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# Statistical Overview of the Canadian Fruit Industry 2021 

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## 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, 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 $18.3 \%$ of total farm cash receipts ${ }^{1}$ for edible horticulture in Canada in 2021.

Continuing the trend of farm consolidation from the previous census and aging of farm operators, the number of fruit, berry and nut farms dropped by $9.5 \%$ from 2016 ( 7,845 farms) to 2021 ( 7,101 farms). However, the total production area of fruits, berries and nuts increased by 2.9\%, from 134,202 hectares in 2016 to 138,087 hectares in 2021.

The overall production volume for all fruits decreased in 2021 by $5.3 \%$ compared with 2020, mainly as a result of significant drops in the production of apples ( $-10 \%$ ), sweet cherries ( $-15.2 \%$ ), raspberries ( $-26.9 \%$ ), highbush blueberries ( $-6.8 \%$ ), pears ( $-7.4 \%$ ) and nectarines ( $-5.3 \%$ ).

In 2021, British Columbia (30.6\% of total fruit production), Ontario (27.7\%) and Quebec (27.7\%) accounted collectively for $86 \%$ of Canada's total fruit production volume, while Nova Scotia (7.8\%), New Brunswick (4.6\%) and Prince Edward Island (1.2\%) accounted for the remaining 14\% of production. Despite significant year-over-year increases in fruit production in the Atlantic provinces, which was up $25.2 \%$ in Nova Scotia, up $51 \%$ in New Brunswick and up 10.2\% in Prince Edward Island, lower production in British Columbia $(-8.5 \%)$, Quebec ( $-11.9 \%$ ) and Ontario ( $-7.7 \%$ ) mostly due to inclement weather events, dragged the country's total fruit production volume down by $5.3 \%$.

British Columbia's fruit production was hampered by an unusual combination of extreme weather events, with an unprecedented and persistent heat wave, referred to by meteorologists as a "heat dome," which covered most of the province and western Canada between June 25 and July 1, 2021, and a series of devastating winter floods in November 2021 affecting the southern, central and coastal regions of British Columbia and parts of neighbouring Washington State. All fruit crops in British Columbia were negatively affected by these weather events to varying degrees. The most significantly affected crops were raspberries, with a year-over-year decline of $36.6 \%$ in production, followed by pears ( $-16.9 \%$ ), sweet cherries $(-16.7 \%)$, apricots $(-13.1 \%)$, nectarines ( $-12.2 \%$ ), grapes ( $-10.4 \%$ ), apples ( $-9.5 \%$ ), blueberries ( $-7.2 \%$ ) and strawberries ( $-6.2 \%$ ).

Ontario's overall fruit production volume was down by $7.7 \%$ from the previous year, mainly as a result of a $17.6 \%$ drop in apple production, which was affected by a number of factors, including a dry 2020 season that prevented blossom development for this year, some spring frosts and severe hailstorms affecting mostly southwestern parts of the province. Ontario, which grows most of Canada's tender fruits, reported a return to more normal production volumes in most areas and tender fruit crops in 2021 compared with 2020. Localized frost events in early April and pollination issues during a cool, wet bloom period led to some damage, and the excessive heat in August, coupled with reductions in available labour, limited the overall volume of harvested stone fruit, which had the potential to be larger. In 2021, tender fruit growers reported a production volume increase in most crops, with the volume of sour cherries up by $69.1 \%$ (although still $24.7 \%$ below the previous 5 -year average), plums and prunes up by $44.4 \%$, peaches up by $32.2 \%$ (but still $13.6 \%$ below the previous 5 -year average) and pears up by $1.3 \%$, while nectarines saw a $4.7 \%$ year-over-year decline. Ontario, which accounts for the largest share of Canada's grape and wine production, experienced one of its most challenging and longest harvests in 2021, stemming from high summer temperatures and record rainfall in September and October, with the Grape Growers of Ontario reporting $49 \%$ more rain during that period in 2021 compared with the 10 -year average. Despite these

[^0]challenges, the harvested grape volume was up by $2.7 \%$ for vinifera grapes (wine grapes), while the volume was up by $31.1 \%$ for labrusca grapes (table grapes).

Fruit production volume in Quebec was down 11.9\% year-over-year, mainly as a result of a 53.0\% drop in lowbush (wild) blueberry production and a $7.7 \%$ drop in apple production. The 2021 lowbush blueberry crop in Quebec was significantly impacted by a combination of frosts during the bloom phase (end of May / early June) and an extended dry period in June that further inhibited proper fruit development. This is in stark contrast to the previous season during which Quebec enjoyed a very robust crop. Apple growers in Quebec experienced an early and warm spring, though two cold spells impacted certain areas. Quebec, which is also the country's leading producer of strawberries and cranberries, experienced a drop in production volumes for both fruit crops, with cranberry production volume down by $4.4 \%$ and strawberry volume down by $1.1 \%$ year-over-year.

With a production volume of 351,565 metric tons, apples continued to lead the fruit sector in terms of tonnage, accounting for $41.5 \%$ of the total production of Canadian fruit in 2021. Cranberries were the second most important fruit crop in terms of production volume (156,575 metric tons, 18.5\%), followed by blueberries ( 146,551 metric tons, $17.3 \%$ ), grapes ( 104,203 metric tons, $12.3 \%$ ), strawberries ( 24,615 metric tons, $2.9 \%$ ), peaches ( 19,246 metric tons, $2.3 \%$ ) and sweet cherries ( 16,404 metric tons, $1.9 \%$ ).

Canada is the second-largest commercial producer of blueberries in the world, behind only the United States, 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). Lowbush blueberries are native to eastern and Atlantic Canada with commercial production limited to the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, while British Columbia accounts for the bulk $(95.7 \%$ in 2021) of Canada's highbush blueberry production. Canada is also the second-largest producer of cranberries after the United States. Quebec and British Columbia together accounted for almost 93.7\% of Canada's cranberry crop in 2021, while New Brunswick is the third-largest cranberry-producing province and produced $4.1 \%$ of Canada's crop in 2021. Quebec is currently not only Canada's largest cranberry-producing province, accounting for $63.9 \%$ of the total Canadian cranberry crop, but also the largest producer of organic cranberries in the world.

Despite a $5.3 \%$ drop in production volume, Canada's fruit farm gate value rose by almost $1 \%$ to $\$ 1.2$ billion in 2021 as a result of stronger fruit prices. Almost all fruit crops were able to benefit from higher prices, which helped offset some of the rising costs in labour, packaging and crop protection materials. The most significant year-over-year price increases were seen in apricots (+32.4\%), raspberries (+26.7\%), sour cherries (+22.3\%), pears (+16.1\%) and blueberries (+12.4\%).

In 2021, British Columbia accounted for the largest share of fruit farm gate value (36.0\%), followed by Ontario (25.3\%) and Quebec (23.6\%). With a 2021 farm gate value of almost $\$ 312$ million (an all-time high), blueberries continued to be the most important fruit crop in terms of value, followed by apples (\$243 million), grapes ( $\$ 203$ million), cranberries ( $\$ 137$ million) and strawberries ( $\$ 129$ million).

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 $\$ 9.8$ billion in 2021, with fresh and frozen fruit accounting for almost $\$ 6$ billion and processed fruit accounting for $\$ 3.8$ billion of the trade deficit. Nonetheless, Canada's fresh and frozen fruit exports have grown by $30.2 \%$ over the last five years to reach an all-time high of almost $\$ 904$ million in 2021, while the country's fresh and frozen fruit imports have increased by $13.3 \%$ during the same time to reach their highest level of $\$ 6.9$ billion in 2021. As for Canada's trade of processed fruit, exports have grown by $26 \%$ over the last five years to reach $\$ 1.2$ billion, while the country's imports have increased by $10 \%$ during the same time to reach almost $\$ 5$ billion in 2021.

With over $\$ 530$ million in exports, blueberries continue to be Canada's top fruit export and accounted for $58.7 \%$ of the country's fruit export value in 2021, followed by sweet cherries (8.7\%), cranberries (7.2\%) and apples (5.6\%). 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 $67.5 \%$ of all Canadian blueberry exports in 2021 in terms of volume, the highbush blueberry sector is more heavily dependent on this single market ( $94.1 \%$ of exports) than the lowbush blueberry sector ( $47.3 \%$ of exports). This is partially due to the mix of exports, which for lowbush blueberries is almost entirely ( $91.5 \%$ ) composed of frozen product that can easily be shipped to distant overseas markets, whereas for highbush blueberries, fresh fruit (which has a limited shelf life) made up 35.6\% of exports in 2021 and frozen fruit accounted for 64.4\%.

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 26,182 metric tons. Exports dropped the following year down to $\$ 68$ million in 2019, mainly as a result of a $15.7 \%$ drop in production, before moving up to $\$ 72$ million in 2020 and to $\$ 78$ million in 2021, despite another two consecutive years of lower production. While Canada is a relatively small producer on a global scale, accounting for only $0.7 \%$ of the world sweet cherry production, the British Columbia cherry industry (which is responsible for $94.7 \%$ of the country's total production) has the potential to grow even further thanks in part to the premium new cherry varieties bred specifically for British Columbia growing conditions at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's research station in Summerland, British Columbia.

Canadian fresh and frozen fruit imports have continuously increased over the last two decades. Canada imported $\$ 6.9$ billion of fresh and frozen fruit in 2021 , which is up $3.1 \%$ year-over-year and represents an increase of $13.3 \%$ over the last five years. In 2021, the top three fruit imports by dollar value were grapes ( $\$ 669$ million), strawberries ( $\$ 643$ million) and bananas ( $\$ 575$ million), accounting for $9.7 \%$, $9.4 \%$ and $8.4 \%$, respectively, of the total value of the country's fresh and frozen fruit imports. In terms of tonnage, the top three imported fruits were bananas (20.4\% of total), watermelons (8.6\%) and grapes (7.0\%). Canada's leading source country for fruit imports continues to be the United States, accounting for $40.3 \%$ of import value, followed by Mexico with $17.9 \%$, Chile with $4.6 \%$, and Peru and Guatemala with $4.5 \%$ each.

## 1. Production

### 1.1. Number of fruit farms ${ }^{1}$ by province

|  | 2011 | 2016 | 2021 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2021 \% \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 44 | 26 | 30 | 0.4\% |
| Prince Edward Island | 173 | 175 | 148 | 2.1\% |
| Nova Scotia | 971 | 890 | 619 | 8.7\% |
| New Brunswick | 379 | 415 | 319 | 4.5\% |
| Quebec | 1,414 | 1,495 | 1,470 | 20.7\% |
| Ontario | 1,548 | 1,362 | 1,211 | 17.1\% |
| Manitoba | 94 | 75 | 66 | 0.9\% |
| Saskatchewan | 112 | 90 | 79 | 1.1\% |
| Alberta | 151 | 137 | 123 | 1.7\% |
| British Columbia | 3,367 | 3,180 | 3,036 | 42.8\% |
| Canada | 8,253 | 7,845 | 7,101 | 100.0\% |
| Note: <br> 1. Number of farms includes all farms reported to be growing fruits and on which fruit production represents $50 \%$ or more of total farm cash receipts. <br> Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0166-01 Farms classified by farm type, Census of Agriculture historical data |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2021 \% \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowbush blueberries | 66,574 | 65,642 | 65,159 | 65,341 | 69,016 | 50.0\% |
| Apples | 17,395 | 17,451 | 17,230 | 17,885 | 18,147 | 13.1\% |
| Grapes ${ }^{2}$ | 12,476 | 12,517 | 12,521 | 13,302 | 13,501 | 9.8\% |
| Highbush blueberries | 11,044 | 11,037 | 11,604 | 11,712 | 12,367 | 9.0\% |
| Cranberries | 7,582 | 7,241 | 7,382 | 7,917 | 7,970 | 5.8\% |
| Strawberries | 3,939 | 3,904 | 3,839 | 3,858 | 4,098 | 3.0\% |
| Cherries, sweet | 2,097 | 2,104 | 2,128 | 2,464 | 2,904 | 2.1\% |
| Peaches | 2,562 | 2,503 | 2,465 | 2,555 | 2,648 | 1.9\% |
| Raspberries | 2,140 | 2,093 | 1,963 | 1,739 | 1,660 | 1.2\% |
| Haskaps | .. | 557 | 668 | 1,041 | 1,210 | 0.9\% |
| Saskatoon berries | 1,066 | 976 | 956 | 1,066 | 1,072 | 0.8\% |
| Cherries, sour | 1,007 | 996 | 926 | 859 | 819 | 0.6\% |
| Pears | 839 | 843 | 832 | 819 | 809 | 0.6\% |
| Plums and prunes | 626 | 616 | 608 | 627 | 601 | 0.4\% |
| Nectarines | 323 | 317 | 309 | 303 | 281 | 0.2\% |
| Currants | .. | 106 | 125 | 142 | 171 | 0.1\% |
| Apricots | 133 | 132 | 130 | 119 | 109 | 0.1\% |
| Blackberries |  | 120 | 111 | x | 102 | 0.1\% |
| Kiwis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 0.0\% |
| Other fruits | 1,445 | x | 580 | 582 | 581 | 0.4\% |
| Total fruits | 131,247 | 129,967 | 129,535 | 132,435 | 138,087 | 100.0\% |

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

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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 328 | 283 | 239 | 306 | 337 | $0.2 \%$ |
| Prince Edward Island | 5,624 | 5,694 | 5,601 | 5,449 | 5,505 | $4.0 \%$ |
| Nova Scotia | 18,599 | 18,208 | 18,087 | 18,332 | 18,598 | $13.5 \%$ |
| New Brunswick | 16,725 | 16,284 | 16,432 | 16,965 | 17,502 | $12.7 \%$ |
| Quebec | 42,914 | 43,012 | 42,750 | 43,296 | 46,964 | $34.0 \%$ |
| Ontario | 19,969 | 19,839 | 19,468 | 19,416 | 19,689 | $14.3 \%$ |
| Manitoba | 261 | 230 | 211 | 210 | 214 | $0.2 \%$ |
| Saskatchewan | 786 | 705 | 641 | 696 | 725 | $0.5 \%$ |
| Alberta | 812 | 805 | 779 | 985 | 982 | $0.7 \%$ |
| British Columbia | 25,230 | 24,906 | 25,327 | 26,781 | 27,571 | $20.0 \%$ |
| Canada | $\mathbf{1 3 1 , 2 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 9 , 9 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 9 , 5 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 2 , 4 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 8 , 0 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |

Note:

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. Fruit production volume by commodity - metric tons

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $2021 \%$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples | 367,667 | 402,978 | 382,771 | 390,999 | 351,565 | 41.5\% |
| Cranberries | 126,714 | 178,537 | 156,846 | 161,143 | 156,575 | 18.5\% |
| Grapes ${ }^{1}$ | 121,378 | 110,713 | 121,511 | 104,709 | 104,203 | 12.3\% |
| Lowbush blueberries | 93,067 | 81,932 | 87,950 | 71,290 | 74,635 | 8.8\% |
| Highbush blueberries | 69,835 | 73,297 | 88,540 | 77,175 | 71,916 | 8.5\% |
| Strawberries | 28,455 | 28,039 | 27,270 | 24,134 | 24,615 | 2.9\% |
| Peaches | 24,485 | 23,777 | 22,862 | 15,958 | 19,246 | 2.3\% |
| Cherries, sweet | 25,633 | 26,182 | 22,079 | 19,355 | 16,404 | 1.9\% |
| Pears | 9,934 | 9,053 | 9,396 | 8,545 | 7,909 | 0.9\% |
| Raspberries | 9,775 | 10,338 | 9,145 | 7,608 | 5,562 | 0.7\% |
| Plums and prunes | 3,974 | 3,643 | 4,096 | 2,993 | 3,662 | 0.4\% |
| Nectarines | 4,286 | 4,562 | 3,435 | 3,547 | 3,360 | 0.4\% |
| Cherries, sour | 4,626 | 3,816 | 3,669 | 2,023 | 3,232 | 0.4\% |
| Apricots | 955 | 1,067 | 917 | 747 | 783 | 0.1\% |
| Saskatoon berries | 738 | 696 | 620 | 685 | 684 | 0.1\% |
| Blackberries |  | 956 | 880 | 677 | 596 | 0.1\% |
| Haskaps | .. | 254 | 395 | 431 | 509 | 0.1\% |
| Currants |  | 181 | 214 | 170 | 190 | 0.0\% |
| Kiwis |  |  | .. |  | 33 | 0.0\% |
| Other fruits |  | 2,305 | 2,516 | 2,396 | 1,475 | 0.2\% |
| Total fruits | 891,522 | 962,325 | 945,112 | 894,586 | 847,155 | 100.0\% |

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
1.5. Total fruit production volume - 10-year trend


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 province - metric tons

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 606 | 391 | 313 | 473 | 979 | $0.1 \%$ |
| Prince Edward Island | 11,598 | 9,535 | 10,143 | 9,518 | 10,491 | $1.2 \%$ |
| Nova Scotia | 64,938 | 43,045 | 51,252 | 52,745 | 66,021 | $7.8 \%$ |
| New Brunswick | 35,750 | 36,482 | 40,567 | 25,941 | 39,178 | $4.6 \%$ |
| Quebec | 234,943 | 282,437 | 268,489 | 266,766 | 235,008 | $27.7 \%$ |
| Ontario | 253,516 | 280,161 | 271,731 | 254,476 | 234,970 | $27.7 \%$ |
| Manitoba | 590 | 434 | 468 | 345 | 275 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Saskatchewan | 528 | 525 | 549 | 564 | 510 | $0.1 \%$ |
| Alberta | 752 | 714 | 723 | 700 | 672 | $0.1 \%$ |
| British Columbia | 288,300 | 308,601 | 300,878 | 283,057 | 259,051 | $30.6 \%$ |
| Canada | $\mathbf{8 9 1 , 5 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 2 , 3 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 5 , 1 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 4 , 5 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 7 , 1 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |

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

### 1.7. Fruit farm gate value ${ }^{1}$ by commodity - thousands of Canadian dollars

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $2021 \text { \% }$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples | \$228,955 | \$249,280 | \$245,740 | \$258,729 | \$242,730 | 20.1\% |
| Grapes ${ }^{2}$ | \$192,089 | \$186,805 | \$215,619 | \$193,539 | \$202,997 | 16.8\% |
| Highbush blueberries | \$155,913 | \$177,149 | \$182,130 | \$163,732 | \$176,989 | 14.6\% |
| Cranberries | \$114,858 | \$142,960 | \$133,409 | \$152,912 | \$137,011 | 11.3\% |
| Strawberries | \$123,970 | \$123,273 | \$130,436 | \$126,975 | \$128,562 | 10.6\% |
| Lowbush blueberries | \$58,714 | \$82,719 | \$122,305 | \$121,471 | \$134,669 | 11.1\% |
| Cherries, sweet | \$88,173 | \$100,948 | \$89,098 | \$76,594 | \$68,593 | 5.7\% |
| Peaches | \$40,583 | \$36,680 | \$42,726 | \$32,081 | \$41,411 | 3.4\% |
| Raspberries | \$34,942 | \$35,452 | \$32,128 | \$28,174 | \$26,471 | 2.2\% |
| Pears | \$9,536 | \$9,638 | \$10,714 | \$10,063 | \$11,203 | 0.9\% |
| Nectarines | \$8,510 | \$9,594 | \$7,322 | \$7,962 | \$7,943 | 0.7\% |
| Plums and prunes | \$8,055 | \$7,248 | \$8,940 | \$6,817 | \$8,547 | 0.7\% |
| Cherries, sour | \$4,527 | \$3,583 | \$4,282 | \$2,257 | \$4,301 | 0.4\% |
| Blackberries | .. | \$4,855 | \$4,609 | \$3,737 | \$3,358 | 0.3\% |
| Saskatoon berries | \$2,368 | \$2,414 | \$2,293 | \$2,745 | \$2,755 | 0.2\% |
| Haskaps | .. | \$1,316 | \$2,321 | \$2,691 | \$3,292 | 0.3\% |
| Apricots | \$1,800 | \$2,047 | \$1,745 | \$1,402 | \$1,950 | 0.2\% |
| Currants | .. | \$682 | \$874 | \$704 | \$979 | 0.1\% |
| Kiwis | .. | .. | .. | .. | \$251 | 0.0\% |
| Other fruits | \$8,349 | \$4,400 | \$3,890 | \$5,136 | \$4,360 | 0.4\% |
| Total fruits | \$1,081,341 | \$1,181,043 | \$1,240,582 | \$1,197,718 | \$1,208,373 | 100.0\% |

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

### 1.8. Fruit farm gate value ${ }^{1}$ by province - thousands of Canadian dollars

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $2021 \text { \% }$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | \$920 | \$943 | \$930 | \$1,154 | \$1,705 | 0.1\% |
| Prince Edward Island | \$6,754 | \$10,103 | \$12,705 | \$15,820 | \$19,280 | 1.6\% |
| Nova Scotia | \$61,802 | \$50,016 | \$60,378 | \$66,954 | \$92,669 | 7.7\% |
| New Brunswick | \$24,625 | \$38,741 | \$48,360 | \$36,932 | \$62,868 | 5.2\% |
| Quebec | \$235,573 | \$275,514 | \$312,736 | \$333,503 | \$284,576 | 23.6\% |
| Ontario | \$311,002 | \$314,068 | \$326,454 | \$300,192 | \$305,252 | 25.3\% |
| Manitoba | \$2,794 | \$2,135 | \$2,211 | \$1,685 | \$1,580 | 0.1\% |
| Saskatchewan | \$2,518 | \$2,545 | \$2,707 | \$2,702 | \$2,453 | 0.2\% |
| Alberta | \$3,425 | \$3,364 | \$3,355 | \$3,196 | \$2,725 | 0.2\% |
| British Columbia | \$431,928 | \$483,612 | \$470,747 | \$435,580 | \$435,264 | 36.0\% |
| Canada | \$1,081,341 | \$1,181,043 | \$1,240,582 | \$1,197,718 | \$1,208,373 | 100.0\% |

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

## 2. Trade

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

| Exports | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fresh and frozen ${ }^{1}$ | \$694,138 | \$819,948 | \$843,295 | \$879,583 | \$903,734 |
| Processed | \$920,267 | \$951,275 | \$1,000,746 | \$1,049,156 | \$1,159,812 |
| Total | \$1,614,405 | \$1,771,223 | \$1,844,041 | \$1,928,739 | \$2,063,546 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh and frozen ${ }^{1}$ | \$6,056,912 | \$6,201,850 | \$6,370,248 | \$6,656,586 | \$6,863,657 |
| Processed | \$4,532,348 | \$4,732,415 | \$4,786,772 | \$4,856,645 | \$4,999,793 |
| Total | \$10,589,260 | \$10,934,265 | \$11,157,019 | \$11,513,232 | \$11,863,450 |
| Trade Balance <br> (Exports - Imports) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh and frozen ${ }^{1}$ | -\$5,362,774 | -\$5,381,902 | -\$5,526,952 | -\$5,777,003 | -\$5,959,923 |
| Processed | -\$3,612,081 | -\$3,781,140 | -\$3,786,026 | -\$3,807,489 | -\$3,839,981 |
| Total | -\$8,974,855 | -\$9,163,042 | -\$9,312,978 | -\$9,584,493 | -\$9,799,904 |

Note:

1. May include dried fruits.

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)

### 2.2. Exports

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

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Lowbush blueberries $^{2}$ | $\$ 189,069$ | $\$ 238,821$ | $\$ 294,821$ | $\$ 314,238$ | $\$ 303,109$ | $33.5 \%$ |
| Highbush blueberries $^{2}$ | $\$ 220,303$ | $\$ 236,021$ | $\$ 257,944$ | $\$ 224,599$ | $\$ 227,118$ | $25.1 \%$ |
| Cherries, sweet $^{\text {Cranberries }}$ | $\$ 71,510$ | $\$ 90,594$ | $\$ 67,608$ | $\$ 72,628$ | $\$ 78,471$ | $8.7 \%$ |
| Apples $^{3}$ | $\$ 59,516$ | $\$ 82,586$ | $\$ 47,682$ | $\$ 57,864$ | $\$ 65,163$ | $7.2 \%$ |
| Raspberries $^{2,4}$ | $\$ 51,696$ | $\$ 45,222$ | $\$ 41,088$ | $\$ 42,318$ | $\$ 50,368$ | $5.6 \%$ |
| Strawberries $^{2}$ | $\$ 10,561$ | $\$ 9,216$ | $\$ 9,068$ | $\$ 12,881$ | $\$ 16,774$ | $1.9 \%$ |
| Almonds | $\$ 5,994$ | $\$ 10,169$ | $\$ 11,451$ | $\$ 11,523$ | $\$ 14,481$ | $1.6 \%$ |
| Hazelnuts or filberts | $\$ 274$ | $\$ 80$ | $\$ 547$ | $\$ 550$ | $\$ 11,198$ | $1.2 \%$ |
| Grapes ${ }^{3}$ | $\$ 114$ | $\$ 417$ | $\$ 183$ | $\$ 2,065$ | $\$ 1,461$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| Others | $\$ 1,894$ | $\$ 882$ | $\$ 1,339$ | $\$ 177$ | $\$ 950$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Total | $\$ 83,208$ | $\$ 105,941$ | $\$ 111,565$ | $\$ 140,739$ | $\$ 134,642$ | $14.9 \%$ |

Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)

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

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $\begin{gathered} 2021 \% \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | 76,961 | 89,684 | 103,263 | 94,516 | 72,024 | 24.0\% |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | 53,432 | 53,526 | 67,035 | 61,689 | 54,750 | 18.2\% |
| Cranberries | 50,423 | 73,553 | 39,358 | 53,987 | 52,615 | 17.5\% |
| Apples ${ }^{3}$ | 35,230 | 27,480 | 36,745 | 35,703 | 47,333 | 15.7\% |
| Cherries, sweet | 10,045 | 10,852 | 8,207 | 6,851 | 9,598 | 3.2\% |
| Raspberries ${ }^{2,4}$ | 3,045 | 2,968 | 3,663 | 4,556 | 2,491 | 0.8\% |
| Strawberries ${ }^{2}$ | 1,207 | 1,857 | 2,006 | 1,622 | 2,472 | 0.8\% |
| Grapes ${ }^{3}$ | 3,432 | 1,577 | 2,650 | 214 | 1,259 | 0.4\% |
| Almonds | 35 | 11 | 61 | 62 | 934 | 0.3\% |
| Watermelons | 1,021 | 344 | 1,373 | 753 | 373 | 0.1\% |
| Others | 45,163 | 54,199 | 54,272 | 63,285 | 56,801 | 18.9\% |
| Total | 279,995 | 316,051 | 318,633 | 323,239 | 300,650 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)
2.2.3. Canada's top fruit export destinations - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | 2017 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $\$ 460,548$ | $\$ 526,183$ | $\$ 546,084$ | $\$ 571,416$ | $\$ 612,453$ | $67.8 \%$ |
| Japan | $\$ 35,435$ | $\$ 39,719$ | $\$ 41,665$ | $\$ 47,055$ | $\$ 56,611$ | $6.3 \%$ |
| China | $\$ 37,113$ | $\$ 55,795$ | $\$ 53,583$ | $\$ 45,014$ | $\$ 42,394$ | $4.7 \%$ |
| Germany | $\$ 33,673$ | $\$ 39,212$ | $\$ 48,112$ | $\$ 48,468$ | $\$ 40,576$ | $4.5 \%$ |
| Netherlands | $\$ 13,346$ | $\$ 19,360$ | $\$ 20,854$ | $\$ 27,095$ | $\$ 15,849$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| Belgium | $\$ 13,046$ | $\$ 14,877$ | $\$ 13,030$ | $\$ 14,255$ | $\$ 15,258$ | $1.7 \%$ |
| Australia | $\$ 12,742$ | $\$ 9,377$ | $\$ 9,391$ | $\$ 13,119$ | $\$ 15,040$ | $1.7 \%$ |
| France | $\$ 9,643$ | $\$ 8,063$ | $\$ 13,887$ | $\$ 15,492$ | $\$ 13,177$ | $1.5 \%$ |
| Poland | $\$ 11,415$ | $\$ 21,237$ | $\$ 20,563$ | $\$ 19,945$ | $\$ 11,738$ | $1.3 \%$ |
| Viet Nam | $\$ 7,504$ | $\$ 14,048$ | $\$ 9,053$ | $\$ 10,659$ | $\$ 11,527$ | $1.3 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | $\$ 5,557$ | $\$ 9,972$ | $\$ 10,536$ | $\$ 5,871$ | $\$ 7,999$ | $0.9 \%$ |
| Switzerland | $\$ 6,846$ | $\$ 8,463$ | $\$ 8,628$ | $\$ 6,876$ | $\$ 6,426$ | $0.7 \%$ |
| South Korea | $\$ 721$ | $\$ 1,147$ | $\$ 2,060$ | $\$ 1,267$ | $\$ 5,555$ | $0.6 \%$ |
| New Zealand | $\$ 3,533$ | $\$ 3,560$ | $\$ 3,525$ | $\$ 5,205$ | $\$ 4,735$ | $0.5 \%$ |
| Taiwan | $\$ 6,525$ | $\$ 6,359$ | $\$ 4,519$ | $\$ 5,560$ | $\$ 4,339$ | $0.5 \%$ |
| Others | $\$ 36,492$ | $\$ 42,576$ | $\$ 37,806$ | $\$ 42,285$ | $\$ 40,057$ | $4.4 \%$ |
| Total | $\$ 694,138$ | $\$ 819,948$ | $\$ 843, \mathbf{2 9 5}$ | $\$ 879,583$ | $\$ 903,734$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |
| Sorc: |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)
2.2.4. Canada's top 10 fruit export destinations - by volume (metric tons)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | 192,355 | 217,812 | 209,438 | 220,027 | 205,611 | $68.4 \%$ |
| Viet Nam | 2,591 | 5,536 | 8,632 | 9,029 | 14,706 | $4.9 \%$ |
| Japan | 10,584 | 11,495 | 11,272 | 11,482 | 12,099 | $4.0 \%$ |
| China | 8,651 | 11,544 | 13,052 | 11,674 | 11,077 | $3.7 \%$ |
| Germany | 16,026 | 16,499 | 18,149 | 15,736 | 10,954 | $3.6 \%$ |
| India | 8 | 79 | 108 | 1,729 | 5,313 | $1.8 \%$ |
| Netherlands | 6,041 | 8,911 | 8,528 | 9,558 | 5,107 | $1.7 \%$ |
| Poland | 6,142 | 9,066 | 8,932 | 7,899 | 4,253 | $1.4 \%$ |
| Australia | 3,815 | 2,646 | 2,809 | 3,519 | 3,992 | $1.3 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | 3,042 | 4,256 | 4,182 | 2,237 | 3,757 | $1.2 \%$ |
| Belgium | 5,196 | 5,145 | 4,301 | 4,572 | 3,656 | $1.2 \%$ |
| France | 3,645 | 2,769 | 4,950 | 4,746 | 3,151 | $1.0 \%$ |
| Cuba | 5,269 | 2,481 | 8,117 | 1,055 | 2,807 | $0.9 \%$ |
| Switzerland | 2,469 | 3,207 | 3,012 | 1,907 | 1,509 | $0.5 \%$ |
| Korea, South | 242 | 443 | 883 | 453 | 1,397 | $0.5 \%$ |
| Others | 13,918 | 14,160 | 12,268 | 17,616 | 11,260 | $3.7 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 7 9 , 9 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 6 , 0 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 8 , 6 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 3 , 2 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0 , 6 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2.2.5. Export destinations for Canada's top 5 fruit ${ }^{1}$ exports - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)


## Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)
2.2.6. Export destinations for Canada's top 5 fruit ${ }^{1}$ exports - by volume (metric tons)

|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | United States | 28,905 | 33,006 | 45,750 | 40,736 | 34,068 |
|  | Germany | 13,263 | 14,370 | 15,708 | 13,439 | 7,986 |
|  | Japan | 7,216 | 8,477 | 8,940 | 7,286 | 5,974 |
|  | Netherlands | 4,104 | 4,648 | 4,281 | 4,325 | 3,517 |
|  | Poland | 4,060 | 4,307 | 3,920 | 3,479 | 2,845 |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | United States | 48,782 | 49,873 | 63,909 | 58,565 | 51,534 |
|  | China | 2,466 | 2,141 | 1,209 | 766 | 1,296 |
|  | Thailand | 641 | 441 | 611 | 1,108 | 606 |
|  | Viet Nam | 364 | 358 | 580 | 294 | 305 |
|  | Japan | 0 | 5 | 32 | 138 | 261 |
| Cherries, sweet | United States | 4,919 | 4,947 | 3,657 | 3,661 | 5,933 |
|  | Japan | 1,586 | 3,004 | 3,091 | 1,553 | 1,888 |
|  | China | 1,323 | 958 | 580 | 146 | 455 |
|  | Viet Nam | 319 | 345 | 96 | 271 | 272 |
|  | United Kingdom | 44 | 194 | 135 | 85 | 148 |
| Cranberries | United States | 48,849 | 73,058 | 38,160 | 53,549 | 51,991 |
|  | China | 266 | 87 | 57 | 75 | 257 |
|  | United Kingdom | 33 | 32 | 123 | 73 | 103 |
|  | Netherlands | 47 | 24 | 9 | 23 | 70 |
|  | Belgium | 257 | 20 | 56 | 4 | 73 |
| Apples ${ }^{3}$ | United States | 26,412 | 18,450 | 20,234 | 18,342 | 22,674 |
|  | Viet Nam | 2,030 | 4,924 | 8,176 | 8,522 | 14,005 |
|  | United Arab Emirat | 0 | 0 | 154 | 3,130 | 787 |
|  | India | 3,268 | 1,514 | 5,916 | 892 | 1,547 |
|  | Hong Kong | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,546 | 5,039 |

Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)

### 2.3. Imports

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

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2021 \% \\ \text { Share } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grapes ${ }^{2,3}$ | \$625,982 | \$628,129 | \$662,805 | \$686,280 | \$669,025 | 9.7\% |
| Strawberries ${ }^{4}$ | \$519,823 | \$512,752 | \$516,914 | \$570,035 | \$643,213 | 9.4\% |
| Bananas ${ }^{5}$ | \$548,088 | \$548,865 | \$567,340 | \$585,788 | \$574,816 | 8.4\% |
| Raspberries ${ }^{4,6}$ | \$412,688 | \$442,673 | \$472,422 | \$517,230 | \$552,109 | 8.0\% |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{4}$ | \$254,353 | \$302,033 | \$349,306 | \$364,146 | \$423,038 | 6.2\% |
| Mandarins, tangerines and clementines | \$271,361 | \$276,708 | \$285,208 | \$316,924 | \$322,686 | 4.7\% |
| Avocados | \$290,565 | \$289,204 | \$315,480 | \$314,958 | \$315,595 | 4.6\% |
| Apples ${ }^{3}$ | \$303,797 | \$290,773 | \$296,276 | \$268,740 | \$272,735 | 4.0\% |
| Oranges | \$253,369 | \$276,977 | \$235,763 | \$268,102 | \$260,545 | 3.8\% |
| Almonds | \$245,849 | \$263,162 | \$271,042 | \$262,121 | \$218,670 | 3.2\% |
| Others | \$2,331,037 | \$2,370,574 | \$2,397,691 | \$2,502,262 | \$2,611,225 | 38.0\% |
| Total | \$6,056,912 | \$6,201,850 | \$6,370,248 | \$6,656,586 | \$6,863,657 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)

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

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2021 \% \\ \text { Share } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas $^{2}$ | 598,147 | 598,692 | 603,318 | 617,507 | 612,074 | 20.4\% |
| Watermelons | 223,970 | 227,885 | 228,225 | 232,721 | 257,787 | 8.6\% |
| Grapes ${ }^{3,4}$ | 204,316 | 209,697 | 210,323 | 212,411 | 209,944 | 7.0\% |
| Apples ${ }^{3}$ | 219,167 | 221,310 | 206,264 | 200,026 | 198,031 | 6.6\% |
| Oranges | 182,823 | 190,740 | 185,851 | 195,968 | 188,111 | 6.3\% |
| Mandarins, tangerines and clementines | 149,180 | 144,665 | 143,293 | 161,309 | 160,745 | 5.4\% |
| Strawberries ${ }^{5}$ | 135,225 | 145,201 | 127,230 | 134,338 | 143,970 | 4.8\% |
| Pineapples | 127,625 | 126,534 | 119,825 | 113,087 | 125,709 | 4.2\% |
| Melons, ${ }^{\text {nes }}{ }^{6}$ | 157,693 | 158,765 | 142,161 | 127,285 | 125,064 | 4.2\% |
| Avocados | 79,871 | 94,206 | 94,956 | 106,651 | 109,603 | 3.7\% |
| Others | 718,482 | 749,124 | 798,744 | 808,382 | 862,456 | 28.8\% |
| Total | 2,796,498 | 2,866,820 | 2,860,190 | 2,909,683 | 2,993,493 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

1. Fresh fruit unless otherwise specified.
2. Includes plantains.
3. Includes dried.
4. Includes table grapes and wine grapes.
5. Includes frozen.
6. Nes : Not elsewhere specified.

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)
2.3.3. Top sources of Canada's fruit imports - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $2021 \%$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | \$2,619,606 | \$2,584,074 | \$2,568,578 | \$2,770,134 | \$2,763,433 | 40.3\% |
| Mexico | \$940,055 | \$950,713 | \$1,064,328 | \$1,103,725 | \$1,225,811 | 17.9\% |
| Chile | \$347,339 | \$378,556 | \$355,037 | \$305,944 | \$317,486 | 4.6\% |
| Peru | \$149,612 | \$175,880 | \$237,324 | \$278,930 | \$310,886 | 4.5\% |
| Guatemala | \$311,355 | \$300,654 | \$292,434 | \$272,635 | \$309,250 | 4.5\% |
| Costa Rica | \$238,747 | \$246,961 | \$255,537 | \$262,249 | \$244,260 | 3.6\% |
| South Africa | \$158,228 | \$189,899 | \$203,637 | \$230,579 | \$239,978 | 3.5\% |
| Morocco | \$136,251 | \$124,065 | \$124,737 | \$139,306 | \$151,691 | 2.2\% |
| Viet Nam | \$137,289 | \$150,372 | \$128,370 | \$122,462 | \$134,132 | 2.0\% |
| Turkey | \$148,136 | \$154,008 | \$145,208 | \$154,254 | \$122,673 | 1.8\% |
| Others | \$870,291 | \$946,668 | \$995,059 | \$1,016,368 | \$1,044,057 | 15.2\% |
| Total | \$6,056,912 | \$6,201,850 | \$6,370,248 | \$6,656,586 | \$6,863,657 | 100.0\% |

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)

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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $1,016,922$ | $1,013,402$ | 990,816 | $1,009,778$ | $1,019,336$ | $34.1 \%$ |
| Mexico | 346,870 | 357,741 | 386,093 | 393,336 | 423,685 | $14.2 \%$ |
| Guatemala | 332,330 | 316,432 | 296,754 | 276,696 | 316,260 | $10.6 \%$ |
| Costa Rica | 258,902 | 272,986 | 267,078 | 274,287 | 250,431 | $8.4 \%$ |
| South Africa | 80,008 | 93,554 | 89,086 | 112,751 | 130,521 | $4.4 \%$ |
| Peru | 52,676 | 58,596 | 68,392 | 87,897 | 93,403 | $3.1 \%$ |
| Chile | 109,135 | 117,449 | 106,509 | 90,210 | 90,690 | $3.0 \%$ |
| Colombia | 64,347 | 71,515 | 59,099 | 72,672 | 85,665 | $2.9 \%$ |
| Morocco | 75,931 | 68,242 | 68,213 | 73,216 | 78,398 | $2.6 \%$ |
| Ecuador | 67,493 | 68,703 | 87,587 | 94,108 | 75,405 | $2.5 \%$ |
| Others | 391,883 | $428, \mathbf{1 9 9}$ | 440,563 | 424,733 | 429,700 | $14.4 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 7 9 6 , 4 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 8 6 6 , 8 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 8 6 0 , 1 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 0 9 , 6 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 9 3 , 4 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Sara |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)

### 2.3.5. Sources of Canada's top 5 fruit ${ }^{1}$ imports - by value (thousands Canadian dollars)

|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grapes ${ }^{2,3}$ | United States | \$307,481 | \$278,378 | \$281,720 | \$293,859 | \$285,589 |
|  | Peru | \$38,426 | \$43,635 | \$65,546 | \$78,624 | \$97,694 |
|  | Chile | \$130,733 | \$143,312 | \$119,245 | \$108,132 | \$91,164 |
|  | South Africa | \$44,250 | \$61,017 | \$80,348 | \$83,853 | \$82,280 |
|  | Mexico | \$70,719 | \$61,731 | \$66,758 | \$73,424 | \$64,068 |
| Strawberries ${ }^{4}$ | United States | \$394,650 | \$397,256 | \$366,894 | \$405,641 | \$435,899 |
|  | Mexico | \$98,527 | \$85,976 | \$104,178 | \$103,399 | \$134,268 |
|  | Chile | \$10,948 | \$9,114 | \$17,737 | \$23,747 | \$19,762 |
|  | Peru | \$5,263 | \$5,295 | \$8,169 | \$12,920 | \$16,897 |
|  | Turkey | \$3,016 | \$6,535 | \$8,818 | \$6,813 | \$12,501 |
| Bananas ${ }^{5}$ | Guatemala | \$255,132 | \$240,418 | \$234,443 | \$220,936 | \$243,319 |
|  | Costa Rica | \$104,666 | \$109,028 | \$118,814 | \$131,827 | \$103,027 |
|  | Colombia | \$55,540 | \$61,512 | \$56,458 | \$67,593 | \$78,278 |
|  | Ecuador | \$65,075 | \$68,275 | \$85,337 | \$94,221 | \$74,783 |
|  | Honduras | \$28,259 | \$32,503 | \$33,272 | \$34,245 | \$28,822 |
| Raspberries ${ }^{4,6}$ | Mexico | \$227,454 | \$244,540 | \$270,096 | \$293,374 | \$299,612 |
|  | United States | \$145,660 | \$150,859 | \$158,908 | \$165,493 | \$184,579 |
|  | Serbia | \$7,872 | \$11,453 | \$12,195 | \$24,397 | \$39,536 |
|  | Chile | \$26,945 | \$32,743 | \$27,933 | \$30,142 | \$22,600 |
|  | China | \$2,217 | \$1,043 | \$873 | \$1,339 | \$2,349 |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{4}$ | United States | \$118,792 | \$133,294 | \$148,438 | \$166,983 | \$167,436 |
|  | Peru | \$32,232 | \$54,634 | \$80,118 | \$83,450 | \$103,459 |
|  | Mexico | \$22,771 | \$26,840 | \$36,276 | \$49,109 | \$83,122 |
|  | Chile | \$63,306 | \$72,885 | \$68,331 | \$47,463 | \$56,949 |
|  | Argentina | \$10,986 | \$8,810 | \$11,750 | \$9,607 | \$3,727 |

## Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)

### 2.3.6. Sources of Canada's top 5 fruit ${ }^{1}$ imports - by volume (metric tons)

|  |  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas ${ }^{2}$ | Guatemala | 274,923 | 257,468 | 246,490 | 228,420 | 258,976 |
|  | Costa Rica | 128,011 | 134,224 | 142,081 | 156,178 | 121,317 |
|  | Colombia | 62,526 | 69,269 | 56,318 | 67,562 | 81,549 |
|  | Ecuador | 62,190 | 62,754 | 82,577 | 88,956 | 70,853 |
|  | Honduras | 36,619 | 42,493 | 40,462 | 42,217 | 34,696 |
| Watermelons | United States | 149,466 | 146,219 | 138,771 | 157,210 | 165,988 |
|  | Mexico | 61,463 | 64,220 | 75,282 | 60,113 | 75,238 |
|  | Guatemala | 7,864 | 10,851 | 5,189 | 9,266 | 10,668 |
|  | Honduras | 3,845 | 5,445 | 7,285 | 3,756 | 3,178 |
|  | Brazil | 517 | 67 | 714 | 1,512 | 2,022 |
| Grapes ${ }^{3,4}$ | United States | 105,880 | 105,954 | 101,893 | 98,229 | 94,633 |
|  | Peru | 9,079 | 11,328 | 16,384 | 20,386 | 24,934 |
|  | Chile | 39,485 | 43,662 | 33,874 | 30,299 | 27,643 |
|  | South Africa | 12,699 | 15,770 | 18,032 | 23,195 | 25,901 |
|  | Mexico | 22,772 | 17,745 | 24,665 | 24,622 | 20,527 |
| Apples ${ }^{4}$ | United States | 172,238 | 176,410 | 159,623 | 167,564 | 161,947 |
|  | Chile | 24,732 | 25,075 | 23,464 | 13,441 | 16,970 |
|  | New Zealand | 7,541 | 8,922 | 7,831 | 8,631 | 6,383 |
|  | China | 3,413 | 3,384 | 2,280 | 2,550 | 2,819 |
|  | Italy | 4,280 | 3,561 | 8,930 | 3,064 | 4,277 |
| Oranges | United States | 114,196 | 102,058 | 96,443 | 109,065 | 97,599 |
|  | South Africa | 32,050 | 35,623 | 29,137 | 37,117 | 39,475 |
|  | Spain | 16,075 | 28,646 | 35,210 | 24,064 | 21,740 |
|  | Morocco | 6,329 | 9,587 | 11,973 | 9,272 | 12,202 |
|  | Australia | 4,905 | 5,298 | 3,692 | 4,564 | 5,452 |

## Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2022)

## 3. Consumption

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

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2021 \% Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas | 15.83 | 15.58 | 15.45 | 15.56 | 15.34 | 20.0\% |
| Melons total ${ }^{3}$ | 10.46 | 10.55 | 10.00 | 9.63 | 10.14 | 13.2\% |
| Oranges ${ }^{4}$ | 8.81 | 8.78 | 8.49 | 9.11 | 8.85 | 11.5\% |
| Apples | 10.95 | 10.49 | 9.75 | 9.92 | 8.54 | 11.1\% |
| Grapes | 4.39 | 4.54 | 4.49 | 4.46 | 4.39 | 5.7\% |
| Pineapples | 3.31 | 3.23 | 3.02 | 2.82 | 3.12 | 4.1\% |
| Strawberries | 3.43 | 3.45 | 2.92 | 2.89 | 2.98 | 3.9\% |
| Avocados | 2.05 | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.63 | 2.69 | 3.5\% |
| Cranberries | 2.04 | 2.77 | 3.08 | 2.74 | 2.60 | 3.4\% |
| Lemons | 1.81 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.92 | 2.01 | 2.6\% |
| Dates | 1.77 | 1.72 | 1.78 | 1.88 | 1.95 | 2.5\% |
| Guavas and mangoes | 1.62 | 1.67 | 1.74 | 1.88 | 1.94 | 2.5\% |
| Blueberries | 1.09 | 1.19 | 1.45 | 1.37 | 1.86 | 2.4\% |
| Pears | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.66 | 1.71 | 2.2\% |
| Other fresh berries | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.17 | 1.10 | 1.4\% |
| Peaches | 0.99 | 1.08 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 1.04 | 1.4\% |
| Grapefruits | 0.99 | 0.94 | 0.87 | 0.98 | 0.90 | 1.2\% |
| Cherries | 1.13 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 0.89 | 1.2\% |
| Fruits not specified | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 1.0\% |
| Limes | 0.71 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.78 | 0.73 | 1.0\% |
| Kiwis | 0.51 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.61 | 0.8\% |
| Papayas | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.45 | 0.54 | 0.7\% |
| Nectarines | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.7\% |
| Plums total | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.46 | 0.49 | 0.6\% |
| Figs | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.6\% |
| Coconuts | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.34 | 0.43 | 0.6\% |
| Apricots | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.1\% |
| Other citrus | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.1\% |
| Quinces | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.0\% |
| Total | 77.83 | 78.35 | 76.53 | 76.84 | 76.70 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

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

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $2021 \text { \% }$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas | 7.78 | 7.65 | 7.59 | 7.64 | 7.53 | 20.9\% |
| Apples | 6.37 | 6.10 | 5.67 | 5.77 | 4.91 | 13.6\% |
| Oranges ${ }^{3}$ | 3.51 | 3.49 | 3.38 | 3.63 | 3.52 | 9.8\% |
| Melons total ${ }^{4}$ | 3.06 | 3.09 | 2.96 | 2.88 | 3.05 | 8.4\% |
| Grapes | 2.58 | 2.67 | 2.64 | 2.62 | 2.58 | 7.1\% |
| Cranberries | 1.29 | 1.75 | 1.95 | 1.73 | 1.65 | 4.6\% |
| Strawberries | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 1.56 | 4.3\% |
| Blueberries | 0.87 | 0.95 | 1.15 | 1.09 | 1.48 | 4.1\% |
| Dates | 1.12 | 1.09 | 1.13 | 1.20 | 1.23 | 3.4\% |
| Avocados | 0.84 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.07 | 1.10 | 3.0\% |
| Pears | 1.11 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.02 | 1.05 | 2.9\% |
| Guavas and mangoes | 0.77 | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.89 | 0.92 | 2.5\% |
| Other berries | 0.68 | 0.75 | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 2.1\% |
| Pineapples | 0.72 | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 0.68 | 1.9\% |
| Lemons | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 1.6\% |
| Peaches | 0.45 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.47 | 1.3\% |
| Fruits not specified | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 1.2\% |
| Coconuts | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 1.0\% |
| Cherries | 0.45 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 1.0\% |
| Figs | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.9\% |
| Limes | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.8\% |
| Grapefruits | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.8\% |
| Plums total | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.8\% |
| Kiwis | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.7\% |
| Nectarines | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.6\% |
| Papayas | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.4\% |
| Apricots | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.1\% |
| Other citrus | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.1\% |
| Quinces | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.0\% |
| Total | 36.52 | 36.90 | 36.25 | 36.42 | 36.10 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

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

### 4.1. World production

### 4.1.1. World fruit production ${ }^{1}$ by commodity - by volume (metric tons)

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | $2020 \text { \% }$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas | 112,112,614 | 113,289,235 | 116,653,973 | 117,525,115 | 119,833,677 | 13.5\% |
| Watermelons | 102,353,050 | 100,976,202 | 100,892,295 | 101,068,433 | 101,620,420 | 11.5\% |
| Apples | 85,095,228 | 83,118,723 | 85,911,892 | 87,481,153 | 86,442,716 | 9.7\% |
| Grapes | 74,436,255 | 73,515,773 | 80,043,511 | 77,000,008 | 78,034,332 | 8.8\% |
| Oranges | 72,996,598 | 73,394,532 | 73,458,495 | 75,992,531 | 75,458,588 | 8.5\% |
| Mangoes ${ }^{2}$ | 47,074,851 | 52,000,350 | 53,510,801 | 55,026,131 | 54,831,104 | 6.2\% |
| Plantains | 38,616,222 | 38,151,720 | 38,817,748 | 43,536,725 | 43,116,591 | 4.9\% |
| Tangerines ${ }^{3}$ | 32,241,281 | 32,646,048 | 34,157,033 | 38,560,244 | 38,600,907 | 4.4\% |
| Melons, other ${ }^{4}$ | 26,619,666 | 26,698,916 | 27,104,526 | 27,015,904 | 28,467,920 | 3.2\% |
| Pineapples | 25,951,290 | 27,391,720 | 28,331,823 | 28,216,306 | 27,816,403 | 3.1\% |
| Peaches and nectarines | 23,266,305 | 24,165,097 | 24,307,045 | 24,841,792 | 24,569,744 | 2.8\% |
| Pears | 23,216,188 | 23,834,525 | 23,717,204 | 24,279,481 | 23,109,219 | 2.6\% |
| Lemons and limes | 17,079,349 | 17,674,450 | 19,657,025 | 20,111,634 | 21,353,502 | 2.4\% |
| Papayas | 12,976,227 | 12,978,882 | 13,272,718 | 13,641,294 | 13,894,705 | 1.6\% |
| Plums and sloes | 11,869,355 | 11,436,378 | 12,394,607 | 12,337,940 | 12,225,073 | 1.4\% |
| Dates | 8,316,007 | 8,393,885 | 8,865,998 | 9,212,293 | 9,454,213 | 1.1\% |
| Grapefruit and pomelos | 8,992,849 | 8,667,992 | 9,041,241 | 9,260,139 | 9,342,632 | 1.1\% |
| Strawberries | 8,039,393 | 8,246,615 | 8,534,200 | 9,009,629 | 8,861,381 | 1.0\% |
| Avocados | 5,722,758 | 6,184,894 | 6,730,545 | 7,077,148 | 8,059,359 | 0.9\% |
| Kiwi fruit | 3,924,347 | 4,031,138 | 4,253,987 | 4,308,215 | 4,407,407 | 0.5\% |
| Persimmons | 4,371,103 | 4,558,025 | 4,263,649 | 4,261,020 | 4,241,366 | 0.5\% |
| Apricots | 4,201,366 | 4,790,850 | 3,890,738 | 4,042,882 | 3,719,974 | 0.4\% |
| Cherries, sweet | 2,346,011 | 2,448,683 | 2,567,607 | 2,628,568 | 2,609,550 | 0.3\% |
| Cherries, sour | 1,405,018 | 1,185,712 | 1,581,418 | 1,408,291 | 1,479,045 | 0.2\% |
| Cashew apples | 1,622,440 | 1,444,347 | 1,374,141 | 1,345,304 | 1,354,520 | 0.2\% |
| Figs | 1,062,515 | 1,158,070 | 1,222,372 | 1,303,329 | 1,264,943 | 0.1\% |
| Raspberries | 822,494 | 797,063 | 875,898 | 841,351 | 895,771 | 0.1\% |
| Blueberries | 622,920 | 609,115 | 674,786 | 840,690 | 850,886 | 0.1\% |
| Others | 78,750,707 | 79,001,783 | 79,767,863 | 79,986,635 | 81,111,428 | 9.1\% |
| Total | 836,104,407 | 842,790,723 | 865,875,139 | 882,160,185 | 887,027,376 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

1. FAO production data for 2021 was not yet available at the time of writing this report.
2. Includes mangosteens, guavas.
3. Includes mandarins, clementines and satsumas.
4. Includes cantaloupes.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations | © FAO Statistics Division 2022

### 4.1.2. World fruit production ${ }^{1}$ by country - by volume (metric tons)

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | $2020 \text { \% }$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 230,629,998 | 234,967,827 | 235,887,472 | 245,801,381 | 242,793,824 | 27.4\% |
| India | 92,101,084 | 98,523,159 | 102,391,170 | 104,045,528 | 105,971,127 | 11.9\% |
| Brazil | 38,963,309 | 39,887,456 | 39,948,107 | 40,177,833 | 39,758,842 | 4.5\% |
| Turkey | 21,781,240 | 23,152,733 | 23,604,491 | 23,320,686 | 24,153,128 | 2.7\% |
| Mexico | 21,528,307 | 22,195,021 | 22,864,740 | 23,758,731 | 23,837,562 | 2.7\% |
| United States | 27,690,095 | 26,465,847 | 24,380,600 | 25,442,399 | 23,747,765 | 2.7\% |
| Indonesia | 18,050,529 | 19,051,687 | 20,043,394 | 20,896,051 | 22,743,965 | 2.6\% |
| Spain | 19,466,863 | 18,484,973 | 20,000,020 | 18,317,650 | 19,471,070 | 2.2\% |
| Iran | 18,356,565 | 16,383,338 | 16,586,738 | 17,748,914 | 18,963,596 | 2.1\% |
| Italy | 18,156,339 | 16,559,639 | 17,725,170 | 17,253,730 | 17,827,510 | 2.0\% |
| Philippines | 16,306,791 | 16,566,470 | 16,796,494 | 16,644,308 | 16,482,063 | 1.9\% |
| Egypt | 15,058,945 | 14,774,364 | 14,911,115 | 14,334,264 | 14,733,617 | 1.7\% |
| Nigeria | 11,680,946 | 11,496,996 | 11,552,769 | 11,568,498 | 11,529,922 | 1.3\% |
| Viet Nam | 8,431,660 | 8,888,761 | 9,535,915 | 10,305,028 | 10,616,559 | 1.2\% |
| Colombia | 12,066,572 | 8,200,217 | 9,530,329 | 10,826,990 | 10,521,546 | 1.2\% |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{2}$ | 1,063,017 | 1,002,986 | 989,765 | 980,681 | 925,776 | 0.1\% |
| Total | 836,104,407 | 842,790,723 | 865,875,139 | 882,160,185 | 887,027,376 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

1. FAO production data for 2021 was not yet available at the time of writing this report.
2. In 2020, Canada ranked 87th globally as a producer of fruits.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations | © FAO Statistics Division 2022

### 4.1.3. World fruit production ${ }^{1}$ by commodity - by area (hectares)

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2020 \% \\ \text { Share } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grapes | 6,899,867 | 6,833,313 | 6,872,610 | 6,912,217 | 6,950,930 | 10.7\% |
| Plantains | 5,600,442 | 5,562,976 | 5,497,280 | 6,676,397 | 6,516,838 | 10.0\% |
| Mangoes ${ }^{2}$ | 5,146,759 | 5,407,884 | 5,342,901 | 5,518,210 | 5,522,933 | 8.5\% |
| Bananas | 5,245,503 | 5,115,228 | 5,044,112 | 5,132,252 | 5,203,512 | 8.0\% |
| Apples | 4,863,291 | 4,622,717 | 4,645,312 | 4,722,635 | 4,622,366 | 7.1\% |
| Oranges | 3,952,460 | 3,897,494 | 3,820,283 | 3,924,013 | 3,884,586 | 6.0\% |
| Watermelons | 3,198,574 | 3,105,808 | 3,123,777 | 3,097,952 | 3,053,258 | 4.7\% |
| Tangerines ${ }^{3}$ | 2,502,628 | 2,532,331 | 2,673,175 | 3,055,867 | 3,047,850 | 4.7\% |
| Plums and sloes | 2,605,801 | 2,601,386 | 2,632,142 | 2,594,013 | 2,637,316 | 4.1\% |
| Peaches and nectarines | 1,554,340 | 1,522,765 | 1,516,962 | 1,501,557 | 1,491,817 | 2.3\% |
| Lemons and limes | 1,063,025 | 1,119,369 | 1,193,231 | 1,292,561 | 1,330,603 | 2.1\% |
| Pears | 1,405,216 | 1,353,933 | 1,382,356 | 1,388,514 | 1,292,709 | 2.0\% |
| Dates | 1,182,926 | 1,221,588 | 1,170,496 | 1,171,309 | 1,235,601 | 1.9\% |
| Pineapples | 1,032,166 | 1,054,477 | 1,097,073 | 1,085,300 | 1,077,920 | 1.7\% |
| Melons, other ${ }^{4}$ | 1,084,462 | 1,030,359 | 1,029,907 | 1,020,947 | 1,068,238 | 1.6\% |
| Persimmons | 935,601 | 948,827 | 975,896 | 994,528 | 1,005,544 | 1.6\% |
| Avocados | 626,379 | 655,118 | 716,941 | 748,770 | 807,469 | 1.2\% |
| Apricots | 539,948 | 558,352 | 543,402 | 553,196 | 562,475 | 0.9\% |
| Cashew apples | 623,300 | 555,141 | 506,293 | 493,556 | 494,000 | 0.8\% |
| Papayas | 448,821 | 443,823 | 445,528 | 457,936 | 468,731 | 0.7\% |
| Cherries, sweet | 420,582 | 420,701 | 416,191 | 439,500 | 445,068 | 0.7\% |
| Strawberries | 365,867 | 370,986 | 394,843 | 400,026 | 384,668 | 0.6\% |
| Grapefruit and pomelos | 362,189 | 331,791 | 371,307 | 347,776 | 343,965 | 0.5\% |
| Figs | 277,615 | 277,211 | 288,905 | 286,197 | 281,522 | 0.4\% |
| Kiwi fruit | 251,547 | 253,145 | 260,091 | 266,793 | 270,457 | 0.4\% |
| Cherries, sour | 214,974 | 207,631 | 222,545 | 224,230 | 217,960 | 0.3\% |
| Currants | 114,186 | 111,429 | 131,746 | 135,099 | 139,089 | 0.2\% |
| Blueberries | 102,603 | 104,037 | 115,353 | 122,864 | 126,144 | 0.2\% |
| Raspberries | 113,820 | 116,279 | 122,412 | 122,195 | 112,167 | 0.2\% |
| Quinces | 83,057 | 82,384 | 75,457 | 75,298 | 77,060 | 0.1\% |
| Cranberries | 41,183 | 40,304 | 39,370 | 41,688 | 42,746 | 0.1\% |
| Others | 10,332,895 | 10,123,067 | 10,048,448 | 9,992,573 | 10,143,785 | 15.6\% |
| Total | 63,192,027 | 62,581,854 | 62,716,345 | 64,795,969 | 64,859,327 | 100.0\% |
| Notes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. FAO production data for 2021 <br> 2. Includes mangosteens, gua <br> 3. Includes mandarins, cleme <br> 4. Includes cantaloupes. | 1 was not yet as. <br> tines and satsu | available at the <br> mas. | time of writing | this report. |  |  |
| Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations \| © FAO Statistics Division 2022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

4.1.4. World fruit production ${ }^{1}$ by country - by area (hectares)

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | $2020 \text { \% }$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 14,662,211 | 14,421,665 | 14,642,513 | 15,133,418 | 14,823,442 | 22.9\% |
| India | 6,646,212 | 6,829,688 | 6,994,770 | 7,084,378 | 7,230,630 | 11.1\% |
| Brazil | 2,268,655 | 2,181,160 | 2,107,667 | 2,093,554 | 2,082,172 | 3.2\% |
| Nigeria | 1,901,682 | 1,904,410 | 1,913,165 | 1,917,586 | 1,922,275 | 3.0\% |
| Uganda | 766,962 | 1,072,707 | 810,064 | 1,972,002 | 1,780,411 | 2.7\% |
| Mexico | 1,448,442 | 1,462,994 | 1,511,107 | 1,546,419 | 1,565,910 | 2.4\% |
| Spain | 1,579,578 | 1,582,227 | 1,560,080 | 1,556,110 | 1,548,120 | 2.4\% |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 1,368,138 | 1,383,916 | 1,381,796 | 1,388,005 | 1,401,504 | 2.2\% |
| Turkey | 1,374,462 | 1,360,264 | 1,354,240 | 1,375,198 | 1,348,595 | 2.1\% |
| Philippines | 1,303,562 | 1,315,530 | 1,319,026 | 1,315,412 | 1,322,239 | 2.0\% |
| Iran | 1,372,664 | 1,130,848 | 1,155,793 | 1,134,278 | 1,172,823 | 1.8\% |
| Italy | 1,119,696 | 1,124,142 | 1,093,730 | 1,113,420 | 1,131,370 | 1.7\% |
| United States | 1,184,813 | 1,165,460 | 1,110,559 | 1,085,976 | 1,059,645 | 1.6\% |
| Thailand | 1,169,060 | 1,177,514 | 989,317 | 976,952 | 987,157 | 1.5\% |
| Pakistan | 1,043,391 | 1,025,246 | 1,005,587 | 983,755 | 963,146 | 1.5\% |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{2}$ | 90,531 | 88,629 | 87,934 | 87,099 | 85,767 | 0.1\% |
| Total | 63,192,027 | 62,581,854 | 62,716,345 | 64,795,969 | 64,859,327 | 100.0\% |
| Notes: <br> 1. FAO production data for 2021 was not yet available at the time of writing this report. <br> 2. In 2020, Canada ranked 86 th globally as a producer of fruits. <br> Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations \| © FAO Statistics Division |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.2. World trade

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

|  | 2017 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $\$ 23,561,681$ | $\$ 24,453,061$ | $\$ 25,950,948$ | $\$ 26,136,341$ | $\$ 27,874,141$ | $15.2 \%$ |
| China | $\$ 8,288,405$ | $\$ 11,224,739$ | $\$ 15,487,121$ | $\$ 16,142,132$ | $\$ 19,789,763$ | $10.8 \%$ |
| Germany | $\$ 14,631,293$ | $\$ 15,343,657$ | $\$ 14,914,245$ | $\$ 16,928,229$ | $\$ 16,396,050$ | $8.9 \%$ |
| Netherlands | $\$ 10,232,965$ | $\$ 11,212,642$ | $\$ 11,678,238$ | $\$ 12,939,487$ | $\$ 12,535,210$ | $6.8 \%$ |
| France | $\$ 7,519,931$ | $\$ 7,819,039$ | $\$ 7,661,979$ | $\$ 8,438,183$ | $\$ 8,575,032$ | $4.7 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | $\$ 8,251,247$ | $\$ 8,373,661$ | $\$ 8,369,654$ | $\$ 8,560,559$ | $\$ 8,054,325$ | $4.4 \%$ |
| Russia | $\$ 6,064,091$ | $\$ 6,624,557$ | $\$ 6,774,924$ | $\$ 7,556,314$ | $\$ 7,248,083$ | $3.9 \%$ |
| Canada | $\$ 6,056,912$ | $\$ 6,201,850$ | $\$ 6,370,248$ | $\$ 6,656,586$ | $\$ 6,863,657$ | $3.7 \%$ |
| Hong Kong | $\$ 5,441,076$ | $\$ 5,677,967$ | $\$ 6,070,577$ | $\$ 5,431,971$ | $\$ 6,042,702$ | $3.3 \%$ |
| Italy | $\$ 4,614,426$ | $\$ 4,788,294$ | $\$ 5,066,954$ | $\$ 5,292,296$ | $\$ 5,062,877$ | $2.8 \%$ |
| Spain | $\$ 4,058,101$ | $\$ 4,567,018$ | $\$ 4,645,980$ | $\$ 5,014,427$ | $\$ 5,021,698$ | $2.7 \%$ |
| India | $\$ 4,443,867$ | $\$ 4,882,744$ | $\$ 4,082,822$ | $\$ 4,261,487$ | $\$ 4,580,661$ | $2.5 \%$ |
| Japan | $\$ 4,111,456$ | $\$ 4,454,392$ | $\$ 4,603,058$ | $\$ 4,750,116$ | $\$ 4,447,067$ | $2.4 \%$ |
| Belgium | $\$ 5,046,387$ | $\$ 5,036,166$ | $\$ 4,477,124$ | $\$ 4,934,106$ | $\$ 4,398,609$ | $2.4 \%$ |
| Poland | $\$ 2,604,794$ | $\$ 2,760,457$ | $\$ 2,732,646$ | $\$ 3,106,848$ | $\$ 3,238,022$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| Others | $\$ 45,773,479$ | $\$ 46,069,079$ | $\$ 46,291,638$ | $\$ 48,188,409$ | $\$ 43,606,942$ | $23.7 \%$ |
| Total | $\$ 160,700,111$ | $\$ 169,489, \mathbf{3 2 3}$ | $\$ 175, \mathbf{1 7 8 , 1 5 6}$ | $\$ 184,337,491$ | $\$ 183,734,839$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Note:

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

Source: Global Trade Tracker (March 2022)
4.2.2. Top exporters of fruit ${ }^{1}$ worldwide - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $2021 \%$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | \$17,473,355 | \$17,237,578 | \$18,007,075 | \$17,177,627 | \$16,827,322 | 10.4\% |
| Spain | \$12,302,911 | \$13,086,451 | \$13,451,131 | \$14,625,521 | \$15,050,675 | 9.3\% |
| Mexico | \$8,565,117 | \$8,496,628 | \$11,940,328 | \$12,368,521 | \$11,756,363 | 7.3\% |
| Netherlands | \$9,718,235 | \$10,687,386 | \$10,738,952 | \$12,285,475 | \$11,225,027 | 6.9\% |
| Chile | \$6,296,595 | \$7,331,609 | \$7,672,608 | \$7,771,251 | \$8,153,518 | 5.0\% |
| China | \$6,882,922 | \$6,866,553 | \$8,248,184 | \$9,393,118 | \$7,961,579 | 4.9\% |
| Thailand | \$3,019,650 | \$2,004,873 | \$4,973,355 | \$5,648,290 | \$7,696,963 | 4.8\% |
| Turkey | \$5,662,104 | \$5,635,418 | \$6,084,103 | \$6,448,371 | \$6,737,141 | 4.2\% |
| Peru | \$3,213,467 | \$4,067,666 | \$4,583,462 | \$5,228,830 | \$6,057,723 | 3.7\% |
| Italy | \$5,424,304 | \$5,204,309 | \$4,964,721 | \$5,554,233 | \$5,643,140 | 3.5\% |
| South Africa | \$4,422,803 | \$4,757,025 | \$4,529,412 | \$5,048,180 | \$5,517,436 | 3.4\% |
| Ecuador | \$4,145,156 | \$4,365,369 | \$4,632,713 | \$5,223,837 | \$4,693,253 | 2.9\% |
| New Zealand | \$2,488,529 | \$2,894,179 | \$2,992,641 | \$3,403,636 | \$3,440,667 | 2.1\% |
| Belgium | \$3,757,382 | \$3,502,274 | \$3,621,801 | \$3,461,429 | \$3,020,514 | 1.9\% |
| Germany | \$2,761,633 | \$2,853,189 | \$2,807,789 | \$3,061,158 | \$2,910,001 | 1.8\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{2}$ | \$694,138 | \$819,948 | \$843,295 | \$879,583 | \$903,734 | 0.6\% |
| Total | \$146,809,622 | \$150,441,422 | \$161,112,065 | \$169,595,870 | \$161,876,759 | 100.0\% |
| Notes: <br> 1. Includes fresh, frozen and dried fruits and nuts. <br> 2. In 2021, Canada ranked 34th globally with exports totalling $\$ 903,734$ thousands. <br> Source: Global Trade Tracker (March 2022) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 5. Key Resources

## FAOSTAT.

Global Trade Tracker.
Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0166-01 Farms classified by farm type, Census of Agriculture historical data

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


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

