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China - Peoples Republic of

Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

2012

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Report Highlights:
China's MY12/13 apple, pear and grape production is forecast to reach 38 million metric tons (MMT), 16.5 MMT, and 7.2 MMT, respectively, on higher crop yields. U.S. apples face import permit delays due to China's disease concerns but ongoing bilateral negotiations are addressing the issue. Pear imports remain negligible while grape imports are forecast up 20 percent to 180,000 metric tons. Chile is the dominant supplier of apples and grapes to China followed by the United States. China's apple exports are expected to decline on continued weak world demand and high prices, with pear exports stable to Southeast Asia markets. Table grape exports are forecast to rise 5 percent.

Commodities:
Select

Production:
Apples
Post forecasts China's apple production at 38 million metric tons (MT) in marketing year (MY) 2012/13 (July-June), up nearly five percent from the revised MY 2011/12 production figure. Apple acreage is forecast at 2.2 million hectares in MY 2012/13, a one percent increase from the revised MY2011/12 estimate, with Fuji apples comprising 70 percent of the total crop. Favorable weather conditions in leading apple producing provinces and better crop management practices by China's apple industry have improved fruit quality.
China's apple production continues to expand westward, into Shaanxi, Gansu and Xinjiang provinces, for example, where land is abundant and production costs are lower. In 2009, Shaanxi province became China's largest apple producing province, surpassing eastern based Shandong province. As Shaanxi's fruit-bearing trees have only reached 65 percent of total apple acreage, with 35 percent in new plantings, it will likely remain the dominant producer for the near future.

Trade sources note that about 20 percent of Shandong's apple trees are more than 25 years old with declining productivity. Before replacing apple trees, local experts encourage farmers to rotate the land with other crops like vegetables for three years. This method will promote the elimination of pests and diseases from the old apple trees.

Apple Juice Concentrate
Apple juice concentrate (AJC) production is forecast at 680,000 MT in MY 2012/13 (July-June), recovering nearly eight percent from the drop in MY2011/12 following a combination of weak global demand and high domestic production costs which depressed sales. More than 90 percent of China's apple juice production is exported so rising global demand supports expected production increases.
(See Exports)

Pears
China's pear production is forecast at 16.5 MMT in MY 2012/13 (July-June), an increase of more than four percent from the revised MY 2011/12 production figure, as better crop management has bolstered yields. Pear acreage is forecast at 1.08 million hectares in MY 2012/13, reflecting a minimal decline from the revised MY 2011/12 figure. However, pear acreage is vulnerable to substitution to more profitable apple and grape crops.

China-origin pears are primarily Asian varieties. Snowy pear, Ya pear, and Su pear remain the dominant varieties with Fragrant pear, Nanguo pear and other new varieties, like Huangguan, Cuiguan and Golden pears, gaining popularity among consumers. Some varieties are available in August, but the majority of pears are harvested in September.

Grapes

China's table grape production is forecast at 7.2 MMT in MY2012/13 (June-May), a nine percent increase from MY2011/12, largely due to expanding acreage of new plantings. Table grapes are planted in almost all provinces in China with greenhouse production accounting for 10 percent. Traditional varieties include Kyoho and Muscat, with Red Globe, Thompson Seedless, and some local varieties becoming more popular. Harvest season is between June and September.

Grape acreage is forecast at 633,000 hectares (including grapes for processing) in MY 2012/13, an upward shift of six percent from MY 2011/2012. Favorable profits over the past several seasons sparked planting expansion averaging 8-10 percent annually over that time period. Areas with strongest growth include western provinces like Xinjiang and Gansu due to suitable growing conditions for weather and land, southeast provinces such as Jiangsu and Zhejiang due to their close proximity to key consumption markets like Shanghai, and southern provinces, like Yunnan and Guangxi, due to easy export access to Southeast Asia.

NOTE: The revised MY 2011/12 figures (except for table grape and AJC production) are based on reported data from China Agricultural Statistic Reports. (See Tables at the end of the report)

Prices

Apples

In general, apples are held post harvest in cold storage to facilitate marketing at a favorable price. In MY 2011/12, however, consumers refused to pay high apple prices so traders had to sell their stocks at low prices before the new crop arrived. As a result, in MY 2012/13, traders are cautious about their purchasing decisions, despite increased domestic production and declining farm gate prices for their primary resource, Fuji apples. For example, in the western province of Gansu, Fuji farm gate prices dropped from RMB9.6 ($1.50) per kilo to RMB7.0 ($1.10). In Shaanxi (west) and Shandong (East) provinces, prices fell from RMB6.4 ($1.02) per kilo and RMB5.7 ($0.90) per kilo to RMB5.8 ($0.92) and RMB5.4 ($0.86), respectively.

Pears

Farm gate prices for pears have risen annually in response to increasing agricultural input (including fertilizers and pesticides) and labor costs but still remain below prices for apples and grapes. Prices for traditional varieties like Su pears are around RMB2.0 ($0.32) per kilo. Newer varieties like Fragrant pears are priced at nearly RMB6.0 ($0.95) per kilo.

Grapes

China produces numerous varieties of grapes with prices that vary throughout the country. For example, in the current market year, farm gate prices for Red Globe grapes are RMB7.4 ($1.20) per kilo in Yunnan (located in the Southwest), compared to RMB10 ($1.60) per kilo in Shandong (East).

Consumption:

China's fruit consumption continues to grow along with rising income and dietary changes. Improvements to cold storage facilities have extended the supply season for fruits, thus further increasing fruit consumption levels. Apples and grapes remain popular among Chinese consumers.

Trade:

Imports

Apple imports are forecast at 65,000 MT in MY 2012/13 (July-June), down 11 percent from the revised import figure from MY 2011/12, primarily due to China's suspension of import permits for U.S. apples (see Trade Policy section). In MY 2011/12, the United States was the second largest supplier to China behind Chile with exports topping $51 million, up 50 percent from the previous year.

Due to abundant domestic supply, pears imports to China remain negligible totaling 1,600 MT in MY 2011/12.

Table grape imports are forecast at 180,000 MT in MY 2012/13 (June-May), a rapid increase of 20 percent from the revised MY2011/12 estimate, attributable to strong import demand for new varieties. Red Globe, Autumn Royal, Crimson Seedless, and Thompson Seedless are becoming more popular with Chinese consumers. The prime import season occurs between December and May when locally-produced grapes are in short supply and southern hemisphere producers like Chile, Peru and South Africa, enter the market. Chile is the dominant grape supplier to China, followed by the United States, which exported $87 million in table grapes to China in MY 11/12, up 19 percent.

Exports

Apple exports are forecast at 970,000 MT in MY 2012/13 (July-June), down four percent from the revised MY 2011/12 figure due to continued weak demand from traditional markets like Russia, neighboring Asian countries, and the Middle East. Moreover, higher production and distribution costs pushed export prices up by 30 percent to $1,034 per MT in September 2012, compared to the same period in 2011, further dampening export prospects.

Apple juice concentrate exports are forecast at 600,000 MT in MY 2012/13 (July-June), a rebound of nine percent from the revised MY2011/12 figure due to slowly recovering world demand. In addition, lower crush apple prices this year, compared to last year, are expected to relieve pressure on AJC export prices, which were quoted at $1,968 per MT in September 2012, an increase of 14 percent from 2011.

Pear exports are forecast at 420,000 MT in MY 2012/13 (July-June), roughly unchanged from the revised MY 2011/12 figure. Demand for China-origin pears remains stable with exports destined primarily for markets in southeast Asia. The average export price for Chinese pears was quoted at $776 per MT in September 2012, up 15 percent from the previous year.

Table grape exports are forecast at 112,000 MT in MY 2012/13 (June-May), up nearly five percent from the revised MY 2011/12 estimate. Continued improvements to Yunnan's production and quality of table grapes are expected to facilitate additional exports to Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia.

NOTE: The revised MY2011/12 trade figures are based on official data from the Global Trade Atlas.

Policy:

Domestic Policy

The central and provincial governments encourage farmers to standardize orchard construction and apply unified farming practices to enhance fruit quality. Some local governments will partially reimburse farmers for the construction costs of these demonstration farms. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, 600 standardized orchards were built in 2011 with an average size of 108 hectares.

The central government continues its efforts to improve the deciduous fruit distribution system, including cold chain facilities. For example, in 2011, the Shaanxi provincial government committed to provide an RMB1.2 million ($190,550) per unit subsidy to farm cooperatives to build 300 air-controlled (AC) or cold storage units over a three year period. The program could increase total AC/cold storage capacity in Shaanxi province by 2.5 million MT.

Trade Policy

In September 2012, during an annual U.S.-China bilateral discussion China and the United States initialed a work plan allowing full market access for U.S. pears to China and China's sand pears to the United States. The final work plan is expected to be formally signed at a later date.

China's General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) has not issued import permits for U.S. apples since the beginning of MY 2012/13 due to disease interceptions at China's ports of entry. The United States is actively working with AQSIQ to resolve this issue.

Marketing:

General Market Overview

The pace of China's economic growth has slowed in 2012, but demand for high quality imported fresh deciduous fruit was not significantly impacted. In the first nine months of 2012, the import value of fresh fruit imports from the world was on a steady rise, up approximately 33 percent from the same period in 2011. The consumption of imported table grapes was up 26 percent, while the value of imported apples decreased 10 percent. However, U.S. table grape imports increased 44 percent, while U.S. apple imports were up 2 percent despite a 19 percent decrease from the lack of direct shipments to

Shanghai as a result of stricter inspection procedures. Abundant domestic supplies plus increasing imports from Chile, France, Peru, South Africa, and New Zealand have created a new competitive market environment for U.S. fresh deciduous fruit in Mainland China. Record high retail prices for several U.S. fruit and new Chinese inspection procedures could impact future prospects for U.S. fresh deciduous fruit exports in 2013.

Demand and consumption for imported fresh deciduous fruit is growing in China's three major regions: South, East and North. The well-developed South China market maintains stable growth due to sustained promotional efforts and a 34-year tradition of consuming imported fruit. By the end of December 2011, Southern ports accounted for 83 percent of China's total imports from the United States. All of the imported fresh fruit available in Western China (ATO's Shanghai region) was transshipped via Guangzhou's Jiangnan Wholesale Fruit Market. Direct shipments to Eastern and Northern China regions have decreased dramatically in the 2011-2012 season due to various factors.

In the past three years, producer associations have undertaken aggressive marketing activities to help boost sales. Through a well-planned series of merchandising and training seminars designed for traders and retail managers as well as periodic in-store promotions, in 2012, U.S. fresh deciduous fruit exports sold in more supermarkets and at historic levels.

Regional Markets:

South China: The South remains the leading consumption market in China- holding its dominant position for the past three decades. In 2012, around 78 percent of total fresh fruit imports entered directly through ports located in the Pearl River Delta. Key consumption markets in South China include major cities in Guangdong Province's Pearl River Delta such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Dongguan with the highest consumption, as well as secondary markets such as Foshan, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Huizhou, Jiangmen, and Shunde. In addition to Guangdong Province, U.S. fresh fruit sales in Fuzhou, Xiamen, Changsha, and Nanning have sharply increased in the past three years. In South China, imported apples and grapes can be found not only in hypermarkets and supermarkets, but also in smaller-scale fruit retail chains with many still peddled in street stalls or residential neighborhoods.

East and North China: The best venues for purchasing U.S. apples and table grapes in the East and North are the modern supermarket outlets. In the last two years, direct shipments to local ports were considered a cost efficient option as transportation costs (from South China) could be avoided altogether. However in the 2011-2012 marketing year, direct shipments of U.S. apples to these two regions dramatically declined mainly because local officials tightened inspection procedures at the port.

U.S. Apples:

China's total imported apple consumption dropped 10 percent in the first nine months of 2012. Chile took the hardest hit-- a 22-percent decline in value when compared to the same period in 2011. However, U.S. apples maintained market position in 2012 with a total sales value of $31 million, accounting for 39 percent of China's total imported apple market share. 87 percent of these shipments were imported into Guangzhou, Huangpu and Shenzhen ports in the Pearl River Delta. Year-round

availability of Washington State Red Delicious apples have entered modern retail outlets and neighborhood fruit stalls in China's larger cities for years. Direct shipments to Shanghai fell by 19 percent.

In 2011, China imported $50 million in U.S. apples or 43 percent of the total China imported apple market. In 2012, New Zealand and France provided more apples to China and together took 6 percent market share from the United States. New Zealand's imports this past season provided alternative choices for local consumers, although the quality of the crop was poor and priced higher than U. S. Red Delicious apples. To remain competitive, traders and retailers have invested colorful packaging and promotional displays to differentiate themselves from competitors and attract new consumers. The best promotion season includes national holidays such as the Mid-Autumn Festival, National Holiday, and the Chinese Lunar New Year.

U.S. Red Delicious apples are considered a preferred choice for gift-giving because their shiny dark red color and unique, uniform shape. Consumers in South China prefer smaller sized apples and the consumption demand remains strong, while consumers in North China prefer larger sized apple with no visible dents or imperfections. Consumers in East China purchase 88 heads Red Delicious apples almost exclusively.

U.S. Table Grapes:

In December 2011, the United States was the second largest table grape supplier to China, after Chile. China imported $36 million-worth in fresh grapes from United States. In the first nine months of 2012, these sales were up 26 percent from the same period in 2011. However by September 2012, for the first time, Peru and South Africa outpaced United States table grape exports. Although Peruvian grapes do not have official market access, exports totaled $57 million, up 44 percent from the same period in 2011. South Africa surpassed U.S. exports which is now the third largest grape supplier to China.

South China remains China's largest fresh table grape consumption region, followed by the East and North regions. South China accounted for 82 percent of China's total fresh grape imports ($324 million) in 2011. By September 2012, South China imported $263 million grapes from the world, up 22 percent from same period in 2011. A total of $30 million grapes were shipped from the United States to South China. Each year, over 80 percent of imported table grapes enter China through South China ports. Demand for U.S. seedless varieties continues to increase even though retail prices may be much higher than for seeded varieties. According to China Customs data, the total imported grape value from the United States increased 44 percent in the first nine months of 2012. In South China, table grapes are the favorite fruit purchased at grocery stores by local consumers. U.S. grapes are traditionally consumed in highest levels during the Mid-Autumn Festival (September) and National Day (October) holidays, while Chilean grape exporters target China's Spring Festival (January or February).

Red Globe is the most popular seeded variety holding the highest sales volume. Most retailers offer both imported grapes and domestic varieties. Although China produces Red Globes, U.S. varieties are firmer,

larger, and taste better than the local varieties. Other varieties such as Scarlet Royal, Crimson are available in some niche markets in first tier cities. Thomson was replaced by a new Xinjiang Province variety called "Pearl". Though the grapes are smaller in size, the Pearl variety has similar Brix levels as Thomson's, but at half the price. According to the trade, the cost of importing U.S. seedless varieties has increased noticeably.

The market situation in the North and East are distinct. North China is the key production region for table grapes and the price of domestic table grapes is much lower than that of the prices for imported grapes. Therefore, many North China traders complain that they could hardly earn a profit on U.S. table grapes. In East China more varieties are becoming available. Red Globe, Autumn Royal, Thompson and Crimson are being sold in high-end supermarkets with an average price that's around 20 percent higher than the price in the South. According to wholesalers, table grape's sales performance in East China is less than expected by the trade.

Market Trends:

- Online retail, television shopping and group purchasing, which was last year's new trend for imported fresh deciduous fruit purchases in large cities has now peaked, with sales fairly stable in first tier cities (Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen). With no clear dominant national player, it remains to be seen how these retail channels evolve in the different regions of China.
- Specialized fresh fruit chain stores in major cities are expanding quickly and offer privately designed gift packages to consumers. Delivery services and payments are received upon delivery providing convenience to urban customers.
- In order to maintain fresh fruit and to extend shelf life, many industry-insiders are increasing the use of cold storage management technologies and proper handling techniques. There is a range of central government policies supporting the development for new investments in refrigerated transportation and cold storage facilities. These supports come in the form of grants, preferential loans and tax credits.
- Requests for direct farm purchasing are on the rise. Professional wholesale markets handle large quantities of imported fruits, while distributors collect various products and arrange for the distribution to retailers and end-users. Some retailers indicate an interest in buying direct, although it is questionable if they have the capacity ("relationships" at ports and know-how) to handle this complex business.

Wholesale markets: Guangzhou's Jiangnan Fruit Wholesale Market not only serves as a transshipment hub to other locations in China, but also a key national market index for fresh fruit pricing and demand. Other leading fruit wholesale markets in China include Longwu in Shanghai and Xinfadi Wholesale Market in Beijing. Many new modern wholesale markets are under constructions in secondary cities. With support from China's Ministry of Commerce, these markets will be the beneficiaries of subsidies designated for the construction of refrigerated transportation and cold storage facilities.

Market Tips:

Suggestions for U.S. exporters who have an interest in entering the China market include:

1) Identify reliable local partners in each region: importers, logistics providers and retailers;
2) Assist and educate local partners on proper product handling;

3) Understand consumer preferences, which vary from region to region;
4) Differentiate the image of U.S. fruits from other competitors;
5) Provide assistance with promotional activities; and
6) Strengthen cold chain management practices to increase quality and extend shelve life.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Apples, Fresh China	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	2,100,000	2,140,000	2,200,000	2,177,000		2,200,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Commercial Production	33,263,000	33,263,000	35,000,000	35,985,000		38,000,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0		0
Production	33,263,000	33,263,000	35,000,000	35,985,000		38,000,000
Imports	74,000	74,000	75,000	73,421		65,000
Total Supply	33,337,000	33,337,000	35,075,000	36,058,421		38,065,000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	26,520,300	26,520,332	28,975,000	30,646,763		32,335,000
Exports	1,056,700	1,056,668	1,100,000	1,011,658		970,000
For Processing	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,000,000	4,400,000		4,760,000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	33,337,000	33,337,000	35,075,000	36,058,421		38,065,000

Pears, Fresh China	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	1,074,000	1,063,000	1,074,000	1,085,000		1,080,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Commercial Production	15,057,000	15,057,000	15,600,000	15,800,000		16,500,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0		0
Production	15,057,000	15,057,000	15,600,000	15,800,000		16,500,000
Imports	0	342	0	1,676		2,500
Total Supply	15,057,000	15,057,342	15,600,000	15,801,676		16,502,500
Fresh Dom. Consumption	13,514,100	13,514,466	14,080,000	14,118,988		14,732,500
Exports	422,900	422,876	400,000	418,688		420,000

For Processing	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,264,000		1,350,000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	15,057,000	15,057,342	15,600,000	15,801,676		16,502,500

Grapes, Fresh China	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jun 2010		Market Year Begin: Jun 2011		Market Year Begin: Jun 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	532,800	552,000	600,000	597,000		633,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Commercial Production	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,700,000	6,600,000		7,200,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0		0
Production	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,700,000	6,600,000		7,200,000
Imports	118,400	118,400	167,500	149,521		180,000
Total Supply	6,318,400	6,318,400	6,867,500	6,749,521		7,380,000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	6,230,100	6,230,100	6,761,700	6,643,619		7,268,000
Exports	88,300	88,300	105,800	105,902		112,000
For Processing	0	0	0	0		0
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	6,318,400	6,318,400	6,867,500	6,749,521		7,380,000

Apple Juice, Concentrated China	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Deliv. To Processors		5,760,000		4,400,000		4,760,000
Beginning Stocks		0		0		20,000
Production		820,000		630,000		680,000
Imports		36		63		80
Total Supply		820,036		630,063		700,080
Exports		768,719		549,703		600,000
Domestic Consumption		51,317		60,360		65,000
Ending Stocks		0		20,000		35,080
Total Distribution		820,036		630,063		700,080

Author Defined:

Tables

Table 1: China Apple Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2007-2011										
Province	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT

Shaanxi	484.9	7,015,682	530.9	7,455,054	564.9	8,051,728	601.5	8,560,132	623.2	9,029,316
Shandong	304.9	7,249,227	276.3	7,631,768	270.4	7,710,497	264.6	7,988,405	276.3	8,379,378
Henan	182.3	3,523,310	173.1	3,743,917	175.7	3,886,253	177.6	4,089,647	180.5	4,203,235
Shanxi	144.3	1,872,681	148.2	2,228,789	145.2	2,384,755	137.6	2,566,472	144.7	3,339,390
Hebei	250.0	2,478,845	243.8	2,615,982	235.5	2,767,973	265.4	2,724,614	236.7	2,926,425
Liaoning	107.1	1,514,871	114.0	1,709,138	121.9	1,948,100	125.9	2,094,719	134.0	2,396,805
Gansu	247.6	1,424,253	246.5	1,641,352	261.6	1,856,204	268.6	2,016,609	274.8	2,276,003
Xinjiang	32.5	388,881	38.5	435,392	55.3	535,058	73.3	658,728	83.3	715,136
Jiangsu	35.1	618,453	34.8	575,299	34.8	572,333	34.0	566,332	35.8	616,738
Sichuan	27.8	296,977	28.6	389,048	28.6	408,938	29.2	429,339	30.5	456,775
Anhui	13.3	403,627	17.1	304,886	16.1	368,978	16.8	406,858	16.8	411,238
Ningxia	21.5	275,525	31.5	283,461	33.5	327,487	40.4	354,421	40.5	408,903
Yunnan	31.1	234,855	29.9	267,954	30.5	269,289	30.9	257,908	31.9	252,886
Jilin	14.2	133,153	14.5	135,219	13.4	145,764	13.7	153,521	12.8	144,152
Heilongjiang	13.2	150,534	12.0	138,330	12.0	140,670	11.4	117,019	10.9	113,984
Inner Mongolia	21.3	61,672	23.1	69,919	22.6	78,576	26.35	77,676	18.9	105,730
Beijing	10.3	119,459	9.2	120,543	8.2	119,676	8.1	103,772	7.8	104,626
Tianjin	5.5	59,709	5.4	62,946	5.3	63,405	4.7	55,512	4.5	55,256
Guizhou	6.4	11,023	6.3	12,182	6.9	16,177	6.6	15,475	6.5	21,668
Hubei	3.0	10,351	3.3	8,881	2.2	11,445	1.7	9,672	1.9	9,903
Qinghai	2.7	5,804	2.5	5,823	2.5	5,729	2.1	5,738	2.0	5,773
Chongqing	1.8	6,693	1.6	5,831	2.0	6,887	1.6	5,287	1.4	5,711
Tibet	1.0	3,994	1.1	4,423	0.1	4,427	1.4	5,124	1.4	5,453
Fujian	N/A	201	N/A	310	N/A	300	N/A	309	N/A	306
Shanghai	N/A	154	N/A	162	N/A	139	N/A	N/A	N/A	42
National Total	1,961.8	27,859,935	1,992.2	29,846,609	2,049.1	31,680,788	2139.9	33,263,290	2,177.3	35,984,832
Source: China Agriculture Statistical Report										

Table 2: Pear Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2007-2011

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Province	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT

Hebei	200.9	3,459,772	197.7	3,539,679	194.1	3,640,682	189.2	3,758,287	193.4	4,068,629
Liaoning	79.6	762,452	83.2	937,944	97.9	1,103,509	98.6	1,261,402	98.8	1,401,586
Shandong	54.9	1,172,162	48.8	1,190,413	45.2	1,166,317	42.5	1,112,099	43.8	1,227,380
Henan	43.2	799,939	46.0	876,538	47.1	922,590	47.3	946,619	49.6	1,005,027
Anhui	36.4	929,719	39.5	628,895	38.5	867,949	38.1	966,259	36.5	1,004,351
Sichuan	82.3	819,776	83.3	821,316	84.0	845,236	82.7	873,351	81.9	923,356
Shaanxi	55.1	618,962	52.2	854,119	51.6	629,939	49.0	799,909	49.2	881,483
Jiangsu	36.4	627,634	36.7	639,385	37.3	662,410	37.8	669,130	39.5	729,747
Xinjiang	70.5	541,451	73.1	692,831	69.5	874,988	68.8	1,052,854	69.9	605,731
Shanxi	31.1	326,969	30.7	378,518	31.1	479,790	28.1	342,203	33.5	590,119
Hubei	35.5	493,185	35.4	473,326	38.2	468,461	32.2	480,523	48.8	462,901
Zhejiang	27.9	360,524	27.5	375,587	25.4	382,379	24.9	379,297	24.4	385,684
Yunnan	43.4	240,519	46.9	286,850	48.3	278,681	51.6	332,044	48.9	364,142
Gansu	46.8	294,239	44.4	285,490	35.6	320,461	34.5	334,180	33.3	333,848
Chongqing	30.8	206,088	32.7	235,587	35.4	259,982	35.2	294,381	35.9	303,782
Guangxi	18.0	156,428	18.6	181,679	18.9	193,990	19.8	222,572	20.7	241,557
Fujian	22.3	164,479	22.1	169,303	22.4	183,967	21.9	185,345	22.0	197,218
Guizhou	38.5	148,008	41.3	162,872	43.6	167,719	44.5	182,099	45.4	195,363
Beijing	10.4	154,368	10.4	151,643	9.8	155,889	9.2	158,632	9.1	161,712
Hunan	36.9	133,225	30.7	125,529	30.8	128,561	32.2	154,630	33.1	150,889
Jiangxi	23.5	89,012	26.1	113,715	26.2	117,653	25.7	116,830	26.5	134,816
Jilin	16.0	129,540	16.6	147,119	15.4	142,198	15.9	141,429	14.8	133,163
Inner Mongolia	8.9	85,216	9.7	86,612	7.9	78,399	7.9	80,319	5.8	77,229
Guangdong	7.0	51,035	7.3	46,365	7.4	55,116	7.6	62,232	7.7	73,849
Heilongjiang	5.1	46,524	5.3	47,078	4.2	41,164	4.8	37,648	4.6	40,224
Tianjin	36.4	28,870	3.4	29,774	3.6	33,131	3.8	35,701	3.7	39,276
Shanghai	2.0	31,855	1.9	30,961	1.9	32,733	2.0	38,427	1.8	31,671
Ningxia	2.7	17,174	2.3	23,194	2.3	22,831	2.2	33,016	2.3	28,900
Qinghai	1.1	4,894	0.9	4,680	0.9	4,835	0.8	4,428	0.8	N/A
Tibet	0.1	987	N/A	1,140	N/A	1,420	0.1	1,228	0.1	1,170
National Total	1,071	12,895,005	1,074.5	13,538,142	1,074.3	14,262,979	1,063.1	15,057,084	1,085.5	15,794,801
Source: China Agricultural Statistical Report										

Table 3: Grape Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2007-2011										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Province	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT
Xinjiang	109.6	1,654,581	108.8	1,648,718	114.7	1,932,157	125.3	1,965,695	135.5	1,754,725
Hebei	57.9	946,886	61.0	988,071	63.4	1,050,802	70.4	1,075,468	73.7	1,125,481
Shandong	44.2	917,312	36.7	904,759	37.9	935,686	35.9	957,825	35.8	985,070
Liaoning	25.2	493,775	26.6	614,422	26.8	642,124	26.6	634,296	27.4	672,695
Zhejiang	12.1	269,051	14.6	332,472	17.0	390,359	20.0	425,866	22.5	527,356
Henan	26.2	419,473	26.8	437,329	29.6	461,083	29.9	484,130	30.2	500,852
Jiangsu	12.7	202,401	14.9	242,747	18.1	278,506	21.7	331,877	25.4	392,234
Shaanxi	15.1	185,261	17.7	216,562	23.9	258,829	28.8	322,292	31.6	363,839
Yunnan	7.0	93,800	7.9	128,449	9.6	167,090	12.3	205,992	19.2	356,139
Guangxi	11.1	158,873	11.6	170,750	12.9	180,790	17.2	232,009	20.7	272,250
Shanxi	9.8		10.1	116,618	10.3	129,413	9.6	219,513	9.7	259,294
Anhui	5.2	178,298	6.2	182,011	6.8	214,046	9.4	261,114	9.6	259,177
Sichuan	13.4	180,134	14.8	201,673	16.2	206,370	18.2	216,500	20.7	243,379
Hubei	5.7	86,313	5.9	98,467	6.2	123,644	5.6	131,213	8.5	151,896
Jilin	11.1	138,885	12.4	131,940	11.2	144,685	11.8	152,573	12.2	142,394
Ningxia	10.2	70,576	14.0	97,033	20.2	115,827	28.7	137,640	27.1	140,965
Gansu	10.2	105,950	11.0	99,601	13.4	116,185	18.4	128,370	20.8	124,666
Tianjin	5.4	109,545	5.1	99,959	5.2	104,560	5.3	103,322	5.2	122,956
Hunan	18.9	73,180	14.5	73,365	15.2	83,892	16.7	100,776	20.1	118,860
Fujian	5.2	86,808	5.5	95,912	5.6	98,817	5.8	100,171	6.3	111,966
Shanghai	2.7	45,682	3.8	62,508	4.2	77,123	4.4	90,814	4.6	95,429
Guizhou	5.9	32,793	6.5	36,182	7.6	41,734	9.5	46,714	11.1	80,351
Inner Mongolia	4.8	40,989	4.8	40,644	6.0	46,983	7.6	53,148	7.4	74,116
Heilongjiang	1.8	21,847	2.7	45,062	2.5	42,206	3.0	56,732	3.0	62,120
Chongqing	2.7	22,666	2.5	24,711	3.9	31,124	4.7	43,261	5.6	54,055
Beijing	2.7	47,486	3.0	45,112	2.7	40,618	2.7	42,140	3.0	41,552
Jiangxi	12.7	9,614	1.9	16,012	2.4	24,564	2.5	29,001	N/A	33,152
Tibet	0.1	250	N/A	289	N/A	1,286	12.3	377	N/A	399
Qinghai	N/A	112	N/A	106	N/A	109	0.1	117	0.1	97
National Total	438.4	6,696,814	451.2	7,151,484	493.4	7,940,612	552.0	8,548,946	596.9	9,067,464