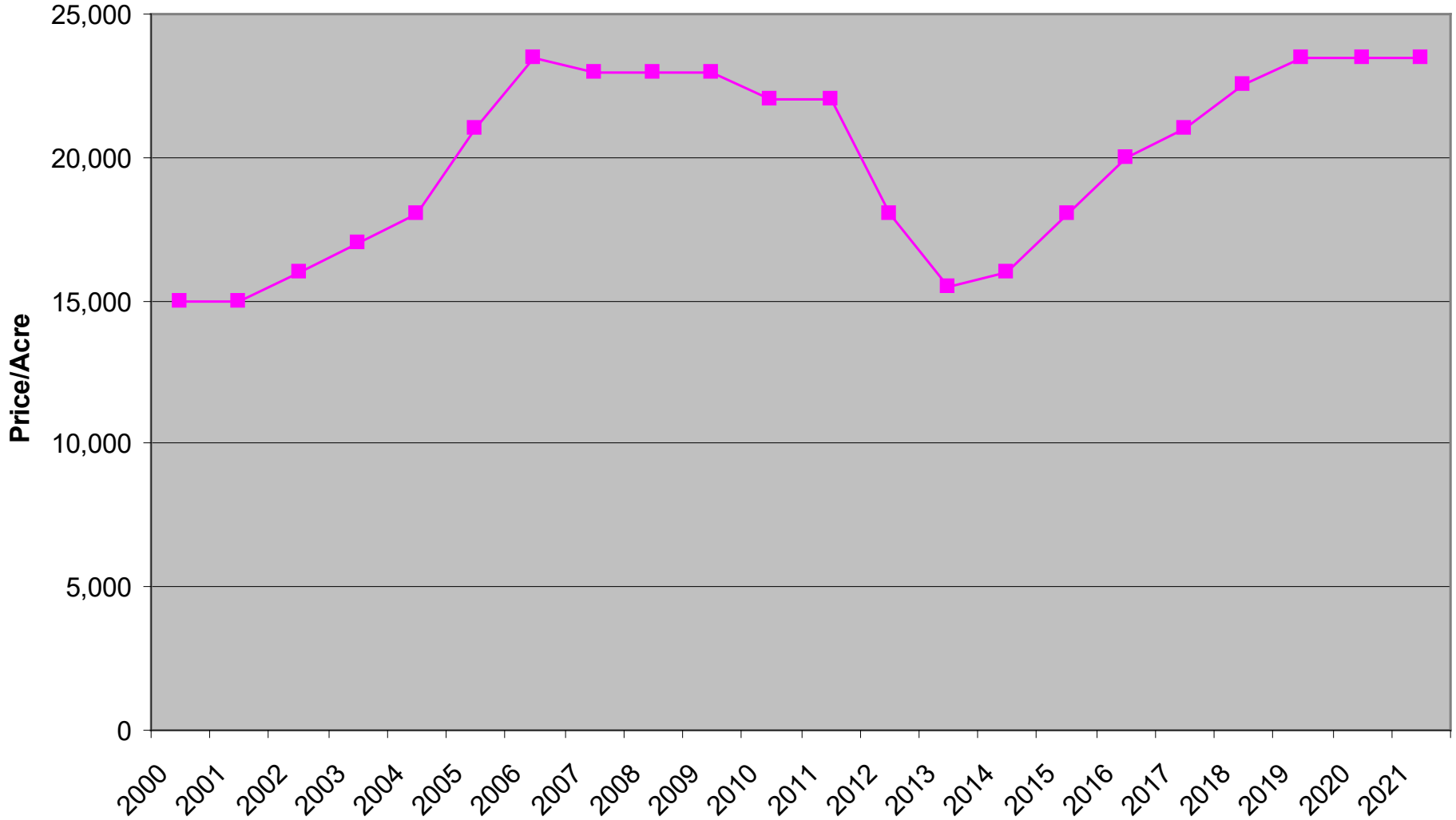
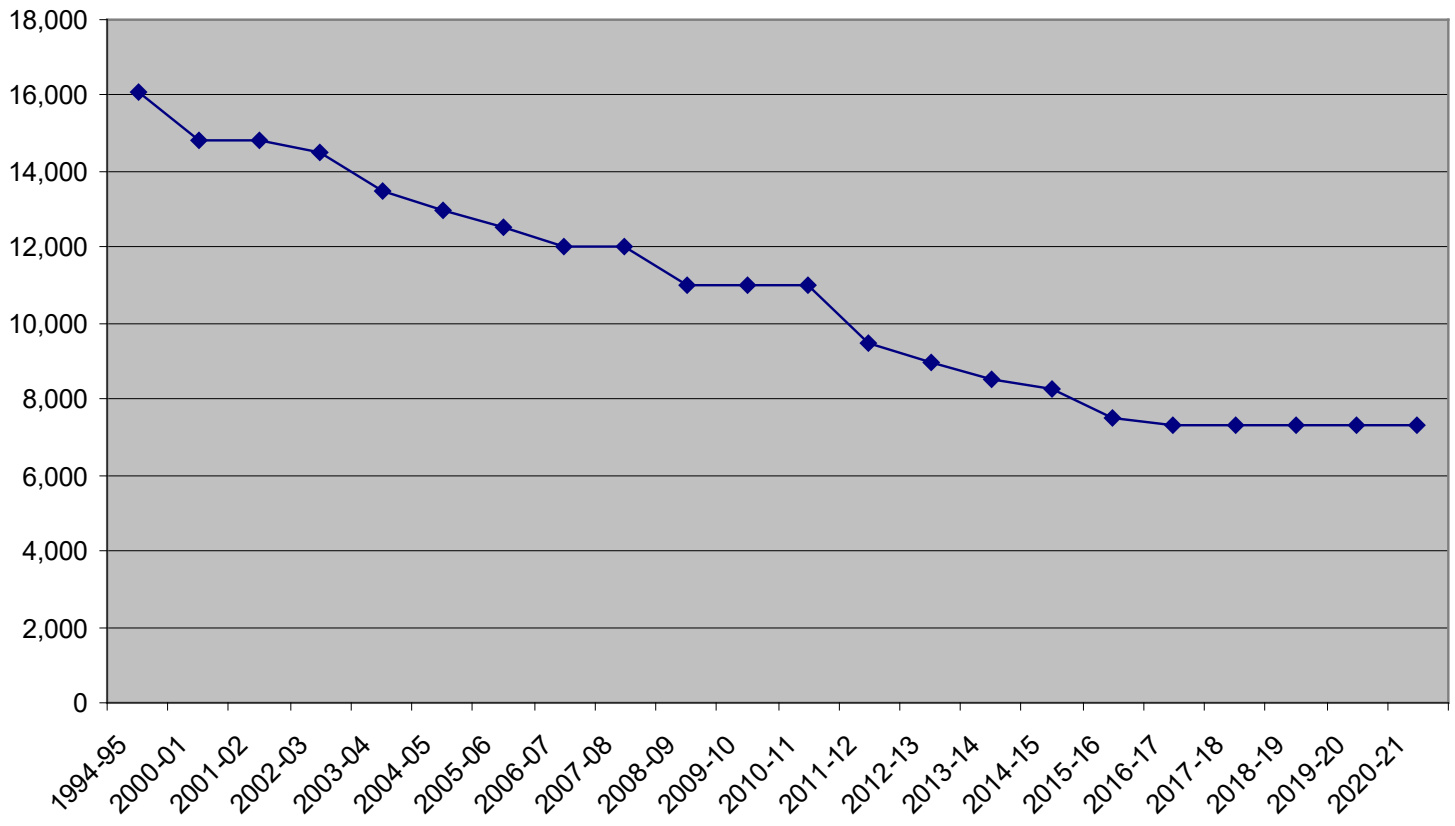


Yuma Mesa

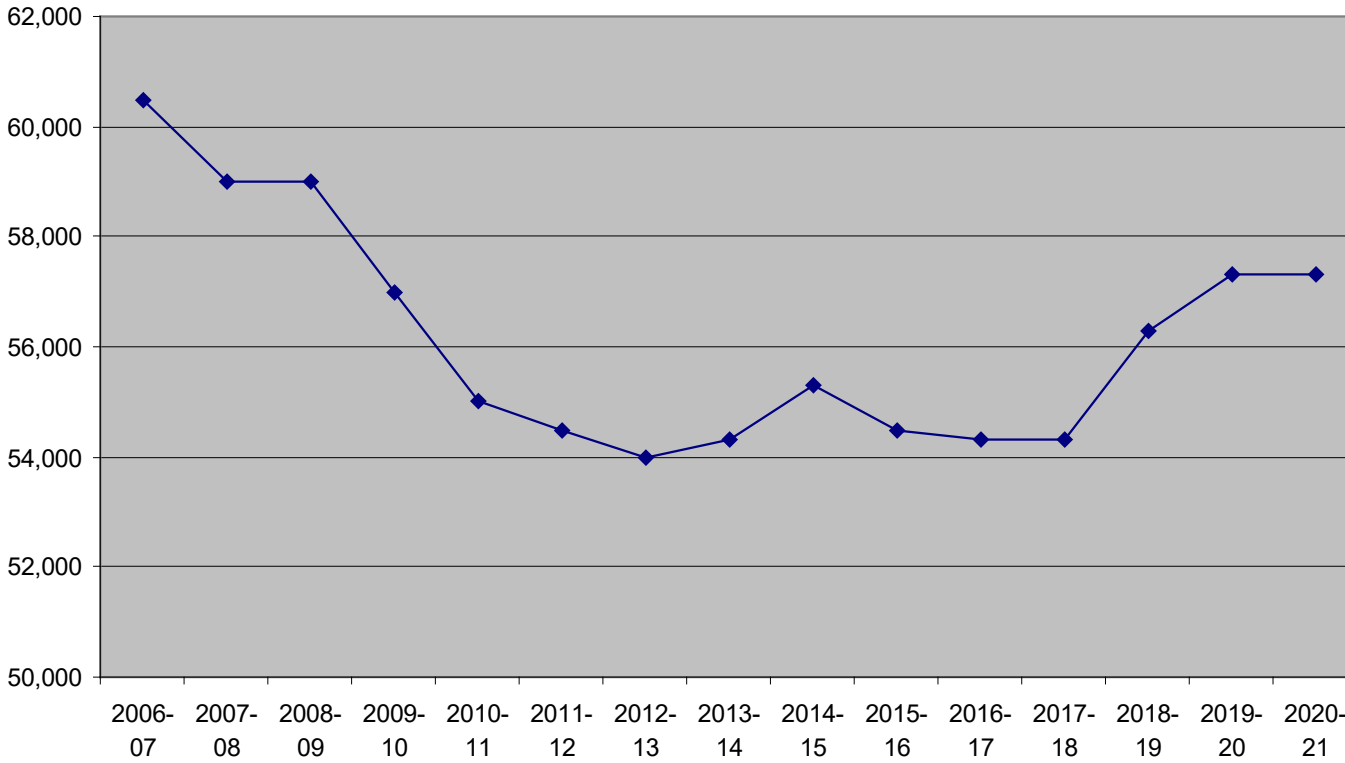


Lemon Acreage - Arizona



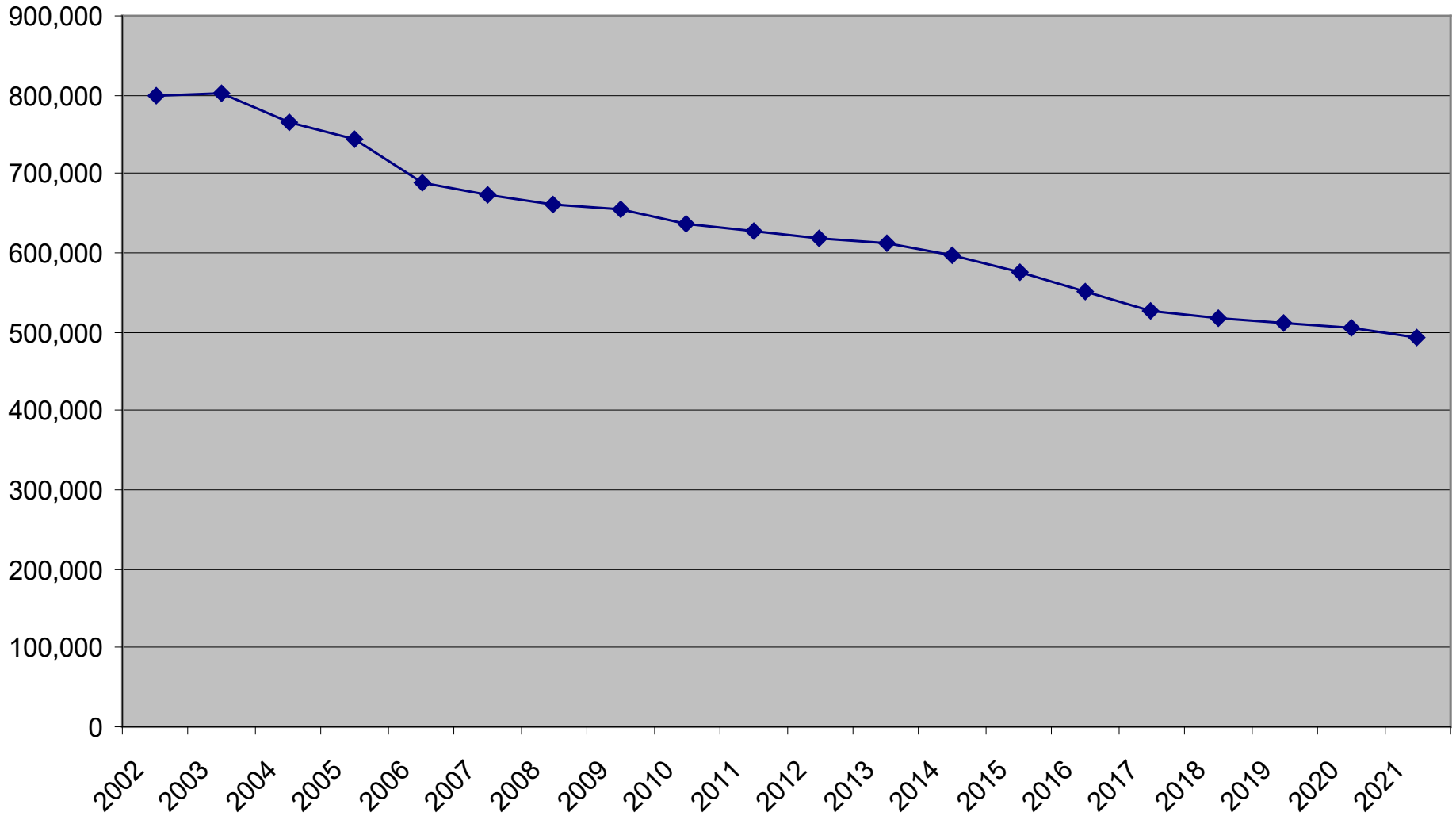
1994-95	16,100
2000-01	14,800
2001-02	14,800
2002-03	14,500
2003-04	13,500
2004-05	13,000
2005-06	12,500
2006-07	12,000
2007-08	12,000
2008-09	11,000
2009-10	11,000
2010-11	11,000
2011-12	9,500
2012-13	9,000
2013-14	8,500
2014-15	8,300
2015-16	7,500
2016-17	7,300
2017-18	7,300
2018-19	7,300
2019-20	7,300
2020-21	7,300

Lemon Acreage - United State

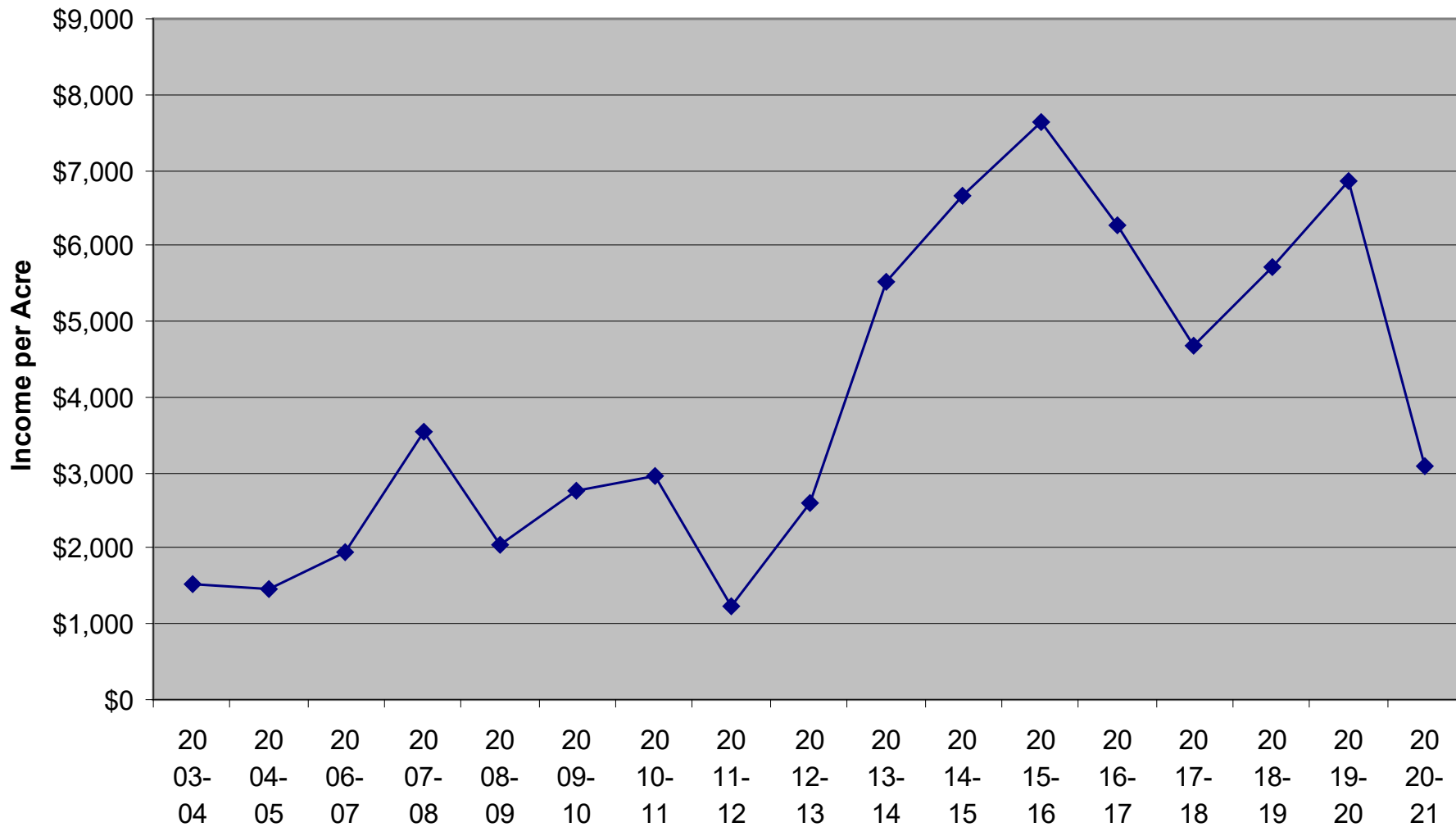


Year	Acres
2006-07	60,500
2007-08	59,000
2008-09	59,000
2009-10	57,000
2010-11	55,000
2011-12	54,500
2012-13	54,000
2013-14	54,300
2014-15	55,300
2015-16	54,500
2016-17	54,300
2017-18	54,300
2018-19	56,300
2019-20	57,300
2020-21	57,300

Bearing Acres of Oranges - United States



All Arizona Citrus Income/Ac



CITRUS OUTLOOK '21 – '22

- Grove values are maintaining as per a limited number of new real estate sales planted with citrus in the Yuma-El Centro area. Lemon yields were down last year (fall of 2020). Commodity prices were down as well to \$5 - \$6/F.B. Most growers still made money, the prime groves making several thousand dollars per acre. This year the yields are up and/or are closer to normal at say 350 – 400 F.B. per acre for mid-life groves and as much as 600 – 700 F.B. per acre for “prime” lemons say 8 to 12 years of age. The old groves still yielded 300 – 350 F.B. per acre making it tough to plow the trees under. Growers can expect returns in the range of \$8 to \$10 per field box. Total plantings of lemons is down (7,300 acres for Arizona, 2019-20) significantly from say 10-15 years ago (14,000+ acres). Some new plantings of lemons have occurred and may not be reflected in the USDA acreage numbers yet. A lot of the lemon groves still being farmed past the typical age and condition because of the increased profitability vs say 15 years ago. Lemon plantings are up slightly on a national basis (approximately 5%). Minneolas are expected to have “on-year” crop in the range of 200 to 250 F.B. per acre, more if located in the valley or on the Island. Growers can expect returns in the range of \$7 to \$8 per field box. Minneolas are an alternate bearing fruit.
- A new virus or fungal disease is being experienced in-and-around Yuma. The virus is new and wind-borne. A cure is not known. The virus impacts the branches and causes accelerated deadwood, particularly in old lemon trees. The University of Arizona is working on a cure but nothing to date. The Asian Citrus Psyllid or Citrus Greening Disease is still a threat to the citrus industry. A quarantine was put on by USDA for most of the citrus growing areas of the State of Arizona in late 2015. Citrus Greening was first found in Florida in 1998. No infected groves have been found in Arizona to date but looks to have been found in Mexico this past year. The insect carrying the disease, citrus psyllid has been found but not the disease. The disease is characterized by blotchy mottle on the leaves, alters the fruit taste, and in some cases the fruit tends to “green back-up” after partially maturing/coloring. The disease is transmitted by the Psyllid and/or by grafting infected trees. Fruit intended to leave the State of Arizona must be washed. In talking with area packing houses the washing of fruit was already being done and as such it does not change business practices too much. The most recent development is the possible “tarping of loads”, citrus being transported in bulk from the southern areas to the northern area packing houses. The true extent (cost) of this measure is generally unknown.
- Since the mid 1990’s a significant amount of acreage has been removed in District III (desert- Yuma, Phoenix, & Coachella Valley), partly because of disease but also because of aging groves and urbanization. “Macrophylla Decline” and “Coniophora” are being named as the cause of accelerating the decline in older lemons (Antrodia, other variety). Macrophylla Decline is described as an incompatibility between Macrophylla rootstock and the bud-particularly Frost New Cellar (Frost New Cellar budded to the rootstock/Macrophylla). Other varieties of lemons do not seem to have experienced the “decline” (tree declines at say 27 yrs of age while others go to say 35 years). Coniophora is a wind-borne disease. If caught in time, Coniophora can be minimized.
- Marketing: The Obama administration removed a 20 year ban on citrus from Argentina in 2017. The ban was in-place because of disease problems including Black Spot (*Guignardia Citricarpa*) a fungus that leaves spots on the fruit and leaves. The fruit entered the U.S. for the first time in the fall of 2018. Argentina fruit comes off at the same time as District II or Ventura-Oxnard. The impact was not as great as originally thought because of quality. The fruit must be brought in green and cold treated to assist in the monitoring of potential diseases.
- Yuma – I.V. Calif Value Per Acre Activity Trend Rent Range Activity Trend
- Young Groves 1-5 Yrs. \$8,000 - \$12,000 Limited/Stable Seldom Rented Stable
- Mid-life 6-15 Yrs. \$17,000 - \$23,500 Limited/Stable Seldom Rented Stable
- Late-life 16-30 Yrs. \$12,000 - \$16,000 Moderate/Stable Seldom Rented Stable
- Note: The \$8,000/ac for 1 year old lemons is the underlying land unless located farther out, El Centro area.
- Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, \$85.00 acre for nine acre feet, additional \$6.00/ac ft (Bureau of Reclamation paying \$1,550/ac for idling selected acreage- 2,000 to 3,000 acres).
- Unit B, \$163.68 for 10 acre feet (west side of mesa)
- YCWUA, \$106.50 5 acre feet (Yuma Valley)
- North Gila Valley Irrigation & Drainage District, \$65 for 5 ac feet
- Bard Water District, \$97.00, 5 or 8 ac ft depending on soils-loam or sandy, additional \$19.40/acre foot
- Written as of 11-15-21 by Scott Halver, ARA, MAI @ Ganado Group, Inc