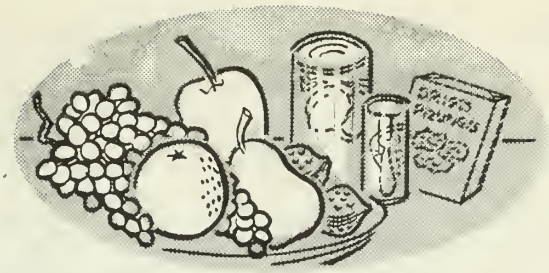
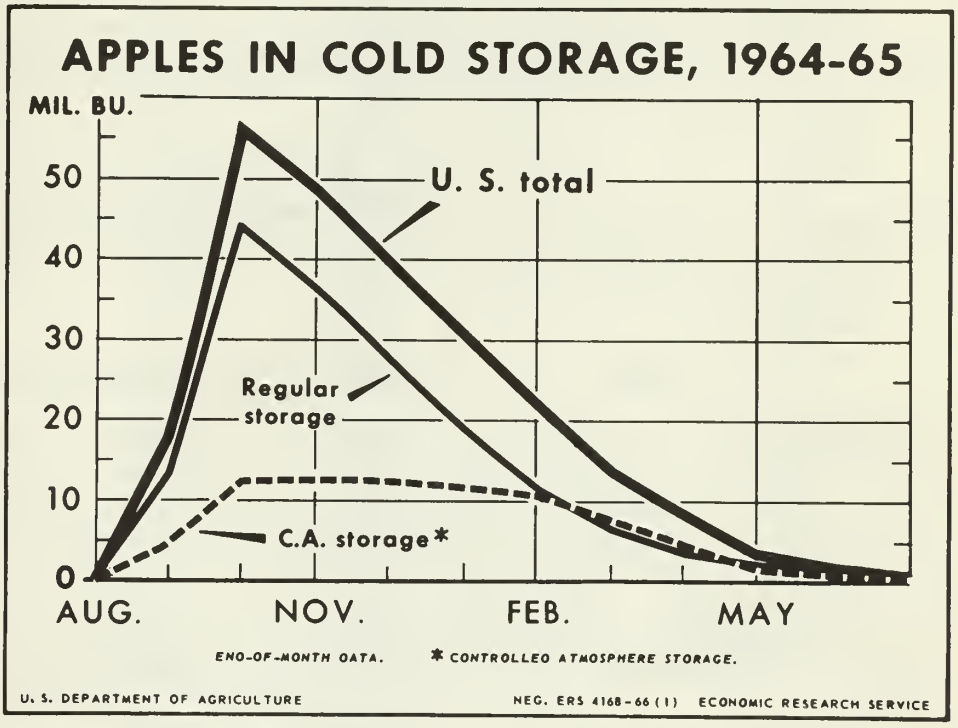


FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-158 For Release January 31, P. M. JANUARY 1966

More than a fifth of the apples in cold storage on October 31, in both 1964 and 1965, were in controlled atmosphere(CA)storage. Over the next 4 months of 1964-65, the volume sealed in CA storage changed little while the volume in regular cold storage declined with shipments therefrom. Thereafter, stocks in and shipments from both types of storage followed similar courses. The storage pattern for 1965-66 appears to be close to that for 1964-65.



IN THIS ISSUE

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Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1959-63, annual 1963, 1964 and indicated 1965

Crop and State	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Indicated 1965
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	11,600	15,300	15,600	18,000
Florida, all	46,040	27,800	46,400	49,300
Temple	3,580	3,400	3,800	4,300
Other	42,460	24,400	42,600	45,000
Texas	1,065	150	570	900
Arizona	642	930	670	900
Louisiana	164	15	8	3/
Total	59,511	44,195	63,248	69,100
Valencia:				
California	15,860	16,700	16,000	16,000
Florida	38,840	30,500	39,800	45,000
Texas	691	90	310	350
Arizona	930	1,270	1,750	1,800
Total	56,321	48,560	57,860	63,150
All oranges:				
California	27,460	32,000	31,600	34,000
Florida	84,880	58,300	86,200	94,300
Texas	1,756	240	880	1,250
Arizona	1,572	2,200	2,420	2,700
Louisiana	164	15	8	3/
Total all oranges	115,832	92,755	121,108	132,250
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	30,680	26,300	31,900	35,000
Seedless	20,560	19,700	21,700	24,000
Pink	7,620	7,600	8,700	9,000
White	12,940	12,100	13,000	15,000
Other	10,120	6,600	10,200	11,000
Texas	3,054	500	2,000	3,800
Arizona	2,626	3,210	2,900	3,200
California, all	2,996	4,200	4,230	4,000
Desert Valleys	1,576	2,500	2,530	2,300
Other areas	1,420	1,700	1,700	1,700
Total grapefruit	39,356	34,210	41,030	46,000
Lemons:				
California	15,180	17,300	13,500	15,500
Arizona	1,088	1,740	1,110	1,700
Total lemons	16,268	19,040	14,610	17,200
Limes:				
Florida	364	450	560	450
Tangelos:				
Florida	740	900	1,000	1,400
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,460	3,600	3,900	3,700

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. 3/ Negligible.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 21, 1966

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

The 1965-66 U. S. citrus crop is expected to be about 10 percent larger than the 1964-65 crop and 14 percent above average, based on January 1 prospects. Year-end cold storage stocks of apples were a little smaller, and those of pears moderately smaller, than stocks on January 1, 1965. In mid-January, grower prices for citrus fruits were below a year earlier, while those for apples and pears generally were up slightly to moderately. For the first half of 1966, prospective supplies of citrus juices are larger, and retail prices are lower, than a year earlier. But supplies of canned deciduous fruits are down and prices are up.

Growing conditions for the 1965-66 citrus crops have been generally good to excellent. This has contributed to the prospect that the current U. S. orange crop will be about 9 percent larger than the 1964-65 crop. Increases are expected in all principal orange States. The current grapefruit crop is expected to be up 12 percent, and the lemon crop up 18 percent. These prospects point to increased output of major processed citrus items. Supplies will mount further above year-earlier volume as processing continues seasonally active this winter and spring.

Total noncitrus fruit production in 1965 was about 3 percent above 1964 and 14 percent above average. The increase was due almost entirely to larger production of grapes, which was record high and nearly a fourth above 1964. But unfavorable weather severely cut the pear, cherry, and California clingstone peach crops below 1964. Substantial reductions also occurred in the

1965 crops of prunes, dates, figs, and strawberries. Production of most other fruits was not greatly different from 1964. Total production of edible tree nuts was up a tenth.

At year end, cold storage stocks of apples were about 2 percent smaller than on January 1, 1965, and those of pears were 18 percent smaller. Stocks of grapes from the record 1965 crop were up 35 percent. The 1966 Florida winter crop of strawberries, now being harvested, is expected to be about a third below the large 1965 crop. Prospective spring strawberry acreage is up a little.

The 1965-66 pack of canned deciduous fruits is about 16 percent below the record 1964-65 pack but still the fourth largest ever produced. Reductions are especially large for canned peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, and red tart cherries. About half of the reduction in the total pack was offset by increased carryover stocks last midyear. Early-season movement has been fairly heavy and year-end stocks of packers probably were substantially below levels on January 1, 1965. Year-end stocks of frozen deciduous fruits were down moderately from a year ago. But stocks of raisins and dried prunes were up considerably.

ORANGES

Moderate Increase in 1965-66 U. S. Orange Crop

Total 1965-66 orange production was forecast, as of January 1, at 132 million boxes, 9 percent above 1964-65 and 14 percent above the 1959-63 average. Total production is now indicated to be a little larger than expected last fall, the result of generally favorable weather. The new crops are larger this year than last in all commercial orange States. Florida and California, the 2 principal orange States, account for most of the gain over 1964-65. These 2 States have 97 percent of the entire 1965-66 orange crop (table 1).

The 1965-66 Florida orange crop is expected to total 94.3 million boxes, 9 percent above last season and 11 percent above average. Early and midseason production is 49.3 million boxes, 6 percent above 1964-65; and Valencia production is 45 million boxes, up 13 percent. The above figure for early and midseason varieties includes 4.3 million boxes of Temple oranges, up 13 percent.

California's 1965-66 crop of all varieties totals 34 million boxes, 8 percent above last season and 24 percent above average. This includes 18 million boxes of Navel and miscellaneous varieties, 15 percent above 1964-65, and 16 million boxes of Valencias, the same as last season.

Expected 1965-66 production of all varieties in Arizona is 2.7 million boxes, 12 percent above 1964-65. The total for Texas is 1.2 million boxes, up 42 percent. For all States combined, 1965-66 production of early, midseason, and Navel varieties is 69 million boxes, up 9 percent. Production of Valencias totals 63 million boxes, also up 9 percent.

Orange Movement and Prices

Total movement of Florida oranges to fresh markets and processing plants has been moderately larger through mid-January of the 1965-66 season than movement a year earlier. Early-season shipments to fresh markets have been up moderately, and movement to processors has been up a little. Since the start of the season last fall, prices at both shipping points and on the terminal auctions have averaged below year-earlier levels. Although prices held fairly steady in early January, they still averaged considerably under a year earlier. Prices for Florida oranges for processing also have been down from last season. The larger remaining supplies of fresh oranges and increased stocks of processed items are factors that are likely to outweigh the effects of strong demand this winter and spring.

Recent prices for California Navel oranges also have averaged below year-earlier levels, a result of increased production.

Orange Usage by Processors

Usage of 1965-66 crop oranges by processors is expected to mount over 1964-65 as the season advances. Florida is expected to account for most of the gain as processing of the larger Valencia crop attains volume in spring. Assuming that the current forecast for Florida Valencias materializes, a moderate increase in output of frozen orange concentrate can be expected. Usage of 1964-65 U. S. oranges marketed was: Processed use, 64 percent; and fresh use, 36 percent.

Increased Orange Exports

Exports have accounted for part of the increased fresh market shipments of oranges this season. In November 1965, exports were more than twice those a year earlier. Total exports of fresh oranges (including tangerines) during November 1964-October 1965 were about 5.7 million boxes, 11 percent above 1963-64. In both seasons, exports went mainly to Canada and Western Europe.

Florida Tangerines and Tangelos

Florida tangerine production this season is 3.7 million boxes, 5 percent below 1964-65 but 7 percent above average. By mid-January, most of the current crop had been harvested. Compared with 1964-65, fresh use of the 1965-66 crop was about the same as a year earlier, while processor usage was down. During December, when marketings for the holiday trade were seasonally heavy, terminal auction prices generally averaged above year-earlier levels. The fresh market is the major outlet for tangerines, although substantial quantities usually are processed.

The 1965-66 Florida tangelo crop is estimated at 1.4 million boxes, 40 percent above last season and 89 percent above average. Most of the current crop had been harvested by mid-January. Fresh use accounts for most of the annual production. Auction sales have been a little heavier and prices generally lower this season than last.

GRAPEFRUIT

Grapefruit Production Up Moderately in 1965-66

The 1965-66 U. S. grapefruit crop is expected to total 46 million boxes, 12 percent larger than the 1964-65 crop and 17 percent above the 1959-63 average. The Florida crop of 35 million boxes is 10 percent above 1964-65 and 14 percent above average. This State's crop of white and pink seedless grapefruit (24 million boxes) is 11 percent above last season, and output of seeded varieties (11 million boxes) is up 8 percent. Production also is up in Texas and Arizona, but down in California (table 1).

Grapefruit Prices Hold Up Well

Harvest and market movement of new-crop grapefruit attained seasonally large volume more rapidly last fall than a year earlier. By mid-January, total movement was moderately larger than a year ago. Although season-opening prices for the new crop averaged somewhat lower than in the fall of 1964, prices since then have held up well. In mid-January, Florida shipping-point prices for white and pink seedless varieties were moderately above a year earlier, while prices for seeded grapefruit averaged moderately under year-earlier levels. On the principal auctions, prices for all Florida grapefruit combined averaged a little below a year earlier.

Supplies of grapefruit in prospect for the first half of 1966 are moderately larger than the year-earlier volume. Both fresh market and processor demand for the remaining supplies is expected to continue strong. Grower prices probably will not differ greatly from year-earlier levels.

Both Fresh and Processing Usage Up in 1965-66

Processor usage as well as fresh market movement of grapefruit has been somewhat larger through mid-January of this season than a year earlier. As of January 15, 1966, remaining supplies of Florida and Texas grapefruit were moderately larger than a year earlier.

U. S. exports of fresh grapefruit during September-November 1965 totaled about 625,000 boxes, 38 percent above a year earlier. Total exports during September 1964-August 1965 were about 2.4 million boxes. As with many other fruits, Canada and Western Europe were the principal destinations. In 1964-65, fresh sales (including exports) were about 21.7 million boxes. Usage for processing was about 18.9 million boxes, 47 percent of total sales.

LEMONS

The 1965-66 California and Arizona lemon crops are expected to total 17.2 million boxes, 18 percent above 1964-65 and 6 percent above average. California's prospective production of 15.5 million boxes is 15 percent above the relatively small 1964-65 crop. The Arizona crop of 1.7 million boxes is 53 percent above the average-sized crop last season (table 1).

Harvest of Arizona lemons usually starts in late summer and ends the following winter. But harvest of California lemons starts in November and continues throughout the year. By mid-January, much of the Arizona crop had been harvested while most of the California lemons were still on the trees. Although early-season use of lemons has been a little larger than a year ago, remaining supplies are considerably larger than a year earlier. California shipping-point prices for the better grades and larger sizes of lemons in mid-January averaged somewhat below a year earlier. Because of the increased supplies, prices this winter and spring are unlikely to match the relatively high prices during the first half of 1965.

Usage of the 1964-65 lemon crop of 14.6 million boxes was: Fresh, 61 percent; and processed, 39 percent. During November 1964-October 1965, U. S. exports of lemons (including some limes) were about 2.9 million boxes, approximately the same as in each of the 2 preceding seasons. These lemons went mainly to Canada, Western Europe, and Japan.

APPLES

Decreased Year-End Apple Stocks

Cold storage stocks of fresh apples on January 1, 1966, totaled 38.9 million bushels, 2 percent below a year earlier but 13 percent above the 1960-64 average for January 1 (basis USDA's Cold Storage Report). About 32 percent of the current year-end stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage compared with 31 percent a year ago. Among the usual heavy apple storage States, total year-end holdings were up moderately in New York and Pennsylvania, but down somewhat in Washington, California, and Virginia. Stocks in Michigan were not greatly different from last year (table 24).

Market and Price Developments

Apple demand, prices, and movement have been good so far during the 1965-66 marketing season. Prospects continue good for the domestic and export fresh market trade. The period of heavy movement to processors is over, but usage by canners will continue into late winter or early spring. Prices in this outlet, as in the fresh trade, have averaged moderately above last season. Since early fall, fresh market prices (national average basis) have been somewhat above year-earlier levels. In mid-January, shipping-point prices in

important producing areas generally averaged slightly to moderately above a year ago. The season average price to growers for the 1965 apple crop (for all uses) has been tentatively estimated at $2.00 per bushel, 10 percent above the 1964 price.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Fresh Apples

U. S. exports of fresh apples during July-November 1965 were approximately 1.5 million bushels, 18 percent larger than a year earlier. Exports to Canada and the United Kingdom were down, a result of the heavier 1965 apple crop in Canada, which also is an important supplier for the United Kingdom. These reductions were much more than offset by increases to other European countries, where the 1965 apple crop was down from 1964.

The United States each year not only sends substantial quantities of fresh apples to Canada but also takes significant quantities from this country. In fact, Canada is the principal source of U. S. imports. During July-November 1965, imports were about 217,000 bushels, 22 percent below a year earlier. Total imports in 1964-65 were over 840,000 bushels.

1965 Apple Production Leaders: Washington Among the States, Red Delicious Among the Varieties

The Nation's 1965 commercial apple crop was approximately 135.7 million bushels, 3 percent below 1964, but 11 percent above the 1959-63 average. Among heavy-producing apple States, production in 1965 compared with 1964 was up in New York and Virginia but down in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Washington, and California. In 1965, Washington, with 24 million bushels, was the leading State. New York, with 23.5 million bushels, was a close second; and Michigan, with 16 million bushels, ranked third (table 4).

The 1965 U. S. apple crop by regions and changes from 1964 were: Eastern, 67.8 million bushels, up 6 percent; Central, 28.8 million bushels, down 7 percent; and Western, 39.1 million bushels, down 13 percent. However, production was moderately above average in all regions. The Eastern States accounted for 50 percent of the 1965 U. S. crop compared with 46 percent of the 1964 crop. Like percentages for the other areas were: Central States, 21 and 22 percent; and Western States, 29 and 32 percent.

By broad varietal groups, composition of the 1965 apple crop was: Winter varieties, 117.9 million bushels, 86.9 percent of the total; fall, 14.3 million bushels, 10.5 percent; and summer, 3.5 million bushels, 2.6 percent. Production of winter apples, which constitute most of the stocks for sale after January 1, was about 1 percent smaller than in 1964. By individual varieties, Red Delicious (33.3 million bushels) continued as the leader; McIntosh (18.3 million bushels) was second; and Golden Delicious (12.1 million bushels) was third. Figures for these and other varieties are shown in table 5.

PEARS

Year-end Pear Stocks

Fresh pears in cold storage on January 1, 1966, were about 1.7 million bushels, 18 percent below a year earlier and 6 percent below the 1960-64 average. As usual, practically all of the year-end stocks were Pacific Coast fall and winter varieties. The D'Anjou led by far all other varieties in storage. Stocks of Bosc and Comice still were substantial, but those of Nelis and Easter were light. Very few Bartletts from the short 1965 crop remained.

The year-end stocks of fresh pears comprise supplies for export as well as for domestic use. But as total supplies become seasonally light in late winter and spring, small imports from southern hemisphere countries can be expected as usual. Such pears are popular in the retail trade, especially of large metropolitan centers.

Pear Supplies Down, Prices Up in 1965-66

The early months of the 1965-66 pear marketing season have been marked by light supplies and high grower and terminal auction prices, a result mainly of the short Bartlett crop. In fall as other varieties comprised the principal supplies, prices for these pears also averaged somewhat above year-earlier levels. But because of increased supplies of these late pears, price gains, especially for D'Anjous, were smaller than those for Bartletts. At Washington shipping points in mid-January, prices for D'Anjous averaged moderately above a year earlier. Continued strong demand for fresh pears is in prospect for the rest of the current season.

Increased Early-season Exports of Fresh Pears

U. S. exports of fresh pears during July-November 1965 were approximately 925,000 bushels, 28 percent larger than a year earlier. The increase results from gains to Canada and Western Europe, where 1965 production was down. These countries are usually the best customers for U. S. pears. Total exports of pears during July 1964-June 1965 were about 1,138,000 bushels, 3.8 percent of the 1964 crop.

Unusually Light 1965 Pear Crop

The 1965 U. S. pear crop was about 20.1 million bushels, the second very light crop in the past 3 years. Production was 33 percent below 1964 and 23 percent below the 1959-63 average, the result mainly of unfavorable early-season weather that severly cut California and Washington production, especially the Bartlett crop. (table 22).

In the 3 Pacific Coast States, which again account for about 88 percent of the U. S. pear crop, total production of 17.7 million bushels was 33 percent below 1964 and 24 percent below average. The 3-State total of Bartletts was 11.6 million bushels (282,500 tons), 45 percent below 1964. But that of other varieties was about 6.1 million bushels (150,500 tons), up 14 percent. In States other than the 3 Pacific Coast States, total production was over 2.4 million bushels, down 30 percent.

GRAPES

Fresh grape stocks in cold storage January 1, 1966, were about 119 million pounds, 35 percent above a year earlier and 67 percent above the 1960-64 average for that date. As usual, most of the year-end stocks were California grapes, particularly the Emperor variety. Size and quality of these grapes are good to excellent, partly because of warm dry weather last fall. Although these grapes will comprise most of the fresh market supplies during winter, they probably will be supplemented as usual by imports from southern hemisphere countries.

The 1965 U. S. grape crop was a record 4.3 million tons, 24 percent above 1964 and 33 percent above the 1959-63 average. California and Arizona, which produce European-type grapes, accounted for 4 million tons, 92 percent of the U. S. crop. In California, 1965 production of each varietal group (raisin, wine, and table) was substantially above 1964. California grapes crushed for wine and juice totaled over 2 million tons, about a third above 1964. Usage for raisins was about 1.3 million tons, resulting in 272,000 tons of raisins (dried weight), 17 percent above 1964. U. S. exports of fresh grapes during June-November 1965 were about 103,000 tons, 26 percent above a year earlier.

Estimated season average prices received by growers for 1965-crop grapes are available so far only for California and Arizona. For California grapes, the price per ton for bulk fruit at the first delivery point has been tentatively estimated at $40.90, 27 percent below the $55.70 average for the smaller 1964 crop. Similar prices for Arizona grapes (shipped mainly to fresh markets) are: 1965 crop, $187.00; 1964 crop, $226.00. California shipping-point prices for fresh Emperor grapes in early January averaged considerably lower than a year earlier.

STRAWBERRIES

Florida Strawberry Production Down Considerably From 1965

Florida's 1966 strawberry crop was estimated, as of January 1, at 18.4 million pounds, 33 percent below 1965 but 36 percent above the 1960-64 average. The reduction from 1965 results mainly from a decrease of about one-third in the acreage for harvest. Harvest of the new crop was well underway by mid-January. It usually continues into March. During early winter, practically all of the U. S.-grown fresh market strawberries come from Florida. Prices for these berries are normally the highest of all fresh strawberries

marketed during the year. In late winter, strawberries from other States, especially California and several Southern States, become increasingly available to share the market with Florida berries.

Prospective 1966 spring acreage of strawberries is 3 percent larger than the 1965 harvested acreage. The first forecasts of production from the 1966 spring acreage will be published in crop reports as follows: Early-spring crop, March report; and mid-spring and late-spring crops, May report. In 1965, total spring production comprised about 94 percent of the entire U. S. crop.

1965 Crop Strawberries

The 1965 commercial strawberry crop was approximately 461 million pounds, 16 percent below 1964 and 8 percent below the 1959-63 average. Most of the reduction occurred in the 3 usual heaviest producing States of California, Oregon, and Washington. Production in Michigan was down only a little from 1964, while that in Florida was up substantially. In 1965, total U. S. harvested acreage and average yield per acre were each down moderately from 1964.

Usage of the 1965 strawberry crop was: Fresh, 273 million pounds, 59 percent of production; and processed, 188 million pounds, 41 percent. The quantity used fresh was down 9 percent from 1964, but that processed was down 25 percent. California, Florida, Michigan, Louisiana, and New Jersey, in that order, accounted for most of the fresh market strawberries. California Oregon, Washington, and Michigan accounted for most of the berries processed.

The 1965 U. S. strawberry crop, the lightest since 1955, brought the highest season average price received by growers since 1948. The price per pound for the entire 1965 crop was 22.1 cents, 2.1 cents above 1964, but only slightly below 1948. Prices per pound for 1965-crop strawberries for fresh market use averaged 25.9 cents, 1 cent above 1964; and for processing, 16.9 cents, up 2.7 cents.

U. S. Imports of Frozen Strawberries Up Sharply in 1965

Imported strawberries, mainly from Mexico, have become a growing part of total U. S. supplies of this fruit in recent years. During the first 11 months of 1965, total U. S. imports of fresh strawberries were about 5.2 million pounds, 22 percent above imports in the same months of 1964. Total imports of fresh strawberries in 1964 were about 5.2 million pounds.

U. S. imports of frozen strawberries during January-November 1965 were approximately 51.3 million pounds, 27 percent above a year earlier. The 1964 total was 40.8 million pounds.

U. S. exports of fresh strawberries to Canada during January-July 1965 were approximately 13.9 million pounds, 25 percent below a year earlier, based on Canadian trade statistics. Mexico also sent a relatively small quantity to Canada. During the same 7 months of 1965, U. S. exports of frozen strawberries to Canada were about 1.5 million pounds, nearly 3 times the year-earlier quantity. Mexican exports of frozen strawberries to Canada were about 8.6 million pounds, up 76 percent. In 1965, as in 1964, Canada received most of its imported fresh strawberries from the United States, but most of its imported frozen strawberries from Mexico.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUIT

Decreased Packs, Reduced Year-end Stocks of Canned Fruits

The 1965-66 pack of commercially canned noncitrus fruits in Mainland United States is expected to total approximately 90 million cases (basis cases of 24 No. 2½ cans). If the pack, which is not yet completed, turns out as large as the above figure, it will be about 16 percent below the record 1964-65 pack. Nearly all completed packs so far reported are below 1964-65 output. Important completed 1965-66 packs (in million cases of 24-2½'s) and percentage reductions from last season (in parentheses) are: Peaches, 29.5, (21); fruit cocktail, 14.6 (10); pears, 6.4 (44); and apricots, 5.1 (1). Also see tables 27 and 28 for figures on the packs and stocks of these and other items.

Figures on the 1965-66 packs of canned applesauce and apple slices to January 1 (basis 24-2½'s) are: Applesauce, 13.5 million cases, 2 percent below a year earlier; and apple slices, 3.1 million cases, up 9 percent. The pack of Hawaiian canned pineapple to December 1 was 10.9 million cases, up 11 percent.

Total supplies of canned noncitrus fruits for the 1965-66 season are down only moderately from 1964-65, because a substantial part of the reduction in the new pack has been offset by increased stocks of canners at the start of the season. Early-season movement of canned fruits from packers has been heavy. Year-end stocks probably were about a sixth below January 1, 1965.

Canned Fruit Exports

Early-season U. S. exports of various canned noncitrus fruits have been somewhat larger in 1965-66 than a year earlier. During June-November 1965, exports of important items (in million cases, 24 No. 2½'s) and percentage changes from a year earlier were: Canned peaches, 3.4, up 12 percent; pineapples, 1.7, up 6 percent; and fruit cocktail, 1.4, down 24 percent. Exports of apricots and cherries also were up, in each case exceeding the total for 1964-65. Western Europe and Canada were the principal destinations.

Canned Fruit Juices

The pack of Hawaiian pineapple juice during June-November 1965 was: Canned single-strength juice, 12.4 million cases (24-2's), 16 percent above a year earlier; and canned (including frozen) concentrated juice, 0.9 million cases (6-10's), up 4 percent. On December 1, 1965, packers' stocks of these 2 items were, respectively, 8.3 million cases, up 23 percent; and 0.8 million cases, up 40 percent. The U. S. Mainland is the principal outlet for Hawaiian pineapple products. Most of the frozen concentrated juice is used in fruit juice blends and drinks. Data on U. S. packs of other fruit juices (apple, grape, and prune juice, and fruit nectars) are not yet available for this period.

Increased Raisin Output Lifts Dried Fruit Total Above 1964-65

U. S. dried fruit production in 1965-66 is expected to be approximately 500,000 tons, compared with about 475,000 tons in 1964-65. The increase results from a substantial gain in raisins. Raisin output was 272,000 tons, up 17 percent. But production of dried prunes was 171,750 tons, down 5 percent. Raisins and prunes normally account for most of the annual output of dried fruits. In 1965-66, date production was 19,300 tons, down 21 percent; and that of figs was 16,000 tons, down 16 percent. Figures on other items (apples, apricots, peaches, and pears) will become available later in the year. The above figures are based on natural condition, dried weight, before changes associated with processing and packaging, and before deductions for dried prunes used for juice.

In addition to current season production, total U. S. supplies include carryover stocks and imports. Last summer, carryover stocks (mostly raisins and prunes) were considerably heavier than a year earlier. Dates and figs comprise most of the imports; however, they constitute only a small percentage of the total supply. Because of increased carryover stocks and production, total supplies of dried fruits for 1965-66 are expected to be noticeably above the fairly large supplies for 1964-65.

Early-season exports of dried fruits, mainly raisins and dried prunes, have been somewhat above a year earlier. During September-November 1965, U. S. exports of raisins were about 29,120 tons, up 13 percent; and those of dried prunes were about 27,000 tons, up 48 percent. Exports of dried apricots during July-November 1965 were about 815 tons, up 41 percent. Total exports of each of these 3 items in the entire 1964-65 season were: Raisins, 55,560 tons; prunes, 51,862 tons; and apricots, 1,404 tons. Western Europe and Canada were the principal destinations for the raisins and prunes, and Western Europe for the apricots.

Frozen Fruit Production Down Sharply in 1965

Total output of frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) in 1965 probably was about 16 percent below the record 1964 pack of 795 million pounds. The 1965 pack of red tart cherries was 143 million pounds, 29 percent below the 1964 record, and that of peaches was 55.6 million pounds, down 27 percent. Data on movement of strawberries to freezers indicate that the 1965 pack of this item may be about a fourth to a fifth below the 1964 pack of 253 million pounds. Figures on the 1965 packs of other items will become available in spring.

Frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage on January 1, 1966, totaled 522 million pounds, 5 percent below a year earlier. Stocks of strawberries, cherries, peaches, and apples, which together accounted for about two-thirds of total holdings, were each somewhat under a year earlier. Strawberries, the leading item, were down 22 percent. But stocks of most other berries were up somewhat (table 29).

Total supplies of frozen fruits and berries include imported strawberries, mostly from Mexico. Total imports of frozen strawberries in 1965 exceeded 51 million pounds, about a fourth above 1964.

USDA Purchases of Processed Noncitrus Fruits and Tree Nuts

Since early July 1965, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has purchased substantial quantities of numerous kinds of processed fruits and nuts for use in school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. The most recent purchases included Thompson Seedless raisins, 5,508 tons (367,200 cases, 30 pounds each), bought November 23, 1965, and 10,092 tons (420,480 cases, 48 pounds each, bought November 24, 1965; and shelled pecans, 17,800 cases of 30 pounds each (534,000 pounds), bought November 19, 1965, and 33,375 cases (1,001,250 pounds), bought December 6, 1965. All of these raisins and pecans were bought with Sec. 32 (Public Law 320) funds as surplus removal activities. Delivery usually is required within 2 to 3 months after purchase.

Purchases of canned fruits during July-October 1965, as reported in the October 1965 Fruit Situation, were (in cases of 6-10's): Pineapples, 300,000 cases; apricots, 400,000 cases; applesauce, 495,250 cases; apple slices, 179,950 cases; dried prunes (canned), 390,000 cases; and red tart pitted cherries, 242,400 cases. Purchases also included frozen red tart pitted cherries, 52,500 30-pound cans. Delivery of the above items has been completed. The pineapples, apricots, applesauce, and apple slices, were bought with Sec. 6 (National School Lunch Act) funds, the cherries and prunes with Sec. 32 funds.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUITS

Larger Packs in Prospect

Increased packers' stocks and reduced prices marked the start last fall of the 1965-66 season for processed citrus fruits. Larger citrus crops this season point to heavier packs of principal processed citrus items than in 1964-65. In Florida, new-crop citrus fruit became available in volume somewhat earlier than in the fall of 1964, resulting in heavier earlier early-season output of canned and chilled items.

Increased Early-season Pack of Florida Canned Grapefruit Sections

To January 1 of the 1965-66 season, output of Florida canned grapefruit sections was 2.3 million cases (24-2's), 8 percent above a year earlier. With carryover stocks up substantially, early-season supplies have been well above a year earlier. Movement from packers also has been up. Canners' stocks on January 1, 1966, were about 1.8 million cases, 16 percent above a year earlier. The 1964-65 Florida pack of canned grapefruit sections was 3.6 million cases, 18 percent above 1963-64.

Florida Canned Citrus Juices

The 1965-66 Florida pack of canned single-strength orange, grapefruit, and blended orange and grapefruit juice to January 1 totaled 11.6 million cases (24-2's), 15 percent above a year earlier. Output of each item was up. Packers' carryover stocks of these 3 items last fall were more than twice those a year earlier. Early-season movement also has been up considerably, leaving January 1 stocks of about 7.8 million cases, up 21 percent. However, stocks of grapefruit juice were down a little. Canning of these 3 items will continue this winter and into spring. Total output in 1964-65 was about 22.5 million cases, 48 percent above 1963-64 (table 28).

Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate

Heretofore, practically all commercial production of Florida frozen orange concentrate consisted of a product having a density of about 42 degrees "Brix", a measure of the percentage solids. Beginning with the 1965-66 season, all of the consumer pack except nominal quantities for export consists of concentrate having a density of approximately 45 degrees Brix.

To January 1 of the 1965-66 season, the Florida pack of frozen orange concentrate, 45° Brix, also was about 4 million gallons. A year earlier output of the 42° Brix product was approximately 9 million gallons.

Florida packers' carryover stocks of concentrate on November 28, 1965, start of the new season, were equivalent to about 21.8 million gallons, 45° Brix, more than twice the equvialent product a year earlier. Although early-season movement has been up considerably, stocks on January 1 continued above a year earlier.

A moderate increase in total output of Florida frozen orange concentrate is expected in the current season. Packing is most active during the first half of the year and usually ends in June or July.

Early-season Output of Florida Chilled Citrus Products up Sharply

The increased availability of mature Florida oranges and grapefruit last fall contributed to a much heavier output of chilled products to January 1, 1966, than a year earlier. Production this season and increases over a year earlier are: Chilled single-strength juice, orange, 9.4 million gallons, up 79 percent, and grapefruit, 0.6 million gallons, up 91 percent. Output of citrus salad and sections was: Salad, 1.8 million gallons, more than twice that of a year earlier; grapefruit sections, 1.5 million gallons, up 19 percent; and orange sections, 0.3 million gallons, up 25 percent.

U. S. Exports of Several Citrus Juices Increased in 1964-65

U. S. exports of most principal citrus juices in 1964-65 were larger than in 1963-64. During November 1964-October 1965, exports of frozen orange concentrate, the leader, were 2.8 million gallons, up 14 percent; and of hot-pack orange concentrate, were 0.9 million gallons, down 7 percent. Exports of single-strength juice were: Orange, 1.3 million cases (24-2's), up 15 percent; and grapefruit, 1.2 million cases, up 52 percent.

USDA Purchases of Citrus Sections and Juice

Citrus items purchased in recent months by USDA for use in school lunch programs were: Canned grapefruit sections, 288,400 cases (12 No. 3 cylinder cans per case), bought December 9, 1965, for delivery January 3-February 28; and frozen concentrated orange juice, 130,000 cases (12 32-ounce cans per case)--equivalent to 390,000 gallons--bought January 6, 1966, for delivery January 31-February 28. On September 16, 1965, USDA bought 167,200 cases (cases of 12 32-ounce cans)--equivalent to 501,600 gallons--of frozen concentrated orange juice, all now delivered.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION, 1964

Tables showing production and value of individual kinds of fruits and edible tree nuts, by States and the United States, 1964, are included in this issue of the Fruit Situation (tables 6 to 9). These tables, which relate to the 48 contiguous Mainland States, are similar to those for 1963 that were presented in the January 1965 Fruit Situation.

In 1964, as in 1963, California was the leader by far in production and value of all fruits and nuts combined. In 1964, this State accounted for about 43 percent of total production and value (tables 8 and 9). Florida again was second, with about 29 percent of production and 22 percent of value. These 2 States accounted for about 72 percent of production and 64 percent of value of all fruits and nuts in 1964. Next in importance was Washington, with about 5 percent of production and 6 percent of value. Michigan, New York, Oregon, and Pennsylvania followed closely behind.

Figures on production, value, and price of individual kinds of fruits and nuts for the past few years are shown in tables 10, 11, and 12.

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

The next issue is scheduled for release June 30, 1966.

CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE STORAGE OF APPLES

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Nature of Controlled Atmosphere Storage

Modification and control of the atmosphere in fruit storage plants is a method used increasingly in recent years to hold the condition and extend the storage life of fruit, especially apples. This is in addition to the maintenance of artificially cooled temperatures and high relative humidity, basis requirements for regular cold storage.

All fresh fruits continue to respire after harvest--that is, they take in oxygen and give off carbon dioxide. Many fruits, including apples, ripen after harvest. This ripening process may be greatly retarded by the usual cold storage methods, which reduce fruit metabolism including the rate of respiration. Under controlled atmosphere (CA) methods, respiration and ripening may be reduced further by lowering the oxygen content of the air, which normally consists of 21 percent oxygen, 78 percent nitrogen, and 1 percent other elements.

Two principal techniques are employed to reduce the percentage of oxygen in the apple storage rooms. The first involves the use of oxygen, and its displacement by carbon dioxide, in natural respiration of the fruit. In this process, however, provision must be made to prevent excess accumulation of carbon dioxide, which could be harmful. The second method involves the circulation of atmosphere of the desired composition (produced by commercial generators) through the storage rooms to replace normal air. By this method the oxygen content may be lowered sufficiently in a matter of hours, or at most a few days, much faster than by the first method.

Many fruits have been tested in CA storage to determine the most suitable atmospheric conditions and temperatures for prolonging their life. They include apples, pears, peaches, grapes, strawberries, bananas, and oranges. Results have been most successful with apples. For apples in CA storage, levels of 2 to 3 percent oxygen and 1 to 7 percent carbon dioxide together with the appropriate minimum temperature, usually 30 to 38 degrees (depending on the variety), and 95 percent relative humidity, are the most satisfactory for minimizing respiration and the ripening process. Each apple variety differs slightly in requirements for oxygen and carbon dioxide, temperature, and relative humidity for optimum results.

CA storage has been unusually successful with McIntosh apples, allowing storage for 7 to 8 months at 38 degrees F. When held under 38 degrees in regular storage, McIntosh are susceptible to internal breakdown, particularly "brown core". But at 38 degrees in CA storage, internal breakdown is avoided and storage life is prolonged. Other varieties in regular storage

can be safely held at temperatures of 30 to 32 degrees. Even for these apples, CA storage has been reported as beneficial in prolonging storage life when held in such storage beyond a 60- to 90-day period.

Essentials for CA storages include practically air-tight rooms and special equipment to achieve and maintain satisfactorily the desired atmospheric conditions. This is in addition to the requirements for adequate refrigeration and air circulation for regular cold storage. Accordingly, construction and operating costs are somewhat higher for CA storage than for regular cold storage. Over time, the additional costs should be recovered through increased revenues resulting from superior quality fruit.

To maximize results from CA storage, several precautions should be observed. The apples to be stored should be picked at the proper stage of maturity consistent with the desired color. CA storage cannot correct over-maturity; it can only aid in holding the firmness or condition of the fruit as it is at the time of storage. Once picked, the apples should be quickly placed in the CA rooms, the oxygen content lowered within the required 20 to 30 days, and then the apples kept under optimum atmospheric control until the rooms are opened for movement of the fruit. For these apples to be in the best possible condition when they reach consumers, the fruit should be kept under refrigeration, insofar as practicable, during transportation, handling, and display by retailers.

Extent of CA Apple Storage

The commerical application of controlled atmosphere in the storage of apples in the United States began over a quarter century ago. Growth of this kind of apple storage has been rapid over the past 5 to 10 years, and further gains are in prospect. The location and capacity of such storage was surveyed for the first time by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1963, covering data for October 1, 1963. A like survey on CA storages for October 1, 1965, was started last fall and is still underway. Monthly data on apples in CA storage were collected initially for the volume so stored at the end of January 1963. Since then, similar data have been collected monthly and published in the Department's Cold Storage Report.

The 1963 survey disclosed that 265 storage plants had CA rooms on October 1, 1963, with a capacity of more than 11 million bushels of apples. This was 12 percent of the total usable space of the 1,612 apple houses in the United States. Although substantial increases in CA storage capacity have been made since October 1, 1963, capacity data from the 1965 survey are not yet available to show the gains. However, over 12 million bushels of apples were reported in CA storage on November 30, 1965. Furthermore, not all available CA space was filled. It is estimated that present capacity slightly exceeds 13 million bushels.

Of the 265 plants having controlled atmosphere storage rooms on October 1, 1963, 159 plants (60 percent) were in the Eastern States. The other 106 plants were nearly equally divided between the Central and Western States. The total

capacity of all plants (11,125,000 bushels) was divided among these 3 regions as follows: Eastern, 48 percent; Western 34 percent; and Central, 18 percent. Capacity per plant in the Western States (77,612 bushels) was more than twice that in each of the other 2 regions. Among States, New York, Washington, and Michigan (in that order) led in capacity (table 2).

The quantities of apples in storage--CA, regular, and total--by months, 1963-65, are shown in table 3. Total U. S. stocks build up rapidly during late summer and early fall when harvesting is most active, reach a peak usually by the end of October, then decline over the rest of the marketing season ending the following midyear.

Total apples handled by apple houses in a season is greater than the top volume reported at the end of October. During harvest, apples move out of, as well as into, apple houses. This applies particularly to regular cold storage operations, because apples sealed in CA rooms usually are held a minimum of 90 days to qualify for CA sales. This time period accounts mainly for the small increase in CA stocks at the end of November and the slight change over the next few months. Meanwhile, apples from regular storage account for most of the sales. Stocks of apples in the 2 types of storage at the end of each month of the 1964-65 season are shown in the cover chart.

Of total stocks of apples in cold storage at the end of October 1964, apples in CA rooms comprised about 21 percent and those in regular storage the other 79 percent. By the end of March, when CA rooms were opened in increasing numbers, CA apples constituted about half of total stocks, because of the large reductions in regular storage over the preceding months. Movement and stocks of both types of apples followed similar pathways over the next few months.

Total cold storage stocks of apples on October 31, 1965, were approximately 56 million bushels, about 1 percent larger than a year earlier. CA stocks again comprised about 21 percent of the total. For the entire 1965-66 season, the pattern of stocks probably will fairly closely match that of 1964-65.

State Regulation of CA Apple Storage

State storage regulations for CA apples are in force in at least 12 States: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, Washington, Idaho, and California. For CA-stored apples to be certified for marketing as "CA apples", all 12 States except Michigan require that the oxygen in the storage rooms be reduced to a maximum of 5 percent within 20 days after the rooms are sealed. In Michigan, the period is 30 days. Moreover, all 12 States require that most varieties of apples be kept a minimum of 90 days with the oxygen level no higher than 5 percent. Michigan, New Jersey, and Virginia allow a minimum of 60 days for Jonathans.

All 12 States require that daily records be kept of temperature and of oxygen and carbon dioxide percentages. They also require annual registration or licensing of storage facilities, and registration or license number stamped

Table 2.--Controlled atmosphere storage: Number and capacity of plants with controlled atmosphere storage rooms, United States, October 1, 1963

Region	Plants		Capacity		Capacity per plant
	Quantity	Percentage	Volume	Percentage	
	Number	Percent	1,000 Bushels	Percent	Bushels
Eastern States	159	60.0	5,376	48.3	33,811
Central States	57	21.5	1,946	17.5	34,140
Western States	49	18.5	3,803	34.2	77,612
United States	265	100.0	11,125	100.0	41,981

Data derived from "Capacity of Refrigerated Warehouses in the United States, October 1, 1963". SRS, USDA, August 1964.

on all CA apple containers. In addition, some States specify inspection to assure that U. S. condition standards and other requirements are met.

Economic Importance of CA Apple Storage

Apples properly stored in CA rooms hold their condition well from fall until the following summer. This allows growers and others engaged in storing and selling the apples an extended period for marketing their fruit. Moreover, it permits more orderly marketing, especially at harvest time. Flexibility in choice of time to market is perhaps the greatest after January 1. During late winter and spring, when stocks of both types of apples are about equal, both types are highly competitive for the buyers' dollar. In the past, CA apples, especially the McIntosh, have usually brought premimum prices. The CA method of storing permits increased opportunities for apple marketers to maximize their returns from the fruit.

Consumers also benefit from CA apple storage. It provides them with increased quantities of firm, crisp, juicy apples late in the season. They have shown their preference for such apples by paying top or premimum prices.

Selected References on Controlled Atmosphere Storage

1. Hardenburg, R. E. 1964. Developments on Postharvest Use of Controlled or Modified Atmosphere for Quality Retention of Horticultural Crops. (Speech) ARS, U. S. Dept. Agr., Beltsville, Md.

2. Olsen, Kenneth L., and Schomer, Harold A. 1964. Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Levels for Controlled Atmosphere Storage of Starking and Golden Delicious Apples. Mktg. Res. Rpt. No. 653. U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.

3. Agricultural Research Service. 1965. A Review of Literature on Harvesting, Handling, Storage, and Transportation of Apples. ARS 51-4. U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.

Table 3.--Apples: Cold storage stocks, by type of storage, end of month, 1963, 1964, and 1965, U. S.

Month	1963			1964			1965		
	Controlled atmosphere	Regular	Total	Controlled atmosphere	Regular	Total	Controlled atmosphere	Regular	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
January	8,303	17,208	25,511	9,353	20,604	29,957	11,618	18,901	30,519
February	7,413	10,612	18,025	8,409	11,966	20,375	10,265	11,833	22,098
March	5,413	5,698	11,111	6,269	6,247	12,516	7,255	6,744	13,999
April	3,170	2,742	5,912	3,284	2,868	6,152	4,323	3,835	8,158
May	914	1,129	2,043	1,000	1,387	2,387	1,584	1,961	3,545
June	269	424	693	280	455	735	540	976	1,516
July	85	150	235	133	213	346	207	522	729
August	45	151	196	30	297	327	71	300	371
September	3,182	11,615	14,797	4,082	13,011	17,093	6,375	16,188	22,563
October	9,708	49,418	59,126	11,977	43,924	55,901	12,026	44,343	56,369
November	9,734	39,441	49,175	12,331	36,407	48,738	12,323	37,953	50,276
December	9,702	30,514	40,216	12,226	27,256	39,482	12,312	26,549	38,861

Table 4.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 1/

State and area	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965	State and area	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	1,818	1,950	2,200	Minnesota	332	430	290
New Hampshire	1,380	1,180	1,370	Iowa	274	300	370
Vermont	1,036	920	900	Missouri	1,248	1,600	1,600
Massachusetts	2,820	2,800	3,150	Kansas	206	290	280
Rhode Island	172	180	200				
Connecticut	1,312	1,280	1,370	N. Central	23,988	29,770	27,790
New York	20,860	21,500	23,500				
New Jersey	2,760	2,800	2,600	Kentucky	336	500	450
Pennsylvania	8,940	11,500	11,000	Tennessee	316	400	320
				Arkansas	215	205	210
N. Atlantic	41,098	44,110	46,290	S. Central	867	1,105	980
Delaware	296	240	280				
Maryland	1,422	1,560	1,450	Total Central	24,882	30,875	28,770
Virginia	10,090	9,800	10,500				
West Virginia	5,260	5,700	5,100	Montana	33	30	20
North Carolina	2,360	2,400	4,200	Idaho	1,090	1,450	1,350
				Colorado	1,130	1,600	1,600
S. Atlantic	19,428	19,700	21,530	New Mexico	481	1,200	650
				Utah	348	430	310
Total Eastern	60,526	63,810	67,820	Washington	22,280	25,500	24,000
				Oregon	2,086	1,920	2,200
Ohio	3,260	4,200	3,600	California	9,786	12,400	9,000
Indiana	1,726	2,300	1,850				
Illinois	2,240	2,500	2,500	Western	37,234	44,530	39,130
Michigan	13,160	16,500	16,000				
Wisconsin	1,542	1,650	1,300	United States	2/122,641	139,215	135,720

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

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

Table 5.--Apples, commercial crops 1/: Production by varieties, United States, average 1959-63, annual 1964-65

Variety	Average 1959-63	1964	1965	Variety	Average 1959-63	1964	1965
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Summer:				Winter, cont'd:			
Gravenstein	2,419	3,334	1,110	Cortland	3,608	3,622	4,194
Other summer	2,444	2,820	2,382	Delicious	27,451	33,938	33,332
Total	4,863	6,154	3,492	Golden delicious	2/8,252	11,222	12,142
				McIntosh	17,102	17,479	18,335
Fall:				Northern Spy	2,912	3,436	3,510
Grimes Golden	1,160	1,156	1,059	R.I. Greening	2,877	3,591	3,424
Jonathan	8,292	9,768	10,078	Rome Beauty	8,781	11,061	10,762
Wealthy	1,376	1,248	1,217	Stayman	6,604	7,121	7,832
Other fall	1,755	1,686	1,939	Winesap	8,187	7,539	5,712
Total	12,583	13,858	14,293	Yellow Newtown 3/	4,054	4,046	4,114
				York Imperial	6,483	7,487	6,522
Winter:				Other winter	4,793	5,535	5,105
Baldwin	2,655	2,084	2,033	Total	105,196	119,203	117,935
Ben Davis and Gano	1,158	862	765				
Black Twig (Paragon)	279	180	153	Total all varieties	122,641	139,215	135,720

1/ Estimates of commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial areas of each State. 2/ Golden Delicious included with "other winter varieties" prior to 1960 in Colorado.
3/ Albemarle Pippin.

Table 6.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, by States, United States, 1964 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits																		Total noncitrus fruits	
	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Sweet cherries	Sour cherries	Cranberries	Dates	Figs	Grapes	Nectarines	Olives	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Pomegranates	Plums	Prunes	Strawberries	Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
Maine	46,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	740	47,540	0.4
N. H.	28,320	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,920	.3
Vt.	22,080	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,080	.2
Mass.	67,200	---	---	---	---	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,720	---	---	---	---	---	788	104,708	.9
R. I.	4,320	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	288	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,608	2/
Conn.	30,720	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,080	1,600	---	---	---	---	630	37,030	.3
N. Y.	516,000	---	---	8,200	32,000	---	---	---	120,000	---	---	12,480	19,500	---	---	---	---	5,365	713,545	6.4
N. J.	67,200	---	---	---	---	7,650	---	---	900	---	---	60,000	---	---	---	---	---	6,440	142,190	1.3
Pa.	276,000	---	---	1,400	17,500	---	---	---	38,200	---	---	67,200	3,500	---	---	---	---	2,750	406,550	3.6
Ohio	100,800	---	---	---	2,500	---	---	---	16,000	---	---	19,200	---	---	---	---	---	3,230	141,730	1.3
Ind.	55,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,080	---	---	---	---	---	2,400	67,680	.6
Ill.	60,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,800	---	---	---	---	---	1,805	81,605	.7
Mich.	396,000	---	---	22,000	190,000	---	---	---	70,000	---	---	69,600	47,500	---	---	11,500	---	20,240	826,840	7.4
Wis.	39,600	---	---	---	21,400	21,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	85,300	.8
Minn.	10,320	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,320	.1
Iowa	7,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	450	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,650	.1
Mo.	38,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,100	---	---	13,200	---	---	---	---	---	1,348	57,048	.5
Kans.	6,960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,200	---	---	---	---	---	550	11,710	.1
Del.	5,760	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,080	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,840	.1
Md.	37,440	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,520	---	---	---	---	---	1,260	50,220	.4
Va.	235,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,420	261,620	2.3
W. Va.	136,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	154,800	1.4
N. C.	57,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,750	67,850	.6
S. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,100	---	---	26,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,500	.3
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	43,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	44,200	.4
Fla.	---	---	13,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,800	24,200	.2
Ky.	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,400	---	---	---	---	---	1,960	22,360	.2
Tenn.	9,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,280	---	---	---	---	---	4,725	19,605	.2
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,200	---	---	---	---	---	862	8,062	.1
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	
Ark.	4,920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,600	---	---	26,400	---	---	---	---	---	5,200	43,120	.4
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,800	---	---	---	---	---	7,980	12,780	.1
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,840	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	5,340	2/
Tex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,200	2,125	---	---	---	---	1,190	16,515	.1
Mont.	720	---	---	2,300	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,520	
Idaho	34,800	---	---	2,200	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,720	2,250	---	---	---	23,500	---	70,470	.6
Colo.	38,400	---	---	1,100	1,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,800	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	74,900	.7
N. Mex.	28,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,800	.3
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,600	.1
Utah	10,320	7,000	---	3,600	2,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,120	6,250	---	---	---	---	350	38,740	.3
Wash.	612,000	9,200	---	22,200	740	3,350	---	---	56,400	---	---	43,200	127,000	---	---	---	23,600	20,460	918,150	8.2
Oreg.	46,080	---	---	25,900	4,900	1,725	---	---	---	---	---	11,040	123,750	---	---	---	24,500	50,375	288,270	2.6
Calif.	297,600	208,000	24,000	30,500	---	---	24,300	67,000	3,155,000	75,000	54,000	1,198,104	395,000	2,200	4,000	116,000	450,000	114,300	6,215,004	55.4
U. S.	3,341,160	224,200	37,400	119,400	274,240	67,225	24,300	67,000	3,488,850	75,000	54,000	1,786,752	733,475	2,200	4,000	127,500	521,600	275,218	11,223,520	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

--Continued

Table 6.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, by States, United States, 1964 1/--Continued

State	Citrus fruits								Total all fruits		Tree nuts						Total all fruits and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Tangerines	Grapefruit	Lemons	Limes	Tangelos	Total citrus Quantity	Total citrus Percent of U.S.	Quantity	Percent of U. S.	Almonds	Filberts	Walnuts	Pecans	Total tree nuts Quantity	Total tree nuts Percent of U.S.	Quantity	Percent of U.S.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47,540	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	47,540	0.2
N. H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,920	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,920	.2
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,080	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,080	.1
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	104,708	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	104,708	.5
R. I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,608	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,608	2/
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,030	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,030	.2
N. Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	713,545	3.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	713,545	3.7
N. J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	142,190	.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	142,190	.7
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	406,550	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	406,550	2.1
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	141,730	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	141,730	.7
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	67,680	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	67,680	.4
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81,605	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	81,605	.4
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	826,840	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	826,840	4.3
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	85,300	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	85,300	.4
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,320	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,320	.1
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,650	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,650	2/
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	57,048	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	57,048	.3
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,710	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,710	.1
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,840	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,840	2/
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,220	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,220	.3
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	261,620	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	261,620	1.4
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	154,800	.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	154,800	.8
N. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	67,850	.4	---	---	---	950	950	0.4	68,800	.4
S. C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,500	.2	---	---	---	900	900	.3	33,400	.2
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44,200	.2	---	---	---	7,500	7,500	2.9	51,700	.3
Fla.	3,879,000	185,000	1,356,000	---	22,400	45,000	5,487,400	71.6	5,511,600	29.2	---	---	---	1,350	1,350	.5	5,512,950	28.8
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,360	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,360	.1
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,605	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,605	.1
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,062	2/	---	---	---	6,250	6,250	2.4	14,312	.1
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	2/	---	---	---	9,500	9,500	3.7	15,500	.1
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43,120	.2	---	---	---	2,950	2,950	1.1	46,070	.2
La.	360	---	---	---	---	---	360	2/	13,140	.1	---	---	---	16,500	16,500	6.4	29,640	.2
Okla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,340	2/	---	---	---	18,500	18,500	7.1	23,840	.1
Tex.	39,600	---	80,000	---	---	---	119,600	1.6	136,115	.7	---	---	---	18,500	18,500	7.1	154,615	.8
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,520	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,520	2/
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70,470	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	70,470	.4
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74,900	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	74,900	.4
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,800	.2	---	---	---	3,900	3,900	1.5	32,700	.2
Ariz.	90,700	---	92,800	42,200	---	---	225,700	2.9	238,300	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	238,300	1.2
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	38,740	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	38,740	.2
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	918,150	4.9	---	230	---	---	230	.1	918,380	4.8
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	288,270	1.5	---	7,800	3,600	---	11,400	4.4	299,670	1.6
Calif.	1,185,000	---	138,000	513,000	---	---	1,836,000	23.9	8,051,004	42.6	75,400	---	86,100	---	161,500	62.1	8,212,504	42.9
U. S.	5,194,660	185,000	1,666,800	555,200	22,400	45,000	7,669,060	100.0	18,892,580	100.0	75,400	8,030	89,700	86,800	259,930	100.0	19,152,510	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, United States, 1964 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits: Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Sweet cherries	Sour cherries	Cranberries	Dates	Figs	Grapes	Nectarines	Olives	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Pomegranates	Plums	Prunes	Strawberries	Total noncitrus fruits: Value	Total noncitrus fruits: Percent of U. S.
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Maine	5,168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474	5,642	0.5
N. H.	3,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,170	.3
Vt.	2,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,438	.2
Mass.	7,140	—	—	—	—	9,504	—	—	—	—	—	604	—	—	—	—	—	498	17,746	1.7
R. I.	477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	.1
Conn.	3,520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	663	230	—	—	—	—	411	4,824	.5
N. Y.	40,723	—	—	1,340	3,001	—	—	—	16,320	—	—	1,378	1,911	—	—	—	—	2,755	67,428	6.6
N. J.	5,025	—	—	—	—	2,218	—	—	108	—	—	8,750	—	—	—	—	—	2,589	18,690	1.8
Pa.	14,574	—	—	391	1,870	—	—	—	5,577	—	—	7,644	350	—	—	—	—	1,419	31,825	3.1
Ohio	8,463	—	—	—	330	—	—	—	2,304	—	—	2,560	—	—	—	—	—	1,434	15,091	1.5
Ind.	4,508	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,281	—	—	—	—	—	960	6,749	.7
Ill.	4,655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,980	—	—	—	—	—	693	7,328	.7
Mich.	24,948	—	—	4,070	15,039	—	—	—	8,960	—	—	5,916	2,805	—	—	748	—	7,613	70,099	6.9
Wis.	3,010	—	—	—	1,810	5,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,254	12,007	1.2
Minn.	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	.1
Iowa	840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	902	.1
Mo.	3,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	607	—	—	1,375	—	—	—	—	—	550	5,714	.6
Kans.	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472	—	—	—	—	—	220	1,324	.1
Del.	439	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	572	.1
Md.	3,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,288	—	—	—	—	—	522	4,988	.5
Va.	15,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,250	—	—	—	—	—	1,037	18,322	1.8
W. Va.	9,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,912	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,401	1.1
N. C.	4,869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	—	—	1,150	—	—	—	—	—	1,650	7,943	.8
S. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	561	—	—	5,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,061	.6
Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	9,162	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,317	.9
Fla.	—	—	2,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,455	9,748	1.0
Ky.	1,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,015	—	—	—	—	—	703	2,870	.3
Tenn.	858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	578	—	—	—	—	—	1,740	3,176	.3
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,380	—	—	—	—	—	338	1,718	.2
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	.1
Ark.	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	970	—	—	4,400	—	—	—	—	—	1,994	7,702	.8
La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824	—	—	—	—	—	5,240	6,064	.6
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	555	1,035	.1
Tex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,760	144	—	—	—	—	610	2,514	.2
Mont.	86	—	—	546	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674	.1
Idaho	3,480	—	—	814	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	419	180	—	—	—	896	—	5,902	.6
Colo.	2,926	—	—	394	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,906	500	—	—	—	—	—	5,891	.6
N. Mex.	1,919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,919	.2
Ariz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,848	.3
Utah	717	444	—	1,109	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	667	482	—	—	—	—	141	3,777	.4
Wash.	57,375	1,102	—	7,790	83	978	—	—	5,414	—	—	3,378	10,065	—	—	—	2,322	5,925	94,432	9.3
Oreg.	2,554	—	—	7,382	395	504	—	—	—	—	—	1,403	9,798	—	—	16,539	2,014	14,447	55,036	5.4
Calif.	12,524	25,792	12,480	10,431	—	—	3,596	6,313	175,903	7,088	7,452	86,308	40,250	354	400	—	41,400	46,853	477,144	47.0
U. S.	250,310	27,338	14,773	34,267	23,065	19,137	3,596	6,313	220,063	7,088	7,452	159,557	66,715	354	400	17,287	46,632	110,080	1,014,427	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

—Continued

Table 7.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of Production by States, United States, 1964 1/—Continued

State	Citrus fruits								Total all fruits		Tree nuts						Total all fruits and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Tangerines	Grapefruit	Lemons	Limes	Tangelos	Total citrus				Almonds	Filberts	Walnuts	Pecans	Total tree nuts			
							Value	Percent of U.S.	Value	Percent of U. S.					Value	Percent of U.S.	Value	Percent of U. S.
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Percent	1,000 dol.	Percent	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	Percent	1,000 dol.	Percent
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,642	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,642	0.3
N. H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,170	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,170	.2
Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,438	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,438	.2
Mass.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,746	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,746	1.1
R. I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	2/	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	2/
Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,824	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,824	.3
N. Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,428	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,428	4.0
N. J.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,690	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,690	1.1
Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,825	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,825	1.9
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,091	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,091	.9
Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,749	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,749	.4
Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,328	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,328	.4
Mich.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,099	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,099	4.2
Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,007	.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,007	.7
Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	.1
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	902	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	902	.1
Mo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,714	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,714	.3
Kans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,324	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,324	.1
Del.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	572	2/	—	—	—	—	—	—	572	2/
Md.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,988	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,988	.3
Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,322	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,322	1.1
W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,401	.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,401	.7
N. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,943	.5	—	—	—	460	460	0.3	8,403	.5
S. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,061	.4	—	—	—	463	463	.4	6,524	.4
Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,317	.6	—	—	—	3,920	3,920	3.0	13,237	.8
Fla.	268,218	14,062	60,375	—	2,038	4,610	349,303	66.9	359,051	23.3	—	—	—	635	635	.5	359,686	21.6
Ky.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,870	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,870	.2
Tenn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,176	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,176	.2
Ala.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,718	.1	—	—	—	3,200	3,200	2.4	4,918	.3
Miss.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	.1	—	—	—	4,270	4,270	3.3	5,145	.3
Ark.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,702	.5	—	—	—	1,346	1,346	1.0	9,048	.5
La.	59	—	—	—	—	—	59	2/	6,123	.4	—	—	—	6,570	6,570	5.0	12,693	.8
Okla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,035	.1	—	—	—	7,775	7,775	5.9	8,810	.5
Tex.	3,062	—	4,700	—	—	—	7,762	1.5	10,276	.7	—	—	—	8,320	8,320	6.3	18,596	1.1
Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674	2/	—	—	—	—	—	—	674	2/
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,902	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,902	.4
Colo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,891	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,891	.4
N. Mex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,919	.1	—	—	—	2,184	2,184	1.7	4,103	.2
Ariz.	7,223	—	3,712	3,785	—	—	14,720	2.8	17,568	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,568	1.1
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,777	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,777	.2
Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94,432	6.1	—	102	—	—	102	.1	94,534	5.7
Oreg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,036	3.6	—	3,432	1,548	—	4,980	3.8	60,016	3.6
Calif.	100,468	—	8,477	41,580	—	—	150,525	28.8	627,669	40.8	47,502	—	39,434	—	86,936	66.3	714,605	42.8
U. S.	379,030	14,062	77,264	45,365	2,038	4,610	522,369	100.0	1,536,796	100.0	47,502	3,534	40,982	39,143	131,161	100.0	1,667,957	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8 .—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, principal States and United States, 1964 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	Tons	1,000 dol.	Tons	1,000 dol.	Tons	1,000 dol.	Tons	1,000 dol.	Tons	1,000 dol.
California	6,215,004	477,144	1,836,000	150,525	8,051,004	627,669	161,500	86,936	8,212,504	714,605
Florida	24,200	9,748	5,487,400	349,303	5,511,600	359,051	1,350	635	5,512,950	359,686
Washington	918,150	94,432	---	---	918,150	94,432	230	102	918,380	94,534
Michigan	826,840	70,099	---	---	826,840	70,099	---	---	826,840	70,099
New York	713,545	67,428	---	---	713,545	67,428	---	---	713,545	67,428
Oregon	288,270	55,036	---	---	288,270	55,036	11,400	4,980	299,670	60,016
Pennsylvania	406,550	31,825	---	---	406,550	31,825	---	---	406,550	31,825
Other States	1,830,961	208,715	345,660	22,541	2,176,621	231,256	85,450	38,508	2,262,071	269,764
United States	11,223,520	1,014,427	7,669,060	522,369	18,892,580	1,536,796	259,930	131,161	19,152,510	1,667,957

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 9 .—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, percentage by principal States, United States, 1964 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree nuts		All fruits and nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
California	55.4	47.0	23.9	28.8	42.6	40.8	62.1	66.3	42.9	42.8
Florida	.2	1.0	71.6	66.9	29.2	23.3	.5	.5	28.8	21.6
Washington	8.2	9.3	---	---	4.9	6.1	.1	.1	4.8	5.7
Michigan	7.4	6.9	---	---	4.4	4.6	---	---	4.3	4.2
New York	6.4	6.6	---	---	3.8	4.4	---	---	3.7	4.0
Oregon	3.6	5.4	---	---	1.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	1.6	3.6
Pennsylvania	3.6	3.1	---	---	2.1	2.1	---	---	2.1	1.9
Other States	16.2	20.7	4.5	4.3	11.5	15.1	32.9	29.3	11.8	16.2
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 10.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, United States, averages 1947-49 and 1957-59, annual 1961-65 1/

Commodity	Average		Crop year				
	1947-49	1957-59	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
NONCITRUS							
Apples, commercial	2,692	2,989	3,038	3,014	3,017	3,341	3,257
Apricots, 3 States	215	177	191	166	200	224	221
Avocados, 2 States	20	65	56	52	61	37	*(48)
Cherries, sweet	99	88	101	110	70	119	85
Cherries, sour	111	129	165	177	81	274	178
Cranberries	43	58	62	66	63	67	71
Dates, California	13	23	21	24	22	24	19
Figs, California	3/109	74	63	70	63	67	54
Grapes	2,898	2,918	3,092	3,239	3,793	3,489	4,313
Nectarines, California	15	36	54	51	57	75	69
Olives, California	44	44	44	52	57	54	52
Peaches	1,646	1,667	1,869	1,812	1,772	1,787	1,778
Pears	748	725	663	717	477	733	494
Persimmons, California	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
Pineapples, Florida	4/	4/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Plums, 2 States	83	86	95	90	115	128	124
Pomegranates, California	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Prunes, California	444	333	348	370	332	450	425
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	114	71	68	86	42	72	61
Strawberries	175	260	255	263	255	275	230
Total noncitrus	9,475	9,749	10,190	10,364	10,484	6/11,222	11,485
CITRUS							
Oranges	4,706	5,234	6,048	4,494	3,917	5,195	5,677
Tangerines, Florida	201	141	180	90	171	185	176
Grapefruit	1,879	1,630	1,677	1,354	1,377	1,667	1,873
Lemons 7/	451	663	636	490	724	555	654
Limes, Florida	8	12	14	16	18	22	18
Tangelos, Florida	---	18	45	34	40	45	63
Total citrus	7,245	7,698	8,600	6,478	6,247	7,669	8,461
GRAND TOTAL							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	16,720	17,447	18,790	16,842	16,731	18,891	19,946
Bloom of preceding year	17,336	17,560	17,735	18,964	16,962	17,432	19,154
TREE NUTS							
Almonds, California	38	46	66	48	60	75	69
Filberts, 2 States	9	10	12	8	7	8	8
Pecans	70	77	123	35	183	87	132
Walnuts, 2 States	75	73	68	80	83	90	78
Total nuts	192	206	269	171	333	260	287
Total all fruits and nuts	16,912	17,653	19,059	17,013	17,064	6/19,151	20,233

1/ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes Texas prior to 1949. 4/ Less than 500 tons. 5/ Discontinued. 6/ Due to rounding, totals are not identical to totals in tables 6 and 8. 7/ Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years, California only.

*Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 11.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production, United States, averages 1947-49 and 1957-59, and annual 1961-65 1/

Commodity	Average		Crop year				
	1947-49	1957-59	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
NONCITRUS							
Apples, commercial	175,398	193,233	233,383	245,319	240,170	250,310	265,507
Apricots, 3 States	15,352	20,799	16,528	23,556	25,094	27,338	19,749
Avocados, 2 States	7,294	9,327	11,737	12,358	14,095	14,773	#(12,000)
Cherries, sweet	20,877	27,112	31,818	30,263	24,850	34,267	27,933
Cherries, sour	20,830	18,310	27,624	16,398	15,466	23,065	16,833
Cranberries	9,322	12,142	10,600	12,803	14,458	19,137	*20,515
Dates, California	1,613	2,699	3,103	3,775	2,851	3,596	3,127
Figs, California	3/5,917	5,384	4,896	5,741	4,950	6,313	*4,766
Grapes	111,460	180,287	179,264	201,559	196,817	220,063	*206,555
Nectarines, California	1,373	4,811	5,562	5,508	5,409	7,088	5,728
Olives, California	7,020	7,194	7,040	11,128	11,286	7,452	11,336
Peaches	112,400	133,443	142,072	134,395	151,782	159,557	151,989
Pears	52,939	51,839	60,913	51,754	52,613	66,715	64,207
Persimmons, California	235	211	269	319	398	354	284
Pineapples, Florida	22	4/26	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Plums, 2 States	10,468	14,696	16,744	14,610	17,328	17,287	16,207
Pomegranates, California	104	241	264	326	353	400	441
Prunes, California	27,240	40,261	46,287	41,884	40,565	41,400	36,720
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	5,560	6,698	8,199	6,696	5,090	5,232	5,979
Strawberries	70,918	82,534	88,997	94,538	95,540	110,080	95,338
Total noncitrus	656,342	811,247	895,300	912,930	919,115	1,014,427	965,214
CITRUS							
Oranges	181,722	366,707	370,212	362,084	431,764	379,030	*406,215
Tangerines, Florida	6,880	8,797	11,200	7,560	15,444	14,062	*13,125
Grapefruit	43,789	58,749	45,156	57,090	90,046	77,264	*83,798
Lemons 6/	38,843	35,059	36,379	51,899	50,749	45,365	*48,917
Limes, Florida	714	1,109	1,292	1,556	1,976	2,038	2,115
Tangelos, Florida	---	1,793	3,890	3,892	4,896	4,610	*6,454
Total Citrus	271,948	472,214	468,129	484,081	594,875	522,369	560,624
GRAND TOTAL							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	928,290	1,283,461	1,363,429	1,397,011	1,513,990	1,536,796	1,525,838
Bloom of preceding year	900,998	1,153,191	1,417,372	1,381,059	1,403,196	1,609,302	1,487,583
TREE NUTS							
Almonds, California	16,538	24,270	37,250	31,392	35,283	47,502	*43,470
Filberts, 2 States	2,034	3,453	4,470	3,424	3,262	3,534	3,515
Pecans	24,151	43,231	44,584	24,879	67,336	39,143	44,869
Walnuts, 2 States	28,287	30,633	31,531	37,331	38,188	40,982	32,984
Total tree nuts	71,010	101,587	117,835	97,026	144,069	131,161	124,838
Total all fruits and nuts	999,300	1,385,048	1,481,264	1,494,037	1,658,059	1,667,957	1,650,676

1/ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Includes Texas prior to 1949.
4/ Average 1957-58
5/ Estimates discontinued.
6/ Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years, California only.
* Used 1964 price to evaluate production, except California and Arizona grapes, and figs not dried.
\# Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 12.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Season average price per unit received by growers, averages 1947-49, 1957-59, and annual 1961-65 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1947-49	Average 1957-59	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 2/
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NONCITRUS								
Apples	Bu.	1.47	1.57	1.86	1.95	1.92	1.82	2.00
Apricots	Ton	76.80	124.32	95.50	142.00	126.00	123.00	95.70
Avocados	Ton	371.00	149.65	209.00	239.00	232.00	401.00	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	Ton	230.00	310.97	317.00	287.00	360.00	290.00	332.00
Cherries, sour	Ton	190.00	143.65	167.00	98.20	191.00	102.00	103.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	10.99	10.62	8.58	10.80	11.90	14.40	n.a.
Dates	Ton	116.33	116.66	145.00	137.00	129.00	148.00	162.00
Figs	Ton	54.30	72.93	77.20	81.10	78.10	93.70	n.a.
Grapes	Ton	37.83	61.69	57.90	62.60	52.69	63.00	n.a.
Nectarines	Ton	93.20	137.32	103.00	108.00	94.90	94.50	86.00
Olives	Ton	161.67	188.65	160.00	214.00	198.00	138.00	218.00
Peaches	Bu.	1.67	1.98	1.93	1.89	2.13	2.25	2.22
Pears	Bu.	1.65	1.77	2.26	1.78	2.73	2.26	3.20
Persimmons	Ton	68.00	82.99	128.00	145.00	153.00	161.00	135.00
Pineapples	Crate	4.85	3/5.80	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Plums	Ton	134.00	178.32	181.00	165.00	158.00	141.00	140.00
Pomegranates	Ton	36.00	85.66	85.00	93.00	98.00	100.00	126.00
Prunes								
All, fresh basis	Ton	61.40	121.97	132.00	107.00	122.00	91.80	88.10
Calif., dried basis	Ton	156.00	317.33	333.00	283.00	305.00	230.00	216.00
Oregon, Washington, Idaho, fresh basis	Ton	60.83	100.90	123.00	79.40	125.00	90.20	n.a.
Strawberries	Lb.	.210	.160	.174	.179	.187	.200	.221
CITRUS 5/								
Oranges	Box	1.77	3.02	2.68	2.97	4.58	3.14	n.a.
Tangerines	Box	1.57	3.01	2.80	3.59	4.31	3.75	n.a.
Grapefruit	Box	1.05	1.41	1.06	1.58	2.61	1.88	n.a.
Lemons 6/	Box	3.47	2.01	2.17	3.83	2.46	3.11	n.a.
Limes	Box	3.36	3.98	3.80	3.89	4.39	3.64	4.70
Tangelos	Box	---	4.41	3.89	4.93	5.40	4.61	n.a.
TREE NUTS								
Almonds	Ton	436.67	580.94	561.00	654.00	591.00	630.00	n.a.
Filberts	Ton	243.33	351.96	380.00	440.00	470.00	440.00	460.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.178	.281	.181	.352	.184	.225	.170
Improved	Lb.	.221	.315	.195	.391	.188	.275	.202
Seedling	Lb.	.151	.263	.162	.310	.179	.204	.137
Walnuts	Ton	384.00	427.62	467.00	467.00	460.00	457.00	421.00

1/ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska.

2/ Preliminary. The 1965 season average prices for the processed portion of the deciduous fruit crops are on an equivalent processing plant door level.

3/ Average 1957-58.

4/ Discontinued.

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

6/ Beginning 1958-59, includes Arizona.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 13.--Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1963-64 and 1964-65 1/

Crop and season	Total production	Production having value 2/	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales	
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Oranges:						
1963-64	3,917	3,896	37	3,859	1,490	2,369
1964-65	5,206	5,191	42	5,149	1,762	3,387
Tangerines:						
1963-64	171	171	3	168	114	54
1964-65	185	178	3	175	119	56
Grapefruit:						
1963-64	1,377	1,377	10	1,367	791	576
1964-65	1,660	1,660	11	1,649	875	774
Lemons:						
1963-64	724	724	1	723	359	364
1964-65	555	555	3/	555	340	215
Limes:						
1963-64	18	18	3/	18	9	9
1964-65	22	22	3/	22	12	10
Tangelos:						
1963-64	40	40	3/	40	30	10
1964-65	45	45	3/	45	36	9
Total citrus fruits:						
1963-64	171	171	3	168	114	54
1964-65	185	178	3	175	119	56

1/ 1963-64 revised and 1964-65 preliminary.
2/ Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.
3/ Negligible.

Source: Citrus Fruits, By States, 1963-64 and 1964-65, Production, Use, and Value. SRS, USDA. Oct. 1965.

Table 14.--Citrus processed, Florida crops of 1963-64 and 1964-65

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Salads		
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
Oranges:						
1963-64	34,176	30	4,891	646	5,734	2/45,477
1964-65	54,487	24	7,300	533	7,281	2/69,625
Tangerines:						
1963-64	977	--	--	--	156	1,133
1964-65	919	--	--	--	250	1,169
Grapefruit:						
1963-64	2,396	11	333	1,451	7,390	11,581
1964-65	3,516	35	262	1,180	11,061	16,054
Tangelos:						
1963-64	--	--	--	--	--	221
1964-65	--	--	--	--	--	194

1/ Net weight per box: Oranges and tangelos, 90 pounds; tangerines, 95 pounds; and grapefruit, 85 pounds.
2/ The 1963-64 and 1964-65 crops include 642,000 and 269,000 boxes (respectively) of tangelos, murcotts and imported oranges.

Table 15.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1964 and 1965

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average through September	4.80	3.33	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	5.70	3.79	---	---	3.18	3.30	---	---
November	6.05	3.77	5.86	5.61	3.28	2.27	4.54	4.15
December	3.85	3.03	3.88	3.90	3.19	2.44	4.35	4.40
Season average through December	4.99	3.45	4.04	3.96	3.23	2.40	4.43	4.29
Week ended:								
January 7	---	---	3.32	2.79	3.57	2.62	4.51	4.28
14	---	---	3.59	2.97	3.26	2.24	5.62	3.94
Chicago:								
Season average through September	4.37	3.43	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	5.42	3.57	---	---	---	---	---	---
November	6.47	3.43	4.48	5.00	2.53	1.72	4.46	4.35
December	4.80	2.83	3.84	5.06	2.02	2.73	4.84	3.99
Season average through December	4.69	3.43	3.87	5.05	2.38	1.90	4.68	4.16
Week ended:								
January 7	---	---	3.10	2.68	---	---	5.64	4.70
14	---	---	3.64	2.85	---	1.84	6.13	4.05

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

Table 16.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, October-January 1964 and 1965

Period	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Season average through September	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	3.72	3.06	2.05	---	3.66	3.06	---	3.18
November	2.95	2.71	2.10	2.27	2.91	2.71	---	2.24
December	2.82	2.72	2.13	2.04	2.81	2.72	3.47	3.00
Season average through December	2.98	2.77	2.10	2.14	2.95	2.77	3.47	2.73
Week ended:								
January 7	3.16	3.24	2.93	---	3.15	3.24	---	---
14	3.06	3.05	2.87	---	3.06	3.05	---	---

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

Table 17.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas by varieties, August-January 1964-65 and 1965-66 1/

Period	1964-65					1965-66				
	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas	Total	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas	Total
	Valencias	Navels and misc.				Valencias	Navels and misc.			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:										
August 7	623	---	---	---	623	721	---	---	---	721
14	565	---	---	---	565	744	---	---	---	744
21	572	---	---	---	572	700	---	---	---	700
28	582	---	---	---	582	762	---	---	---	762
September 4	589	---	---	---	589	783	---	---	---	783
11	499	---	4	---	503	679	---	4	---	683
18	592	---	2	---	594	730	---	3	---	733
25	544	---	2	---	546	663	---	17	---	680
October 2	495	---	74	---	569	658	---	40	---	698
9	434	---	89	---	523	620	---	150	13	770
16	367	---	214	13	594	563	---	244	24	831
23	310	---	355	39	704	558	---	360	28	946
30	196	---	580	34	810	535	---	752	31	1,318
November 6	157	2	706	39	904	437	12	965	40	1,454
13	44	82	915	49	1,090	317	102	971	47	1,437
20	49	381	937	48	1,415	168	264	987	41	1,460
27	5	1,031	649	41	1,726	42	579	790	44	1,455
December 4	4	1,221	850	67	2,142	65	1,094	955	65	2,179
11	---	1,825	1,084	88	2,997	38	1,539	1,362	82	3,021
18	---	1,189	1,577	101	2,867	12	1,333	2,143	112	3,600
25	---	569	701	32	1,302	4	712	1,082	64	1,862
January 1	---	562	337	39	938	---	730	481	49	1,260

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

Table 18.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, October-January 1964-65 and 1965-66

Season	October			November				December				January
	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1964-65	1	1	5	50	186	417	420	640	671	844	389	175
1965-66	2	1	2	27	184	445	460	498	728	910	379	241

Table 19.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1964-65 and 1965-66 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1964-65				1965-66				1964	1965
	Florida	Texas	California-Arizona	Total	Florida	Texas	California-Arizona	Total	California	California
Week ended:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
August 7	---	---	153	153	---	---	188	188	481	477
14	---	---	185	185	---	---	172	172	448	652
21	---	---	164	164	---	---	145	145	412	445
28	---	---	117	117	---	---	172	172	399	479
September 4	---	---	55	55	---	---	144	144	346	499
11	---	---	7	7	23	---	83	106	309	533
18	---	---	---	---	86	---	65	151	326	419
25	---	---	---	2	238	---	18	256	306	369
October 2	278	---	---	278	478	---	10	488	302	300
9	423	---	---	423	901	---	9	910	324	290
16	595	10	---	605	1,138	18	1	1,157	270	301
23	828	68	---	896	1,003	49	---	1,052	236	250
30	877	66	---	943	895	86	---	981	282	279
November 6	820	72	---	892	827	107	---	934	260	258
13	903	116	22	1,041	760	107	13	880	260	260
20	819	89	98	1,006	794	99	43	936	234	263
27	618	74	93	785	712	106	54	872	216	278
December 4	717	119	91	927	858	136	78	1,072	248	293
11	703	131	112	946	962	186	129	1,277	272	299
18	906	154	89	1,149	969	174	70	1,213	237	274
25	579	59	57	695	485	77	58	620	211	244
January 1	278	83	109	470	325	108	50	483	186	280

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

Table 20.--Apples: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1964 and 1965 seasons

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				All Western	
	Delicious 1/		Golden delicious		Leading varieties	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
Season average						
through September	5.46	5.90	5.43	5.43	5.45	5.75
October	5.09	4.99	4.18	4.18	4.99	4.82
November	5.09	5.20	4.18	4.26	4.97	4.97
December	5.30	5.25	3.86	4.18	5.12	5.06
Season average						
through December	5.19	5.21	4.26	4.42	5.07	5.03
Week ended						
January 7	5.49	5.19	4.25	4.42	5.35	5.14
14	5.39	5.35	4.79	4.13	5.25	5.14
Chicago:						
Season average						
through September	5.60	6.13	6.03	6.52	5.65	6.21
October	4.90	4.96	6.12	5.06	4.95	4.95
November	4.85	5.11	5.47	---	4.75	5.10
December	5.18	5.45	5.75	4.15	5.21	5.40
Season average						
through December	5.13	5.32	5.88	5.91	5.14	5.33
Week ended						
January 7	4.80	4.83	3.71	---	4.74	4.81
14	5.14	5.10	3.98	---	5.07	5.10

1/ Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

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

Table 21.--Apples, Yakima Valley, Washington: Monthly average prices per carton, tray pack, Extra Fancy, 138s and larger, f.o.b. shipping point, 1964-65 and 1965-66 1/

Month	Red delicious				Golden delicious				Winesap	
	Regular storage		C.A. Storage 2/		Regular storage		C.A. Storage 2/			
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	4.32	4.98	---	---	4.74	5.25	---	---	---	---
October	4.25	4.80	---	---	4.75	5.25	---	---	3.75	---
November	4.25	4.75	---	---	4.78	5.25	---	---	3.65	3.96
December	4.25	4.65	---	---	4.88	5.24	---	---	3.66	3.98
January	4.16		---		4.92		---		3.55	
February	3.97		---		4.98		---		3.59	
March	3.96		4.89		4.94		---		3.46	
April	4.04		4.86		---		6.42		3.25	
May	---		4.85		---		5.78		3.00	
June	---		6.13		---		---		3.18	

1/ January-December 1965 preliminary.
2/ Controlled atmosphere storage.

Data from Market News Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 22.--Pears: Production by States and on Pacific Coast, average 1959-63, annual 1964 and indicated 1965 1/

State	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965	Pacific Coast	Average 1959-63	1964	Indicated 1965
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
Connecticut	54	64	56	Washington			
				Bartlett	75,250	91,500	35,000
New York	655	780	670	Other	33,900	35,500	39,000
Pennsylvania	114	140	115	Total	109,150	127,000	74,000
Michigan	1,400	1,900	1,100	Oregon			
				Bartlett	52,000	58,750	67,500
Texas	120	85	110	Other	67,450	65,000	87,500
Idaho	61	90	95	Total	119,450	123,750	155,000
Colorado	176	200	240	California			
				Bartlett	303,600	364,000	180,000
Utah	199	250	70	Other	32,000	31,000	24,000
Washington	4,366	5,080	2,960	Total	335,600	395,000	204,000
Oregon	4,778	4,950	6,200	3 States			
				Bartlett	430,850	514,250	282,500
California	13,984	16,460	8,501	Other	133,350	131,500	150,500
United States	2/26,183	29,999	20,117	Total	564,200	645,750	433,000

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 1959-63 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 23.--Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1964 and 1965 seasons

Market and period	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Season average through September	5.25	8.04	5.16	6.03	5.04	5.68
October	5.25	8.66	4.98	5.62	4.73	5.56
November	4.43	7.13	5.28	6.18	5.50	5.64
December	2.82	---	4.89	6.38	5.33	5.84
Season average through December	5.09	8.12	5.04	6.01	5.32	5.68
Week ended:						
January 7	---	---	5.35	7.05	5.32	5.73
14	---	---	4.45	7.07	5.59	5.86
Chicago						
Season average through September	5.08	7.82	---	6.38	---	5.96
October	5.26	6.98	5.67	6.16	3.39	5.79
November	4.96	---	5.57	6.24	5.79	5.56
December	4.91	---	5.24	6.23	5.53	6.09
Season average through December	5.10	7.73	5.45	6.27	5.44	5.80
Week ended						
January 7	---	---	5.77	---	5.60	---
14	---	---	5.76	---	5.36	---

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

Table 24.--Fresh fruits: Cold storage holdings December 31, 1965, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1959-63	Dec. 31, 1964	Nov. 30, 1965	Dec. 31, 1965
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Apples, fresh:				
Regular storage, bushels	n.a.	27,256	37,953	26,549
C. A. storage, bushels	n.a.	12,226	12,323	12,312
Total bushels	34,359	39,482	50,276	38,861
Pears:				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	9	34	---	2
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	2	6	---	---
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,450	1,686	2,107	1,462
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	314	311	189	204
Total, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,775	2,037	2,296	1,668
Grapes, pounds	72,169	88,602	208,931	119,480
Other fresh fruits, pounds	3,735	5,588	6,751	6,181

Table 25.--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	Indicated 1966 2/	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966	Average 1960-64	1965	Indicated 1966
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter	1,960	3,300	2,300	6,660	8,300	8,000	13,494	27,390	18,400
Spring	88,750	76,020	78,300	5,629	5,704	---	499,539	433,587	---
Total	90,710	79,320	80,600	5,673	5,812	---	513,033	460,977	---

1/ Includes processing. 2/ 1966 acreage prospective.

Table 26.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York, October-January 1964 and 1965

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Emperor		Almeria	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Season average through September	4.63	4.04	4.40	4.30	3.56	---	---	---
October 1	3.82	3.45	3.80	4.53	3.34	---	---	---
8	4.25	4.13	4.29	5.19	4.02	---	---	---
15	4.12	2.94	4.28	4.22	3.60	2.68	---	---
22	4.03	2.83	4.45	3.53	3.07	2.88	---	---
29	5.51	3.47	4.23	3.86	2.90	2.71	4.00	3.73
November 5	5.82	3.36	4.37	4.05	3.39	2.46	4.14	3.17
12	6.03	2.35	5.19	4.30	3.66	2.29	4.79	2.80
19	5.19	1.70	4.86	3.62	3.29	2.24	4.68	2.38
26	10.50	6.50	5.11	3.93	3.53	3.05	4.51	2.70
December 3	---	---	4.95	3.99	3.44	2.81	3.51	3.26
10	---	---	4.87	3.88	3.62	2.55	2.75	3.34
17	---	---	5.34	3.52	3.63	2.64	3.07	2.66
24	---	6.65	4.63	4.86	3.76	2.58	2.52	2.15
31	---	---	5.60	5.04	3.88	3.11	3.24	1.46
Season average through December	4.60	3.89	4.54	4.13	3.47	2.60	3.72	2.70
January 7	---	---	5.35	5.19	3.64	2.90	3.44	---
14	---	---	5.19	4.87	3.85	2.86	3.13	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 27.--Canned fruit: Pack and stocks, 1964 and 1965 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
			Canners		Distributors	
	1964	1965 1/	Jan. 1, 1965	Jan. 1, 1966	Nov. 1, 1964	Nov. 1, 1965
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits						
Apples	3,614	2/3,098	2,391	2,318	452	482
Applesauce	15,314	2/13,530	10,000	10,637	1,640	1,928
Apricots	5,196	5,146	2,800	---	n.a.	n.a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	3,564	2,424	1,604	759	470	466
Cherries, sweet	976	714	621	---	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus sections 3/	2,696	4/1,578	1,117	1,276	5/278	5/322
Cranberries	3,094	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 6/	17,578	15,661	10,746	10,294	n.a.	n.a.
Peaches:						
Total ex. spiced	37,251	---	19,412	---	n.a.	n.a.
California only:						
Clingstone	30,640	23,233	14,581	8,400	---	---
Freestone	5,366	4,073	3,998	3,323	---	---
Pears	11,371	6,360	7,350	---	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapples (Hawaii)	13,633	n.a.	7/6,997	7/6,661	2,031	2,002
Plums and Prunes	8/1,497	8/1,729	8/1,124	---	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Pack to Dec. 31, 1965. 3/ Includes grapefruit sections, citrus salad and orange sections. 4/ Florida pack through January 1, 1966. 5/ Grapefruit sections. 6/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. 7/ December 1, 1964 and 1965 stocks. 8/ 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 28.--Canned fruit jucies: Packs and stocks, 1964 and 1965 seasons

Commodity	Pack				Stocks			
			Florida 1/		Canners		Distributors	
	1963	1964	1964-65 pack	1965-66 pack	Jan. 2, 1965	Jan. 1, 1966	Nov. 1, 1964	Nov. 1, 1965
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:								
Apple	8,435	9,587	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	2,574	2/2,435	1,189	1,246	3/730	3/780	352	354
Grapefruit	6,303	2/9,770	3,227	3,593	3/1,618	3/1,562	455	581
Orange	8,184	2/10,334	5,630	6,721	3/4,090	3/5,453	547	636
Tangerine and tangerine blends	221	187	161	29	146	65	---	---
Pineapple (Hawaii), s.s.	4/14,802	4/13,788	---	---	4/6,750	4/8,331	1,180	1,205
Pineapple (Hawaii) conc., s.s. basis	4/11,144	4/ 9,150	---	---	4/4,102	4/5,746	---	---

1/ January 2, 1965, and January 1, 1966 Florida pack. 2/ Florida and Texas only. Data not available on California and Arizona packs. 3/ Florida only. 4/ December 1 stocks.

Canners' stocks and packs 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 29.—Frozen fruits and berries: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1965 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1964	Preliminary 1965	Dec. 31, average 1959-63	Dec. 31, 1964	Dec. 31, 1965
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	86,893	---	53,601	58,648	59,782
Apricots	16,002	---	9,605	14,451	16,711
Cherries, RSP	202,522	1/142,953	80,361	133,816	112,871
Cherries, sweet	1,605	---			
Grapes	22,722	---	11,661	10,583	15,519
Peaches	76,250	55,562	50,617	65,016	52,795
Plums	8,448	---	2/	2/	2/
Prunes	1,635	---	2/	2/	2/
Blackberries	23,851	---	17,211	13,673	21,021
Blueberries	30,574	---	26,091	24,999	23,810
Boysenberries	8,839	---	9,704	6,154	7,025
Olallieberries	311	---	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	5,954	---	4,495	3,753	6,699
Raspberries, red	25,335	---	22,089	21,887	23,360
Strawberries	252,646	---	153,929	157,367	122,777
Logan and other berries	2,897	---	2/	2/	2/
All other fruit	28,670	---	48,694	41,756	59,859
Total	795,154	---	488,058	552,103	522,229

1/ RSP cherries only. 2/ Included with "other fruit."
Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and USDA Cold Storage Report.

Table 30.—Frozen fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1965 and earlier seasons

Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack				Florida packers' stocks	
			Florida			
	1963	1964	Jan. 2, 1965	Jan. 1, 1966	Jan. 2, 1965	Jan. 1, 1966
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange 1/						
Concentrated	2/53,674	2/88,869	2/8,989	3/3,975	2/14,458	3/18,393
Grapefruit 1/						
Concentrated	2,573	4,000	522	312	872	623
Blend 1/						
Concentrated	130	70	2	10	---	---
Lemon						
Concentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Lemonade base	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Tangerine 1/						
Concentrated	1,145	1,154	543	446	---	492
Limeade 1/	1,196	---	n.a.	n.a.	---	---

1/ Florida only.
2/ Basis 42° Brix.
3/ Basis 45° Brix.

LIST OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND FEATURES IN SITUATION REPORTS, 1965

I. Fruit Situation:

Geographic Distribution of Fruit and Nut Production (1963). TFS-154, January 1965. Ben H. Pubols.

Recent Trends in Apple Tree Numbers. TFS-154, January 1965. Earl L. Park.

Trends in the Plum and Prune Industry. TFS-155, June 1965. Ben H. Pubols.

Special Plum and Prune Tables. TFS-155, June 1965. Ben H. Pubols.

Processed Noncitrus Fruit Tables. TFS-155, June 1965.

Noncitrus Fruit Production and Population (Chart and table). TFS-156, August 1965. Ben H. Pubols.

Per Capita Consumption Tables. TFS-156, August 1965.

Citrus Fruit Production and Population. (Chart and table). TFS-157, October 1965. Ben H. Pubols.

Processed Citrus Fruit Tables. TFS-157, October 1965.

II. Agricultural Situation:

Apple Growers Future--Upswing in Output, Shift to West. Vol. 49, No. 8. August 1965. Ben H. Pubols.

Plum and Prune Production. Vol. 49, No. 8. August 1965. Ben H. Pubols.

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