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FRESH DECIDUOUS FRUIT ANNUAL

Annual

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Report Highlights:
For MY 2009, China's apple production is forecast at 32 MMT, up 7 percent from the previous year because new plantings in the northwestern provinces have begun bearing. Concentrated apple juice (CAJ) production is projected to fall to 500,000 MT due to weak global demand. Apple and grape imports are projected to rise to 58,000 and 125,000 MT on continued strong domestic demand. China's apple exports are estimated at 1.46 MMT, up 25 percent from last year because of anticipated robust demand from Asia and the Middle East. Pear and grape exports are estimated at 470,000 MT and 85,000 MT, respectively.

Executive Summary:

For MY 2009, China's total apple production is forecast to increase to 32 MMT because new plantings in the northwestern provinces have begun bearing. Total apple acreage is expected to rise slightly. Concentrated apple juice (CAJ) production is forecast at 500,000 MT, down 18 percent from the previous year primarily due to weak global demand.

Pear and grape production are expected to rise. In MY 2009 pear production is forecast at 13.8 MMT, up only 2 percent from last year (compared with an average increase of 6 percent within the past 3 years) as major producing provinces were affected by poor weather and disease. Pear acreage is stable and forecast at 1.08 million hectares. Grape production is projected to rise to 7.7 MMT, primarily due to acreage expansion.

For MY 2009, apple imports are estimated at 58,000 MT, up 20 percent from MY 2008 on strong demand for high quality fruit and anticipated supply increases in Chile and the United States. Grape imports are estimated at 125,000 MT, also attributed to strong domestic demand.

For MY 2009, China's fresh apple exports are estimated at 1.46 MMT, up 25 percent from the previous year on anticipated robust demand from Asia and the Middle East. Pear and grape exports are estimated at 470,000 and 85,000 MT, up 5 and 34 percent from last year on growing demand from ASEAN and neighboring Asian countries.

Production:

Apples
For marketing year (MY) 2009 (July-June), China's total apple production is forecast at 32 million metric tons (MMT), up 7 percent from last year because new plantings in the northwest provinces have begun bearing. Production in major apple producing provinces such as Shaanxi, Shanxi, and Gansu is expected to rise by more than 10 percent, while other areas (e.g. Henan, Hebei, and Liaoning) are forecast to increase by 3 to 5 percent. Shandong (the largest apple producing province) production is projected to drop by 10 to 15 percent because of poor weather. MY 2008 production was revised to 29.8 MMT, which reflects official Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) data.

Fruit quality continues to improve due to better orchard management, as high quality fruit receive a higher price and potentially a more lucrative return. For example, some Shandong apple farmers (many have over 20 years experience) are prudently applying fertilizer and other inputs so that they can market a higher quality product. Application is also controlled by packing houses and other middle men, which contract out to farmers provided they use specific inputs and apply them at predetermined amounts. This year, the Chinese Fuji apple's appearance (overall uniformity and color) and taste (sweetness) have greatly improved, even in Shandong where the apple size is smaller due to colder temperatures and drought.

Total apple acreage is expected to rise slightly. Provinces in the Yellow Plateau (Shaanxi, Shanxi, and Gansu) are still expanding fresh consumption apple planted area on continued strong domestic demand (international demand accounts for approximately 5% percent of production), while apple acreage in northern China including Shandong, Henan and Hebei is expected to remain stable because of limited available land for expansion**.** Fuji is the dominant apple variety in north China (over 65 percent of total production). Early maturing varieties (20 percent of total production), such as the Gala, are not as popular since they cannot be kept in cold storage for relatively long periods of time (Galas have more sugar content, which affects storage potential).

MY 2009 production costs continue to increase from last year. Shaanxi and Shandong fertilizer prices increased by 10 percent and 30 percent, while pesticide prices rose 5 percent and 10 percent. Shaanxi labor costs are reported at USD $8.80 per day, up 20 percent from the previous year, while Shandong labor costs have risen to USD $13.25 per day, almost double from the previous year due to labor shortages. According to contacts in Shaanxi province, total agricultural input costs (not including labor) were USD $441 per hectare.

Pears
For MY 2009, pear production is forecast at 13.8 MMT, up only 2 percent from the previous year (within the past 3 years annual growth was approximately 6 percent) as major producing provinces were affected by poor weather and disease. Part of the crop in Hebei (accounts for more than 25 percent of total production) was damaged due to two rain storms in July and August, while Huangguan pears (grown in the same province) suffered from "chicken paw" disease. Notwithstanding, overall pear quality has improved in the last few years because of better orchard management.

MY 2009 pear acreage is stable and forecast at 1.08 million hectares. Major varieties include the Su, Ya, Cuiguan, Fengshui, Golden, Huangguan, Nanguo, and Fragrant pear. MOA estimates that the current total average production cost for pears (not including labor) is USD $86 per Metric Ton (MT).

Grapes
MY 2009 (June-May) grape production is forecast at 7.7 MMT, up 8 percent from the previous year primarily due to increased acreage, which is forecast up 4 percent to 468,000 hectares. Greenhouse production is also rising based on steady market returns. While acreage is generally not expanding in northern provinces like Xinjiang, Hebei, and Shandong, grape production has risen in southern provinces such as Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Guangxi, and Yunnan because of strong demand near the Yangtze River and Pearl River Delta. Among all the varieties grown in China, the Red Globe is the most popular (comprises 30 percent of total production). Runners up include Kyoho, Muscat, and Thompson Seedless grapes.

The wine industry has developed rapidly in response to rising demand, particularly by health-conscious and wealthier Chinese consumers. According to industry sources, domestic wine production and imports were 698 and 163 million liters in 2008, an increase of 23 percent and 11 percent from the previous year.

Apple Juice
For MY 2009, concentrated apple juice (CAJ) production is forecast at 500,000 MT, down 18 percent from the previous year primarily because of weak global demand**.** Most Chinese juicing companies are still not operating at full capacity because

many have large exportable supplies due to carry over stocks from the previous year (approximately 200,000 to 300,000 MT in total). However, in mid-October of this year, Poland's main apple-growing region had unexpected cold weather, which may reduce Polish CAJ production. Such a drop could increase European demand for Chinese CAJ. China is the world's largest CAJ supplier, exporting nearly 90 percent of its total production.

The Chinese juicing industry has begun to consolidate because of the economic downturn. For example, earlier this year, a major Shandong juicing company purchased a smaller competitor. Although a generally new phenomenon, such mergers are expected to continue as the juicing business matures, and the market becomes increasingly competitive.

Consumption:

Apples are the most popular fruit in China. General fruit consumption has increased steadily as incomes have grown not only in traditional markets such as Shanghai and Beijing, but also in emerging city markets (ECMs) in other provinces such as Sichuan and Guizhou. Most lower-income Chinese consumers are price sensitive, and commonly view fruit as a secondary purchase to more important staple foods such as rice. However, as the middle class expands, the demand for apples has grown, particularly in more developed urban areas where the very best quality apples are sold regardless of price. Apple juice is not as popular and accounts for only 10 percent of total juice consumption. Processors are exploring new products such as dehydrated apple chips, but these foods are mainly shipped overseas.

Fresh pears are a popular fruit and consumption is expected to remain strong. Chinese per capita consumption of 9 kg is much higher than developed countries such as the United States whose per capita consumption is 3.1 kg. Most buyers do not prefer processed products (represents less than 5% of total consumption) such as pear juice or canned pears since they believe it is healthier to eat fresh produce (See Gain Report 9085).

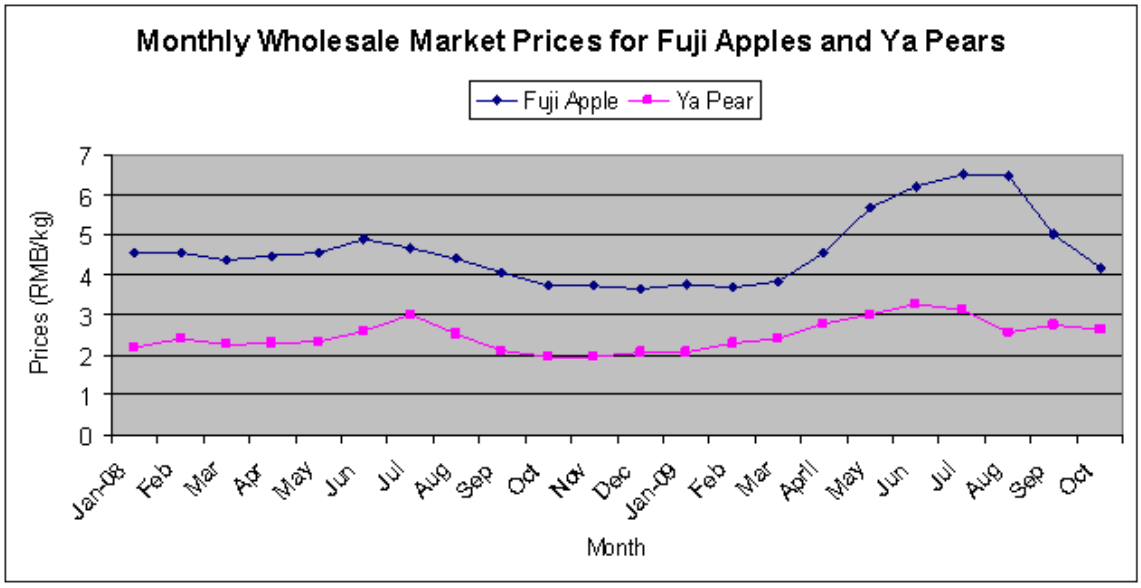
Grape consumption continues to rise at more than 10 percent per year. Within the last few years, improved cold storage facilities have allowed grapes to be sold for extended periods (as opposed to a seasonal basis). Such exposure has positively affected the grape's overall popularity and heightened Chinese demand. Now, the fruit is commonly used as a traditional food during major Chinese holidays, such as the Moon Festival. 5.7 MMT of locally-produced grapes (approximately 70%) are consumed fresh, while the rest are processed into raisins and wine. U.S. and South American grapes are marketed at different seasons; U.S. grapes are consumed mainly during the fall and South American grapes are sold during the spring.

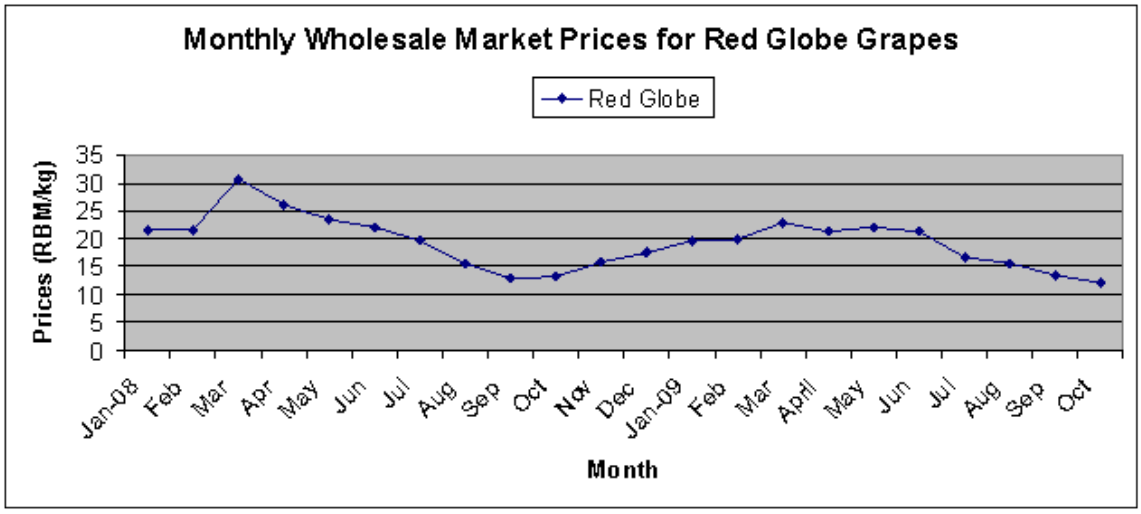
Prices

MY 2009 fresh apple prices are expected to be relatively stronger than last year's average level (before this last summer's price surge). At the beginning of MY 2008, because not as many apples were sold as expected during the Olympic Games in Beijing, traders began to sell their supplies below cost since many feared domestic demand might be further weakened in the wake of the global economic recession. Apple supplies were so low that market prices soared from May through August 2009, but these peak levels are not expected to return for MY 2009. Some provinces are forecast to experience higher farm gate prices than others, such as in Shandong (the largest apple producing province) which recently have been quoted at USD $0.82-$0.88 per kg, an increase of about 30 percent from the previous year. Shandong higher prices are also attributed to a smaller crop and increased input costs. Conversely, other provincial prices may remain low, such as in Shaanxi, where Fuji apples are currently down 15 percent from last season due to increased production. Juicing apples are currently priced at USD $73 per MT in Shaanxi, down nearly 20 percent from last year since many crushers have not been aggressively buying juicing apples due to expectations of continued weak global demand. Apple export prices (FOB) were quoted at USD $620 per MT in September, slightly up from the same period last year. CAJ export prices (FOB) are currently quoted at USD $830 per MT, down nearly 50 percent from last season.

Because of a disease outbreak in Hebei (the largest pear producer), the average farm gate pear price is forecast to rise. At the beginning of MY 2009, Huangguan pears were sold at USD $0.24 per kg, up 35 percent from last year.

Average farm gate grape prices are to drop slightly from last year due to increased production. Yunnan farm gate prices (one of the major grape producing provinces in southern China) were quoted at USD $0.88 to $1.18 per kg during the harvest season in August.





Note: Wholesale market prices are compiled from the Ministry of Agriculture's database. Prices reflect the average Chinese wholesale price.

Trade:

Import

For MY 2009, apple imports are forecast at 58,000 MT, up 20 percent from the previous year. Preliminary estimates indicate that both Chile and the United States, the two largest apple exporters to China, are anticipating bigger crops, which may lower import prices by 10 to 15 percent from last season. As mentioned in the Consumption section, high quality apples are growing in demand as Chinese incomes continue to grow, but lower import prices may further boost demand for more income-sensitive buyers.

In MY 2009 grape imports are estimated at 125,000 MT on expected strong demand. China's grape imports doubled in September (in comparison to September 2008), right before two of China's most important holidays: National Day (October 1) and the Moon Festival (October 3). The Spring Festival will occur in February 2010, which will help amplify the sales of seasonal Chilean grapes. Chile and the United States remain the two top grape suppliers to China.

Export
For MY 2009, China's fresh apple exports are forecast at 1.46 MMT, up 25 percent from the previous year due to robust demand from Asia and the Middle East. Russian purchases (the largest buyer of Chinese apples) are expected to slow because of the global economic recession. Post revised the MY 2008 export number to 1,173,259 MT to reflect official Chinese government statistics.

In MY 2009, pear and grape exports are forecast at 470,000 and 85,000 MT, up 5 and 34 percent from the previous year on growing demand from ASEAN and neighboring Asian countries.

Stocks:

Cold chain storage and proper handling are essential for keeping fruits fresh. China's cold chain has improved rapidly in recent years due to modern infrastructure and technical education. Such improvements have helped to significantly extend the supply season not only for apples, but for pears and grapes as well. However, China's cold chain system is still not fully developed, which has resulted in significant losses for both traders and retailers. For example, not every province has enough modern facilities for domestic and imported fruit. According to a major trading company in Shandong, whose storage capacity doubled in five years to 30,000 MT, almost all top grade Shandong apples are put into cold or air-controlled storage. On the contrary, only 75 to 80 percent of Shaanxi apples can be stored in cold chain facilities. Because of these limitations, retailers, wholesale markets, and distributors now pay greater attention to cold chain development.

Policy:

MOA has been active in supporting local farmers. Since 2005, MOA has provided subsidies to apple farmers in selected areas to bag apples. It is not known how much was allocated this year, but in 2008 the central government provided USD $3.7 million. Other rural development policies help specific groups of farmers, such as the Law on Specialized Farmer Cooperatives (promulgated in 2006), which calls for local governments to provide financial assistance to cooperatives. However, these cooperatives are so small that their role in facilitating production and marketing is very limited. More recently, on April 27, 2009, MOA created the "Development Plan for Key Pear Production Regions (2009-2015)." According to the plan, the government will give some financial support to promote pear production, such as subsidizing better quality seeds in various areas, including: 1) the northern and northwest white pear region; 2) the lower and middle Yangtze River areas for sand pears; and 3) Xinjiang, Liaoning, Yunnan, and the Shandong peninsula for specialty pears such as the Fragrant, Nanguo, Red, and Bartlett. Some goals include increasing yields to 15 MT per hectare, raising production to 17.5 MMT per year, and achieving 800,000 MT of exports by 2015.

China's General Administration of Quality, Quarantine and Inspection (AQSIQ) still requires exported fruit to be sourced from registered orchards. Companies that export registered fruit receive a five percent tax rebate. Traders engaging in the grey trade or shipping unregistered products will not receive this benefit.

Marketing:

Regional Market
China's imported fruit market is comprised of three regions: South China, East China, and North China. South China has been the hub for imported fruit for over the past two decades; Hong Kong, Guangzhou, and Shantou are key ports. Key consumption markets include major cities in the Pearl River Delta such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Dongguan as well as emerging cities such as Foshan, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Huizhou, Jiangmen, and Shunde. For East China, Shanghai is the leading consumption center, while other emerging markets include Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wenzhou, and Wuhan. For North China, in addition to Beijing, Dalian and Qingdao have become important markets as well.

Wholesale Markets
The Jiangnan Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market in Guangzhou is the largest imported fruit wholesale market in China in terms of total sales and volume. Industry sources estimate that 60 to 70 percent of China's imported fruits are sold at Jiangnan. The Longwu Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market in Shanghai is another key hub. Many of China's wholesale markets are expected to continue upgrading their facilities over the next few years.

Retail Markets
Retail expansion is expected to continue for MY 2009, both in major cities and ECMs. Such expansion helps facilitate imported fruit sales as Chinese consumers increasingly shop in modern retail outlets in lieu of local wet markets. The best

venues for imported apples and table grapes in East and North China are retail chains, while in South China, these fruits can be found in hypermarkets and also at many smaller fruit stalls.

Retail chains aggressively compete with one another to boost imported fruit sales. More owners not only look for better quality fruits and reliable suppliers, but also conduct in-store promotions and offer original packaging for gifts, such as fruit baskets and festive boxes. Waterfall displays at store entrances, color breaks, in-store sampling, themed promotions, and nutritional campaigns can also help raise sales. Recently, some retailers have begun offering an on-line food delivery service, but the volume is quite limited. Advocates believe it may become more popular in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, and Guangzhou in the next few years.

IPR Concerns

IPR issues are still a problem for fresh deciduous fruits. For example, plastic packages printed with "California table grapes" sometimes can be found on domestically produced table grapes or those sourced from other countries. Moreover, the "Washington Red Delicious" logo is occasionally placed on the Chinese apple variety called the "Huaniu." Many consumers and smaller local retailers have little awareness about varietal differences between imported and domestic fruit. In the retail sector, vendors typically only indicate the country of origin and usually do not label the variety.

How U.S. Apples are Marketed

Red Delicious apples from Washington State are available year-round and are sold in modern retail venues and family-owned fruit stalls. Chinese buy this particular variety for gift-giving because of its dark red color and uniform shape. They are commonly offered as gifts during the holiday season, including the Mid-Autumn Festival, National Holiday, the Spring Festival, and other special occasions. Recent marketing activities have focused more on ECMs in East and North China, with less emphasis on the well-developed South China market.

The U.S. Gala and Granny Smith apple are available from August through March. These varieties do not have official market access, but are sold on China's mainland because of the grey channel. Import landing costs are expensive, sometimes quoted as high as $200,000 RMB per container (depending on the commodity). Chilean Granny Smiths and Galas do have market access and are available from March to September. New Zealand apples arrive in March.

How U.S. Table Grapes are Marketed

China is the third largest export market for California table grapes. In 2008, South China ports (Guangzhou, Shantou, and Shenzhen) imported USD $33.5 million of U.S. fresh grapes, which accounted for 87 percent of China's total U.S. grape imports. Even though California table grapes have market access, many still enter the Guangdong market through the grey channel via Hong Kong, while some are re-exported from Taiwan.

South China consumes the most fresh table grapes, followed by East and North China. Demand for U.S. seedless varieties are increasing, but the Red Globe is the most popular. Although China also produces Red Globes, U.S. grapes are generally firmer, sweeter, and larger than the local product. However, the domestic table grape price can be as low as one-sixth of the imported grape price.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Fresh Apples

Apples, Fresh China	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2007			Market Year Begin: Jul 2008			Market Year Begin: Jul 2009		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post
	Official	Old Post	Data	Official	Old Post	Data			Data
Area Planted	1,961,800	1,961,800	1,961,800	1,980,000	1,980,000	1,992,200			2,000,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Commercial Production	24,800,000	24,800,000	2,480,000	28,500,000	28,500,000	29,800,000			32,000,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Production	24,800,000	24,800,000	2,480,000	28,500,000	28,500,000	29,800,000			32,000,000
Imports	39,781	39,782	39,782	44,000	42,000	48,487			58,000
Total Supply	24,839,781	24,839,782	24,839,782	28,544,000	28,542,000	29,848,487			32,058,000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	15,964,781	16,058,320	16,058,320	22,044,000	23,172,000	23,875,228			26,598,000

Exports	1,100,000	1,021,462	1,021,462	1,500,000	870,000	1,173,259			1,460,000
For Processing	7,775,000	7,760,000	7,760,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,800,000			4,000,000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Distribution	24,839,781	24,839,782	24,839,782	28,544,000	28,542,000	29,848,487			32,058,000

Fresh Pears

Pears, Fresh China	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2007			Market Year Begin: Jul 2008			Market Year Begin: Jul 2009		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post
	Official	Old Post	Data	Official	Old Post	Data			Data
Area Planted	1,071,300	1,071,300	1,071,300	1,060,500	1,060,500	1,074,500			1,080,000
Area Harvested	0	0		0	0	0			0
Bearing Trees	0	0		0	0	0			0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0		0	0	0			0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Commercial Production	12,895,000	12,895,000	12,895,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,538,142			13,800,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Production	12,895,000	12,895,000	12,895,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,538,142			13,800,000
Imports	0	14	14	10	10	9			5
Total Supply	12,895,000	12,895,014	12,895,014	13,000,010	13,000,010	13,538,151			13,800,005

Fresh Dom. Consumption	11,521,732	11,521,746	11,521,746	11,520,010	11,520,010	12,062,593			12,227,900
Exports	423,268	423,268	423,268	450,000	450,000	445,558			470,000
For Processing	950,000	950,000	950,000	1,030,000	1,030,000	1,030,000			1,102,100
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Distribution	12,895,000	12,895,014	11,521,746	13,000,010	13,000,010	13,538,151			13,800,005

Table Grapes

Grapes China	2007			2008			2009		
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Market Year Begin: Jun 2007			Market Year Begin: Jun 2008			Market Year Begin: Jun 2009		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		Jan
	Official	Old Post	Data	Official	Old Post	Data			Data
Area Planted	438,400	438,400	438,400	460,000	460,000	451,200			468,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Commercial Production	6,696,814	6,696,814	6,696,814	4,953,000	7,000,000	7,151,484			7,723,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Production	6,696,814	6,696,814	6,696,814	4,953,000	7,000,000	7,151,484			7,723,000
Imports	46,464	46,464	46,464	55,000	52,000	80,107			125,000
Total Supply	6,743,278	6,743,278	6,743,278	5,008,000	7,052,000	7,231,591			7,848,000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	6,688,979	4,638,979	4,638,979	4,938,000	4,932,600	5,108,387			5,663,000

Exports	54,299	54,299	54,299	70,000	72,000	63,204			85,000
For Processing	0	2,050,000	2,050,000	0	2,047,400	2,060,000			2,100,000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Distribution	6,743,278	6,743,278	6,743,278	5,008,000	7,052,000	7,231,591			7,848,000

Apple Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2004-2008

Province	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT
Shandong	340.5	6,690,553	342.5	6,716,634	311.1	6,930,492	304.9	7,249,227	276.3	7,631,768
Shaanxi	412.1	5,552,054	426.3	5,601,167	462.2	6,499,755	484.9	7,015,682	530.9	7,455,054
Henan	164.7	2,869,272	165.8	3,006,245	167.7	3,227,885	182.3	3,523,310	173.1	3,743,917
Hebei	266.5	2,142,882	263.9	2,202,273	253.1	2,357,620	250.0	2,478,845	243.8	2,615,982
Shanxi	152.7	2,021,372	151.4	1,648,413	146.0	1,867,049	144.3	1,872,681	148.2	2,228,789
Liaonin	111.	1,222,	110.3	1,299,	109.	1,301,	107.	1,514,	114.	1,709,

g	8	119		595	1	399	1	871	0	138
Gansu	173.2	799,650	183.8	1,012,568	207.4	1,254,141	247.6	1,424,253	246.5	1,641,352
Jiangsu	38.0	560,871	38.4	552,794	36.5	572,600	35.1	618,453	34.8	575,299
Xinjiang	28.9	293,850	28.6	330,206	31.1	327,886	32.5	388,881	38.5	435,392
Sichuan	26.4	240,481	26.6	242,923	26.2	248,022	27.8	296,977	28.6	389,048
Anhui	16.1	283,524	13.9	278,143	13.4	341,828	13.3	403,627	17.1	304,886
Ningxia	18.3	156,333	19.1	222,126	20.3	200,694	21.5	275,525	31.5	283,461
Yunnan	33.1	141,239	31.5	159,396	30.3	201,962	31.1	234,855	29.9	267,954
Heilongjiang	16.1	160,003	15.5	177,432	13.3	159,759	13.2	150,534	12.0	138,330
Jilin	20.4	241,491	18.6	252,298	17.7	268,055	14.2	133,153	14.5	135,219
Beijing	12.9	134,753	10.8	138,447	9.5	131,071	10.3	119,459	9.2	120,543
Inner Mongolia	21.4	59,327	22.5	62,319	22.9	65,961	21.3	61,672	23.1	69,919
Tianjin	6.2	64,721	6.4	66,039	6.2	64,076	5.5	59,709	5.4	62,946
Guizhou	6.0	10,263	5.7	10,230	6.0	10,628	6.4	11,023	6.3	12,182
Hubei	3.6	10,934	3.3	12,437	3.2	11,866	3.0	10,351	3.3	8,881
Chongqing	1.8	6,854	1.9	6,094	1.7	6,326	1.8	6,693	1.6	5,831
Qinghai	5.3	7,198	2.8	7,316	2.9	5,939	2.7	5,804	2.5	5,823
Tibet	0.6	5,327	0.7	5,674	1.0	3,934	1.0	3,994	1.1	4,423
Fujian	0.1	244	0.0	198	0.0	189	N/A	201	N/A	310
Shanghai	0.0	158	0.0	114	0.0	158	N/A	154	N/A	162
Zhejiang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jiangxi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hunan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guangdong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guangxi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hainan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	1,876.7	23,675,473	1,890,300	24,011,081	1,898.8	26,059,298	1,961.8	27,859,935	1,992.2	29,846,609
Source: China Agriculture Statistical Report										

Pear Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2004-2008

Provinc	200	200	200	200	200

e	4		5		6		7		8	
	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT
Hebei	213.3	3,131,868	215.0	3,246,220	215.0	3,334,972	200.9	3,459,772	197.7	3,539,679
Shandong	70.6	1,000,938	69.9	1,061,389	59.6	1,103,481	54.9	1,172,162	48.8	1,190,413
Anhui	38.4	601,134	38.6	638,058	37.4	803,652	36.4	929,719	39.5	628,895
Sichuan	78.9	620,276	83.0	684,593	80.5	746,048	82.3	819,776	83.3	821,316
Henan	36.4	544,554	39.2	654,680	41.1	695,950	43.2	799,939	46.0	876,538
Liaoning	88.5	605,679	91.6	690,354	87.7	705,232	79.6	762,452	83.2	937,944
Jiangsu	44.7	542,455	47.3	556,158	40.2	614,252	36.4	627,634	36.7	639,385
Shaanxi	59.8	669,327	59.6	621,224	60.4	650,028	55.1	618,962	52.2	854,119
Xinjiang	53.3	285,703	66.8	367,808	69.2	435,203	70.5	541,451	73.1	692,831
Hubei	39.7	548,759	35.9	501,856	38.1	518,020	35.5	493,185	35.4	473,326
Zhejiang	25.7	285,751	26.6	310,375	26.5	329,753	27.9	360,524	27.5	375,587
Shanxi	28.5	197,298	30.0	246,247	29.6	184,207	31.1	326,969	30.7	378,518
Gansu	50.0	251,516	49.5	283,345	48.4	314,798	46.8	294,239	44.4	285,490
Yunnan	38.6	189,396	39.7	197,028	41.7	216,936	43.4	240,519	46.9	286,850
Chongqing	26.3	161,200	28.0	180,049	29.0	171,962	30.8	206,088	32.7	235,587
Fujian	22.8	142,254	23.0	147,755	22.4	152,309	22.3	164,479	22.1	169,303
Guangxi	14.3	97,452	16.7	120,741	17.8	135,582	18.0	156,428	18.6	181,679
Beijing	10.9	137,563	11.2	145,759	11.0	153,566	10.4	154,368	10.4	151,643
Guizhou	33.9	108,368	36.5	123,740	36.8	139,412	38.5	148,008	41.3	162,872
Hunan	25.5	84,435	27.5	108,417	30.9	117,613	36.9	133,225	30.7	125,529
Jilin	21.4	156,736	17.8	134,833	17.1	137,690	16.0	129,540	16.6	147,119
Jiangxi	24.0	65,685	26.2	74,538	26.7	80,651	23.5	89,012	26.1	113,715
Inner Mongolia	11.4	68,425	10.8	77,602	8.9	79,391	8.9	85,216	9.7	86,612

Guangdong	6.4	42,097	7.3	42,963	6.9	43,808	7.0	51,035	7.3	46,365
Heilongjiang	5.4	47,149	5.4	48,422	4.9	49,124	5.1	46,524	5.3	47,078
Shanghai	2.4	17,710	2.0	18,794	2.0	31,639	2.0	31,855	1.9	30,961
Tianjin	3.5	25,182	3.5	22,553	3.5	25,719	36.4	28,870	3.4	29,774
Ningxia	2.4	7,502	2.3	12,081	2.7	9,242	2.7	17,174	2.3	23,194
Qinghai	1.6	5,362	1.2	5,105	1.1	4,912	1.1	4,894	0.9	4,680
Tibet	0.1	513	0.1	836	0.1	931	0.1	987	N/A	1,140
Hainan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	1,078.7	10,642,287	1,112.0	11,323,514	1,087.1	11,986,083	1,071.3	12,895,005	1,074.5	13,538,142
Source: China Agricultural Statistical Report										