FRESH PEACHES/NECTARINES

World peach and nectarine production for 2021/22 is forecast to edge up slightly to 21.8 million metric tons (tons) as China supplies recover from last year’s weather-related losses, more than offsetting weather-related losses in the European Union and Turkey. Exports are projected lower as reduced shipments from China and Uzbekistan more than offset gains from the United States.

China production is expected to rebound from last year’s snow-damaged crop, rising 1.0 million tons to 16.0 million. Despite higher supplies, exports are forecast down 23,000 tons to 55,000. Coupled with weak demand from top market Vietnam, shipments to Kazakhstan have yet to recover despite the lifting of a ban on China stone fruits due to detection of quarantine pests. After several years of growth, imports are also expected to ease to 36,000 tons as higher costs and quarantine requirements for cold-chain products deter importers.

EU production is forecast down 539,000 tons to 2.7 million as growers in leading Member States Spain, Italy, Greece, and France experienced a second straight year of destructive frost and rain. Spain and Italy also continue to reduce planted area to further combat over-supply and relieve downward pressure on prices. Reduced supplies are expected to prolong trends of lower exports and higher imports, with exports down to 175,000 tons and imports up to 40,000.

U.S. production is projected up 60,000 tons to 716,000, holding fairly steady for the fourth straight year following consecutive years of decline from 2010/11 through 2018/19. All main producer states are expected to show higher output with East Coast states recovering from last year’s freezes. USDA’s National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) surveyed industry and published the U.S. forecast for peach production in the August 2021 Crop Production report. Exports are forecast at 72,000 tons as improved supplies drive greater shipments to top markets Canada, Mexico, and Taiwan. Imports are projected up slightly to 33,000 tons on higher shipments from Chile at the start of the marketing year.

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Turkey production is anticipated to see its first decline since 2014/15, falling 60,000 tons to 830,000 on freeze and frost damage in the major growing regions of Bursa and Izmir. Reduced supplies are expected to lower consumption while higher prices in export markets encourage sustained exports at 165,000 tons. Though adverse weather is affecting this year’s crop, quality and volume of both peaches and nectarines have been improving in recent years on grower investments in high-yield varieties and the establishment of high-density orchards that utilize new cultivars, rootstocks, and training systems.

Chile production is expected to ease down to 159,000 tons on reduced water supplies, while exports are expected to hold steady at 100,000 tons on sustained shipments to top markets United States and China.

Japan production is forecast to edge higher to 102,000 tons as peaches recover from last year’s dip below 100,000 tons. The majority of peach and nectarine output is consumed fresh domestically, and improved supplies are expected to keep consumption steady at 100,000 tons. However, consumption of both fruit is on a downward trend on lower demand from younger consumers. Greater peach output is also expected to nudge exports higher to 2,000 tons as peach growers look to export markets in the face of declining domestic consumption.

Australia production is forecast up 5,000 tons to 110,000. Although harvest labor constraints are expected to continue from last year, good growing conditions and the anticipation of ample water supplies is expected to give a modest boost to output. Exports are expected to receive only a slight lift from higher supplies as COVID-19-related air freight challenges continue, limiting shipments to 15,000 tons.

Russia imports are expected to see a minimal change, up slightly to 245,000 tons as higher shipments from Turkey barely offset lower shipments from Eastern European suppliers and restrictions on China peaches and nectarines.
Global Cherry Growth: A 10-year Perspective

Since 2011/12, fresh cherry production has increased almost 1.0 million tons to 4.0 million in 2020/21, recording only 2 years of decline. Of the 17 producing countries tracked in USDA’s Production, Supply, and Distribution (PSD) database during this period, 11 countries expanded output. China, Chile, and Turkey top the list with average increases of over 30,000 tons per year. However, 6 countries had output shrink during this period (European Union, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, Ukraine, and United States). Most notably, the European Union was the top producer in 2011/12 but was overtaken by Turkey the following year and has since seen its output drop 16 percent. Turkey has retained its primary position, followed by the European Union and China. China is moving ever closer to EU volumes as it continues to expand and improve its own industry. The United States is the fifth largest producer. With acreage not expanding, U.S. production during this period has ranged between about 350,000 and 500,000 tons due to varying weather and growing conditions. For 2021/22, global production is forecast slightly above 4.0 million tons.

Near-Continuous Growth in Global Cherry Production

Since 2011/12, fresh cherry exports have more than doubled, rising above 350,000 tons to 622,000 in 2020/21, declining only once by a nominal amount in 2018. While most of the increased trade represents Chile shipments to China (with China accounting for 57 percent of total world imports in 2020/21), other countries have also successfully strengthened their exports. Similar to production, of the 16 countries tracked in PSD, 11 countries have seen growth, while 5 have had exports contract during this time (Canada, European Union, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, and United States). The United States was the lead exporter from 2011/12 through 2013/14, but Chile had been expanding production in those years, and its exports
finally surpassed the United States in 2014/15, dominating trade since then. Turkey has also seen improvements in its cherry exports as it has achieved the role of top producer. Nearly doubling its exports between 2011/12 and 2020/21, Turkey’s shipments are often close to and sometimes exceed those of the United States. However, they have yet to exceed 100,000 tons which the United States has done twice (in 2012/13 and 2017/18). For 2021/22, Turkey exports are expected to drop back below those of the United States after edging above them in 2020/21. U.S. exports during this period have been variable, ranging between 67,000 and 112,000 tons. For 2021/22, global exports are forecast up once again, to 638,000 tons.

**FRESH CHERRIES**

**World** cherry production for 2021/22 is forecast up slightly to over 4.0 million tons as higher supplies in China and the United States offset losses in Turkey and the European Union. Exports are projected up on higher shipments from Uzbekistan, Chile, and the United States.

**Turkey** production is projected down 54,000 tons to 860,000, declining for the first time since 2014/15, as frost and freeze damage reduces output in top growing regions Izmir and Manisa. Lower supplies are expected to pressure exports down 16,000 tons to 72,000, with reduced shipments to top market Russia. Turkey gained market access to China in 2019, and though COVID-19-related restrictions remain burdensome, exports to China increased from 900 tons in 2019/20 to 1,400 in 2020/21.

**EU** production is forecast to slip 37,000 tons to 665,000 due to a combination of frost, hail, and heavy rains across the EU. Though a modest decline, if realized, it would mark a third straight year of reduced output. The combination of a long-lasting frost, pest infestations, and insect attacks is expected to reduce France’s crop to its lowest level in 50 years. Lower output is expected to reduce consumption to 705,000 tons, while exports are anticipated to remain steady at 15,000 tons on sustained shipments to top markets United Kingdom and Switzerland.

**China** production is expected to continue to rise, up 80,000 tons to 600,000 as new trees continue to come into production and as planted area continues to expand. The last several years have also seen growers planting or grafting new early-season varieties in order to extend the growing season. Imports are forecast to remain essentially unchanged at 335,000 tons on continued shipments from Chile.
**Chile** production is anticipated to rise again, though at a reduced rate, up 11,000 tons to 397,000, as growers more aggressively prune trees and thin flowers and fruit in an effort to improve quality and sizing. Drought is also expected to be a factor as most cherry growing regions are experiencing high average temperatures and reduced rainfall. Exports are forecast up only 3 percent to 365,000 tons on steady shipments to China.

**U.S.** production is forecast up 40,000 tons to 392,000 as both sweet and tart cherries rebound from last year’s losses stemming from damaging weather. Sweet cherries are expected to be up on gains in Washington and California, while improvements in tart cherries output are anticipated in Utah and Washington, offsetting more frost and freeze damage in Michigan. USDA’s NASS surveyed industry and published the U.S. forecast for cherry production in the June 2021 *Crop Production* report. A rebound in exports is projected on higher supplies, rising to 77,000 tons on greater shipments to Canada, Japan, and Mexico, while imports are expected to rise slightly to 14,000 tons on higher deliveries from Chile.

**Russia** imports are forecast to rise to a record 100,000 tons as higher shipments from Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan more than offset losses from Turkey.
NOTES TO USERS:

**European Union definition**: includes 27 countries in the customs union (Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden).

Effective January 1, 2021, the separation of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) was complete, including trade between both entities. Starting in September 2021 with the release of 2021/22 data, PSD’s for peaches/nectarines and cherries reflect EU27 (shown in the PSD system as “European Union”) and UK separately. Historical data for both EU27 and the UK is provided for 5 years (2016/17 through 2020/21).

**Marketing Years:**
- **Peaches/Nectarines** - Northern Hemisphere countries are on a January-December year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a November-October year indicated as the first year of the split year.
- **Cherries** - Northern Hemisphere countries are on an April-March year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a November-October year indicated as the first year of the split year.

For additional information, please contact Elaine Protzman at 202-720-5588, or Elaine.protzman@usda.gov

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For FAS Reports and Databases: Current World Market and Trade Reports: [https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home](https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home) and click on the Reports and Data tab.

For archived World Market and Trade Reports: [https://usda.library.cornell.edu/concern/publications/0g354f20t?locale=en](https://usda.library.cornell.edu/concern/publications/0g354f20t?locale=en)


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**Domestic Consumption**

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Note: The marketing year begins in January of the first year for Northern Hemisphere countries and November of the first year for Southern Hemisphere countries.
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Note: The marketing year begins in April of the first year for Northern Hemisphere countries and November of the first year for Southern Hemisphere countries. Fresh cherries includes sweet and sour cherries.