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Report Highlights:

In market year (MY) 2025/26, total citrus production in Mexico is expected to decrease slightly by 0.4 percent from the previous year, driven primarily by a decrease in orange production. MY 2024/25 fresh orange production is estimated down on heavy rains caused by tropical storms Raymond and Priscilla that hit main producing regions in October 2025 postponing harvesting in some areas until early MY 2025/26. Environmental factors, such as prolonged drought, extreme heat, and erratic rainfall, are expected to hamper production. Orange juice production is subsequently also projected down slightly on lower available orange supplies and inconsistent fruit quality. Exports of fresh citrus fruit are projected to maintain a relatively moderate upward trend for fresh lemons/limes and a marginal decrease for fresh oranges.

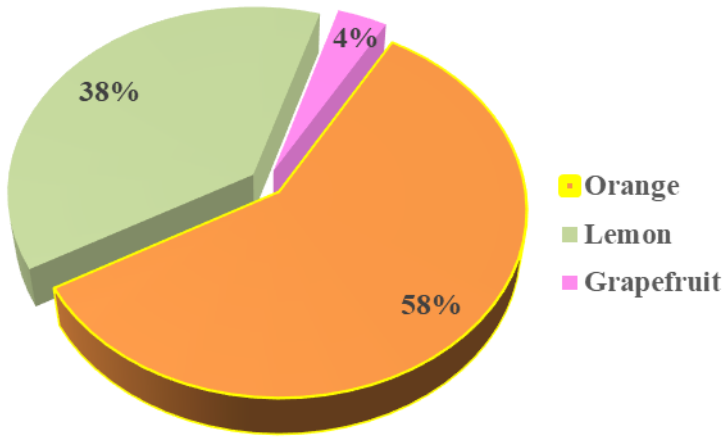
Executive Summary:
MY 2025/26 total production in Mexico of fresh oranges, lemons, limes, and grapefruit is expected to decrease by 0.4 percent from the previous year as Mexican citrus production remains challenged by adverse environmental conditions such as prolonged drought and high temperatures affecting many of Mexico's key producing areas.

Mexico's total domestic consumption is up an average 4 percent across all fresh citrus, driven by a 6 percent increase in fresh lemon/lime consumption. However, consumer purchasing behavior continues to be primarily constrained by the economic environment. While included in the Mexican Department of Agriculture's official basic food basket, or "canasta basica," fresh citrus and other fruit products are generally not prioritized as staple food items by medium and low-income Mexican consumers.

Fresh citrus fruit exports are expected to continue to rise due to a moderate increase in lemon/lime exports offsetting declining orange exports. MY 2025/26 fresh citrus exports are projected to be above MY 2024/25 exports due to higher available exportable lemon/lime supplies. Mexico's imports of fresh citrus fruit are minimal and largely unchanged year to year.

In 2024, according to Mexico's Agri-food and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP), total area planted with citrus fruits covered in this report (oranges, lemons, limes, and grapefruit) reached over 604,000 hectares, a 1.2 percent increase from the previous year. Oranges make up 58 percent of total citrus planted area, lemons 38 percent, and grapefruit 3.6 percent. This distribution has remained consistent for the last 11 years.

Mexico Total Citrus Planted Area, 2024 (% of Area)



Source: Mexican Agri-food and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP)

Table 1: Mexico Fresh Oranges – Production, Supply, and Distribution

Oranges, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2023		Nov 2024		Nov 2025	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	353609	353609	357000	353342	0	356800
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	340905	340905	346000	341217	0	340000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	64200	64200	64200	64200	0	64200
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	5200	5200	5200	5200	0	5200
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	69400	69400	69400	69400	0	69400
Production (1000 MT)	4942	4942	5050	4836	0	4700
Imports (1000 MT)	21	25	21	25	0	31
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4963	4967	5071	4861	0	4731
Exports (1000 MT)	53	57	54	54	0	49
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	2606	2606	2717	2619	0	2702
For Processing (1000 MT)	2304	2304	2300	2188	0	1980
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4963	4967	5071	4861	0	4731
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Planted Area

For MY 2025/26 (November/October), Post projects orange planted area at 356,800 hectares (ha), a 0.97 percent increase from the previous year. Over the last couple of years, Mexico's largest orange growing regions have been affected by prolonged drought, and recently in October, tropical storm Priscilla caused severe flooding in the state of Veracruz. Most of the damage took place in orange groves close to riverbanks. Additionally, HLB (*Huanglongbing*), also known as yellow dragon disease, and other pests continue to reduce yields in Veracruz and other major producing states.

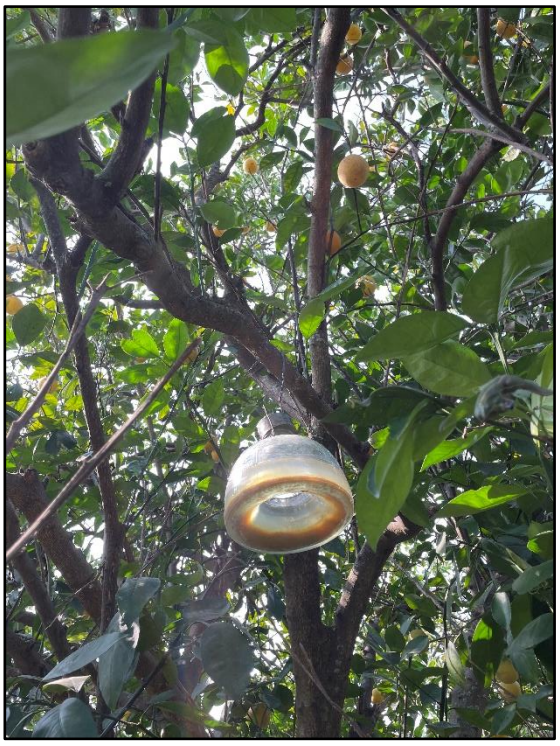


Figure 1. Fruit fly trap in mandarin orchard, Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, November 2025

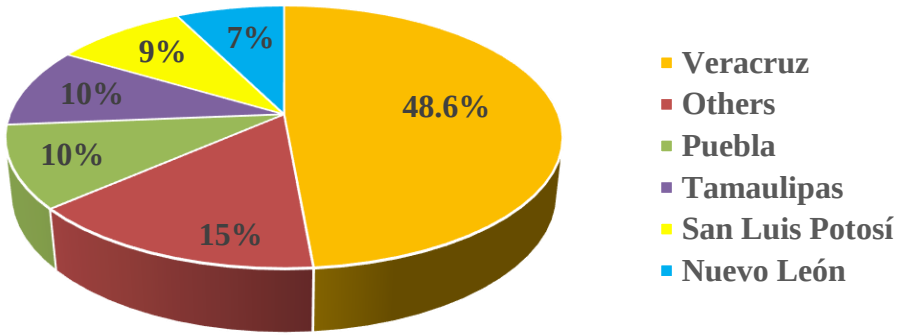
In general, farmers face higher operational costs, driven by increasing prices of fertilizer, electricity, and fuel. To address these challenges, large-scale growers are exploring improved post-harvest strategies as well as implementing sustainable solutions such as the use of bio-stimulant products and good agroecological practices. Across the country, for the last five years constant weather fluctuations like extreme heat, limited water availability, and intense downpours in short periods of time have hampered crop production and fruit quality, especially in terms of size and juice content.

For MY 2024/25, large growers producing under irrigation systems expect their fruit to be well-sized and with more juice content but anticipate a decline in their external (cosmetic)

appearance, making the fruit less attractive for the retail market. Consequently, growers often delay cutting/harvesting the fruit produced in irrigated orchards to secure a better market price with improved product quality.

Based on available official data, Mexico's MY 2024/25 orange planted area is estimated to be 353,342 hectares, a marginal decrease from 353,609 ha in MY 2023/24. In 2024, the majority of Mexico's total orange planted area was concentrated in the states of Veracruz (48.6 percent), Puebla (10 percent), Tamaulipas (10 percent), San Luis Potosi (9 percent), and Nuevo Leon (7 percent). Other states combined accounted for the remaining 15 percent.

Mexico Total Orange Planted Area, 2024 (% of Area)



Source: Mexican Agri-food and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP)

Production

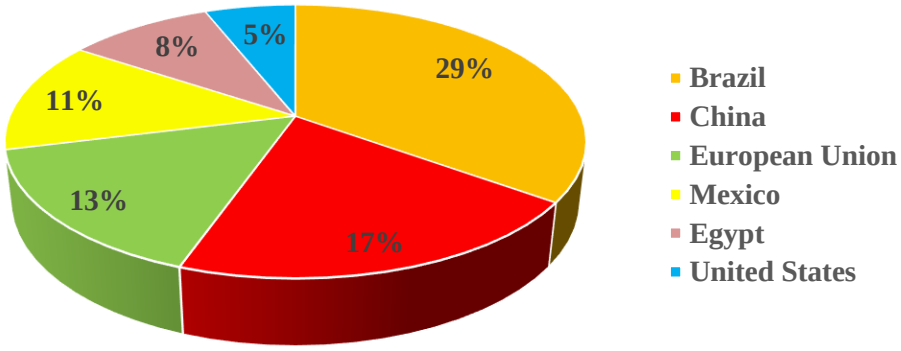
Figure 2. Orange orchard, Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, November 2025

Despite a moderate increase in planted area, Post forecasts orange production for MY 2025/26 will decrease 2.8 percent from the previous year at 4.7 million metric tons (MMT) on adverse weather. In October 2025, tropical storms Raymond and Priscilla damaged many orange orchards near riverbanks in major producing areas in Veracruz and interrupted end-of-marketing year harvesting activities. Although the storms caused major fruit loss in

those affected areas, many fruits remained unharvested on the trees and were unable to be harvested until November-December 2025 and thus will be counted towards MY 2025/26 production.

Mexico's MY 2024/25 orange production is estimated at 4.83 MMT based on available official data. This represents a decrease of 2.1 percent from the previous year's estimated production of 4.96 MMT. Over past few years, production has been unstable due mainly to adverse environmental conditions including prolonged droughts, high temperatures, and erratic rainfall. In the current year, growers anticipate lower output and average external (aesthetic) fruit quality, although with good flavor and juice content. According to estimates from both Post and USDA official data for MY 2024/25, Mexico holds a firm fourth position in global orange production, accounting for 11 percent of the worldwide total, behind Brazil, China, and the European Union.

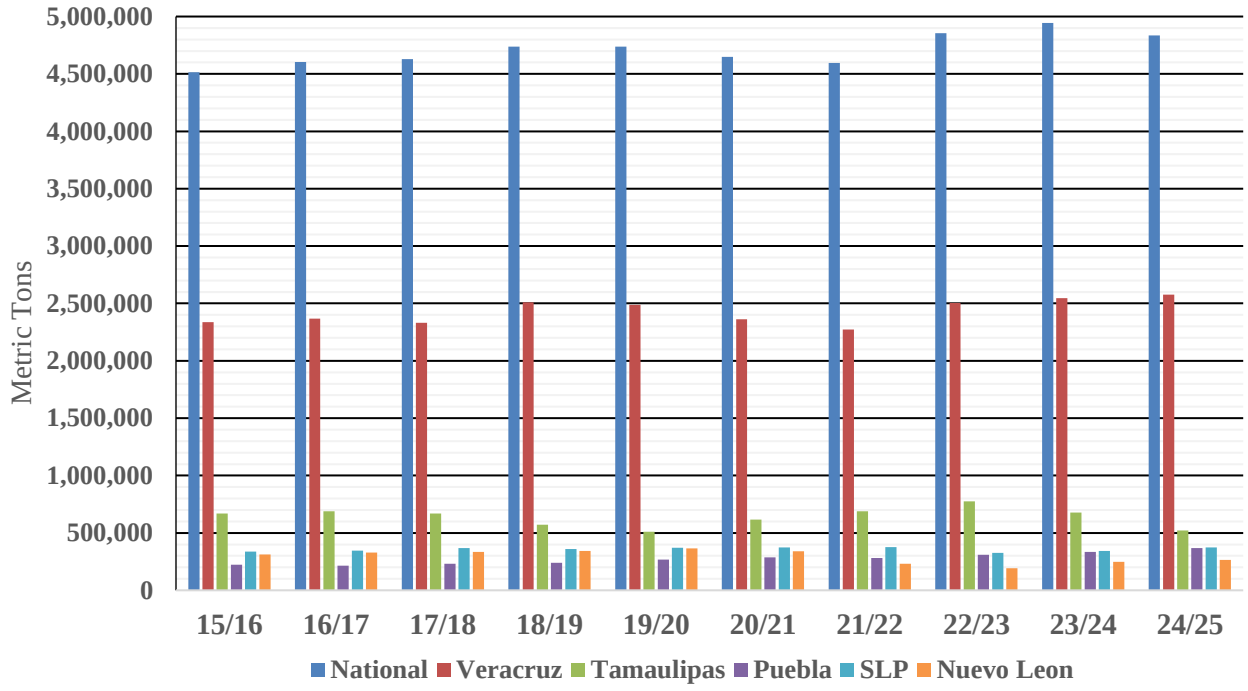
Top Orange Producers, Percent of Global Production-MY 2024/25



Source: USDA Production, Supply & Distribution (PS&D)

Using available official data, Post estimates Mexico's national orange yield for MY 2024/25 at 14.17 metric tons per hectare (MT/ha), a decrease of 2.2 percent from the previous year as a result of the unprecedented heavy rains in October. Post anticipates that the environmental conditions mentioned will continue to negatively affect planting, harvesting, and overall citrus yields in MY 2025/26.

Mexico's Top Orange Producing States, 2015-2024



Source: SIAP

The state of Veracruz largely determines the trajectory of Mexico's orange crop, as it accounts for almost half of the total national planted area for oranges. According to SIAP official data, orange production in MY 2024/25 is 2.1 percent lower than the 4.94 MMT crop in MY 2023/24. The decrease in volume is mainly attributable to a 23.2 percent decrease in production in Tamaulipas, the second largest orange producing state, although the loss was offset by a 1.1 percent increase in production in Veracruz and a 9.8 percent volume increase in Puebla, the third largest producer in CY 2024. In CY 2024, according to available official data, Nuevo Leon ranks fifth with 5 percent of total national orange production.

Based on Mexican official available data, in CY 2024, national orange production exceeded 4.83 MMT. The Valencia orange continues to be the predominant variety with over 95 percent of national orange production followed by the Hamlin variety with 4 percent. The Marrs, Navel, and Criolla varieties account for the remaining 1 percent. The ratio among orange varieties has remained stable for many years.

Based on expectations among orange growers/packers regarding current higher fresh orange retail market prices versus prices offered for fresh oranges by juice processors, the price difference could potentially lower available fresh orange inputs for the juice industry in MY 2025/26.

Phytosanitary Issues

Huanglongbing (HLB) or yellow dragon is a phytosanitary hazard to citrus growers and present in Mexico's major citrus producing areas. To mitigate the impact of HLB, Mexico's federal and state governments continue to work together to implement measures such as biological control

and integrated pest management, in addition to training and promoting good agricultural practices.

Table 2: Production by State MY 2024/25

Orange	Planted Area (ha)	Harvested Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Yield (mt/ha)
Total	**353,341.79**	**341,216.67**	**4,836,052.15**	**14.17**
Veracruz	171,674.97	171,317.31	2,575,414.17	15.03
Tamaulipas	34,622.40	32,016.40	520,467.44	16.26
Puebla	35,831.15	29,481.80	379,102.91	12.86
San Luis Potosí	31,941.50	31,844.00	373,597.53	11.73
Nuevo León	26,295.00	25,667.00	264,976.80	10.32
Others	52,976.77	50,890.16	722,493.30	14.19

Source: Agri-food and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP)

Consumption

Post forecasts Mexico's domestic fresh orange consumption at 2.7 MMT in MY 2025/26, a moderate 3 percent increase from the previous marketing year. This increase is largely due to the marketing year shift of many MY 2024/25 fruits that were delayed in being harvested due to tropical storms in October 2025. The uptick is also due to fewer fruits being destined for processing into juice as prices for fresh oranges currently outpace those offered by the juice industry, creating higher available fresh fruit supplies for consumers. However, this expected increase in consumption is likely to be curbed by economic factors that continue to affect consumers' purchasing power. According to the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) in September 2025, the cost of basic food basket products increased by 3.6 percent year-over-year in rural areas, slightly below the overall annual inflation rate (3.8 percent), whereas in urban areas the increase in food basic basket products reached 4.7 percent. The rising price of food continues impacting consumers' purchasing decisions, making them more selective when buying food items such as fruits. Oranges, for example are included in the basic food basket "Canasta Básica," but they are prioritized lower by lower/middle class families than animal proteins such as poultry and eggs. Fresh orange consumption in MY 2024/25 is estimated at 2.61 MMT.

Figure 3. Supermarket quality fresh oranges at a packing house in Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, November 2025

Trade

For MY 2025/26, Post forecasts Mexico's fresh orange exports at 49,000 MT, a decrease of 9 percent versus 54,000 MT estimated for MY 2024/25 due to lower available exportable fruit and SPS-related logistical challenges for producers in Nuevo Leon. Nuevo Leon's orange production

for CY 2024 is up 7 percent from CY 2023 according to available official data; however, exporters in this region face costly logistical burdens with the cessation of APHIS' roving seasonal inspection services in the high production area of Montemorelos a few years ago. Although Nuevo Leon borders the United States, fruit packers in Nuevo Leon must now send their shipments down south around 180 miles to San Luis Potosi to have their fruits irradiated at an APHIS-approved facility before sending them back north for export to United States.[1] Moreover, according to producers, fresh orange prices in Mexico are lucrative enough that many suppliers are choosing to sell to the local market over exporting. Consequently, Post estimates a drop in the volume of fresh orange exports from Mexico to the United States in MY 2025/26. Historically, the United States has accounted for over 98 percent of Mexican orange exports.

MY 2025/26 fresh orange imports are forecast at 31,000 MT, a 24 percent increase from 25,000 MT of imports in MY 2024/25, considering the drop in domestic production volume and relatively steady fruit imports from the United States. Mexico imports fresh oranges exclusively from the United States, which go to retail and wholesale markets.

Policy

At the time of this report, the exportation of fresh oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines from Mexico to the United States is allowed for compliant products under current USDA/APHIS and SADER/SENASICA work plans. Since 1988, the state of Sonora has been a fruit fly-free zone according to USDA/APHIS, and fruit grown in this state is not regulated by the applicable work plans for citrus fruits.

Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (FCOJ) 65^0 Brix

Table 3: Mexico Orange Juice – Production, Supply, and Distribution

Orange Juice	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2023		Nov 2024		Nov 2025	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Deliv. To Processors (MT)	2304000	2304000	2300000	2188000	0	1980000
Beginning Stocks (MT)	2000	2000	2000	2000	0	2000
Production (MT)	180000	140900	187000	86550	0	85000
Imports (MT)	1600	1677	1600	1509	0	1600
Total Supply (MT)	183600	144577	190600	90059	0	88600
Exports (MT)	174100	133925	182000	81439	0	81000
Domestic Consumption (MT)	7500	8652	6600	6620	0	5,600
Ending Stocks (MT)	2000	2000	2000	2000	0	2000
Total Distribution (MT)	183600	144577	190600	90059	0	88600
(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

[1] Large citrus packers/growers in Mexico export fresh fruit to the United States under the USDA/APHIS-SADER "Work Plan for the Exportation of Irradiated Fresh Sweet Orange, Grapefruit, Mandarin, Tangerine and Sweet Lime Fruit to the United States from Mexico." (For details please visit SENASICA's website).

Production

For MY 2025/26, Post's production forecast for fresh concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) is 85,000 MT, down 2 percent from Post's MY 2024/25 revised estimate of 86,550 MT. This forecast is based on an estimated decrease of 2.1 percent in orange production in MY 2024/25 from the previous year. However, the MY 2025/26 FCOJ projected decrease in production volume could be offset by the quality of oranges being harvested late (end of 2025 into early 2026.) Nationwide, orange growers/producers/shippers send an estimated 40 to 42 percent of their fresh fruit to the juice processing industry. However, this percentage can fluctuate based on harvest volume and fruit quality. Another key factor in the volume of fruit that goes t o industry is the price offered by the domestic fresh fruit market. For MY 2025/26, the industry supply projection is anticipated to remain relatively stable compared to the previous marketing year; however, with a marginal downward trend.

Figure 4. Juice-grade oranges at packing house in Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, November 2025

Consumption

MY 2025/26 domestic consumption of FCOJ is forecast at 5,600 MT, 15 percent lower than Post's estimate for MY 2024/25 due to diminished supply and the juice industry's primary orientation towards export markets. Mexico's orange juice/concentrate industry focuses almost entirely on export markets. Some of that product returns to Mexico as finished/packed product. Over the last ten years, less than 5 percent of Mexico's production has been going towards domestic juice and beverage industries, according FCOJ producers.

Trade

With available trade data, Post's FCOJ export forecast for MY 2025/2026 is 81,000 MT, down slightly from Post's estimated export volume of 81,439 MT in MY 2024/25 on lower available supply of fresh oranges for juicing. In addition, growers are uncertain if fruit marked for juicing will have optimal juice content for the FCOJ industry. Post forecasts MY 2025/2026 FCOJ imports at 1,600 MT, consistent with the 1,509 MT from the previous year. According to the Mexican FCOJ industry, the majority of FCOJ imported into Mexico is juice originally produced in Mexico that was shipped to the United States for packing and reimported to Mexico for the retail sector.

Fresh Lemons/Limes

Table 4: Mexico Fresh Lemons/Limes – Production, Supply, and Distribution

Lemons/Limes, Fresh	2023/2024		20242025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2023		Nov 2024		Nov 2025	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	222643	222643	223500	228935	0	233500
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	209782	209782	212000	214467	0	219490
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	50000	50000	50000	50000	0	50000
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	56500	56500	56500	56500	0	56500
Production (1000 MT)	3240	3240	3500	3275	0	3373
Imports (1000 MT)	5	6	5	8	0	8
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3245	3246	3505	3283	0	3381
Exports (1000 MT)	710	712	750	752	0	780
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	2105	2104	2255	2141	0	2261
For Processing (1000 MT)	430	430	500	390	0	340
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3245	3246	3505	3283	0	3381
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Planted Area

Post's forecast for MY 2025/26 (Nov-Oct) planted area is 223,500 ha, with harvested area forecasted at 219,490 ha. The forecast is based on official SIAP available statistics and considers that since 2019, the area planted in Michoacán has increased by less than one percent. In 2024, Michoacan accounted for over 27.8 percent of total planted area followed by Veracruz with 23.1 percent, Oaxaca with 12.7 percent, and Colima with 9.6 percent. Table 6 below lists the states with the largest planted area and corresponding harvested fruit in 2024.

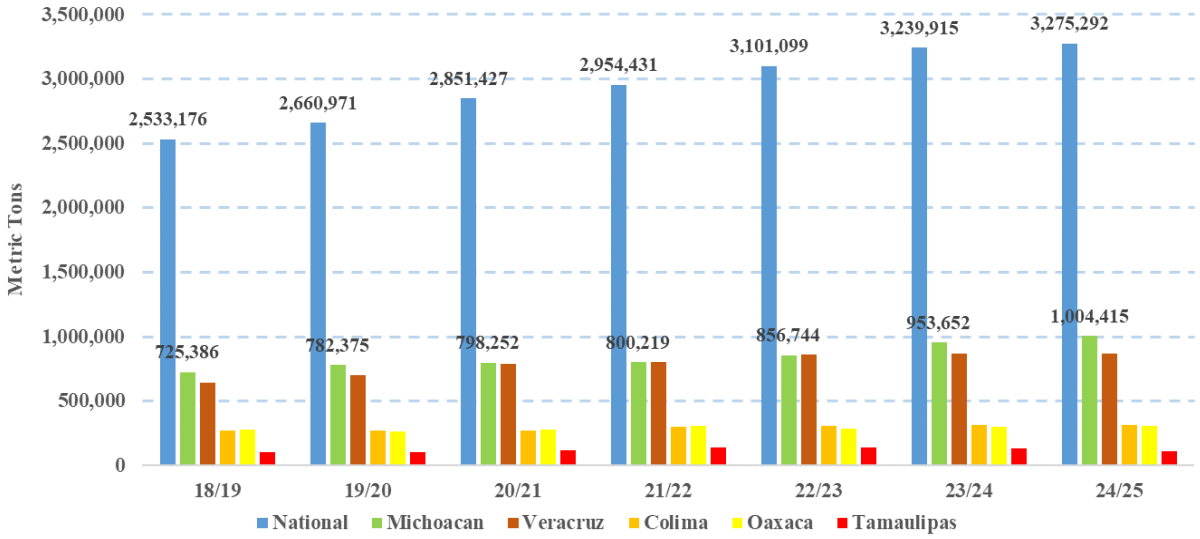
Table 5: Lime Production by State, 2024

Limes	Planted Area (ha)	Harvested Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Yield (mt/ha)
Total	228,934.59	214,467.48	3,275,291.97	15.27
Michoacán	63,807.50	63,030.00	1,004,414.92	15.94
Veracruz	52,930.80	52,571.48	866,862.08	16.49
Colima	22,033.38	21,999.38	315,562.25	14.34
Oaxaca	29,087.67	22,870.49	310,220.24	13.56
Tamaulipas	8,391.75	7,084.00	113,884.29	16.08
Others	52,683.49	46,912.13	664,348.19	14.16

Source: SIAP

In CY 2024, lime production in Michoacan and Veracruz combined amounted to over 1.87 MMT, which represents 57.1 percent of total production.

Mexico Lemons/Limes (all varieties), Production by State (MT), 2018-2024

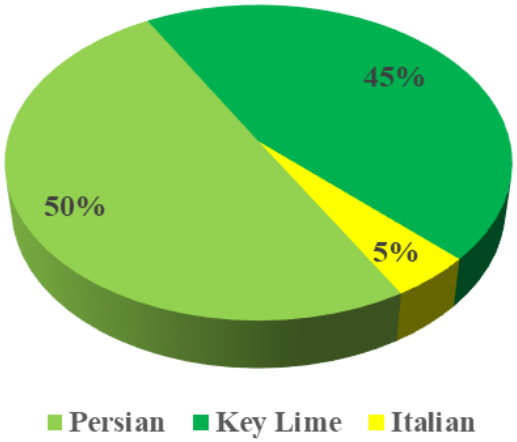


Source: SIAP

Production

Post's production forecast for MY 2025/26 is 3.3 MMT, a 2.9 percent increase from the previous year. This increase reflects positive expectations from growers in Michoacan of better harvest conditions as a result of adequate rainfall during the fourth quarter of 2025.

Mexico Lime Varieties in 2024 (% of National Volume)



Source: SIAP

MY 2024/25 production is estimated to be 3.2 MMT based on official SIAP data. For the past few years, a support program from state and federal agencies has been in place in the major lemon-producing states of Michoacán, Colima, and Veracruz. Through this program, producers can access resources and training to implement improved agricultural practices, including plant nutrition to extend the life of trees affected by HLB. In 2024, lemons and limes remain the second largest category of citrus fruit produced in Mexico behind oranges, a ratio that historically remains unchanged. Lemons and limes account for 38 percent of total national citrus

Figure 5. Italian variety lime (citrus limon), Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, November 2025

production covered by this report. In 2024, the principal lemon and lime producing states in descending order were Michoacán, Veracruz, Colima, Oaxaca, and Tamaulipas. The states of Michoacan and Veracruz were the main producers, each with 28 percent of total production, followed by Colima with 10 percent and Oaxaca with 9.3 percent.

The production of limes in Mexico is segmented into three main varieties: Persian (*Citrus latifolia*), Mexican (*Citrus aurantiifolia*), and Italian (*Citrus limon*). The Persian lime is a seedless variety that remains in a strong second position in the national market after the Mexican variety, though most of the Persian variety is for export. Veracruz remains Mexico's major Persian Lime producer with over 52 percent of production. The Mexican lime, or limon *agrio* (sour lime variety) is known as Key lime in the U.S. market. This sour lime, an important ingredient in Mexican cuisine, is cultivated throughout the country and primarily commercialized domestically. It is also exported to the U.S. market mainly to cater to the Hispanic community. In 2024, according to official SIAP data, Michoacan accounted for 70.8 percent of total production of Mexican lime followed by Colima with 22.1 percent and Oaxaca with 6.5 percent. The Italian lime variety is known in the U.S. as yellow lemon. In 2024, Tamaulipas accounted for over 72 percent of total production of this variety followed by San Luis Potosi with 20 percent and Nuevo Leon with 4 percent. This variety is in high demand in export markets due to its acidity, aroma, and low seed content. Mexico's Italian lime production is almost exclusively exported.

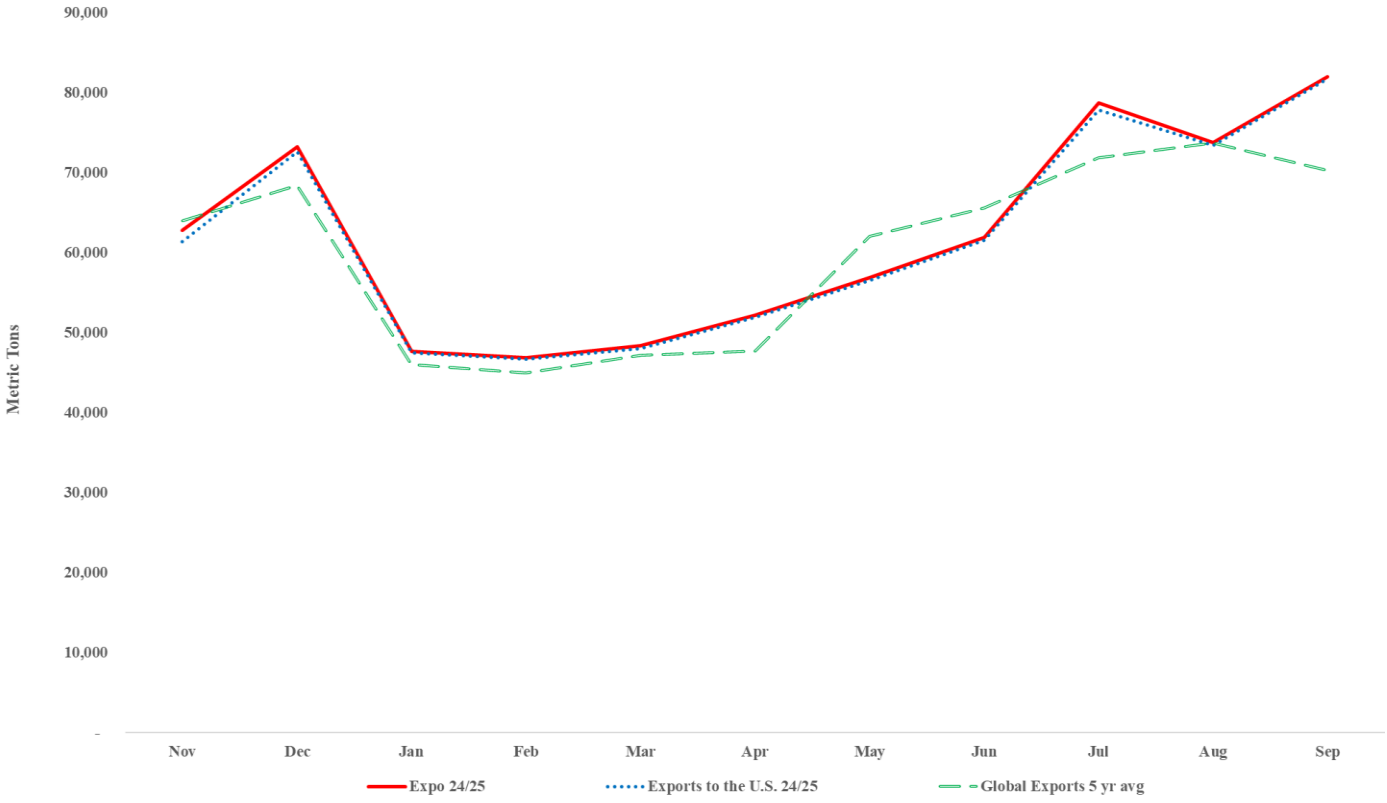
Consumption

Post forecasts Mexico's lemon/lime consumption for MY 2025/26 at 2.2 MMT, a 6 percent increase from 2.1 MMT in MY 2024/25 on expected higher available supplies, mostly of the Key lime variety in Michoacan, Colima and Oaxaca. However, as mentioned in the fresh orange section, inflation will also continue to limit consumption growth of lemons, limes, and other citrus fruits. In addition to inflation, security-related issues in major producing areas drive up production costs that are eventually passed on to the consumer.

Trade

Post forecasts Mexico MY 2025/26 exports at 780,000 MT, 3 percent higher than the previous year. This forecast is based on increased total supply and steady demand driven by the U.S. market. For MY 2024/25, Post estimates Mexico's total lemon/lime exports at 754,000 MT based on available data and the pace of trade. Through September, MY exports surpassed 680,000 MT with high expectations of continued steady demand through the last month of the marketing year pending the next release of data. Historically, the U.S. market accounts for over 98 percent of total exports. Lime exports to the United States are predominantly of the Persian and Key lime variety followed by the Italian variety. For MY 2025/26, Post projects total lemon/lime imports will remain constant at 8,000 MT, unchanged from the prior year.

Mexico's Lemon/Lime Exports to World and U.S. – MY 2024/2025 YTD (Nov '24-Sep '25)



Source: Census Bureau

Mexico is the largest supplier of limes to the United States market. In MY 2024/25, over 77 percent of total lime imported by the United States was of Mexican origin, followed by Colombia (9 percent), Chile (6 percent), and Argentina (5 percent).

Policy

The export of fresh lemon/limes from Mexico to the United States is not regulated under current USDA/APHIS and SADER/SENASICA work plans.

Fresh Grapefruit

Table 6: Mexico Fresh Grapefruit – Production, Supply, and Distribution

Grapefruit, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2023		Nov 2024		Nov 2025	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	21500	22133	22140	21855	0	22140
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	19747	20870	20940	21035	0	20940
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	6000	6000	6000	6000	0	6000
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	760	760	760	760	0	760
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	6760	6760	6760	6760	0	6760
Production (1000 MT)	488	488	489	480	0	489
Imports (1000 MT)	2	2	1	6	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	490	490	490	486	0	490
Exports (1000 MT)	9	9	10	6	0	10
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	481	481	480	480	0	480
For Processing (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	490	490	490	486	0	490
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Planted Area

Post forecasts Mexico's grapefruit planted area for MY 2025/26 at 22,140 ha, a minimal increase from MY 2024/25 as growers do not anticipate a rebound of the export market over the short and medium term. In 2024/25, total planted area decreased 1.3 percent from the previous year based on available official data. The state of Veracruz accounted for 36.5 percent of planted area followed by Michoacan with 27.7 percent, Tamaulipas with 11 percent, and Nuevo Leon with 10 percent. These four states represent over 94 percent of total planted area. Mexico's MY 2024/25 planted area is estimated to be 21,855 ha, based on available official data.

Figure 6. Grapefruit orchard, Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon

Production

Post's grapefruit production forecast for MY 2025/26 is 489,000 MT, a minimal increase from the previous year, considering that planted area growth is less than 1 percent. In 2024/25, planted area decreased 1.3 percent from previous year, according to available SIAP official data. Limited to no increase in planted area will keep production at around the same level as the previous marketing year.

MY 2024/25 grapefruit production is estimated to be at 480,000 MT based on available official data, a decline of 1.6 percent from MY 2023/24. Yield decline is primarily attributed to

production areas in Veracruz. Nationally, the lack of investment in pest and disease management, good agricultural practices, and orchard maintenance continue to be key factors in the decline in grapefruit production. The largest volume of grapefruit produced in Mexico continues to be the "*doble roja* or double red" category, which includes the Rio Red, Flame, and Ruby Red varieties. The largest volume corresponds to the Rio Red variety, which is considered to have more flavor and more juice content. White grapefruit production is second in importance with the Marsh variety. In 2024, Veracruz remained the largest grapefruit producing state, accounting for 57 percent of total grapefruit production in Mexico, followed by Michoacan with 19 percent, and Tamaulipas with 9 percent.

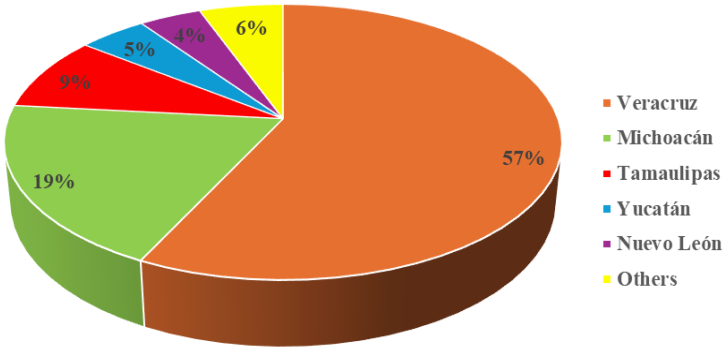
Figure 7. Grapefruit harvesting, Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, November 2025

Table 7: Production by State MY 2024/25

Grapefruit	Planted Area (ha)	Harvested Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Yield (MT/ha)
Total	**21,855.28**	**21,035.78**	**480,829.78**	**22.86**
Veracruz	7,995.62	7,959.62	275,155.73	34.57
Michoacán	6,058.00	6,028.00	93,165.90	15.46
Tamaulipas	2,386.57	2,203.57	42,268.84	19.18
Yucatán	1,136.99	1,136.99	22,347.94	19.66
Nuevo Leon	2,225.00	2,015.00	20,406.70	10.13
Others	2,053.1	1,692.6	27,484.67	16.24

Source: Agri-food and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP)

Top Grapefruit Producing States, 2024 (% of Volume)



Source: SIAP

Consumption

Post projects Mexico's MY 2025/26 grapefruit consumption at 480,000 MT, the same as for MY 2024/25. As mentioned in the orange and lemon/lime sections, affordability issues also hamper consumption growth of grapefruit.

Trade

Post forecasts Mexico's fresh grapefruit exports for MY 2025/26 to slightly increase to 10,000 MT on marginally higher available exportable supply. For MY 2024/25, exports are estimated at around 6,000 MT based on available data and the current pace of trade.

Mexico's grapefruit imports are minimal. MY 2025/26 fresh grapefruit imports are forecast at 1,000 MT. Available data shows that over the past 8 years, Mexico imported fresh grapefruits only from the United States.

Policy

The exportation of fresh grapefruit from Mexico to the United States is allowed for compliant products under current USDA/APHIS and SADER/SENASICA work plans. The state of Sonora is declared as a fruit fly free zone and product from this state is not regulated by these work plans.

Attachments:

No Attachments