Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** December 02, 2025

Report Number: TU2025-0059

Report Name: Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Country: Turkiye

Post: Ankara

Report Category: Fresh Deciduous Fruit

Prepared By:

Approved By: Rishan Chaudhry

Report Highlights:

Turkiye's fresh deciduous fruit sector faces significant challenges in MY 2025/26 due to severe weather events, including frost, drought, and hail, which have drastically reduced production levels for apples, pears, and table grapes. Apple production is forecast to drop by 60 percent to 1.8 MMT, the lowest level in five years, with exports expected to decline by 70 percent due to limited supply. Pear production is also down 30 percent year-over-year, though the Bursa region's resilience has helped mitigate losses. Table grape production is forecast to fall by 25 percent, continuing a multi-year trend of below-average yields. Inflation and reduced supply have driven up domestic prices, while export volumes are constrained by production shortfalls and increased competition in key markets like India. Despite these challenges, investments in modern agricultural practices and cold storage facilities are helping larger commercial operations remain competitive.

APPLES

Production

For the MY 2025/26 season, commercial apple production is forecast at 1.8 million metric tons (MMT), 60 percent lower than last year's newly revised estimate due to severe frost which occurred in spring 2025. The severe frost impacted 36 provinces and led to significant losses in stone fruit production. The Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkSTAT) has released its agricultural production estimate for 2025, revealing a significant decline in output due to adverse weather conditions experienced in late 2024 and early 2025. Drought, agricultural frost, excessive rainfall, and hail severely impacted production, with losses in the fruit sector projected to reach as high as 60 percent. Post contacts characterized this year's frost as a natural disaster, and the most severe frost the country has experienced in the past 30 years. Karaman, Konya, Niğde, and Kayseri, which collectively account for 40 percent of the country's total apple production, experienced severe frost damage that reduced yields by up to 90 percent in these provinces.

Isparta Province, which produces approximately 26 percent of Turkiye's apples, was less affected by the frost thanks to its warmer climate and lower altitude. However, in recent years, persistent drought has increasingly hindered apple production in that region.

Lake Eğirdir, the largest water source for irrigation in Isparta, has seen a steady decline in water levels, intensifying challenges for local farmers. Orchards located farther from the lake are particularly disadvantaged due to the continued use of inefficient wild irrigation methods. These outdated practices result in uneven water distribution, with orchards closer to the lake receiving adequate water, while those farther away often face severe shortages, significantly impacting their productivity. In addition, some apples in the Isparta region were also damaged by hail. These smaller, and in some cases hail-damaged apples, will be diverted to juice production.

These climactic impacts on this year's apple harvest disproportionately impacted smaller, traditional apple growers since they are generally unable to invest in modern agricultural technologies (e.g., shade coverings) to protect against some of these weather-related variables. Apples from a large-scale commercial operation in the same region are noticeably larger, of higher quality, and suitable for both local and international markets. This significant difference in size and quality is primarily due to the advanced technologies employed by these larger, more modern operations.

For the last decade, Turkiye's apple production has generally been trending upward as growers have invested in modernizing their operations, introduced the latest growing techniques and innovations, and started planting higher-yielding trees. For example, larger growers have invested in modern, two-dimensional orchards where they are using drip irrigation systems, shade covers to protect the apples from hail and sun damage, harvest machines, and fans to protect apple blossoms from frost damage. These investments have enabled Turkiye to produce larger volumes of high-quality apples, a large share of which are going for export.

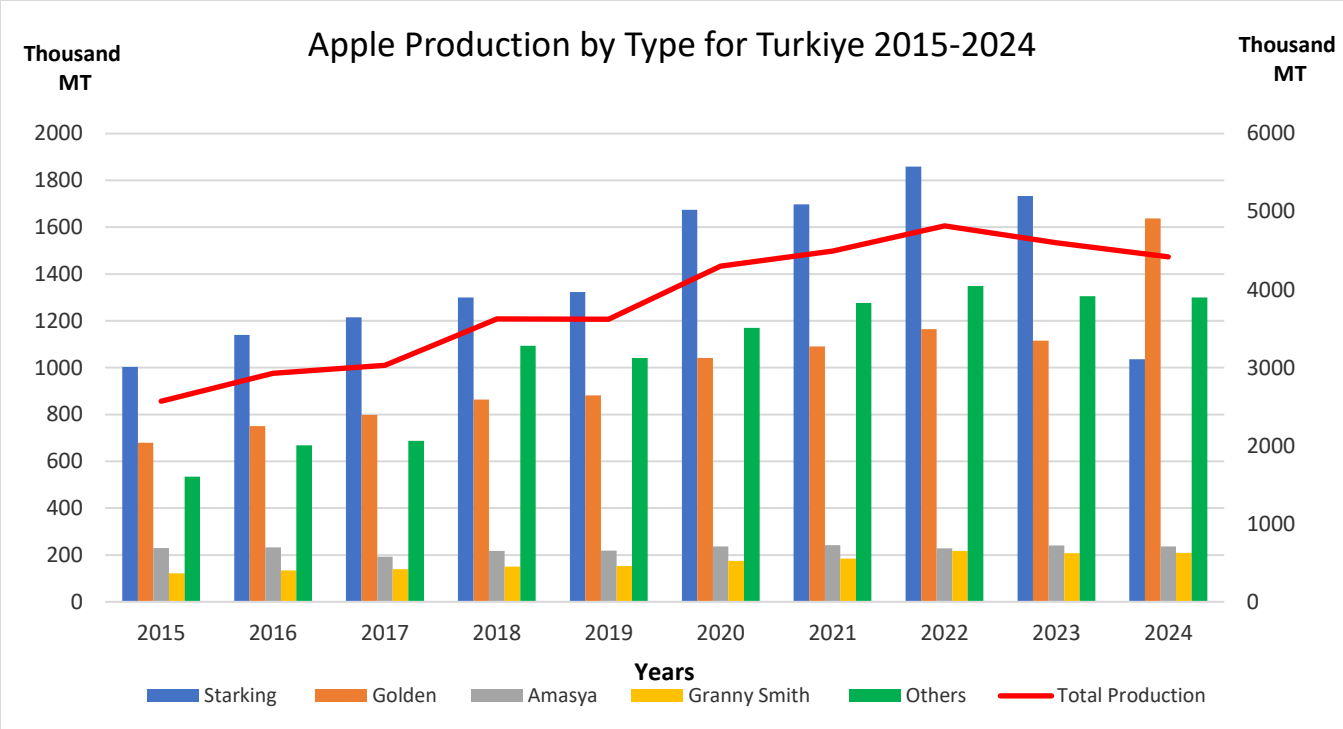
While investments have been made to modernize Turkiye's apple production industry, traditional low-yielding orchards are still common. These traditional orchards are less efficient and produce smaller,

lower quality apples compared to the larger, more modern operations. Some of these traditional growers are interested in modernizing their operations but are unable to do so because of high startup costs.

With its diverse geography and climate, Turkiye produces hundreds of varieties of apples, but only a few of these are marketed commercially. The main varieties are Starking, Golden, Amasya, and Granny Smith, which collectively accounted for 70 percent of total production in MY 2024/2025. Starking (a cousin of the Red Delicious apple) is the most popular variety, making up about 37 percent of total production or about 1.63 MMT (Figure 1), with the Golden variety being the second most popular at almost 1 MMT. The production of these two varieties has shown notable increases over the last decade owing to export demand.

In addition to the top apple varieties, the production of other apple varieties over the last five years, especially red and sweet apple varieties, has grown by 25 percent (Figure 1).[1] These varieties include Starkrimson, Scarlet Spur, Pink Lady, and Red Chief. The main reason for this increase is growing export demand from India and Middle Eastern countries.

Figure 1. Turkiye Apple Production by Type 2015-2024 (MT)



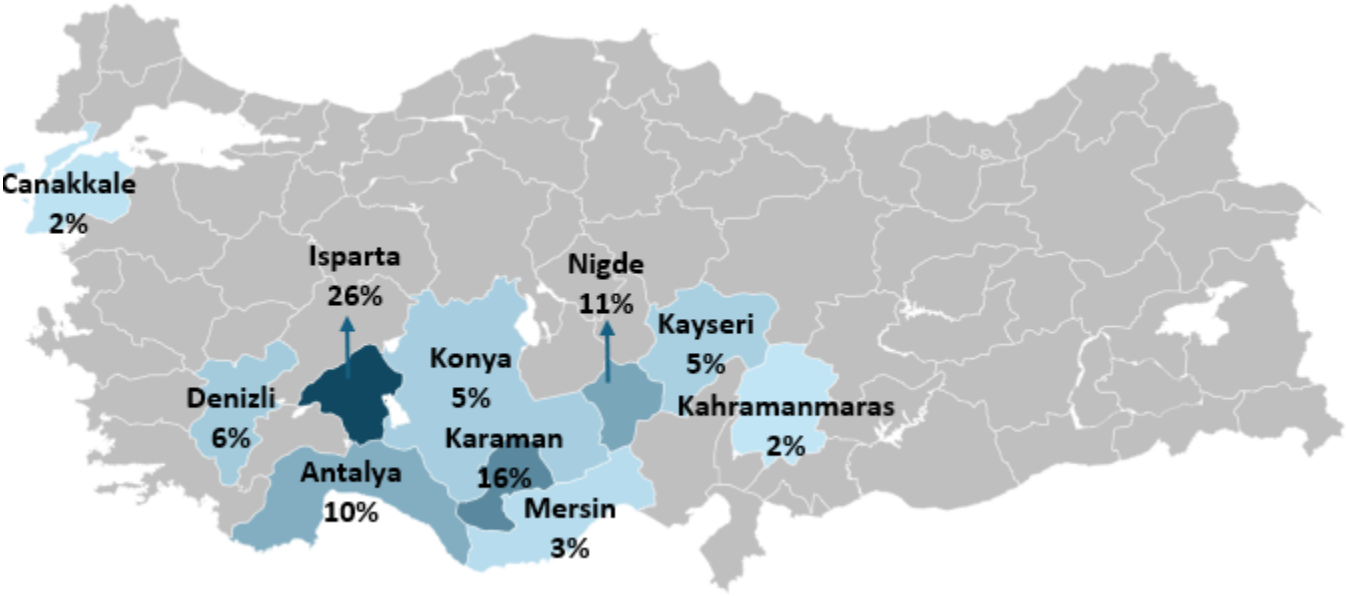
Source: TurkStat, 2025

Commercial apple orchards are largely concentrated in the central Anatolia and southwestern Mediterranian regions of Türkiye. As shown in Figure 2, approximately 53 percent of all commercial apple production comes from three provinces: Isparta, Karaman, and Nigde. Isparta is the largest apple producing province with about 1.2 MMT of apples produced annually. Karaman, a major source of

[1] http://www.turktarim.gov.tr/Haber/368/en-cok-starking-ve-golden-uretiyoruz

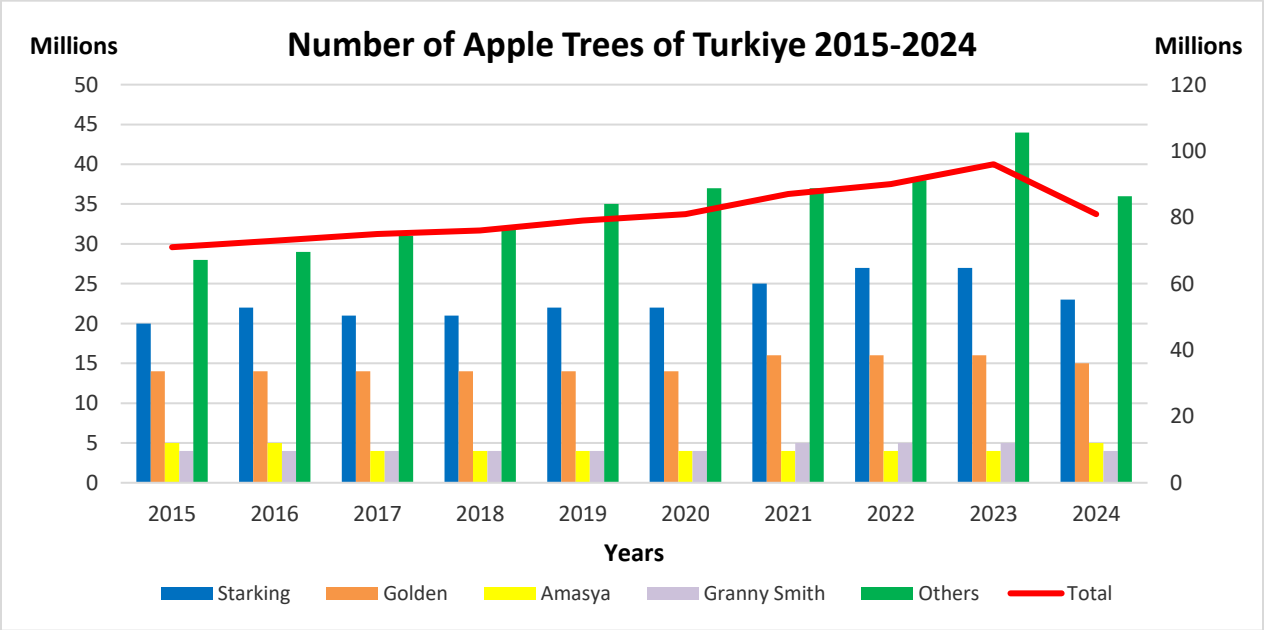
export production, is the second largest apple producing province with 750,000 MT of production. In response to growing domestic and export opportunities, growers in apple-producing areas have switched to producing more profitable and higher-yielding apple varieties.

Figure 2. Top Apple Producing Provinces inTurkiye



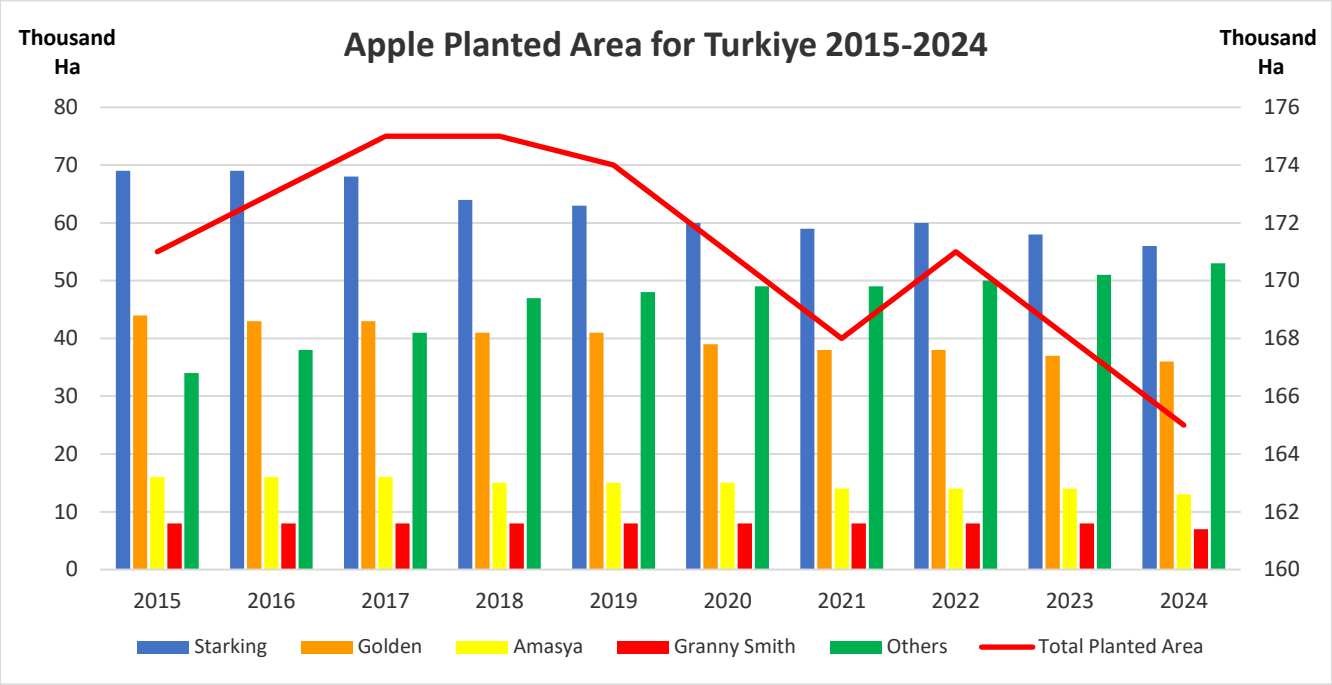
Source: TurkStat, 2025

Figure 3. Number of Apple Trees for Turkiye 2015-2024 (Millions)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

Figure 4. Planted Area of Apple Trees for Turkiye 2015-2024 (Thousand Ha)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

Consumption

Apple consumption in MY 2025/26 is forecast at about 1.8 MMT, down year-over-year because of the decline in domestic production. The apple consumption estimates for MY 2024/25 was adjusted slightly higher due to an upward revision to production for this period.

Apples are one of the most preferred fresh fruits in Turkiye due to their widespread availability, traditional use, and large number of varieties. Annual per capita consumption of apples is estimated at 30-35 kg. Approximately 55-60 percent of apple production is consumed as fresh fruit, with consumers generally preferring to eat Starking, Golden, Amasya, and Granny Smith varieties. About 35-40 percent of apple production is processed into juice, canned products, vinegar, or dried products. About 5-10 percent of production is exported as fresh produce.

For MY 2025/26, Post predicts that less apples will be used for juice production resulting from record low level production due to the weather conditions.

Noting that harvest losses for various products such as apples, grapes, peaches, and apricots ranged from 40-90 percent depending on the region, Dimes CEO Ozan Diren stated, “The fruit juice industry accounts for 10-15 percent of the fruit market. The remaining 85 percent is consumed as fresh fruit. Therefore, a 50 percent loss in harvest does not directly translate to an equal impact on us. It may only slightly affect prices negatively. While we don’t make changes in the main categories, we do adjust

recipes for mixed fruit juices. For example, if there is less orange available, we can use tangerines instead. We don't reduce the amount of fruit; instead, we add more of the fruit that is abundant."[2]

With the use of modern, temperature-controlled storage facilities, apples can be stored and marketed throughout the year. Current cold storage capacity in Turkiye is more than 1.0 MMT and increasing yearly with new investments. Isparta province – the leading apple producing province in Turkiye – is home to many cold storage facilities for apples and other fruits. Other apple and fruit-growing regions across the country are also investing in expanding their cold storage capacity.

As of November 2025, the average retail price for Golden and Gala apples is about 100 Turkish lira (TL)/kg ($2.38), Starking and Fuji apples is about 110 TL/kg ($2.62), while Granny Smith apples retailed higher at 140 TL/kg ($3.34). The exchange rate in November is $1=41.98 TL. Retail apple prices have more than doubled in dollar terms compared to MY 2024/25, driven by record-low production levels and persistently high inflation. According to TUIK, Turkiye experienced a food inflation rate of 36.06% in October 2025.

Trade

Apple exports for MY 2025/26 are projected to decline by approximately 70 percent compared to the previous year, reaching just 66,600 metric tons (MT), due to record-low production levels. While most apples destined for export typically come from large-scale commercial operations generally more resilient to adverse conditions, this year's frost, the most severe in 30 years, caused significant damage. Even industrialized apple growers were unable to protect their orchards.

Despite steady demand from Turkiye's top export markets, producers are unlikely to meet their commitments, creating challenges in fulfilling export expectations. Also, the Turkish government has stated that price fluctuation of apples is disrupting the balance of the domestic market, and the Ministries of Trade and Agriculture have taken steps to attempt to manage this phenomenon. As a result, exporters are required to report each export transaction to the Ministry of Agriculture in 2025. However, FAS contacts have indicated that this regulation has not impacted their export activities.

Domestic market prices are currently higher than international prices due to decreased production, while the relatively low exchange rate further limits export opportunities. These factors will collectively contribute to a decline in exports in MY 2025/26.

In MY 2024/25, Turkiye's top export destinations were India, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Syria, and Russia (Table 1). In the last few years, Türkiye's apple exports to India have really taken off, climbing from about 30,000 MT in MY 2018/19 to almost 130,000 in MY 2023/24. India has been Turkiye's top export market for two consecutive years. Red Delicious apples are the leading variety being exported from Turkiye to India.

With this increase in sales to India, Turkish apples are now competing head-to-head with U.S. apples in the Indian market (Figure 6). India's decision last year to remove its 20 percent retaliatory tariff on U.S.

[2] https://www.sozcu.com.tr/meyve-suyunda-fiyat-ve-icerigi-don-vurdu-p232168

apples helps even the playing field and will make U.S. apples more competitive with Turkish apples. [3] This increased competition could result in lost market share for Turkish apples in the Indian market.

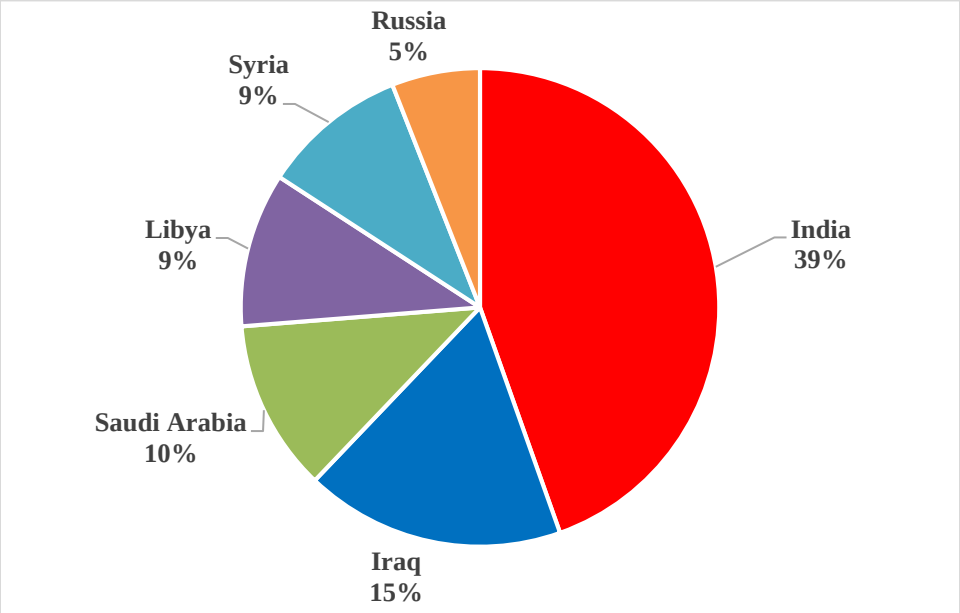
Türkiye's apple export volumes have increase over the last decade as growers have adapted their operations to capitalize on growing export opportunities (Figure 5). Proximity to export markets and competitive prices have also helped fuel Turkish apple exports.

Figure 5. Apple Export of Turkiye 2015-2025 (MT)

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

[3] https://fas.usda.gov/data/india-success-story-india-cuts-retaliatory-tariffs-us-almonds-apples-walnuts-chickpeas-lentils

Figure 6. Turkiye's Top Export Destinations for Apple by Volume as a Percentage (2023-2024)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

Table 1. Turkiye's Top Fresh Apple Export Destinations 2020-2025 (MT, HS 080810)

Partner	Year Ending: June (Metric Ton)				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
India	67,573	110,765	117,801	129,167	86,391
Iraq	34,039	53,625	77,429	38,674	34,039
Saudi Arabia	2,652	0	23,585	25,371	22,502
Libya	30,534	49,650	37,450	30,087	20,226
Syria	45,770	61,758	43,386	27,172	19,109
Russia	60,707	73,081	54,492	29,352	11,569
Total	287,602	397,963	396,326	318,749	222,102

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

Pears

Production

Marketing year 2025/26 will likely be remembered as a challenging period for Turkish agriculture, marked by a series of natural disasters. During the first four months of 2025, agricultural areas across Türkiye faced severe impacts from drought, frost, hail, storms, and excessive rainfall.

Pear production, however, was relatively less affected compared to other crops. This resilience is largely attributed to the Bursa region, which accounts for nearly half of Türkiye's pear production. Certain areas within Bursa were spared from frost damage due to their higher altitude, providing a natural buffer against the adverse weather conditions (photos below).

For MY 2025/26, Türkiye's commercial pear production is forecast at 441,000 metric tons (MT), representing a sharp 30 percent decline from the previous year. This reduction is primarily due to the unexpected spring frost. By comparison, the 2024/25 marketing year saw record-high production of 630,000 MT, driven by favorable weather conditions. Pear harvesting in Türkiye typically begins in July and continues through October, but the unpredictability of this year's spring frost has made production forecasts particularly challenging.

Overall pear production has increased by 15 percent over the last five years, which is mostly due to increasing demand from foreign export markets, especially Russia, Iraq, and Romania. In response to strong export demand, Turkish pear growers in recent years have invested in new orchards and uprooted non-commercial varieties, replanting those areas with fruit suitable for export markets.

There are many different pear varieties grown in Türkiye, such as Santa Maria, Akca, Mustafabey, Cassia, Williams, Ankara, and Deveci. Almost 50 percent of production is concentrated in the northern, southern, and western coastal areas of Türkiye, especially in the Marmara, Aegean, and Mediterranean regions (Figure 9).

For the last decade, Turkiye's pear producers have also invested in modernizing their operations, introducing the latest growing techniques and innovations, and have started planting higher-yielding trees (Figure 7). For example, larger growers have invested in modern, two-dimensional orchards where they are using drip irrigation systems and shade covers to protect the pears from hail and sun damage. Also, some farmers are using hail cannons in their orchards to try and reduce hail damage. These investments have enabled Turkiye to produce larger volumes of high-quality pears, a large share of which are going for export.

While investments have been made to modernize Turkiye's pear production industry, traditional low-yielding orchards are still common. These traditional orchards are less efficient and produce smaller, lower quality pears compared to the larger, more modern operations (Figure 8). Some of these traditional growers are interested in modernizing their operations but are unable to do so because of high startup costs.

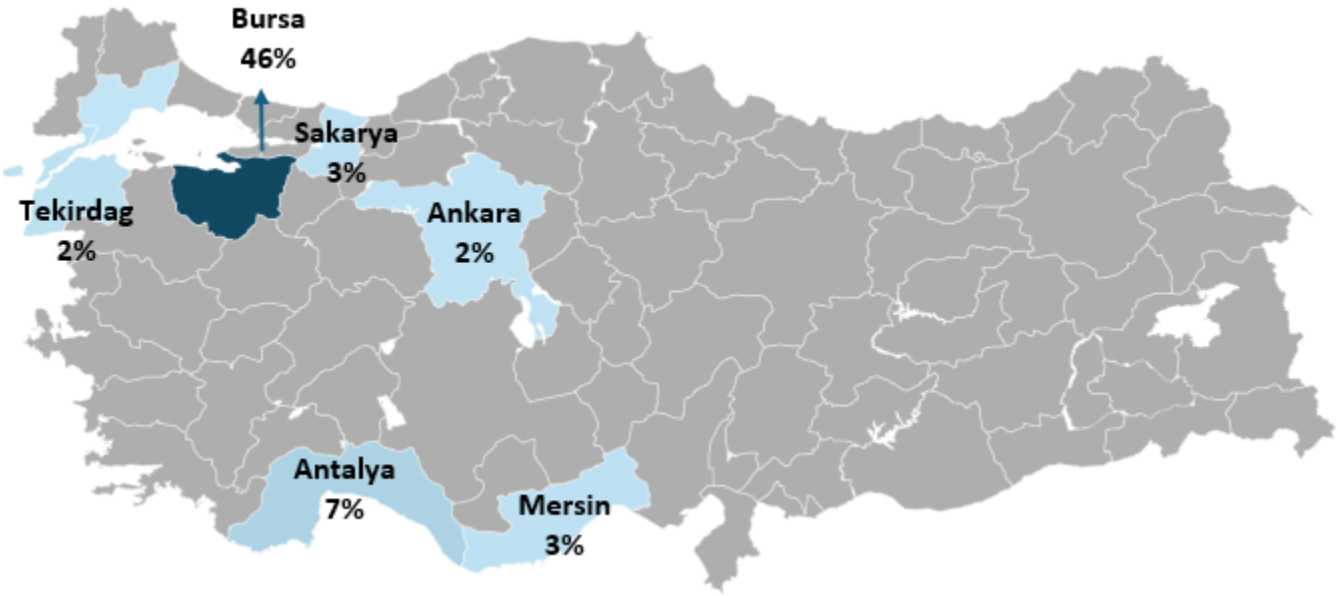
Figure 7. Two-Dimensional Pear Orchard in Turkiye

Photos from Post's field trip to Bursa province in 2025

Figure 8. Traditional Apple Orchard in Turkiye

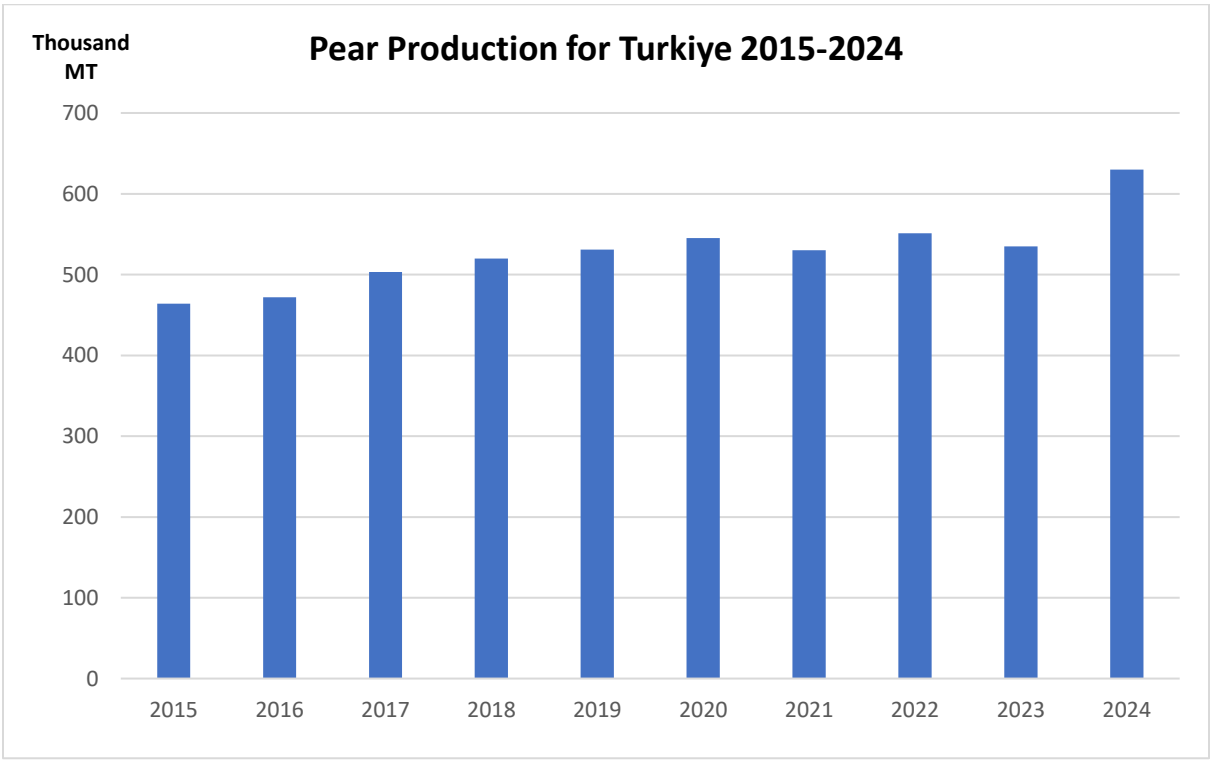
Photos from Post's field trip to Bursa province in 2025

Figure 9. Top Pear Producing Provinces in Turkiye



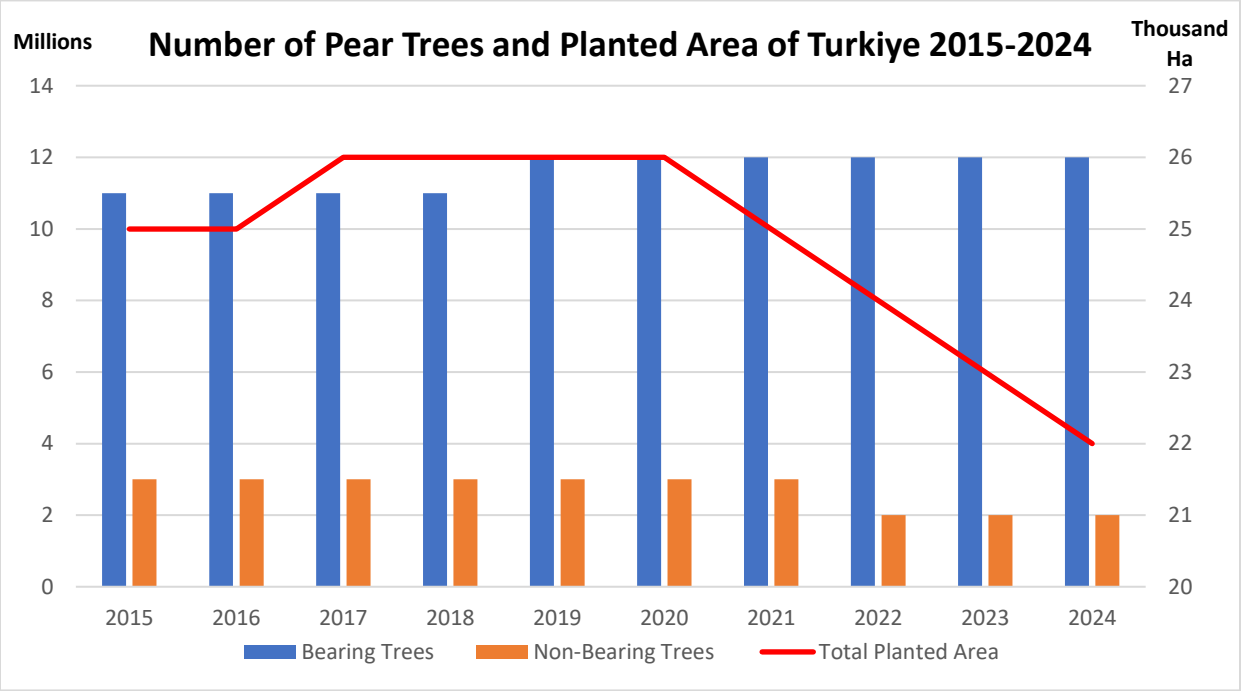
Source: Tuik,2025

Figure 10. Pear Production of Turkiye 2015-2024 (MT)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

Figure 11. Number of Pear Trees and Planted Area in Turkiye 2015-2024 (millions, thousand ha)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

Consumption

Pear consumption in MY 2025/26 is forecast up year-over-year to 414,800 MT, parallel with the decrease in domestic production. About 90 percent of pears are consumed fresh, 3-5 percent are exported, and the remainder are canned. The preferred varieties are Santa Maria, Deveci, Ankara Williams, Keiffer, and Akca . The rising number of cold storage facilities in Turkiye helps ensure pears and other fresh fruit are available to consumers throughout the winter. Annual pear consumption is 5 kg per capita.

As of November 2025, the average retail price for a kilogram of Santa Maria and Margaret pears is 120 TL/kg ($2.86). Deveci pears are retailing for a little less at 110 TL/kg ($2.62). The exchange rate in November is $1=42.85TL. Retail prices have increased 70 percent in dollar terms compared to MY 2024/25, driven by record-low production levels and persistently high inflation.

Trade

Pear exports for MY 2025/26 are forecast 30 percent lower than last year at 46,300 MT due to a decrease in domestic production. High domestic prices may decrease export levels further. It is a very difficult year to forecast production and export for any fruit in Turkiye due to the previously discussed weather impacts.

In MY 2024/25 Turkiye exported 66,000 MT of pears. Iraq was the leading export destination, accounting for about one-third of total export volumes. Other leading export destinations for Turkish pears were Russia and Romania (Table 2).

Table 2. Turkiye's Top Fresh Pear Export Destinations 2020-2025 (MT, HS 080830)

Partner	Year Ending: June (Metric Ton)				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Iraq	17,100	17,573	24,195	7,707	18,766
Russia	28,170	34,468	31,349	20,712	15,452
Romania	7,579	7,252	5,784	5,252	7,067
Syria	781	820	799	389	3,855
Bulgaria	2,014	3,107	2,067	2,273	2,833
Germany	1,566	2,102	1,799	2,182	2,116
Total	73,317	94,258	89,101	59,584	66,170

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

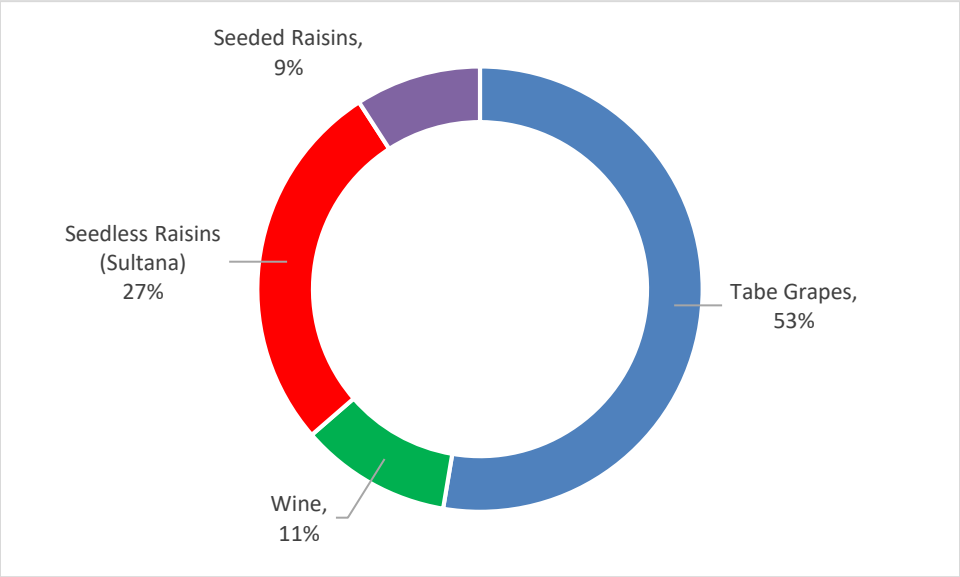
Table Grapes

Production

Commercial table grape production for MY 2025/26 is forecast at about 1.3 MMT, 25 percent lower than last year's newly revised estimate due to the frost damage that occurred in spring 2025. In the last three years grape production is below the long-term average due to the continued effects from downy mildew disease and unfavorable weather conditions. Meanwhile, the MY 2023/24 production estimate is revised slightly downward based on the latest TUIK data.

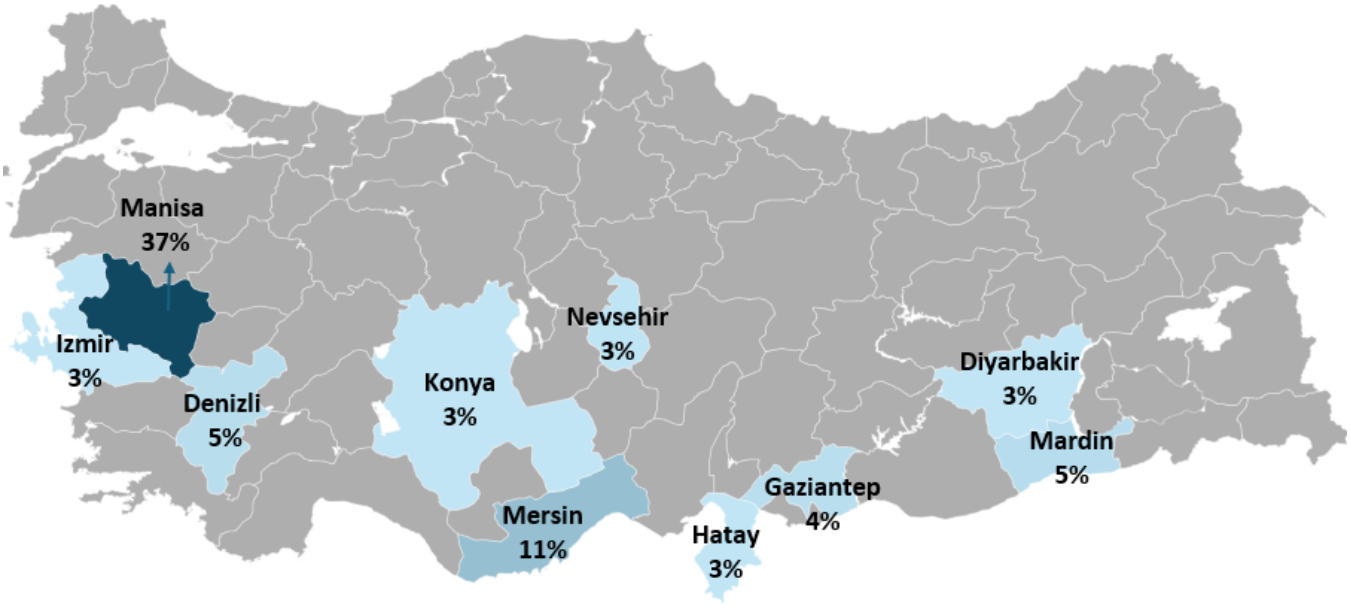
Grapes are a major commercial crop and grown throughout Türkiye (see Figure 13). In MY 2024/25 about 3.5 MMT of grapes (all uses) were produced. About 53 percent were table grapes, 27 percent were raisin grapes, 11 percent for wine and, 9 percent for seeded raisins (Figure 12). Figure 14 shows grape production by use over the last decade. For information on raising production, please refer to Turkiye Raisins Update (TU2024-0031).

Figure 12. Distribution of Grape Production of Turkiye, 2025



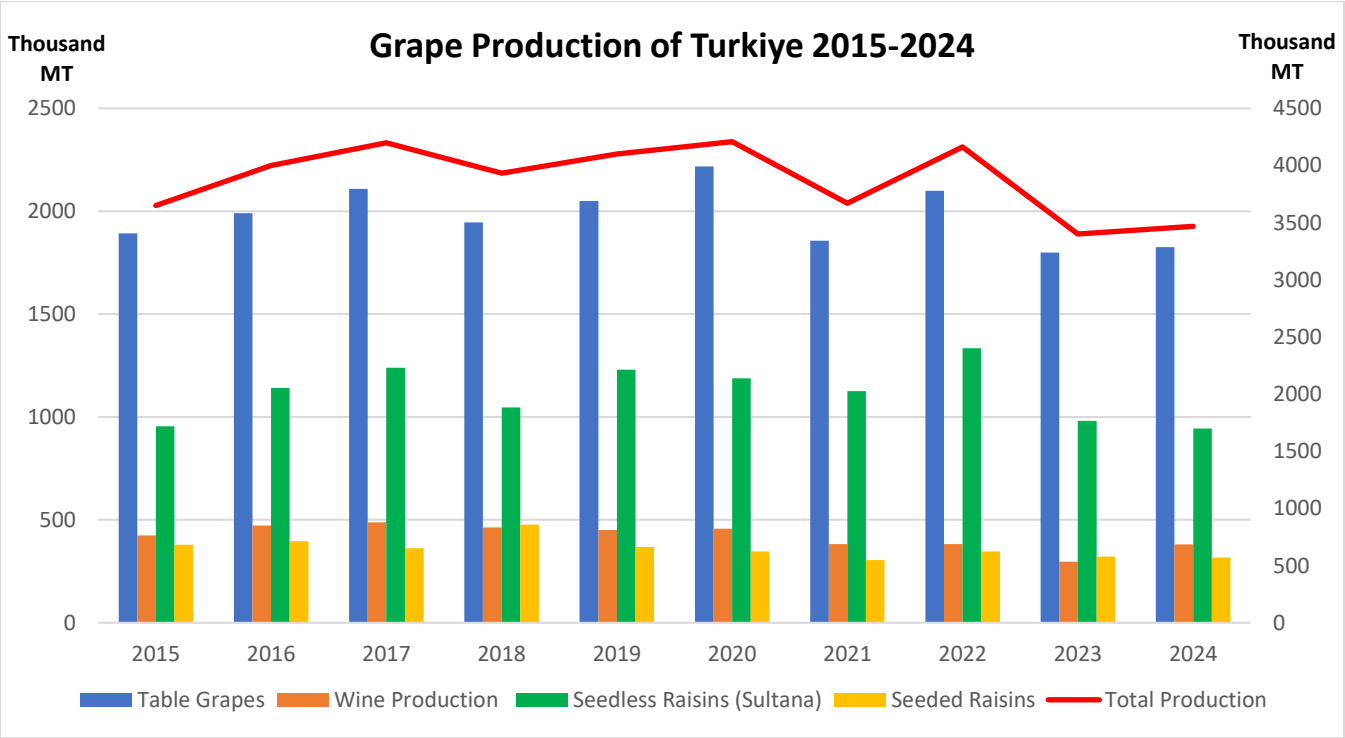
Source: TurkStat, 2025

Figure 13. Location of the Top Grape Producing Provinces in Turkiye



Source: TurkStat, 2024

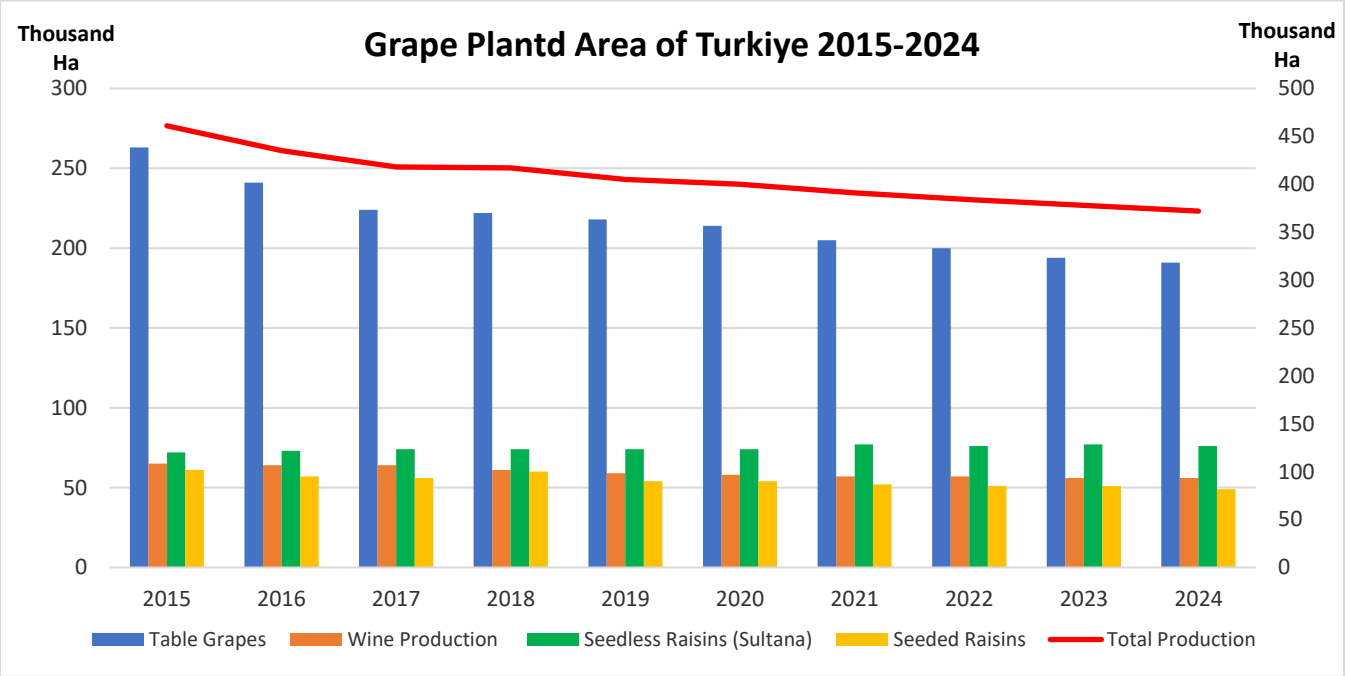
Figure 14. Grape Production in Turkiye by Use 2015-2024 (MT)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

As shown in Figure 15, Turkiye's total grape production area is around 380,000 hectares (ha), with table grapes accounting for the largest percentage of the planted area. The table grape planted area has been trending downward for the last six years as growers switch to higher-yielding varieties.

Figure 15. Planted Area of Grapes by Type for Turkiye 2014-2024 (Thousand Ha)



Source: TurkStat,2025

Consumption

Table grape consumption for MY 2025/26 is forecasted to be about 1.4 MMT, which is around 25 percent lower than last year's estimate, parallel with the decrease in production. The MY 2024/25 consumption estimate is around 1.8 MMT.

In MY 2024/25, almost half of Türkiye's total grape production was consumed as fresh table grapes and about 27 percent was dried and sold as raisins, including seedless Sultanas which are primarily exported. The remainder was processed, primarily as molasses (3 percent) and wine (11 percent). Fresh grapes are seasonal and are available throughout the summer until the middle of autumn. Annual consumption of all grapes is around 35 kg per capita.

As of November 2025, the average retail price for a kilogram of table grapes is 90 TL ($2.14).

Trade

For MY 2025/26, table grape exports are forecast to be around 20 percent lower at 91,400 MT due mainly to a decrease in domestic grape production. In 2024/25, table grape exports were around 114,000 MT. Russia was the top export destination, followed by Ukraine and Romania (Table 3).

Table 3. Turkiye's Top Table Grape Export Destinations 2020-2025 (MT, HS 080610)

Partner	Year Ending: May (Metric Ton)				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Russia	116,591	129,588	145,463	78,469	56,345
Ukraine	35,830	50,543	22,123	19,095	21,174
Romania	6,041	8,488	6,640	5,398	6,358
Poland	6,968	4,220	2,716	8,355	5,965
Saudi Arabia	5,165	0	8,741	4,206	4,856
Germany	6,645	7,935	4,676	3,284	3,037
Total	214,822	263,951	227,395	141,591	114,255

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

Deciduous Fruit Policy

In recent years, Turkish farmers have invested in new deciduous fruit orchards thanks to stable export demand and government support payments. Deciduous fruit growers, who are registered in the government's Farmer Registration System (CKS), are eligible for basic subsidies to offset some of the cost of fuel and fertilizer, as shown in Table 4. The government also provides support payments for growers using certified saplings and seedlings. For reference, the Government of Türkiye (GoT) allocated about $3.55 billion in subsidy payments in 2025 to support overall agricultural production. The estimated budget for subsidy payments is around $4 billion for 2026. However, a line-by-line breakout of this amount to determine what ends up going to deciduous fruit growers is unavailable. You can calculate how much subsidy you will get for your crop at https://destekhesaplama.tarimorman.gov.tr/.

Ministry of Agriculture announced that support payments will be made for 16 products in 65 provinces affected by agricultural frost events. Within this scope, support will be provided to those whose crops were damaged, including pistachios, pears, quinces, almonds, walnuts, apples, plums, hazelnuts, apricots, cherries, lemons, mandarins, oranges, peaches/nectarines, grapes, and sour cherries, provided they are registered in the Farmer Registration System (CKS) by April 13 for the 2025 production year. In October 2025 producers paid 11.6 billion TL in damage compensation. In October 2025, producers paid 11.6 billion TL in damage compensation. Orchards insured under TARSIM, the state-owned insurance program designed to protect farmers from crop losses caused by natural disasters, were not eligible for frost damage compensation. However, orchards without TARSIM coverage received 5,000 TL per acre to compensate for losses caused by frost.

Turkish authorities have implemented measures, in recent years, to address the effects of climate change on the country's agricultural sector - such as limits on producing water-intensive crops in water scarce areas. The government is reportedly also considering new laws and regulations to promote sustainable agriculture practices across the full spectrum of row crops, tree nuts, fruits, and vegetables. While the status and specific details of this pending legislation are unknown, the government is expected to impose limits on the number of new orchards of deciduous fruits and control water use in areas suffering from water shortages.

Table 4. Subsidies given by GoT to Deciduous Fruit Growers

Subsidies for Deciduous Fruit Growers					
Subsidy Type	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Soil analysis (TL/da)	0.8 ($0.16)	0.8 ($0.14)	0.8 ($0.11)	1 ($0.09)	1 ($0.06)
Fertilizer support (TL/da)	4 ($0.83)	4 ($0.70)	8 ($0.57)	21 ($0.9)	21 ($1.26)
Fuel support (TL/da)	10 ($2.09)	15 ($1.76)	17 ($2.14)	62 ($1.92)	86 ($3.73)
Exchange rates	1$/5.68 TL	1$/7 TL	1$/8.86 TL	1$/16.58 TL	1$/24.01 TL

Source: Turkiye Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 2024

Imports of fresh apples, pears, and table grapes are negligible given domestic production volumes and high import duties. Tariffs on these fruits are provided in Table 4. Turkiye is also a major producer and exporter of juice.

Table 5. Import Duties for Fresh Apples, Pears, and Table Grapes, December 2023

Product	**Tariff Code**	**Duty (percent)**
Fresh Apples	0808.10	60.3
Fresh Pears	0808.30	60.3
Fresh Table Grapes	0806.10	54.9

Source: Official Gazete

Production, Supply, and Distribution (PS&D) Tables (MT)

Apples, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	167000	167000	170000	165000	0	165000
Area Harvested (HA)	167000	167000	170000	165000	0	165000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	80000	80000	85000	81000	0	83000
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	16000	16000	20000	18000	0	18000
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	96000	96000	105000	99000	0	101000
Commercial Production (MT)	4600000	4600000	4000000	4420000	0	1800000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	150000	150000	150000	150000	0	150000
Production (MT)	4750000	4750000	4150000	4570000	0	1950000
Imports (MT)	200	367	500	178	0	200
Total Supply (MT)	4750200	4750367	4150500	4570178	0	1950200
Domestic Consumption (MT)	4431500	4431618	3820500	4348076	0	1883569
Exports (MT)	318700	318749	330000	222102	0	66631
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	4750200	4750367	4150500	4570178	0	1950200
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Pears, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	22700	22700	23000	23000	0	23000
Area Harvested (HA)	22700	22700	23000	23000	0	23000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	12340	12340	12500	12500	0	12500
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	2366	2366	2400	2100	0	2300
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	14706	14706	14900	14600	0	14800
Commercial Production (MT)	534513	534513	600000	630500	0	441000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	20000	20000	20000	20000	0	20000
Production (MT)	554513	554513	620000	650500	0	461000
Imports (MT)	100	160	100	100	0	100
Total Supply (MT)	554613	554673	620100	650600	0	461100
Domestic Consumption (MT)	495013	495089	540100	584430	0	414800
Exports (MT)	59600	59584	80000	66170	0	46300
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	554613	554673	620100	650600	0	461100
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Grapes, Fresh Table	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jun 2023		Jun 2024		Jun 2025	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	378000	194256	370000	191222	0	190000
Area Harvested (HA)	378000	194256	370000	191222	0	190000
Commercial Production (MT)	1799000	1799000	1875000	1825000	0	1370000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	120000	120000	120000	120000	0	120000
Production (MT)	1919000	1919000	1995000	1945000	0	1490000
Imports (MT)	600	300	1000	300	0	300
Total Supply (MT)	1919600	1919300	1996000	1945300	0	1490300
Fresh Dom. Consumption (MT)	1778000	1777395	1846000	1831045	0	1398900
Exports (MT)	141600	141905	150000	114255	0	91400
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	1919600	1919300	1996000	1945300	0	1490300
(HA) ,(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments