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Report Highlights:

After severe frost and other extreme weather sharply reduced the MY 2025/26 harvest, favorable weather has brought Türkiye's deciduous fruit production back up in MY 2026/27. Post forecasts for commercial apple production at 4.3 million metric tons (MMT), up about 88 percent; pear production at 620,000 metric tons (MT), up about 46 percent; and table grape production at 2.2 MMT, up about 53 percent. Exports should rise sharply from last year's low levels: apples to 270,000 MT, pears to 58,000 MT, and table grapes to 220,000 MT. However, apple and pear exports will likely stay below pre-frost averages because Turkish exporters lost market share, production costs are rising, and the exchange rate makes Turkish fruit less competitive abroad. Meanwhile, the large harvest has pushed farm-gate prices below production costs for many growers, especially in traditional orchards.

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APPLES

Production

For the MY 2026/27 season, commercial apple production is forecast to be around 4.3 million metric tons (MMT), 88 percent higher than last year's production of around 2.28 MM. In the 2025/26 season, extreme weather, including drought, frost, heavy rain, and hail—severely reduced production. Severe frosts in March and April 2025 affected 36 provinces and caused major stone fruit losses, with Post contacts describing it as the worst frost in 30 years. Following the poor 2025 harvest, production is expected to return to average pre-frost levels.

Owing to favorable weather in MY2025/26, Türkiye's apple production has reached record levels this year. The leading producing and exporting provinces of Isparta, Karaman, Niğde, and Konya are all reporting exceptionally high yields. Karaman and Niğde have the most industrialized orchards in the region (Figure 1). Leading industry players own most of the orchards in this region and focus on high-quality apples for export. These operations consist of two-dimensional planar orchards sheltered under hail netting, combined with advanced irrigation and spraying technologies, to produce fruit of uniform export quality. Growers apply professional practices throughout the production cycle, including optimized fertilization and early-season fruit thinning. As a result, these orchards largely avoid the quality losses from hail, sunburn, and other adverse weather that affect conventional orchards. By contrast, Isparta and other provinces rely mainly on traditional orchards, where weather has a much greater effect on fruit quality (Figure 2). In Isparta, hailstorms, other adverse weather, and outbreaks of apple scab and rust are expected to cut the share of table apples to around 40 percent this season, down from 70 percent in previous years.

Lake Eğirdir, the largest water source for irrigation in Isparta, has seen a steady decline in water levels, intensifying challenges for local farmers. Orchards located farther from the lake are particularly disadvantaged due to the continued use of inefficient wild irrigation methods. These outdated practices result in uneven water distribution, with orchards closer to the lake receiving adequate water, while those farther away often face severe shortages, significantly impacting their productivity. In addition, some apples in the Isparta region were also damaged by hail. These smaller, and in some cases hail-damaged apples, will be diverted to juice production.

The high apple yield has generated low prices for producers. Reports say apples are being left on the trees because prices for lower-grade apples, which are used mainly for fruit juice, have fallen below even the cost of picking them. Despite this abundance of apples, FAS contacts report that factories, which lost export markets because of last year's agricultural frost, cannot buy as much as they did in previous years. As a result, growers are struggling to find buyers for the cull apples used in the fruit juice industry.

Figure 1. Two-Dimensional Apple Orchard in Turkiye



Photos from Post's field trip to Karaman province in 2026

Figure 2. Traditional Apple Orchard in Turkiye



Photos from Post's field trip to Isparta province in 2026

Growers in Antalya, another major apple-producing province, report that prices for first-quality table apples have fallen to 15–20 Turkish Lira (TL) per kilogram this season, down from 30–40 TL last year. Even at these lower prices, far fewer traders are visiting orchards, and many growers can't sell their apples for what they're worth.

The price drop comes while costs are rising fast. Diesel, fertilizer, pesticide, irrigation, storage, and labor costs have multiplied. Since some growers cannot cover their harvesting costs, they have to sell their apples to juice factories at very low prices. The most striking sign of the crisis is that some growers now shake the trees and let the apples fall to the ground instead of picking them by hand, because labor is too expensive. Growers say that selling high-quality table apples at processing-grade prices wastes their labor and costs the country national wealth.

In Türkiye, apple production has become largely industrialized, driven by the adoption of modern dwarf and semi-dwarf orchard systems, high-capacity cold storage facilities, and integrated industrial plants (Figure 1). Growers have increasingly shifted to modern rootstock systems that allow higher-density planting and lower harvesting, pruning, and spraying costs. Investments in controlled-atmosphere storage now keep apples fresh for months after the harvest season, expanding export opportunities. Modernization techniques, such as high-density orchard designs, drip irrigation, shade coverings, harvest machinery, and frost-mitigation tools have contributed to steady growth in yields and fruit quality over the past decade.

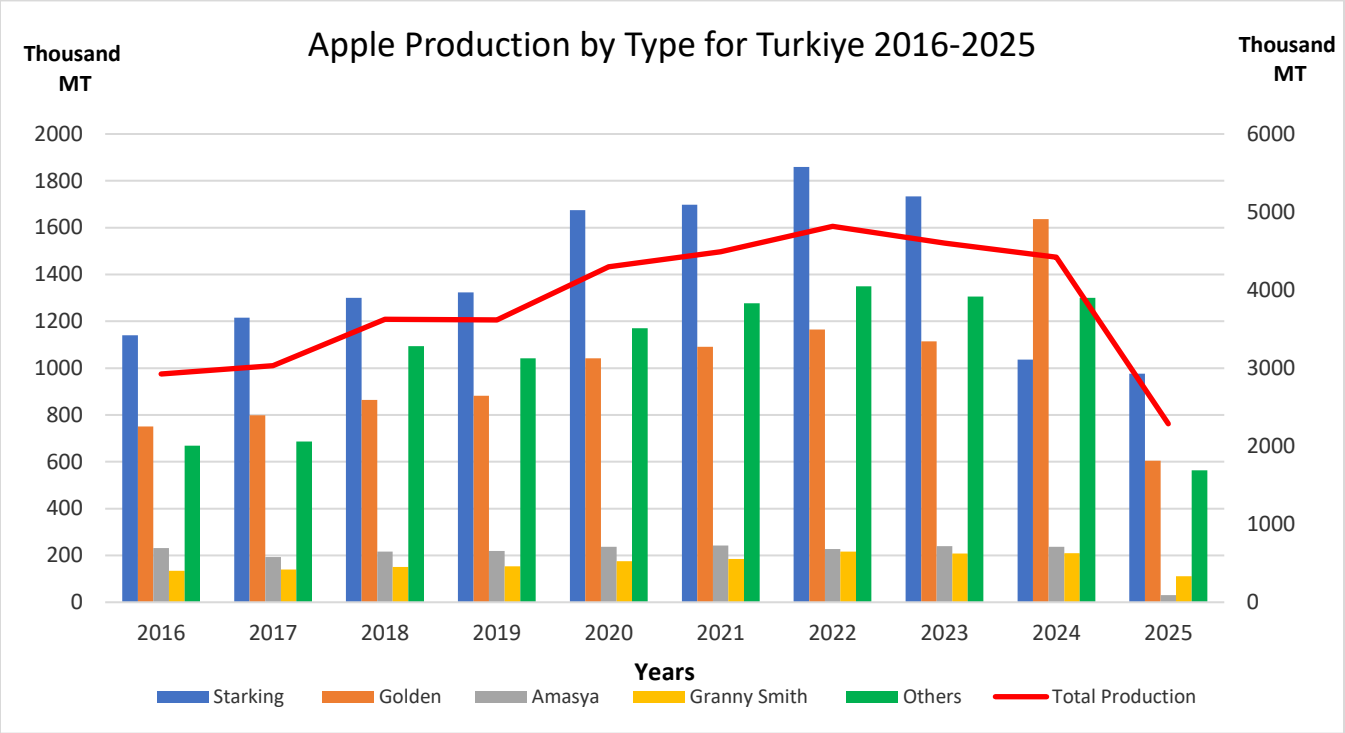
While investments have been made to modernize Turkiye's apple production industry, traditional low-yielding orchards are still common. Last year's severe weather disproportionately affected smaller, traditional apple growers who often lack protective technologies (e.g., shade coverings). These traditional orchards are less efficient and produce smaller, lower quality apples compared to the larger, more modern operations. In contrast, large-scale commercial operations equipped with modern systems produced noticeably larger and higher-quality apples suitable for both local and international markets. This significant difference in size and quality is primarily due to the advanced technologies employed by these larger, more modern operations.

With its diverse geography and climate, Turkiye produces hundreds of varieties of apples, but only a few of these are marketed commercially. The main varieties are Starking, Golden, Amasya, and Granny Smith, which collectively accounted for 70 percent of total production in MY 2024/2025. Starking (a cousin of the Red Delicious apple) is the most popular variety, making up about 37 percent of total production or about 1.63 MMT (Figure 3), with the Golden variety being the second most popular at almost 1 MMT. The production of these two varieties has shown notable increases over the last decade owing to export demand.

In addition to the top apple varieties, the production of other apple varieties over the last five years, especially red and sweet apple varieties, has grown by 25 percent (Figure 3).[1] These varieties include Starkrimson, Scarlet Spur, Pink Lady, and Red Chief. The main reason for this increase is growing export demand from India and Middle Eastern countries.

[1] http://www.turktarim.gov.tr/Haber/368/en-cok-starking-ve-golden-uretiyoruz

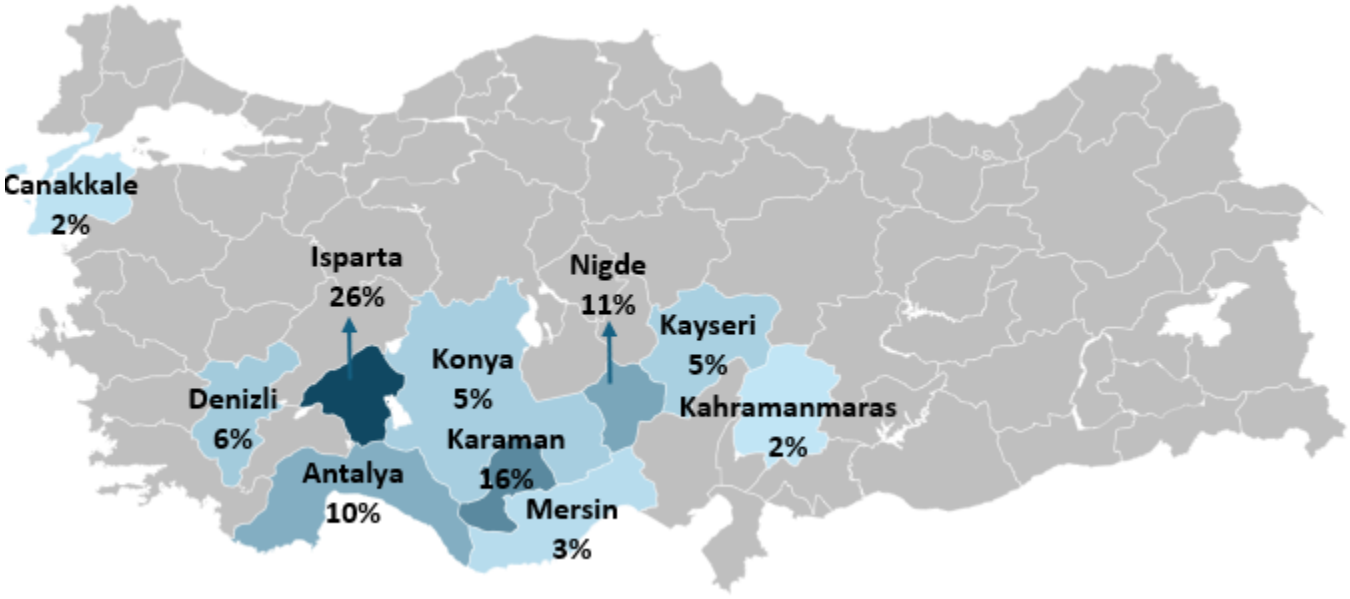
Figure 3. Turkiye Apple Production by Type 2016-2025 (MT)



Source: TurkStat, 2026

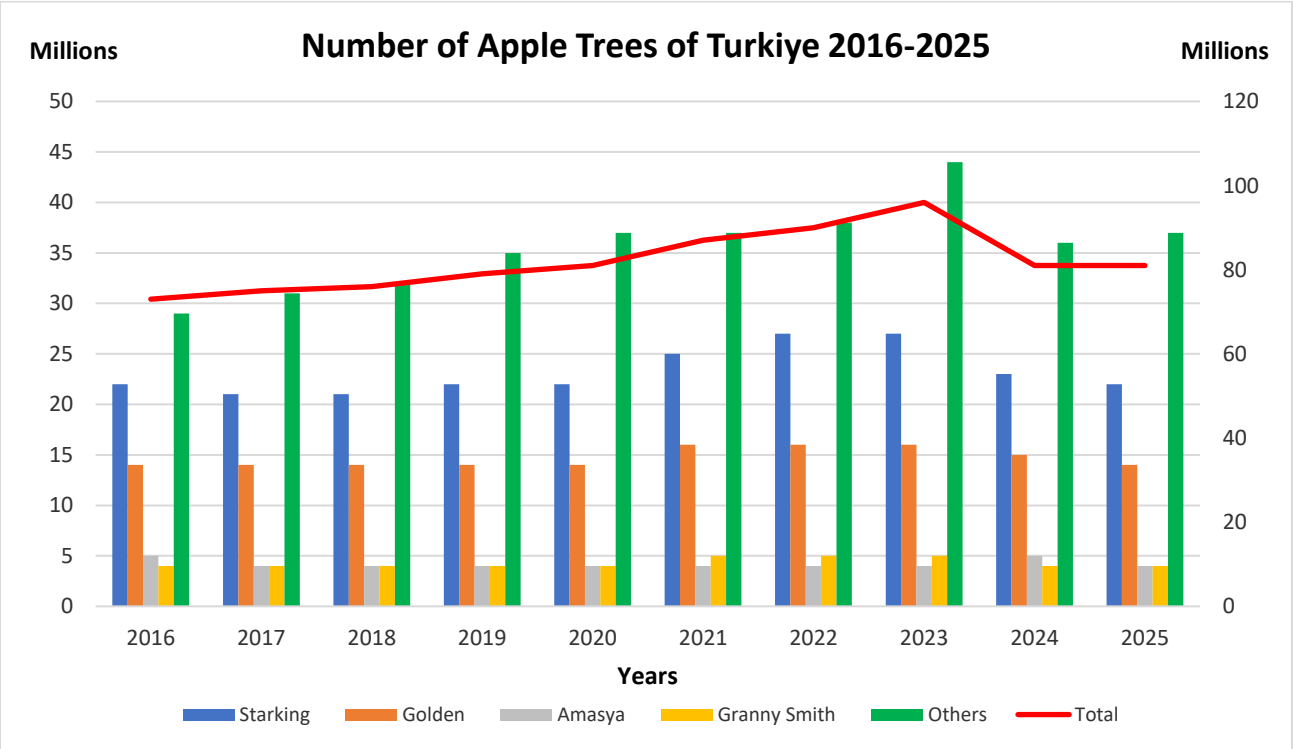
Commercial apple orchards are largely concentrated in the central Anatolia and southwestern Mediterranean regions of Türkiye. As shown in Figure 4, approximately 53 percent of all commercial apple production comes from three provinces: Isparta, Karaman, and Nigde. Isparta is the largest apple producing province with about 1.2 MMT of apples produced annually. Karaman, a major source of export production, is the second largest apple producing province with 750,000 MT of production. In response to growing domestic and export opportunities, growers in apple-producing areas have switched to producing more profitable and higher-yielding apple varieties.

Figure 4. Top Apple Producing Provinces inTurkiye



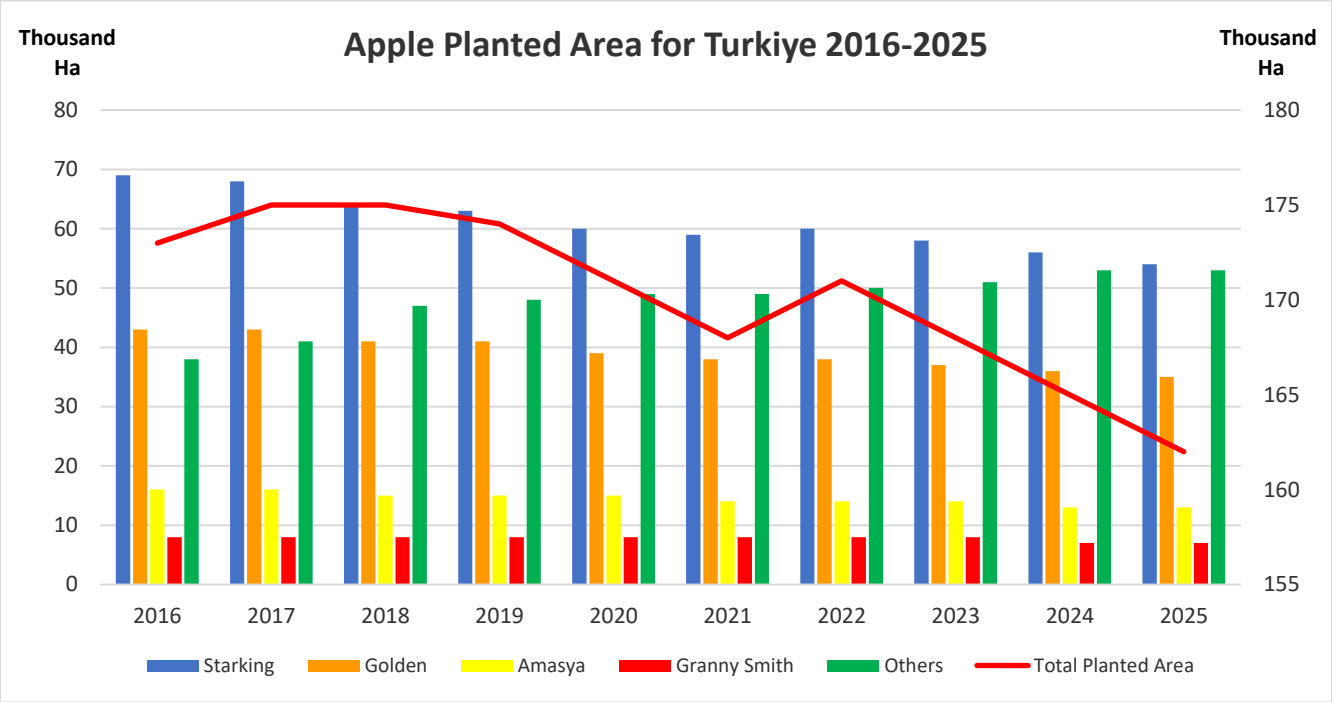
Source: TurkStat, 2025

Figure 5. Number of Apple Trees for Turkiye 2015-2024 (Millions)



Source: TurkStat, 2026

Figure 6. Planted Area of Apple Trees for Turkiye 2016-2025 (Thousand Ha)



Source: TurkStat, 2026

Consumption

Apple consumption in MY 2026/27 is forecast at about 4.2 MMT, about 75 percent higher than last year due to higher domestic production. The apple consumption estimates for MY 2025/26 were adjusted slightly higher due to an upward revision to production for this period.

Apples are one of the most preferred fresh fruits in Turkiye due to their widespread availability, traditional use, and large number of varieties. Annual per capita consumption of apples is estimated at 30-35 kg. Approximately 55-60 percent of apple production is consumed as fresh fruit, with consumers generally preferring to eat Starking, Golden, Amasya, and Granny Smith varieties. About 35-40 percent of apple production is processed into juice, canned products, vinegar, or dried products. About 5-10 percent of production is exported as fresh produce.

According to Ozan Diren, the CEO of Dimes, Türkiye's largest domestic fruit juice manufacturer, regional harvest losses of 40 to 90 percent for fruit such as apples, grapes, peaches, and apricots had a limited effect on processors because the juice industry only uses 10-15 percent of total fruit output. He noted, "The remaining 85 percent is consumed as fresh fruit. Therefore, a 50 percent loss in harvest does not directly translate to an equal impact on us. It may only slightly affect prices negatively. While we don't make changes in the main categories, we do adjust recipes for mixed fruit juices." Instead of cutting fruit content, processors adjust mixed-juice recipes by substituting abundant fruit. For example,

"If there is less orange available, we can use tangerines instead," he said. "We don't reduce the amount of fruit; instead, we add more of the fruit that is abundant."[2]

With the use of modern, temperature-controlled storage facilities, apples can be stored and marketed throughout the year. Current cold storage capacity in Turkiye is more than 1.0 MMT and increasing yearly with new investments. Isparta province – the leading apple producing province in Turkiye – is home to many cold storage facilities for apples and other fruits. Other apple and fruit-growing regions across the country are also investing in expanding their cold storage capacity.

As of October 2026, the average retail price for Golden and Gala apples is about 60 Turkish lira (TL)/kg ($1.21), Starking is about 80 TL/kg ($1.61), and Fuji apple is around 105 TL/kg ($2.12), while Granny Smith apples retailed higher at 125 TL/kg ($2.52) which are all lower than last year's prices due to the higher production despite the high food inflation. The exchange rate in October is $1=49.57 TL. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Turkiye experienced a food inflation rate of 27.62 percent in September 2026.

Trade

Apple exports for MY 2026/27 are projected to increase by approximately 360 percent compared to the previous year, reaching just 270,000 metric tons (MT), due to high production levels. Türkiye's apple export volumes have increased over the last decade as growers have adapted their operations to capitalize on growing export opportunities (Figure 7). Proximity to export markets and competitive prices have also helped fuel Turkish apple exports.

Despite the growth of exports in recent years, this year's export volume is difficult to forecast because last year's frost damage made exports unusually low. In the four years before the frost, Türkiye's apple exports averaged around 333,725 MT. Exports may not return to that level this year, because Turkish exporters lost market share last year. Domestic prices are also currently higher than international prices, which further limits export opportunities. The U.S. dollar exchange rate has stayed low relative to inflation, so Turkish apple exporters, already squeezed by high production costs, find it very hard to compete in global markets. Their domestic labor, energy, packaging, and logistics costs keep rising in foreign-currency terms, but because the exchange rate is stable or held down, they can't offer competitive prices abroad. Together, these factors make this year's export volume especially difficult to predict.

In MY 2025/26, Turkiye's top export destinations were India, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Russia, and Saudi Arabia (Table 1). In the last few years, Türkiye's apple exports to India have really taken off in recent years. India has been Turkiye's top export market for two consecutive years. India has traditionally imported most of its apples from Iran and Afghanistan because they are close by and easy to ship from. However, the blockade in the Strait of Hormuz, problems in maritime trade, and rising freight costs have made shipping from Iran to Indian ports nearly impossible. Indian importers have quickly turned to Türkiye to fill the large gap this has left in the market. Red Delicious apples are the leading variety being exported from Turkiye to India.

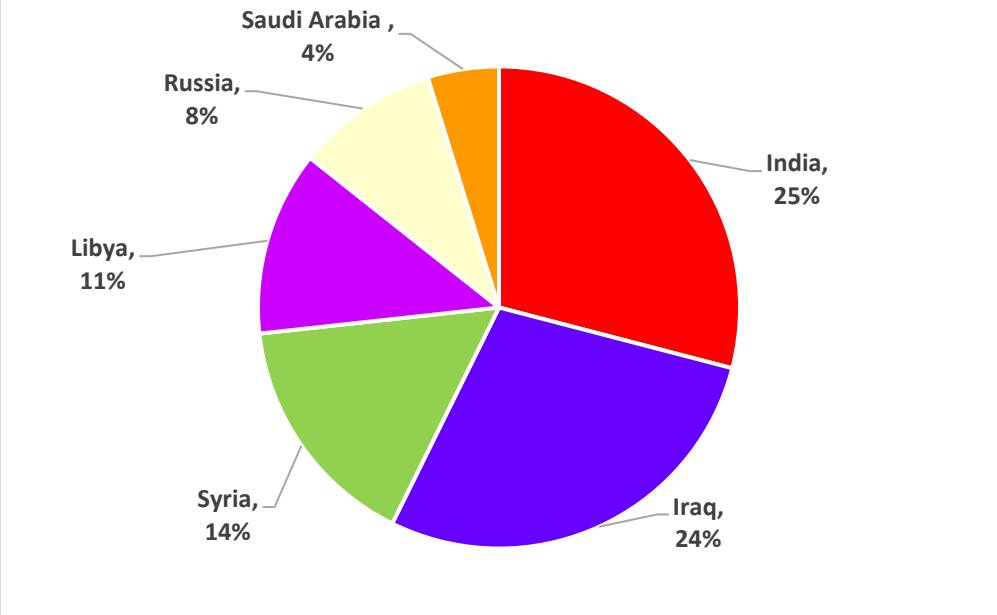
[2] https://www.sozcu.com.tr/meyve-suyunda-fiyat-ve-icerigi-don-vurdu-p232168

Figure 7. Apple Export of Turkiye 2016-2026 (MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2026

Figure 8. Turkiye's Top Export Destinations for Apple by Volume as a Percentage (2025-2026)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2026

Table 1. Turkiye's Top Fresh Apple Export Destinations 2021-2026 (MT, HS 080810)

Partner	Year Ending: June (Metric Ton)				
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
India	110,765	117,801	129,167	86,391	14,551
Iraq	53,625	77,429	38,598	34,015	14,149
Syria	61,758	43,386	27,076	19,108	7,994
Libya	49,650	37,430	30,087	20,226	6,206
Russia	73,081	54,492	29,352	11,569	4,790
Saudi Arabia	0	23,585	25,371	4,255	2,391
Total	397,963	396,326	318,556	222,058	58,582

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2026

Pears

Production

For MY 2026/27, Türkiye's commercial pear production is forecast at 620,000 metric tons (MT), 46 percent higher than the previous year's 424,900 MT. After last year's cold and adverse weather, favorable conditions this season have sharply increased the harvest.Pear harvesting in Türkiye typically begins in July and continues through October.

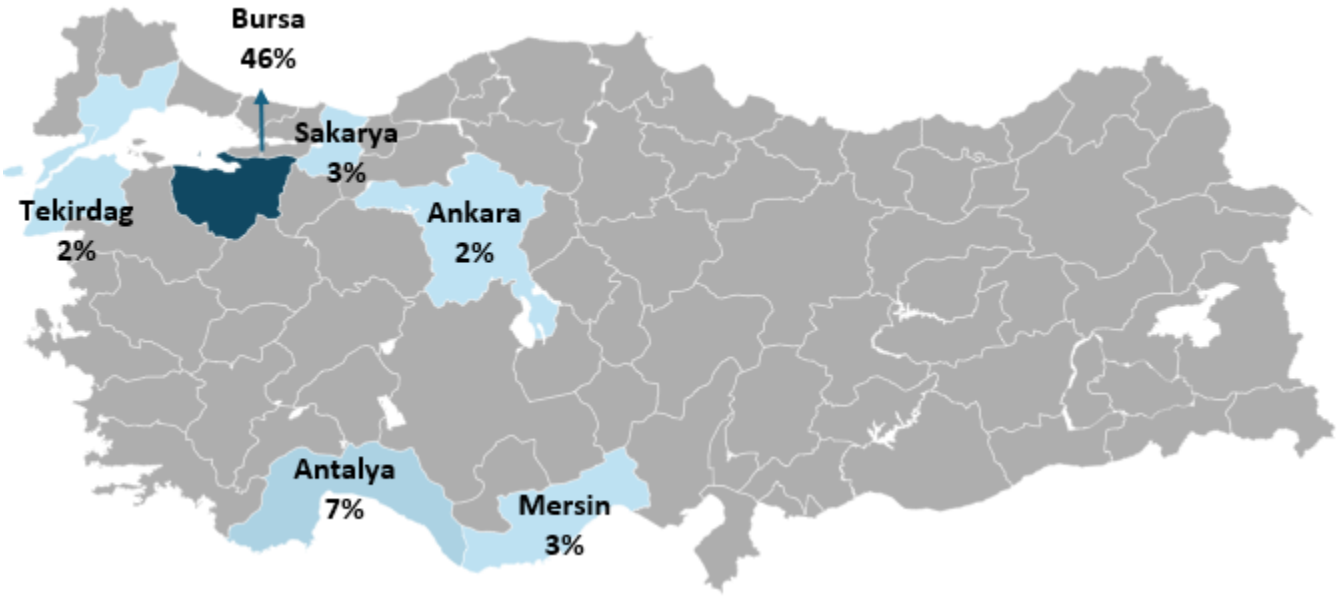
Overall pear production has increased by 15 percent over the last five years, driven by increasing demand from foreign export markets, especially Russia, Iraq, and Romania. In response to strong export demand, Turkish pear growers in recent years have invested in new orchards and uprooted non-commercial varieties, replanting those areas with fruit suitable for export markets.

Almost 50 percent of production is concentrated in the northern, southern, and western coastal areas of Türkiye, especially in the Marmara, Aegean, and Mediterranean regions (Figure 9). In Bursa, the main pear grower province of Turkiye, growers have worked hard to make the Santa Maria pear a top-performing variety, even while Italian growers working under similar growing conditions gave it up because the variety was too difficult to grow. In addition to the Santa Maria, there are many different pear varieties grown in Türkiye, such as the Akca, Mustafabey, Cassia, Williams, Ankara, and Deveci varieties

For the last decade, Turkiye’s pear producers have also invested in modernizing their operations, introducing the latest growing techniques and innovations, and have started planting higher-yielding trees .For example, as with apple producers, larger growers have invested in modern, two-dimensional orchards where they are using drip irrigation systems and shade covers to protect the pears from hail and sun damage. Also, some farmers are using hail cannons in their orchards to try and reduce hail damage. These investments have enabled Turkiye to produce larger volumes of high-quality pears, a large share of which are going for export.

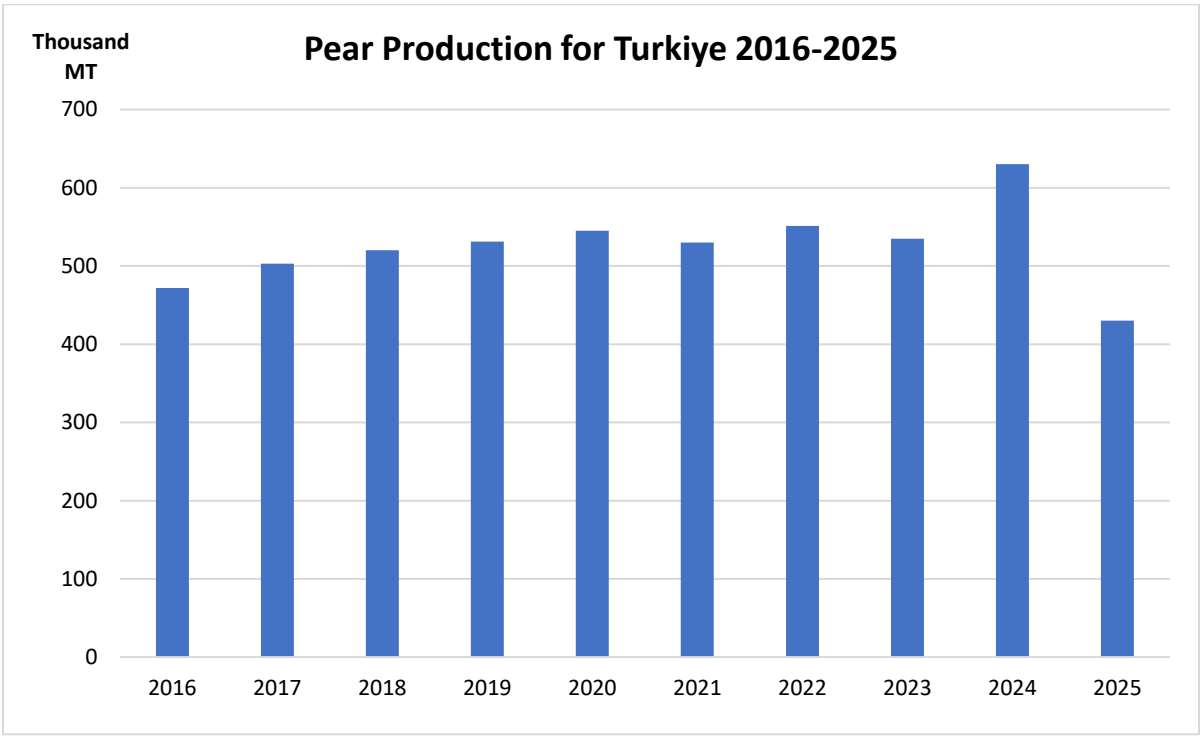
While investments have been made to modernize Turkiye’s pear production industry, traditional low-yielding orchards are still common. These traditional orchards are less efficient and produce smaller, lower quality pears compared to the larger, more modern operations. Some of these traditional growers are interested in modernizing their operations but are unable to do so because of high startup costs.

Figure 9. Top Pear Producing Provinces in Turkiye



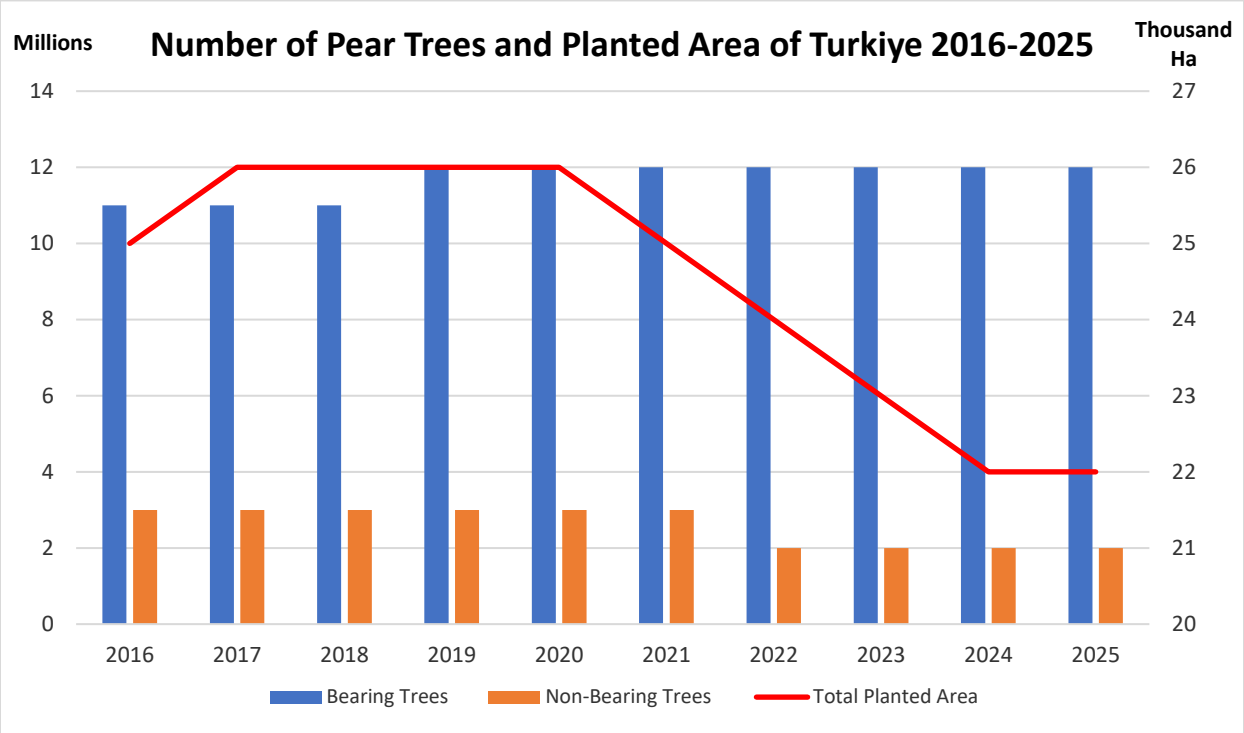
Source: TurkStat,2025

Figure 10. Pear Production of Turkiye 2016-2025 (MT)



Source: TurkStat, 2026

Figure 11. Number of Pear Trees and Planted Area in Turkiye 2016-2025 (millions, thousand ha)



Source: TurkStat, 2026

Consumption

Pear consumption in MY 2026/27 is forecast year-over-year to 582,100 MT, parallel with the increase in domestic production. About 90 percent of pears are consumed fresh, 3-5 percent are exported, and the remainder are canned. The preferred varieties are Santa Maria, Deveci, Ankara, Williams, Keiffer, and Akca. The rising number of cold storage facilities in Turkiye helps ensure pears and other fresh fruit are available to consumers throughout the winter. Annual pear consumption is 5 kg per capita.

As of October 2026, the average retail price for a kilogram of Santa Maria and Margaret pears is 100 TL/kg ($2.02). Deveci pears are retailing for a little less at 90 TL/kg ($1.81). The exchange rate in November is $1=49.60 TL.

Trade

MY 2026/27 pear exports are forecast at 58,000 MT, about 145 percent higher than last year, as domestic production recovers. Last year's exports fell well below Türkiye's usual levels because of extraordinary weather conditions. Before that, pear exports averaged 77,000 MT over the previous four years. Even with this year's recovery, exports will stay below that average. Forecasting fruit production and exports in Türkiye is especially difficult this year. Turkish exporters may have lost market share after last year's poor harvest, and high production costs make it hard for Turkish growers to compete on price. High domestic prices could also keep exports below the current forecast.

In MY 2025/26 Turkiye exported 23,624 MT of pears. Iraq was the leading export destination, accounting for about one-third of total export volumes. Other leading export destinations for Turkish pears were Russia and Romania (Table 2).

Figure 12. Pear Export of Turkiye 2016-2026 (MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2026

Table 2. Turkiye's Top Fresh Pear Export Destinations 2020-2025 (MT, HS 080830)

Partner	Year Ending: June (Metric Ton)				
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Iraq	17,573	24,195	7,707	18,766	7,916
Russia	34,468	31,349	20,712	15,452	3,119
Romania	7,252	5,784	5,252	7,067	2,254
Lebanon	1,532	1,299	1,368	468	1,726
Cyprus	1,008	1,036	1,208	1,372	1,362
Germany	2,102	1,799	2,182	2,116	1,221
Total	94,258	89,101	59,584	66,166	23,624

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2026

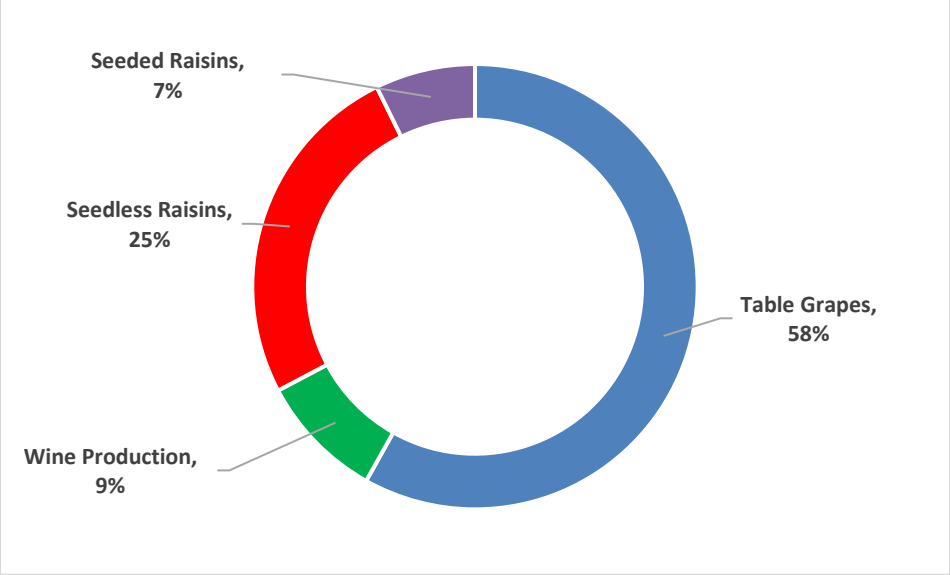
Table Grapes

Production

Commercial table grape production for MY 2026/27 is forecast at about 2.23 MMT, 53 percent higher than last year's newly revised estimate due to the favorable weather conditions this year and frost damage that occurred in spring 2025. In the last three years grape production is below the long-term average due to the continued effects from downy mildew disease and unfavorable weather conditions. Meanwhile, the MY 2025/26 production estimate is revised slightly upward based on the latest TUIK data.

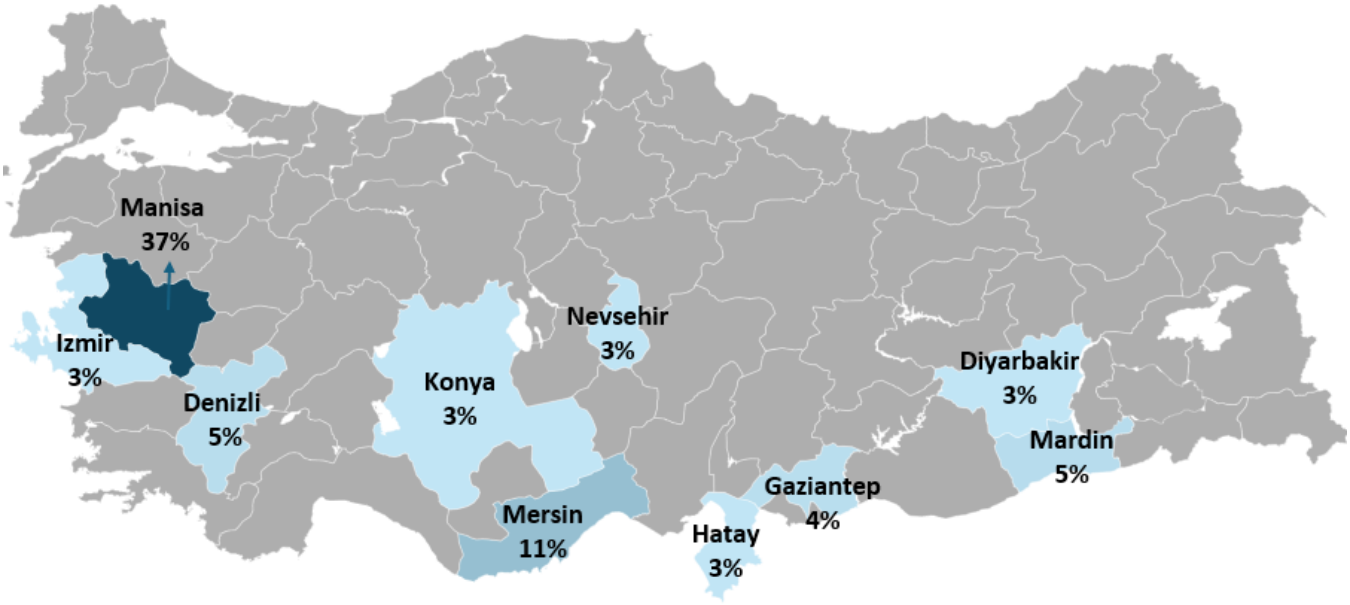
Grapes are a major commercial crop and grown throughout Türkiye (see Figure 14). In MY 2025/26 about 2.5MMT of grapes (for all uses) were produced. About 58 percent were table grapes, 27 percent were raisin grapes, 9 percent for wine and, 7 percent for seeded raisins (Figure 13). Figure 15 shows grape production by use over the last decade. For information on raising production, please refer to Turkiye Raisins Update (TU2024-0031).

Figure 13. Distribution of Grape Production of Turkiye, 2026



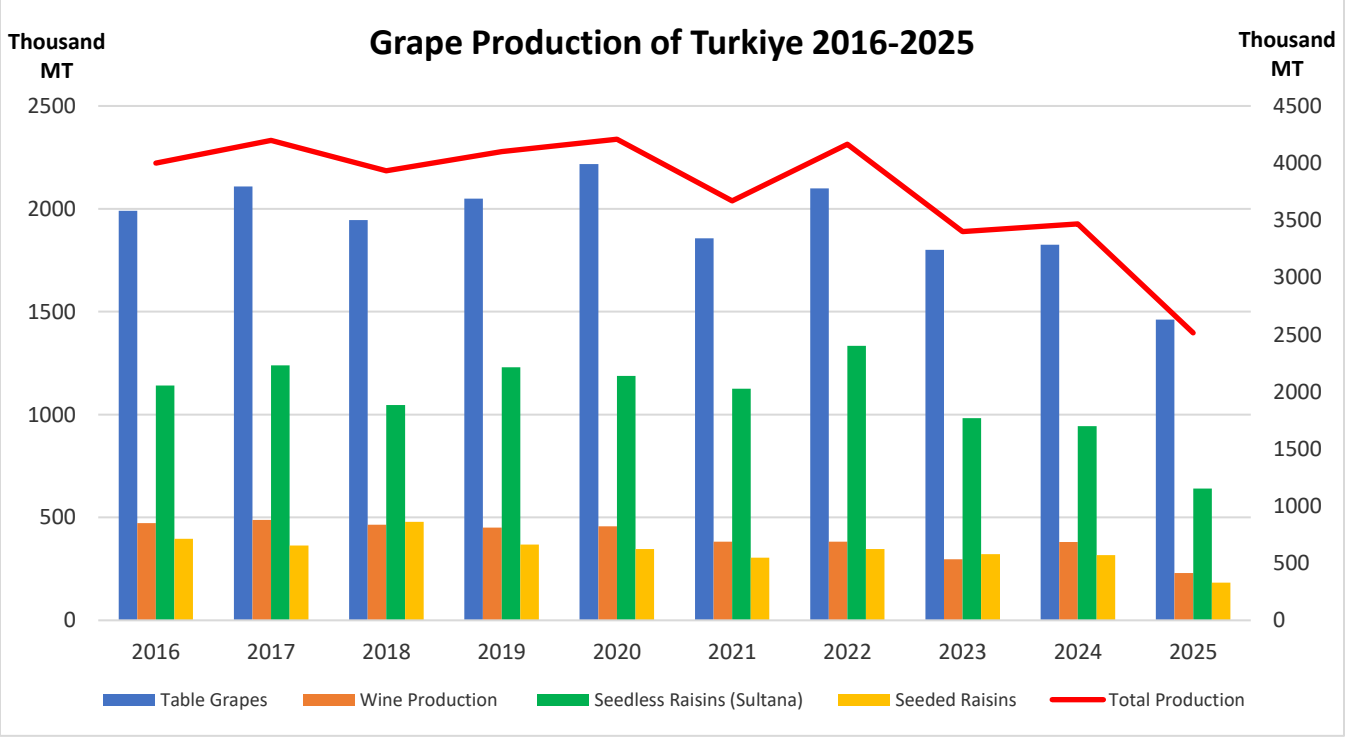
Source: TurkStat, 2026

Figure 14. Location of the Top Grape Producing Provinces in Turkiye



Source: TurkStat, 2024

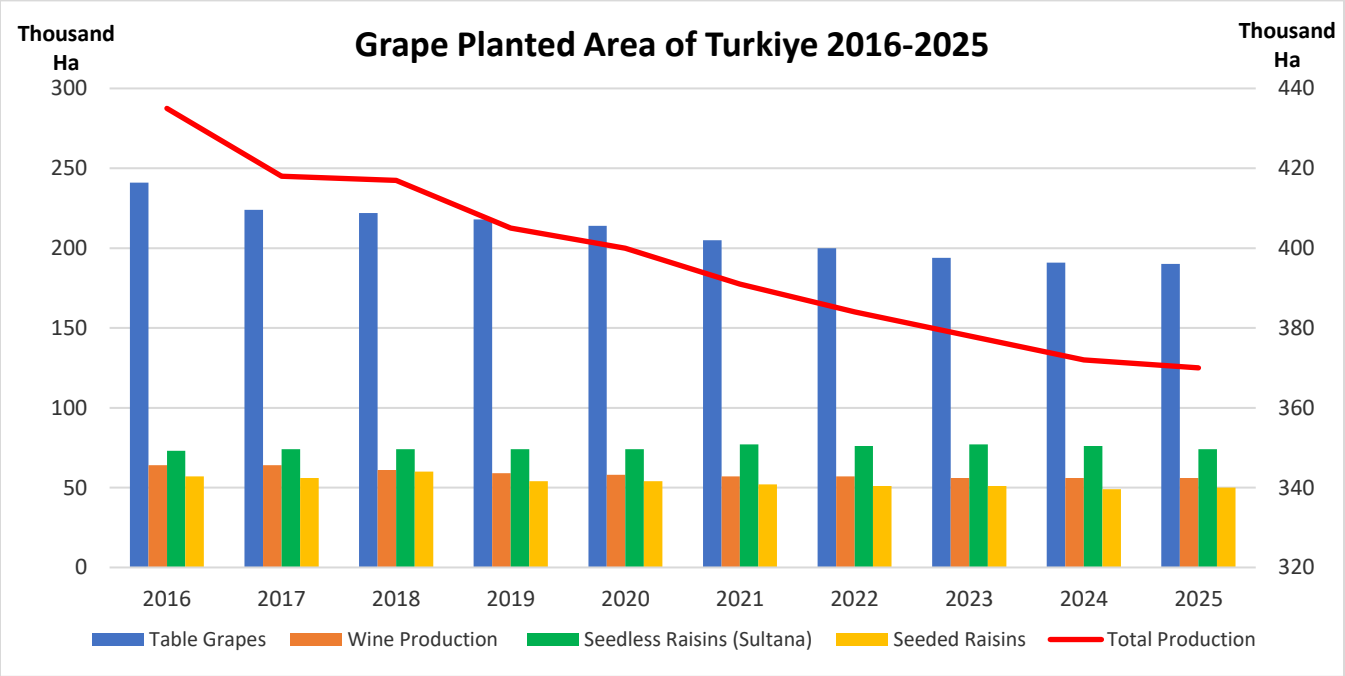
Figure 15. Grape Production in Turkiye by Use 2016-2025 (MT)



Source: TurkStat, 2025

As shown in Figure 16, Turkiye's total grape production area is around 370,000 hectares (ha), with table grapes accounting for the largest percentage of the planted area. The table grape planted area has been trending downward for the last six years as growers switch to higher-yielding varieties.

Figure 16. Planted Area of Grapes by Type for Turkiye 2016-2025 (Thousand Ha)



Source: TurkStat,2026

Consumption

Table grape consumption for MY 2025/26 is forecasted to be about 2.1 MMT, which is around 44 percent higher than last year's estimate, parallel with the decrease in production. The MY 2025/26 consumption estimate is around 1.5 MMT, was adjusted slightly higher due to an upward revision to production for this period.

In MY 2025/26, more than half (58 percent) of Türkiye's total grape production was consumed as fresh table grapes and about 25 percent was dried and sold as raisins, including seedless Sultanas which are primarily exported. The remainder was processed, primarily as molasses (3 percent) and wine (9 percent). Fresh grapes are seasonal and are available throughout the summer until the middle of autumn. Annual consumption of all grapes is around 35 kg per capita.

As of November 2025, the average retail price for a kilogram of table grapes is 70 TL ($1.41).

Trade

For MY 2026/27, table grape exports are forecast to be around 52 percent higher at 220,000 MT due mainly to an increase in domestic grape production. In 2025/26, table grape exports were around 104,479 MT. Russia was the top export destination, followed by Ukraine and Romania (Table 3).

Table 3. Turkiye's Top Table Grape Export Destinations 2021-2026 (MT, HS 080610)

Partner	Year Ending: May (Metric Ton)				
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Russia	129,588	145,463	78,469	56,345	52,811
Ukraine	50,543	22,123	19,095	21,174	19,981
Romania	8,488	6,640	5,398	6,358	4,488
Saudi Arabia	0	8,741	4,206	4,856	4,254
Latvia	4,483	2,678	2,452	1,558	3,217
Belarus	20,265	6,703	4,842	2,532	2,891
Total	263,951	227,395	141,591	114,255	104,479

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC, 2026

Deciduous Fruit Policy

Turkish farmers are struggling with rising input costs. The Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) reported in its August 2026 Agricultural Input Price Index that the cost of goods and services used in agricultural production rose more than 30 percent year-on-year, and the monthly increase also sped up. The index of goods and services used in agriculture rose 3.77 percent month-on-month and 31.63 percent year-on-year in August. Labor costs are also climbing. Farmers report that daily wages for farm workers have reached 2,000 Turkish lira (about $40.32). Pear growers say farm-gate prices no longer cover their production costs.

In recent years, Turkish farmers have invested in new deciduous fruit orchards owing to stable export demand and government support payments. Deciduous fruit growers, who are registered in the government's Farmer Registration System (CKS), are eligible for basic subsidies to offset some of the cost of fuel and fertilizer. The government also provides support payments for growers using certified saplings and seedlings. For reference, the Government of Türkiye (GoT) allocated about $3.37 billion in subsidy payments in 2026 to support overall agricultural production.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry combines the soil analysis, fertilizer, and diesel fuel support it provides to fruit farmers and pays it under the "Basic Support" model. In this new model, fruit orchards (open field) fall under the "Multiplier 1 / Other Products" category. The basic support unit price for fruit producers is 367 TL ($7.38) per decare. The 2027 subsidy is projected at 410 TL ($8.24) per decare. The Ministry calculated this amount to cover 50 percent of the diesel cost and 25 percent of the fertilizer cost in fruit orchards. If a grower's fruit production matches the regions and products in the Ministry's basin-based "Planned Production" model, they may receive an extra planned production coefficient payment of another 367 TL per decare on top of this amount. Under the most recently published implementing communiqués, land that meets the analysis requirements receives soil analysis support of 50 TL per

analysis, at one analysis per 50 decares. Growers can calculate how much subsidy they will get for their crop at https://destekhesaplama.tarimorman.gov.tr/.

Turkish authorities have implemented measures, in recent years, to address the effects of climate change on the country's agricultural sector - such as limits on producing water-intensive crops in water scarce areas. The government is reportedly also considering new laws and regulations to promote sustainable agriculture practices across the full spectrum of row crops, tree nuts, fruits, and vegetables. While the status and specific details of this pending legislation are unknown, the government is expected to impose limits on the number of new orchards of deciduous fruits and control water use in areas suffering from water shortages.

Imports of fresh apples, pears, and table grapes are negligible given domestic production volumes and high import duties. Tariffs on these fruits are provided in Table 4. Turkiye is also a major producer and exporter of fruit juice.

Table 4. Import Duties for Fresh Apples, Pears, and Table Grapes, December 2023

Product	Tariff Code	Duty (percent)
Fresh Apples	0808.10	60.3
Fresh Pears	0808.30	60.3
Fresh Table Grapes	0806.10	54.9

Source: Official Gazete

Production, Supply, and Distribution (PS&D) Tables (MT)

Apples, Fresh	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	165000	165000	165000	163000	0	165000
Area Harvested (HA)	165000	165000	165000	163000	0	165000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	81000	81000	83000	82000	0	83000
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	18000	18000	18000	18000	0	19000
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	99000	99000	101000	100000	0	102000
Commercial Production (MT)	4420000	4420000	1800000	2286700	0	4300000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	150000	150000	150000	150000	0	150000
Production (MT)	4570000	4570000	1950000	2436700	0	4450000
Imports (MT)	800	178	6000	11332	0	300
Total Supply (MT)	4570800	4570178	1956000	2448032	0	4450300
Domestic Consumption (MT)	4348700	4348076	1891000	2389450	0	4180300
Exports (MT)	222100	222102	65000	58582	0	270000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	4570800	4570178	1956000	2448032	0	4450300
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Pears, Fresh	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	23000	23000	23000	22000	0	22000
Area Harvested (HA)	23000	23000	23000	22000	0	22000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	12500	12500	12500	12500	0	12500
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	2100	2100	2300	2300	0	2100
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	14600	14600	14800	14800	0	14600
Commercial Production (MT)	630500	630500	441000	424900	0	620000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	20000	20000	20000	20000	0	20000
Production (MT)	650500	650500	461000	444900	0	640000
Imports (MT)	50	100	100	100	0	100
Total Supply (MT)	650550	650600	461100	445000	0	640100
Domestic Consumption (MT)	584350	584430	416100	421376	0	582100
Exports (MT)	66200	66170	45000	23624	0	58000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	650550	650600	461100	445000	0	640100
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Grapes, Fresh Table	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jun 2024		Jun 2025		Jun 2026	
Turkey	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	191222	191222	190000	190000	0	185000
Area Harvested (HA)	191222	191222	190000	190000	0	185000
Commercial Production (MT)	1825000	1825000	1370000	1461608	0	2237000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	120000	120000	120000	120000	0	120000
Production (MT)	1945000	1945000	1490000	1581608	0	2357000
Imports (MT)	1200	300	2000	2879	0	2000
Total Supply (MT)	1946200	1945300	1492000	1584487	0	2359000
Fresh Dom. Consumption (MT)	1831900	1831045	1397000	1480008	0	2139000
Exports (MT)	114300	114255	95000	104479	0	220000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	1946200	1945300	1492000	1584487	0	2359000
(HA) ,(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments