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Report Highlights:

For marketing year (MY) 2022/23, Post forecasts fresh lemon production to decrease to 1.77 million metric tons (MMT) due to unfavorable weather conditions. Fresh orange production is projected to decrease to 800,000 metric tons (MT), and fresh tangerine production is expected to decrease to 380,000 MT due to heavy hailstorms in July 2022 in northeastern Argentina, which caused fruit loss and may have damaged trees. Lemon exports are expected to decline to 235,000 MT due to smaller production. Orange exports are expected to decrease to 60,000 MT due to smaller production. Tangerine exports are forecast to increase to 57,000 MT due to decreased domestic consumption. The past few years have been challenging for the Argentine citrus industry as domestic economic woes have been exacerbated by external shocks such as effects of COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Executive Summary

Despite favorable weather conditions in the spring of 2022, fresh lemon production for MY 2022/23 is projected to decline to 1.77 MMT, down 130,000 MT from the previous marketing year, as a result of a drought that is forecast to continue into the summer of 2023. Sweet citrus production is projected to decline to 800,000 MT for oranges and 380,000 MT for tangerines due to unfavorable weather conditions for both types of fruits in MY 2021/22.

Fresh lemon exports in MY 2022/23 are forecast at 235,000 MT, down 9.5 percent from MY 2021/22 estimates, due to smaller production. Fresh orange exports will decrease to 60,000 MT, and fresh tangerine exports will increase to 57,000 MT.

For MY 2022/23, domestic consumption is forecast to decrease to 130,000 MT for lemons, 541,000 MT for oranges, and 263,000 MT for tangerines from the previous marketing year.

Argentine citrus producers and exporters continue to face long-standing economic and financial challenges which erode their profitability and reduce their ability to compete with other Southern Hemisphere fruit producing countries, such as South Africa and Chile.

Production

Lemons

For MY 2022/23, fresh lemon production is forecast to decline to 1.77 MMT, down 130,000 MT, due to a drought that is expected to continue through the southern hemisphere summer of 2023 due in part to the third “La Niña” weather pattern in a row.

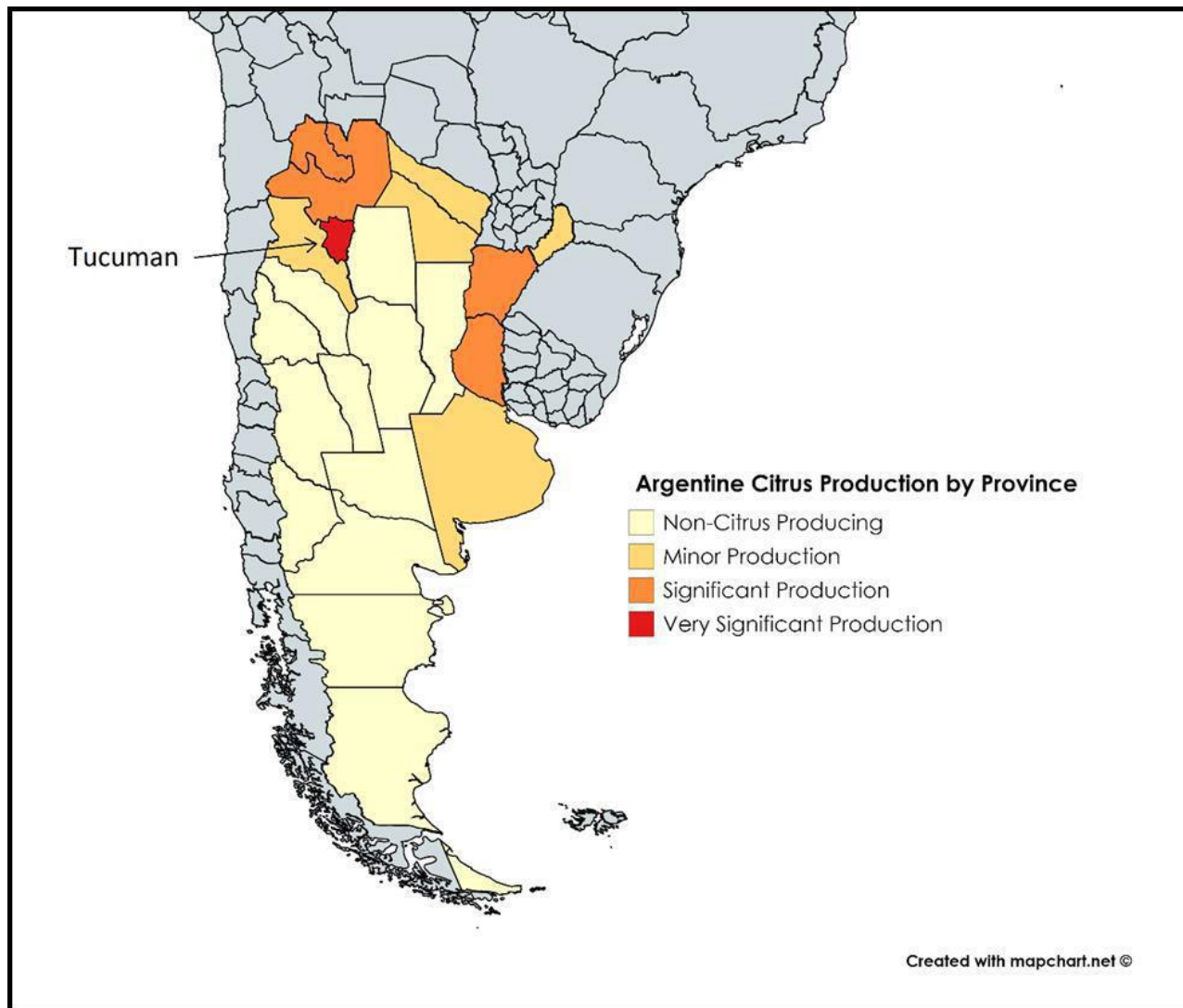
For MY 2021/22, Post estimates fresh lemon production at 1.9 MMT, in line with official estimates. Although MY 2021/22 was expected to be a lighter season as the orchards recovered from a heavy blossom season in MY 2020/21, the higher production was due to favorable weather conditions during critical stages of the crop. Heavy rains in the northern area of Tucuman allowed the plants to recover from high summer temperatures, and the absence of late frosts also helped boost production.

For MY 2020/21, Post’s fresh lemon production estimate of 1.8 MMT remains unchanged compared to USDA estimates.

Lemons are grown principally in northwest provinces of Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy, with some minor production in northeast Argentina. Eureka Frost, Lisboa Frost, Limoneira 8 A, and Génova EEAT are the main lemon varieties grown in Argentina (Source: Estacion Experimental Agroindustrial Obispo Colombres - EEAOC).

Over the past decade, the lemon sector has been buoyed by investments in new production and technology, with 70-75 percent of total production devoted to exports of processed lemon products, such as essential oil, frozen pulp, and dehydrated peel. However, growing global competition and domestic economic difficulties have negatively impacted the lemon sector.

Figure 1: Argentine Citrus Production by Province



Source: FAS Buenos Aires

Oranges and Tangerines

For MY 2022/23, fresh sweet citrus production is expected to fall to 800,000 tons for oranges and 380,000 tons for tangerines, due to unfavorable weather conditions for both types of fruits. As with lemon production, "La Niña" related drought is expected to have a negative effect on fruit production, especially in northeastern Argentina, where production depends entirely on rainfall.

Post's estimate for sweet citrus production in MY 2021/22 is revised to 830,000 MT, down 90,000 MT for oranges, and 380,000 MT, down 20,000 MT for tangerines, below official USDA estimates. Weather conditions have been unfavorable for both types of citrus fruits, although the effect of the long drought affecting the main citrus growing areas of the country were offset by heavy rains from November 2021. In addition, the main sweet citrus growing region was negatively affected by summer hailstorms.

Post's estimate for fresh orange and tangerine production in MY 2020/21 remains unchanged at 750,000 MT and 380,000 MT, respectively, in line with official USDA estimates.

Sweet citrus is grown in both the northwest (oranges) and northeast (oranges and tangerines) of Argentina. The main orange varieties grown in northwest Argentina are Hamlin, Pineapple, Robertson, and Navel, whereas in the northeast they are Navel, Salustiana, and improved Valencia (Midnight, Delta Seedless). The main tangerine varieties are Clementina, Clemenvilla, Ellendale, Malvasio, Montenegrina, Murcott, and Ortanique. Expansion of sweet citrus includes seedless varieties, such as Tango for oranges, and Clementines and Clemenules for tangerines.

Planted Area

Lemons

Over the past few years, growers (both existing producers and new entrants) in northwest Argentina have expanded planted area. Tree removal and replanting have been increasing the plant per hectare ratio and improving productive efficiency and yields. For MY 2022/23, area planted to lemons is forecast at 52,000 hectares (HA), up 1,000 HA from the previous marketing year estimate. For MY 2021/22, planted area is increased 1,000 HA from USDA estimates and it is projected at 51,000 HA.

Oranges and Tangerines

Post lowers its projected planted area for MY 2022/23 to 37,000 HA for oranges and 26,900 HA for tangerines, both down from official USDA estimates. For MY 2021/22, planted area for both citrus fruit is revised downward compared to official USDA estimates. Oranges are now estimated at 38,000 HA, and Tangerine planted area is estimated at 27,500 HA for tangerines for MY 2021/22. No adjustments are made to MY 2020/21 estimates. In recent years, there has been no significant investment in expanding planted area for oranges and tangerines.

Smaller producers are struggling to compete, and when they exit the business, they tend to sell their orchards to larger farmers. There is a new trend of producers switching into more profitable crops, such as "yerba mate" and other activities, such as livestock production. Growers in the northeast tend to produce on smaller plot sizes than those in the northwest.

Processing

Lemons

For MY 2022/23 fresh lemons for processing are projected to decrease to 1.4 MMT, compared to MY 2021/22, as a result of a production decrease.

For MY 2021/22, Post's estimate for fresh lemons for processing remained unchanged at 1.49 MMT from USDA estimates. Higher lemon volumes were devoted to processing due to larger production and high prices paid by the industry.

For MY 2020/21, fresh lemons for processing remained stable at 1.38 MMT following official

estimates.

Oranges and Tangerines

For MY 2022/23 fresh oranges for processing are forecast to remain at the same levels of MY 2021/22 and are estimated at 200,000 MT. Despite the projected decline in orange production, the volume of oranges headed for processing is projected to remain relatively high, due to smaller projected exports and domestic consumption, and because orange processors have continued to pay higher prices. Fresh tangerines for processing are expected to decrease by 15 percent from the previous marketing year and are forecast at 60,000 MT, as a consequence of larger exports and higher prices paid by the industry.

Fresh oranges for processing in MY 2021/22 are revised to 200,000 MT, down 5,000 MT from official USDA estimates, following the production decrease and larger domestic consumption. Fresh tangerines for processing increased slightly from 65,000 MT to 70,000 MT, 5,000 MT higher than official USDA estimates, as a result of smaller exports.

For MY 2020/21, sweet citrus for processing remained unchanged at 186,000 MT for oranges and 60,000 MT for tangerines, in line with official USDA estimates.

Investment

Larger lemon producers continue to replace unproductive trees and invest in genetic materials to improve yields. These replanted orchards also tend to have higher tree densities. New investments by the private sector are primarily concentrating in improving efficiency in processing and packing facilities, irrigation, and research and development projects. Some factory retrofitting is taking place as exporters look to expand cold-chain capacity to meet export market requirements.

In the past few years, additional investments were made by citrus exporters to comply with protocols required by new export markets, such as the U.S. and China, and to meet the EU citrus black spot (CBS) requirements to prevent further detections.

Consumption

Lemons

Although fresh lemon domestic consumption tends to be inelastic, for MY 2022/23, consumption is estimated to decrease to 130,000 MT from the MY 2021/22 estimate of 150,000 MT, due to a smaller production and exports. For MY 2021/22, domestic consumption is projected to remain stable at 150,000 MT, in line with official USDA estimates. For MY 2020/21, Post's domestic consumption estimate remained unchanged at 150,000 MT in line with official USDA estimates.

Oranges and Tangerines

For MY 2022/23, fresh orange domestic consumption is forecast to decrease from 568,000 MT to 541,000 MT

following the production decrease. Fresh tangerine domestic consumption is expected to go down slightly to 263,000 MT, due to larger exports.

Orange domestic consumption in MY 2021/22 is expected to decrease to 568,000 MT due to smaller production. Tangerine domestic consumption was revised to 277,000 MT, up 7,000 MT compared to official USDA estimates, as a result of smaller exports. Moreover, prices paid by industry were lower than prices paid by the domestic market for fresh tangerines.

For MY 2020/21, consumption of fresh sweet citrus, remained stable at 480,000 MT for oranges, and 270,000 MT for tangerines, in line with official USDA estimates.

Internal Fruit Tracking

The implementation of “Plant Transit Certificates” (DTVs, in Spanish) by Argentina’s Animal and Plant Health authorities (SENASA) to control the transportation of plants and plant material, continues to improve the information on domestic movement of such products, including fruits. As a result, more complete data on fruit consumption is available (*Resolución SENASA 31/2015* <http://www.senasa.gob.ar/tags/dtv>).

Trade

Exports

Lemons

For MY 2022/23, fresh lemon exports are forecast at 235,000 MT, down 25,000 MT from MY 2021/22, as a result of smaller production. For MY 2021/22, fresh lemon exports remained stable at 260,000 MT, in line with official USDA estimates. MY 2020/21 fresh lemon exports remained unchanged at 264,000 MT, in line with USDA estimates.

The fresh lemon export business continues to be profitable although margins are lower compared to past seasons. However, there are ongoing discussions about an upcoming crisis in the citrus sector, which could last at least the next five years, primarily due to falling competitiveness of lemon exporters. The sector’s challenges are primarily due to a steep increase in production costs (especially labor, inputs such as potassium and nitrogen fertilizers, energy, transportation from the interior of the country to ports, and ocean freight with refrigerated chambers), the shortage of reefers, high inflation rates and a weakened economy.

Turkey and South Africa are the strongest competitors for Argentine citrus at the present time. In addition, new competitors have emerged in the global market who often have shorter transit distances than Argentina. Also, the war between Russia and Ukraine had a negative impact on the citrus sector, not only because of the increase in the cost of fertilizers, such as urea, but also because Russia is one of the most important export destinations for Argentina, after the EU and the U.S., which resulted in smaller volumes of citrus fruit destined for Russia in MY 2021/22 compared to MY 2020/2021.

Oranges and Tangerines

For MY 2022/23 fresh orange exports are forecast to decrease to 60,000 MT due to smaller production. Fresh tangerine exports are projected to increase to 57,000 MT as a result of smaller production and less fruit devoted for processing. As in the past few years, export volumes of both fruits continue to be well below historical levels due to lack of competitiveness of Argentine exporters in international markets.

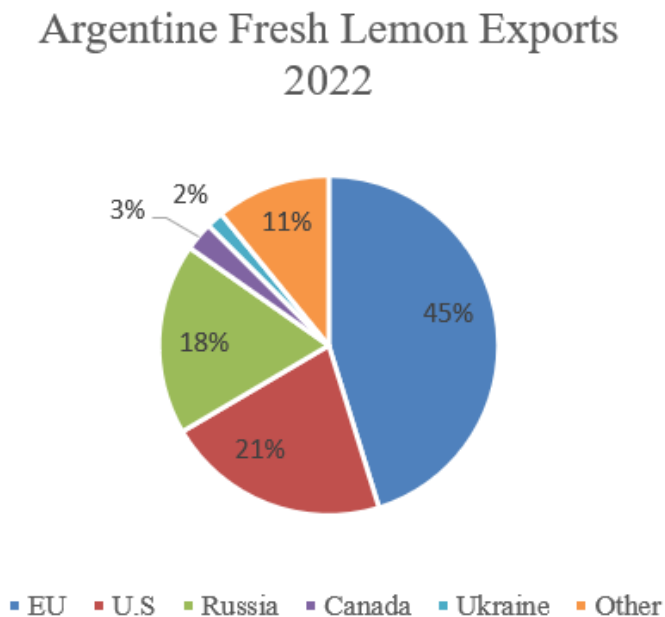
Post estimates orange exports in MY 2021/22 at 63,000 MT and tangerine exports at 33,000 MT, down 25,000 MT for oranges and 32,000 MT for tangerines from MY 2020/21. Exports are expected to continue their lower-than-normal levels as a result of smaller production (for tangerines), and larger domestic consumption and more fruit devoted for processing (for tangerines).

For MY 2020/21, Post's estimate for sweet citrus exports remains unchanged at 85,000 MT for oranges and 50,000 MT for tangerines, in line with official USDA estimates.

Export Destinations

During MY 21/2022, increasing competition in the world citrus fruit market and growing difficulties in the Argentine economy negatively affected the lemon sector. In addition, the sector is suffering from the after-effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and a shortage of reefers, which doubled the logistic costs for fresh fruit exports. At this time, container related concerns have largely subsided, and Argentina has managed to strengthen its presence in its traditional and new markets for citrus fruits and continues to focus in expanding to Asian markets. In that vein, in October 2022, Vietnam opened its market to Argentine fresh lemons.

Figure 2: Destination of Argentine Fresh Lemon Exports 2022



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Argentine lemon exports continue to face strong competition from Turkey and South Africa, which remain as Argentina’s strongest competitors in the international citrus market and offer the EU market higher-quality fresh fruit.

During January-September 2022, the EU remained the largest export destination for Argentine fresh lemons with a 45 percent share, compared with the same period of 2021, followed by the U.S. with 21 percent, and Russia with 18 percent. Within the “Other” category are several neighboring countries. Smaller producers are more likely to export to these markets due to lower logistical costs and less costly regulatory requirements.

On May 1, 2021, the EU reopened the market to Argentine fresh lemons and oranges after the detection of CBS in MY 2019/20. Argentine exporters had to make additional investments to ensure their compliance with the EU’s technical requirements, which resulted in virtually zero CBS detections during the MY 2020/21 marketing season.

In February 2021, following Brexit, the United Kingdom deregulated citrus imports from all origins allowing Argentina to export citrus fruit without a phytosanitary certificate.

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Argentina has had sweet citrus access to China since 2004 and added Korea, Indonesia, and the Philippines in 2017.

After regaining market access to the U.S. in MY 2016/17, Argentine lemon exports to the U.S. have shown a significant upward trend, as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Argentine Fresh Lemon exports to the United States

Fresh Lemon Exports to the U.S.	
Marketing Year	Metric Tons
MY 2017/18	10,640
MY 2018/19	23,179
MY 2019/20	33,963

MY 2020/21	72,998
MY 2021/22	54,958

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Argentina has access to Brazil for all citrus fruits but faces competitive challenges, which restricts exports to that market.

During the period January-September 2022, the EU continued to remain the largest destination for Argentina's fresh orange exports accounting for 44 percent of Argentina's total orange exports, up 57.5 percent from the same period of 2021. The second largest export market, and the destination that grew the most, was Paraguay with 36 percent share and a 34 percent increase compared to 2021. Other exports markets were Russia with 8 percent, Canada, 3 percent, and Brazil, 1 percent.

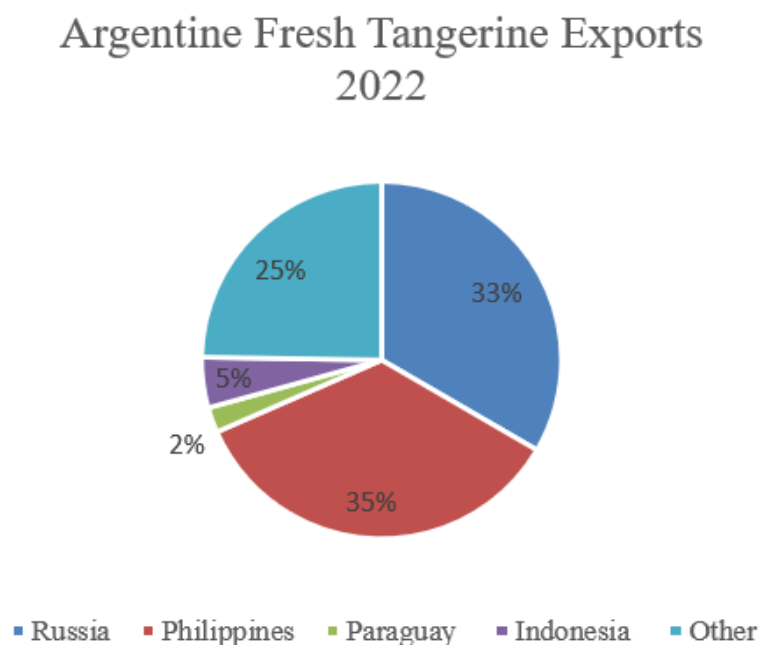
Figure 3: Destination of Argentine Fresh Orange Exports 2022



Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor

During January-September 2022, Philippines and Russia were the most important exports markets for Argentina’s fresh tangerines accounting for 35 percent and 33 percent of total exports, respectively, followed by Indonesia with 5 percent and Paraguay with 2 percent.

Figure 4: Destination of Argentine Fresh Tangerine Exports 2022



Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor

Export Promotion

“ALL LEMON Tested & Certified for Export” (ALL LEMON) is a seal that guarantees the quality of Argentine fresh lemons for export. It includes an audit program of the sixteen leading lemon producers, packers, and exporters in Argentina, which certifies quality standards for export of about 85 percent of the country’s total lemon production. Lemons identified under ALL LEMON parameters must comply with:

- Food safety standards
- Traceability

- Freshness
- Firmness
- Durability
- High juice content
- Aesthetic care
- Balanced color
- Uniform format.

For additional information on All Lemon: <http://www.latinlemon.com.ar/all-lemon-english.html>

Imports

Citrus imports are expected to remain negligible in MY 2022/23 and MY 2021/22 as Argentina is a net citrus fruit producing and exporting country, with ongoing economic difficulties and currency devaluation further reducing the competitiveness of imports. During January-September 2021/22, Argentina imported 1.4 MT of fresh lemons, primarily from Brazil, and 2.4 MT of fresh oranges from Spain. No fresh tangerine imports were registered during that time period.

Policy

Import and Export Regulations

In July 2019, the government published Decree No. 464/2019, which applied an export tax of 3 Argentine pesos for every 1 U.S. dollar, by value or Free-On-Board (FOB) export price, on commodities including citrus fruits.

On December 31, 2020, the Government of Argentina published Decree No. 1060/2020 (<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/decreto-1060-2020-345886>) in the Official Bulletin modifying or eliminating export taxes for 4,593 HTS codes related to industrial and agricultural products, including fresh citrus fruit. While the citrus sector welcomed the elimination of export taxes on fresh citrus fruit exports, some taxes on citrus products were reduced and not eliminated. Lemon essential oil and dehydrated peel were reduced to three percent.

Below is a table including current tariffs, taxes, and rebates for all types of citrus fruit:

Table 2: Tariffs, Taxes, & Rebates for All Citrus Fruit

Tariffs, Taxes, & Rebates for All Citrus Fruit	
(HTS codes: 080510, 080520, 080521, 080522, 080529, 080550) %	
Import Tariff (outside Mercosur)	10.00
Import Tariff (within Mercosur)	0.00
Statistical Tax	3.00
Value-added Tax	10.5
Export Tax	0.00
Export Rebate (bulk) (*)	1.00

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on TarifAR data

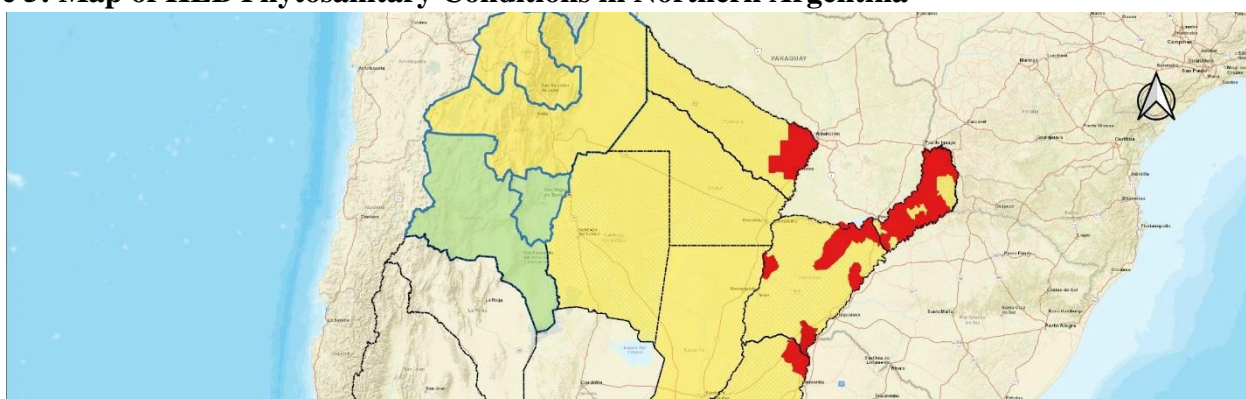
() The export rebate applies equally within and outside Mercosur*

Phytosanitary Issues: Citrus Greening

In July 2014, a non-commercial case of Huanglongbing (HLB) was found in Mocoreta, Corrientes province (Northeastern region of Argentina – close to the border with Uruguay). The Argentine government immediately implemented its monitoring system in the area, as per the National HLB Prevention Program and subsequently found no other signs of the disease. The program was created by [Secretariat of Agriculture Resolution No. 517/2009](#), and ratified by [National Law No. 26.888/2013](#), and [SENASA Resolution 336/14](#).

On July 4, 2012, USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) was officially informed that a case of HLB had been reported in one infected tangerine tree in Puerto Desgado, Misiones province (northeastern region of Argentina – close to the border with Brazil). The infected tree was destroyed as a precautionary action. In addition, SENASA intensified the surveillance for citrus species in the area with sampling in 150 premises with negative results for both: the symptoms and vector (*Diaphorina citri*) of the disease. SENASA stated that, since the location is not a citrus commercial area, and it is surrounded by national parks, it is likely that this was an illegal introduction from outside the country. Despite this, *Diaphorina citri* was reported in other areas of Argentina. A few additional cases were detected in Misiones and Corrientes provinces and, in 2016, for the first time, in citrus commercial areas (i.e. vector presence, no disease).

Figure 5: Map of HLB Phytosanitary Conditions in Northern Argentina



Source: SENASA – Map Key: Red Area under quarantine, Yellow Area free of HLB but with presence of Diaphorina citri, Green Area free of HLB and Diaphorina citri.

In November 2017, the Ministry of Agroindustry and the Argentine Citrus Federation (FEDERCITRUS, in Spanish) signed an agreement to work jointly on the prevention of LB into Argentina and, in March 2019, under the framework of the National Program for HLB Prevention, SENASA, the Secretariat of Agroindustry's National Trust Fund (FONDAGRO, in Spanish), and the Phytosanitary Association of the Northwest of Argentina (AFINOA, in Spanish) signed an agreement for resource contribution and management. SENASA recently made some changes to the national program for HLB Prevention in an effort to protect citrus production. Since the presence of the pest was detected in new areas, these recently affected areas were declared under quarantine in Resolution #875/2020.

In November 2018, the Government of Entre Rios Province, through Decree #3757, declared a phytosanitary e in the province after finding the HLB vector in commercial farms and in urban areas.

For 2022 SENASA has defined the following areas based on HLB presence or absence, as follows:

- Area free of HLB and/or Diaphorina citri: Buenos Aires, Catamarca.
- Area free of HLB with presence of Diaphorina citri: Tucuman (recently found), Jujuy, Salta, Santa Fe, Chaco, Misiones, Entre Ríos (some departments), Corrientes, Formosa, and Santiago del Estero.
- Areas under quarantine: Corrientes (some departments); Misiones (some departments), Entre Ríos (Federación), Formosa (some departments), and Santiago del Estero (Banda).
- Area protected from HLB: Northwest Argentina (NOA) region.

For additional information on HLB in Argentina visit:

<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/senasa/micrositios/hlb>

Marketing

International Free on Board (FOB) Prices for Fresh Citrus Fruit

During January-September 2022, average FOB prices for fresh lemons and tangerines were lower than prices during the same period of 2021 due to larger fruit supply in the Northern Hemisphere. FOB prices for fresh tangerines were higher compared to January-September 2021. Overall, average FOB prices, especially for sweet citrus, remained relatively low and were not sufficient to cover costs, resulting in financial difficulties for the local fruit sector.

The highest FOB prices for lemons during January-September 2022 was \$684/MT (February); for oranges, \$397/MT (September); and for tangerines, \$646/MT (June).

Tables 3-5: Average FOB Prices of Fresh Lemons, Oranges, and Tangerines

Lemon	FOB Prices (US\$/MT)		
	2020	2021	Jan-Sep 2022
January	--	--	595
February	--	--	684
March	748	628	607
April	744	642	610
May	739	657	637
June	725	667	635
July	666	656	602
August	560	643	577
September	--	657	483

October	--	--	n/a
November	--	589	n/a
December	--	619	n/a
Average	697	640	n/a

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor

Orange	FOB Prices (US\$/MT)		
	2020	2021	Jan-Sep 2022
January	--	157	--
February	--	116	--
March	--	169	--
April	--	--	--
May	148	107	--
June	272	311	299
July	501	447	352
August	512	487	395
September	533	439	397
October	346	415	n/a
November	298	306	n/a
December	279	--	n/a

Average	361	295	n/a
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Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor

Tangerine	FOB Prices (US\$/MT)		
	2020	2021	Jan-Sep 2022
January	425	--	--
February	519	--	--
March	451	--	--
April	579	697	561
May	633	707	619
June	575	769	646
July	627	787	630
August	645	766	566
September	639	660	435
October	593	474	n/a
November	--	107	n/a
December	--	152	n/a
Average	569	569	n/a

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor

Table 6: Argentine Domestic Retail Prices for Fresh Fruit

Fresh Citrus Fruit	US\$/kg
Lemon (Standard)	1.26
Lemon (Premium)	1.97
Orange "Valencia" (Standard)	0.78
Orange "Valencia" (Premium)	1.05
Orange "Navel" (Standard)	1.26
Orange "Navel" (Premium)	1.70
Tangerine "Okitsu"	1.26
Tangerine "Murcot"	1.22
Tangerine "Criolla"	1.41
Tangerine "Ellendale"	1.25

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from supermarkets and grocery stores.

The link below to the Buenos Aires Central Market provides updated wholesale citrus prices:
<http://www.mercadocentral.gob.ar/informaci%C3%B3n/precios-mayoristas>

Table 7: Production, Supply, and Distribution of Argentine Lemons

Lemons/Limes, Fresh Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Argentina	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	50000	50000	50000	51000	0	52000
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	48000	48000	48000	49000	0	50000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	11800	11800	11800	12050	0	12300
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	860	860	860	900	0	950
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	12660	12660	12660	12950	0	13250
Production (1000 MT)	1800	1800	1900	1900	0	1770
Imports (1000 MT)	2	2	1	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1802	1802	1901	1901	0	1771
Exports (1000 MT)	264	264	260	260	0	235
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	150	150	150	150	0	130
For Processing (1000 MT)	1388	1388	1491	1491	0	1406
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1802	1802	1901	1901	0	1771
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Table 8: Production, Supply, and Distribution of Argentine Oranges

Oranges, Fresh Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Argentina	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	39000	39000	39000	38000	0	37000
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	35000	35000	35000	35000	0	34500
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	17200	17200	17200	16800	0	16500
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	1400	1400	1400	1500	0	1400
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	18600	18600	18600	18300	0	17900
Production (1000 MT)	750	750	920	830	0	800
Imports (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	751	751	921	831	0	801
Exports (1000 MT)	85	85	88	63	0	60
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	480	480	628	568	0	541
For Processing (1000 MT)	186	186	205	200	0	200
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	751	751	921	831	0	801
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Table 9: Production, Supply, and Distribution of Argentine Tangerines/Mandarins

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Argentina						
Area Planted (HECTARES)	28000	28000	28000	27500	0	26900
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	23000	23000	23000	23000	0	23000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	12600	12600	12600	12600	0	12500
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	1400	1400	1400	1350	0	1300
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	14000	14000	14000	13950	0	13800
Production (1000 MT)	380	380	400	380	0	380
Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	380	380	400	380	0	380
Exports (1000 MT)	50	50	65	33	0	57
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	270	270	270	277	0	263
For Processing (1000 MT)	60	60	65	70	0	60
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	380	380	400	380	0	380
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Attachments:

No Attachments