								
June 4	382	---	55	437	448	15	130	593
11	435	---	25	460	510	10	79	599
18	365	---	21	386	341	9	66	416
25	370	---	14	384	252	6	55	313
July 2	297	---	8	305	238	2	35	275
9	224	---	2	226	200	2	---	202
16	238	---	2	240	245	3	---	248
23	264	---	---	264	196	---	---	196
30	173	---	1	174	219	---	---	219
August 6	189	---	1	190	245	---	---	245
Season through August 6	7,829	2,245	27,165	37,239	8,742	4,513	26,077	39,332

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes express shipments.

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