

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service



California Fruit & Nut Review

Cooperating with the California Department of Food and Agriculture

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JULY GENERAL COMMENTS

Grape vineyards across the State were being fertilized, irrigated, and sprayed to control weeds, diseases, and insects. Table grape harvest progressed in July for Flame Seedless, Black Emerald, Champagne, Princess, Red Globe, Summer Royal, Thompson Seedless, and Zante Currant varieties. Stone fruit orchard activities continued throughout the month with applications of irrigation, fertilizer, and herbicides. Harvests of mid-season peaches, plums, and nectarines were in full swing. Black Velvet, Patterson, and Judy's Delight apricots were harvested. Galaxy, Honey Sweet, Ivory Princess, Earlirich, Saturn, Sierra Snow, and Super Rich peach harvests

continued. Harvests of Royal Snow, Red Roy, Ruby Diamond, Honey Kist, Ruby Pearl, Spring Bright, and Spring Sweet nectarines were underway. Flavorosa, Flavor Green, and Early Dapple pluot varieties continued to be harvested. Plum harvests continued with Fortune, Yummy Beaut, Yummy Rosa, Hiromi Red, Earliqueen, and Showtime varieties being picked. Thinning of apple, pear, and quince trees continued in July. Bartlett pear harvest was underway with good quality reported. Cherry harvest was winding down. Pomegranates continued to form fruit. Brown Turkey figs, strawberries, and blueberries were still being harvested. Kiwifruit and persimmons were treated to control weeds and insects. Due to higher temperatures, mite concentrations were high in orchards. Olive trees continued to form fruit and were generally showing good fruit set. Some pruning was underway in olive orchards. Almonds continued to develop with heavy nut loads noted. Walnut orchards were being sprayed to control codling moths and whitewash was applied for protection against sunburn. The pistachio crop was reported as heavy. Nut orchard cultural activities such as applications of fertilizer and irrigation remained underway during the month of July.

FRUIT AND NUT STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Cron	Bearing Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Estimated Production		Production	Next	
Crop	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	Percent Change	Crop Update	
NUT CROPS	Acres		Pounds		1,000 Pounds				
Almonds (Shelled)	585,000	615,000	1,910	2,160	1,115,000	1,330,000	19	January 2008	
Pecans	2,900		1,170		3,400			October 12, 2007	
Pistachio (In-Shell)	·				•			·	
Marketable In-Shell					201,000				
Shelling Stock					37,000				
Total	110,000		2,160		238,000			January 2008	
	,		To	Tons 1,000 Tons			ĺ		
Walnuts (In-Shell) 1/	216,000		1.60	1.60 346.0				September 5, 2007	
FRUIT CROPS									
Apples	23,000	22,500	7.72	7.56	177.5	170.0	-4	January 2008	
Apricots	13,800	13,800	2.83	5.80	39.0	80.0	105	January 2008	
Cherries	28,000	29,000	1.50	3.17	42.1	92.0	119	January 2008	
Grapes, Raisin	234,000	234,000	7.95	9.40	1,861.0	2,200.0	18	October 12, 2007	
Grapes, Table 2/	83,000	83,000	8.78	9.40	729.0	780.0	7	October 12, 2007	
Grapes, Wine	480,000	480,000	6.62	6.67	3,176.0	3,200.0	4	October 12, 2007	
Grapes, All 2/	797,000	797,000	7.23	7.75	5,766.0	6,180.0	7	October 12, 2007	
Olives	31,000	31,000	0.76	3.55	23.5	110.0	368	January 2008	
Peaches, Clingstone 2/	27,000	26,300	13.30	17.10	359.0	450.0	25	January 2008	
Peaches, Freestone 2/	36,000	36,000	9.81	10.80	353.0	390.0	10	January 2008	
Pears, Bartlett	12,000	12,000	16.60	18.30	199.0	220.0	11	January 2008	
Pears, Other	4,000	4,000	10.00	10.50	40.0	42.0	5	January 2008	
Plums, Dried 3/	65,000	65,000	2.77	1.46	180.0	95.0	-47	September 28, 2007	
BERRIES			Cwt.		1,000 Cwt.			-	
Strawberries 4/	35,800	35,500	590	570	21,163	20,235	-4	October 10, 2007	
CITRUS CROPS 5/	2005-06	2006-07	200506	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07			
_			Cartons		1,000 Cartons				
Grapefruit, All	11,500	11,500	1,043	835	12,000	9,600	-20	September 20, 2007	
Lemons	44,000	45,000	955	733	42,000	33,000	-21	September 20, 2007	
Oranges, Navel 6/	135,000	136,000	696	500	94,000	68,000	-28	September 12, 2007	
Oranges, Valencia	46,000	43,000	587	512	27,000	22,000	-19	September 20, 2007	
Tangerines 7/	14,000	16,000	514	325	7,200	5,200	-28	September 20, 2007	

- 1/ Walnut Objective Measurement Report will be released September 1, 2006 at 12:00 p.m. PDT.
- 2/ "Estimated Production" for 2006 was carried forward from July.
- 3/ Prune (Dried Plum) Post-Harvest Estimated will be released September 29, 2006 at 12 p.m. PDT.
- 4/ Includes fresh market and processing.
- 5/ Grapefruit -- 33.5 lbs. per carton; Lemons -- 38.0 lbs. per carton; Oranges -- 37.5 lbs. per carton; Tangerines -- 37.5 lbs. per carton.
 - Navel Objective Measurement Report will be released September 12, 2007 at 5:30 a.m. PDT
- 7/ Includes tangelos, tangerines, and tangors.

FRUIT ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

Apples - California's 2007 apple crop forecast is 170 thousand tons, down 4 percent from 2006. Acreage is estimated at 22.5 thousand acres, resulting in a yield of 7.56 tons per acre. California growers are expecting a good apple crop for the 2007 crop year. The crop received adequate chilling hours over the winter and good weather at bloom time. Harvest began of the Gala variety in late July, slightly earlier than last year.

Grapes - Wine-type variety grape production for California is forecast at 3.20 million tons, down 3 percent from the July forecast, but up 1 percent from 2006. The table-type grape production is expected to total 780 thousand tons, unchanged from the July forecast, but up 7 percent from last year. The California raisin-type variety grape forecast is 2.20 million tons, up 5 percent from the July forecast, and up 18 percent from 2006. Harvest of raisin and table-type grapes for fresh market was complete in the Coachella Valley. Harvest continued for fresh use in the San Joaquin Valley and Kern District. Black Seedless, Flame Seedless, Perlette, Princess, Sugraone, Thompson Seedless, and White Seedless were the primary varieties harvested in these two areas. Fruit quality was reported as excellent, although berry size was not as large as in some seasons. Grape growers across the State continued to fertilize, irrigate, and apply treatments for weeds, diseases, and insects.

GRAPE PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED STATES AND U.S.

GRAFE PRODUCT	IOITI OIL OLL	LOILD OIKI	LO 7111D 0.0.				
Crop and State	2005	2006	2007 Forecast				
	Tons						
California:							
All Varieties	6,963,000	5,766,000	6,180,000				
Wine Varieties	3,806,000	3,176,000	3,200,000				
Table Varieties	872,000	729,000	780,000				
Raisin Varieties	2,285,000	1,861,000	2,200,000				
Michigan	102,700	32,500	95,000				
New York	178,000	155,000	180,000				
Pennsylvania	90,000	82,000	83,000				
Washington	415,000	316,000	381,000				
Other States 1/	65,000	65,650	69,450				
United States	7,813,700	6,417,150	6,988,450				

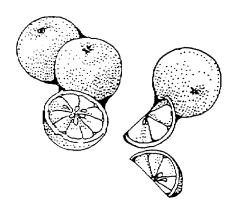
Includes Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Virginia.

Pears - The forecast of the 2007 <u>Bartlett</u> pear crop in California is 220 thousand tons, up 11 percent from 2006. The 2007 <u>other</u> pear forecast for California is 42.0 thousand tons, up 5 percent from last year. During bloom, the Bartlett pear crop had favorable weather conditions that were described as perfect. Growers in all pear-growing districts reported that trees were full of evenly ripening fruit. Harvesting of other pears continued.

FLORIDA CITRUS

The typical summer weather pattern of thunderstorms and afternoon showers continued during the month of July. Weekly rain totals of one to three inches were recorded in most areas of the State, and surface water levels are beginning to return to more normal levels following the dry spring and early summer. Daytime temperatures reached into the mid 90s every week of the month.

Grove activities included fertilizing, spraying of summer oils and copper, hedging, and resetting trees. Scouting for signs of greening and canker was ongoing. Trees are making good progress, with new growth showing due to the recent tropical weather pattern. Some reports have been received, especially from the east coast, of trees with a range of fruit sizes due to multiple bloom periods this spring. Overall, the new season's fruit are reported to be sizing well across the State and growers are optimistic for a good season.



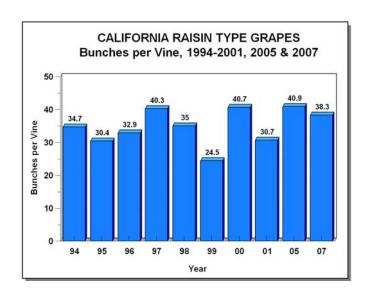
CALIFORNIA RAISIN-TYPE GRAPE FORECAST FOR 2007

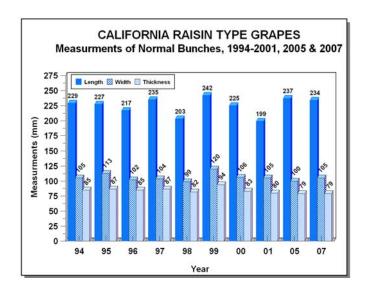
The California raisin-type variety grape forecast is 2.20 million tons, up 18 percent from last year and 5 percent more than the July forecast. Based on the objective measurement survey, bunches per vine totaled 38.3 compared to 40.9 recorded in 2005. Acreage of bearing age is 234,000.

The 2007 California raisin-type grape crop is shaping up to be an average to slightly above average sized crop. Some vineyards experienced cane die-back due to the cold temperatures during January. Water has also been a concern for many growers in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Winter rainfall was below average, and growers who did not sufficiently irrigate had delayed bud break and shoot growth. Overall, bloom occurred about a week ahead of normal.

Weather has been favorable during the growing season thus far, and vines look good. There were several days of hot temperatures during July, but the heat did not seem to affect the raisin crop. Thompson Seedless variety grapes are currently being harvested for fresh use in the San Joaquin Valley. Fruit quality is excellent, although berry size is not as large as in some seasons.

The forecast is based on the results of the Raisin Grape Objective Measurement (O.M.) Survey conducted in July. The Raisin Administrative Committee provided funding for the 2007 Raisin O.M. Survey.





California Raisin Grape Objective Measurement Survey Results and Official Estimates, 1992-2007

Year	Vines Sampled	Average Bunches Per Vine	Normal Bunches Measured	Average Normal Bunch			Official Estimate		
				Length	Width	Thickness	Bearing <u>1</u> /	Yield Per Acre <u>1</u> /	Production
	Number			mm			Acres	Tons	1,000 Tons
1992	317	39.8	1,443	230	116	95	267,000	10.50	2,670
1993	248	31.6	952	222	106	91	266,000	9.57	2,354
1994	330	34.7	1,342	229	105	85	270,000	8.85	2,389
1995	294	30.4	1,054	227	113	87	268,000	9.27	2,252
1996	362	32.9	1,396	217	102	85	270,000	8.12	2,192
1997	376	40.3	1,763	235	104	87	270,000	10.70	2,883
1998	313	35.0	1,245	203	99	82	275,000	7.55	2,077
1999	303	24.5	863	242	120	94	279,000	7.61	2,122
2000	294	40.7	1,341	225	106	83	280,000	10.40	2,921
2001	294	30.7	1,036	199	105	80	276,000	9.43	2,215
2002							273,000	11.40	2,804
2003							255,000	8.71	2,199
2004							244,000	8.35	2,030
2005	319	40.9	1,430	237	100	79	240,000	9.52	2,285
2006							234,000	7.95	1,861
2007	298	38.3	1,283	234	105	79	234,000	9.40	2,200

The following acreage was enrolled in the Raisin Industry Diversion (RID) Program in the year specified: 1992 – 12,500 acres; 1993 – 20,000 acres; 1995 – 25,000 acres; 2001 – 41,000 acres; 2002 – 27,000 acres. These acres were deducted from bearing acreage for yield calculations.

CALIFORNIA OLIVE FORECAST FOR 2007

The 2007 California olive crop forecast is 110,000 tons, up 368 percent from last year's crop of 23,500 tons. Bearing acreage is estimated at 31,000 for a yield of 3.55 tons per acre, compared with last year's yield of 0.76 tons. Of the total production, an estimated 96,000 tons will be utilized for canning, and the remaining 14,000 tons are expected to be harvested for oil.

The 2007 California olive crop appears lighter than originally expected, but is a great improvement from last year's disastrous crop. Lack of rain during the winter and spring months, coupled with erratic temperature swings from hot to cold during bloom, left many trees with a spotty set. Bloom stretched out over a fourweek period, leaving many groves with multiple olive sets. The January freeze also had an affect on many of the State's olive trees which became apparent when the trees began their new growth. There were reports of tip burn in the tops of older trees, while younger trees in many of the colder areas were showing severe leaf loss, cracked bark, and little to no crop.

The Manzanillo and Sevillano olive varieties are expected to produce 73.6 and 13.6 percent of the total olive crop, respectively. The remaining 12.8 percent are expected to come from all other varieties.

