## is in our nature

# Statistical Overview of the Canadian Fruit Industry 2020 

Prepared by:
Horticulture Section
Crops and Horticulture Division
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
June 2021

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, (2021).
Electronic version available at
https://agriculture.canada.ca/en/canadas-agriculture-sectors/horticulture/horticulture-sector-reports
ISSN: 1929-8161
AAFC no.: 13081E
Catalogue no. : A71-33E-PDF
Paru également en français sous le titre
Aperçu statistique de l'industrie fruitière du Canada, 2020
ISSN: 1929-817X
AAC no. : 13081F
Catalogue no. : A71-33F-PDF

For more information, reach us at www.agr.gc.ca or call us toll-free at 1-855-773-0241.

## Table of Contents

Overview ..... 1

1. Production .....  3
1.1. Total fruit area by commodity ..... 5
1.2. Total fruit area by commodity - percent share, 2020 ..... 6
1.3. Total fruit area by province ..... 6
1.4. Total fruit area by province - percent share, 2020 ..... 7
1.5. Fruit production volume by commodity .....  8
1.6. Fruit production volume by commodity - percent share, 2020 ..... 9
1.7. Total fruit production volume - 10 -year trend ..... 9
1.8. Fruit production volume by province ..... 10
1.9. Fruit production volume by province - percent share, 2020 ..... 10
1.10. Fruit farm gate value by commodity ..... 11
1.11. Fruit farm gate value by commodity - percent share, 2020 ..... 12
1.12. Fruit farm gate value by province ..... 12
1.13. Fruit farm gate value by province - percent share, 2020 ..... 13
2. Trade ..... 14
2.1. Canadian fruit trade balance - by value ..... 15
2.2. Canadian fruit imports, 2016 - 2020 ..... 16
2.3. Canadian fruit exports, 2016 - 2020 ..... 16
2.4. Exports ..... 17
2.4.1. Fruit export value by commodity ..... 17
2.4.2. Canada's top 10 fruit export destinations - by value ..... 17
2.4.3. Relative importance of Canada's top 5 fruit export destinations - percent share of total export value ..... 18
2.4.4. Export destinations for Canada's top 5 fruit exports - by value ..... 19
2.4.5. Fruit export volume by commodity ..... 20
2.4.6. Canada's top 10 fruit export destinations - by volume ..... 21
2.4.7. Export destinations for Canada's top 5 fruit exports - by volume ..... 22
2.5. Imports ..... 23
2.5.1. Fruit import value by commodity ..... 23
2.5.2. Top 10 sources of Canada's fruit imports - by value ..... 24
2.5.3. Top 5 sources of Canada's fruit imports - percent share by value, 2020 ..... 24
2.5.4. Sources of Canada's top 5 fruit imports - by value ..... 25
2.5.5. Fruit import volume by commodity ..... 26
2.5.6. Top 10 sources of Canada's fruit imports - by volume ..... 27
2.5.7. Sources of Canada's Top 5 Fruit Imports - by volume ..... 28
3. Consumption ..... 29
3.1. Fresh fruits available for consumption in Canada ..... 30
3.2. Fresh fruits available for consumption adjusted for losses in Canada ..... 31
4. World data ..... 32
4.1. World production ..... 33
4.1.1. World fruit production by commodity - by volume ..... 33
4.1.2. World fruit production by country - by volume ..... 34
4.1.3. World fruit production by commodity - by area ..... 35
4.1.4. World fruit production by country - by area. ..... 36
4.2. World trade. ..... 37
4.2.1. Top 10 importers of fruit worldwide - by value ..... 37
4.2.2. Top 10 importers of fruit worldwide - by volume ..... 37
4.2.3. Top 10 exporters of fruit worldwide - by value ..... 38
4.2.4. Top 10 exporters of fruit worldwide - by volume ..... 38
5. Key Resources ..... 39

## Overview

Despite a relatively short growing season, Canadian farmers produce a wide range of fruits including apples, tender fruits (peaches, nectarines, pears, plums, prunes, and cherries), grapes, blueberries, cranberries, strawberries, and raspberries. Southern Ontario and Southwest British Columbia (BC), which each enjoy about 180 frost-free days every year, produce much of the fruit grown in the country, while Quebec and the Maritimes also have significant fruit production, despite having only about 120 frost-free days per year. Fruits accounted for $20 \%$ of total farm cash receipts ${ }^{1}$ for edible horticulture in Canada in 2020.

The fruit industry is highly dependent on labour, particularly on temporary foreign workers. Labour is required throughout the growing season for crop protection, pruning, crop load management, irrigation and other tasks that ensure the long-term health of perennial fruit plants, bushes and trees. The closure of Canada's borders to slow the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic made 2020 a particularly challenging year. According to Statistics Canada, in 2020, Canada was able to bring in 50,126 foreign workers for all agricultural sectors ( down $6.5 \%$ from 2019), of which 11,916 were brought in for the fruit industry (down 6.7\% from 2019).

While fruit cultivated area was stable in 2020 at 129,800 hectares, bearing area dropped by $1.4 \%$ to 86,463 hectares and fruit production volumes were down $5.0 \%$ from 2019 to 897,946 metric tons. The production volume of almost all fruits decreased with the exception of apples (+ $2.1 \%$ ) and cranberries (+ $3.4 \%$ ), which are the first and second most important fruits produced in Canada in terms of volume. Despite a $12.1 \%$ decrease in apple production in British Columbia, which is the third largest apple producing province, this decrease was partially offset by a $5.4 \%$ increase in production of apples in Ontario and a $6.6 \%$ increase in Quebec, respectively the first and second largest apple producing provinces. As for cranberries, the overall increase in production was essentially due to a $50.3 \%$ increase in cranberry production in British Columbia, despite a decrease of $9.8 \%$ in Quebec. These two provinces produce together over $90 \%$ of Canada's cranberry crop, with Quebec accounting for $64.5 \%$ and British Columbia accounting for $29.0 \%$ of total production in 2020.

In 2020, Canadian fruit production was hampered by spring frost and inclement summer weather. Fruit farmers in British Columbia reported lower levels of production for raspberries (-19\%), sweet cherries ($19 \%$ ), vinifera grapes ( $-15 \%$ ), highbush blueberries ( $-13 \%$ ), and apples ( $-12 \%$ ). The declines were attributable to a late spring frost, followed by cooler summer temperatures in the Okanagan Valley which affected tree fruits and grapes as well as cool and wet weather conditions in the Fraser Valley, which along with poor pollination and labour shortages, impacted particularly the blueberry crop. Spring frost and summer drought conditions also reduced lowbush blueberry production in the Maritimes, which caused a $20 \%$ drop in the country's production volume in 2020.

Fruit farmers in Ontario, who grow most of Canada's tender fruits, reported lower marketed production of sweet cherries ( $-17.5 \%$ ), peaches ( $-15.5 \%$ ), sour cherries ( $-14.7 \%$ ), plums and prunes ( $-13.8 \%$ ), as well as pears $(-7.4 \%)$, as a result of early frost and hail in the spring followed by dry summer conditions.

With a production volume of 390,995 metric tons, apples continued to lead the fruit sector in terms of tonnage, representing $43.5 \%$ of the total production of Canadian fruit in 2020. Cranberries became the second most important fruit crop in terms of production volume (162,243 metric tons, $18.1 \%$ ), surpassing blueberries ( 148,444 metric tons, $16.5 \%$ ), which ranked as the second most important crop in 2019. They were followed by grapes ( 103,353 metric tons, $11.5 \%$ ) and strawberries ( 24,158 metric tons, $2.8 \%$ ).

Canada's fruit farm gate value fell by $4.3 \%$ to $\$ 1.2$ billion in 2020, mainly as a result of lower production volume and sales for sweet cherries ( $-19 \%$ ), grapes ( $-13 \%$ ), and blueberries ( $-10 \%$ ). Conversely, cranberry

[^0]sales rose by $16 \%$ to $\$ 154.9$ million, primarily because of a rebound in sales in British Columbia, where the farm-gate value ${ }^{2}$ had fallen by $40 \%$ in 2019. In 2020, British Columbia accounted for the largest share of fruit sales (36\%), followed by Quebec (27\%), and Ontario (26\%).

In 2020, blueberries continued to be the most important fruit crop in terms of value ( $\$ 274.0$ million) and accounted for $23 \%$ of total fruit farm gate value, ahead of apples ( $\$ 256.1$ million), grapes ( $\$ 187.4$ million), cranberries ( $\$ 154.9$ million), and strawberries ( $\$ 127.5$ million).

Canada's fresh and frozen fruit ${ }^{3}$ exports rose in value by $4.1 \%$ to reach $\$ 878$ million in 2020, mainly due to an increase of the country's exports of frozen fruits. Blueberries continue to be Canada's top fruit export by volume and by value, accounting for $61.2 \%$ of export dollars and $48.3 \%$ of export tonnage. Lowbush blueberries (or wild blueberries) accounted for $59.4 \%$ of total blueberry value and $60.4 \%$ of total blueberry tonnage. Frozen blueberries represented $77.3 \%$ of total blueberry export dollars and $82.7 \%$ of blueberry export tonnage in 2020. The largest share of fresh blueberry exports is made up of highbush blueberries ( $91.2 \%$ in terms of value and $75.1 \%$ in terms of tonnage), while the largest share of frozen blueberry exports consists of lowbush blueberries ( $72.6 \%$ in terms of value and $67.8 \%$ in terms of tonnage). The United States remains Canada's top export destination, accounting for $65.1 \%$ of all fruit exports by value and $68.1 \%$ by tonnage in 2020.

Canadian fresh and frozen fruit imports have continuously increased over the last two decades. Canada imported $\$ 6.66$ billion of fresh and frozen fruit in 2020, up $4.5 \%$ from the previous year. In 2020, the top three fruit imports by dollar value were grapes (10.3\%), bananas (8.8\%), and strawberries (8.6\%). In terms of tonnage, the top three imported fruits were bananas ( $21.2 \%$ ), watermelons ( $8.0 \%$ ) and grapes ( $7.3 \%$ ). Canada's leading source country for fruit imports continues to be the United States, accounting for $41.6 \%$ of import value, followed by Mexico with 16.6\%, Chile with $4.6 \%$, and Peru with $4.1 \%$.

[^1]
## 1. Production

Blueberries are Canada's most important fruit crop in terms of farm gate value (almost $\$ 274$ million in 2020) and acreage ( 76,968 hectares), and the country's leading fruit export. After the United States, Canada is the second largest commercial producer of blueberries in the world and the industry has a fully integrated production and processing supply chain using modern production practices and processing technologies. Canada produces and processes two types of blueberries: highbush (cultivated blueberries) and lowbush (wild blueberries). Both types are harvested in late summer through to early autumn. Lowbush blueberries are a native plant to eastern and Atlantic Canada with commercial production limited to the provinces of Quebec (48\%), New Brunswick (18\%), Nova Scotia (22\%), and Prince Edward Island (12\%), while British Columbia accounted for 96\% of Canada's highbush blueberry crop in 2020.

Canada's total blueberry production dropped significantly (-16\%) in 2020 as a result of extreme weather events which affected production of both highbush and lowbush blueberries, falling respectively by 13\% and $19 \%$ in 2020. Production of lowbush blueberries, which peaked in 2016 reaching an all-time high of 133,128 metric tons, has been steadily declining since then to reach 71,290 metric tons in 2020. In contrast, highbush blueberry production keeps increasing, reaching an all-time high of 88,540 metric tons in 2019. The decrease in the volume of lowbush blueberry crop is the result of a combination of factors, including consecutive seasons of extreme weather events (severe spring frost in 2017 in Quebec/Maritimes and a devastating frost in June 2018 in Nova Scotia) and a decline in the harvested area. Meanwhile, the increase in the volume of highbush blueberry crop is mainly due to a steady increase in planted area, particularly in BC where it reached an all-time high of 10,741 hectares in 2019.

Apples continue to be Canada's top fruit crop in terms of production volume and second most significant crop in terms of value behind blueberries. Apple production has been variable over the last few years with a 5 -year average of 392,480 metric tons. The planted area which had been steadily declining over the last decade is showing signs of stabilization with a first significant year-over-year increase of $2 \%$, to reach 17,566 hectares in 2020. The acreage devoted to apple production had been on a downward trend over the last few years primarily due to a shift to other tree fruits (particularly cherries) and the adoption of high density apple plantings of new apple varieties such as Ambrosia and Honeycrisp that are more in demand by consumers and command a premium in the marketplace.

Canadian apple growers continue to operate in an increasingly competitive environment, with pressures in the marketplace due to world oversupply, retailer consolidation, and increased foreign competition in both domestic and export markets. These pressures have led the major producing provinces to modernize their mix of apple varieties through replant initiatives with the introduction of new apple varieties in order to help improve the profitability of their operations. As a result of these efforts, the three most planted newer apple varieties (Gala, Ambrosia, and Honeycrisp) represent together over a third of the Canadian apple crop destined for the fresh market.

With 12,541 hectares planted and a farm gate value of over $\$ 187$ million in 2020 , grapes are still Canada's third most significant fruit crop in terms of acreage and value, and the 4th most important fruit in terms of production volume. Canada's grape and wine production is concentrated primarily in the four provinces of Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, with the Niagara Peninsula in Southern Ontario and the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia being the two leading grape and wine production areas in Canada. In the early 1990s, the table grape (Vitis Labrusca) accounted for close to $40 \%$ of the grape area planted in Canada. In 2020, less than 3\% of the total planted area was made up of labrusca grapes (316 hectares), while vinifera and hybrid grapes accounted for $97 \%$ of the total grape area and $98 \%$ of the total grape production volume.

Ontario, which is the country's leading grape producing province, accounted for almost $68 \%$ of total wine grape production in 2020, followed by BC (27\%), Quebec (3.3\%), and Nova Scotia (1.8\%). Canada's wine grape production has been increasing over the last decade as a result of the strong demand for high quality Canadian wines sold under the VQA (Vintners' Quality Assurance) banner, and reached an all-time high of

117,999 metric tons in 2019. Wine grape production fell by almost $15 \%$ in 2020 , mainly as a result of a lighter grape crop both in Ontario (-16\%) and in BC (-15\%). Ontario experienced a hot and dry growing season leading to lower yields. The 2020 crop suffered varying impacts during the season's heat and drought with some varieties faring better than others. While hot and dry conditions can negatively impact yields, they can also lead to very high-quality grapes and wines in key varietals. Similarly, while BC grape growers also experienced lower yields, due to a combination of weather events (early sudden frost, delayed bud break and a cool wet spring and early summer leading to a below average fruit set), the grape quality for the 2020 crop was exceptional.

Canada is the second largest producer of cranberries after the United States. In 2020, cranberries became Canada's second most important fruit crop in terms of volume of production, behind apples and ahead of blueberries, while they rank fourth in terms of value and planted area. Quebec and British Columbia accounted together for almost $94 \%$ of Canada's cranberry crop in 2020, while New Brunswick is the third largest cranberry producing province and produced $4.5 \%$ of Canada's crop in 2020. Quebec is currently not only Canada's largest cranberry producing province, accounting for close to $65 \%$ of the total Canadian cranberry crop, but it is also the largest producer of organic cranberries in the world.

While the Canadian cranberry area appears to have been relatively stable over the last 5 years, fluctuating between 7,517 hectares in 2016 and 7,476 hectares in 2020, it has actually increased by $22 \%$ over the last decade ( 6,137 hectares in 2011), mostly as result of a $63 \%$ increase in Quebec where planted area has risen from 2,873 hectares in 2011 to 4,697 hectares in 2020 . Planted acreage in BC stood at 2,145 hectares in 2020 and has been falling since it reached its peak of 2,691 hectares in 2017 . Over the last decade, strong demand from consumers for cranberry-based products has encouraged expansion and extensive development of many new farms, particularly in Eastern Canada where availability of reasonably-priced agricultural land is not as much an issue as in BC. This demand has been fueled by a combination of strong marketing campaigns and a growing body of scientific evidence revealing the health benefits associated with cranberry consumption, which have led to growing consumer awareness and interest in the fruit.

### 1.1. Total fruit area ${ }^{1}$ by commodity - hectares

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Lowbush blueberries | 68,785 | 66,574 | 65,642 | 65,159 | 65,316 |
| Apples | 17,676 | 17,395 | 17,451 | 17,230 | 17,566 |
| Grapes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highbush blueberries | 12,627 | 12,476 | 12,517 | 12,521 | 12,541 |
| Cranberries | 10,543 | 11,044 | 11,037 | 11,604 | 11,652 |
| Strawberries | 7,517 | 7,582 | 7,241 | 7,382 | 7,476 |
| Peaches | 4,110 | 3,939 | 3,904 | 3,839 | 3,737 |
| Cherries - sweet | 2,664 | 2,562 | 2,503 | 2,465 | 2,433 |
| Raspberries | 2,176 | 2,097 | 2,104 | 2,128 | 2,095 |
| Saskatoon berries | 2,314 | 2,140 | 2,093 | 1,963 | 1,775 |
| Cherries - sour | 1,122 | 1,066 | 976 | 956 | 947 |
| Pears | 1,063 | 1,007 | 996 | 926 | 892 |
| Haskaps | 894 | 839 | 843 | 832 | 826 |
| Plums and prunes | .. | .. | 557 | 668 | 698 |
| Nectarines | 645 | 626 | 616 | 608 | 599 |
| Currants | 336 | 323 | 317 | 309 | 303 |
| Apricots | .. | .. | 106 | 125 | 133 |
| Blackberries | 146 | 133 | 132 | 130 | 127 |
| Other fruits | .. | .. | 120 | 111 | 102 |
| Total fruits | 1,571 | 1,445 | X | 580 | 582 |

Notes:

1. Total area includes bearing and non-bearing area.
2. Includes table grapes and wine grapes.
x. Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.
.. Not available for a specific reference period.
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits

### 1.2. Total fruit area by commodity - percent share, 2020



Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits

### 1.3. Total fruit area ${ }^{1}$ by province - hectares

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 348 | 328 | 283 | 239 | 222 |
| Prince Edward Island | 5,818 | 5,624 | 5,694 | 5,601 | 5,446 |
| Nova Scotia | 19,801 | 18,599 | 18,208 | 18,087 | 18,296 |
| New Brunswick | 18,401 | 16,725 | 16,284 | 16,432 | 16,991 |
| Quebec | 42,327 | 42,914 | 43,012 | 42,750 | 42,707 |
| Ontario | 20,494 | 19,969 | 19,839 | 19,468 | 19,407 |
| Manitoba | 277 | 261 | 230 | 211 | 204 |
| Saskatchewan | 785 | 786 | 705 | 641 | 620 |
| Alberta | 872 | 812 | 805 | 779 | 766 |
| British Columbia | 25,078 | 25,230 | 24,906 | 25,327 | 25,139 |
| Canada | $\mathbf{1 3 4 , 2 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 1 , 2 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 9 , 9 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 9 , 5 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 9 , 8 0 0}$ |

Notes:

1. Total fruit area includes bearing and non-bearing area.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits
1.4. Total fruit area by province - percent share, 2020


Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits

### 1.5. Fruit production volume by commodity - metric tons

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples | 417,989 | 367,667 | 402,978 | 382,771 | 390,995 |
| Cranberries | 180,292 | 126,714 | 178,537 | 156,846 | 162,243 |
| Grapes ${ }^{1}$ | 105,956 | 121,378 | 110,713 | 121,511 | 103,353 |
| Highbush blueberries | 78,062 | 69,835 | 73,297 | 88,540 | 77,154 |
| Lowbush blueberries | 133,128 | 93,067 | 81,932 | 87,950 | 71,290 |
| Strawberries | 26,598 | 28,455 | 28,039 | 27,270 | 24,158 |
| Peaches | 22,074 | 24,485 | 23,777 | 22,862 | 19,837 |
| Cherries - sweet | 18,321 | 25,633 | 26,182 | 22,079 | 17,994 |
| Pears | 8,306 | 9,934 | 9,053 | 9,396 | 8,526 |
| Raspberries | 11,670 | 9,775 | 10,338 | 9,145 | 7,653 |
| Plums and prunes | 3,092 | 3,974 | 3,643 | 4,096 | 3,553 |
| Cherries - sour | 6,775 | 4,626 | 3,816 | 3,669 | 3,168 |
| Nectarines | 4,118 | 4,286 | 4,562 | 3,435 | 2,918 |
| Apricots | 1,173 | 955 | 1,067 | 917 | 818 |
| Blackberries | .. | .. | 956 | 880 | 677 |
| Saskatoon berries | 545 | 738 | 696 | 620 | 668 |
| Haskaps | .. | .. | 254 | 395 | 374 |
| Currants | .. | .. | 181 | 214 | 170 |
| Other fruits | .. | .. | 2,305 | 2,516 | 2,396 |
| Total fruits | 1,018,099 | 891,522 | 962,325 | 945,112 | 897,946 |

Notes:

1. Includes table grapes and wine grapes.
. Not available for a specific reference period.
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits
1.6. Fruit production volume by commodity - percent share, 2020


Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits
1.7. Total fruit production volume - 10-year trend


### 1.8. Fruit production volume by province - metric tons

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 736 | 606 | 391 | 313 | 472 |
| Prince Edward Island | 13,217 | 11,598 | 9,535 | 10,143 | 9,518 |
| Nova Scotia | 68,579 | 64,938 | 43,045 | 51,252 | 53,140 |
| New Brunswick | 49,956 | 35,750 | 36,482 | 40,567 | 26,555 |
| Quebec | 310,500 | 234,943 | 282,437 | 268,489 | 266,757 |
| Ontario | 273,934 | 253,516 | 280,161 | 271,731 | 259,863 |
| Manitoba | 533 | 590 | 434 | 468 | 345 |
| Saskatchewan | 531 | 528 | 525 | 549 | 566 |
| Alberta | 466 | 752 | 714 | 723 | 701 |
| British Columbia | 299,644 | 288,300 | 308,601 | 300,878 | 280,029 |
| Canada | $\mathbf{1 , 0 1 8 , 0 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 1 , 5 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 2 , 3 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 5 , 1 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 7 , 9 4 6}$ |

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits
1.9. Fruit production volume by province - percent share, 2020


Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits
1.10. Fruit farm gate value ${ }^{1}$ by commodity - thousands of Canadian dollars

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples | 233,147 | 228,955 | 249,280 | 245,740 | 259,091 |
| Grapes ${ }^{2}$ | 161,917 | 192,089 | 186,805 | 215,619 | 187,410 |
| Highbush blueberries | 163,319 | 155,913 | 177,149 | 182,130 | 161,816 |
| Cranberries | 157,933 | 114,858 | 142,960 | 133,409 | 154,891 |
| Strawberries | 108,534 | 123,970 | 123,273 | 130,436 | 127,450 |
| Lowbush blueberries | 91,194 | 58,714 | 82,719 | 122,305 | 112,177 |
| Cherries - sweet | 60,330 | 88,173 | 100,948 | 89,098 | 72,210 |
| Peaches | 32,802 | 40,583 | 36,680 | 42,726 | 38,120 |
| Raspberries | 37,952 | 34,942 | 35,452 | 32,128 | 28,596 |
| Pears | 9,081 | 9,536 | 9,638 | 10,714 | 10,298 |
| Plums and prunes | 5,374 | 8,055 | 7,248 | 8,940 | 8,285 |
| Nectarines | 7,646 | 8,510 | 9,594 | 7,322 | 6,871 |
| Cherries - sour | 4,575 | 4,527 | 3,583 | 4,282 | 3,880 |
| Blackberries | .. | .. | 4,855 | 4,609 | 3,737 |
| Saskatoon berries | 1,981 | 2,368 | 2,414 | 2,293 | 2,545 |
| Haskaps | .. | .. | 1,316 | 2,321 | 2,364 |
| Apricots | 2,217 | 1,800 | 2,047 | 1,745 | 1,668 |
| Currants | .. | .. | 682 | 874 | 704 |
| Other fruits | 11,911 | 8,349 | 4,400 | 3,890 | 5,136 |
| Total fruits | 1,089,913 | 1,081,341 | 1,181,043 | 1,240,582 | 1,187,249 |

Notes:

1. Farm-gate value is the value received by producers at the point of first transaction, when ownership first changes hands. This value excludes any separately billed costs such as delivery, storage, marketing and administration.
2. Includes table grapes and wine grapes.
.. Not available for a specific reference period.
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits
1.11. Fruit farm gate value by commodity - percent share, 2020


Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits
1.12. Fruit farm gate value ${ }^{1}$ by province - thousands of Canadian dollars

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1,377 | 920 | 943 | 930 | 1,232 |
| Prince Edward Island | 10,312 | 6,754 | 10,103 | 12,705 | 15,162 |
| Nova Scotia | 63,699 | 61,802 | 50,016 | 60,378 | 67,259 |
| New Brunswick | 36,989 | 24,625 | 38,741 | 48,360 | 37,932 |
| Quebec | 277,450 | 235,573 | 275,514 | 312,736 | 326,452 |
| Ontario | 285,769 | 311,002 | 314,068 | 326,454 | 307,609 |
| Manitoba | 2,296 | 2,794 | 2,135 | 2,211 | 1,687 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,274 | 2,518 | 2,545 | 2,707 | 2,703 |
| Alberta | 2,783 | 3,425 | 3,364 | 3,355 | 3,110 |
| British Columbia | 406,964 | 431,928 | 483,612 | 470,747 | 424,104 |
| Canada | $\mathbf{1 , 0 8 9 , 9 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 8 1 , 3 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 8 1 , 0 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 4 0 , 5 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 8 7 , 2 4 9}$ |

Note:

1. Farm-gate value is the value received by producers at the point of first transaction, when ownership first changes hands. This value excludes any separately billed costs such as delivery, storage, marketing and administration.
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits
1.13. Fruit farm gate value by province - percent share, 2020


Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits

## 2. Trade

Given Canada's northern latitude and short growing season, the country is highly dependent on imports to satisfy the growing domestic demand for fruits throughout the year. As a result, Canada's fruit trade deficit has been steadily growing, reaching an all-time high of almost $\$ 5.8$ billion in 2020.

Canada's fruit exports (fresh and frozen) have grown by $21 \%$ over the last 5 years to reach an all-time high of over $\$ 877$ million in 2020, while the country's fruit imports (fresh and frozen) have increased by $12 \%$ during the same time to reach their highest level of $\$ 6.7$ billion in 2020.

Blueberries accounted for $61 \%$ of the fruit export value in 2020, followed by sweet cherries (8.2\%), cranberries $(6.6 \%)$, and apples ( $4.8 \%$ ). As Canadian blueberry production has been increasing over the last decade, the industry has been actively pursuing export development activities by increasing exports to existing markets as well as exploring new export markets. While the U.S. is Canada's top export destination, absorbing $65 \%$ of all Canadian blueberry exports in 2020, the highbush blueberry sector is more heavily dependent on this single market ( $95 \%$ of exports) than the lowbush blueberry sector ( $44 \%$ of exports). This is partially due to the mix of exports, which for lowbush blueberries is almost entirely ( $93 \%$ ) composed of frozen product that can easily be shipped to distant overseas markets, whereas for highbush blueberries, fresh fruit (which have a limited shelf life) represented $33 \%$ of exports in 2020, and frozen fruit for the other 67\%.

With the recent expansion in acreage and production volume, sweet cherries have now become Canada's second most significant tree fruit behind apples and second top exported fruit crop behind blueberries. Sweet cherry exports reached a peak value of close to $\$ 91$ million in 2018 when Canadian sweet cherry production hit an all-time high of 25,271 metric tons, before dropping down to $\$ 68$ million in 2019 and $\$ 72$ million in 2020, after two back to back years of lower production.

British Columbia (BC), which accounts for $96 \%$ of the country's sweet cherry production and almost all of its sweet cherry exports, has seen a significant growth in the sector, particularly in the last ten years with marketed production more than doubling from 9,408 metric tons in 2010 to 21,235 metric tons in 2019. BC sweet cherry production fell by $21 \%$ in 2020 due to a late spring frost followed by cooler summer temperatures in the Okanagan Valley.

While BC (and by extension Canada) is a relatively small producer on a global scale, accounting for only $1 \%$ of the world sweet cherry production, the BC cherry industry has the potential to grow even further thanks in part to the premium new cherry varieties bred specifically for BC growing conditions.

### 2.1. Canadian fruit trade balance - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

| Exports | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fresh and frozen ${ }^{1}$ | 726,313 | 694,138 | 819,948 | 843,295 | 877,527 |
| Processed | 874,408 | 920,267 | 951,275 | 1,000,303 | 1,046,824 |
| Total | 1,600,721 | 1,614,405 | 1,771,223 | 1,843,598 | 1,924,351 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh and frozen ${ }^{1}$ | 5,964,167 | 6,056,912 | 6,201,850 | 6,368,860 | 6,655,763 |
| Processed | 4,428,491 | 4,532,348 | 4,732,415 | 4,786,487 | 4,856,579 |
| Total | 10,392,658 | 10,589,260 | 10,934,265 | 11,155,347 | 11,512,342 |
| Trade Balance (Export - Imports) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh and frozen ${ }^{1}$ | -5,237,855 | -5,362,774 | -5,381,902 | -5,525,565 | -5,778,236 |
| Processed | -3,554,083 | -3,612,081 | -3,781,140 | -3,786,184 | -3,809,755 |
| Total | -8,791,937 | -8,974,855 | -9,163,042 | -9,311,749 | -9,587,991 |
| Note: <br> 1. May include dried fruits. <br> Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021) |  |  |  |  |  |

2.2. Canadian fruit imports, 2016 - 2020


1. May include dried fruits.

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)
2.3. Canadian fruit exports, 2016 - 2020


1. May include dried fruits.

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)

### 2.4. Exports

### 2.4.1. Fruit ${ }^{1}$ export value by commodity - thousands of Canadian dollars

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | 223,292 | 189,069 | 238,821 | 294,821 | 312,786 |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | 199,106 | 220,303 | 236,021 | 257,944 | 224,691 |
| Cherries, sweet | 77,574 | 71,510 | 90,594 | 67,608 | 72,213 |
| Cranberries | 88,469 | 59,516 | 82,586 | 47,682 | 57,844 |
| Apples ${ }^{3}$ | 51,234 | 51,696 | 45,222 | 41,088 | 42,318 |
| Raspberries ${ }^{2,4}$ | 12,899 | 10,561 | 9,216 | 9,068 | 12,881 |
| Strawberries ${ }^{2}$ | 2,789 | 5,994 | 10,169 | 11,451 | 11,523 |
| Hazelnuts or filberts | 42 | 114 | 417 | 183 | 2,065 |
| Watermelons | 440 | 370 | 172 | 608 | 317 |
| Grapes ${ }^{3}$ | 1,147 | 1,894 | 882 | 1,339 | 177 |
| Others | 69,321 | 83,112 | 105,849 | 111,504 | 140,710 |
| Total | 726,313 | 694,138 | 819,948 | 843,295 | 877,527 |

Notes:

1. Fresh fruit unless otherwise specified.
2. Includes frozen.
3. Includes dried.
4. Includes mulberries.

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)
2.4.2. Canada's top 10 fruit export destinations - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | 508,377 | 460,548 | 526,183 | 546,084 | 571,341 |
| China | 29,490 | 37,113 | 55,795 | 53,583 | 44,721 |
| Japan | 37,941 | 35,435 | 39,719 | 41,665 | 47,055 |
| Germany | 30,139 | 33,673 | 39,212 | 48,112 | 48,311 |
| Netherlands | 7,517 | 13,346 | 19,360 | 20,854 | 25,889 |
| Poland | 4,856 | 11,415 | 21,237 | 20,563 | 19,945 |
| Belgium | 11,623 | 13,046 | 14,877 | 13,030 | 14,157 |
| France | 9,295 | 9,643 | 8,063 | 13,887 | 15,492 |
| Australia | 11,592 | 12,742 | 9,377 | 9,391 | 13,037 |
| Viet Nam | 10,166 | 7,504 | 14,048 | 9,053 | 10,659 |
| Others | 65,317 | 59,674 | 72,078 | 67,073 | 66,921 |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 2 6 , 3 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 4 , 1 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 9 , 9 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 3 , 2 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 7 , 5 2 7}$ |

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)

### 2.4.3. Relative importance of Canada's top 5 fruit export destinations - percent share of total export value



Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)

### 2.4.4. Export destinations for Canada's top 5 fruit exports - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blueberries | United States | 290,094 | 271,264 | 307,510 | 371,308 | 351,013 |
|  | Germany | 28,557 | 29,102 | 34,346 | 43,038 | 42,777 |
|  | Japan | 34,505 | 31,869 | 35,923 | 36,838 | 31,671 |
|  | Netherlands | 4,792 | 7,042 | 10,961 | 12,941 | 20,359 |
|  | Poland | 3,881 | 8,579 | 15,469 | 12,265 | 16,162 |
| Cherries, sweet | United States | 38,527 | 32,633 | 39,477 | 30,143 | 38,936 |
|  | China | 13,729 | 13,040 | 26,559 | 24,670 | 16,580 |
|  | Thailand | 3,604 | 1,060 | 1,189 | 1,019 | 3,003 |
|  | Viet Nam | 4,664 | 2,860 | 3,584 | 978 | 2,989 |
|  | Japan | 27 | 25 | 20 | 201 | 1,656 |
| Cranberries | United States | 86,799 | 56,857 | 81,234 | 45,236 | 56,720 |
|  | Belgium | 48 | 69 | 125 | 407 | 268 |
|  | Netherlands | 289 | 696 | 283 | 180 | 266 |
|  | China | 539 | 292 | 157 | 285 | 224 |
|  | United Kingdom | 176 | 74 | 215 | 107 | 203 |
| Apples | United States | 40,568 | 43,659 | 31,947 | 29,656 | 28,688 |
|  | Viet Nam | 5,179 | 3,800 | 9,278 | 6,429 | 6,887 |
|  | India | 192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 759 |
|  | United Arab Emirates | 76 | 153 | 247 | 459 | 689 |
|  | Hong Kong | 130 | 459 | 354 | 509 | 358 |
| Raspberries | United States | 11,370 | 9,522 | 8,739 | 8,313 | 12,054 |
|  | Japan | 593 | 241 | 376 | 276 | 386 |
|  | China | 448 | 558 | 0 | 421 | 252 |
|  | Australia | 239 | 64 | 0 | 2 | 180 |

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)

### 2.4.5. Fruit ${ }^{1}$ export volume by commodity - metric tons

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | 78,247 | 76,961 | 89,684 | 103,263 | 94,248 |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | 53,591 | 53,432 | 53,526 | 67,035 | 61,708 |
| Cranberries | 63,471 | 50,423 | 73,553 | 39,358 | 53,965 |
| Apples ${ }^{3}$ | 36,826 | 35,230 | 27,480 | 36,745 | 35,703 |
| Cherries, sweet | 9,403 | 10,045 | 10,852 | 8,207 | 6,814 |
| Raspberries ${ }^{2,4}$ | 3,645 | 3,045 | 2,968 | 3,663 | 4,556 |
| Strawberries ${ }^{2}$ | 607 | 1,207 | 1,857 | 2,006 | 1,622 |
| Watermelons | 1,094 | 1,021 | 344 | 1,373 | 753 |
| Brazil nuts | 16 | 2 | 293 | 426 | 232 |
| Grapes ${ }^{3}$ | 1,380 | 3,432 | 1,577 | 2,650 | 214 |
| Others | 168,067 | 175,590 | 197,128 | 224,204 | 218,890 |
| Total | 284,510 | 279,995 | 316,051 | 318,633 | 322,750 |

Notes:

1. Fresh fruit unless otherwise specified.
2. Includes frozen.
3. Includes dried.
4. Includes mulberries.

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)
2.4.6. Canada's top 10 fruit export destinations - by volume (metric tons)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | 2020 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | 216,476 | 192,355 | 217,812 | 209,438 | 219,920 |
| Germany | 10,174 | 16,026 | 16,499 | 18,149 | 15,651 |
| Japan | 9,336 | 10,584 | 11,495 | 11,272 | 11,482 |
| China | 5,829 | 8,651 | 11,544 | 13,052 | 11,649 |
| Netherlands | 3,138 | 6,041 | 8,911 | 8,528 | 9,365 |
| Poland | 2,001 | 6,142 | 9,066 | 8,932 | 7,899 |
| Viet Nam | 4,319 | 2,591 | 5,536 | 8,632 | 9,029 |
| Belgium | 3,629 | 5,196 | 5,145 | 4,301 | 4,532 |
| Cuba | 2,828 | 5,269 | 2,481 | 8,117 | 1,055 |
| France | 2,935 | 3,645 | 2,769 | 4,950 | 4,746 |
| Others | 23,843 | 23,493 | 24,792 | 23,261 | 27,424 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 8 4 , 5 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 9 , 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 6 , 0 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 8 , 6 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 2 , 7 5 0}$ |
| Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021) |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)
2.4.7. Export destinations for Canada's top 5 fruit exports - by volume (metric tons)

|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Blueberries | United States | 93,653 | 77,687 | 82,878 | 109,659 | 99,282 |
|  | Germany | 9,244 | 13,263 | 14,370 | 15,938 | 13,485 |
|  | Japan | 8,425 | 9,682 | 10,618 | 10,149 | 8,052 |
|  | Netherlands | 1,432 | 3,473 | 4,250 | 4,524 | 6,817 |
|  | Poland | 1,177 | 3,776 | 5,832 | 4,386 | 5,584 |
| Cherries, sweet | United States | 5,134 | 4,919 | 4,947 | 3,657 | 3,661 |
|  | China | 1,270 | 1,586 | 3,004 | 3,091 | 1,528 |
|  | Thailand | 397 | 115 | 137 | 122 | 276 |
|  | Viet Nam | 419 | 319 | 345 | 96 | 271 |
|  | Japan | 4 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 163 |
| Cranberries | United States | 62,805 | 48,849 | 73,058 | 38,160 | 53,528 |
|  | China | 225 | 202 | 103 | 174 | 121 |
|  | United Kingdom | 49 | 27 | 52 | 31 | 78 |
|  | Netherlands | 87 | 266 | 87 | 57 | 75 |
|  | Belgium | 24 | 33 | 32 | 123 | 73 |
| Apples | United States | 24,613 | 26,412 | 18,450 | 20,234 | 18,342 |
|  | Viet Nam | 3,807 | 2,030 | 4,924 | 8,176 | 8,522 |
|  | United Arab Emirates | 24 | 500 | 159 | 252 | 2,038 |
|  | India | 123 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,546 |
|  | Hong Kong | 316 | 406 | 326 | 410 | 133 |
| Raspberries | United States | 3,204 | 2,791 | 2,855 | 3,423 | 4,319 |
|  | Japan | 165 | 57 | 89 | 65 | 91 |
|  | China | 142 | 116 | 0 | 154 | 78 |
|  | Australia | 45 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 65 |

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)

### 2.5. Imports

### 2.5.1. Fruit ${ }^{1}$ import value by commodity - thousands of Canadian dollars

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grapes ${ }^{\text {2,3 }}$ | 652,554 | 625,982 | 628,129 | 662,755 | 685,568 |
| Bananas ${ }^{4}$ | 541,834 | 548,088 | 548,865 | 567,253 | 585,376 |
| Strawberries ${ }^{5}$ | 506,169 | 519,823 | 512,752 | 516,858 | 569,906 |
| Raspberries ${ }^{5,6}$ | 372,827 | 397,959 | 423,291 | 350,470 | 379,782 |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{5}$ | 252,163 | 254,353 | 302,033 | 349,266 | 364,958 |
| Mandarins, tangerines and clementines | 273,878 | 271,361 | 276,708 | 285,208 | 316,937 |
| Avocados | 230,820 | 290,565 | 289,204 | 315,481 | 314,428 |
| Oranges | 240,646 | 253,369 | 276,977 | 235,768 | 268,055 |
| Almonds | 266,984 | 245,849 | 263,162 | 271,031 | 262,150 |
| Apples | 343,873 | 290,369 | 274,013 | 283,049 | 253,547 |
| Others | 2,282,419 | 2,359,194 | 2,406,715 | 2,531,723 | 2,655,054 |
| Total | 5,964,167 | 6,056,912 | 6,201,850 | 6,368,860 | 6,655,763 |

Notes:

1. Fresh fruit unless otherwise specified.
2. Includes table grapes and wine grapes.
3. Includes dried.
4. Includes plantains.
5. Includes frozen.
6. Includes loganberries.

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)
2.5.2. Top 10 sources of Canada's fruit imports - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 2,689,103 | 2,619,606 | 2,584,074 | 2,567,435 | 2,771,177 |
| Mexico | 787,957 | 940,055 | 950,713 | 1,064,281 | 1,102,445 |
| Chile | 407,884 | 347,339 | 378,556 | 355,036 | 305,923 |
| Peru | 132,084 | 149,612 | 175,880 | 237,314 | 278,982 |
| Guatemala | 266,912 | 311,355 | 300,654 | 292,408 | 272,549 |
| Costa Rica | 240,358 | 238,747 | 246,961 | 255,499 | 261,971 |
| South Africa | 130,036 | 158,228 | 189,899 | 203,637 | 230,578 |
| Turkey | 194,046 | 148,136 | 154,008 | 145,182 | 154,225 |
| Morocco | 125,082 | 136,251 | 124,065 | 124,737 | 139,306 |
| Viet Nam | 121,185 | 137,289 | 150,372 | 128,368 | 122,352 |
| Others | 869,522 | 870,291 | 946,668 | 994,965 | 1,016,254 |
| Total | 5,964,167 | 6,056,912 | 6,201,850 | 6,368,860 | 6,655,763 |
| Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021) |  |  |  |  |  |

2.5.3. Top 5 sources of Canada's fruit imports - percent share by value, 2020


Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)

### 2.5.4. Sources of Canada's top 5 fruit imports - by value (thousands Canadian dollars)

|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grapes | United States | 323,741 | 307,481 | 278,378 | 281,671 | 293,378 |
|  | Chile | 151,135 | 130,733 | 143,312 | 119,245 | 108,106 |
|  | South Africa | 33,775 | 44,250 | 61,017 | 80,348 | 83,853 |
|  | Peru | 49,135 | 38,426 | 43,635 | 65,546 | 78,513 |
|  | Mexico | 62,596 | 70,719 | 61,731 | 66,758 | 73,331 |
| Bananas | Guatemala | 206,911 | 255,132 | 240,418 | 234,435 | 220,847 |
|  | Costa Rica | 102,630 | 104,666 | 109,028 | 118,776 | 131,660 |
|  | Ecuador | 107,556 | 65,075 | 68,275 | 85,307 | 94,059 |
|  | Colombia | 56,462 | 55,540 | 61,512 | 56,445 | 67,575 |
|  | Honduras | 36,063 | 28,259 | 32,503 | 33,272 | 34,279 |
| Strawberries | United States | 398,046 | 394,650 | 397,256 | 366,846 | 405,630 |
|  | Mexico | 78,291 | 98,527 | 85,976 | 104,170 | 103,279 |
|  | Chile | 6,883 | 10,948 | 9,114 | 17,737 | 23,747 |
|  | Peru | 7,755 | 5,263 | 5,295 | 8,169 | 12,920 |
|  | Turkey | 4,634 | 3,016 | 6,535 | 8,818 | 6,806 |
| Blueberries | United States | 156,260 | 134,218 | 137,696 | 174,683 | 186,398 |
|  | Peru | 17,130 | 32,232 | 54,634 | 80,126 | 83,450 |
|  | Mexico | 11,250 | 22,771 | 26,841 | 36,271 | 49,136 |
|  | Chile | 82,626 | 63,306 | 72,901 | 68,356 | 47,476 |
|  | Argentina | 15,280 | 10,986 | 8,812 | 11,750 | 9,607 |
| Raspberries and loganberries | Mexico | 188,009 | 225,419 | 241,858 | 188,098 | 208,672 |
|  | United States | 146,858 | 143,138 | 147,508 | 130,393 | 128,980 |
|  | Chile | 21,476 | 18,073 | 20,569 | 18,425 | 18,848 |
|  | China | 2,755 | 1,946 | 907 | 731 | 1,146 |
|  | Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 | 588 | 260 |

### 2.5.5. Fruit ${ }^{1}$ import volume by commodity - metric tons

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas ${ }^{2}$ | 587,979 | 598,147 | 598,692 | 603,208 | 617,038 |
| Watermelons | 232,474 | 223,970 | 227,885 | 228,194 | 232,704 |
| Grapes ${ }^{3,4}$ | 197,341 | 204,316 | 209,697 | 210,304 | 212,230 |
| Apples | 238,847 | 217,323 | 219,227 | 204,652 | 198,303 |
| Oranges | 206,587 | 182,823 | 190,740 | 185,860 | 195,928 |
| Mandarins, tangerines and clementines | 145,821 | 149,180 | 144,665 | 143,293 | 161,315 |
| Strawberries ${ }^{5}$ | 129,619 | 135,225 | 145,201 | 127,216 | 134,294 |
| Pineapples | 118,542 | 127,625 | 126,534 | 119,825 | 113,023 |
| Lemons and limes | 101,882 | 96,115 | 99,943 | 101,811 | 107,033 |
| Avocados | 77,872 | 79,871 | 94,206 | 94,956 | 106,520 |
| Others | 770,091 | 781,903 | 810,030 | 840,419 | 830,626 |
| Total | 2,807,055 | 2,796,498 | 2,866,820 | 2,859,739 | 2,909,014 |

Notes:

1. Fresh fruit unless otherwise specified.
2. Includes plantains.
3. Includes dried.
4. Includes table grapes and wine grapes.
5. Includes frozen.

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)

### 2.5.6. Top 10 sources of Canada's fruit imports - by volume (metric tons)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $1,104,851$ | $1,016,922$ | $1,013,402$ | 990,507 | $1,009,942$ |
| Mexico | 328,941 | 346,870 | 357,741 | 386,091 | 393,061 |
| Guatemala | 280,399 | 332,330 | 316,432 | 296,716 | 276,578 |
| Costa Rica | 249,817 | 258,902 | 272,986 | 267,032 | 274,009 |
| South Africa | 70,935 | 80,008 | 93,554 | 89,086 | 112,750 |
| Ecuador | 111,379 | 67,493 | 68,703 | 87,560 | 93,958 |
| Chile | 111,551 | 109,135 | 117,449 | 106,508 | 90,211 |
| Peru | 46,766 | 52,676 | 58,596 | 68,391 | 87,928 |
| Morocco | 60,374 | 75,931 | 68,242 | 68,213 | 73,216 |
| Honduras | 72,814 | 71,937 | 77,378 | 82,530 | 72,839 |
| Others | 369,225 | 384,294 | 422,337 | 417,106 | 424,522 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 8 0 7 , 0 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 7 9 6 , 4 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 8 6 6 , 8 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 8 5 9 , 7 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 0 9 , 0 1 4}$ |
| Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021 ) |  |  |  |  |  |

### 2.5.7. Sources of Canada's Top 5 Fruit Imports - by volume (metric tons)

|  |  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas | Guatemala | 221,906 | 274,923 | 257,468 | 246,469 | 228,303 |
|  | Costa Rica | 122,478 | 128,011 | 134,224 | 142,035 | 155,988 |
|  | Ecuador | 105,633 | 62,190 | 62,754 | 82,550 | 88,786 |
|  | Colombia | 63,546 | 62,526 | 69,269 | 56,301 | 67,538 |
|  | Honduras | 44,745 | 36,619 | 42,493 | 40,462 | 42,254 |
| Watermelons | United States | 156,639 | 149,466 | 146,219 | 138,739 | 157,186 |
|  | Mexico | 61,253 | 61,463 | 64,220 | 75,283 | 60,127 |
|  | Guatemala | 9,627 | 7,864 | 10,851 | 5,189 | 9,266 |
|  | Honduras | 4,216 | 3,845 | 5,445 | 7,285 | 3,749 |
|  | Brazil | 284 | 517 | 67 | 714 | 1,512 |
| Grapes | United States | 107,937 | 105,880 | 105,954 | 101,874 | 98,101 |
|  | Chile | 37,321 | 39,485 | 43,662 | 33,874 | 30,293 |
|  | Mexico | 18,296 | 22,772 | 17,745 | 24,665 | 24,599 |
|  | South Africa | 10,688 | 12,699 | 15,770 | 18,032 | 23,195 |
|  | Peru | 11,080 | 9,079 | 11,328 | 16,384 | 20,363 |
| Apples | United States | 183,806 | 171,004 | 175,025 | 158,668 | 166,716 |
|  | Chile | 27,453 | 24,337 | 24,636 | 22,942 | 12,752 |
|  | New Zealand | 8,328 | 7,541 | 8,922 | 7,831 | 8,631 |
|  | Italy | 2,579 | 4,280 | 3,561 | 8,930 | 3,064 |
|  | China | 4,564 | 3,288 | 3,230 | 2,199 | 2,444 |
| Oranges | United States | 153,300 | 114,196 | 102,058 | 96,452 | 109,028 |
|  | South Africa | 32,285 | 32,050 | 35,623 | 29,137 | 37,117 |
|  | Spain | 6,450 | 16,075 | 28,646 | 35,210 | 24,064 |
|  | Morocco | 601 | 6,329 | 9,587 | 11,973 | 9,272 |
|  | Australia | 4,823 | 4,905 | 5,298 | 3,692 | 4,564 |

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2021)

## 3. Consumption

The total amount of fresh fruit available, including citrus, rose $2.9 \%$ from a decade earlier to 76.99 kilograms per person in 2020, led by fresh fruit production (+28.6\%) and imports (+13.7\%). The availability of fresh fruits was relatively stable ( $+0.5 \%$ ) compared with 2019 , while fresh fruit production declined $5.6 \%$ and imports rose $1.8 \%$.

### 3.1. Fresh fruits available ${ }^{1}$ for consumption ${ }^{2}$ in Canada - kg per person

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas | 15.78 | 15.83 | 15.58 | 15.45 | 15.57 |
| Apples | 10.66 | 10.95 | 10.49 | 9.76 | 9.93 |
| Melons total ${ }^{3}$ | 10.91 | 10.46 | 10.55 | 10.00 | 9.64 |
| Oranges ${ }^{4}$ | 9.46 | 8.81 | 8.78 | 8.49 | 9.12 |
| Grapes | 4.31 | 4.39 | 4.54 | 4.49 | 4.46 |
| Strawberries | 3.25 | 3.43 | 3.45 | 2.92 | 2.89 |
| Pineapples | 3.11 | 3.31 | 3.23 | 3.02 | 2.82 |
| Cranberries | 3.15 | 2.04 | 2.77 | 3.08 | 2.79 |
| Avocados | 2.02 | 2.05 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.63 |
| Lemons | 1.72 | 1.81 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.92 |
| Dates | 1.54 | 1.77 | 1.72 | 1.78 | 1.89 |
| Guavas and mangoes | 1.45 | 1.62 | 1.67 | 1.74 | 1.88 |
| Pears | 1.94 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.66 |
| Blueberries | 1.01 | 1.09 | 1.19 | 1.45 | 1.38 |
| Other fresh berries | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.17 |
| Peaches | 1.15 | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.11 | 1.05 |
| Grapefruits | 1.01 | 0.99 | 0.94 | 0.87 | 0.98 |
| Cherries | 0.76 | 1.13 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.84 |
| Limes | 0.98 | 0.71 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.78 |
| Fruits not specified | 0.53 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.73 |
| Kiwis | 0.58 | 0.51 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.52 |
| Nectarines | 0.66 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.51 | 0.49 |
| Plums total | 0.61 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.47 |
| Figs | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.46 |
| Papayas | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.45 |
| Coconuts | 0.32 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.34 |
| Apricots | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| Other citrus | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.03 |
| Quinces | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Total | 78.85 | 77.83 | 78.35 | 76.54 | 76.99 |

Notes:

1. Food available per person is calculated by dividing the domestic disappearance by the Canadian population as of July 1 st of the reference year, at the retail level.
Domestic disappearance represents the total food available for human consumption from the Canadian food supply chain.
Total Supply = Beginning stocks + Production + Imports
Domestic Disappearance $=$ Total supply - Exports - Manufacturing - Waste - Ending stocks
2. Does not adjust for losses, such as waste and/or spoilage in stores, households, private institutions or restaurants or losses during preparation.
3. Melons total include melons, musk and cantaloupe, other fresh melons, watermelons and winter melons.
4. Oranges include mandarins, clementines, tangerines, satsumas, wilkings and similar citrus fruits.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0054-01 Food available in Canada

### 3.2. Fresh fruits available ${ }^{1}$ for consumption adjusted for losses $^{2}$ in Canada - kg per person

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas | 7.75 | 7.78 | 7.65 | 7.59 | 7.64 |
| Apples | 6.20 | 6.37 | 6.10 | 5.68 | 5.78 |
| Oranges ${ }^{3}$ | 3.77 | 3.51 | 3.49 | 3.38 | 3.63 |
| Melons total ${ }^{4}$ | 3.18 | 3.06 | 3.09 | 2.96 | 2.88 |
| Grapes | 2.53 | 2.58 | 2.67 | 2.64 | 2.62 |
| Cranberries | 1.99 | 1.29 | 1.75 | 1.95 | 1.76 |
| Strawberries | 1.70 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.53 | 1.52 |
| Dates | 0.98 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 1.13 | 1.20 |
| Blueberries | 0.81 | 0.87 | 0.95 | 1.15 | 1.10 |
| Avocados | 0.82 | 0.84 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.07 |
| Pears | 1.19 | 1.11 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.02 |
| Guavas and mangoes | 0.69 | 0.77 | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.89 |
| Other citrus | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.75 | 0.78 | 0.80 |
| Pineapples | 0.68 | 0.72 | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.61 |
| Lemons | 0.48 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.54 |
| Peaches | 0.52 | 0.45 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.48 |
| Fruits not specified | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.44 |
| Cherries | 0.31 | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.34 |
| Figs | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.33 |
| Grapefruits | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.32 |
| Limes | 0.40 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.31 |
| Coconuts | 0.27 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.29 |
| Plums total | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.27 |
| Nectarines | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.22 |
| Kiwis | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.21 |
| Papayas | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Apricots | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Other berries | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Quinces | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Total | 36.98 | 36.52 | 36.90 | 36.27 | 36.49 |

Notes:

1. Food available per person is calculated by dividing the domestic disappearance by the Canadian population as of July 1 st of the reference year, at the retail level.

Domestic disappearance represents the total food available for human consumption from the Canadian food supply chain.
Total Supply $=$ Beginning stocks + Production + Imports
Domestic Disappearance $=$ Total supply - Exports - Manufacturing - Waste - Ending stocks
2. Experimental, use with caution. The data have been adjusted for retail, household, cooking and plate loss.
3. Oranges include mandarins, clementines, tangerines, satsumas, wilkings and similar citrus fruits.
4. Melons include melons, musk and cantaloupe, other fresh melons, watermelons and winter melons.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0054-01 Food available in Canada

## 4. World data

While Canada accounts for only $0.1 \%$ of global fruit production, it is the second largest producer of blueberries and cranberries after the United States and the top global producer of lowbush blueberries and organic cranberries. China is by far the leading producer of fruit with $27.9 \%$ of world production, followed by India with $11.8 \%$ and Brazil with $4.5 \%$. Globally, bananas are the most produced fruit in terms of volume, followed by watermelons, apples, oranges, and grapes.

Globally, the United States is the largest importer of fruit in terms of value and volume, while Canada ranks as the 8th largest importer of fruit in terms of value and volume.

In terms of value, the top five products imported by Canada are respectively grapes, bananas, strawberries, blueberries, and raspberries. Canada is the 2nd largest global importer of blueberries, 3rd for raspberries, 4th for strawberries, 7th for grapes, and 11th for bananas.

The United States is also the largest exporter of fruits globally in terms of value while in terms of volume, Spain is the largest exporter. Canada ranks 35th in terms of value and 38th in terms of volume of fruit exports.

### 4.1. World production

### 4.1.1. World fruit production by commodity - by volume (metric tons)

|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas | 113,491,068 | 110,695,777 | 112,236,373 | 115,766,423 | 116,781,658 |
| Watermelons | 100,975,998 | 102,397,228 | 100,954,611 | 100,458,926 | 100,414,933 |
| Apples | 82,408,896 | 85,008,032 | 83,135,970 | 85,823,680 | 87,236,221 |
| Oranges | 72,442,408 | 72,972,103 | 73,831,145 | 75,189,362 | 78,699,604 |
| Grapes | 76,526,309 | 74,412,397 | 73,535,115 | 80,047,687 | 77,137,016 |
| Mangoes ${ }^{1}$ | 46,785,169 | 47,113,186 | 52,123,738 | 53,405,667 | 55,853,238 |
| Plantains | 41,273,759 | 40,594,996 | 38,879,320 | 41,225,579 | 41,580,022 |
| Tangerines ${ }^{2}$ | 33,161,606 | 32,318,134 | 32,733,582 | 34,278,527 | 35,444,080 |
| Pineapples | 25,816,770 | 26,078,913 | 27,709,463 | 28,430,017 | 28,179,348 |
| Melons, other ${ }^{3}$ | 25,706,565 | 26,611,325 | 26,665,174 | 27,040,618 | 27,501,360 |
| Peaches and nectarines | 23,899,394 | 23,990,596 | 24,552,826 | 24,902,186 | 25,737,841 |
| Pears | 24,366,939 | 23,217,958 | 23,830,490 | 23,723,082 | 23,919,075 |
| Lemons and limes | 17,064,322 | 17,219,354 | 17,665,259 | 19,582,115 | 20,049,630 |
| Papayas | 12,134,038 | 12,955,803 | 12,895,369 | 13,239,028 | 13,735,086 |
| Plums and sloes | 11,618,168 | 11,850,227 | 11,494,447 | 12,528,048 | 12,601,312 |
| Grapefruit and pomelos | 8,871,240 | 8,998,424 | 8,672,904 | 9,049,761 | 9,289,462 |
| Dates | 8,094,353 | 8,320,428 | 8,401,274 | 8,871,351 | 9,075,446 |
| Strawberries | 8,221,263 | 8,044,725 | 8,242,262 | 8,561,118 | 8,885,028 |
| Avocados | 5,325,170 | 5,722,699 | 6,179,315 | 6,766,484 | 7,179,689 |
| Kiwi fruit | 4,061,076 | 4,244,808 | 3,938,640 | 4,190,771 | 4,348,011 |
| Persimmons | 4,348,759 | 4,360,443 | 4,548,506 | 4,163,044 | 4,270,074 |
| Apricots | 3,944,940 | 4,186,243 | 4,796,280 | 3,901,256 | 4,083,861 |
| Cherries, sweet | 2,246,577 | 2,328,758 | 2,455,479 | 2,568,446 | 2,595,812 |
| Cherries, sour | 1,342,821 | 1,405,355 | 1,186,506 | 1,582,391 | 1,411,608 |
| Cashew apples | 1,766,892 | 1,574,704 | 1,426,803 | 1,352,964 | 1,324,050 |
| Figs | 1,164,849 | 1,062,450 | 1,161,101 | 1,224,852 | 1,315,588 |
| Blueberries | 540,122 | 622,971 | 608,902 | 666,451 | 823,328 |
| Raspberries | 674,934 | 823,429 | 798,224 | 850,422 | 822,493 |
| Cranberries | 642,989 | 749,842 | 629,619 | 716,938 | 687,534 |
| Quinces | 673,157 | 637,883 | 697,532 | 660,562 | 666,589 |
| Currants | 626,581 | 623,695 | 538,749 | 680,541 | 647,815 |
| Gooseberries | 168,072 | 169,878 | 160,672 | 76,946 | 80,014 |
| Carobs | 133,349 | 135,498 | 138,288 | 46,141 | 46,604 |
| Others | 75,222,722 | 77,556,015 | 77,907,632 | 79,628,922 | 80,992,320 |
| Grand Total | 835,741,275 | 839,004,277 | 844,731,570 | 871,200,306 | 883,415,750 |

Notes:

1. Includes mangosteens, guavas.
2. Includes mandarins, clementines and satsumas.
3. Includes cantaloupes.

Source: FAOSTAT (March 2021)

### 4.1.2. World fruit production by country - by volume (metric tons)

|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 229,118,312 | 232,327,419 | 236,778,249 | 239,128,544 | 246,621,295 |
| India | 90,792,024 | 92,006,390 | 98,031,613 | 101,897,338 | 104,165,543 |
| Brazil | 40,082,730 | 38,924,077 | 39,868,756 | 39,925,947 | 40,098,467 |
| United States | 27,353,570 | 27,671,168 | 26,448,511 | 24,357,983 | 25,303,887 |
| Mexico | 20,291,808 | 21,555,096 | 22,398,512 | 22,801,688 | 23,678,584 |
| Turkey | 20,296,003 | 21,780,950 | 23,153,288 | 23,601,767 | 23,312,940 |
| Indonesia | 20,732,093 | 18,578,629 | 19,608,309 | 20,552,891 | 21,453,166 |
| Spain | 19,718,151 | 19,466,863 | 18,484,973 | 20,000,010 | 18,317,660 |
| Iran | 19,031,448 | 18,137,742 | 16,117,675 | 16,320,147 | 17,459,251 |
| Italy | 18,310,038 | 18,156,339 | 16,559,639 | 17,771,815 | 17,253,720 |
| Philippines | 16,628,306 | 16,318,882 | 16,577,823 | 16,809,942 | 16,660,244 |
| Egypt | 15,395,048 | 15,131,783 | 14,858,225 | 15,034,252 | 15,524,952 |
| Nigeria | 11,506,523 | 11,567,555 | 11,705,970 | 11,833,942 | 11,961,707 |
| Colombia | 11,736,684 | 12,091,093 | 8,232,071 | 9,475,998 | 10,791,851 |
| Viet Nam | 8,470,789 | 8,359,695 | 8,764,383 | 9,410,359 | 10,027,273 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{1}$ | 898,530 | 1,062,999 | 1,002,968 | 1,010,609 | 994,443 |
| Grand Total | 835,741,275 | 839,004,277 | 844,731,570 | 871,200,306 | 883,415,750 |
| Note: <br> 1. In 2019, Canada ranked 86th globally producer of fruits. <br> Source: FAOSTAT (March 2021) |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.1.3. World fruit production by commodity - by area (hectares)

|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grapes | 7,104,330 | 6,899,088 | 6,831,645 | 6,865,979 | 6,925,972 |
| Plantains | 5,964,707 | 5,813,422 | 5,496,939 | 5,668,143 | 5,714,718 |
| Mangoes ${ }^{1}$ | 5,145,211 | 5,163,201 | 5,445,884 | 5,367,916 | 5,588,716 |
| Bananas | 5,337,607 | 5,243,965 | 5,105,238 | 5,121,074 | 5,158,582 |
| Apples | 5,177,491 | 4,865,350 | 4,620,530 | 4,645,405 | 4,717,384 |
| Oranges | 4,012,131 | 3,935,464 | 3,916,142 | 3,936,260 | 4,060,129 |
| Watermelons | 3,176,757 | 3,204,695 | 3,109,281 | 3,120,446 | 3,084,217 |
| Tangerines ${ }^{2}$ | 2,535,480 | 2,524,296 | 2,546,663 | 2,699,579 | 2,756,887 |
| Plums and sloes | 2,592,671 | 2,672,684 | 2,641,400 | 2,741,152 | 2,727,745 |
| Peaches and nectarines | 1,631,510 | 1,592,266 | 1,523,705 | 1,528,249 | 1,527,052 |
| Dates | 1,123,105 | 1,207,606 | 1,247,209 | 1,338,304 | 1,381,434 |
| Pears | 1,582,981 | 1,408,291 | 1,352,320 | 1,382,975 | 1,379,387 |
| Lemons and limes | 1,064,705 | 1,060,896 | 1,108,062 | 1,178,019 | 1,226,617 |
| Pineapples | 1,014,945 | 1,045,187 | 1,093,292 | 1,135,002 | 1,125,307 |
| Melons, other ${ }^{3}$ | 1,045,715 | 1,084,804 | 1,031,344 | 1,026,076 | 1,039,691 |
| Persimmons | 936,782 | 938,197 | 957,955 | 969,855 | 992,425 |
| Avocados | 563,948 | 599,416 | 626,825 | 690,821 | 726,660 |
| Apricots | 562,122 | 540,811 | 560,416 | 546,800 | 561,750 |
| Cashew apples | 650,835 | 623,404 | 555,227 | 506,427 | 493,808 |
| Papayas | 412,953 | 454,164 | 447,065 | 451,501 | 462,552 |
| Cherries, sweet | 411,908 | 420,508 | 422,789 | 425,037 | 443,771 |
| Strawberries | 377,112 | 366,475 | 371,031 | 394,659 | 396,401 |
| Grapefruit and pomelos | 354,966 | 362,426 | 331,057 | 369,757 | 346,191 |
| Figs | 294,383 | 278,802 | 277,013 | 287,551 | 289,818 |
| Kiwi fruit | 263,032 | 274,717 | 246,406 | 260,283 | 268,788 |
| Cherries, sour | 209,614 | 215,663 | 207,747 | 222,538 | 224,237 |
| Currants | 114,431 | 115,079 | 113,593 | 136,055 | 141,115 |
| Raspberries | 101,203 | 114,840 | 119,088 | 126,114 | 127,578 |
| Blueberries | 94,728 | 102,586 | 103,959 | 112,774 | 119,472 |
| Quinces | 82,491 | 86,241 | 89,699 | 87,986 | 93,699 |
| Cranberries | 39,383 | 41,163 | 40,190 | 39,249 | 41,383 |
| Gooseberries | 29,554 | 29,421 | 27,331 | 14,396 | 14,943 |
| Carobs | 41,799 | 41,462 | 38,817 | 14,421 | 14,366 |
| Others | 10,350,250 | 10,664,886 | 10,540,431 | 10,774,351 | 11,120,582 |
| Grand Total | 64,400,840 | 63,991,476 | 63,146,293 | 64,185,154 | 65,293,377 |

Notes:

1. Includes mangosteens, guavas.
2. Includes mandarins, clementines and satsumas.
3. Includes cantaloupes.

Source: FAOSTAT (March 2021)

### 4.1.4. World fruit production by country - by area (hectares)

|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 15,220,571 | 14,982,327 | 14,669,763 | 15,050,240 | 15,339,655 |
| India | 6,699,761 | 6,642,040 | 6,764,594 | 6,929,767 | 7,065,860 |
| Brazil | 2,354,203 | 2,268,636 | 2,181,134 | 2,107,657 | 2,092,387 |
| Nigeria | 1,894,405 | 1,904,603 | 1,916,639 | 1,927,518 | 1,938,144 |
| Philippines | 1,335,629 | 1,420,174 | 1,542,902 | 1,708,643 | 1,937,437 |
| Spain | 1,665,112 | 1,579,578 | 1,582,227 | 1,560,080 | 1,556,100 |
| Mexico | 1,406,095 | 1,444,992 | 1,468,465 | 1,514,399 | 1,552,088 |
| Turkey | 1,392,191 | 1,374,434 | 1,363,040 | 1,362,887 | 1,384,591 |
| Congo (Democratic Republic of) | 1,358,598 | 1,370,004 | 1,373,623 | 1,372,786 | 1,378,922 |
| Iran | 1,605,374 | 1,383,700 | 1,119,910 | 1,159,337 | 1,114,726 |
| Italy | 1,148,390 | 1,119,696 | 1,124,142 | 1,095,481 | 1,113,420 |
| United States | 1,207,134 | 1,184,145 | 1,164,970 | 1,109,711 | 1,098,180 |
| Thailand | 1,150,170 | 1,224,975 | 1,245,984 | 1,084,988 | 1,084,926 |
| Pakistan | 1,042,323 | 1,041,641 | 1,024,485 | 1,004,825 | 981,318 |
| Uganda | 1,076,760 | 911,006 | 946,462 | 949,574 | 956,116 |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{1}$ | 88,241 | 90,528 | 88,627 | 87,932 | 86,462 |
| Grand Total | 64,400,840 | 63,991,476 | 63,146,293 | 64,185,154 | 65,293,377 |

Note:

1. In 2019, Canada ranked 86th globally producer of fruits.

Source: FAOSTAT (March 2021)

### 4.2. World trade

### 4.2.1. Top 10 importers of fruit ${ }^{1}$ worldwide - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $22,202,982$ | $23,561,681$ | $24,456,351$ | $25,950,697$ | $26,136,469$ |
| Germany | $13,738,618$ | $14,631,293$ | $15,343,657$ | $14,914,245$ | $16,854,822$ |
| China | $7,777,821$ | $8,287,172$ | $11,223,987$ | $15,486,370$ | $16,130,165$ |
| Netherlands | $9,430,086$ | $10,232,965$ | $11,212,642$ | $11,678,238$ | $12,946,472$ |
| United Kingdom | $8,351,868$ | $8,251,247$ | $8,373,661$ | $8,369,654$ | $8,552,068$ |
| France | $7,196,718$ | $7,519,931$ | $7,818,086$ | $7,660,691$ | $8,423,639$ |
| Russian Federation | $5,110,509$ | $6,064,091$ | $6,587,649$ | $6,762,479$ | $6,940,421$ |
| Canada | $\mathbf{5 , 9 6 4 , 1 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 0 5 6 , 9 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 2 0 1 , 8 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 3 6 8 , 8 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 6 5 5 , 7 6 3}$ |
| Hong Kong | $5,705,455$ | $5,441,076$ | $5,677,967$ | $6,070,577$ | $5,431,971$ |
| Italy | $4,534,507$ | $4,614,426$ | $4,788,294$ | $5,066,954$ | $5,273,767$ |
| Others | $59,053,274$ | $61,636,896$ | $63,572,089$ | $62,542,154$ | $65,610,363$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 4 9 , 0 6 6 , 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 6 , 2 9 7 , 6 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 5 , 2 5 6 , 2 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 0 , 8 7 0 , 9 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 8 , 9 5 5 , 9 2 0}$ |

Note:

1. Includes fresh, frozen and dried fruits and nuts.

Source: Global Trade Tracker (March 2021)

### 4.2.2. Top 10 importers of fruit ${ }^{1}$ worldwide - by volume (metric tons)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $12,115,411$ | $12,477,300$ | $12,844,419$ | $12,811,164$ | $13,006,981$ |
| Germany | $6,485,910$ | $6,863,591$ | $6,600,009$ | $6,676,552$ | $6,718,900$ |
| China | $4,035,723$ | $4,562,576$ | $5,724,604$ | $7,203,861$ | $6,644,093$ |
| Netherlands | $4,712,129$ | $5,016,013$ | $5,480,550$ | $5,612,718$ | $5,854,633$ |
| Russian Federation | $4,886,030$ | $5,596,076$ | $5,899,328$ | $5,646,784$ | $5,640,131$ |
| United Kingdom | $4,233,456$ | $4,366,902$ | $4,037,048$ | $4,007,638$ | $3,932,450$ |
| France | $3,654,119$ | $3,827,034$ | $3,837,386$ | $3,830,326$ | $3,820,353$ |
| Canada | $\mathbf{2 , 8 0 7 , 0 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 7 9 6 , 4 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 8 6 6 , 8 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 8 5 9 , 7 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 0 9 , 0 1 4}$ |
| Belgium | $2,642, \mathbf{2 4 8}$ | $2,774,900$ | $2,637,454$ | $2,401,695$ | $2,447,016$ |
| Italy | $2,145,051$ | $2,381,296$ | $2,349,362$ | $2,446,742$ | $2,413,670$ |
| Others | $95,778,835$ | $36,434,148$ | $35,420,336$ | $35,249,381$ | $35,310,416$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 4 3 , 4 9 5 , 9 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 , 0 9 6 , 3 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 , 6 9 7 , 3 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 , 7 4 6 , 6 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 , 6 9 7 , 6 5 7}$ |

Note:

1. Includes fresh, frozen and dried fruits and nuts.

Source: Global Trade Tracker (March 2021)

### 4.2.3. Top 10 exporters of fruit ${ }^{1}$ worldwide - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $16,893,946$ | $17,473,355$ | $17,237,434$ | $18,010,550$ | $17,180,193$ |
| Spain | $11,987,781$ | $12,165,229$ | $12,938,000$ | $13,165,934$ | $14,625,520$ |
| Mexico | $7,337,579$ | $8,565,117$ | $8,496,628$ | $11,940,328$ | $12,368,521$ |
| Netherlands | $9,021,608$ | $9,718,235$ | $10,687,386$ | $10,738,952$ | $12,239,005$ |
| China | $7,341,416$ | $6,882,922$ | $6,866,553$ | $8,248,184$ | $9,399,116$ |
| Chile | $6,646,260$ | $6,296,595$ | $7,331,609$ | $7,672,608$ | $7,771,251$ |
| Turkey | $5,652,868$ | $5,662,104$ | $5,635,418$ | $6,084,103$ | $6,448,371$ |
| Thailand | $2,133,760$ | $3,019,650$ | $2,004,873$ | $4,973,355$ | $5,648,290$ |
| Italy | $5,212,171$ | $5,424,304$ | $5,204,309$ | $4,964,721$ | $5,468,605$ |
| Peru | $2,680,849$ | $3,213,467$ | $4,067,666$ | $4,583,462$ | $5,269,359$ |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{\mathbf{2}}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 6 , 3 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 4 , 1 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 9 , 9 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 3 , 2 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 7 , 5 2 7}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 3 1 , 0 7 3 , 2 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 7 , 9 7 5 , 8 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 2 , 8 0 0 , 7 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0 , 7 9 4 , 1 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 0 , 3 0 1 , 9 5 2}$ |

Notes:

1. Includes fresh, frozen and dried fruits and nuts.
2. In 2020, Canada ranked 35th globally with exports totaling $\$ 877,527$ thousands.

Source: Global Trade Tracker (March 2021)

### 4.2.4. Top 10 exporters of fruit ${ }^{1}$ worldwide - by volume (metric tons)

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spain | 7,482,534 | 7,776,858 | 7,457,154 | 8,164,275 | 7,737,980 |
| Ecuador | 6,340,092 | 6,758,551 | 6,947,480 | 7,053,355 | 7,451,294 |
| Mexico | 4,590,903 | 4,536,777 | 4,652,072 | 5,269,069 | 5,307,949 |
| Netherlands | 3,817,437 | 4,105,588 | 4,394,405 | 4,537,036 | 4,648,375 |
| Philippines | 2,095,554 | 3,564,502 | 3,996,119 | 5,171,075 | 4,492,171 |
| United States | 4,494,161 | 4,576,552 | 4,364,123 | 4,306,395 | 4,278,045 |
| Costa Rica | 2,066,437 | 2,549,064 | 3,963,910 | 3,501,174 | 4,194,061 |
| China | 3,689,905 | 3,617,247 | 3,570,651 | 3,763,341 | 4,023,502 |
| Turkey | 3,545,163 | 3,828,584 | 4,213,535 | 3,707,050 | 3,932,420 |
| Egypt | 2,078,982 | 2,265,352 | 2,815,375 | 2,596,707 | 3,793,292 |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{2}$ | 284,510 | 279,995 | 316,051 | 318,633 | 322,750 |
| Total | 83,580,366 | 89,819,185 | 91,348,740 | 93,319,872 | 93,661,298 |

Notes:

1. Includes fresh, frozen and dried fruits and nuts.
2. In 2020, Canada ranked 38th globally with exports totaling 322,750 metric tons.

Source: Global Trade Tracker (March 2021)

## 5. Key Resources

## FAOSTAT.

Global Trade Tracker.
Statistics Canada. Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0403-01 Farms classified by farm type.
Statistics Canada. Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0364-01 Estimates, production and farm gate value of fresh and processed fruits.

Statistics Canada. Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0054-01 Food available in Canada.
Statistics Canada. CATSNET.
Import and export data is based on the following Harmonized System Codes (H.S. Codes):
All import and export H.S. codes fall under Chapter 08 of the Custom Tariff.

## Fresh fruit for import:

0801110000080119000008012100000801220000080131000008013200000802110000 0802120000080221000008022200000802310000080232000008024000100802400020 0802500010080250002008026000000802900011080290001208029000910802900092 0803000010080300001108030000120803000020080410001008041000200804200010 0804200020080430001008043000110804300012080430002008044000000804500010 0804500020080510001108051000120805100013080510001908051000200805200011 0805200019080520002008054000000805400010080540002008055000110805500012 0805500020080550002108055000220805500030080590001008059000200806101100 0806101900080610910008061091100806109120080610990008062000000807110000 0807110010080711002008071900100807190020080719009008072000000807200010 0807200020080810101108081010120808101013080810101408081010150808101016 0808101017080810101908081010810808101082080810108308081010840808101089 0808101091080810109208081010930808101094080810109508081010960808101097 0808101099080810900008082010000808202900080820291008082029200808203000 0809101000080910990008092010000809202900080920390008092039100809203920 0809209000080930100008093021000809302900080930291008093029200809303000 0809309000080940100008094029000809403900080940900008101010000810109100 0810109900081010991008101099200810201100081020190008102019100810201920 0810209000081030000008104010100810401011081040101208104010210810401022 0810401023081040109008104090000810500000081060000008109000100810900020 0810900090081090100008109090100810909020081090909008111010000811109000 0811200010081120009008119010100811901090081190200008119090110811909012 0811909013081190902108119090290811909030081190909108119090990812101000 0812109010081210909008129010100812901020081290200008129090000813100000 0813200000081330000008134000100813400090081350001008135000200813500030 08140000100814000090

## Fresh fruit for export:

0801110008011900080121000801220008013100080132000802110008021200 0802210008022200080231000802320008024000080250000802600008029000 0803000008041000080420000804300008044000080450000805100008052000 0805400008055000080590000806100008062000080711000807190008072000 0808101008081090080820000809100008092000080930000809400008101000 0810201008102020081030000810401108104012081040900810500008109000

```
0810901008109090081110000811200008119011081190120811909008121000 08129000081310000813200008133000081340000813500008140000
Processed fruit for import:
200190901020060010120060010192006001090200710000020079100102007910020 2007910090200799101020079910902007992010200799209020079990212007999022 2007999029200799903120079990392007999040200799905020079990912007999099 2008200010200820009020083000102008300021200830002920083000912008300099 2008401000200840200020084090102008409090200850101020085010902008509000 2008601000200860901120086090192008609090200870101020087010902008709010 2008709090200880001020088000902008910010200891009020089210102008921090 2008929000200899100020089920102008992020200899209020089930102008993091 2008993099200899400020089990102008999021200899902920089990312008999032 2008999033200899903920089990912008999092200899909920091110102009111020 2009111030200911901020091190202009119030200912001020091200902009191010 2009191091200919109920091990102009199090200921001020092100902009290010 2009290021200929002220092900292009290091200929009220092900992009310011 2009310019200931009120093100992009390011200939001220093900192009390091 2009390092200939009920094100002009490010200949002020094900902009611000 2009619010200961909020096910112009691019200969102120096910292009699010 2009699020200969909020097110002009719010200971909020097910112009791012 2009791019200979102120097910222009791029200979900020098011002009801911 2009801912200980191920098019912009801992200980199320098019942009801995 2009901000200990201020099020202009903010200990302120099030292009903031 2009903039210690291121069091102106909191210690919221069091992106909200 2106909300210690940021069095102106909590210690960021069097002106909810 2106909890210690991121069099192106909931210690993921069099412106909949 2106909991210690999221069099992202903100220290311022029031902202903200 2202909010
```


## Processed fruit for export:

2006000020071000200791002007990020081110200811902008190020082000 2008300020084000200850002008600020087000200880002008910020089200 2008990020091100200912002009190020092100200929002009310020093900 2009410020094900200961002009690020097100200979102009799020098040 2009900021069030


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Farm cash receipts measure gross revenue of farm businesses. They represent the cash income received from the sale of agricultural commodities.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Farm-gate value is the value received by producers at the point of first transaction, when ownership first changes hands. This value excludes any separately billed costs such as delivery, storage, marketing and administration.
    ${ }^{3}$ Fresh fruit may include frozen and dried fruits.

