# Statistical Overview of the Canadian Maple Industry 2019 

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## Overview

The Canadian maple syrup industry accounts for approximately $75 \%$ of the world's maple syrup production, with $91 \%$ of the Canadian production originating from Quebec, 4\% from New Brunswick, and $4 \%$ from Ontario. The United States is the second largest world producer accounting for approximately 24\% of global production, with $50 \%$ of U.S production originating from Vermont, $20 \%$ from New York, and 12\% from Maine.

Despite a cold, late spring in Eastern Canada, the 2019 maple harvest rose by $35 \%$ from a year earlier to a record high 13.2 million gallons, due to higher yields and more taps. The 2019 production increase followed 2018's cold, harsh winter and short spring, which affected much of the country, and drove down Canadian maple syrup production that year, notably in Quebec and New Brunswick. The total value of maple products in 2019 rose by $34 \%$ year over year to $\$ 517.5$ million. This increase was mostly attributable to higher production since prices remained relatively stable at $\$ 39.19$ per gallon in 2019, down 17 cents from a year earlier.

Production was up in every maple-producing provinces. Quebec harvested 12 million gallons, up 35\% from a year earlier. Production was also robust in New Brunswick (+66\% to 598 thousand gallons), Ontario (+8\% to 502 thousand gallons) and Nova Scotia (+27\% to 70 thousand gallons).

Canada is also the world's largest exporter of maple products, with exports valued at $\$ 430$ million in 2019, up $6 \%$ from 2018. Quebec accounted for $97 \%$ of Canadian maple product exports for 2019. In that year, Canadian maple products were exported to 68 different countries around the world; $62 \%$ of the exports were destined to the United States, 10\% to Germany, 5\% to Japan, 5\% the United Kingdom, 5\% to Australia and $4 \%$ to France, with the other export destinations accounting for the remaining $9 \%$ of total exports.

The COVID-19 pandemic emerged just as the 2020 maple syrup season was commencing. Maple syrup producers cited losses due to the shutdown of sugar shacks during the short, busy season, as well as decreased demand from the foodservice/hospitality industry. In addition, various maple syrup events, such as the Elmira Maple Syrup Festival - the world's largest one-day maple syrup festival - had been cancelled, which normally attracts tens of thousands of attendees. Due to COVID-19 measures related to physical distancing and reduced staff levels, producers had also reported delays in having their maple syrup graded. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on maple syrup production will be addressed in the next report to be released in 2021.

## 1. Production

### 1.1. Number of maple farms ${ }^{1,2}$ by province

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1 | 0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2 | 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 36 | 48 |
| New Brunswick | 108 | 111 |
| Quebec | 4,674 | 4,776 |
| Ontario | 416 | 391 |
| Manitoba | 6 | 6 |
| Saskatchewan | 0 | 2 |
| Alberta | 0 | 0 |
| British Columbia | 5 | 5 |
| Canada | $\mathbf{5 , 2 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 3 4 0}$ |

Notes:

1. The last Census of Agriculture was conducted in 2016. The next Census of Agriculture will occur in 2021.
2. Number of farms includes all farms reported maple taps, and not exclusively farms in which maple syrup production represents $50 \%$ or more of total farm cash receipts.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0166-01 Farms classified by farm type

### 1.2. Number of maple taps ${ }^{1}$ by province

|  | 2011 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | x | 0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 9,693 | 9,760 |
| Nova Scotia | 372,452 | 446,300 |
| New Brunswick | $1,896,773$ | $2,285,785$ |
| Quebec | $40,632,512$ | $42,529,033$ |
| Ontario | $1,508,651$ | $1,713,022$ |
| Manitoba | 8,251 | 5,961 |
| Saskatchewan | 5,917 | 1,490 |
| Alberta | x | 0 |
| British Columbia | 3,609 | 4,009 |
| Canada | $\mathbf{4 4 , 4 4 0 , 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 , 9 9 5 , 3 6 0}$ |
| Notes: <br> 1. The last Census of Agriculture was conducted in 2016. The next Census of Agriculture will occur in 2021. <br> X: Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act. <br> Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0423-01 Maple taps |  |  |

1.3. Maple syrup production ${ }^{1}$ by province (thousands of gallons ${ }^{2}$ )

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nova Scotia | 19 | 48 | 43 | 55 | 70 |
| New Brunswick | 430 | 528 | 551 | 361 | 598 |
| Quebec | 8,090 | 11,185 | 11,493 | 8,914 | 12,033 |
| Ontario | 369 | 398 | 425 | 465 | 502 |
| Canada | $\mathbf{8 , 9 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 1 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 7 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 2 0 4}$ |

Notes:

1. Maple products such as taffy, sugar and maple butter have been converted to syrup equivalent.
2. Conversion factors: 1 gallon of syrup equals 10.0 pounds of maple sugar. One gallon of syrup weighs 13.24760 pounds. One gallon of syrup equals 10.4 pounds of taffy. The conversion of maple taffy to syrup varies with the density of syrup that year.
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0354-01 Production and value of maple products ( $\times 1,000$ )

### 1.4. Maple syrup production by province - percent share, 2019



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0354-01 Production and value of maple products (x 1,000)
1.5. Gross value ${ }^{1}$ of maple products by province (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nova Scotia | 1,176 | 3,200 | 2,473 | 3,069 | 3,847 |
| New Brunswick | 24,415 | 22,023 | 22,003 | 13,715 | 23,217 |
| Quebec | 306,500 | 435,600 | 444,570 | 344,834 | 463,889 |
| Ontario | 26,151 | 23,286 | 24,947 | 23,913 | 26,535 |
| Canada | $\mathbf{3 5 8 , 2 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 4 , 1 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 3 , 9 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 5}, 531$ | $\mathbf{5 1 7 , 4 8 9}$ |

Note:

1. The gross value of maple products includes maple sugar, maple syrup, maple taffy and maple butter.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0354-01 Production and value of maple products ( $\times 1,000$ )
1.6. Gross value of maple products by province - percent share, 2019


Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0354-01 Production and value of maple products (x 1,000 )

## 2. Trade

### 2.1. Exports

### 2.1.1. Maple products ${ }^{1}$ exports by province - value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 0 | 23 | 211 | 3 |
| Nova Scotia | 515 | 558 | 520 | 129 | 210 |
| New Brunswick | 17,648 | 17,168 | 10,808 | 9,664 | 10,811 |
| Quebec | 338,976 | 362,324 | 369,001 | 394,830 | 417,486 |
| Ontario | 2,155 | 773 | 171 | 356 | 963 |
| Manitoba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saskatchewan | 47 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Alberta | 1 | 194 | 118 | 1 | 74 |
| British Columbia | 200 | 391 | 702 | 419 | 393 |
| Canada $^{2}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 9 , 5 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 1 , 4 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 1 , 3 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 5 , 6 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 9 , 9 4 4}$ |

Notes:

1. Maple Products include both maple sugar and maple syrup.
2. Totals may not add up as some data was suppressed to meet confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

Source: Statistics Canada (CATSNet, September 2020)
2.1.2. Maple products exports by province - percent share, 2019


Source: Statistics Canada (CATSNet, September 2020)

### 2.1.3. Maple products ${ }^{1}$ exports by province - volume (kilograms)

|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 0 | 55 | 22 | 44 | 501 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 0 | 2,111 | 27,387 | 254 |
| Nova Scotia | 55,554 | 62,237 | 49,940 | 14,436 | 19,297 |
| New Brunswick | 2,004,193 | 1,940,942 | 1,304,800 | 1,169,415 | 1,339,734 |
| Quebec | 39,803,755 | 42,917,697 | 44,427,902 | 47,078,513 | 49,178,196 |
| Ontario | 301,011 | 110,150 | 23,329 | 52,487 | 135,161 |
| Manitoba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saskatchewan | 7,316 | 0 | 0 | 4,610 | 0 |
| Alberta | 77 | 24,001 | 20,471 | 89 | 12,708 |
| British Columbia | 17,791 | 37,176 | 70,997 | 36,581 | 34,319 |
| Canada ${ }^{2}$ | 42,189,697 | 45,092,258 | 45,899,572 | 48,383,562 | 50,720,170 |

Notes:

1. Maple Products include both maple sugar and maple syrup.
2. Totals may not add up as some data was suppressed to meet confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

Source: Statistics Canada (CATSNet, September 2020)

### 2.1.4. Top 10 maple products export destinations - value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 229,168 | 236,279 | 236,104 | 250,484 | 266,559 |
| Germany | 31,035 | 40,043 | 40,721 | 44,872 | 42,121 |
| Japan | 26,324 | 25,756 | 22,945 | 22,233 | 23,441 |
| United Kingdom | 16,177 | 16,584 | 17,733 | 18,567 | 21,698 |
| Australia | 12,088 | 15,650 | 17,627 | 17,500 | 18,832 |
| France | 12,212 | 13,049 | 12,743 | 13,436 | 16,705 |
| Denmark | 5,302 | 6,137 | 5,127 | 6,327 | 7,510 |
| South Korea | 4,504 | 4,152 | 3,903 | 5,303 | 4,720 |
| Netherlands | 3,636 | 3,647 | 3,659 | 4,325 | 4,032 |
| Belgium | 2,276 | 3,126 | 3,647 | 3,332 | 3,400 |
| Others | 16,821 | 16,985 | 17,133 | 19,282 | 20,925 |
| Total | 359,542 | 381,408 | 381,342 | 405,661 | 429,944 |
| Source: Statistics Canada (CATSNet, September 2020) |  |  |  |  |  |

2.1.5. Top maple products export destinations - percent share, 2019


Source: Statistics Canada (CATSNet, September 2020)

### 2.1.6. Top 10 maple products export destinations - volume (kilograms)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $26,838,226$ | $27,886,052$ | $28,588,821$ | $30,218,926$ | $32,121,874$ |
| Germany | $3,549,035$ | $4,540,965$ | $4,622,930$ | $5,003,007$ | $4,867,966$ |
| Japan | $2,664,895$ | $2,679,569$ | $2,489,628$ | $2,410,106$ | $2,506,567$ |
| United Kingdom | $2,285,402$ | $2,442,606$ | $2,430,610$ | $2,422,084$ | $2,467,531$ |
| Australia | $1,615,260$ | $1,958,243$ | $2,179,867$ | $2,130,864$ | $2,114,086$ |
| France | $1,488,270$ | $1,594,766$ | $1,579,595$ | $1,654,308$ | $2,103,193$ |
| Denmark | 760,544 | 868,629 | 730,988 | 908,839 | 994,561 |
| South Korea | 494,818 | 471,750 | 484,602 | 670,121 | 528,207 |
| Netherlands | 404,083 | 390,935 | 388,048 | 482,083 | 433,496 |
| Belgium | 229,536 | 319,853 | 377,755 | 339,242 | 334,156 |
| Others | $1,859,628$ | $1,938,890$ | $2,026,728$ | $2,143,982$ | $2,248,533$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 2 , 1 8 9 , 6 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 , 0 9 2 , 2 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 , 8 9 9 , 5 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 , 3 8 3 , 5 6 2}$ | $50,720,170$ |
| Source: Statistics Canada CATSNet, September 2020$)$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## 3. Availability for consumption

### 3.1. Maple products available ${ }^{1}$ for consumption ${ }^{2}$ (kilograms per person)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maple Sugar | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.36 |

Notes:

1. Food available per person is calculated by dividing the domestic disappearance by the Canadian population as of July 1st 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.

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

## 4. United States national statistics for maple syrup

### 4.1. United States maple syrup production by state (thousands of gallons)

|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Vermont | 1,410 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 1,940 | 2,070 |
| New York | 601 | 707 | 760 | 806 | 820 |
| Maine | 553 | 675 | 715 | 539 | 520 |
| Wisconsin | 215 | 235 | 207 | 225 | 270 |
| Michigan | 135 | 124 | 150 | 165 | 195 |
| New Hampshire | 154 | 176 | 160 | 163 | 148 |
| Pennsylvania | 186 | 163 | 165 | 142 | 157 |
| Others | 207 | 204 | 228 | 219 | 0 |
| United States | 3,461 | 4,184 | 4,385 | 4,199 | 4,180 |
| Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service - http://www.nass.usda.gov/ |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.2. United States maple syrup production value by state (thousands of US dollars)

|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Vermont | 46,530 | 57,000 | 54,000 | 54,320 | 57,960 |
| New York | 25,242 | 31,320 | 29,640 | 26,114 | 26,404 |
| Maine | 15,484 | 20,250 | 24,096 | 21,668 | 14,664 |
| New Hampshire | 9,148 | 9,715 | 6,960 | 9,144 | 6,704 |
| Wisconsin | 7,117 | 7,873 | 6,500 | 7,290 | 8,775 |
| Michigan | 7,358 | 5,555 | 7,680 | 6,419 | 9,477 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,933 | 5,118 | 5,660 | 5,538 | 5,495 |
| Others | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| United States | 126,820 | 147,240 | 145,346 | 141,825 | 129,479 |

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service - http://www.nass.usda.gov/

## 5. World data

### 5.1. Top 10 importers of maple sugar and maple syrup (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | 228,988 | 236,408 | 236,165 | 250,548 | 266,617 |
| Germany | 25,358 | 29,688 | 30,120 | 36,683 | 37,602 |
| United Kingdom | 22,784 | 25,500 | 25,610 | 25,264 | 31,417 |
| Japan | 33,936 | 29,962 | 29,449 | 27,428 | 28,783 |
| France | 13,623 | 13,784 | 16,121 | 16,349 | 23,512 |
| Australia | 17,632 | 17,533 | 20,866 | 19,985 | 22,021 |
| Canada | $\mathbf{1 3 , 6 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 , 9 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 0 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 1 0}$ |
| Netherlands | 13,084 | 16,918 | 17,077 | 19,659 | 11,528 |
| Denmark | 6,900 | 6,810 | 7,150 | 8,522 | 8,470 |
| Italy | 3,946 | 6,747 | 4,648 | 5,772 | 7,236 |
| Others | 57,019 | 61,323 | 65,617 | 69,260 | $\mathbf{7 1 , 3 7 3}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 3 6 , 8 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 6 , 6 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 9 , 9 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 4 , \mathbf { 2 5 1 }}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 3 , 2 6 8}$ |

Note:

1. $100 \%$ of Canadian imports of maple products are sourced from the United States.

Source: Global Trade Tracker (September 2020)

## 6. Key resources

Global Trade Tracker
Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0166-01 Farms classified by farm type
Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0423-01 Maple taps
Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0354-01 Production and value of maple products
Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0054-01 Food available in Canada
Statistics Canada. CATSNET
USDA. National Agricultural Statistics Service
Import and export data is based on the following Harmonized System Codes (H.S. Codes):
Maple for import: 1702200010, 1702200020
Maple for export: 17022010, 17022020, 17022021, 17022029

