

# Statistical Overview of the Canadian Fruit Industry 2022 

Prepared by:
Horticulture Section
Crops and Horticulture Division
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
June 2023

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, (2023).
Electronic version available at
https://agriculture.canada.ca/en/canadas-agriculture-sectors/horticulture/horticulture-sector-reports
ISSN: 1929-8161
AAFC No.: 13159E
Catalogue No.: A71-33E-PDF
Paru également en français sous le titre
Aperçu statistique de l'industrie fruitière du Canada, 2022
ISSN : 1929-817X
№ AAC : 13159F
No de catalogue : A71-33F-PDF

For more information, reach us at https://agriculture.canada.ca or call us toll-free at 1-855-773-0241.

CANADA

## Table of Contents

Overview ..... 1

1. Production ..... 4
1.1. Number of fruit farms by province ..... 4
1.2. Total fruit area by commodity ..... 5
1.3. Total fruit area by province ..... 6
1.4. Fruit production volume by commodity ..... 7
1.5. Total fruit production volume - 10-year trend ..... 8
1.6. Fruit production volume by province ..... 8
1.7. Fruit farm gate value by commodity ..... 9
1.8. Fruit farm gate value by province ..... 10
2. Trade ..... 11
2.1. Canadian fresh fruit trade balance - by value ..... 11
2.2. Exports ..... 12
2.2.1. Fresh fruit export value by commodity ..... 12
2.2.2. Fresh fruit export volume by commodity ..... 13
2.2.3. Canada's top fresh fruit export destinations - by value ..... 14
2.2.4. Canada's top 10 fresh fruit export destinations - by volume ..... 15
2.2.5. Export destinations for Canada's top 5 fresh fruit exports - by value ..... 16
2.2.6. Export destinations for Canada's top 5 fresh fruit exports - by volume ..... 17
2.3. Imports ..... 18
2.3.1. Fresh fruit import value by commodity ..... 18
2.3.2. Fresh fruit import volume by commodity ..... 19
2.3.3. Top sources of Canada's fresh fruit imports - by value ..... 20
2.3.4. Top sources of Canada's fresh fruit imports - by volume ..... 20
2.3.5. Sources of Canada's top 5 fresh fruit imports - by value ..... 21
2.3.6. Sources of Canada's top 5 fresh fruit imports - by volume ..... 22
3. Consumption ..... 23
3.1. Fresh fruits available for consumption in Canada ..... 23
3.2. Fresh fruits available for consumption adjusted for losses in Canada ..... 24
4. World data ..... 25
4.1. World production ..... 25
4.1.1. World fruit production by commodity - by volume ..... 25
4.1.2. World fruit production by country - by volume ..... 26
4.1.3. World fruit production by commodity - by area ..... 27
4.1.4. World fruit production by country - by area ..... 28
4.2. World trade ..... 29
4.2.1. Top importers of fruit worldwide - by value ..... 29
4.2.2. Top exporters of fruit worldwide - by value ..... 30
5. Key Resources ..... 31

## 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, haskaps, 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 frostfree days per year. Fruits accounted for $19.2 \%$ of total farm cash receipts ${ }^{1}$ for edible ${ }^{2}$ horticulture in Canada in 2022.

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). The total production area of fruits, berries and nuts, estimated at 136,741 hectares in 2022, was $0.9 \%$ lower than the previous year but $2.6 \%$ above the 5 -year average, reflecting an upward trend in blueberry, cranberry, haskap and sweet cherry planted acreage and a declining trend mostly in raspberry and strawberry acreage over the last 5 years.

After falling to its lowest level in a decade in 2021 due to an unusual combination of extreme weather events across the country, the overall production volume for all fruits bounced back with a $13 \%$ increase in 2022. Fruit production reached 956,576 metric tons in 2022, representing the second highest level in a decade (peak production reached in 2016), led by a surge in the production of lowbush blueberries (+49.3\%), cranberries ( $+33.6 \%$ ), raspberries ( $+24.7 \%$ ), sweet cherries ( $+11.8 \%$ ) and apples ( $+8.3 \%$ ). The most notable production declines affected grapes ( $-13.5 \%$ ), highbush blueberries ( $-2.7 \%$ ) and apricots ( $-2.4 \%$ ).

In 2022, a massive increase in cranberry and lowbush blueberry production in Quebec propelled this province to the top fruit production rank accounting for $33.6 \%$ of the country's production volume, ahead of Ontario (27.6\%), and British Columbia (26.3\%). These 3 provinces accounted collectively for $87.5 \%$ of Canada's total fruit production volume in 2022, while Nova Scotia (6.8\%), New Brunswick (4.5\%) and Prince Edward Island (1\%) accounted together for a little over $12 \%$ of production, with small amounts of fruit produced in Newfoundland and Labrador and the prairie provinces

British Columbia's fruit production reached a peak of 308,601 metric tons in 2018, and has since been dropping for 4 consecutive years. The most significant drop occurred in 2021, when overall production fell by $8.5 \%$, with all fruit crops being affected to varying degrees by the unprecedented and persistent heat wave that the province experienced between June 25 and July 1, 2021. This was followed by 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. While in 2022, most fruit crop production volumes rebounded from the lows reached the previous year, overall British Columbia's fruit production volume still saw a year-over-year decrease of $3 \%$ reaching its second lowest level in the last decade (only $5 \%$ above the lowest level reached in 2013). Apples and grapes saw the most significant drops with crop volumes down respectively by $9 \%$ and $9.5 \%$, making both crops the smallest crops in the last 10 years. Apple trees were extremely stressed in 2021 due to the deadly heat dome that British Columbia faced and had smaller yields in 2022 as the lingering effects of the drought and heat wave continued to unfold well into 2022. While still $11 \%$ below the 5 -year average, sweet cherry production volume was up $12 \%$ in 2022, after dropping for 3 consecutive seasons from 2019 to 2021. Aside from a late-spring cold snap, the 2022 growing season went relatively well for cherries. Raspberry production was also up significantly with a year-over-year increase of almost $40 \%$, but still $14.7 \%$ below the 5 -year average. It is worth noting that both raspberries and sweet cherries, which had the highest year-over-year volume increases among fruit crops in 2022, were almost the hardest hit fruit crops in 2021 with production declines of $36.6 \%$ and $16.7 \%$

[^0]respectively. British Columbia which accounts for $95 \%$ of the country's highbush blueberry production, had its smallest blueberry crop in the last 5 years, as the 2022 crop volume dropped by $3.4 \%$ to reach 66,472 metric tons. A disease that is spreading through the British Columbia fields, which was initially thought to be scorch virus, but has yet to be identified, is lowering yields by reducing plant vigour, with some bushes not bearing fruit and potentially dying. Research, funded by Genome BC is currently underway to help identify the pathogen causing unhealthy blueberry plants.

Ontario's overall fruit production volume was up by $12.2 \%$ from the previous year, mainly as a result of a $29 \%$ surge in apple production. The 2022 apple crop was Ontario's second largest apple crop over the last decade (only $10 \%$ smaller than the 2013 crop), leading the industry to scramble for enough bins and storage space to hold the apples. Despite the many challenges that this sector, including labour shortages and high and persistent inflation, a members survey conducted by Ontario Apple Growers (OAG), asking them about their planting intentions for the next 5 years, appears to point to an optimistic view of the future. According to the OAG, $44 \%$ of the respondents indicated that they intend to increase their acreage, while $44 \%$ said they planned to maintain their orchard size at current levels, with only $11 \%$ planning to decrease the size of their orchards. Ontario, which grows most of Canada's tender fruits, reported good volumes of fruit in most areas with an exceptional quality, leading to higher prices for growers which helped offset some of the increased costs in labour and production inputs. Ontario's grape and wine industry, which accounts for the largest share of Canada's production, experienced another challenging year in 2022 due to winter damage and vine loss, particularly in the Niagara area. Weather conditions from November 2021 through January 2022, caused significant damage to grape vines, which had not been able to acclimate properly after they had already been stressed by a series of climatic events including a relatively dry summer, followed by an excess rainfall in September and October 2021 and a mild December that impacted grape yields, fruit quality and delayed acclimation. Despite the significant challenges that affected the Ontario grape growers, the 2022 vintage is expected to result in excellent wines due to the warm and dry summer months that the province experienced.

Fruit production volume in Quebec reached an all-time high of 321,363 metric tons in 2022, representing an increase of $36.7 \%$ over the previous year, mainly as a result of a surge in cranberry and lowbush (wild) blueberry production. The 2021 lowbush blueberry crop in Quebec, the second lowest in the last ten years, 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. In stark contrast to the previous season, 2022 saw very favourable growing conditions throughout the season, resulting in a bumper lowbush blueberry crop, which almost tripled in size compared to the 2021 crop. With a crop volume of 47,383 metric tons, which is $41.6 \%$ above the 5 -year average, Quebec accounted for $43 \%$ of the country's total production and remained the top lowbush blueberry producing province. Quebec, which is also the country's leading producer of cranberries, had it's largest cranberry crop in 2022, accounting for almost $73 \%$ of Canada's cranberry production. With an all-time record production volume of 151,739 metric tons (MT), representing a $51.6 \%$ increase over the below-average 2021 crop, the 2022 harvest will be remembered as an exceptional one for Quebec cranberry producers. While with 4,677 hectares $(11,557$ acres) the harvested area was up by $7.3 \%$ year-over-year, the major driver behind this surge in production was a $41 \%$ jump in yields, which increased from $22.95 \mathrm{MT} /$ hectare to $32.44 \mathrm{MT} /$ hectare. An extremely good bud set from the previous fall, as well as very favorable growing conditions and timely rains in 2022 were all contributing factors that led to these exceptionally high yields. With a production volume of 100,944 MT in 2022, Quebec's apple production was up by 3.3\%, but still $1 \%$ below the 5 -year provincial average. Strawberry production was flat in 2022, with a production volume of 14,288 MT, accounting for $57 \%$ of the country's total strawberry crop.

Fruit production in Atlantic Canada was up by $1.7 \%$ in 2022 reaching 118,526 metric tons, mostly as a result of a $17.6 \%$ surge in lowbush blueberry production in New Brunswick. Yields were up in New Brunswick despite blueberry producers having 9,000 fewer pollination hives available due to overwinter losses. Researchers across the Atlantic region are striving to better understand critical stages of fruit development to optimize the timing of pollination, pest management, and harvest. Production is expected to increase over the next 10 years with the sector's focus on adopting beneficial management practices to maximize yields, reactivation of derelict fields in Nova Scotia, and increased acreage in New Brunswick


CANADA
and Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia's blueberry and apple growers are using new data analysis tools and a network of on-farm weather stations to improve yields and profitability.

With a production volume of 380,571 metric tons, apples continued to lead the fruit sector in terms of tonnage, accounting for $39.8 \%$ of the total production of Canadian fruit in 2022. Cranberries were the second most important fruit crop in terms of production volume (209,205 metric tons, $21.9 \%$ ), followed by blueberries ( 180,116 metric tons, $18.8 \%$ ), grapes ( 90,182 metric tons, $9.4 \%$ ), strawberries ( 25,072 metric tons, $2.6 \%$ ), peaches ( 20,815 metric tons, $2.2 \%$ ) and sweet cherries ( 18,345 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 ( $95 \%$ in 2022) 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 95\% of Canada's cranberry crop in 2022, while New Brunswick is the third largest cranberry-producing province and produced $3.3 \%$ of Canada's crop in 2022. Quebec is currently not only Canada's largest cranberry-producing province, accounting for $72.5 \%$ of the total Canadian cranberry crop, but also the largest producer of organic cranberries in the world.

Canada's fruit farm gate value rose by $15.3 \%$ to an all time high of $\$ 1.41$ billion in 2022 as a result of a higher production volume and 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 production inputs. The most significant year-over-year price increases were seen in grapes ( $+10.6 \%$ ), apples ( $+8.6 \%$ ), apricots and sweet cherries $(+7.3 \%)$, pears $(+7.1 \%)$, strawberries ( $+6.8 \%$ ) and peaches $(+5.1 \%)$.

In 2022, British Columbia accounted for the largest share of fruit farm gate value ( $32.6 \%$ ), followed by Quebec (27.9\%), Ontario (25.3\%), , Nova Scotia (7.1\%) and New Brunswick (4.9\%). With a 2022 farm gate value of almost $\$ 364$ million (an all-time high), blueberries continued to be the most important fruit crop in terms of value, followed by apples ( $\$ 285$ million), grapes ( $\$ 196$ million), cranberries ( $\$ 185$ million) and strawberries ( $\$ 144$ 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 fresh and frozen fruit trade deficit has been steadily growing, reaching an all-time high of almost $\$ 6.2$ billion in 2022. Canada's fresh and frozen fruit exports have grown by $36.8 \%$ over the last five years to reach an all-time high of $\$ 1.1$ billion in 2022, while the country's fresh and frozen fruit imports have increased by $17.5 \%$ during the same time to reach their highest level of almost $\$ 7.3$ billion in 2022. The impressive growth in Canada's fruit exports over the last 5 years is mainly due to a surge in exports of blueberries (up almost $40 \%$ ), sweet cherries (up 43\%), apples (up 13\%), strawberries ( 3.4 fold increase) and raspberries ( 2,6 fold increase).

With close to $\$ 663$ million in exports, blueberries continue to be Canada's top fruit export and accounted for $59.1 \%$ of the country's fruit export value in 2022, followed by sweet cherries (11.6\%), cranberries (6.3\%), apples (4.6\%), strawberries (3.1\%) and raspberries (2.1\%). 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 markets. While the U.S. is Canada's top export destination, absorbing $67.2 \%$ of all Canadian blueberry exports in 2022 in terms of volume, the highbush blueberry sector is more heavily dependent on this single market ( $93.5 \%$ of exports) than the lowbush blueberry sector ( $48.5 \%$ of exports). This is partially due to the mix of exports, which for lowbush blueberries is mostly ( $89 \%$ ) 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 34.6\% of exports in 2022 and frozen fruit accounted for $65.4 \%$.

## 1. Production

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

|  | 2011 | 2016 | 2021 | 2021 \% <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 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 | $\mathbf{8 , 2 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 8 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 1 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Note:

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

CANADA

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

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2022 \text { \% } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowbush blueberries | 65,642 | 65,159 | 65,341 | 68,625 | 68,577 | 50.2\% |
| Apples | 17,450 | 17,230 | 17,885 | 18,147 | 17,846 | 13.1\% |
| Grapes ${ }^{2}$ | 12,517 | 12,521 | 13,302 | 13,826 | 13,335 | 9.8\% |
| Highbush blueberries | 11,036 | 11,604 | 11,712 | 12,367 | 12,080 | 8.8\% |
| Cranberries | 7,241 | 7,382 | 7,917 | 7,970 | 8,356 | 6.1\% |
| Strawberries | 3,904 | 3,839 | 3,858 | 4,099 | 3,763 | 2.8\% |
| Cherries, sweet | 2,104 | 2,128 | 2,464 | 2,953 | 2,985 | 2.2\% |
| Peaches | 2,503 | 2,465 | 2,555 | 2,565 | 2,566 | 1.9\% |
| Raspberries | 2,094 | 1,963 | 1,739 | 1,652 | 1,499 | 1.1\% |
| Haskaps | 557 | 668 | 1,041 | 1,172 | 1,180 | 0.9\% |
| Saskatoon berries | 977 | 956 | 1,066 | 1,080 | 1,080 | 0.8\% |
| Pears | 843 | 832 | 819 | 871 | 874 | 0.6\% |
| Cherries, sour | 996 | 926 | 859 | 791 | 790 | 0.6\% |
| Plums and prunes | 616 | 608 | 627 | 600 | 599 | 0.4\% |
| Nectarines | 317 | 309 | 303 | 309 | 320 | 0.2\% |
| Currants | 107 | 125 | 142 | 167 | 169 | 0.1\% |
| Apricots | 132 | 130 | 119 | 113 | 112 | 0.1\% |
| Blackberries | 120 | 111 | x | 101 | 92 | 0.1\% |
| Kiwis | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 14 | 0.0\% |
| Other fruits | X | 580 | 582 | 523 | 504 | 0.4\% |
| Total fruits | 129,968 | 129,535 | 132,435 | 137,948 | 136,741 | 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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 284 | 239 | 306 | 337 | 310 | $0.2 \%$ |
| Prince Edward Island | 5,694 | 5,601 | 5,449 | 5,502 | 5,573 | $4.1 \%$ |
| Nova Scotia | 18,208 | 18,087 | 18,332 | 18,598 | 18,607 | $13.6 \%$ |
| New Brunswick | 16,284 | 16,432 | 16,965 | 17,090 | 17,223 | $12.6 \%$ |
| Quebec | 43,012 | 42,750 | 43,296 | 46,968 | 46,708 | $34.2 \%$ |
| Ontario | 19,839 | 19,468 | 19,416 | 19,684 | 19,371 | $14.2 \%$ |
| Manitoba | 230 | 211 | 210 | 220 | 206 | $0.2 \%$ |
| Saskatchewan | 706 | 641 | 696 | 659 | 617 | $0.5 \%$ |
| Alberta | 804 | 779 | 985 | 959 | 952 | $0.7 \%$ |
| British Columbia | 24,906 | 25,327 | 26,781 | 27,931 | 27,174 | $19.9 \%$ |
| Canada | $\mathbf{1 2 9 , 9 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 9 , 5 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 2 , 4 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 7 , 9 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 6 , 7 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |

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

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2022 \% \\ \text { Share } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples | 402,978 | 382,771 | 390,999 | 351,565 | 380,571 | 39.8\% |
| Cranberries | 178,537 | 156,846 | 161,143 | 156,575 | 209,205 | 21.9\% |
| Lowbush blueberries | 81,932 | 87,950 | 71,290 | 73,773 | 110,132 | 11.5\% |
| Grapes ${ }^{1}$ | 110,713 | 121,511 | 104,709 | 104,203 | 90,182 | 9.4\% |
| Highbush blueberries | 73,297 | 88,540 | 77,175 | 71,916 | 69,984 | 7.3\% |
| Strawberries | 28,039 | 27,270 | 24,134 | 24,615 | 25,072 | 2.6\% |
| Peaches | 23,777 | 22,862 | 15,958 | 19,427 | 20,815 | 2.2\% |
| Cherries, sweet | 26,182 | 22,079 | 19,355 | 16,404 | 18,345 | 1.9\% |
| Pears | 9,053 | 9,396 | 8,545 | 7,533 | 9,003 | 0.9\% |
| Raspberries | 10,338 | 9,145 | 7,608 | 5,541 | 6,909 | 0.7\% |
| Nectarines | 4,562 | 3,435 | 3,547 | 4,303 | 4,476 | 0.5\% |
| Plums and prunes | 3,643 | 4,096 | 2,993 | 3,665 | 3,788 | 0.4\% |
| Cherries, sour | 3,816 | 3,669 | 2,023 | 3,542 | 3,747 | 0.4\% |
| Apricots | 1,067 | 917 | 747 | 801 | 782 | 0.1\% |
| Saskatoon berries | 696 | 620 | 685 | 683 | 689 | 0.1\% |
| Blackberries | 956 | 880 | 677 | 594 | 593 | 0.1\% |
| Haskaps | 254 | 395 | 431 | 509 | 534 | 0.1\% |
| Currants | 181 | 214 | 170 | 185 | 178 | 0.0\% |
| Kiwis | .. | . | .. | 33 | 34 | 0.0\% |
| Other fruits | 2,305 | 2,516 | 2,396 | 1,475 | 1,539 | 0.2\% |
| Total fruits | 962,325 | 945,112 | 894,586 | 847,344 | 956,576 | 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

CANADA

### 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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 391 | 313 | 473 | 978 | 981 | $0.1 \%$ |
| Prince Edward Island | 9,535 | 10,143 | 9,518 | 10,486 | 9,917 | $1.0 \%$ |
| Nova Scotia | 43,045 | 51,252 | 52,745 | 65,925 | 64,595 | $6.8 \%$ |
| New Brunswick | 36,482 | 40,567 | 25,941 | 39,176 | 43,033 | $4.5 \%$ |
| Quebec | 282,437 | 268,489 | 266,766 | 235,008 | 321,363 | $33.6 \%$ |
| Ontario | 280,161 | 271,731 | 254,476 | 235,277 | 264,075 | $27.6 \%$ |
| Manitoba | 434 | 468 | 345 | 274 | 294 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Saskatchewan | 525 | 549 | 564 | 496 | 496 | $0.1 \%$ |
| Alberta | 714 | 723 | 700 | 671 | 655 | $0.1 \%$ |
| British Columbia | 308,601 | 300,878 | 283,057 | 259,051 | 251,165 | $26.3 \%$ |
| Canada | $\mathbf{9 6 2 , 3 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 5 , 1 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 4 , 5 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 7 , 3 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 6 , 5 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |
| S |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Apples | $\$ 249,280$ | $\$ 245,740$ | $\$ 258,729$ | $\$ 242,730$ | $\$ 284,626$ | $20.3 \%$ |
| Grapes $^{2}$ | $\$ 186,805$ | $\$ 215,619$ | $\$ 193,539$ | $\$ 202,997$ | $\$ 195,795$ | $13.9 \%$ |
| Cranberries | $\$ 142,960$ | $\$ 133,409$ | $\$ 152,912$ | $\$ 137,011$ | $\$ 184,772$ | $13.1 \%$ |
| Lowbush blueberries | $\$ 82,719$ | $\$ 122,305$ | $\$ 121,471$ | $\$ 133,773$ | $\$ 183,922$ | $13.1 \%$ |
| Highbush blueberries | $\$ 177,149$ | $\$ 182,130$ | $\$ 163,732$ | $\$ 176,739$ | $\$ 180,025$ | $12.8 \%$ |
| Strawberries | $\$ 123,273$ | $\$ 130,436$ | $\$ 126,975$ | $\$ 128,380$ | $\$ 144,496$ | $10.3 \%$ |
| Cherries, sweet | $\$ 100,948$ | $\$ 89,098$ | $\$ 76,594$ | $\$ 69,610$ | $\$ 84,180$ | $6.0 \%$ |
| Peaches | $\$ 36,680$ | $\$ 42,726$ | $\$ 32,081$ | $\$ 44,475$ | $\$ 50,933$ | $3.6 \%$ |
| Raspberries | $\$ 35,452$ | $\$ 32,128$ | $\$ 28,174$ | $\$ 25,995$ | $\$ 32,432$ | $2.3 \%$ |
| Pears | $\$ 9,638$ | $\$ 10,714$ | $\$ 10,063$ | $\$ 11,489$ | $\$ 14,525$ | $1.0 \%$ |
| Nectarines | $\$ 9,594$ | $\$ 7,322$ | $\$ 7,962$ | $\$ 12,727$ | $\$ 13,690$ | $1.0 \%$ |
| Plums and prunes | $\$ 7,248$ | $\$ 8,940$ | $\$ 6,817$ | $\$ 10,070$ | $\$ 11,109$ | $0.8 \%$ |
| Cherries, sour | $\$ 3,583$ | $\$ 4,282$ | $\$ 2,257$ | $\$ 6,231$ | $\$ 6,790$ | $0.5 \%$ |
| Haskaps | $\$ 1,316$ | $\$ 2,321$ | $\$ 2,691$ | $\$ 3,322$ | $\$ 3,684$ | $0.3 \%$ |
| Blackberries | $\$ 4,855$ | $\$ 4,609$ | $\$ 3,737$ | $\$ 3,348$ | $\$ 3,509$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| Saskatoon berries | $\$ 2,414$ | $\$ 2,293$ | $\$ 2,745$ | $\$ 2,752$ | $\$ 2,915$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| Apricots | $\$ 2,047$ | $\$ 1,745$ | $\$ 1,402$ | $\$ 2,318$ | $\$ 2,402$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| Currants | $\$ 682$ | $\$ 874$ | $\$ 704$ | $\$ 937$ | $\$ 990$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Kiwis | .. | .. | .. | $\$ 115$ | $\$ 126$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Other fruits | $\$ 4,400$ | $\$ 3,890$ | $\$ 5,136$ | $\$ 4,360$ | $\$ 4,611$ | $0.3 \%$ |
| Total fruits | $\$ 1, \mathbf{1 8 1 , 0 4 3}$ | $\$ 1, \mathbf{2 4 0 , 5 8 2}$ | $\$ 1,197,718$ | $\$ 1,219,378$ | $\$ 1,405,532$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

Notes:

1. Farm-gate value is the value received by producers at the point of first transaction, when ounership 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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | $\$ 943$ | $\$ 930$ | $\$ 1,154$ | $\$ 1,636$ | $\$ 1,702$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Prince Edward Island | $\$ 10,103$ | $\$ 12,705$ | $\$ 15,820$ | $\$ 19,243$ | $\$ 20,302$ | $1.4 \%$ |
| Nova Scotia | $\$ 50,016$ | $\$ 60,378$ | $\$ 66,954$ | $\$ 92,068$ | $\$ 100,427$ | $7.1 \%$ |
| New Brunswick | $\$ 38,741$ | $\$ 48,360$ | $\$ 36,932$ | $\$ 62,945$ | $\$ 69,434$ | $4.9 \%$ |
| Quebec | $\$ 275,514$ | $\$ 312,736$ | $\$ 333,503$ | $\$ 283,595$ | $\$ 392,324$ | $27.9 \%$ |
| Ontario | $\$ 314,068$ | $\$ 326,454$ | $\$ 300,192$ | $\$ 316,485$ | $\$ 355,601$ | $25.3 \%$ |
| Manitoba | $\$ 2,135$ | $\$ 2,211$ | $\$ 1,685$ | $\$ 1,574$ | $\$ 1,819$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Saskatchewan | $\$ 2,545$ | $\$ 2,707$ | $\$ 2,702$ | $\$ 2,437$ | $\$ 2,600$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| Alberta | $\$ 3,364$ | $\$ 3,355$ | $\$ 3,196$ | $\$ 2,722$ | $\$ 2,798$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| British Columbia | $\$ 483,612$ | $\$ 470,747$ | $\$ 435,580$ | $\$ 436,672$ | $\$ 458,525$ | $32.6 \%$ |
| Canada | $\$ \mathbf{1 , 1 8 1 , 0 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 2 4 0 , 5 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 1 9 7 , 7 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 2 1 9 , 3 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 4 0 5 , 5 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

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 fresh fruit ${ }^{1}$ trade balance - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Exports | $\$ 819,641$ | $\$ 843,012$ | $\$ 879,520$ | $\$ 906,466$ | $\$ 1,121,633$ |
| Imports | $\$ 6,194,146$ | $\$ 6,362,608$ | $\$ 6,650,450$ | $\$ 6,856,678$ | $\$ 7,275,091$ |
| Trade Balance <br> (Exports - Imports) | $\mathbf{- \$ 5 , 3 7 4 , 5 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{- \$ 5 , 5 1 9 , 5 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{- \$ 5 , 7 7 0 , 9 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{- \$ 5 , 9 5 0 , 2 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{- \$ 6 , 1 5 3 , 4 5 8}$ |
| Note: <br> 1. May include frozen and dried fruits. <br> Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2023) |  |  |  |  |  |

### 2.2. Exports

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

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2022 \% \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | \$238,821 | \$294,821 | \$314,238 | \$303,938 | \$366,179 | 32.6\% |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | \$236,021 | \$257,944 | \$224,599 | \$226,998 | \$296,710 | 26.5\% |
| Cherries, sweet | \$90,594 | \$67,608 | \$72,628 | \$79,402 | \$129,925 | 11.6\% |
| Cranberries | \$82,586 | \$47,682 | \$57,864 | \$65,164 | \$70,767 | 6.3\% |
| Apples ${ }^{3}$ | \$45,222 | \$41,088 | \$42,318 | \$50,368 | \$51,230 | 4.6\% |
| Strawberries ${ }^{2}$ | \$10,169 | \$11,451 | \$11,523 | \$14,478 | \$34,637 | 3.1\% |
| Raspberries ${ }^{2,4}$ | \$9,216 | \$9,068 | \$12,881 | \$16,774 | \$23,546 | 2.1\% |
| Almonds | \$80 | \$547 | \$550 | \$11,195 | \$5,224 | 0.5\% |
| Hazelnuts or filberts | \$417 | \$179 | \$1,877 | \$1,959 | \$927 | 0.1\% |
| Grapes ${ }^{3}$ | \$882 | \$1,339 | \$177 | \$950 | \$368 | 0.0\% |
| Others | \$105,634 | \$111,285 | \$140,864 | \$135,240 | \$142,120 | 12.7\% |
| Total | \$819,641 | \$843,012 | \$879,520 | \$906,466 | \$1,121,633 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2023)

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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Lowbush blueberries $^{2}$ | 89,684 | 103,263 | 94,516 | 72,296 | 76,826 | $23.3 \%$ |
| Apples $^{3}$ | 27,480 | 36,745 | 35,703 | 47,333 | 68,029 | $20.6 \%$ |
| Highbush blueberries $^{2}$ | 53,526 | 67,035 | 61,689 | 54,731 | 54,472 | $16.5 \%$ |
| Cranberries | 73,553 | 39,358 | 53,987 | 52,609 | 49,310 | $14.9 \%$ |
| Cherries, sweet $^{\text {Strawberries }}{ }^{2}$ | 10,852 | 8,207 | 6,851 | 9,691 | 12,148 | $3.7 \%$ |
| Raspberries $^{2,4}$ | 1,857 | 2,006 | 1,622 | 2,472 | 5,465 | $1.7 \%$ |
| Watermelons $^{\text {Almonds }}$ | 2,968 | 3,663 | 4,556 | 2,491 | 3,154 | $1.0 \%$ |
| Grapes |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2023)

### 2.2.3. Canada's top fresh fruit export destinations - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} 2022 \text { \% } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | \$525,992 | \$546,084 | \$571,378 | \$612,502 | \$790,073 | 70.4\% |
| Japan | \$39,719 | \$41,665 | \$47,055 | \$56,878 | \$66,309 | 5.9\% |
| Germany | \$39,212 | \$48,112 | \$48,468 | \$40,955 | \$44,736 | 4.0\% |
| China | \$55,685 | \$53,504 | \$45,014 | \$43,141 | \$39,352 | 3.5\% |
| France | \$8,062 | \$13,887 | \$15,491 | \$13,201 | \$24,763 | 2.2\% |
| Netherlands | \$19,360 | \$20,854 | \$27,095 | \$15,961 | \$23,399 | 2.1\% |
| Viet Nam | \$14,048 | \$9,053 | \$10,659 | \$11,687 | \$23,278 | 2.1\% |
| Australia | \$9,377 | \$9,391 | \$13,119 | \$15,040 | \$20,362 | 1.8\% |
| Belgium | \$14,877 | \$13,030 | \$14,255 | \$15,318 | \$12,606 | 1.1\% |
| Poland | \$21,237 | \$20,563 | \$19,945 | \$11,738 | \$11,004 | 1.0\% |
| United Kingdom | \$9,972 | \$10,536 | \$5,871 | \$8,144 | \$10,023 | 0.9\% |
| South Korea | \$1,147 | \$2,060 | \$1,267 | \$5,555 | \$7,631 | 0.7\% |
| Thailand | \$2,500 | \$2,007 | \$3,437 | \$1,735 | \$4,421 | 0.4\% |
| Taiwan | \$6,359 | \$4,518 | \$5,560 | \$4,373 | \$4,179 | 0.4\% |
| Switzerland | \$8,463 | \$8,628 | \$6,876 | \$6,426 | \$3,195 | 0.3\% |
| Others | \$43,631 | \$39,120 | \$44,028 | \$43,811 | \$36,302 | 3.2\% |
| Total | \$819,641 | \$843,012 | \$879,520 | \$906,466 | \$1,121,633 | 100.0\% |

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2023)

### 2.2.4. Canada's top 10 fresh fruit export destinations - by volume (metric tons)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | 217,642 | 209,438 | 220,009 | 205,625 | 213,921 | $64.8 \%$ |
| Viet Nam | 5,536 | 8,632 | 9,029 | 14,722 | 42,831 | $13.0 \%$ |
| Japan | 11,495 | 11,272 | 11,482 | 12,136 | 12,445 | $3.8 \%$ |
| Germany | 16,499 | 18,149 | 15,736 | 11,145 | 10,975 | $3.3 \%$ |
| Netherlands | 8,911 | 8,528 | 9,558 | 5,154 | 7,657 | $2.3 \%$ |
| China | 11,492 | 13,015 | 11,674 | 11,271 | 6,143 | $1.9 \%$ |
| France | 2,769 | 4,950 | 4,746 | 3,176 | 5,559 | $1.7 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | 4,256 | 4,182 | 2,237 | 3,774 | 5,021 | $1.5 \%$ |
| Australia | 2,646 | 2,809 | 3,519 | 3,992 | 4,319 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Poland | 9,066 | 8,932 | 7,899 | 4,253 | 3,801 | $1.2 \%$ |
| Belgium | 5,145 | 4,301 | 4,572 | 3,680 | 2,952 | $0.9 \%$ |
| South Korea | 443 | 883 | 453 | 1,397 | 1,255 | $0.4 \%$ |
| Switzerland | 3,207 | 3,012 | 1,907 | 1,509 | 819 | $0.2 \%$ |
| Taiwan | 1,854 | 1,069 | 1,151 | 1,209 | 739 | $0.2 \%$ |
| Thailand | 510 | 340 | 423 | 198 | 457 | $0.1 \%$ |
| Others | 14,353 | 19,011 | 18,813 | 18,163 | 11,137 | $3.4 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 1 5 , 8 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 8 , 5 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 3 , 2 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 1 , 4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 0 , 0 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2023 ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  |  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | United States | \$86,206 | \$124,440 | \$137,858 | \$140,666 | \$184,337 |
|  | Germany | \$34,346 | \$42,471 | \$42,630 | \$34,052 | \$38,134 |
|  | Japan | \$27,289 | \$32,176 | \$28,589 | \$29,034 | \$34,325 |
|  | France | \$7,171 | \$11,758 | \$12,311 | \$11,733 | \$22,865 |
|  | Australia | \$3,538 | \$3,242 | \$3,741 | \$11,217 | \$18,932 |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | United States | \$221,304 | \$246,868 | \$213,218 | \$214,814 | \$280,808 |
|  | Japan | \$8,633 | \$4,663 | \$3,082 | \$4,938 | \$9,811 |
|  | China | \$1,512 | \$1,995 | \$1,063 | \$1,188 | \$2,608 |
|  | Taiwan | \$196 | \$61 | \$209 | \$143 | \$446 |
|  | Australia | \$416 | \$266 | \$289 | \$710 | \$328 |
| Cherries, sweet | United States | \$39,477 | \$30,143 | \$38,936 | \$44,435 | \$73,647 |
|  | China | \$26,559 | \$24,670 | \$16,873 | \$18,047 | \$27,448 |
|  | Viet Nam | \$3,584 | \$978 | \$2,989 | \$3,037 | \$8,387 |
|  | Thailand | \$1,189 | \$1,019 | \$3,003 | \$1,485 | \$3,993 |
|  | Singapore | \$2,662 | \$1,023 | \$1,302 | \$1,018 | \$2,225 |
| Cranberries | United States | \$81,234 | \$45,236 | \$56,739 | \$63,454 | \$68,734 |
|  | Netherlands | \$283 | \$180 | \$266 | \$693 | \$782 |
|  | France | \$46 | \$26 | \$30 | \$171 | \$199 |
|  | Poland | \$141 | \$1,244 | \$19 | \$0 | \$198 |
|  | United Kingdom | \$215 | \$107 | \$203 | \$50 | \$180 |
| Apples ${ }^{3}$ | United States | \$31,947 | \$29,656 | \$28,688 | \$37,534 | \$33,155 |
|  | Viet Nam | \$9,278 | \$6,429 | \$6,887 | \$6,763 | \$14,213 |
|  | India | \$0 | \$0 | \$759 | \$1,144 | \$815 |
|  | Israel | \$0 | \$155 | \$2,694 | \$1,650 | \$548 |
|  | United Kingdom | \$464 | \$290 | \$210 | \$425 | \$507 |

## Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2023)

CANADA

### 2.2.6. Export destinations for Canada's top 5 fresh fruit ${ }^{1}$ exports - by volume (metric tons)

|  |  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lowbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | United States | 33,006 | 45,750 | 40,736 | 34,104 | 37,267 |
|  | Germany | 14,370 | 15,708 | 13,439 | 8,055 | 8,441 |
|  | Japan | 8,477 | 8,940 | 7,286 | 5,998 | 6,215 |
|  | France | 2,417 | 4,208 | 3,738 | 2,627 | 4,897 |
|  | Australia | 1,084 | 924 | 1,042 | 2,858 | 3,974 |
| Apples ${ }^{3}$ | Viet Nam | 4,924 | 8,176 | 8,522 | 14,005 | 41,885 |
|  | United States | 18,450 | 20,234 | 18,342 | 22,674 | 19,910 |
|  | United Kingdom | 717 | 636 | 360 | 1,433 | 2,250 |
|  | India | 0 | 0 | 1,546 | 5,039 | 1,486 |
|  | Israel | 0 | 154 | 3,130 | 787 | 252 |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{2}$ | United States | 49,873 | 63,909 | 58,565 | 51,516 | 50,946 |
|  | Japan | 2,141 | 1,209 | 766 | 1,296 | 2,249 |
|  | China | 358 | 580 | 294 | 305 | 554 |
|  | Taiwan | 43 | 16 | 52 | 32 | 82 |
|  | Australia | 110 | 79 | 88 | 223 | 58 |
| Cranberries | United States | 73,058 | 38,160 | 53,549 | 51,985 | 48,560 |
|  | Netherlands | 87 | 57 | 75 | 257 | 312 |
|  | Poland | 85 | 712 | 11 | 0 | 114 |
|  | United Kingdom | 52 | 31 | 78 | 16 | 48 |
|  | France | 24 | 9 | 23 | 70 | 43 |
| Cherries, sweet | United States | 4,947 | 3,657 | 3,661 | 5,933 | 6,794 |
|  | China | 3,004 | 3,091 | 1,553 | 1,942 | 2,727 |
|  | Viet Nam | 345 | 96 | 271 | 288 | 798 |
|  | Thailand | 137 | 122 | 276 | 137 | 360 |
|  | Singapore | 341 | 96 | 107 | 88 | 196 |

## Notes:

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

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2023)

### 2.3. Imports

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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grapes $^{2,3}$ | $\$ 628,129$ | $\$ 662,805$ | $\$ 686,286$ | $\$ 669,080$ | $\$ 727,374$ | $10.0 \%$ |
| Strawberries $^{4}$ | $\$ 512,752$ | $\$ 516,914$ | $\$ 570,239$ | $\$ 643,430$ | $\$ 667,247$ | $9.2 \%$ |
| Bananas $^{5}$ | $\$ 548,865$ | $\$ 567,340$ | $\$ 585,788$ | $\$ 574,867$ | $\$ 637,071$ | $8.8 \%$ |
| Raspberries $^{4,6}$ | $\$ 442,673$ | $\$ 472,422$ | $\$ 517,340$ | $\$ 552,071$ | $\$ 615,616$ | $8.5 \%$ |
| Highbush blueberries $^{4}$ | $\$ 302,033$ | $\$ 349,306$ | $\$ 364,146$ | $\$ 423,205$ | $\$ 477,156$ | $6.6 \%$ |
| Avocados $^{\text {Apples }}{ }^{3}$ | $\$ 289,204$ | $\$ 315,480$ | $\$ 315,013$ | $\$ 315,504$ | $\$ 351,578$ | $4.8 \%$ |
| Mandarins, tangerines and clementines $^{2}$ | $\$ 290,773$ | $\$ 296,276$ | $\$ 268,760$ | $\$ 272,867$ | $\$ 336,661$ | $4.6 \%$ |
| Oranges | $\$ 276,977$ | $\$ 285,208$ | $\$ 316,924$ | $\$ 322,647$ | $\$ 324,839$ | $4.5 \%$ |
| Almonds | $\$ 263,162$ | $\$ 271,042$ | $\$ 268,102$ | $\$ 260,588$ | $\$ 293,226$ | $4.0 \%$ |
| Others | $\$ 2,362,870$ | $\$ 2,390,051$ | $\$ 2,495,731$ | $\$ 2,603,724$ | $\$ 2,643,869$ | $36.3 \%$ |
| Total | $\$ 6,194,146$ | $\$ 6,362,608$ | $\$ 6,650,450$ | $\$ 6,856,678$ | $\$ 7, \mathbf{2 7 5 , 0 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |

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 2023)

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

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2022 \text { \% } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas $^{2}$ | 598,692 | 603,318 | 617,507 | 612,117 | 597,626 | 20.8\% |
| Apples ${ }^{3}$ | 221,310 | 206,264 | 200,040 | 198,070 | 227,064 | 7.9\% |
| Watermelons | 227,885 | 228,225 | 232,684 | 257,743 | 216,566 | 7.5\% |
| Grapes ${ }^{3,4}$ | 209,697 | 210,323 | 212,412 | 209,943 | 210,730 | 7.3\% |
| Oranges | 190,740 | 185,851 | 195,968 | 188,162 | 182,700 | 6.4\% |
| Mandarins, tangerines and clementines | 144,665 | 143,293 | 161,309 | 160,727 | 148,563 | 5.2\% |
| Strawberries ${ }^{5}$ | 145,201 | 127,230 | 134,370 | 144,012 | 147,607 | 5.1\% |
| Pineapples | 126,534 | 119,825 | 113,087 | 125,733 | 128,856 | 4.5\% |
| Lemons and limes | 99,943 | 101,811 | 107,169 | 109,389 | 110,080 | 3.8\% |
| Avocados | 94,206 | 94,956 | 106,680 | 109,578 | 98,497 | 3.4\% |
| Others | 805,109 | 836,203 | 826,131 | 875,049 | 806,837 | 28.1\% |
| Total | 2,863,982 | 2,857,300 | 2,907,357 | 2,990,525 | 2,875,124 | 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.

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2023)

### 2.3.3. Top sources of Canada's fresh fruit imports - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $\$ 2,581,079$ | $\$ 2,564,829$ | $\$ 2,767,241$ | $\$ 2,760,725$ | $\$ 2,830,025$ | $38.9 \%$ |
| Mexico | $\$ 950,690$ | $\$ 1,064,312$ | $\$ 1,103,965$ | $\$ 1,225,801$ | $\$ 1,309,172$ | $18.0 \%$ |
| Peru | $\$ 175,880$ | $\$ 237,314$ | $\$ 278,921$ | $\$ 310,921$ | $\$ 414,002$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Guatemala | $\$ 300,649$ | $\$ 292,432$ | $\$ 272,585$ | $\$ 309,204$ | $\$ 382,645$ | $5.3 \%$ |
| Chile | $\$ 378,556$ | $\$ 355,037$ | $\$ 305,944$ | $\$ 317,432$ | $\$ 335,595$ | $4.6 \%$ |
| South Africa | $\$ 189,899$ | $\$ 203,636$ | $\$ 230,579$ | $\$ 239,942$ | $\$ 270,520$ | $3.7 \%$ |
| Costa Rica | $\$ 246,961$ | $\$ 255,536$ | $\$ 262,249$ | $\$ 244,325$ | $\$ 231,195$ | $3.2 \%$ |
| Morocco | $\$ 124,038$ | $\$ 124,724$ | $\$ 139,300$ | $\$ 151,675$ | $\$ 179,669$ | $2.5 \%$ |
| Viet Nam | $\$ 150,372$ | $\$ 128,369$ | $\$ 122,462$ | $\$ 134,135$ | $\$ 136,554$ | $1.9 \%$ |
| Türkiye | $\$ 153,806$ | $\$ 145,111$ | $\$ 154,216$ | $\$ 122,503$ | $\$ 124,063$ | $1.7 \%$ |
| Others | $\$ 942,217$ | $\$ 991,306$ | $\$ 1,012,989$ | $\$ 1,040,015$ | $\$ 1,061,649$ | $14.6 \%$ |
| Total | $\$ 6, \mathbf{1 9 4 , 1 4 6}$ | $\$ 6, \mathbf{3 6 2 , 6 0 8}$ | $\$ 6,650,450$ | $\$ 6,856,678$ | $\$ 7, \mathbf{2 7 5 , 0 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2023) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2022 \% \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 1,012,276 | 989,304 | 1,008,643 | 1,018,322 | 943,102 | 32.8\% |
| Mexico | 357,733 | 386,089 | 393,351 | 423,701 | 392,123 | 13.6\% |
| Guatemala | 316,431 | 296,753 | 276,687 | 316,205 | 351,934 | 12.2\% |
| Costa Rica | 272,986 | 267,078 | 274,287 | 250,507 | 215,285 | 7.5\% |
| South Africa | 93,554 | 89,086 | 112,751 | 130,521 | 138,909 | 4.8\% |
| Peru | 58,596 | 68,392 | 87,896 | 93,404 | 110,638 | 3.8\% |
| Chile | 117,449 | 106,509 | 90,210 | 90,676 | 86,906 | 3.0\% |
| Morocco | 68,238 | 68,211 | 73,215 | 78,393 | 85,229 | 3.0\% |
| Honduras | 77,378 | 82,530 | 72,808 | 59,909 | 79,436 | 2.8\% |
| Colombia | 71,496 | 59,097 | 72,671 | 85,688 | 69,826 | 2.4\% |
| Others | 417,845 | 444,252 | 444,837 | 443,200 | 401,736 | 14.0\% |
| Total | 2,863,982 | 2,857,300 | 2,907,357 | 2,990,525 | 2,875,124 | 100.0\% |

Source: Statistics Canada. (CATSnet, March 2023)

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

|  |  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grapes ${ }^{2,3}$ | United States | \$278,378 | \$281,720 | \$293,866 | \$285,659 | \$300,117 |
|  | Peru | \$43,635 | \$65,546 | \$78,624 | \$97,698 | \$132,209 |
|  | Chile | \$143,312 | \$119,245 | \$108,132 | \$91,157 | \$96,166 |
|  | South Africa | \$61,017 | \$80,348 | \$83,853 | \$82,280 | \$85,385 |
|  | Mexico | \$61,731 | \$66,758 | \$73,424 | \$64,057 | \$65,475 |
| Strawberries ${ }^{4}$ | United States | \$397,256 | \$366,894 | \$405,745 | \$436,023 | \$450,486 |
|  | Mexico | \$85,976 | \$104,178 | \$103,498 | \$134,315 | \$140,756 |
|  | Peru | \$5,295 | \$8,169 | \$12,920 | \$16,897 | \$18,872 |
|  | Chile | \$9,114 | \$17,737 | \$23,747 | \$19,762 | \$18,536 |
|  | Türkiye | \$6,535 | \$8,818 | \$6,813 | \$12,501 | \$11,388 |
| Bananas ${ }^{5}$ | Guatemala | \$240,418 | \$234,443 | \$220,936 | \$243,280 | \$319,837 |
|  | Costa Rica | \$109,028 | \$118,814 | \$131,827 | \$103,071 | \$80,494 |
|  | Colombia | \$61,512 | \$56,458 | \$67,593 | \$78,305 | \$72,112 |
|  | Ecuador | \$68,275 | \$85,337 | \$94,221 | \$74,799 | \$63,406 |
|  | Honduras | \$32,503 | \$33,272 | \$34,245 | \$28,822 | \$49,874 |
| Highbush blueberries ${ }^{4}$ | United States | \$133,294 | \$148,438 | \$166,983 | \$167,521 | \$177,345 |
|  | Peru | \$54,634 | \$80,118 | \$83,450 | \$103,558 | \$153,162 |
|  | Mexico | \$26,840 | \$36,276 | \$49,109 | \$83,148 | \$82,294 |
|  | Chile | \$72,885 | \$68,331 | \$47,463 | \$56,906 | \$52,169 |
|  | Argentina | \$8,810 | \$11,750 | \$9,607 | \$3,727 | \$3,520 |
| Raspberries ${ }^{4,6}$ | Mexico | \$244,540 | \$270,096 | \$293,461 | \$299,666 | \$348,069 |
|  | United States | \$150,859 | \$158,908 | \$165,515 | \$184,509 | \$195,850 |
|  | Chile | \$32,743 | \$27,933 | \$30,142 | \$22,600 | \$43,043 |
|  | Serbia | \$11,453 | \$12,195 | \$24,397 | \$39,536 | \$17,845 |
|  | China | \$1,043 | \$873 | \$1,339 | \$2,349 | \$4,807 |

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 2023)

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

|  |  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas ${ }^{2}$ | Guatemala | 257,468 | 246,490 | 228,420 | 258,929 | 298,985 |
|  | Costa Rica | 134,224 | 142,081 | 156,178 | 121,367 | 84,661 |
|  | Colombia | 69,269 | 56,318 | 67,562 | 81,571 | 64,193 |
|  | Ecuador | 62,754 | 82,577 | 88,956 | 70,873 | 52,053 |
|  | Honduras | 42,493 | 40,462 | 42,217 | 34,696 | 51,537 |
| Apples ${ }^{4}$ | United States | 176,410 | 159,623 | 167,578 | 161,964 | 193,957 |
|  | Chile | 25,075 | 23,464 | 13,441 | 16,970 | 13,790 |
|  | New Zealand | 8,922 | 7,831 | 8,631 | 6,383 | 7,474 |
|  | South Africa | 1,205 | 1,268 | 1,241 | 1,617 | 3,201 |
|  | Italy | 3,561 | 8,930 | 3,064 | 4,277 | 2,225 |
| Watermelons | United States | 146,219 | 138,771 | 157,207 | 165,982 | 144,054 |
|  | Mexico | 64,220 | 75,282 | 60,078 | 75,205 | 59,453 |
|  | Guatemala | 10,851 | 5,189 | 9,266 | 10,663 | 7,775 |
|  | Honduras | 5,445 | 7,285 | 3,756 | 3,178 | 3,342 |
|  | Brazil | 67 | 714 | 1,512 | 2,022 | 1,396 |
| Grapes ${ }^{3,4}$ | United States | 98,159 | 93,751 | 88,744 | 85,996 | 79,223 |
|  | Peru | 11,328 | 16,383 | 20,386 | 24,935 | 30,866 |
|  | Chile | 43,261 | 33,305 | 29,923 | 27,369 | 29,364 |
|  | South Africa | 11,062 | 14,402 | 17,970 | 20,254 | 22,423 |
|  | Mexico | 17,745 | 24,665 | 24,622 | 20,525 | 20,200 |
| Oranges | United States | 102,058 | 96,443 | 109,065 | 97,650 | 74,713 |
|  | South Africa | 35,623 | 29,137 | 37,117 | 39,475 | 41,192 |
|  | Spain | 28,646 | 35,210 | 24,064 | 21,740 | 37,671 |
|  | Morocco | 9,587 | 11,973 | 9,272 | 12,202 | 18,048 |
|  | Australia | 5,298 | 3,692 | 4,564 | 5,452 | 2,877 |

## 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 2023)

## 3. Consumption

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

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{aligned} & 2022 \text { \% } \\ & \text { Share } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas | 15.58 | 15.45 | 15.57 | 15.34 | 14.68 | 20.3\% |
| Melons total ${ }^{3}$ | 10.55 | 10.00 | 9.63 | 10.15 | 8.90 | 12.3\% |
| Oranges ${ }^{4}$ | 8.78 | 8.49 | 9.12 | 8.85 | 8.25 | 11.4\% |
| Apples | 10.49 | 9.75 | 9.93 | 8.67 | 7.72 | 10.6\% |
| Grapes | 4.54 | 4.49 | 4.46 | 4.39 | 4.39 | 6.1\% |
| Cranberries | 2.77 | 3.08 | 2.74 | 2.60 | 3.93 | 5.4\% |
| Pineapples | 3.23 | 3.02 | 2.82 | 3.12 | 3.14 | 4.3\% |
| Strawberries | 3.45 | 2.92 | 2.89 | 2.98 | 2.99 | 4.1\% |
| Avocados | 2.38 | 2.37 | 2.63 | 2.69 | 2.37 | 3.3\% |
| Lemons | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.92 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 2.8\% |
| Guavas and mangoes | 1.67 | 1.74 | 1.88 | 1.94 | 1.81 | 2.5\% |
| Dates | 1.72 | 1.78 | 1.89 | 1.95 | 1.74 | 2.4\% |
| Pears | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.66 | 1.70 | 1.58 | 2.2\% |
| Blueberries | 1.19 | 1.45 | 1.37 | 1.86 | 1.39 | 1.9\% |
| Other fresh berries | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.17 | 1.10 | 1.18 | 1.6\% |
| Peaches | 1.08 | 1.11 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 0.96 | 1.3\% |
| Grapefruits | 0.94 | 0.87 | 0.98 | 0.90 | 0.79 | 1.1\% |
| Fruits not specified | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.71 | 1.0\% |
| Limes | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.78 | 0.73 | 0.68 | 0.9\% |
| Kiwis | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.9\% |
| Cherries | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.56 | 0.8\% |
| Figs | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.54 | 0.7\% |
| Nectarines | 0.56 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.7\% |
| Papayas | 0.42 | 0.44 | 0.45 | 0.54 | 0.47 | 0.6\% |
| Plums total | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.6\% |
| Apricots | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.1\% |
| Other citrus | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.0\% |
| Quinces | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.0\% |
| Total | 77.94 | 76.15 | 76.55 | 76.39 | 72.49 | 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

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $2022 \text { \% }$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas | 7.65 | 7.59 | 7.65 | 7.53 | 7.21 | 21.0\% |
| Apples | 6.10 | 5.67 | 5.78 | 5.05 | 4.49 | 13.1\% |
| Oranges ${ }^{3}$ | 3.49 | 3.38 | 3.63 | 3.52 | 3.25 | 9.5\% |
| Melons total ${ }^{4}$ | 3.09 | 2.96 | 2.88 | 3.06 | 2.65 | 7.7\% |
| Grapes | 2.67 | 2.64 | 2.62 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 7.5\% |
| Cranberries | 1.75 | 1.95 | 1.73 | 1.65 | 2.49 | 7.3\% |
| Strawberries | 1.81 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 1.56 | 1.57 | 4.6\% |
| Blueberries | 0.95 | 1.15 | 1.09 | 1.48 | 1.11 | 3.2\% |
| Dates | 1.09 | 1.13 | 1.20 | 1.24 | 1.11 | 3.2\% |
| Avocados | 0.97 | 0.97 | 1.07 | 1.10 | 0.97 | 2.8\% |
| Pears | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 2.8\% |
| Guavas and mangoes | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.89 | 0.92 | 0.86 | 2.5\% |
| Other berries | 0.75 | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 2.3\% |
| Pineapples | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 2.0\% |
| Lemons | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 1.7\% |
| Peaches | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 1.3\% |
| Fruits not specified | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 1.3\% |
| Figs | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.38 | 1.1\% |
| Plums total | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.8\% |
| Limes | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.8\% |
| Kiwis | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.7\% |
| Grapefruits | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.25 | 0.7\% |
| Nectarines | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.7\% |
| Cherries | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.22 | 0.6\% |
| Papayas | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.4\% |
| Apricots | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.1\% |
| Other citrus | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.1\% |
| Quinces | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.0\% |
| Total | 36.55 | 35.93 | 36.16 | 35.90 | 34.26 | 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 cirus 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)

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $2021 \%$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bananas | 113,226,251 | 116,775,502 | 117,677,765 | 121,397,848 | 124,978,578 | 13.7\% |
| Watermelons | 100,949,292 | 100,959,810 | 101,841,525 | 101,916,818 | 101,634,720 | 11.2\% |
| Apples | 83,085,659 | 85,903,043 | 87,509,103 | 90,490,295 | 93,144,358 | 10.2\% |
| Oranges | 73,442,596 | 73,276,531 | 76,216,362 | 76,566,647 | 75,567,952 | 8.3\% |
| Grapes | 73,549,311 | 80,015,897 | 77,087,415 | 76,997,321 | 73,524,196 | 8.1\% |
| Mangoes ${ }^{2}$ | 52,620,298 | 54,307,128 | 56,532,219 | 56,685,547 | 57,011,283 | 6.3\% |
| Plantains | 38,243,772 | 38,352,612 | 44,534,879 | 45,385,816 | 45,321,643 | 5.0\% |
| Tangerines ${ }^{3}$ | 32,947,177 | 34,471,432 | 38,947,541 | 39,105,345 | 41,950,302 | 4.6\% |
| Cantaloupes and other melons | 26,627,827 | 26,977,363 | 27,241,295 | 28,186,613 | 28,617,598 | 3.1\% |
| Pineapples | 27,415,670 | 28,295,699 | 28,167,314 | 27,244,583 | 28,647,866 | 3.1\% |
| Pears | 23,822,374 | 23,721,253 | 24,266,772 | 24,986,262 | 25,658,713 | 2.8\% |
| Peaches and nectarines | 23,732,143 | 23,895,259 | 24,610,870 | 24,267,464 | 24,994,352 | 2.7\% |
| Lemons and limes | 17,424,293 | 19,397,975 | 19,712,617 | 20,462,547 | 20,828,739 | 2.3\% |
| Papayas | 13,418,053 | 13,798,774 | 14,210,842 | 14,186,675 | 14,097,721 | 1.5\% |
| Plums and sloes | 11,494,838 | 12,251,148 | 12,131,192 | 12,105,278 | 12,014,482 | 1.3\% |
| Dates | 8,396,456 | 8,745,896 | 9,214,828 | 9,517,451 | 9,656,378 | 1.1\% |
| Grapefruit and pomelos | 8,668,411 | 9,039,496 | 9,300,250 | 9,381,190 | 9,556,999 | 1.1\% |
| Strawberries | 8,243,751 | 8,538,477 | 9,012,639 | 8,893,591 | 9,175,384 | 1.0\% |
| Avocados | 6,294,332 | 6,791,541 | 7,166,739 | 8,104,028 | 8,685,672 | 1.0\% |
| Kiwi fruit | 3,989,893 | 4,253,475 | 4,308,672 | 4,431,570 | 4,467,099 | 0.5\% |
| Persimmons | 4,547,892 | 4,247,388 | 4,246,319 | 4,230,463 | 4,332,167 | 0.5\% |
| Apricots | 4,789,361 | 3,890,829 | 4,051,543 | 3,717,003 | 3,578,412 | 0.4\% |
| Cherries, sweet | 2,449,772 | 2,569,614 | 2,630,541 | 2,632,985 | 2,732,413 | 0.3\% |
| Cherries, sour | 1,186,334 | 1,581,622 | 1,408,563 | 1,481,032 | 1,514,665 | 0.2\% |
| Cashew apples | 1,415,523 | 1,368,935 | 1,343,921 | 1,353,234 | 1,363,453 | 0.1\% |
| Figs | 1,175,234 | 1,239,903 | 1,325,281 | 1,396,889 | 1,348,255 | 0.1\% |
| Raspberries | 797,048 | 876,102 | 842,307 | 899,197 | 886,539 | 0.1\% |
| Blueberries | 702,364 | 801,913 | 1,026,250 | 995,271 | 1,113,261 | 0.1\% |
| Others | 80,004,761 | 80,938,273 | 81,938,535 | 82,539,449 | 83,241,200 | 9.2\% |
| Total | 844,660,688 | 867,282,887 | 888,504,099 | 899,558,412 | 909,644,400 | 100.0\% |
| Notes: <br> 1. FAO production data for 2022 was not yet available at the time of writing this report. <br> 2. Includes mangosteens, guavas. <br> 3. Includes mandarins, clementines and satsumas. <br> Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations \| © FAO Statistics Division 2023 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $2021 \%$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 236,021,853 | 236,957,993 | 247,100,250 | 250,063,339 | 253,886,416 | 27.9\% |
| India | 98,029,787 | 101,895,872 | 104,160,532 | 106,968,140 | 107,853,314 | 11.9\% |
| Brazil | 39,858,944 | 39,943,437 | 40,178,360 | 39,758,410 | 39,818,722 | 4.4\% |
| Türkiye | 23,152,733 | 23,604,491 | 23,320,686 | 24,150,540 | 25,043,165 | 2.8\% |
| Mexico | 22,230,743 | 22,876,647 | 23,774,740 | 23,860,214 | 23,658,410 | 2.6\% |
| Indonesia | 19,055,460 | 20,098,137 | 20,954,737 | 22,803,491 | 23,607,790 | 2.6\% |
| United States | 26,466,750 | 24,383,989 | 25,495,633 | 23,883,251 | 22,866,342 | 2.5\% |
| Spain | 18,484,972 | 20,000,020 | 18,317,650 | 19,471,070 | 19,031,150 | 2.1\% |
| Italy | 16,559,640 | 17,756,035 | 17,253,730 | 17,827,510 | 17,194,020 | 1.9\% |
| Philippines | 16,551,014 | 16,787,506 | 16,638,992 | 16,477,607 | 16,665,056 | 1.8\% |
| Iran | 16,402,177 | 16,596,813 | 17,450,581 | 17,119,396 | 16,649,440 | 1.8\% |
| Egypt | 14,811,627 | 14,923,430 | 14,350,792 | 14,835,476 | 14,127,383 | 1.6\% |
| Viet Nam | 8,921,745 | 9,622,439 | 10,427,418 | 11,006,296 | 11,940,666 | 1.3\% |
| Nigeria | 11,842,706 | 11,829,838 | 11,825,900 | 11,857,410 | 11,855,172 | 1.3\% |
| Colombia | 8,200,217 | 9,530,329 | 10,834,378 | 10,510,878 | 11,146,530 | 1.2\% |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{2}$ | 1,002,986 | 998,731 | 985,929 | 934,873 | 889,413 | 0.1\% |
| Total | 844,660,688 | 867,282,887 | 888,504,099 | 899,558,412 | 909,644,400 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

1. FAO production data for 2022 was not yet available at the time of writing this report.
2. In 2021, Canada ranked 87th globally as a producer of fruits.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations | © FAO Statistics Division 2023

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

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $2021 \text { \% }$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plantains | 5,569,880 | 5,365,966 | 6,780,247 | 6,889,860 | 6,792,294 | 10.2\% |
| Grapes | 6,836,781 | 6,872,676 | 6,912,409 | 6,924,070 | 6,729,198 | 10.1\% |
| Mangoes ${ }^{2}$ | 5,548,160 | 5,521,843 | 5,695,317 | 5,909,097 | 5,974,437 | 9.0\% |
| Bananas | 5,109,757 | 5,026,405 | 5,101,554 | 5,252,483 | 5,336,862 | 8.0\% |
| Apples | 4,620,578 | 4,639,332 | 4,711,220 | 4,782,734 | 4,822,226 | 7.3\% |
| Oranges | 3,915,342 | 3,809,252 | 3,902,803 | 3,953,011 | 3,932,648 | 5.9\% |
| Tangerines ${ }^{3}$ | 2,540,003 | 2,630,036 | 2,988,464 | 2,973,383 | 3,109,051 | 4.7\% |
| Watermelons | 3,098,492 | 3,110,357 | 3,072,271 | 3,002,429 | 3,031,544 | 4.6\% |
| Plums and sloes | 2,545,495 | 2,628,722 | 2,564,769 | 2,599,438 | 2,602,436 | 3.9\% |
| Peaches and nectarines | 1,496,073 | 1,478,551 | 1,476,987 | 1,466,309 | 1,504,682 | 2.3\% |
| Pears | 1,353,267 | 1,382,630 | 1,382,159 | 1,387,490 | 1,399,484 | 2.1\% |
| Lemons and limes | 1,104,894 | 1,170,185 | 1,270,412 | 1,297,515 | 1,338,321 | 2.0\% |
| Dates | 1,186,944 | 1,226,834 | 1,243,923 | 1,258,441 | 1,301,979 | 2.0\% |
| Cantaloupes and other melons | 1,032,914 | 1,025,399 | 1,038,226 | 1,059,125 | 1,077,369 | 1.6\% |
| Pineapples | 1,052,770 | 1,084,726 | 1,061,275 | 1,031,372 | 1,046,712 | 1.6\% |
| Persimmons | 948,278 | 974,952 | 993,801 | 1,007,794 | 1,032,183 | 1.6\% |
| Avocados | 669,709 | 724,845 | 748,094 | 805,741 | 858,152 | 1.3\% |
| Apricots | 558,888 | 544,981 | 556,536 | 561,241 | 551,874 | 0.8\% |
| Cashew apples | 555,070 | 506,179 | 493,315 | 493,695 | 495,167 | 0.7\% |
| Papayas | 448,539 | 465,179 | 470,593 | 481,192 | 486,161 | 0.7\% |
| Cherries, sweet | 420,753 | 418,398 | 440,142 | 446,786 | 451,064 | 0.7\% |
| Strawberries | 370,952 | 395,178 | 400,521 | 383,591 | 389,665 | 0.6\% |
| Grapefruit and pomelos | 346,298 | 374,676 | 355,195 | 355,906 | 360,892 | 0.5\% |
| Figs | 277,919 | 289,723 | 287,198 | 290,940 | 299,541 | 0.5\% |
| Kiwi fruit | 249,999 | 260,085 | 266,862 | 272,838 | 286,934 | 0.4\% |
| Cherries, sour | 208,103 | 223,110 | 224,948 | 219,711 | 224,425 | 0.3\% |
| Blueberries | 119,249 | 131,064 | 146,831 | 149,911 | 163,741 | 0.2\% |
| Currants | 112,111 | 131,525 | 136,950 | 142,780 | 130,336 | 0.2\% |
| Raspberries | 117,934 | 127,238 | 119,886 | 110,173 | 110,567 | 0.2\% |
| Quinces | 81,722 | 74,561 | 74,779 | 76,540 | 75,894 | 0.1\% |
| Cranberries | 24,608 | 23,578 | 23,303 | 24,230 | 23,591 | 0.0\% |
| Others | 10,334,326 | 10,280,118 | 10,325,801 | 10,405,401 | 10,542,584 | 15.9\% |
| Total | 62,855,808 | 62,918,304 | 65,266,791 | 66,015,227 | 66,482,014 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

1. FAO production data for 2022 was not yet available at the time of writing this report.
2. Includes mangosteens, guavas.
3. Includes mandarins, clementines and satsumas.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations | © FAO Statistics Division 2023

CANADA

### 4.1.4. World fruit production ${ }^{1}$ by country - by area (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 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| China | $14,568,382$ | $14,770,748$ | $15,216,249$ | $15,170,949$ | $15,252,582$ | $22.9 \%$ |
| India | $6,764,085$ | $6,929,406$ | $7,062,097$ | $7,202,840$ | $7,375,687$ | $11.1 \%$ |
| Brazil | $2,181,152$ | $2,107,701$ | $2,093,573$ | $2,082,194$ | $2,085,979$ | $3.1 \%$ |
| Uganda | $1,067,981$ | 771,302 | $2,101,664$ | $2,195,214$ | $2,069,757$ | $3.1 \%$ |
| Nigeria | $1,921,680$ | $1,933,633$ | $1,934,575$ | $1,941,204$ | $1,946,865$ | $2.9 \%$ |
| Mexico | $1,469,136$ | $1,515,101$ | $1,548,907$ | $1,566,699$ | $1,583,278$ | $2.4 \%$ |
| Spain | $1,582,227$ | $1,560,080$ | $1,556,110$ | $1,548,120$ | $1,553,960$ | $2.3 \%$ |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | $1,390,551$ | $1,390,191$ | $1,395,916$ | $1,399,873$ | $1,405,539$ | $2.1 \%$ |
| Türkiye | $1,356,687$ | $1,348,368$ | $1,363,485$ | $1,337,128$ | $1,341,896$ | $2.0 \%$ |
| Philippines | $1,319,037$ | $1,323,876$ | $1,317,060$ | $1,323,910$ | $1,323,172$ | $2.0 \%$ |
| Iran | $1,125,091$ | $1,147,578$ | $1,126,382$ | $1,104,040$ | $1,186,934$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| Italy | $1,124,141$ | $1,095,281$ | $1,113,420$ | $1,131,370$ | $1,126,240$ | $1.7 \%$ |
| United States | $1,165,531$ | $1,110,544$ | $1,100,170$ | $1,083,941$ | $1,066,816$ | $1.6 \%$ |
| Thailand | $1,173,030$ | 987,327 | 976,181 | 987,822 | $1,020,424$ | $1.5 \%$ |
| Pakistan | $1,026,972$ | $1,006,542$ | $1,009,013$ | 980,728 | 969,502 | $1.5 \%$ |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{2}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 , 6 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 , 9 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 , 0 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 , 0 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 , 7 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 1 \%}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 2 , 8 5 5 , 8 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 , 9 1 8 , 3 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 , 2 6 6 , 7 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 , 0 1 5 , 2 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 , 4 8 2 , 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| N |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Notes:

1. FAO production data for 2022 was not yet available at the time of writing this report.
2. In 2021, Canada ranked 87th globally as a producer of fruits.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations | © FAO Statistics Division 2023

CANADA

### 4.2. World trade

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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $\$ 24,453,061$ | $\$ 25,950,458$ | $\$ 26,135,963$ | $\$ 27,869,467$ | $\$ 31,297,504$ | $16.6 \%$ |
| China | $\$ 11,224,739$ | $\$ 15,487,121$ | $\$ 16,142,132$ | $\$ 19,789,763$ | $\$ 21,523,837$ | $11.4 \%$ |
| Germany | $\$ 15,343,657$ | $\$ 14,914,245$ | $\$ 16,928,229$ | $\$ 16,367,998$ | $\$ 15,478,002$ | $8.2 \%$ |
| Netherlands | $\$ 11,212,642$ | $\$ 11,678,238$ | $\$ 12,939,487$ | $\$ 12,826,303$ | $\$ 12,903,842$ | $6.9 \%$ |
| France | $\$ 7,819,100$ | $\$ 7,663,007$ | $\$ 8,439,793$ | $\$ 8,590,484$ | $\$ 8,245,516$ | $4.4 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | $\$ 8,370,492$ | $\$ 8,408,903$ | $\$ 8,597,496$ | $\$ 8,020,723$ | $\$ 7,908,237$ | $4.2 \%$ |
| Canada | $\$ 6,201,850$ | $\$ 6,370,248$ | $\$ 6,657,204$ | $\$ 6,864,669$ | $\$ 7, \mathbf{2 8 3}, 699$ | $3.9 \%$ |
| India | $\$ 4,882,744$ | $\$ 4,082,822$ | $\$ 4,261,487$ | $\$ 4,580,661$ | $\$ 5,739,305$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| Viet-Nam | $\$ 5,261,020$ | $\$ 4,554,196$ | $\$ 3,710,299$ | $\$ 5,816,735$ | $\$ 5,386,589$ | $2.9 \%$ |
| Spain | $\$ 4,567,018$ | $\$ 4,645,980$ | $\$ 5,014,427$ | $\$ 5,021,698$ | $\$ 5,246,553$ | $2.8 \%$ |
| Italy | $\$ 4,788,294$ | $\$ 5,066,954$ | $\$ 5,292,296$ | $\$ 5,062,877$ | $\$ 4,957,180$ | $2.6 \%$ |
| Hong Kong | $\$ 5,677,967$ | $\$ 6,070,577$ | $\$ 5,431,971$ | $\$ 6,042,702$ | $\$ 4,937,630$ | $2.6 \%$ |
| Japan | $\$ 4,454,392$ | $\$ 4,603,058$ | $\$ 4,750,115$ | $\$ 4,450,657$ | $\$ 4,232,843$ | $2.2 \%$ |
| Belgium | $\$ 5,036,166$ | $\$ 4,476,109$ | $\$ 4,944,129$ | $\$ 4,619,865$ | $\$ 4,079,514$ | $2.2 \%$ |
| Poland | $\$ 2,760,457$ | $\$ 2,732,646$ | $\$ 3,106,848$ | $\$ 3,238,022$ | $\$ 3,254,943$ | $1.7 \%$ |
| Others | $\$ 48,442,265$ | $\$ 49,352,844$ | $\$ 52,328,176$ | $\$ 53,142,662$ | $\$ 45,724,248$ | $24.3 \%$ |
| Total | $\$ 170,495,864$ | $\$ 176,057,406$ | $\$ 184,680,052$ | $\$ 192,305,286$ | $\$ 188,199,442$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Note:

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

Source: Global Trade Tracker (March 2023)

CANADA

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

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 2022 \% \\ \text { Share } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | \$17,237,578 | \$18,007,102 | \$17,175,486 | \$16,783,456 | \$16,924,836 | 9.9\% |
| Spain | \$13,086,451 | \$13,451,131 | \$14,625,521 | \$15,050,675 | \$13,521,171 | 7.9\% |
| Mexico | \$8,496,628 | \$11,940,328 | \$12,368,521 | \$12,653,041 | \$11,938,923 | 7.0\% |
| Netherlands | \$10,687,386 | \$10,738,952 | \$12,285,475 | \$12,224,668 | \$11,638,534 | 6.8\% |
| Chile | \$7,331,609 | \$7,672,608 | \$7,771,251 | \$8,153,518 | \$11,146,982 | 6.5\% |
| Thailand | \$2,004,873 | \$4,973,355 | \$5,648,290 | \$7,694,475 | \$7,334,034 | 4.3\% |
| China | \$6,866,553 | \$8,248,184 | \$9,393,118 | \$7,961,579 | \$7,188,784 | 4.2\% |
| Türkiye | \$5,635,418 | \$6,084,103 | \$6,448,371 | \$6,737,141 | \$6,468,071 | 3.8\% |
| Peru | \$4,067,666 | \$4,583,462 | \$5,228,830 | \$6,024,428 | \$6,460,470 | 3.8\% |
| South Africa | \$4,757,025 | \$4,526,446 | \$5,047,811 | \$5,518,138 | \$5,759,414 | 3.4\% |
| Viet-Nam | \$5,509,574 | \$6,621,529 | \$6,486,572 | \$6,758,716 | \$5,459,836 | 3.2\% |
| Italy | \$5,204,309 | \$4,964,721 | \$5,554,233 | \$5,643,140 | \$5,236,853 | 3.1\% |
| Ecuador | \$4,365,369 | \$4,632,713 | \$5,223,837 | \$4,693,253 | \$4,621,880 | 2.7\% |
| Costa Rica | \$2,511,124 | \$2,867,910 | \$2,988,381 | \$2,837,675 | \$4,131,865 | 2.4\% |
| Belgium | \$3,502,274 | \$3,622,554 | \$3,695,388 | \$3,618,078 | \$3,552,362 | 2.1\% |
| ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{2}$ | \$819,948 | \$843,295 | \$879,583 | \$906,579 | \$1,121,790 | 0.7\% |
| Total | \$150,947,693 | \$164,944,578 | \$176,049,778 | \$178,792,064 | \$171,359,492 | 100.0\% |

Notes:

1. Includes fresh, frozen and dried fruits and nuts.
2. In 2022, Canada ranked 34th globally with exports totalling $\$ 1,121,790$ thousands.

Source: Global Trade Tracker (March 2023)


CANADA

## 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.
    ${ }^{2}$ The Canadian edible horticultural sector includes the fruit, vegetable, ginseng, honey and maple products subsectors.

