Fresh Citrus Situation

Total citrus production in 2000/01 in selected major-producing countries is estimated at 64.1 million tons, down 10 percent from the 1999/2000 level. Almost all of the major-producing countries are reporting some level of decline in production, except for Cuba, Mexico, South Africa, and Argentina. Brazil is reporting a drop of 1.7 million tons in orange production, the forecast overall decline. The total output for the Northern Hemisphere is estimated at 45.0 million tons, down 11 percent. The Southern Hemisphere's production level is estimated at 19.1 million tons, down 8 percent. As a result of the lower supplies, major-producing countries' exports in 2000/01 are forecast at 7.3 million tons, down nearly 13 percent and processed citrus is forecast down nearly 11 percent.

Northern Hemisphere

United States

Total citrus production in the United States in 2000/01 is forecast at 14.8 million tons, down nearly 6 percent from the previous year's harvest. Total orange production in 2000/01 is forecast at 11.2 million tons, down about 6 percent from last year's output. As of July 11, California's Valencia orange harvest was in full swing. Harvest of the Navel orange crop is virtually complete. Grapefruit production in 2000/01 is forecast at 2.2 million tons, down 10 percent from last year's output. Florida's grapefruit production is estimated at 1.77 million tons, the smallest grapefruit production level in Florida since 1991/92.

Total U.S. citrus exports in 2000/01 are forecast at 1.2 million tons, 12 percent higher than the previous year's shipments, despite the lower production. Orange exports in 2000/01 are forecast at 625,000 tons, up 21 percent from the 1999/2000 level and up 155 percent over the freeze-damaged level of 1998/99. U.S. grapefruit exports in 2000/01 are forecast to increase to 410,000 tons. Despite the lower levels of production, exports have remained strong. U.S. exports to Japan during 2000/01 are running 2 percent ahead of last year's levels.

Israel

This year (September 2000–August 2001) is being considered Israel's worst citrus season since World War II. A combination of deteriorating citrus prices in new sheqel terms, internal political unrest, the continuation of a debilitating drought, and rising water prices all contributed to a catastrophic year for producers. Total citrus production in 2000/01 is forecast to reach approximately 658,000 tons, 18 percent lower than in 1999/2000. Although the market price for Israeli citrus was 8–10 percent higher in local European currencies than in the previous season, the weakening of the European currencies relative to the dollar and the Israeli sheqel, mainly during the second half of the export season, caused exporters' c.i.f. revenues to drop by 20 percent. Continuing low profitability, combined with aging orchards and increasing water shortages are expected to lead to the uprooting of some 6,000 hectares of citrus orchards at the end of 2000/01.

The industry appears headed for a production volume below that which is needed to support the necessary export and processing services. The winter of 2000/01 was the third successive winter with lower-than-average rainfall. The government cut irrigation quotas in half and raised water prices. Retention of the current planted area is possible only by the substitution of recycled water for the very scarce fresh water presently in use. But because of the uncertainty as to the future of the citrus industry, growers hesitate to invest in replanting, regrafting or installing new irrigation systems.

Greece

Greece's citrus production for 2000/01 is estimated at 1.1 million tons. The tangerine and lemon production estimates were revised downwards to 80,000 and 136,000 tons, respectively, while the orange production estimate remained unchanged. The weather this season has been favorable, with somewhat higher temperatures recorded and the crop maturing a little faster than normal. Exports for oranges, tangerines and lemons this season, through mid March, were about 250,000 tons, 33,000 tons, and 22,000 tons, respectively, compared with 200,000 tons, 29,000 tons, and 14,000 tons, respectively, through the same period last year. One fourth of the orange and tangerine exports went to EU destinations and the balance to Eastern European countries. Only 10 percent of the lemon exports, however, go to the EU.

Mexico

Total citrus production in Mexico during 2000/01 is estimated at 4.9 million tons, up nearly 3 percent over last year. The fresh orange production forecast for marketing year 2000/01 has been revised upward to 3.5 million tons. Producers indicate that weather was good in most of the producing states, with timely rainfall, so the main harvest (October to April) was larger than expected. Orange trees had good first and second blooms, resulting in a larger volume of oranges. However, the large crop depressed prices. In fact, producers from Nuevo Leon left part of their harvested crop on the trees because of the low prices, and producers from Veracruz complained of the low prices by attempting to block roads. According to sources, such actions were viewed as an attempt by the orange producers to get support funds from the government. Oranges destined for processing for 1999/2000 and 2000/01 were revised downward due to the lower demand from the processing industry. The industry indicates that the low international price for juice concentrate will reduce the volume of oranges for processing.

The fresh orange consumption forecast for 2000/01 has been revised upward to 3.1 million tons, reflecting good consumer purchasing power due to lower prices.

On May 30, 2001, key members of the Agricultural Committee of Mexico's House of Representatives met with a variety of leaders of the Mexican citrus industry to discuss the overall conditions for citrus production, marketing, NAFTA, and the status of Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV) in Mexico. The President of the Agricultural Committee presided over the meeting along with other officials from the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA), Secretariat of Economy (SE) and the University of Chapingo. Citrus producers, representatives of citrus organizations, and state government officials were present at the meeting. According to reports, a series of question and answer periods produced some lively discussions. In general, producers' main concerns are access to domestic and international markets and the availability of credit to purchase the new disease-tolerant planting stock. Also, they asked for more government information on the status of all programs, including the CTV control program.

SAGARPA has indicated that about 90,000 families depend upon the citrus industry. To assist citrus producers in Mexico, several months ago SAGARPA announced a Citrus Support Program. Both the federal and state governments are involved in and support this program. The objective of the program is to assist farmers with planting stock by providing different supports to renovate groves with vegetative material that is certified free of CTV and resistant to CTV. SAGARPA funds are budgeted for the replacement or renovation of citrus groves with virus-free material and certified plants, to have specialized technical assistance, to establish producer lots of virus-free seeds and propagative material, and to have marketing assistance. This program is an important effort to reduce the possible spreading of CTV through the brown citrus aphid vector. SAGARPA also stated that CTV has already been reported in the country in different citrus- producing areas. Reportedly, the highly infested zones are within the states of Yucatan and Quintana Roo in southeast Mexico. Several phytosanitary norms and regulations have been published to prevent the spreading of CTV in Mexico. According to SAGARPA, several actions have been taken to eliminate CTV and the brown citrus aphid, including monitoring CTV outbreaks, using genetic and biological controls, training and providing information to farmers. The detection and eradication of plants has been carried out in different entities. It is prohibited to continue the use of CTV non-resistant material, and the gradual replacement of old trees with new resistant root stock is being enforced. So far, the state of Tamaulipas is the leader in producing CTV-resistant material and citrus grove renovation.

Japan

Japan's production of total citrus is estimated at 1.5 million tons, down 18 percent from last year. Most of the reduction is the result of reduced tangerine production.

Japan's imports of grapefruit are projected to reach 265,000 tons, with the United States accounting for about 80 percent of the total. This season's U.S. grapefruit made a strong impression with Japanese traders, due largely to high quality and reasonable pricing, and is currently trading at prices 15-20 percent higher than last year at Japan's major wholesale market. The 2000/01 crop of Florida grapefruit had an excellent taste, well-balanced Brix levels and acidity. However, this season Japanese importers have been cautious on their purchasing volume in order to avoid excessive inventory, a problem last season.

Japan's imports of oranges during 2000/01 are estimated at 140,000 tons. The good taste of U.S. fresh oranges has supported good sales this season. The movement of U.S. fresh oranges is fairly stable in Japan's distribution channels due to the stable supply from the United States. Sales of California Navels, which had a good quality with high Brix levels, were good this season. Japanese sales of fresh oranges have been fairly strong since early April, as Japanese temperatures started to climb. Strong sales are expected to continue with Valencias, although traders are cautious about the import volume in order to avoid excessive stocks.

Korea

In an effort to prop-up producer prices and the market image of Cheju oranges, the Cheju Citrus Grower's Agricultural Cooperative (CCGAC) and provincial government are engaged in measures to reduce the volume and improve the market quality of fruit moving into domestic channels. Measures include encouraging farmers to remove orchards from production (permanently or during alternate years), to thin and prune more frequently, to plant improved citrus varietals, to encourage processors and retailers to sort fruits, to better coordinate marketing efforts, to introduce attractive smaller packages, and to increase export promotion activities. The government's biannual harvest measures are intended to flatten the cyclical production to provide a more stable supply of domestic oranges leading to stable producer prices. The calendar year (CY) 2001 program participation target is to set aside or "rest" 3,000-hectares. However, because of the inflexible nature of orchard-based agriculture--few alternative uses are available for such land during a "resting" year--larger producer incentives may be required to attract greater farmer participation. Through the above-referenced measures, Cheju officials aim to reduce future domestic orange production to 600,000 tons, the calculated optimum for producer prices when holding all supplies constant. On April 1, 2001, the Cheju Provincial Government announced a 995.5 billion won, 10-year citrus industry development plan. The plan calls for reducing Unshu orange planted area to 22,000 hectares that would yield annually 550,000 tons. The plan focuses on the development of alternative crops (i.e., green tea and flowers), the citrus processing industry, the encouragement of environmentally-friendly cultivation practices, and introduction of improved outdoor varietals (i.e., late season varieties), on expansion of marketing channels, and export promotion programs.

In CY 2000, fresh orange imports totaled 99,139 tons, of which 31,183 tons entered under Korea's Minimum Market Access (MMA) quota. Fresh orange non-quota imports exceeded quota imports for the first time, and by a large margin. Three variables underpinned the market's demand for imported oranges: consumer's positive perception of California oranges, ample supplies of reasonably-priced quality U.S. oranges, and higher-cost domestic produce. As of April 16, 2001, CY 2001 orange imports totaled 57,387 tons (15,312 tons under MMA quota, 42,075 MT out-of-quota). Recently, Cheju officials auctioned off the remaining MMA quota. Korea is now the United States third-largest market for oranges.

However, industry expectations of steep price increases for California citrus, specifically for oranges, are expected to dampen import demand the latter half of this year.

Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa offer only limited competition to the United States in the fresh orange import market, accounting for only 4 percent of the trade in 2000. Spain, Israel and Italy are negotiating phytosanitary protocols for orange trade with Korea. Argentina and Egypt are involved in preliminary discussions with the Korean quarantine authority for phytosanitary protocols for a broader range of citrus products. South African oranges face stringent phytosanitary requirements that require both pre- and post-shipment fumigation. Korea-Chile and Korea-China free-trade agreement discussions are creating consternation among Korea's producers over additional competition. However, even if such agreements are reached, separate phytosanitary protocols would need to be negotiated.

Southern Hemisphere

Argentina

Production of fresh citrus in 2000/01 is forecast at 2.63 million tons, up nearly 2 percent from the 2.58 million tons produced in 1999/2000. With the exception of grapefruit, production of all other citrus fruits is expected to increase slightly. Grapefruit production is estimated down only 1 percent.

Total lemon production for 2000/01 (harvested year around with the bulk of the harvest in May and August 2001) is forecast at 1.17 million tons, or 5,000 tons more than in 2000. In Tucuman, the drought during the winter and spring adversely affected the first blossom, but later on climatic conditions improved. However, recent rains have delayed the harvest and resulted in a delay in shipments.

Argentina's orange production for 2000/01 (harvested April-December 2001) is forecast at 830,000 tons, 5 percent higher than last year, due to improved weather conditions in Entre Rios and Buenos Aires provinces. In Entre Rios, last spring was very rainy and windy, and even though an increase in production is expected, it is estimated that the quality of fruit could be below normal levels due to some diseases. In Buenos Aires, the weather conditions during the growing period were good, leading to a higher production forecast for this province.

Tangerine production for 2000/01 (harvested April-November), is estimated at 445,000 tons, compared with 438,000 tons produced the previous year. This slight increase is due to greater tangerine production in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Misiones and Jujuy, which could offset the reduced production in Salta Province. The production of tangerines in the other producing provinces is expected to be similar to last year.

Total exports of fresh citrus fruit in 2000/01 are forecast to reach 283,000 tons, down only about 6,000 tons from the 1999/2000 level. Lemons are forecast to account for about 73 percent of that total.

Australia

Total orange production for 2000/01 (local marketing year April 2001-March 2002) is forecast at 428,000 tons, down 31 percent from the previous year. This is due to a return to normal weather conditions and will result in a more manageable level of production. However, industry sources anticipate dramatically-improved quality with the smaller crop expected to produce larger fruit suitable for export to the United States. A lack of wind and drier conditions have prevented rind damage through abrasion or insect pressure, generally improving the appearance of the fruit. Furthermore, quality assurance measures enforced by packing sheds have led to the adoption of cultural practices aimed at preventing rind breakdown in exported fruit.

Orange exports increased from 45,000 tons during 1990/91 to 111,235 tons during local marketing year 1999/2000. According to official figures, four out of Australia's top five export markets are in Asia and accounted for 66 percent of total exports during this period. Exports for the first 11 months of 1999/2000 (local marketing year 2000/01) are already 25 percent higher than the previous year. The United States was the third largest export destination in local marketing year 2000/01. The lower value of the Australian dollar is expected to improve returns for exports to the United States in April 2001 to March 2002. Industry sources anticipate excellent export prospects in 2001/02 due to the improved quality of the crop and the low value of the Australian dollar.

Industry sources anticipate higher prices for this year as the crop quality improves for both Valencias and Navels. Prices are expected to be further boosted by a smaller crop effectively restricting supply on the domestic fresh market. A dramatic reduction in deliveries to processors for juice production is expected in April 2001-March 2002, as both a smaller crop and increased quality restrict the supply of oranges suitable for juicing.

Prior to 2001, the two major horticultural organizations in Australia were the Horticultural Research and Development Corporation (HRDC) and the Australian Horticultural Corporation (AHC). The HRDC was responsible for research and development and the AHC was responsible for promotional activities. Both organizations were funded by levies paid by growers and received pro-rata government funding for specific purposes such as research and development to
a maximum of 0.5 percent of the gross value of industry production. In 1998/99, the total amount of government funding was A$15.2 million.

In CY 2000, the government of Australia reviewed the legislation pertaining to these bodies and merged both organizations into one, with industry support. Horticulture Australia Ltd. (HAL) is the new organization that replaced the AHC and HRDC on January 1, 2001. This was established under corporations law as a not-for-personal-profit company in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by 26 industry organizations. The focus of the new company is the continued marketing and promotion of horticultural products in both domestic and export markets, as well as the exploitation of the opportunities for uptake and commercialization of new technology.

Brazil

Brazil's orange production in 2000/01 (local marketing year July 2001-June 2002) is estimated at 14.5 million tons, down 10 percent from the previous year. The commercial area of the state of São Paulo, plus the western part of Minas Gerais is expected to produce 12.9 million tons, an 11- percent decrease compared to the previous crop. The remainder should be provided by other producing regions.

One major large blossoming occurred in the states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais during September 2000. Fruit set, however, was damaged by the drought that prevailed in the producing regions during October and November, resulting in an expected production decrease. The second and third flowerings were sporadic and non-uniform, as opposed to the previous crop, and should not result in a significant volume of oranges. In addition, depressed orange prices in the domestic market led to below-average crop management, further contributing to expected lower production. The steady rainfall that occurred during the past couple of months is also likely to result in fruit splitting.

In the past two years, about 71 percent of the orange crop in Brazil has been processed for the juice sector. In 2000/01 (local marketing year 2001/02), it is estimated that approximately 74 percent of the orange production will be processed.

South Africa

South Africa's citrus production in 2000/01 is forecast at 1.5 million tons, an increase of 13 percent from the previous year. Total orange production is estimated to account for about 76 percent of the total citrus production. South Africa's citrus industry is primarily dominated by the Valencia orange varieties, which include the Delta's Midknights, and Navels. The delivered-in-port prices of Valencias and Navels have reflected good producer prices and real price increases.

Total citrus exports are expected to rise to 850,000 tons from 707,000 tons. South Africa's citrus exports should continue to expand as a result of the Rand's devaluation, which is expected to boost export earnings and depress agricultural imports. The rapid devaluation of the Rand compared to the U.S. dollar should also favor South Africa's exports to the United States, if exporters continue to meet U.S. phytosanitary requirements. South Africa's biggest export market is still Europe, with an estimated volume of about 612,000 tons per year, followed by the Middle East, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Far East and the United States.

(***This article was prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, and, in particular, reports of Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information. The FAS Attache Report search engine contains reports on the Fresh Citrus industries for more than 10 countries, including Argentina, Brazil, China, Italy, and Spain. For information on production and trade, contact Debra A. Pumphrey at 202-720-8899.***)

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

TOTAL CITRUS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
1998/99	385	0	124	153	108
1999/00	301	0	98	152	51
2000/01	207	0	88	77	42
Egypt					
1998/99	2,190	0	240	1,914	36
1999/00	2,470	0	235	2,194	41
2000/01	2,120	0	228	1,852	40
Gaza					
1998/99	124	0	62	62	1
1999/00	124	0	64	60	6
2000/01	124	0	64	60	6
Greece					
1998/99	1,018	14	252	549	231
1999/00	1,250	12	324	541	397
2000/01	1,116	12	318	492	318
Israel					
1998/99	702	5	264	175	268
1999/00	800	10	254	177	379
2000/01	658	0	186	146	326
Italy					
1998/99	2,377	230	127	1,626	854
1999/00	2,899	196	238	1,792	1,065
2000/01	2,847	204	204	1,771	1,076
Morocco					
1998/99	1,334	0	624	618	92
1999/00	1,386	0	568	678	140
2000/01	1,072	0	391	601	80
Spain					
1998/99	5,094	150	2,884	1,200	1,160
1999/00	5,805	106	3,369	1,281	1,261
2000/01	4,336	190	2,481	1,282	763
Turkey					
1998/99	1,940	0	477	1,269	194
1999/00	2,260	0	498	1,536	226
2000/01	1,965	0	390	1,379	196
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
1998/99	15,164	399	5,054	7,566	2,944
1999/00	17,295	324	5,648	8,411	3,566
2000/01	14,445	406	4,350	7,660	2,847
Other Northern Hemisphere					
China, People's Republic of					
1998/99	7,645	38	203	6,996	484
1999/00	9,708	21	156	8,969	604
2000/01	8,039	50	181	7,678	230
Cuba					
1998/99	769	0	52	152	565
1999/00	769	0	55	154	560
2000/01	779	0	60	159	560
Japan					
1998/99	1,597	456	3	1,932	118
1999/00	1,817	500	5	2,027	285
2000/01	1,487	503	5	1,879	106

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

TOTAL CITRUS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
South Korea					
1998/99	516	1	7	505	5
1999/00	635	1	6	597	33
2000/01	564	2	8	531	27
Mexico					
1998/99	4,283	21	274	3,310	720
1999/00	4,765	34	254	3,867	678
2000/01	4,894	24	252	4,025	641
United States					
1998/99	12,368	354	802	2,575	9,345
1999/00	15,684	328	1,046	3,261	11,705
2000/01	14,781	378	1,172	3,316	10,671
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	27,178	870	1,341	15,470	11,237
1999/00	33,378	884	1,522	18,875	13,865
2000/01	30,544	957	1,678	17,588	12,235
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	42,342	1,269	6,395	23,036	14,181
1999/00	50,673	1,208	7,170	27,286	17,431
2000/01	44,989	1,363	6,028	25,248	15,082
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1998/99	2,227	12	326	980	933
1999/00	2,581	20	289	1,178	1,134
2000/01	2,632	19	283	1,232	1,136
Australia					
1998/99	545	15	116	202	242
1999/00	646	13	144	202	313
2000/01	428	13	91	180	170
Brazil					
1998/99	17,952	0	102	5,039	12,811
1999/00	16,157	0	82	4,610	11,465
2000/01	14,484	0	82	3,713	10,689
South Africa					
1998/99	1,314	2	737	252	327
1999/00	1,347	2	707	285	357
2000/01	1,520	2	850	300	372
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1998/99	22,038	29	1,281	6,473	14,313
1999/00	20,731	35	1,222	6,275	13,269
2000/01	19,064	34	1,306	5,425	12,367
Total World					
1998/99	64,380	1,298	7,676	29,509	28,494
1999/00	71,404	1,243	8,392	33,561	30,700
2000/01	64,053	1,397	7,334	30,673	27,449

1/ Forecast.
2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

FRESH ORANGES

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
1998/99	309	0	75	143	91
1999/00	237	0	59	143	35
2000/01	129	0	40	65	24
Egypt					
1998/99	1,442	0	215	1,207	20
1999/00	1,637	0	208	1,406	23
2000/01	1,320	0	200	1,095	25
Gaza 4/					
1998/99	105	0	48	57	0
1999/00	105	0	50	55	0
2000/01	105	0	50	55	0
Greece					
1998/99	795	2	203	399	195
1999/00	1,040	1	270	391	380
2000/01	900	1	260	341	300
Israel					
1998/99	268	5	103	105	65
1999/00	327	10	89	96	152
2000/01	241	0	56	75	110
Italy					
1998/99	1,422	85	80	966	461
1999/00	1,750	57	135	1,072	600
2000/01	1,730	60	110	1,080	600
Morocco					
1998/99	900	0	391	424	85
1999/00	845	0	297	418	130
2000/01	767	0	255	432	80
Spain					
1998/99	2,442	112	1,286	570	698
1999/00	2,828	77	1,484	641	780
2000/01	1,850	150	1,000	650	350
Turkey					
1998/99	970	0	111	762	97
1999/00	1,100	0	101	889	110
2000/01	950	0	70	785	95
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
1998/99	8,653	204	2,512	4,633	1,712
1999/00	9,869	145	2,693	5,111	2,210
2000/01	7,992	211	2,041	4,578	1,584
Other Northern Hemisphere					
China					
1998/99	2,577	38	13	2,473	129
1999/00	3,236	19	8	3,085	162
2000/01	2,907	48	2	2,893	60
Cuba					
1998/99	450	0	10	100	340
1999/00	440	0	10	100	330
2000/01	450	0	15	105	330
Japan					
1998/99	21	96	0	115	2
1999/00	21	129	0	148	2
2000/01	21	140	0	159	2

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

FRESH ORANGES

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Mexico					
1998/99	2,903	19	50	2,419	453
1999/00	3,385	32	11	2,996	410
2000/01	3,500	22	10	3,142	370
United States 5/					
1998/99	8,989	102	245	1,062	7,784
1999/00	11,878	48	516	1,681	9,729
2000/01	11,216	50	625	1,719	8,922
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	14,940	255	318	6,169	8,708
1999/00	18,960	228	545	8,010	10,633
2000/01	18,094	260	652	8,018	9,684
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	23,593	459	2,830	10,802	10,420
1999/00	28,829	373	3,238	13,121	12,843
2000/01	26,086	471	2,693	12,596	11,268
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1998/99	660	5	75	460	130
1999/00	789	12	41	620	140
2000/01	830	12	35	667	140
Australia					
1998/99	515	13	111	188	229
1999/00	616	11	139	188	300
2000/01	428	13	91	180	170
Brazil					
1998/99	17,952	0	102	5,039	12,811
1999/00	16,157	0	82	4,610	11,465
2000/01	14,484	0	82	3,713	10,689
South Africa 6/					
1998/99	1,048	1	562	228	259
1999/00	1,049	1	507	267	276
2000/01	1,160	1	600	280	281
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1998/99	20,175	19	850	5,915	13,429
1999/00	18,611	24	769	5,685	12,181
2000/01	16,902	26	808	4,840	11,280
Total World					
1998/99	43,768	478	3,680	16,717	23,849
1999/00	47,440	397	4,007	18,806	25,024
2000/01	42,988	497	3,501	17,436	22,548

1/ Forecast.
2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.
4/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges.
5/ Includes Temples.
6/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

FRESH TANGERINES

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
		(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere						
Mediterranean Basin						
Egypt						
	1998/99	423	0	9	409	5
	1999/00	478	0	10	463	5
	2000/01	430	0	10	420	0
Greece						
	1998/99	80	0	27	49	4
	1999/00	85	0	30	50	5
	2000/01	80	0	33	43	4
Israel						
	1998/99	82	0	29	35	18
	1999/00	120	0	35	40	45
	2000/01	140	0	50	45	45
Italy						
	1998/99	443	66	28	398	83
	1999/00	594	72	67	477	122
	2000/01	594	80	59	453	162
Morocco 4/						
	1998/99	399	0	233	159	7
	1999/00	511	0	271	230	10
	2000/01	275	0	136	139	0
Spain						
	1998/99	1,760	5	1,146	400	219
	1999/00	2,070	2	1,400	410	262
	2000/01	1,560	10	1,000	400	170
Turkey						
	1998/99	480	0	126	306	48
	1999/00	500	0	121	329	50
	2000/01	480	0	110	322	48
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	1998/99	3,667	71	1,598	1,756	384
	1999/00	4,358	74	1,934	1,999	499
	2000/01	3,559	90	1,398	1,822	429
Other Northern Hemisphere						
China						
	1998/99	5,068	0	190	4,523	355
	1999/00	6,472	2	148	5,884	442
	2000/01	5,132	2	179	4,785	170
Cuba						
	1998/99	5	0	0	5	0
	1999/00	5	0	0	5	0
	2000/01	5	0	0	5	0
Japan 5/						
	1998/99	1,471	8	3	1,363	113
	1999/00	1,704	9	5	1,428	280
	2000/01	1,383	8	5	1,285	101
South Korea						
	1998/99	516	1	7	505	5
	1999/00	635	1	6	597	33
	2000/01	564	2	8	531	27

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

FRESH TANGERINES

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
United States 6/					
1998/99	401	57	14	292	152
1999/00	499	96	28	366	201
2000/01	437	90	18	334	175
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	7,461	66	214	6,688	625
1999/00	9,315	108	187	8,280	956
2000/01	7,521	102	210	6,940	473
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	11,128	137	1,812	8,444	1,009
1999/00	13,673	182	2,121	10,279	1,455
2000/01	11,080	192	1,608	8,762	902
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1998/99	346	1	31	277	39
1999/00	438	0	25	377	36
2000/01	445	0	26	383	36
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1998/99	346	1	31	277	39
1999/00	438	0	25	377	36
2000/01	445	0	26	383	36
Total World					
1998/99	11,474	138	1,843	8,721	1,048
1999/00	14,111	182	2,146	10,656	1,491
2000/01	11,525	192	1,634	9,145	938

1/ Forecast
2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.
4/ Clementines only
5/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan, but also including mandarin hybrids.
6/ Includes tangelos which account for about half of combined tangerine and tangelo production. Export and import data include mandarins.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

FRESH GRAPEFRUIT

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
1998/99	52	0	33	3	16
1999/00	36	0	23	3	10
2000/01	53	0	34	7	12
Gaza					
1998/99	10	0	5	5	0
1999/00	10	0	5	5	0
2000/01	10	0	5	5	0
Israel					
1998/99	328	0	123	21	184
1999/00	324	0	121	23	180
2000/01	255	0	72	15	168
Italy					
1998/99	6	34	3	35	2
1999/00	12	28	3	35	2
2000/01	20	24	5	35	4
Turkey					
1998/99	100	0	66	24	10
1999/00	140	0	72	54	14
2000/01	135	0	70	52	13
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
1998/99	496	34	230	88	212
1999/00	522	28	224	120	206
2000/01	473	24	186	114	197
Other Northern Hemisphere					
Cuba					
1998/99	300	0	40	35	225
1999/00	310	0	45	35	230
2000/01	310	0	45	35	230
Japan					
1998/99	0	266	0	266	0
1999/00	0	270	0	270	0
2000/01	0	265	0	265	0
Mexico					
1998/99	165	1	4	138	24
1999/00	160	1	3	134	24
2000/01	164	1	2	138	25
United States					
1998/99	2,280	16	426	724	1,146
1999/00	2,500	6	393	638	1,475
2000/01	2,243	20	410	618	1,235
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	2,745	283	470	1,163	1,395
1999/00	2,970	277	441	1,077	1,729
2000/01	2,717	286	457	1,056	1,490
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	3,241	317	700	1,251	1,607
1999/00	3,492	305	665	1,197	1,935
2000/01	3,190	310	643	1,170	1,687

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

FRESH GRAPEFRUIT

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
			(1,000 Metric tons)		
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1998/99	178	6	21	119	44
1999/00	189	8	18	99	80
2000/01	187	7	14	100	80
South Africa					
1998/99	171	1	115	11	46
1999/00	186	1	134	9	44
2000/01	230	1	170	10	51
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1998/99	349	7	136	130	90
1999/00	375	9	152	108	124
2000/01	417	8	184	110	131
Total World					
1998/99	3,590	324	836	1,381	1,697
1999/00	3,867	314	817	1,305	2,059
2000/01	3,607	318	827	1,280	1,818

1/ Forecast.
2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

FRESH LEMONS

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
		(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere						
Mediterranean Basin						
Cyprus						
	1998/99	24	0	16	7	1
	1999/00	28	0	16	6	6
	2000/01	25	0	14	5	6
Gaza						
	1998/99	9	0	9	0	1
	1999/00	9	0	9	0	6
	2000/01	9	0	9	0	6
Greece						
	1998/99	143	12	22	101	32
	1999/00	125	11	24	100	12
	2000/01	136	11	25	108	14
Israel						
	1998/99	14	0	0	13	1
	1999/00	18	0	1	15	2
	2000/01	12	0	0	10	2
Italy						
	1998/99	506	45	16	227	308
	1999/00	543	39	33	208	341
	2000/01	503	40	30	203	310
Morocco						
	1998/99	20	0	0	20	0
	1999/00	20	0	0	20	0
	2000/01	20	0	0	20	0
Spain						
	1998/99	878	33	451	230	230
	1999/00	892	27	484	230	205
	2000/01	912	30	480	232	230
Turkey						
	1998/99	390	0	174	177	39
	1999/00	520	0	204	264	52
	2000/01	400	0	140	220	40
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	1998/99	1,984	90	688	775	612
	1999/00	2,155	77	771	843	624
	2000/01	2,017	81	698	798	608
Other Northern Hemisphere						
Japan						
	1998/99	2	86	0	88	0
	1999/00	2	92	0	94	0
	2000/01	2	90	0	92	0
United States						
	1998/99	678	24	113	330	259
	1999/00	783	17	105	399	296
	2000/01	875	30	115	455	335

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

FRESH LEMONS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	680	110	113	418	259
1999/00	785	109	105	493	296
2000/01	877	120	115	547	335
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	2,664	200	801	1,193	871
1999/00	2,940	186	876	1,336	920
2000/01	2,894	201	813	1,345	943
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1998/99	1,043	0	199	124	720
1999/00	1,165	0	205	82	878
2000/01	1,170	0	208	82	880
Australia					
1998/99	30	2	5	14	13
1999/00	30	2	5	14	13
2000/01	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa					
1998/99	95	0	60	13	22
1999/00	112	0	66	9	37
2000/01	130	0	80	10	40
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1998/99	1,168	2	264	151	755
1999/00	1,307	2	276	105	928
2000/01	1,300	0	288	92	920
Total World					
1998/99	3,832	202	1,065	1,344	1,626
1999/00	4,247	188	1,152	1,441	1,848
2000/01	4,194	201	1,101	1,437	1,863

1/ Forecast.
2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

OTHER CITRUS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Egypt 4/					
1998/99	325	0	16	298	11
1999/00	355	0	17	325	13
2000/01	370	0	18	337	15
Israel					
1998/99	10	0	9	1	0
1999/00	11	0	8	3	0
2000/01	10	0	8	1	1
Morocco					
1998/99	15	0	0	15	0
1999/00	10	0	0	10	0
2000/01	10	0	0	10	0
Spain 5/					
1998/99	14	0	1	0	13
1999/00	15	0	1	0	14
2000/01	14	0	1	0	13
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
1998/99	364	0	26	314	24
1999/00	391	0	26	338	27
2000/01	404	0	27	348	29
Other Northern Hemisphere					
Cuba 4/					
1998/99	14	0	2	12	0
1999/00	14	0	0	14	0
2000/01	14	0	0	14	0
Japan 6/					
1998/99	103	0	0	100	3
1999/00	90	0	0	87	3
2000/01	81	0	0	78	3
Mexico 7/					
1998/99	1,215	1	220	753	243
1999/00	1,220	1	240	737	244
2000/01	1,230	1	240	745	246
United States 7/					
1998/99	20	155	4	167	4
1999/00	24	161	4	177	4
2000/01	10	188	4	190	4
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	1,352	156	226	1,032	250
1999/00	1,348	162	244	1,015	251
2000/01	1,335	189	244	1,027	253
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1998/99	1,716	156	252	1,346	274
1999/00	1,739	162	270	1,353	278
2000/01	1,739	189	271	1,375	282

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1998/99 - 2000/01 1/

OTHER CITRUS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Total World					
1998/99	1,716	156	252	1,346	274
1999/00	1,739	162	270	1,353	278
2000/01	1,739	189	271	1,375	282

1/ Forecast.
2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.
4/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties.
5/ Sour oranges.
6/ Summer oranges (Natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo).
7/ Limes.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FRESH ORANGES AND TEMPLES
MARKETING YEARS *

Destination	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	1999/2000 Nov.-May	2000/2001 Nov.-May
			Metric tons		
Canada	202,009	90,605	163,860	111,540	136,310
Japan	129,289	50,185	106,103	60,151	93,781
Korea; Republic of	26,540	15,579	68,320	45,419	76,709
Hong Kong	175,258	35,646	87,216	45,640	66,838
China	3,196	54	10,778	4,064	22,005
Malaysia	20,140	9,390	15,845	7,509	21,628
Taiwan	27,549	17,292	17,044	5,793	15,954
Singapore	20,369	9,418	16,469	6,714	13,151
Australia	11,213	3,993	9,102	9,059	9,198
New Zealand	7,754	3,359	3,692	3,423	5,948
Mexico	6,318	6,620	8,444	4,284	3,731
Philippines	4,618	636	3,070	1,267	3,204
Indonesia	586	313	1,941	816	1,292
Vietnam	366	17	293	182	584
Chile	246	256	617	617	438
Other Countries	9,504	1,752	3,494	2,277	2,250
Grand Total	644,955	245,115	516,288	308,755	473,021

*Marketing year November-October.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FRESH GRAPEFRUIT
MARKETING YEARS *

Destination	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	1999/2000 Sept.-May	2000/2001 Sept.-May
			Metric tons		
Japan	171,770	197,801	208,025	185,474	189,872
Canada	55,346	54,193	51,058	46,764	43,387
France	49,956	50,021	41,439	40,857	46,093
Netherlands	32,239	38,488	29,297	29,060	28,498
Germany	13,928	19,335	15,956	15,934	16,116
Taiwan	17,215	18,783	12,576	10,897	9,148
United Kingdom	20,245	19,238	11,731	11,689	12,692
Belgium-Luxembourg	19,644	12,487	8,350	8,305	9,642
Switzerland	1,097	882	3,337	3,316	2,904
Korea; Republic of	1,186	3,107	2,845	2,528	1,284
Other Countries	9,746	11,371	8,126	7,457	12,248
Grand Total	392,372	425,706	392,740	362,281	371,884

*Marketing year September-August.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FRESH LEMONS
MARKETING YEARS 1997/1998 - 2000/2001 *

Destination	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	1999/2000 Aug.-May	2000/2001 Aug.-May
			Metric tons		
Japan	71,020	73,088	69,289	56,551	60,567
Canada	22,871	25,354	22,545	19,470	22,406
Hong Kong	10,447	9,037	7,604	7,113	9,465
Korea; Republic of	2,339	2,409	2,742	2,229	2,855
Australia	2,309	1,523	1,051	1,051	1,399
Mexico	351	337	773	637	294
Singapore	1,075	591	295	295	284
New Zealand	763	465	215	215	315
China; Peoples Republic of	0	0	214	214	769
Taiwan	80	54	85	85	173
Other Countries	2,504	242	414	391	417
Grand Total	113,759	113,100	105,227	88,251	98,944

*Marketing year August -July.