## Florida grapefruit

Increased production should not be overestimated

| Lorida is back on the interna- | million field boxes (85 lbs) partly |
| :--- | :--- |
| tional scene although at some | accounts for the increase. The deficit |
| 13 million boxes (42.5 lbs) for all | in comparison with the usual 40 to |
| destinations, the quantities are still | 46 million boxes until 2004 is still |
| far from the 18 to 20 million boxes | substantial but less marked than |
| before the hurricanes of autumn | during the two lean seasons in 2004- |
| 2004. However, this is a distinct | 205 and 2005-2006. There was no |
| increase in comparison with the two | production loss as a result of |
| preceding seasons (7.8 million | hurricanes-in contrast with the two |
| boxes in 2004-2005 and 8.9 million | preceding seasons-and the impact |
| in 2005-2006) and Florida can more | of sanitary problems remained |
| firmly affirm its position as the | moderate. |
| world's leading exporter. |  |
| The increase in production to 26 | Furthermore, the decisions taken by <br> growers were favourable for the |

tional scene although at som 3 miliion boxes ( 42.5 lbs ) for al the 18 quan million boxe fore the hurricanes of autumn 2004. However, this is a distinct prose ing comparison with the two號 2005-2006) and Florida can more world's leading exporter

The increase in production to 26 growers were favourable for the
international fresh grapefruit market. The proportion of production delivered for processing was smaller than last year, returning to $60 \%$, that is to say the average observed before the hurricanes. Indeed, the juice market is saturated again and the quantities moderate thanks in particular to a very dry winter. In dry willel, domestic demand has decreased further (see box), especially as fruits from Florida have been forbidden in 10 citrus
producer producer states
(including California and California and
their large populations) to prevent But can we envisage a gradual the spread of sanitary problems and frost drastically reduced production in California. In contrast, the international markets have tended to be buying. The weakness of the dollar against the yen and the euro has played a stimulating role by risks taken by
importers. In addition, the FDOC-funded advertising campaign in the EU and Japan was a driving force in sales. The volumes shipped to the two destinations increased cons
bly.
the averrals of frut from Florida that is to say 6.5 and 11.5 millio boxes for Europe and Japan respec tively.
This is not a possible scenario in the medium term. Firstly, plantations ne tral only 7 million trees after as a result of the direct - and years all indirect-results of the hurricanes. Production cannot therefore exceed 25 million field boxes (roughly the figure seen this season) with average yields. The shortage of seedlings will still be acute in 2007 2008 and marked in 2008-2009 making a rapid change of trend impossible. In addition, very probable worsening of the factors forming the equation used to extrapolate production may well aggravate the decrease (sanitary
greening, urban development, etc.). Thus in Florida Citrus Production Trend 2007-08 Through 2016-17, the FDOC annual projection report, production levels of between 18 and 22 million boxes are forecast for the next five seasons in the most
probable scenarios (http:// probable scenarios (http.// files/trends 20 457f02e59f97d pdf) It should also be borne in mind that the impact of canker on fruit appear ance may well reduce the proportion of production sold on the fresh fruit market.

With these volumes, nonetheless worth 700000 to 850000 tonnes, Florida has the capacity to hold on to its position as world leader, but its domination will not be as strong as it used to be $\quad$ -

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