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Report Highlights:

Stone fruit production in Australia is forecast to increase in marketing year (MY) 2021/22, following a MY 2020/21 season that was impacted by a shortage of labor supply at harvest and export freight logistics challenges borne about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Cherry production is forecast to increase by 11 percent, and peaches and nectarines by five percent. Increases in production coupled with an expectation of a moderate improvement in labor availability for harvest, and a slight easing of export freight challenges, is anticipated to result in an increase in exports of cherries by 17 percent and 15 percent for peaches and nectarines.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stone fruit production in Australia is forecast to increase in marketing year (MY) 2021/22, following a MY 2020/21 season that was impacted by a shortage of labor supply at harvest and export freight logistics challenges borne about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Cherry production is forecast to increase by 11 percent, and peaches and nectarines by five percent. The labor and export freight challenges are expected to continue to impact the forecast MY 2021/22 season. However, these impacts are expected to be lessened by a modest degree with the expectation that by late 2021 COVID-19 vaccination rates in Australia will be much improved, and trigger reduced restrictions domestically and possibly for international travelers.

Increases in production coupled with an expectation of a moderate improvement in labor availability for harvest, and a slight easing of export freight challenges, is anticipated to result in an increase in exports of cherries by 17 percent and 15 percent for peaches and nectarines. The cherry industry is hopeful of a continuation of the federal government International Freight Assistance Mechanism (IFAM) program as was the case in MY 2020/21, to secure air freight for export. This high value horticultural product was able to cope with air freight costs at over double the pre-pandemic rate and increase the export volume in MY 2020/21, and the trend is expected to continue in the forecast year. For peaches, which are lower value than cherries but also dependent upon air freight, exports are anticipated to remain low in the forecast year after a drop of 36 percent in the MY 2020/21 season. Nectarine exports in the forecast year are expected to increase moderately after suffering only a moderate five percent decline from the prior year. Nectarine exporters had adjusted to the export freight challenges in MY 2020/21 by focusing on increasing the use of sea freight from around 50 percent of total exports in the prior years to 75 percent. Notwithstanding the continued challenges of sourcing refrigerated containers for sea freight and their further increased cost in recent months, overall peach and nectarine exports are forecast to rise with a particular focus on nectarines via sea freight.

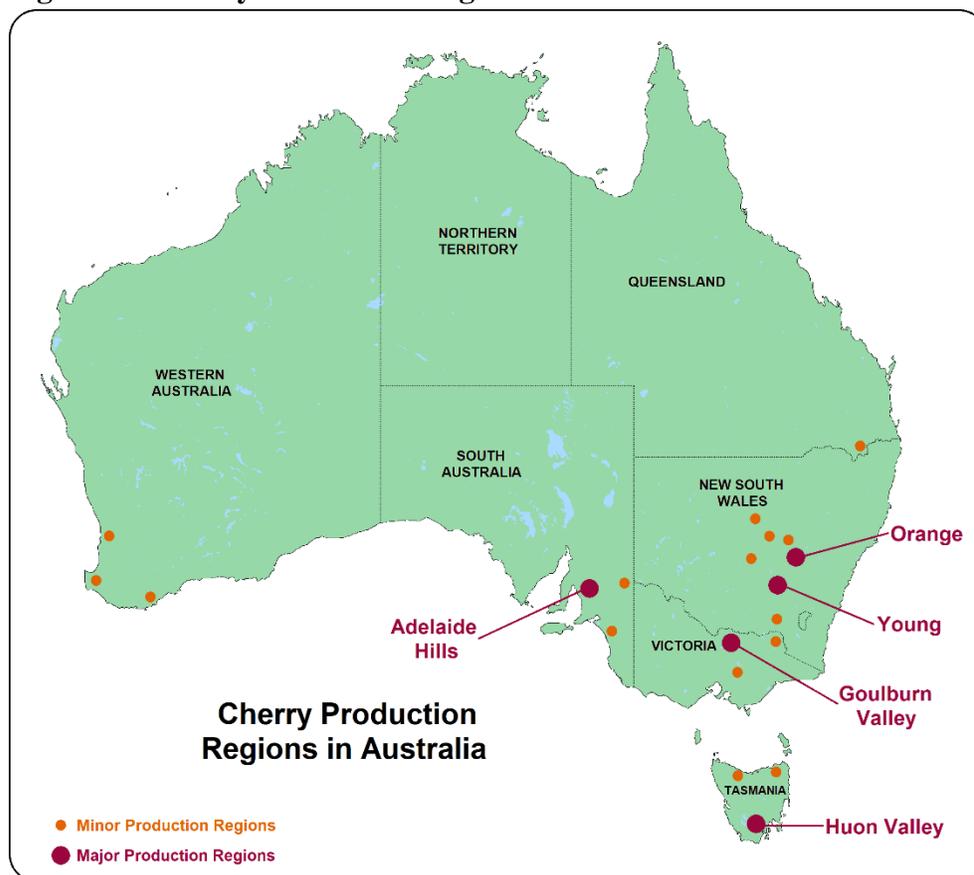
CHERRY

Background

The main growing regions for cherries in Australia are the Huon Valley in Tasmania, the Goulburn Valley in central Victoria, Young and Orange in central eastern New South Wales and the Adelaide Hills in southeast South Australia (see Figure 1). Smaller production regions include Stanthorpe in southern Queensland, the southeastern corner of Western Australia, Yarra Valley in Victoria, and pockets in central New South Wales. Tasmania is the southernmost region and has the coolest climate with the longest growing season enabling large high quality cherry production. The disadvantage is that the Tasmanian harvest season is also the latest of all the regions, mostly after the peak Christmas demand, resulting in their focus on export markets. The more northern regions have a warmer and less optimal climate, but harvest commences in late October aligning with the prime period of domestic demand leading up to Christmas.

The harvest season for the producers in the warmest climates of Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia typically commences in mid to late-October and is completed by around mid-January (see Table 1). A little further south in Victoria the harvest period generally commences in early to mid-November and finishes in mid to late-February. All of these regions are able to take advantage of the period leading up to Christmas when cherries are in the greatest demand domestically. The southernmost producing region with the coolest climate is Tasmania where harvest commences in late-December and is typically completed by mid-February. As the majority of Tasmanian cherries are exported, harvest timing typically aligns well with strong Chinese New Year demand in China and Hong Kong.

Figure 1 – Cherry Production Regions in Australia



Source: Information from Cherry Growers Australia Inc

Sweet cherries are typically more sensitive to climatic variables than other fruit crops. The most important climatic conditions for growing cherries are:

- Sufficiently low temperatures during winter to accumulate adequate chilling units (dormancy period), typically over 800 hours at temperatures between 2°C and 12°C (36°F to 54°F) ensure even and full bud break in spring.

- During the blossoming period, temperatures are needed above 13°C (54°F) to ensure bees are active and support an optimized pollination process.
- No severe frosts between bud swell and shuck fall (when flower petals have fallen away from young fruit).
- Low rainfall when trees are in blossom (typically late-August to late-October) as rain can cause reduced pollination and blossom infection by bacteria and fungi, hindering fruit set.
- Low rainfall and no hail during ripening is also important to minimize fruit damage and reduce disease pressure. Rainfall during warmer temperatures when fruit is ripening tends to create a humid environment, conditions which enable pests to proliferate.
- Low humidity throughout the growing season to minimize disease outbreaks.
- Low to moderate winds are important to minimize physical injury to trees and fruit, typically from rubbing against tree limbs. However adequate wind is important to ensure sufficient aeration in the orchard to minimize humidity within the crop, particularly after rainfall.
- Sufficient water for irrigation to meet tree water demands.

Some of the growing condition issues can be mitigated via tree trellising support system designs, and pruning techniques, along with hail netting structures over the orchard.

Table 1 – Cherry Harvest Seasonality in Australia

Cherry Harvest Seasonality in Australian													
	October			November			December			January		February	
Victoria													
New South Wales													
South Australia													
Tasmania													
Western Australia													
Queensland													

Source: *Cherry Growers Australia Inc.*

Notes:  *Main harvest period*  *Minor harvest period*

Cherries are predominantly eaten fresh with relatively small quantities sold as frozen, dried or canned. Cherries are used to produce a range of products such as jams, liqueurs, brandy, ice cream and confectionaries.

Production

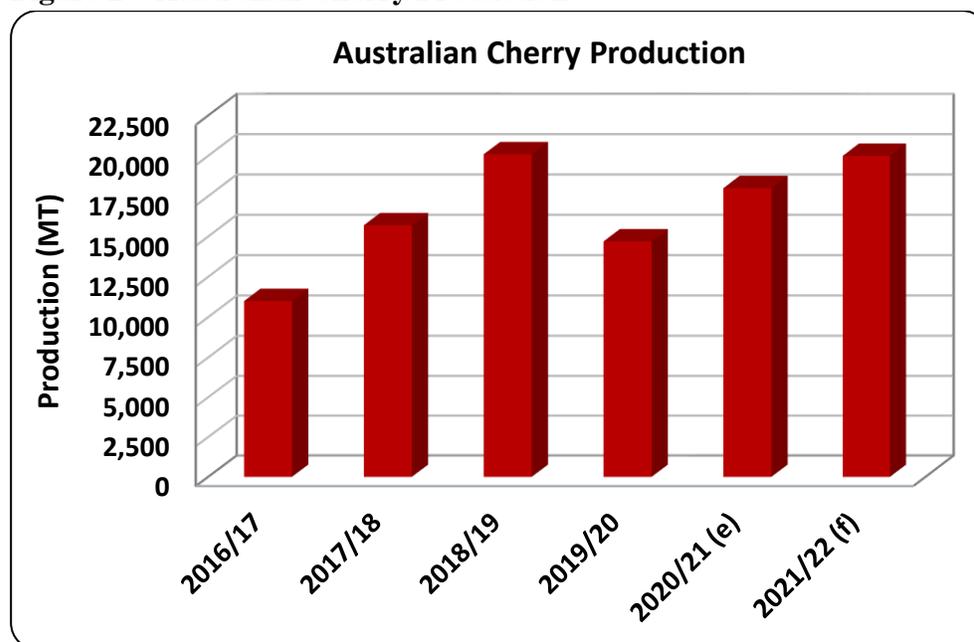
MY 2021/22 production for cherries in Australia is forecast to increase to 20,000 metric tons (MT) from the downward revised MY 2020/21 estimate of 18,000 MT. This forecast is influenced by the gradual increase in cherry tree area coming into production as well as improved varieties. The winter period across all major cherry producing areas have had good rainfall and winter chill hours to encourage an expected strong bud burst. The major irrigated cherry region in Victoria is also anticipating ample water availability as irrigation storage dams are replenishing strongly after the drought in 2018 and 2019. However, this forecast is based on typical seasonal conditions in the lead up to harvest. Adverse conditions such as frosts at bud break, above-average hail events, as well as rainfall, humidity and high temperatures prior to harvest can have a major impact on production and quality.

Similar to other horticulture industries, the cherry industry had a shortfall of labor available for the MY 2020/21 harvest as a result of Australia largely closing its borders associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Industry sources indicate that although they managed to harvest the whole crop with the available labor, largely by extending the harvest season, there was some negative impact on the quality of the cherries.

Labor shortages for the MY 2021/22 harvest are expected to remain a challenge for the industry but manageable. The majority of pickers are temporary visa holders supported by government initiatives. Due to travel restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic the federal government has extended these temporary visas to enable these workers to stay and support the needs of the horticulture industry. Due to the duration of the pandemic the majority of these temporary visa holders have now left Australia. The Tasmanian government has established on-farm quarantine measures for seasonal workers in order to reduce the costs associated with the typical 14-day mandatory hotel quarantine system in place for overseas travelers to Australia. This has had a positive impact on improving labor availability for the horticulture industry in Tasmania which will be of particular benefit for the MY 2021/22 cherry harvest. Due to the Victorian cherry harvest preceding the Tasmanian crop it is anticipated that some of these seasonal workers will support the Victorian harvest before transitioning back to Tasmania.

Cherry production varies considerably from year to year, primarily due to its sensitivity to climatic conditions in the lead up to harvest, which also affects fruit quality. Large variances over the last five years are evident with production ranging from 11,000 MT to 20,100 MT (see Figure 2). The MY 2020/21 production estimate has been revised downwards from the previous forecast from 21,000 MT to 18,000 MT. This revision is based on discussions with industry sources and is primarily driven by losses in production due to hail particularly in New South Wales. However, the final season result is yet to be published by the industry.

Figure 2 – Australian Cherry Production



Source: PSD online and FAS/Canberra estimates and forecasts

Consumption

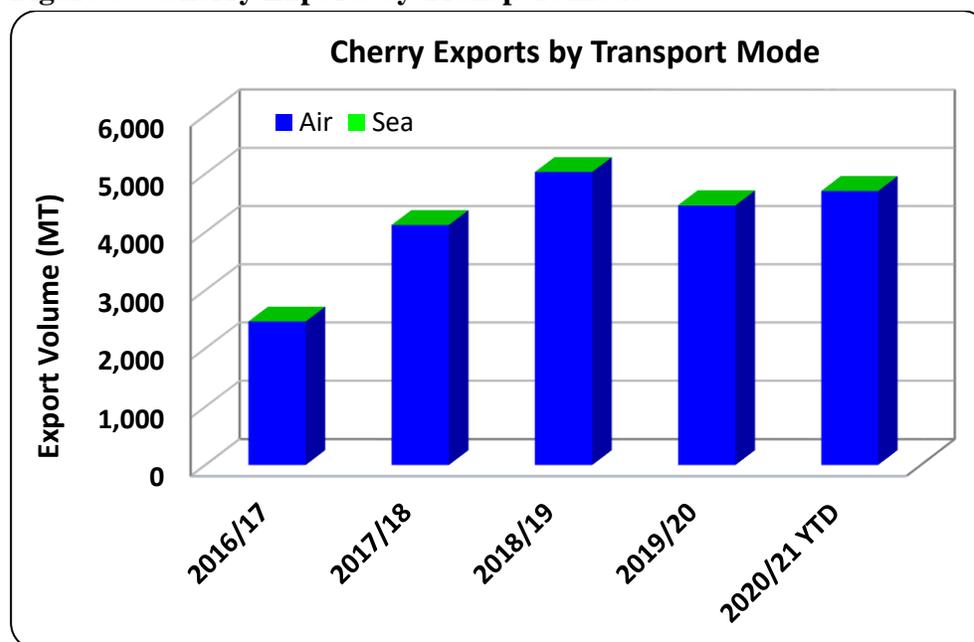
With an expectation of increasing production, along with continued air freight availability and cost challenges for cherry exports, domestic consumption of cherries is forecasted to increase to 16,500 MT in MY 2021/22, from an estimate of 15,300 MT in MY 2020/21. These are substantial increases over the MY 2019/20 domestic consumption of 11,200 MT after low production in that year.

The estimate for cherry consumption in MY 2020/21 has been downward revised to 15,300 MT from the previous forecast of 19,000 MT driven largely due to the reduced production estimate.

Trade

Fresh cherry exports are forecast to moderately increase to 5,500 MT in MY 2021/22, from 4,700 MT in MY 2020/21. Despite the anticipated increase, exports are still expected to be impacted by logistical challenges. Cherries are almost entirely shipped via air freight, with over 99 percent over the last five years transported by this means (see Figure 3). Despite the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in dramatically reducing passenger flights from Australia to export destinations, Australia still managed to increase exports in the pandemic affected MY 2020/21 by five percent from the previous year (see Figure 3).

Figure 3 – Cherry Exports by Transport mode



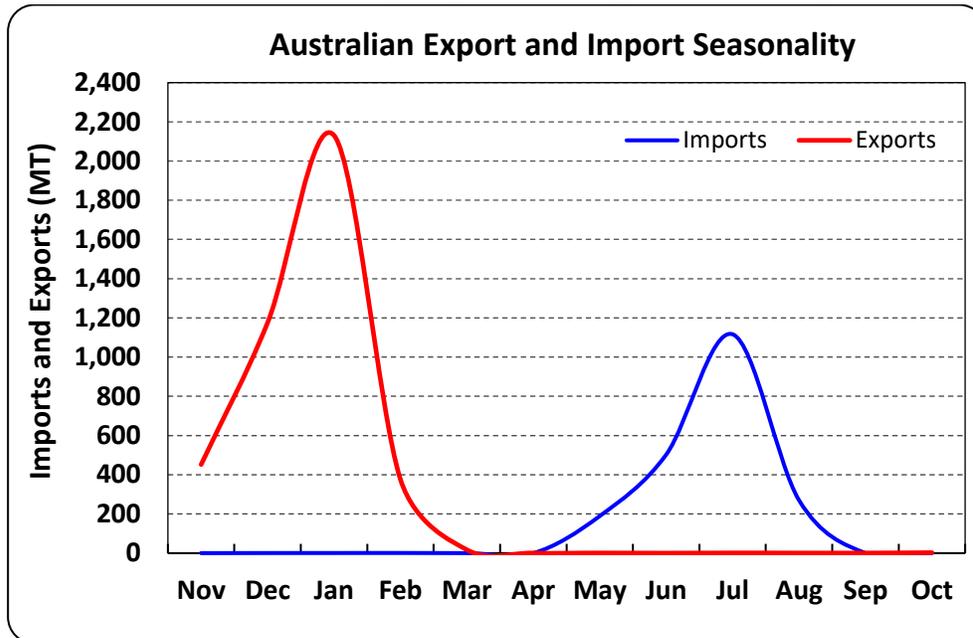
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

The Australian cherry industry took advantage of a support package offered by the federal government known as the International Freight Assistance Mechanism (IFAM) to assist producers of perishable goods to reach export markets. IFAM provides financial support for air freight in a cost sharing arrangement between eligible agricultural product exporters and the government. The program was introduced to support perishable agricultural industries impacted by the large reduction in passenger air flights between Australia and export destinations, which was caused by the introduction of international border restrictions by the government due to COVID-19.

Australia's international border restrictions are expected to remain tight well into 2022 during the main export period for cherries from November 2021 to February 2022 (see Figure 4). The cherry industry export program will also be reliant on the federal government preparedness to extend the term and funds available for IFAM beyond its current September 2021 expiry. This has occurred on two occasions to date since IFAM's inception in April 2020. Industry sources report that even with the financial support the cost of air freight although highly variable was broadly two to three times that of pre-pandemic levels during the MY 2020/21 export season.

The majority of export destinations for Australian cherries are in Asia (see Figure 5) which are in relatively close proximity to Australia, enabling air freight to be more cost effective compared to longer haul destinations. The top five export destinations of China, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Singapore and Taiwan account for over three quarters of overall exports. Although this has been relatively stable, there was a noticeable reduction in exports to China and a corresponding increase to Hong Kong in MY 2020/21 from the prior year.

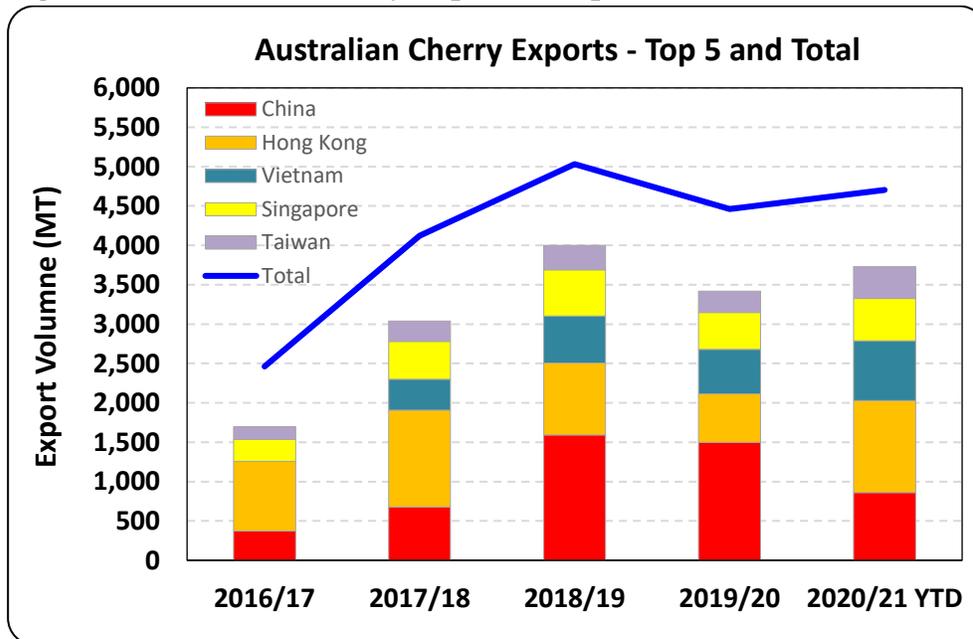
Figure 4 – Australian Cherry Export and Import Seasonality



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Note: Five-year average from June 2016 to May 2021

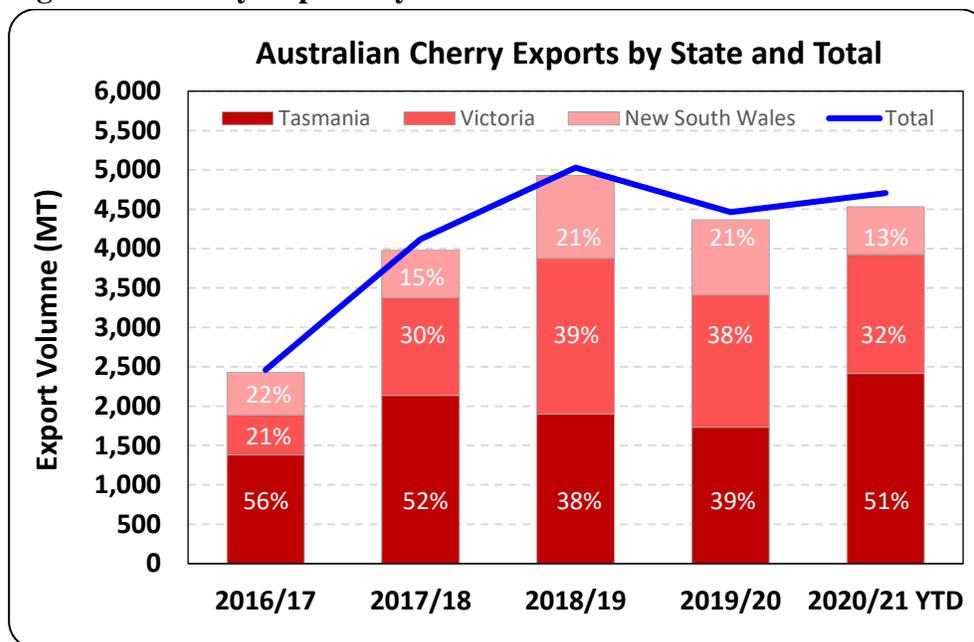
Figure 5 – Australian Cherry Exports – Top 5 and Total



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Tasmania, with the most suitable climate to produce the best quality cherries, exports as much as half of the overall cherry exports from Australia. Production in Tasmania was impacted in MY 2018/19 and MY 2019/20 but export volumes in those years was supported by increased volumes from Victoria and New South Wales (see Figure 6). Tasmania returned to strong production in MY 2020/21 which supported their return to exporting of over half of Australia’s total exports. The geographical diversity of cherry production has supported relatively stable exports over the last three years.

Figure 6 – Cherry Exports by State and Total



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Cherry exports volumes from Australia in MY 2020/21, although strongly challenged by the impacts of COVID-19, ultimately remained strong. Based on trade seasonality the MY 2020/21 estimate of 4,700 MT is virtually a final result, and merely 300 MT lower than the previous forecast and the official USDA estimate.

Cherry imports are forecast at 2,000 MT in MY 2021/22, and in line with the MY 2020/21 estimate. The import estimate for MY 2020/21 is revised down by 500 MT from the previous forecast of 2,500 MT. The pace of imports for May and June 2021 is in line with the previous five-year average for these two months which resulted in an annual average of 2,000 MT. Imports of cherries into Australia are counter-seasonal from the United States and occur from May to August each year and are via air freight. According to industry sources, the import results so far in MY 2020/21 are somewhat lower than past results due to lower than anticipated production in the United States caused by a period of extreme temperatures during harvest. Australian importers report strong cherry imports in July, after U.S. peak demand leading up to July 4th celebrations. But they also report that the U.S. harvest season will end earlier than usual in August and as a result anticipate very low imports in August. Contributing to the

production issues in the United States were the ongoing challenges associated with air freight to Australia as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Cherries (Sweet&Sour), Fresh Market Year Begins Australia	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Nov 2019		Nov 2020		Nov 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	3300	2850	3400	2950	0	3150
Area Harvested (HA)	3100	2300	3200	2400	0	2500
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	5900	2200	6000	2300	0	2400
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	800	530	800	550	0	570
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	6700	2730	6800	2850	0	2970
Commercial Production (MT)	18500	14700	21000	18000	0	20000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (MT)	18500	14700	21000	18000	0	20000
Imports (MT)	2000	1000	3000	2000	0	2000
Total Supply (MT)	20500	15700	24000	20000	0	22000
Domestic Consumption (MT)	16000	11200	19000	15300	0	16500
Exports (MT)	4500	4500	5000	4700	0	5500
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	20500	15700	24000	20000	0	22000
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

PEACH/NECTARINE

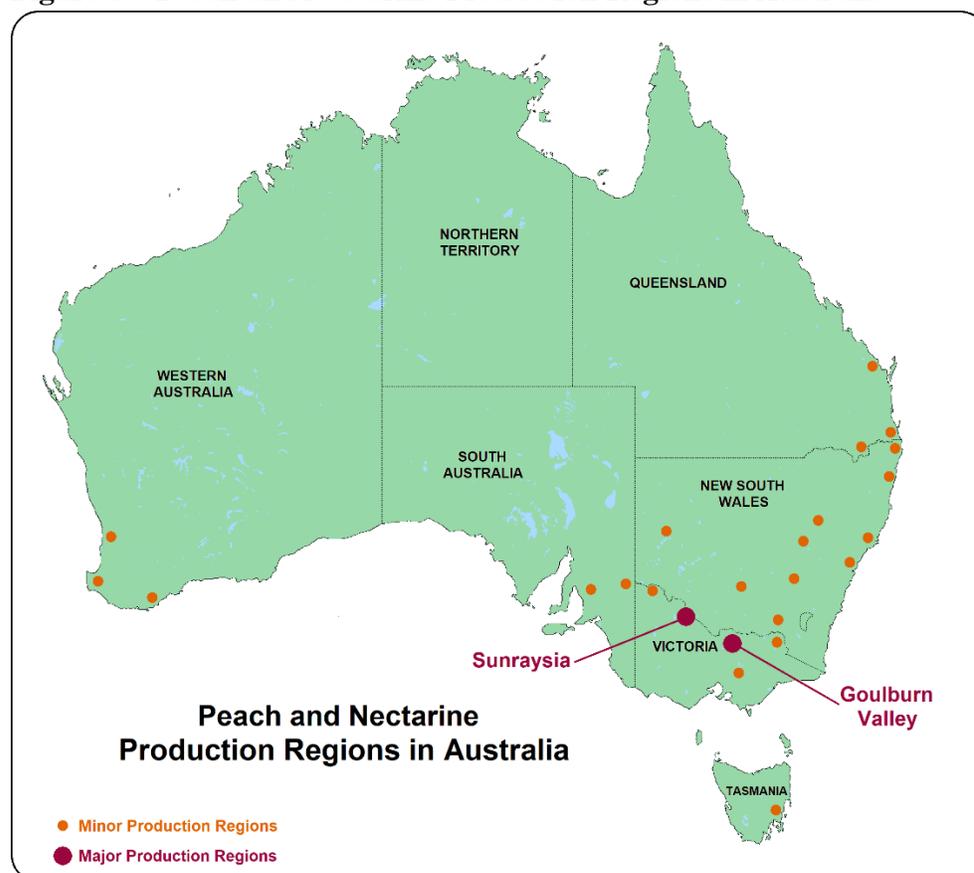
Background

Around three-quarters of the peaches and nectarines grown in Australia are in Victoria in the key regions of the Goulburn Valley in central Victoria and Sunraysia in north-western Victoria. Around one-eighth of the total production is in New South Wales in multiple locations with no predominant region. Peaches and nectarines are also grown in southern Queensland, Adelaide Hills in southeast South Australia and the south-eastern corner of Western Australia (see Figure 7). Unlike cherries there is very little production of peaches and nectarines in Tasmania.

In general, the more northern warmer production regions have an earlier commencement to harvest. This provides a marketing advantage to growers, but also tends to result in the fruit from these more northern regions having a lower sugar content and also less flavor compared to regions further south. The harvest period for the more northern warmer regions is from October to March and for the more southern growing areas harvest is typically from November to April.

The growing conditions required for peaches and nectarines are similar to those of cherries. A key difference is that peaches and nectarines require less cold chill hours than for cherries and as a result tend to be grown in somewhat warmer regions.

Figure 7 – Peach and Nectarine Production Regions in Australia



Source: Information from Summerfruit Australia Ltd

Production

MY 2021/22 production of peaches and nectarines is forecast to rise to 110,000 MT, an increase of 5,000 MT (five percent) from the downward revised MY 2020/21 estimate of 105,000 MT. Growing conditions for the forecast crop have been positive to date and the expectation for the upcoming season is that irrigation water availability will improve, and the price of water will ease. However, harvest labor constraints associated with the COVID-19 pandemic are expected to continue into the forecast year.

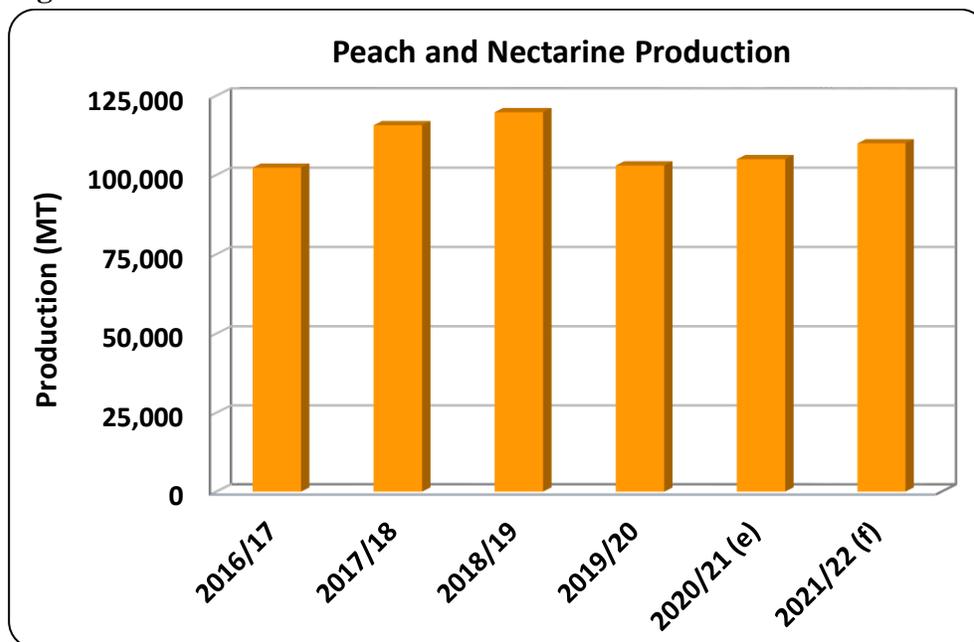
The main peach and nectarine growing regions in Victoria have experienced good rainfalls in autumn and winter to date. Importantly, industry reports that the cold chill to date has met the minimum levels and expect a good bud burst for the forecast crop, setting the trees up for good production. However, many factors such as frosts at pollination, hail during the fruit growing period, and rain/humid conditions near harvest can all have significant negative impacts on yield and quality.

After the severe drought in 2018 and 2019 the irrigation water catchments are replenishing well in the lead up to the upcoming irrigation season for the forecast crop. There is broad anticipation of ample

water availability and significantly lower irrigation water trade prices and water is therefore not expected to be a limiting factor to production.

The production trend for Australian peaches and nectarines is relatively flat (see Figure 8). Industry sources indicate that there is no significant expansion in planted area coming into production. However, some gradual growth in production in the coming years is anticipated from the replacement of old trees with new improved varieties with higher yield potential.

Figure 8 – Peach and Nectarine Production Trend



Source: PSD online and FAS/Canberra estimates and forecasts

Note: (e) = estimate, (f) = forecast

Peach and nectarine growers are at risk of having a shortfall of available labor for harvest and packing shed operations for the upcoming MY 2021/22 harvest, similarly to the most recently completed MY 2020/21 harvest. The majority of seasonal workers in the past have been temporary visa holders which are typically back packers and from the Pacific Seasonal Worker Program. Since the incursion of the COVID-19 pandemic and the limitations on international travel to Australia the number of seasonal workers in Australia has plummeted. The government has responded by extending the term of the temporary visa holders while the COVID-19 pandemic continues, partially alleviating the issue. Intermittent state border closures have also impeded the movement of seasonal workers from being able to move to other parts of the country with different agricultural sectors to follow the seasonal work-flow demand. At this point these impediments to labor are expected to continue into the forecast harvest but may ease somewhat as Australia’s COVID-19 vaccination rates improve towards the start of harvest in October 2021.

As part of the negotiations for a free trade agreement between Australia and the United Kingdom (UK) an in-principle agreement was announced in June 2021 and as part of this the government announced that a new seasonal agricultural visa will be created and at this preliminary stage available to the citizens of the UK and 10 ASEAN nations. This is expected to reduced limitations and facilitate an increase in seasonal workers in Australia, particularly after COVID-19 related border closures are eased in the future. Industry is advocating for this new visa to be established prior to the commencement of the upcoming harvest season starting in October 2021.

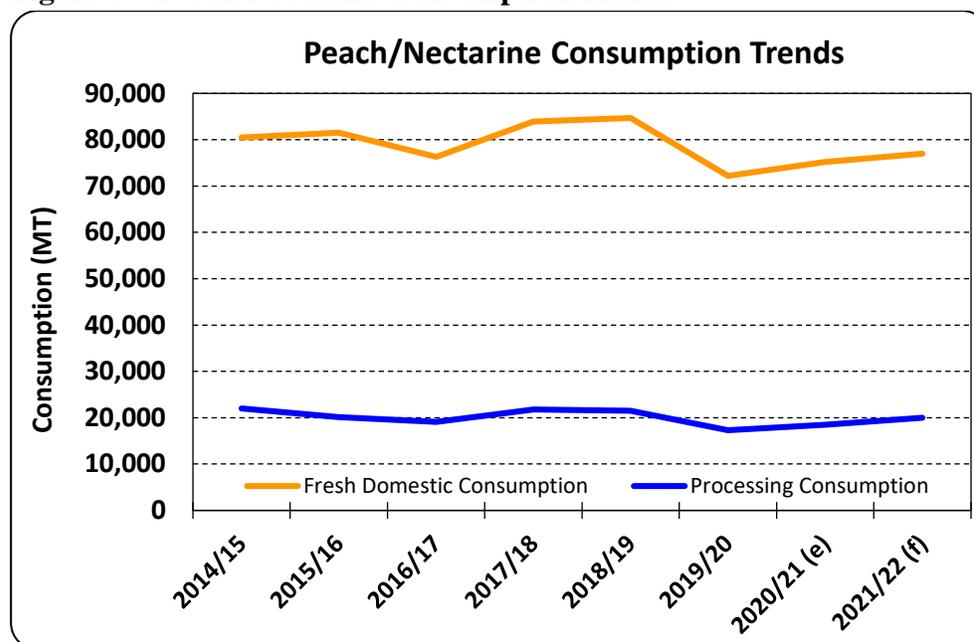
MY 2020/21 production is estimated at 105,000 MT, up two percent from the prior year result. Although production conditions were much improved in MY 2020/21 in comparison to the prior drought-affected year other factors impacted the estimated production. Firstly, the lack of available seasonal workers particularly for harvesting, along with the challenges of sourcing refrigerated shipping containers, resulted in an increased domestic supply and lower prices. According to industry sources, these combined issues led to some growers opting to leave some fruit unpicked on the trees in MY 2020/21, impacting the estimated production outcome.

Consumption

Domestic consumption in MY 2021/22 is forecast to rise to 97,000 MT from the MY 2020/21 consumption estimate of 93,700 MT. An increase in production, along with an expectation that the challenges experienced with air and sea freight of peaches and nectarines experienced in MY2020/21 will continue in MY 2021/22, is expected to hinder any significant expansion of exports with the result of increased domestic supply.

After a drop in production in MY 2019/20 associated with the drought there was a corresponding drop in domestic consumption which is expected to gradually recover with increasing production in the estimate and forecast years (see Figure 9). Peach and nectarine processing is expected to remain relatively low. There was a steep drop in the volume of peaches and nectarines processed (predominantly peaches) from around 40,000 MT in MY 2012/13, down to around 20,000 MT in the MY 2014/15, and it has remained low (see Figure 9). This was associated with the major fruit processor in the Goulburn Valley region significantly reducing processed fruit supply quotas. Despite Coca-Cola Amatil selling the SPC business in mid-2019 there is no expectation of any significant change in processing volumes in the short to medium term.

Figure 9 – Peach/Nectarine Consumption Trends



Source: Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited

Note: (e) = estimate, (f) = forecast – FAS/Canberra

Trade

Fresh peach and nectarine exports are forecast to increase to 15,000 MT in MY 2021/22, from an estimated 13,100 MT in MY 2020/21. This increase is primarily related to the forecast larger production. However, the increase is small relative to the production increase due to the expectation of continued export logistics challenges that were experienced in MY 2020/21.

COVID-19 has resulted in a large decrease in passenger flights into and out of Australia and the majority of air freighted stone fruit had in the past been transported via passenger flights rather than cargo flights. As a consequence, the availability and cost of air freight had become a major challenge for the industry in MY 2020/21. As mentioned earlier the federal government introduced an IFAM program to support agricultural product exports via air freight which was available to stone fruit producers. Industry sources indicate that the users of the IFAM program had paid air freight transport cost rates of around double that of the pre-COVID-19 period, while the balance of the costs were paid by government via the IFAM program. The IFAM program is due to expire in September 2021, but the government has previously extended the program and industry is hopeful that there will be a further extension to support the MY 2021/22 peach and nectarine export program.

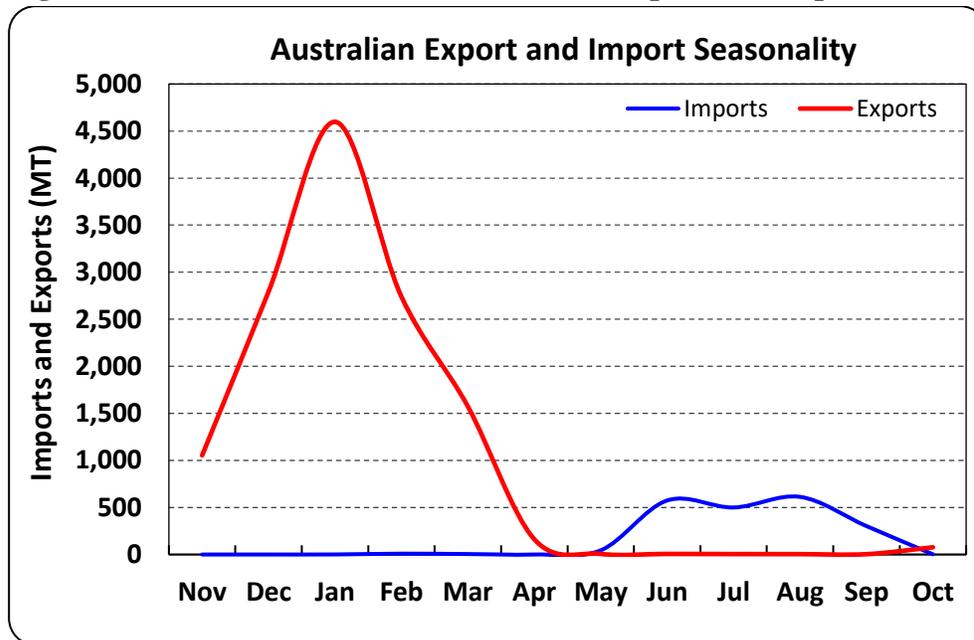
A further impact of COVID-19 on the export of peaches and nectarines experienced for the MY 2020/21 crop was a shortage of refrigerated containers for sea freight. COVID-19 has reportedly resulted in a significant increase in time to unload ships and processing time before they are able to be freighted from the ports at many ports around the world. This time delay is considered to be the main cause for the

shortage of refrigerated containers which as a result has also considerably increased their cost to exporters. Horticultural product exporters have reported that the cost of refrigerated shipping containers has further increased since the end of the MY 2020/21 stone fruit exports season in April 2021.

Industry considers that with the current status of COVID-19 around the world the impact on air and sea freight will largely remain for the MY 2021/22 export season. However, with increasing COVID-19 vaccination rates around the world there is an expectation of reduced delays at ports, raising prospect of a small improvement of availability and easing of refrigerated shipping container costs in the lead up to the stone fruit harvest from October 2021. Of importance for air freight availability, there is an expectation of strong vaccination rates in Australia at around the start of the stone fruit export season which may result in a modest easing of restrictions for international travelers to Australia resulting in some increase passenger flights and an improvement in the availability and cost for air freight.

The seasonality of peach and nectarine exports and imports is counter seasonal (see Figure 10). Exports are typically from November to the end of April while imports are from May to the end of September. For this report the year-to-date (YTD) exports for the MY 2020/21 estimate are virtually the final results. June is the first month of any significant imports which provide an insight to the MY 2020/21 estimate.

Figure 10 – Australian Peach and Nectarine Export and Import Seasonality



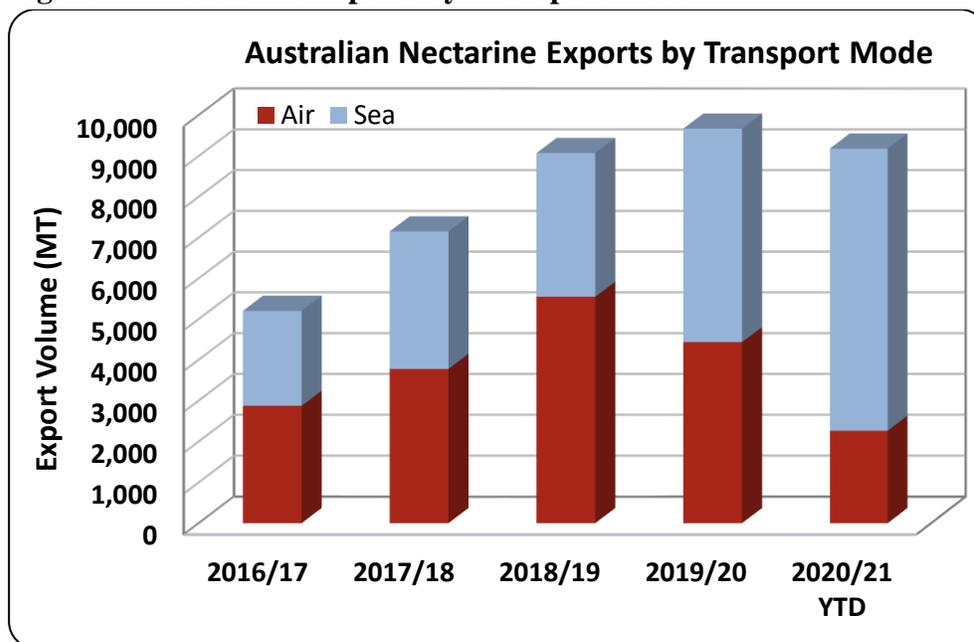
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Note: Five-year average from June 2016 to May 2021

There is a substantial difference in the volumes and mode of transport between exported nectarines and peaches. Nectarines have a firmer flesh, supporting a longer shelf life than peaches and as a result there

is greater flexibility in the mode of transport for nectarines. Prior to the export logistics issues borne about due to COVID-19 over half of nectarines were transported via air and the rest via sea (see Figure 11). Interestingly, there was only a five percent decline in nectarine exports in MY 2020/21 compared to the prior year, but there was a large shift in the mode of transport. In MY 2020/21, 75 percent of export nectarines were via sea freight and 25 percent via air freight. In prior years there was a relatively even split in the mode of transport between air and sea. As mentioned, there is little improvement in air and sea freight logistics expected in the short term so this shift in the mode of transport is expected to continue for the forecast MY 2021/22.

Figure 11 – Nectarine Exports by Transport mode

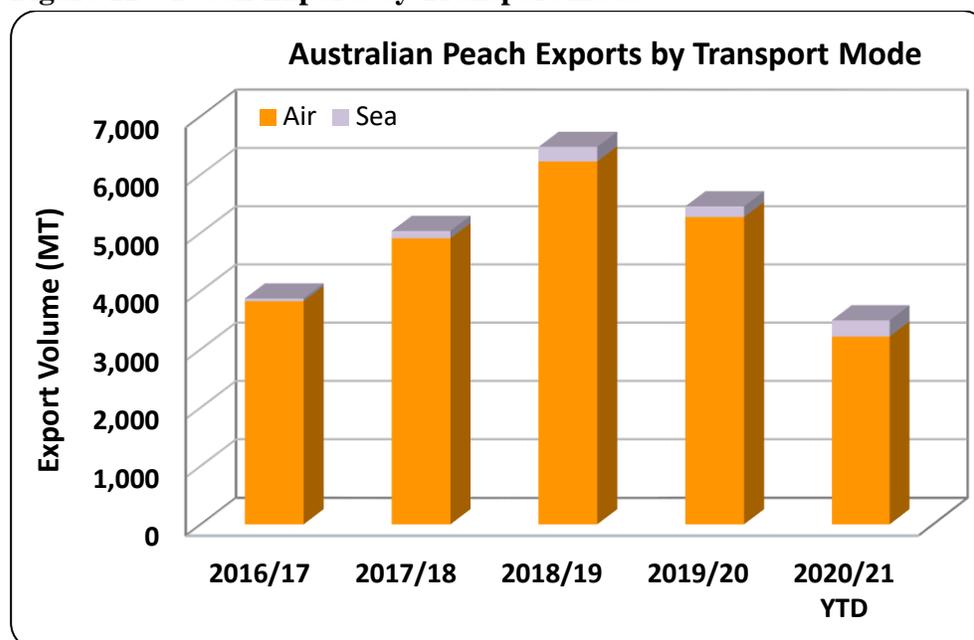


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Note: 2020/21 YTD = November 2020 to June 2021

The impacts of COVID-19 on export logistics in MY 2020/21 has had substantial impact on peach export volumes, but little impact on the mode of transport of peaches. This is due to peaches having a soft flesh resulting in a short shelf life and are generally unsuitable for sea freight other than short voyages. The impact on peach exports caused by transport logistics issues has been a 36 percent reduction in volume compared to MY 2019/20, a year with a similar level of production (see Figure 12).

Figure 12 – Peach Exports by Transport mode



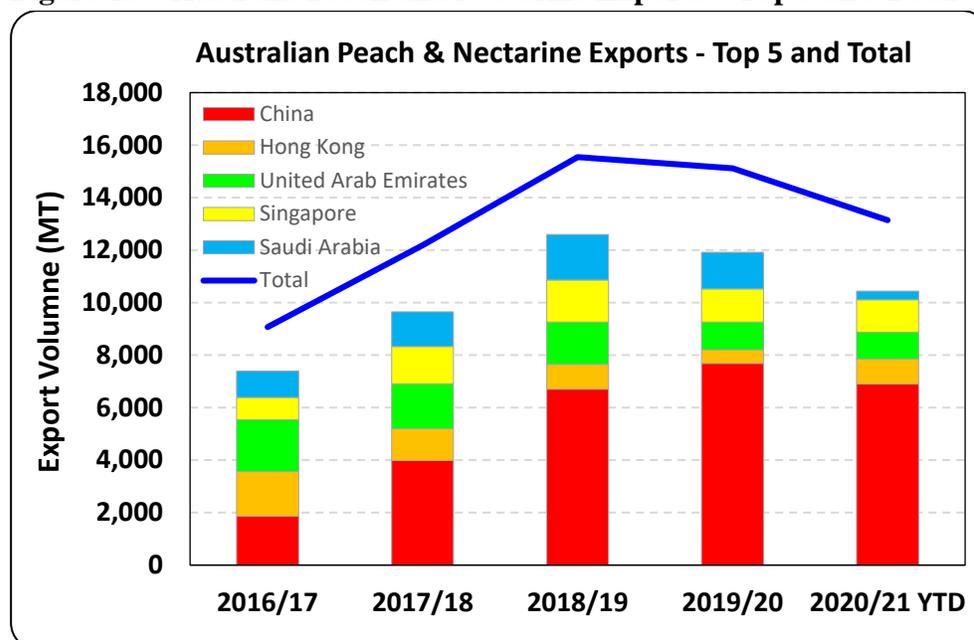
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Note: 2020/21 YTD = November 2020 to June 2021

In general, peach and nectarine exports have been trending higher in the past decade. Exports from MY 2007/08 to the MY 2018/19 increased by almost four-fold from 4,000 MT to 15,500 MT. The major reason for the growth in exports was that Australia gained access to China from MY 2016/17. Since gaining access to China there has been a rapid 71 percent growth (see Figure 13) prior to drought impacted production in MY 2019/20. The further 13 percent decline in exports in MY 2020/21 to an estimated 13,100 MT from the prior year is largely attributed to the challenges associated with freight logistics as previously mentioned.

Imports are forecast to increase slightly to 2,000 MT in MY 2021/22, further recovering towards past average levels of around 3,000 MT. Peach and nectarine imports are counter-seasonal and entirely from the United States via air freight. However, with the expectation of continued disruption to international flights during MY 2021/22, a return to higher levels is not anticipated until this issue is resolved.

Figure 13 – Australia Peach and Nectarine Exports – Top 5 and Total



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Peaches & Nectarines, Fresh Market Year Begins	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Nov 2019		Nov 2020		Nov 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Australia						
Area Planted (HA)	1800	1800	1800	1825	0	1850
Area Harvested (HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	3700	3650	3700	3700	0	3750
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	250	350	250	350	0	350
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	3950	4000	3950	4050	0	4100
Commercial Production (MT)	115000	103100	120000	105000	0	110000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (MT)	115000	103100	120000	105000	0	110000
Imports (MT)	1400	1500	1800	1800	0	2000
Total Supply (MT)	116400	104600	121800	106800	0	112000
Domestic Consumption (MT)	101200	89500	109300	93700	0	97000
Exports (MT)	15200	15100	12500	13100	0	15000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	116400	104600	121800	106800	0	112000

(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)

Attachments:

No Attachments