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Mexico

Tree Nuts Annual

Pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio, Walnut and Almond Situation

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Report Highlights:
Pecans remain the most significant economic tree nut in Mexico. Marketing Year (MY) 2011/12 (August/July) pecan production is forecast higher as developing plantations should increase the volume of production as trees mature and as the country enters a high-year in the alternate bearing cycle. MY2010/11 pecan production is estimated at 76,627 metric tons (MT). Information on pistachio and macadamia production is included in this report along with marketing information for almonds and walnuts.

Commodities:

Pecans, Inshell Basis

Macadamia, Inshell Basis

Pistachios, Inshell Basis

Almonds, Shelled Basis

Walnuts, Inshell Basis

Production:

Production

The Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishery, and Food (SAGARPA) Service of Food and Fishery Information (SIAP) publishes information on pecan (*nuez*), pistachio (*pistache*), and macadamia (*macadamia*) tree-nut production only. Pecans are the most significant tree nut crop in Mexico, but other tree nuts fulfill niche markets and are considered a way for producers to diversify income streams. Many of the principal tree-nut production areas are in restricted travel areas and Post personnel have been unable to conduct field observations.

Pecans

Pecan production in Mexico alternates between high and low production years. MY2010/11 (August/July) is a low year for the nation with production estimated at 76,627 MT. New trees are coming into production and industry source report there have been continued improvements to tree-care inputs: better fertilizer applications, timely pruning, etc. that will continue to strengthen production in future years along with area expansion that is being developed and planned for new groves in key production areas like Chihuahua. However, plant diseases and pests continue to be a problem and hamper production in some areas. MY2011/12 production is forecast higher at 105,000 MT due to the above factors and the return to the high year of the production cycle. Pecans are harvested in Mexico from August through December with the majority of harvest occurring in November.

The total area planted to pecan trees is estimated at 88,000 hectares (Ha) for MY2010/11 and the estimate of harvested area is just below 70,000 Ha. The greatest factor for the difference in area is that a significant amount of planting (e.g., 14,000 Ha in Chihuahua) that is still in the early stages of tree growth. The majority of pecan plantations are located in Chihuahua (60 percent), Coahuila (17 percent), and Sonora (10 percent). Sources indicate that about 1,880 Hectares (Ha) of new pecan plantings were added in Chihuahua in 2011. Weather and climate change will determine the success of these plantings as the area has been abnormally hot and dry.

Sources report that only farmers who have water wells on their property are planting new trees. Government officials, nevertheless, believe some producers are planting more trees than there is water available. Many farmers report successfully improving their yields and nut quality through changes in cultivation practices and increased input utilization. Traders advise that some organic pecan production exists, but are not able to say whether this trend is increasing nor what volume of production receives

organic certification. This market differentiation, however, could gain in importance if organically produced pecans receive favorable demand.

SAGARPA has tried to establish several agricultural product systems with the objective of integrating marketing channels so that producers achieve better production, lower costs, and higher incomes. Particular objectives of the Pecan Product System are to encourage the integrated development of pecan production regions and to compensate for the purchase of specialized machinery for harvesting as well as for infrastructure improvements. The system allows producers a bigger share of the production and distribution cycle and should lower the costs of production and make production more profitable and attractive.

Table 1. Mexico: Pecan Production Area (Ha) and Volume (MT) MY2009/10 - MY2011/12

In-Shell Basis	MY2007/08 Official	MY2008/09 Official	MY2009/10 Official	MY2010/11 Estimate	MY2011/12 Forecast
Area Planted (Ha)	77,582	80,048	84,509	88,055	90,000
Area Harvested (Ha)	57,509	64,903	65,478	69,549	70,000
Production (MT)	79,162	79,770	115,350	76,627	105,000
Yield (MT/Ha)	1.38	1.23	1.76	1.10	1.50
Production Value (1000 Pesos)	2,241,543	2,960,632	3,963,385	4,116,578	NA

Source: SAGARPA SIAP

Macadamia

Production for MY2010/11 is estimated at 2,122 MT. Macadamia is considered an exotic fruit and a non-traditional product that was established in coffee producing areas with the purpose of generating additional income for producers. In the late 1960's, the Mexican Institute for Coffee launched a diversification program and distributed macadamia trees among growers. In 1971, the Institute imported about 1,000 trees from California that were then distributed in Michoacan, Veracruz, and Chiapas. Macadamia trees developed very fast in Chiapas as 90 percent of the state's forestry was suitable and possessed adequate climate and altitude for the trees. Organic macadamia is produced in the state of Veracruz. MY2011/12 production is forecast unchanged. Macadamia trees flower in winter and early spring and are harvested during the summer and following winter.

Table 2. Mexico: Macadamia Production Area (Ha) and Volume (MT) MY2007/08 - MY2011/12

In-Shell Basis	MY2007/08 Official	MY2008/09 Official	MY2009/10 Official	MY2010/11 Estimate	MY2011/12 Forecast
Area Planted (Ha)	1,518	1,406	1,412	1,292	1,250
Area Harvested (Ha)	1,358	1,295	1,292	1,139	1,140
Production (MT)	2,491	1,379	1,870	2,122	2,122
Yield (MT/Ha)	1.83	1.07	1.45	1.86	1.86

Production Value (1000 Pesos)	31,797	20,253	22,059	38,222	NA

Source: SAGARPA SIAP

Pistachio

MY2011/12 production is forecast at 80 MT, but production will depend on weather and climate conditions. MY2010/11 pistachio production is estimated at 71 MT and is at its highest historical level as harvested area continues increasing as new trees enter into production. Two municipalities in Chihuahua account for nearly 100 percent of production, but several other states with planted area are not harvesting, yet. Yields in these two key municipalities have averaged between 500 kilograms to 800 kilograms per hectare over the past two years.

Table 2. Mexico: Pistachio Production Area (Ha) and Volume (MT) MY2007/08 - MY2011/12

In-Shell Basis	MY2007/08 Official	MY2008/09 Official	MY2009/10 Official	MY2010/11 Estimate	MY2011/12 Forecast
Area Planted (Ha)	220	140	223	223	223
Area Harvested (Ha)	36	33	122	143	160
Production (MT)	10	21	66	71	80
Yield (MT/Ha)	0.28	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.50
Production Value (1000 Pesos)	373	1,093	4,147	5,951	NA

Source: SAGARPA SIAP

Walnuts and Almonds

There is no official information on Mexican walnut or almond production.

Consumption:

Pecans

Domestic pecan consumption is price sensitive. When prices are low, domestic consumption increases and when prices are high, it decreases. For MY2010/11, consumption was estimated slightly lower than MY2009/10 due to expected higher prices. However, this ultimately depends on the volume of nuts exported. The pecan sector continues looking for new market niches in the confectionary and baking industries. However, domestic confectionery makers, bakeries, and food processors are expected to remain the largest consumers of Mexican pecans.

Domestic-origin pecans are sold in wholesale markets. Pecans entering commercial domestic channels are principally from Morelos, Jalisco, Puebla, and the Mexico City Federal District (D.F). According to information from Mexico's wholesale markets, Wichita cultivar pecans from Durango, Nuevo Leon, and Sonora enter commercial channels throughout the country. Additionally, paper-thin shelled pecans entering domestic channels originate from Colima, Jalisco, Durango, and Sonora.

Macadamia

Macadamia whole nuts are consumed domestically and are marketed as seasoned snacks with salt, hot pepper, sugar, and/or chocolate covering and flavoring. Macadamia pieces are used in ice cream, pastries, and cookies.

Pistachios, Walnuts, and Almonds

Nearly all consumption of pistachios, walnuts, and almonds is of imported nuts. See the marketing section of this report for additional information.

Trade:

NOTE: Import and export figures for pecans are based on official Mexican trade data. This information frequently differs from official U.S. trade data. The Mexican Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) number for in-shell pecans is 0802.31.01 and for shelled pecans is 0802.32.01. (Conversion factor: 1 MT shelled pecans = 2 MT in-shell pecans).

The United States was the top supplier of tree nuts to Mexico in MY2009/10 and MY2010/11. The United States remains an attractive supplier due to its geographical proximity to processors as well as for its efficient distribution channels for processing and re-export trade to the U.S. and other markets.

In-shell and shelled pecan imports and exports occur throughout the year. The greatest import volume of in-shell pecans occurs in March and April whereas the greatest export volumes of in-shell pecans occurs in November and December. The greatest shelled import volume of pecans occurs in the first half of the marketing year. The greatest shelled export volumes in MY2009/10 were in November and May.

Table 4. Mexico: In-Shell and Shelled Pecan Trade by Volume (MT) for MY2010/11**

In-Shell Pecan Exports To:	Volume	Pecan In-Shell Imports From:	Volume
U.S.	16,076	U.S.	10,314
Hong Kong	1,783	Others	0
Others	455		
Total	18,314	Total	10,314

Shelled Pecan Exports To:	Volume*	Shelled Pecan Imports From:	Volume*
U.S.	35,914	U.S.	3,184
Hong Kong	0	Hong Kong	0
Others	18	Others	0
Total	35,932	Total	3,184

*Volume Converted to In-Shell Basis

** Data through May 2011

Table 5. Mexico: In-Shell and Shelled Pecan Trade by Volume (MT) for MY2009/10

In-Shell Pecan Exports To:	Volume	Pecan In-Shell Imports From:	Volume
U.S.	33,716	U.S.	15,250
Hong Kong	6,254	Others	0
Others	632		
Total	40,603	Total	15,250

Shelled Pecan Exports To:	Volume*	Shelled Pecan Imports From:	Volume*
U.S.	75,164	U.S.	5,626
Hong Kong	0	Hong Kong	0
Others	124	Others	0
Total	75,288	Total	5,626

*Volume Converted to In-Shell Basis

Table 6. Mexico: In-Shell and Shelled Pecan Trade by Value for MY2010/11**

In-Shell Pecan Exports To:	Value	Pecan In-Shell Imports From:	Value
U.S.	71,259,798	U.S.	43,932,271
Hong Kong	5,989,205	Others	0
Others	2,165,474		
Total	79,414,477	Total	43,932,271

Shelled Pecan Exports To:	Value	Shelled Pecan Imports From:	Value
U.S.	138,565,459	U.S.	9,644,222
Hong Kong	0	Hong Kong	0
Others	113,099	Others	3,274
Total	138,678,558	Total	9,647,496

** Data through May 2011

Table 7. Mexico: In-Shell and Shelled Pecan Trade by Value for MY2009/10

In-Shell Pecan Exports To:	Value	Pecan In-Shell Imports From:	Value
U.S.	85,006,012	U.S.	43,200,762
Hong Kong	21,053,223	Others	0
Others	2,125,224		
Total	108,184,459	Total	43,200,762

Shelled Pecan Exports To:	Value	Shelled Pecan Imports From:	Value
U.S.	109,605,817	U.S.	8,936,851
Hong Kong	0	Hong Kong	0
Others	612,973	Others	0
Total	110,218,790	Total	8,936,851

Macadamia

There is no significant import volume or value of Macadamia nut into Mexico for the past two marketing years; however, Guatemala has recently begun exporting small volumes to Mexico.

Mexico's export volume and value of Macadamia nut remains small, as well. Through the first 10 months of MY2010/11, Colombia has been the greatest supplier of Macadamias followed by the United States.

Pistachios

There is no significant export volume of pistachios. Trade volumes from MY2009/10 to MY2010/11 have decreased considerably even though average prices (based on trade data) are lower than a year ago. The data in the tables below is for HTS 08025011.

Table 8. Mexico: Pistachio Imports by Volume (MT) and Value ($) for MY2010/11**

Pistachio Imports From:	Volume	Value
United States	665	3,961,093
Iran	312	1,223,180
Total	977	5,184,273

** MY through May 2011

Table 9. Mexico: Pistachio Imports by Volume (MT) and Value ($) for MY2009/10

Pistachio Imports From:	Volume	Value
United States	2,395	15,484,539
Iran	174	487,000
Total	2,569	15,971,539

SOURCE: http://www.economia-snci.gob.mx:8080/siaviWeb/fraccionAction.do?tigie=08025001&paper=cm1imp

Almonds

The United States is the principal supplier of in-shell and shelled almonds to Mexico. Official Mexican trade data shows that very few almonds are exported. Additionally, in-shell almond volumes are minimal. Shelled almond imports occur throughout the year and are relatively stable. The greatest volume of imports typically occurs in November and December.

Policy:

Import tariffs implemented by the Mexican Secretariat of Economy (SE) resulting from the trucking dispute remain in effect for a variety of tree nuts from the United States. However, on July 7, 2011, SE reduced the tariff from 20 percent to the current rate of 10 percent on pistachios, almonds, and other prepared nuts. The tariffs should fall to zero when the entire trucking agreement between the United States and Mexico is implemented fully. Despite the tariffs, U.S. pistachios hold the majority market share in Mexico.

The GOM published its quality standards for fresh-shelled pecans on June 2, 2011, on the SE website. The voluntary measures (*Norma Mexicana NMX-FF-093-SCFI*) provide for sampling and classifying of pecans by size, residues, and other hygienic metrics.

Prices:

An August 31, 2011, report citing information from the Pecan Product System reveals that new crop, in-shell, fresh pecans with 25 percent humidity were selling for a minimum price of 20 to 30 pesos per kilogram (kg). The SE National Service of Market Information (SNIIM) provides wholesale market

prices for pecans (first-grade, paper-shell, and Wichita cultivar) and pistachios. The wholesale market price series covers whole, shelled, cracked, as well as halved pecans. The three most active wholesale markets covering Wichita cultivar pecans are in Hermosillo, Sonora; San Nicolas de los Garza, Nuevo Leon; and, Durango, Durango. At the beginning of MY2010/11, Wichita pecans were sold at the Hermosillo market for 55 pesos/kg before peaking at 80 pesos/kg in early March and falling back to 55 pesos/kg by early July. Shelled Wichita pecans were sold at a significant premium in Sonora since late February of MY2010/11 and remain around 190 pesos/kg. Paper-thin shell pecans are marketed in a number of other wholesale markets around the country, including; Colima, Colima; Durango, Durango; and, Morelia, Michoacan. Prices in Colima have averaged about 70 pesos/kg throughout the marketing year whereas prices in Durango have been lower and closer to 60 pesos/kg for the first part of the marketing year before reaching and remaining at 70 pesos/kg since the winter holidays. Wholesale market prices for paper-thin shell pecans in Sonora started out the marketing year at 70 pesos/kg and rose slowly throughout the year and are now around 95 pesos/kg. Prices for Jalisco-origin pistachios remain stable at the Nayarit wholesale market and have been around 150 pesos/kg throughout MY2010/11.

Table 10. Mexico: Monthly Exchange Rate Averages for 2008-2011
Pesos per U.S. $1.00

	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	10.91	13.15	12.80	12.13
February	10.77	14.55	12.95	12.06
March	10.74	14.71	12.59	12.00
April	10.52	13.41	12.23	11.73
May	10.44	13.19	12.71	11.64
June	10.33	13.47	12.72	11.80
July	10.24	13.36	12.65	11.67
August	10.10	13.00	13.15	12.22
September	10.61	13.41	12.84	
October	12.56	13.24	12.44	
November	12.31	13.12	12.33	
December	13.40	12.85	12.39	
Annual Avg.	11.14	12.33	12.65	11.86

Source: Mexican Federal Register
Note: Monthly rates are averages of daily exchange rates from the Banco de Mexico.

Marketing:

Pecans

Pecans are one of the most popular tree nuts consumed in Mexico. Pecans are perceived as a nutritional food, especially for their antioxidant content and are recommended by the medical community for supporting a healthy heart. Pecans are especially popular in the market because they are one of the easiest tree nuts to shell and are an accessible source of nutrition.

Macadamia

Macadamia is an exotic and largely unknown tree nut and consumption may benefit from greater advertising and marketing. Consumers with higher purchasing power are seen as the best customers of

Macadamia nuts. Macadamia is considered a seasonal product and is marketed locally. There are few brands distributing Macadamia nuts in supermarkets.

Pistachios

Due to the relatively high price of pistachios, they remain a niche product that predominantly reaches higher income consumers. The retail sector is responsible for over 70 percent of pistachio sales. The Christmas season is the highest consumption period for these tree nuts. Pistachios are most commonly consumed as a roasted snack but they are also very popular in the food processing industry, primarily in ice cream production. Food Processors with the highest demand for pistachios in Mexico are Santa Clara, Helados Bing, Helados Holanda, and Dolphy for ice cream, and Mr. Pistachio and Verde Valle for snacks.

The outlook for future growth of the pistachio market in Mexico remains optimistic given the health benefits of pistachios, like other nuts, and the trend toward healthier lifestyles in Mexico. Pistachios are perceived in Mexico as the ”skinny nut” given their relatively low fat content compared to other nuts; they have 52 percent while hazelnuts have 61 percent and pecans are 72 percent fat. Half the fat in pistachios comes from “heart-healthy” monounsaturated fat. Also, pistachios are one of the only snack nuts commonly sold in-shell which helps moderate consumption and helps prevent overeating.

Walnuts

Walnuts compete directly with other popular tree nuts such as cashews (also known as n*uez de la India* in Mexico) and almonds. These other tree nuts are perceived in Mexico as having more health benefits than walnuts. Nonetheless, walnuts’ long shelf life without the loss of quality adds to its perception as a high-value product.

The sector with the greatest demand for walnuts is foodservice in Mexico followed by the food processing industry. Walnuts continue to be used as a “value-added” ingredient in snack bars, cereals, and confectionary products. Some of the Mexican food processors with the highest consumption of walnuts are: Quaker Oats (cereal, cookies), Bimbo and Marinela (baked goods), Ricolino and Turin (chocolate and confectionary), and Blue Diamond (snacks).

Mexican consumers have a very high perception of imported walnuts from the United States. The United States holds the entire market share of imported walnuts in Mexico. With the economic downturn in 2009 in Mexico, however, imported walnut volumes fell significantly because of their high price resulting from a disadvantageous exchange rate of the Mexican peso to the U.S. dollar.

However, Mexico presents positive growth opportunities for U.S. origin walnuts given: 1) they are higher quality than domestically-produced walnuts; 2) they are perceived as a healthy nutrient source and will likely become more demanded as Mexico focuses on a healthier lifestyle; and 3) the Mexican food processing industry continues to demand higher quality walnuts from suppliers with a solid distribution network.

Almonds

Almonds, along with pecans are among the most consumed tree nuts in Mexico. Increased demand for almonds in Mexico is expected as the trend of a healthier lifestyle and diet continues. Almonds are recognized as supporting heart health because they reduce "bad" cholesterol and provide a variety of nutrients that care for the heart such as iron, potassium, magnesium, monounsaturated fat and protein. The fat and protein of almonds also makes consumer feel satisfied quicker and therefore aids in preventing overeating. Almonds are known as a rich source of energy and provide a high nutritional content when consumed in raw form. As a result, almonds are highly marketed in Mexico as the healthy snack alternative to popcorn or potato chips. In addition to snacks, almonds are used in the bakery, confectionary, and food processing industries, as well as in cosmetics and toiletries (to produce oils and creams).

Mexican Importers/Distributors of Tree Nuts

A number of trade facilitation resources exist for U.S. tree nut producers and exporters. These include the Mexican industry organizations listed below. In addition, U.S. suppliers interested in making contact with Mexican tree nut buyers are encouraged to contact the Agricultural Trade Office.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Agricultural Trade Office
Liverpool No. 31
Mexico, D.F., 06000
Phone (5255) 5140-2614, 5140-2671; Fax (5255) 5535-8557

National Association of Manufacturers of Chocolates, Candy, and Similars
(ASOCIACION NACIONAL DE FABRICANTES DE CHOCOLATES, DULCES Y SIMILARES, A.C.)
Manuel Maria Contreras No. 133-301, Col. Cuauhtemoc
Mexico, D.F., 06500
Phone (5255) 5546-1259, 5546-0974; Fax (5255) 5592-2497

National Chamber of the Baking and Confectionary Industry
(CAMARA NACIONAL DE INDUSTRIA PANIFICADORA Y SIMILARES (CANAINPA))
Dr. Liceaga No. 96, Col. Doctores
Mexico, D.F., 06720
Phone (5255) 5578-9277, 5578-9288; Fax (5255) 5761-8924

National Chamber of the Transformation Industry
(CAMARA NACIONAL DE LA INDUSTRIA DE TRANSFORMACION (CANACINTRA))
San Antonio No. 256, Col. Ampliacion Napoles
Mexico, D.F., 03849
Phone (5255) 5563-3400, 5563-3000; Fax (5255) 5598-9467

National Association of Supermarkets and Department Stores
(ASOCIACION NACIONAL DE TIENDAS DE AUTOSERVICIO Y DEPARTAMENTALES, A.C.)

Av. Horacio 1855, 6th Floor, Col. Chapultepec Morales
Mexico, D.F., 11570
Phone (5255) 5580-1772; Fax (5255) 5395-2610

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Table 11. Mexico: 2010 Pecan Production by State

State	Planted Area (Ha)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (Ton)	Yield (Ton/Ha)	Production Value 1,000 Pesos
Aguascalientes	177	177	342	1.93	11,758
Baja California	20	18	10	0.56	495
Chihuahua	53,029	39,421	39,765	1.01	2,680,280
Coahuila	15,323	12,911	10,248	0.79	455,251
D.F.	3	3	14	4.27	332
Durango	4,894	4,070	3,652	0.90	178,812
Guanajuato	86	86	93	1.08	2,565
Hidalgo	1,025	739	2,389	3.23	38,120
Jalisco	220	211	767	3.64	39,086
Mexico	32	32	144	4.52	2,695
Morelos	21	21	72	3.45	349
Nuevo Leon	3,904	3,807	1,679	0.44	38,828
Oaxaca	243	230	415	1.80	5,479
Queretaro	133	133	233	1.75	2,840
San Luis Potosi	122	121	466	3.85	9,980
Sonora	8,691	7,438	16,103	2.16	644,121
Tamaulipas	90	90	166	1.85	3,726
Zacatecas	43	43	70	1.62	1,861
Nationwide	88,055	69,549	76,627	1.10	4,116,578

Source: SAGARPA SIAP

Table 12. Mexico. 2009 Pecan Production by State

State	Planted Area (Ha)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (Ton)	Yield (Ton/Ha)	Production Value 1,000 Pesos

Aguascalientes	154	154	264	1.71	8,562
Baja California	20	18	7	0.37	288
Chihuahua	51,389	38,830	74,226	1.91	2,769,212
Coahuila	14,361	12,719	19,433	1.53	582,183
D.F.	3	3	11	3.35	255
Durango	4,653	3,946	6,082	1.54	171,842
Guanajuato	86	86	78	0.9	2,419
Hidalgo	1,025	739	2,622	3.55	40,374
Jalisco	205	201	725	3.6	35,405
Mexico	31	30	109	3.63	2,062
Morelos	21	21	81	3.83	379
Nuevo Leon	3,890	3,890	2,489	0.64	57,125
Oaxaca	252	231	417	1.81	5,497
Puebla	43	43	108	2.5	1,119
Queretaro	147	147	279	1.9	3,212
San Luis Potosi	122	121	392	3.24	7,470
Sonora	7,968	4,200	7,888	1.88	271,380
Tamaulipas	99	60	74	1.24	2,678
Zacatecas	41	41	68	1.68	1,924
Nationwide	84,509	65,478	115,350	1.76	3,963,385

Source: SAGARPA SIAP

Table 13. Mexico: 2010 Macadamia Production by Municipality

State	Municipality	Planted Area (Ha)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (Ton)	Yield (Ton/Ha)	Production Value (1000 Pesos)
BCS	Paz La	1	0	0	0.00	0

CHIA	Chilon	113	113	17	0.15	339
CHIA	Ocosingo	319	200	90	0.45	3,150
CHIA	Tila	23	23	3	0.15	69
CHIA	Tumbala	49	49	7	0.15	147
CHIA	Yajalon	130	130	20	0.15	390
JAL	Villa Purificacion	7	0	0	0.00	0
MEX	Zumpahuacan	40	40	48	1.20	1,416
MICH	Tinguindin	18	0	0	0.00	0
MICH	Tuxpan	1	1	4	4.00	19
MICH	Uruapan	41	34	148	4.34	2,018
MICH	Ziracuaretiro	2	1	4	3.50	49
PUE	Huauchinango	55	55	165	3.00	1,650
PUE	Tlapacoya	278	278	834	3.00	8,340
PUE	Xicotepec	60	60	180	3.00	1,800
VER	Coatepec	90	90	360	4.00	11,160
VER	Cosautlan de Carvajal	10	10	35	3.53	1,130
VER	Teocelo	15	15	53	3.50	1,628
VER	Tlalnelhuayocan	30	30	120	3.99	3,832
VER	Xalapa	10	10	35	3.50	1,085
Nationwide		1,292	1,139	2,122	1.86	38,222

Source: SAGARPA SIAP

Table 14. Mexico: 2009 Macadamia Production by Municipality

State	Municipality	Planted Area (Ha)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (Ton)	Yield (Ton/Ha)	Production Value (1000 Pesos)
BCS	Paz La	1	0	0	0.00	0

CHIA	Chilon	113	113	18	0.16	362
CHIA	Ocosingo	319	210	59	0.28	2,352
CHIA	Tila	23	23	4	0.17	78
CHIA	Tumbala	49	49	7	0.14	137
CHIA	Yajalon	130	130	21	0.16	416
JAL	Villa Purificacion	7	0	0	0.00	0
MEX	Zumpahuacan	40	40	80	2.00	2,444
MICH	Uruapan	20	18	82	4.56	1,108
MICH	Ziracuaretiro	2	1	4	4.00	58
MICH	Tinguindin	18	18	36	2.00	396
MICH	Tuxpan	1	1	4	4.20	19
PUE	Huauchinango	55	55	110	2.00	880
PUE	Tlapacoya	278	278	832	2.99	6,656
PUE	Xicotepec	60	60	120	2.00	960
PUE	Zihuateutla	230	230	250	1.09	2,000
VER	Coatepec	15	15	48	3.20	830
VER	Cosautlan de Caravajal	10	10	35	3.50	592
VER	Tlalnelhuayocan	24	24	96	4.00	1,666
VER	Xalapa	17	17	65	3.80	1,105
Nationwide		1,412	1,292	1,870	1.45	22,059

Source: SAGARPA SIAP

Table 15. Mexico: 2010 Pistachio Production by Municipality

State	Municipality	Planted Area (Ha)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (Ton)	Yield (Ton/Ha)	Production Value (1000 Pesos)
BC	Ensenada	2	0	0	0.00	0

BCS	Paz La	1	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Ahumada	57	57	29	0.50	2,565
CHIH	Aldama	10	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Ascencion	19	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Buenaventura	3	3	2	0.50	135
CHIH	Camargo	2	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Casas Grandes	1	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Chihuahua	9	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Coyame	4	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Delicias	22	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Juarez	7	7	2	0.35	196
CHIH	Praxedis G. Guerrero	76	76	38	0.50	3,045
CHIH	Valle de Zaragoza	10	0	0	0.43	10
Nationwide		223	143	71	0.49	5,951

Source: SAGARPA SIAP

Table 16. Mexico: 2009 Pistachio Production by Municipality

State	Municipality	Planted Area (Ha)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (Ton)	Yield (Ton/Ha)	Production Value (1000 Pesos)
BC	Ensenada	2	0	0	0.00	0
BCS	Paz La	1	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Coyame	5	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Ascencion	19	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Casas Grandes	1	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Janos	2	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Aldama	10	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Chihuahua	9	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Camargo	2	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Delicias	22	22	18	0.80	686
CHIH	Ahumada	57	21	13	0.60	630
CHIH	Buenaventura	5	3	1	0.20	30
CHIH	Valle de Zaragoza	12	0	0	0.00	0
CHIH	Praxedis G. Guerrero	76	76	35	0.46	2,801
Nationwide		223	122	66	0.54	4,147

Source: SAGARPA SIAP

Author Defined:

FAS/Mexico Web Site: We are available at www.mexico-usda.com or visit the FAS headquarters' home page at www.fas.usda.gov for a complete selection of FAS worldwide agricultural reporting.

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MX0082	Mexico Repeals 2 Coconut Palm NOMS in an Effort to Streamline Regs	11/09/2010
MX0063	2010 Tree Nuts Annual: Pecan and Macadamia Situation	09/14/2010

Useful Mexican Web Sites: Mexico's equivalent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (SAGARPA) can be found at www.sagarpa.gob.mx , equivalent to the U.S. Department of Commerce (SE) can be found at www.economia.gob.mx and equivalent to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (SALUD) can be found at www.salud.gob.mx. These web sites are mentioned for the readers' convenience but USDA does NOT in any way endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or necessarily concur with, the information contained on the mentioned sites.