Citrus: 2011/12 Forecast

## Global Orange Production is Down, While Trade Remains Steady

Global production is forecast at 51 million metric tons (MMT), down 4 percent primarily due to a 12 percent drop in Brazil and a 22 percent drop in Mexico, both caused by dry conditions. Production is forecast higher for all other top producers. Continued weak demand in the EU is offset by strong demand in Russia. U.S. exports are forecast down due to reduced production in California and Texas.

## Global Orange Juice Production Drops

Global production is forecast down 8 percent to 2.2 MMT because of Brazil's sharp decline in fruit for processing. However, their exports are forecast up based on a draw down in stocks. U.S. production is forecast up slightly as more Florida oranges are forecast to be available for processing. However, U.S. exportable supplies will be down because of tight stocks. Due to the uncertainty regarding the outcome of FDA inspections for carbendazim in orange juice, this January $26^{\text {th }}$ forecast assumes no impact on world trade. FDA updates of the carbendazim situation are available at http://www.fda.gov/Food/FoodSafety/ProductSpecificInformation/FruitsVegetablesJuices/ucm288004.htm.


## Global Lemon/Lime Production Down, While Trade Remains Strong

World production is forecast at 6.3 MMT, down 5 percent, caused mostly by a freeze in Argentina and dry conditions in Mexico. Lower production in these countries was partially offset by significant production improvement in the EU and Turkey due to good weather conditions. Global trade is forecast up slightly with stronger demand from the United States.


## Global Grapefruit Production and Trade Up Slightly

Global production is forecast at 5.4 MMT with growth in China and Turkey countering declines in the United States and Mexico. Good weather conditions and improved varieties in Turkey continue to enhance production and exports. Global trade is forecast up slightly with stronger demand from Russia.

## Global Tangerine/Mandarin Production Up

Global production is forecast at 21.5 MMT, with increases in Japan and Morocco more than offsetting a decline in China. Global import demand is forecast higher for all major buyers.

For further information, please contact Reed Blauer at (202) 720-0898 or Reed.Blauer@fas.usda.gov

## (1,000 Metric Tons)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:

Argentina - January through December
South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to reporting anomalies such as those listed above.

Orange Juice: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries
(1,000 Metric Tons at 65 Degrees Brix)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and $1,405.88$ gallons at single strength equivalent for $2006 / 2007$ and earlier. For 2007/08 and after, one metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,392.6 gallons at single strength equivalent.

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:

South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June
Import and export totals may not equal due in part to reporting anomalies such as those listed above.

Lemons and Limes, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries
(1,000 Metric Tons)

|  |  | (1,000 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

[^0]
## Grapefruit, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

## (1,000 Metric Tons)

|  | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan } \\ 2011 / 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 2,025 | 2,230 | 2,520 | 2,900 | 2,800 | 3,000 |
| United States | 1,476 | 1,404 | 1,183 | 1,123 | 1,139 | 1,041 |
| South Africa | 387 | 340 | 370 | 343 | 370 | 360 |
| Mexico | 313 | 425 | 432 | 401 | 394 | 300 |
| Turkey | 180 | 167 | 168 | 191 | 213 | 240 |
| Other | 564 | 573 | 555 | 478 | 443 | 449 |
| Total | 4,945 | 5,139 | 5,228 | 5,436 | 5,359 | 5,390 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EU-27 | 399 | 430 | 399 | 389 | 355 | 360 |
| Japan | 221 | 188 | 180 | 168 | 167 | 163 |
| Russia | 74 | 95 | 86 | 106 | 120 | 125 |
| Canada | 55 | 51 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Ukraine | 15 | 19 | 16 | 21 | 24 | 25 |
| Other | 65 | 57 | 60 | 62 | 52 | 61 |
| Total | 829 | 840 | 789 | 792 | 764 | 780 |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa | 215 | 196 | 210 | 187 | 238 | 230 |
| United States | 332 | 270 | 247 | 242 | 227 | 230 |
| Turkey | 133 | 133 | 128 | 154 | 153 | 180 |
| Israel | 81 | 81 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 85 |
| China | 51 | 101 | 102 | 119 | 84 | 72 |
| Other | 60 | 70 | 53 | 55 | 55 | 52 |
| Total | 872 | 851 | 825 | 841 | 840 | 849 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 1,977 | 2,132 | 2,424 | 2,788 | 2,728 | 2,943 |
| EU-27 | 438 | 495 | 435 | 449 | 424 | 428 |
| United States | 387 | 434 | 388 | 389 | 369 | 345 |
| Mexico | 230 | 321 | 332 | 293 | 288 | 203 |
| Japan | 221 | 188 | 180 | 168 | 167 | 163 |
| Other | 307 | 332 | 315 | 346 | 357 | 364 |
| Total | 3,560 | 3,902 | 4,074 | 4,433 | 4,333 | 4,446 |
| For Processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 779 | 714 | 560 | 504 | 550 | 473 |
| South Africa | 168 | 144 | 156 | 151 | 127 | 126 |
| Israel | 157 | 144 | 142 | 107 | 88 | 99 |
| Mexico | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 90 |
| Argentina | 132 | 119 | 132 | 71 | 70 | 61 |
| Other | 26 | 5 | 28 | 21 | 25 | 26 |
| Total | 1,342 | 1,226 | 1,118 | 954 | 950 | 875 |

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere and April-March in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to reporting anomalies such as those listed above.

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries
(1,000 Metric Tons)

|  | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan } \\ 2011 / 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 9,000 | 11,000 | 12,650 | 14,200 | 14,000 | 13,800 |
| EU-27 | 3,305 | 2,975 | 3,172 | 3,054 | 3,194 | 3,135 |
| Japan | 977 | 1,193 | 1,007 | 1,116 | 882 | 1,015 |
| Turkey | 791 | 740 | 756 | 846 | 858 | 875 |
| Morocco | 535 | 471 | 532 | 635 | 716 | 765 |
| Other | 1,752 | 2,002 | 1,759 | 1,993 | 1,763 | 1,960 |
| Total | 16,360 | 18,381 | 19,876 | 21,844 | 21,413 | 21,550 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia | 454 | 486 | 520 | 593 | 722 | 730 |
| EU-27 | 370 | 355 | 377 | 417 | 342 | 350 |
| Ukraine | 120 | 146 | 113 | 144 | 185 | 190 |
| Indonesia | 81 | 104 | 168 | 160 | 176 | 180 |
| Vietnam | 75 | 134 | 256 | 202 | 156 | 160 |
| Other | 391 | 372 | 398 | 392 | 420 | 420 |
| Total | 1,491 | 1,597 | 1,832 | 1,908 | 2,001 | 2,030 |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 371 | 486 | 740 | 712 | 607 | 580 |
| Turkey | 322 | 224 | 382 | 330 | 450 | 450 |
| EU-27 | 247 | 269 | 258 | 267 | 369 | 360 |
| Morocco | 292 | 272 | 332 | 323 | 349 | 349 |
| South Africa | 106 | 112 | 102 | 113 | 120 | 125 |
| Other | 171 | 189 | 202 | 229 | 228 | 236 |
| Total | 1,509 | 1,552 | 2,016 | 1,974 | 2,123 | 2,100 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 8,006 | 9,850 | 11,371 | 12,977 | 12,926 | 12,696 |
| EU-27 | 2,724 | 2,753 | 2,930 | 2,812 | 2,828 | 2,804 |
| Japan | 851 | 1,065 | 904 | 994 | 813 | 911 |
| Russia | 452 | 484 | 518 | 592 | 721 | 729 |
| United States | 356 | 426 | 440 | 529 | 557 | 551 |
| Other | 2,056 | 2,274 | 2,141 | 2,424 | 2,195 | 2,369 |
| Total | 14,445 | 16,852 | 18,304 | 20,328 | 20,040 | 20,060 |
| For Processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 650 | 680 | 550 | 520 | 480 | 540 |
| EU-27 | 704 | 308 | 361 | 392 | 339 | 321 |
| United States | 127 | 179 | 111 | 142 | 160 | 160 |
| Japan | 128 | 133 | 109 | 130 | 88 | 121 |
| Korea, South | 109 | 139 | 89 | 124 | 81 | 110 |
| Other | 179 | 135 | 168 | 142 | 103 | 168 |
| Total | 1,897 | 1,574 | 1,388 | 1,450 | 1,251 | 1,420 |

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere and April-March in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to reporting anomalies such as those listed above.


[^0]:    Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere and April-March in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons often extends throughout the year.

    Import and export totals may not equal due in part to reporting anomalies such as those listed above.

