

Mexico's food exports in 1965 totaled about \$400 million—90 per cent of which went to the United States. Food exports for example to Japan are rising rapidly. Given the cost squeeze now on at home, U.S. companies are finding expansion possibilities in Mexico harder and harder to ignore.

Source: "The News," Mexico City, Mexico, July 9, 1966.

APPENDIX 3

STRAWBERRIES—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND YIELDS IN MEXICO, 1960-61—1965-66

Year	Acreage	Production short tons	Yield tons/acre
1960 to 1961.....	4,400	22,100	5.0
1961 to 1962.....	4,900	25,400	5.2
1962 to 1963.....	5,100	28,100	5.5
1963 to 1964.....	5,300	30,500	5.8
1964 to 1965.....	7,000	42,000	6.0
1965 to 1966 ¹	11,000	55,000	5.0

¹ Estimated.

Note.—The acreage estimates have been revised downward, and the yields upward. Adverse weather caused a reduction in 1965-66 yields in the Irapuato area. If growers discontinue planting klondikes, production per acre will be somewhat higher.

Source: USDA-FAS—April 1966.

APPENDIX 4

MEXICAN CITRUS PLANTINGS DOUBLE IN 5 YEARS

Mexican Government officials have encouraged the planting of oranges during the past 5 years. Although a tree census has not been made in any of the Mexican states, estimates by growers' associations, shippers, and government officials indicate an increase of more than 100 percent since 1960. It is probable that these estimates have understated the plantings. In most areas, heavy planting of new groves is continuing this year.

There are several reasons for this extreme optimism among both growers and the government. Among the more important are low coffee prices, the high U.S. prices for both fresh and processed products after the 1962 freeze in Florida, the many press articles on the problems in harvesting U.S. citrus following the end of the bracero program, and the need in Mexico for crops that require more hand labor than the basic field crops. Many growers are still under the impression that there is an unusually good export demand for both fresh and processed citrus, especially in the United States and Canada.

ORANGE AND TANGERINE TREES (BY STATES) IN MEXICO

[In thousands of trees]

State	1951	1961	1965
Nuevo Leon.....	4,800	6,000	8,000
San Luis Potosi.....	750	2,000	3,000
Tamánlipas.....	700	1,000	1,500
Veracruz.....	4,000	3,000	18,000
Jalisco.....	500	500	500
Sonora.....		250	800
Sinaloa.....		50	100
Other States.....	1,600	1,700	3,000
Total.....	12,350	14,500	34,900

Source: USDA-FAS, May 1966.