



Pacific Coast Producers 2025 CROP REPORT

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Apricots

The 2025 apricot harvest began on June 13th and concluded on July 4th. Overall fruit quality was satisfactory, with the main challenges being undersized fruit and general surface defects. Growers closely monitored harvest operations to minimize the inclusion of small fruit in bins. Tonnage was up this season as hoped; however, the sending of small fruit helped maintain overall yields at an optimal level. Looking ahead, we are hopeful that this year's mild summer will support healthy tree recovery and help prevent a lighter crop in 2026.



Peaches

The 2025 Northern California peach harvest began earlier than last year, starting June 11 and ending September 1, with organic peaches finishing even sooner on August 23. Mild summer weather and an extended bloom period led to uneven ripening, causing growers to pick orchards twice to maintain quality. Those who opted for single picks faced green and overripe fruit, increasing sorting and reducing delivered tons. Despite these challenges, fruit size was ideal, labor was sufficient, and thinning costs dropped due to a lighter crop. Overall quality was very good.



Tomatoes

We successfully concluded the entire tomato harvest on October 14. Fruit quality remained consistently high, and field yields were exceptional throughout all growing areas.

Overall, the 2025 growing season was excellent. Favorable weather conditions, including a mild summer, created an optimal environment for producing superior fruit quality.



Cherries

Harvest began June 5th and ended August 5th. The Pacific Northwest cherry season had good weather, good quality and an ample amount of cherries. The exceptional quality was good for brine cherries and we are very happy with our 2025 cherry production so far this year.



Apples

The Pacific Northwest apple harvest is winding down. It is a good crop for both quantity and quality. Processor apples are in adequate supply. Harvest is expected to be completed November 15th.

Pears

California

Spring brought a very nice pear bloom. Growers anticipated an ample pear crop. As harvest approached, more fruit shed off the tree leaving sufficient fruit for deliveries. And as a result, our growers made their PCP tonnage obligations. Harvest started in the River District on July 8th, a week ahead of last year and concluded on August 12th. Lake and Mendocino Districts both started on August 5th and concluded on August 30th. Fruit quality and size at harvest were ideal for our production needs.

Pacific Northwest

The Pacific Northwest pear crop had ample quantity and good quality. The supply of pears was affected by the closure of our Northwest canning plant, consequently there will be a significant loss of Bartlett pear acreage over the next two years due to the market disruption.

Grapes

The 2025 grape harvest began on July 24th, slightly earlier than usual, and concluded on September 3rd. Overall fruit quality was above average, with small berry size being the primary challenge of the season. Harvest operations proceeded smoothly, allowing us to maintain low cold storage inventory until the final two weeks of harvest. All but one grower met their required tonnage, resulting in a temporary shortfall. Fortunately, two of our southernmost growers were able to supply additional fruit, enabling us to meet our overall tonnage target for the pack.



Keep in Touch!

With the passing of the seasons each year, our orchards, fields, and vineyards cycle through their life stages to produce high quality product for harvest. It is up to Mother Nature and the hard work of the farmers and their crews to make harvest possible year

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Imports



Pineapple

General Market 2025–2026:

Global pineapple supply remains tight. Thailand, the largest producer, is showing signs of recovery but still can't meet full demand. Indonesia and the Philippines are stable, yet their export capacity is limited. New suppliers like Vietnam and Kenya are growing quickly, but their volumes are still too small to fill the gap.

Weather remains a major risk. Droughts or tropical storms in Southeast Asia could quickly disrupt supply again, especially for premium-grade fruit. Prices at the farm level across Asia are near record highs, and processors are competing fiercely for top-quality pineapples.

Export prices for canned pineapple have stabilized around \$1,200–\$1,250/MT FOB, up more than 10% from pre-pandemic levels. Spot prices may spike during supply disruptions, and meaningful price drops are unlikely unless there are two strong surplus seasons—something current climate forecasts don't support.

To ensure consistent supply, buyers are securing contracts early—often 2–3 months before peak harvest—and diversifying sourcing across multiple regions.

Regional Pineapple Highlights

Thailand

Rainfall has improved fruit sizing, and 2025 output is projected to exceed 900,000 MT, a strong recovery from recent years. Daily deliveries are steady, supporting factory operations. Choice-grade fruit makes up 15–20% of the harvest, with farm-gate prices between THB 10.50–12.00/kg. Despite better yields, export volumes still fall short of demand, and a stronger Thai baht is pushing prices higher.

Indonesia

Production remains stable despite localized droughts, thanks to large, integrated plantations that ensure consistent supply and processing. We are hoping and planning for increased Indonesian pineapple support in April 2025.

Philippines

Strong agronomic practices and stable weather have supported steady yields, reinforcing the country's role as a key global supplier.



Mandarin Oranges

General Market 2025–2026:

Raw material output has improved compared to last season, but still falls short of the strong 2023/24 crop. Unfortunately, the overall quality of fruit is lower this year due to persistent high temperatures and drought. These conditions have caused issues like sunscald and irregular fruit shapes, reducing the volume suitable for premium fresh sales and canned

production. Orchard management practices have also had a major impact on yield and quality.

Regional Mandarin Highlights

Hunan Province

Focused on early-ripening varieties, Hunan began harvesting in late September. While it's a harvest year, fruit quality is mixed—many show sunscald, prominent calyx, and poor shape. Only about 30% of the crop is mid-ripening, which limits availability for canned processing.

Hubei Province

Primarily producing mid-ripening varieties for canning, Hubei's fruit quality is below expectations. Challenges include coarse, oversized fruit and hard peels. Well-managed orchards performed better, but poorly maintained ones saw low yields.

Zhejiang Province

Experiencing a bumper crop across key areas like Linhai and Sanmen, with strong fruit set for both early- and mid-ripening varieties. However, high temperatures and drought have led to widespread sunscald and other quality concerns, affecting all regions to varying degrees.

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