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Global Agricultural Information Network

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China - Peoples Republic of

Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Annual

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Report Highlights:

China's apple production is forecast at 35 million metric tons (MMT) for marketing year (MY) 2011/12 (July-June), up five percent from the previous year. Production for apple juice concentrate (AJC) is forecast at 600,000 MT in 2011/12 (July-June), a 15 percent decrease from the revised MY 2010/11 estimate and largely due to lesser supplies of low quality apples and higher prices associated with juice production.

Commodities:

Apples, Fresh

Apple Juice, Concentrated

Pears, Fresh

Grapes, Table, Fresh

Production:*Apples*

China's apple production is forecast at 35 million metric tons (MMT) for marketing year (MY) 2011/12 (July-June), up five percent from the previous year. Most of the major producers are anticipating a greater crop (see table 1). Post has revised the MY2010/11 estimate to 33.3MMT based on official data.

Apple acreage is forecast at 2.2 million hectares in MY 2011/12, an increase of three percent from the previous year. Acreage expansion is taking place in western provinces such as Shaanxi, Gansu, Xinjiang and Ningxia where there is more arable land for planting and cheaper labor costs compared to the eastern provinces where acreage is gradually decreasing due to more profitable fruit crops like cherries.

China's top seven provinces account for nearly 85 percent of production and 90 percent of planted acreage (see Table 1). For varieties, Fuji apples account for 70 percent; Guoguang, Gala, Red Delicious, Qingguan, and Meiba account for the remaining 30 percent. Overall, fruit quality in China is improving because of its enhanced management efforts.

Labor and production costs are higher priced than previous years. For instance, in Shandong province, a laborer is paid 100 yuan (\$15.6) per day to work on bagging or harvest, which is up 25 percent from the previous year. Production costs, including fuel cost and agriculture inputs (fertilizer and pesticides) have also increased.

Pears

Pear production is forecast at 15.6 MMT in MY 2011/12 (July-June), up nearly four percent from the revised number of 15.0 MMT in the previous year, mainly due to favorable weather conditions in major producing provinces. Planted acreage is slightly down by one percent to 1.05 million hectares in MY 2011/12 (see Table 2).

Like apples, key producing provinces are gradually switching to more profitable crops like grapes, cherries, or nectarines. Asian pear varieties still dominate China's production and include Su pear, Ya pear, Snow pear, Jianbai, Cuiguan, Fengshui, Golden pear, Nanguo and Fragrant pear.

Grapes

Table grape production is forecast at 6.7 MMT in MY 2011/12 (June-May), an increase of eight percent from the previous year, primarily due to increased plantings across China (see Table 3). China's grape acreage is expected to increase by nine percent to 600,000 hectares (including grapes used for processing) in MY 2011/12. Area

expansion is mainly occurring in Xinjiang, Hebei, Zhejiang, Gansu, Shaanxi, and Guangxi provinces. Unlike apples and pears, some grapes are grown in greenhouses (particularly in Zhejiang and Jiangsu) to reduce pest damages.

AJC

Apple juice concentrate (AJC) production is forecast at 600,000 MT in MY 2011/12 (July-June), down 15 percent from the revised number of over 700,000 MT in MY 2010/11, due to lesser supplies of low quality apples and higher prices associated with juicing apples. As apple quality improves, more apples are being devoted to the fresh consumption market. Currently, in Shaanxi, apples used for juices are priced at nearly 1,600 Yuan (\$252) per MT, up more than 50 percent last year, making the cost of apples for one MT of AJC reach \$1,900. Reportedly, China has “zero” carry-in stocks to MY2011/12 production, which will keep prices elevated above record levels. With 90 percent of its production exported, China is the world largest AJC supplier.

Prices

Farm gate prices for top grade apples remain unchanged at 5.6-6.4 yuan (\$0.88-\$1.00) per kilo in Shandong compared to the same time last year. During MY 2010/11, many traders and affluent buyers stockpiled apples in cold storage facilities in anticipation of high profits. As expected, apple prices reached record high levels; but, to everyone’s surprise, there was no demand to support high prices, so prices fell quickly to as low as 4.0 yuan (\$0.63) after the Lunar New Year in February 2011. The large quantities of apples kept in storage remained unsold before the harvest of new crop in July; so, as a result, many traders suffered huge losses and are now very cautious about making offers.

Over the past few years, grape prices have been relatively high, but, in this marketing year, increased production is closer to matching domestic demand, so escalating prices have been slowing down. In Xinjiang, the largest grape producer, farm gate prices in MY 2010/11 for top-grade Red Globes at harvest were sold at 5.8 yuan (\$0.91) per kilo compared to this year’s price of 3.8 yuan (\$0.6).

In MY2011/12, prices for pears are also expected to remain relatively strong. Xinjiang-origin fragrant pears are popular and priced higher than other Asian varieties. Top-grade fragrant pears were priced at 8.8-9.3 yuan (\$1.39-1.47) per kilo at harvest, which is 50 percent higher than the previous year and mainly due to smaller production.

Trade:

Import

Apple imports are forecast at 80,000 MT in MY 2011/12 (July-June), up eight percent from the previous year, due to firm demand for high quality fruit products. Chile and the U.S. are two major suppliers of imported apples.

Table grape imports are forecast at 150,000 MT in MY 2011/12 (June-May), up 27 percent from the previous year, due to strong demand during the off-season. The Chinese New Year- falls in either January or February

when exportable supplies of grapes are available from Southern Hemisphere countries. Chile remains the largest grape exporter to China, followed by the United States and Peru.

Imports of fresh pears are forecast at 500 MT in MY 2011/12 (July-June), up 46 percent from the previous year. After China and Belgium signed a protocol on May 18, 2010 to officially grant Belgian pears access to China market, the import volume jumped to 342 MT in MY 2010/11.

Export

Apple exports are forecast at 110,000 MT in MY 2011/12, up four percent from the previous year. Demand for lower grade apples from Russia and Southeast Asian countries continue to be strong, in spite of higher export prices.

Pear exports are forecast at 400,000 MT in MY 2011/12, down more than five percent from the previous year. The current export price is quoted at \$675 per MT, an increase of more than 20 percent from last year. Demand from neighboring countries for China-origin pears has been quite stable, but, increased purchase prices coupled with local currency appreciation would further lift export prices and dampen purchases from ASEAN countries.

Grape exports are forecast at 115,000 MT, up 30 percent from last year, mainly due to strong demand from Russia and neighboring Asian countries and China's improved grape quality, production, and distribution system (including cold storage facilities).

Policy:

Apples:

To help limit the rapid expansion of concentrate juicing facilities, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology recently issued the Access Requirements for Concentrated Fruit and Vegetable Juice (Nectar) Industry with the adoption on October 1, 2011. The regulation states that newly established concentrated juicing facilities must strictly follow industry policies and development plans and must not be built within 50 kilometers of similar facilities. China's capacity for apple juice concentrate has been expanding over recent years and industry sources indicate that current AJC processing capacity has exceeded its limit of 1.5 MMT. This excessive capacity has led to fierce competition for raw supplies and huge waste of resources, making China's AJC industry less competitive against processors in other parts of the world.

The State Council recently discussed ways of reducing costs for distribution of fresh and raw agricultural products. Initiatives include building charity wholesale markets and wet markets at both production and consumption areas, encouraging private sector investment in the distribution system, and reducing or waiving rent and administrative fees at particular markets. No final decision has been made on the timing of implementation.

Pears:

Local governments in less developed western provinces are providing more support to fruit production, than coastal, central or northern provinces. Building demonstration farms is seen as one of the effective tools to help teach farmers how to produce safe and quality fruit to meet market demand and generate additional income. In Shaanxi province, for example, the local government in Weinan is building a 333-hectare grape industrial park, which will include a grape production demonstration farm, a processing and storage commercial zone, and a cultural and tourist park. With a projected investment of 250 million yuan (\$39.4 million) by the government and private sector, the project is aimed at showcasing grape varieties, new production technologies, and standardized farming practices. The target is to build a production base (that covers nearly 13,350 hectare of land) with an industrial park as a centerpiece within the next three to five years. Local governments in many other provinces have built similar demonstration farms. In Dangshan of Anhui province, the local government provides pear farmers with 3,000 yuan (\$473) of agriculture input subsidies to build demonstration farms.

Marketing:

Freshness, taste, health benefits, and price are the key factors influencing consumer preference with regards to fresh fruit. Online sales and group purchasing will likely become a new trend in fresh deciduous fruit consumption especially in large cities such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Beijing, and Shanghai. Specialized fresh fruit chain stores are expanding quickly and offer privately designed gift packages to consumers. Delivery service and payment upon receiving fresh fruits provide their consumers both confidence and convenience. Television shopping is another new platform for promoting U.S. fruits.

China's imported fruit market can be divided into three regions: South, East, and North.

South China, in particular Guangzhou, is the most mature market and has been the hub for imported fruit for over twenty-seven years. Proximity to Hong Kong helps enhance Guangzhou's role in promoting imported fresh fruit. Direct shipments into Mainland China are increasing but still remain limited. The Jiangnan Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market in Guangzhou is the largest wholesale market in China in terms of total sales and volume of imported fruit transactions. Industry sources estimate that 60-70 percent of China's entire imported fruits pass through this market, with expansion plans are in process. About 50 percent of those imports are consumed in Guangdong Province alone. Key consumption markets in South China include major cities in the Pearl River Delta such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Dongguan as well as emerging city markets such as Foshan, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Huizhou, Jiangmen, and Shunde. U.S. fresh fruit sales in the cities of Fuzhou, Xiamen, and Changsha have dramatically increased in the past two years.

More marketing activities have focused on the emerging East and North markets in the past three years, while the well-developed South China market maintains its stable growth. Through training seminars designed for traders and retail managers, in-store promotions can be more easily carried out and improving on display and on building the generic U.S. fresh fruit brand.

In the East, Shanghai is the leading consumption center while other emerging markets in the East include Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wenzhou, and Wuhan. In North China, Dalian and Qingdao are emerging markets in addition to Beijing. Direct shipments to local ports help reduce transportation costs and facilitate trade. The Longwu Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market in Shanghai and the Xinfadi Wholesale Market in Beijing are two other key hubs for the imported fruit trade in the East and North. Many of China's wholesale markets are expected to upgrade their facilities and image over the next few years. In order to maintain fruits fresh and to extend their shelf life, many industry-insiders are increasing their use of cold storage management technologies and knowledge of proper handling. Central government subsidy backed policies, support new investment in strengthening the cold chain.

Strong demand and fierce competition is encouraging retailers to find ways to differentiate themselves from competitors. Professional wholesale markets handle large quantities of imported fruits while distributors collect various products and arrange for the distribution to retailers and end-users. The best venues for U.S. apples and table grapes in the East and North are the modern retail outlets. In the South, imported apples and grapes can be found not only in hypermarkets and supermarkets, but also at many smaller scale fruit chains as well as being peddled in street stalls.

U.S. Apples

Washington State Red Delicious apples, available year-round in the market, enter modern retail venues and neighborhood fruit stalls in China's larger cities. Red Delicious was considered a preferred choice for gift-giving because it's shiny dark red color and unique, uniform shape. These are most commonly offered as gifts during national holidays such as the Mid-Autumn Festival, National Holiday, Spring Festival, and other special occasions. Consumers in the North prefer bigger size apple with good appearance. Consumers in Shanghai, Hangzhou and Nanjing, prefer 88 heads red delicious apples only.

The popularity of Gala and Granny Smith continues to grow. These two varieties are not allowed market access into China. Though the import cost for Gala and Granny Smith apples remain high, consumers have shown willingness to pay for better quality apples, which are mostly available from August through March.

In 2010, total U.S. apple export value to China and Hong Kong region from the States reached \$62 million with direct shipments valued at \$8 million.

U.S. Table Grapes

In 2010, the total table grape export value from United States to China and Hong Kong region reached \$92 million, up 19 percent. For many Southern Chinese consumers, the favorite fruit to purchase at grocery stores is Table Grapes. Key exporting countries are the United States, Chile, Mexico, and Peru. U.S. grapes are consumed mainly during the Mid-Autumn Festival (September) and National Day (October) holidays, while Chilean grape exporters target China's Spring Festival (January or February). South China remains China's largest fresh table grape consumption region, followed by the East and North regions. Each year, over 80 percent of imported table grapes enter China through South China ports. A large volume of California table grapes enter the Guangdong market via Hong Kong, Vietnam, and Taiwan.

Demand for U.S. seedless varieties continues to increase even though the retail price may be much higher than seeded varieties. Red Globe is the most popular seeded variety holding the highest sales volume. Most retailers offer both imported grapes and domestic varieties. Although China produces a large amount of Red Globes, U.S. grapes are firmer, larger, and taste better than the local product. Other varieties such as Scarlet Royal, Crimson and Thomson are gaining ground in some niche markets.

However, the situation in the North and East are different. North China is the key production region for table grapes. In that region, the price of domestic table grapes is as low as one-sixth of the price of imported grapes; many traders in the North complained that they could hardly earn a profit on US table grapes. In the East, more varieties are becoming available. In addition to Red Globe, Autumn Royal, Thompson and Crimson are gaining popularity. Small volume of Champagne was introduced to high-end retail store.

U.S. Pears

In 2010, total export of pears and quinces from United States to China and Hong Kong region valued at \$3 million. Though U.S. pears do not have an official market access to China, they are readily available in the market. However, the volume is limited and the quality is unstable. China also produces pears; some local consumers prefer crispy and sweet varieties instead of soft varieties.

Tables 1: China Apple Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2006-2010

Province	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	1000 ha	MT								
Shaanxi	462.2	6,499,755	484.9	7,015,682	530.9	7,455,054	564.9	8,051,728	601.5	8,560,132
Shandong	311.1	6,930,492	304.9	7,249,227	276.3	7,631,768	270.4	7,710,497	264.6	7,988,405
Henan	167.7	3,227,885	182.3	3,523,310	173.1	3,743,917	175.7	3,886,253	177.6	4,089,647
Hebei	253.1	2,357,620	250.0	2,478,845	243.8	2,615,982	235.5	2,767,973	265.4	2,724,614
Shanxi	146.0	1,867,049	144.3	1,872,681	148.2	2,228,789	145.2	2,384,755	137.6	2,566,472
Liaoning	109.1	1,301,399	107.1	1,514,871	114.0	1,709,138	121.9	1,948,100	125.9	2,094,719
Gansu	207.4	1,254,141	247.6	1,424,253	246.5	1,641,352	261.6	1,856,204	268.6	2,016,609
Xinjiang	31.1	327,886	32.5	388,881	38.5	435,392	55.3	535,058	73.3	658,728
Jiangsu	36.5	572,600	35.1	618,453	34.8	575,299	34.8	572,333	34.0	566,332
Sichuan	26.2	248,022	27.8	296,977	28.6	389,048	28.6	408,938	29.2	429,339
Anhui	13.4	341,828	13.3	403,627	17.1	304,886	16.1	368,978	16.8	406,858
Ningxia	20.3	200,694	21.5	275,525	31.5	283,461	33.5	327,487	40.4	354,421
Yunnan	30.3	201,962	31.1	234,855	29.9	267,954	30.5	269,289	30.9	257,908
Jilin	17.7	268,055	14.2	133,153	14.5	135,219	13.4	145,764	13.7	153,521
Heilongjiang	13.3	159,759	13.2	150,534	12.0	138,330	12.0	140,670	11.4	117,019
Beijing	9.5	131,071	10.3	119,459	9.2	120,543	8.2	119,676	8.1	103,772
Inner Mongolia	22.9	65,961	21.3	61,672	23.1	69,919	22.6	78,576	26.35	77,676
Tianjin	6.2	64,076	5.5	59,709	5.4	62,946	5.3	63,405	4.7	55,512
Guizhou	6.0	10,628	6.4	11,023	6.3	12,182	6.9	16,177	6.6	15,475
Hubei	3.2	11,866	3.0	10,351	3.3	8,881	2.2	11,445	1.7	9,672
Qinghai	2.9	5,939	2.7	5,804	2.5	5,823	2.5	5,729	2.1	5,738
Chongqing	1.7	6,326	1.8	6,693	1.6	5,831	2.0	6,887	1.6	5,287
Tibet	1.0	3,934	1.0	3,994	1.1	4,423	0.1	4,427	1.4	5,124
Fujian	0.0	189	N/A	201	N/A	310	N/A	300	N/A	309

Shanghai	0.0	158	N/A	154	N/A	162	N/A	139	N/A	N/A
Total	1,898.8	26,059,298	1,961.8	27,859,935	1,992.2	29,846,609	2,049.1	31,680,788	2139.9	332,632.90

Source: China Agriculture Statistical Report

Table 2: Pear Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2006-2010

Province	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	1000 ha	MT								
Hebei	215.0	3,334,972	200.9	3,459,772	197.7	3,539,679	194.1	3,640,682	189.2	3,758,287
Liaoning	87.7	705,232	79.6	762,452	83.2	937,944	97.9	1,103,509	98.6	1,261,402
Shandong	59.6	1,103,481	54.9	1,172,162	48.8	1,190,413	45.2	1,166,317	42.5	1,112,099
Xinjiang	69.2	435,203	70.5	541,451	73.1	692,831	69.5	874,988	68.8	1,052,854
Anhui	37.4	803,652	36.4	929,719	39.5	628,895	38.5	867,949	38.1	966,259
Henan	41.1	695,950	43.2	799,939	46.0	876,538	47.1	922,590	47.3	946,619
Sichuan	80.5	746,048	82.3	819,776	83.3	821,316	84.0	845,236	82.7	873,351
Shaanxi	60.4	650,028	55.1	618,962	52.2	854,119	51.6	629,939	49.0	799,909
Jiangsu	40.2	614,252	36.4	627,634	36.7	639,385	37.3	662,410	37.8	669,130
Hubei	38.1	518,020	35.5	493,185	35.4	473,326	38.2	468,461	32.2	480,523
Zhejiang	26.5	329,753	27.9	360,524	27.5	375,587	25.4	382,379	24.9	379,297
Shanxi	29.6	184,207	31.1	326,969	30.7	378,518	31.1	479,790	28.1	342,203
Gansu	48.4	314,798	46.8	294,239	44.4	285,490	35.6	320,461	34.5	334,180
Yunnan	41.7	216,936	43.4	240,519	46.9	286,850	48.3	278,681	51.6	332,044
Chongqing	29.0	171,962	30.8	206,088	32.7	235,587	35.4	259,982	35.2	294,381
Guangxi	17.8	135,582	18.0	156,428	18.6	181,679	18.9	193,990	19.8	222,572
Fujian	22.4	152,309	22.3	164,479	22.1	169,303	22.4	183,967	21.9	185,345
Guizhou	36.8	139,412	38.5	148,008	41.3	162,872	43.6	167,719	44.5	182,099
Beijing	11.0	153,566	10.4	154,368	10.4	151,643	9.8	155,889	9.2	158,632
Hunan	30.9	117,613	36.9	133,225	30.7	125,529	30.8	128,561	32.2	154,630
Jilin	17.1	137,690	16.0	129,540	16.6	147,119	15.4	142,198	15.9	141,429

Jiangxi	26.7	80,651	23.5	89,012	26.1	113,715	26.2	117,653	25.7	116,830
Inner Mongolia	8.9	79,391	8.9	85,216	9.7	86,612	7.9	78,399	7.9	80,319
Guangdong	6.9	43,808	7.0	51,035	7.3	46,365	7.4	55,116	7.6	62,232
Shanghai	2.0	31,639	2.0	31,855	1.9	30,961	1.9	32,733	2.0	38,427
Heilongjiang	4.9	49,124	5.1	46,524	5.3	47,078	4.2	41,164	4.8	37,648
Tianjin	3.5	25,719	36.4	28,870	3.4	29,774	3.6	33,131	3.8	35,701
Ningxia	2.7	9,242	2.7	17,174	2.3	23,194	2.3	22,831	2.2	33,016
Qinghai	1.1	4,912	1.1	4,894	0.9	4,680	0.9	4,835	0.8	4,428
Tibet	0.1	931	0.1	987	N/A	1,140	N/A	1,420	0.1	1,228
Total	1,087.1	11,986,083	1,071.13	12,895,005	1,074.5	13,538,142	1,074.3	14,262,979	1,063.1	15,057,084

Source: China Agricultural Statistical Report

Table 3: Grape Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2006-2010

Province	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	1000 ha	MT								
Xinjiang	103.9	1,502,035	109.6	1,654,581	108.8	1,648,718	114.7	1,932,157	125.3	1,965,695
Hebei	58.1	878,417	57.9	946,886	61.0	988,071	63.4	1,050,802	70.4	1,075,468
Shandong	42.3	845,487	44.2	917,312	36.7	904,759	37.9	935,686	35.9	957,825
Liaoning	26.8	587,191	25.2	493,775	26.6	614,422	26.8	642,124	26.6	634,296
Henan	25.0	405,125	26.2	419,473	26.8	437,329	29.6	461,083	29.9	484,130
Zhejiang	10.4	238,389	12.1	269,051	14.6	332,472	17.0	390,359	20.0	425,866
Jiangsu	13.0	208,275	12.7	202,401	14.9	242,747	18.1	278,506	21.7	331,877
Shaanxi	14.7	168,353	15.1	185,261	17.7	216,562	23.9	258,829	28.8	322,292
Anhui	5.8	174,710	5.2	178,298	6.2	182,011	6.8	214,046	9.4	261,114
Guangxi	11.5	137,047	11.1	158,873	11.6	170,750	12.9	180,790	17.2	232,009
Shanxi	10.2	91,699	9.8		10.1	116,618	10.3	129,413	9.6	219,513
Sichuan	12.9	170,534	13.4	180,134	14.8	201,673	16.2	206,370	18.2	216,500
Yunnan	6.3	90,117	7.0	93,800	7.9	128,449	9.6	167,090	12.3	205,992
Jilin	11.0	110,948	11.1	138,885	12.4	131,940	11.2	144,685	11.8	152,573
Ningxia	8.8	64,796	10.2	70,576	14.0	97,033	20.2	115,827	28.7	137,640
Hubei	5.2	73,670	5.7	86,313	5.9	98,467	6.2	123,644	5.6	131,213

Gansu	8.9	90,443	10.2	105,950	11.0	99,601	13.4	116,185	18.4	128,370
Tianjin	5.2	104,103	5.4	109,545	5.1	99,959	5.2	104,560	5.3	103,322
Hunan	13.0	59,502	18.9	73,180	14.5	73,365	15.2	83,892	16.7	100,776
Fujian	5.5	85,010	5.2	86,808	5.5	95,912	5.6	98,817	5.8	100,171
Shanghai	2.1	33,895	2.7	45,682	3.8	62,508	4.2	77,123	4.4	90,814
Heilongjiang	1.6	22,728	1.8	21,847	2.7	45,062	2.5	42,206	3.0	56,732
Inner Mongolia	4.5	35,386	4.8	40,989	4.8	40,644	6.0	46,983	7.6	53,148
Guizhou	4.5	22,516	5.9	32,793	6.5	36,182	7.6	41,734	9.5	46,714
Chongqing	2.6	18,919	2.7	22,666	2.5	24,711	3.9	31,124	4.7	43,261
Beijing	3.0	47,377	2.7	47,486	3.0	45,112	2.7	40,618	2.7	42,140
Jiangxi	1.9	3,856	12.7	9,614	1.9	16,012	2.4	24,564	2.5	29,001
Tibet	0.0	114	0.1	250	N/A	289	N/A	1,286	12.3	377
Qinghai	0.0	114	N/A	112	N/A	106	N/A	109	0.1	117
National Total	418.7	6,270,756	438.4	6,696,814	451.2	7,151,484	493.4	7,940,612	552.0	8,548,946

Source: China Agriculture Statistical Report

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Apples, Fresh China	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2009		Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	2,049,100	2,049,100	2,100,000	2,140,000		2,200,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Commercial Production	31,680,788	31,680,788	33,000,000	33,263,000		35,000,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0		0
Production	31,680,788	31,680,788	33,000,000	33,263,000		35,000,000
Imports	61,315	61,315	65,000	73,959		80,000
Total Supply	31,742,103	31,742,103	33,065,000	33,336,959		35,080,000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	24,940,850	24,940,850	27,185,000	26,520,291		28,980,000

Exports	1,201,253	1,201,253	1,080,000	1,056,668		1,100,000
For Processing	5,600,000	5,600,000	4,800,000	5,760,000		5,000,000
Total Distribution	31,742,103	31,742,103	33,065,000	33,336,959		35,080,000

Pears, Fresh China	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2009		Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	1,074,300	1,074,300	1,074,000	1,063,000		1,052,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Commercial Production	14,262,979	14,262,979	15,000,000	15,057,000		15,600,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0		0
Production	14,262,979	14,262,979	15,000,000	15,057,000		15,600,000
Imports	13	13	10	342		500
Total Supply	14,262,992	14,262,992	15,000,010	15,057,342		15,600,500
Fresh Dom. Consumption	12,690,907	12,690,907	13,450,010	13,514,466		14,000,500
Exports	469,985	469,985	430,000	422,876		400,000
For Processing	1,102,100	1,102,100	1,120,000	1,120,000		1,200,000
Total Distribution	14,262,992	14,262,992	15,000,010	15,057,342		15,600,500

Grapes, Fresh China	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Market Year Begin: Jun 2009		Market Year Begin: Jun 2010		Market Year Begin: Jun 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	493,400	493,400	532,800	552,000		600,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Commercial Production	5,674,612	5,674,612	6,200,000	6,200,000		6,700,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0		0
Production	5,674,612	5,674,612	6,200,000	6,200,000		6,700,000
Imports	78,169	78,169	75,000	118,421		150,000
Total Supply	5,752,781	5,752,781	6,275,000	6,318,421		6,850,000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	5,650,740	5,650,740	6,186,000	6,230,130		6,735,000
Exports	102,041	102,041	89,000	88,291		115,000
For Processing	0	0	0	0		0
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	5,752,781	5,752,781	6,275,000	6,318,421		6,850,000

