United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

CITRUS

OCTOBER FORECAST
MATURITY TEST RESULTS AND FRUIT SIZE

Cooperating with the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
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October 12, 2007

ALL ORANGES 168.0 MILLION BOXES

The 2007-08 Florida all orange forecast released today by the USDA Agricultural Statistics Board is 168.0 million boxes. This is 30 percent more than the 129.0 million boxes recorded as final production last season and 31 percent below the record high utilization of 244.0 million boxes (Temples not included) in the 1997-98 season. The forecast is divided into the early-midseason-Navel portion (including Temples) at 81.0 million boxes, and the Valencia portion at 87.0 million. Navel oranges account for 3.1 million boxes of the early-midseason-Navel category.

Excluding the 2004-05 and 2005-06 seasons, both affected by hurricanes, the October all orange forecasts, during the past 10 seasons, have differed from the final recorded utilization by an average of 3.9 percent. Seasonal differences range from 9.4 percent below in 1999-00 to 7.5 percent above in 2000-01. Six of the 10 seasons have been above and four have been below.

Weather conditions during the early months of 2007 were generally mild, but very dry. The bloom period was interrupted by a two week cold snap in mid-February, causing multiple blooms and resulting in later maturing fruit and smaller sizes. Warm weather and dry conditions continued throughout the summer months and into early autumn.

CITRUS PRODUCTION: OCTOBER 1, 2007
Forecasts by varieties and states, with comparisons

Crop and State	Production			Forecast
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	- - - 1,000 boxes - - -			
EARLY, MIDSEASON, AND NAVEL ORANGES:				
FLORIDA[1/]	**79,100**	**75,000**	**65,600**	**81,000**
California	44,000	47,000	34,000	43,000
Texas	1,500	1,400	1,600	1,450
Arizona	240	250	200	200
Total Above Varieties	124,840	123,650	101,400	125,650
VALENCIAS:				
FLORIDA	**70,700**	**72,700**	**63,400**	**87,000**
California	20,500	14,000	11,000	15,000
Texas	270	200	380	350
Arizona	190	200	100	100
Total Valencias	91,660	87,100	74,880	102,450
ALL ORANGES:				
FLORIDA	**149,800**	**147,700**	**129,000**	**168,000**
California	64,500	61,000	45,000	58,000
Texas	1,770	1,600	1,980	1,800
Arizona	430	450	300	300
Total All Oranges	216,500	210,750	176,280	228,100

[1/] Includes Temples beginning in 2006-07. Historic Temple production listed on page 5.

FORECAST DATES
2007-08 SEASON

November 9, 2007 December 11, 2007

Less than one percent of the fruit counted for the forecast was "non-regular" bloom fruit. July and later blooms, not included in the forecast, was nominal.

This season's bearing tree numbers include trees planted in 2004 (three years old at bloom time) and earlier. This season's 59.6 million orange trees, a decrease of 6.4 percent from the adjusted trees used last season, are used to expand the objective count data. In addition to attrition rates, the loss of bearing trees for this year's forecast reflects two large areas equaling 1.6 million orange trees scheduled to be removed for reservoirs.

The average fruit per tree (excluding Navels) is 52 percent higher than last season on early-midseason oranges and 59 percent higher on Valencias. Fruit sizes are considerably smaller than last season on all orange varieties. The youngest bearing age group, three through five years, contributes only two percent of the total fruit population for both early-midseason and Valencia oranges. Age 4 (14-23 years old) has the largest percentage of fruit population at 59 percent for early-midseason oranges and 55 percent for Valencias.

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

FCOJ YIELD 1.60 GALLONS PER BOX

The initial all orange FCOJ yield projection is 1.60 gallons per box of 42° Brix concentrate. The average final yield over the last 10 seasons is 1.59 gallons per box. Last season's final yield of 1.64668 gallons per box is higher than the previous record high yield of 1.63381 in the 1998-99 season.

EARLY-MIDSEASON-NAVEL 81.0 MILLION BOXES

The early-midseason-Navel forecast (including Temples) is 81.0 million boxes. Of this total, 3.1 million are of the Navel variety. If realized, the 81.0 million would be 23 percent more than utilized last season, and 42 percent below the high of 140.0 million boxes (Temples not included) recorded in 1997-98.

Early and midseason trees planted in 2004 were added and attrition and removals from the revised 2006-07 tree numbers resulted in the bearing tree numbers used in this forecast. The 24.5 million bearing trees are 6.3 percent less than the revised 26.1 million bearing trees of the 2006-07 season. This season over half the trees in the early-midseason category are in Age 4 (14-23 years old). The Southern citrus production area accounts for the greatest number of trees at 7.8 million, followed by the Western citrus production area at 7.3 million.

Average fruit per tree for early-midseason oranges (excluding Navels) at 1,052 is 23 fruit higher than the average of the most recent eight non-hurricane affected years used in the regression. In the late 1980's, the average fruit per tree averaged nearly 1,300 due to a greater inventory of much older trees.

Early-midseason fruit size is below the minimum of the eight years used in the regression, but is expected to be slightly above the minimum at harvest. To fill a 90-pound equivalent box will require 266 pieces of fruit. In recent seasons, the 268 in 2001-02 and 288 in 2005-06, required more. Currently, droppage is equal to the lowest amount used in the eight year regression and is expected to be final at eight percent, the lowest since the 2001-02 season.

NAVEL ORANGES 3.1 MILLION BOXES

The Navel forecast at 3.1 million boxes is up 9 percent from 2.85 million boxes in the 2006-07 season. Excluding last year and the hurricane-affected crop of 2004-05, this forecast is below the utilization for all seasons since the freeze affected 1989-90 season of 2.9 million boxes. The forecast includes an allocation of 500,000 boxes for non-certified and gift fruit. A high portion of the crop is used for fund-raising events and gift fruit shipments.

Estimated bearing trees total 1.3 million, down 8 percent from last season. Average fruit per tree at 440 is only 23 pieces fewer than the maximum of the past 8 non-hurricane seasons. Fruit size is smaller than seven of the eight years used in the regression at 138 pieces per box. Current loss from droppage is below the minimum of recent non-hurricane history; it is anticipated to be slightly above the minimum at harvest. Navel orange harvest has begun in limited quantities and will continue robustly through the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons.

VALENCIA ORANGES 87.0 MILLION BOXES

The Valencia forecast of 87.0 million boxes is the highest since the 2003-04 record of 116.0 million boxes were harvested. If realized, this forecast will be 37 percent greater than last season's harvest and 20 percent more than 2005-06.

Bearing tree numbers have been declining since the 2002-03 season. The decline of 6.4 percent from the revised figure for 2006-07 is second only to the loss of 8.1 percent from 2004-05 to 2005-06 in recent seasons. The Southern area leads with 39 percent of the bearing trees, followed by the Central and Western.

COMPONENTS USED IN THE OCTOBER FORECAST

Type	Bearing Trees	Fruit per Tree	Percent Droppage	Fruit per box
	(1,000)			
Early-midseason	24,473	1,052	8	266
Navel	1,284	440	9	138
Valencia	33,835	679	13	215

The average pieces of fruit per tree is the highest since 2003-04 and up 59 percent from the previous season. One-third of the fruit population is located in the Southern area. The Central area is contributing 31 percent and 26 percent is coming from the Western area.

Current average fruit size is small and the projected size at harvest is below all recent non-hurricane seasons. Results of the objective surveys show that less than one percent of the fruit has dropped from selected limbs since the initial count in August. Drop is projected to be final between the minimum and average of the seasons used in the regressions (1997-98 through 2005-06 excluding hurricane seasons).

ORANGES: 2006-07 production and a proration of the 2007-08 forecasts based on fruit populations, by production areas [1/]

Production Area	2006-07		2007-08	
	E-M-N	Valencia	E-M-N	Valencia
	- - - 1,000 boxes - - -			
Indian River	3,000	4,500	4,100	6,300
Southern	17,500	24,400	22,000	28,800
Other	45,100	34,500	54,900	51,900

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

TANGELOS 1.3 MILLION BOXES

The tangelo forecast of 1.3 million boxes is four percent greater than last season and equal to the average utilization for the past four seasons. Bearing trees have declined almost 12 percent to 622 thousand. Fruit per tree is up 39 percent from 2006-07 but current fruit size is the smallest since 1993-94. Excluding hurricane seasons, final fruit size is also projected to be the smallest since 1993-94, necessitating 31 more pieces of fruit to fill a box than last season. Partially offsetting the small size is low current droppage, second only to the 2006-07 record, and the projection that it will remain below average, finalizing at 8 percent.

EXPECTED GIFT FRUIT SHIPMENTS UNDER THE 6-R PROGRAM, AND NON-CERTIFIED USAGE, 2007-08 SEASON

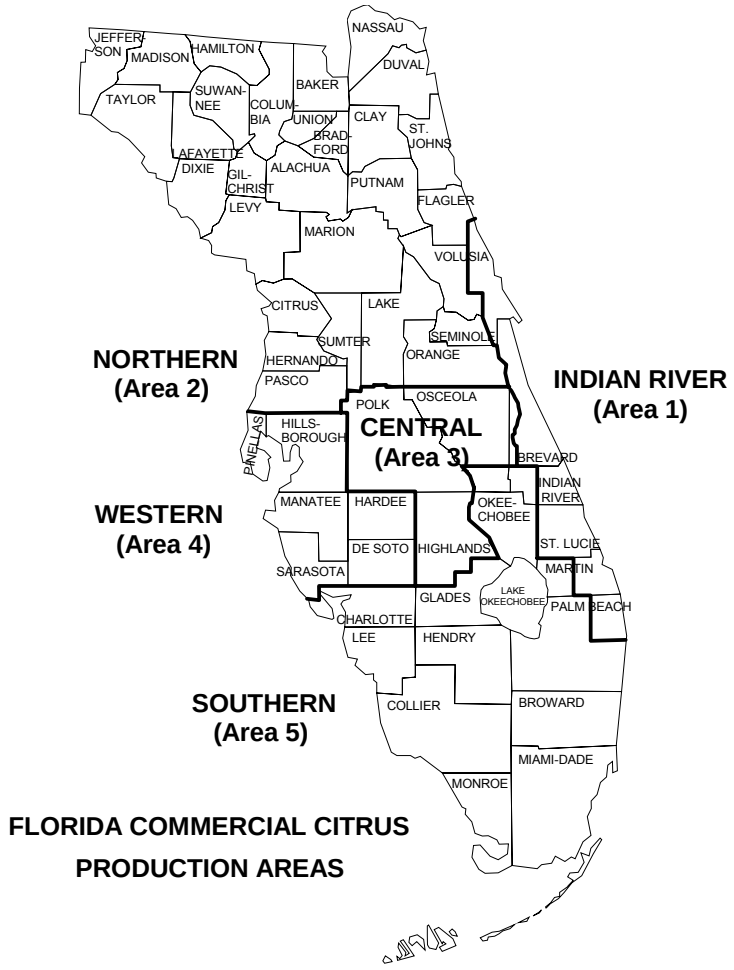
Type	1,000 boxes
Early and Midseason Oranges	1,000
Valencia Oranges	500
White Grapefruit	200
Colored Grapefruit	500
Tangelos	100
Tangerines	300

FLORIDA CITRUS: Distribution of estimated fruit population in September by areas and age groups [1/]

Areas and age groups	Oranges			
	Early - midseason		Valencia	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
	- - Percent - -			
Indian River	4	4	8	7
Northern	5	8	3	3
Central	30	29	32	31
Western	34	31	22	26
Southern	27	28	35	33
3 - 5 years	4	2	3	2
6 - 8 years	5	5	8	8
9 - 13 years	10	9	14	15
14 - 23 years	57	59	56	55
24 yrs & over	24	25	19	20

Areas and age groups	Seedless Grapefruit			
	White		Colored	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
	- - Percent - -			
Indian River	72	78	68	68
Northern	1	1	3	4
Central	13	9	10	9
Western	2	2	4	3
Southern	12	10	15	16
3 - 5 years	1	2	1	2
6 - 8 years	2	4	3	3
9 - 13 years	12	8	7	5
14 - 23 years	40	44	57	56
24 yrs & over	45	42	32	34

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



UNADJUSTED MATURITY TESTS: Average of regular bloom fruit from sample groves, 2006-07 and 2007-08 seasons

Fruit type (No. groves) test date	Acid		Solids (Brix)		Ratio		Unfinished juice per box		Solids per box	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
	Percent		*Percent*				*Pounds*		*Pounds*	
Juice and solids per box are unadjusted and not comparable to plant test results.										
ORANGES:										
Early (119-120)										
Sep 1	1.70	1.75	9.44	9.45	5.66	5.51	42.47	40.93	4.00	3.86
Oct 1	1.15	1.25	9.58	10.28	8.48	8.39	48.81	45.93	4.68	4.72
Mid (54-55)										
Sep 1	1.81	1.99	9.29	9.63	5.25	4.91	43.06	41.52	4.00	4.00
Oct 1	1.28	1.49	9.52	9.62	7.62	6.58	50.03	46.19	4.76	4.44
Late (150-149)										
Sep 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oct 1	2.50	2.62	8.91	9.47	3.59	3.66	45.75	43.86	4.08	4.15
GRAPEFRUIT:										
White Seedless (50-50)										
Sep 1	1.86	1.94	10.47	10.17	5.63	5.30	32.12	30.64	3.36	3.11
Oct 1	1.59	1.64	10.43	10.12	6.58	6.19	37.35	35.58	3.89	3.59
Colored Seedless (50-49)										
Sep 1	1.85	1.96	10.43	10.53	5.64	5.40	32.04	30.54	3.33	3.21
Oct 1	1.55	1.67	10.46	10.56	6.78	6.35	39.08	35.41	4.08	3.74

NOTICE: All samples were run through an FMC 091 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, 1999 through 2007

Fruit type	Groves sampled	Acid	Solids (Brix)	Ratio	Unfinished juice per box	Solids per box
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*		*Pounds*	*Pounds*
ORANGES:						
EARLY						
1999	120	1.20	9.36	7.94	46.51	4.35
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
MIDSEASON						
1999	55	1.41	9.10	6.57	46.89	4.27
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
LATE						
1999	150	2.51	8.55	3.45	43.36	3.71
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

MATURITY

Results of the second maturity tests of the 2007-08 season for all but the late oranges, which were tested for the first time, are to the left. Samples tested are from groves on routes which cover all five major citrus producing areas.

Sample size for all types has remained 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.

Samples were collected September 24-25 and tested at the Orlando laboratory of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Florida Field Office. Only regular bloom fruit is collected and tested.

Rainfall in the late winter and spring months was very sparse in all areas. Although rainfall significantly picked up from June through September, in most cases monthly totals were still one to two inches below average.

Acid levels are higher than seven of the last eight seasons on early and midseason oranges, and higher than the last eight seasons on late oranges. Brix levels are higher than seven of the last eight seasons on midseason oranges and higher than the last eight seasons on early and late oranges.

Juice levels are lower than seven of the last eight seasons on early and midseason oranges and lower than six of the last eight on late oranges. Solids per box is above average on early oranges and below on midseason and late oranges. Some fresh fruit packers opened in late September. Varieties being shipped include Ambersweet and Navel oranges, Fallglo tangerines, and grapefruit.

MATURITY TEST AVERAGES BY AREAS, OCTOBER 1, 2007

Fruit type	Groves sampled	Acid	Solids (Brix)	Ratio	Unfinished juice per box	Solids per box
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*		*Pounds*	*Pounds*
ORANGES:						
Early						
Indian River	9	1.29	10.24	7.97	46.38	4.75
Other Areas	111	1.25	10.28	8.42	45.89	4.71
Midseason						
Indian River	11	1.54	9.47	6.21	42.91	4.06
Other Areas	44	1.48	9.66	6.68	47.01	4.54
Late						
Indian River	25	2.71	9.48	3.52	44.26	4.19
Other Areas	124	2.60	9.46	3.69	43.77	4.14
GRAPEFRUIT:						
White Seedless						
Indian River	38	1.67	10.16	6.08	35.37	3.59
Other Areas	12	1.53	9.97	6.55	36.23	3.60
Colored Seedless						
Indian River	39	1.69	10.61	6.29	35.58	3.77
Other Areas	10	1.57	10.35	6.61	34.75	3.60

ALL GRAPEFRUIT 25.0 MILLION BOXES

The total Florida all grapefruit crop is forecast at 25.0 million boxes, 8.1 percent less than last season's utilization of 27.2 million boxes. With the exception of the hurricane-reduced 2004-05 and 2005-06 crops, this grapefruit crop is forecast to be the lowest since the 24.2 million boxes in 1949-50. The total is comprised of 9.0 million boxes of **white** grapefruit and 16.0 million boxes of **colored** varieties.

GRAPEFRUIT: 2006-07 production and a proration of the 2007-08 forecasts based on fruit populations, by production areas [1/]

Production Area	2006-07		2007-08	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
	- - - 1,000 boxes - - -			
Indian River	6,700	12,800	7,000	10,900
Southern	1,100	2,100	900	2,500
Other	1,500	3,000	1,100	2,600

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

Except for the 2004-05 and 2005-06 seasons, the **white** category, including seedy, at 9.0 million boxes is projected to be the lowest in over 75 years. The average fruit per tree, at 557, is the highest since the 1992 season. Current fruit sizes are below the minimum of the last eight years used in the regressions, and are projected to be the smallest at harvest since the 2001-02 season. Loss from droppage is expected to be above average. White seedless bearing trees used in this forecast are estimated to have declined by seven percent from last season's revised bearing tree numbers.

CITRUS PRODUCTION: October 1, 2007
Forecasts by varieties and states, with comparisons

Crop and State	Production			Forecast
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	- - - 1,000 boxes - - -			
GRAPEFRUIT:				
FLORIDA-All	**12,800**	**19,300**	**27,200**	**25,000**
White	**3,400**	**6,500**	**9,300**	**9,000**
Colored	**9,400**	**12,800**	**17,900**	**16,000**
California	6,100	6,000	4,000	4,500
Texas	6,600	5,200	7,100	6,800
Arizona	140	100	100	200
Total Grapefruit	25,640	30,600	38,400	36,500
LEMONS:				
California	20,500	22,000	16,000	16,500
Arizona	2,400	3,800	2,500	1,500
Total Lemons	22,900	25,800	18,500	18,000
Temples: Florida	**650**	**700**	[1/]	[1/]
Tangelos: Florida	**1,550**	**1,400**	**1,250**	**1,300**
TANGERINES:				
FLORIDA-All	**4,450**	**5,500**	**4,600**	**5,100**
Early [2/]	**2,450**	**2,850**	**2,400**	**2,600**
Honey	**2,000**	**2,650**	**2,200**	**2,500**
California [3/]	2,900	3,600	2,900	4,700
Arizona [3/]	400	550	300	400
Total Tangerines	7,750	9,650	7,800	10,200

[1/] Included in early-midseason-Navel oranges.
[2/] Fallglo and Sunburst varieties.
[3/] Includes tangelos and tangors.

COMPONENTS USED IN THE OCTOBER FORECAST

Type	Bearing Trees	Fruit per tree	Percent droppage	Fruit per box
	(1,000)			
White Grapefruit [1/]	1,862	557	10	96
Colored Grapefruit	4,155	499	12	110

[1/] Seedless variety only.

The forecast of **colored** varieties at 16.0 million boxes is 11 percent less than last season's 17.9 million boxes. Excluding the 2004-05 and 2005-06 seasons, it is the lowest since 1983-84. Projected fruit sizes at harvest are expected to be the smallest on record, since the survey began in the 1968-69 season. The average fruit per tree is higher than the last five seasons, surpassed by the 2001-02 season at 522 fruit per tree. Fruit droppage is projected to be slightly above average. Bearing trees are estimated to be two percent less than last season's revised bearing trees.

ALL TANGERINES 5.1 MILLION BOXES

The forecast of all tangerines is 5.1 million boxes, an increase of 11 percent over last season, but 27 percent below the record 7.0 million box crop of 1999-00. The total is divided nearly evenly between the **early** component (Fallglo and Sunburst varieties) at 2.6 million boxes, 200,000 above last season's production and the **late** Honey variety at 2.5 million boxes, up 300,000 from 2006-07.

High production for these Fallglo and Sunburst **early** varieties is 4.24 million boxes in 2001-02. Combined production has been below 3.0 million boxes the past three seasons. Sunburst accounts for about ¾ of the early tangerine crop.

In the two decades since 1987 when **Fallglo** was released, bearing trees have peaked (1996-97) and then declined 60 percent to the current level of 238 thousand. Bearing trees are down five percent from last season. Fruit per tree is up 40 percent from last season. Sizes are below average, but ahead of last season, with 274 pieces required to fill a box. Although current droppage is higher than the past three seasons, the projected drop at harvest is below average.

Sunburst bearing trees have fallen 55 percent in the last decade, including 10 percent since last season and stand at 843 thousand trees. Fruit per tree is up 33 percent from 2006-07 and current size measurements are near the minimums of recent seasons, resulting in 320 pieces required to fill a box. Droppage is expected to remain close to average.

Honey tangerine bearing trees, now 1,099 thousand, are down almost 4 percent from last season and 21 percent from the peak in 2003-04 when the record harvest of 2.9 million boxes was recorded. Fruit per tree is up 54 percent over last season while fruit sizes to date are below the minimums of recent seasons. It may take an additional 37 pieces of fruit to fill a box compared to last season. Current droppage is below the minimum of recent non-hurricane seasons, and projected to be final at 30 percent.

FORECAST PROCEDURES FOR THE 2007-08 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 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.

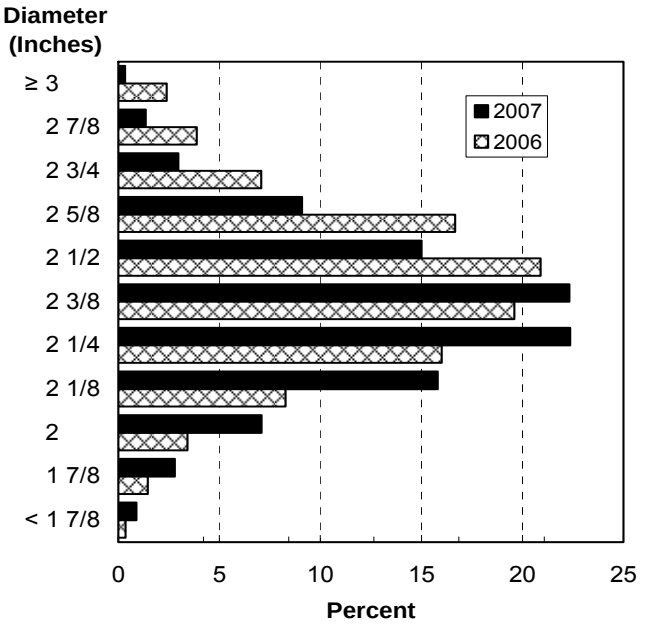
The latest Commercial Citrus Inventory, published September 15, 2006, and the update of selected counties, published September 14, 2007, are the base used to determine forecast tree numbers for this season. All trees planted in 2004 and earlier are included. The tree base was reduced by trees scheduled for reservoir removal. 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 2007 early and midseason orange (excluding Navel) fruit size measurements with those taken in September 2006. 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	2005	2006	2007
	- - - Percent - - -		
EARLY AND MIDSEASON ORANGES: (excluding Navels)			
64 and larger	0.0	0.5	0.0
80	0.4	3.3	0.8
100	3.7	15.8	7.1
125	13.0	31.3	20.8
163 and smaller	82.9	49.1	71.3
NAVEL ORANGES:			
64 and larger	11.0	33.8	15.2
80	29.6	33.2	27.5
100	35.6	22.1	34.4
125	18.3	8.1	16.1
163 and smaller	5.5	2.8	6.8
VALENCIA ORANGES:			
64 and larger	0.1	0.1	0.0
80	0.4	1.6	0.7
100	3.4	11.3	5.9
125	16.5	30.3	19.8
163 and smaller	79.6	56.7	73.6
WHITE SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT:			
32 and larger	4.2	1.7	0.3
36	7.0	7.0	2.8
40	11.9	14.0	4.8
48	16.7	18.7	11.1
56	14.1	17.5	12.5
63 and smaller	46.1	41.1	68.5
COLORED SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT:			
32 and larger	4.3	0.5	0.3
36	4.6	3.3	1.4
40	8.8	11.1	3.1
48	13.4	18.3	7.5
56	13.8	16.8	10.1
63 and smaller	55.1	50.0	77.6
FALLGLO TANGERINES:			
80 and larger	10.0	4.0	5.0
100	31.6	27.0	17.0
120	21.7	25.0	32.0
176	21.7	21.0	21.0
210 and smaller	15.0	23.0	25.0
SUNBURST TANGERINES:			
100 and larger	1.9	2.2	0.9
120	1.9	8.5	3.9
176	2.5	11.3	4.3
210 and smaller	93.7	78.0	90.9
TANGELOS:			
80 and larger	0.2	1.7	0.0
100	2.1	9.8	5.2
120	12.1	24.6	12.7
156 and smaller	85.6	63.9	82.1