

## Market situation in the Northern Hemisphere, week 13 - 2013 (March 28)

### Apples

In North America, the U.S. had an active market for local and imported supply.

In Europe, supply from the Southern Hemisphere continued to increase participation. Last week saw the first sales for South African Golden Delicious. In the U.K., imports had not yet begun.

In Asia, the markets continued with a low supply level.

In Latin America, moderate sales were recorded in Colombia, affected by the Easter holiday. In Brazil, low supply from Argentina and Chile was reported.

### Avocados

In North America, the U.S. had increasing volumes from California and Mexico remained the main supplier.

In Europe, the market was strong and undersupplied in the mainland and the U.K. Both markets recorded their first sales for South African avocados for the Fuerte variety.

### Blueberries

In North America, the U.S. market transitioned to local supply. The low volumes from Chile saw price increases.

In Europe, the situation was similar, with increased supply from Spain. From Chile, there were low arrivals and sales for air lots were quick. In the U.K., the Chilean season had ended.

### Easy Peelers

In North America, the U.S. market was supplied locally, with active sales for lemons and oranges. The lowest recorded sales were for Minneolas.

In Europe, easy peeler supply came from the Northern Hemisphere, although some overseas arrivals were recorded and early sales were expected for the first half of April.

In Asia, the market was supplied by Minneolas and oranges from the U.S., with low availability.

### Grapes

In North America, the U.S. market was complicated by a high presence of damaged fruit.

In Europe, white seedless grapes from Chile had condition problems that hampered sales and caused price adjustments. The U.K. had a similar situation, although it managed to move fruit with problems more quickly.

In Asia, quick sales were reported for Red Globes. There were declining volumes from Peru and increasing volumes from Chile.

In Latin America, markets were affected by Easter celebrations and slow sales in general.

### Kiwifruit



In North America, the U.S. market was supplied mostly by Italy. Chilean arrivals were reported but there was still no movement for the fruit.

In Europe, the season from the Southern Hemisphere had not yet begun.

In Asia, the first arrivals from Chile were scheduled for week 14.

In Latin America, kiwifruit began to be sold in Colombia. In Brazil, arrivals were low and still not able to establish a market.

### Pears

In North America, the U.S. had an active market and stable prices. There was an increase in the Chilean supply, including Comice and Asian pears (Hosui and Shinseiki).

In Europe, the market was receptive to imported pears, but price adjustments were recorded for green varieties to maintain continuity in sales. In the U.K., there were suitable sales for the South African offer.

In Latin America, price adjustments were recorded for Chilean Packhams. In Brazil, the market was stable with no price changes for the Argentine offer.

## Stonefruit

In North America, the U.S. had decreased market pressure thanks to late varieties of better quality for nectarines and plums. There were slow yet appropriate sales for peaches.

In Europe, moderate sales were reported with falling prices for plums on the continent. In the U.K., appropriate sales were seen.

In Asia, there was a low supply from the Southern Hemisphere. Chile dominated in nectarines and plums.

In Latin America, there was market stability. Nectarines and peaches had low volumes in Colombia.

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