

Cost of Production for Fresh Market Grapefruit Grown in Indian River, 2017/18

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This article presents the cost of production per acre for growing fresh grapefruit in the Indian River region during 2017/18. The data was collected during a Production Committee meeting of the Indian River Citrus League in May 2018.

Seven grapefruit growers participated in the survey. Growers brought a completed survey form to the meeting that had been distributed to them beforehand. The questionnaire asked growers to provide annual, per acre costs by program for a "typical" irrigated, mature grapefruit grove (10+ years old) with fruit marketed to the fresh market, including costs related to their tree replacement program.

During the meeting each grower used a "clicker" or remote device to enter the costs for each caretaking program. By using clickers to collect the data, the process was anonymous and confidential. Surveying a panel of growers to obtain the costs of their production programs allows to report estimates that closely reflect growers' cost. This is particularly important because, since the outbreak of HLB, growers have been modifying their practices from year to year in an attempt to cope with the disease. However, the cost estimates below do not represent any individual operation. Instead, their purpose is to serve as a benchmark for the Florida citrus industry.

The figures below were obtained by computing the weighted average of the responses by the acreage of each of the participating growers. The area managed by their combined operations accounts for approximately 12,210 acres. The acreage for grapefruit in the Indian River region in 2017 was estimated at 26,378 (USDA-NASS, 2018). Thus, the sample of growers represented 46% of the acreage devoted to grapefruit in that region.

Table 1 shows the cultural costs of production by program. Such estimates include both the costs of materials and their application. From Table 1, the total for weed management – which includes chemical and mechanical mowing as well as herbicides – was \$226.46 per acre. At \$1,189.54 per acre, foliar sprays represented the largest production cost. Fertilizer was the second largest expense at \$516.64 per acre. Coordinated sprays accounted for \$10.00 per acre. The expense for pruning was \$82.16 per acre, while that for irrigation was \$214.21 per acre. The cost of canker control was \$65.83 per acre. Adding all the costs listed above, the cultural cost of growing fresh grapefruit in the Indian River during 2017/18 without tree replacement was \$2,304.85 per acre.

Growers were also asked to provide details regarding their reset practices, including the number of trees replaced in their groves. On average, growers replaced one tree per acre during 2017/18. The total cost of tree replacement, including tree removal, site preparation, and care of those young trees was estimated at \$45.90 per acre. Adding

such figure to the total cost above yields a total production cost with tree replacement of \$2,350.75 per acre.

Figure 1 depicts a double pie chart. The larger pie shows the cost of each program as well as the percentage relative to the cultural production costs with tree replacement. The smaller pie in Figure 1 provides greater detail regarding the individual components included in foliar sprays for a total of \$1,189.54 per acre. Insecticides accounted for \$237.00 per acre and represented 10% of the cultural cost of production; fungicides accounted for \$218.60 per acre (9%); foliar nutritionals for \$201.80 per acre (9%); aerial application for \$5.34 per acre (0.23%); ground application of materials for \$431.60 per acre (18%).

Figure 2 shows a comparison of the cost of the main production programs in 2017/18 relative to the previous season. The main changes in cultural practices compared to the previous season are as follows. First, there was an increase of \$114 per acre in fertilizer spending. This was due to a switch from dry to liquid fertilizer. The rationale for this change is based on the successful experience of some growers in "spoon-feeding" trees to increase yield. The second-largest change was a reduction in tree replacement; growers replaced only one tree per acre instead of two as in the previous season. The third-largest change was a reduction in streptomycin and oxytetracycline spending; growers reported spending, on average, \$95 per acre, down from \$141 last season.

In addition to cultural costs, growers typically have to incur in other costs when managing their groves; these other costs include management, regulatory, and opportunity costs. Table 2 shows the estimated total cost of production for fresh grapefruit growers in Indian River during 2017/18 was \$2,884.39 per acre. Based on such estimate, the break-even prices per box for different levels of yield are presented in Table 3. Break-even prices were calculated on an on-tree and delivered-in basis. The later assumes harvesting costs per box for fresh grapefruit were \$2.55, which is based on the results of Singerman and Burani-Arouca (2018). The calculations in Table 3 also include the Florida Department of Citrus (FDOC) assessment of \$0.07 per box for grapefruit. Thus, for example, the on-tree and delivered-in break-even prices for covering the total costs of production with yield at 300 boxes per acre were \$11.44 and \$13.55 per box, respectively.

Summary

This article presents a summary of the costs of production for fresh market grapefruit grown in the Indian River region during 2017/18. The methodology chosen to collect the data consisted of surveying growers directly to closely reflect growers' costs in the era of HLB. The main change this season was the increase in fertilizer spending as growers attempt to "spoon-feed" HLB-affected trees to increase yield. The total cost of production for fresh grapefruit in Indian River during 2017/18 was \$2,884.39 per acre. Typical users of the estimates presented herein include growers and consultants, who use them as a benchmark; property appraisers, who use them to compute the taxes for property owners; and researchers, who use the estimates to evaluate the economic feasibility of potential new technologies.

References:

Singerman, A. and M. Burani-Arouca. 2018. Harvesting Charges for Florida Citrus, 2017/18. Available at:

http://www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/economics/harvesting_charges.shtml

USDA-NASS. 2018. Florida Citrus Statistics 2016/17.

Table 1. Cultural Costs of Production per Acre for Fresh Market Grapefruit Grown in Indian River, Florida, 2017/18

Costs represent a mature grove (10+ years old) including resets	Number of Materials Cost Applications per acre (\$)		Application Cost per acre (\$)	Total Cost per acre (\$					
Production/Cultural Costs			•						
Weed Management									
Mowing (Chemical & mechanical)	9	2.75	63.08	65.83					
Herbicides	4	95.16	65.47	160.63					
Total Weed Management Costs				226.46					
Foliar Sprays									
Insecticides		237.00		237.00					
Fungicides		218.60		218.60					
Nutritionals		201.80		201.80					
Bactericides		95.20		95.20					
Application:									
Ground	11		431.60	431.60					
Aerial	1		5.34	5.34					
Total Foliar Sprays Costs				1,189.54					
CHMA Sprays	1		10.00	10.00					
Total CHMA Sprays Costs				10.00					
Fertilizer									
Ground/Dry Fertilizer	3	185.59	26.98	212.56					
Fertigation/Liquid Fertilizer	19	281.77	22.31	304.08					
Total Fertilizer Costs				516.64					
Pruning									
Topping, Hedging & Skirting	1		82.16	82.16					
Total Pruning Costs				82.16					
<u>Irrigation</u>									
Irrigation System ¹				150.16					
Fuel for pump				64.05					
Total Irrigation Costs				214.21					
Canker Control Costs ²				62.83					
Total Production/Cultural Costs without	Tree Replaceme	ent		2,304.85					
Tree Replacement (1 tree):									
Tree Removal (Clip-shear; use front-end loader)									
Site Preparation and Plant Tree (Includes reset trees)									
Supplemental Fertilizer, Spray	,	•	1)	25.00					
Total Tree Replacement Costs	•			45.90					
Total Production/Cultural Costs with Tree	e Replacement			2,350.75					

¹ Irrigation system includes: Maintenance and repairs to emitters, clean ditches, ditch and canal maintenance, water control

² Canker control includes: Clean blocks before certification and harvesting; inspections before "Canker Free" certifications; mandatory citrus canker decontamination costs

Table 2. Total Costs of Production per Acre for Fresh Market Grapefruit Grown in Indian River, Florida, 2017/18

	Cost per acre (\$)
Total Cultural Cost of Production	2,350.75
Other Costs	
Interest on Operating (Cultural) Costs	117.54
Management Cost	71.25
Property Tax/Water Management Tax	18.50
Fly protocol	23.00
Water Drainage District Assessment	107.00
Interest on Average Capital Investment	196.35
Total Other Costs	533.64
Total Grower Costs	2,884.39

Table 3. Break-Even Price per Box for Fresh Market Grapefruit Grown in Indian River, Florida, 2017/18

Yield (boxes per acre)

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	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375
	Dollars per acre								
Cost of Production	2884	2884	2884	2884	2884	2884	2884	2884	2884
Pick and Haul	444	508	571	634	698	761	825	888	952
FDOC Assessment	12	14	16	18	19	21	23	25	26
Total Delivered-in Cost	3341	3406	3471	3536	3602	3667	3732	3797	3862

Break-even Price¹: **Dollars per box**

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On-tree	24.65	20.69	17.61	15.14	13.12	11.44	10.02	8.80	7.74
Delivered-in	26.76	22.80	19.72	17.25	15.23	13.55	12.13	10.91	9.86

 $^{^1\!}$ Assumes 71% packout, 27% field run, price of eliminations \$6.78/box and \$8.30/box for field run

Figure 1. Cultural Costs of Production (in dollars per acre) for Fresh Market Grapefruit Grown in Indian River, Florida, 2017/18

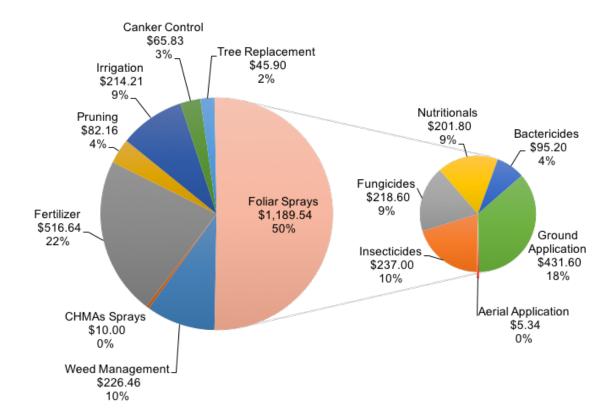


Figure 2. Cost of Production by Program for Fresh Market Grapefruit Grown in Indian River, Florida, 2016/17 vs. 2017/18

