Washington State, National, and International Status of Organic Tree Fruit (2007)<br>David Granatstein and Elizabeth Kirby<br>Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources<br>Washington State University, Wenatchee, WA ${ }^{1}$<br>January, 2008


#### Abstract

Statistics on organic tree fruit production in Washington State have been compiled by WSU-CSANR since 1998, with the goal of producing annual updates to provide growers and the industry with current information. This report provides a best estimate of certified organic tree fruit in Washington State and includes data from acreage certified by the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Organic Food program, Oregon Tilth Certification Organization (OTCO), International Certification Services (ICS) and Quality Assurance International (QAI). Current data cover the period of calendar year 2007. Transitional acreage is included. However, growers are not required to register transitional acreage (since 2002) and the numbers presented here likely underestimate the actual total. Information for exempt producers (less than $\$ 5,000$ gross sales) who chose not to be certified is not included. Certified Naturally Grown, a new program developed as an alternative to the National Organic Program (NOP), currently has 16 approved small farms in Washington with an estimated 10 acres of mixed tree fruit. Price trend information is based on data from the Washington Grower's Clearing House Association. International tree fruit acreage data has been collected from a number of sources in order to estimate the organic production area and understand where production may be growing or declining.


Washington State is the leading producer of organic apples, pears and sweet cherries in the US; apple production is predominant in the state with an estimated 8,018 acres ( $73 \%$ of organic tree fruit acres). Production of organic apples and pears expanded rapidly in the late 1990s in response to market demand and potential price premiums. Organic production leveled off from 2002-2005 as price premiums decreased (likely due to excess supply and underdeveloped markets). Market demand currently exceeds supply for organic tree fruit and production is expanding rapidly. Organic apple area is expected to increase $78 \%$ by 2009 based on a current estimate of 6,291 transition acres (Tables $1 \&$ A1, Figs A1-A3).

Table 1. Estimated organic apple, pear and cherry acreage in Washington State by year (acres).

| Apple | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Certified | $\mathbf{1 , 8 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 2 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 5 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 0 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 0 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 7 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 6 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 0 1 8}$ |
| Transitional | 2,308 | 3,997 | 3,415 | 590 | 719 | 844 | 1,111 | 4,100 | $\mathbf{6 , 2 9 1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pear | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Certified | $\mathbf{4 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 1 8}$ |
| Transitional | 169 | 1,040 | 642 | 192 | 80 | 201 | 234 | 276 | 630 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cherry | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Certified | 95 | $\mathbf{1 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 2 6}$ |
| Transitional | 90 | 165 | 280 | 69 | 58 | 158 | 234 | 775 | $\mathbf{1 , 2 8 4}$ |

Values through 2002 include WSDA data only; QAI values included beginning 2003; OTCO data beg 2004.

[^0]At over 1,400 acres, pears made up 13\% of organic tree fruit area in Washington State in 2007. Pear acreage peaked in 2002 with 1,771 acres reported; production declined $32 \%$ by 2005. Initial high price premiums for both pears and apples narrowed in comparison to conventional prices, likely providing a disincentive to pear growers. While premiums have rebounded, certified pear acreage appears to be growing at a slower rate than apple or cherry; pear acreage is expected to increase $22 \%$ by 2008 .

Cherry acres $(1,026)$ currently account for $9 \%$ of the state's organic tree fruit area; production has been on an upward trend for several years after options for controlling cherry fruit fly became available. Organic cherry acres are expected to double by 2009, based on reported transition acres.

Of the total apple acreage in the state, $4.6 \%$ is certified organic. Organic pear and cherry acreage currently represent $5.6 \%$ and $2.9 \%$ of state acreage totals, respectively (Table 2). Importantly, Washington State producers are also increasing organic production of other soft fruits and reported over 1,200 acres of transitional peaches, apricots, nectarines and plums in 2007 (Table 3).

Table 2. Organic \% of total Washington tree fruit acres - 2007.

|  | NASS 2006 (ac) | Organic 2007 (ac) | \% of total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apple | 172,986 | 8,018 | $4.6 \%$ |
| Pear | 25,200 | 1,418 | $5.6 \%$ |
| Cherry | 36,000 | 1,026 | $2.9 \%$ |

USDA-NASS and WSU-CSANR data

Table 3. Estimated organic stone fruit acreage Washington State (acres).

|  | 1998 |  | 2001 |  | 2003 |  | 2005 |  | 2007 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans |
| Cherry | 95 | 90 | 303 | 280 | 513 | 58 | 624 | 234 | 1,026 | 1,284 |
| Peach | 25 | - | 126 | 31 | 175 | - | 179 | 9 | 194 | 456 |
| Apricot | 35 | - | 49 | 4 | 78 | 12 | 95 | 12 | 96 | 146 |
| Nectarine | 26 | - | 57 | 26 | 57 | - | 67 | 8 | 82 | 336 |
| Plum/Prune | 28 | - | 54 | 14 | 63 | - | 51 | 3 | 62 | 110 |
| Other or NS** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 4 | 64 | 185 |
| Totals | 209 | 90 | 589 | 355 | 886 | 70 | 1,038 | 270 | 1,524 | 2,517 |

*Cert = certified, Trans = Transitional ${ }^{* * N S}=$ not specified; may include any of the above categories or other categories not listed. Values through 2002 include WSDA data only; QAI values included beginning 2003; OTCO data beg 2004.

Growers should carefully evaluate market potential, variety demand, cost and needed returns when planning for future expansion. The current data, supported by responses from a packer survey (2006), point to a continued rapid increase of organic apple and cherry production in the next few years. Certified apple acres are expected to total over 14,000 acres by the 2009 harvest. With an average yield of 689 packed boxes per acre (based on fruit company survey response, averaged across years and varieties), total state organic apple production could exceed 9.8 million boxes (Tables 4, 5; Fig. A4). Gala and Fuji varieties will continue to have the highest volumes. An important change in the U.S. market has been the development of strong processor demand for organic apples, and to some extent pears. Pear juice concentrate is a neutral sweetener and thus has a niche in the organic processed foods market. Pre-sliced organic apples are experiencing strong demand; this market offers prices exceeding what lower grade and size fruit used to command, thus essentially establishing a floor price for fresh market apples. High grade, large fruit is also being diverted to pre-sliced processors.

Fresh apple slices shipments in the U.S. for 2006-07 accounted for 2.8 million boxes compared with 1.3 million boxes in 2004 (WGCH Annual Apple Price Summary, 2006-2007 Marketing Season).

The level of market saturation for organic apples is not known; consumption is expected to continue to increase. However, with projected growth, organic apples will comprise about $10 \%$ of all apple acres in the state. Previous market research on organic foods has suggested a penetration rate of 10$15 \%$ of the population as a potential ceiling. Apples (and other fresh fruit) represent a high priority organic purchase for many consumers and thus market penetration could exceed this. Fruits and vegetables accounted for $40 \%$ of organic food sales in 2006, with a growth rate of $24 \%$ (OTA, 2007). Once the current demand for organic tree fruit is satisfied, future expansion needs to keep this growth rate in mind to avoid another oversupply situation with its expected price declines.

Table 4. Estimated projected growth in certified tree fruit acres in Washington

|  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | $\begin{gathered} 2008^{*} \\ \text { projected } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2009^{*} \\ \text { projected } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { \% Increase } \\ 07-09 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apple | 6,721 | 7,642 | 8,018 | 11,744 | 14,309 | 78\% |
| Pear | 1,195 | 1,251 | 1,418 | 1,527 | 1,557 | 44\% |
| Cherry | 624 | 782 | 1,026 | 1,557 | 1,857 | 125\% |

* Projected growth WSDA, QAI, OTCO and WSU-CSANR Warehouse survey data

Table 5. Actual and projected certified apple acres and production in Washington State, by variety.

|  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008* | 2009* | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Increase } \\ 07-09 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Average box/ac** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gala | 1,364 | 1,543 | 1,672 | 2,404 | 2,938 | 76\% | 752 |
| Fuji | 1,137 | 1,201 | 1,299 | 2,025 | 2,520 | 94\% | 710 |
| Red Delicious | 837 | 914 | 1,018 | 1,336 | 1,834 | 80\% | 724 |
| Granny Smith | 744 | 969 | 1,006 | 1,443 | 1,660 | 65\% | 645 |
| Golden Types | 743 | 799 | 866 | 1,160 | 1,380 | 59\% | 967 |
| Cripps Pink | 607 | 638 | 596 | 933 | 985 | 65\% | 665 |
| Braeburn | 503 | 579 | 599 | 935 | 1,021 | 70\% | 622 |
| Honeycrisp ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | 178 | 298 | 339 | 541 | 678 | 100\% | 552 |
| Others \& NS | 608 | 702 | 404 | 968 | 1,293 | 107\% | 564 |
| Total | 6,721 | 7,643 | 8,018 | 11,745 | 14,309 | 78\% |  |

* 08 and 09 are projected from WSDA data;** boxes per acre values are averages reported in warehouse survey and represent a range of orchard maturity, growers, conditions and years. 14,300 ac*689 box/ac $=9.8$ million boxes


## State Geographic Distribution

Organic tree fruit production is based primarily in the central, irrigated regions of Washington State. Over $60 \%$ of the certified apple acres are in Grant (28\%), Yakima (19\%) and Douglas (14\%) counties. Eighty-three percent of the organic pear area is in Okanogan, Chelan, and Yakima counties. Yakima County has 30\% (285 acres) of the certified cherries, and 344 acres in transition. Chelan, Franklin, Douglas and Grant counties share 54\% of the cherry acres; Chelan county growers reported the highest number (390) of transition cherry acres (Fig. 1, Tables A2-A4).

Figure 1. County distribution of estimated organic tree fruit acres in Washington State, 2007.


WSDA, OTCO and QAI data

## National acreage

Washington State leads the nation with over $50 \%$ of the certified apple acres. National organic tree fruit production is primarily located in the semi-arid irrigated regions of the Western U.S., where climatic conditions and absence of key pests makes organic production of high quality fruit more feasible. Data collected by USDA-ERS and WSU-CSANR show that over $90 \%$ of organic apple production occurs in these locations (Table 6, Fig.A5). Some western states have experienced considerable declines in organic apple acreage (e.g. Colorado, Arizona) due to market competition, low demand varieties or other reasons. National organic apple acreage peaked in 2001 with a new peak expected over the next few years. No similar national data are available for organic pears or cherries.

Table 6. Estimated US organic apple area by region (acres).

| State | 1997 | 2000 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WA | 1,707 | 4,321 | 6,540 | 7,003 | 6,721 | 7,642 | 8,018 |
| CA | 1,883 | 4,423 | 4,853 | 4,045 | 3,402 | 3,358 | 3,900 |
| AZ | 3,178 | 1,795 | 1,715 | 835 | 865 | 865 | 881 |
| CO | 1,270 | 431 | 635 | 235 | 202 | 209 | - |
| OR | 9 | 350 | 350 | 265 | 123 | 108 | - |
| ID | - | 112 | 504 | 106 | 0 | - | - |
| NV,MT,NM, UT | 59 | 167 | 170 | 63 | 81 | - | - |
| West total | 8,106 | 11,599 | 14,767 | 12,552 | 11,394 | - | - |
| Midwest | 522 | 420 | 563 | 652 | 712 | - | - |
| NY \& NE | 201 | 83 | 52 | 5 | 389 | - | - |
| S \& SE | 17 | 28 | 20 | 1 | 12 | - | - |
| US Total | 8,846 | 12,130 | 15,402 | 13,210 | 12,507 | - | - |

Data sest from WSU-CSANR and USDA-ERS, CDFA, CO Dept of Ag, AZ Apple Grower's Assoc

## International acreage

Organic tree fruit production is increasing in most world regions; apple area has grown an estimated $26 \%$ since 2001. World values reported here should be viewed as estimates (Tables 7-9). Annual data are not available for many regions, including the US. However, it is useful to compare available data and piece together the general trends. Specific regional data are found in Appendix tables A5-A19. The US, Europe and Turkey are the major organic apple producers. Turkey, Italy, Argentina and the US lead organic pear production, and Italy has $>50 \%$ of the reported organic cherry area.

Table 7. Estimated trend of organic apple area around the world.

|  | Start <br> acres | End <br> acres | $\%$ | Change | Start Year |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | End Year

*Actual end year total 51,178 ac; end year in table underestimated by $>2,300$ ac (UK) because start acres were not available. Sources: US: WSDA-OFP; OTCO; USDA-ERS, CDFA; AZ Apple Growers Association, CO Dept of Ag. Canada: COG. Europe: AgenceBio; AMA; ISMEA; MIPAF www.sinab; ZMP; S. Sansavini, Turkey: MARA (06); USDA-FAS (00) Argentina: SENASA; E. Sanchez. Chile: E. Sanchez; P. Ceroni Gaete, AAOC. China: Zhou Zejiang, OFDC. NZ: Pipfruit NZ; Bio-Gro NZ; USDA-FAS. Australia: ACO, BFA.

Table 8. Estimated recent organic pear area around the world.

|  | Certified acres | Transition acres | Trend | Data Year |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| US |  |  |  |  |
| Washington State | 1,418 | 630 | $\uparrow$ | 2007 |
| $\quad$ California | 547 | $?$ | $\downarrow$ | 2007 |
| Oregon, Colorado, Arizona | 258 | 17 | - | 2006 |
| Turkey | 5,402 | 493 | $\uparrow$ | 2006 |
| Italy | 3,125 | 363 | $\uparrow$ | 2006 |
| France | 371 | 81 | $\uparrow$ | 2006 |
| Austria | 336 |  | $\uparrow$ | 2006 |
| UK | 228 |  | $\uparrow$ | 2006 |
| China | $2,964 ?$ | $?$ | $\uparrow$ | 2005 |
| Northern Hemisphere | $\mathbf{1 4 , 6 4 9}$ ? | $\mathbf{1 , 5 8 4}$ ? |  |  |
| Argentina | 2,727 | 618 | - | 2006 |
| Chile | 82 |  |  | 2005 |
| Australia | 296 |  | $\downarrow$ | 2005 |
| New Zealand | $20 ?$ | $\mathbf{6 1 8} \boldsymbol{?}$ |  | 2007 |
| Southern Hemisphere | $\mathbf{3 , 1 2 5}$ |  |  |  |

See sources listed on international apple area Table 7.

## Northern hemisphere

Market demand and successful research efforts to overcome climatic barriers have enabled tremendous growth in European organic production. Data reported from 13 EU countries total over

21,000 acres of organic apples with Germany ( $6,669 \mathrm{ac}$ ) and Italy ( $5,898 \mathrm{ac}$ ) as leading producers. The Germany apple data includes minor pear acreage. Pear production in Europe is primarily in Italy with over 3,000 ac. Other important organic tree fruits in Italy include cherry (3,964 acres), peach (5,278 ac), apricot ( $4,602 \mathrm{ac}$ ), and plum ( $1,326 \mathrm{ac}$ ). As in the US, organic cherry acreage in Italy is expected to nearly double by 2008, with 3,243 acres now in conversion. The UK organic apple acreage of 2,372 acres includes cider apples that may represent up to $50 \%$ of the total area. Organic tree fruit production in France appears to have declined the last few years. Apple acreage was reported at 3,428 and 1,857 acres in 2004 and 2006, respectively. Decline is not for lack of market demand which is strong. Austria values indicate increasing production of apples ( $1,143 \mathrm{ac}$ ) and pears ( 336 ac ), as well as cherries, and apricots. Only apple data were available for other EU countries at the time of this report.

Table 9. Estimated organic cherry acres around the world.

|  | Organic acres | Transition acres | Data year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| US |  |  |  |
| Washington State | 1,026 | 1,284 | 2007 |
| California | 272 | ? | 2007 |
| Oregon | 183 | 4 | 2006 |
| Upper Midwest |  |  | 125 C (2001) sour? |
| Italy | 3,964 | 3,243 | (2006); (2005 = 2,050 C, 2,112 T) |
| France | ? |  | 536 C (2000) |
| Turkey | 924 | 493 | (2006), sweet only; 2,810 ac sour |
| Northern Hemisphere | 6,369 | 5,024 |  |
| Chile |  |  | 348 C (2003) |
| Argentina |  |  | 15 C (2003); 31 MT export (2006) |
| Australia |  |  | 123 C (2005) |
| Southern Hemisphere | 486 ?? | ?? |  |

Turkey is a major producer and exporter of organic tree fruit with more than 6,700 acres of certified apples and 3,794 acres in conversion (MARA). Turkish pear and stone fruit production is also significant. Much of Turkey's organic fruit is exported. The data may include some duplication where the land area may have been reported for more than one crop.

China reported over 3,900 ac of organic apples and 2,964 organic pear acres in 2005, and has a growing interest in organic production (Zhou Zejiang, personal comm). However, an unknown portion of this land is certified by organizations not accredited by IFOAM or NOP. Also, there has been a 1.2 million hectare decrease in total organic land area in China reported since 2005 (H. Willer, personal comm.). More recent tree fruit estimates are not currently available.

## Southern hemisphere

In the southern hemisphere, Argentina, Chile, New Zealand and Australia have favorable climates for organic tree fruit production. New Zealand certified apple production has declined 53\% (to 1,362 ac) since 2001. Minor areas of pears and stone fruit also declined. Reasons for this include a limited export market, poor grower returns and disincentive to maintain certification because NZ does not have organic labeling regulations (M. Glogau, personal comm.). Argentina and Chile have more than doubled their production area. Argentina currently has an estimated 2,727 acres of certified pears and 2,146 acres organic apple (2006), primarily for export. The EU receives $76 \%$; 22\% goes to the US market (E. Sanchez, SENASA). Updated numbers for Chile were not available for this report; the recent upward trend there may be continuing, as in Argentina. Overall, the world market looks strong and growers are taking the opportunity to meet the increasing demand for organic tree fruit.

## Variety acreage, price and sales volume trends, Washington State

Gala is the leading organic apple variety (21\%) produced in Washington, followed closely by Fuji (16\%), Red Delicious (13\%) and Granny Smith (13\%). Based on transition numbers, these percentages should be similar over the next few years. Bartlett (38\%) and D'Anjou (32\%) are the leading certified pear varieties. There are minor acres of organic specialty pears including Concorde, Tosca, Taylor's Gold, Forelle, Starkrimson and Comice; few transition acres were reported (Tables 1011, Figs. A6-A10). Cherry variety acreage information is not available.

Table 10. Estimated Washington certified apple acreage by variety by year (acres).

| Variety | 1998 |  | 2000 |  | 2002 |  | 2004 |  | 2006 |  | 2007 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cert* | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans |
| Gala | 223 | 157 | 596 | 577 | 1,434 | 76 | 1,341 | 167 | 1,543 | 861 | 1,672 | 1,266 |
| Fuji | 165 | 294 | 425 | 606 | 1,052 | 76 | 1,151 | 111 | 1,201 | 825 | 1,299 | 1,222 |
| Red Delicious | 687 | 768 | 1,512 | 984 | 1,251 | 168 | 985 | 113 | 914 | 422 | 1,018 | 816 |
| Granny Smith | 158 | 64 | 452 | 625 | 828 | 64 | 819 | 144 | 969 | 475 | 1,006 | 654 |
| Golden Types | 198 | 411 | 603 | 304 | 861 | 14 | 797 | 104 | 799 | 361 | 866 | 515 |
| Braeburn | 84 | 69 | 186 | 165 | 485 | 33 | 494 | 51 | 579 | 356 | 599 | 422 |
| Cripps Pink | 8 |  | 83 | 196 | 470 | 116 | 591 | 60 | 638 | 295 | 596 | 389 |
| Honeycrisp ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |  |  |  |  | 151 | 11 | 165 | 50 | 298 | 243 | 339 | 339 |
| Cameo® | 12 | 24 | 93 | 350 | 191 | 21 | 191 | 21 | 210 | 29 | 219 | 44 |
| Other \& NS* | 274 | 521 | 209 | 71 | 331 | 10 | 517 | 23 | 491 | 233 | 404 | 420 |
| Total | 1,809 | 2,308 | 4,159 | 3,878 | 7,054 | 589 | 6,533 | 821 | 7,642 | 4,100 | 8,018 | 6,087 |
| *Cert = certified, Trans = Transitional; **NS=variety not specified. Other includes Jonagold, Winter Banana, Sonata, Rome, Empire, Sansa, Tsugaru, Jazz. Prior to 2003 only WSDA data included; QAI values included beg. 2003 and OTCO data beg 2004. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 11. Washington organic pear acreage by variety by year (acres).

|  | 2002 |  | 2003 |  | 2004 |  | 2005 |  | 2006 |  | 2007 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variety | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans |
| Bartlett | $\mathbf{4 3 1}$ | 67 | $\mathbf{4 5 5}$ | 11 | $\mathbf{4 3 3}$ | 55 | $\mathbf{3 6 0}$ | 89 | $\mathbf{4 0 2}$ | 46 | 480 | 117 |
| D'Anjou | $\mathbf{7 5 5}$ | 62 | $\mathbf{5 2 9}$ | 41 | $\mathbf{5 6 0}$ | 92 | $\mathbf{3 8 9}$ | 90 | $\mathbf{3 9 3}$ | 62 | 401 | 218 |
| Bosc | $\mathbf{3 7 0}$ | 23 | $\mathbf{2 8 4}$ | 6 | $\mathbf{2 7 0}$ | 2 | $\mathbf{2 2 4}$ | - | $\mathbf{2 1 4}$ | 22 | 218 | 36 |
| Red Types | $\mathbf{8 9}$ | 11 | $\mathbf{7 1}$ | 18 | $\mathbf{9 8}$ | 7 | $\mathbf{1 0 2}$ | 1 | $\mathbf{1 0 7}$ | 8 | 99 | 34 |
| Asian | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | 10 | $\mathbf{4 7}$ | 5 | $\mathbf{6 5}$ | 7 | $\mathbf{4 2}$ | - | $\mathbf{4 6}$ | - | 41 | 1 |
| Other \& NS* | $\mathbf{6 6}$ | 20 | $\mathbf{8 0}$ | - | $\mathbf{8 3}$ | 38 | $\mathbf{7 8}$ | 54 | $\mathbf{8 9}$ | 139 | 179 | 224 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 7 7 1}$ | 193 | $\mathbf{1 , 4 6 6}$ | 80 | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 9}$ | 201 | $\mathbf{1 , 1 9 5}$ | 234 | $\mathbf{1 , 2 5 1}$ | 276 | $\mathbf{1 , 4 1 8}$ | 630 |

Prior to 2003 only WSDA data included; QAI values included beg. 2003 and OTCO data beg 2004. ${ }^{*}$ NS = not specified; may include any of the above categories or other categories not listed.

Historically, price premiums for both organic apples and pears have tended to follow a pattern similar to conventional prices. When conventional prices dropped, organic prices dropped. Premium margins narrowed in 2001 and then rebounded. Unmet demand is keeping prices high, even with the dramatic increase (3x) of tracked organic apple sales volumes since 2002 (Washington Growers Clearing House data). Average organic apple premiums were lowest in 2001 at $\$ 4.88 / \mathrm{box}$ FOB (29\%) over conventional. Premiums averaged \$6-8/box FOB (40\%) for the 2004-06 crop years. Over 3.1 million boxes were shipped during the 2006 crop year. Over the five-year period 2002-2006, organic premiums averaged from $\$ 6.40 /$ box for Granny Smith to $\$ 7.99 /$ box for Braeburn (Tables 12, A20-A21, Figs. 2-4). Fruit size can also affect premiums. Organic Gala WAXF \#1 (size 80-100) received premiums ranging from 66-82\% (fall 2007) compared to 22\% for size 113. Larger fruit (size72) had a similar box price to size 88 but a lower premium of $50 \%$ (Fig. A11).

Table 12. Five year average premiums (\$/box FOB) by variety, Washington State, 2002-2006

| Apple | $\$ /$ box $^{*}$ | Pear | $\$ /$ box* $^{*}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Gala | 6.48 | Bartlett | 6.90 |
| Fuji | 7.57 | D'Anjou | 5.58 |
| Red Delicious | 6.64 | Bosc | 6.82 |
| Golden Delicious | 7.14 | Red Bartlett | 5.23 |
| Granny Smith | 6.40 | Red D'Anjou | 7.87 |
| Cripps Pink | 6.47 |  |  |
| Braeburn | 7.99 |  |  |

Data are from Washington Growers Clearinghouse Association; all grades \& sizes, CA and regular storage; season end. ${ }^{*}$ Apples $=42 \mathrm{lb}$ and pears $=44 \mathrm{lb}$ per standard equivalent box

Average organic pear premiums were lowest in 2001 averaging \$2.37/box FOB, 17\% over conventional market prices. As pear volume flattened, premiums increased and averaged $\$ 12.79 /$ box FOB (60\%) for the 2006 crop year (Figs. 6-7; Tables A22-A23). The five-year average premiums ranged from $\$ 5.23 /$ box for Red Bartlett to $\$ 7.87 /$ box for Red D'Anjou pears.

Organic cherry sales volume is increasing. For the 2007 crop year, based on over 1.75 million ( 20 lb equivalent) boxes shipped, the average premium was $\$ 15.57 /$ box (38\%). Premiums for 2004-06 are based on limited shipments (Fig.8).

## Conclusion

National and international demand for organic tree fruit is expected to continue its growth; produce is the leading sector of organic food sales and apples are a key component. New fruit varieties and new products such as pre-sliced organic apples will also help drive sales. The growth of organic fruit in other countries may compete with Washington State products in export markets we now sell to, or compete in the domestic market with fresh product, counter-seasonal to our newly harvested fruit. While detailed cost of production studies have not been widely done for organic tree fruit in the state, reports from growers indicate that production costs can be comparable to conventional in a number of circumstances, and often decline over time with experience and improved orchard biological function. Thus, even if growth of organic tree fruit production exceeds demand in the coming years, a stable base of organic production will likely continue and be positioned to tap into value-added markets.

Figure 2. Apple price comparisons, organic and conventional, Washington State.




Data are from Washington Growers Clearinghouse Association; all grades \& sizes, CA and regular storage. Prices for 2007 are for Nov 1, 2007; other years are at season's end.

Figure 3. Organic apple sales volume and price trends.
(Washington Grower's Clearing House data; all grades \& sizes, CA and regular storage. Apple boxes $=42 \mathrm{lb}$ equivalent).


Figure 4. Organic apple sales volume trend in Washington State. (Washington Growers Clearinghouse data)


Figure 6. Pear price comparisons, organic and conventional, Washington State.






Data are from Washington Growers Clearing House Association; all grades \& sizes, CA and regular storage. Prices for 2006 are to Nov 1, 2007; other years are season's end.

Figure 7. Organic pear price and sales volume trends.


Washington Grower's Clearing House Association data; all grades \& sizes, CA and regular storage. Pear boxes $=44 l b$ equivalent

Figure 8. Cherry price trends, organic and conventional, Washington State


Data are from Washington Growers Clearing House Association; all grades \& sizes, CA and regular storage. Prices are season end averages.

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## Appendix Figures

Figure A1. Estimated organic apple acreage, Washington State.


WSDA data through 2002; QAI values included beg. 2003 and OTCO data beg 2004.

Figure A2. Estimated organic pear acreage in Washington State.


WSDA data through 2002; QAI values included beg. 2003 and OTCO data beg 2004.

Figure A3. Estimated organic cherry acreage, Washington State.


WSDA data through 2002; QAI values included beg. 2003 and OTCO data beg 2004

Figure A4. Estimated projected growth of certified tree fruit acres in Washington State.


WSDA, OTCO, QAI and WSU-Warehouse survey data

Figure A5. National organic apple production trend; total US, Washington, East and West. Combined data sets from WSU-CSANR and USDA-ERS


Figure A6. Estimated Washington State certified apple acreage by variety - 2007. WSDA, OTCO and QAI data


Figure A7. Organic apple variety trends in Washington State.


WSDA data through 2002; QAI values included beg. 2003 and OTCO data beg 2004.

Figure A8. Projected potential growth of organic apples by variety - Washington State. (WSDA, OTCO and QAI data)


Figure A9. Estimated Washington State certified pear acreage by variety - 2007. (WSDA, OTCO and QAI data)


Figure A10. Washington State organic pear variety trends.
(WSDA data through 2002; QAI values included beg. 2003 and OTCO data beg 2004. NS (not specified). Does not include Asian pear.)


Figure A11. Organic and conventional Gala apple prices, by size - 2007

## GALA WA XF \#1 \$/Box by size 9/1/07-11/15/07



Washington Grower's Clearinghouse Association data; WA XF\#1, regular storage, domestic

Table A1. Changes in estimated Washington certified organic tree fruit acreage.

| Year | Apples <br> (acres) | Annual Change (acres) | Annual Change \% | Pears (ac) | Annual Change (acres) | Annual Change \% | Soft fruit (ac) | Annual Change (acres) | Annual Change \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1988 | 109 | -- | -- | 29 | -- | -- | 36 | -- | -- |
| 1989 | 365 | 256 | 235 | 31 | 2 | 7 | 85 | 49 | 136 |
| 1990 | 1,632 | 1,267 | 347 | 164 | 133 | 429 | 269 | 184 | 216 |
| 1991 | 1,253 | -379 | -23 | 344 | 180 | 110 | 197 | -72 | -27 |
| 1992 | 930 | -323 | -26 | 336 | -8 | -2 | 173 | -24 | -12 |
| 1993 | 807 | -123 | -13 | 323 | -13 | -4 | 131 | -42 | -24 |
| 1994 | 849 | 42 | 5 | 339 | 16 | 5 | 161 | 30 | 23 |
| 1995 | 861 | 12 | 1 | 320 | -19 | -6 | 149 | -12 | -7 |
| 1996 | 1,115 | 254 | 30 | 361 | 41 | 13 | 163 | 14 | 9 |
| 1997 | 1,634 | 519 | 47 | 411 | 50 | 14 | 194 | 31 | 19 |
| 1998 | 1,809 | 175 | 11 | 449 | 38 | 9 | 208 | 14 | 7 |
| 1999 | 2,334 | 525 | 29 | 456 | 7 | 2 | 216 | 8 | 4 |
| 2000 | 4,228 | 1,894 | 81 | 619 | 163 | 36 | 385 | 169 | 78 |
| 2001 | 6,540 | 2,312 | 55 | 1,308 | 689 | 111 | 588 | 203 | 53 |
| 2002 | 7,054 | 514 | 8 | 1,771 | 470 | 36 | 899 | 311 | 53 |
| 2003 | 7,003 | -51 | -1 | 1,466 | -305 | -17 | 884 | -15 | -2 |
| 2004 | 7,049 | 46 | 0.7 | 1,509 | 43 | 3 | 910 | 26 | 2.9 |
| 2005 | 6,721 | -328 | -4.7 | 1,196 | -313 | -21 | 1,038 | 128 | 14.1 |
| 2006 | 7,642 | 921 | 13.7 | 1,251 | 55 | 4.6 | 1,217 | 179 | 17.2 |
| 2007 | 8,018 | 376 | 4.9 | 1,418 | 167 | 13.3 | 1,523 | 306 | 25.1 |

Values through 2002 include WSDA data only; QAI values included beginning 2003; OTCO data beg 2004.

Table A2. Estimated Washington organic apple acreage by county.

| County | 2001 (ac) |  | 2003 (ac) |  | 2004 (ac) |  | 2005 (ac) |  | 2006 (ac) |  | 2007 (ac) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans |
| Grant | 1,829 | 1,403 | 1,977 | 351 | 1,851 | 353 | 1,872 | 369 | 2,129 | 1876 | 2,299 | 2609 |
| Yakima | 1,321 | 774 | 1,425 | 46 | 1,310 | 61 | 1,179 | 110 | 1,452 | 651 | 1,542 | 684 |
| Douglas | 848 | 39 | 852 | 66 | 826 | 295 | 813 | 340 | 1,083 | 612 | 1,204 | 939 |
| Okanogan | 1,037 | 461 | 708 | 35 | 703 | 14 | 588 | 31 | 635 | 297 | 739 | 385 |
| WallaWalla | 464 | - | 424 | - | 436 | 106 | 421 | 106 | 511 | 10 | 511 | 50 |
| Chelan | 474 | 133 | 432 | 5 | 431 | 15 | 433 | 17 | 444 | 376 | 488 | 601 |
| Franklin | 109 | 502 | 521 | 95 | 664 | - | 626 | - | 564 | 113 | 407 | 525 |
| Benton | 432 | 91 | 396 | 125 | 561 |  | 521 | - | 437 | 21 | 399 | 104 |
| Adams | - | - | 233 | - | 217 | - | 217 | 138 | 336 | 145 | 378 | 393 |
| Others | 26 | 9 | 35 | - | 51 | - | 51 | - | 52 | - | 51 | 1 |
| Totals | 6,540 | 3,411 | 7,003 | 723 | 7,049 | 844 | 6,721 | 1,111 | 7,643 | 4,100 | 8,018 | 6,291 |

*Prior to 2003 only WSDA data included; QAI values included beg. 2003 and OTCO data beg 2004.
Some totals may not add exactly because of decimals.

Table A3. Estimated Washington organic pear acreage by county.

| County | 2001 (ac) |  | 2002 (ac) |  | 2004 (ac) |  | 2005 (ac) |  | 2006 (ac) |  | 2007 (ac) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans |
| Okanogan | 794 | 53 | 686 | 6 | 482 | 5 | 357 | 47 | 392 | 61 | 473 | 101 |
| Chelan | 258 | 301 | 575 | 21 | 567 | 111 | 409 | 112 | 383 | 28 | 376 | 104 |
| Yakima | 233 | 180 | 373 | 10 | 314 | 10 | 286 | - | 286 | 94 | 331 | 115 |
| Douglas | - | - | 21 | - | 13 | 75 | 12 | 75 | 58 | 75 | 105 | 29 |
| Skamania | - | 65 | 65 | - | 65 | - | 65 |  | 65 | - | 65 | 80 |
| Grant | 2 | 34 | 42 | - | 46 | - | 46 | - | 46 | 19 | 46 | 36 |
| Other | 21 | 9 | 15 | - | 22 | - | 21 | - | 22 | - | 19 | 1 |
| Klickitat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 164 |
| Totals | 1,308 | 642 | 1,777 | 37 | 1,509 | 201 | 1,196 | 234 | 1,252 | 276 | 1,418 | 630 |

*Prior to 2003 only WSDA data included; QAI values included beg. 2003 and OTCO data (0 ac) beg 2004.

Table A4. Estimated Washington organic cherry acreage by county.

| County | 2001 (ac) |  | 2002 (ac) |  | 2003 (ac) |  | 2004 (ac) |  | 2005 (ac) |  | 2006 (ac) |  | 2007 (ac) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans | Cert | Trans |
| Yakima | 84 | 42 | 149 | 12 | 174 | 13 | 184 | 18 | 182 | 47 | 221 | 324 | 285 | 344 |
| Chelan | 32 | 42 | 65 | 12 | 56 |  | 95 | 12 | 103 | 14 | 153 | 23 | 160 | 390 |
| Franklin | 42 | 50 | 135 |  | 135 |  | 115 |  | 132 | 7 | 140 | 35 | 140 | 88 |
| Grant | 39 | 105 | 52 | 40 | 51 | 40 | 66 | 57 | 107 | 12 | 132 | 156 | 140 | 315 |
| Douglas | 37 | 16 | 43 | 3 | 43 | 3 | 58 | 71 | 39 | 71 | 62 | 64 | 115 | 81 |
| Other |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 4 | 84 | 9 | 97 | 89 | 25 |
| Okanogan | 65 | 10 | 46 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 44 |  | 51 |  | 59 | 3 | 63 | 6 |
| Benton |  | 14 | 14 |  | 14 |  | 16 |  | 16 |  | 7 | 83 | 34 | 35 |
| Totals | 299 | 279 | 507 | 69 | 512 | 58 | 581 | 158 | 634 | 234 | 782 | 785 | 1,026 | 1,284 |

*Prior to 2003 only WSDA data included; QAI values included beg. 2003 and OTCO data (0 ac) beg 2004.

Table A5. Estimated area of organic apples in Europe, 2006

| Europe | hectares | acres |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Germany $^{1}$ | 2,700 | 6,669 |
| Italy $^{2}$ | 2,388 | 5,898 |
| Great Britain $^{3}$ | 960 | 2,372 |
| France $^{4}$ | 752 | 1,857 |
| Austria $^{5}$ | 463 | 1,143 |
| Switzerland $^{1}$ | 367 | 906 |
| Hungary $^{1}$ | 250 | 618 |
| Netherlands $^{1}$ | 217 | 536 |
| Belgium $^{1}$ | 196 | 484 |
| Denmark $^{1}$ | 147 | 363 |
| Norway $^{1}$ | 64 | 158 |
| Finland $^{1}$ | 51 | 126 |
| Sweden $^{1}$ | 48 | 119 |

${ }^{1}$ Zentrale Markt - und Preisberichtstelle (ZMP) ${ }^{2}$ Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MIPAF) ${ }^{3}$ UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) ${ }^{4}$ AgenceBio ${ }^{5}$ Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA)

Table A6. Estimated organic tree fruit acreage in Germany (acres).

|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2004 | 2006 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Pip fruit | 3,952 | 4,940 | 5,681 | 6,669 |
| Stone fruit | 988 | 1,359 | 1,235 | 988 |

ZMP data. Pip fruit is mainly apple; minor pear area. Stone fruit is mainly plum. Converted from ha; 1 ha=2.47 acres

Table A7. Estimated certified and transition tree fruit acreage in Italy (acres).

|  | 2005 |  | 2006 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Organic | Transition | Organic | Transition |
| Apple | 4,125 | 412 | 5,898 | 1,173 |
| Pear | 1,759 | 412 | 3,125 | 363 |
| Peach | 3,176 | 1,393 | 5,278 | 2,035 |
| Apricot | 2,208 | 1,751 | 4,602 | 2,312 |
| Cherry | 2,050 | 2,112 | 3,964 | 3,243 |
| Plum/Prune | 566 | 351 | 1,326 | 546 |

Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MIPAF) data www.sinab.it Converted from ha; $1 \mathrm{ha}=2.47$ acres

Table A8. Estimated organic tree fruit in the UK, 2006 (acres).

|  | Organic | Transition |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Apple | 2,372 | 124 |
| Pear | 228 | 5 |
| Cherry | 25 | 38 |

UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) data

Table A9. Estimated certified organic tree fruit acreage in France (acres).

|  | 2004 | 2006 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Crop | Organic | Organic |
| Apple | 3,428 | 1,857 |
| Apricot | 902 | 928 |
| Peach | - | 928 |
| Pear | 722 | 371 |
| Plum | 1,624 | 928 |
| Total | 6,675 | 5,013 |

AgenceBio data; Converted from ha; 1 ha=2.47 acres

Table A10. Estimated organic tree fruit acres in Austria (acres).

|  | 2001 | 2004 | 2005 | 2007 | \% Growth <br> $(01-07)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apple | 736 | 914 | 924 | 1,143 | $55 \%$ |
| Pear | 69 | 142 | 221 | 336 | $386 \%$ |
| Sweet cherry | 20 | 26 | 61 | 58 | $195 \%$ |
| Sour cherry | 30 | 39 | 0 | 0 | -- |
| Apricot | 44 | 97 | 96 | 155 | $250 \%$ |
| Peach | 25 | 31 | 34 | 44 | $78 \%$ |
| Plum | 22 | 59 | 32 | 35 | $59 \%$ |

Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA) Converted from ha;1 ha=2.47 acres

Table A11. Estimated organic tree fruit acreage in Turkey (acres).

|  | \# Farms | 2006 <br> Organic | 2006 <br> Transition |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apple | 5,187 | 6,774 | 3,794 |
| Pear | -- | 5,402 | 1,087 |
| Apricot | 359 | 5,252 | 3,599 |
| Plum | -- | 5,184 | 921 |
| Cherry, Sweet | -- | 924 | 493 |
| Peach | -- | 189 | 184 |

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), Turkey
Converted from ha; 1 ha=2.47 acres. May be some duplication of crop acreage in reporting system.

Table A12. Certified organic tree fruit acreage in Canada, 2005 (acres).

| Province | Apples | Pears | Mixed Tree Fruit |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Ontario | 770 | 4 | 5 |
| British Columbia | 652 | 61 | 266 |
| Nova Scotia | 68 | -- | 44 |
| Quebec | 37 | -- | -- |
| New Brunswick | 6 | -- | -- |
|  | 1,536 | 65 | 315 |

Data: Canadian Organic Growers

Table A13. Estimated organic tree fruit acres in China.*

| Crop | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2007 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apple | 0 | 741 | 1,235 | 3,705 | 3,952 | $\downarrow ?$ |
| Pear | 0 | 494 | 988 | 2,470 | 2,964 | $?$ |
| Peach | 74 | 173 | 371 | 1,482 | 2,470 | $?$ |
| Almond** | 247 | 741 | 1,235 | 2,470 | 4,940 | $?$ |
| Plum | 0 | 99 | 371 | 494 | 494 | $?$ |
| Cherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $?$ |
| *Personal communication, Zhou Zejiang, Feb 2006; includes some acreage not certified by IFOAM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| or NOP accredited certifiers | ** includes small apricot area. Converted from ha;1 ha=2.47 acres |  |  |  |  |  |

Table A14. Estimated certified organic tree fruit area in New
Zealand (acres).

|  | 2000 | 2001 | $2007^{*}$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| Apple | 1,200 | 2,873 | 2,339 |
| Pear | -- | 163 | 54 |
| Cherry | -- | 26 | 12 |
| Stone | -- | 161 | 53 |

Data: BioGro New Zealand Ltd; *2007 data includes both organic and transition area

Table A15. Organic tree fruit area in Australia, 2005 (acres).

|  | \# Farms | Certified acres |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Apple | 10 | 371 |
| Pear | 8 | 296 |
| Cherry | 5 | 124 |
| Peach | 10 | 247 |
| Nectarine | 5 | 247 |
| Apricot | 3 | 124 |
| Plum | 6 | 185 |

Data: Biological Farmers of Australia

Table A16. Estimated certified tree fruit acreage in Argentina (acres).

|  | 2004 |  | 2006 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% change | Trans. |  |  |  |
| Apple | 1,897 | 2,146 | $13 \%$ | 494 |
| Pear | 2,845 | 2,727 | $-4 \%$ | 618 |
| Plum | 50 | 988 | $\sim 19 x$ increase | -- |
| Peach | 50 | -- | -- | -- |
| Cherry | 15 | -- | -- | -- |

Data: SENASA, E. Sanchez, personal comm.; transition acres estimated for 2006 crop year

Table A17. Argentine organic fruit exports, 2006.

| Export | Tons | $\%$ | $05-06 \%$ increase |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pear | 16,575 | $61 \%$ | $37 \%$ |
| Apple | 10,000 | $37 \%$ | $35 \%$ |
| Plum | 798 | $3 \%$ | $51 \%$ |
| Cherry | 31 | $0.1 \%$ | -- |
|  | 27,404 |  |  |

Data: SENASA

Table A18. Estimated organic tree fruit area in Chile (acres).

|  | 1999 | 2003 |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Apple | 358 | 1,282 |
| Pear | 25 | 82 |
| Cherry | 12 | 348 |
| Plum | 49 | 143 |

Sanchez, personal comm.

Table A19. International data source organizations.

| Country | Acronym | Organization |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Argentina | SENASA | Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria |
| Australia | ACO | Australian Certified Organic |
| " | BFA | Biological Farmers of Australia |
| Austria | AMA | Agrarmarkt Austria |
| " | BMLF | Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry |
| Canada | COG | Canadian Organic Growers |
| France |  | AgenceBio |
| Germany, |  | Zentrale Markt- und Preisberichtstelle für Erzeugnisse der Land-, Forst- |
| European Union | ZMP | und Ernährungswirtschaft |
| Italy | MiPAF | Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry |
| " | ISMEA | Instituto di Servizi per il Mercato Agricolo Alimentare |
| " | FIAO | Federazione Italiana Agricoltura Organica |
| NZ | MARA | BioGro New Zealand Ltd |
| Turkey | MEFRA | Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs |
| UK |  | Colorado Department of Agriculture, Organic Program |
| US | CDFA | California Department of Food and Agriculture, Organic Program |
| " | OTCO | Oregon Tilth Certified Organic |
| " | USDA-ERS | US Department of Agriculture - Economic Research Service |
| " | USDA-FAS | US Department of Agriculture - Foreign Agriculture Service |
| " | WSDA-OFP | Washington State Department of Agriculture Organic Food Program |
| " |  |  |

Personal communication sources not listed in this table

Table A20. Price premium for organic apples in Washington State.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | to |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Variety | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | $11 / 1 / 07$ |
| Red Delicious | $\$ 13.39$ | $\$ 9.20$ | $\$ 7.65$ | $\$ 4.02$ | $\$ 6.27$ | $\$ 4.66$ | $\$ 7.86$ | $\$ 6.14$ | $\$ 7.71$ | $\$ 6.85$ | $\$ 9.25$ |
| Golden Delicious | $\$ 17.19$ | $\$ 8.53$ | $\$ 13.40$ | $\$ 2.25$ | $\$ 3.96$ | $\$ 5.73$ | $\$ 6.73$ | $\$ 4.95$ | $\$ 10.08$ | $\$ 8.22$ | $\$ 9.57$ |
| Granny Smith | $\$ 11.96$ | $\$ 6.93$ | $\$ 8.19$ | $\$ 9.42$ | $\$ 4.19$ | $\$ 4.25$ | $\$ 4.48$ | $\$ 7.92$ | $\$ 6.81$ | $\$ 8.52$ | $\$ 11.42$ |
| Fuji | $\$ 7.75$ | $\$ 9.42$ | $\$ 10.53$ | $\$ 6.30$ | $\$ 3.13$ | $\$ 5.85$ | $\$ 6.42$ | $\$ 5.42$ | $\$ 8.98$ | $\$ 11.20$ | $\$ 11.86$ |
| Gala | $\$ 10.35$ | $\$ 9.76$ | $\$ 13.97$ | $\$ 6.86$ | $\$ 3.58$ | $\$ 3.38$ | $\$ 5.10$ | $\$ 6.20$ | $\$ 8.00$ | $\$ 9.71$ | $\$ 11.60$ |
| Braeburn | $\$ 9.27$ | $\$ 9.87$ | $\$ 9.65$ | $\$ 7.17$ | $\$ 4.77$ | $\$ 6.03$ | $\$ 8.62$ | $\$ 7.15$ | $\$ 9.35$ | $\$ 8.81$ | $\$ 8.90$ |
| Jonagold | $\$ 11.34$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 8.95$ | $\$ 2.14$ | $\$ 2.39$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 1.53$ | $\$ 3.02$ | $\$ 4.00$ | $\$ 7.58$ | $\$ 6.20$ |
| Cameo | - | $\$ 0.30$ | $\$ 11.26$ | $\$ 6.62$ | $\$ 4.06$ | $\$ 6.54$ | $\$ 10.27$ | $\$ 8.21$ | $\$ 10.47$ | $\$ 9.24$ | $\$ 9.86$ |
| Cripps Pink | - | $\$ 1.59$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 15.08$ | $\$ 11.57$ | $\$ 11.33$ | $\$ 9.11$ | $\$ 4.53$ | $\$ 6.15$ | $* 1.23$ | $\$ 7.12$ |
| Average | $\$ 11.61$ | $\$ 6.18$ | $\$ 9.29$ | $\$ 6.65$ | $\$ 4.88$ | $\$ 5.31$ | $\$ 6.68$ | $\$ 5.95$ | $\$ 7.95$ | $\$ 7.93$ | $\$ 9.53$ |

Data from Washington Growers Clearing House Association; All grades \& sizes, CA and regular storage. Season end averages and to season 11/1/07. * Cripps Pink conventional price 2006 season was up more than \$5/box from 2005 season.

Table A21. Price premium for organic apples as a percent difference from conventional prices in Washington
State.

| Variety | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | $11 / 1 / 07$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Red Delicious | $40 \%$ | $111 \%$ | $98 \%$ | $64 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $55 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $57 \%$ |
| Golden Delicious | $120 \%$ | $112 \%$ | $76 \%$ | $90 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $36 \%$ | $39 \%$ | $66 \%$ | $37 \%$ | $43 \%$ |
| Granny Smith | $81 \%$ | $76 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $58 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $54 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $64 \%$ |
| Fuji | $54 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $63 \%$ | $56 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $47 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $48 \%$ |
| Gala | $41 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $62 \%$ | $84 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $57 \%$ |
| Braeburn | $65 \%$ | $55 \%$ | $64 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $27 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $47 \%$ | $41 \%$ |
| Jonagold | $80 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $39 \%$ | $29 \%$ |
| Cameo |  |  | $1 \%$ | $56 \%$ | $45 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $37 \%$ | $55 \%$ | $55 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $47 \%$ | $47 \%$ |
| Cripps Pink |  |  | $7 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $91 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $44 \%$ | $41 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $* 4 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| Average | $69 \%$ | $74 \%$ | $46 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $47 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $47 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $45 \%$ |
| Dation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Data from Washington Growers Clearing House Association; All grades \& sizes, CA and regular storage. Season end averages and to season to 11/1/07. * Cripps Pink conventional price 2006 season was up more than $\$ 5 /$ box from 2005 season.

Table A22. Price premium for organic pears in Washington State.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | to |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variety | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | $11 / 15 / 07$ |
| Bartlett | $\$ 9.09$ | $\$ 13.55$ | $\$ 7.61$ | $\$ 5.43$ | $\$ 3.42$ | $\$ 4.14$ | $\$ 5.01$ | $\$ 5.65$ | $\$ 16.29$ | $\$ 15.93$ |
| Red Bartlett | $\$ 11.69$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 5.78$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 3.03$ | $\$ 2.91$ | $\$ 4.47$ | $\$ 5.33$ | $\$ 10.40$ | $\$ 9.93$ |
| D'Anjou | $\$ 16.17$ | $\$ 11.81$ | $\$ 12.05$ | $\$ 2.20$ | $\$ 3.19$ | $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 1.32$ | $\$ 8.47$ | $\$ 11.41$ | $\$ 15.50$ |
| Red D'Anjou | - | $\$ 3.37$ | $\$ 10.28$ | $\$ 2.82$ | $\$ 0.75$ | $\$ 1.95$ | $\$ 9.49$ | $\$ 13.60$ | $\$ 13.54$ | $\$ 21.22$ |
| Bosc | $\$ 21.47$ | $\$ 18.20$ | $\$ 9.05$ | $\$ 2.51$ | $\$ 4.07$ | $\$ 3.01$ | $\$ 8.42$ | $\$ 6.31$ | $\$ 12.30$ | 14.63 |
| Average | $\$ 12.32$ | $\$ 8.00$ | $\$ 8.48$ | $\$ 2.37$ | $\$ 3.21$ | $\$ 3.10$ | $\$ 5.74$ | $\$ 7.87$ | $\$ 12.79$ | $\$ 15.44$ |

Data from Washington Growers Clearing House Association; All grades \& sizes, CA and regular storage. Season end averages and to season 11/15/07.

Table A23. Price premiums for organic pears as a percent difference from conventional prices in Washington State.

|  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | $11 / 15 / 07$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variety | $52 \%$ | $89 \%$ | $54 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $26 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $81 \%$ | $90 \%$ |
| Bartlett | $61 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $0 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $41 \%$ |
| Red Bartlett | $115 \%$ | $85 \%$ | $96 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $54 \%$ | $84 \%$ |
| D'Anjou | - | $15 \%$ | $58 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $61 \%$ | $55 \%$ | $93 \%$ |
| Red D'Anjou | $133 \%$ | $110 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $67 \%$ | $66 \%$ |
| Bosc | $90 \%$ | $58 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $75 \%$ |
| Average | $90 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Data from Washington Growers Clearing House Association; All grades \& sizes, CA and regular storage. Season end averages and to season 11/15/07.


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