



Forecast update (variation in the May forecast):

September, 10 2024

Total orange crop production forecast: 215.78 million boxes (7.1% decrease)

Hamlin, Westin and Rubi: 36.47million boxes (1.8% decrease)

Other early season: 14.89 million boxes (5.3% decrease)

Pera Rio: 63.42 million boxes (10.6% decrease)

Valencia and Valencia Folha Murcha: 74.39 million boxes (8.8% decrease)

Natal: 26.61 million boxes (1.4% decrease)

Publication Schedule 2024-2025

2nd Crop forecast update: December 10, 2024

3rd Crop forecast update: February 10, 2025

Final crop forecast: April 10, 2025

Table 1 – Orange crop forecast update by sector and variety group – citrus belt

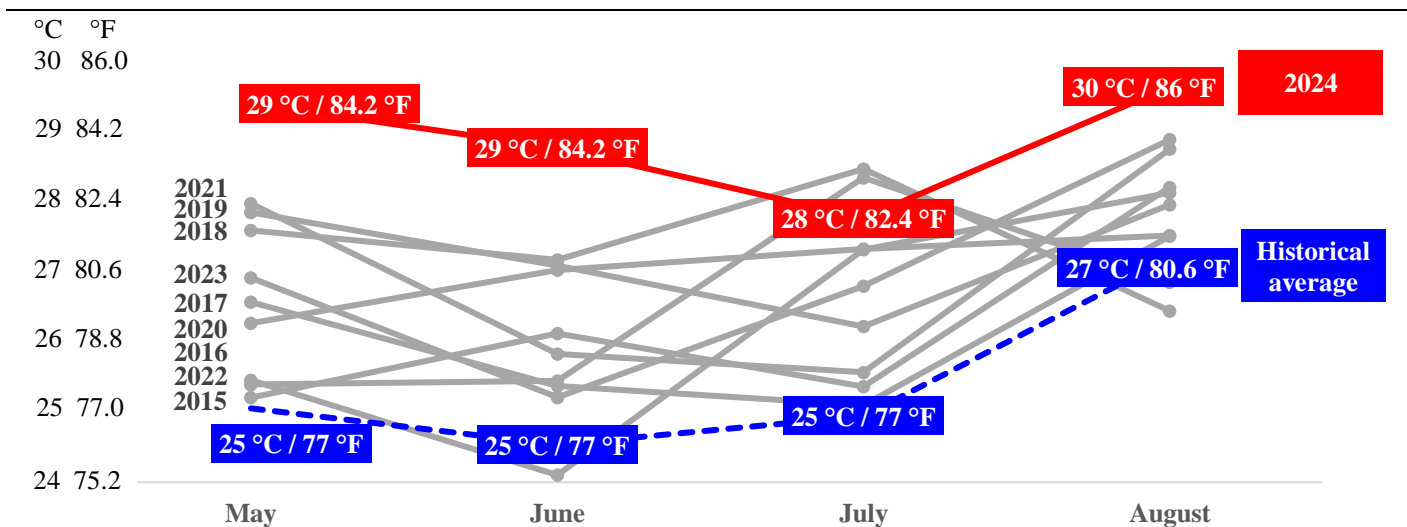
Month	Forecast components				Crop forecast 2024-2025			Crop forecast update 2024-2025		
	May/2024 and September/2024 (strike-through values were presented in May, to their left are their respective values updated in September)				May/2024			September/2024		
	Bearing trees	Fruit per tree at stripping	Fruit estimated per box	Estimated drop rate	Per tree	Per hectare	Total	Per tree	Per hectare	Total
Sector and variety group	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(number)	(percentage)	(boxes/tree)	(boxes/hectare)	(1,000,000 boxes)	(boxes/tree)	(boxes/hectare)	(1,000,000 boxes)
CITRUS BELT										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	26,437.06	485	282 281	10.60 9.50	1.40	657	37.12	1.38	645	36.47
Other early.....	10,834.96	450	260 249	11.50 10.70	1.45	755	15.72	1.37	715	14.89
Pera Rio.....	59,601.12	401	279 247	17.50 18.40	1.19	625	70.97	1.06	559	63.42
Valencia and Folha Murcha	53,100.14	482	247 218	20.00 22.70	1.54	754	81.58	1.40	688	74.39
Natal.....	18,569.39	493	247 232	20.00 23.90	1.45	724	26.99	1.43	714	26.61
Total.....	168,542.67	453	264 241	17.10 18.50	1.38	691	232.38	1.28	642	215.78
NORTH SECTOR										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	6,872.89	490	265 281	16.20 8.30	1.44	640	9.88	1.38	616	9.51
Other early.....	2,146.81	447	239 244	11.70 8.00	1.51	720	3.24	1.47	703	3.16
Pera Rio.....	12,164.10	333	247 239	14.80 15.50	1.06	563	12.89	1.03	545	12.48
Valencia and Folha Murcha	12,734.31	391	216 202	17.80 21.20	1.37	613	17.40	1.33	597	16.94
Natal.....	3,910.89	324	210 222	11.50 12.90	1.14	524	4.46	1.22	559	4.76
Subtotal.....	37,829.00	386	237 235	15.70 15.10	1.27	601	47.87	1.24	588	46.85
NORTHWEST SECTOR										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	2,043.73	216	244 275	8.20 12.10	0.62	292	1.27	0.72	341	1.48
Other early.....	1,906.61	281	236 240	9.00 14.90	0.89	487	1.70	0.97	527	1.84
Pera Rio.....	6,993.74	258	246 245	15.30 13.00	0.83	391	5.77	0.79	376	5.55
Valencia and Folha Murcha	2,613.54	301	243 217	17.20 24.10	0.95	457	2.47	0.92	444	2.40
Natal.....	1,125.00	196	227 241	36.90 23.30	0.56	289	0.63	0.49	252	0.55
Subtotal.....	14,682.62	258	243 242	15.20 16.10	0.81	392	11.84	0.81	392	11.82
CENTRAL SECTOR										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	6,775.50	444	309 277	9.30 10.40	1.29	633	8.75	1.16	570	7.88
Other early.....	4,208.31	428	279 240	12.00 10.90	1.42	767	5.99	1.20	650	5.07
Pera Rio.....	18,007.25	369	287 251	20.60 22.10	1.03	562	18.56	0.91	497	16.42
Valencia and Folha Murcha	14,350.90	419	247 224	19.30 24.20	1.27	666	18.23	1.22	642	17.57
Natal.....	4,661.85	459	247 235	26.60 22.10	1.37	668	6.37	1.22	595	5.67
Subtotal.....	48,003.81	409	273 244	18.30 19.90	1.21	632	57.90	1.10	575	52.61
SOUTH SECTOR										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	4,586.72	471	278 288	8.10 12.10	1.29	613	5.93	1.39	660	6.38
Other early.....	637.46	501	283 262	7.90 17.10	1.43	714	0.91	1.46	729	0.93
Pera Rio.....	10,649.26	440	291 255	22.50 19.80	1.25	646	13.26	1.05	543	11.15
Valencia and Folha Murcha	9,649.05	515	258 229	22.20 25.00	1.51	710	14.58	1.39	652	13.40
Natal.....	2,523.71	552	246 241	24.30 27.20	1.50	776	3.78	1.52	786	3.83
Subtotal.....	28,046.20	482	272 249	19.90 21.20	1.37	676	38.46	1.27	627	35.69
SOUTHWEST SECTOR										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	6,158.22	626	281 282	8.40 8.10	1.83	851	11.29	1.82	845	11.22
Other early.....	1,935.77	651	253 265	12.50 8.90	2.00	1,034	3.88	2.01	1,036	3.89
Pera Rio.....	11,786.77	567	291 244	13.10 16.90	1.74	921	20.49	1.51	801	17.82
Valencia and Folha Murcha	13,752.34	642	260 216	20.70 21.10	2.10	1,093	28.90	1.75	910	24.08
Natal.....	6,347.94	651	260 230	16.80 27.20	1.85	965	11.75	1.86	969	11.80
Subtotal.....	39,981.04	619	271 239	15.70 18.30	1.91	979	76.31	1.72	883	68.81



Total orange production¹ is updated at 215.78 million boxes

The first update of the 2024-2025 orange crop forecast for the São Paulo and West-Southwest Minas Gerais citrus belt, published on September 10, 2024, by Fundecitrus, carried out in cooperation with Markestrat and full professors from FEA-RP/USP and FCAV/Unesp², is 215.78 million boxes of 40.8 kg. Of the total, 200.46 million boxes come from the first three blooms, while 15.32 million boxes belong to the fourth bloom. Compared to the initial estimate in May, the projection shows a reduction of 16.60 million boxes, which corresponds to a 7.1% decrease. Analyzing by maturity group, the early-season varieties decrease by approximately 3%, the mid-season (Pera) by 11%, and the late-season varieties by 7%. Compared to the previous crop (307.22 million boxes), the current projection represents a 29.8% drop, with early-season varieties down by roughly 33%, mid-season (Pera) by 35%, and late-season varieties by 24%. It is also estimated that approximately 14.34 million boxes will be harvested in the Triângulo Mineiro region.

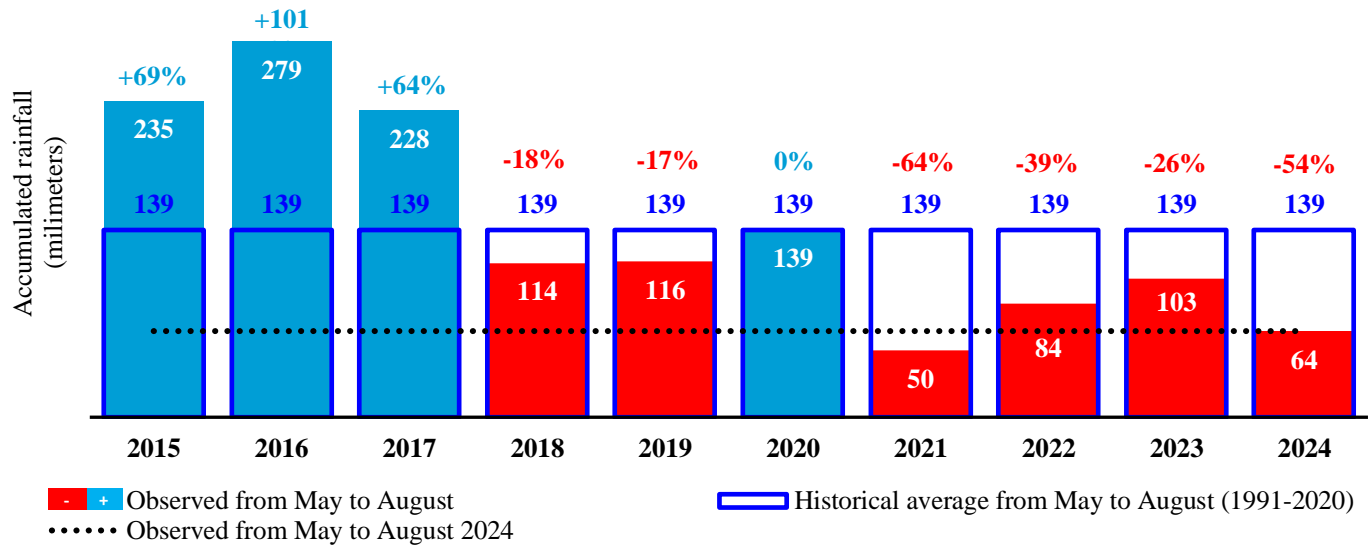
The crop reduction is due to the smaller fruit size, which is a direct consequence of the hot and dry weather. The weather conditions forecasted in May for the first four months of the crop season were worse than expected, with rainfall 31% lower, according to Climatempo data. Additionally, high temperatures during the fall and winter intensified evapotranspiration, worsening the severity of the drought. Higher temperatures also accelerated fruit ripening. This led to a faster harvest pace. Consequently, the orange development period is shorter, and more than half of the crop will be harvested under drought conditions. Rainfall is expected to return only in the last week of September, bringing relief from the heat. Graph 1 shows that the maximum average temperatures from May to August 2024 recorded in the citrus belt were 3 °C (37,4 °F) to 4 °C (39,2 °F) above the historical average (1991-2020). In general, temperatures have been higher every year since 2015, when the crop estimate survey began.



Graph 1 – Maximum Average Temperatures from May to August (2015 to 2024) in the Citrus Belt

Source: Fundecitrus, based on data from Climatempo Meteorologia

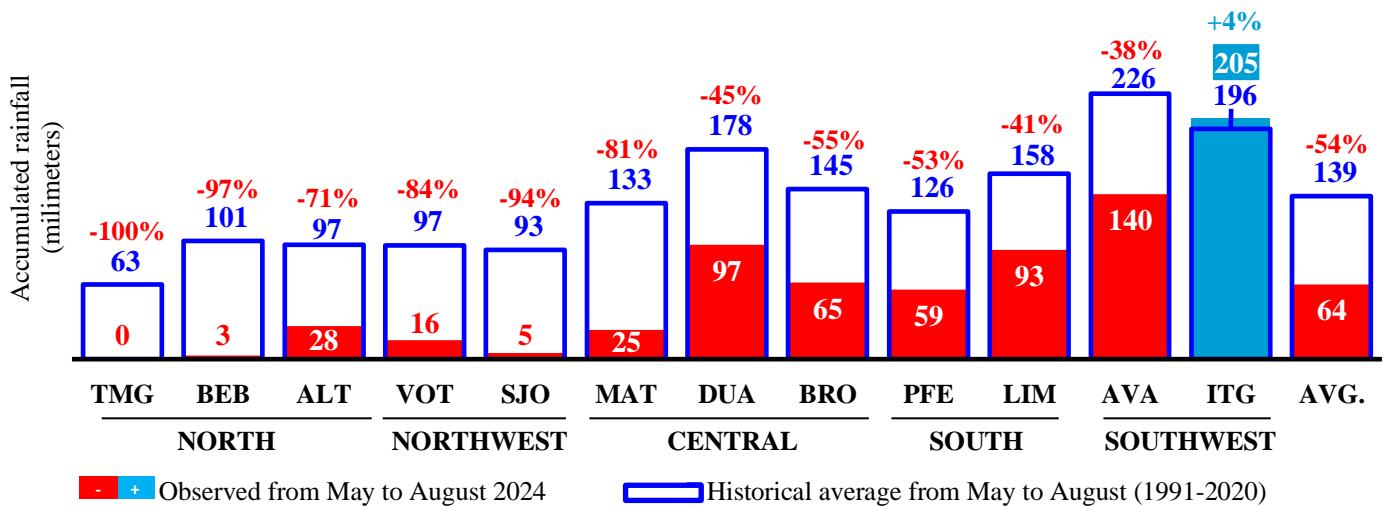
The accumulated precipitation from May to August 2024, averaged across the regions of the citrus belt, reached only 64 millimeters, representing a 54% drop compared to the historical average. As shown in Graph 2, this volume was the second-lowest in the past decade. CEMADEN/MCTI (National Center for Monitoring and Alerts of Natural Disasters, under the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation) reported that, under the influence of the El Niño phenomenon, this season's dry period began earlier than usual, in April, and is being more severe than normal, because the previous rainy season did not sufficiently restore soil moisture and river levels. In August, data released by the agency indicates that 6% of municipalities in the citrus belt were in severe drought conditions, 76% faced moderate drought, and 18% recorded mild drought. This scenario is particularly critical for fruit development, as nearly 60% of the area of mature groves is rainfed.



Graph 2 – Accumulated rainfall from May to August (2015 to 2024) in the Citrus Belt

Source: Fundecitrus, based on data from Climatempo Meteorologia

The analysis of rainfall in different regions of the citrus belt shows that the precipitation deficit affected almost all areas, except the Itapetinga region. According to the indexes presented in Graph 3, the further north in the belt, the greater the anomaly relative to the historical average. The most affected regions are Triângulo Mineiro and Bebedouro, where most municipalities have not had any rain for over four months. In Votuporanga, São José do Rio Preto, Altinópolis, and Matão, although there has been some precipitation, it was insufficient to improve the situation.



Graph 3 – Accumulated rainfall from May to August (2024) in the Citrus Belt regions

Source: Fundecitrus, based on data from Climatempo Meteorologia

Although it would be ideal to wait for the rain before harvest is intensified, a combination of factors made its anticipation inevitable. The heat accelerated orange ripening, and this season's production shows a high concentration of fruits from the first and second blooms, which ripen earlier. Additionally, the need to minimize losses caused by greening also contributed to harvest anticipation. As a result, by mid-August, about 45% of the crop had already been harvested, a significantly faster pace than in previous years when this percentage was around 30%. The harvest of early-season varieties like Hamlin, Westin, and Rubi reached 93%, while other early-season varieties reached 90%. Currently, 48% of the Pera variety is harvested. Among late-season varieties, the harvest of Valencia and Valencia Folha Murcha reached 19%, and the Natal variety, 13%. In previous years, the harvest of these late-season varieties did not exceed 5% during the same period.



Given the current conditions, the average size of the harvested oranges will be smaller than originally estimated. In this current projection, 264 pieces of fruit will be required to fill a 40.8 kg box (90-pound box), 23 more pieces than estimated in May. This means the oranges are expected to weigh an average of 155 grams (5.47 oz), which is below the initial projection of 169 grams (5.96 oz). If confirmed, the average fruit weight will be lower than the last season (160 grams/5.64 oz) and the last 10-year average (163 grams/5.75 oz).

The pieces of fruit needed to fill a 40.8 kg box for Hamlin, Westin, and Rubi varieties changed from 281 pieces per box (145.2 grams/5.11 oz per fruit) to 282 pieces per box (144.7 grams/5.11 oz per fruit). The other early-season varieties changed from 249 pieces per box (164 grams/5.78 oz per fruit) to 260 pieces per box (157 grams/5.54 oz per fruit). Pera orange was initially projected at 247 pieces per box (165 grams/5.82 oz per fruit), and now has changed to 279 pieces per box (146 grams/5.15 oz per fruit). Valencia and Valencia Folha Murcha varieties changed from 218 pieces per box (187 grams/6.60 oz per fruit) to 247 pieces per box (165 grams/5.82 oz per fruit). The Natal variety changed from 232 pieces per box (176 grams/6.21 oz per fruit) to 247 pieces per box (165 grams/5.82 oz per fruit). The sizes by sector and variety are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 – Average fruit size, as pieces of fruit per box, by sector and variety³

Group of varieties	Sector (hatched values were presented in May and their respective values updated in September are on the left)					
	North	Northwest	Central	South	Southwest	Total
	(Fruits per box)	(Fruits per box)	(Fruits per box)	(Fruits per box)	(Fruits per box)	(Fruits per box)
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	265 281	244 275	309 277	278 288	281 282	282 281
Other earlies.....	239 244	236 240	279 240	283 262	253 265	260 249
Pera Rio.....	247 239	246 245	287 251	291 255	291 244	279 247
Valencia and V. Folha Murcha...	216 202	243 217	247 224	258 229	260 216	247 218
Natal.....	210 222	227 241	247 235	246 241	260 230	247 232
Total.....	237 235	243 242	273 244	272 249	271 239	264 241

³ The precision of the overall average of the citrus belt is higher than that of the sectors, ages or variety groups, due to the larger sample size.

Harvest anticipation has a positive effect on reducing the fruit drop rate, mainly due to a reduction in the drop caused by greening. Initially projected at 18.50% in May, this rate is now revised to 17.10%. The drop rate for Hamlin, Westin, and Rubi oranges increased to 10.60%, an amendment of 1.10 percentage point compared to the previous projection. For other early-season varieties, the rate was adjusted to 11.50%, an increase of 0.80 percentage point. Meanwhile, Pera Rio showed a reduction to 17.50%, a decrease of 0.90 percentage point. The Valencia and Valencia Folha Murcha varieties show a more significant decrease, with the drop rate reaching 20.00%, a reduction of 2.70 percentage points. The Natal variety also shows a substantial reduction, with the rate adjusted to 20.00%, representing a decrease of 3.90 percentage points. The drop rates by sector and variety are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3 – Average drop rates by sector and variety⁴

Group of varieties	Sector (hatched values were presented in May and their respective values updated in September are on the left)					
	North	Northwest	Central	South	Southwest	Total
	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	16.20 8.30	8.20 12.10	9.30 10.40	8.10 12.10	8.40 8.10	10.60 9.50
Other earlies.....	11.70 8.00	9.00 14.90	12.00 10.90	7.90 17.10	12.50 8.90	11.50 10.70
Pera Rio.....	14.80 15.50	15.30 13.00	20.60 22.10	22.50 19.80	13.10 16.90	17.50 18.40
Valencia and V. Folha	17.80 21.20	17.20 24.10	19.30 24.20	22.20 25.00	20.70 21.10	20.00 22.70
Natal.....	11.50 12.90	36.90 23.30	26.60 22.10	24.30 27.20	16.80 27.20	20.00 23.90
Total.....	15.70 15.10	15.20 16.10	18.30 19.90	19.90 21.20	15.70 18.30	17.10 18.50

⁴ The precision of the overall average of the citrus belt is higher than that of the sectors, ages or variety groups, due to the larger sample size.



This estimate was projected based on the available data and will continue to be updated as the harvest progresses. The next update is set to be released on December 10th and will provide more detailed information about the fourth bloom.

The method used for the update is the same adopted in the previous crop season. Information was obtained from the monitoring survey started in May on 1,200 plots that are no longer visited when fruit harvest is complete. Other data used in this study is size of fruit received throughout the crop season by orange juice companies associated to Fundecitrus – Citrosuco, Cutrale and Louis Dreyfus – for industrial processing. Each processing company supplies individual data under confidentiality to the independent consulting firm for the calculation of the average size of processed fruit.

¹ Hamlin, Westin, Rubi, Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple, Alvorada, Pera Rio, Valencia, Valencia Folha Murcha and Natal.

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