2003/2004 citrus season forecasts
Details by origin

Spain: another record season?

The 2002/2003 export season displays record results with more than 3 350 000 tonnes of fruits exported to 68 countries. The production forecast for the coming season exceeds 6 million tonnes for the first time and leads to considering that another exceptional performance might be possible. However, the overall increase of 3% in comparison with the previous season masks a significant decrease in the availability of certain varieties. On the one hand, the summer heat wave had a very adverse effect on fruits during setting. On the other, changes in varieties in certain families of fruits (early clementines, end-of-season hybrids, etc.) is causing a temporary decrease in production.

The export potential for **easy peelers** will probably be similar to last year's and should remain above average. However, the quantities available at the beginning of the season will be distinctly smaller than last year because of the gradual replacement of Marisol by varieties with better quality (Clemenpons and Oronules in particular, representing a potential of some 50 000 tonnes and 30 000 tonnes respectively). The slight increase in the quantities of Satsuma available, as processing is becoming less and less profitable and the quality of this group is being improved by the development of the Owari variety, will probably not make up for the decrease in early clementines. In contrast, supplies promise to be more substantial than last year in the heart of the season with a large Nules season. However, a fall of nearly 30% in the Clemenvilla potential will help to reduce pressure. Supplies will subsequently be smaller than those of the preceding season and the deficit will increase as the season goes by, with modest quantities of hybrids—especially Fortuna—at the end of the season. The dip in the supply of this variety should be repeated in coming seasons as orchard reconversion is beginning because of the susceptibility of the variety to *Alternaria*.

The scenario will be different for **oranges**. A slight deficit will be observed in the first part of the season because of a decrease in the quantities of Naveline. In contrast, the extension of orchards of late navel oranges (Lanelate and also Navel Powell) and Valencia should lead to an increase in production during the second part of the season, unlike easy peelers. The availability of blond oranges (Salustiana first and foremost) will be down on last year but quantities will be larger than average.

Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Spain					
000 tonnes	Seasons		Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
	2003/2004	2002/2003			
Total clementine	960	918.5	+ 5%	847.2	+ 13%
Satsuma	150	144.9	+ 4%	133.6	+ 12%
Mandarin/Wilking	78	118.3	- 34%	111.1	- 30%
Nova	80	111.6	- 28%	88.5	- 10%
Others	90	76.5	+ 18%	43.0	+ 109%
Total hybrids	398	451.3	- 12%	376.1	+ 6%
Total easy peelers	1 358	1 369.8	- 1%	1 223.4	+ 11%
Naveline/Navel	880	898.0	- 2%	869.1	+ 1%
Blond	115	121.9	- 6%	89.7	+ 28%
Blood orange	3	8.0	- 63%	9.4	- 68%
Late varieties	425	378.3	+ 12%	369.9	+ 15%
Total oranges	1 422	1 405.9	+ 1%	1 335.7	+ 6%
Total lemons	550	500.6	+ 10%	478.6	+ 15%
Total grapefruits	28	33.6	- 17%	26.3	+ 7%
Total	3 358	3 309.9	+ 1%	3 063.9	+ 10%

Source: CLAM

When varietal innovation rhymes with market growth

Varietal changes are still in full swing in Spain with the aim of improving quality steadily. Thus, Marisol is being replaced by Clemenpons and Oronules. Fortuna seems to be the next target. It is too susceptible to *Alternaria* and too fragile after harvesting and should soon be replaced by new triploid varieties or by late varieties imported from the United States. Similar changes are also being performed for oranges (with the development of Delta, Midknight Navelate and Navel Powell). This concept of the use of a variety limited in time, that can be compared to the well-known product cycle in industry, is undoubtedly one of the driving forces behind the success of Spanish citrus growing.

Lemon production should increase by more than 9% to 1 050 000 tonnes, exceeding the record set in 2001/2002. In contrast, fruit size should be somewhat smaller than average.

Ripeness tests show that all the varietal groups are late in comparison with the last season and even slightly later than normal. This was proved by the delivery of the first Marisol a week later than last year. Exporters are reasonably optimistic in spite of these large volumes. The North American market should take at least the 80 000 tonnes of clementines of the 2001/2002 season. But vigilance is the watchword. The American growers' lobby still contests the USDA's decision. Furthermore, the Bioterrorism Act, criticised by some suspicious-minded people for having a protectionist flavour, is a further constraint for exporters in the context of an unfavourable euro:dollar exchange rate. The Eastern European markets, that had experienced slow growth since the end of the 1990s, developed strongly last year. Finally, considerable work is still in progress to open the Japanese market to clementines ■

Morocco: ongoing varietal reconversion

The marked increase in production in 2002/2003 seems to have been temporary burst. The 2003/2004 harvest volume is expected to be down by about 11% in comparison with last year, falling to a level as modest as that of the 2001/2002 season. This fall is explained to a considerable extent by abnormally high physiological fruit drop in the spring as a result of a heat wave. There is also a more structural component. Although the problem of drought seems less acute than at the beginning of the decade, the financial returns for growers are recurrently small. The export potential of 470 000 tonnes is nevertheless similar to that of the last season and only 5% down on the average for the past few years. The relative stability is accounted for by the very high production losses suffered last year (more than 230 000 tonnes) as a result of particularly difficult weather conditions. The quantities of easy peelers available will be average and similar to those of last year. The slight decrease in the clementine potential and the increase in that of hybrids in comparison with last season contrast with the ongoing varietal reconversion. Indeed, Nour is developing rapidly and replacing ortanique, a variety that performs very badly in ageing orchards under Moroccan cultivation conditions. The quantities of oranges will also be similar to those of last year, but distinctly smaller than average (-8%). Maroc Late will continue to form the greater part of supplies. However, available volumes of this variety will decrease in the medium term as competition from juice and from Spain are increasing in the fresh fruit segment. Navelate is currently being tested. Shipments to the United States were less than 1 000 t in 2000/2001 and reached 13 000 t in 2002/2003 and those to Canada totalled 27 000 to 28 000 t in the past two seasons. North America takes about 20% of the total exported and shipments to the United States should continue to increase. The signing of a free trade agreement between the two countries—probably before the end of 2003—should give a further boost to trade in the 2004/2005 season ■

Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Morocco

000 tonnes	Seasons 2003/2004	Seasons 2002/2003	Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
Total clementine	180.5	187.6	- 4%	152.0	+ 19%
Mandarin/wilking	-	-	-	1.3	- 100%
Ortanique	8.1	5.8	+ 40%	16.1	- 50%
Nova	6.2	6.1	+ 2%	5.7	+ 9%
Others	8.5	8.9	- 4%	30.7	- 72%
Total hybrids	22.8	20.8	+ 10%	53.5	- 57%
Total easy peelers	**203.3**	**208.4**	**- 2%**	**205.4**	**- 1%**
Navel	30.0	32.8	- 9%	41.6	- 28%
Blond	28.2	31.3	- 10%	29.3	- 4%
Blood orange	31.4	33.3	- 6%	28.9	+ 9%
Late varieties	177.7	176.8	+ 1%	191.6	- 7%
Total oranges	**267.3**	**274.2**	**- 3%**	**291.4**	**- 8%**
Total	**470.6**	**483.0**	**- 2%**	**496.9**	**- 5%**

Source: CLAM

Cyprus: European in 2004

Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Cyprus

000 tonnes	Seasons 2003/2004	Seasons 2002/2003	Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
Ortanique	25.0	27.5	- 9%	22.6	+ 11%
Nova	0.3	0.3	0%	0.3	+ 13%
Others	1.9	1.2	+ 58%	1.5	+ 30%
Total easy peelers	**27.2**	**29.0**	**- 6%**	**24.3**	**+ 12%**
Oval	1.3	1.1	+ 18%	4.6	- 72%
Late varieties	32.0	33.1	- 3%	43.8	- 27%
Total oranges	**33.3**	**34.2**	**- 3%**	**48.4**	**- 31%**
Total grapefruits	**26.0**	**27.6**	**- 6%**	**26.9**	**- 3%**
Total lemons	**11.0**	**12.7**	**- 13%**	**13.2**	**- 17%**
Total	**97.5**	**103.5**	**- 6%**	**112.9**	**- 14%**

Source: CLAM

Although the quantities available for export will be similar to last year's, the 2003/2004 season will nevertheless be historical for Cypriot citrus growing. Indeed, entry to the European Union in the spring will result in the application of CAP rules. The sector is therefore being restructured. In parallel, exporters will continue to vary their outlets. The work done in this field during the past two seasons enabled Cypriot citrus to penetrate the US and Canadian markets in 2002 and the Chinese market in 2003 ■

Turkey: citrus follows cotton!

Turkish production will increase again in 2003/2004 after slowing during the last season. It will exceed the 2-million-tonne mark for the first time. The increase is explained mainly by the continuous increase in the area devoted to citrus growing, especially in the Cukurova region, where about 70% of production is now concentrated. According to USDA, shifting the cotton belt towards the irrigated perimeters in south-east Anatolia could make it possible in time to double the planted area (currently 80 000 ha). The increase in production would have been more marked this season but hot weather in May caused abnormal physiological drop. Although the quantities of orange and grapefruit are forecast to increase to levels clearly higher than average, the performance will be more mixed for the other varietal groups. Thus the easy peeler harvest promises to be slightly smaller than last year's. Lemon production is decreasing markedly (especially Interdonato). Shipments to eastern Europe, and especially to Russia and the Ukraine, should continue to increase at the expense of the EU. The proportion of exports shipped to Europe-15 has fallen from 50% in 1995/1996 to 17% in 2002/2003. The decrease in grapefruit shipments has hitherto been less rapid than that of the other fruit groups and may quicken in the coming season because of small fruit size ■

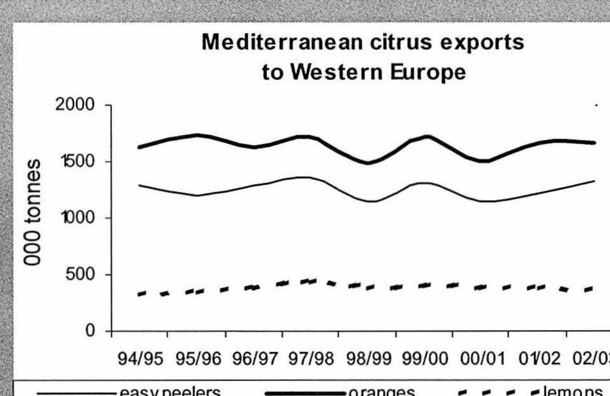
Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Turkey

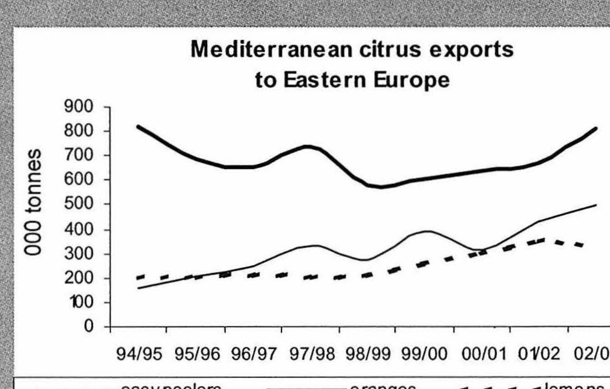
000 tonnes	Seasons		Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
	2003/2004	2002/2003			
Total clementine	6	7.2	- 17%	5.8	+ 4%
Satsuma	142	143.2	- 1%	98.0	+ 45%
Mandarin/Wilking	61	63.8	- 4%	58.7	+ 4%
Nova	16	16.5	- 3%	9.1	+ 77%
Others	25	25.3	- 1%	12.7	+ 97%
Total hybrids	244	248.8	- 2%	178.4	+ 37%
Total easy peelers	**250**	**256.0**	**- 2%**	**184.2**	**+ 36%**
Naveline/Navel	160	156.7	+ 2%	101.9	+ 57%
Blond	9	8.7	+ 3%	7.6	+ 18%
Late varieties	31	28.1	+ 10%	28.4	+ 9%
Total oranges	**200**	**193.5**	**+ 3%**	**137.9**	**+ 45%**
Total lemons	**170**	**191.0**	**- 11%**	**191.4**	**- 11%**
Total grapefruits	**110**	**99.6**	**+ 10%**	**88.7**	**+ 24%**
Total	**730**	**740.1**	**- 1%**	**602.1**	**+ 21%**

Source: CLAM

Eastern European markets: last hope and springboard for the future

As noted by Noureddine Touhiar in his speech at the recent general assembly of CLAM, where he is chairman of the economic studies commission, the countries of eastern Europe are the last hope for Mediterranean citrus growing. The export figures for recent seasons show that he is more than right. They also allow Mediterranean citrus growers to face the future optimistically. The easy peeler family is certainly the clearest demonstration of this. In eight seasons, Mediterranean exports increased from 150 000 t to nearly 500 000 t, with steady growth of more than 15% per year! Likewise, after the 1998 crisis period, the Mediterranean orange market has grown by nearly 9% per year. Grapefruit is not left out, with steady growth of about 11% during the last eight seasons. As a comparison, EU market releases of citrus from Mediterranean origins have shrunk by 4% per year over the same period. The increase in lemon shipments was also explosive (15% per year) from 1998/1999 to 2001/2002 but halted in the last season. The fact that some of the countries that create this dynamism, such as Poland, are to joint the EU in May 2004 should strengthen the already dominant position of these markets. The application of an entry price system to these countries should not adversely affect imports.





Florida: a surprising increase in production

The marked increase (+ 9%) of grapefruit production in Florida forecast by USDA in its first appraisal of the season seems surprising. As is shown by studies—performed by USDA—there is a structural downward trend because of the growing problem of tristeza. It is confirmed that production should decrease gradually in the coming years to a floor of about 33 million boxes in 2006/2007. This jump in volume is explained by very satisfactory flowering and good rainfall well spread out during the spring and summer. Thus nearly 30% more fruits counterbalance a fall of about 13% in the number of producing trees. The fruits are reported to be markedly smaller than last year but still larger than average. The effects of the good weather conditions are even clearer for orange, which is much less affected by tristeza than grapefruit. At 252 million boxes, the 2003/2004 harvest promises to be the largest on record and 25% up on last year. However, the jump in grapefruit should be seen in relative terms. Indeed, the 42 million boxes expected in the coming season makes the latter last but one in terms of quantity produced (17% down in relation to the average for the past five years). Furthermore, the heavy autumn rain combined with fairly high ripeness levels could lead to a downward revision of the estimate. The season started fairly late, with the first batches leaving Florida only in week 39 (end of September) ■

Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Florida

000 boxes	Seasons		Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
	2003/2004	2002/2003			
White grapefruit	17 000	18 900	- 10%	19 280	- 12%
Coloured grapefruit	25 000	27 800	- 10%	29 260	- 15%
Total grapefruits	**42 000**	**46 700**	**- 10%**	**48 540**	**- 13%**

Source: USDA

Note: 1 box = about 38.6 kg

Italy: out of the frying pan into the fire

The 2003/2004 season may well be a new black year for Italian citrus growing after a catastrophic 2002/2003 season. A 16% production fall is forecast. On the one hand, April frost followed by a summer heat wave probably caused very serious losses. On the other hand, agronomic problems are becoming worse. Tristeza is spreading while Mal Secco continues to occur. Thus, after a series of five unfortunate seasons in which weather problems and eruptions of Etna were added to the recurrent problem of the lack of competitiveness of the sector, the Italian harvest has fallen by nearly a million tonnes! The overall export potential for the coming season is falling to a level hardly higher than that of the 1998/1999 season. The potential of all the varietal groups is down by about 15%. Deliveries to industry, the main outlet for Italian citrus growing, will probably also decrease in similar proportions. The Brussels-financed *piàno agrumi* aimed at restructuring the sector is thus more topical than ever. Another budget of about EUR 5 million has just been voted by the EU (on 16 October 2003) for specific aid for the Sicilian sector. The easy peeler sector seems to be recovering. Calabrian clementines now have a good export reputation, especially in Germany. Furthermore, varietal research has been re-dynamised and new triploid varieties are at the planting stage (Tacle, Clara, etc.). In contrast, the situation is still very difficult in the orange sector. A promotion campaign on the theme of the positive effects of the consumption of blood oranges is in preparation. A PDO for blood orange juice has been applied for. This strategy of exploiting niche markets has already given concrete results. Italy is very clearly dominant in organic citrus production in the Mediterranean (approximately 15% of production is certified). In parallel, four PGIs have already been awarded (Sicilian blood oranges, Calabrian clementines and Amalfi and Sorrento lemons). It remains to be seen whether these procedures result in success with consumers ■

Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Italy

000 tonnes	Seasons		Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
	2003/2004	2002/2003			
Clementine	25.0	29.0	- 14%	46.7	- 47%
Mandarin/Wilking	3.0	4.1	- 27%	6.0	- 50%
Total easy peelers	**28.0**	**33.1**	**- 15%**	**52.7**	**- 47%**
Navel	6.4	7.8	- 18%	10.5	- 39%
Blood orange	48.9	58.1	- 16%	79.4	- 38%
Late varieties	9.7	11.7	- 17%	15.8	- 39%
Total oranges	**65.0**	**77.6**	**- 16%**	**105.7**	**- 39%**
Total lemons	**15.0**	**17.6**	**- 15%**	**19.4**	**- 23%**
Total	**108.0**	**128.3**	**- 16%**	**177.8**	**- 39%**

Source: CLAM

Egypt: production down but exchange rate favourable

Production is reported to be about 9% down on the last season. However, this poor performance should not hide a completely different trend. Indeed, the modernisation of the sector is resulting in a very distinct increase in productivity thanks to the improvement of agricultural practices and the use of new varieties or certified plants (ongoing government-initiated programme). Exports should continue to grow markedly after the spectacular jump to over 300 000 tonnes in 2002/2003 (against less than 100 000 tonnes in 2001/2002). The devaluation of the Egyptian pound against the euro and the dollar and the fall in export tax will continue to play a stimulating role. Eastern Europe is the traditional market for Egyptian exporters and should remain a major target (more than 100 000 tonnes exported last year against less than 20 000 tonnes in the preceding years). Exports to the EU have increased strongly since the Euro-Egyptian agreement in June 2001 and will also continue to increase. The efforts made by the major producers in quality certification (EUREP-GAP and also British Retail Consortium for some) are undoubtedly contributing to this growth. However, the problem of the high cost of sea freight remains ■

Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Egypt

000 tonnes	Seasons 2003/2004	Seasons 2002/2003	Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
Mandarin/wilking	3.8	3.3	+ 15%	2.8	+ 38%
Others	1.9	1.6	+ 19%	1.6	+ 22%
Total easy peelers	**5.7**	**4.9**	**+ 16%**	**4.3**	**+ 32%**
Navel	218.8	195.3	+ 12%	121.9	+ 79%
Blond	44.0	41.6	+ 6%	38.4	+ 15%
Late varieties	191.8	169.8	+ 13%	103.5	+ 85%
Total oranges	**454.6**	**406.7**	**+ 12%**	**263.8**	**+ 72%**
Total lemons	**3.2**	**2.8**	**+ 14%**	**11.2**	**- 71%**
Total	**463.5**	**414.4**	**+ 12%**	**277.8**	**+ 67%**

Source: CLAM

Greece: not in Olympic form

Production will probably be fairly modest this season (-10% in comparison with the average for the past five years), in particular with regard to the last season (-17%). Poor weather conditions (frosts) and serious bacterial disease problems account for the decrease. Oranges are particularly affected. The decrease in production is 20% on average in comparison with last year and as much as 40% in certain regions. The decrease is also significant for easy peelers in spite of the increase in the area under clementine. Exports will therefore probably decrease in comparison with last year, with clementines and late oranges being particularly affected. However, the overall level will be close to average thanks to almost normal potential in oranges ■

Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Greece

000 tonnes	Seasons 2003/2004	Seasons 2002/2003	Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
Clementine	21.2	33.8	- 37%	29.0	- 27%
Others	0.2	0.7	- 71%	2.1	- 90%
Total easy peelers	**21.4**	**34.5**	**- 38%**	**31.1**	**- 31%**
Navel	219.5	226.6	- 3%	222.9	- 2%
Blond	4.5	8.2	- 45%	7.5	- 40%
Late varieties	62.5	102.6	- 39%	64.8	- 4%
Total oranges	**286.5**	**337.4**	**- 15%**	**295.3**	**- 3%**
Total lemons	**19.5**	**23.7**	**- 18%**	**23.2**	**- 16%**
Total	**327.4**	**395.6**	**- 17%**	**349.6**	**- 6%**

Source: CLAM

Tunisia: the Maltese orange is still the queen

A production decrease of about 7% is forecast in 2003/2004, after a substantial decrease (-15%) in 2002/2003. The ageing of orchards is the main problem in Tunisian citrus growing. The local market is still as profitable as before and continues to take more than 80% of the quantities available. So, as usual, exports will be limited to the Maltese variety and the volumes expected will be marginal (forecast of less than 20 000 tonnes). The considerable decrease in freight between Tunisia and France, its main market, should not lead to a significant increase in shipments ■

Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Tunisia

000 tonnes	Seasons 2003/2004	Seasons 2002/2003	Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
Maltese	19	17	+ 12%	21.8	- 13%

Source: CLAM

Corsica: certification and soon a PGI

The inaugural season of the conformity certification standard for 'Clémentine de Corse', whose existence was made official in the *Journal officiel* of 16/09/03, will not coincide with high yields. The harvest will be much smaller than last year's and even distinctly smaller than the average of recent seasons as a result of particularly poor weather conditions. Exports are forecast to be about 24% down on last year's figure. The procedure for obtaining the Protected Geographic Origin 'Clémentine de Corse' is practically complete. The application was officially remitted to Brussels in mid-September. The fruits must be picked by hand, degreened naturally and not treated after the harvest. However, the 'Label Rouge' will probably not be awarded before 2004. This is a guarantee for consumers of optimal organoleptic qualities thanks to strict requirements concerning sugar content and acidity ■

Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Corsica

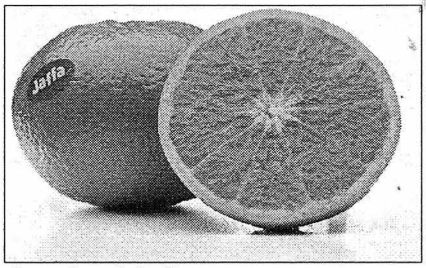
000 tonnes	Seasons 2003/2004	Seasons 2002/2003	Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
Clementine	18	23.7	- 24%	20	- 10%

Source: CLAM

Israel: waiting for the fruits of restructuring

The rapid, recurrent fall in production at the beginning of the decade as a result of the combined effect of the pressure of urban development and shortage of water and labour slowed in 2002/2003. The 2003/2004 harvest forecast confirms this trend (with a decrease of only 2.7% in comparison with last year). As announced widely in the press, Israeli citrus growing seems to be starting to emerge from problems resulting from the lack of profitability in recent seasons. Not only has the rate of grubbing up decreased strongly ('only' 870 ha in 2002) but planting is in progress again. Thus about 600 ha (mainly easy peelers) was planted in summer 2003 in the south-west of the Negev and the central region. Is this another temporary improvement related to the conjunctural improvement of certain limiting factors such as the shortage of water and labour or real recovery? Opinions differ.

In any case, the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel (CMBI) continues to devote phenomenal energy in all areas in order to save the sector. A 4 000-ha restructuring plan is in progress. Alliances with other supplier countries for the use of the Jaffa brand are multiplying, in order to ensure supplies all the year round. They are not limited to countries in the southern hemisphere but also sometimes concern competing countries such as Spain (alliance with Mehadrin Munoz to supply Tesco in the United Kingdom). Contracts for the supply of germplasm (new varieties of Israeli easy peelers) have also been negotiated with producers in other countries, solely in the southern hemisphere where 5 000 ha could finally be planted. It is noted that the CMBI, once threatened with a merger with the Fruit Board, will finally be grouped with three other bodies (other fruits, flowers and vegetable) in the Plant Board in order to develop synergy.



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Israeli variety Or

Israel will be marginal in exports in 2003/2004 except for grapefruit (63 000 tonnes expected, that is to say 55% of the overall potential). Although the season forecasts are a good reflection of the oranges available, the increase in the areas under easy peelers is not perceptible. Conjunctural problems may lead to a marked decrease in the quantities of Mineola and stability of the very promising Or and Mor ■

Citrus — 2003/2004 Export forecasts — Israel

000 tonnes	Seasons 2003/2004	Seasons 2002/2003	Trend	Average of 5 last seasons	Trend for 2003/2004
Ortanique	3.0	3.0	0%	5.9	- 49%
Nova	10.0	9.0	+ 11%	8.4	+ 19%
Others	10.0	11.0	- 9%	14.1	- 29%
Total easy peelers	**23.0**	**23.0**	**0%**	**28.4**	**- 19%**
Navel	1.0	0.4	+ 150%	2.0	- 49%
Blond	15.0	18.0	- 17%	42.3	- 65%
Late varieties	8.9	9.0	- 1%	16.5	- 46%
Total oranges	**24.9**	**27.4**	**- 9%**	**60.8**	**- 59%**
White grapefruit	10.1	9.0	+ 12%	16.4	- 38%
Coloured grapefruit/ Sweetie	53.0	55.0	- 4%	76.4	- 31%
Total grapefruits	**63.1**	**64.0**	**- 1%**	**92.8**	**- 32%**
Total lemons	**2.1**	**2.0**	**+ 5%**	**0.8**	**+ 155%**
Total	**113.1**	**116.4**	**- 3%**	**182.8**	**- 38%**

Source: CLAM

Citrus — Mediterranean Basin
2003/2004 Export forecasts by variety
(000 tonnes)

Citrus	Total	France (Corsica)	Spain	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia	Italy	Israel	Cyprus	Greece	Turkey	Egypt (1)	Gaza (1)
Satsuma	**292.0**	-	150.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142.0	-	-
Clementine	**1 210.7**	18.0	960.0	180.5	-	-	25.0	-	-	21.2	6.0	-	-
Mandarin/Wilking	**146.8**	-	78.0	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	61.0	3.8	-
Ortanique	**36.1**	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	3.0	25.0	-	-	-	-
Nova	**112.5**	-	80.0	6.2	-	-	-	10.0	0.3	-	16.0	-	-
Others	**137.5**	-	90.0	8.5	-	-	-	10.0	1.9	0.2	25.0	1.9	-
Total easy peelers	**1 934.6**	**18.0**	**1 358.0**	**203.3**	-	-	**28.0**	**23.0**	**27.2**	**21.4**	**250.0**	**5.7**	-
Navel/Naveline	**1 515.7**	-	880.0	30.0	-	-	6.4	1.0	-	219.5	160.0	218.8	-
Salustiana	**143.2**	-	115.0	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shamouti	**30,0**	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	9.0	-	6.0
Common blond	**48.5**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	44.0	-
Moro-Tarocco	**43.0**	-	-	-	-	-	43.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maltese	**19.0**	-	-	-	-	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanguinelli	**5.9**	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other blood oranges	**33.4**	-	2.0	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verna	**1.0**	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oval	**4.3**	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	-
Late varieties	**965.5**	-	424.0	177.7	-	0.2	8.4	8.9	32.0	62.5	29.0	191.8	31.0
Bitter	**3.0**	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total oranges	**2 812.5**	-	**1 425.0**	**267.3**	-	**19.2**	**65.0**	**24.9**	**33.0**	**286.5**	**200.0**	**454.6**	**37.0**
Total lemons	**772.5**	-	**550.0**	-	-	-	**15.0**	**2.1**	**11.0**	**19.5**	**170.0**	**3.2**	**1.7**
White grapefruit	**74.2**	-	28.0	0.4	-	-	-	10.1	26.0	1.7	8.0	-	-
Other grapefruits	**165.0**	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.0	-	-	102.0	-	-
Total grapefruits	**229.2**	-	**28.0**	**0.4**	-	-	-	**63.1**	**26.0**	**1.7**	**110.0**	-	-
Others	**5.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5.1**	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6 753.9**	**18.0**	**3 361.0**	**471.0**	-	**19.2**	**108.0**	**118.2**	**97.2**	**329.1**	**730.0**	**463.5**	**38.7**

(1) estimates

Source: CLAM