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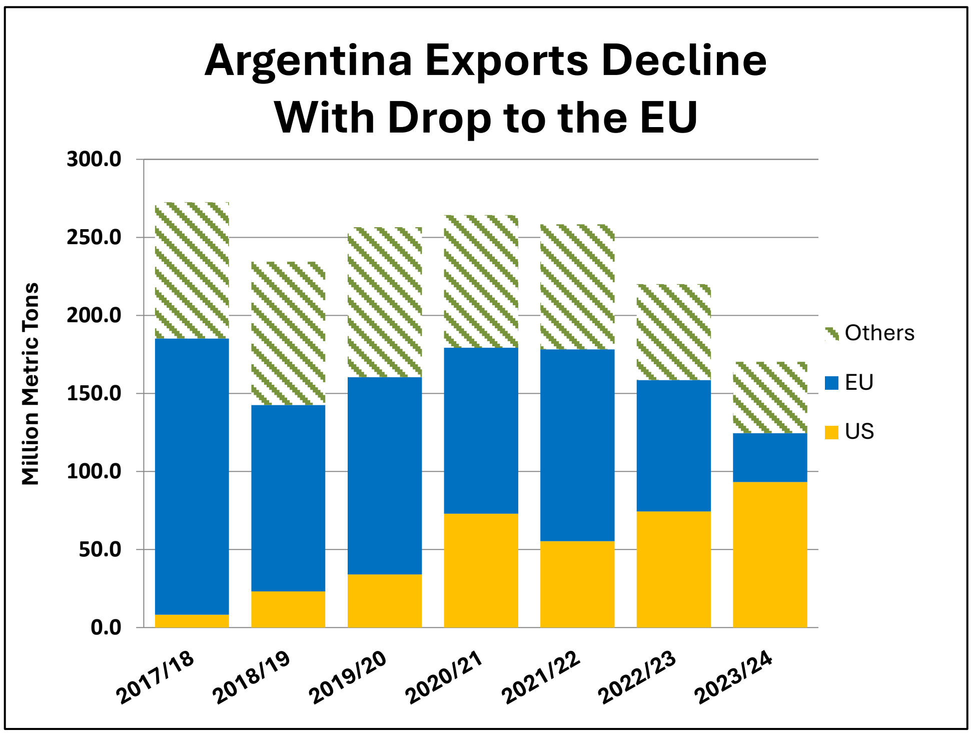
Citrus: World Markets and Trade

Argentina Lemon/Lime Exports Continue to Decline

Argentina lemon/lime 2024/25 production is expected to decline 70,000 tons to 1.4 million due to unfavorable rainfall during the bloom, which is expected to affect the fruit quality. Argentina is the fourth largest lemon/lime producer and exporter globally. Exports have been on the decline the last 4 years due to unfavorable weather affecting yield, fruit quality, and size, with 2024/25 area harvested dropping to 41,000 hectares from 45,000 the year before.

Fresh lemon/lime exports in 2024/25 are forecast at 165,000 tons. The United States is the top destination for lemon/lime exports after Argentina regained access to the U.S. market in 2017/18. Argentina has been the second largest supplier to the United States the past 4 years, only behind Mexico. The European Union is now Argentina's second largest market. South Africa has positioned itself as Argentina's main competitor in the European Union as South Africa has been the top supplier the past 5 years.



The number of trees per hectare have been on the decline during the past 4 years. Some producers have diversified their crops to include commodities such as avocados, sugarcane, and grains. Reductions in planted area can be attributed to lower profitability, driven by increases in production costs such as labor, energy, inland and ocean freight, and a shortage of containers. However, some of the larger producers are actively replacing less productive trees and investing in improved varieties to enhance yields. Lemons/limes in Argentina are primarily grown in the northwest provinces of Tucumán, Salta, and Jujuy.

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Domestic consumption is expected to decline to 126,000 tons in 2024/2025 due to the lower production. Lemons/limes are valued for their vitamin C content.

For more information check out the Argentina Citrus Annual Report in FAS GAIN: Citrus Annual_Buenos Aires_Argentina_AR2024-0024

Lemons/Limes

Global production in 2024/25 is forecast down 651,000 tons to 10.2 million due to the drop in production in the EU and Turkey as a result of unfavorable weather and yields. Consumption is forecast down with lower available supplies while exports are forecast to rise with high production and record South Africa exports expected.

Turkey production is forecast to drop over 30 percent to 1.6 million tons due to unfavorable hot weather during the bloom resulting in lower yields. Consumption and exports are forecast down with the decrease in available supplies.

South Africa production is forecast up 7 percent to 780,000 tons due to favorable weather. Record exports are expected with the increase in available supplies. The European Union is expected to continue to account for over one-third of the exports.

Mexico production is forecast 8 percent higher to 3.5 million tons due to favorable weather during the bloom and fruit set. Consumption and exports are raised with the increased supplies. The United States is expected to continue to be the top market with over 90 percent of the exports.

EU production is forecast down 14 percent to 1.5 million tons, driven by lower yields in Spain, as production is expected to return to more average levels. Consumption and fruit for processing are down with the lower production. Exports are flat while imports are up.

U.S. production is forecast up 8 percent to 1.0 million tons on higher yields in California due to favorable weather. With increased production, fruit for processing and exports are projected up. Imports are expected to be up to meet domestic demand.

Chile production is forecast to rise 3 percent to 197,000 tons on favorable weather and higher area harvested. Consumption and exports are forecast up with the higher available supplies. The United States is expected to remain the top export market.

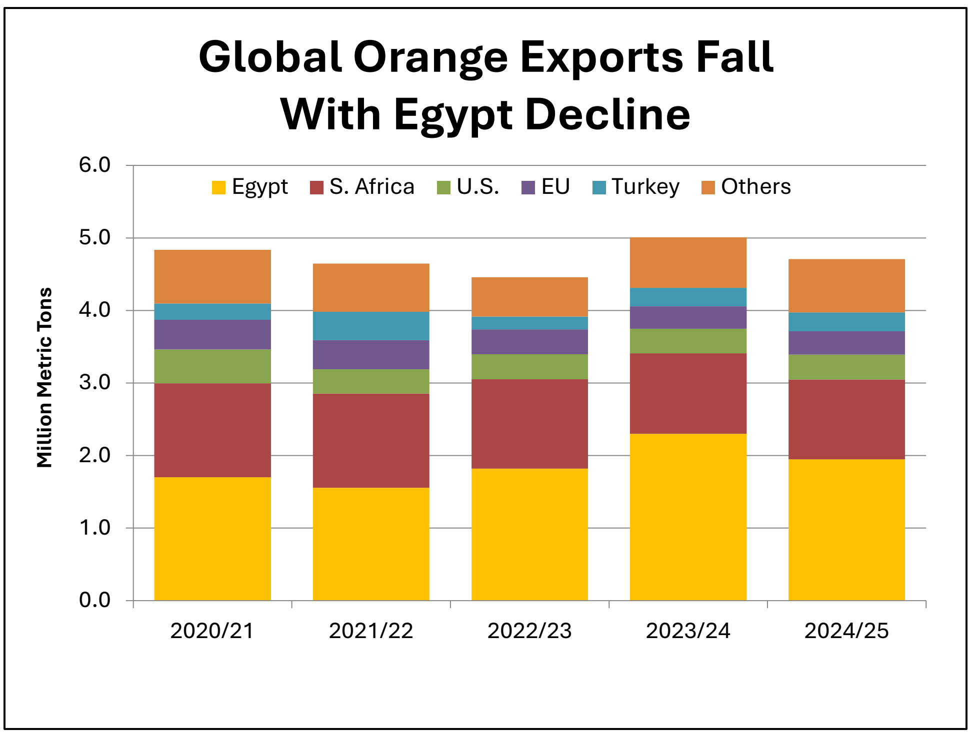
Oranges

Global orange production for 2024/25 is forecast down 662,000 tons to 45.2 million as higher production in Brazil is more than offset by lower crops in Egypt, Turkey, and the United States. Consumption and exports are both down with the lower production while fruit for processing is up with higher production in Brazil.

Brazil production is forecast up 700,000 tons to 13.0 million due to expected favorable weather that will bring more regular rain and temperatures. Even though production is up over last year, it is 2.5 million tons below levels achieved before last year due to unfavorably hot weather and increased incidences of citrus greening in the citrus belt. Consumption is forecast down as more fruit is forecast to go to processing with the rise in available supplies and better returns for processing to orange juice.

China production is projected virtually unchanged at 7.6 million tons. Consumption is forecast down as slightly more fruit is expected to go to processing and exports.

Egypt production is forecast down 12 percent to 3.7 million tons due to unfavorable weather during the bloom and fruit set. Consumption and exports are both down as a result of the lower supplies. Fruit for processing is forecast to double to add value by processing the oranges to meet global orange juice demand.



European Union production is forecast down 70,000 tons to 5.7 million due to a drought reduced crop and smaller fruit size in Italy. Consumption and fruit for processing are forecast down with the lower production. Exports are expected to be up even with the lower production due to the high quality of the oranges. Imports are forecast to be up due to the lower supplies. Egypt and South Africa are expected to continue to be the leading suppliers.

Mexico production is forecast up 108,000 tons to 5.1 million as late rainfall is expected to yield larger fruit. Consumption is forecast higher with the increased production while fruit for processing and exports are expected to be flat.

U.S. production is forecast down 10 percent to 2.2 million tons (the lowest level in 88 years) due to unfavorable weather and continuing disease problems, especially citrus greening in Florida. Production in Florida is forecast down 33 percent while production in California is down 1 percent. Consumption and fruit for processing are down with the lower available supplies. Exports are flat while imports are up with the lower production.

South Africa production is forecast up 1 percent to 1.7 million tons on favorable weather and a small increase in harvested area. Consumption is unchanged and exports are down as more fruit is forecast to go for processing due to high demand. The European Union is expected to remain the largest export market.

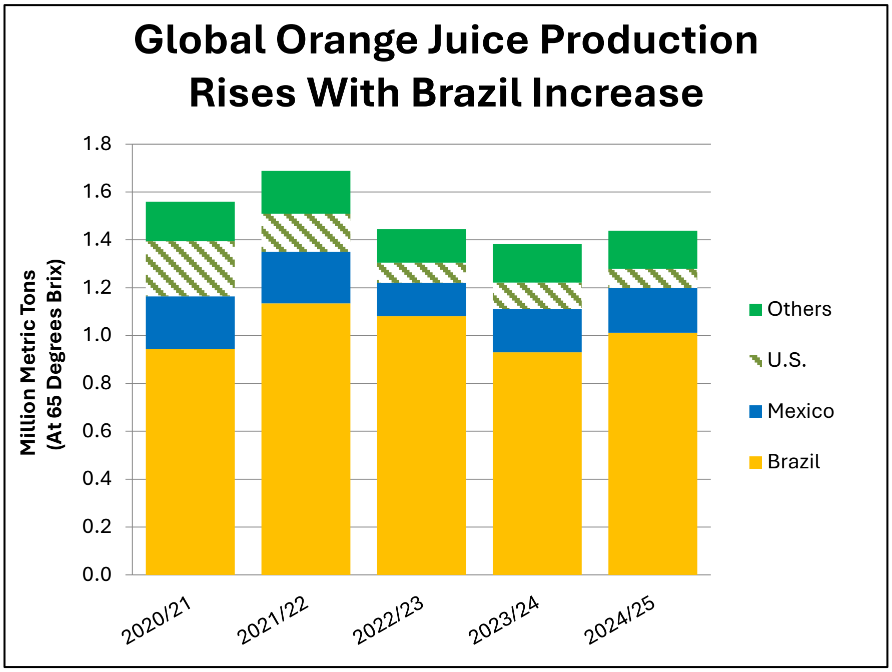
Turkey production is forecast to drop by nearly one-third to 1.6 million tons due to unfavorable weather during the bloom, resulting in lower yields. Consumption is forecast down with the drop in production while exports are flat.

Morocco production is forecast to rise 17,000 tons to 960,000 due to favorable weather conditions during the bloom as well as increased adoption of drip irrigation. Consumption, fruit for processing, and exports are each projected higher with the production increase. The European Union is expected to remain the top export market.

Australia production is forecast up 25,000 tons to 545,000 due to favorable weather and increased area harvested. Consumption and exports are both up with the higher supplies.

Orange Juice

Global orange juice production for 2024/25 is forecast up 4 percent to 1.4 million tons (65 degrees brix) as higher production in Brazil and Mexico is expected to offset lower production in the United States. Consumption is down while exports are forecast up due to higher supplies.



Brazil production is forecast up 9 percent to 1.0 million tons as more oranges are available for processing. Exports are up with the higher supplies while stocks are forecast unchanged. Brazil is by far the largest producer and is projected to account for three-quarters of global orange juice exports.

Mexico production is projected to increase 4 percent to 187,000 tons on expected better fruit size and juice content. Consumption is down as more goes to exports which are also up due to the rise in available supplies. The United States is expected to remain the top export market.

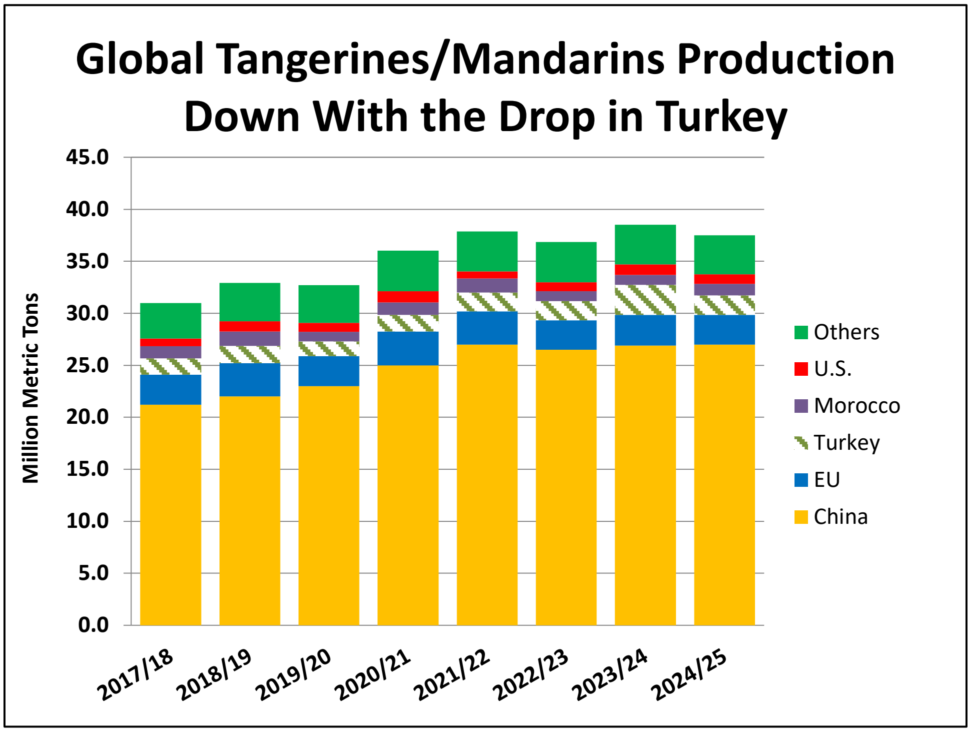
U.S. production is forecast down 28 percent to a record low 80,000 tons due to a drop in oranges available for processing, especially in Florida. Yields continue to decline in Florida due to fruit drop caused by citrus greening and weather challenges such as hurricanes and freezes. Consumption is forecast unchanged while imports are up slightly with the lower production. Stocks are expected to be down with the drop in production.

South Africa production is forecast to increase 4 percent to 57,100 tons due to a rise in oranges available for processing. Consumption is forecast to be lower due to high prices while exports are forecast up with the higher production and global demand.

EU production is forecast down 7 percent to 50,000 tons as fruit for processing is down with the expectation that more oranges will be exported. Consumption is up with projected higher imports from Brazil and exports are forecast down with lower production.

Tangerines/Mandarins

Global production for 2024/25 is forecast down 996,000 tons to 37.5 million tons mostly due to unfavorable weather and lower yields in Turkey. Exports are up slightly while consumption and fruit for processing are both down with the drop in supplies.



Turkey production is forecast to fall by over one-third to 1.9 million tons due to unfavorable weather during the bloom and lower yields. Consumption and exports are forecast down with reduced supplies.

China production is forecast 100,000 tons higher to 27.0 million due to favorable weather. Consumption is forecast flat while exports are higher with the increase in production. Vietnam, Kyrgyzstan, and Vietnam are expected to remain the top export markets.

EU production is forecast down 4 percent to 2.8 million tons due to unfavorable weather including summer drought in Italy. Consumption, fruit for processing, and exports are forecast down with the lower production while imports are also expected to be down slightly due to lower supplies in Turkey (typically the second largest supplier). With the lower supplies in Turkey, Morocco and South Africa are anticipated to be the leading suppliers.

Morocco production is forecast up 16 percent to 1.1 million tons largely due to higher area harvested and improved irrigation practices. Consumption and exports are forecast to rise with the production increase.

U.S. production is forecast down 9 percent to 920,000 tons due to unfavorable weather and lower yields in California and Florida. Consumption and fruit for processing are forecast down with the reduced supplies while imports are forecast to rise.

South Africa production is forecast up 3 percent to 790,000 tons due to favorable weather and higher area harvested. Consumption is up with higher production and greater demand. Exports are forecast up with higher production, investments such as hail nets which are expected to improve both yield and fruit quality and increase supplies suitable for export.

Peru production is forecast up 2 percent to 570,000 tons due to expected favorable weather. Consumption and exports are both projected up with the higher supplies. The United States is expected to continue to be the top export market.

Chile production is estimated to rise 13 percent to 250,000 tons on favorable weather and greater harvested area. Consumption and exports are forecast up with the higher available supplies. The United States is expected to remain the top export market.

Grapefruit

Global production for 2024/25 is forecast down slightly to 6.9 million tons as decreases in Turkey and the United States more than offset higher production in China. Consumption is down slightly while exports and fruit for processing are each up slightly.

China production is forecast up 50,000 tons to 5.3 million due to favorable weather and strong demand for high-quality fruit. Consumption, exports, and fruit for processing are all up with increased production.

Mexico production is forecast up slightly to 489,000 tons. Consumption is forecast down somewhat while exports are expected up with the modest increase in production.

South Africa production is forecast 1 percent higher to 425,000 tons on favorable weather and higher area harvested. Consumption and exports are both forecast up with the higher supplies while fruit for processing is unchanged. China and the European Union are expected to be the top export markets.

U.S. production is forecast down 41,000 tons to 271,000 due to lower area and falling production in California and Florida. Consumption, fruit for processing, and exports are all down with the lower supplies. Imports are forecast unchanged based on lower shipments from South Africa and pace to date.

Turkey production is forecast to drop by over a third to 180,000 tons as unfavorable hot weather during the bloom is expected to reduce yields. Consumption and exports are forecast down with the reduced supplies.

EU production is forecast up slightly to 111,000 tons due to slightly higher area harvested. Consumption and exports are up as less fruit is expected to go to processing. Imports are flat with the rise in production.

For additional information, please contact Reed Blauer at (202) 720-0898 or *Reed.Blauer@usda.gov.*

FAS Reports from Overseas Offices
The *Citrus: World Markets and Trade* circular is based on reports from FAS Overseas Posts since December 2024 and on available secondary information. Individual country reports can be obtained on FAS Online at: https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx.

Orange Juice HS Codes and Conversion Factors to MT (65 Degree Brix)
For the conversion factor for concentrated orange juice (2009.11 (frozen) and 2009.19 (non-frozen)) use 1.0. For NFC 200912 production converted to Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (FCOJ), 65 Brix equivalent. The conversion factor is 1 metric ton of FCOJ 65 Brix equivalent to 5.4-5.6 metric tons of NFC 11.6 Brix, use .1818 for the conversion factor.

For import orange juice statistics in kiloliters, convert to Frozen Concentrate Orange Juice (FCOJ) 65 Brix equivalent in Metric Tons. For the conversion factor for concentrated orange juice (2009.11 (frozen) and 2009.19 (non-frozen)) use 1.3154 for the density of FCOJ at 65 Brix. For liquid non-concentrated orange juice (2009.12), use 0.1897 for the conversion factor.

Future Releases and Contact Information
The next release of this circular is scheduled for January 2026. Note: Starting in 2025, USDA/FAS will no longer publish a semi-annual version of this circular. Publication of the annual circular will continue, and estimates will remain available in PSD Online.

Please visit https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/citrus-world-markets-and-trade to view archived and future releases. To receive the circular via email, go to:
https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAFAS/subscriber/new

PSD Online
The entire USDA PSD database is available online at:
https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home

Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS)
U.S. Exports and Imports at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx

Additional Resources
Please refer to the USDA-FAS Citrus website at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/commodities/fruits-and-vegetables/citrus-fruit for additional data and analysis.

Situation and outlook information on U.S. citrus can be obtained from the USDA-Economic Research Service at: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/crops/fruit-tree-nuts.aspx
Publications are available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/

Oranges, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Jan 2024/25
Production						
Brazil	14,870	14,676	16,932	15,469	12,300	13,000
China	7,400	7,500	7,550	7,600	7,630	7,620
European Union	6,268	6,531	6,728	5,610	5,728	5,658
Mexico	2,530	4,649	4,595	4,854	4,942	5,050
Egypt	3,200	3,570	3,000	3,600	4,200	3,700
United States	4,766	3,980	3,108	2,312	2,502	2,245
South Africa	1,457	1,558	1,680	1,630	1,675	1,690
Turkey	1,700	1,300	1,750	1,320	2,311	1,600
Vietnam	1,017	1,161	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,583
Morocco	806	1,039	1,150	783	820	960
Argentina	700	750	726	700	760	620
Australia	485	505	535	515	520	545
Costa Rica	285	290	300	305	225	250
Chile	135	200	164	180	186	190
Guatemala	170	167	168	168	168	168
Other	289	297	350	354	336	345
Total	46,078	48,173	50,319	46,983	45,886	45,224
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	7,240	7,291	7,460	7,544	7,408	7,380
European Union	5,963	5,955	5,949	5,640	5,660	5,635
Mexico	1,596	2,416	2,391	2,443	2,606	2,717
Brazil	4,967	4,582	4,669	4,500	2,594	2,497
Vietnam	1,062	1,236	1,639	1,618	1,623	1,623
Turkey	1,348	1,018	1,283	1,082	1,935	1,260
United States	1,409	1,233	1,170	1,197	1,094	1,255
Egypt	1,372	1,519	1,144	1,481	1,600	1,150
Morocco	654	897	965	704	710	815
Russia	426	446	488	459	483	483
Iraq	393	364	449	404	438	438
Saudi Arabia	369	428	416	416	414	414
Argentina	428	478	549	500	470	350
United Arab Emirates	233	187	218	276	273	273
United Kingdom	219	238	250	215	220	225
Other	1,754	1,855	1,840	1,685	1,624	1,662
Total	29,433	30,143	30,880	30,164	29,152	28,177
For Processing						
Brazil	9,915	10,118	12,291	11,009	9,738	10,540
Mexico	900	2,200	2,150	2,385	2,304	2,300
United States	3,050	2,498	1,839	984	1,303	910
European Union	848	1,026	1,111	673	699	648
Egypt	335	350	300	300	300	600
South Africa	180	240	355	369	547	571
China	400	350	249	220	225	230
Argentina	190	186	116	168	231	220
Australia	195	226	215	210	200	195
Costa Rica	213	215	212	218	157	174
Other	182	196	231	183	210	207
Total	16,408	17,605	19,069	16,719	15,914	16,595

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to November-October in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:

Argentina - January through December
South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Oranges, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries (Continued)

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Jan 2024/25
Exports						
Egypt	1,493	1,701	1,556	1,819	2,300	1,950
South Africa	1,260	1,296	1,298	1,232	1,111	1,100
United States	507	467	335	345	339	340
European Union	417	410	403	343	307	325
Turkey	293	223	390	177	256	260
Australia	181	160	144	153	180	190
China	52	100	64	49	158	160
Chile	90	105	81	95	105	105
Morocco	117	92	130	39	60	90
Mexico	65	69	76	63	53	54
Argentina	83	88	63	35	62	52
Hong Kong	117	87	68	71	49	50
Saudi Arabia	12	11	13	15	16	16
Malaysia	3	5	6	9	4	5
Singapore	4	3	5	6	4	5
Other	55	18	17	7	6	6
Total	4,749	4,835	4,649	4,458	5,010	4,708
Imports						
European Union	960	860	735	1,046	938	950
Russia	432	453	494	461	485	485
Saudi Arabia	381	439	429	431	430	430
Iraq	259	221	291	246	280	280
United Arab Emirates	234	190	223	277	275	275
United States	200	218	236	214	234	260
United Kingdom	256	242	250	215	221	225
Canada	198	186	187	178	183	185
Bangladesh	218	294	254	188	160	160
China	292	241	223	213	161	150
Hong Kong	270	208	191	167	123	125
Malaysia	87	104	120	100	105	105
Korea, South	116	110	78	87	97	95
Ukraine	89	88	75	60	74	75
Switzerland	73	74	71	70	68	70
Japan	91	86	72	68	69	65
Costa Rica	71	68	52	60	53	55
Singapore	42	41	42	43	49	50
Vietnam	45	75	56	35	40	40
Brazil	21	24	28	40	32	37
Norway	30	32	33	33	33	33
Guatemala	38	49	45	32	32	32
Turkey	51	46	45	32	1	30
Mexico	31	36	22	37	21	21
Australia	16	11	10	10	10	10
Other	11	14	17	15	16	13
Total	4,512	4,410	4,279	4,358	4,190	4,256

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to November-October in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:

Argentina - January through December
South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Orange Juice: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons at 65 Degrees Brix)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Jan 2024/25
Production						
Brazil	938	944	1,135	1,080	930	1,012
Mexico	90	220	215	140	180	187
United States	297	230	159	85	111	80
South Africa	18	24	36	37	55	57
European Union	66	80	86	52	54	50
China	31	27	19	17	18	18
Australia	14	17	17	16	15	15
Other	16	17	22	17	20	20
Total	1,470	1,559	1,688	1,444	1,382	1,438
Domestic Consumption						
United States	556	542	526	497	486	486
European Union	589	585	541	472	419	466
China	89	108	129	133	122	122
Brazil	63	70	73	75	60	58
Canada	70	59	66	57	66	57
Japan	60	68	65	63	56	56
Australia	32	27	26	23	24	24
Other	230	202	179	152	155	35
Total	1,689	1,660	1,606	1,472	1,389	1,304
Ending Stocks						
United States	293	240	156	126	121	90
South Africa	11	11	13	7	20	34
European Union	15	15	15	15	15	15
Japan	40	22	15	9	12	13
Brazil	151	15	9	8	4	4
Other	5	4	5	5	4	4
Total	515	308	213	170	176	160
Exports						
Brazil	1,036	1,010	1,068	1,006	874	954
Mexico	105	217	210	137	174	182
European Union	162	132	112	111	114	111
South Africa	30	22	31	41	41	42
United States	34	31	31	24	26	25
Other	54	50	42	45	36	34
Total	1,421	1,463	1,494	1,365	1,266	1,347
Imports						
European Union	685	637	567	531	479	527
United States	210	290	314	406	396	400
China	60	83	112	119	111	111
Canada	84	78	80	77	76	65
Japan	76	50	58	57	59	57
Australia	20	13	14	10	12	13
Korea, South	13	11	11	12	11	10
Other	231	195	161	137	134	14
Total	1,379	1,356	1,317	1,349	1,278	1,197

For 2007/08 and after, one metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,392.6 gallons at single strength equivalent. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent for 2006/2007 and earlier.

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:
South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Jan 2024/25
Production						
China	23,000	25,000	27,000	26,500	26,900	27,000
European Union	2,889	3,245	3,190	2,821	2,955	2,845
Turkey	1,400	1,600	1,810	1,860	2,883	1,880
Morocco	926	1,205	1,360	927	950	1,100
United States	856	1,083	668	875	1,013	920
Japan	962	976	954	878	871	830
South Africa	461	591	639	723	770	790
Peru	526	540	570	550	560	570
Korea, South	631	655	613	582	580	565
Chile	210	230	158	268	221	250
Other	850	901	890	861	799	756
Total	32,711	36,026	37,852	36,845	38,502	37,506
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	21,768	23,577	25,889	25,235	25,247	25,250
European Union	2,694	3,041	3,051	2,711	2,711	2,700
United States	1,004	1,046	929	1,010	1,077	1,062
Turkey	614	740	879	1,021	1,852	1,059
Russia	816	943	879	851	781	924
Japan	902	930	895	827	814	775
Morocco	515	739	735	474	558	600
Other	2,680	3,077	2,853	2,789	2,913	2,819
Total	30,993	34,093	36,110	34,918	35,953	35,189
For Processing						
China	620	630	600	580	600	600
European Union	272	277	247	296	384	295
United States	198	357	193	271	336	293
South Africa	47	44	76	69	71	71
Japan	80	68	71	67	69	69
Argentina	76	60	70	50	50	40
Korea, South	77	78	66	66	43	40
Other	70	61	61	76	59	64
Total	1,440	1,575	1,384	1,475	1,612	1,472
Exports						
China	657	857	566	752	1,097	1,200
Turkey	827	898	983	894	1,038	830
South Africa	389	507	521	622	655	674
Morocco	411	466	625	453	392	500
European Union	330	350	322	296	314	300
Peru	214	215	224	206	225	225
Chile	182	194	131	237	191	218
Other	255	300	236	282	265	265
Total	3,265	3,787	3,608	3,742	4,177	4,212
Imports						
Russia	824	955	884	852	782	925
United States	391	375	484	458	460	490
European Union	407	423	430	482	454	450
Vietnam	204	321	220	317	373	375
United Kingdom	289	296	287	290	307	307
Canada	159	162	166	158	175	175
Ukraine	184	201	173	134	155	155
Indonesia	69	98	112	118	115	115
Philippines	112	174	114	102	107	107
Thailand	73	135	90	62	92	92
Other	275	289	290	317	220	176
Total	2,987	3,429	3,250	3,290	3,240	3,367

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere and April-March in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Grapefruit, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Jan 2024/25
Production						
China	4,930	4,950	5,200	5,150	5,200	5,250
Mexico	491	491	453	489	488	489
South Africa	345	351	416	415	420	425
United States	517	397	339	308	312	271
Turkey	249	238	249	198	285	180
Israel	143	121	175	155	144	155
European Union	95	106	106	98	110	111
Other	27	27	27	25	25	25
Total	6,797	6,681	6,965	6,838	6,984	6,906
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	4,797	4,867	5,134	5,029	5,039	5,050
Mexico	376	472	440	484	481	480
European Union	374	362	300	277	288	290
United States	250	231	152	193	204	175
Russia	119	75	66	106	118	119
Turkey	65	77	103	102	153	74
Japan	86	79	70	56	58	56
Canada	37	37	31	28	30	30
Ukraine	39	37	23	17	24	24
United Kingdom	28	28	26	24	22	23
Other	28	25	35	33	27	34
Total	6,199	6,290	6,380	6,349	6,444	6,355
For Processing						
South Africa	94	59	179	201	207	211
United States	226	138	177	116	121	114
Israel	78	60	97	96	98	98
China	0	50	60	45	46	60
European Union	14	13	13	10	18	12
Other	98	3	3	3	3	3
Total	510	323	529	471	493	498
Exports						
China	209	158	117	152	204	230
South Africa	244	290	238	217	214	215
Turkey	184	161	149	96	132	106
Israel	59	54	62	44	33	37
European Union	27	26	17	20	19	23
United States	56	48	34	22	24	19
Mexico	21	21	15	9	9	10
Other	29	30	17	11	7	7
Total	829	788	649	571	642	647
Imports						
European Union	320	295	224	209	215	214
Russia	121	76	69	107	119	120
China	76	125	111	76	89	90
United States	15	20	24	23	37	37
Japan	61	54	45	33	35	33
Canada	37	37	31	28	30	30
Ukraine	39	37	23	17	24	24
United Kingdom	31	31	26	24	22	23
Hong Kong	31	34	23	17	12	12
Switzerland	7	7	6	6	6	6
Other	3	4	11	13	6	5
Total	741	720	593	553	595	594

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere and April-March in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Lemons and Limes, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Jan 2024/25
Production						
Mexico	2,851	2,870	2,954	3,101	3,240	3,500
Turkey	950	1,100	1,500	1,320	2,325	1,600
European Union	1,481	1,733	1,635	1,444	1,773	1,517
Argentina	1,491	1,800	1,930	1,700	1,450	1,380
United States	983	804	960	994	927	1,001
South Africa	620	627	748	760	730	780
Chile	204	200	136	164	192	197
Other	226	228	231	224	225	236
Total	8,806	9,362	10,094	9,707	10,862	10,211
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
Mexico	1,549	1,757	1,885	1,942	2,105	2,255
European Union	1,514	1,837	1,830	1,605	1,696	1,625
United States	1,407	1,426	1,383	1,433	1,515	1,506
Turkey	520	434	807	721	1,649	933
Saudi Arabia	188	183	193	218	207	212
Russia	221	265	244	254	204	205
Argentina	160	150	273	76	149	126
Canada	109	108	112	106	117	117
United Arab Emirates	101	102	107	108	107	107
Chile	109	100	83	99	100	101
Other	423	427	423	398	417	231
Total	6,301	6,789	7,340	6,960	8,266	7,418
For Processing						
Argentina	1,078	1,388	1,401	1,405	1,132	1,090
Mexico	507	350	398	420	430	500
United States	301	158	337	353	257	375
European Union	314	292	293	298	438	302
South Africa	138	103	159	158	159	153
Turkey	51	50	50	50	50	50
Japan	28	28	30	29	29	29
Other	18	16	12	12	12	13
Total	2,435	2,385	2,680	2,725	2,507	2,512
Exports						
Mexico	798	769	680	744	710	750
Turkey	382	620	648	554	628	620
South Africa	458	499	557	565	530	590
Argentina	256	264	258	220	170	165
European Union	174	155	142	123	141	140
United States	93	81	87	80	79	95
Chile	97	102	56	68	90	93
Other	43	29	17	21	24	23
Total	2,301	2,519	2,445	2,375	2,372	2,476
Imports						
United States	818	861	847	872	924	975
European Union	521	551	630	582	502	550
Russia	225	266	245	254	205	205
Saudi Arabia	144	130	134	162	155	160
Canada	109	108	112	106	117	117
United Arab Emirates	93	94	98	99	98	98
Japan	48	44	46	45	45	46
Hong Kong	31	37	29	24	25	25
Chile	11	13	12	13	8	8
Mexico	3	6	9	5	5	5
Other	228	221	209	191	199	6
Total	2,231	2,331	2,371	2,353	2,283	2,195

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs January - December of the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.