



Pacific Coast Producers CROP REPORT

PEACHES

September 15, 2017

Peach harvest finished up on September 5th. We fell short of our block by block estimate. The many continuous days of over 100 degree heat took a toll on the fruit this year. The field staff noticed even firmer varieties of peaches did not have the ability to hold for long. Most growers faced a smaller than normal window of time to harvest their fruit at optimal ripeness.

Peach Fuzz Report - September 12, 2017:

CALIFORNIA CLING PEACH CROP DOWN 8% FROM LAST YEAR

According to the final 2017 delivery report issued by the California

League of Food Processors, cling peach deliveries this year totaled 295,097 tons, down 8% from last year's 320,721 ton crop. The 2017 cling peach crop amounts to the smallest crop on the fewest bearing acres in modern history. The Statewide average yield amounts to 16.3 tons/acre, down 8.4% from last year's 17.8 ton/acre average yield.



PEARS

River harvest wrapped up on August 10th. All growers were able to fulfill their contracted tonnage. Linden harvest finished up on August 5th with all growers coming in close to their tonnage.

The Mendocino harvest wrapped up on August 26th and the Lake harvest finished on September 6th. Growers were also able to fulfill contracted tonnage.

Northwest Pears: The Northwest saw reduced crop volumes. The reduction was caused by a light crop set in the Lower Yakima, Mid Valley and Wenatchee districts in Washington. Smaller average Pear sizing reduced the crop further. This will also have an adverse effect on finished case yields, estimated today to be about 5 to 7% below normal.



APRICOTS

Apricot harvest finished up on June 27th. Most growers came up short of their original estimates. Only two growers reached their PCP membership tonnage. The short crop has impacted all players in the apricot industry. On the bright side, size and quality of the fruit was very good.



TOMATOES

Organics – Harvest concluded on August 1st.

Pear Tomatoes – Harvest is complete. Fruit and crop quality were good.

Conventional Tomatoes – Crop continues to be unpredictable. Field yields have been hard to predict with the split/extended sets. Our estimated production completion is September 30th.



CHERRIES

Cherry harvest is complete. Cherries had good size, color and firmness.



GRAPES

Grape harvest is complete. Fruit size was small, but the quality of fruit was good.

LODI WEATHER UPDATE

Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
							
86° 55°	88° 55°	88° 57°	82° 55°	80° 56°	79° 55°	78° 53°	77° 54°

IMPORT UPDATE

OYSTERS

New production started in early April but they are off to a slow start. The initial harvest of oysters is weak with raw materials being on the smaller size. Packers forecast that raw material size and volume will improve by early May. Overall, growers and production facilities are forecasting similar volumes to 2016. Oyster harvest is March through July for both Korea and China; boiled production is March through May and smoked is June through July.



Map of our crop regions

MANDARINS

Our mandarins come from the Zhejiang and Hubei Regions. Zhejiang is one of the most densely populated and affluent provinces in China. Zhejiang is among the leading Chinese provinces in farm productivity and leads in the production of tea and in fishing. The Province area is 101 thousand square kilometers and has a population of 54.43 million people. Hubei, a province with numerous rivers and lakes, has been called the “land of thousand lakes”. Hubei has been said to be one of the originating places of the Chinese people. The Province has an area of 180 thousand square kilometers and a population of 57.24 million people.

The average mandarin fruit cost in Zhejiang is higher than the initial projections and the average fruit costs in Hubei are relatively in line. The fruits output dropped 40-50% in Zhejiang, and the fruits output increased by 40-50% in Hubei, which are in line with estimations (the Zhejiang province exports 67% and Hubei exports 4%). The fruits in Zhejiang were soft and loose before December, so almost all Zhejiang factories bought fruits from Hubei until late December. Beginning in 2017, Zhejiang factories began to use local fruits. Canned Mandarins are by far the most canned exported fruit from China (peaches, pears, lychee, pineapple and cherries are also exported from China). Mandarin Orange harvest is middle of October through January.

PINEAPPLE

Production: Pineapple in Thailand grows year-round. However, the volume at this time does not support a year-round production. The Thailand summer production is March through June; Thailand winter production is the middle of September through February. Indonesia production is year-round with a one month break in July.

Thailand Crop Update: Less than a year after the end of El Niño, weather forecasters around the world are predicting that it may come back and cause a drier-than-normal condition in Southeast Asia to develop around July to August and last through the end of this year. The 2016 winter crop has almost ended and the quality of raw material did not improve. The fruit was immature, un-ripe and small in size with high nitrate levels and low recovery percentage (solids and juice). If El Niño were to return for 2017, it will dry up the Thailand crop output, especially the winter crop output.