



Current forecast update (variation regarding the February forecast):

April, 10 2025

Total orange crop production forecast: 230.87 million boxes (1.0% increase)

Hamlin, Westin and Rubi: 37.63 million boxes (unchanged)

Other early season: 15.60 million boxes (unchanged)

Pera Rio: 74.70 million boxes (0.3% increase)

Valencia and Folha Murcha: 75.99 million boxes (2.4% increase)

Natal: 26.95 million boxes (1.2% increase)

The orange production forecast of the 2025-2026 season will be released at 10:00 a.m. (BRT, GMT -3:00) on May 9, 2025.

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

Month	Forecast components				Crop forecast update 2024-2025			Crop forecast update 2024-2025		
	February/2025 and April/2025 (strike-through values were presented in February, to their left are their respective values updated in April)				February/2025			April/2025		
	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	501	283	10.60	1.42	666	37.63	1.42	666	37.63
Other early.....	10,834.96	478	257	13.90	1.44	749	15.60	1.44	749	15.60
Pera Rio.....	59,601.12	422	253 252	16.50 17.00	1.25	656	74.46	1.25	658	74.70
Valencia and Folha Murcha	53,100.14	501	247 252	21.60 21.80	1.40	686	74.20	1.43	703	75.99
Natal.....	18,569.39	525	252 255	22.60 22.50	1.43	715	26.63	1.45	723	26.95
Total.....	168,542.67	474	256 258	17.80 18.00	1.36	680	228.52	1.37	687	230.87
NORTH SECTOR										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	6,872.89	488	274	14.20	1.37	612	9.44	1.37	611	9.43
Other early.....	2,146.81	506	239	11.40 12.20	1.67	796	3.58	1.68	803	3.61
Pera Rio.....	12,164.10	375	243	11.10 11.80	1.22	648	14.85	1.23	654	14.99
Valencia and Folha Murcha	12,734.31	421	234 237	19.40 19.70	1.28	575	16.31	1.30	585	16.61
Natal.....	3,910.89	395	236 237	8.50 8.60	1.36	625	5.32	1.37	630	5.36
Subtotal.....	37,829.00	420	246 247	14.30 14.70	1.31	621	49.50	1.32	627	50.00
NORTHWEST SECTOR										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	2,043.73	220	263 267	6.60	0.69	325	1.41	0.70	329	1.43
Other early.....	1,906.61	288	241 240	8.00 8.50	0.99	539	1.88	0.99	539	1.88
Pera Rio.....	6,993.74	322	231 229	14.00	1.08	513	7.57	1.08	510	7.53
Valencia and Folha Murcha	2,613.54	362	239 241	14.40	1.16	559	3.02	1.17	565	3.05
Natal.....	1,125.00	174	268 272	32.30 32.60	0.39	202	0.44	0.39	202	0.44
Subtotal.....	14,682.62	299	239	13.40 13.50	0.98	474	14.32	0.98	475	14.33
CENTRAL SECTOR										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	6,775.50	484	294	11.40 11.90	1.30	639	8.83	1.31	643	8.88
Other early.....	4,208.31	450	265 267	11.80 11.90	1.33	719	5.61	1.34	724	5.65
Pera Rio.....	18,007.25	379	257 258	20.80 21.40	1.03	564	18.63	1.05	572	18.89
Valencia and Folha Murcha	14,350.90	451	255 262	23.20 22.90	1.19	624	17.10	1.22	640	17.53
Natal.....	4,661.85	535	257 262	31.40 31.30	1.26	615	5.86	1.28	625	5.96
Subtotal.....	48,003.81	437	263 266	20.50 20.70	1.17	612	56.03	1.19	621	56.91
SOUTH SECTOR										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	4,586.72	489	278	7.80	1.46	692	6.69	1.46	691	6.68
Other early.....	637.46	527	281	7.00 7.40	1.55	776	0.99	1.57	784	1.00
Pera Rio.....	10,649.26	466	263 262	20.10 22.10	1.24	644	13.22	1.27	659	13.54
Valencia and Folha Murcha	9,649.05	551	263 270	20.50 21.00	1.45	679	13.96	1.50	703	14.45
Natal.....	2,523.71	628	262 267	25.30 26.50	1.55	802	3.91	1.60	831	4.05
Subtotal.....	28,046.20	515	266 268	18.60 19.60	1.38	681	38.77	1.42	698	39.72
SOUTHWEST SECTOR										
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi....	6,158.22	638	287	8.80 8.50	1.83	848	11.26	1.82	845	11.21
Other early.....	1,935.77	680	262 260	23.20 22.10	1.83	943	3.54	1.79	922	3.46
Pera Rio.....	11,786.77	557	257 253	13.90 13.20	1.71	907	20.19	1.68	887	19.75
Valencia and Folha Murcha	13,752.34	616	240 244	23.30 23.60	1.73	900	23.81	1.77	921	24.35
Natal.....	6,347.94	620	250 253	21.00 20.30	1.75	912	11.10	1.75	915	11.14
Subtotal.....	39,981.04	606	255 256	18.00 17.70	1.75	897	69.90	1.75	897	69.91



Total orange production¹ for the 2024-2025 crop season ended at 230.87 million boxes

The 2024-2025 orange crop for the São Paulo and West-Southwest Minas Gerais citrus belt, published on April 10, 2025 by Fundecitrus, carried out in cooperation with full professor from FCAV/Unesp², concluded with 230.87 million boxes of 40.8 kg each (90 lbs), divided as follows:

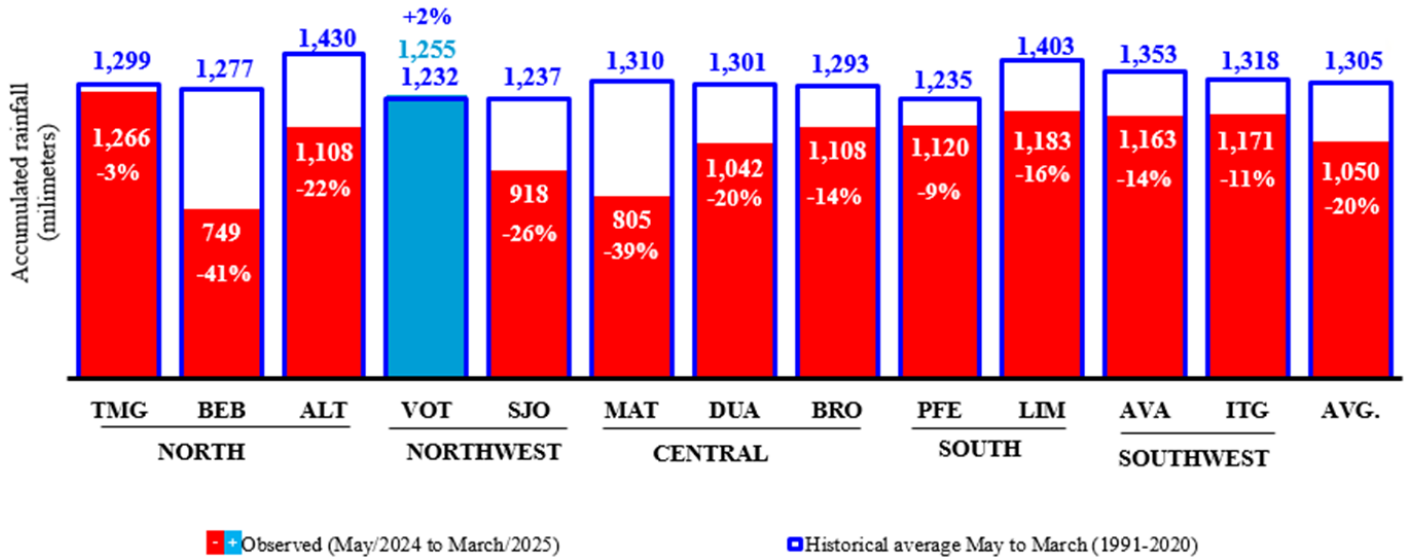
- 37.63 million boxes of Hamlin, Westin e Rubi early-season varieties;
- 15.60 million boxes of Valência Americana, Seleta, Pineapple e Alvorada early-season varieties;
- 74.70 million boxes of Pera Rio mid-season variety;
- 75.99 million boxes of Valência e Valência Folha Murcha late-season varieties;
- 26.95 million boxes of Natal late-season variety.

Of the total, about 14.94 million boxes were produced in the Triângulo Mineiro region.

This season production was 0.65% below the initial estimate released in May 2024 (232.38 million boxes) and 24.85% below the previous crop season, which totaled 307.22 million boxes, a production level in line with the historical average. The 2024-2025 crop was confirmed as the second smallest in the last 37 years, considered atypical due to adverse weather conditions, marked by dry weather, high temperatures, the extremely late and expressive fourth bloom, along with the incidence of greening.

The estimate published in May 2024 already anticipated that this crop production would be adversely impacted by the heat waves and drought recorded during the flowering period of orange trees, resulting in a low initial number of fruits. Moreover, although the weather forecasts indicated reduced rainfall during the fruit development period, the severity of climate conditions which were recorded between May and August 2024 had not been foreseen. During this period, the rain volume was 31% below the forecast, whereas maximum temperatures averaged at 3°C (37.4 °F) to 4°C (39.2 °F) above the historical average (1991-2020), according to data from Climatempo Meteorologia. On the one hand, the drought hindered the development of fruits, and on the other hand, the high temperatures accelerated the ripening of oranges, resulting in an early harvest before the start of the rainy season. Consequently, approximately 45% of the crop had already been harvested in August 2024, reaching 80% in November of the same year. Significant rainfall only occurred from October to December 2024, a period in which it exceeded the historical average (1991-2020), but then returned to below-average levels in January, February, and March 2025. Therefore, most of the crop production was harvested early and under draught conditions, resulting in fruits smaller than initially expected.

The average citrus belt rainfall accumulated from May 2024 to March 2025 was in the low range, totaling 1,050 millimeters. This represents a 255-millimeter or 20% decrease compared to the historical average of 1,305 millimeters (1991-2020), according to data provided by Climatempo Meteorologia. Except for the Votuporanga region, all regions of the citrus belt had volumes below the historical average. Total volumes were 749 millimeters in Bebedouro (-41%); 805 millimeters in Matão (-39%); 918 millimeters in São José do Rio Preto (-26%); 1,108 millimeters in Altinópolis (-22%); 1,042 millimeters in Duartina (-20%); 1,183 millimeters in Limeira (-16%); 1,108 millimeters in Brotas (-14%); 1,163 millimeters in Avaré (-14%); 1,171 millimeters in Itapetininga (-11%); 1,120 millimeters in Porto Ferreira (-9%); 1,266 in the Triângulo Mineiro (-3%); and 1,255 millimeters in Votuporanga (+2%). The rainfall data were obtained through Climatempo Meteorologia and are presented in Graph 1.



Graph 1 - Total accumulated rainfall from May 2024 to March 2025 in the citrus belt regions
Source: Fundecitrus, based on data from Climatempo Meteorologia

The negative effects of adverse weather conditions on production were somewhat mitigated by the extremely delayed and pronounced emergence and development of fruits from the fourth bloom, which prevented an even more severe production shortfall. At the time of the initial estimate, in May 2024, the fruits from the fourth bloom were in a very early stage of development, or still in the flowering phase, which hindered the forecasting of the final fruit size. Furthermore, some trees only had their fourth bloom after the estimation period in May. For these reasons, a new harvest was carried out in the months of September and October 2024, aiming to update the estimate both for the number and weight of the fruits from the fourth bloom, whose information was incorporated in the updated estimate disclosed in December. The late fruits from the fourth bloom, along with those from the first three blooms that remained unharvested by October, benefited from the abundant rains that occurred from October to December.

Considering the average size of the fruits harvested from all varieties, 256 fruits were needed to fill a 40.8 kg box, indicating an increase of 15 fruits compared to the estimate made in May. The average weight of these fruits was 159 grams (5.61 oz), which differed from the initially estimated weight of 169 grams (5.96 oz). The observed weight is lower than the average weight of the last 10 years, namely 163 grams (5.75 oz) per fruit. The size of the fruits from the first, second, and third bloom, considering all varieties, was 162 grams (5.71 oz), whereas the fruits from the fourth bloom weighed 146 grams (5.15 oz).

A projected average of 281 fruits per box (145 grams/5.11 oz per fruit) was disclosed in May 2024 for the group that includes Hamlin, Westin and Rubi, however the crop season yielded 283 fruits per box (144 grams/5.08 oz per fruit). The oranges of other early varieties went from 249 fruits per box (164 grams/5.78 oz per fruit) in May 2024 to 257 fruits per box (159 grams/5.61 oz per fruit). The initial projection of 247 fruits per box (165 grams/5.82 oz per fruit) for Pera Rio was updated to 253 fruits per box (161 grams/5.68 oz per fruit). The average fruit size for Valencia and Valencia Folha Murcha varieties, whose projection was 218 fruits per box (187 grams/6.60 oz per fruit) in May 2024, was updated to 247 fruits per box (165 grams/5.82 oz per fruit) at the end of the crop season. The initial projection for Natal of 232 fruits per box (176 grams/6.21 oz per fruit) was updated to 252 fruits per box (162 grams/5.71 oz per fruit) at this final crop forecast. 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 2024 and their respective values updated in April 2025 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.....	274 281	263 275	294 277	278 288	287 282	283 281
Other earlies.....	239 244	241 240	265 240	281 262	262 265	257 249
Pera Rio.....	243 239	231 245	257 251	263 255	257 244	253 247
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	234 202	239 217	255 224	263 229	240 216	247 218
Natal.....	236 222	268 241	257 235	262 241	250 230	252 232
Total.....	246 235	239 242	263 244	266 249	255 239	256 241

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.

This was yet another crop season marked by a fast harvesting pace, aimed at minimizing premature fruit drop and production losses. This accelerated harvesting pace contributed to containing the average fruit drop in the citrus belt, which reached 17.8% in overall cumulative terms since the beginning of the season - the lowest figure recorded in the past five years. This value represents a decrease of 0.7 percentage points compared to the projection made in May 2024. The margin of error is plus or minus 0.82 percentage points, with 95% confidence level.

The drop rate of Hamlin, Westin, and Ruby was 10.6%, with a margin of error of ± 1.5 percentage point. The other early varieties showed a slightly higher drop rate of 13.9%, with a margin of error of ± 1.5 percentage points. The Pera Rio drop rate was 16.5%, with a margin of error of ± 1.5 percentage point, whereas the Valencia and Valencia Folha Murcha varieties stood at a higher drop rate of 21.6%, with a margin of error of ± 1.8 percentage point. Finally, the Natal variety had the highest drop rate, with 22.6% and a margin of error of ± 2.3 percentage points.

Drop rates by sector and variety are presented in Table 3. The state Northwest area, comprising the regions of Votuporanga and São José do Rio Preto, had the lowest rate of the citrus belt, standing at 13.4%. The Central area, which includes the regions of Matão, Duartina, and Brotas, recorded the highest drop rate, reaching 20.5%.

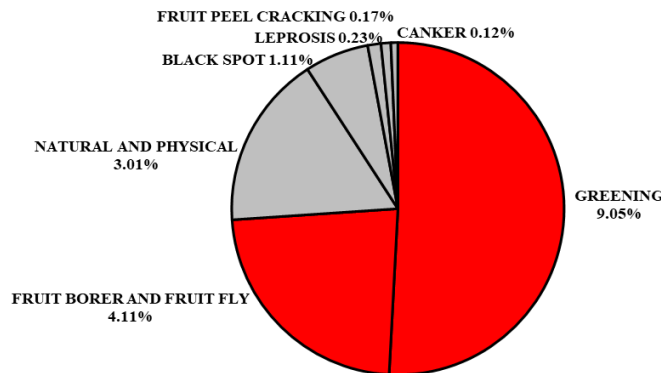
Table 3 – Average drop rates by sector and variety⁴

Group of varieties	Sector (hatched values were presented in May 2024 and their respective values updated in April 2025 are on the left)					
	North	Northwest	Central	South	Southwest	Total
	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	14.20 8.30	6.60 12.10	11.40 10.40	7.80 12.10	8.80 8.10	10.60 9.50
Other earlies.....	11.40 8.00	8.00 14.90	11.80 10.90	7.00 17.10	23.20 8.90	13.90 10.70
Pera Rio.....	11.10 15.50	14.00 13.00	20.80 22.10	20.10 19.80	13.90 16.90	16.50 18.40
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	19.40 21.20	14.40 24.10	23.20 24.20	20.50 25.00	23.30 21.10	21.60 22.70
Natal.....	8.50 12.90	32.30 23.30	31.40 22.10	25.30 27.20	21.00 27.20	22.60 23.90
Total.....	14.30 15.10	13.40 16.10	20.50 19.90	18.60 21.20	18.00 18.30	17.80 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.



Production loss, resulting from a premature fruit drop, was estimated at approximately 50 million boxes. This volume is eliminated from the production estimate through the premature fruit drop rate, which is considered in the calculations. The main reason for the production loss during this season was greening, contributing with 9.05% (of the total 17.8%), which accounts for 25 million boxes that suffered premature drop. Next, the fruit borer and the fruit fly accounted for 4.11%, jointly resulting in an estimated loss of 12 million boxes. The category encompassing natural (1.83%) and physical (1.18%) drop ranked third, accounting for 3.01% of the total rate, which is equivalent to 8 million boxes lost. Black spot, ranking fourth, accounted for 1.11% of losses, corresponding to 3 million boxes. The remaining reasons, totaling 2 million boxes lost, include leprosis in fifth place, with 0.23%; fruit peel cracking in sixth place, with 0.17%; and citrus canker in the last position, with 0.12%, as shown in Graph 2.



Graph 2 – Causes that made up the average rate of fruit drop in the 2024-2025 crop, highlighting the main pests and greening

Source: Fundecitrus

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 – Citrusuco, Cutrale and Louis Dreyfus – for industrial processing. Each processing company supplies individual data under confidentiality for the calculation of the average size of processed fruit.

2025-2026 crop forecast

The orange crop forecast and tree inventory will be released on May 9, 2025, at 10 am (BRT, GMT -3:00), in a face-to-face event at Fundecitrus – with simultaneous broadcast and translation to English on the institution's YouTube channel.

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

² Department of math and science, FCAV/Unesp Jaboticabal Campus.