



# CITRUS OCTOBER FORECAST

## MATURITY TEST RESULTS AND FRUIT SIZE

Cooperating with the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services  
1222 Woodward St. · Orlando, FL 32803  
(407) 648-6013 · (407) 648-6029 FAX · [www.nass.usda.gov/fl](http://www.nass.usda.gov/fl)

October 10, 2008

### ALL ORANGES 166.0 MILLION BOXES

The 2008-09 Florida all orange forecast (including Temples) released today by the USDA Agricultural Statistics Board is 166.0 million boxes. This is 2.5 percent less than the 170.2 million boxes recorded as final production last season. It is 32 percent below the record high utilization of 244.0 million boxes (Temples not included) in the 1997-98 season. The forecast categories for all oranges include the later variety Valencia oranges at 78.0 million boxes and early-midseason-Navel portion (including Temples) at 88.0 million. The Navel oranges account for 3.3 million boxes of the early-midseason-Navel category.

Excluding the hurricane affected 2004-05 and 2005-06 seasons, the October all orange forecasts have differed from the past ten seasons' final recorded utilization by an average of 4.1 percent. Seasonal differences range from 9.4 percent below in 1999-00 to 7.5 percent above in 2000-01. Six of the eight seasons have been above and two have been below.

The early-midseason-Navel orange production is forecast to be 13 percent more than Valencia production, the largest percentage difference since the 2002-03 season. Average fruit per tree variations compared to previous seasons are the primary reason for the large difference between the two varieties.

Weather conditions during the first couple months of 2008 were generally mild with near average precipitation. Early spring rainfall was

### CITRUS PRODUCTION: OCTOBER 1, 2008

Forecasts by varieties and states, with comparisons

Crop and State	Production			Forecast
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	<i>1,000 boxes</i>			
<b>EARLY, MIDSEASON, AND NAVAL ORANGES:</b>				
<b>FLORIDA<sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>65,600</b>	<b>83,500</b>	<b>88,000</b>
California	47,000	34,500	48,500	32,000
Texas	1,400	1,600	1,500	1,300
Arizona	250	200	230	150
<b>Total Above Varieties</b>	<b>123,650</b>	<b>101,900</b>	<b>133,730</b>	<b>121,450</b>
<b>VALENCIAS:</b>				
<b>FLORIDA</b>	<b>72,700</b>	<b>63,400</b>	<b>86,700</b>	<b>78,000</b>
California	14,000	11,500	16,000	12,000
Texas	200	380	234	200
Arizona	200	100	150	100
<b>Total Valencias</b>	<b>87,100</b>	<b>75,380</b>	<b>103,084</b>	<b>90,300</b>
<b>ALL ORANGES:</b>				
<b>FLORIDA</b>	<b>147,700</b>	<b>129,000</b>	<b>170,200</b>	<b>166,000</b>
California	61,000	46,000	64,500	44,000
Texas	1,600	1,980	1,734	1,500
Arizona	450	300	380	250
<b>Total All Oranges</b>	<b>210,750</b>	<b>177,280</b>	<b>236,814</b>	<b>211,750</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Temples beginning in 2006-07. Historic Temple production listed on page 5.

<b>FORECAST DATES</b>	
<b>2008-09 SEASON</b>	
November 10, 2008	December 11, 2008

timely and very beneficial for the flush of new growth. Warm temperatures during the second week of March set off an early spotty bloom. By the end of the month, bloom was uniform on both oranges and grapefruit. Well-cared-for groves were reported in excellent condition for this time of year. The trees responded well to abundant summer rainfall with above average growth in August and September on early-midseason and late oranges.

Two percent of the fruit counted during the Limb Count survey was "first-late" bloom fruit, and was used in the forecast. July and later bloom fruit, which is not included in the forecast, amounted to one and one-half percent.

This season 60.0 million orange trees are used to expand the objective data. Attrition rates of the last several seasons were considered when determining the rate to apply to this season's forecast. Bearing trees include those planted in 2005 (three years old at bloom time) and earlier.

Maturity test results on page four of the release indicate that early and late oranges are ahead of the eight year historical averages. Midseason oranges are running slightly behind on maturity.

The procedures used in this forecast are similar to past seasons. The methodology is described on page six of this report.

### FCOJ YIELD 1.59 GALLONS PER BOX

The initial all orange FCOJ yield projection is 1.59 gallons per box of 42° Brix concentrate, below the final yields of the past three seasons and slightly below the 10 season average. The record of 1.672737 was set last season. A separate projection of early-midseason and Valencia yield will be made in January.

## EARLY-MIDSEASON-NAVELS 88.0 MILLION BOXES

The early-midseason-Navel orange forecast (including Temples) is 88.0 million boxes. The Navel portion of the forecast is 3.3 million boxes. If realized, this forecast would be five percent more than last season and the second consecutive increase.

Early-midseason bearing trees, at 24.6 million are down four percent from last season's revised 25.5 million trees. Trees planted in 2005 were added to the 2007-08 tree numbers and attrition was applied, resulting in the bearing tree numbers used in this forecast. Age group 4 trees (14-23 years old) account for nearly half of the early-midseason trees. Age group 1 trees (3-5 years old) account for 10 percent of total trees. The Western area accounts for the greatest amount of early-midseason trees with 7.6 million, followed by the Southern citrus producing area with 7.2 million.

Average fruit per tree for early-midseason oranges (excluding Navels) at 1,079 is 21 pieces of fruit higher than last season and above the average of seasons used in the regressions.

Early-midseason fruit was small initially, but showed an above average rate of growth during September, and is expected to be average size at harvest. It will take 249 pieces of fruit to fill a 90-pound equivalent box. Currently, droppage is above average and is expected to be 10 percent at harvest.

### NAVEL ORANGES 3.3 MILLION BOXES

At 3.3 million boxes, the Navel orange forecast is up 10 percent over last season's crop and 16 percent more than recorded in 2006-07. During most seasons, about three-fourths of the Navel production is packed as fresh fruit. Overall production has been trending downward since the high of 6.4 million boxes in 1996-97, but this forecast marks the fourth consecutive season expected to top the recent low of 2.5 million boxes in the hurricane-affected 2004-05 season.

Estimated bearing trees have fallen steadily from the high of 3.16 million in 1996-97 and now total 1.2 million, six percent less than last season. Average fruit per tree at 469 pieces is up six percent from 2007-08 and the third highest in a series dating back to 1986. Current size measurements are below average and are projected to remain below average through harvest, requiring 137 pieces of fruit to fill a box. Loss from droppage is currently near the minimum of seasons used in the regressions and projected to be 10 percent at the end of the growing season. Harvest of Navel oranges has begun in limited quantities. Heaviest movement will occur in November and December.

### VALENCIA ORANGES 78.0 MILLION BOXES

The initial Valencia orange forecast is 78.0 million boxes, 10 percent below last season's production and 33 percent below the record of 116.0 million boxes in 2003-04. Although this forecast is less than last season's harvest, it is greater than the production of the three prior seasons.

Estimated bearing trees at 34.2 million are down only two percent from last season's revised 34.9 million. The rate of decline has slowed down from the previous two seasons. With a maturing population, the total number of trees in the three oldest age groups increased from last season.

## COMPONENTS USED IN THE OCTOBER FORECAST

Type	Bearing Trees	Fruit per Tree	Percent Droppage	Fruit per box
	(1,000)			
Early-midseason	24,596	1,079	10	249
Navel	1,231	469	10	137
Valencia	34,151	574	14	206

Average fruit per tree is 574 pieces, slightly below the average of the last eight non-hurricane seasons. The current fruit per tree is 15 percent less than last season's fruit per tree. This component is the primary source for the decrease from last season in the production forecast.

Current fruit size for September measurements is about average for the last eight non-hurricane seasons and is forecast to end the season at an average size. This average size is forecast to be 206 pieces of fruit per box at harvest. Fruit droppage is below average and is forecast to be 14 percent at harvest.

### ORANGES: 2007-08 production and a proration of the 2008-09 forecasts (based on fruit populations), by production areas <sup>1/</sup>

Production Area	2007-08		2008-09	
	E-M-N	Valencia	E-M-N	Valencia
	1,000 boxes			
Indian River	4,600	6,400	4,700	5,500
Southern	21,300	28,300	22,800	27,900
Other	57,600	52,000	60,500	44,600

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

### TANGELOS 1.5 MILLION BOXES

The tangelo forecast of 1.5 million boxes is equal to last season's final production and 20 percent higher than the 2006-07 season. Bearing trees have been declining for over a decade and now are at 624,500. At 745 pieces, fruit per tree is down four percent from last season, but still well above recent historical averages. With fruit sizes close to average, it will take 235 pieces to fill a box. Projected droppage at eight percent is higher than the droppage of the two post-hurricane seasons.

### EXPECTED GIFT FRUIT SHIPMENTS UNDER THE 6-R PROGRAM, AND NON-CERTIFIED USAGE, 2008-09 SEASON

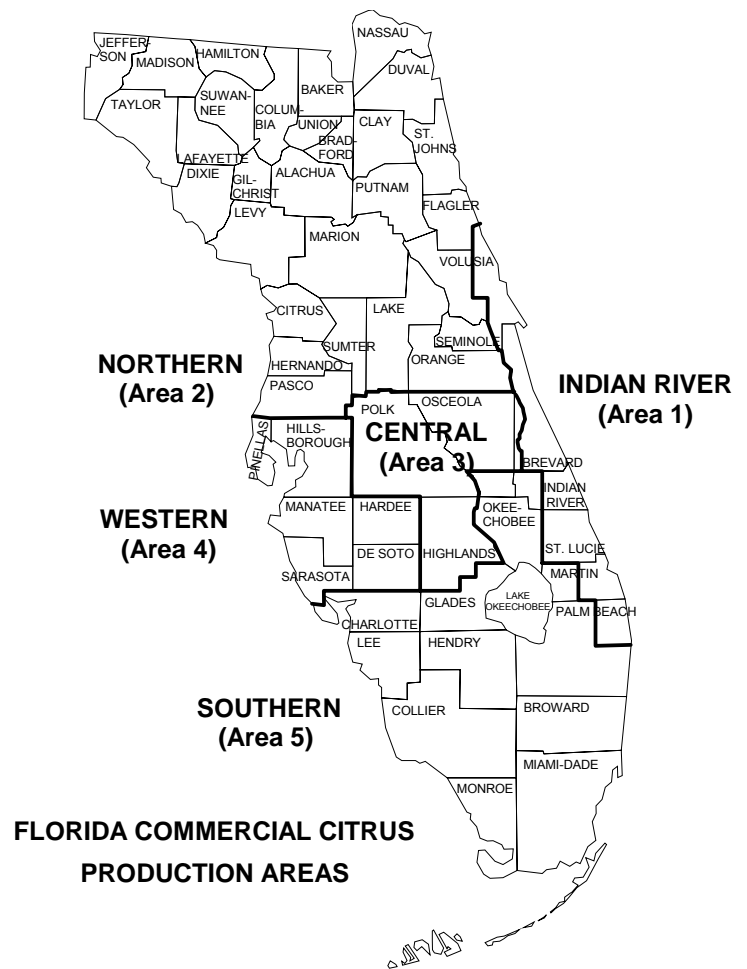
Type	1,000 boxes
Early and Midseason Oranges	1,000
Valencia Oranges	500
White Grapefruit	200
Colored Grapefruit	500
Tangelos	100
Tangerines	300

**FLORIDA CITRUS:** Distribution of estimated fruit population in September by areas and age groups <sup>1/</sup>

Areas and age groups	Oranges			
	Early - midseason		Valencia	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
	<i>Percent</i>			
Indian River	4	5	7	7
Northern	8	7	3	3
Central	29	29	31	30
Western	31	33	26	24
Southern	28	26	33	36
3 - 5 years	2	3	2	3
6 - 8 years	5	7	8	7
9 - 13 years	9	11	15	16
14 - 23 years	59	54	55	55
24 yrs & over	25	25	20	19

Areas and age groups	Seedless Grapefruit			
	White		Colored	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
	<i>Percent</i>			
Indian River	78	72	68	64
Northern	1	1	4	4
Central	9	15	9	9
Western	2	2	3	4
Southern	10	10	16	19
3 - 5 years	2	1	2	3
6 - 8 years	4	3	3	3
9 - 13 years	8	7	5	4
14 - 23 years	44	47	56	52
24 yrs & over	42	42	34	38

<sup>1/</sup> Distribution of fruit population in September as determined by multiplying average fruit per tree from the Limb Count Survey by bearing age trees.



**FLORIDA COMMERCIAL CITRUS PRODUCTION AREAS**

**UNADJUSTED MATURITY TESTS:** Average of regular bloom fruit from sample groves, 2007-08 and 2008-09 seasons

Fruit type (No. groves) test date	Acid		Solids (Brix)		Ratio		Unfinished juice per box		Solids per box	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>				<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Pounds</i>	

*Juice and solids per box are unadjusted and not comparable to plant test results.*

**ORANGES:**

Early (120-120)

Sep 1	1.75	1.45	9.45	9.25	5.51	6.51	40.93	46.91	3.86	4.34
Oct 1	1.25	1.07	10.28	9.63	8.39	9.14	45.93	48.90	4.72	4.71

Mid (55-55)

Sep 1	1.99	1.66	9.63	9.00	4.91	5.49	41.52	45.09	4.00	4.06
Oct 1	1.49	1.29	9.62	9.41	6.58	7.47	46.19	50.76	4.44	4.78

Late (149-150)

Sep 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oct 1	2.62	2.48	9.47	8.86	3.66	3.62	43.86	47.40	4.15	4.20

**GRAPEFRUIT:**

White Seedless (50-49)

Sep 1	1.94	1.70	10.17	9.53	5.30	5.61	30.64	30.92	3.11	2.95
Oct 1	1.64	1.59	10.12	10.03	6.19	6.36	35.58	36.57	3.59	3.67

Colored Seedless (49-50)

Sep 1	1.96	1.70	10.53	9.79	5.40	5.80	30.54	32.52	3.21	3.18
Oct 1	1.67	1.53	10.56	10.12	6.35	6.64	35.41	36.77	3.74	3.72

NOTICE: All samples were run through an FMC 091 machine using mechanical pressure only. This machine utilizes a .040 short strainer and standard

**UNADJUSTED MATURITY TESTS:** Averages of regular bloom fruit from sample groves, by types, as of October 1, 2000 through 2008

Fruit type	Groves sampled	Acid	Solids (Brix)	Ratio	Unfinished juice per box	Solids per box
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
<b>ORANGES:</b>						
EARLY						
2000	120	1.10	9.85	9.13	48.63	4.78
2001	120	0.96	9.81	10.40	48.92	4.80
2002	120	0.89	9.82	11.41	51.79	5.08
2003	120	0.83	9.68	11.82	49.07	4.75
2004	120	1.08	9.27	8.73	48.40	4.49
2005	118	1.34	9.42	7.16	44.78	4.21
2006	119	1.15	9.58	8.48	48.81	4.68
2007	120	1.25	10.28	8.39	45.93	4.72
2008	120	1.07	9.63	9.14	48.90	4.71
MIDSEASON						
2000	55	1.22	9.47	7.94	49.78	4.71
2001	55	1.17	9.56	8.39	49.75	4.76
2002	55	1.01	9.58	9.68	52.84	5.06
2003	55	1.06	9.73	9.39	49.26	4.79
2004	53	1.26	9.01	7.26	49.93	4.50
2005	55	1.51	9.40	6.33	45.34	4.26
2006	54	1.28	9.52	7.62	50.03	4.76
2007	55	1.49	9.62	6.58	46.19	4.44
2008	55	1.29	9.41	7.47	50.76	4.78
LATE						
2000	150	2.45	8.80	3.65	46.50	4.09
2001	150	2.19	8.87	4.11	47.72	4.23
2002	150	2.04	8.70	4.34	48.96	4.26
2003	150	2.01	8.92	4.47	46.28	4.13
2004	144	2.43	8.64	3.59	46.50	4.02
2005	150	2.60	9.02	3.51	43.07	3.88
2006	150	2.50	8.91	3.59	45.75	4.08
2007	149	2.62	9.47	3.66	43.86	4.15
2008	150	2.48	8.86	3.62	47.40	4.20

**MATURITY**

Regular bloom fruit samples were collected September 22-23 and tested at the laboratory of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Florida Field Office.

Sample size for all types has remained relatively constant for the past several seasons. The orange sample size is 325 and the grapefruit sample size is 100 at the start of each season.

Results of the maturity tests of the 2008-09 season are detailed in the table to the left. Samples tested are from groves on routes covering all five major citrus producing areas in the state. This is the second maturity test for early and midseason oranges and the first test for late oranges.

Early orange acid levels are lower than the previous four seasons with higher ratios. Midseason oranges have acid levels lower than two of the previous four seasons with ratios higher than three of the last four. Acid levels on late oranges are lower than the previous three season with the ratios higher than two of those three.

Juice levels and solids per box are below the average of the previous eight seasons on all varieties.

Rainfall in the early part of the year was near average. Several tropical systems brought an abundance of rainfall from June through August, bringing yearly totals above historical averages

Some fresh fruit packers opened in mid September. Only one processing plant opened during the month. Varieties being shipped include Ambersweet and Navel oranges, Fallglo tangerines, and grapefruit.

**MATURITY TEST AVERAGES BY AREAS, OCTOBER 1, 2008**

Fruit type	Groves sampled	Acid	Solids (Brix)	Ratio	Unfinished juice per box	Solids per box
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
<b>ORANGES:</b>						
Early						
Indian River	9	1.12	9.66	8.75	49.05	4.74
Other Areas	111	1.07	9.63	9.18	48.89	4.70
Midseason						
Indian River	11	1.42	9.55	6.79	52.00	4.96
Other Areas	44	1.25	9.38	7.64	50.45	4.73
Late						
Indian River	27	2.65	9.03	3.42	46.33	4.18
Other Areas	123	2.44	8.83	3.66	47.63	4.20
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>						
White Seedless						
Indian River	37	1.64	10.16	6.23	36.01	3.66
Other Areas	12	1.43	9.61	6.77	38.30	3.68
Colored Seedless						
Indian River	40	1.55	10.21	6.60	36.18	3.69
Other Areas	10	1.45	9.78	6.77	39.14	3.83

## ALL GRAPEFRUIT 23.0 MILLION BOXES

The forecast of grapefruit for certified utilization (including an allocation of 700,000 boxes of gift fruit and local sales) is 23.0 million boxes. If attained this will be 14 percent less than the 26.6 million boxes produced last season. Other than the hurricane reduced 2004-05 and 2005-06 crops, this is forecast to be the lowest crop since the 22.3 million boxes in the 1944-45 season. The total is comprised of 7.0 million boxes of **white** grapefruit and 16.0 million boxes of **colored** varieties.

### GRAPEFRUIT: 2007-08 production and a proration of the 2008-09 forecasts (based on fruit populations), by production areas <sup>1/</sup>

Production Area	2007-08		2008-09	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
	<i>1,000 boxes</i>			
Indian River	6,600	11,900	5,000	10,300
Southern	700	2,700	700	3,100
Other	1,700	3,000	1,300	2,600

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

The **white** grapefruit forecast at 7.0 million boxes is 22 percent less than the 2007-08 season. Tree numbers have been rapidly decreasing since the late 1990s. Excluding the

### CITRUS PRODUCTION: October 1, 2008 Forecasts by varieties and states, with comparisons

Crop and State	Production			Forecast
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	<i>1,000 boxes</i>			
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>				
<b>FLORIDA-All</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>26,600</b>	<b>23,000</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>Colored</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>16,000</b>
California	6,000	5,500	5,700	5,500
Texas	5,200	7,100	6,100	5,300
Arizona	100	100	100	150
Total Grapefruit	30,600	39,900	38,500	33,950
<b>LEMONS:</b>				
California	22,000	18,500	17,000	19,000
Arizona	3,800	2,500	1,500	2,500
Total Lemons	25,800	21,000	18,500	21,500
<b>Temples: Florida</b>	<b>700</b>			
<b>Tangelos: Florida</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>TANGERINES:</b>				
<b>FLORIDA-All</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>4,900</b>
<b>Early</b> <sup>2/</sup>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,900</b>
<b>Honey</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,000</b>
California <sup>3/</sup>	3,600	3,500	5,700	6,300
Arizona <sup>3/</sup>	550	300	400	300
Total Tangerines	9,650	8,400	11,600	11,500

<sup>1/</sup> Included in early-midseason-Navel oranges.

<sup>2/</sup> Fallglo and Sunburst varieties.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes tangelos and tangors.

recent hurricane-affected seasons, the average fruit per tree is 401 pieces, close to the 40-year minimum 398 pieces of the 2002-03 season. Using these components, with larger than average sizes and average drop, it is projected that white grapefruit will have the lowest production in over 75 years.

The forecast of **colored** varieties at 16.0 million boxes is nine percent less than last season's 17.6 million boxes. Tree numbers for colored grapefruit have been declining since the 1996-97 season. Other than the 2004-05 and 2005-06 seasons, this season is expected to have the lowest production since the 1983-84 freeze season. The average fruit per tree is 425, below seven of the eight seasons used in the regressions. Colored grapefruit size and drop are expected to be about average at harvest.

## ALL TANGERINES 4.9 MILLION BOXES

The forecast of all tangerines is 4.9 million boxes, a decrease of 11 percent from last season, and 30 percent below the record 7.0 million box crop of 1999-00. The total is comprised of the **early** component (Fallglo and Sunburst varieties) at 2.9 million boxes and the **late** component (Honey variety) at 2.0 million boxes.

Record production for the varieties currently included in **early** tangerines (Fallglo and Sunburst) is 4.24 million boxes in 2001-02. Combined production has been below 3.0 million boxes the past four seasons. Sunburst accounts for 3/4 of the early tangerine crop.

**Fallglo** tangerine production, at 700,000 boxes, is up eight percent from last season's crop. Production has been relatively stable since the 2000-01 crop when 690,000 boxes were produced. Bearing trees are down considerably from the first part of the decade, but the maturing trees have kept production at a fairly constant level. The oldest trees for this variety are now 14-20 years old and represent 82 percent of the total trees. Fruit per tree at 756 pieces is well above the average of the eight previous seasons used in the regression. Both size and drop are projected to be above average at harvest.

**Sunburst** tangerine production is forecast at 2.2 million boxes, up 13 percent from last season. Bearing trees are down six percent from last season. Fruit per tree at 879 pieces is above seven of the eight seasons used in the regressions. Current size measurements are near the average of recent seasons with the projection that 299 pieces will be required to fill a box at harvest. Droppage is expected to be below average.

Production of **Honey** tangerines, forecast at 2.0 million boxes, is down 31 percent from last season. This forecast is equal to the production of the 2004-05 hurricane-affected season. Low fruit per tree at 655 pieces is the primary reason for the lower production. This season has the lowest fruit per tree since the fruit count survey began including Honey tangerines during the 1980-81 season. Bearing trees, at 1.067 million, are down four percent from last season. Projected size and droppage at harvest are expected to be below the average of recent non-hurricane seasons.

## FORECAST PROCEDURES FOR THE 2008-09 SEASON

All citrus forecasts are based on actual fruit counts and measurements. These objective count methods utilize: (1) the bearing age tree population provided from the latest Commercial Citrus Inventory, (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. These measurements are used in the forecast linear regressions. These models utilize data from the 1998-99 through 2007-08 seasons, excluding the hurricane seasons of 2004-05 and 2005-06.

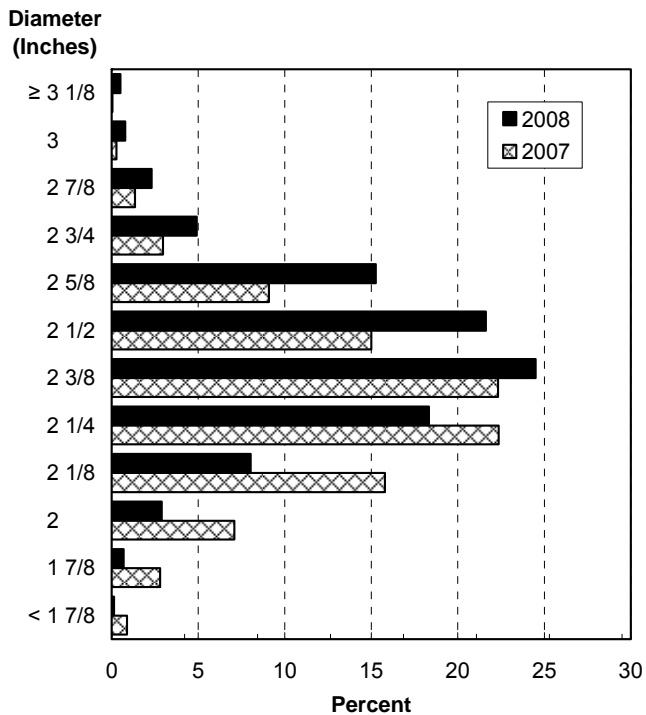
The latest tree inventory, published September 19, 2008 is the base used to determine forecast tree numbers for this season. All trees planted in 2005 and earlier are included. An attrition factor by age and area was applied to these base numbers to account for tree losses since the inventory periods.

The same unbiased fruit count procedures were used as in past 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 is counted in the mid-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 2008 early and midseason orange (excluding Navel) fruit size measurements with those taken in September 2007.

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



The diameter measurements shown are the minimum values of each eighth inch range, except for the smallest values.

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	2006	2007	2008
<i>Percent</i>			
<b>EARLY AND MIDSEASON ORANGES:</b>			
(excluding Navels)			
64 and larger	0.5	0.0	0.3
80	3.3	0.8	1.8
100	15.8	7.1	11.7
125	31.3	20.8	31.6
163 and smaller	49.1	71.3	54.6
<b>NAVEL ORANGES:</b>			
64 and larger	33.8	15.2	16.6
80	33.2	27.5	29.5
100	22.1	34.4	37.1
125	8.1	16.1	12.3
163 and smaller	2.8	6.8	4.5
<b>VALENCIA ORANGES:</b>			
64 and larger	0.1	0.0	0.0
80	1.6	0.7	1.4
100	11.3	5.9	12.7
125	30.3	19.8	34.5
163 and smaller	56.7	73.6	51.4
<b>WHITE SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT:</b>			
32 and larger	1.7	0.3	3.7
36	7.0	2.8	11.6
40	14.0	4.8	15.7
48	18.7	11.1	20.5
56	17.5	12.5	14.4
63 and smaller	41.1	68.5	34.1
<b>COLORED SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT:</b>			
32 and larger	0.5	0.3	2.6
36	3.3	1.4	5.1
40	11.1	3.1	10.5
48	18.3	7.5	17.1
56	16.8	10.1	14.7
63 and smaller	50.0	77.6	50.0
<b>FALLGLO TANGERINES:</b>			
80 and larger	4.0	5.0	37.5
100	27.0	17.0	32.5
120	25.0	32.0	16.2
176	21.0	21.0	5.0
210 and smaller	23.0	25.0	8.8
<b>SUNBURST TANGERINES:</b>			
100 and larger	2.2	0.9	2.2
120	8.5	3.9	7.2
176	11.3	4.3	10.6
210 and smaller	78.0	90.9	80.0
<b>TANGELOS:</b>			
80 and larger	1.7	0.0	3.0
100	9.8	5.2	10.6
120	24.6	12.7	24.8
156 and smaller	63.9	82.1	61.6