

# Statistical Overview of the Canadian Maple Industry 2022 

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## Overview

North America was solely responsible for global maple syrup production in 2022. The Canadian maple syrup industry accounts for approximately $78 \%$ of the world's maple syrup production, with $92 \%$ of the Canadian production originating from Quebec, $5 \%$ from New Brunswick, 3\% from Ontario, and less than $1 \%$ from Nova Scotia. The United States is the world's second-largest producer, accounting for approximately $22 \%$ of global production, with $51 \%$ of United States production originating from Vermont, $17 \%$ from New York, and 13\% from Maine. Maple products accounted for $6 \%$ of all Canadian horticulture ${ }^{1}$ farm cash receipts ${ }^{2}$ in 2022

Contrary to the general trend where a decrease in the number of agricultural farms was observed in previous censuses following the consolidation of farms and the aging of farm operators, the number of maple product farms increased by $19.2 \%$ from 2016 ( 5,340 farms) to 2021 ( 6,364 farms). This growth was most notable in Quebec, where in recent years, there has been an increasing trend in the number of producers specializing in maple syrup production, especially following the 2017 release of 5 million maple taps by the Federation of Quebec Maple Syrup Producers (QMSP).

Canadian maple producers harvested a record-high 104.6 million kilograms ( 17.4 million gallons) of maple syrup in 2022, representing a $53.9 \%$ rise from 2021. Production was up across all maple-producing provinces largely because of favourable weather conditions and continued expansions in the industry. Higher yields in 2022 followed the previous year's lower production that featured a short maple season attributable to warm spring temperatures in 2021.

In 2022, the total production of maple syrup in Quebec was 95.8 million kilograms ( 15.9 million gallons), a $59.1 \%$ increase from 2021 and a record-high harvest for Canada's top maple-producing province. This rise in production allowed the QMSP to replenish its strategic reserve, which was accessed in 2021 to meet domestic and export demand for the sweetener.

Canadian maple syrup exports totaled 69.6 million kilograms ( 11,583 gallons) in 2022, a decrease of $5.1 \%$ from the 73.3 million kilograms exported in 2021. In terms of value, Canadian exports of maple products amounted to $\$ 616$ million in 2022, up $4.1 \%$ from 2021. Canadian maple products were exported to 72 different countries around the world in 2022; $61.9 \%$ of the exports were destined to the United States, $9.8 \%$ to Germany, $5.0 \%$ to France, $5.0 \%$ to the United Kingdom, $4.6 \%$ to Japan, and $4.2 \%$ to Australia, with the other export destinations accounting for the remaining $9.6 \%$ of total export values.

[^0]
## 1. Production

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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1 | 0 | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Prince Edward Island | 2 | 1 | 2 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Nova Scotia | 36 | 48 | 39 | $0.6 \%$ |
| New Brunswick | 108 | 111 | 114 | $1.8 \%$ |
| Quebec | 4,674 | 4,776 | 5,812 | $91.3 \%$ |
| Ontario | 416 | 391 | 389 | $6.1 \%$ |
| Manitoba | 6 | 6 | 5 | $0.1 \%$ |
| Saskatchewan | 0 | 2 | 1 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Alberta | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| British Columbia | 5 | 5 | 2 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Canada | $\mathbf{5 , 2 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 3 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 3 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Note:

1. Number of farms includes all farms reported maple taps and on which maple syrup production represents $50 \%$ or more of total farm cash receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0166-01 Farms classified by farm type, Census of Agriculture historical data

### 1.2. Number of maple taps by province

|  | 2011 | 2016 | 2021 | $2021 \text { \% }$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | X | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| Prince Edward Island | 9,693 | 9,760 | 10,299 | 0.0\% |
| Nova Scotia | 372,452 | 446,300 | 420,383 | 0.8\% |
| New Brunswick | 1,896,773 | 2,285,785 | 3,523,948 | 6.4\% |
| Quebec | 40,632,512 | 42,529,033 | 48,672,648 | 89.1\% |
| Ontario | 1,508,651 | 1,713,022 | 2,013,549 | 3.7\% |
| Manitoba | 8,251 | 5,961 | 4,581 | 0.0\% |
| Saskatchewan | 5,917 | 1,490 | 332 | 0.0\% |
| Alberta | X | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| British Columbia | 3,609 | 4,009 | 1,851 | 0.0\% |
| Canada | 44,440,024 | 46,995,360 | 54,647,591 | 100.0\% |

Note:
x: Suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0161-01 Maple taps, Census of Agriculture historical data

CANADA

### 1.3. Maple syrup production ${ }^{1}$ by province (kilograms)

|  | 2018 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nova Scotia | 330,495 | 420,630 | 336,504 | 216,324 | F | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ |
| New Brunswick | $2,169,249$ | $3,593,382$ | $3,371,049$ | $4,723,074$ | $4,873,299$ | $4.7 \%$ |
| Quebec | $53,564,226$ | $72,306,297$ | $79,438,980$ | $60,252,243$ | $95,843,550$ | $91.6 \%$ |
| Ontario | $2,794,185$ | $3,016,518$ | $2,806,203$ | $2,776,158$ | $3,545,310$ | $3.4 \%$ |
| Canada | $58,864,164$ | $79,342,836$ | $85,952,736$ | $67,967,799$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 , 5 9 2 , 6 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |

Notes:

1. Maple products such as taffy, sugar and maple butter have been converted to syrup equivalent.

F: Too unreliable to be published.
N/A: Not applicable.
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0354-01 Production and value of maple products (x 1,000)

### 1.4. Production of maple products - 15-year trend



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0354-01 Production and value of maple products (x 1,000)
1.5. Farm cash receipts of maple products 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 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nova Scotia | 3,060 | 3,837 | 2,840 | 1,943 | 2,961 | $0.4 \%$ |
| New Brunswick | 13,688 | 23,198 | 20,610 | 31,642 | 32,991 | $4.8 \%$ |
| Quebec | 342,439 | 461,503 | 510,747 | 390,763 | 621,558 | $90.2 \%$ |
| Ontario | 22,970 | 25,897 | 24,973 | 25,725 | 31,214 | $4.5 \%$ |
| Canada | $\mathbf{3 8 2 , 1 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 4 , 4 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 9 , 1 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 0 , 0 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 8 , 7 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0045-01 Farm cash receipts, annual (x 1,000)

## 2. Trade

### 2.1. Exports

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

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2022 \% \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| Prince Edward Island | 211 | 3 | 7 | 171 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| Nova Scotia | 129 | 210 | 196 | 383 | 326 | 0.1\% |
| New Brunswick | 9,660 | 10,811 | 13,859 | 15,238 | 17,633 | 2.9\% |
| Quebec | 394,824 | 417,486 | 497,391 | 570,380 | 594,701 | 96.5\% |
| Ontario | 356 | 963 | 4,208 | 5,267 | 2,900 | 0.5\% |
| Manitoba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0.0\% |
| Saskatchewan | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| Alberta | 1 | 74 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| British Columbia | 419 | 393 | 355 | 462 | 586 | 0.1\% |
| Canada | 405,649 | 429,944 | 516,016 | 591,902 | 616,189 | 100.0\% |

Note:

1. Maple Products include both maple sugar and maple syrup.

Source: Statistics Canada (CATSNet, March 2023)

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

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2022 \text { \% } \\ \text { Share } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 44 | 501 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| Prince Edward Island | 27,387 | 254 | 808 | 20,377 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| Nova Scotia | 14,436 | 19,297 | 31,119 | 45,293 | 28,242 | 0.0\% |
| New Brunswick | 1,168,890 | 1,339,734 | 1,585,644 | 1,674,914 | 1,811,856 | 2.6\% |
| Quebec | 47,077,786 | 49,178,196 | 59,059,057 | 70,788,487 | 67,350,338 | 96.8\% |
| Ontario | 52,487 | 135,161 | 677,894 | 774,167 | 345,745 | 0.5\% |
| Manitoba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,105 | 0.0\% |
| Saskatchewan | 4,610 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| Alberta | 89 | 12,708 | 7 | 112 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| British Columbia | 36,581 | 34,319 | 32,508 | 41,328 | 60,647 | 0.1\% |
| Canada | 48,382,310 | 50,720,170 | 61,387,037 | 73,344,678 | 69,600,933 | 100.0\% |
| Note: <br> 1. Maple Products include both maple sugar and maple syrup. <br> Source: Statistics Canada (CATSNet, March 2023) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

2.1.3. Top maple products export destinations - by value (thousands of Canadian dollars)

|  | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $\begin{gathered} 2022 \% \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 250,472 | 266,559 | 304,354 | 348,733 | 381,204 | 61.9\% |
| Germany | 44,872 | 42,121 | 50,381 | 55,947 | 60,570 | 9.8\% |
| France | 13,436 | 16,705 | 22,438 | 27,947 | 30,656 | 5.0\% |
| United Kingdom | 18,567 | 21,698 | 30,906 | 34,319 | 30,628 | 5.0\% |
| Japan | 22,233 | 23,441 | 25,045 | 33,486 | 28,086 | 4.6\% |
| Australia | 17,500 | 18,832 | 27,025 | 23,736 | 26,115 | 4.2\% |
| South Korea | 5,303 | 4,720 | 7,746 | 9,857 | 9,779 | 1.6\% |
| Denmark | 6,327 | 7,510 | 8,710 | 9,119 | 9,038 | 1.5\% |
| Netherlands | 4,325 | 4,032 | 5,221 | 6,592 | 5,197 | 0.8\% |
| Italy | 2,634 | 2,893 | 3,742 | 6,224 | 4,465 | 0.7\% |
| Others | 19,980 | 21,432 | 30,450 | 35,940 | 30,452 | 4.9\% |
| Total | 405,649 | 429,944 | 516,016 | 591,902 | 616,189 | 100.0\% |

Source: Statistics Canada (CATSNet, March 2023)

### 2.1.4. Top maple products export destinations - by volume (kilograms)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $30,217,674$ | $32,121,874$ | $36,972,645$ | $44,497,394$ | $44,553,308$ | $64.0 \%$ |
| Germany | $5,003,007$ | $4,867,966$ | $5,489,090$ | $6,436,647$ | $6,447,399$ | $9.3 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | $2,422,084$ | $2,467,531$ | $3,614,627$ | $3,927,635$ | $3,586,007$ | $5.2 \%$ |
| France | $1,654,308$ | $2,103,193$ | $2,975,166$ | $4,326,908$ | $3,127,415$ | $4.5 \%$ |
| Japan | $2,410,106$ | $2,506,567$ | $2,746,789$ | $3,563,452$ | $2,806,960$ | $4.0 \%$ |
| Australia | $2,130,864$ | $2,114,086$ | $3,065,233$ | $2,683,484$ | $2,752,890$ | $4.0 \%$ |
| Denmark | 908,839 | 994,561 | $1,248,573$ | $1,288,604$ | $1,280,691$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| South Korea | 670,121 | 528,207 | 829,675 | $1,055,693$ | $1,038,807$ | $1.5 \%$ |
| Netherlands | 482,083 | 433,496 | 564,763 | 776,455 | 576,573 | $0.8 \%$ |
| Italy | 270,003 | 332,713 | 399,840 | 678,340 | 443,313 | $0.6 \%$ |
| Others | $2,213,221$ | $2,249,976$ | $3,480,636$ | $4,110,066$ | $2,987,570$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 8 , 3 8 2 , 3 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 , 7 2 0 , 1 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 , 3 8 7 , 0 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 , 3 4 4 , 6 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 , 6 0 0 , 9 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

[^1]
## 3. Availability for consumption

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

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maple Sugar | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 0.42 |

Notes:

1. Food available per person is calculated by dividing the domestic disappearance by the Canadian population as of July 1st of the reference year, at the retail level.
Domestic disappearance represents the total food available for human consumption from the Canadian food supply chain.
Total Supply = Beginning stocks + Production + Imports
Domestic Disappearance $=$ Total supply - Exports - Manufacturing - Waste - Ending stocks
2. Does not adjust for losses, such as waste and/or spoilage in stores, households, private institutions or restaurants, or losses during preparation.
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0054-01 Food available in Canada

## 4. World data

### 4.1. World imports

### 4.1.1. Top importers of maple sugar and maple syrup - 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 | 250,537 | 266,617 | 304,500 | 348,758 | 381,260 | $\mathbf{4 9 . 8 \%}$ |
| Netherlands | 19,659 | 11,574 | 22,114 | 25,482 | 63,165 | $8.3 \%$ |
| Germany | 36,683 | 37,605 | 44,019 | 50,590 | 41,132 | $5.4 \%$ |
| France | 16,349 | 23,512 | 26,608 | 31,182 | 38,087 | $5.0 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | 25,264 | 31,417 | 37,347 | 38,645 | 37,506 | $4.9 \%$ |
| Japan | 27,428 | 28,783 | 28,825 | 37,013 | 35,266 | $4.6 \%$ |
| Australia | 19,985 | 22,021 | 27,291 | 25,708 | 28,349 | $3.7 \%$ |
| Canada ${ }^{1}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 4 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 9 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 2 \%}$ |
| Denmark | 8,529 | 8,469 | 10,422 | 11,322 | 11,606 | $1.5 \%$ |
| South Korea | 6,137 | 5,276 | 9,139 | 11,913 | 11,293 | $1.5 \%$ |
| Italy | 5,772 | 8,274 | 10,112 | 13,663 | 10,268 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Poland | 6,787 | 7,316 | 7,063 | 8,218 | 8,225 | $1.1 \%$ |
| Switzerland | 5,305 | 5,409 | 7,494 | 7,434 | 7,858 | $1.0 \%$ |
| Ireland | 3,259 | 3,521 | 6,115 | 5,921 | 6,464 | $0.8 \%$ |
| Israel | 2,796 | 2,773 | 4,686 | 6,396 | 5,970 | $0.8 \%$ |
| Others | 44,865 | 48,439 | 61,120 | 69,727 | 62,040 | $8.1 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 9 4 , 1 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 5 , 7 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 2 , 3 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 2 , 9 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 5 , 4 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Note:

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

Source: Global Trade Tracker (March 2023)
4.1.2. Top importers of maple sugar and maple syrup - by volume (metric tons)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United States | $30, \mathbf{2 2 9}$ | 32,126 | 36,990 | 44,503 | 44,556 | $40.4 \%$ |
| Netherlands | 2,107 | 1,155 | 2,288 | 2,566 | 26,758 | $24.3 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | 4,498 | 4,943 | 4,741 | 4,705 | 4,300 | $3.9 \%$ |
| Germany | 3,732 | 4,052 | 4,538 | 5,417 | 4,153 | $3.8 \%$ |
| France | 1,776 | 2,563 | 2,608 | 3,123 | 3,703 | $3.4 \%$ |
| Japan | 2,469 | 2,588 | 2,577 | 3,333 | 3,023 | $2.7 \%$ |
| Canada ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 6 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 6 \%}$ |
| Australia | 2,509 | 2,493 | 2,826 | 2,840 | 2,832 | $2.6 \%$ |
| Ghana | 445 | 987 | 833 | 1,164 | 2,145 | $1.9 \%$ |
| Italy | 531 | 744 | 1,619 | 2,482 | 1,879 | $1.7 \%$ |
| Denmark | 1,210 | 1,174 | 1,407 | 1,529 | 1,471 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Sweden | 89 | 577 | 996 | 1,310 | 1,299 | $1.2 \%$ |
| Spain | 252 | 287 | 765 | 1,422 | 1,299 | $1.2 \%$ |
| South Korea | 532 | 506 | 846 | 1,100 | 1,037 | $0.9 \%$ |
| New Zealand | 504 | 562 | 658 | 682 | 806 | $0.7 \%$ |
| Others | 6,918 | 10,603 | 8,834 | 9,007 | 7,988 | $7.3 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 0 , 3 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 , 9 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 , 1 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 , 0 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 0 , 1 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Note:

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

Source: Global Trade Tracker (March 2023)

### 4.2. A Comparison: United States national statistics for maple syrup

### 4.2.1. United States maple syrup production by state (gallons)

|  | 2018 | 2019 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2} \%$ <br> Share |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Vermont | $1,940,000$ | $2,070,000$ | $1,950,000$ | $1,750,000$ | $2,550,000$ | $50.7 \%$ |
| New York | 806,000 | 820,000 | 804,000 | 647,000 | 845,000 | $16.8 \%$ |
| Maine | 539,000 | 520,000 | 590,000 | 514,000 | 672,000 | $13.4 \%$ |
| Wisconsin | 225,000 | 270,000 | 265,000 | 365,000 | 440,000 | $8.8 \%$ |
| Michigan | 165,000 | 195,000 | 170,000 | 150,000 | 190,000 | $3.8 \%$ |
| Pennsylvania | 142,000 | 157,000 | 178,000 | 168,000 | 164,000 | $3.3 \%$ |
| New Hampshire | 163,000 | 148,000 | 154,000 | 127,000 | 167,000 | $3.3 \%$ |
| Others | 219,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| United States | $\mathbf{4 , 1 9 9 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 1 8 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 1 1 1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 7 2 1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 0 2 8 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

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

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

|  | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | $2021 \text { \% }$ <br> Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vermont | 54,000 | 54,320 | 57,960 | 105,300 | 56,000 | 41.9\% |
| New York | 29,640 | 26,114 | 26,404 | 55,316 | 24,457 | 18.3\% |
| Maine | 24,096 | 21,668 | 14,664 | 41,182 | 19,840 | 14.8\% |
| Wisconsin | 6,500 | 7,290 | 8,775 | 15,424 | 12,082 | 9.0\% |
| New Hampshire | 6,960 | 9,144 | 6,704 | 16,046 | 8,242 | 6.2\% |
| Michigan | 7,680 | 6,419 | 9,477 | 16,524 | 6,945 | 5.2\% |
| Pennsylvania | 5,660 | 5,538 | 5,495 | 13,670 | 6,082 | 4.6\% |
| Others | 10,810 | 11,332 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% |
| United States | 145,346 | 141,825 | 129,479 | 263,462 | 133,648 | 100.0\% |

Note:
2022 maple syrup production value data was not available at the time of writing.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service - http://www.nass.usda.gov/
5. Key resources

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

Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0161-01 Maple taps, Census of Agriculture historical data
Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0354-01 Production and value of maple products
Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0045-01 Farm cash receipts, annual ( $\times 1,000$ )
Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0054-01 Food available in Canada
Statistics Canada. CATSNET
USDA. National Agricultural Statistics Service
Import and export data is based on the following Harmonized System Codes (H.S. Codes):
Maple for import: 1702200010, 1702200020
Maple for export: 17022010, 17022020, 17022021, 17022029


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Canadian horticultural sector includes the fruit, vegetable, ornamental, ginseng, honey and maple products sub-sectors.
    ${ }^{2}$ Farm cash receipts measure gross revenue of farm businesses. They represent the cash income received from the sale of agricultural commodities.

[^1]:    Source: Statistics Canada (CATSNet, March 2023)

