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Report Highlights:

Türkiye’s citrus sector is facing significant challenges in the 2025/26 marketing year, with orange and lemon production sharply reduced due to severe frost and extreme weather, while tangerine output is expected to rebound thanks to resilient early varieties. High inflation and volatile farmgate prices have led to increased retail prices and decreased domestic consumption across all major citrus fruits. Export volumes for oranges and lemons are projected to decline, while tangerine exports are set to surge, particularly to Russia, Iraq, and Ukraine. The sector continues to grapple with pest management issues, stricter residue testing in key export markets, and new government policies restricting fruit tree planting on flat land, all of which threaten future production. Strategic adaptation, investment in storage and logistics, and targeted policy support are urgently needed to maintain Türkiye’s competitiveness and resilience in the global citrus market.

Oranges

Production

Marketing Year (MY) 2025/26 orange production is forecast to decrease 15 percent to around 1.3 MMT due to [severe frost which occurred in spring 2025](). The severe frost impacted 36 provinces and led to significant losses in 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 last year. In MY 2025/26 there was a 34 percent decline in orange production in the Aegen region.

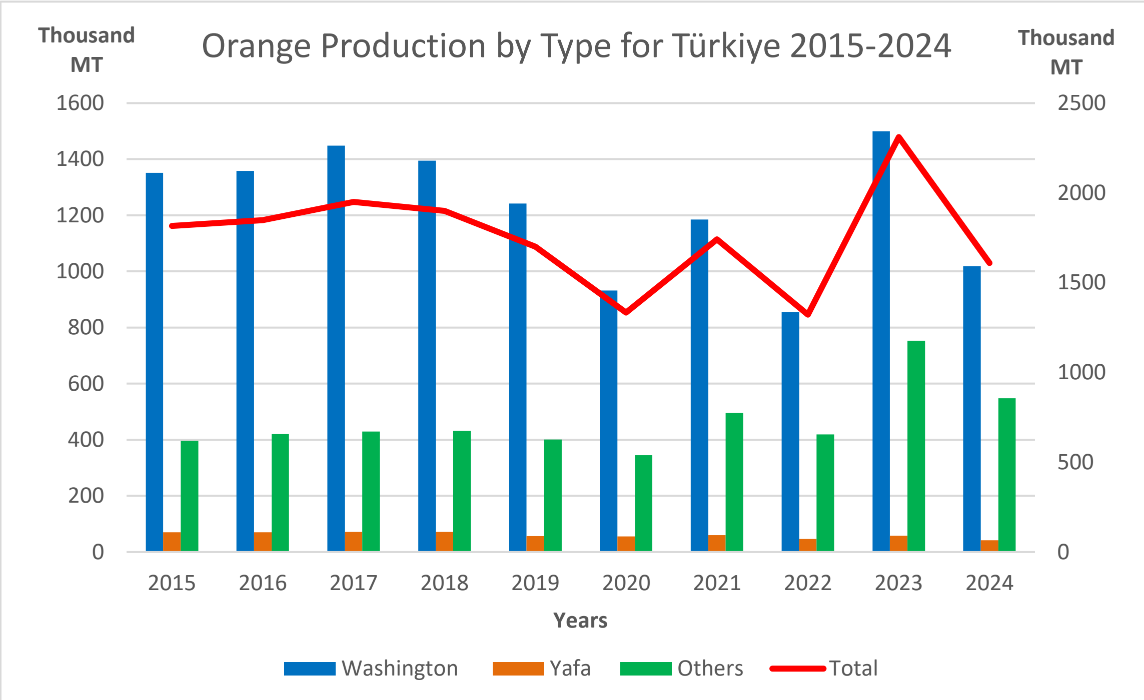
In the Adana region, oranges and other citrus products were negatively affected due to the winter frost and extreme summer heat. While the average yield per decare (0.1 hectare) was about 5 MT two years ago and 2-3 MT last year, it was reported that following the agricultural frost this year, the yield has dropped to 0.5 MT. Across the city, a total harvest of 360,000 MT is expected.

In MY 2024/25 Türkiye produced 1.6 MMT of oranges, which was 30 percent lower than MY 2023/24 (2.3 MMT) due to extreme hot weather conditions in the blooming period in spring 2024. The yield decrease was mostly seen in the *Navelina* and *Fukumoto* varieties, especially in the Aegean region, which accounts for 70 percent of total orange production in Türkiye. The most popular orange types in production in Turkiye are *Washington Navel, Yafa (Shamouti), Valencia, Moro, and Taracco* (Figure 1). In recent years, to extend the table orange season, Fukumoto oranges (which ripen before Washington Navels), Lane Late oranges (which ripen later), and Cara Cara Navel oranges (which are high in antioxidants due to their lycopene content) have gained importance.

Orange producers are dealing with several problems, including poor management and use of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers, poor pruning practices, cultivation of varieties that are not in local demand, and a lack of cold storage facilities to accommodate high demand.

The Mediterranean fruit fly remains a major concern, causing quality and production losses. To combat the pest, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MinAF) has been distributing free pheromone traps to farmers through provincial offices and member associations. According to MinAF, a significant increase in the pest population in correlation with climate change has been observed in recent years, and they are relying on farmers to actively combat the issue with MinAF support.

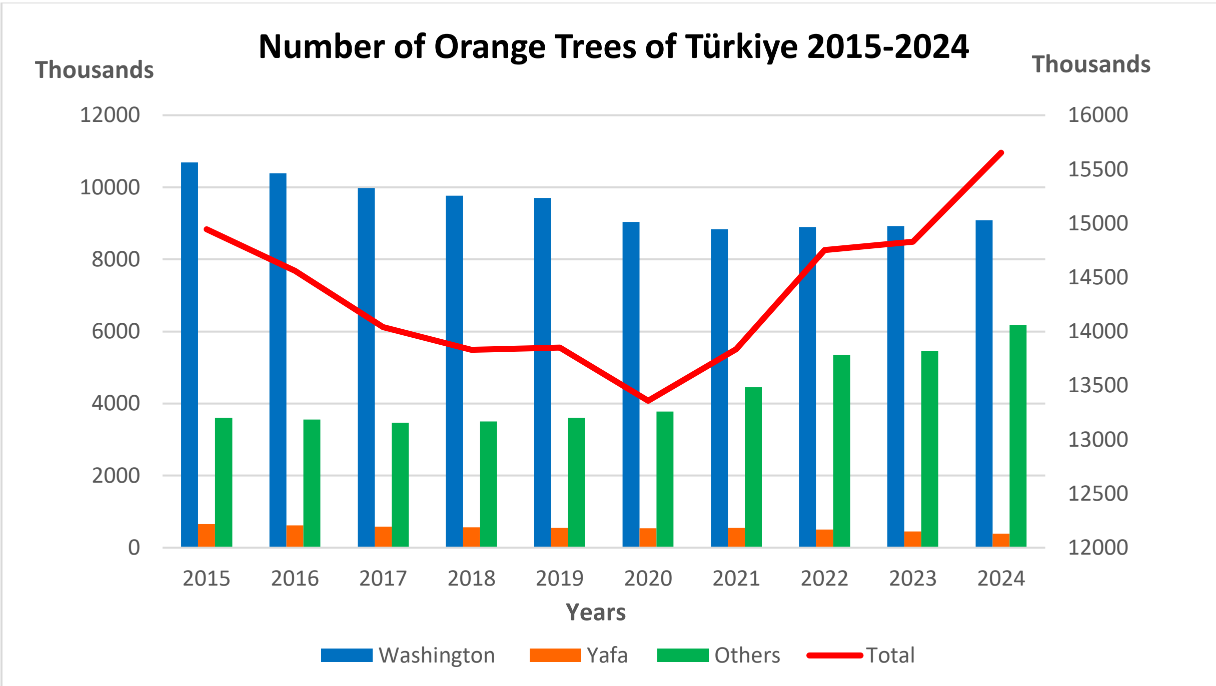
Figure 1. Türkiye Orange Production by Type 2015-2024 (MT)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

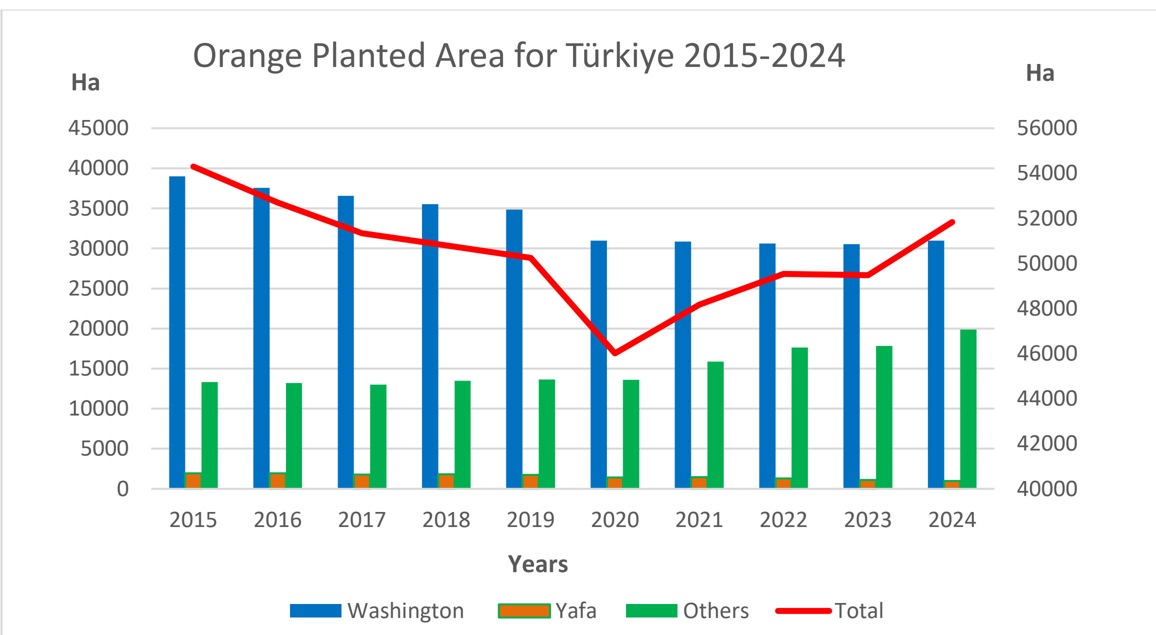
Commercial orange orchards are largely concentrated in the southwestern Mediterranian regions of Türkiye. Approximetly 29 percent of all commercial orange production comes from Antalya, 23 percent of comes from Adana, 19 percent comes from Hatay, 15 perccent Mersin, 7 percent from Mugla, 5 pecent from Aydin, and 2 percent from Osmaniye. In response to growing domestic and export opportunities, growers in apple-producing areas have switched to producing more profitable and higher-yielding orange varieties.

Figure 2. Number of Orange Trees for Türkiye 2015-2024 (Millions)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

Figure 3. Planted Area of Orange Trees for Türkiye 2015-2024 (Ha)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

Consumption

In MY 2025/26 orange consumption is expected to decrease around 18 percent to 1.1 MMT due to the decrease in production. The orange consumption estimates for MY 2024/25 were adjusted to 1.5 MMT, higher than forecasted for this period. According to the latest data published by TurkSTAT, orange consumption per capita is around 13 kg (28.66 pound).

As of December 2025, the average retail price for a Washington orange is between 40-55 Turkish Lira (TL)/kg ($0.93-$1.28); a juicing orange is between 10-40 TL/kg ($0.23-$0.93). The farm-gate price is very volatile, since production is lower this year, at around 22-30 TL/kg ($0.51-$0.70). The exchange rate in December was $1 = 42.81 TL. According to TUIK, Türkiye experienced a food inflation rate of 34.87 percent in October 2025[1].

Trade

Orange exports in MY 2025/26 are expected to decrease 7 percent to 130,000 MT in parallel with a decrease in production.

In MY 2024/25, Türkiye's leading export destinations for fresh oranges were Russia, Ukraine, Iraq, Georgia, and Romania. Over the past five years, Türkiye's orange exports to Russia have remained consistently high and stable, while exports to Iraq have fluctuated. Most of Türkiye's export markets are geographically close, yet notably, Canada ranks among the top ten destinations for Turkish fresh orange exports (Table 1).

In MY 2023/24 Türkiye exported 255,707 MT of oranges, 45 percent more than in MY 2022/23 (176,377 MT). This increase was based on increased production due to favorable weather conditions during the orange blossoming period in March 2023 and export demand.

Türkiye imports small amounts of oranges compared to its production and export. Almost all the imports come from the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). In MY 2024/25 Türkiye imported around 23,000 MT of oranges from TRNC. Türkiye's orange imports depend on domestic production, but imports from TRNC are also a way for Türkiye to economically and politically support TRNC (Figure 4).

In Türkiye, 40 percent of the total citrus production is exported, with 50 percent of that going to Russia. Target growth markets for the Turkish industry are Japan, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Poland. Turkish citrus exporters face significant headwinds as it relates to low export unit prices ($468/per ton), high input prices, and logistics issues. In addition, citrus shipments (especially oranges, grapefruits, and lemons) have seen increased rejections in 2024 due to high residue levels, especially Chlorpyrifos.

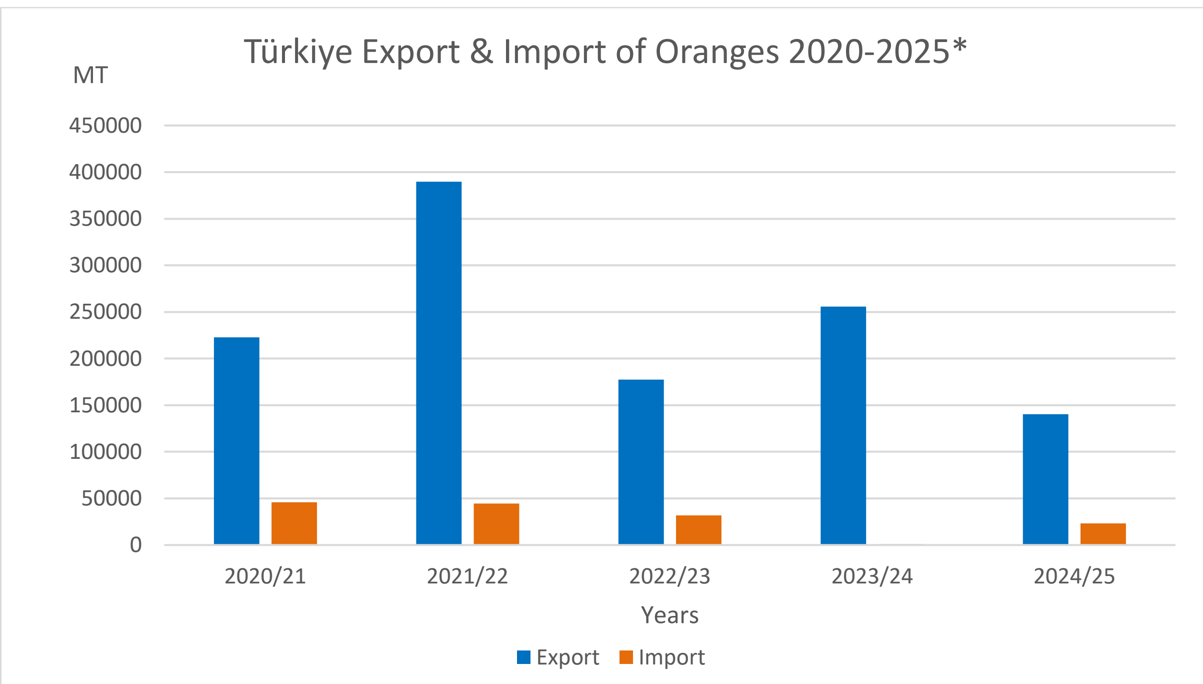
[1] https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Tuketici-Fiyat-Endeksi-Ekim-2025-54185

Table 1. Türkiye's Top Fresh Orange Export Destinations 2020-2025 (MT, HS 080510)

Partner	Year Ending: September (Metric Ton)				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Russia	97,637	73,020	75,008	82,573	78,556
Ukraine	18,517	34,989	14,213	30,574	18,884
Iraq	63,712	204,739	35,730	57,983	13,955
Georgia	8,985	9,429	7,877	6,293	3,537
Romania	3671	4,617	3,972	8,293	3,518
Canada	3	114	409	4,175	2,679
Moldova	2,724	3,552	2,091	3,366	2,601
Others	27,608	59,220	38,101	62,362	166,99
World	222,857	389,680	177,401	255,619	140,429

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

Figure 4. Türkiye Orange Trade 2020-2025 (MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025
(*Almost all the imports are from TRNC)

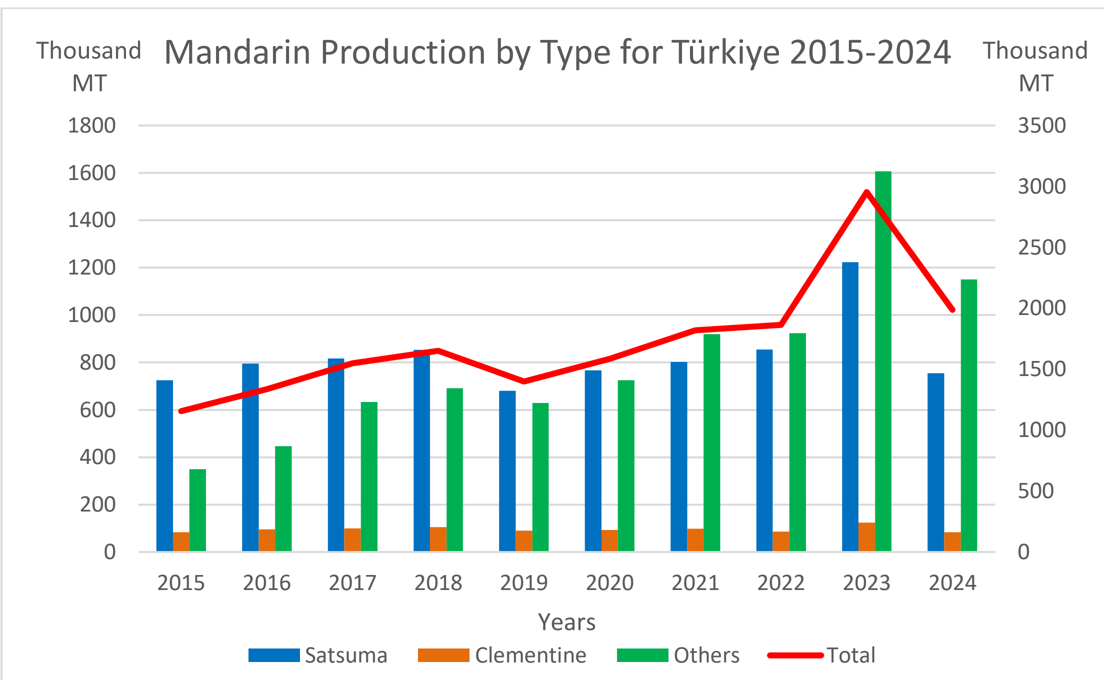
Tangerines/Mandarins

Production

Marketing Year 2025/26 tangerine production is forecast to increase 10 percent to around 2.19 MMT. Among the main reasons for the increase in the mandarin harvest are the fact that early mandarin varieties (such as *Okitsu*, *Mihowase*, etc.) were not affected by agricultural frost. The Adana region is expected to see a harvest of over 1 MMT. Some export companies have stated that the yield has increased by 40-50 percent in that region.

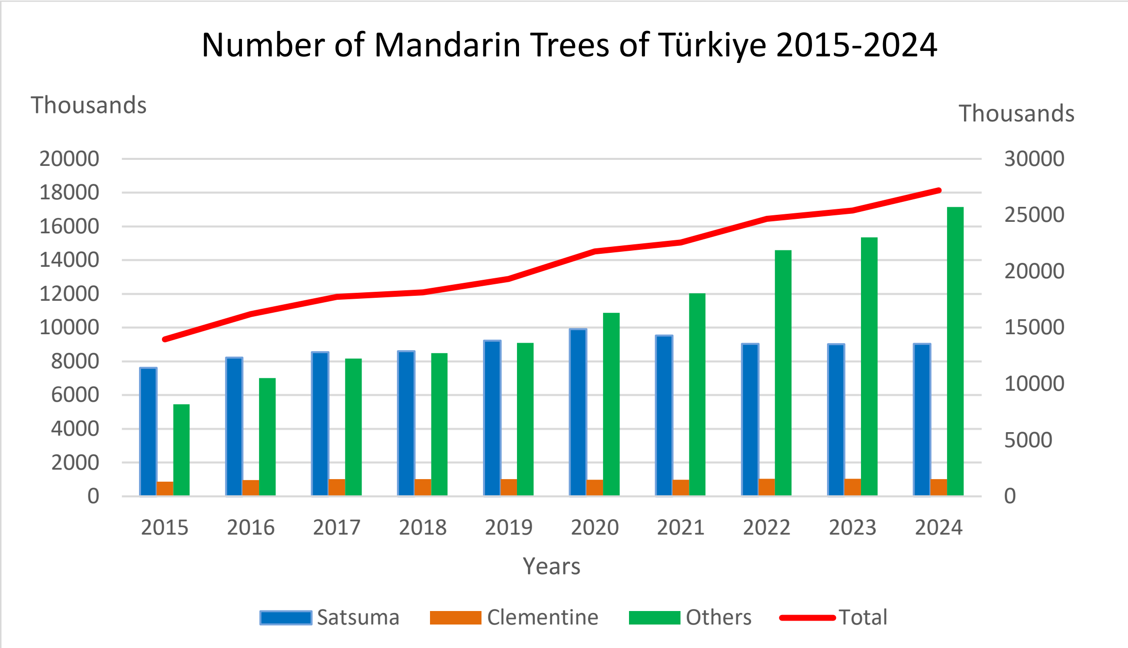
Marketing Year 2024/25 tangerine production decreased 33 percent to 1.98 MMT due to excessive hot weather conditions during the blooming period in spring 2024 which caused fruit flowers to burn. Despite hot weather conditions, fruit quality is expected to remain stable. The harvest season for early *Primasol*, *Eary-N*, *Okitsu Wase* and *Miho Wase* varieties began in September. With lower yields, it is expected that farmgate prices will be high, but producers will still not be able to compensate for high input costs such as fuel, electricity, fertilizers, and crop protectants.

Figure 5. Mandarin Production of Türkiye 2015-2024 (MT)



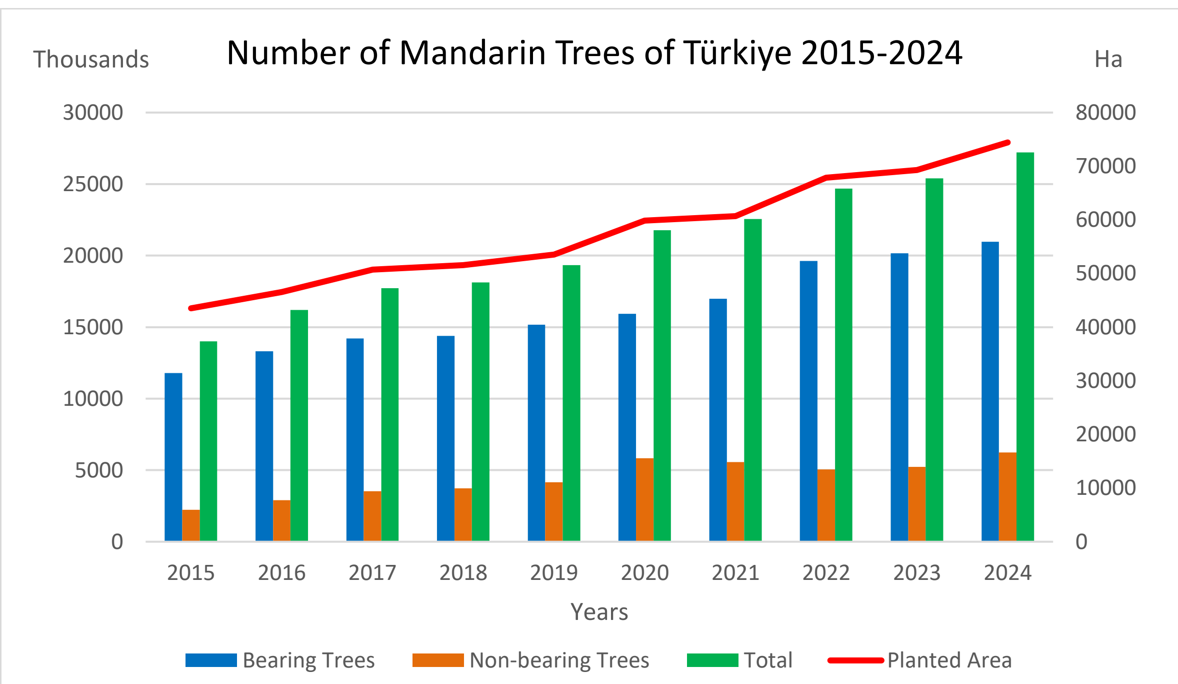
Source: TurkStat, 2025

Figure 6. Number of Mandarin Trees for Türkiye 2015-2024 (Millions)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

Figure 7. Number of Mandarin Trees for Türkiye 2015-2024 (Thousands)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

The *Satsuma* variety is the most widely produced in Türkiye and is crucial for both domestic consumption and exports (Figure 6). Eighty percent of total *Satsuma* production is sent to export. Future production volume is uncertain because of increasing construction and tourism investments on what was traditionally agricultural land close to the Aegean. Tangerines are the most produced citrus fruit in Türkiye, with 84 percent being produced in the Mediterranean region.

Consumption

In MY 2025/26, Türkiye's domestic consumption of tangerines is projected to decrease to approximately 1.21 million metric tons (MMT) due to increased exports. Although higher mandarin production was anticipated this year, strong export figures in the first few months indicate that fewer tangerines are available for domestic consumption. In MY 2024/25 Türkiye's domestic consumption of tangerines was around 1.4 MMT because of low production and high retail prices. In MY 2024/25 retail tangerine prices increased 80 percent over the previous season.

As of December 2025, the average retail price for tangerines is between 40-60 Turkish Lira (TL)/kg ($0.93-$1.48); a juicing orange is between 10-40 TL/kg ($0.23-$0.93). The farmgate sale price is very volatile since production is lower. Farmgate sale prices for tangerines are around 17 TL/kg ($0.40).

Trade

Tangerine exports for MY 2025/26 are forecast to increase around 60 percent to 1 MMT due to higher production and increased export demand from Russia, Iraq, and Ukraine. Although a direct increase in mandarin production in 2025 is not explicitly stated, export data indicate that production has risen. In the January–November 2025 period, export volume reached 690,000 tons, an 18 percent increase compared to the previous year, while export value rose by 61 percent to $614.9 million, setting a record. This suggests that more mandarins were produced, that the increase in production exceeded 18 percent, and that this growth is reflected in exports.

In MY 2024/25 tangerine exports were around 600,000 MT which was 40 percent lower than last year's production. In Türkiye, the export season for tangerines started in September. In MY 2024/25, Türkiye's leading export destinations for fresh oranges were Russia, Ukraine, Iraq, Poland, and Romania (Table 2).

Tangerine imports in MY 2025/26 are expected to slightly increase to around 30,000 MT, like the previous year's import levels. Türkiye's tangerine imports depend on domestic production, but imports from TRNC are another way for Türkiye to economically and politically support them.

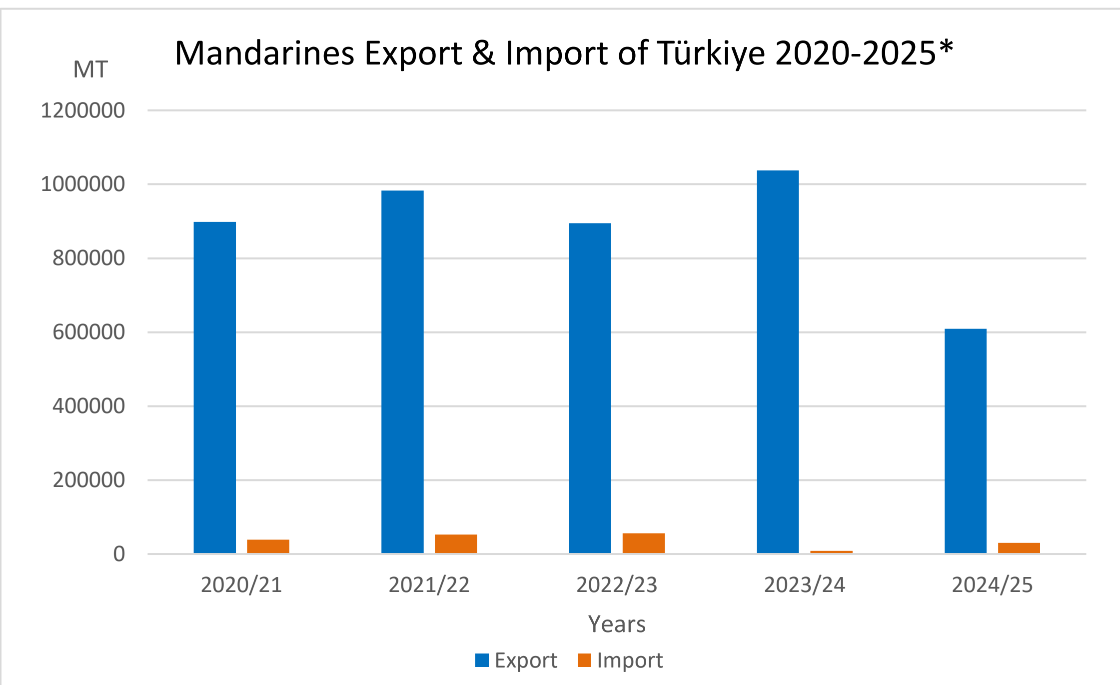
As with oranges, tangerine exports to EU countries require a conformity certificate. In addition, as of January 2022 Turkish tangerine exports to the UK are now subject to increased testing for pesticides on arrival; the rate of testing by shipment is now 50 percent.

Table 2. Türkiye’s Top Fresh Mandarins/Tangerines Export Destinations 2020-2025 (MT, HS 080520,080521,080522,080529)

Partner	Year Ending : September (Metric Ton)				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Russia	492,721	507,656	525,707	525,728	323,783
Ukraine	123,076	126,630	84,117	112,771	80,189
Iraq	105,149	140,948	99,865	161,295	55,130
Poland	12,745	17,747	19,793	2,0965	17,536
Romania	17,858	18,397	12,892	21,465	17,003
Serbia	21,415	19,601	12,401	22,639	16,435
Moldova	12,899	12,302	9,862	12,990	8,518
Others	112,411	139,387	129,976	159,834	90,235
World	898,274	982,668	894,613	1,037,687	608,829

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

Figure 8. Türkiye Mandarin Trade 2020-2025 (MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

(*Almost all the imports are from Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus)

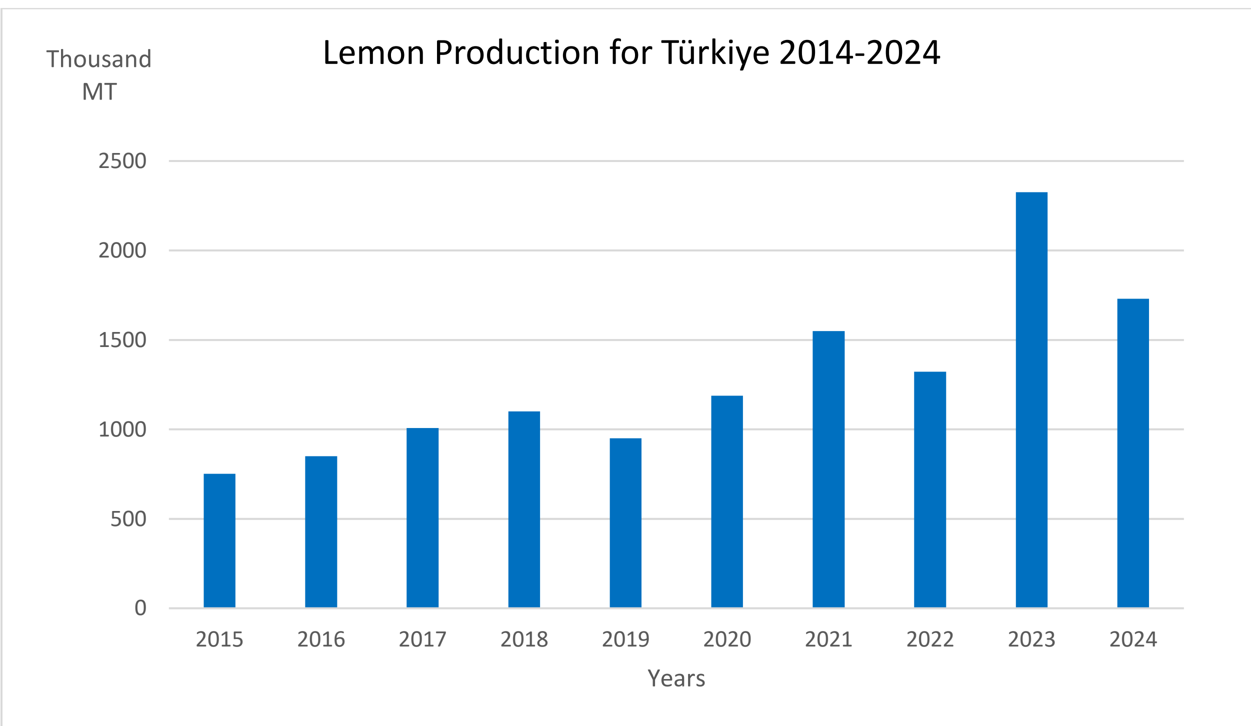
Lemons/Limes

Production

In MY 2025/26, lemon production is expected to decrease by 35 percent to 1.1 MMT. This decline is primarily due to frost and cold snaps in March and April 2025 which damaged lemon trees and caused significant losses. The decline was even more severe in the Aegen region. While the Aegean region produced 128,700 tons of lemons in 2024, it expects a harvest of 64,700 tons in 2025.

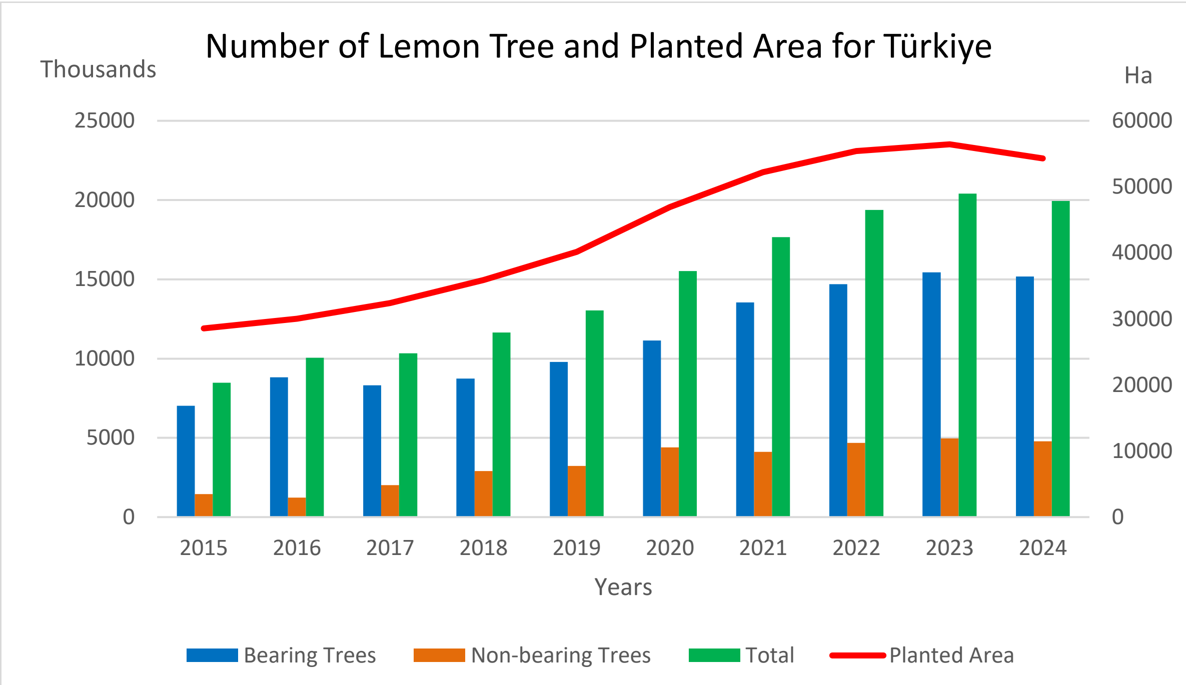
In MY 2024/25, lemon production decreased 26 percent to 1.73 MMT due to excessive hot weather conditions during the blooming period in spring 2024. Due to low yield, it is expected that both farmgate and retail prices will be high. In Türkiye, the harvest of early lemon varieties, such as *Mayer*, begins in September, followed by the *Lamas* and *Kutdiken* varieties. According to producers, use of the *Enterdonat* variety has decreased in recent years due to unfavorable weather conditions. There are fewer lemon orchards in Türkiye than some other citrus varieties since lemons are particularly sensitive to cold weather conditions.

Figure 9. Lemon Production of Türkiye 2015-2024 (Thousand MT)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

Figure 10. Number of Lemon Trees and Planted Area for Türkiye 2015-2024 (Thousands)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

One of the biggest problems for Turkish lemon producers is the struggle to keep lemons in cold storage for export. Conventional storage costs are expensive, and producers sometimes use workarounds; for example, producers in Urgup in Cappadocia are known to store lemons in natural caves.

Half of the total lemon production in Türkiye is in Mersin province. The main problems reported by lemon producers in Türkiye are low farmgate prices versus high market prices, labor costs for tree trimming, disease and pest management, input costs (such as fuel, fertilizer, irrigation, and chemicals), crop quality, and marketing issues. Producers believe that Turkish citrus exporters should be supported by the GoT in terms of export subsidies. They feel that GoT support for citrus exporters would allow them to sell their fruit at more reasonable prices against high input costs.

Consumption

In MY 2025/26 lemon consumption is estimated to decrease 42 percent to 754,000 MT due to lower production. Meanwhile, lemon prices in domestic markets continue to increase. In MY 2024/25 lemon consumption was around 1.3 MMT which was 33 percent less than previous year's consumption.

As of December 2025, the average retail price for lemons is between 50-70 TL/kg ($1.17-$1.63). But due to lower production, lemon prices were around 120-150 TL/kg ($3-$3.50) in August and September, double the same time in previous year. The farmgate sale price was very volatile since production was lower. Farmgate sale prices for lemons are around 10-15 TL/kg ($0.23-$0.35) in some regions whereas it is between 20-40 TL/kg ($0.47-$0.93) in other regions.

Trade:

Marketing Year (MY) 2025/26 was challenging for lemon and lime production in Türkiye. Frost damage led to significantly reduced yields and elevated retail prices in the domestic market. In response, the Ministry of Trade (MoT) announced a temporary suspension of lemon exports effective April 8, 2025, with a commitment to closely monitor market conditions and implement additional measures if needed. Following objections from producers, MoT revised its policy. Rather than maintaining the export ban, lemon exporters are now required to report each export transaction to the Ministry of Agriculture. This change was implemented in 2025 to ensure better oversight while allowing exports to continue. Therefore, it is challenging to forecast lemon/lime export levels for MY 2025/26. In MY 2025/26 lemon exports are expected to decrease by around 20 percent to 350,000 MT. In MY 2024/25 lemon exports were 440,0000 MT, 27 percent lower than previous year, due to the lower production.

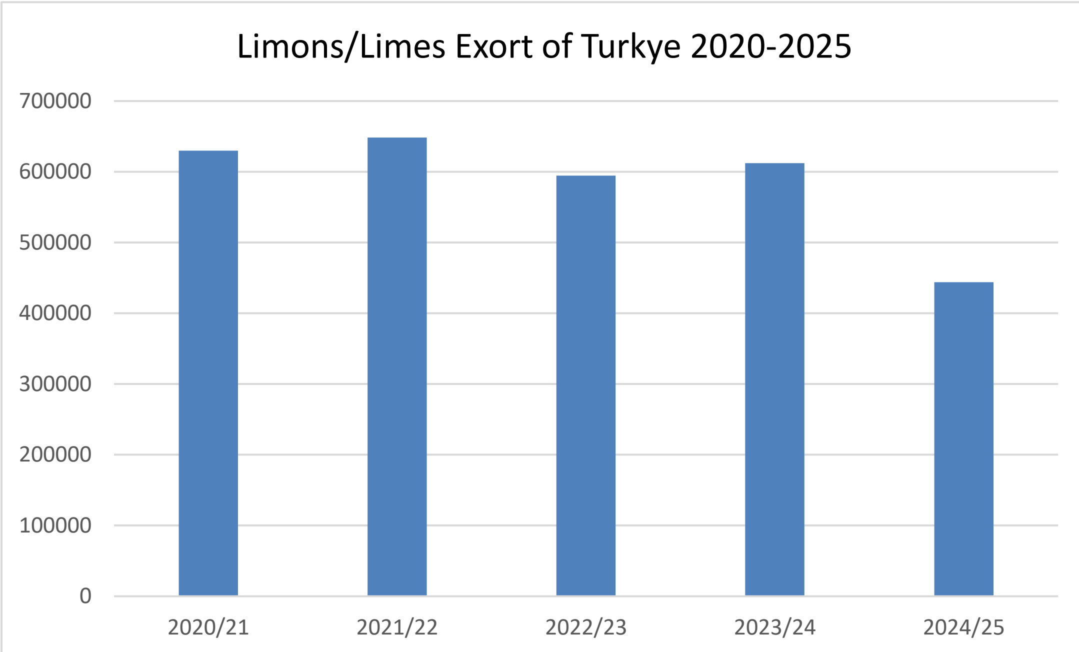
In MY 2024/25, Türkiye's leading export destinations for fresh lemons/limes were Iraq, Russia, Poland, and Romania (Table 3). The most exported varieties are the *Interdonato* and *Lamas* lemons, both prized for their quality and shelf life. Turkish lemon exports can be affected by factors such as phytosanitary regulations in importing countries, currency fluctuations, and geopolitical developments.

Table 3. Türkiye's Top Lemon/Lime Export Destinations 2020-2025 (MT, HS 080550)

Partner	Year Ending : September (Metric Ton)				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Iraq	170,911	177,780	157,048	158,748	120,810
Russia	153,088	147,335	135,211	129,385	104,869
Poland	17,416	30,826	31,379	33,927	29,574
Romania	38,005	35,020	35,909	34,711	25,383
Ukraine	49,873	37,417	31,308	32,125	23,324
Serbia	23,404	20,839	18,820	19,419	17,074
Bulgaria	23,860	23,391	19,745	18,548	15,707
Others	153,337	175,646	165,299	185,180	107,328
World	629,894	648,254	594,719	612,043	444,069

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

Figure 11. Türkiye Lemons/Limes Export 2020-2025



As of January 2022, Turkish lemon exports to the EU and the UK are subject to increased testing for pesticides. The rate of testing by shipment has now been raised to 50 percent.

The Mediterranean fruit fly was the biggest concern among exporters, as the pest was the reason for many of the rejections of Turkish lemons at EU and Russian ports. However, recently findings of high MRLs account for the rest of the rejections. Türkiye has started to implement biological methods and traps, supported by MinAF, to combat the Mediterranean fruit fly. Additional concerns are the low unit export prices and the residues of products used to extend longevity in storage.

Türkiye imports small amounts of lemons compared to its production and exports. Almost all the imports come from TRNC, with a small number of lemons coming from Brazil.

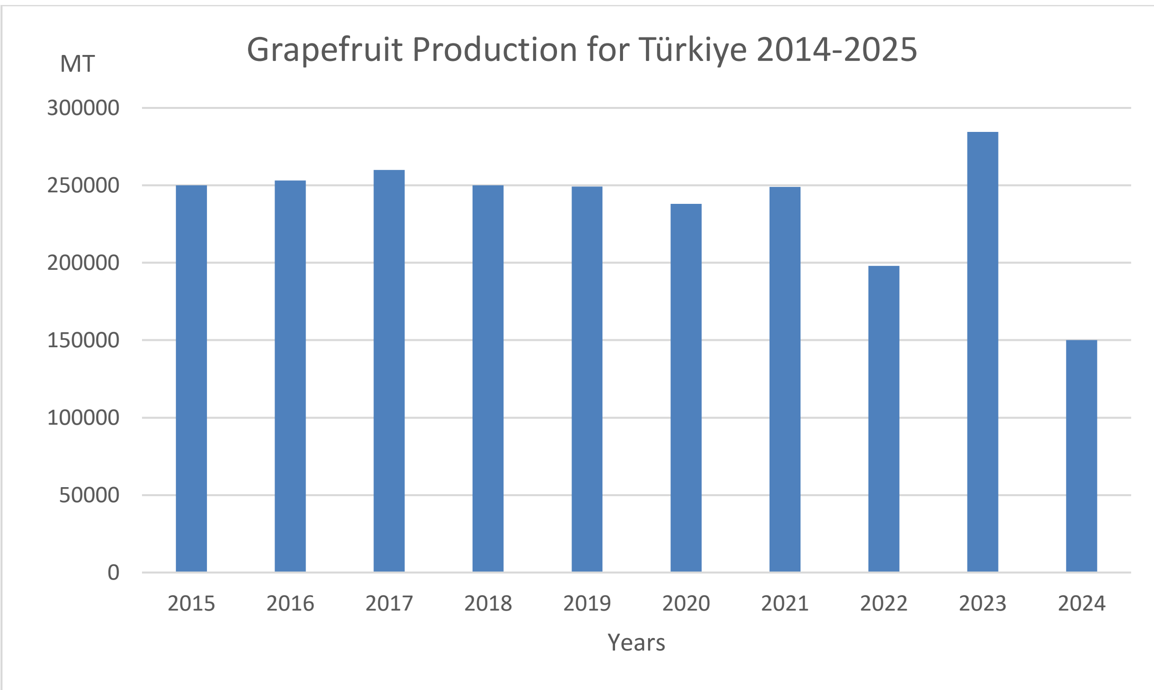
Grapefruit

Production and Consumption

In MY 2025/26, grapefruit production is expected to remain at or slightly above last year's level, reaching approximately 150,000 MT. In MY 2024/25, production fell by 47 percent to 150,000 MT, primarily due to excessive heat during the blooming period in spring 2024. This marked the lowest production level in the past decade. Although the forecast for this year remains below the historical average, it is anticipated to be similar to, or marginally higher than, the previous year's output.

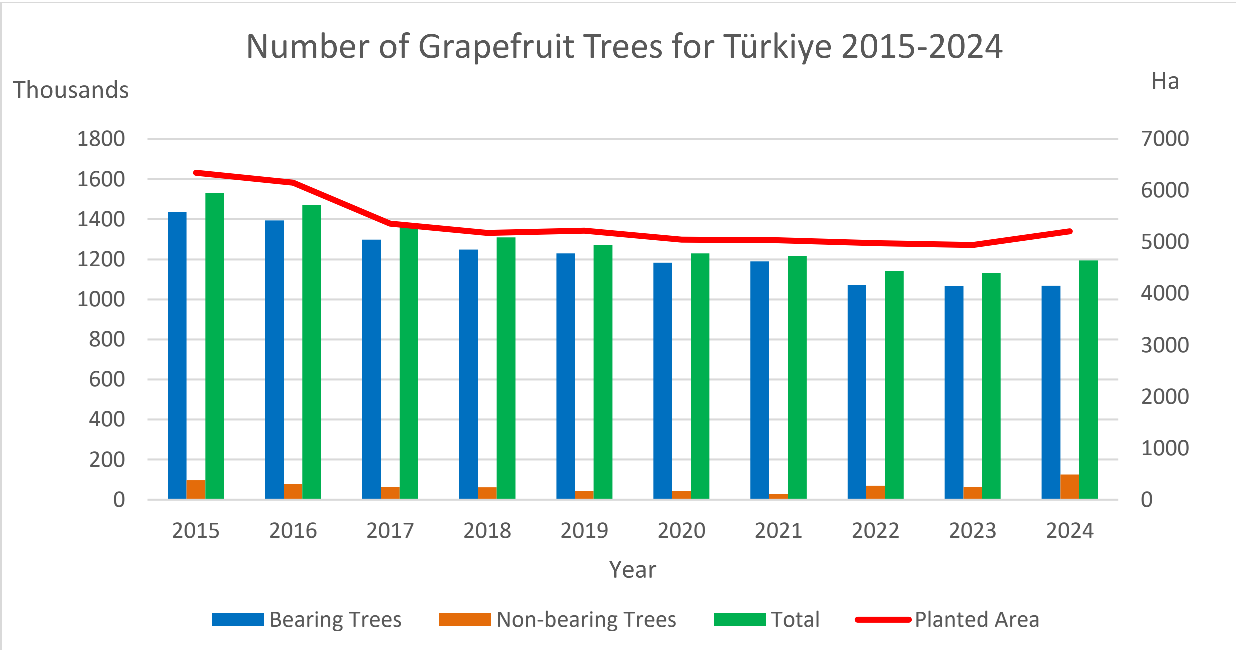
Most of the grapefruit in Türkiye (77 percent) is produced in the Adana province.

Figure 12. Grapefruit Production for Türkiye 2014-2025



Source: TurkStat, 2025

Figure 13. Number of Grapefruit Trees and Planted Area for Türkiye 2015-2024 (Thousands)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

In MY 2025/26 grapefruit consumption is expected to be around 60,500 MT, a negligible increase over last year. Moreover, exporters believe that the consumption number also includes fruit losses, since domestic demand for grapefruit is very low and the fruit is mostly consumed as fresh-squeezed juice. In MY 2024/25 grapefruit consumption was 59,907 MT. Grapefruit consumption in MY 2023/24 was 153,253 MT.

As of December 2025, the average retail price for grapefruit is between 50-80 TL/kg ($1.17-$1.86). The farmgate sale price for grapefruit is around 27 TL/kg ($0.63).

The gap between lower farmer wholesale prices and higher retail market prices remains a concern for farmers. Although grapefruit is not widely consumed in Türkiye, retail prices are still three times higher than farmgate prices.

Trade

In MY 2025/26, grapefruit exports are expected to be 90,000 MT, similar to last year's export levels. The main export destinations are Russia, Romania, and Ukraine. Exports started with *Ruby Red, Rio Red* and *Marsh Seedless* varieties for MY 2025/26. In MY 2024/25 grapefruit exports were 59,900 MT, 155 percent lower than MY 2023/24 exports of 153,253 due to lower production. Over the last five years, Türkiye's average grapefruit export level has been 99,748 MT (Table 4).

Table 4. Türkiye’s Top Fresh Grapefruit Export Destinations 2020-2025 (MT, HS 080540)f

Partner	Year Ending : September (Metric Ton)				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Russia	49,902	33,890	28,671	38,237	29,817
Romania	13,172	13,921	8,165	11,786	8,900
Ukraine	15,340	10,836	6,554	10,185	8,067
Poland	18,211	19,806	10,100	15,618	7,969
Bulgaria	9,370	10,355	5,870	6,522	5,582
Japan	636	1,651	5,267	6,558	4,346
Iraq	4,643	7,061	2,721	5,564	2,869
Others	49,232	51,903	29,054	37,154	23,490
World	160,506	149,423	96,392	131,624	91,040

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

Türkiye exports 80 percent of its total grapefruit production, and the most exported varieties are *Star Ruby*, *Ruby Red*, *Marsh Seedless* and *Rio Red*.

Due to especially extreme temperatures, Türkiye is struggling to maintain sweetness in its grapefruit, and most grapefruits are sour and bitter. For this reason, Türkiye is not a stable supply market but is a backup if the other large, exporting countries are not able to produce enough grapefruits each year. Türkiye also has a geographic advantage for exports of citrus fruit to Iraq; however, grapefruit exports to Iraq are very small due to a lack of traditional grapefruit consumption there.

According to market sources, exports of citrus to geographically distant countries are becoming more difficult and expensive due to the costs of meeting technical requirements such as cold chain storage and rising transport costs.

Orange Juice

Production and consumption

In MY 2025/26 orange juice production is forecast to be 9,000 MT due to fewer oranges sent to processing. In MY 2025/26 90,000 MT of oranges will be sent to process down by 18 percent compared to the previous year.

In MY 2024/25 orange juice production was 11,000 MT due to fewer oranges sent to processing. In MY 2023/24 Türkiye produced 12,100 MT of orange juice.

The Turkish fruit processing industry is still under development and continues to seek government support to develop the industry and reach potential export markets which are very limited. According to fruit juice exporters, the juicing rates for orange varieties in Türkiye do not always meet the ideal industry standards. To achieve those standards, Turkish producers expect the GoT to support them in establishing a citrus policy plan to improve the standards for juicing fruit.

The most popular fruits in Türkiye for juice production are apples, apricots, cherries, oranges, and pomegranates. Of total citrus production in Türkiye, 5-10 percent is processed into fruit juice.

In domestic markets, an increase in retail prices is expected in correlation with the country's high inflation. Orange juice consumption is expected to decrease to 7,150 MT in MY 2025/26. Total fruit juice consumption in Türkiye is estimated at 11 liters/year, which is quite low compared to European countries.

Trade

In MY 2025/26 orange juice exports are forecast at 6,000 MT due to lower production compared to 6,000 MT which was also lower than average in MY 2024/25. Orange juice exports were 6,300 MT, for MY 2024/25 and 8,500 MT in MY 2023/24. Top export destinations for Turkish orange juice in my 2024/25 are Netherlands, China, Ireland, Italy, and Iraq (Table 5).

Table 5. Türkiye's Top Fresh Orange Juice Export Destinations 2020-2025 (MT, HS 200911, 200912, 200919)

Partner	Year Ending: September (Metric Ton)				
	2020/21	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**
Netherlands	1,105	551	897	5,346	1,773
China	406	455	2,119	1,640	825
Ireland	146	1	0	751	548
Italy	515	403	1,357	1,140	503
Iraq	740	455	697	855	424
Russia	7	49	115	349	322
Japan	110	98	147	311	315
Others	5,507	4,926	4,776	3,489	1,594
World	8,536	6,938	10,108	13,881	6,304

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2025

In MY 2025/26 orange juice imports are estimated to increase to 4,000 MT due to lower production. In MY 2024/25 orange juice imports were 2,500 MT, mostly from Cyprus, and Brazil due to stable demand from domestic market. Türkiye mostly imports frozen, sweetened and unsweetened orange juice.

Note: Data used in PSD-Orange Juice does not include orange juices processed in Free Trade Zones.

Citrus Fruit Policy

A new government policy titled "Planning of Agricultural Production" entered into force in 2025. Under the plan, orchards where the soil slope is less than 6 percent are not permitted to plant fruit trees, including citrus, with the aim to prevent water waste. According to contacts, the new policy will further reduce citrus production, especially in the Mediterranean region, since most orchards there are on flat lowlands.

As of January 2022, the EU and UK started requiring a conformity certificate for Turkish oranges to address MRL concerns. To qualify for a conformity certificate, shipments must be tested for certain residues prior to export, adding costs for exporters. Turkish orange exports to the UK are still subject to increased testing for pesticides on arrival; the rate of testing by shipment is 50 percent.

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

Oranges, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	49481	49481	49500	51835	0	50800
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	49000	49000	49500	51835	0	50800
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	13177	13177	12000	13372	0	13500
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	1652	1652	1600	2300	0	1900
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	14829	14829	13600	15672	0	15400
Production (1000 MT)	2311	2311	1600	1610	0	1300
Imports (1000 MT)	1	1	30	23	0	50
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2312	2312	1630	1633	0	1350
Exports (1000 MT)	256	256	260	140	0	130
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	1935	1935	1260	1383	0	1110
For Processing (1000 MT)	121	121	110	110	0	110
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2312	2312	1630	1633	0	1350
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Sep 2023		Sep 2024		Sep 2025	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	69000	69262	68000	74400	0	75000
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	69000	69262	68000	74400	0	75000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	21000	19620	20000	20963	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	5000	5232	5000	6240	0	6400
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	26000	24852	25000	27203	0	6400
Production (1000 MT)	2883	2883	1880	1988	0	2186
Imports (1000 MT)	8	8	10	30	0	30
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2891	2891	1890	2018	0	2216
Exports (1000 MT)	1038	1038	830	609	0	1000
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	1852	1852	1059	1408	0	1215
For Processing (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2891	2891	1890	2018	0	2216
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						
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Lemons/Limes, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Sep 2023		Sep 2024		Sep 2025	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	56438	56438	56000	54278	0	55000
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	56438	56438	56000	54278	0	55000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	15443	15443	14800	15170	0	15000
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	4967	4967	4500	4772	0	4800
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	20410	20410	19300	19942	0	19800
Production (1000 MT)	2325	2325	1600	1730	0	1102
Imports (1000 MT)	2	2	3	2	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2327	2327	1603	1732	0	1104
Exports (1000 MT)	628	628	620	444	0	350
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	1649	1649	933	1238	0	704
For Processing (1000 MT)	50	50	50	50	0	50
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2327	2327	1603	1732	0	1104
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						
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Grapefruit, Fresh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	4945	4945	4900	5200	0	5000
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	4900	4900	4700	5200	0	5000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	1067	1067	1070	1069	0	1070
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	64	64	64	125	0	100
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	1131	1131	1134	1194	0	1170
Production (1000 MT)	285	285	180	150	0	150
Imports (1000 MT)	1	2	1	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	286	287	181	151	0	151
Exports (1000 MT)	132	132	106	91	0	90
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	153	154	74	59	0	60
For Processing (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	286	287	181	151	0	151
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Orange Juice	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Deliv. To Processors (MT)	121000	121000	110000	110000	0	90000
Beginning Stocks (MT)	150	150	150	150	0	150
Production (MT)	12100	12100	11000	11000	0	9000
Imports (MT)	2434	2434	2500	2500	0	4000
Total Supply (MT)	14684	14684	13650	13650	0	13150
Exports (MT)	8500	8500	8000	6300	0	6000
Domestic Consumption (MT)	6034	6034	5500	7200	0	7150
Ending Stocks (MT)	150	150	150	150	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	14684	14684	13650	13650	0	13150
(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments