



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

Pacific Region Fruit & Nut Review



The Pacific Region Includes the States of CA, HI and NV
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HIGHLIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE:

| | |
|--|---|
| Fruit and Nut Statistics | 1 |
| Florida Citrus – Navel Orange Forecast | 2 |
| Walnut Forecast..... | 3 |

AUGUST CROP COMMENTS – CALIFORNIA

At the beginning of the month grape harvest was in full swing. Early raisin varieties were harvested in Fresno County. Herbicide, fungicide, and miticide treatments were applied to vineyards. Sulfur applications were completed in most areas. Some low sugar grapes were harvested earlier with excellent yields. Other grape varieties were reported with sugar levels rising slowly. Some mealy bug spots were reported in the French Colombard variety. The warm temperatures at night slowed the coloring of red grapes. In Sacramento County, the harvest of grapes began mid-month and growers trained vines in young vineyards. In Napa County, the harvesting of wine grapes was early this year. In Madera County, some wine grapes were harvested. Harvest was completed by months' end, for the Flame Seedless and Thompson Seedless grapes, while growers continued to harvest Emperor grapes. Potted grapevines were shipped to Florida. Peach, plum, and nectarine harvest continued

throughout the month. The foreign and domestic demand and price for stone fruit were strong. In Tulare County, many prune and peach orchards were being mechanically topped and prune harvest began. Some apricot orchards were irrigated and pruned. Pomegranates continued to mature, with early varieties being harvested at the end of the month. Olives were sizing up well and trees were shipped to Texas. Bartlett pear and apple harvests continued. Persimmons were being thinned. Heat and water stress negatively impacted the avocado crop. Early variety almond harvest continued. Shaking of Butte almond trees began early, while the Monterey and Nonpariel almond tree shaking occurred mid-month. Hull rot and some Navel orangeworm were reported in a few orchards. Pistachio orchards were irrigated and orchard floors mowed in anticipation of upcoming harvest. Pistachio hull slip and split were observed in some varieties. In walnut orchards, growers sprayed for weeds, mites, and walnut husk fly in preparation for harvest. Pecans, pistachios, and almonds continued to be packed and shipped to Asian and European countries, as well as domestically.

Valencia orange harvest wound down while navels were progressing well. Growers continued to prepare citrus groves for next season with herbicide, fungicide, and sunscreen sprays. Valencia oranges, finger limes, and lemons continued to be packed and marketed to foreign and domestic markets. In Kern County, the lemon crop was reported as good, with scattered reports of snails in some orchards. Citrus nursery stock continued to be sold and planted.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT AND NUT STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

| Crop | Bearing Acreage | | Yield Per Acre | | Estimated Production | | Production Percent Change | Next Crop Update |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | | |
| NUT CROPS | <i>Acres</i> | | <i>Pounds</i> | | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | | | |
| Almonds (Shelled) | 870,000 | 890,000 | 2,150 | 2,020 | 1,870,000 | 1,800,000 | -4 | Jan 2016 |
| Pecans | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5,000 | --- | | Oct 9, 2015 |
| Pistachio (In-Shell) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 408,000 | --- | | |
| Marketable In-Shell | --- | --- | --- | --- | 106,000 | --- | | |
| Shelling Stock | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |
| Total | 221,000 | --- | 2,330 | --- | 514,000 | --- | | Jan 2016 |
| | | | <i>Tons</i> | | <i>1,000 Tons</i> | | | |
| Walnuts (In-Shell) | 290,000 | 300,000 | 1.97 | 1.92 | 570 | 575 | 1 | Jan 2016 |
| Macadamias (Hawaii) | 16,000 | 16,000 | 1.28 | 1.44 | 20.5 | 23.0 | 12 | Jan 2016 |
| FRUIT CROPS | | | | | | | | |
| Apples | 15,000 | --- | 8.00 | --- | 120 | 110 | -8 | Jan 2016 |
| Apricots | 9,500 | --- | 5.83 | --- | 55.4 | 45.0 | -19 | Jan 2016 |
| Cherries | 33,000 | --- | 1.01 | --- | 33.2 | 68.0 | 105 | Jan 2016 |
| Grapes, Raisin | 190,000 | 185,000 | 9.28 | 10.80 | 1,763 | 2,000 | 13 | Jan 2016 |
| Grapes, Table | 110,000 | --- | 10.60 | --- | 1,166 | 1,200 | 3 | Jan 2016 |
| Grapes, Wine | 565,000 | --- | 6.89 | --- | 3,893 | 4,000 | 3 | Jan 2016 |
| Grapes, All | 865,000 | --- | 7.89 | --- | 6,822 | 7,200 | 6 | Jan 2016 |
| Table Olives | 37,000 | --- | 2.54 | --- | 94.0 | 60.0 | -36 | Jan 2016 |
| Peaches, Clingstone | 20,000 | --- | 16.60 | --- | 332 | 306 | -8 | Jan 2016 |
| Peaches, Freestone | 24,000 | --- | 12.00 | --- | 288 | 253 | -12 | Jan 2016 |
| Pears, Bartlett | 8,500 | --- | 18.10 | --- | 154 | 159 | 3 | Jan 2016 |
| Pears, Other | 2,600 | --- | 13.50 | --- | 35.0 | 41.0 | 17 | Jan 2016 |
| Plums, Dried (Prunes) | 48,000 | 48,000 | 2.17 | 2.08 | 104 | 100 | -4 | Jan 2016 |
| BERRIES | | | <i>Cwt.</i> | | <i>1,000 Cwt.</i> | | | |
| Strawberries 1/ | 41,500 | 40,500 | 665 | 709 | 27,577 | 28,715 | 4 | Jan 2016 |
| CITRUS CROPS 2/ | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | | |
| | | | <i>Cartons</i> | | <i>1,000 Cartons</i> | | | |
| Grapefruit | 9,800 | --- | 776 | --- | 7,600 | --- | | Oct 9, 2015 |
| Lemons | 47,000 | --- | 872 | --- | 41,000 | --- | | Oct 9, 2015 |
| Oranges, Navel | 129,000 | --- | 612 | --- | 79,000 | 86,000 | 9 | Oct 9, 2015 |
| Oranges, Valencia | 34,000 | --- | 559 | --- | 19,000 | --- | | Oct 9, 2015 |
| Mandarins & Mandarin Hybrids 3/ | 52,000 | --- | 700 | --- | 36,400 | --- | | Oct 9, 2015 |

(NC) No Change

1/ Includes fresh market and processing.

2/ All citrus fruit-- 40.0 lbs per carton.

3/ Includes tangelos, tangerines, and tangors

FLORIDA CITRUS

In the citrus growing region, an abundance of precipitation fell in August. The Western and Northern areas had several counties reporting twelve or more inches of rain during the month. The most was in Dade City (Pasco County) at almost eighteen inches. Groves in several western counties were very wet, and in some cases inaccessible due to large volumes of rainfall over the past several weeks. Drought conditions lessened during the month, and abnormally dry conditions cover only the southern portions of Hendry and Collier counties, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. All other citrus producing counties are drought free. Daily highs temperatures were slightly warmer than normal during

August, reaching the mid-90s on several days in all citrus growing areas during the month.

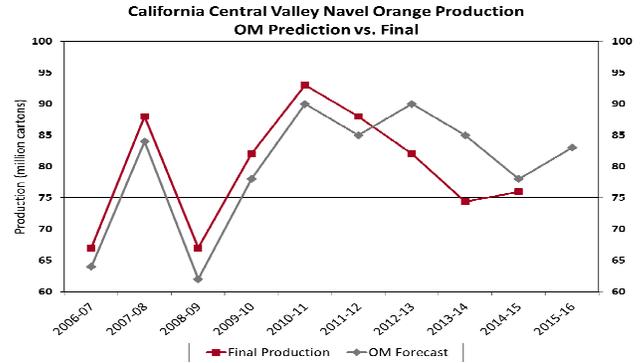
Grove field activities included spraying, fertilizing, and mowing. Growers were concentrating on preventive measures for next season's crop. Treatments included steaming smaller trees, heat treatments, and aerial spraying. In healthy, well cared for groves, early oranges were almost baseball size, while grapefruit were slightly larger. Field workers reported seeing resets in established groves across the citrus growing region. Non-productive blocks and trees were being pushed with plans to reset them as trees became available.

NAVEL ORANGE PRODUCTION FORECAST

The initial 2015-16 Navel orange forecast is 86.0 million cartons. Of the total Navel orange forecast, 83.0 million cartons are estimated to be in the Central Valley. This forecast is based on the results of the 2015-16 Navel Orange Objective Measurement (O.M.) Survey, which was conducted from July 18 to September 1, 2015. Estimated fruit set per tree, fruit diameter, trees per acre, bearing acreage, and oranges per box were used in the statistical models estimating production.

The varieties forecast in this report include conventional, organic, and specialty Navel oranges (including Cara Cara and Blood orange varieties).

Survey data indicated a fruit set per tree of 412, above the five-year average of 336. The average September 1 diameter was 2.248, above the five-year average of 2.230.



CALIFORNIA CENTRAL VALLEY NAVAL ORANGE DATA

| Crop Year 1/ | Number of Sampled Groves | Final Utilized Production (Cartons) 2/ | Forecast Utilized Production (Cartons) 2/ | Bearing Acres | Average Trees Per Acre | Average Set Per Tree | Average September 1 Diameter 3/ (Inches) |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|---|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1987-88 | 300 | 53,588,000 | 46,000,000 | 96,110 | 126 | 361 | 2.343 |
| 1988-89 | 350 | 58,326,000 | 61,000,000 | 98,766 | 126 | 570 | 2.195 |
| 1989-90 | 350 | 79,242,000 | 61,000,000 | 101,525 | 125 | 541 | 2.250 |
| 1990-91 | 431 | 25,514,000 | 70,000,000 | 104,560 | 124 | 498 | 2.213 |
| 1991-92 | --- | 60,406,000 | --- | 102,000 | 124 | --- | --- |
| 1992-93 | 398 | 81,034,000 | 66,000,000 | 102,612 | 121 | 572 | 2.296 |
| 1993-94 | 488 | 63,800,000 | 68,000,000 | 106,381 | 121 | 452 | 2.365 |
| 1994-95 | 480 | 66,358,000 | 65,000,000 | 107,049 | 121 | 457 | 2.232 |
| 1995-96 | 498 | 69,750,000 | 68,000,000 | 113,000 | 121 | 460 | 2.258 |
| 1996-97 | 498 | 71,700,000 | 66,000,000 | 115,000 | 121 | 359 | 2.470 |
| 1997-98 | 531 | 81,000,000 | 80,000,000 | 116,500 | 121 | 407 | 2.481 |
| 1998-99 | 498 | 37,000,000 | 61,000,000 | 118,000 | 121 | 380 | 2.184 |
| 1999-00 | 478 | 76,000,000 | 75,000,000 | 119,000 | 122 | 458 | 2.224 |
| 2000-01 | 478 | 68,000,000 | 65,000,000 | 122,000 | 122 | 347 | 2.311 |
| 2001-02 | 527 | 62,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 122,000 | 122 | 264 | 2.483 |
| 2002-03 | 510 | 82,000,000 | 77,500,000 | 129,000 | 122 | 466 | 2.200 |
| 2003-04 | 498 | 77,000,000 | 76,000,000 | 129,000 | 124 | 358 | 2.410 |
| 2004-05 | 526 | 86,000,000 | 90,000,000 | 131,000 | 125 | 392 | 2.495 |
| 2005-06 | 569 | 92,000,000 | 82,000,000 | 133,000 | 127 | 461 | 2.230 |
| 2006-07 | 539 | 67,000,000 | 64,000,000 | 135,000 | 129 | 294 | 2.268 |
| 2007-08 | 543 | 88,000,000 | 84,000,000 | 135,000 | 130 | 390 | 2.245 |
| 2008-09 | 527 | 67,000,000 | 62,000,000 | 135,000 | 131 | 202 | 2.276 |
| 2009-10 | 533 | 82,000,000 | 78,000,000 | 134,500 | 132 | 294 | 2.336 |
| 2010-11 | 519 | 93,000,000 | 90,000,000 | 133,500 | 133 | 418 | 2.143 |
| 2011-12 | 535 | 88,000,000 | 85,000,000 | 132,000 | 133 | 318 | 2.270 |
| 2012-13 | 539 | 82,000,000 | 90,000,000 | 127,000 | 134 | 344 | 2.195 |
| 2013-14 | 542 | 74,400,000 | 85,000,000 | 125,000 | 134 | 265 | 2.338 |
| 2014-15 4/ | 534 | 76,000,000 | 78,000,000 | 124,000 | 134 | 333 | 2.205 |
| 2015-16 5/ | 520 | --- | 83,000,000 | 122,000 | 135 | 412 | 2.248 |

1/ Data for 1990-91, 1998-99, and 2006-07 (freeze years) were not used in forecasting the 2015-16 crop. An objective measurement survey was not conducted for the 1991-92 season due to lack of funding.

2/ Prior to the 2010-11 season, cartons had a standard equivalent weight of 37.5 lbs. Beginning in the 2010-11 season, cartons have a standard equivalent weight of 40 lbs.

3/ Size data before 1993-94 season were from the Navel Orange Administrative Committee. Size data from 1993-94 through 2006-07 are from the orange industry.

Size data beginning 2007-08 are from the USDA-NASS, California Field Office objective measurement survey.

4/ Subject to revision September 17, 2015.

5/ USDA, NASS, California Field Office preliminary forecast for 2015-16.

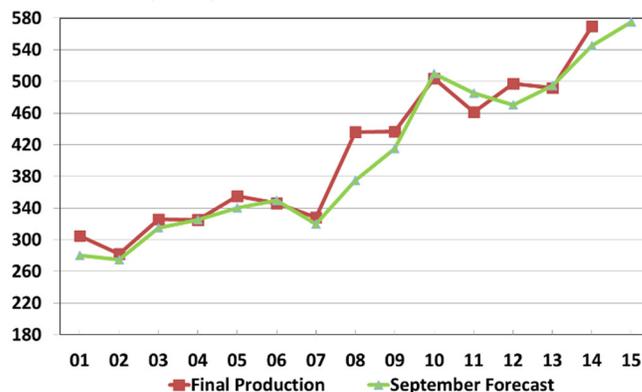
RECORD WALNUT PRODUCTION FORECAT

The 2015 California walnut production forecast is at a record 575,000 tons, up 1 percent from 2014's production of 570,000 tons. This forecast is based on the 2015 Walnut Objective Measurement (O.M.) Survey, officially conducted by the National Agricultural Statistics Service from August 1 through August 29, 2015. There were a few samples completed before August 1 for training and scheduling purposes.

Despite a lack of chilling hours and a drought that continued to impact California, the 2015 walnut crop forecast is at a record level. Relatively mild summer temperatures have benefitted the crop. Growers used surface water where available and groundwater when necessary to provide adequate water supply to the trees. Crop quality is reported to be excellent with low disease and insect pressures.

The 2015 Walnut O.M. Survey utilized a total of 745 blocks with two sample trees per block. Survey data indicated an average nut set of 1,272 per tree, down 7 percent from 2014's average of 1,372. Percent of sound kernels in-shell was 98.5 percent Statewide. In-shell weight per nut was 22.7 grams and the average in-shell width suture measurement was 32.8 millimeters. The in-shell cross-width measurement was 32.8 and the average length in-shell was 38.5 millimeters. All of the sizing measurements were above previous year.

CALIFORNIA WALNUTS
Sept. Objective Forecast vs. Final Production



CALIFORNIA WALNUT OBJECTIVE MEASUREMENT SURVEY DATA – NUTS SET PER TREE BY DISTRICT

| Year | Coast 1/ | Sacramento Valley 2/ | San Joaquin Valley 3/ | State 4/ |
|------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 2004 | 924 | 1,943 | 1,168 | 1,526 |
| 2005 | 818 | 1,854 | 1,372 | 1,575 |
| 2006 | 1,316 | 1,660 | 1,267 | 1,458 |
| 2007 | 1,221 | 1,548 | 1,162 | 1,357 |
| 2008 | 973 | 1,592 | 1,270 | 1,416 |
| 2009 | 1,531 | 1,758 | 1,250 | 1,523 |
| 2010 | 1,263 | 2,047 | 1,313 | 1,690 |
| 2011 | 1,594 | 1,606 | 1,119 | 1,388 |
| 2012 | 1,461 | 1,582 | 1,120 | 1,375 |
| 2013 | 857 | 1,402 | 1,050 | 1,239 |
| 2014 | 1,021 | 1,509 | 1,214 | 1,372 |
| 2015 | 851 | 1,355 | 1,164 | 1,272 |

1/ Coast includes: Contra Costa, Lake, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, and Sonoma counties.

2/ Sacramento Valley includes: Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Sacramento, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba counties.

3/ San Joaquin Valley includes: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare counties.

4/ District and State averages are derived by weighting county averages by county bearing acreage figures.

CALIFORNIA WALNUT OBJECTIVE MEASUREMENT SURVEY DATA -- STATE TOTALS

| Year | Bearing Acres | Total Production <i>Tons</i> | Kernel Grade - Percent Sound | In-Shell | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Weight <i>gm</i> | Width | Cross-Width <i>mm</i> | Length |
| 2004 | 214,000 | 325,000 | 98.2 | 22.5 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 39.0 |
| 2005 | 215,000 | 355,000 | 97.5 | 20.0 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 38.6 |
| 2006 | 216,000 | 346,000 | 98.0 | 22.7 | 31.4 | 33.6 | 39.5 |
| 2007 | 218,000 | 328,000 | 98.4 | 20.3 | 31.9 | 32.6 | 37.6 |
| 2008 | 230,000 | 436,000 | 98.0 | 22.2 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 39.3 |
| 2009 | 240,000 | 437,000 | 97.9 | 22.0 | 32.5 | 33.0 | 39.3 |
| 2010 | 255,000 | 504,000 | 97.8 | 21.3 | 32.1 | 32.1 | 38.5 |
| 2011 | 265,000 | 461,000 | 98.7 | 23.6 | 32.7 | 33.1 | 39.4 |
| 2012 | 270,000 | 497,000 | 98.0 | 22.1 | 32.1 | 32.6 | 38.5 |
| 2013 | 280,000 | 492,000 | 98.8 | 23.3 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 39.0 |
| 2014 | 290,000 | 570,000 | 98.7 | 21.2 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 38.1 |
| 2015 1/ | 300,000 | 575,000 | 98.5 | 22.7 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 38.5 |

1/ Bearing years include plantings of the following: Chandler, Chico, Howard, Tulare (2011 & Earlier); 50-55, 59-124, 4946, Amigo, Ashley, Bardoni, Cisco, Earhorn, Grove, Gustine, Honeycutt, Houston, Jensen, Lompoc, Marchetti, Nuggett, Payne, Pedro, Serr, Sunland, Tehama, Trinta, UCD 67-13, Vina, Westside (2010 and Earlier); Franquette, Franquette Scharsch, Mayette, Placentia, Poe, Willsons/Willsons Wonder, Woodland (2008 & Earlier); all other varieties not specified (2009 & Earlier).