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Fruit and Tree Nuts Outlook

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Weather Reduces Some Summer Crops

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The next release is
Sept. 17, 2002

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board.

The index of prices received by growers increased seasonally, and was above the previous 2 years for the first time this season. The higher index in May strongly reflected the higher orange prices as marketing ended for navel oranges and supplies were tight. In June, grape marketing increased as orange and strawberry supplies in the market declined. The Consumer Price Index for fresh fruit continued to rise this spring, averaging higher than the last 2 years. Prices were higher for all fresh fruit in April and May than a year ago.

In 2002, sweet cherry production is estimated at 203,985 tons, down 11 percent from last year. Production is expected to be lower in Washington, Oregon, and Michigan, but higher in California. Michigan's tart cherry production is expected to reach only 15 million pounds compared with 297 million pounds a year ago. Severe spring weather reduced the crop to its lowest level since 1945.

The value of the 2001 noncitrus fruit crop totaled \$7.9 billion, down 1 percent from the previous year. Revenues were lower for apricots, avocados, sweet cherries, California figs, grapes, Hawaiian papayas and pineapples, California plums and prunes, and all berry crops except red raspberries and cranberries.

Most of the fresh citrus exports were completed by April, with most of California's navel crop harvest finished and Florida's grapefruit season almost completed. Orange exports were down by almost 16 percent from last season. Fresh grapefruit exports were the highest since 1998/99. A larger crop this season helped increase exports by 2 percent.

Imports were up through April for most fresh fruit. Grapes, peaches, and nectarines imports increased. Most of these commodities came from Chile. Fresh orange imports also increased so far this season. Lemon imports are expected to be lower this summer due to restrictions on Argentina's lemons.

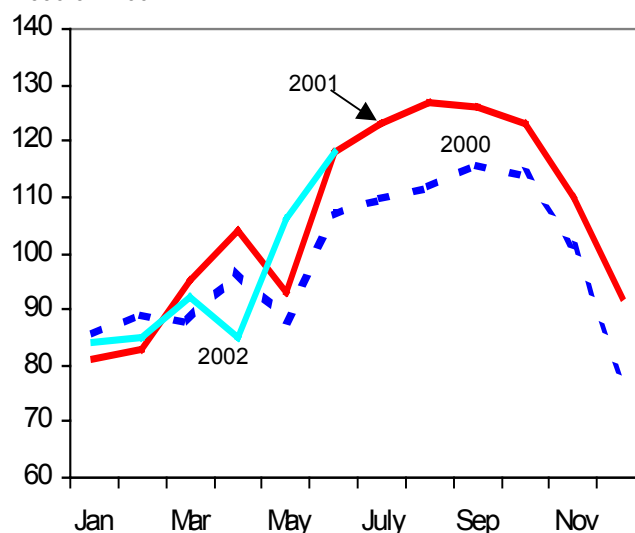
Price Outlook

Grower Prices Reflect Transition To Domestic Noncitrus Crops

May and June are transitional months when marketing shifts from winter citrus fruit to noncitrus fruit, mostly out of California. With the shift in the crops marketed, the index of prices received by growers increased seasonally, and was above the previous 2 years for the first time this season (fig. 1). The higher index in May strongly reflected the higher orange prices as marketing ended for navel oranges and supplies were tight. In June, grape marketing increased as orange and strawberry supplies in the market declined. The June index was 11 percent above May but equal to last June.

Citrus prices were strong this June as the market shifted from navel oranges to Valencias, and grapefruit shipments shifted to the Western States. All orange prices were down from May but above last June as strong prices for the remainder of Florida's crop boosted prices (table 1). Fresh orange prices fell as California completed the change over to Valencia oranges, which have a lower consumer demand than the navel variety and have a bigger crop than last year.

Figure 1
Index of prices received by growers for fruit and nuts
1990-92=100



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Grower, on-tree prices this June, for all grapefruit, were 21 percent above last season. The mix of grapefruit differed this season, with more Florida colored and Texas grapefruit in the market than last season, helping increase grower prices.

Florida growers faced another year of poor demand for its grapefruit, driving average prices down for all

Table 1--Monthly fruit prices received by growers, United States

Commodity	2001		2002		2001-02 Change	
	May	June	May	June	May	June
	---- Dollars per box ----				Percent	
Citrus fruit: 1/						
Grapefruit, all	1.65	3.44	1.05	4.16	-36.4	20.9
Grapefruit, fresh	5.74	7.14	3.98	6.81	-30.7	-4.6
Lemons, all	5.46	9.27	7.58	9.52	38.8	2.7
Lemons, fresh	15.30	17.30	16.33	20.23	6.7	16.9
Oranges, all	4.41	3.77	4.82	4.13	9.3	9.5
Oranges, fresh	9.48	7.53	8.49	5.40	-10.4	-28.3
Noncitrus fruit:	---- Dollars per pound ----					
Apples, fresh 2/	0.152	0.149	0.218	0.201	43.4	34.9
Grapes, fresh 2/	0.395	0.595	--	0.460	--	-22.7
Peaches, fresh 2/	0.396	0.339	0.475	0.275	19.9	-18.9
Pears, fresh 2/	0.209	--	0.134	0.169	-36.0	--
Strawberries, fresh	0.516	0.625	0.634	0.647	22.9	3.5

1/ Equivalent on-tree price.

2/ Equivalent packinghouse-door returns for CA, NY (apples only), OR (pears only), and WA (apples, peaches, and pears). Prices as sold for other States.

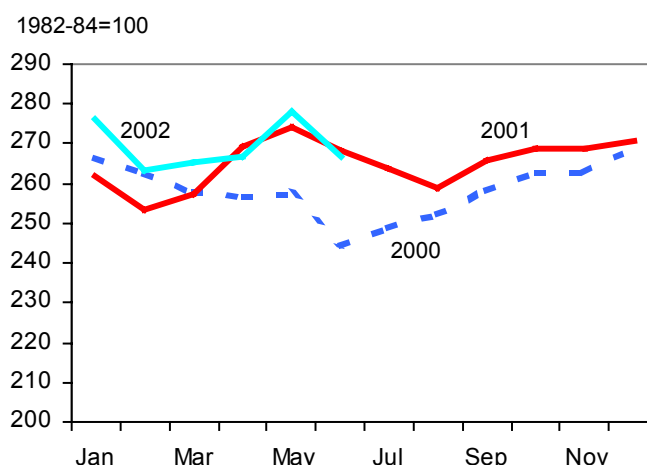
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

by 21 percent for all Florida grapefruit from already low prices in 2000/01. Export demand for fresh grapefruit was up this year and is increasingly important in the overall movement of the crop. The increase in exports, however, was not sufficient to offset lower domestic demand and bigger supplies. Demand for grapefruit for processing was also off this season. Prices peaked in March at the beginning of the processing season and immediately declined. Movement was above a season ago as of early June for frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) but down for chilled juice. Despite the stronger FCGJ movement this season, larger stocks reduced processor demand for grapefruit. As a result, the Florida Citrus Administrative Committee estimated that about 1 percent of the crop remained to be harvested by the end of June, a slightly higher proportion than either of the previous two seasons.

The new grape season is underway in California. Grape prices in June reflect the sale of grapes harvested in California's Coachella Valley. While prices are lower than last June, they are higher than any other year since 1996. Good quality benefited from good growing conditions this year. As a result, prices should stay firm but probably lower than last year when the table grape production was small.

Figure 2

Consumer Price Index for fresh fruit



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Fresh Fruit Retail Prices Fall in June

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for fresh fruit averaged 2 percent higher in 2002 than the last 2 years. Prices were higher for all fresh fruit in April and May 2002, before declining 4 percent in June (fig. 2). The CPI for canned fruit averaged higher than the previous 4 years. Retail prices this May were above May 2001 for all fresh fruit, except grapefruit, for all the fruit reported by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (table 2). The end

Table 2--U.S. monthly retail prices, selected fruit, 2001-2002

Commodity	Unit	2001			2002			2001/2002 Change		
		Apr	May	June	Apr	May	June	Apr	May	June
Fresh:										
Valencia oranges	Lb	--	--	--	--	--	0.547	--	--	--
Navel oranges	Lb	0.735	0.793	--	0.751	0.849	--	2.2	--	--
Grapefruit	Lb	0.593	0.616	0.654	0.583	0.614	0.671	-26.5	-0.3	2.6
Lemons	Lb	1.162	1.176	1.261	1.220	1.303	1.385	98.1	10.8	9.8
Red Delicious apples	Lb	0.834	0.848	0.890	0.910	0.921	0.938	-22.6	8.6	5.4
Bananas	Lb	0.492	0.509	0.506	0.504	0.515	0.512	-40.6	1.2	1.2
Peaches	Lb	--	--	1.752	--	--	1.848	--	--	5.5
Anjou pears	Lb	0.914	0.978	1.039	--	1.040	0.960	--	6.3	-7.6
Strawberries 1/	12-oz pint	1.737	1.482	1.465	1.551	1.527	1.552	58.6	3.0	5.9
Thompson seedless grapes	Lb	2.209	--	2.081	1.929	2.403	1.852	-12.7	--	-11.0
Processed:										
Orange juice, concentrate 2/	16-fl. oz	1.872	1.886	1.926	1.899	1.824	1.890	1.4	-3.3	-1.9
Wine	liter	5.479	6.153	6.452	5.989	6.334	6.128	217.6	2.9	-5.0

-- Insufficient marketing to establish price.

1/ Dry pint.

2/ Data converted from 12 fluid ounce containers.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

of the season for navel oranges helped boost prices of an already small crop this season. Lemon prices were higher than last season because of a 14-percent smaller crop this season. The lemon crop, however, was the same size as two seasons ago, but prices ran 6 to 9 percent higher this spring than in 1999/2000. The industry may have reduced its marketing during the spring in expectation of smaller supplies this summer due to the reduced quantity of imports expected.

Smaller banana imports due to supply shortages in many banana countries helped drive up their prices at

the retail level in late spring. The big grapefruit crop, coupled with sluggish consumer demand, helped reduce grapefruit prices this spring compared with last season. The reduced amount of available grapefruit in June due to the ending of Florida's and Texas' season, helped increase prices turn grapefruit prices around as spring drew to an end. Retail prices for frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) decreased from last May and June as consumer demand for FCOJ continues to decline in favor of not-from-concentrate orange juice.

2002 Cherry Crop Drops Sharply in Most Major Producing States

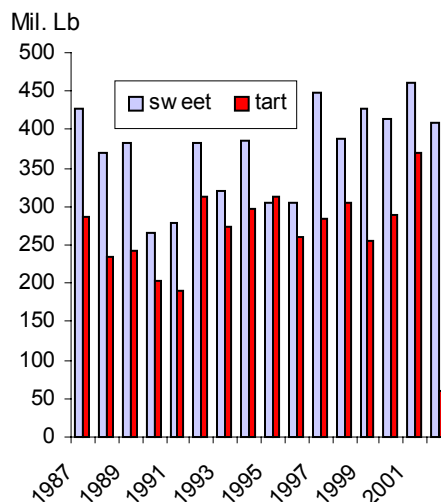
Cherry production estimates for 2002 were released July 1 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). NASS forecasts there will be 203,985 tons of sweet cherries produced this year, down 11 percent from last year. Washington's crop, which accounts for about 44 percent of total production, is projected to be 5 percent lower than last year (fig. 3). Poor pollination and frost contributed to reduced crop size. California, the second major producer, is expected to have a bigger crop as a result of an increase in the number of bearing acres and good weather.

According to industry sources, tree yields were lighter this year after having a heavy set a year ago. California's season runs from around mid-May and is completed by early June. The Oregon crop forecast of 39,000 tons would be 2 percent smaller than last season. Bearing acreage also has increased in Oregon, however, the effects of poor weather during bloom offset the increase in acreage to bring down production. The Michigan crop is expected to be 76 percent less than last year. Freezing temperatures in April and May in the sweet cherry growing areas killed buds and blossoms. Cold, wet, and windy conditions during pollination was another factor lowering production.

As a result of the decline in production, sweet cherry prices can be expected to be above a year ago for much of the season. Early crop prices will likely be down due to California's crop, but as the harvest moves into Washington, Oregon, Michigan and other major producing States, the shortage in supply will likely drive up prices. During the later part of the season, more States come on with their cherry crops, but crop size is also expected to decline in many of these States as well, and there does not appear to be much relief in sight for consumer prices this year.

Michigan's tart cherry production was hurt even more than its sweet cherry production by weather this past spring. Michigan is the major producer of tart cherries. Last year, it accounted for 80 percent of the total crop. This year, Michigan's production is expected to reach only 15 million pounds compared with 297 million pounds a year ago. The damage to the tart cherry crop was even more severe than to

Figure 3
U.S. cherry production, 1987-2002F



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

sweet cherries because they are grown at different elevations within the same region. Because cherry trees blossom at the same time, a timely frost can devastate production as it has this year. The problem this year began with early warm weather in mid-April that tricked trees into budding. In the northwest part of the State, this was followed by a "wind freeze" damaging trees on high grounds. Following this freeze were several inversion frosts that damaged those trees on lower grounds. The April weather also damaged trees grown in the west central part of the State, which also was hit by a late May freeze. In addition to all this, cold, wet conditions throughout most of April and May severely hindered pollination in all areas, further reducing fruit set. As a result, Michigan's tart cherry crop is projected to be the smallest since 1945.

As a result of the smaller crop, yields are projected to be the lowest since statistics have been kept in 1929. The very low yields will make it very expensive for growers to harvest this season's crop. Because of the far smaller crop, demand for tart cherries this season has been high and prices will likely increase significantly above last year. As of June, inventories are up compared with a year ago. The much smaller crop this year, however, may deplete ending stocks, which is likely to affect prices processors are willing to pay for the new crop. If prices are not high enough, however, many growers may not consider it to be economically sound to harvest much of their crop.

Other Michigan Fruit Crops Also Hurt by Unusual Spring Weather

Michigan's unusual spring weather also damaged the State's grape, peach, and apple crops. The grape crop is expected to have suffered the greatest losses. A small crop this year, especially after a poor crop last year, could produce economic hardship for many of the producers. Much of Michigan's grapes are processed into juice or canned. Damage was reported to be greater for the juice grapes than those used to make wine because the juice grapes bud earlier. The reduced crop may not have the expected effect of increasing prices because juice grapes are grown throughout the United States. Production in some of the other major producing States, such as Washington, New York, Ohio, and Canada may be able to make up for the loss in Michigan.

Michigan's peach production is said to be about 20 percent below what is produced in a normal year. Michigan is not a major peach producer, however, its processing peach industry is important, although it is dwarfed by California's industry. Apple production is also expected to be lower this year. Along with a smaller crop, lower quality is likely to send a greater share of the fruit to processing. Michigan apple growers have been suffering from low prices over the past few years. While a smaller crop could help prices, any such effect will be lost if a greater share than normal is sent to processing where prices are lower than from the fresh market.

Michigan's blueberry crop is reported to be in good shape this year. The adverse weather conditions that effected so many of the fruit crops lowered bud set, however, the impact on the blueberry crop was considered to be less than other fruit. Blueberries are grown on a lower elevation than other fruit trees and under different conditions. Also blueberry bushes bloom later than most of the other fruit trees grown in Michigan. As a result, industry sources expressed their belief that this should be a good year for blueberries. Michigan is the number one blueberry-growing State, followed by New Jersey. Harvesting is underway in both States for the summer season. If demand for blueberries remains strong this year as it has the past few years, both domestically and internationally, growers can expect good prices this year for their summer crop.

Value of 2001 Noncitrus Crop Just 1 Percent Lower Than a Year Ago

The value of the 2001 noncitrus fruit crop totaled \$7.9 billion, down 1 percent from the previous year. Revenues were lower for apricots, avocados, sweet cherries, California figs, grapes, Hawaiian papayas and pineapples, California plums and prunes, and all berry crops except red raspberries and cranberries.

Apple revenues were 11 percent higher in 2001 from the previous year, but were 6 percent lower than 1999. Grower prices for all apples increased to 15.7 cents per pound, the highest in 5 years. That was good news for apple growers who have been experiencing very low returns in recent years and have received financial assistance from the Federal Government in both 2001 and 2002. Much of the price increase was a result of higher prices for fresh apples. While the grower price for processing apples also rose in 2001, it was a 4-percent increase compared with a 29-percent increase for fresh. While fresh prices were the highest since 1995, processing prices were 17 percent lower than 2 years ago.

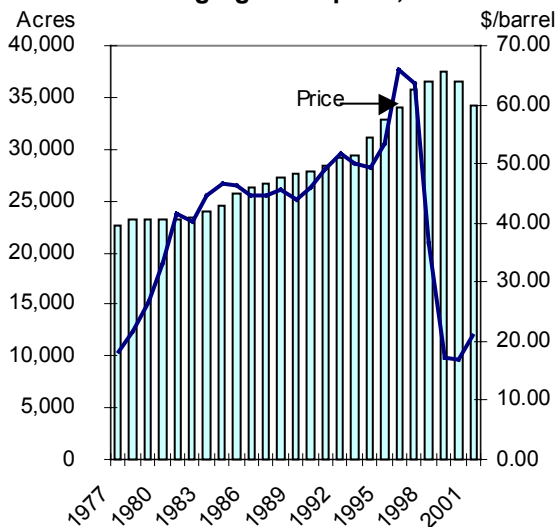
Not all States' apple industries received higher revenues in the fresh market in 2001. Revenues in Washington, which accounted for about 68 percent of the total, increased 23 percent, while New York, the second largest apple producer, saw a 1-percent decline in value.

In response to lower prices, apple growers have been removing acreage from production. Because yields per acre have increased in recent years, partially due to the denser planting of new trees, production has not declined at the same pace as area. In 2001, however, both acreage and production declined.

The cranberry industry experienced low prices over the past 3 years, a turn around in its crop value. The 2001 crop, valued at \$99 million, was 6 percent above a year ago. The crop's value, however, was still about 70 percent smaller than the 2 highest years, 1996 and 1997 (fig. 4).

In response to the very high prices and returns growers historically received, cranberry acreage grew continuously over the past 20 years. Prices dropped drastically, however, beginning in 1999. As a result of

Figure 4
U.S. cranberries: Acreage harvested and season-average grower price, 1977-2001



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

the low prices, a producer allotment program was established, limiting the amount of cranberries a producer can deliver to a handler. Growers responded to the decreased amount of product allowed to be marketed, by removing acreage they harvested beginning in 2000. Harvested acreage was further reduced in 2001 to the lowest in the last 4 years. Most of the acreage decline occurred in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Wisconsin and Oregon actually had more acreage in 2001 than 1999. Since 2000, Wisconsin has become the number one State in terms of cranberry harvested acreage.

The value of the 2001 grape crop declined 6 percent from the previous year, largely due to the 16 percent smaller crop. Grower prices were higher than 2000 but lower than the previous 2 years.

Prices were higher for both fresh grapes and processing grapes in 2001. In California, the major grape-producing State, bearing acreage continued to

increase for wine-type grapes but fell for table and raisin-types.

The share of California acreage planted to raisin grapes declined from 34 percent to 29 percent in 2001.

Table grapes commanded the highest price in 2001, followed by wine grapes. At \$612 per ton, table grape grower prices were the highest since 1996. The higher price, however, was not sufficient to offset lower production, and the value of the crop declined.

Near-Record Almond Crop Brings Highest Value in 4 Years

With the second largest crop on record, the 2001 almond crop was valued at \$732 million, the highest value since 1998. While the large crop lowered grower prices, they were still higher than in 1999, when the record crop was produced.

The high returns to almond growers brought the value of the total nut crop in 2001 to \$1.5 billion. Returns also were higher for hazelnut, macadamia nut, and walnut producers. Pecan and pistachio nut producers received less for their 2001 crop than from either of the 2 previous years. Pistachio production was on an off-season, reducing the quantity produced. Despite lower production, prices also fell in 2001, decreasing crop value.

The pecan crop was larger in 2001 than a year earlier, pulling down crop value for the second consecutive year. The price growers received in 2001, 59.4 cents per pound, was almost half the 2000 value and the lowest since 1993. The greatest decline in value occurred among the improved-variety pecans, however, prices also fell for native and seedling varieties.

Fruit Trade Outlook

Citrus Export Season Wanes As Noncitrus Season Gets Underway

A large share of the fresh citrus exported had been completed by April, with most of California's navel crop harvest finished and Florida's grapefruit season almost completed. The smaller navel crop this year reduced seasonal exports by almost 16 percent from last season (table 3). Exports were down to all major markets. Orange shipments through April, however, have been running ahead of the previous two seasons. While Canada and the Asian markets received smaller quantities this season, lesser markets in the European Union and Australia increased purchases this season.

Fresh grapefruit exports were the highest since 1998/99. A larger crop this season helped increase exports slightly. Japan is the major destination for U.S. fresh grapefruit. Its share of exports has increased from about 43 percent in 1997/98 to 51 percent over the past 3 years. Mostly white grapefruit are shipped to Japan due to cultural preferences. Shipments were also up to Canada, the second largest market. Exports to most of the major European markets fell, except to the United Kingdom and Belgium.

South Korea is rapidly becoming an important market for U.S. grapefruit. Shipments during the 2001/02 season increased almost 5.5 times that of last season. The strong Korean won made grapefruit cheaper this season for the Korean consumers, boosting demand. China, on the other hand, which stood out last season for its sharp increase in grapefruit purchases, reduced the amount of fresh grapefruit it received this season by over 30 percent. Increased shipments to Hong Kong, however, made up for some of the decline.

Frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) experienced the biggest increase in exports in the fruit sector this season. The U.S. FCOJ industry benefited from Brazil's smaller supply and competitive prices. As a result of large supplies in the United States, the unit value of exported FCOJ fell to \$1.10 per gallon, down from \$1.84 last season. As a result, exports rose 167 percent. Three-fourths of the shipments went to the Netherlands and Belgium. These two countries act as transshipping points for the other European Union countries. In recent years, exports of not-from-concentrate orange juice usually have exceeded those of FCOJ. (The United States has an advantage in producing NFC while Brazil has the advantage in FCOJ.) Since Brazil did not have sufficient supplies to meet world demand, the United

Table 3--U.S. exports of selected fruit and tree nut products

Commodity	Marketing season	Season-to-date (through May)		Year-to-date change
		2000/01	2001/02	
		--- 1,000 pounds ---		Percent
Fresh-market:				
Oranges	November-October	1,044,819	896,375	-14.2
Grapefruit	September-August	830,669	836,839	0.7
Lemons	August-July	217,384	184,569	-15.1
Apples	August-July	1,568,288	1,194,516	-23.8
Grapes	May-April	37,330	12,063	-67.7
Pears	July-June	369,378	365,481	-1.1
Peaches (including nectarines)	January-December	27,078	23,818	-12.0
Strawberries	January-December	62,469	70,388	12.7
Sweet cherries	January-December	18,360	17,453	-4.9
		--- 1,000 gallons ---		
Processed:				
Orange juice, frozen concentrate	October-September	37,295	99,658	167.2
Orange juice, chilled	October-September	43,323	34,214	-21.0
Grapefruit juice	December-November	19,084	20,952	9.8
Apple juice and cider	August-July	5,994	6,253	4.3
Wine	January-December	31,668	29,574	-6.6
		--- 1,000 pounds ---		
Raisins	August-July	222,329	207,620	-6.6
Canned pears	June-May	12,877	14,032	9.0
Canned peaches	June-May	31,449	18,622	-40.8
Frozen strawberries	January-December	16,983	16,002	-5.8
		--- 1,000 pounds ---		
Tree nuts:				
Almonds (shelled basis)	August-June	517,325	567,874	9.8
Walnuts (shelled basis)	August-July	95,801	103,430	8.0
Pecans (shelled basis)	July-June	18,955	20,804	9.8
Pistachios (shelled basis)	September-August	19,478	21,026	7.9

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

States was able to step in and gain FCOJ market share. Once the Brazilian crop increases, however, it will likely regain its position as the world's leading exporter. NFC is shipped to different markets than FCOJ. The decline in NFC shipments this season, therefore, had little to do with Brazil's industry. Canada is the major destination for NFC orange juice. While Canada was once an important market for FCOJ, it no longer purchases much of it from the United States, preferring NFC instead. With an 82-percent market share, Canada's demand for NFC strongly effects overall U.S. exports. This season, exports to Canada dropped 6 percent, mostly due to the weak Canadian dollar.

Most Fresh Fruit Imports Increased This Season

Imports were up through April for most fresh fruit (table 4). Increased imports of grapes, peaches, and nectarines reflect strong imports from Chile, the major source of these fruit during the winter months. These fruit enter the United States during the months when they would be otherwise unavailable. Importation from Southern Hemispheric countries helps provide a year round supply of these commodities and has helped increase fruit consumption.

Imports were also up for many fresh fruit commodities during their U.S. season. For example, orange imports grew 14 percent so far this season. Imports were higher because of the smaller crop of fresh oranges out of California and Arizona. The majority of imports came from Mexico and the Bahamas.

Unlike fresh orange imports which generally supplement domestic supply, with the majority of imports arriving during the height of the season, the bulk of fresh lemon imports arrive in the United States from June through September. The summer months are the peak of the lemon-marketing season when producers can receive the highest prices for their lemons, although the lemons may have been harvested earlier in the season. When trade opened with Argentina in 2000, it became the major supplier during the summer months, the height of its harvest. Prior to 2000, Chile and Spain were the major suppliers. With Argentina again unable to ship to the United States during this summer, due to phytosanitary issues, Chile and Spain are again likely to increase their shipments. Neither of these countries, however, produces the quantity of lemons grown in Argentina, and import supplies are likely to decline during the summer months. A major U.S. importer has indicated that it will bring in lemons from Australia, which should bring imports up

Table 4--U.S. imports of selected fruit and tree nut products

Commodity	Marketing season	Season-to-date (through May)		Year-to-date change
		2000/01	2001/02	
		--- 1,000 pounds ---		Percent
Fresh-market:				
Oranges	November-October	43,071	48,940	13.6
Tangerines (including clementines)	October-September	186,440	123,605	-33.7
Lemons	August-July	40,912	62,052	51.7
Limes	September-August	306,703	212,358	-30.8
Apples	August-July	249,696	256,914	2.9
Grapes	May-April	41,425	105,689	155.1
Pears	July-June	178,283	171,157	-4.0
Peaches (including nectarines)	January-December	101,278	101,837	0.6
Bananas	January-December	3,610,742	3,600,995	-0.3
Mangoes	January-December	206,109	258,872	25.6
		--- 1,000 gallons ---		
Processed:				
Orange juice, frozen concentrate	October-September	178,110	117,825	-33.8
Apple juice and cider	August-July	249,400	292,925	17.5
Wine	January-December	46,785	55,007	17.6
		--- 1,000 pounds ---		
Canned pears	June-May	6,909	26,186	279.0
Canned peaches	June-May	105,653	137,910	30.5
Canned pineapple	January-December	231,230	265,780	14.9
Frozen strawberries	January-December	48,549	72,947	50.3
		--- 1,000 pounds ---		
Tree nuts:				
Brazil nuts (shelled basis)	January-December	5,893	8,535	44.8
Cashews (shelled basis)	January-December	70,346	77,582	10.3
Pine nuts (shelled basis)	January-December	3,275	3,119	-4.8
Pecans (shelled basis)	July-June	36,757	30,622	-16.7

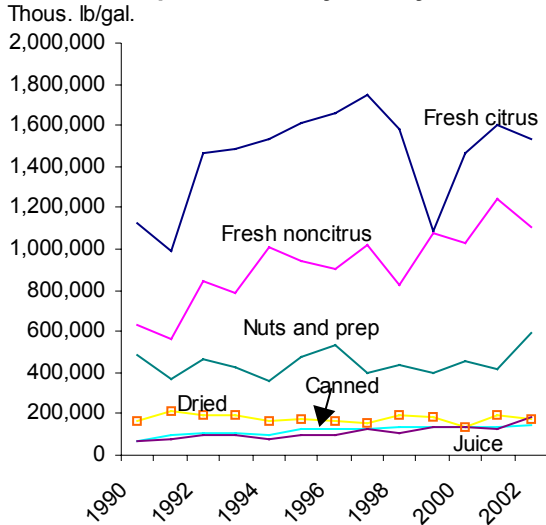
Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

somewhat, although probably still not to last season's levels.

Imports were also higher for mangoes, as their popularity continues to grow in the United States.

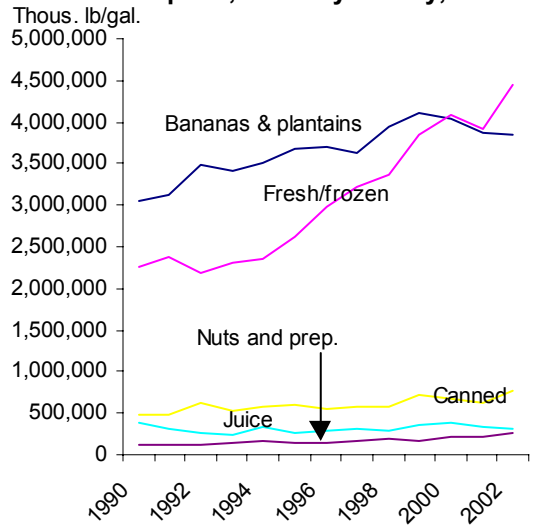
Shipments from Mexico were up after declining sharply last year. Mexico is the major supplier of fresh mangoes to the U.S. market. Shipments were also up from the other major sources, Peru, Guatemala, and Haiti.

Figure 5
U.S. fruit exports, January to May, 1990-2002



Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Figure 6
U.S. fruit imports, January to May, 1990-2002



Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Contacts and Links

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Data Tables

The following links provide the tabular data in Excel 97 spreadsheets on fruits associated with this issue of the *Fruit and Tree Nuts Outlook*.

Compilations:

1. Fresh sweet cherries: Supply and utilization, 1975 to date.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fts/Jul02/sweetcherries.xls>

2. Canned sweet cherries Supply and utilization, 1975/76-2001/02

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fts/Jul02/cannedsweetcherries.xls>

3. Frozen sweet cherries: Supply and utilization, 1992 to date.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fts/Jul02/frozensweetcherries.xls>

4. Fresh tart cherries: Supply and utilization, 1975 to date.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fts/Jul02/freshtartcherries.xls>

5. Canned tart cherries: Supply and utilization, 1975/76 to 2001/02.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fts/Jul02/cannedtartcherries.xls>

6. Frozen tart cherries: Supply and utilization, 1992 to date

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fts/Jul02/frozentartcherries.xls>

The *Fruit and Tree Nuts Situation and Outlook Yearbook* (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fts/yearbook01/FTS-294.pdf>) has over 130 tables of annual or monthly time-series data on specific fruit commodities. Data include bearing acreage, production, prices, trade, per capita use, and more.

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