

Table 11: Sesame Exported from Acre, Haifa and Jaffa by Okes

| Year | Acre | Haifa | Jaffa |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1872 | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 2,893,449 |
| 1873 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| 1874 | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| 1875 | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,800,000 |
| 1876 | 400,000 | 500,000 | 2,350,000 |
| 1877 | 300,000 | 200,000 | 1,870,000 |
| 1880 | 800,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,700,000 |

Source: Compiled from Tables: 1.3,1.5,1.6 and 1.9 in Scholch, "European Penetration..." in Owen (ed) *Studies in the Economic...* (1981:pp.58-62)

Oranges produced for export were by far the most important Palestinian crop in the late 19th century. A British trade report for the year 1873 estimated that only 1/6th of the crop amounting to 33,000,000 oranges was consumed locally, while the rest was exported to Egypt and Turkey (Owen,1981:pp. 177-178). By then Jaffa, the centre of citrus production, had around 420 orchards. The number of orchards in Jaffa had risen to 500 by the early 1880s, stretching over an area of about 4,000 dunams (a dunam is equivalent to 1/4th of an acre). Citrus plantations continued to expand markedly thereafter, covering an area of about 30,000 dunams by the early 20th century (Owen, 1981:178). The fertility of the Coastal Plain and its early involvement in the production of cash crops drew many new residents, both investors and workers, to the Plain. In the late 19th century over 25 per cent of the total Palestinian population lived in this region (Owen 1981:178). Table 3 below shows the annual income, in four major coastal cities, generated from exported goods, including oranges.