WORLD PROCESSING TOMATO COUNCIL

WPTC Crop update as of 31st August 2018

AMITOM members in the EU

In **France**, at the end of last week, 67,000 tonnes had been processed, which is 45% of the current 150,000 tonnes forecast. Quality is good with an average brix of approximately 4.9. Some new tomato varieties are now ripening after 96 to 100 days instead of the usual 110 days which makes the crop scheduling more difficult. It is now primordial to have no rains in September to achieve the reduced forecast.

In **Greece**, despite some rains over the last few days, already 250,000 tonnes, 80% of the 320,000 tonnes forecast has now been harvested, making it the earliest crop ever. Average brix has improved a bit and is now about 4.75°. The industry now hopes there will be no rains for the rest of the harvest.

In **Hungary**, about 60% of the total volume of 120,000 tonnes has already been processed. The conditions remain very good with perfect quality concentrate.

In the **North of Italy**, it is estimated that 1.55 million tonnes had been processed as of 26 August , 63% of the forecast of 2.45 million tonnes (attached). C. 22,000 hectares out of 35,000 hectares have been harvested. Some rains last weekend interrupted the harvest for a day which slowed or stopped factories briefly. This week, factories are running at almost full capacity. The late crop is maturing earlier meaning the crop will finish at the middle of September. Fruit quality is mainly good but brix has reduced after the rain (4.8 or less). Consistency is now better for dice and pulp production but the quantity of these products processed this year will be lower .
In the **South of Italy**, the situation is different with the crop delayed by 7 to 10 days partly due to rains between 15 and 23 August. The harvest is currently at full speed. As of 19 August, 40% of the total crop had been harvested, with more for round tomatoes and less for long, but yields are lower than last year for both types. The forecast remains 2.3 million tonnes but after the wettest August for the last ten years, September will be crucial to achieve the overall forecast for **Italy** of 4.75 million tonnes.

In **Portugal**, the crop is going according to the last plan with factories reaching full capacity. At the end of last week (25 August), the volume processed was about 25% of the quantity now expected to be processed (1.1 million tonnes) so September will be crucial.

In **Spain**, the season is the latest on records but the harvest has been progressing well over the last two weeks. In Andalusia, about 45 to 50% of the forecast has now been processed. There is currently a lot of pressure from the fields and some tomatoes may be lost as factories cannot absorb them all. In Extremadura, about 35% of the forecast has now been processed. Factories are running at full capacity but the harvest is going smoothly. Quality is normal with a good colour but if brix are high in the north of the region they are now lower than average in the south. The weather has been hot, but not extremely so, and the late tomatoes will ripen earlier than scheduled. A good September will be needed to achieve the forecast.

Other AMITOM members

In **Tunisia**, as of 26 August, 560,000 tonnes had been processed, of which 545,000 tonnes for paste and 15,000 tonnes for the productions of canned tomatoes. 6 factories restarted this week after a 4 or 5 days stop for Eid, with a daily intake of about 3,000 tonnes.

In **Turkey**, the high competition for tomatoes on the open market has pushed prices to up to 800 TRL/t (106 €/t) when contract prices were 350 TRL/t (46 €/t) and it is impossible to make deductions for poor quality or MOTs. It is not easy to make a precise forecast but it is estimated that the gross volume delivered could be 1.5 million tonnes, giving a realistic estimate of 1.3 million tonnes been processed. Quality is still not optimal but colour has improved since the start. Harvest will continue for a maximum of two weeks.

In **Ukraine**, the weather in the second half of August was good. Average temperatures were 28-30°C at day and 20-22°C at night. It was dry and sunny most of the time. Quality of tomatoes harvested in the second part of August was good. Solids have been improving constantly and rose up to 4.65 on average for a country. Which is still below expectations of processing managers. About 350,000 tonnes of tomatoes have been processed to date which is about 46% of 2018 program which is maintained at a level of 750,000 tonnes.

Other WPTC countries

In **Brazil**, ABRATOP reported that the official transplanted area was 15,900 hectares for a forecast of 1.32 million tonnes. The harvest started in July. The climate has favoured, so far, both the development of tomatoes as well as the crops in the three main producing regions (Goias, Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais states). No pest or representative disease occurred in tomato crops. The consumption of tomato derivatives is returning to normal but slowly and gradually in Brazil.

In **California**, according to PTAB estimates for the week ending August 25 (CLFP report attached), 1,156,894 short tons (1,049,419 metric tonnes were delivered to the factories. Another 1,150,225 short tons (1,043,369 metric tonnes) are estimated to be delivered the week ending September 1st. If achieved, it would make six weeks of over 1,000,000 tons harvested (there were only two weeks of 1,000,000 plus tons harvested in 2017), and would bring the harvested total quantity up to 7,582,102 short tons (6,877,725 metric tonnes).
According to the latest Processing Tomato Report released by USDA on 28 August 2018 (attached) , contracted production for California processing tomatoes is forecast at 11.8 million short tons (10.704 million metric tonnes), averaging 50.4 short tons per acre (113 t/ha). Average solids to date are 5.14 (average of 5.26 in 2017. The current forecasted production is 13.4% above the 2017 crop, and 0.8% below the May forecast. The projected harvested acreage of tomatoes grown under contract is 234,000 acres (94,696 ha), an increase of 5.9% compared to 2017.
The report states that "*high summer temperatures resulted in the crop developing sooner than planned in some areas of the state. Harvest began in early July, with a slightly slower start than in 2017, but caught up by the third week. Yields were reported to be good and above contracted levels. With a larger crop, sugars are expected to be lower compared to last season. Water availability has not been an issue and there were minimal concerns about disease and pest pressure reported.*"

In **Canada,** Ontario harvest is now underway with approximately 20% of total contracted tonnage delivered to date. Quality and colour of fruit is reported to be good to excellent. The heat and humidity we are currently experiencing has the crop ripening very quickly at this time.

The weather condition in **Inner Mongolia** have been abnormal with several periods of rain in July and August. This led to very low brix and very soft fruits which pushed the farmers to deliver earlier, meaning the factories reached full capacity fast. Currently, however, factories have had to lower their processing speed as there is not enough fresh tomatoes. It is likely that most of the processors may not reach their target but the final output still needs evaluation.
In **Northern Xinjiang**, the quality and yield of tomato is good thank to the favourable weather, however most factories cannot meet the environmental regulations and have to lower their capacity, which delays the harvesting of tomato. Some areas are also suffering from the lack of tomatoes.
In **Southern Xinjiang**, they also suffer from the low brix. The factories are also asked to lower the capacity due to the environmental regulation issue.
The total forecast of 3.7 million tonnes for **China** still seems reasonable.

In **Japan**, the crop update for 2018 remains 32,000 tonnes from 450 hectares.

In **South Africa**, the hot weather can influence the crop negatively. The estimate remains unchanged for the time being but will be updated with the next report.

Other countries

The **US Midwest** crop continues to look big with yields. Persistent rains have slowed harvest but have been spotty in nature so it has never totally stopped production but has been difficult for those who have been most affected. Rain totals in excess of 5 inches in the last week have hit some growers.

In **Poland**, the estimate remains to process 180,000 tonnes from the 2,800 hectares planted (expected average yield of 65 t/ha). Contract price is 400 PLN/t (95,2 €). The harvest started on 26 July and should finish around 10 October. The weather was good in May but very hot and dry since June and July, causing losses due to drought in the north part of Poland, although the situation was much better in the southern regions. The only rainfall has been from local storms. There is a low appearance of diseases and pests.

WPTC World production estimate of tomatoes for processing

(in 1000 metric tonnes)

Date of last update: 31/08/2018

Hemisphere	Group	Country	2015 FINAL		2016 FINAL		2017 FINAL		2018 FORECAST		AVERAGE 2015-2017	VARIATION 2018 vs 2017
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE*	MEMBERS IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA (AMITOM)	Algeria**	500	Mem.	550	Mem.	600	Misc.	600	Est.	550	0%
		Egypt	250	Est.	350	Misc.	300	Est.	300	Est.	300	0%
		France	170	Mem.	183	Mem.	195	Mem.	150	Mem.	183	-23%
		Greece	500	Mem.	440	Mem.	400	Mem.	320	Mem.	447	-20%
		Hungary**	105	Est.	105	Est.	100	Misc.	120	Mem.	103	20%
		Iran**	1 350	Mem.	1 150	Mem.	980	Mem.	1 500	Mem.	1 160	53%
		Israel	220	Mem.	200	Mem.	200	Mem.	200	Mem.	207	0%
		Italy	5 393	Mem.	5 180	Mem.	5 200	Mem.	4 750	Mem.	5 258	-9%
		Malta**	8	Mem.	8	Mem.	8	Mem.	8	Mem.	8	0%
		Portugal***	1 660	Mem.	1 507	Mem.	1 554	Mem.	1 100	Mem.	1 574	-29%
		Russia**	90	Mem.	145	Mem.	400	Mem.	500	Mem.	212	25%
		Spain***	3 028	Mem.	2 950	Mem.	3 350	Mem.	2 600	Mem.	3 109	-22%
		Syria**	70	Mem.	70	Est.	70	Est.	70	Est.	70	0%
		Tunisia	935	Mem.	650	Mem.	643	Mem.	570	Mem.	743	-11%
		Turkey	2 700	Mem.	2 100	Mem.	1 900	Mem.	1 300	Mem.	2 233	-32%
		Ukraine**	550	Mem.	550	Mem.	650	Mem.	750	Mem.	583	15%
		Subtotal AMITOM	**17 529**		**16 138**		**16 550**		**14 838**		**16 739**	**-10%**
		of which members in EU	**10 864**		**10 373**		**10 807**		**9 048**		**10 681**	**-16,3%**
	OTHER MEMBERS	Brazil	1 300	Mem.	1 450	Mem.	1 450	Mem.	1 320	Mem.	1 400	-9,0%
		Canada	386	Mem.	456	Mem.	426	Mem.	424	Mem.	423	0%
		California	13 025	Off.	11 470	Mem.	9 492	Mem.	10 704	Mem.	11 329	13%
		China	5 600	Mem.	5 150	Mem.	6 200	Mem.	3 700	Mem.	5 650	-40%
		Japan	35	Mem.	33	Mem.	30	Mem.	32	Mem.	33	7%
		Subtotal Other Members	**20 346**		**18 559**		**17 598**		**16 180**		**18 834**	**-8,1%**
	NON MEMBERS	Bulgaria	60	Misc.	40	Misc.	50	Misc.	50	Est.	50	0%
		Czech Republic	25	Est.	25	Est.	25	Est.	25	Est.	25	0%
		Morocco	130	Est.	130	Est.	130	Est.	130	Est.	130	0%
		Poland	210	Misc.	220	Misc.	200	Misc.	180	Misc.	210	-10%
		Slovakia	20	Est.	20	Est.	20	Est.	20	Est.	20	0%
		USA excluding California	350	Misc.	476	Misc.	408	Misc.	450	Misc.	411	10%
		Subtotal Non Members	**795**		**911**		**833**		**855**		**846**	**2,6%**
		Total Northen Hemisphere	**38 670**		**35 608**		**34 981**		**31 873**		**36 420**	**-8,9%**
		of which WPTC members	**37 875**		**34 697**		**34 148**		**31 018**		**35 573**	**-9,2%**
		of which European Union	**11 179**		**10 678**		**11 102**		**9 323**		**10 986**	**-16,0%**
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE*	MEMBERS	Argentina	535	Mem.	405	Mem.	488	Mem.	435	Mem.	476	-10,9%
		Australia	286	Mem.	275	Mem.	185	Mem.	228	Mem.	249	23,0%
		Chile	850	Mem.	800	Mem.	1 080	Mem.	1 211	Mem.	910	12,1%
		Peru	112	Mem.	100	Mem.	110	Mem.	100	Mem.	107	-9,1%
		South Africa	140	Mem.	145	Mem.	180	Mem.	140	Mem.	155	-22,2%
		Subtotal members	**1 923**		**1 725**		**2 043**		**2 114**		**1 897**	**3,5%**
	NON MEMBERS	Dominican Republic	210	Misc.	210	Est.	220	Est.	258	Misc.	213	17,3%
		India	130	Est.	130	Est.	130	Est.	130	Est.	130	0,0%
		Mexico	40	Misc.	40	Misc.	40	Est.	40	Est.	40	0,0%
		New Zealand	51	Misc.	51	Est.	50	Misc.	50	Est.	51	0,0%
		Senegal	80	Misc.	28	Misc.	53	Misc.	53	Misc.	54	0,0%
		Thailand	260	Est.	260	Est.	260	Est.	260	Est.	260	0,0%
		Venezuela	20	Est.	20	Est.	20	Est.	20	Est.	20	0,0%
		Subtotal non members	**791**		**739**		**773**		**811**		**768**	**4,9%**
		Total Southen Hemisphere	**2 714**		**2 464**		**2 816**		**2 925**		**2 665**	**3,9%**
GENERAL TOTAL			**41 384**		**38 072**		**37 797**		**34 798**		**39 084**	**-7,9%**
of which members of the WPTC			39 798		36 422		36 191		33 132		37 470	-8,5%
WPTC as percentage of total production			96%		96%		96%		95%		96%	-0,6%

Sources:

Mem.= WPTC members, Off.= Official data, Misc.= Other sources (industry contacts, press, ...), Est.= WPTC estimate, in the absence of reliable data

Notes:

*Hemispheres are not defined in the strict geographic sense but as Northern Hemisphere: crop period mainly July to December & Southern Hemisphere: crop period mainly January to June

** AMITOM associate members

*** Tomatoes produced in Portugal but processed in Spain are reported in Spain

DISCLAIMER:

WPTC does not guarantee or assume any liability for the accuracy of the contents of this report and shall not be responsible for any losses sustained as a result of relying on the contained information.

<u>Pomodoro da industria Nord Italia: il punto di metà campagna</u>
<u>Lavorate 1,4 milioni di tonnellate di pomodoro</u>

<u>Visita alle imprese associate con l'assessore regionale Simona Caselli:</u>
<u>tappe alla Menù di Medolla (Modena), rinata dopo il terremoto</u>
<u>e all'Opoe-Gruppo Cavicchi di XII Morelli (Ferrara), dotata di nuovo impianto</u>

È di 1,4 milioni di tonnellate il quantitativo di pomodoro da industria lavorato sino ad oggi nella filiera del Nord Italia. Il dato di metà campagna è stato reso noto dall'Organizzazione interprofessionale del pomodoro da industria del Nord Italia in occasione dell'annuale visita alla filiera da parte dell'assessore regionale all'Agricoltura dell'Emilia-Romagna Simona Caselli che quest'anno ha riguardato le realtà produttive di Menù di Medolla (Modena), azienda completamente ricostruita dopo i terremoti del 2012 grazie alla esemplare determinazione della famiglia di Rodolfo Barbieri, e di Opoe-Gruppo Cavicchi di XII Morelli di Cento (Ferrara), guidata dal presidente Cristiano Cavicchi, che ha inaugurato un innovativo impianto evaporatore, in grado di contenere i consumi energetici ed il cui costo è stato finanziato, insieme ad altri interventi, al 40% con quasi 2 milioni di euro derivanti dal Psr dell'Emilia-Romagna.
Gli incontri hanno coinvolto esponenti e tecnici della Regione, dell'associazione di imprese di trasformazione Anicav e delle Op Asipo, Apo Conerpo ed Apol.

<u>Il commento del presidente Rabboni</u>
"Ad oggi – spiega il presidente dell'Oi Tiberio Rabboni - è stato trasformato quasi il 50% dei quantitativi di pomodoro contrattati con picchi maggiori di raccolta nel Ferrarese, dove in alcune zone siamo già al 60%, e valori più contenuti nell'area tra Parma e Piacenza dove ci attestiamo al 45%.
In generale, allo stato attuale, gli operatori della filiera stimano un possibile calo della produzione totale nell'ordine del 10% rispetto a quanto contrattato ad inizio campagna. Buono il dato del brix, ossia il grado zuccherino del pomodoro, che si attesta attorno ad un valore di 4.9. La compagna di quest'anno, che ha avuto inizio intorno alle metà di luglio e proseguirà indicativamente sino a fine settembre, è stata sin qui caratterizzata da un andamento molto sostenuto delle consegne di materia prima in stabilimento tanto che, facendo un raffronto con le annate passate, siamo più

avanti di una settimana nell'andamento dei conferimenti. Non sono mancate alcune difficoltà legate al maltempo (in primis grandinate) che ha colpito soprattutto la zona della Lombardia, del Veneto ed il Ferrarese. Dal punto di vista agronomico abbiamo dovuto affrontare alcune problematiche per la presenza del ragnetto rosso nel Piacentino, avversità che si sta manifestando in modo sempre più severo e preoccupante tanto che come Oi abbiamo proposto alla Regione Emilia Romagna di studiare insieme un approccio condiviso che coinvolga tutti gli attori del territorio: istituzioni, università, consorzi fitosanitari, consorzi agrari, rivenditori di agrofarmaci ed associazioni ed operatori agricoli anche di altri settori per mettere a punto una strategia innovativa di carattere intercolturale che consenta una difesa efficace.
Per il futuro vorremmo giungere ad un marchio che certifichi la qualità, l'eticità e la sostenibilità ambientale della produzione di pomodoro italiano su scala europea".

Il commento dell'assessore Caselli

"L'interprofessione è uno strumento fondamentale – ha dichiarato l'assessore Caselli -. Il tema principale della filiera del pomodoro è la programmazione che non viene fatta dall'Oi, ma per la quale l'Oi può fornire un importante supporto visto che al suo interno dialogano tutti i soggetti della filiera. Tra il 2017 ed il 2018 si è lavorato molto bene per contrastare il rischio di diffusione della batteriosi Ralstonia Solanacearum dopo i casi emersi lo scorso anno: l'Oi fu essenziale, in attesa delle variazioni di bilancio, nell'anticipare i fondi che giungeranno dalla Regione. Attualmente – ha aggiunto l'assessore - stiamo investendo per affrontare le problematiche legate al cambiamento climatico ed elaborare nuovi strumenti di gestione dei rischi a cominciare da quelli legati proprio alle avversità climatiche, ma anche alle oscillazioni di prezzo.
Il quadro internazionale ci presenta un calo generale delle produzioni di pomodoro da industria nel mondo che porterà ad una riduzione delle scorte di magazzino e, di conseguenza, a condizioni che potrebbero essere più favorevoli in termini di prezzo per gli agricoltori in vista della campagna 2019". Infine sul ruolo dell'OI Pomodoro l'assessore ha aggiunto: "Avrà una funzione importante nell'ambito del bando sull'innovazione delle filiere e sulla tematica dell'acqua per individuare le opere prioritarie per il settore".

FOTO:
001 Visita allo stabilimento Menù di Medolla (Modena).
002 Visita allo stabilimento Opoe-Gruppo Cavicchi di XII Morelli di Cento (Ferrara).
003 Lavorazione pomodoro.
004 Analisi.

Addetto stampa Oi Pomodoro da Industria del Nord Italia
Cristian Calestani
Tel. 392 6758846
cristiancalestani@libero.it

CALIFORNIA TOMATO TONNAGE

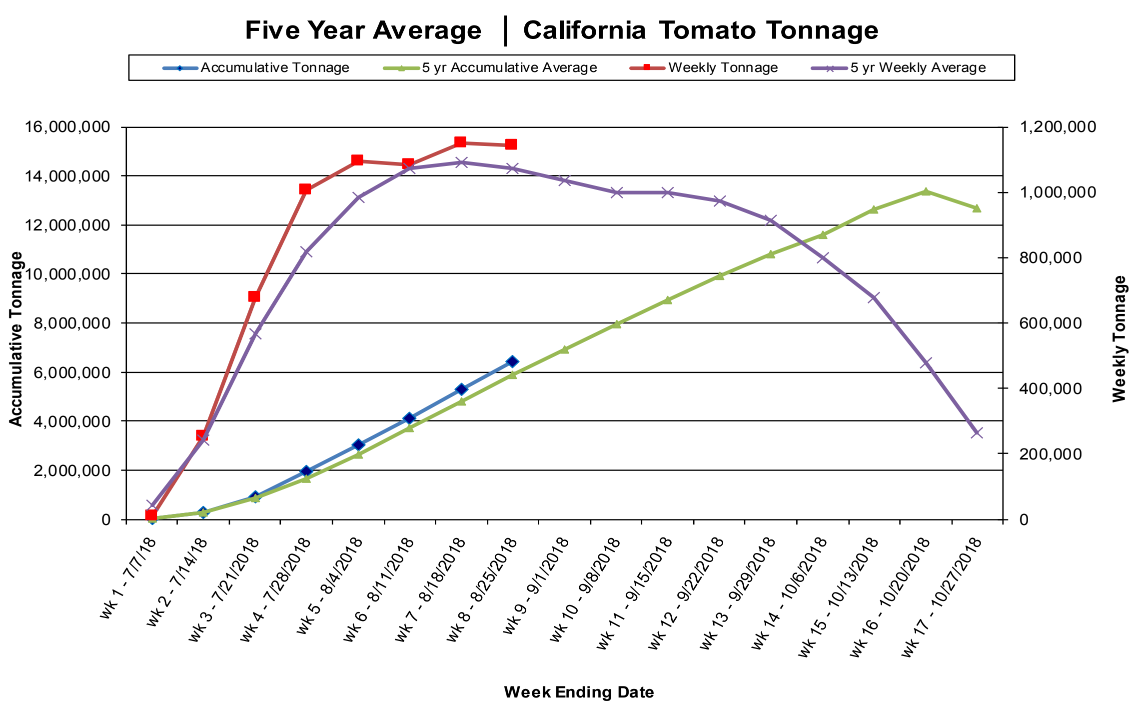
Week Ending August 25, 2018

Report released August 28, 2018

To Members:
Following are the certified and paid for tonnage figures by county as shown by certificates for week ending August 25, 2018.

COUNTIES	2017 Accumulative Total to August 26	2018 TOMATO SEASON: Previous Total to August 18	Receipts Wk Ending August 25	Accumulative Total to August 25
Butte	0	2,155	17,258	19,413
Colusa	329,382	380,683	46,022	426,705
Contra Costa	134,986	95,774	26,460	122,234
Fresno	2,869,916	2,671,534	452,375	3,123,835
Glenn	4,985	4,080	10,551	14,631
Kern	394,122	349,749	4,271	354,021
Kings	1,019,272	928,131	116,536	1,044,667
Madera	88,471	26,645	44,240	70,885
Merced	342,265	87,511	83,527	171,154
Sacramento	0	1,059	0	1,059
San Benito	0	10,141	3,893	14,034
San Joaquin	16,191	9,153	15,312	24,465
Solano	83,670	69,637	31,733	101,371
Stanislaus	47,763	31,777	19,311	51,096
Sutter	61,005	102,797	64,392	167,188
Tulare	0	3,259	5,627	8,885
Yolo	524,426	500,898	200,685	701,584
Statewide Totals	**5,916,454**	**5,274,983**	**1,142,193**	**6,417,227**

Weekly tonnage for week ending August 26, 2017 was 961,255.
Projected weekly tonnage for week ending September 1, 2018 is 1,148,260.
Information provided by the California Processing Tomato Advisory Board.



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

2018 California Processing Tomato Report

Cooperating with the California Department of Food and Agriculture
Pacific Regional Office · P.O. Box 1258 · Sacramento, CA 95812 · (916) 738-6600 · (855) 270-2722 Fax · www.nass.usda.gov/ca

Released: August 28, 2018– 12:00 p.m. PDT

2018 PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION

Contracted production for California processing tomatoes is forecasted at 11.8 million tons, averaging 50.4 tons per acre. The current forecasted production is 13.4 percent above the 2017 crop, and 0.8 percent below the May forecast. The projected harvested acreage of tomatoes grown under contract is 234,000 acres, an increase of 5.9 percent compared to 2017.

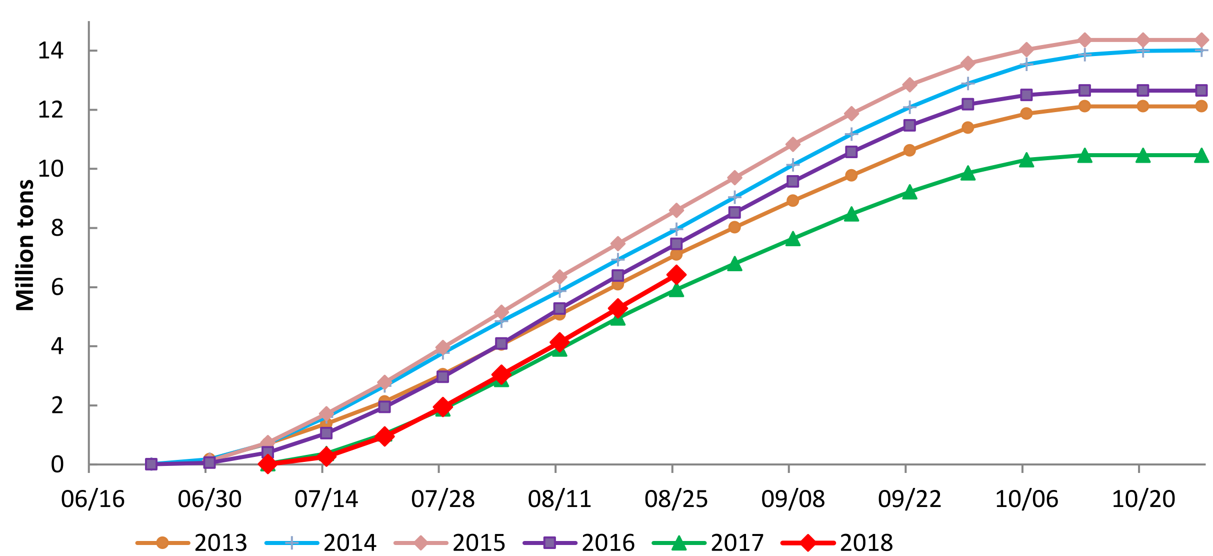
High summer temperatures resulted in the crop developing sooner than planned in some areas of the state. Harvest began in early July, with a slightly slower start than in 2017, but caught up by the third week. Yields were reported to be good and above contracted levels.

With a larger crop, sugars are expected to be lower compared to last season. Water availability has not been an issue and there were minimal concerns about disease and pest pressure reported.

The shipping reports published by the Processing Tomato Advisory Board showed that shipments through August 25, 2018 were running 8.5 percent above those of 2017.

This processing tomato estimate is funded by the California League of Food Processors, in cooperation with the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

California's Harvested Processing Tomatoes
Weekly Cumulative Totals for 2013 through 2018



Source: Processing Tomato Advisory Board

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION (CONTRACT AND TOTAL) - CALIFORNIA

Year	Total crop				Contract only				
	Planted acres	Harvested acres	Yield tons/acre	Production tons	Planted acres	Harvested acres	Yield tons/acre	Production tons	Production metric tons
1991	322,000	312,000	31.7	9,893,520	320,000	310,000	31.7	9,820,000	8,908,557
1992	242,000	240,000	33.1	7,932,000	238,600	236,600	33.1	7,830,140	7,103,386
1993	282,000	274,000	32.7	8,951,707	280,000	272,000	32.7	8,890,240	8,065,092
1994	318,000	311,000	34.6	10,745,560	315,000	308,000	34.5	10,632,160	9,645,336
1995	331,000	317,000	33.5	10,605,787	329,000	315,000	33.3	10,472,980	9,500,930
1996	318,000	313,000	34.1	10,658,741	315,000	310,000	34.0	10,540,000	9,561,730
1997	270,000	260,000	35.9	9,342,309	267,000	257,000	36.0	9,241,720	8,383,950
1998	282,000	280,000	31.8	8,892,800	280,000	278,000	31.8	8,845,960	8,024,922
1999	337,000	329,000	37.2	12,239,300	332,000	324,000	37.0	11,990,270	10,877,393
2000	289,000	271,000	38.0	10,286,500	285,000	267,000	37.9	10,131,000	9,190,691
2001	258,000	254,000	34.0	8,640,140	255,000	251,000	34.1	8,563,570	7,768,742
2002	296,000	291,000	38.0	11,056,000	290,000	285,000	37.5	10,806,400	9,803,404
2003	289,000	274,000	33.8	9,252,000	286,000	271,000	33.7	9,141,000	8,292,578
2004	301,000	281,000	41.5	11,672,000	293,000	273,000	41.6	11,000,000	9,979,035
2005	267,000	264,000	36.4	9,600,000	263,000	260,000	36.3	9,440,000	8,563,826
2006	283,000	282,000	35.8	10,104,000	280,000	279,000	35.9	10,024,000	9,093,622
2007	301,000	296,000	40.8	12,082,000	298,000	293,000	41.0	11,965,000	10,854,468
2008	281,000	279,000	42.4	11,822,000	278,000	276,000	42.0	11,691,000	10,605,900
2009	312,000	308,000	43.2	13,314,000	308,000	304,000	43.3	13,148,000	11,927,668
2010	271,000	270,000	45.5	12,297,000	269,000	268,000	45.6	12,212,000	11,078,543
2011	255,000	250,000	47.8	11,941,000	254,000	249,000	47.8	11,900,000	10,795,501
2012	260,000	258,000	49.0	12,640,000	258,000	256,000	49.0	12,540,000	11,376,100
2013	263,000	260,000	46.5	12,100,000	259,000	256,000	48.8	11,900,000	10,795,501
2014	292,000	289,000	48.5	14,010,000	289,000	285,000	49.0	13,965,000	12,668,839
2015	299,000	296,000	48.5	14,361,000	297,000	295,000	48.5	14,307,000	12,979,096
2016	262,000	258,000	49.0	12,647,064	260,000	256,000	48.9	12,527,000	11,364,306
2017	230,000	222,000	47.1	10,464,054	229,000	221,000	47.1	10,407,000	9,441,074
2018	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	236,000	234,000	50.4	11,800,000	10,704,783

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

(NA) Not available.

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