# Summary of 2004-2005 Citrus Budgets for the Southwest Florida Production Region 

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Annually, citrus budgets are tabulated for the Central, Southwest and Indian River citrus production regions of Florida. The attached budget costs are for the example grove situation described in the expanded citrus budget series titled: "Budgeting Costs and Returns for the Southwest Florida" region. The budget costs may not represent your particular grove situation. However, they represent the most current comparative cost estimates for Florida citrus. The budget costs items for Southwest Florida are more representative of an owner-managed operation.

The 2004-2005 comparative budgets are presented in three scenarios: 1) Low Cost Processed Cultural Program Alternative; 2) Processed/Reduced Fresh Cost Cultural Program; and 3) Typical/Historical Fresh Cultural Program. Scenario one represents a low cost alternative that would allow growers to provide a maintenance cultural program in a low on-tree price situation. Scenario two represents a typical processed orange cultural program and/or reduced cost fresh fruit program. The third scenario represents typical costs of grove practices which have been performed for citrus grown for the fresh fruit market.

The 2004-2005 budgets reflect major cost increases in all production inputs: fuel averaged $22 \%$ increase; fertilizer products increased $15 \%$; chemicals an $8 \%$ increase; and equipment operation costs increased $7 \%$. Along with the increased costs, three major hurricanes (storms) during August and September 2004 resulted in wide tree damage and fruit loss. The Indian River region experienced fruit loss of $70 \%$ to $80 \%$ on red and white grapefruit, respectively. Hamlin orange losses in the Central Florida (ridge) region were $30 \%$ to $40 \%$ with Valencia orange losses between $20 \%$ and $30 \%$. The only citrus growing region that was not majorly affected by the three storms was the Southwest Florida citrus region. As a result of the excessive fruit loss, the unit per box, per pound solid and per carton costs for the Indian River and Central (ridge) growing regions were substantially higher than in recent years.

Budget analysis provides the basis for many grower decisions. Budget analysis can be used to calculate potential profits from an operation, determine cash requirements for an operation and determine break-even prices. The budget costs presented will serve as a format for growers to analyze costs from their own individual records. The cost data was developed by surveying custom operators, suppliers, growers, colleagues with UF/IFAS and County Extension Citrus Agents in each production region.

Each budget lists the cost of individual grove care practices normally performed in a citrus grove. These costs are categorized into cumulative sub-totals of irrigated processed and irrigated fresh fruit program and reflecting current grove practices being used by growers. The estimated costs are for a mature grove ( $10+$ years old); the grove care costs for a specific grove site may differ depending upon the tree age, tree density and the grove practices performed. For example, extensive tree loss due to blight or tristeza could at least double, if not increase more, the tree replacement and care costs. Also, travel and set-up costs may vary due to the size of a citrus grove and the distance from the grove equipment barn. The mandatory decontamination requirements to control the spread of citrus canker add to the total operational costs. These costs are shown in the expanded "delivered-in" cost table.

Included with the budget summaries are estimated "delivered-in" costs for Southwest Florida Hamlin oranges and red grapefruit. The "delivered-in" costs represent cultural programs for both the processed juice fruit and fresh fruit markets. The estimated delivered-in costs include total cultural/production, management, regulatory and harvesting costs.

Additional information on budgeting and cost analysis can be obtained by contacting the author or your County Extension Agent or going to the Extension or Economics section of the EDIS website: http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu or UF/IFAS CREC website: http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu

Table 1. A listing of estimated comparative Southwest Florida citrus production costs per acre for oranges, 2004-2005 ${ }^{2}$

${ }^{2}$ The listed estimated comparative costs are for the example grove situation described in the Economic Information Report Series entitled:
"Budgeting Costs and Returns for Southwest Florida Citrus Production" and may not represent your particular grove situation in Southwest Florida.

SOURCE: Ronald P. Muraro, University of Florida-IFAS, Citrus Research and Education Center, Lake Alfred, FL, August 2005.

Table 2. A listing of estimated comparative Southwest Florida citrus production costs per acre for grapefruit, 2004-05

| Costs represent a mature ( $10+$ years old) Southwest Florida Red Grapefruit Grove. | Low Cost Processed Cultural Program One-Year Alternative | Processed and Reduced <br> Fresh Cost <br> Cultural Program | Typical/Historical Fresh Fruit Cultural Program |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRODUCTION/CULTURAL COSTS:y |  |  |  |
| Weed Management/Control: |  |  |  |
| Mechanical Mow Middles ( 3 times per year) | \$ 22.91 | \$ 22.91 | \$22.91 |
| Chemical Mow Middles ( 2 times per year) | 9.78 | 9.78 | 9.78 |
| General Grove Work (2 labor hours per acre) | 27.12 | 27.12 | 27.12 |
| Herbicide ( $1 / 2$ tree acre treated): |  |  |  |
| Application (4 glyphosate or 3 residual applicatior | s)\$29.12 | \$27.18 | \$27.18 |
| Material | $\underline{36.24}$ | $\underline{85.97}$ | $\underline{85.97}$ |
| Total Herbicide Cost | 65.36 | 113.15 | 113.15 |
| Spray |  |  |  |
| Post Bloom: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Application (125 GPA) } \\ & \text { Material }\end{aligned}$ | 二 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 23.80 \\ 29.52 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total Post Bloom Cost |  |  | 53.32 |
| Summer Oil \#1Application (125 GPA) | - | 23.80 | 23.80 |
| Material |  | 64.22 | $\underline{64.22}$ |
| Total Summer Oil \#1 Cost <br> Summer Oil \#2Application (PTO -- 125 GPA) | 23.80 | $23.80 \quad 88.02$ | $23.80 \quad 88.02$ |
| Summer Oil \#2Application (PTO -- 125 GPA ) | 23.80 68.14 | ${ }_{2}^{23.80}$ W | 23.80 2085 |
| Total Summer Oil \#2 Cost | $\xrightarrow{\underline{68.14}} 9$ | $\xrightarrow{29.37} 53.17$ | $\underline{20.85} 44.65$ |
| Fertilizer (Bulk) 3 Applications | 16.59 | 16.59 | 16.59 |
| Material (15-2-15-2.4 MgO@ 180 lbbs N |  |  |  |
| Total Fertilizer Cost | $\underline{152.19}$ | $\xrightarrow{129.59}$ | $\underline{129.59}$ |
| Dolomite (one ton applied every 3 years) |  |  |  |
| . Material/Application | 14.56 | 14.56 | 14.56 |
| Pruning: Topping (\$27.50/A $\div 2.5 \mathrm{yrs})^{\text {V }}$ | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Hedging ( $\$ 25.75 / \mathrm{A} \div 2 \mathrm{yrs})^{v}$ | 12.88 | 12.88 | 12.88 |
| Chop/Mow Brush after Hedging ( $\$ 8.99 / \mathrm{A} \div$ | 2 y*f. ${ }^{*} 0$ | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| Raise Skirts of Trees ( $\$ 14.00 \div 2 \mathrm{yrs})^{\text {V }}$ |  | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Total Pruning Cost | 28.38 | 35.38 | 35.38 |
| Tree Replacement - 1 thru 3 years of age: (3 trees/acre) |  |  |  |
| Remove Trees: Pull, Stack \& Burn 3 Trees with | 15.24 | 15.24 | 15.24 |
| Prepare Site \& Plant Tree (Includes 3 reset trees) | 35.91 | 35.91 | 35.91 |
| Supplemental Fertilizer, Tree Wraps Maintenance |  |  |  |
| Sprout, Etc. (Trees 1-3 years old) | 29.79 | 29.79 | $\underline{29.79}$ |
| Total Tree Replacement Cost ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Irrigation:Microsprinkler System ${ }^{\text {u }}$ | $166.17 \quad 80.94$ | $166.17 \quad 80.94$ | $166.17 \quad 80.94$ |
| Clean Ditches (Weed Control) | 14.19 | 166.19 | 14.19 |
| Ditch and Canal Maintenance | 15.06 | 15.06 | 15.06 |
| Water Control (Pump water in/out of Ditch¢s and |  |  |  |
| Canals) | 13.21 | 13.21 | 13.21 |
| Total Irrigation Cost | 208.63 | $\underline{208.63}$ | $\underline{208.63}$ |
| IRRIGATED PROCESSED FRUIT PRODUCTION | OOSTS \$ $\underline{\underline{701.81}}$ | \$783.25 |  |
| Supplemental Post Bloom Spray: |  |  |  |
| Application (250 GPA) |  | 27.95 | 27.95 |
| Material |  | 55.20 | $\underline{55.20}$ |
| Total Supplemental Post Bloom Cost |  | 83.15 | 83.15 |
| Fall Miticide SprayAerial Application (15 GPA) |  | 8.82 | 8.82 |
| Material |  | 29.72 | $\underline{29.72}$ |
| Total Fall Miticide Cost |  | 38.54 | 38.54 |
| IRRIGATED FRESH FRUIT PRODUCTION COSTS |  | \$904.94 | \$949.74 |

ZThe listed estimated comparative costs are for the example grove situation described in the Economic Information Re and Returns for Southwest Florida Citrus Production" and may not represent your particular grove situation in South

SOURCE: Ronald P. Muraro, University of Florida-IFAS, Citrus Research and Education Center, Lake Alfred, FL, Au
${ }^{y}$ Southwest Florida refers to those counties in the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service "Southern Production Area." However, the costs shown are applicable to other South Central Florida counties such as DeSoto and Sarasota counties.

Where equipment use or application is listed (mowing, spray and herbicide application, etc.), the costs include a charge for equipment repairs, maintenance, labor and overhead management charges/costs. The exception are costs items such as hedging and topping where average custom charges are used. A management charge for equipment supervision and fruit marketing is not included. Management charges/costs could be based on a monthly charge ( $\$ 3-\$ 6 /$ acre) or percentage of gross sales. In addition to these charges, a harvesting supervision cost ( $10 \phi /$ box to $20 \phi /$ box) for overseeing and coordinating harvesting may be charged. Other cost items which are not included in the budget are ad valorem taxes and interest on grove investment. In addition to these cost items, overhead and administrative costs, such as water drainage/district taxes, crop insurance, and other grower assessments, can add up to 12 percent to the total grove care costs. These costs vary from grove to grove depending on age, location, and time of purchase or establishment.

The budget costs in this report represent an owner-managed operation for the production of oranges for processing and grapefruit for the fresh market. Therefore, the $\mathbf{1 0}$ percent handling and supervision charge added to the material cost for a custom-managed operation is not included in the costs.

The budget cost items have been revised to reflect current grove practices being used by growers--e.g., chemical mowing, different spray materials, and rates of fertilization, microsprinkler irrigation, more reset trees, hedging and topping practices, etc. Therefore, the revised costs for each grove practice shown may be higher, or lower, than previously reported.

Although the estimated annual per acre grove costs listed are representative for a mature citrus grove ( $10+$ years old), the grove care costs for a specific grove site may differ depending upon the tree age, tree density and the grove practices performed; e.g., spot herbicide for grass/brush regrowth under trees could add an additional $\$ 11.88$ per acre; Diaprepes control could add $\$ 84.18$ per acre for each foliar application; extensive tree loss due to blight or tristeza could substantially increase the tree replacement and care costs; spray applications to control citrus leafminer and nematicide applications of such as Temik (\$116.94/acre) could increase the total cultural costs per acre above the average costs shown in the comparative budgets; travel and set-up costs may vary due to size of the citrus grove and distance from grove equipment barn and could add $\$ 28.86$ per acre; etc.
${ }^{\times}$Spray materials include copper $(\mathrm{Cu})$, oil, miticide and nutritionals.
${ }^{\text {w}}$ Spray materials include copper $(\mathrm{Cu})$, oil and nutritionals.
${ }{ }^{~}$ Per acre costs shown in parenthesis are for 2005.
"Irrigation Expense includes the following:

Variable Operating Expense (Diesel)*
Fixed-Variable Expense (annual maintenance repairs to system) Total Cash Expenses**
Fixed-Depreciation Expense
Total Cash and Fixed Expense

| Microsprinkler | Drip |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$ 59.44 | \$ 55.87 |
| 50.17 | 43.82 |
| \$109.61 | \$ 99.69 |
| 56.56 | 45.25 |
| \$166.17 | \$144.94 |

* Adjusted for higher fuel costs.
** Where applies, there may be an additional cost of $\$ 13.21$ per acre for water control in/out of ditches and canals plus $\$ 15.06$ per acre for ditch and canal maintenance plus $\$ 14.19$ for weed control in ditches and canals.

Source: Ronald P. Muraro, Extension Farm Management Economist, University of Florida, IFAS, CREC, Lake Alfred, Florida, August 2005.

Table 3. Estimated total delivered-in cost for Southwest Florida Hamlin oranges grown for the processed market under three cultural cost programs, 2004-05

| Represents a mature (10+ years old) Southwest Florida Orange Grove | Processed Hamlin Oranges Low Cost Cultural Program One-Year Alternative |  |  | Processed Hamlin Oranges <br> Low Cost Cultural Program |  |  | Fresh/Processed Hamlin Oranges Historical Cost Cultural Program |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$/Acre | \$/Box | \$/P.S. | \$/Acre | \$/Box | \$/P.S. | \$/Acre | \$/Box | \$/P.S. |
| Total Production/Cultural Costs | \$ 735.99 | \$1.460 | \$0.2434 | \$ 833.03 | \$1.653 | \$0.2755 | \$ 954.72 | \$1.894 | \$0.3157 |
| Interest on Operating (Cultural) Costs | 20.24 | 0.040 | 0.0067 | 41.65 | 0.083 | 0.0138 | 47.74 | 0.095 | 0.0158 |
| Management Costs | 48.00 | 0.095 | 0.0159 | 48.00 | 0.095 | 0.0159 | 48.00 | 0.095 | 0.0159 |
| Taxes/Regulatory Costs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Property Tax and Water Management District Tax | 64.05 | 0.127 | 0.0212 | 61.00 | 0.121 | 0.0202 | 61.00 | 0.121 | 0.0202 |
| Canker Decontamination Costs | 6.18 | $\underline{0.012}$ | $\underline{0.0020}$ | 4.54 | $\underline{0.009}$ | $\underline{0.0015}$ | 4.54 | $\underline{0.009}$ | $\underline{0.0015}$ |
| Total Direct Grower Costs | \$ 874.46 | \$1.735 | \$0.2892 | \$ 988.22 | \$1.961 | \$0.3268 | \$1,116.00 | \$2.214 | \$0.3690 |
| Interest on Avg Capital Investment Costs | 321.22 | $\underline{0.637}$ | $\underline{\$ 0.1062}$ | 321.22 | $\underline{0.637}$ | $\underline{0.1062}$ | 321.22 | $\underline{0.637}$ | $\underline{0.1062}$ |
| Total Grower Costs | \$1,195.67 | \$2.372 | \$0.3954 | \$1,309.44 | \$2.598 | \$0.4330 | \$1,437.21 | \$2.852 | \$0.4753 |
| Harvesting and Assessment Costs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pick/Spot Pick, Roadside \& Haul and Canker Decontamination Costs | 1,187.93 | 2.357 | 0.3928 | 1,187.93 | 2.357 | 0.3928 | 1,187.93 | 2.357 | 0.3928 |
| DOC Assessment | 83.16 | 0.165 | $\underline{0.0275}$ | 83.16 | 0.165 | $\underline{0.0275}$ | 83.16 | 0.165 | $\underline{0.0275}$ |
| Total Harvesting \& Assessment Costs | 1,271.09 | 2.522 | 0.4203 | 1,271.09 | 2.522 | 0.4203 | 1,271.09 | 2.522 | 0.4203 |
| Total Delivered-In Cost | \$2,466.76 | \$4.894 | \$0.8157 | \$2,580.52 | \$5.120 | \$0.8533 | \$2,708.30 | \$5.374 | \$0.8956 |
| P.S. = Pound Solids | Refer to cul | ral progr Table 1. | m shown |  |  |  | Refer to | aral prog Table 1. | nhown |
| Yield: 504 boxes/acre @ 6.0 P.S. per box 145 trees per acre | Only summ copper, | oil spray nd Agriritionals | with oil, ek \& | Refer to | Table 1. | shown | A Fall Mi cultural p | e Spray am show | ded to the Table 1. |

Source: Ronald P. Muraro, Extension Farm Management Economist, University of Florida, IFAS, CREC, Lake Alfred, Florida, August 2005.

Table 4. Estimated total delivered-in cost for Southwest Florida Red Grapefruit grown for the fresh/processed market under three cultural cost programs, 2004-05


Source: Ronald P. Muraro, Extension Farm Management Economist, University of Florida, IFAS, CREC, Lake Alfred, Florida, August 2005.

