



CITRUS JULY FORECAST

FORECAST COMPONENTS

Cooperating with the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

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July 11, 2012

All Orange Production up less than 1 percent
Non-Valencia Orange Production unchanged
Valencia Orange Production up less than 1 percent
All Grapefruit Production unchanged
All Tangerine Production unchanged
Tangelo Production unchanged
FCOJ Yield 1.628480 gallons per box

The first forecast of the 2012-2013 season will be released at 8:30 a.m. on October 11, 2012.

Citrus Production by Type and State – United States

Crop and State	Production ¹			2011-2012 Forecast ¹	
	2008-2009 (1,000 boxes)	2009-2010 (1,000 boxes)	2010-2011 (1,000 boxes)	June (1,000 boxes)	July (1,000 boxes)
Non-Valencia Oranges ²					
Florida	84,600	68,600	70,300	74,200	74,200
California	34,500	42,500	48,000	44,000	44,000
Texas	1,300	1,360	1,700	1,165	1,108
Arizona	150				
United States	120,550	112,460	120,000	119,365	119,308
Valencia Oranges					
Florida	77,900	65,100	70,200	72,000	72,300
California	12,000	15,000	14,500	14,000	14,000
Texas	159	275	249	224	311
Arizona	100				
United States	90,159	80,375	84,949	86,224	86,611
All Oranges					
Florida	162,500	133,700	140,500	146,200	146,500
California	46,500	57,500	62,500	58,000	58,000
Texas	1,459	1,635	1,949	1,389	1,419
Arizona	250				
United States	210,709	192,835	204,949	205,589	205,919
Grapefruit					
Florida-All	21,700	20,300	19,750	18,800	18,800
White	6,600	6,000	5,850	5,300	5,300
Colored	15,100	14,300	13,900	13,500	13,500
California	4,800	4,500	4,300	3,400	3,400
Texas	5,500	5,600	6,300	5,292	4,800
Arizona	25				
United States	32,025	30,400	30,350	27,492	27,000
Lemons					
California	21,000	21,000	20,500	19,500	20,000
Arizona	3,000	2,200	2,500	800	750
United States	24,000	23,200	23,000	20,300	20,750
Tangelos					
Florida	1,150	900	1,150	1,150	1,150
Tangerines					
Florida-All	3,850	4,450	4,650	4,300	4,300
Early ³	2,550	2,250	2,600	2,350	2,350
Honey	1,300	2,200	2,050	1,950	1,950
California ⁴	6,700	9,900	9,900	9,800	10,900
Arizona ⁴	250	350	300	200	200
United States	10,800	14,700	14,850	14,300	15,400

¹ Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80 (75 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80 (67 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-85, Texas-80; lemons-80 (76 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), tangelos-90; tangerines and mandarins in Arizona and California-80 (75 prior to the 2010-2011 crop year), Florida-95.

² Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. Includes small quantities of tangerines in Texas and Temples in Florida.

³ Fallglo and Sunburst varieties.

⁴ Includes tangelos and tangors.

Citrus Summary

The 2011-2012 Florida all orange forecast released today by the USDA Agricultural Statistics Board is raised to 146.5 million boxes. The total is comprised of 74.2 million boxes of non-Valencia oranges (early, midseason, Navel, and Temple varieties) and 72.3 million boxes of Valencia oranges, up 300,000 boxes from last month. The forecast of all grapefruit production remains at 18.8 million boxes. Of the total grapefruit forecast, 5.3 million boxes are white and 13.5 million boxes are the colored varieties. The all tangerine forecast remains at 4.3 million boxes. The total is comprised of the early varieties (Fallglo and Sunburst) at 2.35 million boxes and the later maturing Honey Tangerines at 1.95 million boxes. The forecast of tangelo production is continued at 1.15 million boxes. As reported by the Florida Department of Citrus in the last field box report (No. 37), the FCOJ yield is: all oranges at 1.628480 gallons per box, the late portion at 1.745597 gallons per box, and the early-midseason component at 1.529715 gallons per box. Drought conditions were nearly eliminated in all citrus areas by the end of June due to the significant rainfall provided by Tropical Storm Debby.

Forecast Components of Production from Objective Surveys — Florida: 2007-2008 through 2011-2012

Fruit type and crop year	Number bearing trees (1,000 trees)	Sample survey averages		
		Fruit per tree (number)	Percent drop ¹ (percent)	Fruit per box ¹ (number)
Early-Midseason Oranges ^{2,3}				
2007-2008	25,521	1,058	8	264
2008-2009	25,147	1,082	11	257
2009-2010	24,623	866	8	246
2010-2011	24,164	932	7	280
2011-2012	23,909	919	13	235
Navel Oranges				
2007-2008	1,303	443	10	137
2008-2009	1,233	481	11	136
2009-2010	1,137	366	10	135
2010-2011	1,089	487	7	138
2011-2012	1,046	481	17	137
Valencia Oranges				
2007-2008	34,918	676	15	221
2008-2009	34,374	575	15	219
2009-2010	33,801	480	14	218
2010-2011	32,905	598	16	227
2011-2012	32,467	567	19	212
White Grapefruit ⁴				
2007-2008	1,896	558	18	99
2008-2009	1,672	407	9	85
2009-2010	1,475	431	12	96
2010-2011	1,435	478	11	104
2011-2012	1,377	443	16	101
Colored Grapefruit				
2007-2008	4,094	499	13	109
2008-2009	3,961	429	12	97
2009-2010	3,725	413	10	109
2010-2011	3,602	450	9	116
2011-2012	3,486	430	18	105

¹ Averages at cut-off month—January 1 for early-midseason oranges, December 1 for Navels, April 1 for Valencias, and February 1 for grapefruit.

² Excludes Navels.

³ Includes Temples.

⁴ Includes seedy grapefruit.

The above table shows the production components used for the 2007-2008 through the 2011-2012 forecast seasons. Bearing trees are estimated at the beginning of each forecast season using the most updated tree inventory with an allowance for expected attrition. Revisions are made to the historic series where applicable. Fruit per tree is the weighted average obtained from the annual Limb Count survey conducted during a ten-week period from mid-July to mid-September. Survey averages for each tree age group within an area are weighted by the estimated number of bearing trees for each age group. Fruit size measurements and drop observations are obtained from monthly surveys. The average drop percentages are from the final month used in the forecast model. Average fruit sizes were also obtained from the same survey period and have been converted in the table to estimated number of fruit needed to fill a 1 3/5 bushel box. These four factors are the primary components used in the initial October forecast and in following months up to the "cut-off" for each fruit type. The first two factors have the greatest influence on the forecast.

$$\text{Direct Expansion} = \frac{\text{Bearing Trees} \times \text{Fruit per Tree} \times \text{Percent Remaining at Harvest}}{\text{Pieces of Fruit per Box}}$$