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**FLORIDA
AGRICULTURE**



CITRUS

**OCTOBER FORECAST
MATURITY TEST RESULTS AND FRUIT SIZE**

October 9, 1998

ORANGES 190.0 MILLION BOXES

The 1998-99 Florida orange forecast (excluding Temples), released today by the USDA Agricultural Statistics Board, is 190.0 million boxes. This forecast is 22 percent less than the record certified production of 244.0 million boxes last season. The two forecast divisions are: early and midseason at 112.0 million boxes (including 4.5 million boxes of Navels) and late type (Valencia) at 78.0 million boxes. The forecast is based entirely on tree counts, fruit counts, and measurements made by the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service. The forecasts project the amounts of fruit utilized in certified fresh and processing form, including about one percent for non-recorded fruit. Historically, all oranges have been utilized.

The all orange forecast is less than any season since 1993-94, when 174.4 million boxes were recorded. During the past 10 non-freeze seasons, the October all orange forecast has deviated from final recorded utilization by an average of 3.5 percent. Seven of the seasons have understated the forecast by an average of 2.6 percent and three overstated by an average of 5.5 percent.

Since January 1998, Florida citrus growing areas experienced some extreme weather conditions. There were no damaging freezes. However, the excessive rains of February through April had a negative effect during the bloom period. Then the very dry, hot weather of May through July contributed to increased fruit shedding and lagging maturity. Hurricane Georges in late September caused no damage to Florida citrus fruit or trees.

Citrus production, October 1, 1998
forecasts by varieties and states, with comparisons

Crop and State	Production			Forecast
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Early, Midseason, and Navel Oranges:	--- 1,000 boxes ---			
FLORIDA	121,200	134,200	140,000	112,000
California	38,000	40,000	44,000	34,000
Texas	830	1,300	1,350	1,300
Arizona	700	400	350	400
Total Above Varieties	160,730	175,900	185,700	147,700
Valencias:				
FLORIDA	82,100	92,000	104,000	78,000
California	20,000	24,000	30,000	28,000
Texas	110	120	175	140
Arizona	950	600	650	600
Total Valencias	103,160	116,720	134,825	106,740
All Oranges:				
FLORIDA	203,300	226,200	244,000	190,000
California	58,000	64,000	74,000	62,000
Texas	940	1,420	1,525	1,440
Arizona	1,650	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total All Oranges	263,890	292,620	320,525	254,440

FORECAST DATES 1998-99 SEASON

November 10, 1998

December 11, 1998

The data collection and sampling procedures used in all forecasts are identical with past seasons. These are described on page six of this report.

Bearing trees include 1995 plantings (three years old at bloom time), as recorded in the 1998 Commercial Citrus Inventory, updated by one season of attrition. There are 79.6 million trees used for expansion in this forecast, up 1.3 percent from last season's census revised tree numbers. The Limb Count survey indicated the average fruit per tree for all oranges to be almost 24 percent less than last season.

The youngest bearing age group, consisting of three through five year old trees, comprises 11 percent of the trees, compared to 17 percent last season. However, this age group only contributed three percent to the total fruit population (bearing trees times average fruit per tree) compared to six percent last season. As fewer trees are being planted each year, the youngest age group is having less influence in total production.

All fruit having a diameter of at least 11/16 inch at count time was included in the forecast. On the average, only three fruit per tree included in the counts (less than one percent) appeared to be of non-regular bloom (mid-April and later) and less than one fruit per tree was not included in the expansions.

This summer, the Limb Count survey was conducted from July 21 through September 18, 1998. Details of the orange varietal division forecasts are explained on page two of this report.

FCOJ YIELD 1.57 GALLONS PER BOX

The all orange FCOJ yield projection is 1.57 gallons per box of 42 degrees Brix concentrate. This is close to the record high yield recorded in 1992-93 at 1.57893. Last season's yield as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association, was 1.57731, also slightly above this season's projection. A projection of the early and late (Valencia) categories will be made in the January report.

All projections of yield assume processing relationships of the past several seasons. Results of orange and grapefruit maturity testing with comparisons are found on pages three and four of this report.

EARLY AND MIDSEASON 112.0 MILLION BOXES

The early and midseason orange forecast (including Navels) is 112.0 million boxes. This forecast is 20 percent less than last season's record large crop of 140.0 million boxes and over 16 percent below the previous record of 134.2 million boxes in 1996-97.

Excluding Navels, 37.1 million bearing trees were used in this forecast. The sample average fruit count per tree (weighted by a 25 cell age/area matrix) was 21 percent less than last season. However, it is only nine, three, and seven percent less than the preceding three seasons, respectively. The early portion (mostly Hamlin) contributes 81 percent to the early-mid fruit population. Although 35 percent of the bearing trees are less than nine years old, they are only contributing 18 percent to the fruit population. Fruit set of the older trees is still the major forecast ingredient.

Average fruit size in September (measured in cubic inches) is about 10 percent less than last season. However, the growth rate between August and September has been slightly above the average. It is projected that it will take close to 10 more fruit than last season to make a 90 pound equivalent box at harvest. Fruit loss from droppage until harvest is projected to be close to 10 percent which would be at the mean of the past eight seasons. Droppage from the tree is the only factor used for loss and is relative for use in analysis. Loss factors can vary with subsequent weather conditions and harvest patterns.

NAVEL ORANGES 4.5 MILLION BOXES

Navel oranges are forecast at 4.5 million boxes (included in the early-mid orange forecast). This forecast is 29 percent less than the 6.3 million boxes utilized last season and 30 percent below the record high of 6.4 million boxes in 1996-97. Trees show less than a one percent decrease from last season, at 3.0 million. The fruit per tree is off 33 percent. This crop experienced considerable bloom blight in March.

Even with lighter fruit set, the September average fruit size is significantly smaller than last season. It is projected that it will take at least two more fruit to fill a 4/5 bushel carton at harvest. Loss from droppage, mostly from fruit splitting, is above the mean level and it is expected that over 18 percent of fruit will be lost by harvest.

Because of significant differences in fruit set, size, drop, and harvest patterns of this variety from other oranges, a separate expansion is used as an add-on indicator in the early-mid and all orange forecasts.

VALENCIAS 78.0 MILLION BOXES

The 78.0 million box late type (Valencia) forecast is 25 percent less than the record large 104.0 million boxes recorded last season. The indication is also below the preceding three seasons, but 16 percent above the 67.1 million boxes utilized in 1993-94.

There are 39.5 million bearing trees used in the forecast expansion, up two percent from last season. The average fruit per tree is down 25 percent. Weather conditions at bloom time and the incidence of bloom blight in many groves are considered factors in this low fruit set

level. There is negligible late or non-regular bloom in the forecast, only an average of two fruit per tree are in those categories. Less than an average of one fruit per tree was too small to be included in the counts.

The mean fruit size in September was small and the volume (in cubic inches) was nine percent less than in September 1997. However, the growth rate between August and September was slightly above average. It is projected that it will take three more fruit to make a 90 pound equivalent box than last season. Fruit loss from droppage is projected to be 17 percent, two percent more than the past seven season mean. Fruit splitting has already been observed in some areas.

TEMPLES 2.0 MILLION BOXES

The 2.0 million box Temple forecast is 11 percent less than the 2.25 million boxes recorded last season. With the exception of three major freeze seasons (1957-58, 1962-63, and 1989-90), this is the smallest indicated crop since 1954-55, the first season Temples were separated from round oranges. Removal of some older trees combined with 26 percent less fruit per tree has substantially reduced the fruit population. Fruit sizes and droppage projections are slightly positive but did not offset the reduction in the population. The amounts of non-regular and late bloom fruit included in the forecast are less than three percent of the total fruit counted, however, about eight percent was too small to be included in the forecast. Last season 75 percent of the crop went into processed form.

TANGELOS 2.5 MILLION BOXES

The 2.5 million box tangelo forecast is 12 percent less than the 2.85 million box crop utilized last season. It is at the level of 1995-96 but 37 percent below the 3.95 million box crop of 1996-97 which was the largest recorded crop since the 1987-88 season.

Bearing trees are down three percent from last season and the average fruit per tree is 11 percent less. Fruit sizes have shown normal growth between August and September but the average is still below last season. Fruit loss from droppage is above average for this time of year. Last season, 68 percent of the recorded utilization was processed.

Expected gift fruit shipments under the 6-R program, and non-certified usage, 1998-99 season

Type	1,000 boxes
Early and Midseason Oranges	1,500
Valencia Oranges	700
White Seedless Grapefruit	400
Colored Seedless Grapefruit	800
Temples	100
Tangelos	200
Tangerines	200
K-Early Citrus Fruit	5

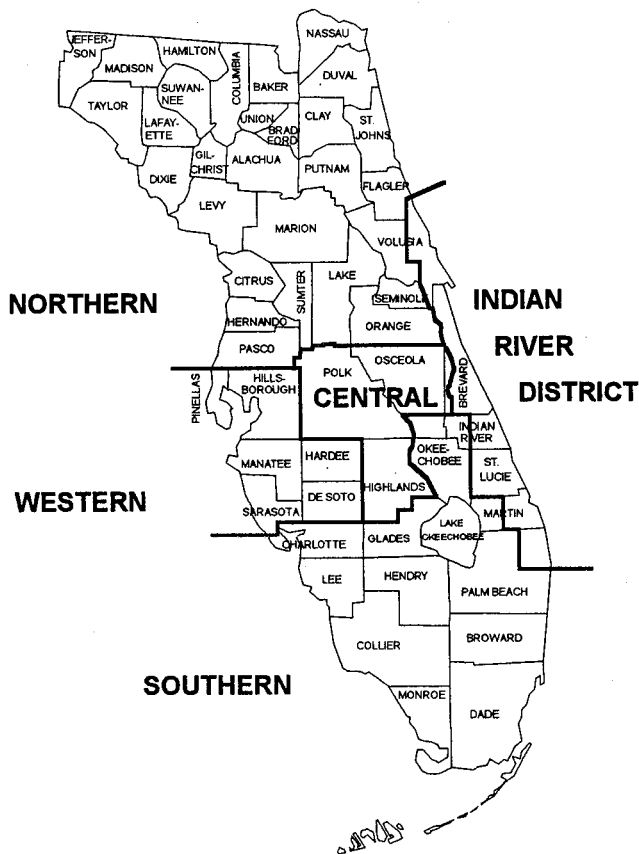
FLORIDA CITRUS: Distribution of estimated fruit population in September by areas and age groups ^{1/}

Areas and age groups	Oranges			
	Early - Midseason		Valencia	
	1997-98	1998-99	1997-98	1998-99
Indian River District	7	8	13	13
Northern	9	5	2	2
Central	26	23	32	30
Western	36	35	24	22
Southern	22	29	29	33
3 - 5 years	5	2	7	4
6 - 8 years	17	16	24	23
9 - 13 years	28	32	22	31
14 - 23 years	21	22	15	13
24 yrs & over	29	28	32	29

Areas and age groups	Seedless Grapefruit			
	White		Colored	
	1997-98	1998-99	1997-98	1998-99
Indian River District	65	69	65	68
Northern	2	2	1	1
Central	16	13	6	7
Western	4	4	5	3
Southern	15	14	23	21
3 - 5 years	5	4	9	4
6 - 8 years	20	17	23	24
9 - 13 years	7	14	23	23
14 - 23 years	13	8	26	27
24 yrs & over	55	57	19	22

^{1/} Distribution of fruit population in September as determined by multiplying average fruit per tree from the Limb Count Survey by bearing age trees. ^{2/} Not sampled.

FLORIDA COMMERCIAL CITRUS PRODUCTION AREAS



UNADJUSTED MATURITY TESTS: Average of regular bloom fruit from sample groves, 1997-98 and 1998-99 seasons

Fruit type (No. groves) test date	Acid		Solids (Brix)		Ratio		Unfinished juice per box		Solids per box	
	1997-98	1998-99	1997-98	1998-99	1997-98	1998-99	1997-98	1998-99	1997-98	1998-99
	Percent		Percent				Pounds		Pounds	
ORANGES: Juice and solids per box are unadjusted and not comparable to plant test results.										
Early (120-120)										
Sep 1	1.31	1.72	9.36	9.52	7.29	5.68	45.13	42.14	4.22	4.01
Oct 1	0.99	1.14	9.80	9.38	10.17	8.34	47.27	47.88	4.63	4.49
Mid (55-55)										
Sep 1	1.55	1.94	9.10	9.41	6.04	4.96	45.23	42.51	4.12	4.00
Oct 1	1.14	1.30	9.43	9.14	8.47	7.19	50.05	48.25	4.72	4.41
Late (150-150)										
Sep 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oct 1	2.10	2.44	8.84	8.65	4.30	3.60	47.87	45.68	4.23	3.95
GRAPEFRUIT:										
Seedless										
White (50-49)										
Sep 1	1.60	1.80	9.56	10.08	6.00	5.62	34.56	30.77	3.31	3.10
Oct 1	1.43	1.55	9.74	9.78	6.85	6.33	38.94	35.97	3.80	3.51
Colored (45-50)										
Sep 1	1.56	1.78	9.64	9.94	6.22	5.60	35.20	31.75	3.39	3.15
Oct 1	1.38	1.49	9.75	9.64	7.09	6.50	39.83	35.10	3.89	3.38

NOTICE: All samples were run through an FMC O91 machine using mechanical pressure only. This machine utilizes a .040 short strainer and standard 5/8-inch orifice tube. The beam settings are also identical to past tests and no restrictors are used.

UNADJUSTED MATURITY TESTS: Averages of regular bloom fruit from sample groves, by types, as of October 1, 1990 through 1998

MATURITY

Fruit type	Groves sampled	Acid	Solids (Brix)	Ratio	Unfinished juice per box	Solids per box
ORANGES:	Number	Percent	Percent		Pounds	Pounds
Early						
1990	90	0.92	9.76	10.97	50.81	4.96
1991	115	0.96	9.73	10.43	49.56	4.82
1992	115	1.10	9.25	8.61	47.79	4.42
1993	115	1.33	9.73	7.53	46.78	4.55
1994	120	0.93	9.53	10.49	49.78	4.74
1995	120	1.03	9.30	9.25	50.50	4.70
1996	120	1.14	9.85	8.84	48.14	4.74
1997	120	0.99	9.80	10.17	47.27	4.63
1998	120	1.14	9.38	8.34	47.88	4.49
Midseason						
1990	65	1.07	9.74	9.54	52.33	5.10
1991	55	1.22	9.54	8.04	51.00	4.86
1992	55	1.38	9.06	6.76	49.12	4.45
1993	55	1.62	9.36	5.95	46.49	4.35
1994	55	1.19	9.23	7.97	51.08	4.71
1995	55	1.24	9.20	7.59	51.82	4.77
1996	55	1.40	9.76	7.07	48.95	4.78
1997	54	1.14	9.43	8.47	50.05	4.72
1998	55	1.30	9.14	7.19	48.25	4.41
Late						
1990	120	1.98	8.96	4.64	50.95	4.57
1991	145	2.15	8.71	4.13	48.35	4.21
1992	145	2.45	8.50	3.51	46.16	3.92
1993	145	2.69	8.96	3.38	44.81	4.01
1994	150	2.19	8.69	4.05	48.84	4.25
1995	150	2.39	8.60	3.65	47.68	4.10
1996	150	2.40	8.93	3.76	46.08	4.11
1997	150	2.10	8.84	4.30	47.87	4.23
1998	150	2.44	8.65	3.60	45.68	3.95

These are the second maturity tests of the 1998-99 season for all but the late oranges which are being tested for the first time. Samples from the route surveys, which cover all five major citrus producing areas, were tested. Sample size has remained constant for several seasons. The grapefruit sample size began with 100, which included 50 samples each for the white and colored types. Only one white grapefruit sample was picked at the time of this survey.

These samples were picked September 28 and 29 and tested September 30-October 2 in the Orlando test lab of the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service. Only regular bloom fruit was picked for testing.

Rainfall during September was generally above average. Hurricane Georges brought additional moisture to Florida's citrus belt near the end of the month. The heavy rains during the month caused some of the early types of fruit to make rapid growth, resulting in varying amounts of fruit splitting in some groves.

All maturity levels are lagging behind last year at this same time. The higher acid levels combined with the lower Brix have produced lower ratios and have contributed to a slower start for the fresh fruit packing houses. The current pounds solids per box for fruit tested are lower than the past five seasons for early and late oranges and lower than the past four seasons for midseason oranges.

Maturity test averages by areas, October 1, 1998

Fruit type	Groves sampled	Acid	Solids (Brix)	Ratio	Unfinished juice per box	Solids per box
ORANGES:	Number	Percent	Percent		Pounds	Pounds
Early						
Indian River Dist.	11	1.19	9.66	8.16	46.96	4.53
Other Areas	109	1.14	9.35	8.36	47.98	4.48
Midseason						
Indian River Dist.	11	1.28	9.38	7.35	47.27	4.43
Other Areas	44	1.30	9.08	7.15	48.49	4.41
Late						
Indian River Dist.	25	2.61	9.11	3.55	46.18	4.20
Other Areas	125	2.41	8.56	3.61	45.58	3.90
GRAPEFRUIT:						
White Seedless						
Indian River Dist.	34	1.60	9.86	6.19	35.20	3.47
Other Areas	15	1.45	9.58	6.66	37.72	3.61
Colored Seedless						
Indian River Dist.	38	1.51	9.79	6.53	34.81	3.41
Other Areas	12	1.44	9.16	6.40	36.01	3.30

SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT 5 MILLION BOXES

The total seedless grapefruit forecast of final recorded utilization for the 1998-99 season of 49.5 million boxes is only one percent more than the 48.9 million boxes certified last season. The varietal division is 18.0 for white seedless, as compared with 18.3 last season, and 31.5 for colored, as compared with 30.6 last season. If realized, the white forecast will be the lowest certifications of any season since 1969-70. The colored forecast is a record high indicator of utilization, exceeding the certification of 1996-97 by only 0.1 million boxes.

White bearing trees are down five percent using the new census and attrition. The average fruit per tree is down 13 percent. Projected fruit per box indicates six more fruit than last season and fruit droppage is estimated at 10 percent. This forecast assumes a larger percentage of the total expansion will be utilized this season relative to last season, when an estimated 5.0 million boxes were economically abandoned. The colored bearing trees are down almost three percent but average fruit per tree is up almost seven percent from last season. Fruit sizes are projected at last season's level with droppage the same as white. Colored harvest is expected to be closer to the expanded values than in the past three seasons affected by economic abandonment.

SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT: 1997-98 production and a proration of the 1998-99 forecasts based on fruit populations, by production areas ^{1/}

Production Area	1997-98		1998-99	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
	Million boxes			
Indian River (MDII)	12.1	21.3	12.4	21.2
Southern	2.5	5.5	2.5	6.7
Other	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.6

^{1/} The possible differences between growing areas, concerning average fruit size, loss from droppage and harvest patterns, can alter the prorated estimates.

Citrus production, October 1, 1998 forecasts by varieties and states, with comparisons

Crop and State	Production			Forecast
	1995-96 ^{1/}	1996-97 ^{2/}	1997-98 ^{3/}	1998-99
	--- 1,000 boxes ---			
Grapefruit:				
FLORIDA-All	52,350	55,800	49,550	50,000
Seedless	51,300	54,900	48,900	49,500
White	23,200	23,500	18,300	18,000
Colored	28,100	31,400	30,600	31,500
Seedy (Other)	1,050	900	650	500
Texas	4,550	5,300	4,800	5,000
Arizona	1,200	900	800	700
California	8,100	8,200	9,000	8,400
Total Grapefruit	66,200	70,200	64,150	64,100
Lemons:				
California	21,000	22,600	22,000	21,000
Arizona	5,100	2,600	2,600	2,700
Total Lemons	26,100	25,200	24,600	23,700
Limes: Florida	300	320	440	575
Temples: Florida	2,150	2,400	2,250	2,000
Tangelos: Florida	2,450	3,950	2,850	2,500
K-Early: Florida	160	150	40	60
Tangerines:				
FLORIDA-All	4,500	6,300	5,200	4,200
Early ^{4/}	2,900	4,500	3,200	2,600
Honey	1,600	1,800	2,000	1,600
California ^{5/}	2,600	2,600	2,400	2,500
Arizona ^{5/}	1,000	550	600	650
Total Tangerines	8,100	9,450	8,200	7,350

^{1/} Excludes 3 million boxes of economic abandonment of colored seedless in Fl. ^{2/} Excludes 6 million boxes of economic abandonment in Fl: 3 million white seedless and 3 million colored. ^{3/} Excludes 6 million boxes of economic abandonment in Fl: 5 million white seedless and 1 million colored. ^{4/} Robinson, Fallglo, Sunburst, and Dancy. ^{5/} Includes tangelos.

SEEDY GRAPEFRUIT

The seedy (Duncan) grapefruit forecast is 500,000 boxes. This would be a record low utilization. Last season, 650,000 boxes were certified. Bearing trees are down 16 percent but average fruit per tree is up four percent. Projected drop is the same as last season but fruit is the smallest of any recent season and will require about 20 percent more to make an 85 pound box.

ALL TANGERINES 4.2 MILLION BOXES

The all tangerines forecast of 4.2 million boxes is 19 percent less than the 5.2 million boxes recorded last season and 33 percent less than the 6.3 million boxes utilized in 1996-97. Last season, the early varieties (Robinson, Fallglo, Sunburst, and Dancy) totaled 3.2 million boxes and Honeys totaled 2.0 million boxes.

Two divisions comprise this forecast: Early at 2.6 million boxes and Honey at 1.6 million boxes. Early category allocations, in million boxes, are: Robinson, 0.250; Fallglo, 0.500; Sunburst, 1.800; and Dancy, 0.050.

Sunburst is the major variety and comprises 69 percent of the Early total. The fruit population (bearing trees X average fruit per tree) is 20 percent less than last season. At harvest, it is projected that it will take four more fruit to fill a carton than last season and loss from droppage will be about four percent more.

The newest commercial variety, Fallglo, also has a fruit population less than last season. The combination of slightly more bearing trees (1.7 percent) is offset by 20 percent less average fruit per tree. As with Sunburst, projected fruit size is less and droppage more.

The Robinson variety bearing trees and average fruit per tree are both less than last season. However, it is projected that sizes will be larger and fruit droppage much less than last season.

The Dancy variety, which was the primary commercial tangerine years ago, is now the minor contributor. There has been continued tree removal of the older more productive trees, which contributes to a reduced fruit population of less than a third of last season. Even so, many of the Dancys are not projected to make fresh size 210 or larger at harvest.

Honey tangerines, the late maturing variety, at 1.6 million boxes are down 20 percent from last season and at the level of the 1995-96 season. Both bearing trees and average fruit per tree are increased from last season, making the fruit population up 19 percent. However, the major factors influencing the level of this crop are fruit loss from droppage and fruit size at harvest. The results of the September surveys indicated that almost 21 percent of the fruit counted in August had already fallen from the established count limbs. Although fruit sizes had good growth between August and September, the projection is that it will take 15 more fruit to make a 4/5 bushel carton at harvest.

K-EARLY CITRUS AT 60,000 BOXES

The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast at 60,000 boxes is 20,000 boxes more than the record low use of 40,000 boxes last season but is the second lowest on record. In 1996-97, 150,000 boxes were recorded.

LIMES 920,000 BUSHELS

The 1998-99 lime crop, first forecast in April 1998, is continued at 920,000 bushels (575,000 boxes). This is 31 percent more than last season's 704,000 bushels (440,000 boxes). Production is increasing as trees planted since 1992 are beginning to bear fruit.

FORECAST PROCEDURES FOR THE 1998-99 SEASON

All citrus forecasts except limes and K-Early Citrus Fruit are based on actual fruit counts and measurements. These objective count methods utilize: (1) the bearing age tree population provided from the latest aerial photography with field verifications; (2) the average fruit per tree obtained from the fruit count survey using randomly selected trees and limbs; and (3) the fruit measurement and fruit drop count surveys to determine fruit sizes and loss from fruit droppage.

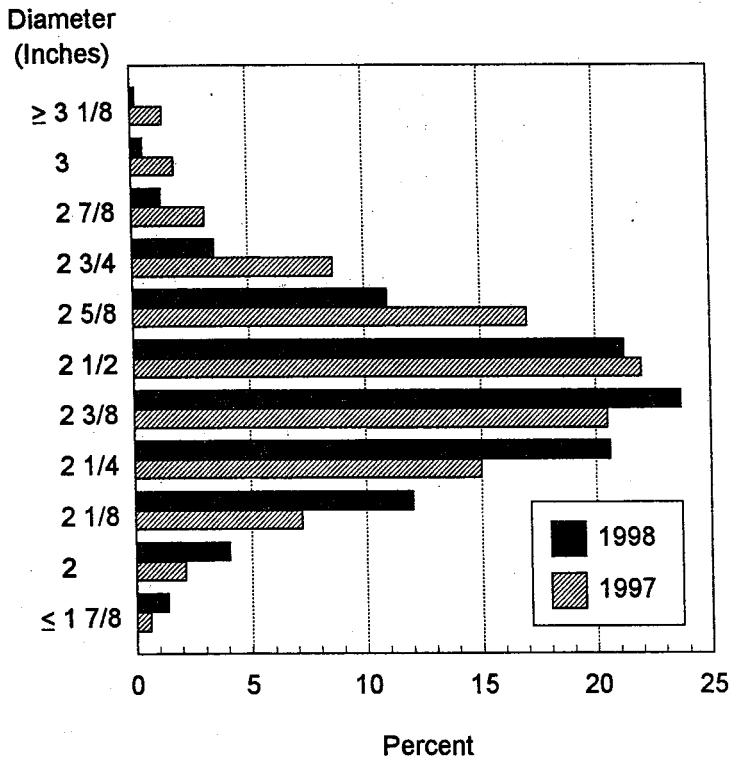
The 1998 Commercial Citrus Inventory is the base used to determine forecast tree numbers for the 1998-99 season. All trees planted in 1995 and earlier are included. An attrition factor by age and area was applied to these base numbers to account for tree losses since the inventory period.

The same unbiased fruit count procedures were used as in all of the past 41 seasons. These include drawing the sample with known probabilities from the Commercial Citrus Inventory based on analyses of the variability in fruit per tree. Using random path procedures, count limbs on sample trees are preselected to improve accuracy. Fruit on these limbs are counted in the late July to mid September period.

Fruit size surveys were conducted in August and September. The fruit loss surveys (drop count) were begun in August. These surveys, along with historical records, were used to project the fruit size at harvest and the fruit population that is expected to remain on trees at harvest.

The chart below describes the relationship of the September 1998 early and midseason orange (excluding Navels) fruit size measurements with those taken in September 1997. The diameter measurements shown are the minimum values of each eighth inch range, except for the smallest values.

FRUIT SIZE: Early and midseason oranges (excluding Navels) size frequency by diameter from September measurements.



Size frequency distributions developed from the September size survey are shown in the following table. The distributions are by percent of fruit falling within the size range of each 4/5-bushel container. These frequency distributions relate to fruit from regular bloom and exclude summer bloom in all years.

FLORIDA CITRUS: Size frequency distributions from September measurements

Type of fruit and size in 4/5-bushel containers	1996	1997	1998
--- Percent ---			
Early and midseason oranges:			
(excluding Navels)			
64 and larger	0.2	0.8	0.2
80	3.4	4.2	1.1
100	16.7	16.2	7.6
125	35.1	33.2	29.1
163 and smaller	44.6	45.6	62.0
Navel oranges:			
64 and larger	21.5	32.2	14.2
80	36.4	33.0	27.2
100	29.5	23.8	30.8
125	9.5	9.0	17.9
163 and smaller	3.1	2.0	9.9
White seedless grapefruit:			
32 and larger	2.6	7.6	2.0
36	7.2	11.7	5.1
40	11.3	12.5	12.1
48	17.5	19.6	17.2
56	15.7	15.2	16.7
63 and smaller	45.7	33.4	46.9
Colored seedless grapefruit:			
32 and larger	2.4	5.5	1.6
36	6.8	8.8	4.7
40	9.2	12.7	10.9
48	17.5	19.5	16.9
56	16.0	18.1	16.1
63 and smaller	48.1	35.4	49.8
Fallglo tangerines:			
150 and larger	92.5	90.2	69.7
176	4.8	6.4	16.3
210	1.6	2.3	7.2
246	0.8	1.1	4.2
294 and smaller	0.3	0.0	2.6
Robinson tangerines:			
150 and larger	14.1	23.7	31.8
176	7.1	19.2	8.6
210	16.7	13.6	10.6
246	22.7	19.2	14.7
294 and smaller	39.4	24.3	34.3
Sunburst tangerines:			
150 and larger	10.2	13.5	6.9
176	9.6	11.8	6.3
210	10.3	14.3	10.9
246	18.6	21.2	20.7
294 and smaller	51.3	39.2	55.2
Tangelos:			
80 and larger	0.8	4.2	1.2
100	7.1	10.3	5.2
120	17.0	25.2	13.8
156 and smaller	75.1	60.3	79.8