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Citrus Annual

2011

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Report Highlights:

After a bad year for fresh lemon production in Argentina, lemon production rebounded significantly in 2010/2011, and it is forecast to return to normal levels in 2011/2012. Fresh lemon estimated production for 2011/2012 is expected to decrease to 1.3 million MT, and fresh orange and tangerine production is estimated to increase to 750,000 MT and 350,000 MT, respectively. Grapefruit production is forecast at 130,000 MT. Fresh lemon exports are projected to remain stable at 260,000 MT, and orange and tangerine exports are estimated to decrease to 120,000 MT and 105,000 MT, respectively. While exports decreased, domestic consumption increased which explains the increase in production. Grapefruit exports are expected to decrease to 10,000 MT.

Executive Summary:

For 2011/2012 fresh lemon production is estimated to decrease to 1.3 million MT due to frosts in early July 2011 and as a result of the natural lifecycle of plants. Fresh orange and tangerine production is expected to increase to 750,000 MT and 350,000 MT, respectively, due to favorable weather conditions, and grapefruit production is forecast to decrease to 130,000 MT as area planted to grapefruit is decreasing and being replaced with sugar cane and soybeans.

Domestic consumption in 2011/2012 is projected to decrease to 70,000 MT for lemons due to smaller production, and it is estimated to increase to 531,000 MT for oranges, and 150,000 MT for tangerines due to larger fruit supply and a drop in exports. Grapefruit consumption is expected to remain stable at 60,000 MT.

Fresh lemon exports are forecast to remain stable at 260,000 MT due to larger fruit volumes in the Northern Hemisphere countries and the economic crisis in the EU. Orange and tangerine exports are projected to decrease to 120,000 MT and 105,000 MT, respectively, despite larger production, as a result of the EU crisis. Grapefruit exports are projected to decrease slightly to 10,000 MT.

Commodities:

Lemons, Fresh
Oranges, Fresh
Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh
Grapefruit, Fresh

Production:

After a bad year for fresh lemon production in Argentina, lemon production rebounded significantly in 2010/2011, and it is forecast to return to normal levels in 2011/2012. Fresh lemon production for 2011/2012 is forecast to decrease to 1.3 million MT due to frosts in early July of 2011 and, also, as a result of the natural lifecycle of plants which allows fruit to blossom heavier one season and lighter the following season. CY 2012 is expected to be this “lighter” season.

Fresh lemon production for 2010/2011 is increased to 1.49 million MT, compared to previous USDA official estimates, as a result of favorable weather conditions in the main growing region during CY 2010. However, excess rain in February 2011 affected the fruit size which forced producers to delay harvest between two and three weeks. In addition, since production in 2010/2011 was very good, larger producers have been investing in new lemon tree planting and plant replacement.

For 2011/12, fresh orange and tangerine production is estimated to increase to 750,000 MT (up 170,000 MT from the previous year) and 350,000 MT (up 70,000 MT from the previous year), respectively, as a result of favorable weather conditions. Grapefruit production is projected to decrease to 130,000 MT as area planted to grapefruit is being devoted to sugar cane (fostered by the increase of ethanol production) and soybeans in the North West Argentina (NOA) region since the grapefruit business is becoming increasingly unprofitable.

In 2010/2011, fresh orange and tangerine production is expected to remain at 580,000 MT and 280,000 MT, respectively, compared to previous official USDA estimates, and to decrease significantly from 2009/2010, due to a severe drought which affected fruit blossom in the main growing region, North East Argentina (NEA). Fresh grapefruit production is expected to remain stable at 140,000 MT.
Lemon production in 2009/10 remained unchanged at 1.0 million MT, down 350,000 MT from the previous year, as a result of a drought and late frosts in September/October 2009. Fresh sweet citrus production remained stable at 770,000 MT for oranges and 360,000 MT for tangerines. Production for both fruit were larger than expected as heavy rains that caused floods in the NEA region did not damage the plants as much as previously estimated. Grapefruit production remained stable at 140,000 MT, compared to previous official estimates, but decreased from the previous year due to a gradual reduction of area planted to grapefruit.

The major lemon varieties grown in Argentina are as follows: Genova and Eureka; main orange varieties: Naventina, Salustiana, Washington Navel, Navel Late, Valencia Seedless, and Valencia Late; main tangerine varieties: Clementina, Clemenvilla, Ellendale, Malvasio, Montenegrina, Murcott, Ortanique, Satsuma, Okutsu; main grapefruit varieties: Marsh and Duncan (Source: Federcitrus). Overall, the citrus sweet varieties that have been expanding faster are seedless varieties, such as Tango for oranges, and Clementines and Clemenules for tangerines.

One of the main concerns affecting the citrus sector in Argentina is increased production costs (especially, labor, inputs, and energy) estimated by private sources between 20-25 percent higher for 2010/2011, as a result of a high inflation rate which, combined with the relatively stable value of the dollar, represents a significant loss of competitiveness for local exporters. As an example of these increased costs, harvesters received a 30 percent salary increase for the current season. In addition, inland and ocean freight costs have also increased significantly.

The Government of Argentina (GOA) has reduced gas supplies to major industrial operations in the country to assure household gas supplies during winter. In the Province of Tucuman, gas supplies have been reduced by 30 percent. Gas supplies are expected to continue to be scarce in the next season as no major gas investments are being planned to overcome this serious energy problem. Gas is mostly used in lemon processing between May and September. The Governor of Tucuman Province has requested that the province be exempted from this measure as the lemon and sugar cane industries are seasonal operations between May and September every year.

Government Support to Producers

In June 2011, two of the leading citrus companies from NEA decided to stop exports and suspend some of their employees as a result of extremely high costs, which continue to increase, and loss of competitiveness. In November 2011, over 400 producers with 13,000 hectares planted to citrus received a provincial government-support fund of about $1 million to help them recover from frosts and hail storms, which affected production in 2010.

Area Planted

Area planted to lemon is estimated to increase gradually to 44,000 hectares for 2010/11, up from 43,575 hectares in 2009/2010, and will continue to expand in the near future, especially in the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy. In the Province of Tucuman, lemon production competes with sugar cane production and, to a lesser extent, urban expansion and soybean production, which has grown in marginal areas.

According to private sources, the Argentine lemon sector is not expected to expand through land investment but through the incorporation of new genetic material, which would improve yields.
Area planted to orange and tangerine production is projected to remain stable, and area planted to grapefruit is forecast to decrease gradually as grapefruit production competes with other more profitable crops, such as sugarcane and soybeans.

Processing

Fresh lemons for processing in 2011/2012 are estimated to decrease to 972,000 MT, compared to the previous year, due to smaller production. In 2010/11, it is projected to increase to 1.15 million MT, compared to the previous USDA estimate of 973,000 MT, as a result of larger production and additional volumes of fruit which did not reach the size and quality required by export markets. Many producers chose to harvest smaller-sized fruit, which were devoted for processing, leaving larger sizes in the plants to obtain fruit suitable to the needs of more demanding export markets.

Fresh orange and tangerine for processing in 2011/2012 is forecast to rebound to 100,000 MT and 95,000 MT, respectively, due to larger production. Grapefruit for processing is expected to decrease to 61,000 MT, as a result of smaller production. In 2010/2011, orange and tangerine for processing is projected to fall to 60,000 MT and 55,000 MT, respectively, compared to previous USDA official estimates, as a result of smaller fruit supply and larger exports than expected. Grapefruit for processing is expected to remain stable at 70,000 MT.

In 2009/10, lemons for processing remained stable at 698,000 MT, compared to previous USDA official estimates, and it increased slightly from the previous year due to a slight increase in imports than expected. Orange and tangerine for processing remained stable at 84,000 MT and 91,000 MT, respectively, compared to previous official estimates, and it increased slightly from the previous year due to larger production. Grapefruit for processing remained stable at 71,000 MT.

Over 50 percent of the total lemon production in Argentina is processed by four plants, of which three are located in the Province of Tucuman, and one in the Province of Salta. In addition, there are about 35 high-tech packing citrus plants which are approved for export by the Argentine sanitary authorities.

Investment

Investment in land devoted for lemon production is expected to continue to expand marginally, especially in the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy, whereas in the Province of Tucuman lemon production competes mainly with sugar cane production. In addition, two new packing and processing plants will become operational in Tucuman in the near future. Investment is due to the increasing profitability of lemon activity, the potential opening of significant export markets for fresh lemon, such as the U.S. and China, and the expansion of leading beverage companies in Asia.

Investments in processing facilities and irrigation are also planned in the NEA region for "sweet" citrus fruit (orange and tangerine). There is an on-going project to build a juice processing facility in the Province of Entre Rios, with a $2 million-contribution by the Provincial Government, whose main purpose is to supply the increasing international demand for concentrated juices.

Consumption:

Fresh lemon domestic consumption does not typically vary much over time, unlike oranges and tangerines – the "sweet" categories – which are often replaced by other types of fruit depending on the price. Consumption in 2011/2012 is estimated to decrease slightly to 70,000 MT from the previous year due to smaller production. Consumption in 2010/2011 is expected to increase to 80,000 MT, compared to the previous USDA official estimate of 60,000 MT, as a result of larger production and, in 2009/2010, it remained stable at 45,000 MT, compared to previous USDA estimates, and decreased in comparison with the previous year, as a result of smaller production.

In 2011/2012, orange and tangerine consumption is expected to increase to 531,000 MT (for oranges), and 150,000 MT (for tangerines), compared to previous USDA official estimates, due to larger fruit supply. Grapefruit consumption is estimated to remain stable at 60,000 MT.

In 2010/2011, orange and tangerine consumption is projected to decrease to 391,000 MT and 110,000 MT, respectively, compared to previous USDA official estimates, due to smaller production. In 2009/2010, orange and tangerine consumption remained stable at 530,000 MT and 150,000 MT, respectively, and it decreased from the previous year as a result of larger exports and reduced fruit supply. Grapefruit consumption is estimated to remain stable in 2010/2011 and 2009/2010. It decreased in 2009/10, compared to the previous year, due to smaller production.
Estimated annual per capita citrus consumption is as follows: lemon, 1.5 kg; orange, 10.15 kg; tangerine, 4.35; and grapefruit, 1.95 kg.

Trade:

Exports

Fresh lemon exports for 2011/2012 are forecast to remain stable at 260,000 MT, compared to the previous year, due to larger fruit volumes in the Northern Hemisphere, especially in Spain and Turkey, and the economic crisis in the EU. Orange and tangerine exports are projected to decrease slightly to 120,000 MT and 105,000 MT, respectively, despite larger production, due to the EU economic crisis, which is expected to cause consumption to increase. In addition, larger fruit supply is expected in competing countries from the Northern Hemisphere. Grapefruit exports are expected to decrease slightly to 10,000 MT.

Fresh lemon exports for 2010/11 are expected to decrease slightly to 260,000 MT, compared to the previous USDA estimates, despite larger production, due to increased fruit supply in competing countries in the Northern Hemisphere, such as Spain and Turkey. In addition, following the practice carried out in the past couple of years, relatively high volumes of fruit were devoted for processing as a result of the decision made by the industry to export only fresh lemons meeting higher quality standards, thus restricting the export supply and preventing a steep decrease of international prices. This market strategy is expected to continue. Fresh orange and tangerine exports in 2010/2011 are estimated to increase to 130,000 MT and 115,000 MT, respectively, compared to previous USDA official estimates, due to high international prices which fostered sales. However, this reflects a decrease from the previous year due to smaller production and economic recession in some European countries which are important export markets. Fresh grapefruit exports are forecast to decrease slightly to 11,000 MT, compared to previous USDA official estimates, as international demand for this type of fruit is decreasing gradually.

Fresh lemon exports remained stable in 2009/10 at 264,000 MT, in line with USDA official estimates, and exceeded exports from the previous year, as international markets recover from the global financial crisis. Fresh orange and tangerine exports remained in line with USDA numbers at 157,000 MT (for oranges) and 119,000 MT (for tangerines). They decreased, compared to the previous year, due larger production than previously expected and the recovery of export markets. For 2009/2010, fresh grapefruit exports remained stable at 11,000 MT.

It is not possible to export fresh organic lemons as the fruit must undergo a bleaching process, which is not allowed under organic certification standards. However, some lemon by-products are produced and exported as organic.

Argentine fresh citrus are exported to over 80 international markets. The main export destinations were as follows:

Fresh Citrus Fruit	Destination	Market Share %	
		2010	Jan-Sep 2011
Lemons	EU	75	68
	Russia	16	17

Oranges	EU	55	76
	Russia	18	6
Tangerines	EU	36	30
	Russia	37	40
Grapefruit	EU	83	88
	Russia	10	7

Source: FAS Buenos Aires, based on data from the Global Trade Atlas (GTIS)

For 2010/2011, no major export market diversification is expected for citrus fruit. During January-September 2011, the EU remained the largest export market for most types of Argentine citrus fruit: lemons (68 percent market share), oranges (76 percent), and grapefruit (88 percent); and the second largest market for fresh tangerines (30 percent). Russia was the second largest market for all citrus fruit, except tangerines, accounting for an average of 40 percent of total Argentine tangerine exports, 17 percent of lemons, 6 percent of oranges (down from 18 percent in 2009/2010 due to strong competition from South Africa), and 7 percent of grapefruit. Other markets which increased imports of Argentine lemons were Ukraine, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, and United Arab Emirates.

Imports

Citrus imports are expected to remain negligible in 2011/2012 and 2010/11, and this trend is forecast to continue as Argentina is a net citrus fruit exporting country. In 2010, total citrus imports totaled 9,327 MT, and were valued at $6.3 million. Imports came mainly from Chile and Italy (lemons), Mexico and Chile (oranges), and Chile and Israel (grapefruit).

Policy:

Import and Export Regulations

On December 22, 2008, President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner announced a package of stimulus measures for the Argentine agricultural sector. The measures affecting fruit and vegetables were published in the Official Bulletin, Decrees Nos. 38/2008 and 40/2008, on December 31, 2008. They established that the export tax for pears, apples, peaches, citrus fruit, grapes, blueberries, strawberries, onions, frozen potatoes, beans and pulses were reduced by 50 percent (i.e. fresh deciduous fruit and stone fruit currently pay a 5 percent export tax, while citrus fruit and vegetables pay 2.5 percent).

The changes did not have a significant impact on overall fruit production. Export taxes for these products were already relatively low (5 percent to 10 percent). Part of Argentina's 2.5 percent export tax on citrus is rebated depending on the size of the container.

Argentine government officials have requested from Russian authorities a reduction of the import tariff affecting apples, pears, and citrus fruit.

Export and Import Tariffs All Citrus Fruit (HTS codes: 080510, 080520, 080540, 080550)	
For countries outside MERCOSUR AREA	%
Import Tariff	10.00

Statistical Tax	0.50
Export Tax	2.50
Export Rebate for cases containing less than 16 kg.	5.00
Export Rebate for cases containing 16–20 kg.	4.05
Export Rebate for cases containing more than 20 kg.	2.70
For countries within MERCOSUR AREA	
Import Tariff	0.00
Statistical Tax	0.50
Export Tax	2.50
Export Rebate for cases containing less than 16 kg.	5.00
Export Rebate for cases containing 16–20 kg.	4.05
Export Rebate for cases containing more than 20 kg.	2.70

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from Tarifar

Phytosanitary Issues

Argentine phytosanitary authorities continue negotiations with China to reopen the market for Argentine fresh lemons. Trade was interrupted in 2005 when China established cold treatment for all citrus fruit, which damaged the fruit quality. The industry has been focusing on other export destinations pending negotiations with officials in China. Currently, the market is open to fresh “sweet” citrus varieties. Moreover, there are on-going technical discussions with the U.S. to reopen the market for Argentine fresh citrus fruit. A research study was recently completed showing data that *Citrus Variegated Chlorosis* (CVC) cannot be transmitted through lemon seed, but can be transmitted through sweet citrus seed. The study is being evaluated by USDA/APHIS.

Argentina is currently free of *Huanglongbing* (HLB). In order to protect Argentine citrus production, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MAGP, in Spanish) has implemented a National Program for HLB Prevention, composed by the following organizations and agencies: National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA, in Spanish), National Service of Agriculture and Food Health and Quality (SENASA, in Spanish), National Seed Institute (INASE, in Spanish), provincial governments, Experiment Station “Obispo Colombres”, and entities from the private sector related to the citrus activity.

Argentina has a National Traceability System, which allows local phytosanitary authorities, producers, and exporters to learn about the various treatments applied to the fruit, from the plant to the port of destination. This guarantees the importer that the product is healthy and safe.

Marketing:

Prices

International (FOB) Prices for Fresh Citrus Fruit

Overall, fresh citrus average FOB prices during 2009/10 were higher than the previous year, especially for lemons, with the exception of oranges. However, by the end of the marketing year, prices fell due to the delay in the arrival of fruit shipments to the main EU markets. The highest FOB price for lemons during CY 2010 was \$978/MT (March); for oranges, \$498/MT (June); for tangerines, \$1,000/MT (January); and for grapefruit, \$700/MT (March). FOB prices are estimated to decrease in 2010/11 as increased fruit supply is expected from Argentina’s primary competitors.

Lemon	FOB Prices ($/MT)			
	2008	2009	2010	Jan-Sep 2011
January	583	713	--	700
February	1,022	604	--	--
March	870	778	978	915
April	1,016	589	620	644
May	1,074	556	671	666
June	1,076	602	742	689
July	976	633	724	716
August	758	657	783	688
September	710	642	698	679
October	694	566	700	n/a
November	844	--	667	n/a
December	683	--	700	n/a
Average	**859**	**634**	**728**	**n/a**

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on GTIS trade data

Orange	FOB Prices ($/MT)			
	2008	2009	2010	Jan-Sep 2011
January	--	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--
April	251	194	155	114
May	534	440	483	495
June	552	494	498	531
July	549	478	471	506
August	520	485	457	519
September	472	455	422	486
October	409	384	381	n/a
November	--	205	232	n/a
December	--	--	--	n/a
Average	**470**	**392**	**387**	**n/a**

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on GTIS trade data

Tangerine	FOB Prices ($/MT)			
	2008	2009	2010	Jan-Sep 2011
January	196	333	1,000	--
February	741	1013	821	894
March	728	785	774	806
April	756	733	763	779
May	786	749	766	818
June	779	760	768	837
July	769	749	771	838
August	773	742	746	842
September	722	721	742	827
October	467	655	695	n/a
November	889	--	100	n/a
December	--	--	--	n/a

Average	**691**	**724**	**722**	**n/a**

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on GTIS trade data

Grapefruit	**FOB Prices ($/MT)**			
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**Jan-Sep 2011**
January	--	--	--	--
February	--	1,200	--	--
March	167	598	700	723
April	651	546	546	541
May	587	571	521	525
June	594	533		
July	590	584	478	477
August	587	572	582	600
September	412	513	667	--
October	161	--	--	n/a
November	684	--	--	n/a
December	--	--	--	n/a
Average	**493**	**640**	**566**	**n/a**

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on GTIS trade data

Wholesale Prices for Fresh Citrus Fruit

Lemon	**Domestic Wholesale Prices ($/MT)**			
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**Jan-Sep 2011**
January	390	366	1,020	1,070
February	340	352	1,150	1,166
March	630	350	950	970
April	540	328	680	646
May	298	258	490	436
June	332	222	470	392
July	387	221	460	392
August	363	261	490	375
September	308	357	560	389
October	460	470	660	n/a
November	447	742	675	n/a
December	401	737	953	n/a
Average	**408**	**389**	**773**	**n/a**

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market

Orange	**Domestic Wholesale Prices ($/MT)**			
	2008	**2008**	**2010**	**Jan-Sep 2011**
January	210	217	280	308
February	310	229	280	338
March	300	276	340	366

April	350	310	340	448
May	322	298	350	434
June	283	301	320	380
July	300	295	310	345
August	331	299	300	312
September	299	339	280	336
October	372	350	293	n/a
November	361	373	300	n/a
December	259	382	313	n/a
Average	**308**	**306**	**309**	**n/a**

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market

Tangerine	**Domestic Wholesale Prices ($/MT)**			
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**Jan-Sep 2011**
January	n/a	n/a	360	422
February	n/a	n/a	350	366
March	190	n/a	350	331
April	250	296	330	305
May	288	305	330	331
June	299	320	340	352
July	341	332	330	350
August	340	330	310	347
September	293	345	290	340
October	366	400	283	n/a
November	439	389	295	n/a
December	n/a	442	398	n/a
Average	**312**	**351**	**301**	**n/a**

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market

Grapefruit	**Domestic Wholesale Prices ($/MT)**			
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**Jan-Sep 2011**
January	300	365	510	541
February	340	NA	550	965
March	410	NA	520	793
April	390	403	490	515
May	313	313	440	478
June	296	301	400	473
July	332	306	390	422
August	311	288	370	401
September	281	336	350	380
October	299	340	343	n/a
November	372	371	440	n/a
December	452	377	595	n/a
Average	**341**	**340**	**450**	**n/a**

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market

Domestic Retail Prices for Fresh Citrus Fruit

Citrus Fruit	$/kg
Lemon (premium)	1.99
Lemon (standard)	1.75
Orange (Navel)	1.75
Orange (Valencia)	0.77
Tangerine (Clementina)	2.28
Tangerine (Nova)	n/a
Grapefruit (Marsh)	1.45
Grapefruit (Ruby)	1.50
US$1 = AR$4.29	
(November 22, 2011)	

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on supermarket prices

Promotion

"ALL LEMON Tested & Certified for Export" is the Argentine quality seal which certifies the quality of about 85 percent of lemons devoted for export. Currently, this program, created in 2009, carries out audits to the 12 leading lemon producers and exporters in Argentina. Its primary goal is to develop and establish quality standards to be applied by lemon companies, which are committed to export a strictly selected product. Lemons identified under ALL LEMON parameters must comply with:

- High juice content
- Resistance and durability
- Firmness
- Freshness
- Uniform format
- Balanced color
- Skin in optimal condition
- Traceability and safety

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Lemons/Limes, Fresh Argentina	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	43,575	43,575	44,000	44,000		44,000
Area Harvested	42,000	42,000	43,000	43,000		43,000
Bearing Trees	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000		14,000
Non-Bearing Trees	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,100
Total No. Of Trees	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000		15,100
Production	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,490		1,300

Imports	7	7	3	1		2
Total Supply	1,007	1,007	1,303	1,491		1,302
Exports	264	264	270	260		260
Fresh Dom. Consumption	45	45	60	80		70
For Processing	698	698	973	1,151		972
Total Distribution	1,007	1,007	1,303	1,491		1,302
HECTARES, 1000 TREES, 1000 MT						

Oranges, Fresh Argentina	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	48,229	48,229	48,300	48,300		48,300
Area Harvested	45,500	45,500	46,000	46,000		46,000
Bearing Trees	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000		23,000
Non-Bearing Trees	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000
Total No. Of Trees	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000		25,000
Production	770	770	580	580		750
Imports	1	1	3	1		1
Total Supply	771	771	583	581		751
Exports	157	157	100	130		120
Fresh Dom. Consumption	530	530	413	391		531
For Processing	84	84	70	60		100
Total Distribution	771	771	583	581		751
HECTARES, 1000 TREES, 1000 MT						

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh Argentina	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Apr 2010		Market Year Begin: Apr 2011		Market Year Begin: Apr 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	34,930	34,930	35,000	35,000		35,000
Area Harvested	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000		33,000
Bearing Trees	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000		18,000
Non-Bearing Trees	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000
Total No. Of Trees	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000		20,000
Production	360	360	280	280		350
Imports	0	0	3	0		0
Total Supply	360	360	283	280		350

Exports	119	119	95	115		105
Fresh Dom. Consumption	150	150	120	110		150
For Processing	91	91	68	55		95
Total Distribution	360	360	283	280		350
HECTARES, 1000 TREES, 1000 MT						

Grapefruit, Fresh Argentina	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	7,685	7,685	7,500	7,500		7,300
Area Harvested	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000		7,000
Bearing Trees	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600		1,550
Non-Bearing Trees	70	70	70	70		60
Total No. Of Trees	1,670	1,670	1,670	1,670		1,610
Production	140	140	140	140		130
Imports	2	2	2	1		1
Total Supply	142	142	142	141		131
Exports	11	11	13	11		10
Fresh Dom. Consumption	60	60	60	60		60
For Processing	71	71	69	70		61
Total Distribution	142	142	142	141		131
HECTARES, 1000 TREES, 1000 MT						