



California Fruit & Nut Review

Cooperating with the California Department of Food and Agriculture

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JULY CROP COMMENTS

In early-July, a low pressure system brought unseasonably cool temperatures to Northern California, slowing fruit development in pear orchards along the north coast. Seasonal hot and dry weather returned by mid-month, prompting fruit and nut growers to increase irrigation. Sacramento Valley prune growers added tree supports in preparation for harvest, while fruit drop increased in the San Joaquin Valley. Fruit continued to develop well in pomegranate orchards. Grape growers were spraying to control mildew and weeds. Vineyards along the central coast continued to develop well, while conditions were dry and dusty in vineyards along the north coast. Veraison began in early maturing vineyards along both the north and central coasts. Growers were spraying for codling moth and mite control in walnut and almond orchards in the Sacramento and San Joaquin

valleys. Walnut growers continued to spray trees for sunburn prevention. In the San Joaquin Valley, some almond trees suffered salt water damage due to irrigation with salty well water.

Fig, nectarine, peach, plum, and other stone fruit harvests continued in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Primary varieties harvested included Catalina and Fortune plums and Elegant Lady and Zee Lady peaches. Summer Royal and Flame Seedless grape harvests were in full swing in the San Joaquin Valley and harvest of the Thompson Seedless variety began during July. Table grape harvest was complete in the Coachella Valley. Harvesting of blackberries continued and the apricot harvest ended. Gala apple harvest began in the San Joaquin Valley and Red pear harvest began in Sacramento Valley. Walnuts were developing well and hull split continued to increase in most almond orchards.

Valencia orange harvest continued during July in the San Joaquin Valley but began to slow by the end of the month. Red scale treatments were applied in citrus groves and normal spraying and orchard maintenance remained underway. Growers also continued to irrigate in order to reduce stress and increase fruit set. Citrus tree shipments for planting from nurseries continued, although volume decreased. New citrus groves were planted.

FRUIT AND NUT STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Crop	Bearing Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Estimated Production		Production Percent Change	Next Crop Update
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009		
NUT CROPS	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Pounds</i>		<i>1,000 Pounds</i>			
Almonds (Shelled)	680,000	710,000	2,400	1,900	1,630,000	1,350,000	-17	January 1, 2010
Pecans	3,100	---	1,210	---	3,750	---		October 9, 2009
Pistachio (In-Shell)	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Marketable In-Shell	---	---	---	---	231,000	---		
Shelling Stock	---	---	---	---	47,000	---		
Total	118,000	---	2,360	---	278,000	---		January 1, 2010
Walnuts (In-Shell) 1/	223,000	---	1.96	---	436.0	---		September 4, 2009
FRUIT CROPS								
Apples	19,500	19,000	9.23	8.68	180.0	165.0	-8	January 2010
Apricots	11,100	10,700	6.94	6.17	77.0	66.0	-14	January 2010
Cherries	27,000	27,000	3.19	2.78	86.0	75.0	-13	January 2010
Grapes, Raisin	221,000	221,000	11.33	9.50	2,505.0	2,100.0	-16	October 9, 2009
Grapes, Table	83,000	83,000	11.71	10.24	972.0	850.0	-13	October 9, 2009
Grapes, Wine	482,000	482,000	6.34	6.85	3,055.0	3,300.0	8	October 9, 2009
Grapes, All	786,000	786,000	8.31	7.95	6,532.0	6,250.0	-4	October 9, 2009
Olives	30,000	29,000	2.23	1.72	66.8	50.0	-25	January 2010
Peaches, Clingstone 2/ 3/	25,000	24,600	17.00	17.90	426.0	440.0	3	January 2010
Peaches, Freestone 2/	31,000	28,000	14.00	12.50	433.0	350.0	-19	January 2010
Pears, Bartlett	11,000	10,000	17.70	19.50	195.0	195.0	0	January 2010
Pears, Other	4,000	4,000	12.00	13.80	48.0	55.0	15	January 2010
Plums, Dried (Prunes)	64,000	64,000	2.02	2.66	129.0	170.0	32	January 2010
BERRIES								
Strawberries 4/	37,600	39,000	605	620	22,675	24,180	7	October 2009
CITRUS CROPS 5/								
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09		
			<i>Cartons</i>		<i>1,000 Cartons</i>			
Grapefruit	11,000	9,600	945	896	10,400	8,600	-17	September 11, 2009
Lemons	44,000	47,000	673	936	29,600	44,000	49	September 11, 2009
Oranges, Navel 6/	137,000	141,000	657	539	90,000	76,000	-16	September 11, 2009
Oranges, Valencia	44,000	45,000	773	667	34,000	30,000	-12	September 11, 2009
Tangerines 7/	18,000	27,000	744	496	13,400	13,400	0	September 11, 2009

1/ Walnut Objective Measurement Report released September 4, 2009 at 12:00 p.m. PDT.

2/ Estimates for current year carried forward from an earlier forecast.

3/ Over-the-scale tonnage and includes culls and cannery diversions.

4/ Includes fresh market and processing.

5/ Grapefruit -- 33.5 lbs. per carton; Lemons -- 38.0 lbs. per carton; Oranges -- 37.5 lbs. per carton; Tangerines -- 37.5 lbs. per carton.

6/ Navel Orange Objective Measurement Report will be released September 11, 2009 at 5:30 a.m. PDT.

7/ Includes tangelos, tangerines, and tangors.

FRUIT ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

Apples - California apple production is forecast at 330 million pounds, 8 percent below last year. Acreage is estimated at 19,000 acres, resulting in a yield of 8.68 tons per acre. California growers reported low pest and disease pressure, and very good quality.

Grapes - California's all grape forecast, at 6.25 million tons, is unchanged from the July forecast. California leads the U.S. in grape production with 89 percent of the total. Wine-type grape production is expected to total 3.30 million tons, 53 percent of the total grape crop and up 8 percent from a year ago. Overall, bunch counts are up from 2008, with the most significant increases in Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Rubired, Ruby Cabernet, and Syrah varieties. Raisin-type grape production is forecast at 2.10 million tons, 34 percent of the total grape crop. Production of raisin varieties is down 16 percent from 2008, due primarily to lower bunch counts. The wetter than normal conditions early in the summer also caused mildew problems for many growers. Table-type grape production is forecast at 850,000 tons, 13 percent of the total grape crop and 13 percent below last year. Harvest of table grapes for fresh use continued in the San Joaquin Valley but was complete for the season in the Coachella Valley.

FLORIDA CITRUS

Weather conditions during July were hot and humid. Weekly rainfall totals in most areas ranged from one-half to two inches, with higher totals in a few isolated areas. Trees and developing fruit were responding well to the predominant subtropical climate conditions. Some trees had new growth where they had been hedged and topped earlier in the year. Size of new crop fruit was reported as good on both grapefruit and orange trees.

Citrus caretakers were marking and pushing unproductive trees, applying herbicides, mowing, and fertilizing. Some growers were combating canker with additional copper spraying. Growers were also using both aerial and ground spraying to reduce the citrus psyllid population that spreads greening.

CALIFORNIA OLIVE FORECAST FOR 2009

The 2009 California olive crop forecast is 50,000 tons, down 25 percent from last year's crop of 66,800 tons. Bearing acreage is estimated at 29,000 for a yield of 1.72 tons. Of the total production, an estimated 44,000 tons will be utilized for canning and the remaining 6,000 tons are expected to be harvested for oil or specialty products.

For the second year in a row the California olive crop is turning out light. The 2009 crop which was looking promising in early spring has turned disappointing. There was a heavy bloom and set reported in spring but conditions deteriorated as the growing season progressed. Small olives were reported with some falling off trees. The change in the outlook has been attributed to spring freezes, extreme temperatures and water stress to trees. These factors seem to have had the most severe impact in San Joaquin Valley and a lesser impact in the Sacramento Valley. The decline of the 2009 crop has led some growers to evaluate whether harvesting this year's crop will be economically feasible.

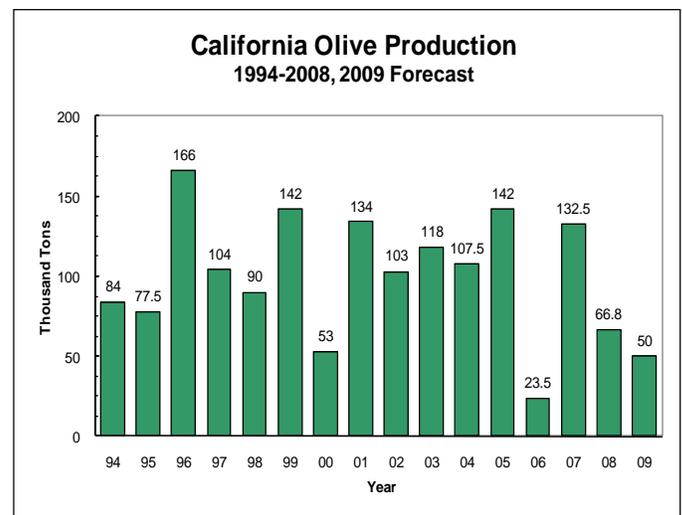
The Manzanillo and Sevillano olive varieties are expected to produce 76 percent and 8 percent of the total olive crop, respectively. The remaining 16 percent is expected to come from all other varieties.

GRAPE PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED STATES AND U.S.

Crop and State	2007	2008	2009 Forecast
	Tons		
California:			
All Varieties	6,230,000	6,532,000	6,250,000
Wine Varieties	3,288,000	3,055,000	3,300,000
Table Varieties	791,000	972,000	850,000
Raisin Varieties	2,151,000	2,505,000	2,100,000
Michigan	100,100	73,700	98,000
New York	180,000	172,000	140,000
Pennsylvania	84,000	107,200	74,000
Washington	396,000	350,000	395,000
Other States 1/	67,150	68,360	72,000
United States	7,057,250	7,303,260	7,029,000

1/ Includes Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Virginia. Arizona forecast was discontinued in 2009.

Pears - Bartlett production for California is forecast at 195,000 tons, up 3 percent from the June forecast but unchanged from 2008. The forecast for other pear types is 55,000 tons, up 15 percent from last year. Weather has provided good growing conditions for the pear crop with no extreme hot temperatures. Harvest is nearing completion in the Sacramento Valley, while Lake and Mendocino counties are in the early stages of harvesting.



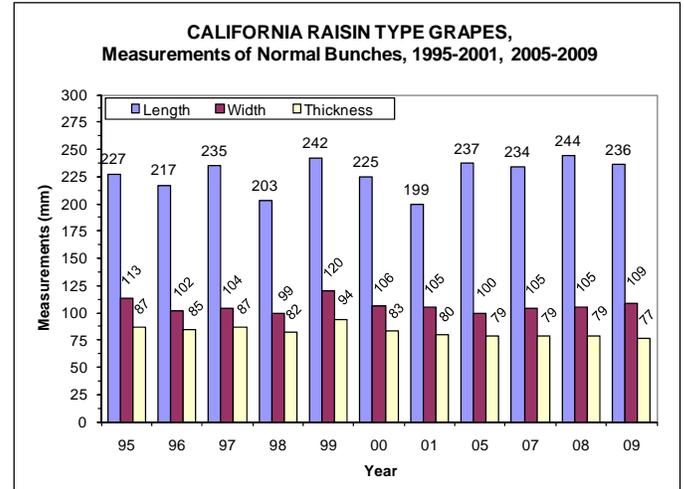
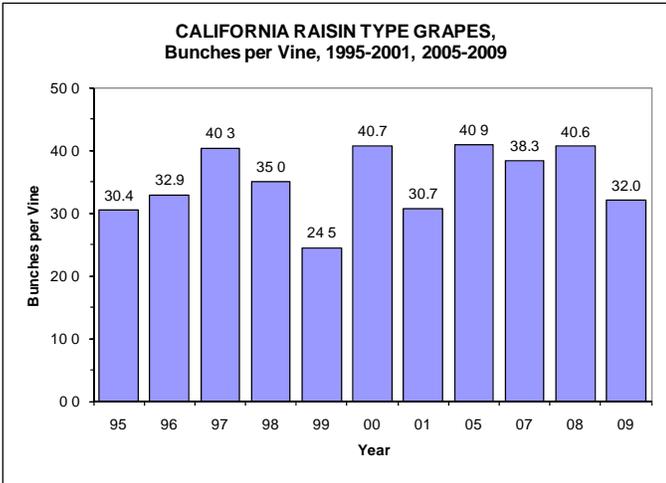
RAISIN-TYPE GRAPE PRODUCTION UNCHANGED FROM THE JULY FORECAST

The California raisin type variety grape forecast is 2.10 million tons, unchanged from the July forecast. Based on the objective measurement survey, bunches per vine totaled 32.0 compared to 40.6 recorded in 2008. Acreage of bearing age is 221,000.

The 2009 California raisin type grape crop is shaping up to be an average sized crop. Cooler, wetter weather early in the summer has led to some mildew problems. While berry size appears to vary greatly, berries per bunch are reported to be down.

Weather has been favorable during the growing season thus far, and vines look good. The raisin crop is ahead and maturing nicely; quality appears to be better than 2008.

The forecast is based on the results of the Raisin Grape Objective Measurement (O.M.) Survey conducted in July. The Raisin Administrative Committee provided funding for the 2009 Raisin O.M. Survey.



California Raisin Grape Objective Measurement Survey Results and Official Estimates, 1993-2009

Year	Vines Sampled	Average Bunches Per Vine	Normal Bunches Measured	Average Normal Bunch			Official Estimate		
				Length	Width	Thickness	Bearing 1/	Yield Per Acre 1/	Production
				mm			Acres	Tons	1,000 Tons
1993	248	32	952	222	106	91	266,000	9.57	2,354
1994	330	35	1,342	229	105	85	270,000	8.85	2,389
1995	294	30	1,054	227	113	87	268,000	9.27	2,252
1996	362	33	1,396	217	102	85	270,000	8.12	2,192
1997	376	40	1,763	235	104	87	270,000	10.70	2,883
1998	313	35	1,245	203	99	82	275,000	7.55	2,077
1999	303	25	863	242	120	94	279,000	7.61	2,122
2000	294	41	1,341	225	106	83	280,000	10.40	2,921
2001	294	31	1,036	199	105	80	235,000	9.43	2,215
2002	---	---	---	---	---	---	246,000	11.40	2,804
2003	---	---	---	---	---	---	255,000	8.71	2,220
2004	---	---	---	---	---	---	244,000	8.35	2,038
2005	319	41	1,430	237	100	79	240,000	9.52	2,285
2006	---	---	---	---	---	---	234,000	7.83	1,833
2007	298	38	1,283	234	105	79	227,000	9.40	2,133
2008	327	41	1,471	244	105	79	221,000	11.33	2,505
2009	331	32	1,191	236	109	77	221,000	9.50	2,100

1/ The following acreage was enrolled in the Raisin Industry Diversion (RID) Program in the year specified: 1993 – 20,000 acres; 1995 – 25,000 acres; 2001 – 41,000 acres; 2002 – 27,000 acres. These acres were deducted from bearing acreage for yield calculations.