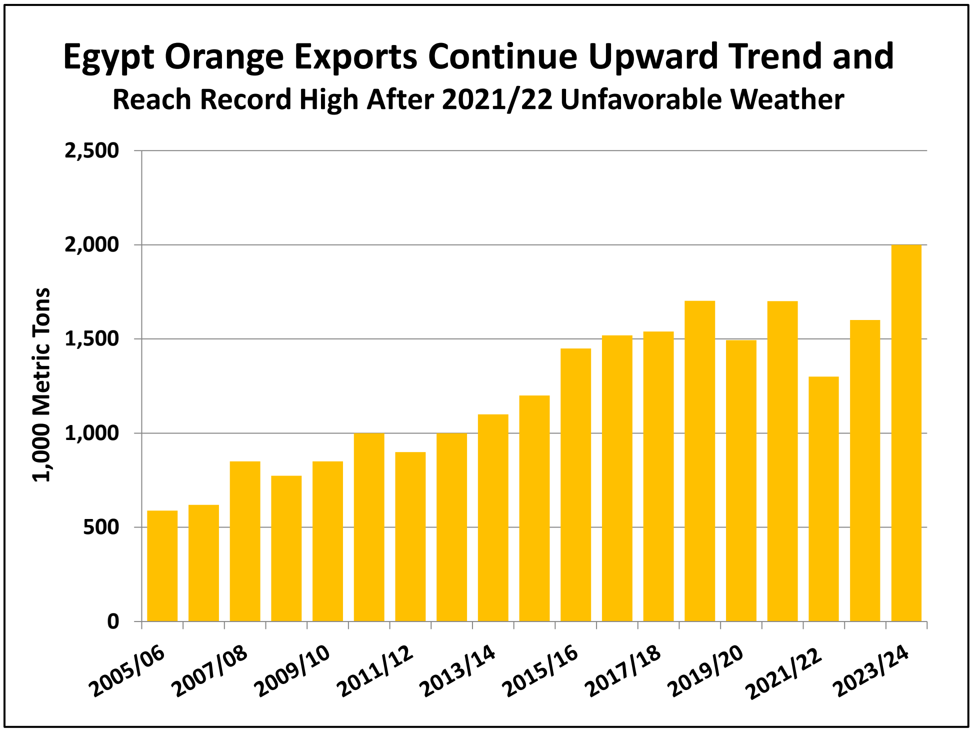
United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service
January 2024

# Citrus: World Markets and Trade

## Record Exports Forecast for Egypt Oranges

Egypt exports in 2023/24 are forecast to increase by 25 percent to reach a record 2.0 million tons due to higher yields per hectare and the opening of new markets. Egypt is expected to maintain its position as the number one orange exporter by volume. As a primary Egyptian fruit export, the Egyptian government, local producers, and exporters continue to invest in crop improvements and enhance quality to maintain and expand export markets and compete with other suppliers.




Most orange exporters are producers who own packing facilities approved for export by the government. They also buy from local farmers if their production is not sufficient to meet their export obligations. Other exporters own packing facilities but do not produce oranges, and thus rely on local farmers. The export season for oranges usually start with shipments to the Arabian Gulf followed by Russia, and then to the European Union and East Asia.

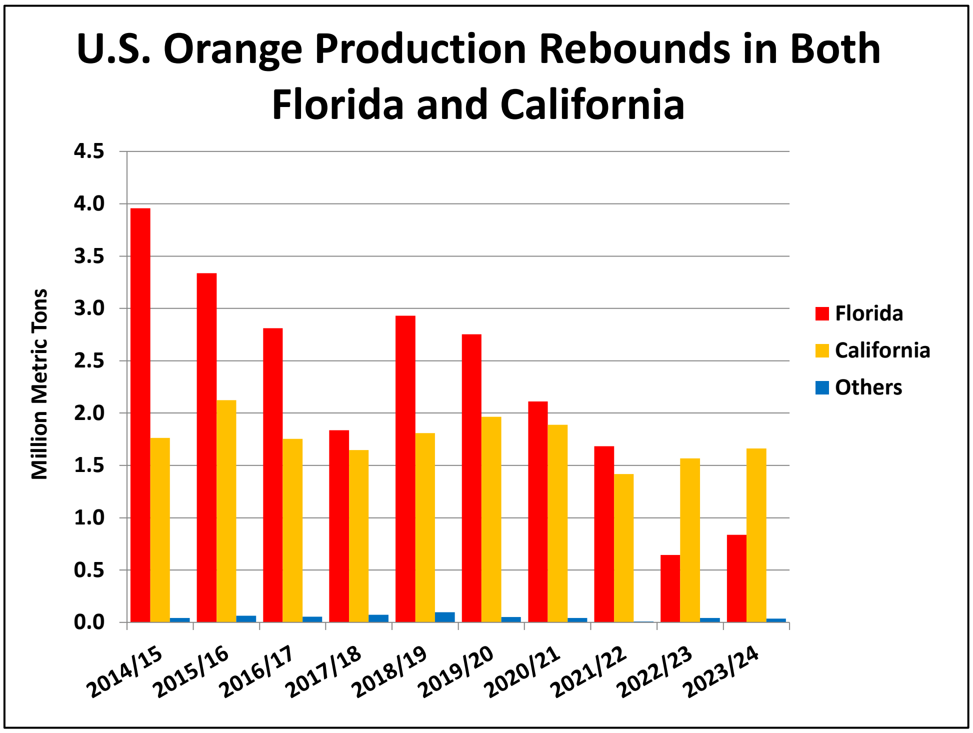
Orange production in 2023/24 is forecast up 3 percent to 3.7 million tons due to optimum weather conditions and temperatures during flowering, which increased fruit set. Oranges are the major citrus crop in Egypt with the top export varieties including Navel and Valencia oranges. The export season generally starts during the middle of November and with cold storage, shipments extend to late July. With the jump in production, top export markets are expected to include the European Union, Russia, and Saudi Arabia.

Egypt's commercial farms and growers use an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach to control pests and diseases in their orchards. IPM incorporates the use of biological control and other management tools to effectively control pests in the most environmentally sensible way possible.

## Oranges

**Global** orange production for 2023/24 is forecast up slightly to 48.8 million tons as lower production in Brazil and the European Union is more than offset by larger crops in Argentina, the United States, and Turkey. Consumption and exports are both up with the higher production.

**U.S.** production is forecast up 280,000 tons to 2.5 million with higher yields due to favorable weather. Production in Florida is forecast up 30 percent, rebounding from Hurricane Ian damage the year before and California production is forecast up 6 percent. Consumption is down slightly, and imports are flat, while fruit for processing and exports are both up with the increase in supplies.




**Brazil** production is forecast down 173,000 tons to 16.5 million due to unfavorable weather during the second bloom, resulting in a reduced fruit set. Consumption is forecast up slightly to meet demand of healthier dietary habits while fruit for processing is forecast lower with the reduced available supplies.

**China** production is projected up slightly to a record 7.6 million tons due to favorable weather and increased bearing trees in Jiangxi province. Consumption is forecast up with the higher production expected to be used for processing. Imports and exports are forecast flat.

**European Union** production is expected to decline 89,000 tons to 5.5 million due to dry and unusually warm summer conditions. Despite the reduction in orange production, fewer oranges are anticipated to be imported due expected to lower demand. Fruit for processing is down with the lower supplies while exports are flat. Egypt and South Africa are expected to continue to be the leading suppliers.

**Mexico** production is forecast up marginally at 4.9 million tons as late rainfall in the northeastern states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon will yield larger fruit. Fruit for processing is down on higher demand for domestic consumption and exports.

**South Africa** production is forecast flat at 1.6 million tons. Consumption is down, returning to more typical levels as improved fruit quality is expected to increase export demand. Exports are forecast to be at a record high for the fourth year in a row. South Africa exports oranges to more than 100 countries around the world, but the European Union is expected to remain the largest market with approximately 30-percent market share.

**Turkey** production is estimated to rise by nearly one-third to 1.7 million tons due to favorable weather and higher yields. Consumption and exports are up with the higher production.

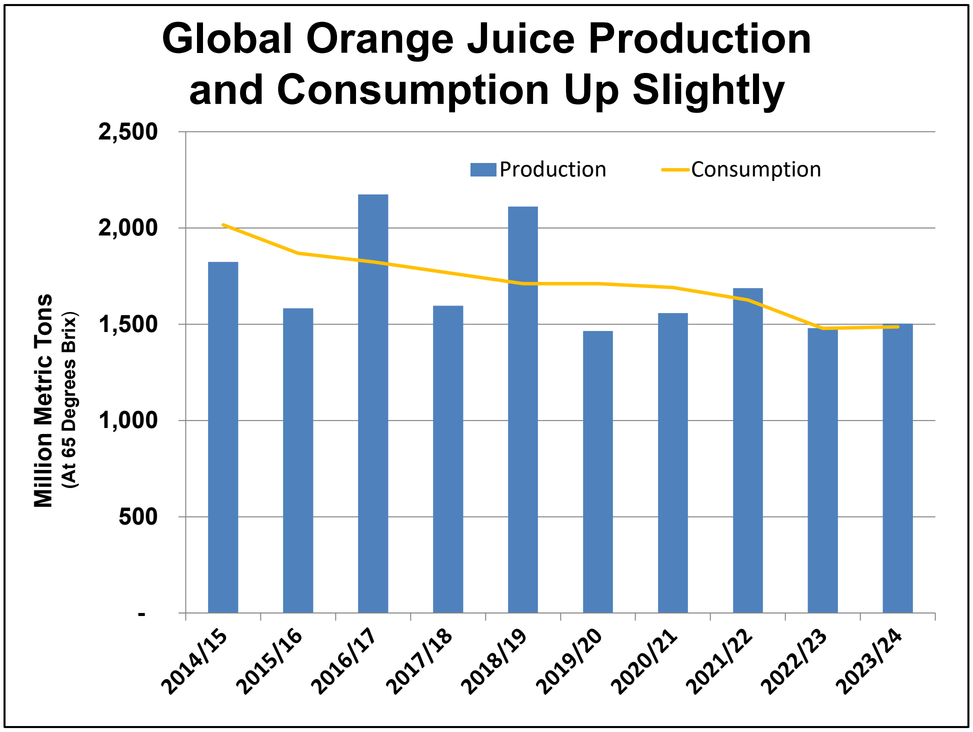
**Morocco** production is forecast to rise 37,000 tons to 820,000 due to improved weather conditions during the growing season compared to the last year, coupled with an increased adoption of drip irrigation techniques. Production is better than the previous drought-affected year but still approximately one-quarter lower than a typical year. Consumption, fruit for processing, and exports are each projected higher with the production increase. The European Union is expected to remain the top export market.

**Australia** production is forecast up 5 percent to 530,000 tons, largely related to the biennial effect of an up year. Imports are unchanged while consumption and exports are up with the higher supplies.

**Chile** production is estimated down 2 percent to 175,000 tons on lower area as producers increasingly shift to mandarins and lemons because of their higher profitability. Consumption is flat while exports are forecast down with the reduced available supplies. The United States is expected to remain the top export market.

## Orange Juice

**Global** orange juice production for 2023/24 is forecast up slightly to 1.5 million tons (65 degrees brix) as higher production in the United States and Mexico is expected to offset lower production in Brazil. Consumption is up marginally while exports are forecast down slightly.




**Brazil** production is forecast down 2 percent to 1.1 million tons as less oranges are available for processing. Consumption is forecast unchanged while exports and stocks are down with the lower available supplies. Brazil is by far the largest producer and is projected to account for three-quarters of global orange juice exports.

**Mexico** production is projected to increase 11 percent to 155,000 tons on expected better fruit size and juice content. Consumption is up due to growing demand while exports are up with the rise in available supplies. The United States is expected to remain the top export market.

**U.S.** production is forecast to rebound nearly 30 percent to 110,000 tons due to a rise in oranges available for processing, especially in Florida. Consumption is forecast flat while imports are down with the higher production.

**EU** production is forecast flat at 47,000 tons. Consumption is also flat while imports and exports are both forecast down. Brazil is expected to remain the leading supplier.

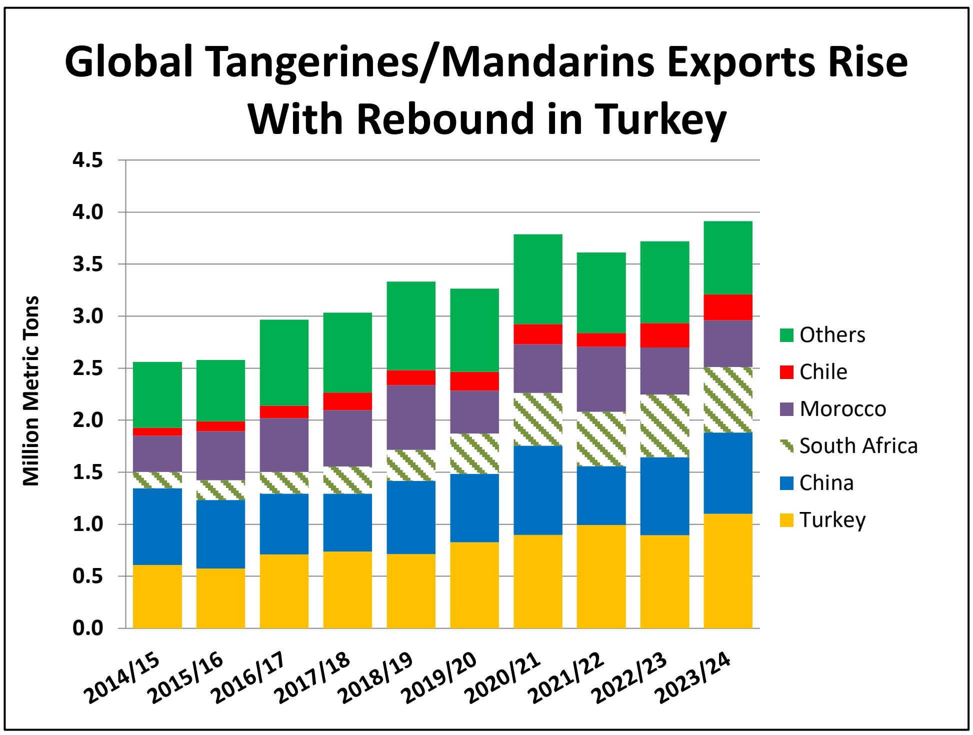
## Tangerines/Mandarins

**Global** production for 2023/24 is forecast to rise 3 percent to 38.0 million tons on higher yields due to favorable weather in China and Turkey. Consumption and exports are both expected to be up with the higher supplies.

**China** production is forecast 400,000 tons higher to 26.9 million due to favorable weather and a larger crop in the Hunan, Hubei, Guangxi, and Jiangxi provinces. Consumption and exports are higher with the increase in production. Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam are expected to remain the top export markets.

**EU** production is forecast down 5 percent to 2.7 million tons as higher production in Greece due to favorable conditions during fruit set is not enough to offset lower production in Spain due to unfavorably warm temperatures during the summer. Consumption and exports are forecast down with the lower production while imports are projected flat. Morocco and South Africa are anticipated to remain the leading suppliers.

**Turkey** production is forecast to rebound 42 percent to 2.6 million tons due to higher area and favorable weather leading to good bloom, following a freeze the year before. Consumption and record exports are projected to jump with the higher available supplies.




**Morocco** production is forecast up 2 percent to 950,000 tons largely due to intensified irrigation efforts aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of heatwaves on crops. Consumption is forecast to rise with the production increase while exports are forecast flat.

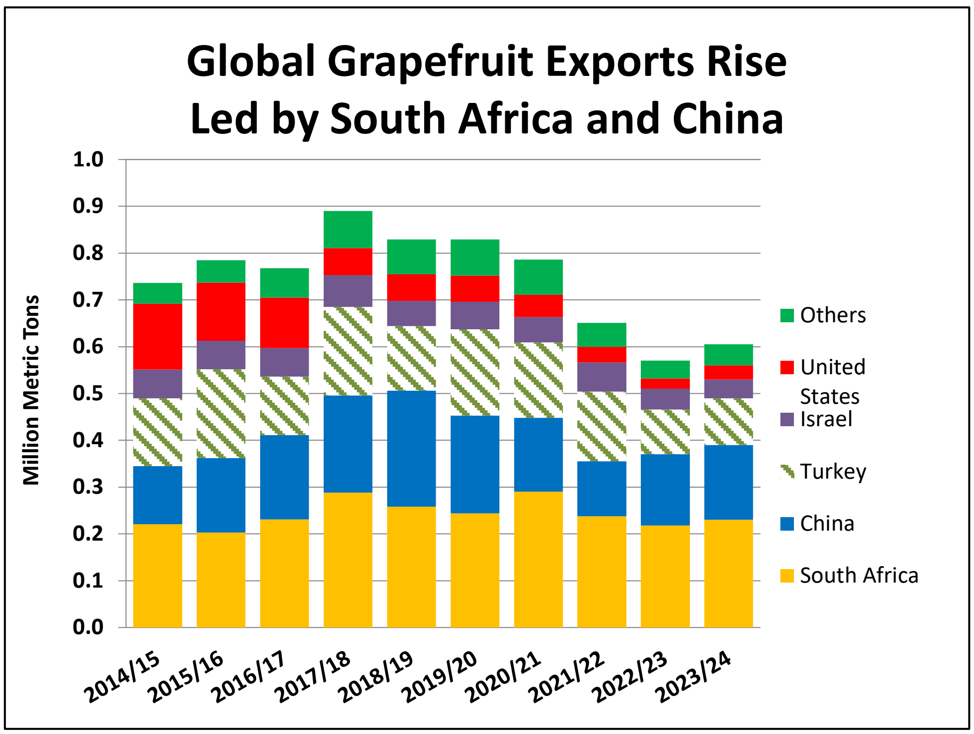
**U.S.** production is forecast down 7 percent to 822,000 tons due to unfavorable weather and lower yields in California. Consumption and exports are forecast down with the reduced supplies while imports are forecast unchanged.

**Peru** production is forecast down 1 percent to 545,000 tons due to expected unfavorable weather associated with El Nino likely impacting production. Consumption and fruit for processing are projected down with the lower production while exports are unchanged.

**Chile** production is estimated to rise 19,000 tons to 287,000 on greater harvested area. Consumption and exports are forecast up with the higher available supplies. The United States is expected to remain the top export market, capturing near 95-percent market share.

## Grapefruit

**Global** production in 2023/24 is estimated up slightly to 6.9 million tons as a slight increase in China more than offset lower production in South Africa. Consumption and exports are both up with the higher supplies while fruit for processing is forecast lower.




**China** production is forecast up slightly to 5.2 million tons due to favorable weather and higher yields. Consumption, exports, and fruit for processing are all up with the increased production.

**Mexico** production is forecast up 2 percent to 500,000 tons with growth tempered by the high production costs and logistics. Consumption and exports are expected up with the higher production.

**South Africa** production is forecast down 5 percent to 400,000 tons. Consumption is unchanged while exports are forecast up as less fruit goes to processing and the Port of Durban operations return to normalcy by the time the grapefruit export season commences in March. China and the European Union are expected to be the top export markets.

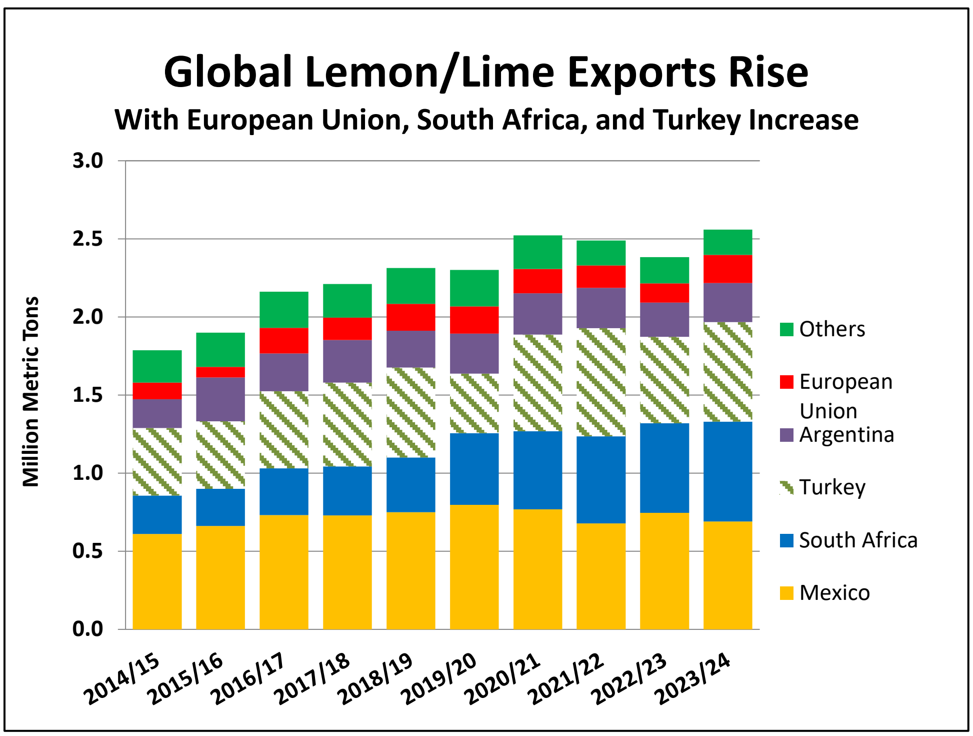
**U.S.** production is forecast up 6 percent to 316,000 tons as output in Florida rebounds from impacts of Hurricane Ian the year before. Consumption, fruit for processing, and exports are up with the rise in supplies. Imports are also forecast higher due to demand.

**Turkey** production is forecast to rise 10 percent to 217,000 tons as favorable weather enhances freeze recovery. Consumption is down with the increase in supplies. The European Union and Russia are anticipated to be the top export markets.

**EU** production is forecast up 6 percent to 104,000 tons due to recovery from last year's drought in Spain. Consumption is down as imports are expected to decline due to expected lower demand. Exports are up with the rise in production.

## Lemons/Limes

**Global** production in 2023/24 is forecast up 225,000 tons to 10.0 million as higher production in the European Union, South Africa, and Turkey more than offsets lower production in Mexico and the United States. Consumption is flat as exports rise with the increase in available supplies.



**Turkey** production is forecast up 264,000 tons to a record 1.6 million tons due to favorable weather and higher yields. Consumption is forecast at a record high and exports are at near records levels with the increase in available supplies.

**South Africa** production is forecast up 10 percent to 720,000 tons due to favorable weather. Record exports are expected for the eighth years in a row with the higher output. The European Union is expected to continue to account for over one-third of the exports.

**Mexico** production is forecast 5 percent lower to 3.0 million tons as growers expect citrus greening to affect the yields. Lime production is also expected for fall in Michoacan and Colima states due to less stability in the supply chain, including security concerns in some growing areas. Consumption and exports are lowered due to the reduced supplies. The United States is expected to continue to account for nearly all of Mexico's exports.

**Argentina** production is forecast up 3 percent to 1.9 million tons due to favorable weather. Consumption is down while fruit for processing and exports are forecast higher with the increased supplies.

**EU** production is forecast up 16 percent to 1.7 million tons, attributed to an all-time-record harvest in Spain due to favorable growing conditions and an increase in area harvested. Consumption and exports are up with the higher production while imports are down.

**U.S.** production is forecast down 254,000 tons to 758,000 on lower yields in California due to unfavorable weather. Because of the reduction, consumption and fruit for processing are forecast down and imports are expected to be up.

**Chile** production is estimated to rise 11,000 tons to 175,000 on higher area while producers are also focusing on increasing productivity and yields by improving water and disease management. Consumption is forecast up slightly with the higher available supplies, exports are also expected to be up. The United States is expected to remain the top export market.

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**Future Releases and Contact Information**
Please visit https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/citrus-world-markets-and-trade to view archived and future releases. The next release of this circular is scheduled for July 25, 2024.

**FAS Reports from Overseas Offices**
The *Citrus: World Markets and Trade* circular is based on reports from FAS Overseas Posts since December 2023 and on available secondary information. Individual country reports can be obtained on FAS Online at: https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx.

**European Union definition:** includes 27 countries in the customs union (Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden).

**PSD Online**
The entire USDA PSD database is available online at:
https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home

**Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS)**
U.S. Exports and Imports at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx

**Additional Resources**
Please refer to the USDA-FAS Citrus website at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/commodities/fruits-and-vegetables/citrus-fruit for additional data and analysis.

Situation and outlook information on U.S. citrus can be obtained from the USDA-Economic Research Service at: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/crops/fruit-tree-nuts.aspx
Publications are available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/

To receive the circular via email, go to:
https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAFAS/subscriber/new

## Oranges, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

**(1,000 Metric Tons)**

| | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | Jan 2023/24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 19,298 | 14,870 | 14,676 | 16,932 | 16,673 | 16,500 |
| China | 7,200 | 7,400 | 7,500 | 7,550 | 7,600 | 7,630 |
| European Union | 6,800 | 6,268 | 6,531 | 6,728 | 5,564 | 5,475 |
| Mexico | 4,716 | 2,530 | 4,649 | 4,595 | 4,854 | 4,870 |
| Egypt | 3,600 | 3,200 | 3,570 | 3,000 | 3,600 | 3,700 |
| United States | 4,923 | 4,766 | 3,980 | 3,108 | 2,256 | 2,536 |
| Turkey | 1,900 | 1,700 | 1,300 | 1,750 | 1,320 | 1,731 |
| South Africa | 1,590 | 1,414 | 1,511 | 1,609 | 1,630 | 1,620 |
| Vietnam | 855 | 1,017 | 1,161 | 1,583 | 1,583 | 1,583 |
| Argentina | 800 | 700 | 750 | 726 | 580 | 900 |
| Morocco | 1,183 | 806 | 1,039 | 1,150 | 783 | 820 |
| Australia | 515 | 485 | 505 | 535 | 505 | 530 |
| Costa Rica | 295 | 285 | 290 | 300 | 305 | 250 |
| Chile | 140 | 135 | 200 | 164 | 179 | 175 |
| Guatemala | 178 | 170 | 167 | 168 | 168 | 168 |
| Other | 226 | 289 | 297 | 350 | 355 | 331 |
| **Total** | 54,219 | 46,035 | 48,126 | 50,248 | 47,955 | 48,819 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** | | | | | | |
| China | 7,059 | 7,240 | 7,291 | 7,460 | 7,544 | 7,560 |
| European Union | 5,878 | 5,963 | 5,954 | 5,950 | 5,640 | 5,525 |
| Brazil | 4,961 | 4,967 | 4,582 | 4,669 | 4,500 | 4,530 |
| Mexico | 2,486 | 1,596 | 2,416 | 2,391 | 2,436 | 2,528 |
| Vietnam | 906 | 1,062 | 1,236 | 1,637 | 1,618 | 1,618 |
| Egypt | 1,537 | 1,372 | 1,519 | 1,400 | 1,700 | 1,400 |
| Turkey | 1,539 | 1,348 | 1,018 | 1,284 | 1,083 | 1,394 |
| United States | 1,259 | 1,409 | 1,233 | 1,170 | 1,181 | 1,191 |
| Morocco | 968 | 654 | 897 | 965 | 703 | 715 |
| Argentina | 410 | 428 | 478 | 549 | 354 | 608 |
| Russia | 457 | 426 | 446 | 489 | 433 | 483 |
| Iraq | 268 | 393 | 364 | 449 | 388 | 438 |
| Saudi Arabia | 402 | 369 | 428 | 410 | 404 | 426 |
| United Arab Emirates | 190 | 233 | 187 | 218 | 216 | 226 |
| United Kingdom | 243 | 219 | 238 | 250 | 215 | 220 |
| Other | 1,793 | 1,815 | 1,925 | 1,905 | 1,754 | 1,741 |
| **Total** | 30,356 | 29,494 | 30,212 | 31,196 | 30,169 | 30,603 |
| **For Processing** | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 14,362 | 9,915 | 10,118 | 12,291 | 12,200 | 12,000 |
| Mexico | 2,200 | 900 | 2,200 | 2,150 | 2,385 | 2,300 |
| United States | 3,378 | 3,050 | 2,498 | 1,839 | 945 | 1,200 |
| European Union | 1,309 | 848 | 1,026 | 1,111 | 624 | 610 |
| Egypt | 360 | 335 | 350 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| China | 520 | 400 | 350 | 249 | 220 | 230 |
| Argentina | 307 | 190 | 186 | 116 | 197 | 220 |
| Australia | 210 | 195 | 226 | 215 | 210 | 200 |
| Costa Rica | 216 | 213 | 215 | 212 | 218 | 180 |
| South Africa | 333 | 76 | 123 | 215 | 165 | 160 |
| Other | 197 | 182 | 196 | 231 | 182 | 222 |
| **Total** | 23,392 | 16,304 | 17,488 | 18,929 | 17,646 | 17,622 |

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to November-October 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 different marketing years such as those listed above.

## Oranges, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries (Continued)

**(1,000 Metric Tons)**

| | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | Jan 2023/24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Exports** | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 1,703 | 1,493 | 1,701 | 1,300 | 1,600 | 2,000 |
| South Africa | 1,186 | 1,260 | 1,296 | 1,299 | 1,338 | 1,370 |
| United States | 479 | 507 | 467 | 335 | 344 | 350 |
| European Union | 494 | 417 | 410 | 403 | 343 | 340 |
| Turkey | 301 | 293 | 223 | 389 | 176 | 246 |
| Australia | 198 | 181 | 160 | 144 | 160 | 180 |
| Chile | 100 | 90 | 105 | 86 | 95 | 90 |
| Argentina | 85 | 83 | 88 | 63 | 32 | 75 |
| Mexico | 60 | 65 | 69 | 74 | 62 | 70 |
| Hong Kong | 167 | 117 | 87 | 68 | 66 | 65 |
| Morocco | 155 | 117 | 92 | 130 | 40 | 55 |
| China | 55 | 52 | 100 | 64 | 49 | 50 |
| Saudi Arabia | 15 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| Malaysia | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| Singapore | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Other | 45 | 55 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 7 |
| **Total** | 5,054 | 4,749 | 4,835 | 4,393 | 4,345 | 4,928 |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| European Union | 881 | 960 | 859 | 736 | 1,043 | 1,000 |
| Russia | 462 | 432 | 453 | 494 | 435 | 485 |
| Saudi Arabia | 417 | 381 | 439 | 422 | 418 | 440 |
| Iraq | 195 | 259 | 221 | 291 | 230 | 280 |
| United Arab Emirates | 191 | 234 | 190 | 223 | 220 | 230 |
| United Kingdom | 275 | 256 | 242 | 250 | 215 | 220 |
| China | 434 | 292 | 241 | 223 | 213 | 210 |
| United States | 193 | 200 | 218 | 236 | 214 | 205 |
| Hong Kong | 332 | 270 | 208 | 191 | 165 | 190 |
| Canada | 186 | 198 | 186 | 187 | 178 | 185 |
| Bangladesh | 172 | 218 | 294 | 254 | 160 | 160 |
| Malaysia | 106 | 87 | 104 | 120 | 108 | 110 |
| Korea, South | 126 | 116 | 110 | 78 | 87 | 92 |
| Costa Rica | 66 | 71 | 68 | 52 | 60 | 70 |
| Switzerland | 70 | 73 | 74 | 71 | 70 | 70 |
| Japan | 85 | 91 | 86 | 72 | 68 | 66 |
| Ukraine | 95 | 89 | 88 | 75 | 61 | 60 |
| Singapore | 44 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 43 |
| Guatemala | 34 | 38 | 49 | 45 | 35 | 35 |
| Vietnam | 51 | 45 | 75 | 54 | 35 | 35 |
| Norway | 33 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Brazil | 29 | 21 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 30 |
| Turkey | 45 | 51 | 46 | 45 | 31 | 30 |
| Mexico | 30 | 31 | 36 | 20 | 29 | 28 |
| Australia | 16 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Other | 15 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| **Total** | 4,583 | 4,512 | 4,409 | 4,270 | 4,205 | 4,334 |

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to November-October 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 different marketing years such as those listed above.

## Orange Juice: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

**(1,000 Metric Tons at 65 Degrees Brix)**

| | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | Jan 2023/24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 1,324 | 938 | 944 | 1,135 | 1,124 | 1,106 |
| Mexico | 220 | 90 | 220 | 215 | 140 | 155 |
| United States | 329 | 297 | 230 | 159 | 85 | 105 |
| European Union | 101 | 66 | 80 | 86 | 48 | 47 |
| South Africa | 63 | 14 | 22 | 35 | 32 | 31 |
| China | 40 | 31 | 27 | 19 | 17 | 18 |
| Australia | 16 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
| Other | 18 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 22 |
| **Total** | 2,112 | 1,465 | 1,557 | 1,688 | 1,480 | 1,498 |
| **Domestic Consumption** | | | | | | |
| United States | 530 | 556 | 542 | 527 | 488 | 475 |
| European Union | 627 | 589 | 585 | 541 | 463 | 460 |
| China | 108 | 89 | 108 | 129 | 133 | 133 |
| United Kingdom | 160 | 193 | 165 | 138 | 114 | 118 |
| Canada | 85 | 84 | 80 | 77 | 89 | 95 |
| Brazil | 52 | 63 | 70 | 73 | 75 | 75 |
| Japan | 70 | 60 | 68 | 65 | 56 | 56 |
| Other | 79 | 76 | 73 | 76 | 72 | 75 |
| **Total** | 1,711 | 1,710 | 1,691 | 1,626 | 1,489 | 1,487 |
| **Ending Stocks** | | | | | | |
| United States | 376 | 293 | 240 | 156 | 141 | 102 |
| European Union | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Japan | 26 | 40 | 22 | 15 | 16 | 12 |
| South Africa | 36 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| Korea, South | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| Other | 333 | 154 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 7 |
| **Total** | 791 | 524 | 312 | 216 | 201 | 151 |
| **Exports** | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 1,120 | 1,036 | 1,010 | 1,068 | 1,050 | 1,035 |
| Mexico | 195 | 105 | 217 | 210 | 139 | 150 |
| European Union | 157 | 162 | 132 | 112 | 111 | 95 |
| South Africa | 30 | 30 | 22 | 31 | 30 | 28 |
| United States | 30 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 23 | 19 |
| Other | 60 | 40 | 32 | 29 | 27 | 30 |
| **Total** | 1,591 | 1,407 | 1,444 | 1,480 | 1,380 | 1,356 |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| European Union | 683 | 685 | 637 | 567 | 525 | 508 |
| United States | 346 | 210 | 290 | 314 | 411 | 350 |
| United Kingdom | 188 | 210 | 172 | 141 | 116 | 120 |
| China | 70 | 60 | 83 | 112 | 119 | 119 |
| Canada | 85 | 84 | 80 | 77 | 89 | 95 |
| Japan | 75 | 76 | 50 | 58 | 57 | 52 |
| Korea, South | 17 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 18 |
| Other | 46 | 41 | 36 | 35 | 38 | 34 |
| **Total** | 1,510 | 1,385 | 1,366 | 1,321 | 1,375 | 1,296 |

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. 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.

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 different marketing years such as those listed above.

## Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

**(1,000 Metric Tons)**

| | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | Jan 2023/24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| China | 22,000 | 23,000 | 25,000 | 27,000 | 26,500 | 26,900 |
| European Union | 3,209 | 2,889 | 3,245 | 3,190 | 2,820 | 2,675 |
| Turkey | 1,650 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 1,810 | 1,860 | 2,642 |
| Morocco | 1,375 | 926 | 1,205 | 1,360 | 927 | 950 |
| Japan | 994 | 962 | 976 | 954 | 882 | 930 |
| United States | 1,004 | 856 | 1,083 | 668 | 881 | 822 |
| South Africa | 375 | 461 | 591 | 639 | 710 | 740 |
| Korea, South | 608 | 631 | 655 | 613 | 582 | 570 |
| Peru | 503 | 526 | 540 | 570 | 550 | 545 |
| Argentina | 430 | 330 | 380 | 380 | 285 | 400 |
| Other | 760 | 730 | 751 | 668 | 829 | 803 |
| **Total** | 32,908 | 32,711 | 36,026 | 37,852 | 36,826 | 37,977 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** | | | | | | |
| China | 20,735 | 21,768 | 23,577 | 25,889 | 25,235 | 25,600 |
| European Union | 2,870 | 2,694 | 3,041 | 3,051 | 2,785 | 2,720 |
| Turkey | 969 | 614 | 740 | 868 | 1,017 | 1,591 |
| United States | 956 | 1,004 | 1,046 | 929 | 1,004 | 969 |
| Russia | 893 | 816 | 943 | 882 | 873 | 898 |
| Japan | 948 | 902 | 930 | 895 | 832 | 876 |
| Korea, South | 543 | 552 | 571 | 542 | 514 | 513 |
| Other | 2,967 | 2,643 | 3,243 | 3,050 | 2,719 | 2,839 |
| **Total** | 30,881 | 30,993 | 34,091 | 36,106 | 34,979 | 36,006 |
| **For Processing** | | | | | | |
| China | 620 | 620 | 630 | 600 | 580 | 590 |
| United States | 317 | 198 | 357 | 193 | 275 | 255 |
| European Union | 271 | 272 | 277 | 247 | 220 | 210 |
| Argentina | 113 | 76 | 60 | 70 | 60 | 80 |
| Japan | 64 | 80 | 68 | 71 | 66 | 70 |
| South Africa | 59 | 47 | 44 | 76 | 66 | 64 |
| Korea, South | 63 | 77 | 78 | 66 | 66 | 55 |
| Other | 71 | 70 | 61 | 61 | 75 | 58 |
| **Total** | 1,578 | 1,440 | 1,575 | 1,384 | 1,408 | 1,382 |
| **Exports** | | | | | | |
| Turkey | 712 | 827 | 898 | 994 | 894 | 1,100 |
| China | 706 | 657 | 857 | 566 | 752 | 780 |
| South Africa | 296 | 389 | 507 | 521 | 600 | 630 |
| Morocco | 623 | 411 | 466 | 625 | 453 | 450 |
| Chile | 144 | 182 | 194 | 131 | 233 | 250 |
| European Union | 407 | 330 | 350 | 322 | 297 | 225 |
| Peru | 158 | 214 | 215 | 220 | 200 | 200 |
| Other | 287 | 255 | 300 | 233 | 289 | 279 |
| **Total** | 3,333 | 3,265 | 3,787 | 3,612 | 3,718 | 3,914 |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| Russia | 903 | 824 | 955 | 884 | 875 | 900 |
| European Union | 339 | 407 | 423 | 430 | 482 | 480 |
| United States | 314 | 391 | 375 | 484 | 450 | 450 |
| Vietnam | 160 | 204 | 321 | 218 | 310 | 320 |
| United Kingdom | 292 | 289 | 296 | 287 | 287 | 290 |
| Canada | 157 | 159 | 162 | 166 | 154 | 160 |
| Ukraine | 171 | 184 | 201 | 173 | 130 | 130 |
| Indonesia | 73 | 69 | 98 | 112 | 116 | 115 |
| Philippines | 101 | 112 | 174 | 114 | 100 | 115 |
| Thailand | 85 | 73 | 133 | 90 | 62 | 90 |
| Other | 289 | 275 | 289 | 292 | 313 | 275 |
| **Total** | 2,884 | 2,987 | 3,427 | 3,250 | 3,279 | 3,325 |

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 different marketing years such as those listed above.

## Grapefruit, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

**(1,000 Metric Tons)**

| | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | Jan 2023/24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| China | 4,900 | 4,930 | 4,950 | 5,200 | 5,150 | 5,200 |
| Mexico | 473 | 491 | 491 | 453 | 489 | 500 |
| South Africa | 372 | 345 | 351 | 416 | 420 | 400 |
| United States | 548 | 517 | 397 | 339 | 297 | 316 |
| Turkey | 250 | 249 | 238 | 249 | 198 | 217 |
| Israel | 139 | 143 | 121 | 175 | 155 | 150 |
| European Union | 108 | 95 | 106 | 106 | 98 | 104 |
| Other | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| **Total** | 6,816 | 6,797 | 6,681 | 6,965 | 6,834 | 6,914 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** | | | | | | |
| China | 4,713 | 4,797 | 4,867 | 5,134 | 5,029 | 5,065 |
| Mexico | 361 | 376 | 472 | 438 | 486 | 493 |
| European Union | 366 | 374 | 362 | 299 | 276 | 267 |
| United States | 213 | 250 | 231 | 152 | 190 | 195 |
| Turkey | 112 | 65 | 77 | 103 | 102 | 117 |
| Russia | 158 | 119 | 75 | 66 | 93 | 88 |
| Japan | 89 | 86 | 79 | 70 | 58 | 55 |
| Canada | 35 | 37 | 37 | 31 | 28 | 28 |
| United Kingdom | 26 | 28 | 27 | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| Ukraine | 29 | 39 | 37 | 23 | 16 | 16 |
| Other | 29 | 28 | 25 | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| **Total** | 6,131 | 6,199 | 6,289 | 6,374 | 6,334 | 6,380 |
| **For Processing** | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 107 | 94 | 59 | 179 | 205 | 170 |
| United States | 292 | 226 | 138 | 177 | 108 | 118 |
| Israel | 77 | 78 | 60 | 97 | 96 | 95 |
| China | 0 | 0 | 50 | 60 | 45 | 50 |
| European Union | 19 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| Other | 96 | 98 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| **Total** | 591 | 510 | 323 | 529 | 468 | 448 |
| **Exports** | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 258 | 244 | 290 | 238 | 218 | 230 |
| China | 248 | 209 | 158 | 117 | 152 | 160 |
| Turkey | 138 | 184 | 161 | 149 | 96 | 100 |
| Israel | 54 | 59 | 54 | 62 | 44 | 40 |
| United States | 57 | 56 | 48 | 34 | 22 | 30 |
| European Union | 29 | 27 | 26 | 17 | 20 | 25 |
| Hong Kong | 21 | 24 | 26 | 14 | 9 | 9 |
| Other | 24 | 26 | 23 | 20 | 9 | 11 |
| **Total** | 829 | 829 | 786 | 651 | 570 | 605 |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| European Union | 306 | 320 | 295 | 223 | 209 | 200 |
| Russia | 158 | 121 | 76 | 69 | 95 | 90 |
| China | 61 | 76 | 125 | 111 | 76 | 75 |
| Japan | 64 | 61 | 54 | 45 | 33 | 30 |
| Canada | 35 | 37 | 37 | 31 | 28 | 28 |
| United States | 14 | 15 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 27 |
| United Kingdom | 30 | 31 | 28 | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| Hong Kong | 27 | 31 | 34 | 23 | 17 | 17 |
| Ukraine | 29 | 39 | 37 | 23 | 16 | 16 |
| Switzerland | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Other | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 8 |
| **Total** | 735 | 741 | 717 | 589 | 538 | 519 |

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 different marketing years such as those listed above.

## Lemons and Limes, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

**(1,000 Metric Tons)**

| | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | Jan 2023/24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 2,686 | 2,851 | 2,870 | 2,954 | 3,101 | 2,950 |
| Argentina | 1,780 | 1,491 | 1,800 | 1,930 | 1,850 | 1,907 |
| European Union | 1,683 | 1,481 | 1,733 | 1,635 | 1,458 | 1,685 |
| Turkey | 1,100 | 950 | 1,100 | 1,500 | 1,320 | 1,584 |
| United States | 909 | 983 | 804 | 960 | 1,012 | 758 |
| South Africa | 492 | 620 | 627 | 748 | 653 | 720 |
| Chile | 173 | 204 | 200 | 136 | 164 | 175 |
| Other | 210 | 226 | 228 | 228 | 217 | 221 |
| **Total** | 9,033 | 8,806 | 9,362 | 10,091 | 9,775 | 10,000 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 1,542 | 1,549 | 1,757 | 1,885 | 2,011 | 1,866 |
| European Union | 1,631 | 1,514 | 1,837 | 1,830 | 1,650 | 1,790 |
| United States | 1,361 | 1,407 | 1,426 | 1,383 | 1,466 | 1,283 |
| Turkey | 476 | 520 | 433 | 760 | 720 | 900 |
| Argentina | 170 | 160 | 150 | 273 | 263 | 240 |
| Russia | 229 | 221 | 255 | 240 | 234 | 234 |
| Saudi Arabia | 164 | 188 | 183 | 190 | 202 | 202 |
| United Kingdom | 157 | 154 | 146 | 148 | 137 | 139 |
| Canada | 102 | 109 | 108 | 112 | 107 | 110 |
| United Arab Emirates | 106 | 101 | 102 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Other | 347 | 378 | 381 | 360 | 358 | 366 |
| **Total** | 6,285 | 6,301 | 6,778 | 7,288 | 7,255 | 7,237 |
| **For Processing** | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1,377 | 1,078 | 1,388 | 1,401 | 1,368 | 1,418 |
| Mexico | 397 | 507 | 350 | 400 | 350 | 400 |
| United States | 240 | 301 | 158 | 337 | 338 | 295 |
| European Union | 376 | 314 | 292 | 291 | 267 | 265 |
| Turkey | 50 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| South Africa | 122 | 138 | 103 | 159 | 43 | 42 |
| Japan | 32 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| Other | 15 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| **Total** | 2,609 | 2,435 | 2,385 | 2,680 | 2,458 | 2,514 |
| **Exports** | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 751 | 798 | 769 | 678 | 746 | 690 |
| South Africa | 350 | 458 | 499 | 557 | 573 | 640 |
| Turkey | 576 | 382 | 620 | 693 | 554 | 637 |
| Argentina | 234 | 256 | 264 | 258 | 220 | 250 |
| European Union | 172 | 174 | 155 | 144 | 122 | 180 |
| Chile | 90 | 97 | 102 | 56 | 68 | 74 |
| United States | 96 | 93 | 81 | 87 | 80 | 70 |
| Other | 45 | 43 | 32 | 17 | 19 | 19 |
| **Total** | 2,314 | 2,301 | 2,522 | 2,490 | 2,382 | 2,560 |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| United States | 788 | 818 | 861 | 847 | 872 | 890 |
| European Union | 496 | 521 | 551 | 630 | 581 | 550 |
| Russia | 232 | 225 | 259 | 241 | 235 | 235 |
| Saudi Arabia | 126 | 144 | 130 | 134 | 150 | 150 |
| United Kingdom | 161 | 161 | 148 | 149 | 138 | 140 |
| Canada | 102 | 109 | 108 | 112 | 107 | 110 |
| United Arab Emirates | 101 | 93 | 94 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Japan | 59 | 48 | 44 | 46 | 45 | 46 |
| Ukraine | 55 | 59 | 65 | 49 | 44 | 45 |
| Hong Kong | 36 | 31 | 37 | 29 | 24 | 25 |
| Other | 19 | 22 | 26 | 32 | 26 | 22 |
| **Total** | 2,175 | 2,231 | 2,323 | 2,367 | 2,320 | 2,311 |

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 January - December of the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.