2025/2026
TREE INVENTORY AND ORANGE CROP FORECAST

for the São Paulo and West-Southwest Minas Gerais citrus belt

Fundecitrus
SCIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY IN CITRICULTURE

PES
Crop Forecast Survey

TREE INVENTORY AND 2025-2026 ORANGE CROP FORECAST FOR THE SÃO PAULO AND WEST-SOUTHWEST MINAS GERAIS CITRUS BELT

SECTION I

TREE INVENTORY

SECTION II

CROP FORECAST

TREE INVENTORY OF THE SÃO PAULO AND WEST-SOUTHWEST MINAS GERAIS CITRUS BELT

Snapshot of groves in March 2025

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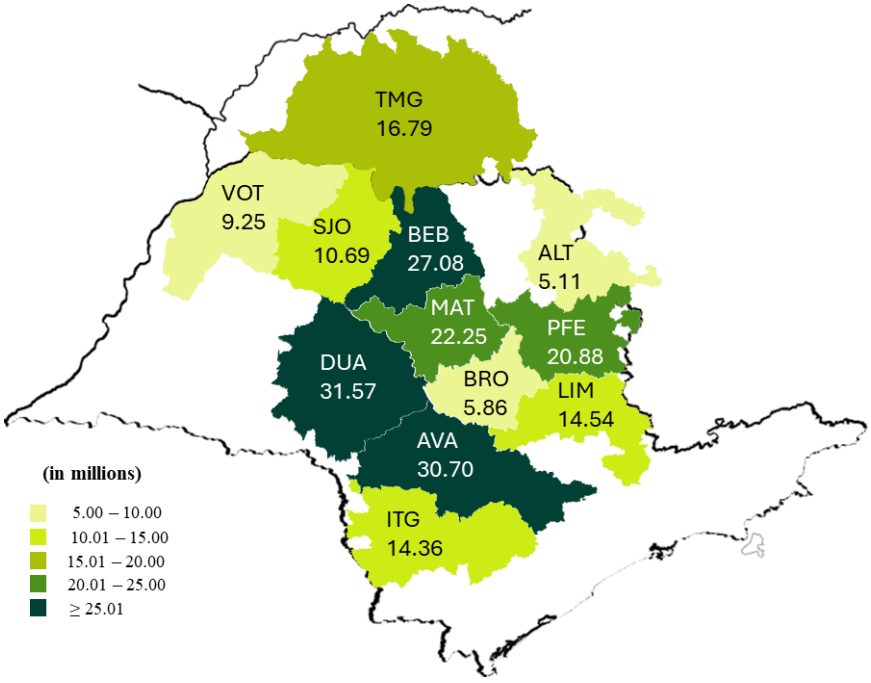
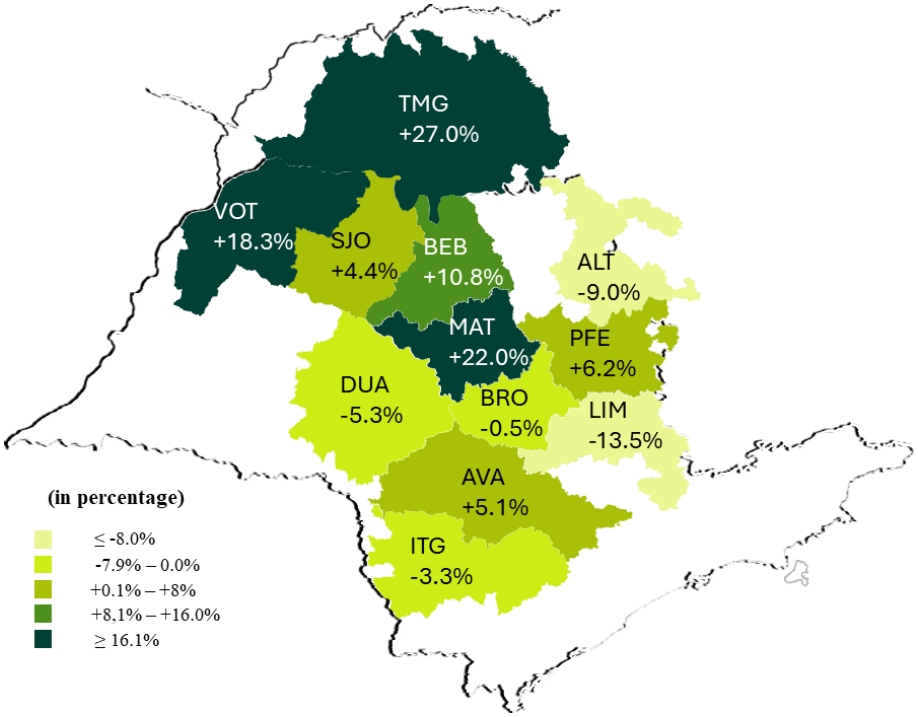
TOTAL ORANGE TREES[1] BY REGION
Total: 209.09 million trees



VARIATION IN TOTAL ORANGE[1] TREES BETWEEN THE 2022 AND 2025 INVENTORIES



Abbreviation	Region	Total orange trees[1]			Abbreviation	Region	Total orange trees[1]		
		2022 Inventory [2]	2025 Inventory[2]	Variation			2022 Inventory[2]	2025 Inventory[2]	Variation
		(millions)	(millions)	(%)			(millions)	(millions)	(%)
TMG	Triâng. Mineiro..	13.22	16.79	+27.0%	SJO	S. J. do Rio Preto	10.23	10.69	+4.4%
MAT	Matão.....	18.23	22.25	+22.0%	BRO	Brotas.....	5.89	5.86	-0.5%
VOT	Votuporanga.....	7.82	9.25	+18.3%	ITG	Itapetininga.....	14.85	14.36	-3.3%
BEB	Bebedouro.....	24.44	27.08	+10.8%	DUA	Duartina.....	33.34	31.57	-5.3%
PFE	P.Ferreira.....	19.66	20.88	+6.2%	ALT	Altinópolis.....	5.61	5.11	-9.0%
AVA	Avaré.....	29.20	30.70	+5.1%	LIM	Limeira.....	16.81	14.54	-13.5%

[1] Varieties: Hamlin, Westin, Rubi, Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple, Alvorada, Pera, João Nunes, Valencia, Folha Murcha and Natal
[2] Snapshot of groves in March

TREE INVENTORY OF THE SÃO PAULO AND WEST-SOUTHWEST MINAS GERAIS CITRUS BELT– SNAPSHOT OF GROVES IN MARCH 2025

Published on June 10, 2025

Publication Schedule

2025-2026 Crop Year
Executive summary of the 2025-2026 orange crop forecast: May 09, 2025
March 2025 tree inventory: June 10, 2025
Crop forecast: June 10, 2025
1st Crop forecast update: September 10, 2025
2nd Crop forecast update: December 10, 2025
3rd Crop forecast update: February 10, 2026
Final crop forecast: April 10, 2026

This is a live document in that it serves to know and explore the citrus belt in rich detail and provide support to agents in this sector. In that sense and with the aim of meeting the demands both from the citrus segment and the press, we reserve the right to enlarge, review and deepen the information already published. It is therefore recommended that the most recent publication available at www.fundecitrus.com.br be used.

Performed by FUNDECITRUS in cooperation with titular professor from the department of Math and Science of FCAV/Unesp

TREE INVENTORY OF THE SÃO PAULO AND WEST-SOUTHWEST MINAS GERAIS CITRUS BELT

SNAPSHOT OF GROVES IN MARCH 2025

Fundecitrus
Araraquara, São Paulo
2025

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FOREWORDS

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The 11th edition of the Fundecitrus Orange Crop Forecast (PES) and Tree Inventory for the 2025-2026 crop season demonstrates once again the resilience of citrus growers in the São Paulo and West-Southwest Minas Gerais citrus belt. Following a difficult and atypical season, with adverse weather, the impact of greening, and a significant fourth bloom, production resumes historical levels. This crop season is estimated to be 36.2% higher than the previous season and 4.8% higher than the last ten seasons. Favorable weather conditions; improved management practices (nutrition, irrigation, pruning, pest and disease control); a higher number of mature trees (reduced eradication and tree growth from young to productive stage); and, ultimately, a greater number of productive trees (12 million compared to the previous mapping) explain the increase in yield. Over 21 years of disease prevalence in the citrus belt, the progression of greening—with increasing incidence and severity—demands that producers apply their full technical expertise. Faced with such a complex disease, it is natural that the level of awareness and learning is gradually incorporated, until a strict approach in adopting all premises becomes culturally embedded. In accordance with ‘rule number one’ of disease control—or even 'rule zero,' to emphasize its importance—the choice of planting location has driven a geographic shift, contributing to the expansion of the citrus belt. In search of low-incidence regions and microregions or even places with no record of the disease, citriculture sprawled into new areas within the belt itself and its surroundings after two decades of experience in controlling greening, fully aware of the criticality of keeping these areas healthy and operating at low risk in order to enable farming. The Tree Inventory has been monitoring this movement, which, ultimately, comprises a survival mechanism. Just another mechanism. The Brazilian citrus industry will overcome the impacts of greening and climate change, strengthening its competitiveness because of the sector's competence and resilience.

José Carlos Barbosa
Methodological Analyst at PES and (Voluntary) Full Professor at FCAV/Unesp

The Orange Crop Estimate, carried out by Fundecitrus, is in its 11th yearly edition. This year we conducted a new tree inventory and a new harvest to estimate the number of fruits per tree. New methodologies are being studied to improve projections of fruit drop rate and weight for the harvest season. The PES team has been restructured, with the incorporation of new members who bring fresh contributions to the work. Once again, Fundecitrus delivers the tree inventory and the orange crop estimate to citrus growers, orange processing industries, and other stakeholders of the production chain, a work which is performed with the highest possible levels of accuracy and reliability.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to all those involved who collaborated directly and indirectly to carry out this research. Their valuable support was essential for us to obtain impartial and relevant results, benefiting the entire production chain.

We especially want to highlight the citrus growers who generously provided data on their citrus production areas, trusting Fundecitrus to maintain complete confidentiality of individual information and respect the privacy of personal data.

We also thank the São Paulo State Department of Agriculture and Supply for sharing the information on the amount of nursery citrus plants marketed under the permit to transit plants in 2024.

We cannot fail to mention the orange juice companies Citrosuco, Cutrale and Louis Dreyfus for allowing their groves to be included in our field research and for sharing information on the average size of the fruits received for industrial processing over the past crop season.

Special thanks also to the Technical Committee, whose informed recommendations enriched our results and improved our surveys.

We want to express our gratitude to Fundecitrus employees who work in various areas supporting the work of the Crop Forecast Survey, and to the outsourced teams that have tirelessly dedicated themselves to this challenging project. With exceptional commitment and skill, they carried out the surveys with the highest quality and strictly adhered to the established deadlines.

We would like to thank the farms that kindly allowed us to use their properties as the setting for the production of this year's PES institutional video.

Finally, we want to express our deep gratitude to the Fundecitrus Board of Directors, whose support for this research based on measurable indicators reinforces the importance of the value of data, transparency and democratization.

SUMMARY

LIST OF CHARTS

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1 – INTRODUCTION

This publication presents the results of the eleventh survey on the tree inventory of São Paulo and west-southwest Minas Gerais citrus belt carried out by Fundecitrus in cooperation with full professor from the department of Math and Science at FCAV/Unesp from August 2024 to May 2025. This eleventh edition is similar to the 2022 inventory, because both were based on complete mappings of all citrus groves obtained right before each edition was published. Mappings included newly collected satellite images and covered the entire citrus region with visits to all citrus plots for *in loco* data collection.

Fundecitrus has carried out, starting from 2014 – year it took over the responsibility of performing a public and reliable forecast of the crop and the profile of groves – all activities involving field data collection, laboratory work and information processing. Since then, (Voluntary) Professor José Carlos Barbosa, from the department of Math and Science at FCAV/Unesp has been in charge of analyzing statistic and methodologies.

One of the governance measures adopted at the time of survey implementation that is still in force is the follow-up on activities being performed, which is done by a technical committee comprising citrus growers, representatives of orange juice companies, academics, as well as Fundecitrus researchers and supervisors. The committee's objective is to monitor the performance of field activities and propose solutions toward operational improvements.

Results from this study were obtained all along the survey, then compiled and restricted until the crop announcement date to the following professionals: Antonio Juliano Ayres (Fundecitrus executive director); Guilherme Maniezo Rodriguez (PES/Fundecitrus executive coordinator); Fernando Alvarinho Delgado (PES/Fundecitrus supervisor) and Roseli Reina (PES/Fundecitrus Specialist); Eduardo Cassettari Monteferrante (PES/Fundecitrus analyst); and José Carlos Barbosa (methodology analyst, working as a volunteer linked to the department of Math and Science of FCAV/Unesp). All of them are subject to confidentiality obligations with regard to PES information before its announcement is made public, according to agreements signed between each of them and Fundecitrus.

As for antitrust practices, all of them are complied with through the adoption of measures necessary to prevent any communication or sharing of individual information with a competitive content among the orange juice companies that collaborate with Fundecitrus in this project or between these and citrus growers.

1.1 – BUDGET

The Fundecitrus Management Board decided on the execution of this research having approved the budget of R$ 11.1 million for the 2024/25 cycle, of which 54% refer to expenses with the entire technical and administrative staff and labor charges; 38%, to expenses with travel, lodging, meals and maintenance; and the other 8% to do with investments that include softwares lincenses, computer equipment, materials, dispute compensation and others. For the acquisition of satellite images, R$ 1.3 million from the previous cycle was used. This budget provides financial support for the implementation of the planned activities until May 31, 2025. After that date, the budget for the financial year from June 2025 to May 2026 shall apply.

1.2 – GENERAL FIGURES

- **127 professionals directly involved in the survey**
Field personnel: 37 agents, 8 drivers and 64 assistants;
Laboratory personnel: 13 assistants;
Office personnel: 1 coordinator, 1 supervisor, 1 specialist, 1 analyst and 1 assistant.
- **More than 955 thousand kilometers covered**
Accumulated distance in travelling to map citrus groves: 545,900 km;
Accumulated distance in travelling to count 5% of orange plots: 140,441 km;
Accumulated distance in travelling to fruit stripping: 269,659 km.
- **428 cities visited**
- **389 cities with mapped citrus farms** (bearing, young and abandoned groves)
- **237 thousand square kilometers in continuous and orthorectified satellite images**

1.3 – DEFINITION OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Citrus belt: region in Brazil with the largest concentration of commercial orange producing farms, encompassing cities in the state of São Paulo as well as some located in the west-southwest state of Minas Gerais.

Farm: rural estate with continuous area of land (physical interruptions may be present such as roads and water streams) under the control of one owner, with more than 200 citrus trees, with the possibility of there being areas in the same estate that are allocated for different purposes such as growing other crops or raising livestock.

Plot: farm fraction or portion separated by lanes, roads, tracks or any other passageway that is usually wider than the spacing between planting rows.

Non-bearing tree: tree planted in 2023 and 2024 that has not yet entered into production.

Bearing tree: tree planted in 2022 and in previous years.

Dead tree: defoliated tree where at least 75% of branches are dry, with no evidence of recovery.

Vacancy: empty space on the ground within the planting row that should be occupied by a citrus tree, according to the tree spacing defined when the plot was planted.

Planting hole: central spot in the space occupied by each tree (plant-area) where the earth is dug out and a nursery plant is set; spot in the planting row where there is a potential tree.

Young grove: plot planted in 2023 and 2024. Plots planted in 2025 were not accounted for in this inventory since the field data survey included only the first quarter of said year.

Mature grove: plot planted in 2022 and in previous years.

Eradicated grove: area where citrus trees were removed, which can refer to the whole plot or to part of it.

Box: one orange box is equivalent to 40.8 kg or 90 lb.

Hectare: one hectare is equivalent to 2.4710439 US acres.

Kilometer: one kilometer is equivalent to 0.621371192 miles.

2 – METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

2.1 – OBJECTIVE METHOD FOR MAPPING CITRUS GROVES

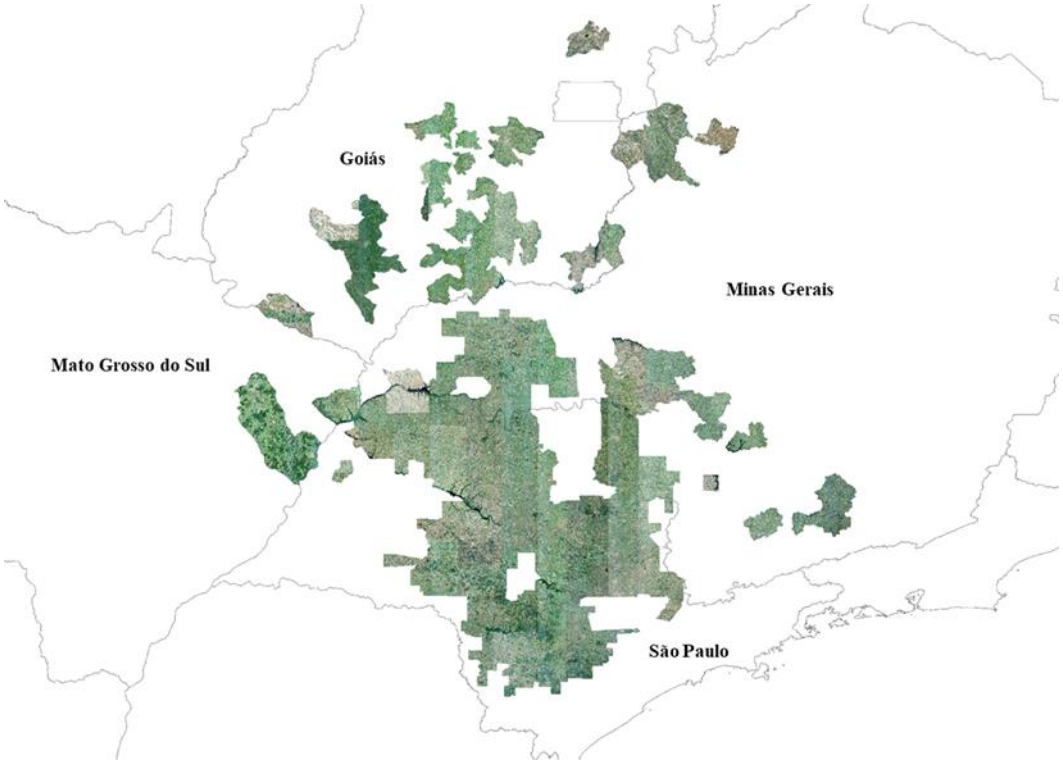
The georeferenced mapping, performed for the first time when the 2015 inventory was taken and renewed in 2018 and 2022, has been updated in this 2025 inventory. In all of them, the method employed is objective and aims at producing and conveying quality technical information with scientific rigor and the least possibility of subjective interference.

The mapping method can be divided into four steps, as follows: (1) collection of satellite images, (2) data collection on farms, (3) checking data in the office and in the field, (4) organizing data.

COLLECTION OF SATELLITE IMAGES

New high-definition images were obtained by satellites SPOT 6&7 from the European operator Airbus Defence and Space from April 1 to Junhe 30, 2024. Such months were chosen due to favorable meteorological conditions, with lower incidence of clouds and lower rainfall, which allowed for a better contrast between vegetated and bare soil areas such as roads and tracks. Scenes covered 237,000 km^2 in 428 cities in the state of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Goiás and Mato Grosso do Sul, of which 160,403 km^2 were within the citrus belt and 76,597 km^2 outside the citrus belt. This coverage area is represented in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Area covered by new satellite images including regions of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Goiás e Mato Grosso do Sul



Spatial resolution for scenes is 1.50 meters per pixel, which provides a fairly sharp view of plots. Canopy hues and diameter seen in the images made it possible to differentiate between mature groves from those still in early development and facilitated discerning citrus plantings from those of other fruit also significantly present in the citrus belt, such as mango, avocado and guava. Furthermore, images are orthorectified, which allowed precise measurements to be made, both linear ones in the case of spacing between rows or plants and those used in the calculation of the area of plots.

Images were georeferenced into geographic coordinates with Datum WGS 84, enabling their synchronicity to GPS for assisted navigation to farms and outlines of groves that had not been caught in images at the time they were taken. Mapping of totally or partially eradicated plots was also facilitated by this technology.

DATA COLLECTION ON FARMS

Satellite images were made available to survey agents in August 2024, and so were the outlines of plots identified in the previous mapping, which was overlaid on the images to ease visualization of spots to be visited for *in loco* data collection. No information relative to a plot other than its outline was supplied to survey agents, which required a new collection of all data: variety, planting year, spacing, visual aspect of plants and irrigation system, if any.

Before going to the field, survey agents visually inspected satellite images to identify younger groves planted from 2022 to 2024 that should be included in the visiting route and registered with the use of geoprocessing and data collection software. Data was entered on electronic forms that were specifically designed for that. With the use of GPS signaling the route on top of digital images of a region, survey agents travelled to cities to be scanned for location of groves.

The standard procedure to begin activities on any farm included disinfecting vehicles, personnel and equipment as well as obtaining a permit to enter and move through citrus plots before data could be collected in each of them – a total of 58% of the mapped area, including all oranges, had new data collected in this manner.

On farms corresponding to 37% of the mapped area, entry was not permitted but complete data on groves was supplied and inserted in the system to be used as such for calculations in the inventory.

When the owner or responsible was not found after several attempts or when the authorization was not granted, the survey was done remotely, if the citrus plots identified from the image could be viewed externally from the farm, or by statistical inference, based on the average data of their region, which occurred in 2% of the mapped area. But, when possible, their data was sought in the previous mapping, which occurred in 3% of the mapped area.

Criteria for outlining new plantings were the same used in 2022, that is, areas relative to any farm structures within plots, such as farmhouses, dams or sheds for the distribution of agricultural inputs, were not accounted for, so the net areas for each plot were obtained, i.e., only areas occupied by plants, automatically calculated by the geoprocessing software[1]. In case plots underwent changes after the 2022 mapping, their outlines were redrawn to correspond to their current area.

Planting configuration data (spatial tree arrangement) was also collected again. Hence, spacing was measured between rows and between plants located in the center of plots. To determine the spacing between rows, the distance between three trees in parallel rows was measured, whereas to determine the spacing between plants, 11 consecutive planting holes in the same row were measured.

Information on the variety and planting year for each plot was requested from the grower or the person in charge of the farm. In many cases the identification was made in the field by the agent themselves, upon considering a series of factors such as characteristics of leaves, shape of the canopy, presence and shape of fruit, tree size, use of dwarfing rootstock or not, and trunk width, among others.

The field visit identified plots that were abandoned or eradicated after the 2022 inventory. Plots already identified as such in the mapping that year were revisited for data update.

[1] Procedures described as of this point apply only to orange. For other citrus including acid limes, lemons and tangerines, a simplified mapping methodology was used.

Finally, the outline drawing of all citrus farms and the collection of registration information made it possible to accurately update the number of farms.

Information storage and security

In order to preserve the confidentiality of individualized information, all data collected and entered by agents was encrypted and securely sent through a private network from the agents' work computers to the Fundecitrus server, on a daily base.

Information was transferred to the Fundecitrus Geographic Information System whose database is stored in a secure environment that undergoes continuous improvement to be kept stable along time. This system is accessed by survey agents and supervisors who are part of the survey team through workstations that are not connected to the internet and have blocked entry/exit data ports to render communication with peripheral devices impossible. Access to individualized information is also managed by a login system with permit levels and validated by username and password verification.

According to compliance rules, survey agents should deliver filled out form sheets and any printed information they receive from citrus growers to Fundecitrus. These documents are confidential and are stored in a secured place at Fundecitrus for a period of four years after which they are destroyed. Data collection took place from August 5, 2024 to January 31, 2025. Each survey agent mapped an average of 250 hectares per day.

CHECKING DATA AT THE OFFICE AND IN THE FIELD

After data for all plots in a certain city was collected by agents, it was serially checked to prevent errors that could influence results. Technicians responsible for data processing at the office scanned images again to adjust the drawings of plots and verify if the citrus areas identified as such were mapped in totality by survey agents. Divergences were informed to agents that in turn went back to the cities for checks in the field and registration of farms in case the collected information was confirmed. Newly collected data relative to variety and planting year that differed from the previous registration was audited for validation.

In total, approximately 1,500 orange plots had their data audited *in loco* during mapping. Quality of registration information for plots was also assessed during the plot counting step. Out of roughly 2,500 plots visited in this step, registration errors were found in only 0.8% of them in reference to variety, and in 0.8% in reference to planting year.

DATA ORGANIZATION

After the data collected was submitted to verification, it was grouped and organized in regions, variety group and age group, as presented in item 2.3.

Therefore, data for each plot or farm is not individually published so as to preserve the privacy of each citrus grower.

This volume of data, encrypted and saved in the Fundecitrus Geographic Information System forms the new primary base (2025) that replaces that of 2022 and will now be preserved for use in future updates until a new mapping is performed, which is planned to start in the second half of 2027 for taking the 2028 inventory.

2.2 – OBJECTIVE METHOD FOR TAKING THE ORANGE TREE INVENTORY

For the tree inventory, 5% of plots in the primary base (2025) are drawn to be visited and to have their planting holes classified and quantified. In the 2015 and 2016 inventories, the counting of planting holes was stratified into four categories: bearing, non-bearing, dead trees and vacancies. Starting from the 2017 inventory, the categorizing method has been refined. Each tree present in a plot was classified into up to four age categories: zero (up to two years old), one (from three to five years old), two (from six to ten years old) and three (over 10 years old). Dead trees and vacancies were also accounted for.

This reformulation provides a detailed overview of the number of trees within a same plot in each age category, since each tree is classified and counted at its own age and no longer considered as old as the original planted grove. For the categorized counting, survey agents are informed by the citrus grower whether a grove has been reset and when. Next, they visit the block and define the visual pattern of the tree for each age category present in the plot, by combining the information provided by the citrus grower with visual evidence such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy.

The visual pattern of age is specific to each plot since plant development varies according to management, variety, rootstock and scion genetics, irrigation and edaphoclimatic aspects, among other factors. Therefore, count results represent an approximate tree age and not effectively its chronological age, calculated from its exact planting year. Age base for the plot remains being the year it was planted.

If eradicated plots are found among the drawn plots, their areas are used to calculate the eradication rate of the sample. This eradication rate is applied to the primary base. The same calculation is done in case abandoned plots are found. After those two rates are applied to the primary base, the estimated area occupied by groves in the current crop is determined. This new area multiplied by the tree density of the primary base results in its updated number of planting holes. That number in turn is corrected by the index generated from the comparison between the number of planting holes found in the sample and its respective number in the primary base. Indexes resulting from counts are applied to that number of planting holes, i.e., percentages of trees in each age category, as well as percentages of dead trees and vacancies, aiming at the determination of the new tree inventory.

In years when farm mapping is not performed, as it was the case in inventories taken in 2023 and 2024, an estimate is made of plantings that occurred in the years following the most recent mapping.

Hence, all farms in the sample are checked for the presence of groves planted after the survey agent’s visit at the time the previous mapping was performed to form the primary base. An index for new plantings is generated from the rate between the additional area and the respective total area for a variety on the farm. Indexes per variety are extrapolated to the whole region to estimate plantings in the year.

Data used to estimate the number of trees planted is supplied by the animal and plant health protection agency for the state of São Paulo (CDA-SP), of the São Paulo state agriculture and supply department, on the number of citrus nursery plants marketed under the permit to transit plants in the state of São Paulo.

In strata where stratified plantings per region and variety in the field survey show a higher number of trees than that supplied by the CDA-SP, the field survey data prevails. This difference results from the production of nursery plants by growers in nurseries within their farms and allocated to their own use, without the need of a permit to transit plants. Therefore, the final number of nursery plants planted in a given year includes nursery plants produced with and without permits to transit plants. The survey of the amount of these nursery plants is carried out by Fundecitrus from research with the main producers that have nurseries on their farms.

To estimate the area of these groves, the average density stratified by variety and region of these newly implemented plots during mapping is used. From the sum of the number of trees from the CDA-SP with those from the research carried out with such growers, the nursery plants used for resetting are subtracted, thus obtaining the estimate of the number of trees planted in the groves that year.

To calculate the number of nursery plants allocated for resetting, the number of existing non-bearing trees in mature groves (resets) is divided by two, based on the assumption that such resetting occurred at the same rate in the two previous years. The density found in sampling 5% of plots is used to calculate the area occupied by new groves.

In years when mapping is performed, information once estimated for these new plantings is updated to its actual figures, such as in this 2025 inventory.

Lastly, auditing is performed with a plot recount to assess the quality of the data collected.

Plots are randomly drawn for counting through the proportional stratified sampling technique. Stratification variables are: 12 regions, five orange variety groups and four age groups, totaling 240 strata. Counting of groves was concentrated from February 3 to February 28, 2025. Each survey agent counted an average of 14,900 planting holes per day.

2.3 – CITRUS BELT STRATIFICATION

Sectors and regions

The citrus belt is divided into five sectors that in turn are subdivided into 12 regions. Each of them comprises several cities and has been named after one of them for reference. The division considered the soil and climate characteristics and historical aspects related to citriculture development that, in general, resulted in a technological pattern for similar farms in the region. Figure 2 presents sectors and regions of the citrus belt and following that, Chart 1 details the cities and abbreviations used to designate regions.

Figure 2 – Division of the citrus belt into 5 sectors

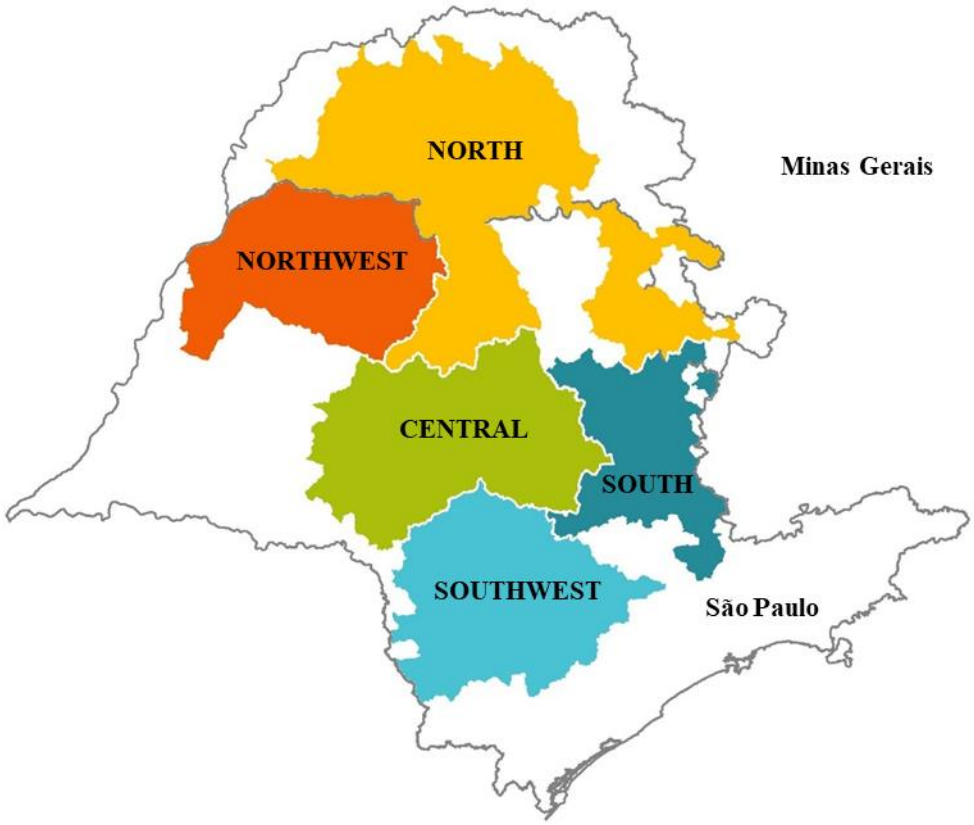
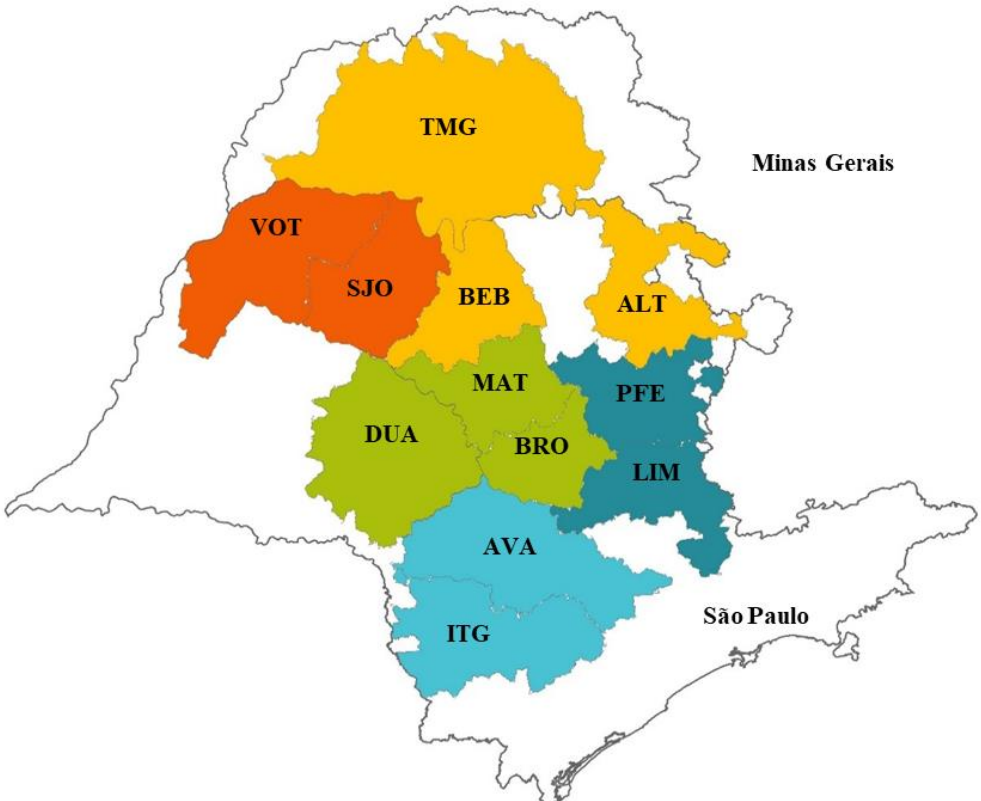


Figure 3 – Division of the citrus belt into 12 regions and respective sectors



NORTH: Triângulo Mineiro (TMG); Bebedouro (BEB); Altinópolis (ALT)
NORTHWEST: Votuporanga (VOT); São José do Rio Preto (SJO)
CENTRAL: Duartina (DUA); Matão (MAT); Brotas (BRO)
SOUTH: Porto Ferreira (PFE); Limeira (LIM)
SOUTHWEST: Avaré (AVA); Itapetininga (ITG)

Chart 1 – Division of cities with citrus farms in sectors and regions

Sector	Region	Cities
North 75 cities	Triângulo Mineiro (TMG) 16 cities	Campina Verde, Campo Florido, Canápolis, Comendador Gomes, Conceição das Alagoas, Frutal, Guarinhatã, Itapagipe, Ituiutaba, Iturama, Monte Alegre de Minas, Planura, Prata, São Francisco de Sales, Uberaba, Uberlândia.
	Bebedouro (BEB) 36 cities	Ariranha, Barretos, Bebedouro, Cajobi, Catanduva, Catiguá, Colina, Colômbia, Elisiário, Embaúba, Guaraci, Ibirá, Irapuã, Itajobi, Jaborandi, Marapoama, Monte Azul Paulista, Novais, Olímpia, Palmares Paulista, Paraiso, Pindorama, Pirangi, Pitangueiras, Sales, Santa Adélia, Severínia, Tabapuã, Taiaçu, Taiuva, Taquaral, Terra Roxa, Uchoa, Urupês, Viradouro, Vista Alegre do Alto.
	Altinópolis (ALT) 23 cities	Alterosa, Altinópolis, Batatais, Brodósqui, Cajuru, Cassia dos Coqueiros, Cristais Paulista, Delfinópolis, Fortaleza de Minas, Franca, Ibiraci, Igarapava, Jacuí, Jeriquara, Monte Santo de Minas, Nova Resende, Patrocínio Paulista, Pedregulho, Sacramento, Santo Antônio da Alegria, São Pedro da União, São Sebastiao do Paraiso, São Tomás de Aquino.
Northwest 89 cities	Votuporanga (VOT) 53 cities	Alvares Florence, Américo de Campos, Aparecida d'Oeste, Aspásia, Auriflama, Cardoso, Dirce Reis, Dolcinópolis, Estrela d'Oeste, Fernandópolis, General Salgado, Guaraçaí, Guarani d'Oeste, Guzolândia, Indiaporã, Jales, Macedônia, Marinópolis, Meridiano, Mesópolis, Mira Estrela, Mirandópolis, Murutinga do Sul, Nova Canaã Paulista, Ouroeste, Palmeira d'Oeste, Paranapuã, Parisi, Pedranópolis, Pereira Barreto, Pontalinda, Pontes Gestal, Populina, Rolândia, Rubineia, Santa Albertina, Santa Clara d'Oeste, Santa Fé do Sul, Santa Rita d'Oeste, Santa Salete, Santana da Ponte Pensa, Santo Antônio do Aracanguá, São Francisco, São João das Duas Pontes, São João de Iracema, Sud Mennucci, Suzanápolis, Três Fronteiras, Turmalina, Urania, Valentim Gentil, Vitoria Brasil, Votuporanga.
	São José do Rio Preto (SJO) 36 cities	Adolfo, Altair, Bady Bassitt, Balsamo, Cedral, Cosmorama, Floreal, Guapiaçu, Icem, Ipiguá, Jaci, Jose Bonifácio, Macaubal, Magda, Mendonca, Mirassol, Mirassolândia, Monções, Monte Aprazível, Neves Paulista, Nhandeara, Nipoã, Nova Aliança, Nova Granada, Onda Verde, Orindiúva, Palestina, Paulo de Faria, Planalto, Poloni, Potirendaba, São Jose do Rio Preto, Sebastianópolis do Sul, Tanabi, Ubarana, Zacarias.
Central 79 cities	Matão (MAT) 23 cities	Américo Brasiliense, Araraquara, Bariri, Boa Esperança do Sul, Borborema, Candido Rodrigues, Dobrada, Fernando Prestes, Gavião Peixoto, Ibitinga, Itaju, Itápolis, Jaboticabal, Matão, Monte Alto, Motuca, Nova Europa, Novo Horizonte, Rincão, Santa Ernestina, Santa Lucia, Tabatinga, Taquaritinga.
	Duartina (DUA) 41 cities	Agudos, Álvaro De Carvalho, Alvinlândia, Arealva, Avaí, Balbinos, Bauru, Boraceia, Cabrália Paulista, Cafelândia, Campos Novos Paulista, Duartina, Echaporã, Espirito Santo do Turvo, Fernão, Gália, Garça, Getulina, Guaiçara, Guaimbê, Guarantã, Iacanga, Júlio Mesquita, Lins, Lucianópolis, Lupércio, Marilia, Ocaucu, Paulistânia, Pederneiras, Pirajuí, Piratininga, Pongai, Presidente Alves, Quatá, Reginópolis, Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo, São Pedro do Turvo, Ubirajara, Uru, Vera Cruz.
	Brotas (BRO) 15 cities	Analândia, Bocaina, Brotas, Corumbataí, Dois Córregos, Dourado, Ibaté, Itirapina, Mineiros do Tiete, Ribeirão Bonito, Santa Maria Da Serra, São Carlos, São Pedro, Torrinha, Trabiju.
South 48 cities	Porto Ferreira (PFE) 19 cities	Aguai, Casa Branca, Descalvado, Guaranésia, Guatapará, Itobi, Luiz Antônio, Mococa, Pirassununga, Porto Ferreira, Santa Cruz Da Conceição, Santa Cruz das Palmeiras, Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Santa Rosa de Viterbo, São João da Boa Vista, São Jose do Rio Pardo, São Simão, Tambaú, Vargem Grande do Sul.
	Limeira (LIM) 29 cities	Amparo, Araras, Artur Nogueira, Atibaia, Braganca Paulista, Conchal, Cordeirópolis, Cosmópolis, Engenheiro Coelho, Espirito Santo do Pinhal, Estiva Gerbi, Holambra, Iracemápolis, Itapira, Itatiba, Jaguariúna, Jarinu, Leme, Limeira, Lindoia, Mogi Guaçu, Mogi Mirim, Monte Alegre do Sul, Paulínia, Piracicaba, Rio Claro, Santo Antônio de Posse, Serra Negra, Socorro.
Southwest 49 cities	Avaré (AVA) 30 cities	Águas de Santa Barbara, Angatuba, Anhembi, Aracoiaba da Serra, Arandu, Avaré, Bofete, Borebi, Botucatu, Cabreúva, Capela do Alto, Cerqueira Cesar, Cesário Lange, Conchas, Guareí, Iaras, Iperó, Itatinga, Lençóis Paulista, Manduri, Pardinho, Piraju, Porangaba, Porto Feliz, Pratânia, Salto de Pirapora, São Manuel, Sorocaba, Tatuí, Tiete.
	Itapetininga (ITG) 19 cities	Alambari, Buri, Campina do Monte Alegre, Capão Bonito, Coronel Macedo, Itaberá, Itaí, Itapetininga, Itapeva, Itaporanga, Itararé, Nova Campina, Paranapanema, Pilar do Sul, São Miguel Arcanjo, Sarapuí, Sarutaiá, Taquarituba, Taquarivaí.
5 sectors	12 regions	340 cities with citrus farms

Variety groups

Chart 2 – Division of citrus species per variety group

Group of citrus species	Varieties
Oranges.....	Early: Hamlin, Westin and Rubi Other early: Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada[1] Mid-season: Pera[2] Late: Valencia and Folha Murcha[3] Late: Natal
Other oranges.....	Washington Navel and Baianinha Charmute de Brotas Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime: Lima Verde, Lima Late, Piralima, Lima Sorocaba, Lima Roque, João Nunes and Palestine sweet lime Other varieties
Acid limes and lemons.....	Tahiti acid lime (Persian lime) and Galego acid lime (Mexican lime) Sicilian lemon Other varieties including non-identified ones
Tangerines.....	Ponkan Murcott Other tangerines

[1] The full nomenclature is "Mapa - EECB IAC Alvorada", however the shortened name "Alvorada" was used in this report to represent this variety due to space constraints in the tables. This variety was included in this 2022 inventory in the group of main oranges, while in previous inventories it belonged to the group called "other oranges"

[2] Until the 2024 inventory, the variety “Pera” was recorded as “Pera Rio”. Starting from the 2025 inventory, the simplified nomenclature “Pera” will be adopted.

[3] Until the 2024 inventory, the variety "Folha Murcha" was described as "Valência Folha Murcha." Starting from the 2025 inventory, only the simplified form "Folha Murcha" will be used

Age groups

Chart 3 – Classification by tree planting years and grove age groups

Age group	Planting years
1 to 2 years.....	2024, 2023
3 to 5 years.....	2022, 2021, 2020
6 to 10 years.....	2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015
Over 10 years.....	2014 and previous years

3 – RESULTS

3.1 – MAIN CONCLUSIONS ON THE TREE INVENTORY

In this eleventh publication, we present the update of the tree inventory of the São Paulo and west-southwest Minas Gerais citrus belt, the result of the fourth mapping carried out by Fundecitrus, a field scan work, facilitated by satellite images covering more than 160,000 km². In this scan, all the plots planted after the 2022 mapping were registered and all the plots that had already been registered in the previous mapping were revisited to completely update their data.

This publication portrays the estimated situation of citrus groves updated in March 2025 and resembles the inventories made in 2015, 2018 and 2022 because they were also based on mappings of all the citrus groves completed shortly before their publications. For this reason, the data from these inventories are compared with the current ones to evaluate the changes that have occurred in the citrus region. The recent mapping, finalized in January 2025, allowed updating the information of the groves planted in 2023 and 2024 with their real values, when in previous inventories these plantings had been estimated based on three sources of information: (1) São Paulo state agriculture and supply department, for number of orange nursery plants marketed under the "permit to transit plants"; (2) nurserymen, for number of nursery plants produced to be consumed locally; and (3) farms drawn counting for 5% of plots in the citrus belt, where recent plantings were identified and the density was measured to infer that of new planted areas.

In this new snapshot of São Paulo and west-southwest Minas Gerais citrus belt, the area planted with citrus showed a slight increase compared to the previous mapping, contrary to the trend observed in recent surveys. While there was a reduction of 16,956 hectares between 2015 and 2018 and 3,714 hectares between 2018 and 2022, there was an increase of 340 hectares from 2022 to 2025, rising from 461,921 to 462,261 hectares. Areas with orchards of all varieties of oranges, which had been losing share in the citrus belt in previous inventories, grew again in 2025, reaching 88%, compared to 86% in 2022. On the other hand, the areas of acid limes and lemons, as well as tangerines, lost representation, falling from 11% to 10% and from 3% to 2%, respectively.

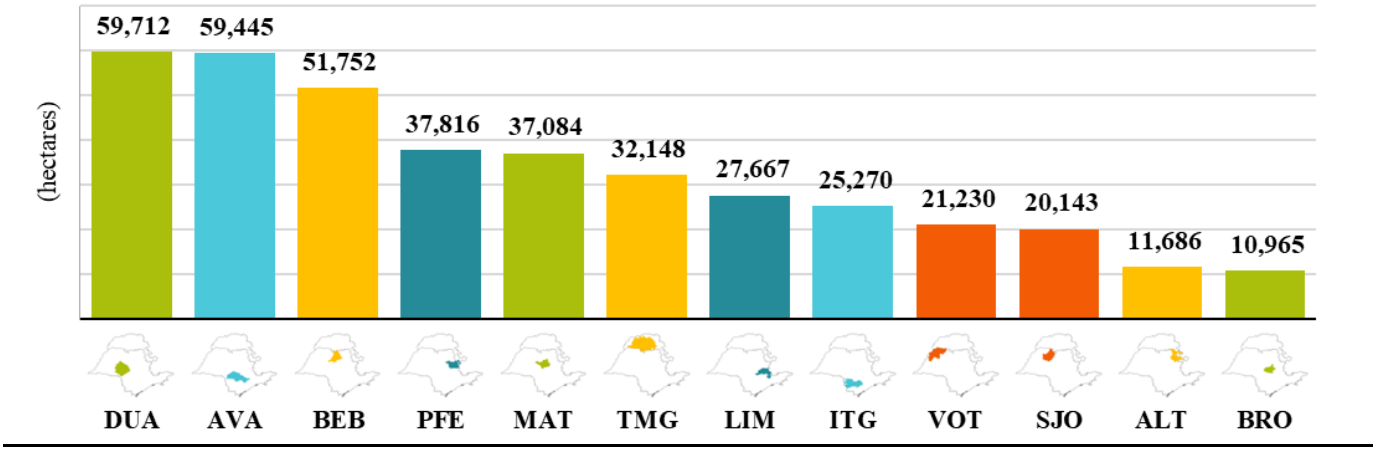
The area of the acid limes and lemons groves, which had increased by 11,142 hectares between 2015 and 2018, and 12,731 hectares between 2018 and 2022, decreased 5,780 hectares from 2022 to 2025, reaching an area of 46,029 hectares. About 68% of this area is concentrated in just two regions, Bebedouro, with 39% and Matão, with 29%. The distribution by variety shows that approximately 88% of this area is planted with Tahiti acid lime, 6.5% with Sicilian lemon and 5.5% with other varieties, including those not identified by survey agents.

The area of tangerine groves decreased 1,604 hectares in relation to the 2022 inventory. In this new inventory, these groves cover 10,979 hectares and are more distributed throughout the citrus belt compared to the acid limes and lemons. The main production regions are: Votuporanga (16%), Itapetininga (14%), Limeira (13%), Porto Ferreira (11%), Matão (10%), Bebedouro (10%), and Avaré (10%). The Murcott variety has the largest share, with about 44% of the area; Ponkan has 37%; and the other varieties, 19%.

The orange groves, including all varieties, cover 405,253 hectares. The new mapping reveals an increase of 7,724 hectares in the orange growing area as compared to the 2022 inventory, indicating a positive outlook for this group as this culture had been losing space in previous surveys.

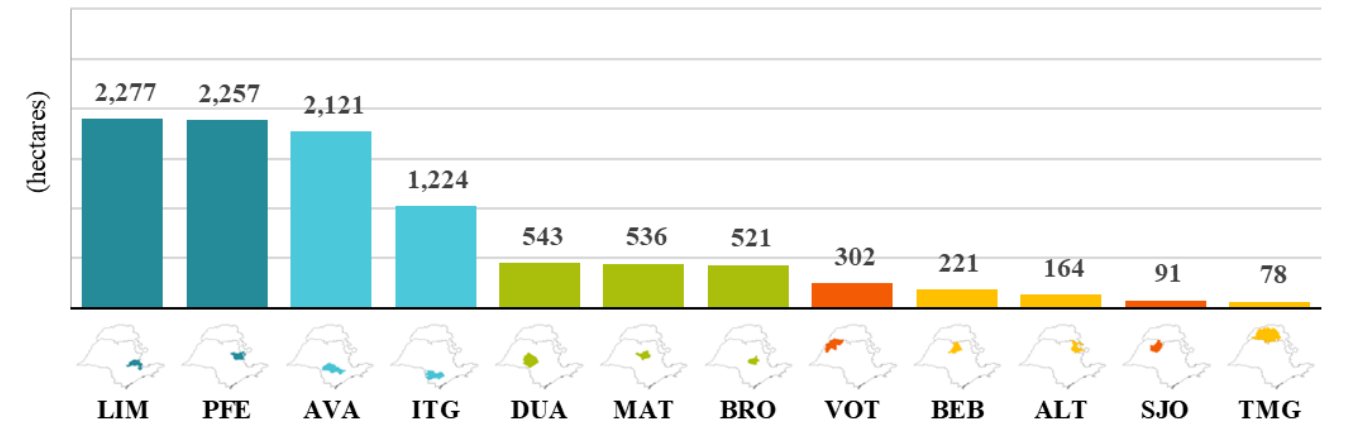
Data from orange groves were compiled in two groups. The first, named only as "oranges", leads with about 97% of the planted area (394,918 hectares) and brings together the Hamlin, Westin, Rubi, Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple, Alvorada, Pera, Valencia, Folha Murcha and Natal varieties. Half of the area planted with these varieties is concentrated in only four regions: Duartina (59,712 hectares), Avaré (59,445 hectares), Bebedouro (51,752 hectares), and Porto Ferreira (37,816 hectares). The other half is distributed

in eight regions: Matão (37,084 hectares), Triângulo Mineiro (32,148 hectares), Limeira (27,667 hectares), Itapetininga (25,270 hectares), Votuporanga (21,230 hectares), São José do Rio Preto (20,143 hectares), Altinópolis (11,686 hectares), and Brotas (10,965 hectares).



Graph 1 – Oranges: Groves area of the varieties of the group called "oranges" [2025 inventory]

The second group, called “other oranges”, occupies only approximately 3% of the planted area (10,335 hectares) and comprises the Washington Navel, Baianinha, Charmute de Brotas, acidless sweet oranges, sweet lime and other varieties. The groves of this second group are mostly in the south and southwest sectors, which together have 76% of the total area of these varieties: Limeira (2,277 hectares), Porto Ferreira (2,257 hectares), Avaré (2,121 hectares), and Itapetininga (1,224 hectares). The other eight regions represent a quarter of the area, which is distributed as follows: Duartina (543 hectares), Matão (536 hectares), Brotas (521 hectares), Votuporanga (302 hectares), Bebedouro (221 hectares), Altinópolis (164 hectares), São José do Rio Preto (91 hectares), and Triângulo Mineiro (78 hectares). Regarding the varieties, acidless sweet oranges, which include, among other varieties, Lima Verde, Lima Sorocaba, Lima Roque and Lima Tardia, occupy approximately 47% of the area; Washington Navel and Baianinha, 27%; Charmute de Brotas, 13%; and the others, 13%.



Graph 2 – Other Oranges: Groves area of the varieties of the group called "other oranges" [2025 inventory]

Figures 4 to 7 show the location of citrus plots in the São Paulo and west-southwest of Minas Gerais citrus belt.

Figure 4 – Location of the plots of the varieties of the group called oranges

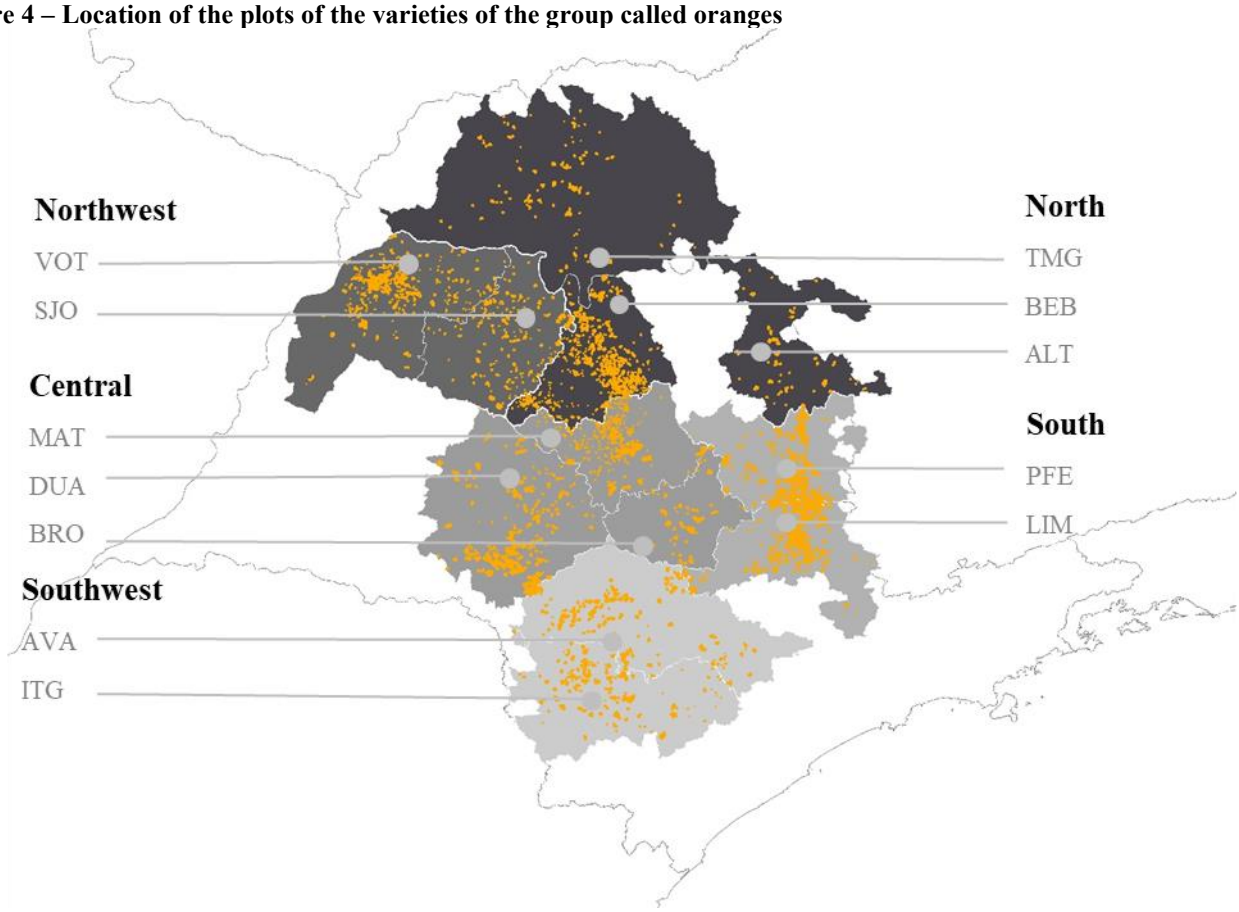


Figure 5 – Location of the plots of the varieties of the group called other oranges

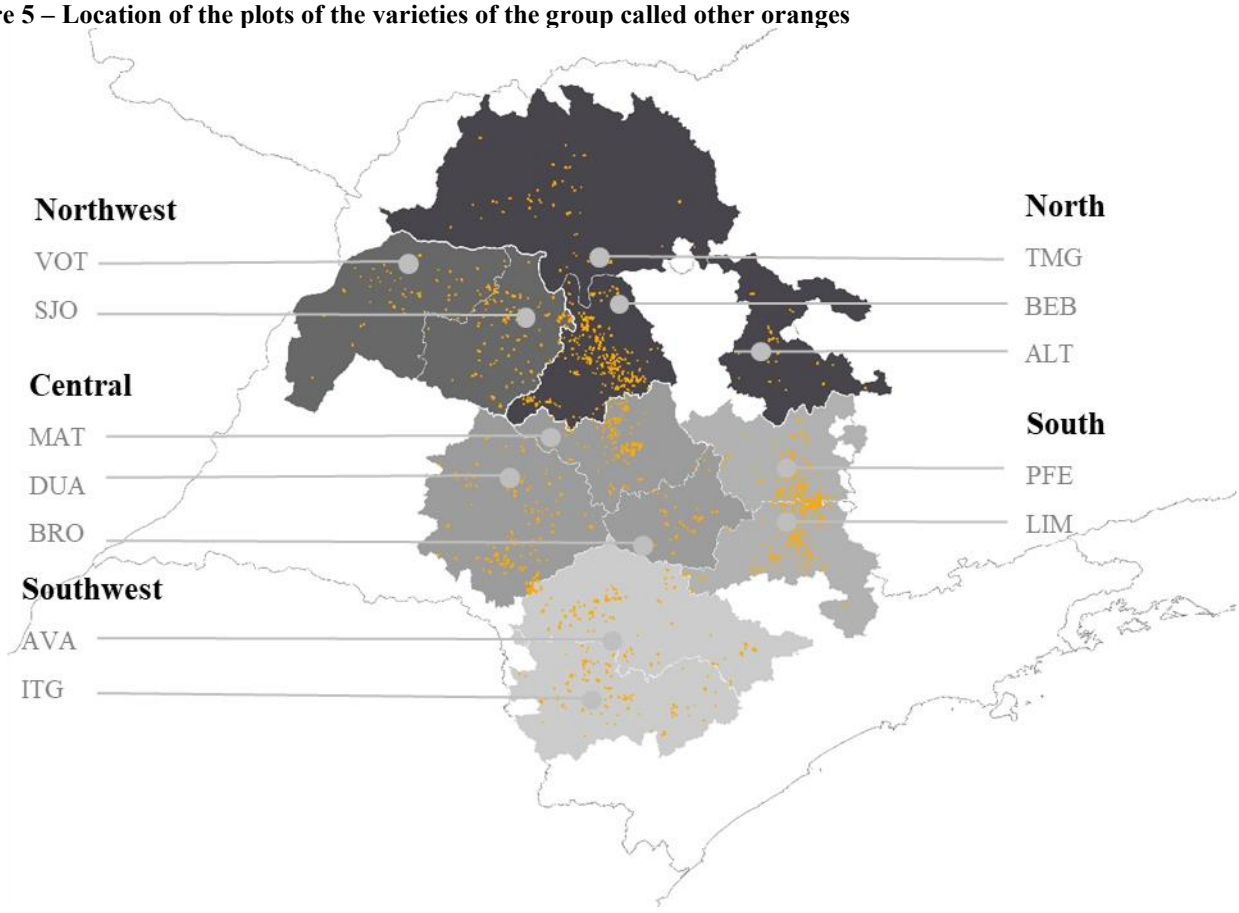


Figure 6 – Location of the plots of the varieties of acid limes and lemons

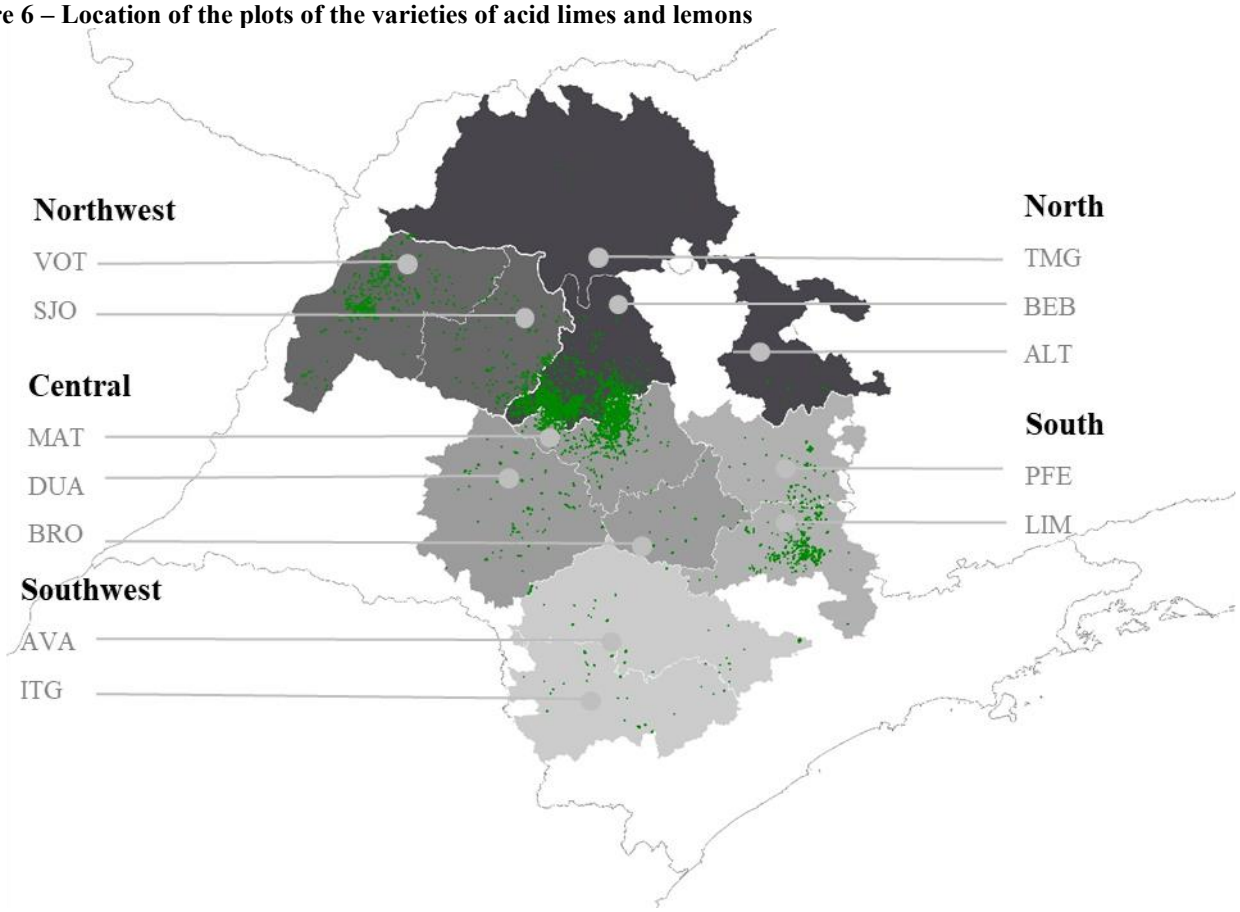
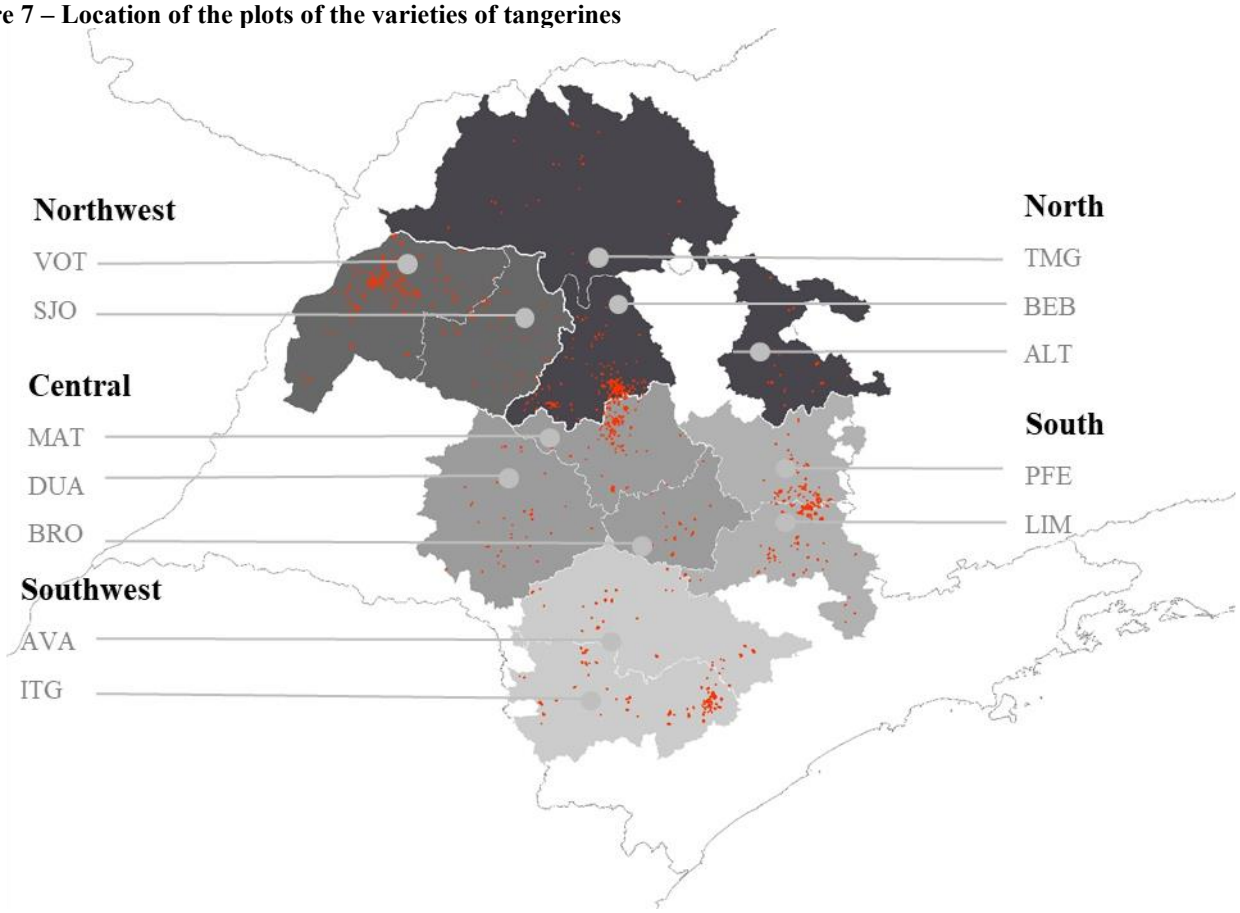
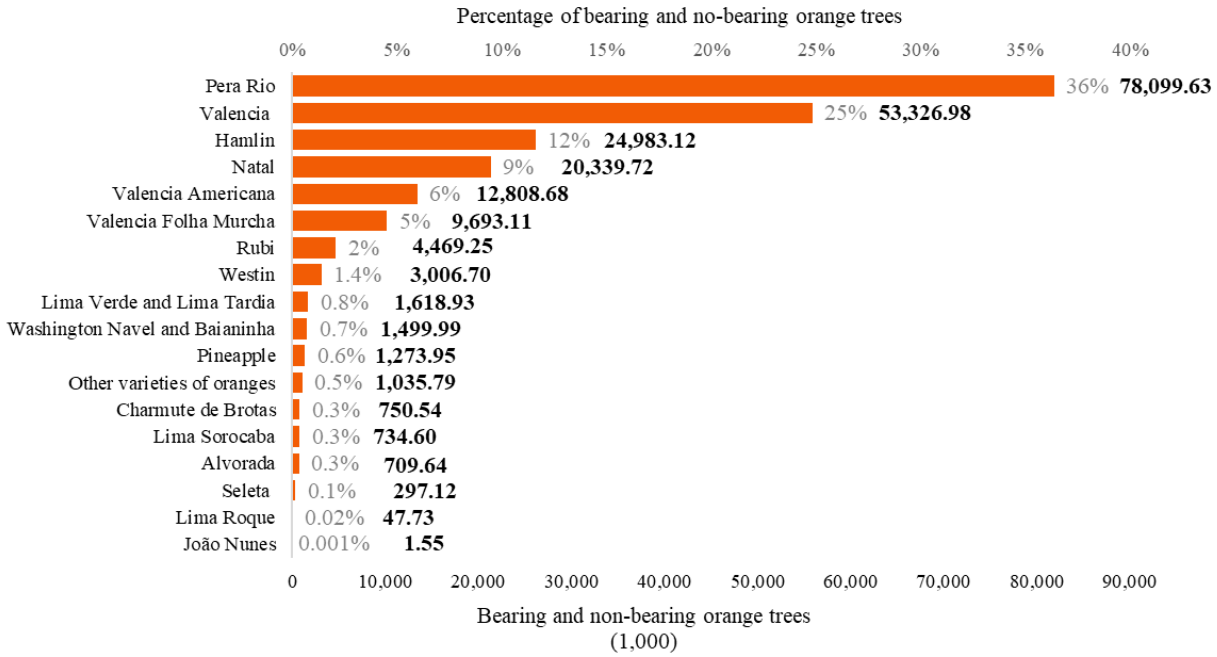


Figure 7 – Location of the plots of the varieties of tangerines



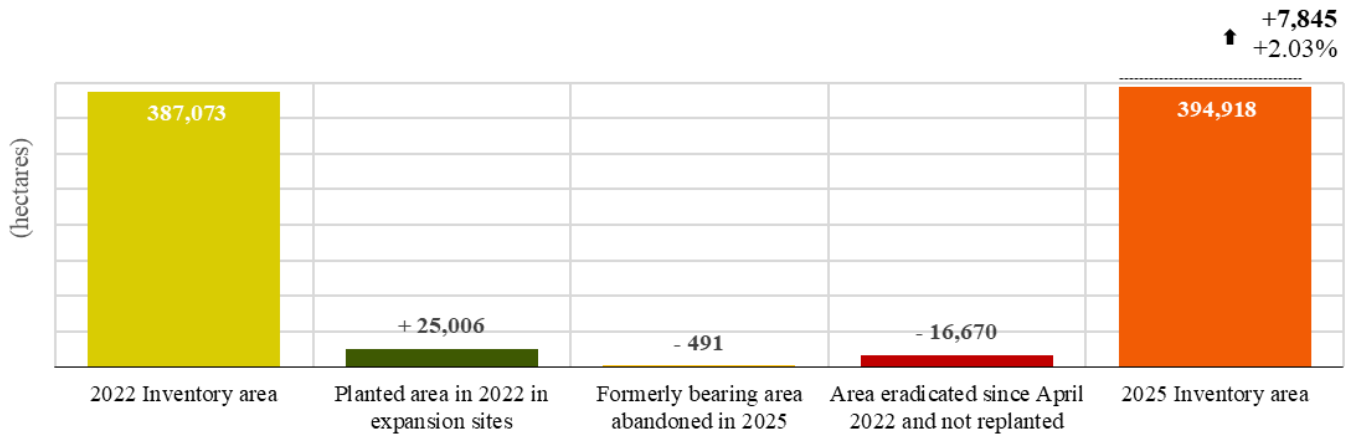
In relation to the varieties of the main oranges, practically 90% of the citrus belt is formed by five varieties: Pera (mid-season) with 36% of the total; Valencia (late) with 25%; Hamlin (early) with 12%; Natal (late) with 9%; and Valencia Americana (early) with 6%. Graph 3 shows the complete distribution of the volume of trees by variety and their shares in relation to the total number of orange trees.



Graph 3 – Oranges and others: Distribution of productive and non-productive orange trees by variety [2025 inventory]

From this point on, the observations made are limited to the group of main varieties, called only “oranges”, which has greater representation in the citrus belt.

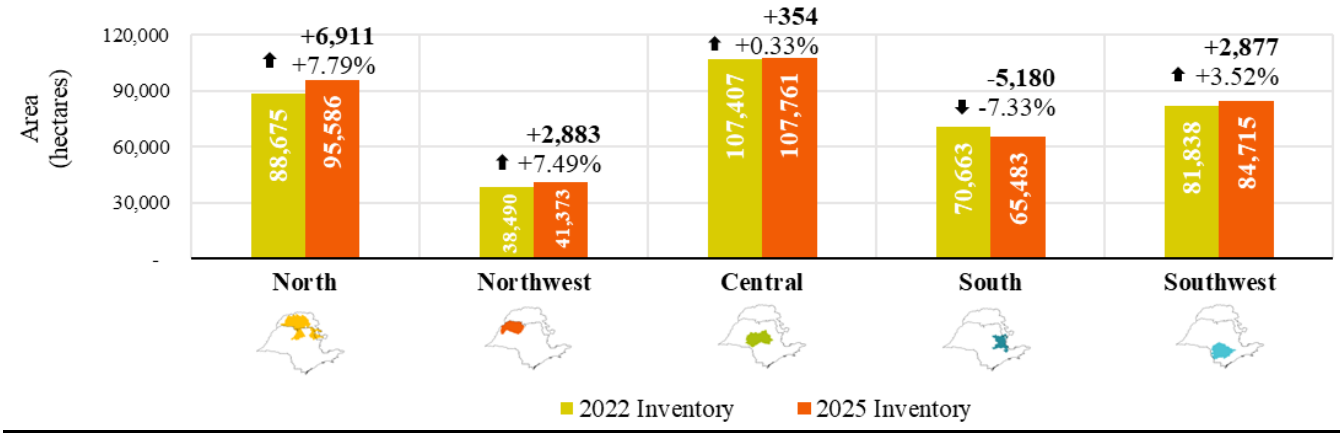
The area with groves of the main oranges (394,918 hectares) presented in this inventory is 7,845 hectares larger than the area existing in 2022, as shown in Graph 4. This increase means a net change of +2.03%. This figure is determined from the area of groves in the 2022 inventory (387,073 hectares) plus the expansion area (+25,006 hectares), which refers to plantings in new areas from 2022 to 2024. From this total, the loss of groves (hectares) that occurred after the 2022 inventory is discounted, referring to the eradicated areas (-16,670 hectares), which were not reset with orange, and to the areas that were abandoned (-491 hectares).



Graph 4 – Oranges: Acreage update [2022 and 2025 inventories]

The groves implemented in 2022, 2023 and 2024 total 54,556 hectares, which corresponds to a planted area of around 18,000 hectares, on average, per year. Of this total, 54% are plantings carried out in renovation areas and 46% in expansion areas. In the varietal distribution, the Pera occupies 43% of plantings, which shows an increase in the share of this variety in relation to its share in mature groves, which is 36%. The remaining groves planted in recent years are formed with: Valencia (17%); Hamlin (16%); Valencia Americana (9%); Natal (5%); Folha Murcha (4%); Rubi (2%); Westin (1%); and Pineapple, Alvorada and Seleta (together with approximately 2%). More than half of these groves are located in two sectors of the citrus belt: 31% in the North sector and 24% in the Central. The Northwest sector has 19%, the Southwest, 15% and the South, 12%.

Among the five sectors of the citrus belt, the South is the only sector which had a reduction in the orange growing area, equivalent to 5,180 hectares or 7.33% in comparison to the inventories of 2022 and 2025, as shown in Graph 5. This reduction is related to the high incidence of greening in this sector. On the other hand, the North and Northwest sectors showed the highest area expansion rates, with a 7.79% and 7.49% increase respectively, compared to the area recorded in the 2022 inventory, showcasing the strategy for introducing groves in regions with low incidence of greening. The Southwest, with an area currently 3.52% larger than in 2022, ranks third among the sectors with an expanded cultivated area, mainly driven by the Itapetininga region, where the climate favors production and the incidence of greening is below the average of the citrus belt. The Central sector remained relatively stable, with a slight increase of only 0.33% in the cultivated area. The increase in area of these four sectors means that new plantings exceed the area of groves lost due to eradication or abandonment.



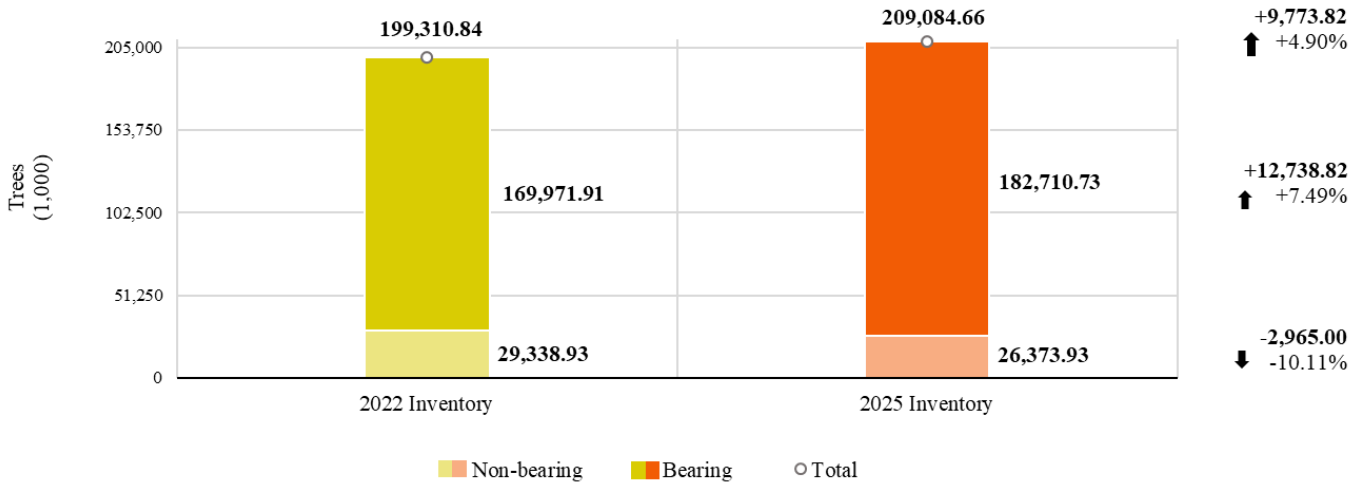
Graph 5 – Oranges: Area of groves by sector [2022 and 2025 inventories]

The accumulated eradication rate of the citrus belt estimated for the period from April 2022 to March 2025 is 11.93%, approximately seven percentage points lower than the previous mapping performed in 2022, amounting to 18.61%, recorded in the same length of time of the previous mapping, from April 2019 to March 2022. This is the lowest eradication rate observed in all mappings performed. This trend is possibly related to the recent increase in orange box prices, which prompted growers to maintain low-yield groves, which would normally be removed in a scenario of less attractive prices. The highest eradication rate is observed on properties with less than 10 thousand trees, whose average size is approximately 20 hectares. These farms have a small extension of area, so most of the plots are located near their borders, where greening vector insects arrive, which leaves most of their trees more exposed to contamination. In medium and large farms, the opposite occurs, since the amount of border plots is proportionally smaller than that of internal plots. These plots, located in the border strip, function as protective barriers, since insects, coming from outside, soon land on the first plants located on the periphery of the farms, which attenuates the dispersion of the disease to the internal plots, where the largest share of trees is. This characteristic of how the disease spreads portrays the difficulty of producing orange on small farms currently. But it's not the only challenge. Small-scale production also suffers from the incompatibility in cost and design of modern agricultural machinery and implements.

The difficulty of producing orange on small farms are leading to a reduction in the number of orange farms in the citrus belt, from 5,134 to 4,688 between the 2022 and 2025 inventories. In this period, 748 farms have left the activity. It must be considered that most of these orange farms are small: 75% have up to 50 hectares. With the decrease in the number of small farms, the average size of orange farms continues to increase with each mapping: in 2015, it was 57 hectares; in 2018, 68 hectares; in 2022, 75 hectares; and in 2025, 84 hectares. In addition to the farms that are dedicated to oranges, those that produce acid lime, lemons and tangerines are also part of the belt, totaling 8,804 citrus farms.

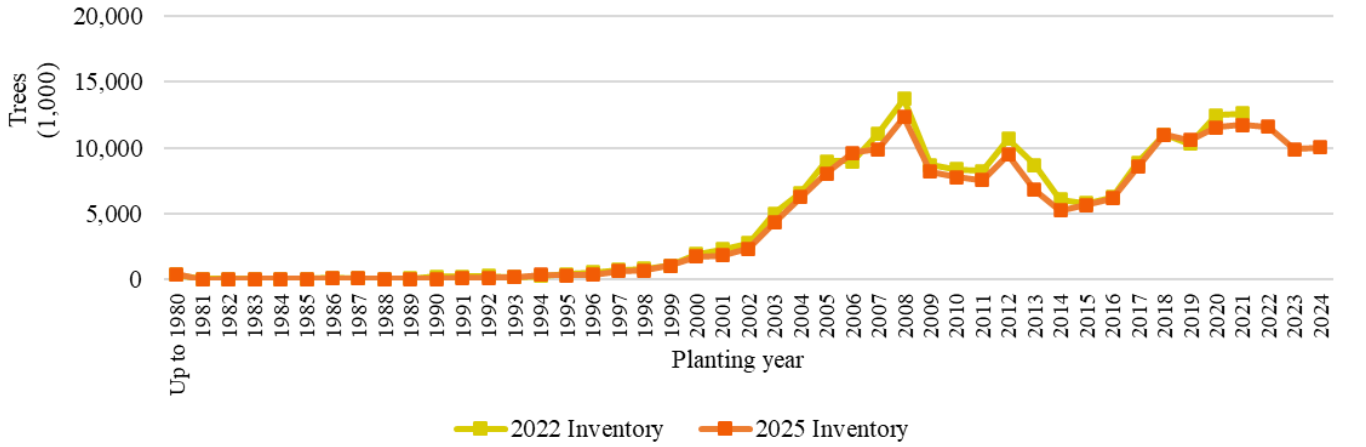
One positive finding of this new inventory is the steady increase in irrigated groves. The share of the irrigated area in relation to the total was 24.6% in 2015, went to 30.1% in 2018, to 36.3% in 2022 and now reaches 45%. In absolute values, the Matão region is the one that had the highest growth in irrigation use, with an increase of 9,983 hectares compared to 2022. In percentage terms, the highest growth compared to 2022 levels was in the Altinópolis region, totaling +204%. The regions in which irrigated areas account for more than half of the total area are: Triângulo Mineiro (98%), Bebedouro (84%), Votuporanga (81%), Matão (81%), and São José do Rio Preto (62%). In relation to the system used, approximately 94% is drip, the technology with the best efficiency and water savings, because irrigation is localized in the roots of the plants.

Bearing orange trees total 182.71 million and non-bearing trees 26.37 million, totaling 209.08 million trees in 2025 inventory, as shown in Graph 6. Compared to the 2022 inventory, the total number of trees increased by approximately 9.8 million plants, equivalent to +4.9%, as a result of an increase of 12.74 million bearing trees (+7.5%) and a reduction of 2.96 million non-bearing trees (-10.1%).



Graph 6 – Oranges: Total trees, bearing and non-bearing trees [2022 and 2025 inventories]

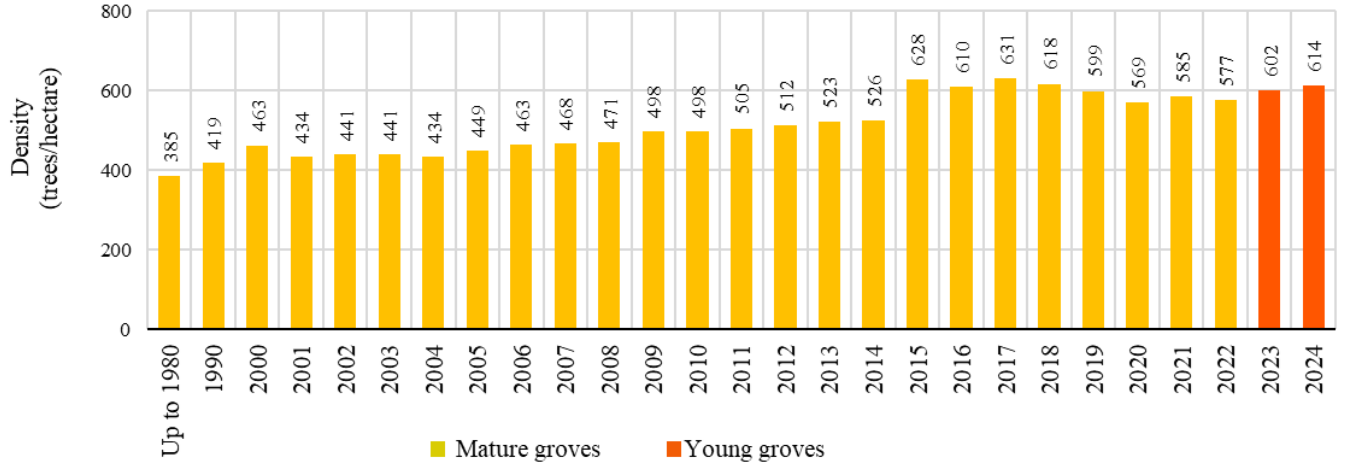
The increase in the number of productive trees in this inventory is due to the low eradication rate recorded in the new mapping, as well as to the inclusion of trees that were in their non-productive stage in prior surveys. The transition between age stages also contributed to the reduction in the number of unproductive trees, a trend that was intensified by the decrease in new plantings over the last three years as a strategy to prevent the development of new groves in areas of high greening incidence, as observed in Graph 7.



Graph 7 – Oranges: Trees per plot planting year, non-bearing resets not included [2022 and 2025 inventories]

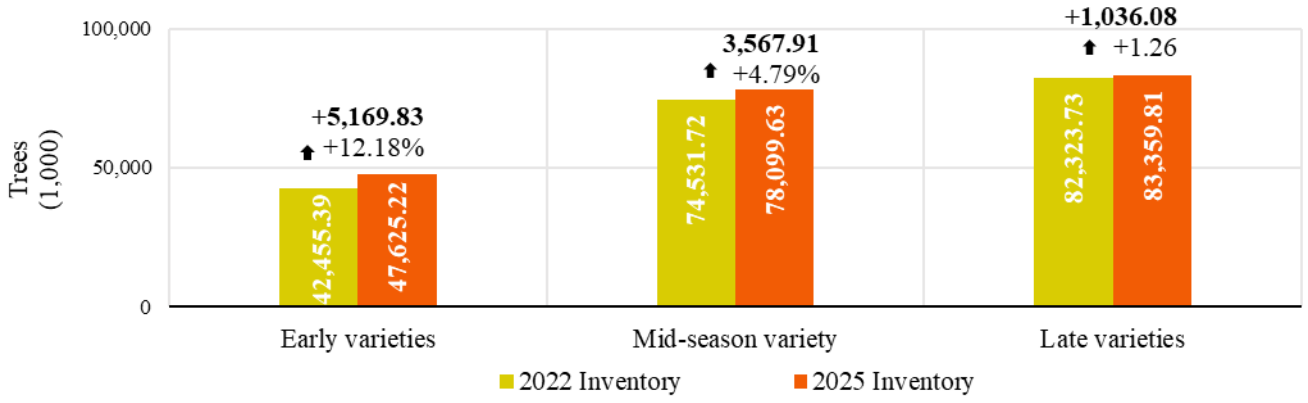
Graph 8 shows the planting density over the years. The plant density increased from 2005 to 2018 to promote greater yields per unit area. However, it started to decrease from 2019 to 2022 due to management difficulties in high-density groves. In this new inventory, a slight increase in plant density was recorded over the last two years, and the groves planted in 2024 have an average of 614 trees per hectare.

The average density of groves in formation in the regions of Limeira, Avaré, Brotas, Itapetininga, Duartina, Porto Ferreira, Altinópolis, Matão, and Bebedouro is between 600 and 700 trees per hectare. In the regions of Triângulo Mineiro, and São José do Rio Preto, it is 578 and 576 respectively. The lowest average density was found in Votuporanga, with 494 trees per hectare. The average density of young groves in this inventory is 608 trees per hectare. The average density of mature groves is now 522 trees per hectare. The overall average is 529 trees per hectare.



Graph 8 – Oranges: Average density of groves per year of planting

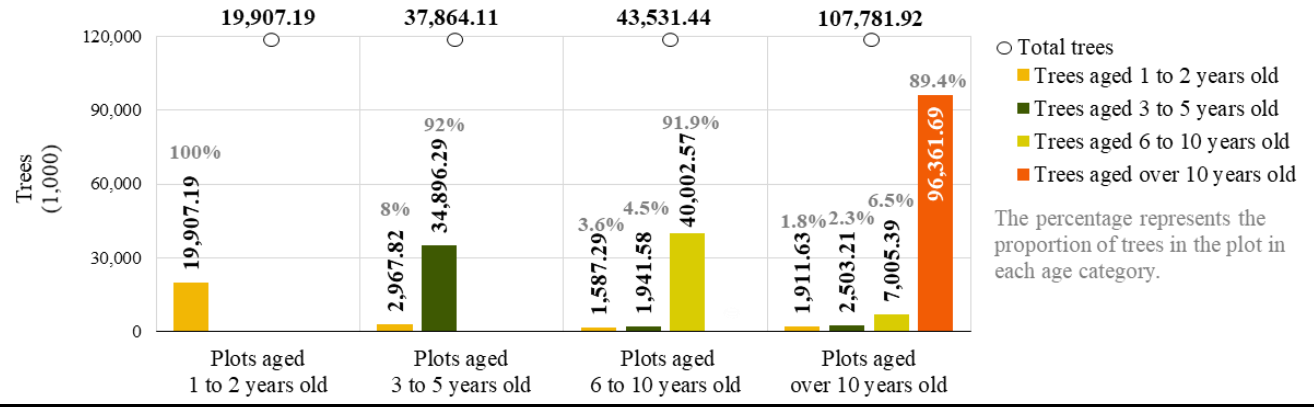
The distribution of citrus varieties by maturity time shows that, in relation to the 2022 inventory, the trees of the early varieties, including bearing and non-bearing ones, increased +12.18%; the mid-season ones increased +4.79%; and the late ones increased +1.26%. Currently, 47.63 million trees are early varieties, normally harvested between May and August; 78.10 million are mid-season, normally harvested between July and October; and 83.36 million are late varieties, normally harvested between October and January, as shown in Graph 9. Climatic variations and other factors, such as crop size, can bring forward or extend the harvest period from one year to another.



Graph 9 – Oranges: Trees by variety ripening season [inventories from 2022 to 2025]

The average age of mature groves is 11.5 years. Of the 394,918 hectares, 43% are up to 10 years old; 19% are 11 to 15 years old; 26% are 16 to 20 years old; and 12% are over 20 years old. This last parcel of groves, over 20 years old, comprises 48,367 hectares.

The segregation of the plots in the different age categories reveals that most of the trees are in the older age range, that is, in the plots older than 10 years. In these plots, there are 107.78 million trees; of which 89.4% belong to the same age group as the plots and the remaining trees come from resets that occurred after implementation: 6.5% are between 6 and 10 years old; 2.3%, from 3 to 6 years; and 1.8%, less than 3 years old. The 6 to 10 year old plots, formed between 2015 and 2019, have 43.53 million trees. The plots with 3 to 5 years were planted between 2020 and 2022 and have 37.86 million trees. The plots less than 3 years old, that is, implemented in 2023 and 2024, did not reach the mature stage, and contain 19.91 million plants. On the general average, the percentage of dead trees in the citrus belt is 1.48%, and of vacancies, 5.56%. Graph 10 shows the distribution of trees by age category in all age groups of groves.



Graph 10 – Oranges: Trees by age groups and age ranges of the plot

3.2 – TABLES OF DATA

Calculations used whole numbers and all decimal points, the same way they are stored in the data bank. Occasional divergences between figures on tables result from rounding numbers. The word "oranges" in the title of tables indicates that their figures comprise the Hamlin, Westin, Rubi, Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple, Alvorada, Pera, Valencia, Natal and Folha Murcha varieties.

Table 1 – All citrus: Area of groves by sector [2018, 2022 and 2025 inventories and accumulated variation]

Inventory, sector and variation	Oranges[1]	Other oranges[2]	Acid limes and lemons[3]	Tangerines[4]	Total	Percentage of sectors
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)
2018 inventory						
Total	**401,470**	**12,883**	**39,078**	**12,204**	**465,635**	**100.00**
Citrus percentage	**86.22**	**2.77**	**8.39**	**2.62**	**100.00**	**(X)**
2022 inventory						
North	88,675	439	20,016	1,977	111,107	24.05
Northwest	38,490	284	6,867	1,937	47,578	10.30
Central	107,407	1,933	16,558	2,712	128,610	27.84
South	70,663	4,400	6,010	3,428	84,501	18.29
Southwest	81,838	3,400	2,358	2,529	90,125	19.51
Total	**387,073**	**10,456**	**51,809**	**12,583**	**461,921**	**100.00**
Citrus percentage	**83.80**	**2.26**	**11.22**	**2.72**	**100.00**	**(X)**
2025 inventory						
North	95,586	463	18,158	1,622	115,829	25.06
Northwest	41,373	393	6,244	2,163	50,172	10.85
Central	107,761	1,600	15,296	2,065	126,722	27.41
South	65,483	4,534	4,958	2,587	77,563	16.78
Southwest	84,715	3,345	1,373	2,542	91,974	19.90
Total	**394,918**	**10,335**	**46,029**	**10,979**	**462,261**	**100.00**
Citrus percentage	**85.43**	**2.24**	**9.96**	**2.38**	**100.00**	**(X)**
Accumulated variation						
Hectares	**7,845**	**-121**	**-5,780**	**-1,604**	**340**	**(X)**
Percentage	**2.03**	**-1.16**	**-11.16**	**-12.75**	**0.07**	**(X)**

(X) Not applicable

[1] Oranges: Hamlin, Westin, Rubi, Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple, Alvorada, Pera, Valencia, Folha Murcha and Natal

[2] Other oranges: Washington Navel, Baianinha, Charmute de Brotas, Lima Verde, Lima Tardia, Piralima, Lima Sorocaba, Lima Roque, João Nunes, Palestine sweet lime and other varieties

[3] Acid limes and lemons: Tahiti acid lime (Persian lime), Galego acid lime (Mexican lime), Sicilian lemon and other varieties including non-identified ones.

[4] Tangerines: Ponkan, Murcott and other varieties

Table 2 – All citrus: Farms with citrus groves, stratified by sector [2018, 2022 and 2025 inventories]

Sector	2015 inventory		2018 inventory		2022 inventory		2025 inventory	
	(number)	(%)	(number)	(%)	(number)	(%)	(number)	(%)
North	3,149	27.24	2,526	25.66	3,148	32.79	2,950	33.51
Northwest	2,756	23.84	2,128	21.62	1,677	17.47	1,675	19.03
Central	2,511	21.72	1,873	19.02	2,083	21.70	1,992	22.63
South	2,735	23.66	2,919	29.65	2,228	23.21	1,732	19.67
Southwest	410	3.54	399	4.05	464	4.83	455	5.17
Total	**11,561**	**100.00**	**9,845**	**100.00**	**9,600**	**100.00**	**8,804**	**100.00**

Table 3 – Oranges: Farms with orange groves, stratified by size of area with oranges [2018, 2022 and 2025 inventories]

Range of the farm size considering the total orange area	2018 inventory				2022 inventory				2025 inventory			
	Farms with orange groves		Orange area		Farms with orange groves		Orange area		Farms with orange groves		Orange area	
			Total	Irrigate area			Total	Irrigate area			Total	Irrigate area
(hectares)	(número)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(número)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(número)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)
0.1 – 10	2,514	42.74	12,003	10.95	2,025	39.44	8,933	29.62	1,794	38.27	8,561	45.66
10.1 – 50	2,169	36.88	48,914	13.6	1,881	36.64	40,470	27.77	1,712	36.52	38,197	46.00
50.1 – 100	521	8.86	36,628	16.82	495	9.64	33,562	24.22	466	9.94	31,987	41.03
100.1 – 500	528	8.98	110,664	22.21	578	11.26	114,037	27.29	563	12.01	115,416	38.88
500.1 – 1,000	84	1.43	59,287	34.64	95	1.85	64,562	36.50	86	1.83	58,349	51.13
Above 1,000	66	1.12	133,974	46.09	60	1.17	125,509	50.90	67	1.43	142,408	48.06
Total	**5,882**	**100.00**	**401,470**	**30.14**	**5,134**	**100.00**	**387,073**	**36.32**	**4,688**	**100.00**	**394,918**	**45.01**
Average per farm			**68.25**				**75.39**				**84.24**	

Table 4 – Oranges: Farms with orange groves, stratified by number of orange trees [2018, 2022 and 2025 inventories]

Range of the number of orange trees in the farm	2018 inventory		2022 inventory		2025 inventory			
	Farms with orange groves	Non-bearing and bearing trees	Farms with orange groves	Non-bearing and bearing trees	Farms with orange groves		Non-bearing and bearing trees	
(árvores)	(number)	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(1,000 trees)	(número)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(%)
Below 10 thousand	3,780	13,830.44	3,056	11,217.08	2,568	54.78	13,400.94	6.41
10.1 – 19 thousand	720	9,847.82	681	9,191.01	699	14.91	9,940.70	4.75
20 – 29 thousand	360	8,395.74	317	7,521.88	311	6.63	7,540.53	3.61
30 – 49 thousand	339	12,710.74	333	12,259.56	336	7.17	12,100.85	5.79
50 – 99 thousand	314	21,233.87	348	23,468.88	337	7.19	23,621.66	11.30
100 – 199 thousand	171	22,645.08	198	26,637.65	201	4.29	26,791.88	12.81
Above 200 thousand	198	105,741.56	201	109,014.78	236	5.03	115,688.11	55.33
Total	**5,882**	**194,405.26**	**5,134**	**199,310.84**	**4,688**	**100.00**	**209,084.66**	**100.00**
Average per farm		**33.05**		**38.82**			**44.60**	

Table 5 – Oranges: Orange plots stratified by plot area size [2018, 2022 and 2025 inventories]

Plot area	2018 inventory		2022 inventory		2025 inventory	
(hectares)	(number)	(%)	(number)	(%)		
Below 1	3,398	6.74	3,170	6.63	2,678	5.54
1.1 – 4	14,368	28.49	12,409	25.94	12,762	26.42
4.1 – 10	18,335	36.36	17,794	37.20	17,820	36.89
10.1 – 20	10,042	19.91	10,310	21.55	10,577	21.90
Above 20	4,283	8.49	4,153	8.68	4,462	9.24
Total	**50,426**	**100.00**	**47,836**	**100.00**	**48,299**	**100.00**
	(hectares)		(hectares)		(hectares)	
Average per plot	**7.96**		**8.09**		**8.18**	

Table 6 – Oranges and others[1]: Area of groves by sector [2022, 2025 inventories and accumulated variation]

Inventory and sector	Total	Changes					Accumulated variation
		Groves per planting year after the 2022 inventory				Accumulated loss of groves due to eradication and abandonment	
		2022	2023	2024	Total		
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)
2022 inventory							
North	89,114	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest	38,774	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	109,340	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	75,063	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest	85,238	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**397,529**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2025 inventory							
North	96,049	4,072	4,031	6,189	14,292	-7,357	-8.26
Northwest	41,766	2,892	3,223	3,014	9,129	-6,137	-15.83
Central	109,361	7,565	4,682	3,141	15,388	-15,367	-14.05
South	70,017	4,035	2,107	2,266	8,408	-13,454	-17.92
Southwest	88,060	3,646	2,559	2,337	8,542	-5,720	-6.71
Total	**405,253**	**22,210**	**16,602**	**16,947**	**55,759**	**-48,035**	**-12.08**

- Not available.

[1] Oranges: Hamlin, Westin, Rubi, Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple, Alvorada, Pera, Valencia, Folha Murcha and Natal
Other oranges: Washington Navel, Baianinha, Charmute de Brotas, Lima Verde, Lima Tardia, Piralima, Lima Sorocaba, Lima Roque, João Nunes, Palestine sweet lime and other varieties

Table 7 – Other oranges: Area of groves by variety [2018, 2022 and 2025 inventories]

Variety	2018 inventory	2022 inventory	2025 inventory	
	Area	Area	Area	Percentage
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)
Washington Navel and Baianinha	2,623	2,295	2,757	26.68
Charmute de Brotas	1,982	1,509	1,346	13.02
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime	6,906	5,219	4,920	47.61
Other varieties	1,372	1,433	1,312	12.69
Total	**12,883**	**10,456**	**10,335**	**100.00**

Table 8 – Acid limes and lemons: Area of groves by variety [2018, 2022 and 2025 inventories]

Variety	2018 inventory	2022 inventory	2025 inventory	
	Area	Area	Area	Percentage
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)
Tahiti acid lime (Persian lime)	35,076	45,872	40,536	88.07
Sicilian lemon	3,577	5,474	2,969	6.45
Other varieties including non-identified ones	425	463	2,524	5.48
Total	**39,078**	**51,809**	**46,029**	**100.00**

Table 9 – Tangerines: Area of groves by variety [2018, 2022 and 2025 inventories]

Variety	2018 inventory	2022 inventory	2025 inventory	
	Area	Area	Area	Percentage
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)
Ponkan	5,286	5,065	4,036	36.76
Murcott	5,607	5,810	4,852	44.20
Other varieties	1,311	1,708	2,090	19.04
Total	**12,204**	**12,583**	**10,979**	**100.00**

Table 10 – Oranges: Area of groves by sector [2022, 2025 inventories and accumulated variation]

Inventory and sector	Total	Changes					Accumulated variation
		Groves per planting year after the 2022 inventory				Accumulated loss of groves due to eradication and abandonment	
		2022	2023	2024	Total		
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)
2022 inventory							
North	88,675	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest	38,490	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central	107,407	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	70,663	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest	81,838	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**387,073**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2025 inventory							
North	95,586	4,059	4,023	6,049	14,131	-7,220	-8.14
Northwest	41,373	2,885	3,223	2,882	8,990	-6,107	-15.87
Central	107,761	7,438	4,643	3,085	15,166	-14,812	-13.79
South	65,483	3,904	2,045	2,031	7,980	-13,160	-18.62
Southwest	84,715	3,512	2,474	2,303	8,289	-5,412	-6.61
Total	**394,918**	**21,798**	**16,408**	**16,350**	**54,556**	**-46,711**	**-12.07**

- Not available

Table 11 – Oranges: Groves planted from 2022 to 2024 in expansion and renovation areas [2025 inventory]

Sector	Groves planted in 2022, 2023 and 2024 (after the 2022 inventory)				
	Total	In expansion areas		In renovation areas	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)
North	14,131	8,080	57.18	6,051	42.82
Northwest	8,990	5,132	57.09	3,858	42.91
Central	15,166	5,842	38.52	9,324	61.48
South	7,980	1,825	22.87	6,155	77.13
Southwest	8,289	4,127	49.79	4,162	50.21
Total	**54,556**	**25,006**	**45.84**	**29,550**	**54.16**

Table 12 – Oranges: Trees by sector [2022 and 2025 inventories and accumulated variation]

Inventory and sector	Total	Accumulated variation		Non-bearing trees			Bearing trees		
				Total	Accumulated variation		Total	Accumulated variation	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)
2022 inventory									
North	43,272.67	-	-	4,090.08	-	-	39,182.59	-	-
Northwest	18,052.05	-	-	2,330.78	-	-	15,721.27	-	-
Central	57,466.71	-	-	9,727.43	-	-	47,739.28	-	-
South	36,472.67	-	-	6,084.79	-	-	30,387.88	-	-
Southwest	44,046.74	-	-	7,105.85	-	-	36,940.89	-	-
Total	**199,310.84**	**-**	**-**	**29,338.93**	**-**	**-**	**169,971.91**	**-**	**-**
2025 inventory									
North	48,979.26	5,706.59	13.19	7,109.85	3,019.77	73.83	41,869.41	2,686.82	6.86
Northwest	19,940.20	1,888.15	10.46	3,594.92	1,264.14	54.24	16,345.28	624.01	3.97
Central	59,684.25	2,217.54	3.86	7,009.24	-2,718.19	-27.94	52,675.01	4,935.73	10.34
South	35,425.17	-1,047.50	-2.87	4,199.67	-1,885.12	-30.98	31,225.50	837.62	2.76
Southwest	45,055.78	1,009.04	2.29	4,460.25	-2,645.60	-37.23	40,595.53	3,654.64	9.89
Total	**209,084.66**	**9,773.82**	**4.90**	**26,373.93**	**-2,965.00**	**-10.11**	**182,710.73**	**12,738.82**	**7.49**

- Not available

Table 13 – Oranges: Area of groves by variety group [2022, 2025 inventories and accumulated variation]

Inventory and variety group	Total	Changes					Accumulated variation
		Groves per planting year after the 2022 inventory				Accumulated loss of groves due to eradication and abandonment	
		2022	2023	2024	Total		
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)
2022 inventory							
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	62,722	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other early[1].....	22,701	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pera.....	137,863	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	121,531	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natal.....	42,256	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	**387,073**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2025 inventory							
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi…….	64,629	3,851	3,492	2,977	10,320	-8,413	-13.41
Other early[1].....	26,467	2,581	1,856	1,716	6,153	-2,387	-10.51
Pera.....	143,702	8,817	7,246	7,380	23,443	-17,604	-12.77
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	120,866	5,229	3,171	3,385	11,785	-12,450	-10.24
Natal.....	39,254	1,320	643	892	2,855	-5,857	-13.86
Total.....	**394,918**	**21,798**	**16,408**	**16,350**	**54,556**	**-46,711**	**-12.07**

- Not available
[1] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada

Table 14 – Oranges: Trees by variety group [2022 and 2025 inventories and accumulated variation]

Inventory and sector	Total	Accumulated variation		Non-bearing trees			Bearing trees		
				Total	Accumulated variation		Total	Accumulated variation	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)
2022 inventory									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	30,300.19	-	-	4,149.61	-	-	26,150.58	-	-
Other early[1].....	12,155.20	-	-	3,111.05	-	-	9,044.15	-	-
Pera.....	74,531.72	-	-	12,494.55	-	-	62,037.17	-	-
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	60,873.46	-	-	7,132.62	-	-	53,740.84	-	-
Natal.....	21,450.27	-	-	2,451.10	-	-	18,999.17	-	-
Total.....	**199,310.84**	**-**	**-**	**29,338.93**	**-**	**-**	**169,971.91**	**-**	**-**
2025 inventory									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	32,459.07	2,158.88	7.12	5,136.70	987.09	23.79	27,322.37	1,171.79	4.48
Other early[1].....	15,166.15	3,010.95	24.77	2,688.37	-422.68	-13.59	12,477.78	3,433.63	37.97
Pera.....	78,099.63	3,567.91	4.79	10,969.81	-1,524.74	-12.20	67,129.82	5,092.65	8.21
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	63,020.09	2,146.63	3.53	6,252.58	-880.04	-12.34	56,767.51	3,026.67	5.63
Natal.....	20,339.72	-1,110.55	-5.18	1,326.47	-1,124.63	-45.88	19,013.25	14.08	0.07
Total.....	**209,084.66**	**9,773.82**	**4.90**	**26,373.93**	**-2,965.00**	**-10.11**	**182,710.73**	**12,738.82**	**7.49**

- Not available
[1] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada

Table 15 – Oranges: Stratification of total planting holes of groves [2025 inventory and accumulated variation] (continues next page)

Region and variety group	Non-bearing trees	Bearing trees	Dead trees	Vacancies	Total
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 trees and holes)
Triângulo Mineiro					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	592.96	2,095.81	36.91	95.07	2,820.75
Other early[1].....	493.24	395.17	4.13	14.12	906.66
Pera.....	931.36	5,376.68	34.73	81.28	6,424.05
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	516.17	4,841.38	11.13	70.28	5,438.96
Natal.....	141.74	1,407.48	12.18	37.58	1,598.98
Subtotal.....	**2,675.47**	**14,116.52**	**99.08**	**298.33**	**17,189.40**
Bebedouro					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	1,008.15	4,076.12	43.56	176.53	5,304.36
Other early[1].....	323.18	2,563.20	26.12	102.77	3,015.27
Pera.....	1,299.07	7,996.42	69.80	277.86	9,643.15
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	932.71	7,181.42	58.45	367.81	8,540.39
Natal.....	171.33	1,526.25	4.71	56.28	1,758.57
Subtotal.....	**3,734.44**	**23,343.41**	**202.64**	**981.25**	**28,261.74**
Altinópolis					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	60.01	523.61	61.63	203.53	848.78
Other early[1].....	116.32	140.51	1.24	3.48	261.55
Pera.....	282.93	1,629.03	141.87	224.16	2,277.99
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	234.12	1,795.86	115.33	228.45	2,373.76
Natal.....	6.56	320.47	23.06	31.10	381.19
Subtotal.....	**699.94**	**4,409.48**	**343.13**	**690.72**	**6,143.27**
Votuporanga					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	48.08	297.74	6.49	32.11	384.42
Other early[1].....	173.67	250.47	2.43	6.61	433.18
Pera.....	1,556.84	5,655.86	71.39	239.58	7,523.67
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	291.25	524.07	4.24	28.33	847.89
Natal.....	60.96	394.19	1.89	35.11	492.15
Subtotal.....	**2,130.80**	**7,122.33**	**86.44**	**341.74**	**9,681.31**
São José do Rio Preto					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	245.76	1,313.13	42.01	137.39	1,738.29
Other early[1].....	384.18	2,106.06	29.24	101.95	2,621.43
Pera.....	559.50	2,616.65	60.88	146.32	3,383.35
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	257.77	2,142.25	20.95	103.18	2,524.15
Natal.....	16.91	1,044.86	16.11	37.51	1,115.39
Subtotal.....	**1,464.12**	**9,222.95**	**169.19**	**526.35**	**11,382.61**
Matão					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	854.72	3,381.94	78.25	368.14	4,683.05
Other early[1].....	436.33	2,106.40	33.36	284.27	2,860.36
Pera.....	1,291.78	6,876.63	58.32	655.80	8,882.53
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	500.10	4,695.22	56.02	470.07	5,721.41
Natal.....	202.50	1,905.12	3.51	157.02	2,268.15
Subtotal.....	**3,285.43**	**18,965.31**	**229.46**	**1,935.30**	**24,415.50**
Duartina					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	426.74	3,465.67	97.32	326.27	4,316.00
Other early[1].....	353.50	1,991.99	30.52	107.06	2,483.07
Pera.....	1,391.12	10,499.72	325.86	954.08	13,170.78
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	970.82	9,590.56	112.61	600.59	11,274.58
Natal.....	109.68	2,771.44	52.88	311.08	3,245.08
Subtotal.....	**3,251.86**	**28,319.38**	**619.19**	**2,299.08**	**34,489.51**
Brotas					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	92.14	586.01	30.89	97.68	806.72
Other early[1].....	15.92	248.08	3.47	30.72	298.19
Pera.....	120.18	2,010.60	58.63	111.64	2,301.05
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	176.39	2,108.09	46.74	143.70	2,474.92
Natal.....	67.32	437.54	49.75	70.01	624.62
Subtotal.....	**471.95**	**5,390.32**	**189.48**	**453.75**	**6,505.50**

Table 15 – Oranges: Stratification of total planting holes of groves [2025 inventory and accumulated variation] (continued)

Region and variety group	Non-bearing trees	Bearing trees	Dead trees	Vacancies	Total
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 trees and holes)
Porto Ferreira					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	581.68	2,820.73	43.10	147.87	3,593.38
Other early[1].....	83.26	314.12	4.13	7.98	409.49
Pera.....	1,248.93	7,156.85	67.37	339.57	8,812.72
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	483.59	5,676.18	78.87	327.15	6,565.79
Natal.....	112.81	2,405.14	24.10	51.64	2,593.69
Subtotal.....	**2,510.27**	**18,373.02**	**217.57**	**874.21**	**21,975.07**
Limeira					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	341.69	2,218.74	61.93	148.34	2,770.70
Other early[1].....	33.15	180.19	3.00	11.79	228.13
Pera.....	817.95	5,336.91	137.25	338.99	6,631.10
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	400.86	4,100.03	62.06	329.42	4,892.37
Natal.....	95.75	1,016.61	13.84	66.42	1,192.62
Subtotal.....	**1,689.40**	**12,852.48**	**278.08**	**894.96**	**15,714.92**
Avaré					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	671.98	4,740.15	275.47	543.48	6,231.08
Other early[1].....	158.71	998.51	12.57	103.74	1,273.53
Pera.....	898.65	8,249.63	259.03	650.13	10,057.44
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	1,058.63	9,990.02	213.20	579.72	11,841.57
Natal.....	191.41	3,740.63	46.33	307.92	4,286.29
Subtotal.....	**2,979.38**	**27,718.94**	**806.60**	**2,184.99**	**33,689.91**
Itapetininga					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	212.79	1,802.72	4.56	141.85	2,161.92
Other early[1].....	116.91	1,183.08	2.29	174.79	1,477.07
Pera.....	571.50	3,724.84	39.78	387.86	4,723.98
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	430.17	4,122.43	16.93	138.14	4,707.67
Natal.....	149.50	2,043.52	26.19	182.68	2,401.89
Subtotal.....	**1,480.87**	**12,876.59**	**89.75**	**1,025.32**	**15,472.53**
Total.....	**26,373.93**	**182,710.73**	**3,330.61**	**12,506.00**	**224,921.27**
Percentage.....	**11.73**	**81.23**	**1.48**	**5.56**	**100.00**
Accumulated variation					
Trees/holes….....	**-2,965.00**	**12,738.82**	**256.84**	**2,728.96**	**12,759.62**
Percentage.....	**-10.11**	**7.49**	**8.36**	**27.91**	**6.01**

[1] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada

Table 16 – Oranges: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Citrus belt [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1]	Tree age[2]				Total	Percentage
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years		
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)
1 – 2 years.....	19,907.19	-	-	-	19,907.19	9.52
3 – 5 years.....	2,967.82	34,896.29	-	-	37,864.11	18.11
6 – 10 years.....	1,587.29	1,941.58	40,002.57	-	43,531.44	20.82
Over 10 years.....	1,911.63	2,503.21	7,005.39	96,361.69	107,781.92	51.55
Total.....	**26,373.93**	**39,341.08**	**47,007.96**	**96,361.69**	**209,084.66**	**100.00**
Percentage.....	**12.61**	**18.82**	**22.48**	**46.09**	**100.00**	

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 17 – Oranges: Trees by age group, age group of plot and sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age and sector	Tree age				Total	Percentage
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years		
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)
North						
1 – 2 years ……	5,993.09	-	-	-	5,993.09	12.24
3 – 5 years ……	269.48	5,681.15	-	-	5,950.63	12.15
6 – 10 years ……..	302.36	181.80	7,830.49	-	8,314.65	16.98
Over 10 years….....	544.92	576.94	1,305.01	26,294.02	28,720.89	58.64
Subtotal……	**7,109.85**	**6,439.89**	**9,135.50**	**26,294.02**	**48,979.26**	**23.43**
Northwest						
1 – 2 years ……	3,195.12	-	-	-	3,195.12	16.02
3 – 5 years ……	160.67	3,814.20	-	-	3,974.87	19.93
6 – 10 years ……..	71.63	108.83	4,991.22	-	5,171.68	25.94
Over 10 years….....	167.50	182.42	443.69	6,804.92	7,598.53	38.11
Subtotal……	**3,594.92**	**4,105.45**	**5,434.91**	**6,804.92**	**19,940.20**	**9.54**
Central						
1 – 2 years ……	4,847.10	-	-	-	4,847.10	8.12
3 – 5 years ……	1,225.70	10,772.04	-	-	11,997.74	20.10
6 – 10 years ……..	610.62	865.00	13,490.33	-	14,965.95	25.08
Over 10 years…….	325.82	402.47	2,650.82	24,494.35	27,873.46	46.70
Subtotal……	**7,009.24**	**12,039.51**	**16,141.15**	**24,494.35**	**59,684.25**	**28.55**
South						
1 – 2 years ……	2,646.58	-	-	-	2,646.58	7.47
3 – 5 years ……	606.95	6,551.09	-	-	7,158.04	20.21
6 – 10 years ……..	270.35	323.18	6,950.50	-	7,544.03	21.30
Over 10 years….....	675.79	799.62	1,287.28	15,313.83	18,076.52	51.03
Subtotal……	**4,199.67**	**7,673.89**	**8,237.78**	**15,313.83**	**35,425.17**	**16.94**
Southwest						
1 – 2 years ……	3,225.30	-	-	-	3,225.30	7.16
3 – 5 years ……	705.02	8,077.81	-	-	8,782.83	19.49
6 – 10 years ……..	332.33	462.77	6,740.03	-	7,535.13	16.72
Over 10 years….....	197.60	541.76	1,318.59	23,454.57	25,512.52	56.62
Subtotal……	**4,460.25**	**9,082.34**	**8,058.62**	**23,454.57**	**45,055.78**	**21.55**
Total……	**26,373.93**	**39,341.08**	**47,007.96**	**96,361.69**	**209,084.66**	**100.00**

Table 18 – Oranges: Trees by age group, age group of plot and variety [2025 inventory]

Plot age and variety	Tree age				Total	Percentage
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years		
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)
Hamlin, Westin, Rubi						
1 – 2 years ……	4,042.86	-	-	-	4,042.86	12.46
3 – 5 years ……	417.74	5,143.11	-	-	5,560.85	17.13
6 – 10 years ……..	283.86	215.14	5,193.18	-	5,692.18	17.54
Over 10 years….....	392.24	536.27	1,356.47	14,878.20	17,163.18	52.88
Subtotal……	**5,136.70**	**5,894.52**	**6,549.65**	**14,878.20**	**32,459.07**	**15.52**
Other early						
1 – 2 years ……	2,050.30	-	-	-	2,050.30	13.52
3 – 5 years ……	437.23	3,863.62	-	-	4,300.85	28.36
6 – 10 years ……..	58.73	95.71	3,597.83	-	3,752.27	24.74
Over 10 years….....	142.11	73.77	436.88	4,409.97	5,062.73	33.38
Subtotal……	**2,688.37**	**4,033.10**	**4,034.71**	**4,409.97**	**15,166.15**	**7.25**
Pera Rio						
1 – 2 years ……	8,511.99	-	-	-	8,511.99	10.90
3 – 5 years ……	1,079.44	15,033.23	-	-	16,112.67	20.63
6 – 10 years ……..	660.98	1,027.32	17,249.81	-	18,938.11	24.25
Over 10 years….....	717.40	841.67	1,987.73	30,990.06	34,536.86	44.22
Subtotal……	**10,969.81**	**16,902.22**	**19,237.54**	**30,990.06**	**78,099.63**	**37.35**
Valencia, V.F. Murcha						
1 – 2 years ……	4,446.37	-	-	-	4,446.37	7.06
3 – 5 years ……	882.70	7,950.93	-	-	8,833.63	14.02
6 – 10 years ……..	433.02	416.86	9,400.78	-	10,250.66	16.27
Over 10 years….....	490.49	815.76	2,498.25	35,684.93	39,489.43	62.66
Subtotal……	**6,252.58**	**9,183.55**	**11,899.03**	**35,684.93**	**63,020.09**	**30.14**
Natal						
1 – 2 years ……	855.67	-	-	-	855.67	4.21
3 – 5 years ……	150.71	2,905.40	-	-	3,056.11	15.03
6 – 10 years ……..	150.70	186.55	4,560.97	-	4,898.22	24.08
Over 10 years….....	169.39	235.74	726.06	10,398.53	11,529.72	56.69
Subtotal……	**1,326.47**	**3,327.69**	**5,287.03**	**10,398.53**	**20,339.72**	**9.73**
Total……	**26,373.93**	**39,341.08**	**47,007.96**	**96,361.69**	**209,084.66**	**100.00**

Table 19 – Hamlin, Westin and Rubi: Trees by age group and age group of plot – North Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of North Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Triângulo Mineiro					
1 – 2 years.....	494.80	-	-	-	494.80
3 – 5 years.....	1.73	138.56	-	-	140.29
6 – 10 years.....	2.85	6.72	97.25	-	106.82
Over 10 years.....	93.58	74.15	82.48	1,696.65	1,946.86
Subtotal.....	**592.96**	**219.43**	**179.73**	**1,696.65**	**2,688.77**
Bebedouro					
1 – 2 years.....	872.75	-	-	-	872.75
3 – 5 years.....	36.56	498.26	-	-	534.82
6 – 10 years.....	61.05	3.67	651.63	-	716.35
Over 10 years.....	37.79	97.64	154.26	2,670.66	2,960.35
Subtotal.....	**1,008.15**	**599.57**	**805.89**	**2,670.66**	**5,084.27**
Altinópolis					
1 – 2 years.....	55.32	-	-	-	55.32
3 – 5 years.....	2.19	14.25	-	-	16.44
6 – 10 years.....	2.35	1.31	40.83	-	44.49
Over 10 years.....	0.15	7.33	51.59	408.30	467.37
Subtotal.....	**60.01**	**22.89**	**92.42**	**408.30**	**583.62**
North					
1 – 2 years.....	1,422.87	-	-	-	1,422.87
3 – 5 years.....	40.48	651.07	-	-	691.55
6 – 10 years.....	66.25	11.70	789.71	-	867.66
Over 10 years.....	131.52	179.12	288.33	4,775.61	5,374.58
Total.....	**1,661.12**	**841.89**	**1,078.04**	**4,775.61**	**8,356.66**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 20 – Hamlin, Westin and Rubi: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Northwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Northwest Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Votuporanga					
1 – 2 years	36.92	-	-	-	36.92
3 – 5 years	0.70	56.24	-	-	56.94
6 – 10 years	2.06	1.03	98.10	-	101.19
Over 10 years	8.40	3.64	1.49	137.24	150.77
Subtotal	**48.08**	**60.91**	**99.59**	**137.24**	**345.82**
São José do Rio Preto					
1 – 2 years	199.49	-	-	-	199.49
3 – 5 years	17.37	118.73	-	-	136.10
6 – 10 years	0.13	3.76	260.51	-	264.40
Over 10 years	28.77	18.42	33.20	878.51	958.90
Subtotal	**245.76**	**140.91**	**293.71**	**878.51**	**1,558.89**
Northwest					
1 – 2 years	236.41	-	-	-	236.41
3 – 5 years	18.07	174.97	-	-	193.04
6 – 10 years	2.19	4.79	358.61	-	365.59
Over 10 years	37.17	22.06	34.69	1,015.75	1,109.67
Total	**293.84**	**201.82**	**393.30**	**1,015.75**	**1,904.71**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)
- Represents zero
[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted
[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 21 – Hamlin, Westin and Rubi: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Central Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Central Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Matão					
1 – 2 years	746.59	-	-	-	746.59
3 – 5 years	64.05	1,107.84	-	-	1,171.89
6 – 10 years	20.57	11.96	896.14	-	928.67
Over 10 years	23.51	29.48	141.75	1,194.77	1,389.51
Subtotal	**854.72**	**1,149.28**	**1,037.89**	**1,194.77**	**4,236.66**
Duartina					
1 – 2 years	300.40	-	-	-	300.40
3 – 5 years	31.36	587.71	-	-	619.07
6 – 10 years	63.42	50.30	897.69	-	1,011.41
Over 10 years	31.56	54.53	251.57	1,623.87	1,961.53
Subtotal	**426.74**	**692.54**	**1,149.26**	**1,623.87**	**3,892.41**
Brotas					
1 – 2 years	75.20	-	-	-	75.20
3 – 5 years	5.19	66.09	-	-	71.28
6 – 10 years	11.19	9.21	143.64	-	164.04
Over 10 years	0.56	11.37	51.71	303.99	367.63
Subtotal	**92.14**	**86.67**	**195.35**	**303.99**	**678.15**
Central					
1 – 2 years	1,122.19	-	-	-	1,122.19
3 – 5 years	100.60	1,761.64	-	-	1,862.24
6 – 10 years	95.18	71.47	1,937.47	-	2,104.12
Over 10 years	55.63	95.38	445.03	3,122.63	3,718.67
Total	**1,373.60**	**1,928.49**	**2,382.50**	**3,122.63**	**8,807.22**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)
- Represents zero
[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted
[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 22 – Hamlin, Westin and Rubi: Trees by age group and age group of plot – South Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of South Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Porto Ferreira					
1 – 2 years	426.10	-	-	-	426.10
3 – 5 years	50.45	711.17	-	-	761.62
6 – 10 years	38.24	24.64	754.64	-	817.52
Over 10 years	66.89	22.65	104.52	1,203.11	1,397.17
Subtotal	**581.68**	**758.46**	**859.16**	**1,203.11**	**3,402.41**
Limeira					
1 – 2 years	222.65	-	-	-	222.65
3 – 5 years	23.26	294.57	-	-	317.83
6 – 10 years	30.26	34.34	375.50	-	440.10
Over 10 years	65.52	72.81	179.42	1,262.10	1,579.85
Subtotal	**341.69**	**401.72**	**554.92**	**1,262.10**	**2,560.43**
South					
1 – 2 years	648.75	-	-	-	648.75
3 – 5 years	73.71	1,005.74	-	-	1,079.45
6 – 10 years	68.50	58.98	1,130.14	-	1,257.62
Over 10 years	132.41	95.46	283.94	2,465.21	2,977.02
Total	**923.37**	**1,160.18**	**1,414.08**	**2,465.21**	**5,962.84**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)
- Represents zero
1 Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted
2 Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 23 – Hamlin, Westin and Rubi: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Southwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Southwest Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Avaré					
1 – 2 years	471.35	-	-	-	471.35
3 – 5 years	162.94	1,069.46	-	-	1,232.40
6 – 10 years	17.43	33.45	390.01	-	440.89
Over 10 years	20.26	140.62	302.17	2,804.44	3,267.49
Subtotal	**671.98**	**1,243.53**	**692.18**	**2,804.44**	**5,412.13**
Itapetininga					
1 – 2 years	141.29	-	-	-	141.29
3 – 5 years	21.94	480.23	-	-	502.17
6 – 10 years	34.31	34.75	587.24	-	656.30
Over 10 years	15.25	3.63	2.31	694.56	715.75
Subtotal	**212.79**	**518.61**	**589.55**	**694.56**	**2,015.51**
Southwest					
1 – 2 years	612.64	-	-	-	612.64
3 – 5 years	184.88	1,549.69	-	-	1,734.57
6 – 10 years	51.74	68.20	977.25	-	1,097.19
Over 10 years	35.51	144.25	304.48	3,499.00	3,983.24
Total	**884.77**	**1,762.14**	**1,281.73**	**3,499.00**	**7,427.64**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)
- Represents zero
1 Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted
2 Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 24 – Other early[1]: Trees by age group and age group of plot – North Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[2] and regions of North Sector	Age trees[3]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Triângulo Mineiro					
1 – 2 years	481.26	-	-	-	481.26
3 – 5 years	3.19	220.98	-	-	224.17
6 – 10 years	1.50	0.34	65.22	-	67.06
Over 10 years	7.29	9.76	0.38	98.49	115.92
Subtotal	**493.24**	**231.08**	**65.60**	**98.49**	**888.41**
Bebedouro					
1 – 2 years	235.50	-	-	-	235.50
3 – 5 years	26.28	816.56	-	-	842.84
6 – 10 years	21.08	19.74	557.86	-	598.68
Over 10 years	40.32	21.32	73.73	1,073.99	1,209.36
Subtotal	**323.18**	**857.62**	**631.59**	**1,073.99**	**2,886.38**
Altinópolis					
1 – 2 years	114.81	-	-	-	114.81
3 – 5 years	1.15	20.68	-	-	21.83
6 – 10 years	0.34	0.29	8.25	-	8.88
Over 10 years	0.02	0.94	11.68	98.67	111.31
Subtotal	**116.32**	**21.91**	**19.93**	**98.67**	**256.83**
North					
1 – 2 years	831.57	-	-	-	831.57
3 – 5 years	30.62	1,058.22	-	-	1,088.84
6 – 10 years	22.92	20.37	631.33	-	674.62
Over 10 years	47.63	32.02	85.79	1,271.15	1,436.59
Total	**932.74**	**1,110.61**	**717.12**	**1,271.15**	**4,031.62**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

\- Represents zero

[1] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada

[2] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[3] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 25 – Other early[1]: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Northwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[2] and regions of Northwest Sector	Age trees[3]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Votuporanga					
1 – 2 years	161.04	-	-	-	161.04
3 – 5 years	3.71	128.95	-	-	132.66
6 – 10 years	1.95	3.00	55.20	-	60.15
Over 10 years	6.97	3.07	4.23	56.02	70.29
Subtotal	**173.67**	**135.02**	**59.43**	**56.02**	**424.14**
São José do Rio Preto					
1 – 2 years	344.79	-	-	-	344.79
3 – 5 years	22.73	460.78	-	-	483.51
6 – 10 years	16.34	19.46	908.59	-	944.39
Over 10 years	0.32	5.29	118.00	593.94	717.55
Subtotal	**384.18**	**485.53**	**1,026.59**	**593.94**	**2,490.24**
Northwest					
1 – 2 years	505.83	-	-	-	505.83
3 – 5 years	26.44	589.73	-	-	616.17
6 – 10 years	18.29	22.46	963.79	-	1,004.54
Over 10 years	7.29	8.36	122.23	649.96	787.84
Total	**557.85**	**620.55**	**1,086.02**	**649.96**	**2,914.38**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada

[2] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[3] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 26 – Other early[1]: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Central Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[2] and regions of Central Sector	Age trees[3]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Matão					
1 – 2 years	173.77	-	-	-	173.77
3 – 5 years	238.49	828.59	-	-	1,067.08
6 – 10 years	-	0.38	540.65	-	541.03
Over 10 years	24.07	6.00	108.28	622.50	760.85
Subtotal	**436.33**	**834.97**	**648.93**	**622.50**	**2,542.73**
Duartina					
1 – 2 years	241.18	-	-	-	241.18
3 – 5 years	86.89	503.86	-	-	590.75
6 – 10 years	12.73	44.69	490.07	-	547.49
Over 10 years	12.70	13.32	63.94	876.11	966.07
Subtotal	**353.50**	**561.87**	**554.01**	**876.11**	**2,345.49**
Brotas					
1 – 2 years	6.98	-	-	-	6.98
3 – 5 years	0.16	5.21	-	-	5.37
6 – 10 years	0.50	1.74	25.63	-	27.87
Over 10 years	8.28	3.90	7.83	203.77	223.78
Subtotal	**15.92**	**10.85**	**33.46**	**203.77**	**264.00**
Central					
1 – 2 years	421.93	-	-	-	421.93
3 – 5 years	325.54	1,337.66	-	-	1,663.20
6 – 10 years	13.23	46.81	1,056.35	-	1,116.39
Over 10 years	45.05	23.22	180.05	1,702.38	1,950.70
Total	**805.75**	**1,407.69**	**1,236.40**	**1,702.38**	**5,152.22**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada

[2] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[3] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 27 – Other early[1]: Trees by age group and age group of plot – South Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[2] and regions of South Sector	Age trees[3]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Porto Ferreira					
1 – 2 years	55.46	-	-	-	55.46
3 – 5 years	10.71	77.04	-	-	87.75
6 – 10 years	0.02	0.21	134.67	-	134.90
Over 10 years	17.07	0.30	14.48	87.42	119.27
Subtotal	**83.26**	**77.55**	**149.15**	**87.42**	**397.38**
Limeira					
1 – 2 years	8.42	-	-	-	8.42
3 – 5 years	9.89	102.14	-	-	112.03
6 – 10 years	0.47	-	14.17	-	14.64
Over 10 years	14.37	0.36	9.90	53.62	78.25
Subtotal	**33.15**	**102.50**	**24.07**	**53.62**	**213.34**
South					
1 – 2 years	63.88	-	-	-	63.88
3 – 5 years	20.60	179.18	-	-	199.78
6 – 10 years	0.49	0.21	148.84	-	149.54
Over 10 years	31.44	0.66	24.38	141.04	197.52
Total	**116.41**	**180.05**	**173.22**	**141.04**	**610.72**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)
- Represents zero
[1] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada
[2] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted
[3] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 28 – Other early[1]: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Southwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[2] and regions of Southwest Sector	Age trees[3]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Avaré					
1 – 2 years	133.13	-	-	-	133.13
3 – 5 years	11.89	390.47	-	-	402.36
6 – 10 years	3.00	3.53	138.72	-	145.25
Over 10 years	10.69	9.31	23.11	433.37	476.48
Subtotal	**158.71**	**403.31**	**161.83**	**433.37**	**1,157.22**
Itapetininga					
1 – 2 years	93.96	-	-	-	93.96
3 – 5 years	22.14	308.36	-	-	330.50
6 – 10 years	0.80	2.33	658.80	-	661.93
Over 10 years	0.01	0.20	1.32	212.07	213.60
Subtotal	**116.91**	**310.89**	**660.12**	**212.07**	**1,299.99**
Southwest					
1 – 2 years	227.09	-	-	-	227.09
3 – 5 years	34.03	698.83	-	-	732.86
6 – 10 years	3.80	5.86	797.52	-	807.18
Over 10 years	10.70	9.51	24.43	645.44	690.08
Total	**275.62**	**714.20**	**821.95**	**645.44**	**2,457.21**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)
- Represents zero
[1] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada
[2] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted
[3] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 29 – Pera: Trees by age group and age group of plot – North Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of North Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Triângulo Mineiro					
1 – 2 years.....	896.87	-	-	-	896.87
3 – 5 years.....	22.63	1,096.14	-	-	1,118.77
6 – 10 years.....	7.28	7.24	1,560.39	-	1,574.91
Over 10 years….....	4.58	5.61	28.23	2,679.07	2,717.49
Subtotal.....	**931.36**	**1,108.99**	**1,588.62**	**2,679.07**	**6,308.04**
Bebedouro					
1 – 2 years.....	1,003.42	-	-	-	1,003.42
3 – 5 years.....	93.43	1,477.41	-	-	1,570.84
6 – 10 years.....	53.69	73.62	2,096.74	-	2,224.05
Over 10 years.....	148.53	100.78	334.25	3,913.62	4,497.18
Subtotal.....	**1,299.07**	**1,651.81**	**2,430.99**	**3,913.62**	**9,295.49**
Altinópolis					
1 – 2 years.....	268.64	-	-	-	268.64
3 – 5 years.....	11.16	228.17	-	-	239.33
6 – 10 years.....	2.83	13.55	284.95	-	301.33
Over 10 years.....	0.30	10.84	73.58	1,017.94	1,102.66
Subtotal.....	**282.93**	**252.56**	**358.53**	**1,017.94**	**1,911.96**
North					
1 – 2 years.....	2,168.93	-	-	-	2,168.93
3 – 5 years.....	127.22	2,801.72	-	-	2,928.94
6 – 10 years.....	63.80	94.41	3,942.08	-	4,100.29
Over 10 years.....	153.41	117.23	436.06	7,610.63	8,317.33
Total.....	**2,513.36**	**3,013.36**	**4,378.14**	**7,610.63**	**17,515.49**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 30 – Pera: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Northwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Northwest Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Votuporanga					
1 – 2 years	1,413.58	-	-	-	1,413.58
3 – 5 years	70.40	1,802.66	-	-	1,873.06
6 – 10 years	27.00	38.76	1,442.35	-	1,508.11
Over 10 years	45.86	83.32	123.44	2,165.33	2,417.95
Subtotal	**1,556.84**	**1,924.74**	**1,565.79**	**2,165.33**	**7,212.70**
São José do Rio Preto					
1 – 2 years	456.08	-	-	-	456.08
3 – 5 years	39.90	886.10	-	-	926.00
6 – 10 years	14.94	19.84	835.87	-	870.65
Over 10 years	48.58	51.22	111.50	712.12	923.42
Subtotal	**559.50**	**957.16**	**947.37**	**712.12**	**3,176.15**
Northwest					
1 – 2 years	1,869.66	-	-	-	1,869.66
3 – 5 years	110.30	2,688.76	-	-	2,799.06
6 – 10 years	41.94	58.60	2,278.22	-	2,378.76
Over 10 years	94.44	134.54	234.94	2,877.45	3,341.37
Total	**2,116.34**	**2,881.90**	**2,513.16**	**2,877.45**	**10,388.85**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 31 – Pera: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Central Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Central Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Matão					
1 – 2 years	1,107.61	-	-	-	1,107.61
3 – 5 years	80.65	1,337.12	-	-	1,417.77
6 – 10 years	95.00	84.00	1,844.25	-	2,023.25
Over 10 years	8.52	13.48	112.98	3,484.80	3,619.78
Subtotal	**1,291.78**	**1,434.60**	**1,957.23**	**3,484.80**	**8,168.41**
Duartina					
1 – 2 years	995.73	-	-	-	995.73
3 – 5 years	176.40	1,741.62	-	-	1,918.02
6 – 10 years	199.28	335.84	3,124.82	-	3,659.94
Over 10 years	19.71	76.91	502.61	4,717.92	5,317.15
Subtotal	**1,391.12**	**2,154.37**	**3,627.43**	**4,717.92**	**11,890.84**
Brotas					
1 – 2 years	65.02	-	-	-	65.02
3 – 5 years	13.17	390.97	-	-	404.14
6 – 10 years	24.46	21.32	507.49	-	553.27
Over 10 years	17.53	14.29	77.87	998.66	1,108.35
Subtotal	**120.18**	**426.58**	**585.36**	**998.66**	**2,130.78**
Central					
1 – 2 years	2,168.36	-	-	-	2,168.36
3 – 5 years	270.22	3,469.71	-	-	3,739.93
6 – 10 years	318.74	441.16	5,476.56	-	6,236.46
Over 10 years	45.76	104.68	693.46	9,201.38	10,045.28
Total	**2,803.08**	**4,015.55**	**6,170.02**	**9,201.38**	**22,190.03**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 32 – Pera: Trees by age group and age group of plot – South Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of South Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Porto Ferreira					
1 – 2 years	841.18	-	-	-	841.18
3 – 5 years	212.72	1,942.97	-	-	2,155.69
6 – 10 years	35.81	67.40	1,707.77	-	1,810.98
Over 10 years	159.22	145.23	202.19	3,091.29	3,597.93
Subtotal	**1,248.93**	**2,155.60**	**1,909.96**	**3,091.29**	**8,405.78**
Limeira					
1 – 2 years	467.98	-	-	-	467.98
3 – 5 years	122.96	1,276.94	-	-	1,399.90
6 – 10 years	41.36	81.21	1,367.84	-	1,490.41
Over 10 years	185.65	177.23	109.67	2,324.02	2,796.57
Subtotal	**817.95**	**1,535.38**	**1,477.51**	**2,324.02**	**6,154.86**
South					
1 – 2 years	1,309.16	-	-	-	1,309.16
3 – 5 years	335.68	3,219.91	-	-	3,555.59
6 – 10 years	77.17	148.61	3,075.61	-	3,301.39
Over 10 years	344.87	322.46	311.86	5,415.31	6,394.50
Total	**2,066.88**	**3,690.98**	**3,387.47**	**5,415.31**	**14,560.64**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 33 – Pera: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Southwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Southwest Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Avaré					
1 – 2 years	575.73	-	-	-	575.73
3 – 5 years	184.87	2,184.36	-	-	2,369.23
6 – 10 years	59.81	75.52	1,028.95	-	1,164.28
Over 10 years	78.24	156.70	285.85	4,518.25	5,039.04
Subtotal	**898.65**	**2,416.58**	**1,314.80**	**4,518.25**	**9,148.28**
Itapetininga					
1 – 2 years	420.15	-	-	-	420.15
3 – 5 years	51.15	668.77	-	-	719.92
6 – 10 years	99.52	209.02	1,448.39	-	1,756.93
Over 10 years	0.68	6.06	25.56	1,367.04	1,399.34
Subtotal	**571.50**	**883.85**	**1,473.95**	**1,367.04**	**4,296.34**
Southwest					
1 – 2 years	995.88	-	-	-	995.88
3 – 5 years	236.02	2,853.13	-	-	3,089.15
6 – 10 years	159.33	284.54	2,477.34	-	2,921.21
Over 10 years	78.92	162.76	311.41	5,885.29	6,438.38
Total	**1,470.15**	**3,300.43**	**2,788.75**	**5,885.29**	**13,444.62**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 34 – Valencia and Folha Murcha: Trees by age group and age group of plot – North Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Norte Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Triângulo Mineiro					
1 – 2 years	465.20	-	-	-	465.20
3 – 5 years	18.14	220.74	-	-	238.88
6 – 10 years	5.83	6.46	435.56	-	447.85
Over 10 years	27.00	17.92	38.27	4,122.43	4,205.62
Subtotal	**516.17**	**245.12**	**473.83**	**4,122.43**	**5,357.55**
Bebedouro					
1 – 2 years	653.55	-	-	-	653.55
3 – 5 years	47.10	655.67	-	-	702.77
6 – 10 years	106.27	19.72	1,190.37	-	1,316.36
Over 10 years	125.79	136.34	245.61	4,933.71	5,441.45
Subtotal	**932.71**	**811.73**	**1,435.98**	**4,933.71**	**8,114.13**
Altinópolis					
1 – 2 years	194.08	-	-	-	194.08
3 – 5 years	0.77	66.76	-	-	67.53
6 – 10 years	27.80	1.60	67.52	-	96.92
Over 10 years	11.47	19.66	95.50	1,544.82	1,671.45
Subtotal	**234.12**	**88.02**	**163.02**	**1,544.82**	**2,029.98**
North					
1 – 2 years	1,312.83	-	-	-	1,312.83
3 – 5 years	66.01	943.17	-	-	1,009.18
6 – 10 years	139.90	27.78	1,693.45	-	1,861.13
Over 10 years	164.26	173.92	379.38	10,600.96	11,318.52
Total	**1,683.00**	**1,144.87**	**2,072.83**	**10,600.96**	**15,501.66**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 35 – Valencia and Folha Murcha: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Northwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Northwest Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Votuporanga					
1 – 2 years	272.68	-	-	-	272.68
3 – 5 years	0.59	16.93	-	-	17.52
6 – 10 years	0.01	0.97	70.33	-	71.31
Over 10 years	17.97	2.49	3.96	429.39	453.81
Subtotal	**291.25**	**20.39**	**74.29**	**429.39**	**815.32**
São José do Rio Preto					
1 – 2 years	240.77	-	-	-	240.77
3 – 5 years	4.42	128.58	-	-	133.00
6 – 10 years	2.70	9.62	631.83	-	644.15
Over 10 years	9.88	9.65	31.69	1,330.88	1,382.10
Subtotal	**257.77**	**147.85**	**663.52**	**1,330.88**	**2,400.02**
Northwest					
1 – 2 years	513.45	-	-	-	513.45
3 – 5 years	5.01	145.51	-	-	150.52
6 – 10 years	2.71	10.59	702.16	-	715.46
Over 10 years	27.85	12.14	35.65	1,760.27	1,835.91
Total	**549.02**	**168.24**	**737.81**	**1,760.27**	**3,215.34**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)
- Represents zero
[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted
[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 36 – Valencia and Folha Murcha: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Central Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Central Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Matão					
1 – 2 years	222.15	-	-	-	222.15
3 – 5 years	164.49	772.41	-	-	936.90
6 – 10 years	17.20	22.29	708.08	-	747.57
Over 10 years	96.26	30.49	291.46	2,870.49	3,288.70
Subtotal	**500.10**	**825.19**	**999.54**	**2,870.49**	**5,195.32**
Duartina					
1 – 2 years	602.56	-	-	-	602.56
3 – 5 years	250.02	2,027.37	-	-	2,277.39
6 – 10 years	107.91	195.19	2,693.89	-	2,996.99
Over 10 years	10.33	73.90	573.95	4,026.26	4,684.44
Subtotal	**970.82**	**2,296.46**	**3,267.84**	**4,026.26**	**10,561.38**
Brotas					
1 – 2 years	99.04	-	-	-	99.04
3 – 5 years	71.47	272.38	-	-	343.85
6 – 10 years	4.49	32.66	392.75	-	429.90
Over 10 years	1.39	34.80	173.49	1,202.01	1,411.69
Subtotal	**176.39**	**339.84**	**566.24**	**1,202.01**	**2,284.48**
Central					
1 – 2 years	923.75	-	-	-	923.75
3 – 5 years	485.98	3,072.16	-	-	3,558.14
6 – 10 years	129.60	250.14	3,794.72	-	4,174.46
Over 10 years	107.98	139.19	1,038.90	8,098.76	9,384.83
Total	**1,647.31**	**3,461.49**	**4,833.62**	**8,098.76**	**18,041.18**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)
- Represents zero
[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted
[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 37 – Valencia and Folha Murcha: Trees by age group and age group of plot – South Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of South Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Porto Ferreira					
1 – 2 years.....	335.43	-	-	-	335.43
3 – 5 years.....	48.52	942.70	-	-	991.22
6 – 10 years.....	24.97	41.92	1,005.61	-	1,072.50
Over 10 years.....	74.67	217.57	259.56	3,208.82	3,760.62
Subtotal.....	**483.59**	**1,202.19**	**1,265.17**	**3,208.82**	**6,159.77**
Limeira					
1 – 2 years.....	201.04	-	-	-	201.04
3 – 5 years.....	47.26	544.35	-	-	591.61
6 – 10 years.....	74.74	37.31	636.10	-	748.15
Over 10 years.....	77.82	100.71	279.87	2,501.69	2,960.09
Subtotal.....	**400.86**	**682.37**	**915.97**	**2,501.69**	**4,500.89**
South					
1 – 2 years.....	536.47	-	-	-	536.47
3 – 5 years.....	95.78	1,487.05	-	-	1,582.83
6 – 10 years.....	99.71	79.23	1,641.71	-	1,820.65
Over 10 years.....	152.49	318.28	539.43	5,710.51	6,720.71
Total.....	**884.45**	**1,884.56**	**2,181.14**	**5,710.51**	**10,660.66**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 38 – Valencia and Folha Murcha: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Southwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Southwest Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Avaré					
1 – 2 years.....	774.05	-	-	-	774.05
3 – 5 years.....	204.70	1,386.90	-	-	1,591.60
6 – 10 years.....	55.66	38.96	614.89	-	709.51
Over 10 years.....	24.22	159.42	480.05	7,309.80	7,973.49
Subtotal.....	**1,058.63**	**1,585.28**	**1,094.94**	**7,309.80**	**11,048.65**
Itapetininga					
1 – 2 years.....	385.82	-	-	-	385.82
3 – 5 years.....	25.22	916.14	-	-	941.36
6 – 10 years.....	5.44	10.16	953.85	-	969.45
Over 10 years.....	13.69	12.81	24.84	2,204.63	2,255.97
Subtotal.....	**430.17**	**939.11**	**978.69**	**2,204.63**	**4,552.60**
Southwest					
1 – 2 years.....	1,159.87	-	-	-	1,159.87
3 – 5 years.....	229.92	2,303.04	-	-	2,532.96
6 – 10 years.....	61.10	49.12	1,568.74	-	1,678.96
Over 10 years.....	37.91	172.23	504.89	9,514.43	10,229.46
Total.....	**1,488.80**	**2,524.39**	**2,073.63**	**9,514.43**	**15,601.25**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 39 – Natal: Trees by age group and age group of plot – North Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Norte Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Triângulo Mineiro					
1 – 2 years	118.53	-	-	-	118.53
3 – 5 years	2.76	146.67	-	-	149.43
6 – 10 years	7.17	11.99	68.28	-	87.44
Over 10 years	13.28	8.19	20.43	1,151.92	1,193.82
Subtotal	**141.74**	**166.85**	**88.71**	**1,151.92**	**1,549.22**
Bebedouro					
1 – 2 years	135.58	-	-	-	135.58
3 – 5 years	0.36	61.52	-	-	61.88
6 – 10 years	2.32	8.51	611.57	-	622.40
Over 10 years	33.07	58.61	40.87	745.17	877.72
Subtotal	**171.33**	**128.64**	**652.44**	**745.17**	**1,697.58**
Altinópolis					
1 – 2 years	2.78	-	-	-	2.78
3 – 5 years	2.03	18.78	-	-	20.81
6 – 10 years	-	7.04	94.07	-	101.11
Over 10 years	1.75	7.85	54.15	138.58	202.33
Subtotal	**6.56**	**33.67**	**148.22**	**138.58**	**327.03**
North					
1 – 2 years	256.89	-	-	-	256.89
3 – 5 years	5.15	226.97	-	-	232.12
6 – 10 years	9.49	27.54	773.92	-	810.95
Over 10 years	48.10	74.65	115.45	2,035.67	2,273.87
Total	**319.63**	**329.16**	**889.37**	**2,035.67**	**3,573.83**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

\- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 40 – Natal: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Northwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Northwest Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Votuporanga					
1 – 2 years	59.06	-	-	-	59.06
3 – 5 years	0.51	152.28	-	-	152.79
6 – 10 years	1.23	2.27	96.74	-	100.24
Over 10 years	0.16	2.67	11.04	129.19	143.06
Subtotal	**60.96**	**157.22**	**107.78**	**129.19**	**455.15**
São José do Rio Preto					
1 – 2 years	10.71	-	-	-	10.71
3 – 5 years	0.34	62.95	-	-	63.29
6 – 10 years	5.27	10.12	591.70	-	607.09
Over 10 years	0.59	2.65	5.14	372.30	380.68
Subtotal	**16.91**	**75.72**	**596.84**	**372.30**	**1,061.77**
Northwest					
1 – 2 years	69.77	-	-	-	69.77
3 – 5 years	0.85	215.23	-	-	216.08
6 – 10 years	6.50	12.39	688.44	-	707.33
Over 10 years	0.75	5.32	16.18	501.49	523.74
Total	**77.87**	**232.94**	**704.62**	**501.49**	**1,516.92**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)
- Represents zero
[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted
[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 41 – Natal: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Central Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Central Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Matão					
1 – 2 years	83.68	-	-	-	83.68
3 – 5 years	36.19	926.90	-	-	963.09
6 – 10 years	27.70	7.09	454.41	-	489.20
Over 10 years	54.93	17.29	43.04	456.39	571.65
Subtotal	**202.50**	**951.28**	**497.45**	**456.39**	**2,107.62**
Duartina					
1 – 2 years	74.92	-	-	-	74.92
3 – 5 years	3.18	145.71	-	-	148.89
6 – 10 years	15.94	43.72	603.04	-	662.70
Over 10 years	15.64	20.19	244.13	1,714.65	1,994.61
Subtotal	**109.68**	**209.62**	**847.17**	**1,714.65**	**2,881.12**
Brotas					
1 – 2 years	52.27	-	-	-	52.27
3 – 5 years	3.99	58.26	-	-	62.25
6 – 10 years	10.23	4.61	167.78	-	182.62
Over 10 years	0.83	2.52	6.21	198.16	207.72
Subtotal	**67.32**	**65.39**	**173.99**	**198.16**	**504.86**
Central					
1 – 2 years	210.87	-	-	-	210.87
3 – 5 years	43.36	1,130.87	-	-	1,174.23
6 – 10 years	53.87	55.42	1,225.23	-	1,334.52
Over 10 years	71.40	40.00	293.38	2,369.20	2,773.98
Total	**379.50**	**1,226.29**	**1,518.61**	**2,369.20**	**5,493.60**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)
- Represents zero
[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted
[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 42 – Natal: Trees by age group and age group of plot – South Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of South	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Porto Ferreira					
1 – 2 years	34.27	-	-	-	34.27
3 – 5 years	65.00	486.52	-	-	551.52
6 – 10 years	7.30	26.08	635.23	-	668.61
Over 10 years	6.24	42.62	34.86	1,179.83	1,263.55
Subtotal	**112.81**	**555.22**	**670.09**	**1,179.83**	**2,517.95**
Limeira					
1 – 2 years	54.05	-	-	-	54.05
3 – 5 years	16.18	172.69	-	-	188.87
6 – 10 years	17.18	10.07	318.97	-	346.22
Over 10 years	8.34	20.14	92.81	401.93	523.22
Subtotal	**95.75**	**202.90**	**411.78**	**401.93**	**1,112.36**
South					
1 – 2 years	88.32	-	-	-	88.32
3 – 5 years	81.18	659.21	-	-	740.39
6 – 10 years	24.48	36.15	954.20	-	1,014.83
Over 10 years	14.58	62.76	127.67	1,581.76	1,786.77
Total	**208.56**	**758.12**	**1,081.87**	**1,581.76**	**3,630.31**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 43 – Natal: Trees by age group and age group of plot – Southwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Plot age[1] and regions of Southwest Sector	Age trees[2]				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Avaré					
1 – 2 years	104.40	-	-	-	104.40
3 – 5 years	13.89	341.19	-	-	355.08
6 – 10 years	42.62	43.16	392.72	-	478.50
Over 10 years	30.50	38.38	160.15	2,765.03	2,994.06
Subtotal	**191.41**	**422.73**	**552.87**	**2,765.03**	**3,932.04**
Itapetininga					
1 – 2 years	125.42	-	-	-	125.42
3 – 5 years	6.28	331.93	-	-	338.21
6 – 10 years	13.74	11.89	526.46	-	552.09
Over 10 years	4.06	14.63	13.23	1,145.38	1,177.30
Subtotal	**149.50**	**358.45**	**539.69**	**1,145.38**	**2,193.02**
Southwest					
1 – 2 years	229.82	-	-	-	229.82
3 – 5 years	20.17	673.12	-	-	693.29
6 – 10 years	56.36	55.05	919.18	-	1,030.59
Over 10 years	34.56	53.01	173.38	3,910.41	4,171.36
Total	**340.91**	**781.18**	**1,092.56**	**3,910.41**	**6,125.06**

Ages and planting years: 1 – 2 years (2023 and 2024), 3 – 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 – 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and earlier)

- Represents zero

[1] Calculation based on the year the original plot was planted

[2] Estimated both from information supplied by growers on years resettings occurred in the plot and from visual aspects of the plant, such as trunk circumference, height and shape of canopy, among other factors

Table 44 – Oranges: Area of young and mature groves by sector and region [2025 inventory and accumulated variation]

Sector and region	2025 inventory			Accumulated variation (△) since 2022 inventory		
	Area of young groves[1]	Area of mature groves[2]	Total			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(△ A)	(△ B)	(△ C)
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)	(%)	(%)
North						
Triângulo Mineiro	4,248	27,900	32,148	147.99	8.23	16.94
Bebedouro	4,795	46,957	51,752	28.11	2.07	4.03
Altinópolis	1,029	10,657	11,686	100.58	-2.44	2.18
Subtotal	**10,072**	**85,514**	**95,586**	**68.74**	**3.40**	**7.79**
Northwest						
Votuporanga	3,931	17,299	21,230	44.79	18.19	22.35
São José do Rio Preto	2,174	17,969	20,143	12.70	-6.46	-4.71
Subtotal	**6,105**	**35,268**	**41,373**	**31.46**	**4.20**	**7.49**
Central						
Matão	3,781	33,303	37,084	-11.68	13.29	10.11
Duartina	3,498	56,214	59,712	-56.39	4.84	-3.13
Brotas	449	10,516	10,965	-61.75	-3.65	-9.29
Subtotal	**7,728**	**100,033**	**107,761**	**-42.65**	**6.50**	**0.33**
South						
Porto Ferreira	2,782	35,034	37,816	-35.21	5.87	1.16
Limeira	1,294	26,373	27,667	-60.48	-12.10	-16.86
Subtotal	**4,076**	**61,407**	**65,483**	**-46.14**	**-2.68**	**-7.33**
Southwest						
Avaré	2,981	56,464	59,445	-59.94	12.07	2.81
Itapetininga	1,796	23,474	25,270	-49.92	14.90	5.22
Subtotal	**4,777**	**79,938**	**84,715**	**-56.68**	**12.89**	**3.52**
Total	**32,758**	**362,160**	**394,918**	**-23.25**	**5.16**	**2.03**
Percentage	**8.29**	**91.71**	**100.00**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**

(X) Not applicable

[1] Groves planted in 2023 and 2024

[2] Groves planted in 2022 and in previous years

Table 45 – Oranges: Non-bearing and bearing trees by sector and region [2025 inventory and accumulated variation]

Sector and region	2025 inventory					Accumulated variation (△) since 2022 inventory				
	Non-bearing trees[1]			Bearing trees[4]	Total					
	In young groves[2]	In mature groves[3] (resets)	Total							
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(△A)	(△B)	(△C)	(△D)	(△E)
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
North										
Triângulo Mineiro.....	2,456.66	218.81	2,675.47	14,116.52	16,791.99	145.96	588.08	159.61	15.81	27.02
Bebedouro.....	2,900.80	833.64	3,734.44	23,343.41	27,077.85	41.36	30.21	38.71	7.34	10.80
Altinópolis.....	635.63	64.31	699.94	4,409.48	5,109.42	130.78	-29.88	90.65	-15.94	-8.97
Subtotal	**5,993.09**	**1,116.76**	**7,109.85**	**41,869.41**	**48,979.26**	**80.17**	**46.22**	**73.83**	**6.86**	**13.19**
Northwest										
Votuporanga.....	1,943.28	187.52	2,130.80	7,122.33	9,253.13	68.52	74.53	69.03	8.60	18.35
S. J. do Rio Preto.....	1,251.84	212.28	1,464.12	9,222.95	10,687.07	26.26	169.56	36.81	0.65	4.43
Subtotal.....	**3,195.12**	**399.80**	**3,594.92**	**16,345.28**	**19,940.20**	**48.99**	**114.73**	**54.24**	**3.97**	**10.46**
Central										
Matão.....	2,333.80	951.63	3,285.43	18,965.31	22,250.74	-16.32	304.19	8.63	24.70	22.03
Duartina.....	2,214.79	1,037.07	3,251.86	28,319.38	31,571.24	-56.85	59.67	-43.76	2.75	-5.32
Brotas.....	298.51	173.44	471.95	5,390.32	5,862.27	-61.00	11.37	-48.77	8.49	-0.46
Subtotal.....	**4,847.10**	**2,162.14**	**7,009.24**	**52,675.01**	**59,684.25**	**-44.20**	**107.76**	**-27.94**	**10.34**	**3.86**
South										
Porto Ferreira.....	1,692.44	817.83	2,510.27	18,373.02	20,883.29	-37.34	36.74	-23.91	12.31	6.23
Limeira.....	954.14	735.26	1,689.40	12,852.48	14,541.88	-53.01	-2.64	-39.35	-8.38	-13.51
Subtotal.....	**2,646.58**	**1,553.09**	**4,199.67**	**31,225.50**	**35,425.17**	**-44.06**	**14.76**	**-30.98**	**2.76**	**-2.87**
Southwest										
Avaré.....	2,058.66	920.72	2,979.38	27,718.94	30,698.32	-47.06	45.74	-34.09	12.32	5.13
Itapetininga.....	1,166.64	314.23	1,480.87	12,876.59	14,357.46	-48.90	3.99	-42.72	5.01	-3.30
Subtotal.....	**3,225.30**	**1,234.95**	**4,460.25**	**40,595.53**	**45,055.78**	**-47.74**	**32.23**	**-37.23**	**9.89**	**2.29**
Total.....	**19,907.19**	**6,466.74**	**26,373.93**	**182,710.73**	**209,084.66**	**-20.57**	**51.17**	**-10.11**	**7.49**	**4.90**
Percentage.....	**75.48**	**24.52**	**12.61**	**87.39**	**100.00**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**	**(X)**

(X) Not applicable

[1] Trees planted in 2023 and 2024

[2] Groves planted in 2023 and 2024

[3] Groves planted in 2022 and in previous years

[4] Trees planted in 2022 and in previous years

Table 46 – Oranges: Area of groves by age group of plots, sector and region [2025 inventory]

Sector and region	Plot age				Total
	1 – 2 years[1]	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
North					
Triâng.Mineiro....	4,248	3,310	3,993	20,597	32,148
Bebedouro.....	4,795	6,800	9,094	31,063	51,752
Altinópolis.....	1,029	650	1,037	8,970	11,686
Subtotal.....	**10,072**	**10,760**	**14,124**	**60,630**	**95,586**
Northwest					
Votuporanga.....	3,931	5,374	4,346	7,579	21,230
S. J. Rio Preto.....	2,174	3,037	5,094	9,838	20,143
Subtotal.....	**6,105**	**8,411**	**9,440**	**17,417**	**41,373**
Central					
Matão.....	3,781	8,445	6,781	18,077	37,084
Duartina.....	3,498	9,948	14,349	31,917	59,712
Brotas.....	449	1,440	2,231	6,845	10,965
Subtotal.....	**7,728**	**19,833**	**23,361**	**56,839**	**107,761**
South					
Porto Ferreira....	2,782	7,446	7,203	20,385	37,816
Limeira.....	1,294	4,183	5,132	17,058	27,667
Subtotal.....	**4,076**	**11,629**	**12,335**	**37,443**	**65,483**
Southwest					
Avaré.....	2,981	10,195	4,562	41,707	59,445
Itapetininga.....	1,796	4,755	6,880	11,839	25,270
Subtotal.....	**4,777**	**14,950**	**11,442**	**53,546**	**84,715**
Total.....	**32,758**	**65,583**	**70,702**	**225,875**	**394,918**
Percentage.....	**8.29**	**16.61**	**17.90**	**57.20**	**100.00**

[1] Area of young orange groves

Table 47 – Oranges: Trees by age group, age group of plot, sector and region [2025 inventory]

Sector and region	Plot and tree ages										Total
	Plots 1 – 2 years	Plots 3 – 5 years		Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots Over 10 years				
	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
North											
Triâng.Mineiro	2,456.66	48.45	1,823.09	24.63	32.75	2,226.70	145.73	115.63	169.79	9,748.56	16,791.99
Bebedouro.....	2,900.80	203.73	3,509.42	244.41	125.26	5,108.17	385.50	414.69	848.72	13,337.15	27,077.85
Altinópolis.....	635.63	17.30	348.64	33.32	23.79	495.62	13.69	46.62	286.50	3,208.31	5,109.42
Subtotal.....	**5,993.09**	**269.48**	**5,681.15**	**302.36**	**181.80**	**7,830.49**	**544.92**	**576.94**	**1,305.01**	**26,294.02**	**48,979.26**
Northwest											
Votuporanga...	1,943.28	75.91	2,157.06	32.25	46.03	1,762.72	79.36	95.19	144.16	2,917.17	9,253.13
S J Rio Preto...	1,251.84	84.76	1,657.14	39.38	62.80	3,228.50	88.14	87.23	299.53	3,887.75	10,687.07
Subtotal.....	**3,195.12**	**160.67**	**3,814.20**	**71.63**	**108.83**	**4,991.22**	**167.50**	**182.42**	**443.69**	**6,804.92**	**19,940.20**
Central											
Matão.....	2,333.80	583.87	4,972.86	160.47	125.72	4,443.53	207.29	96.74	697.51	8,628.95	22,250.74
Duartina.....	2,214.79	547.85	5,006.27	399.28	669.74	7,809.51	89.94	238.85	1,636.20	12,958.81	31,571.24
Brotas.....	298.51	93.98	792.91	50.87	69.54	1,237.29	28.59	66.88	317.11	2,906.59	5,862.27
Subtotal.....	**4,847.10**	**1,225.70**	**10,772.04**	**610.62**	**865.00**	**13,490.33**	**325.82**	**402.47**	**2,650.82**	**24,494.35**	**59,684.25**
South											
Porto Ferreira..	1,692.44	387.40	4,160.40	106.34	160.25	4,237.92	324.09	428.37	615.61	8,770.47	20,883.29
Limeira.....	954.14	219.55	2,390.69	164.01	162.93	2,712.58	351.70	371.25	671.67	6,543.36	14,541.88
Subtotal.....	**2,646.58**	**606.95**	**6,551.09**	**270.35**	**323.18**	**6,950.50**	**675.79**	**799.62**	**1,287.28**	**15,313.83**	**35,425.17**
Southwest											
Avaré.....	2,058.66	578.29	5,372.38	178.52	194.62	2,565.29	163.91	504.43	1,251.33	17,830.89	30,698.32
Itapetininga.....	1,166.64	126.73	2,705.43	153.81	268.15	4,174.74	33.69	37.33	67.26	5,623.68	14,357.46
Subtotal.....	**3,225.30**	**705.02**	**8,077.81**	**332.33**	**462.77**	**6,740.03**	**197.60**	**541.76**	**1,31.59**	**23,454.57**	**45,055.78**
Total.....	**19,907.19**	**2,967.82**	**34,896.29**	**1,587.29**	**1,941.58**	**40,002.57**	**1,911.63**	**2,503.21**	**7,005.39**	**96,361.69**	**209,084.66**
Percentage.....	**9.52**	**1.42**	**16.69**	**0.76**	**0.93**	**19.13**	**0.91**	**1.20**	**3.35**	**46.09**	**100.00**

Table 48 – Oranges: Area of groves of early varieties by sector and region [2025 inventory]

Sector and region		Early varieties						
	Hamlin	Westin	Rubi	Valencia Americana	Seleta	Pineapple	Alvorada	Total
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
North								
Triâng.Mineiro.....	5,403	159	377	1,519	-	30	11	7,499
Bebedouro.....	8,226	1,066	779	4,924	-	214	15	15,224
Altinópolis.....	1,466	43	248	449	-	29	-	2,235
Subtotal.....	**15,095**	**1,268**	**1,404**	**6,892**	**-**	**273**	**26**	**24,958**
Northwest								
Votuporanga.....	600	30	227	783	-	42	31	1,713
S. J. Rio Preto.....	3,025	56	437	3,688	-	174	256	7,636
Subtotal.....	**3,625**	**86**	**664**	**4,471**	**-**	**216**	**287**	**9,349**
Central								
Matão.....	6,933	71	123	3,454	-	499	120	11,200
Duartina.....	6,160	165	1,561	3,620	40	173	270	11,989
Brotas.....	1,118	124	152	363	-	150	10	1,917
Subtotal.....	**14,211**	**360**	**1,836**	**7,437**	**40**	**822**	**400**	**25,106**
South								
Porto Ferreira.....	3,672	1,423	1,215	605	27	19	57	7,018
Limeira.....	3,454	1,141	388	312	22	4	52	5,373
Subtotal.....	**7,126**	**2,564**	**1,603**	**917**	**49**	**23**	**109**	**12,391**
Southwest								
Avaré.....	8,173	1,130	2,005	1,935	0	95	242	13,580
Itapetininga.....	2,097	393	989	780	0	916	537	5,712
Subtotal.....	**10,270**	**1,523**	**2,994**	**2,715**	**0**	**1,011**	**779**	**19,292**
Total.....	**50,327**	**5,801**	**8,501**	**22,432**	**89**	**2,345**	**1,601**	**91,096**
Percentage.....	**55.25**	**6.37**	**9.33**	**24.62**	**0.10**	**2.57**	**1.76**	**23.07**

- Represents zero

Table 49 – Oranges: Trees of early varieties by sector and region [2025 inventory]

Sector and region		Early varieties						
	Hamlin	Westin	Rubi	Valencia Americana	Seleta	Pineapple	Alvorada	Total
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
North								
Triâng.Mineiro.....	2,417.12	68.44	203.21	864.61	-	17.27	6.53	3,577.18
Bebedouro.....	4,155.97	517.92	410.38	2,759.51	-	116.31	10.56	7,970.65
Altinópolis.....	450.15	20.20	113.27	242.03	-	14.80	-	840.45
Subtotal.....	**7,023.24**	**606.56**	**726.86**	**3,866.15**	**-**	**148.38**	**17.09**	**12,388.28**
Northwest								
Votuporanga.....	242.95	11.66	91.21	388.85	-	19.59	15.70	769.96
S. J. Rio Preto.....	1,356.99	25.97	175.93	2,187.13	-	124.90	178.21	4,049.13
Subtotal.....	**1,599.94**	**37.63**	**267.14**	**2,575.98**	**-**	**144.49**	**193.91**	**4,819.09**
Central								
Matão.....	4,147.97	34.32	54.37	2,183.79	-	279.51	79.43	6,779.39
Duartina.....	2,972.70	83.65	836.06	2,039.17	23.81	109.72	172.79	6,237.90
Brotas.....	507.94	70.11	100.10	176.82	-	80.45	6.73	942.15
Subtotal.....	**7,628.61**	**188.08**	**990.53**	**4,399.78**	**23.81**	**469.68**	**258.95**	**13,959.44**
South								
Porto Ferreira.....	1,940.56	797.01	664.84	340.38	12.35	11.52	33.13	3,799.79
Limeira.....	1,749.94	591.03	219.46	168.06	11.52	2.20	31.56	2,773.77
Subtotal.....	**3,690.50**	**1,388.04**	**884.30**	**508.44**	**23.87**	**13.72**	**64.69**	**6,573.56**
Southwest								
Avaré.....	3,835.32	559.75	1,017.06	955.78	0.04	43.48	157.92	6,569.35
Itapetininga.....	1,205.51	226.64	583.36	502.55	0.01	454.20	343.23	3,315.50
Subtotal.....	**5,040.83**	**786.39**	**1,600.42**	**1,458.33**	**0.05**	**497.68**	**501.15**	**9,884.85**
Total.....	**24,983.12**	**3,006.70**	**4,469.25**	**12,808.68**	**47.73**	**1,273.95**	**1,035.79**	**47,625.22**
Percentage.....	**52.46**	**6.31**	**9.38**	**26.89**	**0.10**	**2.67**	**2.17**	**22.78**

- Represents zero

Table 50 – Oranges: Area of groves of mid-season and late varieties by sector and region [2025 inventory]

Sector and region	Mid-season and late varieties				
	Pera	Valencia	Folha Murcha	Natal	Total
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
North					
Triâng.Mineiro.....	11,171	9,377	382	3,719	24,649
Bebedouro.....	16,241	15,073	1,872	3,342	36,528
Altinópolis.....	4,125	4,052	514	760	9,451
Subtotal.....	**31,537**	**28,502**	**2,768**	**7,821**	**70,628**
Northwest					
Votuporanga.....	16,759	1,406	405	947	19,517
S. J. Rio Preto.....	5,816	3,854	1,015	1,822	12,507
Subtotal.....	**22,575**	**5,260**	**1,420**	**2,769**	**32,024**
Central					
Matão.....	13,194	8,251	978	3,461	25,884
Duartina.....	22,405	16,025	3,487	5,806	47,723
Brotas.....	3,651	3,740	649	1,008	9,048
Subtotal.....	**39,250**	**28,016**	**5,114**	**10,275**	**82,655**
South					
Porto Ferreira.....	15,004	9,488	2,274	4,032	30,798
Limeira.....	10,529	7,643	2,045	2,077	22,294
Subtotal.....	**25,533**	**17,131**	**4,319**	**6,109**	**53,092**
Southwest					
Avaré.....	17,172	18,627	2,120	7,946	45,865
Itapetininga.....	7,635	5,856	1733	4,334	19,558
Subtotal.....	**24,807**	**24,483**	**3,853**	**12,280**	**65,423**
Total.....	**143,702**	**103,392**	**17,474**	**39,254**	**303,822**
Percentage.....	**47.30**	**34.03**	**5.75**	**12.92**	**76.93**

Table 51 – Oranges: Trees of mid-season and late varieties by sector and region [2025 inventory]

Sector and region	Mid-season and late varieties				
	Pera	Valencia	Folha Murcha	Natal	Total
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
North					
Triâng.Mineiro.....	6,308.04	5,154.60	202.95	1,549.22	13,214.81
Bebedouro.....	9,295.49	7,200.39	913.74	1,697.58	19,107.20
Altinópolis.....	1,911.96	1,776.72	253.26	327.03	4,268.97
Subtotal.....	**17,515.49**	**14,131.71**	**1,369.95**	**3,573.83**	**36,590.98**
Northwest					
Votuporanga.....	7,212.70	656.66	158.66	455.15	8,483.17
S. J. Rio Preto.....	3,176.15	1,934.17	465.85	1,061.77	6,637.94
Subtotal.....	**10,388.85**	**2,590.83**	**624.51**	**1,516.92**	**15,121.11**
Central					
Matão.....	8,168.41	4,670.29	525.03	2,107.62	15,471.35
Duartina.....	11,890.84	8,558.63	2,002.75	2,881.12	25,333.34
Brotas.....	2,130.78	1,910.21	374.27	504.86	4,920.12
Subtotal.....	**22,190.03**	**15,139.13**	**2,902.05**	**5,493.60**	**45,724.81**
South					
Porto Ferreira.....	8,405.78	4,884.82	1,274.95	2,517.95	17,083.50
Limeira.....	6,154.86	3,384.35	1,116.54	1,112.36	11,768.11
Subtotal.....	**14,560.64**	**8,269.17**	**2,391.49**	**3,630.31**	**28,851.61**
Southwest					
Avaré.....	9,148.28	9,732.55	1,316.10	3,932.04	24,128.97
Itapetininga.....	4,296.34	3,463.59	1,089.01	2,193.02	11,041.96
Subtotal.....	**13,444.62**	**13,196.14**	**2,405.11**	**6,125.06**	**35,170.93**
Total.....	**78,099.63**	**53,326.98**	**9,693.11**	**20,339.72**	**161,459.44**
Percentage.....	**48.37**	**33.03**	**6.00**	**12.60**	**77.22**

Table 52 – Oranges: Area of groves by age group of plots, region and variety – North Sector [2025 inventory]

Sector and variety	Plot age				Total
	1 – 2 years[1]	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
TMG[2]					
Hamlin.....	742	179	155	4,327	5,403
Westin.....	15	7	-	137	159
Rubi.....	81	50	42	204	377
V.Americana[3].....	855	355	102	207	1,519
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	6	15	3	6	30
Alvorada.....	-	11	-	-	11
Pera.....	1,552	1,977	2,827	4,815	11,171
Valencia.....	698	450	532	7,697	9,377
Folha Murcha.....	53	18	177	134	382
Natal.....	246	248	155	3,070	3,719
Subtotal.....	**4,248**	**3,310**	**3,993**	**20,597**	**32,148**
Percentage.....	**13.21**	**10.30**	**12.42**	**64.07**	**33.63**
BEB[4]					
Hamlin.....	1,326	885	663	5,352	8,226
Westin.....	122	221	399	324	1,066
Rubi.....	25	79	63	612	779
V.Americana[3].....	423	1,405	880	2,216	4,924
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	11	42	28	133	214
Alvorada.....	-	7	8	-	15
Pera.....	1,565	2,631	3,804	8,241	16,241
Valencia.....	810	1,241	2,089	10,933	15,073
Folha Murcha.....	251	185	208	1,228	1,872
Natal.....	262	104	952	2,024	3,342
Subtotal.....	**4,795**	**6,800**	**9,094**	**31,063**	**51,752**
Percentage.....	**14.92**	**21.15**	**28.29**	**96.62**	**54.14**
ALT[5]					
Hamlin.....	55	32	20	1,359	1,466
Westin.....	-	-	10	33	43
Rubi.....	42	-	42	164	248
V.Americana[3].....	210	14	14	211	449
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	-	29	-	-	29
Alvorada.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pera.....	412	411	596	2,706	4,125
Valencia.....	292	62	65	3,633	4,052
Folha Murcha.....	12	63	113	326	514
Natal.....	6	39	177	538	760
Subtotal.....	**1,029**	**650**	**1,037**	**8,970**	**11,686**
Percentage.....	**3.20**	**2.02**	**3.23**	**27.90**	**12.23**
Total.....	**10,072**	**10,760**	**14,124**	**60,630**	**95,586**

- Represents zero
1 Area of young orange groves
2 TMG – Triângulo Mineiro
3 V.Americana – Valencia Americana
4 BEB – Bebedouro
5 ALT – Altinópolis

Table 53 – Oranges: Trees by age group, age group of plot, region and variety – North Sector [2025 inventory]

Sector and region	Plot and tree ages										Total
	Plots 1 – 2 years	Plots 3 – 5 years		Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots over 10 years				
	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
TMG[1]											
Hamlin	439.20	1.31	105.01	2.34	5.47	75.96	77.46	61.41	73.23	1,575.73	2,417.12
Westin	7.93	0.05	4.22	-	-	-	1.34	1.07	1.98	51.85	68.44
Rubi	47.67	0.37	29.33	0.51	1.25	21.29	14.78	11.67	7.27	69.07	203.21
V.Americana[2]	477.57	2.98	205.96	1.46	0.33	63.40	7.05	9.44	0.38	96.04	864.61
Seleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple	3.69	0.12	8.58	0.04	0.01	1.82	0.24	0.32	-	2.45	17.27
Alvorada	-	0.09	6.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.53
Pera	896.87	22.63	1,096.14	7.28	7.24	1,560.39	4.58	5.61	28.23	2,679.07	6,308.04
Valencia	437.47	17.73	210.68	4.37	5.24	334.61	24.57	17.91	37.97	4,064.05	5,154.60
Folha Murcha	27.73	0.41	10.06	1.46	1.22	100.95	2.43	0.01	0.30	58.38	202.95
Natal	118.53	2.76	146.67	7.17	11.99	68.28	13.28	8.19	20.43	1,151.92	1,549.22
Subtotal	**2,456.66**	**48.45**	**1,823.09**	**24.63**	**32.75**	**2,226.70**	**145.73**	**115.63**	**169.79**	**9,748.56**	**16,791.99**
Percentage	**14.63**	**0.29**	**10.86**	**0.15**	**0.20**	**13.26**	**0.87**	**0.69**	**1.01**	**58.05**	**34.28**
BEB[3]											
Hamlin	788.57	30.43	386.08	38.95	3.07	400.46	29.64	79.48	124.21	2,275.08	4,155.97
Westin	70.13	0.77	64.04	17.85	0.14	209.92	1.88	4.93	7.75	140.51	517.92
Rubi	14.05	5.36	48.14	4.25	0.46	41.25	6.27	13.23	22.30	255.07	410.38
V.Americana[2]	228.98	25.37	788.21	20.18	18.90	536.80	38.71	20.43	69.69	1,012.24	2,759.51
Seleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple	6.52	0.74	23.11	0.70	0.65	16.30	1.61	0.89	4.04	61.75	116.31
Alvorada	-	0.17	5.24	0.20	0.19	4.76	-	-	-	-	10.56
Pera	1,003.42	93.43	1,477.41	53.69	73.62	2,096.74	148.53	100.78	334.25	3,913.62	9,295.49
Valencia	505.61	42.49	568.12	102.06	17.07	1,071.28	110.71	120.92	220.60	4,441.53	7,200.39
Folha Murcha	147.94	4.61	87.55	4.21	2.65	119.09	15.08	15.42	25.01	492.18	913.74
Natal	135.58	0.36	61.52	2.32	8.51	611.57	33.07	58.61	40.87	745.17	1,697.58
Subtotal	**2,900.80**	**203.73**	**3,509.42**	**244.41**	**125.26**	**5,108.17**	**385.50**	**414.69**	**848.72**	**13,337.15**	**27,077.85**
Percentage	**10.71**	**0.75**	**12.96**	**0.90**	**0.46**	**18.86**	**1.42**	**1.53**	**3.13**	**49.25**	**55.28**
ALT[4]											
Hamlin	31.44	2.19	14.25	0.77	0.33	12.36	0.11	5.83	45.87	337.00	450.15
Westin	-	-	-	0.35	0.22	6.31	-	0.26	0.93	12.13	20.20
Rubi	23.88	-	-	1.23	0.76	22.16	0.04	1.24	4.79	59.17	113.27
V.Americana[2]	114.81	0.37	6.66	0.34	0.29	8.25	0.02	0.94	11.68	98.67	242.03
Seleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple	-	0.78	14.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.80
Alvorada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pera	268.64	11.16	228.17	2.83	13.55	284.95	0.30	10.84	73.58	1,017.94	1,911.96
Valencia	186.48	0.39	34.10	9.95	0.57	24.16	9.22	17.94	85.24	1,408.67	1,776.72
Folha Murcha	7.60	0.38	32.66	17.85	1.03	43.36	2.25	1.72	10.26	136.15	253.26
Natal	2.78	2.03	18.78	-	7.04	94.07	1.75	7.85	54.15	138.58	327.03
Subtotal	**635.63**	**17.30**	**348.64**	**33.32**	**23.79**	**495.62**	**13.69**	**46.62**	**286.50**	**3,208.31**	**5,109.42**
Percentage	**12.44**	**0.34**	**6.82**	**0.65**	**0.47**	**9.70**	**0.27**	**0.91**	**5.61**	**62.79**	**10.43**
Total	**5,993.09**	**269.48**	**5,681.15**	**302.36**	**181.80**	**7,830.49**	**544.92**	**576.94**	**1,305.01**	**26,294.02**	**48,979.26**

- Represents zero
1 TMG – Triângulo Mineiro
2 Valencia Americana
3 BEB – Bebedouro
4 ALT – Altinópolis

Table 54 – Oranges: Area of groves by age group of plots, region and variety –Northwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Sector and variety	Plot age				Total
	1 – 2 years[1]	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
VOT[2]					
Hamlin.....	56	127	116	301	600
Westin.....	-	4	3	23	30
Rubi.....	17	3	105	102	227
V.Americana[3].....	296	241	99	147	783
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	17	25	-	-	42
Alvorada.....	13	18	-	-	31
Pera.....	2,969	4,674	3,625	5,491	16,759
Valencia.....	414	28	111	853	1,406
Folha Murcha.....	18	6	70	311	405
Natal.....	131	248	217	351	947
Subtotal.....	**3,931**	**5,374**	**4,346**	**7,579**	**21,230**
Percentage.....	**18.52**	**25.31**	**20.47**	**35.70**	**51.31**
SJO[4]					
Hamlin.....	328	202	394	2,101	3,025
Westin.....	-	13	10	33	56
Rubi.....	30	26	29	352	437
V.Americana[3].....	591	774	939	1,384	3,688
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	21	-	86	67	174
Alvorada.....	-	166	90	-	256
Pera.....	803	1,507	1,517	1,989	5,816
Valencia.....	359	258	793	2,444	3,854
Folha Murcha.....	22	-	297	696	1,015
Natal.....	20	91	939	772	1,822
Subtotal.....	**2,174**	**3,037**	**5,094**	**9,838**	**20,143**
Percentage.....	**10.79**	**15.08**	**25.29**	**48.84**	**48.69**
Total.....	**6,105**	**8,411**	**9,440**	**17,417**	**41,373**

- Representa zero
[1] Área de pomares de laranja em formação
[2] VOT – Votuporanga
[3] V.Americana – Valencia Americana
[4] SJO – São José do Rio Preto

Table 55 – Oranges: Trees by age group, region and variety – Northwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Sector and variety	Plot and tree ages										Total
	Plots 1 – 2 years	Plots 3 – 5 years		Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots over 10 years				
	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
VOT[1]											
Hamlin.....	28.21	0.66	53.16	1.08	0.53	51.15	5.75	2.62	1.29	98.50	242.95
Westin.....	-	0.02	1.64	0.03	0.02	1.51	0.53	0.20	0.04	7.67	11.66
Rubi.....	8.71	0.02	1.44	0.95	0.48	45.44	2.12	0.82	0.16	31.07	91.21
V.Americana[2].....	145.46	3.16	109.79	1.95	3.00	55.20	6.97	3.07	4.23	56.02	388.85
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	8.18	0.32	11.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.59
Alvorada.....	7.40	0.23	8.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.70
Pera.....	1,413.58	70.40	1,802.66	27.00	38.76	1,442.35	45.86	83.32	123.44	2,165.33	7,212.70
Valencia.....	260.14	0.48	13.91	0.01	0.60	43.22	12.69	1.83	2.97	320.81	656.66
Folha Murcha.....	12.54	0.11	3.02	-	0.37	27.11	5.28	0.66	0.99	108.58	158.66
Natal.....	59.06	0.51	152.28	1.23	2.27	96.74	0.16	2.67	11.04	129.19	455.15
Subtotal.....	**1,943.28**	**75.91**	**2,157.06**	**32.25**	**46.03**	**1,762.72**	**79.36**	**95.19**	**144.16**	**2,917.17**	**9,253.13**
Percentage.....	**21.00**	**0.82**	**23.31**	**0.35**	**0.50**	**19.05**	**0.86**	**1.03**	**1.56**	**31.53**	**46.40**
SJO[3]											
Hamlin.....	183.72	14.12	99.05	0.09	3.73	241.19	20.46	17.87	26.68	750.08	1,356.99
Westin.....	-	1.10	6.73	0.01	0.01	5.94	0.71	0.05	0.55	10.87	25.97
Rubi.....	15.77	2.15	12.95	0.03	0.02	13.38	7.60	0.50	5.97	117.56	175.93
V.Americana[2].....	332.81	19.28	368.97	13.63	15.65	752.51	0.30	4.94	109.62	569.42	2,187.13
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	11.98	0.01	0.17	1.33	1.86	76.28	0.02	0.35	8.38	24.52	124.90
Alvorada.....	-	3.44	91.64	1.38	1.95	79.80	-	-	-	-	178.21
Pera.....	456.08	39.90	886.10	14.94	19.84	835.87	48.58	51.22	111.50	712.12	3,176.15
Valencia.....	225.53	4.42	128.58	1.79	9.31	469.29	6.66	6.77	22.83	1,058.99	1,934.17
Folha Murcha.....	15.24	-	-	0.91	0.31	162.54	3.22	2.88	8.86	271.89	465.85
Natal.....	10.71	0.34	62.95	5.27	10.12	591.70	0.59	2.65	5.14	372.30	1,061.77
Subtotal.....	**1,251.84**	**84.76**	**1,657.14**	**39.38**	**62.80**	**3,228.50**	**88.14**	**87.23**	**299.53**	**3,887.75**	**10,687.07**
Percentage.....	**11.71**	**0.79**	**15.51**	**0.37**	**0.59**	**30.21**	**0.82**	**0.82**	**2.80**	**36.38**	**53.60**
Total.....	**3,195.12**	**160.67**	**3,814.20**	**71.63**	**108.83**	**4,991.22**	**167.50**	**182.42**	**443.69**	**6,804.92**	**19,940.20**

- Represents zero
[1] VOT – Votuporanga
[2] V.Americana – Valencia Americana
[3] SJO – São José do Rio Preto

Table 56 – Oranges: Area of groves by age group of plots, region and variety – Central Sector [2025 inventory]

Sector and variety	Plot age				Total
	1 – 2 years[1]	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
MAT[2]					
Hamlin.....	1,077	1,823	1,156	2,877	6,933
Westin.....	4	17	-	50	71
Rubi.....	17	-	2	104	123
V.Americana[3].....	211	1,345	735	1,163	3,454
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	-	-	30	469	499
Alvorada.....	69	51	-	-	120
Pera.....	1,916	2,399	3,020	5,859	13,194
Valencia.....	359	1,250	1,056	5,586	8,251
Folha Murcha.....	11	165	57	745	978
Natal.....	117	1,395	725	1,224	3,461
Subtotal.....	**3,781**	**8,445**	**6,781**	**18,077**	**37,084**
Percentage.....	**10.20**	**22.77**	**18.29**	**48.75**	**34.41**
DUA[4]					
Hamlin.....	515	917	1,134	3,594	6,160
Westin.....	3	12	85	65	165
Rubi.....	2	228	516	815	1,561
V.Americana[3].....	213	914	906	1,587	3,620
Seleta.....	-	-	-	40	40
Pineapple.....	85	44	19	25	173
Alvorada.....	85	160	25	-	270
Pera.....	1,631	3,552	5,746	11,476	22,405
Valencia.....	661	2,977	3,669	8,718	16,025
Folha Murcha.....	194	886	1,183	1,224	3,487
Natal.....	109	258	1,066	4,373	5,806
Subtotal.....	**3,498**	**9,948**	**14,349**	**31,917**	**59,712**
Percentage.....	**5.86**	**16.66**	**24.03**	**53.45**	**55.41**
BRO[5]					
Hamlin.....	44	33	263	778	1,118
Westin.....	21	-	9	94	124
Rubi.....	45	67	40	-	152
V.Americana[3].....	8	1	52	302	363
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	-	-	-	150	150
Alvorada.....	3	7	-	-	10
Pera.....	108	662	867	2,014	3,651
Valencia.....	54	541	452	2,693	3,740
Folha Murcha.....	98	21	227	303	649
Natal.....	68	108	321	511	1,008
Subtotal.....	**449**	**1,440**	**2,231**	**6,845**	**10,965**
Percentage.....	**4.09**	**13.13**	**20.35**	**62.43**	**10.18**
Total.....	**7,728**	**19,833**	**23,361**	**56,839**	**107,761**

- Represents zero
1 Area of young orange groves
2 MAT – Matão
3 V.Americana – Valencia Americana
4 DUA – Duartina
5 BRO – Brotas

Table 57 – Oranges: Trees by age group, age group of plot, region and variety – Central Sector [2025 inventory]

Sector and variety	Plot and tree ages										Total
	Plots 1 – 2 years	Plots 3 – 5 years		Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots Over 10 years				
	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
MAT[1]											
Hamlin	735.92	63.79	1,100.85	20.50	11.95	894.93	22.34	28.02	134.67	1,135.00	4,147.97
Westin	2.14	0.26	6.99	-	-	-	0.56	0.43	2.45	21.49	34.32
Rubi	8.53	-	-	0.07	0.01	1.21	0.61	1.03	4.63	38.28	54.37
V.Americana[2]	134.70	229.04	797.43	-	0.38	512.37	8.45	4.01	104.47	392.94	2,183.79
Seleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple	0.25	-	-	-	-	28.28	15.62	1.99	3.81	229.56	279.51
Alvorada	38.82	9.45	31.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.43
Pera	1,107.61	80.65	1,337.12	95.00	84.00	1,844.25	8.52	13.48	112.98	3,484.80	8,168.41
Valencia	216.25	146.52	689.75	16.17	20.96	678.03	82.80	27.89	259.53	2,532.39	4,670.29
Folha Murcha	5.90	17.97	82.66	1.03	1.33	30.05	13.46	2.60	31.93	338.10	525.03
Natal	83.68	36.19	926.90	27.70	7.09	454.41	54.93	17.29	43.04	456.39	2,107.62
Subtotal	**2,333.80**	**583.87**	**4,972.86**	**160.47**	**125.72**	**4,443.53**	**207.29**	**96.74**	**697.51**	**8,628.95**	**22,250.74**
Percentage	**10.49**	**2.62**	**22.35**	**0.72**	**0.57**	**19.97**	**0.93**	**0.43**	**3.13**	**38.78**	**37.28**
DUA[3]											
Hamlin	297.39	24.82	465.19	42.07	34.08	583.05	23.23	44.41	211.42	1,247.04	2,972.70
Westin	1.99	0.34	6.35	2.75	2.09	40.62	0.57	0.68	2.69	25.57	83.65
Rubi	1.02	6.20	116.17	18.60	14.13	274.02	7.76	9.44	37.46	351.26	836.06
V.Americana[2]	128.27	65.44	405.86	12.44	43.67	457.68	11.99	12.76	60.57	840.49	2,039.17
Seleta	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.33	1.99	21.04	23.81
Pineapple	62.55	2.85	17.70	0.29	1.02	8.83	0.29	0.23	1.38	14.58	109.72
Alvorada	50.33	18.60	80.30	-	-	23.56	-	-	-	-	172.79
Pera	995.73	176.40	1,741.62	199.28	335.84	3,124.82	19.71	76.91	502.61	4,717.92	11,890.84
Valencia	470.33	189.30	1,554.89	80.91	146.34	2,035.31	8.98	66.07	502.03	3,504.47	8,558.63
Folha Murcha	132.23	60.72	472.48	27.00	48.85	658.58	1.35	7.83	71.92	521.79	2,002.75
Natal	74.92	3.18	145.71	15.94	43.72	603.04	15.64	20.19	244.13	1,714.65	2,881.12
Subtotal	**2,214.79**	**547.85**	**5,006.27**	**399.28**	**669.74**	**7,809.51**	**89.94**	**238.85**	**1,636.20**	**12,958.81**	**31,571.24**
Percentage	**7.02**	**1.74**	**15.86**	**1.26**	**2.12**	**24.74**	**0.28**	**0.76**	**5.18**	**41.05**	**52.90**
BRO[4]											
Hamlin	30.44	1.60	20.40	9.41	7.74	120.88	0.48	10.05	46.32	260.62	507.94
Westin	15.02	-	-	0.34	0.28	4.31	0.08	1.32	5.39	43.37	70.11
Rubi	29.74	3.59	45.69	1.44	1.19	18.45	-	-	-	-	100.10
V.Americana[2]	4.97	0.02	0.63	0.50	1.74	25.63	3.03	1.72	6.88	131.70	176.82
Seleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.25	2.18	0.95	72.07	80.45
Alvorada	2.01	0.14	4.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.73
Pera	65.02	13.17	390.97	24.46	21.32	507.49	17.53	14.29	77.87	998.66	2,130.78
Valencia	34.81	68.63	261.56	2.90	21.11	253.85	1.25	32.05	159.91	1,074.14	1,910.21
Folha Murcha	64.23	2.84	10.82	1.59	11.55	138.90	0.14	2.75	13.58	127.87	374.27
Natal	52.27	3.99	58.26	10.23	4.61	167.78	0.83	2.52	6.21	198.16	504.86
Subtotal	**298.51**	**93.98**	**792.91**	**50.87**	**69.54**	**1,237.29**	**28.59**	**66.88**	**317.11**	**2,906.59**	**5,862.27**
Percentage	**5.09**	**1.60**	**13.53**	**0.87**	**1.19**	**21.11**	**0.49**	**1.14**	**5.41**	**49.58**	**9.82**
Total	**4,847.10**	**1,225.70**	**10,772.04**	**610.62**	**865.00**	**13,490.33**	**325.82**	**402.47**	**2,650.82**	**24,494.35**	**59,684.25**

- Represents zero
1 MAT – Matão
2 Valencia Americana
3 DUA – Duartina
4 BRO – Brotas

Table 58 – Oranges: Area of groves by age group, region and variety – South Sector [2025 inventory]

Sector and variety	Plot age				Total
	1 – 2 years[1]	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
PFE[2]					
Hamlin.....	462	750	663	1,797	3,672
Westin.....	128	287	285	723	1,423
Rubi.....	70	227	390	528	1,215
V.Americana[3].....	54	120	184	247	605
Seleta.....	-	8	-	19	27
Pineapple.....	4	-	7	8	19
Alvorada.....	32	25	-	-	57
Pera.....	1,377	3,571	2,968	7,088	15,004
Valencia.....	341	1,386	1,158	6,603	9,488
Folha Murcha.....	165	292	505	1,312	2,274
Natal.....	149	780	1,043	2,060	4,032
Subtotal.....	**2,782**	**7,446**	**7,203**	**20,385**	**37,816**
Percentage.....	**7.36**	**19.69**	**19.05**	**53.91**	**57.75**
LIM[4]					
Hamlin.....	280	359	440	2,375	3,454
Westin.....	35	144	151	811	1,141
Rubi.....	21	37	231	99	388
V.Americana[3].....	12	146	-	154	312
Seleta.....	-	3	4	15	22
Pineapple.....	-	-	1	3	4
Alvorada.....	-	32	20	-	52
Pera.....	664	2,125	2,428	5,312	10,529
Valencia.....	127	627	974	5,915	7,643
Folha Murcha.....	140	433	399	1,073	2,045
Natal.....	15	277	484	1,301	2,077
Subtotal.....	**1,294**	**4,183**	**5,132**	**17,058**	**27,667**
Percentage.....	**4.68**	**15.12**	**18.55**	**61.65**	**42.25**
Total.....	**4,076**	**11,629**	**12,335**	**37,443**	**65,483**

- Represents zero
1 Area of young orange groves
2 PFE – Porto Ferreira
3 V.Americana – Valencia Americana
4 LIM – Limeira

Table 59 – Oranges: Trees of groves by age group of plots, region and variety – South Sector [2025 inventory]

Sector and variety	Plot and tree ages										Total
	Plots 1 – 2 years	Plots 3 – 5 years		Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots over 10 years				
	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
PFE[1]											
Hamlin.....	295.85	33.35	410.81	23.68	13.86	357.66	38.45	13.06	60.12	693.72	1,940.56
Westin.....	83.58	8.82	169.73	4.03	3.81	174.24	6.14	5.07	14.97	326.62	797.01
Rubi.....	46.67	8.28	130.63	10.53	6.97	222.74	22.30	4.52	29.43	182.77	664.84
V.Americana[2].....	33.72	8.40	60.50	0.02	0.20	129.84	15.14	0.28	12.96	79.32	340.38
Seleta.....	-	0.56	4.01	-	-	-	1.77	0.01	1.22	4.78	12.35
Pineapple.....	2.89	-	-	-	0.01	4.83	0.16	0.01	0.30	3.32	11.52
Alvorada.....	18.85	1.75	12.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.13
Pera.....	841.18	212.72	1,942.97	35.81	67.40	1,707.77	159.22	145.23	202.19	3,091.29	8,405.78
Valencia.....	225.39	46.08	766.96	21.12	28.30	692.09	60.15	176.86	218.15	2,649.72	4,884.82
Folha Murcha.....	110.04	2.44	175.74	3.85	13.62	313.52	14.52	40.71	41.41	559.10	1,274.95
Natal.....	34.27	65.00	486.52	7.30	26.08	635.23	6.24	42.62	34.86	1,179.83	2,517.95
Subtotal.....	**1,692.44**	**387.40**	**4,160.40**	**106.34**	**160.25**	**4,237.92**	**324.09**	**428.37**	**615.61**	**8,770.47**	**20,883.29**
Percentage.....	**8.10**	**1.86**	**19.92**	**0.51**	**0.77**	**20.29**	**1.55**	**2.05**	**2.95**	**42.00**	**58.95**
LIM[3]											
Hamlin.....	186.06	16.27	189.24	19.16	18.25	194.66	63.10	49.25	139.87	874.08	1,749.94
Westin.....	19.50	5.41	81.42	0.08	6.21	76.39	2.15	20.88	35.05	343.94	591.03
Rubi.....	17.09	1.58	23.91	11.02	9.88	104.45	0.27	2.68	4.50	44.08	219.46
V.Americana[2].....	8.40	9.12	81.09	-	-	-	13.84	0.30	9.31	46.00	168.06
Seleta.....	0.02	0.07	2.01	0.07	-	2.07	0.44	0.05	0.49	6.30	11.52
Pineapple.....	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.66	0.09	0.01	0.10	1.32	2.20
Alvorada.....	-	0.70	19.04	0.38	-	11.44	-	-	-	-	31.56
Pera.....	467.98	122.96	1,276.94	41.36	81.21	1,367.84	185.65	177.23	109.67	2,324.02	6,154.86
Valencia.....	89.14	39.79	300.38	63.10	21.54	429.02	61.62	79.80	238.29	2,061.67	3,384.35
Folha Murcha.....	111.90	7.47	243.97	11.64	15.77	207.08	16.20	20.91	41.58	440.02	1,116.54
Natal.....	54.05	16.18	172.69	17.18	10.07	318.97	8.34	20.14	92.81	401.93	1,112.36
Subtotal.....	**954.14**	**219.55**	**2,390.69**	**164.01**	**162.93**	**2,712.58**	**351.70**	**371.25**	**671.67**	**6,543.36**	**14,541.88**
Percentage.....	**6.56**	**1.51**	**16.44**	**1.13**	**1.12**	**18.65**	**2.42**	**2.55**	**4.62**	**45.00**	**41.05**
Total.....	**2,646.58**	**606.95**	**6,551.09**	**270.35**	**323.18**	**6,950.50**	**675.79**	**799.62**	**1,287.28**	**15,313.83**	**35,425.17**

- Represents zero
[1] PFE – Porto Ferreira
[2] V.Americana – Valencia Americana
[3] LIM – Limeira

Table 60 – Oranges: Area of groves by age group of plots, region and variety – Southwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Sector and variety	Plot age				Total
	1 – 2 years[1]	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
AVA[2]					
Hamlin.....	413	1,785	369	5,606	8,173
Westin.....	89	205	124	712	1,130
Rubi.....	173	250	201	1,381	2,005
V.Americana[3].....	201	392	166	1,176	1,935
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	-	44	-	51	95
Alvorada.....	1	202	39	-	242
Pera.....	956	4,141	1,753	10,322	17,172
Valencia.....	578	2,282	846	14,921	18,627
Folha Murcha.....	376	405	257	1,082	2,120
Natal.....	194	489	807	6,456	7,946
Subtotal.....	**2,981**	**10,195**	**4,562**	**41,707**	**59,445**
Percentage.....	**5.01**	**17.15**	**7.67**	**70.16**	**70.17**
ITG[4]					
Hamlin.....	147	405	547	998	2,097
Westin.....	28	125	89	151	393
Rubi.....	56	313	371	249	989
V.Americana[3].....	80	52	500	148	780
Seleta.....	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.....	15	139	360	402	916
Alvorada.....	56	345	136	-	537
Pera.....	673	1,407	2,651	2,904	7,635
Valencia.....	275	860	944	3,777	5,856
Folha Murcha.....	248	541	335	609	1,733
Natal.....	218	568	947	2,601	4,334
Subtotal.....	**1,796**	**4,755**	**6,880**	**11,839**	**25,270**
Percentage.....	**7.11**	**18.82**	**27.23**	**46.85**	**29.83**
Total.....	**4,777**	**14,950**	**11,442**	**53,546**	**84,715**

- Represents zero
1 Area of young orange groves
2 AVA – Avaré
3 V.Americana – Valencia Americana
4 ITG – Itapetininga

Table 61 – Oranges: Trees by age group, age group of plot, region and variety – Southwest Sector [2025 inventory]

Sector and variety	Plot and tree ages										Total
	Plots 1 – 2 years	Plots 3 – 5 years		Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots over 10 years				
	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees 1 – 2 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees Over 10 years	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
AVA[1]											
Hamlin.....	289.84	143.63	803.90	10.71	17.02	207.47	14.51	101.27	211.79	2,035.18	3,835.32
Westin.....	61.53	12.17	107.69	1.43	6.71	67.98	1.94	13.19	31.00	256.11	559.75
Rubi.....	119.98	7.14	157.87	5.29	9.72	114.56	3.81	26.16	59.38	513.15	1,017.06
V.Americana[2].....	132.25	7.25	241.39	2.98	3.03	109.12	10.53	9.17	22.75	417.31	955.78
Seleta.....	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Pineapple.....	-	0.87	25.89	-	-	-	0.16	0.14	0.36	16.06	43.48
Alvorada.....	0.84	3.77	123.19	0.02	0.50	29.60	-	-	-	-	157.92
Pera.....	575.73	184.87	2,184.36	59.81	75.52	1,028.95	78.24	156.70	285.85	4,518.25	9,148.28
Valencia.....	468.76	192.99	1,136.26	41.69	29.15	477.67	22.07	148.96	436.28	6,778.72	9,732.55
Folha Murcha.....	305.29	11.71	250.64	13.97	9.81	137.22	2.15	10.46	43.77	531.08	1,316.10
Natal.....	104.40	13.89	341.19	42.62	43.16	392.72	30.50	38.38	160.15	2,765.03	3,932.04
Subtotal.....	**2,058.66**	**578.29**	**5,372.38**	**178.52**	**194.62**	**2,565.29**	**163.91**	**504.43**	**1,251.33**	**17,830.89**	**30,698.32**
Percentage.....	**6.71**	**1.88**	**17.50**	**0.58**	**0.63**	**8.36**	**0.53**	**1.64**	**4.08**	**58.08**	**68.13**
ITG[3]											
Hamlin.....	88.30	9.95	228.66	24.90	19.60	329.73	9.90	2.35	1.51	490.61	1,205.51
Westin.....	14.48	3.68	73.14	0.40	2.77	47.34	2.56	0.62	0.38	81.27	226.64
Rubi.....	38.51	8.31	178.43	9.01	12.38	210.17	2.79	0.66	0.42	122.68	583.36
V.Americana[2].....	50.71	2.27	30.21	0.38	1.16	331.34	0.01	0.20	0.48	85.79	502.55
Seleta.....	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Pineapple.....	9.99	1.97	75.90	-	0.63	238.59	-	-	0.84	126.28	454.20
Alvorada.....	33.25	17.90	202.25	0.42	0.54	88.87	-	-	-	-	343.23
Pera.....	420.15	51.15	668.77	99.52	209.02	1,448.39	0.68	6.06	25.56	1,367.04	4,296.34
Valencia.....	204.50	15.45	561.14	3.85	6.49	730.83	10.60	9.95	19.32	1,901.46	3,463.59
Folha Murcha.....	181.32	9.77	355.00	1.59	3.67	223.02	3.09	2.86	5.52	303.17	1,089.01
Natal.....	125.42	6.28	331.93	13.74	11.89	526.46	4.06	14.63	13.23	1,145.38	2,193.02
Subtotal.....	**1,166.6**	**126.73**	**2,705.43**	**153.81**	**268.15**	**4,174.74**	**33.69**	**37.33**	**67.26**	**5,623.68**	**14,357.46**
Percentage.....	**8.13**	**0.88**	**18.84**	**1.07**	**1.87**	**29.08**	**0.23**	**0.26**	**0.47**	**39.17**	**31.87**
Total.....	**3,225.30**	**705.02**	**8,077.81**	**332.33**	**462.77**	**6,740.03**	**197.60**	**541.76**	**1,318.59**	**23,454.57**	**45,055.78**

- Represents zero
1 AVA – Avaré
2 V.Americana – Valencia Americana
3 ITG – Itapetininga

Table 62 – Oranges: Area of groves by sector and variety [2025 inventory]

Variety	Sector					Total	Percentage of the variety group	Percentage of total
	North	Northwest	Central	South	Southwest			
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)	(%)
Early								
Hamlin.....	15,095	3,625	14,211	7,126	10,270	50,327	55.25	12.74
Westin.....	1,268	86	360	2,564	1,523	5,801	6.37	1.47
Rubi.....	1,404	664	1,836	1,603	2,994	8,501	9.33	2.15
Valencia Americana.....	6,892	4,471	7,437	917	2,715	22,432	24.62	5.68
Seleta.....	-	-	40	49	-	89	0.10	0.02
Pineapple.....	273	216	822	23	1,011	2,345	2.57	0.59
Alvorada.....	26	287	400	109	779	1,601	1.76	0.41
Subtotal.....	**24,958**	**9,349**	**25,106**	**12,391**	**19,292**	**91,096**	**100.00**	**23.07**
Mid-season								
Pera.....	31,537	22,575	39,250	25,533	24,807	143,702	100.00	36.39
Subtotal.....	**31,537**	**22,575**	**39,250**	**25,533**	**24,807**	**143,702**	**100.00**	**36.39**
Late								
Valencia.....	28,502	5,260	28,016	17,131	24,483	103,392	64.57	26.18
Folha Murcha.....	2,768	1,420	5,114	4,319	3,853	17,474	10.91	4.42
Natal.....	7,821	2,769	10,275	6,109	12,280	39,254	24.52	9.94
Subtotal.....	**39,091**	**9,449**	**43,405**	**27,559**	**40,616**	**160,120**	**100.00**	**40.55**
Total.....	**95,586**	**41,373**	**107,761**	**65,483**	**84,715**	**394,918**	**(X)**	**100.00**
Percentage.....	**24.20**	**10.48**	**27.29**	**16.58**	**21.45**	**100.00**	**(X)**	**(X)**

- Represents zero
(X) Not applicable

Table 63 – Oranges: Trees by sector and variety [2025 inventory]

Variety	Sector					Total	Percentage of the variety group	Percentage of total
	North	Northwest	Central	South	Southwest			
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(%)
Early								
Hamlin.....	7,023.24	1,599.94	7,628.61	3,690.50	5,040.83	24,983.12	52.46	11.95
Westin.....	606.56	37.63	188.08	1,388.04	786.39	3,006.70	6.31	1.44
Rubi.....	726.86	267.14	990.53	884.30	1,600.42	4,469.25	9.38	2.14
Valencia Americana.....	3,866.15	2,575.98	4,399.78	508.44	1,458.33	12,808.68	26.89	6.13
Seleta.....	-	-	23.81	23.87	0.05	47.73	0.10	0.02
Pineapple.....	148.38	144.49	469.68	13.72	497.68	1,273.95	2.67	0.61
Alvorada.....	17.09	193.91	258.95	64.69	501.15	1,035.79	2.17	0.50
Subtotal.....	**12,388.28**	**4,819.09**	**13,959.44**	**6,573.56**	**9,884.85**	**47,625.22**	**100.00**	**22.78**
Mid-season								
Pera.....	17,515.49	10,388.85	22,190.03	14,560.64	13,444.62	78,099.63	100.00	37.35
Subtotal.....	**17,515.49**	**10,388.85**	**22,190.03**	**14,560.64**	**13,444.62**	**78,099.63**	**100.00**	**37.35**
Late								
Valencia.....	14,131.71	2,590.83	15,139.13	8,269.17	13,196.14	53,326.98	63.97	25.50
Folha Murcha.....	1,369.95	624.51	2,902.05	2,391.49	2,405.11	9,693.11	11.63	4.64
Natal.....	3,573.83	1,516.92	5,493.60	3,630.31	6,125.06	20,339.72	24.40	9.73
Subtotal.....	**19,075.49**	**4,732.26**	**23,534.78**	**14,290.97**	**21,726.31**	**83,359.81**	**100.00**	**39.87**
Total.....	**48,979.26**	**19,940.20**	**59,684.25**	**35,425.17**	**45,055.78**	**209,084.66**	**(X)**	**100.00**
Percentage.....	**23.43**	**9.54**	**28.55**	**16.94**	**21.55**	**100.00**	**(X)**	**(X)**

- Represents zero
(X) Not applicable

Table 64 – Oranges: Area of groves by planting year [2022, 2025 inventories and accumulated variation]

Planting year[1]	2022 inventory[2]	2025 inventory[2]	Accumulated variation[3]	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(percentage)
1979 and previous years	1,292	1,066	-226	-17.49
1980	68	32	-36	-52.94
1981	98	22	-76	-77.55
1982	39	39	0	0.00
1983	169	37	-132	-78.11
1984	24	24	0	0.00
1985	190	146	-44	-23.16
1986	417	228	-189	-45.32
1987	278	207	-71	-25.54
1988	133	94	-39	-29.32
1989	194	66	-128	-65.98
1990	722	75	-647	-89.61
1991	690	373	-317	-45.94
1992	725	278	-447	-61.66
1993	616	369	-247	-40.10
1994	964	771	-193	-20.02
1995	1,067	629	-438	-41.05
1996	1,614	781	-833	-51.61
1997	1,917	1,429	-488	-25.46
1998	2,227	1,466	-761	-34.17
1999	3,158	2,238	-920	-29.13
2000	5,498	3,799	-1,699	-30.90
2001	6,126	4,327	-1,799	-29.37
2002	7,579	5,389	-2,190	-28.90
2003	13,992	9,904	-4,088	-29.22
2004	17,905	14,578	-3,327	-18.58
2005	23,078	18,205	-4,873	-21.12
2006	23,062	21,086	-1,976	-8.57
2007	25,774	21,446	-4,328	-16.79
2008	30,632	26,603	-4,029	-13.15
2009	19,871	16,697	-3,174	-15.97
2010	18,407	15,975	-2,432	-13.21
2011	17,060	15,205	-1,855	-10.87
2012	19,901	18,850	-1,051	-5.28
2013	15,671	13,226	-2,445	-15.60
2014	10,629	10,215	-414	-3.90
2015	10,257	9,304	-953	-9.29
2016	10,836	10,472	-364	-3.36
2017	14,508	14,065	-443	-3.05
2018	18,891	18,461	-430	-2.28
2019	18,110	18,400	290	1.60
2020[4]	(X)	21,967	951	4.53
2021[4]	(X)	21,818	150	0.69
2022	(X)	21,798	(X)	(X)
Mature groves	**344,389**	**362,160**	**17,771**	**5.16**
2020[4]	21,016	(X)	(X)	(X)
2021[4]	21,668	(X)	(X)	(X)
2022	NA	(X)	(X)	(X)
2023	NA	16,408	(X)	(X)
2024	NA	16,350	(X)	(X)
Young groves	**42,684**	**32,758**	**-9,926**	**-23.25**
Total	**387,073**	**394,918**	**7,845**	**2.03**

(X) Not applicable

NA Not available, considering the 2022, 2023 and 2024 plantings occurred after the mapping for the 2022 inventory

[1] Information per planting year considers the year the original plot was planted and refers to remaining groves at the time data were collected to take inventory. Therefore, information does not depict the totality of groves established in such years, since eradication and renovation occurred along time

[2] Snapshot of groves in March of the year the inventory is published

[3] Estimate of eradicated and abandoned groves from March 2022 to March 2025

[4] Groves planted in 2020 and 2021 belonged to the group of young groves in the 2022 inventory and moved to the group of mature groves in this 2025 inventory

Table 65 – Oranges: Trees by planting year [2022, 2025 inventories and accumulated variation]

Planting year[1]	2022 inventory[2]	2025 inventory[2]	Accumulated variation[2]	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(percentage)
1979 and previous years	329.79	323.93	-5.86	-1.78
1980	17.01	7.11	-9.90	-58.20
1981	37.50	7.01	-30.49	-81.31
1982	13.19	8.83	-4.36	-33.06
1983	44.52	10.01	-34.51	-77.52
1984	12.15	11.12	-1.03	-8.48
1985	35.60	44.16	8.56	24.04
1986	113.28	67.73	-45.55	-40.21
1987	75.57	45.11	-30.46	-40.31
1988	43.49	43.41	-0.08	-0.18
1989	56.52	26.86	-29.66	-52.48
1990	219.88	34.31	-185.57	-84.40
1991	203.97	123.20	-80.77	-39.60
1992	245.87	111.02	-134.85	-54.85
1993	188.55	138.57	-49.98	-26.51
1994	285.94	304.73	18.79	6.57
1995	420.41	277.44	-142.97	-34.01
1996	559.86	304.24	-255.62	-45.66
1997	728.03	595.79	-132.24	-18.16
1998	821.04	617.63	-203.41	-24.77
1999	1,067.39	968.17	-99.22	-9.30
2000	1,905.92	1,613.00	-292.92	-15.37
2001	2,304.72	1,688.67	-616.05	-26.73
2002	2,767.24	2,110.29	-656.95	-23.74
2003	5,031.45	3,904.51	-1,126.94	-22.40
2004	6,565.79	5,661.61	-904.18	-13.77
2005	8,988.42	7,290.48	-1,697.94	-18.89
2006	8,990.88	8,692.39	-298.49	-3.32
2007	11,082.95	8,938.58	-2,144.37	-19.35
2008	13,730.34	11,224.67	-2,505.67	-18.25
2009	8,698.05	7,430.56	-1,267.49	-14.57
2010	8,373.92	7,068.40	-1,305.52	-15.59
2011	8,245.15	6,897.94	-1,347.21	-16.34
2012	10,683.82	8,734.66	-1,949.16	-18.24
2013	8,703.83	6,248.26	-2,455.57	-28.21
2014	6,085.87	4,787.29	-1,298.58	-21.34
2015	5,779.72	5,406.46	-373.26	-6.46
2016	6,248.58	5,909.20	-339.38	-5.43
2017	8,879.46	8,141.57	-737.89	-8.31
2018	10,992.29	10,480.72	-511.57	-4.65
2019	10,315.98	10,064.62	-251.36	-2.44
2020	(X)	11,552.17	-917.00	-7.35
2021	(X)	11,742.15	-849.78	-6.75
2022	(X)	11,601.97	(X)	(X)
6 to 10 years old resets[3]	5,951.61	7,005.39	1,053.78	17.71
3 to 5 years old resets[3]	4,126.36	4,444.79	318.43	7.72
Bearing trees	**169,971.91**	**182,710.73**	**12,738.82**	**7.49**
0 a 2 years old resets[3]	4,277.83	6,466.74	2,188.91	51.17
2020	12,469.17	(X)	(X)	(X)
2021	12,591.93	(X)	(X)	(X)
2022	NA	(X)	(X)	(X)
2023	NA	9,873.76	(X)	(X)
2024	NA	10,033.43	(X)	(X)
Non-bearing trees	**29,338.93**	**26,373.93**	**-2,965.00**	**-10.11**
Total	**199,310.84**	**209,084.66**	**9,773.82**	**4.90**

(X) Not applicable; NA Not available, considering the 2022, 2023 and 2024 plantings occurred after the mapping for the 2022 inventory

1 Information per planting year considers the year the original plot was planted and refers to remaining groves at the time data were collected to take inventory. Therefore, information does not depict the totality of groves established in such years, since eradication and renovation occurred along time

2 Snapshot of groves in March of the year the inventory is published

3 Trees from resettings after the original plot was planted were estimated at their respective ages

Table 66 – Oranges: Area of groves by sector and planting year [2025 inventory]

Planting year[1]	Sector					Total
	North	Northwest	Central	South	Southwest	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
1979 and previous years	155	-	78	803	30	1,066
1980	-	-	-	32	-	32
1981	14	-	-	8	-	22
1982	-	-	-	39	-	39
1983	1	-	5	31	-	37
1984	-	-	-	-	24	24
1985	3	-	22	121	-	146
1986	5	-	-	188	35	228
1987	-	-	-	207	-	207
1988	-	-	39	46	9	94
1989	31	-	5	17	13	66
1990	11	8	23	23	10	75
1991	61	-	8	171	133	373
1992	67	-	-	82	129	278
1993	51	-	67	155	96	369
1994	62	7	140	123	439	771
1995	185	36	115	133	160	629
1996	104	-	218	289	170	781
1997	355	-	62	176	836	1,429
1998	456	5	155	274	576	1,466
1999	1,320	5	91	389	433	2,238
2000	2,049	20	270	1,040	420	3,799
2001	1,649	212	339	1,558	569	4,327
2002	1,169	148	527	1,366	2,179	5,389
2003	2,813	262	1,417	1,925	3,487	9,904
2004	3,884	461	4,225	2,400	3,608	14,578
2005	4,313	345	4,982	2,504	6,061	18,205
2006	5,122	826	5,852	2,796	6,490	21,086
2007	5,824	666	5,853	2,713	6,390	21,446
2008	5,048	3,655	6,864	2,964	8,072	26,603
2009	4,870	1,432	3,980	2,393	4,022	16,697
2010	5,126	2,159	3,001	3,219	2,470	15,975
2011	3,679	2,477	4,051	2,708	2,290	15,205
2012	5,698	2,546	5,112	3,498	1,996	18,850
2013	4,146	827	5,498	1,376	1,379	13,226
2014	2,359	1,320	3,840	1,676	1,020	10,215
2015	2,199	1,567	2,390	2,123	1,025	9,304
2016	2,357	1,768	2,946	2,236	1,165	10,472
2017	2,213	1,276	5,891	2,309	2,376	14,065
2018	3,856	2,584	6,727	2,471	2,823	18,461
2019	3,499	2,245	5,407	3,196	4,053	18,400
2020	3,381	3,268	5,799	3,793	5,726	21,967
2021	3,320	2,258	6,596	3,932	5,712	21,818
2022	4,059	2,885	7,438	3,904	3,512	21,798
Mature groves	**85,514**	**35,268**	**100,033**	**61,407**	**79,938**	**362,160**
2023	4,023	3,223	4,643	2,045	2,474	16,408
2024	6,049	2,882	3,085	2,031	2,303	16,350
Young groves	**10,072**	**6,105**	**7,728**	**4,076**	**4,777**	**32,758**
Total	**95,586**	**41,373**	**107,761**	**65,483**	**84,715**	**394,918**
Percentage	**24.20**	**10.48**	**27.29**	**16.58**	**21.45**	**100.00**

- Represents zero

[1] Information per planting year considers the year the original plot was planted and refers to remaining groves at the time data were collected to take inventory. Therefore, information does not depict the totality of groves established in such years, since eradication and renovation occurred along time

Table 67 – Oranges: Trees by sector and planting year [2025 inventory]

Planting year[1]	Sector					Total
	North	Northwest	Central	South	Southwest	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
1979 and previous years	70.74	-	19.35	220.73	13.11	323.93
1980	-	-	-	7.11	-	7.11
1981	5.27	-	-	1.74	-	7.01
1982	-	-	-	8.83	-	8.83
1983	0.41	-	2.66	6.94	-	10.01
1984	-	-	-	-	11.12	11.12
1985	1.02	-	11.09	32.05	-	44.16
1986	1.96	-	-	49.60	16.17	67.73
1987	-	-	-	45.11	-	45.11
1988	-	-	16.80	22.41	4.20	43.41
1989	11.99	-	2.29	6.57	6.01	26.86
1990	5.25	3.81	13.25	8.17	3.83	34.31
1991	25.07	-	3.50	45.93	48.70	123.20
1992	25.70	-	-	30.97	54.35	111.02
1993	15.45	-	27.76	55.03	40.33	138.57
1994	21.01	2.37	52.95	49.21	179.19	304.73
1995	77.95	14.12	58.64	54.34	72.39	277.44
1996	42.71	-	87.86	95.77	77.90	304.24
1997	144.03	-	28.19	59.98	363.59	595.79
1998	191.98	1.40	67.81	101.32	255.12	617.63
1999	576.86	1.03	52.58	146.94	190.76	968.17
2000	892.54	6.00	132.30	420.76	161.40	1,613.00
2001	676.00	78.88	144.43	522.16	267.20	1,688.67
2002	460.74	51.10	226.86	476.61	894.98	2,110.29
2003	1,068.59	96.46	521.60	781.95	1,435.91	3,904.51
2004	1,492.53	165.64	1,465.33	964.07	1,574.04	5,661.61
2005	1,743.07	119.90	1,860.14	934.26	2,633.11	7,290.48
2006	2,069.12	318.36	2,389.26	1,084.77	2,830.88	8,692.39
2007	2,353.64	246.88	2,451.31	1,135.38	2,751.37	8,938.58
2008	2,135.65	1,430.85	2,834.52	1,255.61	3,568.04	11,224.67
2009	2,230.24	534.62	1,809.56	1,072.41	1,783.73	7,430.56
2010	2,286.31	839.78	1,373.95	1,435.54	1,132.82	7,068.40
2011	1,783.11	1,024.30	1,904.00	1,162.72	1,023.81	6,897.94
2012	2,758.02	1,024.34	2,423.77	1,600.86	927.67	8,734.66
2013	2,027.08	310.53	2,608.23	648.35	654.07	6,248.26
2014	1,099.98	534.55	1,904.36	769.63	478.77	4,787.29
2015	1,216.66	896.82	1,416.78	1,199.60	676.60	5,406.46
2016	1,295.44	938.42	1,729.46	1,208.29	737.59	5,909.20
2017	1,159.35	567.87	3,758.63	1,265.86	1,389.86	8,141.57
2018	2,219.31	1,433.21	3,706.46	1,458.89	1,662.85	10,480.72
2019	1,939.73	1,154.90	2,879.00	1,817.86	2,273.13	10,064.62
2020	1,830.53	1,515.65	3,042.86	2,176.01	2,987.12	11,552.17
2021	1,801.16	986.71	3,597.48	2,244.53	3,112.27	11,742.15
2022	2,049.46	1,311.84	4,131.70	2,130.55	1,978.42	11,601.97
6 to10 years old resets[2]	1,305.01	443.69	2,650.82	1,287.28	1318.59	7,005.39
3 to 5 years old resets[2]	758.74	291.25	1,267.47	1,122.80	1004.53	4,444.79
Bearing trees	**41,869.41**	**16,345.28**	**52,675.01**	**31,225.50**	**40,595.53**	**182,710.73**
0 to 2 years old resets[2]	1,116.76	399.80	2,162.14	1,553.09	1,234.95	6,466.74
2023	2,395.44	1,703.94	2,923.40	1,302.76	1,548.22	9,873.76
2024	3,597.65	1,491.18	1,923.70	1,343.82	1,677.08	10,033.43
Non-bearing trees	**7,109.85**	**3,594.92**	**7,009.24**	**4,199.67**	**4,460.25**	**26,373.93**
Total	**48,979.26**	**19,940.20**	**59,684.25**	**35,425.17**	**45,055.78**	**209,084.66**
Percentage	**23.43**	**9.54**	**28.55**	**16.94**	**21.55**	**100.00**

- Represents zero [1]Information per planting year considers the year the original plot was planted and refers to remaining groves at the time data were collected to take inventory. Therefore, information does not depict the totality of groves established in such years, since eradication and renovation occurred along time [2]Trees from resettings after the original plot was planted were estimated at their respective ages

Table 68 – Oranges: Area of groves of early varieties by planting year [2025 inventory]

Planting year[1]	Early varieties							Total
	Hamlin	Westin	Rubi	Valencia Americana	Seleta	Pineapple	Alvorada	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
1979 and previous	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
1980.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985.....	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	93
1986.....	5	-	65	73	-	-	-	143
1987.....	90	-	-	26	-	-	-	116
1988.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1989.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1990.....	10	-	-	7	-	-	-	17
1991.....	112	13	-	-	-	-	-	125
1992.....	114	-	-	8	-	11	-	133
1993.....	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
1994.....	380	3	-	-	-	-	-	383
1995.....	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
1996.....	138	-	-	8	-	2	-	148
1997.....	160	40	-	4	-	-	-	204
1998.....	262	20	-	29	-	-	-	311
1999.....	535	13	-	166	-	-	-	714
2000.....	739	38	14	9	-	-	-	800
2001.....	402	49	30	25	-	-	-	506
2002.....	838	175	167	509	-	-	-	1,689
2003.....	2,271	116	109	305	-	-	-	2,801
2004.....	2,246	208	52	318	-	20	-	2,844
2005.....	3,475	159	133	263	-	11	-	4,041
2006.....	3,746	225	580	650	-	51	-	5,252
2007.....	4,060	235	240	1,155	7	12	-	5,709
2008.....	4,410	460	668	1,220	8	36	-	6,802
2009.....	1,957	464	298	1,126	19	13	-	3,877
2010.....	1,337	285	664	515	9	86	-	2,896
2011.....	1,069	220	543	875	24	265	-	2,996
2012.....	1,807	289	564	833	7	428	-	3,928
2013.....	607	94	292	560	-	204	-	1,757
2014.....	221	50	98	258	-	175	-	802
2015.....	439	65	220	219	-	7	66	1,016
2016.....	498	98	357	374	-	13	37	1,377
2017.....	1,536	371	523	945	-	163	38	3,576
2018.....	1,662	280	356	1,534	4	237	114	4,187
2019.....	1,785	351	576	1,505	-	114	63	4,394
2020.....	2,380	331	447	1,849	-	147	206	5,360
2021.....	1,950	382	471	2,017	8	67	257	5,152
2022.....	3,167	322	362	1,893	3	124	561	6,432
Mature groves....	**44,882**	**5,356**	**7,922**	**19,278**	**89**	**2,186**	**1,342**	**81,055**
2023.....	3,081	175	236	1,452	-	145	259	5,348
2024.....	2,364	270	343	1,702	-	14		4,693
Young groves.....	**5,445**	**445**	**579**	**3,154**	**-**	**159**	**259**	**10,041**
Total.....	**50,327**	**5,801**	**8,501**	**22,432**	**89**	**2,345**	**1,601**	**91,096**
Percentage.....	**55.25**	**6.37**	**9.33**	**24.62**	**0.10**	**2.57**	**1.76**	**100.00**

- Represents zero

[1] Information per planting year considers the year the original plot was planted and refers to remaining groves at the time data were collected to take inventory. Therefore, information does not depict the totality of groves established in such years, since eradication and renovation occurred along time

Table 69 – Oranges: Trees of early varieties by planting year [2025 inventory]

Planting year[1]	Early varieties							Total
	Hamlin	Westin	Rubi	Valencia Americana	Seleta	Pineapple	Alvorada	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
1979 and previous	58.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.68
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	22.65	-	-	-	-	22.65
1986	1.96	-	15.85	8.95	-	-	-	26.76
1987	21.92	-	-	3.24	-	-	-	25.16
1988	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.08
1989	2.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.29
1990	3.71	-	-	3.01	-	-	-	6.72
1991	37.72	4.98	-	-	-	-	-	42.70
1992	41.14	-	-	3.47	-	6.21	-	50.82
1993	54.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.43
1994	135.85	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	137.26
1995	19.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.96
1996	43.53	-	-	3.74	-	1.19	-	48.46
1997	57.78	17.22	-	1.32	-	-	-	76.32
1998	100.42	8.40	-	15.54	-	-	-	124.36
1999	215.09	6.60	-	91.06	-	-	-	312.75
2000	292.09	21.25	5.64	3.94	-	-	-	322.92
2001	152.15	18.73	11.68	13.17	-	-	-	195.73
2002	317.85	65.42	60.04	144.70	-	-	-	588.01
2003	835.41	44.65	41.93	94.57	-	-	-	1,016.56
2004	780.19	81.59	17.66	128.31	-	10.12	-	1,017.87
2005	1,249.00	65.36	50.80	117.24	-	5.80	-	1,488.20
2006	1,382.70	92.91	229.74	269.71	-	16.06	-	1,991.12
2007	1,517.23	97.78	89.60	501.10	2.45	5.37	-	2,213.53
2008	1,663.67	185.82	281.06	509.22	3.85	14.00	-	2,657.62
2009	719.67	190.70	113.85	504.84	5.06	4.80	-	1,538.92
2010	538.91	131.42	237.93	214.76	4.86	30.10	-	1,157.98
2011	457.80	97.45	227.97	410.42	12.54	84.92	-	1,291.10
2012	742.13	127.37	224.17	393.69	3.36	191.80	-	1,682.52
2013	233.91	40.95	116.26	288.67	-	99.20	-	778.99
2014	92.37	21.39	37.33	101.27	-	82.34	-	334.70
2015	267.02	38.05	129.08	128.28	-	4.83	43.57	610.83
2016	261.44	54.29	196.29	207.01	-	8.58	26.07	753.68
2017	1,041.20	193.59	276.64	637.58	-	115.49	28.86	2,293.36
2018	910.21	150.74	179.80	1,081.78	2.07	166.41	94.19	2,585.20
2019	989.63	197.89	307.31	927.49	-	80.28	45.34	2,547.94
2020	1,176.85	189.72	258.87	974.19	-	79.66	120.85	2,800.14
2021	1,003.10	194.61	282.63	1,102.59	4.01	37.32	151.18	2,775.44
2022	1,696.65	137.62	203.06	1,019.92	2.01	59.48	312.41	3,431.15
6 to10 years old resets[2]	1,076.98	103.18	176.31	413.02	3.70	20.16	-	1,793.35
3 to 5 years old resets[2]	551.25	70.96	129.20	155.61	0.39	10.30	3.18	920.89
Bearing	**20,746.97**	**2,652.05**	**3,923.35**	**10,473.41**	**44.30**	**1,134.42**	**825.65**	**39,800.15**
0 to 2 years old	841.21	78.35	174.28	542.62	3.33	33.48	58.64	1,731.91
2023	1,981.98	105.41	154.03	857.88	-	95.68	151.50	3,346.48
2024	1,412.96	170.89	217.59	934.77	0.10	10.37	-	2,746.68
Non-bearing	**4,236.15**	**354.65**	**545.90**	**2,335.27**	**3.43**	**139.53**	**210.14**	**7,825.07**
Total	**24,983.12**	**3,006.70**	**4,469.25**	**12,808.68**	**47.73**	**1,273.95**	**1,035.79**	**47,625.22**
Percentage	**52.46**	**6.31**	**9.38**	**26.89**	**0.10**	**2.67**	**2.17**	**100.00**

- Represents zero [1] Information per planting year considers the year the original plot was planted and refers to remaining groves at the time data were collected to take inventory. Therefore, information does not depict the totality of groves established in such years, since eradication and renovation occurred along time [2] Trees from resettings after the original plot was planted were estimated at their respective ages

Table 70 – Oranges: Area of groves of mid-season and late varieties by planting year [2025 inventory]

Planting year[1]	Mid-season and late varieties				Total
	Pera	Valencia	Folha Murcha	Natal	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
1979 and previous	155	527	11	136	829
1980	-	32	-	-	32
1981	-	8	-	14	22
1982	-	39	-	-	39
1983	5	31	-	1	37
1984	19	-	-	5	24
1985	32	13	-	8	53
1986	50	35	-	-	85
1987	-	75	-	16	91
1988	34	20	-	33	87
1989	13	42	6	-	61
1990	24	15	-	19	58
1991	39	208	-	1	248
1992	26	82	-	37	145
1993	86	55	39	13	193
1994	173	121	94	-	388
1995	194	348	32	6	580
1996	50	378	104	101	633
1997	200	954	29	42	1,225
1998	186	841	105	23	1,155
1999	294	1,024	136	70	1,524
2000	556	1,931	287	225	2,999
2001	326	2,441	394	660	3,821
2002	657	1,946	183	914	3,700
2003	1,649	3,961	140	1,353	7,103
2004	3,001	6,177	308	2,248	11,734
2005	3,769	6,906	432	3,057	14,164
2006	4,635	7,265	570	3,364	15,834
2007	5,481	6,912	702	2,642	15,737
2008	8,257	7,123	1,310	3,111	19,801
2009	6,880	4,085	656	1,199	12,820
2010	6,814	4,646	684	935	13,079
2011	5,997	4,619	655	938	12,209
2012	7,317	5,719	438	1,448	14,922
2013	5,946	3,342	612	1,569	11,469
2014	5,352	1,852	1,116	1,093	9,413
2015	4,453	1,593	729	1,513	8,288
2016	5,009	2,329	475	1,282	9,095
2017	6,274	2,177	427	1,611	10,489
2018	8,036	3,603	1,052	1,583	14,274
2019	8,030	2,987	1,145	1,844	14,006
2020	10,636	3,388	913	1,670	16,607
2021	9,604	4,199	1,248	1,615	16,666
2022	8,817	4,375	854	1,320	15,366
Mature groves	**129,076**	**98,424**	**15,886**	**37,719**	**281,105**
2023	7,246	2,405	766	643	11,060
2024	7,380	2,563	822	892	11,657
Young groves	**14,626**	**4,968**	**1,588**	**1,535**	**22,717**
Total	**143,702**	**103,392**	**17,474**	**39,254**	**303,822**
Percentual	**47.30**	**34.03**	**5.75**	**12.92**	**100.00**

- Represents zero

[1] Information per planting year considers the year the original plot was planted and refers to remaining groves at the time data were collected to take inventory. Therefore, information does not depict the totality of groves established in such years, since eradication and renovation occurred along time

Table 71– Oranges: Trees of mid-season and late varieties by planting year [2025 inventory]

Planting year[1]	Mid-season and late varieties				Total
	Pera	Valencia	Folha Murcha	Natal	
	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
1979 and previous years	70.97	134.25	4.26	55.77	265.25
1980	-	7.11	-	-	7.11
1981	-	1.74	-	5.27	7.01
1982	-	8.83	-	-	8.83
1983	2.66	6.94	-	0.41	10.01
1984	9.08	-	-	2.04	11.12
1985	16.62	2.92	-	1.97	21.51
1986	24.80	16.17	-	-	40.97
1987	-	16.82	-	3.13	19.95
1988	15.61	8.37	-	16.35	40.33
1989	6.01	15.99	2.57	-	24.57
1990	13.69	4.84	-	9.06	27.59
1991	15.72	64.37	-	0.41	80.5
1992	12.19	32.99	-	15.02	60.2
1993	41.57	20.63	16.30	5.64	84.14
1994	71.76	51.34	44.37	-	167.47
1995	94.80	146.89	12.54	3.25	257.48
1996	21.75	155.89	42.63	35.51	255.78
1997	81.08	408.10	12.56	17.73	519.47
1998	81.20	356.93	45.31	9.83	493.27
1999	139.18	426.49	57.04	32.71	655.42
2000	234.95	850.03	110.07	95.03	1,290.08
2001	142.67	968.73	150.53	231.01	1,492.94
2002	289.52	804.09	77.74	350.93	1,522.28
2003	665.29	1,605.86	54.13	562.67	2,887.95
2004	1,185.91	2,521.17	122.19	814.47	4,643.74
2005	1,475.50	2,951.18	170.30	1,205.30	5,802.28
2006	2,013.82	3,109.45	245.94	1,332.06	6,701.27
2007	2,340.31	3,027.25	294.84	1,062.65	6,725.05
2008	3,596.61	3,066.72	573.54	1,330.18	8,567.05
2009	3,287.58	1,805.90	286.76	511.40	5,891.64
2010	3,123.37	2,069.78	294.83	422.44	5,910.42
2011	2,767.24	2,127.79	295.92	415.89	5,606.84
2012	3,551.61	2,639.63	198.14	662.76	7,052.14
2013	2,976.28	1,541.78	300.89	650.32	5,469.27
2014	2,620.71	819.65	474.91	537.32	4,452.59
2015	2,524.62	904.75	414.28	951.98	4,795.63
2016	2,778.43	1,391.55	260.29	725.25	5155.52
2017	3,354.09	1,302.44	235.42	956.26	5848.21
2018	4,272.38	2,069.63	599.55	953.96	7895.52
2019	4,320.29	1,570.99	651.88	973.52	7,516.68
2020	5,469.40	1,745.42	514.65	1,022.56	8,752.03
2021	5,005.05	2,218.59	713.31	1,029.76	8,966.71
2022	4,558.78	2,262.32	496.64	853.08	8,170.82
6 to10 years old resets[2]	1,987.73	2,203.12	295.13	726.06	5,212.04
3 to 5 years old resets[2]	1,868.99	1,013.63	218.99	422.29	3,523.90
Bearing trees	**67,129.82**	**48,479.06**	**8,288.45**	**19,013.25**	**142,910.58**
0 to 2 years old resets[2]	2,457.82	1523.51	282.7	470.8	4,734.83
2023	4,146.72	1,544.01	509.04	327.51	6,527.28
2024	4,365.27	1,780.40	612.92	528.16	7,286.75
Non-bearing trees	**10,969.81**	**4,847.92**	**1404.66**	**1,326.47**	**18,548.86**
Total	**78,099.63**	**53,326.98**	**9,693.11**	**20,339.72**	**161,459.44**
Percentual	**48.37**	**33.03**	**6.00**	**12.60**	**100.00**

- Represents zero [1]Information per planting year considers the year the original plot was planted and refers to remaining groves at the time data were collected to take inventory. Therefore, information does not depict the totality of groves established in such years, since eradication and renovation occurred along time [2] Trees from resettings after the original plot was planted were estimated at their respective ages

Table 72 – Oranges: Density[1] of young and mature groves by sector and region [2022 and 2025 inventories]

Sector and region	2022 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Young groves[2]	Mature groves[3]	Young groves[2]	Mature groves[3]
	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)
North				
Triângulo Mineiro	583	474	578	514
Bebedouro	548	487	605	515
Altinópolis	536	489	618	420
Average	**557**	**483**	**595**	**503**
Northwest				
Votuporanga	424	455	494	423
São José do Rio Preto	514	481	576	525
Average	**462**	**470**	**523**	**475**
Central				
Matão	651	525	617	598
Duartina	640	526	633	522
Brotas	653	469	665	529
Average	**644**	**519**	**627**	**548**
South				
Porto Ferreira	629	513	625	548
Limeira	620	492	702	515
Average	**625**	**503**	**649**	**534**
Southwest				
Avaré	523	502	691	507
Itapetininga	637	615	650	562
Average	**560**	**535**	**675**	**523**
Average…	**587**	**506**	**608**	**522**

[1] Weighted average density per stratum area
[2] Groves planted in 2020 and 2021 for 2022 inventory, and groves planted in 2023 and 2024 for 2025 inventory
[3] Groves planted in 2019 and previous years for 2022 inventory, and groves planted in 2022 and previous years for 2025 inventory. Calculation considers total trees in the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (resets in 2020 and 2021 for 2022 inventory and resets in 2023 and 2024 for 2025 inventory)

Table 73 – Oranges: Density[1] of young and mature groves by variety [2022 and 2025 inventories]

Variety	2022 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Young groves[2]	Mature groves[3]	Young groves[2]	Mature groves[3]
	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)
Early				
Hamlin.....	539	461	623	481
Westin.....	645	511	621	510
Rubi.....	619	577	642	517
Valencia Americana.....	614	499	568	571
Seleta.....	606	503	NA	535
Pineapple.....	612	584	665	534
Alvorada.....	639	788	585	659
Average.....	**585**	**484**	**607**	**512**
Mid-season				
Pera.....	557	538	582	539
Average.....	**557**	**538**	**582**	**539**
Late				
Valencia.....	617	483	669	508
Folha Murcha.....	675	537	707	540
Natal.....	641	496	557	517
Average.....	**633**	**491**	**655**	**513**
Average….....	**587**	**506**	**608**	**522**

NA Not available

[1] Weighted average density per stratum area

[2] Groves planted in 2020 and 2021 for 2022 inventory, and groves planted in 2023 and 2024 for 2025 inventory

[3] Groves planted in 2019 and previous years for 2022 inventory, and groves planted in 2022 and previous years for 2025 inventory. Calculation considers total trees in the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (resets in 2020 and 2021 for 2022 inventory and resets in 2023 and 2024 for 2025 inventory)

[3] Calculation considers total trees in the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (resets in 2020 and 2021)

Table 74 – Oranges: Density[1] of young groves by variety and region [2025 inventory]

Variety	Region												Average
	TMG[2]	BEB[3]	ALT[4]	VOT[5]	SJO[6]	MAT[7]	DUA[8]	BRO[9]	PFE[10]	LIM[11]	AVA[12]	ITG[13]	
	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)
Early													
Hamlin……..……..	592	595	572	504	560	683	577	692	640	665	702	601	623
Westin……..……..	529	575	NA	NA	NA	535	663	715	653	557	691	517	621
Rubi……..……..	589	562	568	512	526	502	510	661	667	814	694	688	642
Valencia Americana….....	559	541	547	491	563	638	602	622	625	700	658	634	568
Seleta……..……	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pineapple……..……..	615	593	NA	479	571	NA	736	NA	722	NA	NA	666	665
Alvorada.....	NA	NA	NA	569	NA	563	592	671	589	NA	840	594	585
Average……...	**574**	**581**	**554**	**496**	**561**	**668**	**600**	**679**	**642**	**664**	**689**	**616**	**607**
Mid-season													
Pera.....……..……	578	641	652	476	568	578	611	602	611	705	602	624	582
Average…….	**578**	**641**	**652**	**476**	**568**	**578**	**611**	**602**	**611**	**705**	**602**	**624**	**582**
Late													
Valencia……..……	627	624	639	628	628	602	712	645	661	702	811	744	669
Folha Murcha...….....	523	589	633	697	693	536	682	655	667	799	812	731	707
Natal……..……	482	517	464	451	536	715	687	769	541	512	538	575	557
Average……..……...	**585**	**596**	**635**	**589**	**627**	**628**	**703**	**688**	**635**	**740**	**765**	**690**	**655**
Average…..……..……	**578**	**605**	**618**	**494**	**576**	**617**	**633**	**665**	**625**	**702**	**691**	**650**	**608**

NA Not available

1 Weighted average density per stratum area
2 TMG – Triângulo Mineiro
3 BEB – Bebedouro
4 ALT – Altinópolis
5 VOT – Votuporanga
6 SJO – São José do Rio Preto
7 MAT – Matão
8 DUA – Duartina
9 BRO – Brotas
10 PFE – Porto Ferreira
11 LIM – Limeira
12 AVA – Avaré
13 ITG – Itapetininga

Table 75 – Oranges: Density[1] of mature groves by variety and region [2025 inventory]

Variety	Region												Average
	TMG[2]	BEB[3]	ALT[4]	VOT[5]	SJO[6]	MAT[7]	DUA[8]	BRO[9]	PFE[10]	LIM[11]	AVA[12]	ITG[13]	
	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)
Early													
Hamlin……..	424	488	297	395	435	583	474	445	512	493	457	573	481
Westin……..	420	474	470	389	464	481	504	535	551	517	479	581	510
Rubi……..	525	526	434	393	394	433	536	658	540	551	490	584	517
Valencia Americana…..	583	562	532	500	599	632	561	484	557	532	475	645	571
Seleta……	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	595	NA	458	522	NA	NA	535
Pineapple……..	566	541	510	456	737	560	536	536	574	551	458	493	534
Alvorada.....	594	704	NA	461	696	796	662	675	571	607	652	644	659
Average……..	**448**	**515**	**348**	**435**	**526**	**597**	**514**	**479**	**529**	**506**	**470**	**578**	**512**
Mid-season													
Pera.....……	563	565	443	421	543	626	524	583	555	576	529	557	539
Average…….…..	**563**	**565**	**443**	**421**	**543**	**626**	**524**	**583**	**555**	**576**	**529**	**557**	**539**
Late													
Valencia……	544	469	423	400	489	564	526	509	509	438	513	584	508
Folha Murcha…..……..	533	472	489	378	454	537	568	563	552	527	580	611	540
Natal…….	412	507	430	485	583	605	493	481	640	513	494	502	517
Average……..	**507**	**476**	**431**	**428**	**510**	**573**	**524**	**510**	**549**	**467**	**512**	**558**	**513**
Average…..……	**514**	**515**	**420**	**423**	**525**	**598**	**522**	**529**	**548**	**515**	**507**	**562**	**522**

NA Not available

[1] Weighted average density per stratum area. Calculation for groves over 2 years of age considers the total trees of the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (resets of 2023 and 2024)

[2] TMG – Triângulo Mineiro

[3] BEB – Bebedouro

[4] ALT – Altinópolis

[5] VOT – Votuporanga

[6] SJO – São José do Rio Preto

[7] MAT – Matão

[8] DUA – Duartina

[9] BRO – Brotas

[10] PFE – Porto Ferreira

[11] LIM – Limeira

[12] AVA – Avaré

[13] ITG – Itapetininga

Table 76 – Oranges: Density[1] of groves of up to 10 years old by variety and region [2025 inventory]

Variety	Region												Average
	TMG[2]	BEB[3]	ALT[4]	VOT[5]	SJO[6]	MAT[7]	DUA[8]	BRO[9]	PFE[10]	LIM[11]	AVA[12]	ITG[13]	
	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)
Early													
Hamlin……..	585	573	573	451	586	697	564	560	605	578	574	638	605
Westin……..	554	489	687	460	601	447	542	665	635	573	616	585	573
Rubi……..	580	680	572	456	521	517	577	659	620	581	664	617	609
Valencia Americana…..	573	598	549	501	652	731	548	549	650	624	654	658	622
Seleta……	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	571	602	NA	NA	586
Pineapple……..	594	593	510	466	855	943	630	NA	702	680	608	636	652
Alvorada……..	594	704	NA	507	696	662	640	674	581	607	653	639	647
Average……	**578**	**577**	**559**	**481**	**641**	**708**	**565**	**591**	**618**	**582**	**607**	**634**	**611**
Mid-season													
Pera.....……	565	600	570	426	589	620	601	625	607	644	600	612	577
Average……..	**565**	**600**	**570**	**426**	**589**	**620**	**601**	**625**	**607**	**644**	**600**	**612**	**577**
Late													
Valencia……	601	557	610	576	595	663	613	614	617	546	633	732	615
Folha Murcha…..….	572	568	547	459	561	596	619	665	644	615	702	689	631
Natal…….	548	622	562	524	649	687	619	598	660	699	630	586	630
Average……..	**585**	**572**	**583**	**542**	**611**	**670**	**615**	**619**	**636**	**599**	**644**	**671**	**622**
Average…..……	**572**	**584**	**572**	**441**	**614**	**664**	**599**	**617**	**619**	**618**	**617**	**640**	**599**

NA Not available

[1] Weighted average density per stratum area. Calculation for groves over 2 years of age considers the total trees of the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (resets of 2023 and 2024)

[2] TMG – Triângulo Mineiro

[3] BEB – Bebedouro

[4] ALT – Altinópolis

[5] VOT – Votuporanga

[6] SJO – São José do Rio Preto

[7] MAT – Matão

[8] DUA – Duartina

[9] BRO – Brotas

[10] PFE – Porto Ferreira

[11] LIM – Limeira

[12] AVA – Avaré

[13] ITG – Itapetininga

Table 77 – Oranges: Density[1] of groves over 10 years old by variety and region [2025 inventory]

Variety	Region												Average
	TMG[2]	BEB[3]	ALT[4]	VOT[5]	SJO[6]	MAT[7]	DUA[8]	BRO[9]	PFE[10]	LIM[11]	AVA[12]	ITG[13]	
	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)	(trees/ hectare)
Early													
Hamlin……..	413	469	286	359	388	459	425	408	448	474	421	505	431
Westin……..	410	478	404	367	369	499	454	534	488	496	424	562	473
Rubi……..	504	485	398	335	374	429	498	NA	453	521	436	508	456
Valencia Americana…..	545	515	528	478	494	438	583	475	436	451	391	584	495
Seleta……	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	595	NA	410	485	NA	NA	525
Pineapple……..	501	514	NA	NA	497	535	659	536	473	508	328	316	458
Alvorada.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average……...	**423**	**483**	**328**	**386**	**426**	**461**	**478**	**447**	**456**	**480**	**419**	**477**	**448**
Mid-season													
Pera.....……	564	546	407	440	464	618	463	550	508	526	488	482	506
Average…….	**564**	**546**	**407**	**440**	**464**	**618**	**463**	**550**	**508**	**526**	**488**	**482**	**506**
Late													
Valencia……	538	448	419	397	448	520	468	471	470	413	495	514	476
Folha Murcha…….....	456	446	461	371	412	518	493	476	500	483	543	517	483
Natal……	389	434	376	408	493	467	456	406	613	402	464	453	456
Average……...	**495**	**445**	**417**	**394**	**451**	**511**	**467**	**462**	**504**	**420**	**488**	**491**	**472**
Average…..……	**494**	**482**	**396**	**427**	**443**	**533**	**468**	**485**	**497**	**465**	**474**	**487**	**477**

NA Not available

[1] Weighted average density per stratum area. Calculation for groves over 2 years of age considers the total trees of the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (resets of 2023 and 2024)

[2] TMG – Triângulo Mineiro

[3] BEB – Bebedouro

[4] ALT – Altinópolis

[5] VOT – Votuporanga

[6] SJO – São José do Rio Preto

[7] MAT – Matão

[8] DUA – Duartina

[9] BRO – Brotas

[10] PFE – Porto Ferreira

[11] LIM – Limeira

[12] AVA – Avaré

[13] ITG – Itapetininga

Table 78 – Oranges: Density[1] of groves by planting year [2025 inventory]

Planting year[2]	Density
	(trees/hectare)
1979 and previous years	389
1980	268
1981	397
1982	272
1983	313
1984	473
1985	435
1986	438
1987	351
1988	501
1989	465
1990	488
1991	388
1992	438
1993	436
1994	442
1995	486
1996	461
1997	459
1998	474
1999	476
2000	467
2001	434
2002	441
2003	441
2004	434
2005	449
2006	463
2007	468
2008	471
2009	498
2010	498
2011	505
2012	512
2013	523
2014	526
2015	628
2016	610
2017	631
2018	618
2019	599
2020	569
2021	585
2022	577
Mature groves	**522**
2023	602
2024	614
Young groves	**608**
Average	**529**

[1] Weighted average density per stratum area. Calculation for groves over 2 years of age considers the total trees of the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (resets of 2023 and 2024)

[2] Information per planting year considers the year the original plot was planted and refers to remaining groves at the time data were collected to take inventory Therefore, information does not depict the totality of groves established in such years, since eradication and renovation occurred along time

Table 79 – Oranges: Area of irrigated and non-irrigated groves and of groves with no information on irrigation, by sector and region [2022 and 2025 inventories]

Sector and region	2022 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Irrigated area	Non-irrigated area or without irrigation information	Irrigated area	Non-irrigated area or without irrigation information
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
North				
Triângulo Mineiro	23,959	3,533	31,579	569
Bebedouro	36,751	12,997	43,559	8,193
Altinópolis	582	10,854	1,769	9,917
Subtotal	**61,292**	**27,384**	**76,907**	**18,679**
Northwest				
Votuporanga	12,337	5,014	17,210	4,020
São José do Rio Preto	11,451	9,685	12,501	7,642
Subtotal	**23,788**	**14,699**	**29,711**	**11,662**
Central				
Matão	20,097	13,585	30,080	7,004
Duartina	10,321	51,325	13,469	46,243
Brotas	2,760	9,329	1,847	9,118
Subtotal	**33,178**	**74,239**	**45,396**	**62,365**
South				
Porto Ferreira	9,646	27,736	12,818	24,998
Limeira	7,396	25,882	4,800	22,867
Subtotal	**17,042**	**53,618**	**17,617**	**47,866**
Southwest				
Avaré	4,891	52,932	7,820	51,625
Itapetininga	392	23,618	305	24,965
Subtotal	**5,283**	**76,550**	**8,125**	**76,590**
Total	**140,583**	**246,490**	**177,757**	**217,161**
Percentage	**36.32**	**63.68**	**45.01**	**54.99**

Table 80 – Oranges: Area of irrigated and non-irrigated groves and of groves with no information on irrigation, by variety [2022 and 2025 inventories]

Variety	2022 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Irrigated area	Non-irrigated area or without irrigation information	Irrigated area	Non-irrigated area or without irrigation information
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Early				
Hamlin	18,651	29,478	23,448	26,879
Westin	1,455	4,473	1,485	4,316
Rubi	2,841	5,828	2,100	6,401
Valencia Americana	6,613	13,208	12,523	9,909
Seleta	0	93	17	72
Pineapple	963	1,302	1,005	1,340
Alvorada	130	391	292	1,309
Subtotal	**30,653**	**54,773**	**40,869**	**50,227**
Mid-season				
Pera	50,855	87,005	69,733	73,969
Subtotal	**50,855**	**87,005**	**69,733**	**73,969**
Late				
Valencia	38,135	66,007	44,889	58,503
Folha Murcha	4,731	12,654	5,450	12,024
Natal	16,209	26,051	16,816	22,438
Subtotal	**59,075**	**104,712**	**67,155**	**92,965**
Total	**140,583**	**246,490**	**177,757**	**217,161**

Table 81– Oranges: Area of irrigated and non-irrigated groves and of groves with no information on irrigation, by age groups [2022 and 2025 inventories]

Grove age	2022 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Irrigated area	Non-irrigated area or without irrigation information	Irrigated area	Non-irrigated area or without irrigation information
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
1 – 2 years	6,804	35,880	14,984	17,774
3 – 5 years	17,178	34,331	29,969	35,614
6 – 10 years	34,337	32,962	33,776	36,926
Over 10 years	82,264	143,317	99,028	126,847
Total	**140,583**	**246,490**	**177,757**	**217,161**

Table 82 – Oranges: Area of irrigated groves by irrigation method [2022 and 2025 inventories]

Irrigation method	2022 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Irrigated area	Percentage	Irrigated area	Percentage
	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)
Sprinkling	8,546	6.08	10,323	5.81
Localized	132,037	93.92	167,433	94.19
Total	**140,583**	**100.00**	**177,757**	**100.00**

Table 83 – Oranges: Average age[1] of mature groves by sector and region [2015 to 2025 inventories]

Sector and region	2015[2]	2016[3]	2017[4]	2018[5]	2019[6]	2020[7]	2021[8]	2022[9]	2023[10]	2024[11]	2025[12]
	(years)	(years)	(years)	(years)	(years)	(years)	(years)	(years)	(years)	(years)	(years)
North											
Triângulo Mineiro.....	11.1	7.8	8.6	9.3	10.0	10.5	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.2	11.8
Bebedouro.....	9.2	9.5	10.1	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.0
Altinópolis.....	9.5	10.3	11.0	11.6	12.0	12.8	12.9	14.3	13.0	13.1	14.5
Average.....	**9.6**	**9.1**	**9.8**	**10.3**	**10.8**	**11.2**	**11.5**	**12.0**	**11.8**	**11.7**	**12.2**
Northwest											
Votuporanga.....	7.9	8.3	8.9	9.5	10.1	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.8	7.5	8.2
São José do Rio Preto	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.5	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.1	9.6
Average.....	**7.9**	**8.2**	**8.3**	**8.9**	**9.0**	**9.0**	**9.1**	**9.1**	**9.1**	**8.4**	**9.0**
Central											
Matão.....	9.3	8.9	9.4	9.0	9.2	9.8	10.0	8.9	8.5	8.5	9.6
Duartina.....	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.5	10.1	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.7	10.9
Brotas.....	7.6	10.9	11.5	12.7	13.3	13.8	13.1	11.0	11.5	11.4	12.3
Average.....	**9.0**	**9.4**	**9.9**	**9.8**	**10.3**	**10.6**	**10.5**	**9.5**	**9.3**	**9.4**	**10.5**
South											
Porto Ferreira.....	10.2	9.9	10.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.5	10.8	10.5	10.4	11.5
Limeira.....	10.6	11.7	12.5	12.1	12.7	12.9	13.1	11.7	12.3	12.9	13.0
Average.....	**10.3**	**10.8**	**11.6**	**11.8**	**12.1**	**12.3**	**12.3**	**11.2**	**11.3**	**11.5**	**12.1**
Southwest											
Avaré.....	11.7	10.7	11.6	12.2	12.9	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.2	13.8
Itapetininga.....	11.2	10.6	10.5	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.6	9.1	9.4	9.5	10.4
Average.....	**11.5**	**10.7**	**11.3**	**11.4**	**11.8**	**11.8**	**11.4**	**11.5**	**11.5**	**11.9**	**12.7**
Average.....	**9.8**	**9.8**	**10.3**	**10.5**	**10.9**	**11.2**	**11.1**	**10.8**	**10.7**	**10.7**	**11.5**

[1] Average age weighted by sector trees
[2] Groves planted in 2012 and previous years
[3] Groves planted in 2013 and previous years
[4] Groves planted in 2014 and previous years
[5] Groves planted in 2015 and previous years
[6] Groves planted in 2016 and previous years
[7] Groves planted in 2017 and previous years
[8] Groves planted in 2018 and previous years
[9] Groves planted in 2019 and previous years
[10] Groves planted in 2020 and previous years
[11] Groves planted in 2021 and previous years
[12] Groves planted in 2022 and previous years

Table 84 – Oranges: Area of eradicated groves, eradication and renovation rates by sector and region [2023 to 2025 inventories]

Sector and region	2023[1] inventory		2024[1] inventory		2025 inventory					
	Estimated eradication from Abril 2022 to March 2023		Estimated eradication from April 2023 to March 2024		Estimated eradication from April 2024 to March 2025		Estimated eradication from April 2022 to March 2025		Accumulated renovation from April 2022 to March 2025	Net loss due to accumulated eradication from April 2022 to March 2025
	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Area
	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(hectares)
North										
Triângulo Mineiro	-338	-1.23	-571	-2.02	-	-	-909	-3.25	892	-17
Bebedouro	-2,602	-5.23	-2,295	-4.60	-131	-0.26	-5,028	-10.09	4,445	-583
Altinópolis	-574	-5.02	-421	-3.46	-	-	-995	-8.48	714	-281
Subtotal	**-3,514**	**-3.96**	**-3,287**	**-3.64**	**-131**	**-0.14**	**-6,932**	**-7.74**	**6,051**	**-881**
Northwest										
Votuporanga	-1,037	-5.98	-660	-4.02	-	-	-1,697	-10.00	1,586	-111
S. J. Rio Preto	-1,601	-7.57	-1,990	-9.52	-819	-4.00	-4,410	-21.09	2,272	-2,138
Subtotal	**-2,638**	**-6.85**	**-2,650**	**-7.10**	**-819**	**-2.11**	**-6,107**	**-16.07**	**3,858**	**-2,249**
Central										
Matão	-2,247	-6.67	-2,057	-5.76	-	-	-4,304	-12.44	4,202	-102
Duartina	-4,908	-7.96	-2,525	-4.18	-959	-1.57	-8,392	-13.71	4,417	-3,975
Brotas	-784	-6.48	-1,332	-11.52	-	-	-2,116	-18.00	705	-1,411
Subtotal	**-7,939**	**-7.39**	**-5,914**	**-5.49**	**-959**	**-0.90**	**-14,812**	**-13.78**	**9,324**	**-5,488**
South										
Porto Ferreira	-2,618	-7.00	-2,342	-6.34	-	-	-4,960	-13.35	3,902	-1,058
Limeira	-2,339	-7.03	-3,980	-12.60	-1,678	-5.90	-7,997	-25.53	2,253	-5,744
Subtotal	**-4,957**	**-7.02**	**-6,322**	**-9.23**	**-1,678**	**-2.62**	**-12,957**	**-18.86**	**6,155**	**-6,802**
Southwest										
Avaré	-2,893	-5.00	-392	-0.67	-483	-0.80	-3,768	-6.47	3,097	-671
Itapetininga	-543	-2.26	-1	-0.01	-1,100	-4.17	-1,644	-6.44	1,065	-579
Subtotal	**-3,435**	**-4.20**	**-393**	**-0.47**	**-1,583**	**-1.82**	**-5,412**	**-6.49**	**4,162**	**-1,250**
Total	**-22,484**	**-5.81**	**-18,566**	**-4.79**	**-5,170**	**-1.33**	**-46,220**	**-11.93**	**29,550**	**-16,670**

[1]The current mapping (2025) shows a difference in the number of eradicated hectares compared to the inventories of 2023 and 2024, due to recent access to areas that were previously not authorized for inspection

Table 85 – Oranges: Area of eradicated groves, eradication and renovation rates by variety [2023 to 2025 inventories]

Variety	2023[1] inventory		2024[1] inventory		2025 inventory					
	Estimated eradication from Abril 2022 to March 2023		Estimated eradication from April 2023 to March 2024		Estimated eradication from April 2024 to March 2025		Estimated eradication from April 2022 to March 2025		Accumulated renovation from April 2022 to March 2025	Net loss due to accumulated eradication from April 2022 to March 2025
	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Area
	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi	-5,424	-8.65	-1,919	-3.06	-865	-1.32	-8,208	-13.03	4,689	-3,519
Other earlies	-1,419	-6.25	-790	-3.34	-178	-0.71	-2,387	-10.30	2,372	-15
Pera	-6,061	-4.40	-8,256	-6.01	-3,137	-2.34	-17,454	-12.75	12,636	-4,818
Valência and Folha Murcha	-6,411	-5.27	-5,239	-4.25	-664	-0.54	-12,314	-10.06	8,254	-4,060
Natal	-3,169	-7.50	-2,363	-5.81	-325	-0.82	-5,857	-14.12	1,599	-4,258
Total	**-22,484**	**-5.81**	**-18,566**	**-4.79**	**-5,170**	**-1.33**	**-46,220**	**-11.93**	**29,550**	**-16,670**

[1]The current mapping (2025) shows a difference in the number of eradicated hectares compared to the inventories of 2023 and 2024, due to recent access to areas that were previously not authorized for inspection

Table 86 – Oranges: Area of eradicated groves, eradication and renovation rates by age group [2023 to 2025 inventories]

Grove age	2023[1] inventory		2024[1] inventory		2025 inventory					
	Estimated eradication from Abril 2022 to March 2023		Estimated eradication from April 2023 to March 2024		Estimated eradication from April 2024 to March 2025		Estimated eradication from Abril 2022 to March 2023		Estimated eradication from April 2023 to March 2024	Estimated eradication from April 2024 to March 2025
	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Rate
	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)
1 – 2 years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 – 5 years.....	622	1.21	479	0.85	-	-	1,101	2.06	934	2,035
6 – 10 years.....	-1,597	-2.37	-103	-0.18	-200	-0.32	-1,900	-2.87	1,475	-425
Over 10 years.....	-21,509	-9.53	-18,942	-8.52	-4,970	-2.29	-45,421	-20.35	27,141	-18,280
Total.....	**-22,484**	**-5.81**	**-18,566**	**-4.79**	**-5,170**	**-1.33**	**-46,220**	**-11.93**	**29,550**	**-16,670**

[1]The current mapping (2025) shows a difference in the number of eradicated hectares compared to the inventories of 2023 and 2024, due to recent access to areas that were previously not authorized for inspection

Table 87 – Oranges: Area of eradicated groves and eradication rate stratified by farm size, considering the number of orange trees on the farm [2023 to 2025 inventories]

Range of the number of orange trees in the farm	2023[1] inventory		2024[1] inventory		2025 inventory					
	Estimated eradication from Abril 2022 to March 2023		Estimated eradication from April 2023 to March 2024		Estimated eradication from April 2024 to March 2025		Estimated eradication from Abril 2022 to March 2023		Estimated eradication from April 2023 to March 2024	Estimated eradication from April 2024 to March 2025
	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Rate	Area	Rate
(1,000 trees)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)	(hectares)	(%)
Below 10.....	-3,355	-	-1,672	-6.38	-2,735	-10.52	-7,762	-30.62	3,485	-4,277
10 – 19.....	-1,788	-9.40	-933	-4.73	-592	-2.92	-3,313	-17.06	1,616	-1,697
20 – 29.....	-1,503	-9.83	-1,413	-8.64	-222	-1.42	-3,138	-19.89	1,108	-2,029
30 – 49.....	-2,004	-8.25	-1,216	-4.75	-940	-3.61	-4,160	-16.61	1,562	-2,598
50 – 99.....	-3,761	-8.37	-2,772	-5.71	-	-	-6,534	-14.09	2,441	-4,092
100 – 199.....	-4,318	-8.62	-610	-1.29	-	-	-4,928	-9.91	3,100	-1,827
Above 200.....	-5,754	-2.75	-9,951	-4.88	-680	-0.34	-16,386	-7.97	16,237	-149
Total.....	**-22,484**	**-5.81**	**-18,566**	**-4.79**	**-5,170**	**-1.33**	**-46,220**	**-11.93**	**29,550**	**-16,670**

[1]The current mapping (2025) shows a difference in the number of eradicated hectares compared to the inventories of 2023 and 2024, due to recent access to areas that were previously not authorized for inspection

Table 88 – Oranges: Dead trees and mortality rate by sector and region [2022 to 2025 inventories]

Sector and region	2022 inventory		2023 inventory		2024 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Trees	Rate	Trees	Rate	Trees	Rate	Trees	Rate
	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(%)
North								
Triângulo Mineiro.....	83.76	0.62	122.14	0.87	92.65	0.63	99.08	0.58
Bebedouro.....	335.79	1.30	321.61	1.23	199.45	0.76	202.64	0.72
Altinópolis.....	159.03	2.61	260.64	4.00	239.94	3.65	343.13	5.59
Subtotal.....	**578.58**	**1.27**	**704.39**	**1.50**	**532.04**	**1.12**	**644.85**	**1.25**
Northwest								
Votuporanga.....	254.00	3.04	91.77	1.16	58.74	0.67	86.44	0.89
S. J. do Rio Preto.....	231.32	2.11	195.46	1.73	71.54	0.63	169.19	1.49
Subtotal.....	**485.32**	**2.52**	**287.23**	**1.49**	**130.28**	**0.65**	**255.63**	**1.21**
Central								
Matão.....	268.75	1.37	180.15	0.81	115.52	0.51	229.46	0.94
Duartina.....	580.44	1.62	624.14	1.79	492.09	1.40	619.19	1.80
Brotas.....	129.18	2.01	164.71	2.60	138.28	2.54	189.48	2.91
Subtotal.....	**978.37**	**1.58**	**969.00**	**1.53**	**745.89**	**1.18**	**1,038.13**	**1.59**
South								
Porto Ferreira.....	233.59	1.13	176.62	0.84	236.52	1.15	217.57	0.99
Limeira.....	414.62	2.27	312.75	1.83	257.36	1.66	278.08	1.77
Subtotal.....	**648.21**	**1.66**	**489.37**	**1.29**	**493.88**	**1.37**	**495.65**	**1.32**
Southwest								
Avaré.....	291.66	0.93	424.37	1.31	385.52	1.15	806.60	2.39
Itapetininga.....	91.63	0.60	133.20	0.82	73.06	0.44	89.75	0.58
Subtotal.....	**383.29**	**0.82**	**557.57**	**1.15**	**458.58**	**0.91**	**896.35**	**1.82**
Total.....	**3,073.77**	**1.45**	**3,007.56**	**1.39**	**2,360.67**	**1.08**	**3,330.61**	**1.48**

Table 89 – Oranges: Dead trees and mortality rate by variety [2022 to 2025 inventories]

Variety	2022 inventory		2023 inventory		2024 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Trees	Rate	Trees	Trees	Rate	Trees	Rate	Trees
	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)
Early								
Hamlin.....	478.29	1.80	493.17	1.98	426.40	1.57	629.14	2.28
Westin.....	44.97	1.82	46.35	1.43	43.10	1.35	63.49	1.95
Rubi.....	54.74	1.46	74.04	1.47	61.40	1.20	89.49	1.84
Valência Americana..	132.12	1.19	114.93	0.95	59.63	0.47	133.18	0.97
Seleta.....	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.45	0.43	0.84	0.52	1.02
Pineapple.....	12.39	0.87	4.63	0.31	2.04	0.13	5.71	0.40
Alvorada.....	0.55	0.14	0.88	0.16	0.89	0.14	13.09	1.18
Subtotal.....	**723.31**	**1.58**	**734.75**	**1.55**	**593.89**	**1.18**	**934.62**	**1.80**
Mid-season								
Pera.....	1,201.41	1.52	1,174.32	1.48	955.16	1.22	1,324.91	1.58
Subtotal.....	**1,201.41**	**1.52**	**1,174.32**	**1.48**	**955.16**	**1.22**	**1,324.91**	**1.58**
Late								
Valência.....	797.99	1.45	812.31	1.44	542.85	0.96	713.71	1.25
Folha Murcha.....	120.02	1.26	116.03	1.11	66.45	0.63	82.82	0.81
Natal.....	231.04	1.01	170.15	0.75	202.32	0.90	274.55	1.25
Subtotal.....	**1,149.05**	**1.32**	**1,098.49**	**1.23**	**811.62**	**0.91**	**1,071.08**	**1.20**
Total.....	**3,073.77**	**1.45**	**3,007.56**	**1.39**	**2,360.67**	**1.08**	**3,330.61**	**1.48**

Table 90 – Oranges: Dead trees and mortality rate by age group [2022 to 2025 inventory]

Age groves	2022 inventory		2023 inventory		2024 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Trees	Rate	Trees	Trees	Rate	Trees	Rate	Trees
	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)	(%)	(1,000 trees)
1 – 2 years	114.99	0.45	67.55	0.23	96.15	0.31	39.84	0.20
3 – 5 years	56.95	0.18	41.25	0.12	48.05	0.14	100.45	0.26
6 – 10 years.....	296.05	0.71	123.94	0.33	113.9	0.28	287.17	0.63
Over 10 years.....	2,605.78	2.32	2,774.82	2.44	2,102.57	1.88	2,903.15	2.42
Total.....	**3,073.77**	**1.45**	**3,007.56**	**1.39**	**2,360.67**	**1.08**	**3,330.61**	**1.48**

Table 91 – Oranges: Vacancies by sector and region [2022 to 2025 inventories]

Sector and region	2022 inventory		2023 inventory		2024 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Vacancies	Rate	Vacancies	Rate	Vacancies	Rate	Vacancies	Rate
	(1,000 holes)	(%)	(1,000 holes)	(%)	(1,000 holes)	(%)	(1,000 holes)	(%)
North								
Triângulo Mineiro.....	307.26	2.26	280.92	2.00	337.76	2.29	298.33	1.74
Bebedouro.....	956.36	3.72	901.12	3.43	956.55	3.63	981.25	3.47
Altinópolis.....	326.52	5.35	362.76	5.57	424.14	6.45	690.72	11.24
Subtotal.....	**1,590.14**	**3.50**	**1,544.80**	**3.30**	**1,718.45**	**3.60**	**1,970.30**	**3.82**
Northwest								
Votuporanga.....	274.2	3.29	316.42	4.00	279.53	3.17	341.74	3.53
S. J. do Rio Preto.....	485.15	4.43	350.39	3.09	453.6	3.99	526.35	4.62
Subtotal.....	**759.35**	**3.94**	**666.81**	**3.47**	**733.13**	**3.63**	**868.09**	**4.12**
Central								
Matão.....	1,077.32	5.50	1,270.59	5.72	1,448.32	6.37	1,935.30	7.93
Duartina.....	1,813.07	5.07	1,744.18	5.00	2,195.40	6.24	2,299.08	6.67
Brotas.....	397.54	6.20	352.23	5.57	409.47	7.53	453.75	6.97
Subtotal.....	**3,287.93**	**5.33**	**3,367.00**	**5.31**	**4,053.19**	**6.39**	**4,688.13**	**7.17**
South								
Porto Ferreira.....	828.73	4.00	1,047.45	5.00	1,039.49	5.07	874.21	3.98
Limeira.....	1,004.63	5.51	864.46	5.06	1113.23	7.18	894.96	5.69
Subtotal.....	**1,833.36**	**4.71**	**1,911.91**	**5.03**	**2,152.72**	**5.98**	**1,769.17**	**4.69**
Southwest								
Avaré.....	1,857.96	5.93	2,083.22	6.45	2,108.66	6.27	2,184.99	6.49
Itapetininga.....	448.3	2.91	714.37	4.37	743.33	4.46	1025.32	6.63
Subtotal.....	**2,306.26**	**4.93**	**2,797.59**	**5.75**	**2,851.99**	**5.67**	**3,210.31**	**6.53**
Total.....	**9,777.04**	**4.61**	**10,288.11**	**4.76**	**11,509.48**	**5.29**	**12,506.00**	**5.56**

Table 92 – Oranges: Vacancies by variety [2022 to 2025 inventories]

Variety	2022 inventory		2023 inventory		2024 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Vacancies	Rate	Vacancies	Rate	Vacancies	Rate	Vacancies	Rate
	(1,000 holes)	(%)	(1,000 holes)	(%)	(1,000 holes)	(%)	(1,000 holes)	(%)
Early								
Hamlin.....	1,559.97	5.88	1,443.06	5.80	1,753.43	6.47	1,936.34	7.03
Westin.....	129.72	5.26	178.02	5.50	198.77	6.25	177.51	5.47
Rubi.....	164.57	4.39	319.82	6.35	342.65	6.70	304.41	6.26
Valência Americana..	562.72	5.08	689.08	5.71	701.67	5.56	740.01	5.41
Seleta.....	2.21	4.45	2.96	5.72	3.93	7.71	2.56	5.04
Pineapple.....	86.91	6.07	86.04	5.85	112.29	7.38	150.53	10.53
Alvorada.....	8.43	2.16	28.34	5.28	29.40	4.49	56.18	5.08
Subtotal.....	**2,514.53**	**5.50**	**2,747.32**	**5.81**	**3,142.14**	**6.25**	**3,367.54**	**6.49**
Mid-season								
Pera.....	3,488.39	4.40	3,537.61	4.45	3,755.49	4.81	4,407.27	5.26
Subtotal.....	**3,488.39**	**4.40**	**3,537.61**	**4.45**	**3,755.49**	**4.81**	**4,407.27**	**5.26**
Late								
Valência.....	2,275.19	4.14	2,325.02	4.13	2,786.96	4.94	2,920.70	5.13
Folha Murcha.....	393.94	4.13	371.47	3.56	501.65	4.79	466.14	4.55
Natal.....	1,104.99	4.85	1,306.69	5.77	1323.24	5.89	1,344.35	6.12
Subtotal.....	**3,774.12**	**4.33**	**4,003.18**	**4.48**	**4,611.85**	**5.16**	**4,731.19**	**5.31**
Total.....	**9,777.04**	**4.61**	**10,288.11**	**4.76**	**11,509.48**	**5.29**	**12,506.00**	**5.56**

Table 93 – Oranges: Vacancies by age group [2022 to 2025 inventories]

Groves age	2022 inventory		2023 inventory		2024 inventory		2025 inventory	
	Vacancies	Rate	Vacancies	Rate	Vacancies	Rate	Vacancies	Rate
	(1,000 holes)	(%)	(1,000 holes)	(%)	(1,000 holes)	(%)	(1,000 holes)	(%)
1 – 2 years.....	386.03	1.51	346.02	1.18	346.59	1.13	229.81	1.14
3 – 5 years.....	773.14	2.38	1071.44	3.08	1185.12	3.38	1,093.76	2.80
6 – 10 years.....	1,555.11	3.71	1,563.81	4.11	1,718.82	4.29	1,907.70	4.17
Over 10 year.....	7,062.76	6.29	7,306.84	6.42	8,258.95	7.38	9,274.73	7.73
Total.....	**9,777.04**	**4.61**	**10,288.11**	**4.76**	**11,509.48**	**5.29**	**12,506.00**	**5.56**

Table 94 – Other oranges: Area and number of trees by region, variety and age [2025 inventory] (continues next page)

Region and variety	Area	Trees 0 – 2 years			Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	Total
		2020	2021	Resets				
	(hectares)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Triângulo Mineiro								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	48	-	0.03	0.44	0.56	1.39	17.38	19.80
Charmute de Brotas	24	-	13.04	-	-	-	-	13.04
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[1]	4	-	-	0.04	0.05	0.35	1.11	1.55
Other	2	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.71	0.77
Subtotal	**78**	**-**	**13.07**	**0.49**	**0.62**	**1.78**	**19.20**	**35.16**
Bebedouro								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	40	0.34	7.50	0.90	8.61	6.80	1.19	25.34
Charmute de Brotas	72	-	36.80	0.11	1.01	0.11	1.41	39.44
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[1]	63	0.20	6.55	0.94	3.34	13.88	11.35	36.26
Other	46	-	-	0.80	0.86	19.04	3.97	24.67
Subtotal	**221**	**0.54**	**50.85**	**2.75**	**13.82**	**39.83**	**17.92**	**125.71**
Altinópolis								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	22	3.86	-	0.14	0.19	0.46	5.73	10.38
Charmute de Brotas	65	-	12.20	0.58	0.79	9.11	10.51	33.19
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[1]	74	-	0.65	1.07	1.48	18.16	17.87	39.23
Other	3	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.09	1.06	1.21
Subtotal	**164**	**3.86**	**12.85**	**1.82**	**2.49**	**27.82**	**35.17**	**84.01**
Votuporanga								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	105	-	53.20	0.06	0.08	0.21	2.56	56.11
Charmute de Brotas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[1]	191	-	16.50	2.24	3.63	46.03	18.94	87.34
Other	6	-	-	0.11	0.46	2.17	0.06	2.80
Subtotal	**302**	**-**	**69.70**	**2.41**	**4.17**	**48.41**	**21.56**	**146.25**
São José do Rio Preto								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.19	-	0.23
Charmute de Brotas	5	-	2.80	-	-	-	-	2.80
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[1]	7	-	-	0.12	1.20	0.26	1.60	3.18
Other	79	-	-	1.68	4.15	32.78	6.35	44.96
Subtotal	**91**	**-**	**2.82**	**1.81**	**5.36**	**33.23**	**7.95**	**51.17**
Matão								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	12	-	0.01	0.16	0.41	1.87	3.02	5.47
Charmute de Brotas	16	-	5.00	0.11	0.14	1.02	3.08	9.35
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[1]	404	15.16	12.90	7.81	43.75	97.51	63.91	241.04
Other	104	-	-	5.17	32.96	35.30	3.42	76.85
Subtotal	**536**	**15.16**	**17.91**	**13.25**	**77.26**	**135.70**	**73.43**	**332.71**

Table 94 – Other oranges: Area and number of trees by region, variety and age [2025 inventory] (continued)

Region and variety	Area	Trees 0 – 2 years			Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	Total
		2020	2021	Resets				
	(hectares)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)
Duartina								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	81	-	0.14	1.69	9.44	23.90	8.40	43.57
Charmute de Brotas	143	-	9.25	1.94	12.29	4.02	44.09	71.59
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[2]	315	1.02	3.22	4.42	10.02	60.85	79.32	158.85
Other	4	-	-	0.08	0.11	2.12	-	2.31
Subtotal	**543**	**1.02**	**12.61**	**8.13**	**31.86**	**90.89**	**131.81**	**276.32**
Brotas								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	114	6.65	-	4.29	52.45	6.43	9.56	79.38
Charmute de Brotas	78	-	-	0.98	1.30	10.57	26.50	39.35
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[2]	282	-	8.50	7.42	68.86	41.45	45.46	171.69
Other	47	-	-	1.72	19.94	6.23	1.85	29.74
Subtotal	**521**	**6.65**	**8.50**	**14.41**	**142.55**	**64.68**	**83.37**	**320.16**
Porto Ferreira								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	440	3.97	45.70	6.04	32.61	51.32	96.11	235.75
Charmute de Brotas	166	-	2.91	2.27	5.32	28.88	44.99	84.37
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[2]	1,508	13.97	45.28	20.45	80.31	178.27	431.95	770.23
Other	143	-	-	2.35	14.25	10.98	46.21	73.79
Subtotal	**2,257**	**17.94**	**93.89**	**31.11**	**132.49**	**269.45**	**619.26**	**1,164.14**
Limeira								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	539	15.08	10.23	9.77	54.25	117.65	99.55	306.53
Charmute de Brotas	199	-	6.50	3.12	6.81	46.08	51.09	113.60
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[2]	1,086	3.34	6.48	18.48	79.80	192.77	302.09	602.96
Other	453	4.22	-	9.98	70.41	44.69	76.55	205.85
Subtotal	**2,277**	**22.64**	**23.21**	**41.35**	**211.27**	**401.19**	**529.28**	**1,228.94**
Avaré								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	880	13.99	1.15	14.18	92.51	117.64	224.18	463.65
Charmute de Brotas	397	2.78	2.53	7.71	35.37	109.95	65.89	224.23
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[2]	817	12.13	2.35	12.65	53.26	118.05	223.58	422.02
Other	27	-	-	0.15	0.19	1.32	11.05	12.71
Subtotal	**2,121**	**28.90**	**6.03**	**34.69**	**181.33**	**346.96**	**524.70**	**1,122.61**
Itapetininga								
Washington Navel and Baianinha	476	19.07	3.92	8.06	70.21	29.00	123.52	253.78
Charmute de Brotas	181	-	7.81	3.27	16.99	33.96	41.61	103.64
Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime[2]	169	-	1.28	2.83	13.83	20.85	54.10	92.89
Other	398	-	-	9.53	9.42	235.52	20.41	274.88
Subtotal	**1,224**	**19.07**	**13.01**	**23.69**	**110.45**	**319.33**	**239.64**	**725.19**
Total	**10,335**	**115.78**	**324.45**	**175.91**	**913.67**	**1,779.27**	**2,303.29**	**5,612.37**

- Represents zero
[1] Resets were considered as old as the original planted grove
[2] Acidless sweet oranges: Lima Verde, Lima Tardia, Piralima, Lima Sorocaba, Lima Roque and João Nunes
Sweet lime: Palestine sweet lime

Table 95 – Acid limes and lemons: Area and planting holes estimated[1] by region, variety and age of plot [2025 inventory]

Region and variety	Area	Plots 0 – 2 years		Plots 3 – 5 years	Plots 6 – 10 years	Plots over 10 years	Total
		2020	2021				
	(hectares)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)
Triângulo Mineiro							
Tahiti acid lime	286	-	-	-	2.32	1.63	3.95
Sicilian lemon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other including non-identified ones	2	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.85
Subtotal	**287**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.32**	**2.48**	**4.80**
Bebedouro							
Tahiti acid lime	16,684	318.69	135.46	1,626.46	3,872.80	572.94	6,526.35
Sicilian lemon	30	-	-	0.19	7.54	2.19	9.92
Other including non-identified ones	1,083	2.55	5.39	76.68	235.07	131.11	450.80
Subtotal	**17,797**	**321.24**	**140.85**	**1,703.33**	**4,115.41**	**706.24**	**6,987.07**
Altinópolis							
Tahiti acid lime	73	0.64	-	0.94	20.02	8.10	29.70
Sicilian lemon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other including non-identified ones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**73**	**0.64**	**-**	**0.94**	**20.02**	**8.10**	**29.70**
Votuporanga							
Tahiti acid lime	4,219	37.67	57.20	459.73	956.70	152.00	1,663.30
Sicilian lemon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other including non-identified ones	594	-	1.49	32.88	161.96	24.00	220.33
Subtotal	**4,813**	**37.67**	**58.69**	**492.61**	**1,118.66**	**176.00**	**1,883.63**
São José do Rio Preto							
Tahiti acid lime	1,417	9.27	17.77	127.71	249.08	94.44	498.27
Sicilian lemon	2	-	-	0.71	-	-	0.71
Other including non-identified ones	11	-	-	-	4.23	-	4.23
Subtotal	**1,431**	**9.27**	**17.77**	**128.42**	**253.31**	**94.44**	**503.21**
Matão							
Tahiti acid lime	13,011	178.73	257.04	1,305.56	2,498.01	837.25	5,076.59
Sicilian lemon	8	-	-	3.60	-	-	3.60
Other including non-identified ones	246	1.19	-	19.94	51.46	12.22	84.81
Subtotal	**13,265**	**179.92**	**257.04**	**1,329.10**	**2,549.47**	**849.47**	**5,165.00**
Duartina							
Tahiti acid lime	1,048	15.69	2.16	199.62	173.74	79.99	471.20
Sicilian lemon	497	-	-	74.21	84.28	60.08	218.57
Other including non-identified ones	61	-	-	-	17.99	3.92	21.91
Subtotal	**1,606**	**15.69**	**2.16**	**273.83**	**276.01**	**143.99**	**711.68**
Brotas							
Tahiti acid lime	188	-	-	56.37	48.96	1.24	106.57
Sicilian lemon	143	-	-	4.24	47.53	12.14	63.91
Other including non-identified ones	95	-	7.76	32.61	1.56	-	41.93
Subtotal	**426**	**-**	**7.76**	**93.22**	**98.05**	**13.38**	**212.41**
Porto Ferreira							
Tahiti acid lime	321	30.20	1.06	48.01	59.45	37.87	176.59
Sicilian lemon	639	-	-	83.78	250.54	45.75	380.07
Other including non-identified ones	131	-	-	56.63	18.42	0.81	75.86
Subtotal	**1,091**	**30.20**	**1.06**	**188.42**	**328.41**	**84.43**	**632.52**
Limeira							
Tahiti acid lime	3,189	61.02	31.49	326.94	812.65	383.81	1,615.91
Sicilian lemon	627	2.88	-	96.93	136.67	117.15	353.63
Other including non-identified ones	52	-	-	3.24	31.38	1.02	35.64
Subtotal	**3,868**	**63.90**	**31.49**	**427.11**	**980.70**	**501.98**	**2,005.18**
Avaré							
Tahiti acid lime	18	8.07	-	0.02	-	2.03	10.12
Sicilian lemon	710	2.57	-	63.44	131.47	180.09	377.57
Other including non-identified ones	191	-	-	30.64	65.30	20.62	116.56
Subtotal	**919**	**10.64**	**-**	**94.10**	**196.77**	**202.74**	**504.25**
Itapetininga							
Tahiti acid lime	81	-	-	0.21	43.18	2.01	45.40
Sicilian lemon	314	-	-	80.92	80.85	-	161.77
Other including non-identified ones	58	-	2.14	4.01	11.96	10.29	28.40
Subtotal	**454**	**-**	**2.14**	**85.14**	**135.99**	**12.30**	**235.57**
Total	**46,029**	**669.17**	**518.96**	**4,816.22**	**10,075.12**	**2,795.55**	**18,875.02**

- Represents zero [1]The method employed for mapping groves of acid limes and lemons was reduced to the outline of the plots, and data about variety and number of trees were supplied by the farmer or person in charge. Whenever such information was not provided, the number of holes was calculated by the area of the plot divided by the spacing, which was identified by visual evaluation. The counting of 5% of the plots was not performed for this group of citrus species

Table 96 – Tangerines: Area and planting holes[1] estimated by region, variety and age of plot [2025 inventory]

Region and variety	Area	Plots 0 – 2 years		Plots 3 – 5 years	Plots 6 – 10 years	Plots over 10 years	Total
		2020	2021				
	(hectares)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)
Triângulo Mineiro							
Ponkan	160	-	0.02	5.93	4.08	5.19	15.22
Murcott	37	-	-	8.25	-	-	8.25
Other	0	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.26
Subtotal	**198**	**-**	**0.28**	**14.18**	**4.08**	**5.19**	**23.73**
Bebedouro							
Ponkan	535	11.07	12.56	53.95	105.08	102.88	285.54
Murcott	428	10.59	-	69.48	95.96	29.08	205.11
Other	130	3.87	3.05	21.02	31.24	10.96	70.14
Subtotal	**1,093**	**25.53**	**15.61**	**144.45**	**232.28**	**142.92**	**560.79**
Altinópolis							
Ponkan	132	-	5.62	5.80	33.84	38.44	83.70
Murcott	131	-	-	65.68	-	13.65	79.33
Other	68	12.77	3.10	0.31	16.35	2.76	35.29
Subtotal	**332**	**12.77**	**8.72**	**71.79**	**50.19**	**54.85**	**198.32**
Votuporanga							
Ponkan	1,275	17.04	20.37	137.85	175.94	173.55	524.75
Murcott	215	1.43	2.25	24.87	49.53	12.61	90.69
Other	274	6.84	45.43	41.14	18.60	15.68	127.69
Subtotal	**1,764**	**25.31**	**68.05**	**203.86**	**244.07**	**201.84**	**743.13**
São José do Rio Preto							
Ponkan	283	1.92	-	39.66	60.31	60.46	162.35
Murcott	69	3.80	-	15.45	12.74	4.26	36.25
Other	47	-	-	2.45	21.00	10.78	34.23
Subtotal	**398**	**5.72**	**-**	**57.56**	**94.05**	**75.50**	**232.83**
Matão							
Ponkan	325	39.23	2.93	44.42	85.98	24.84	197.40
Murcott	553	13.28	3.13	43.25	143.63	101.22	304.51
Other	248	18.61	2.18	69.70	38.93	12.42	141.84
Subtotal	**1,126**	**71.12**	**8.24**	**157.37**	**268.54**	**138.48**	**643.75**
Duartina							
Ponkan	93	1.61	1.13	9.37	14.51	30.57	57.19
Murcott	268	-	3.79	52.92	60.29	35.35	152.35
Other	11	-	-	2.15	4.35	0.86	7.36
Subtotal	**373**	**1.61**	**4.92**	**64.44**	**79.15**	**66.78**	**216.90**
Brotas							
Ponkan	146	-	-	103.49	13.75	1.50	118.74
Murcott	293	38.57	-	58.41	46.62	81.03	224.63
Other	127	-	-	49.40	26.81	13.45	89.66
Subtotal	**566**	**38.57**	**-**	**211.30**	**87.18**	**95.98**	**433.03**
Porto Ferreira							
Ponkan	147	-	-	2.40	20.37	50.93	73.70
Murcott	826	-	15.28	61.36	170.46	210.52	457.62
Other	175	22.45	-	29.97	46.63	12.98	112.03
Subtotal	**1,148**	**22.45**	**15.28**	**93.73**	**237.46**	**274.43**	**643.35**
Limeira							
Ponkan	183	-	-	33.00	22.31	43.79	99.10
Murcott	943	2.29	1.76	138.25	276.37	150.93	569.60
Other	312	6.44	9.94	60.47	92.44	33.61	202.90
Subtotal	**1,439**	**8.73**	**11.70**	**231.72**	**391.12**	**228.33**	**871.60**
Avaré							
Ponkan	82	-	-	11.46	4.37	28.52	44.35
Murcott	759	24.19	6.13	141.87	110.63	169.45	452.27
Other	202	2.16	6.89	40.41	26.30	25.09	100.85
Subtotal	**1,043**	**26.35**	**13.02**	**193.74**	**141.30**	**223.06**	**597.47**
Itapetininga							
Ponkan	675	9.58	3.86	58.57	144.82	152.12	368.95
Murcott	328	4.80	-	23.12	67.06	87.75	182.73
Other	495	7.54	23.03	78.87	102.56	63.06	275.06
Subtotal	**1,499**	**21.92**	**26.89**	**160.56**	**314.44**	**302.93**	**826.74**
Total	**10,979**	**260.08**	**172.71**	**1,604.70**	**2,143.86**	**1,810.29**	**5,991.64**

- Represents zero

[1] The method employed for mapping tangerines groves was reduced to the outline of the plots, and data about variety and number of trees were supplied by the farmer or person in charge. Whenever such information was not provided, the number of holes was calculated by the area of the plot divided by the spacing, which was identified by visual evaluation. The counting of 5% of the plots was not performed for this group of citrus species

Table 97 – Oranges: Cities with groves by sector and region [2025 inventory]

Sector	Region	Cities
North 72 cities	Triângulo Mineiro (TMG) 16 cities	Campina Verde, Campo Florido, Anápolis, Comendador Gomes, Conceição das Alagoas, Frutal, Guarinhatã, Itapagipe, Ituiutaba, Iturama, Monte Alegre de Minas, Planura, Prata, São Francisco de Sales, Uberaba, Uberlândia.
	Bebedouro (BEB) 33 cities	Ariranha, Barretos, Bebedouro, Cajobi, Catanduva, Catiguá, Colina, Colômbia, Embaúba, Guaraci, Ibirá, Irapuã, Itajobi, Jaborandi, Marapoama, Monte Azul Paulista, Novais, Olímpia, Paraiso, Pirangi, Pitangueiras, Sales, Santa Adélia, Severínia, Tabapuã, Taiaçu, Taiuva, Taquaral, Terra Roxa, Uchoa, Urupês, Viradouro, Vista Alegre Do Alto.
	Altinópolis (ALT) 23 cities	Alterosa, Altinópolis, Batatais, Brodósqui, Cajuru, Cassia dos Coqueiros, Cristais Paulista, Delfinópolis, Fortaleza de Minas, Franca, Ibiraci, Igarapava, Jacuí, Jeriquara, Monte Santo de Minas, Nova Resende, Patrocínio Paulista, Pedregulho, Sacramento, Santo Antônio da Alegria, São Pedro da União, São Sebastiao do Paraiso, São Tomas De Aquino.
Northwest 82 cities	Votuporanga (VOT) 49 cities	Alvares Florence, Américo de Campos, Aparecida d'Oeste, Aspásia, Auriflama, Cardoso, Dirce Reis, Dolcinópolis, Estrela d'Oeste, Fernandópolis, Guaraçaí, Guarani d'Oeste, Guzolândia, Indiaporã, Jales, Macedônia, Marinópolis, Meridiano, Mesópolis, Mira Estrela, Nova Canaã Paulista, Ouroeste, Palmeira d'Oeste, Paranapuã, Parisi, Pedranópolis, Pereira Barreto, Pontalinda, Pontes Gestal, Populina, Riolândia, Santa Albertina, Santa Clara d'Oeste, Santa Fé do Sul, Santa Rita d'Oeste, Santa Salete, Santana da Ponte Pensa, Santo Antônio do Aracanguá, São Francisco, São João das Duas Pontes, São João de Iracema, Sud Mennucci, Suzanápolis, Três Fronteiras, Turmalina, Urania, Valentim Gentil, Vitoria Brasil, Votuporanga.
	São José do Rio Preto (SJO) 33 cities	Adolfo, Altair, Balsamo, Cedral, Cosmorama, Floreal, Guapiaçu, Icem, Ipiguá, Jaci, Jose Bonifácio, Magda, Mendonca, Mirassol, Mirassolândia, Monções, Neves Paulista, Nhandeara, Nipoã, Nova Aliança, Nova Granada, Onda Verde, Orindiúva, Palestina, Paulo de Faria, Planalto, Poloni, Potirendaba, São Jose do Rio Preto, Sebastianópolis do Sul, Tanabi, Ubarana, Zacarias.
Central 73 cities	Matão (MAT) 21 cities	Américo Brasiliense, Araraquara, Bariri, Boa Esperança do Sul, Borborema, Candido Rodrigues, Fernando Prestes, Gavião Peixoto, Ibitinga, Itaju, Itápolis, Jaboticabal, Matão, Monte Alto, Motuca, Nova Europa, Novo Horizonte, Rincão, Santa Lucia, Tabatinga, Taquaritinga.
	Duartina (DUA) 39 cities	Agudos, Alvinlândia, Arealva, Avaí, Balbinos, Bauru, Cabrália Paulista, Cafelândia, Campos Novos Paulista, Duartina, Echaporã, Espírito Santo do Turvo, Fernão, Gália, Garça, Getulina, Guaiçara, Guaimbê, Guarantã, Iacanga, Júlio Mesquita, Lins, Lucianópolis, Lupércio, Marilia, Ocauçu, Paulistânia, Pederneiras, Pirajuí, Piratininga, Pongai, Presidente Alves, Quatá, Reginopólis, Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo, São Pedro do Turvo, Ubirajara, Uru, Vera Cruz.
	Brotas (BRO) 13 cities	Analândia, Brotas, Corumbataí, Dois Córregos, Dourado, Ibaté, Itirapina, Ribeirão Bonito, Santa Maria da Serra, São Carlos, São Pedro, Torrinha, Trabiju, Delfinópolis.
South 44 cities	Porto Ferreira (PFE) 18 cities	Aguai, Casa Branca, Descalvado, Guaranésia, Guatapará, Itobi, Luiz Antônio, Mococa, Pirassununga, Porto Ferreira, Santa Cruz da Conceição, Santa Cruz das Palmeiras, Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Santa Rosa de Viterbo, São Joao da Boa Vista, São Simão, Tambaú, Vargem Grande do Sul.
	Limeira (LIM) 26 cities	Amparo, Araras, Artur Nogueira, Atibaia, Braganca Paulista, Conchal, Cordeirópolis, Cosmópolis, Engenheiro Coelho, Espírito Santo do Pinhal, Estiva Gerbi, Holambra, Iracemápolis, Itapira, Jaguariúna, Jarinu, Leme, Limeira, Mogi Guaçu, Mogi Mirim, Paulínia, Piracicaba, Rio Claro, Santo Antônio De Posse, Serra Negra, Socorro.
Southwest 46 cities	Avaré (AVA) 27 cities	Águas de Santa Barbara, Angatuba, Anhembi, Aracoiaba da Serra, Arandu, Avaré, Bofete, Borebi, Botucatu, Capela do Alto, Cerqueira Cesar, Cesário Lange, Conchas, Iaras, Iperó, Itatinga, Lençóis Paulista, Manduri, Pardinho, Piraju, Porangaba, Porto Feliz, Pratânia, Salto De Pirapora, São Manuel, Sorocaba, Tatuí.
	Itapetininga (ITG) 19 cities	Alambari, Buri, Campina Do Monte Alegre, Capão Bonito, Coronel Macedo, Itaberá, Itaí, Itapetininga, Itapeva, Itaporanga, Itararé, Nova Campina, Paranapanema, Pilar do Sul, São Miguel Arcanjo, Sarapuí, Sarutaiá, Taquarituba, Taquarivaí.
Total 5 sectors	Total 12 regions	Total 317 cities

Table 98 – Other oranges: Cities with groves by sector and region [2025 inventory]

Sector	Region	Cities
North 26 cities	Triângulo Mineiro (TMG) 3 cities	Conceição das Alagoas, Prata, Uberaba.
	Bebedouro (BEB) 15 cities	Ariranha, Bebedouro, Cajobi, Colômbia, Embaúba, Irapuã, Itajobi, Marapoama, Monte Azul Paulista, Olímpia, Paraiso, Pirangi, Santa Adélia, Urupês, Vista Alegre do Alto.
	Altinópolis (ALT) 8 cities	Altinópolis, Batatais, Brodósqui, Ibiraci, Nova Resende, Patrocínio Paulista, Santo Antônio da Alegria, São Sebastiao do Paraiso.
Northwest 25 cities	Votuporanga (VOT) 17 cities	Alvares Florence, Aspásia, Estrela d'Oeste, Fernandópolis, Jales, Palmeira d'Oeste, Paranapuã, Pontalinda, Santa Albertina, Santa Clara d'Oeste, Santa Fe do Sul, Santa Salete, Sud Mennucci, Suzanápolis, Urania, Vitoria Brasil, Votuporanga.
	São José do Rio Preto (SJO) 8 cities	Cedral, Cosmorama, Mirassolândia, Neves Paulista, Nova Aliança, Onda Verde, Palestina, Tanabi.
Central 45 cities	Matão (MAT) 11 cities	Américo Brasiliense, Bariri, Boa Esperança do Sul, Borborema, Candido Rodrigues, Fernando Prestes, Ibitinga, Itápolis, Monte Alto, Tabatinga, Taquaritinga
	Duartina (DUA) 23 cities	Agudos, Alvinlândia, Avaí, Bauru, Cabrália Paulista, Cafelândia, Campos Novos Paulista, Duartina, Echaporã, Espírito Santo do Turvo, Fernão, Getulina, Guaimbê, Lucianópolis, Marilia, Paulistânia, Pederneiras, Pirajuí, Piratininga, Presidente Alves, Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo, São Pedro do Turvo, Ubirajara.
	Brotas (BRO) 11 cities	Brotas, Corumbataí, Dois Córregos, Dourado, Itirapina, Mineiros do Tiete, Ribeirão Bonito, Santa Maria da Serra, São Carlos, Torrinha, Trabiju.
South 27 cities	Porto Ferreira (PFE) 10 cities	Aguai, Casa Branca, Mococa, Pirassununga, Porto Ferreira, Santa Cruz das Palmeiras, São João da Boa Vista, São Simão, Tambaú, Vargem Grande do Sul.
	Limeira (LIM) 17 cities	Amparo, Araras, Artur Nogueira, Braganca Paulista, Conchal, Cordeirópolis, Engenheiro Coelho, Espírito Santo do Pinhal, Estiva Gerbi, Holambra, Jaguariúna, Leme, Limeira, Mogi Guaçu, Mogi Mirim, Piracicaba, Santo Antônio de Posse.
Southwest 32 cities	Avaré (AVA) 18 cities	Águas de Santa Barbara, Angatuba, Anhembi, Aracoiaba da Serra, Arandu, Avaré, Botucatu, Capela do Alto, Cerqueira Cesar, Guareí, Iperó, Itatinga, Manduri, Porto Feliz, Pratânia, Salto de Pirapora, Sorocaba, Tatuí.
	Itapetininga (ITG) 14 cities	Alambari, Buri, Capão Bonito, Coronel Macedo, Itaberá, Itaí, Itapetininga, Itapeva, Itaporanga, Itararé, Paranapanema, Pilar do Sul, São Miguel Arcanjo, Sarapuí.
Total 5 sectors	Total 12 regions	Total 155 cities

Table 99 – Acid limes and lemons: Cities with groves by sector and region [2025 inventory]

Sector	Region	Cities
North 44 cities	Triângulo Mineiro (TMG) 5 cities	Conceição das Alagoas, Frutal, Iturama, Prata, Uberaba.
	Bebedouro (BEB) 31 cities	Ariranha, Barretos, Bebedouro, Catanduva, Catiguá, Elisiário, Embaúba, Guaraci, Ibirá, Irapuã, Itajobi, Marapoama, Monte Azul Paulista, Novais, Olímpia, Palmares Paulista, Paraiso, Pindorama, Pirangi, Pitangueiras, Sales, Santa Adélia, Severínia, Tabapuã, Taiaçu, Taiuva, Taquaral, Uchoa, Urupês, Viradouro, Vista Alegre do Alto.
	Altinópolis (ALT) 8 cities	Altinópolis, Brodósqui, Cassia dos Coqueiros, Monte Santo de Minas, Pedregulho, Sacramento, Santo Antônio da Alegria, São Sebastião do Paraiso.
Northwest 78 cities	Votuporanga (VOT) 49 cities	Alvares Florence, Américo de Campos, Aparecida d'Oeste, Aspásia, Auriflama, Cardoso, Dolcinópolis, Estrela d'Oeste, Fernandópolis, General Salgado, Guaraçaí, Guarani d'Oeste, Guzolândia, Indiaporã, Jales, Macedônia, Marinópolis, Meridiano, Mesópolis, Mirandópolis, Murutinga do Sul, Nova Canaã Paulista, Ouroeste, Palmeira d'Oeste, Paranapuã, Parisi, Pedranópolis, Pereira Barreto, Pontalinda, Pontes Gestal, Populina, Rubineia, Santa Albertina, Santa Clara d'Oeste, Santa Fe do Sul, Santa Rita d'Oeste, Santa Salete, Santana da Ponte Pensa, Santo Antônio do Araranguá, São Francisco, São João das Duas Pontes, Sud Mennucci, Suzanápolis, Três Fronteiras, Turmalina, Urania, Valentim Gentil, Vitoria Brasil, Votuporanga.
	São José do Rio Preto (SJO) 29 cities	Adolfo, Altair, Bady Bassitt, Balsamo, Cedral, Cosmorama, Floreal, Guapiaçu, Ipiguá, Jaci, Jose Bonifácio, Macaubal, Mendonca, Mirassol, Mirassolândia, Monte Aprazível, Neves Paulista, Nhandeara, Nova Aliança, Nova Granada, Onda Verde, Palestina, Planalto, Potirendaba, São José do Rio Preto, Sebastianópolis do Sul, Tanabi, Ubarana, Zacarias.
Central 60 cities	Matão (MAT) 18 cities	Araraquara, Boa Esperança do Sul, Borborema, Candido Rodrigues, Dobrada, Fernando Prestes, Ibitinga, Itaju, Itápolis, Jaboticabal, Matão, Monte Alto, Motuca, Nova Europa, Novo Horizonte, Santa Ernestina, Tabatinga, Taquaritinga.
	Duartina (DUA) 30 cities	Álvaro De Carvalho, Arealva, Avaí, Balbinos, Bauru, Boraceia, Cabrália Paulista, Cafelândia, Campos Novos Paulista, Duartina, Espírito Santo do Turvo, Fernão, Gália, Getulina, Guaiçara, Guaimbê, Guarantã, Iacanga, Lins, Lucianópolis, Marilia, Pederneiras, Pirajuí, Piratininga, Pongai, Presidente Alves, Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo, São Pedro do Turvo, Ubirajara, Vera Cruz.
	Brotas (BRO) 12 cities	Analândia, Bocaina, Brotas, Corumbataí, Dois Córregos, Dourado, Itirapina, Ribeirão Bonito, Santa Maria da Serra, São Carlos, Torrinha, Trabiju.
South 37 cities	Porto Ferreira (PFE) 14 cities	Aguai, Casa Branca, Descalvado, Itobi, Mococa, Pirassununga, Porto Ferreira, Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, Santa Rosa de Viterbo, São João da Boa Vista, São Jose do Rio Pardo, São Simão, Tambaú, Vargem Grande do Sul.
	Limeira (LIM) 23 cities	Araras, Artur Nogueira, Atibaia, Conchal, Cordeirópolis, Cosmópolis, Engenheiro Coelho, Espírito Santo do Pinhal, Estiva Gerbi, Holambra, Iracemápolis, Itapira, Jaguariúna, Leme, Limeira, Lindoia, Mogi Guaçu, Mogi Mirim, Monte Alegre do Sul, Paulínia, Piracicaba, Rio Claro, Santo Antônio de Posse.
Southwest 25 cities	Avaré (AVA) 13 cities	Águas de Santa Barbara, Angatuba, Anhembi, Aracoiaba da Serra, Arandu, Avaré, Botucatu, Cabreúva, Capela do Alto, Cesário Lange, Itatinga, Porto Feliz, Tiete.
	Itapetininga (ITG) 12 cities	Buri, Capão Bonito, Coronel Macedo, Itaberá, Itaí, Itapetininga, Itapeva, Itaporanga, Paranapanema, São Miguel Arcanjo, Sarapuí, Taquarivaí.
Total 5 sectors	Total 12 regions	Total 244 cities

Table 100 – Tangerines: Cities with groves by sector and region [2025 inventory]

Sector	Region	Cities
North 41 cities	Triângulo Mineiro (TMG) 7 cities	Campina Verde, Frutal, Itapagipe, Ituiutaba, Monte Alegre de Minas, Prata, Uberaba.
	Bebedouro (BEB) 24 cities	Ariranha, Barretos, Bebedouro, Cajobi, Catiguá, Embaúba, Guaraci, Ibirá, Irapuã, Itajobi, Jaborandi, Marapoama, Monte Azul Paulista, Olímpia, Paraiso, Pirangi, Pitangueiras, Santa Adélia, Tabapuã, Taiaçu, Taiuva, Taquaral, Urupês, Vista Alegre do Alto.
	Altinópolis (ALT) 10 cities	Altinópolis, Cassia dos Coqueiros, Ibiraci, Jacuí, Monte Santo de Minas, Patrocínio Paulista, Pedregulho, Sacramento, Santo Antônio da Alegria, São Sebastião do Paraiso.
Northwest 64 cities	Votuporanga (VOT) 44 cities	Alvares Florence, Américo de Campos, Aparecida d'Oeste, Aspásia, Cardoso, Dolcinópolis, Estrela d'Oeste, Fernandópolis, Guaraçaí, Guarani d'Oeste, Indiaporã, Jales, Macedônia, Marinópolis, Meridiano, Mesópolis, Mira Estrela, Murutinga do Sul, Nova Canaã Paulista, Ouroeste, Palmeira d'Oeste, Paranaguá, Parisi, Pedranópolis, Pereira Barreto, Pontalinda, Pontes Gestal, Populina, Rubineia, Santa Albertina, Santa Clara d'Oeste, Santa Fé do Sul, Santa Rita d'Oeste, Santa Salete, Santana da Ponte Pensa, Santo Antônio do Araranguá, São João das Duas Pontes, São João de Iracema, Sud Mennucci, Três Fronteiras, Turmalina, Urania, Vitoria Brasil, Votuporanga.
	São José do Rio Preto (SJO) 20 cities	Altair, Balsamo, Cedral, Cosmorama, Floreal, Guapiaçu, Ipiguá, Jaci, Jose Bonifácio, Mirassolândia, Monte Aprazível, Neves Paulista, Nhandeara, Nova Aliança, Nova Granada, Onda Verde, Palestina, Potirendaba, São Jose do Rio Preto, Tanabi.
Central 40 cities	Matão (MAT) 12 cities	Bariri, Boa Esperança do Sul, Borborema, Candido Rodrigues, Fernando Prestes, Ibitinga, Itápolis, Matão, Monte Alto, Motuca, Tabatinga, Taquaritinga.
	Duartina (DUA) 21 cities	Alvinlândia, Arealva, Avaí, Cabrália Paulista, Cafelândia, Campos Novos Paulista, Duartina, Fernão, Gália, Garça, Guarantã, Lins, Marilia, Paulistânia, Pederneiras, Pirajuí, Piratininga, Presidente Alves, São Pedro do Turvo, Ubirajara, Vera Cruz.
	Brotas (BRO) 7 cities	Brotas, Dois Córregos, Ribeirão Bonito, Santa Maria da Serra, São Carlos, Torrinha, Trabiju.
South 25 cities	Porto Ferreira (PFE) 6 cities	Aguai, Casa Branca, Mococa, Pirassununga, São João da Boa Vista, Tambaú.
	Limeira (LIM) 19 cities	Amparo, Atibaia, Braganca Paulista, Conchal, Cordeirópolis, Engenheiro Coelho, Espírito Santo do Pinhal, Estiva Gerbi, Itatiba, Jaguariúna, Jarinu, Leme, Limeira, Mogi Guaçu, Mogi Mirim, Paulínia, Piracicaba, Santo Antônio de Posse, Socorro.
Southwest 25 cities	Avaré (AVA) 12 cities	Águas de Santa Barbara, Anhembi, Avaré, Botucatu, Capela do Alto, Guareí, Iperó, Porto Feliz, Pratânia, Salto de Pirapora, Sorocaba, Tatuí.
	Itapetininga (ITG) 13 cities	Alambari, Buri, Capão Bonito, Itaberá, Itaí, Itapetininga, Itapeva, Itaporanga, Itararé, Paranapanema, Pilar do Sul, São Miguel Arcanjo, Sarapuí.
Total 5 sectors	Total 12 regions	Total 195 cities

3.3 – ABANDONED ORANGE GROVES

Abandoned groves are orange plots in which no signs of management are identified, such as lack of pruning/weeding, unsatisfactory phytosanitary control, with a high degree of pest and disease infestation, often with rotted fruits on the ground and the presence of livestock in the plot. In many cases, the degradation of groves is so intense that it is impossible to enter for data collection, such as spacing, planting year and variety. The areas of these groves are counted separately and do not make up the inventory of productive and non-productive trees.

Table 101 – Oranges: Area and percentage of abandoned groves in relation to the total area [2022 and 2025 inventories]

Sector and region	2022 inventory				2025 inventory			
	Abandoned area found in the mapping (scan)	Abandoned area found in the sample survey (5%)	Total	Percentage	Abandoned area found in the mapping (scan)	Abandoned area found in the sample survey (5%)	Total	Percentage
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)
North								
Triângulo Mineiro....	87	-	87	0.33	-	-	-	-
Bebedouro.....	57	301	357	0.70	17	288	305	0.61
Altinópolis.....	7	0	7	0.06	-	0	0	0.00
Subtotal.....	**151**	**301**	**452**	**0.51**	**17**	**288**	**305**	**0.34**
Northwest								
Votuporanga.....	351	119	470	2.37	32	-0	32	0.19
S. J. do Rio Preto.....	684	94	778	3.36	131	-	131	0.62
Subtotal.....	**1,035**	**213**	**1,249**	**2.91**	**163**	**-0**	**163**	**0.42**
Central								
Matão.....	11	29	40	0.10	4	0	4	0.01
Duartina.....	337	0	337	0.62	45	0	45	0.07
Brotas.....	226	204	430	2.28	4	0	4	0.03
Subtotal.....	**574**	**234**	**808**	**0.71**	**54**	**0**	**54**	**0.05**
South								
Porto Ferreira.....	126	-	126	0.31	29	-0	29	0.08
Limeira.....	68	145	212	0.52	51	203	254	0.76
Subtotal.....	**194**	**145**	**338**	**0.42**	**80**	**203**	**283**	**0.40**
Southwest								
Avaré.....	22	-	22	0.04	13	-	13	0.02
Itapetininga.....	26	-	26	0.13	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	**48**	**-**	**48**	**0.06**	**13**	**-**	**13**	**0.02**
Total.....	**2,002**	**892**	**2,894**	**0.72**	**327**	**491**	**- 818**	**0.21**

- Represents zero

Table 102 – Other oranges: Area and percentage of abandoned groves in relation to the total area [2022 and 2025 inventories]

Sector and region	2022 inventory				2025 inventory			
	Abandoned area found in the mapping (scan)	Abandoned area found in the sample survey (5%)	Total	Percentage	Abandoned area found in the mapping (scan)	Abandoned area found in the sample survey (5%)	Total	Percentage
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(%)
North								
Triângulo Mineiro....	147	-	147	0.55	-	-	-	-
Bebedouro.....	79	-	79	0.15	1	-	1	0.00
Altinópolis.....	3	-	3	0.02	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	**228**	**-**	**228**	**0.25**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**0.00**
Northwest								
Votuporanga.....	34	-	34	0.17	-	4	4	0.02
S. J. do Rio Preto.....	3	-	3	0.01	-	1	1	0.00
Subtotal.....	**37**	**-**	**37**	**0.08**	**-**	**5**	**5**	**0.01**
Central								
Matão.....	55	-	55	0.13	-	1	1	0.00
Duartina.....	-	-	-	-	12	1	13	0.02
Brotas.....	33	-	33	0.17	-	1	1	0.01
Subtotal.....	**88**	**-**	**88**	**0.08**	**12**	**3**	**15**	**0.01**
South								
Porto Ferreira.....	59	-	59	0.14	1	4	5	0.01
Limeira.....	9	-	9	0.02	6	5	11	0.03
Subtotal.....	**67**	**-**	**67**	**0.08**	**7**	**9**	**16**	**0.02**
Southwest								
Avaré.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Itapetininga.....	-	2	2	0.01	2	-	2	0.01
Subtotal.....	**-**	**2**	**2**	**0.00**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**0.00**
Total.....	**420**	**2**	**422**	**0.10**	**21**	**17**	**38**	**0.01**

- Represents zero

3.4 – NEW CITRUS AREAS IN MUNICIPALITIES NEAR THE CITRUS BELT

In this new mapping, the scan also contemplated municipalities outside the citrus belt, which are close to the bordering areas, in order to monitor the evolution of citrus plantings in these borders. Commercial groves were mapped, but not those whose purpose is still to analyze the behavior of citrus varieties in the regions. The selection of municipalities was based on the volume of nursery plants received in recent years, according to data from the animal and plant health protection agency for the state of São Paulo (CDA-SP), informed by the Brazilian statistics institute (IBGE) and indication by the PES technical committee.

In these new areas, the plant counting step was not performed in 5% of the mapped plots, a technique used to estimate the number of trees in each age category, dead trees and vacancies. The method in these areas contemplated only the registration of the plots, so it is possible to accurately measure the area and estimate the number of planting holes, which results from the total area of the plot and the estimate of the area occupied by each plant, given by the spacing between plants and between rows.

In 2025, the plantings are distributed in 49 municipalities and cover an area of 20.182 hectares, with an estimated 9.91 million planting holes. Approximately 73% of the groves in these new areas are occupied with oranges, mainly the Pera variety, 23% with tangerines and 4% with acid limes and lemons. The data is presented in the following figure and tables.

Figura 8 – Location of citrus plots in new planting areas in municipalities near the citrus belt

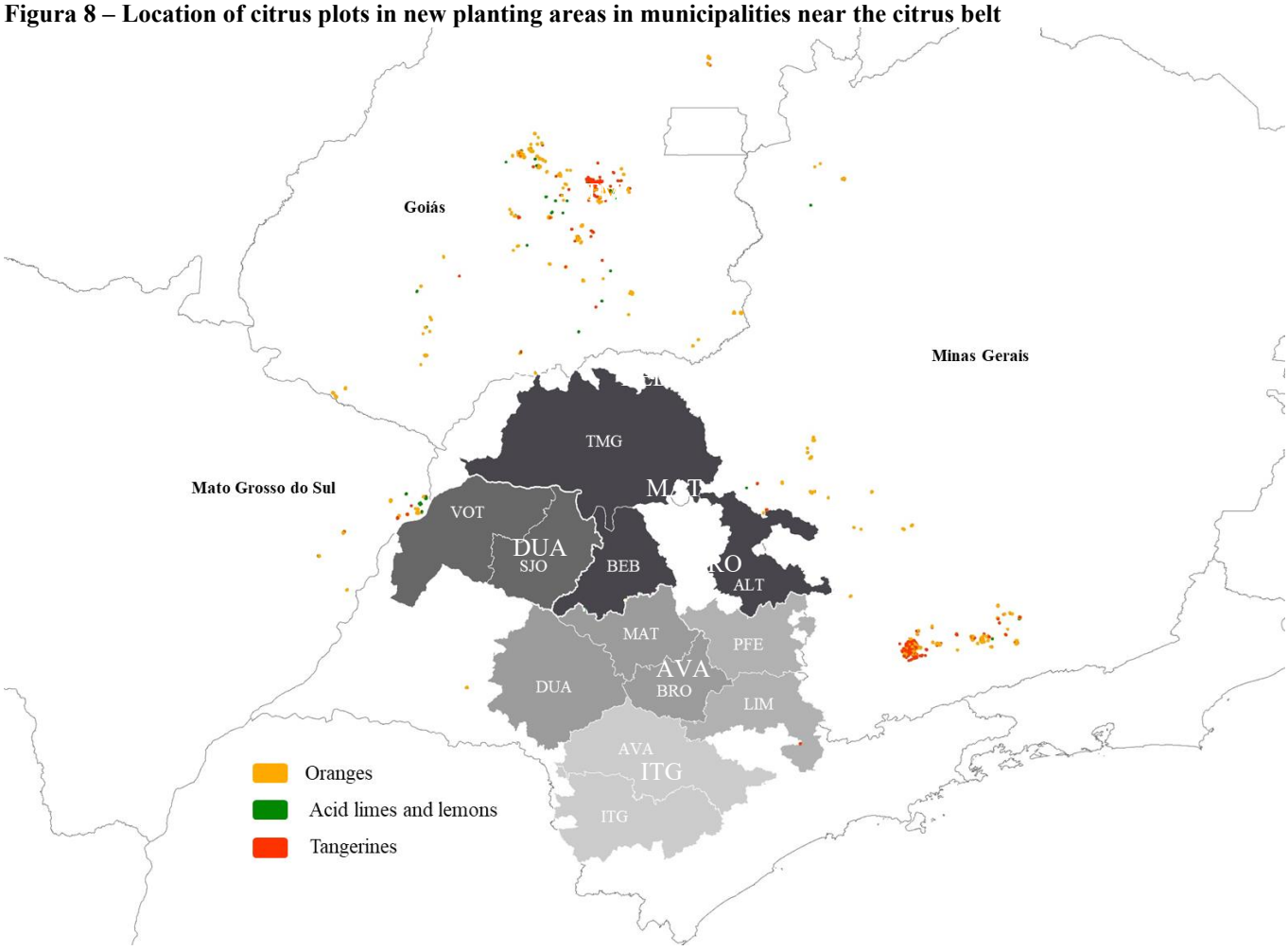


Table 103 – All citrus: Groves area by variety and age in the newly mapped areas [inventory 2025]

States and varieties	Plot age				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Goiás (GO)[1]					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi	-	3	-	24	27
Other early[2]	3	-	-	-	3
Pera	880	1,507	1,011	3,404	6,801
Valencia and Folha Murcha	2	-	41	127	170
Natal	12	138	111	623	884
Other oranges[3]	-	13	7	83	103
Tahiti acid lime	13	88	33	26	160
Tangerine	144	183	305	328	960
Subtotal	**1,055**	**1,932**	**1,506**	**4,615**	**9,108**
Minas Gerais (MG)[4]					
Hamlin, Westin e Rubi	8	98	14	96	216
Other early[2]	99	10	-	-	108
Pera	773	911	492	387	2,563
Valencia e Folha Murcha	200	110	259	221	790
Natal	69	246	168	76	559
Other oranges[3]	68	142	376	252	839
Tahiti acid lime	7	6	37	8	57
Tangerine	222	983	1,623	643	3,470
Subtotal	**1,445**	**2,506**	**2,969**	**1,683**	**8,603**
Mato Grosso do Sul (MS)[5]					
Hamlin, Westin e Rubi	176	50	34	-	260
Other early[2]	-	32	-	-	32
Pera	376	335	142	518	1,371
Valencia e Folha Murcha	-	-	-	-	-
Natal	-	-	-	-	-
Other oranges[3]	-	17	-	-	17
Tahiti acid lime	-	58	453	13	523
Tangerine	116	55	90	7	268
Subtotal	**668**	**547**	**719**	**538**	**2,471**
Subtotal oranges	**2,666**	**3,611**	**2,654**	**5,811**	**14,742**
Subtotal acid limes and lemons	**20**	**152**	**522**	**46**	**741**
Subtotal tangerines	**482**	**1,222**	**2,018**	**978**	**4,699**
Total	**3,168**	**4,985**	**5,194**	**6,836**	**20,182**

- Represents zero

[1] Goiás: Abadiânia, Água Fria de Goiás, Anápolis, Aporé, Bonfinópolis, Brazabrantes, Cachoeira Alta, Caldas Novas, Catalão, Gameleira de Goiás, Goianápolis, Goiatuba, Hidrolândia, Inaciolândia, Indiara, Inhumas, Itaberaí, Itumbiara, Leopoldo de Bulhões, Marzagão, Morrinhos, Mossamedes, Palmeiras de Goiás, Piracanjuba, Pontalina, Rio Verde, Terezópolis de Goiás, Trindade

[2] Other early: Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple e Alvorada

[3] Other oranges: Washington Navel, Baianinha, Charmute de Brotas, Acidless sweet oranges and sweet lime (Lima Verde, Lima Late, Piralima), Lima Sorocaba, Lima Roque, João Nunes, Palestine sweet lime and other varieties

[4] Minas Gerais: Andrelândia, Bambuí, Cambuquira, Campanha, Cruzília, Formiga, Ibiá, Madre de Deus de Minas, Medeiros, Minduri, Monsenhor Paulo, Piedade do Rio Grande, Piumhi, Riachinho, São João Del Rei, São Vicente de Minas, Tapira, Três Corações, Unaí (outros cinco municípios foram mapeados, mas não foi encontrado citros)

[5] Mato Grosso do Sul: Aparecida do Taboado e Três Lagoas

Table 104 – All citrus: Planting holes[1] by variety and age in the newly mapped areas [inventory 2025]

Cities and varieties	Plot age				Total
	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	
	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)	(1,000 holes)
Goiás (GO)[2]					
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi	-	1.08	-	9.01	10.09
Other early[3]	1.87	-	-	-	1.87
Pera	444.48	741.57	456.04	1,379.58	3,021.67
Valencia and Folha Murcha	1.16	-	19.50	45.50	66.16
Natal	4.92	65.62	47.87	243.96	362.37
Other oranges[4]	-	7.27	2.45	36.06	45.78
Tahiti acid lime	5.75	52.16	12.27	9.38	79.56
Tangerine	66.91	72.57	127.74	121.10	388.32
Subtotal	**525.09**	**940.27**	**665.87**	**1,844.59**	**3,975.82**
Minas Gerais (MG)[5]					
Hamlin, Westin e Rubi	4.38	59.30	9.00	52.58	125.26
Other early[3]	60.80	5.22	-	-	66.02
Pera	451.91	519.30	279.13	204.35	1,454.69
Valencia e Folha Murcha	118.76	66.59	162.17	105.93	453.45
Natal	40.44	143.52	100.19	41.97	326.12
Other oranges[4]	33.70	80.62	243.29	137.23	494.84
Tahiti acid lime	2.93	3.22	23.86	4.25	34.26
Tangerine	114.97	492.19	853.15	312.16	1,772.47
Subtotal	**827.89**	**1,369.96**	**1,670.79**	**858.47**	**4,727.11**
Mato Grosso do Sul (MS)[6]					
Hamlin, Westin e Rubi	103.69	25.42	17.36	-	146.48
Other early[3]	-	15.90	-	-	15.90
Pera	182.48	168.06	72.34	264.34	687.22
Valencia e Folha Murcha	-	-	-	-	-
Natal	-	-	-	-	-
Other oranges[4]	-	8.38	-	-	8.38
Tahiti acid lime	-	21.02	164.42	7.68	193.12
Tangerine	71.48	33.92	46.91	4.00	156.31
Subtotal	**357.65**	**272.71**	**301.03**	**276.02**	**1,207.41**
Subtotal oranges	**1,448.59**	**1,907.86**	**1,409.34**	**2,520.51**	**7,286.30**
Subtotal acid limes and lemons	**8.68**	**76.40**	**200.55**	**21.31**	**306.94**
Subtotal tangerines	**253.36**	**598.68**	**1,027.80**	**437.26**	**2,317.10**
Total	**1,710.63**	**2,582.94**	**2,637.69**	**2,979.08**	**9,910.34**

- Represents zero

[1] For the new mapped areas, the tree count of 5% of the plots was not performed

[2] Goiás: Abadiânia, Água Fria de Goiás, Anápolis, Aporé, Bonfinópolis, Brazabrantes, Cachoeira Alta, Caldas Novas, Catalão, Gameleira de Goiás, Goianápolis, Goiatuba, Hidrolândia, Inaciolândia, Indiara, Inhumas, Itaberaí, Itumbiara, Leopoldo de Bulhões, Marzagão, Morrinhos, Mossamedes, Palmeiras de Goiás, Piracanjuba, Pontalina, Rio Verde, Terezópolis de Goiás, Trindade

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[5] Minas Gerais: Andrelândia, Bambuí, Cambuquira, Campanha, Cruzília, Formiga, Ibiá, Madre de Deus de Minas, Medeiros, Minduri, Monsenhor Paulo, Piedade do Rio Grande, Piumhi, Riachinho, São João Del Rei, São Vicente de Minas, Tapira, Três Corações, Unaí (outros cinco municípios foram mapeados, mas não foi encontrado citros)

[6] Mato Grosso do Sul: Aparecida do Taboado e Três Lagoas

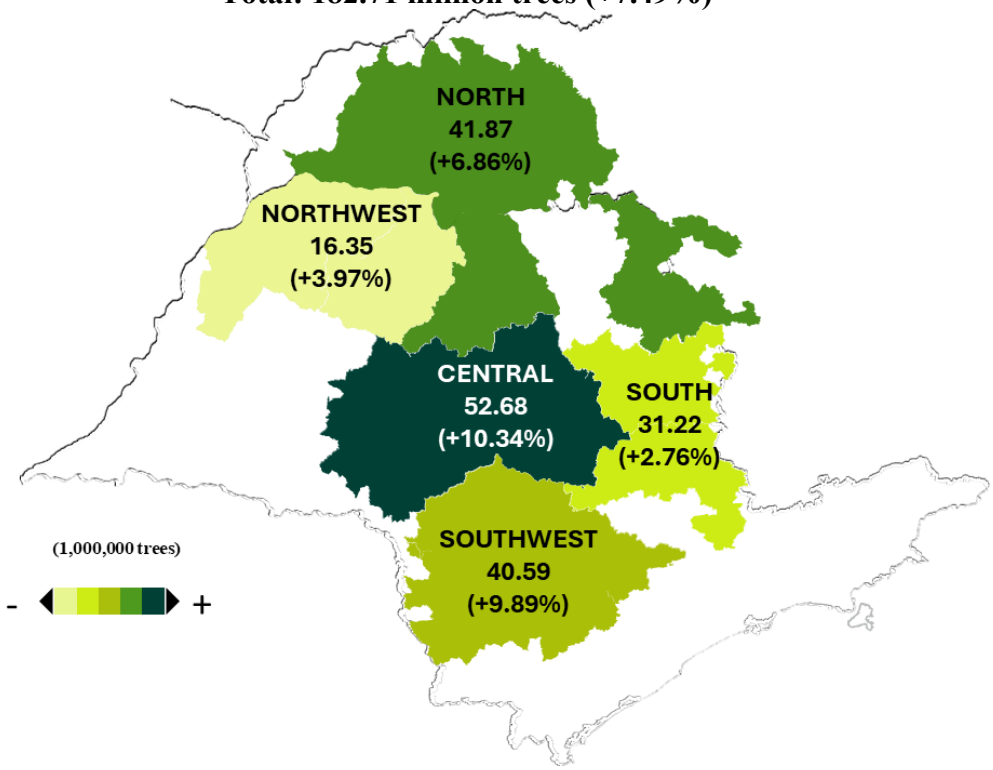
2025-2026 ORANGE CROP FORECAST FOR THE SÃO PAULO AND WEST-SOUTHWEST MINAS GERAIS CITRUS BELT

Scenario in May 2025

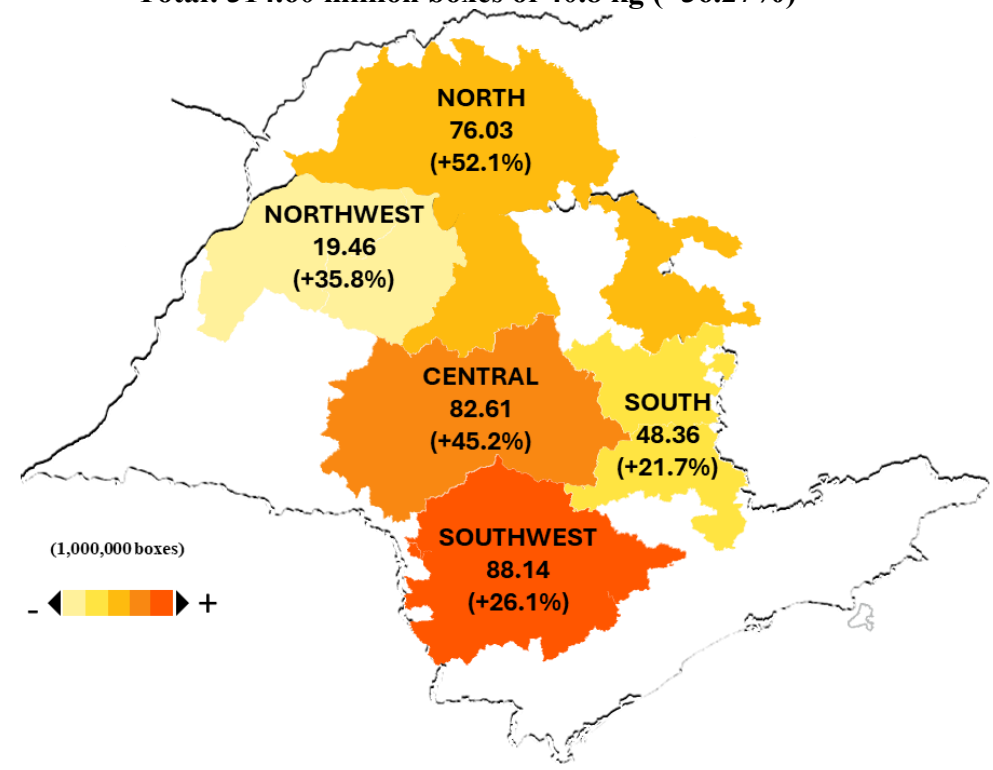
Fundecitrus
SCIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY IN CITRICULTURE

PES
Crop Forecast Survey

ORANGE[1] BEARING TREES BY SECTOR AND COMPARASION TO THE PREVIOUS MAPPING[2]
Total: 182.71 million trees (+7.49%)



2025-2026 ORANGE[3] CROP FORECAST BY SECTOR AND COMPARASION TO THE PREVIOUS CROP SEASON[4]
Total: 314.60 million boxes of 40.8 kg (+36.27%)



[1] Snapshot in March 2025. Varieties: Hamlin, Westin, Rubi, Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple, Alvorada, Pera Rio, Valencia, Valencia Folha Murcha and Natal

[2] Comparasion to the 2022 inventory

[3] Status in May 2025. Varieties: Hamlin, Westin, Rubi, Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple, Alvorada, Pera Rio, Valencia, Valencia Folha Murcha and Natal

[4] Comparasion to the 2024-2025 crop season

2025-2026 ORANGE CROP FORECAST FOR THE SÃO PAULO ANA WEST-SOUTHWEST MINAS GERAIS CITRUS BELT – MAY FORECAST

Publication Schedule

2025-2026 Crop Year
Executive summary of the 2025-2026 orange crop forecast: May 09, 2025
March 2025 tree inventory: June 10, 2025
Crop forecast: June 10, 2025
1st Crop forecast update: September 10, 2025
2nd Crop forecast update: December 10, 2025
3rd Crop forecast update: February 10, 2026
Final crop forecast: April 10, 2026

Production forecasts are subject to uncertainty, especially due to climatic conditions, which may not materialize as predicted. For that reason, the forecast is updated throughout the crop year based on data on early fruit drop and fruit size obtained through surveys carried out by Fundecitrus. Hence, using the most recent publication available on the website www.fundecitrus.com.br is recommended. Moreover, in order to meet the demands of the citrus sector and the press, we reserve the right to expand and deepen the information previously published.

Performed by FUNDECITRUS in cooperation with titular professor from the department of Math and Science of FCAV/Unesp

2025-2026 ORANGE CROP FORECAST FOR THE SÃO PAULO AND WEST-SOUTHWEST MINAS GERAIS CITRUS BELT

MAY 2025 FORECAST

Fundecitrus
Araraquara, São Paulo
2025

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www.fundecitrus.com.br

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338.1 2025-2026 orange crop forecast for the São Paulo
E816 and west-southwest Minas Gerais Citrus Belt:
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1. Economy – Forecast 2. Orange I. Fundecitrus
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SUMMARY

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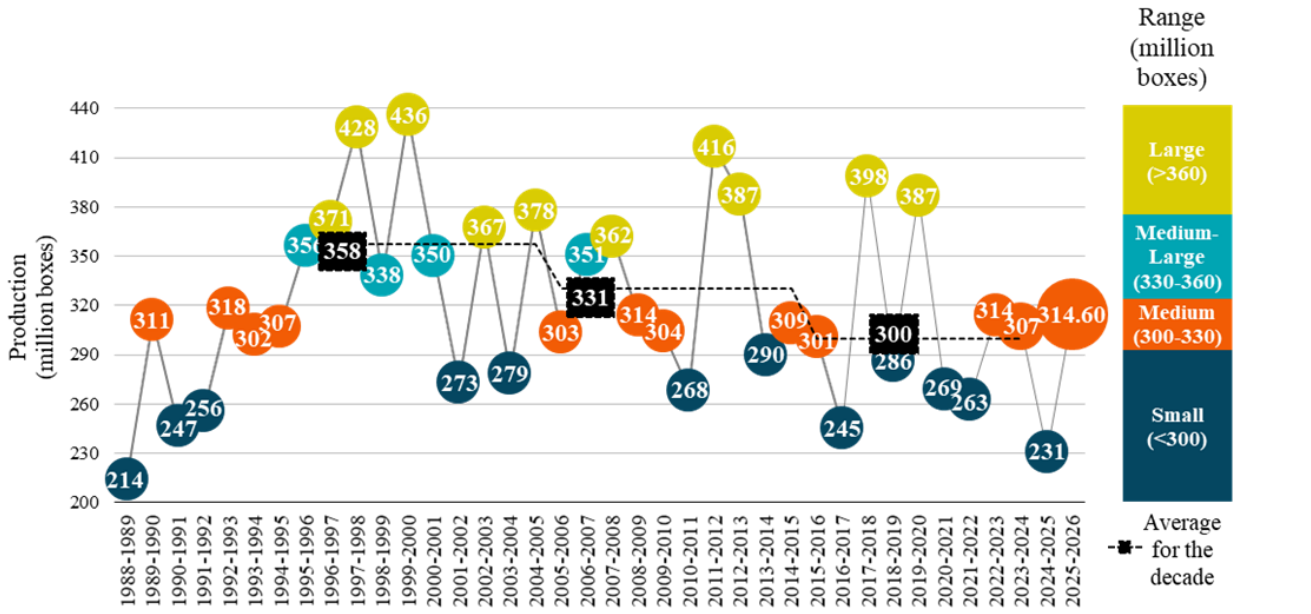
1 – 2025-2026 ORANGE CROP FORECAST

The 2025-2026 orange crop forecast for the São Paulo and West-Southwest Minas Gerais citrus belt, published on May 09, 2025, by Fundecitrus in cooperation with full professor at FCAV/Unesp[1], is 314.60 million boxes of 40.8 kg (90 lbs) each. This production is divided as follows (figures in parentheses indicate the variation in production as compared to the previous crop):

- 49.48 million boxes of the Hamlin, Westin, and Rubi varieties (+31.49%);
- 19.86 million boxes of the Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada varieties (+27.31%);
- 90.51 million boxes of the Pera variety (+21.16%);
- 114.58 million boxes of the Valencia and Folha Murcha varieties (+50.78%);
- 40.17 million boxes of the Natal variety (+49.05%).

Approximately 26.93 million boxes are expected to be produced in the Triângulo Mineiro (+80.3%).

Overall, the projected volume represents a significant increase of 36.27% compared to the previous crop season, whose final number was 230.87 million boxes, bringing production back into the average range of the last ten years, as shown in Graph 1. Compared to the average volume produced in the last decade, the current crop shows a slight increase of 4.8%.



Graph 1 – **Orange production from 1988-1989 to 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 crop forecast**
Sources: CitrusBR (1988-1989 to 2014-2015) and Fundecitrus (2015-2016 to 2025-2026)

The outlook of a crop significantly superior to the previous one is mainly attributed to the higher number of fruits per tree, which resulted from the climate conditions that favored the second bloom, the advanced grove management, and the increased number of productive trees identified in the new survey, which is displayed in detail under item 2.1 "Productive Trees".

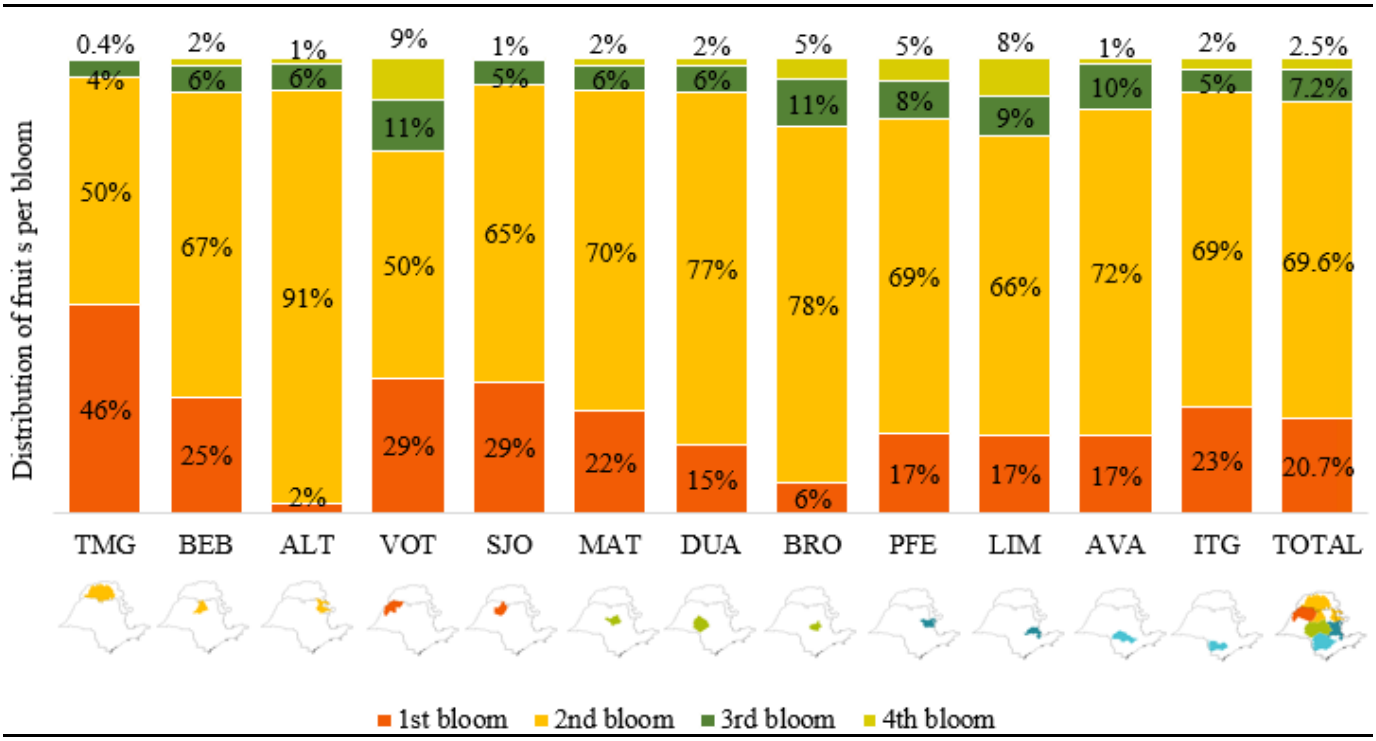
Based on the climate conditions of the São Paulo and Minas Gerais citrus belt, the factors that normally prompt the flowering of orange trees are the low temperatures during the winter season of the Southwest sector and the water deficit in other regions followed by the increase in soil moisture, either from rainfall or irrigation.

[1] José Carlos Barbosa, (voluntary) Full Professor at FCAV/Unesp

In 2024, the citrus belt experienced drier conditions than the usual pattern, with rainfall below the historical average (1991-2020) in the first nine months of the year, according to data from Climatempo Meteorologia. It is worth highlighting the months from June to September - a critical period for the first bloom of orange trees, which recorded an accumulated average rainfall of 69 millimeters in the belt, representing a volume 55% below the historical average. As such, during these months, the increased soil moisture that is needed to induce flowering did not occur in non-irrigated groves, thereby affecting the first bloom of the crop. As a result, the fruits of this bloom in the current crop are concentrated in regions with significant irrigated areas, such as Triângulo Mineiro, Votuporanga, São José do Rio Preto, Matão, and Bebedouro, and in regions that received localized rain from June to September, such as Itapetininga, Limeira, and Porto Ferreira. Moreover, the rise in the average maximum temperature by 3.2ºC (37.76ºF) in August and September, mainly in the Northern and Northwestern areas, disrupted the setting of the first bloom fruits.

Significant rainfall volume and distribution was only seen in the citrus belt from October to December. In October, volumes were 25% above the historical average; in November, 34%; and in December, 7%. This widespread soil moisture, following a prolonged period of water deficit, reversed the drought conditions and triggered a second, abundant bloom under more favorable climatic conditions, which contributed to most of the estimated yield for this crop. The rainfall of 228 millimeters recorded in December, combined with 154 millimeters in January and 139 millimeters in February of 2025, was essential to promote the high setting level and the bloom fruit development.

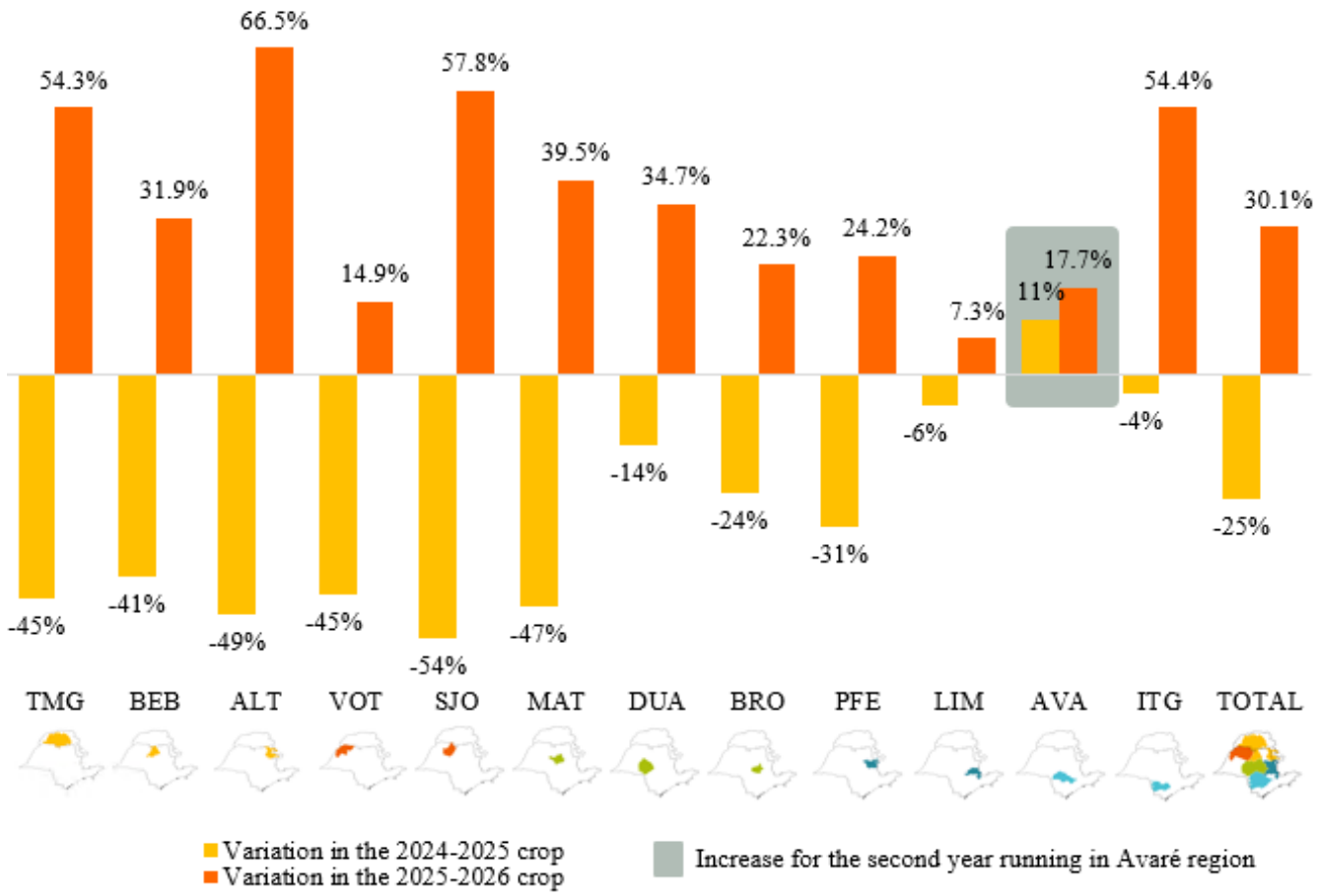
Overall, the first bloom share in the crop yield was 20.7%; the second bloom, 69.6%, the third bloom, 7.2%; and the fourth bloom, 2.5%, as shown in Graph 2. The fourth bloom yield in this crop season has returned to normal levels, unlike the previous crop season, whose fourth bloom was late and unusually abundant.



Graph 2 – Distribution of fruits per bloom in each region

In 2024, the higher profitability enabled growers to enhance management practices in their groves, with advances in nutrition, irrigation, and more efficient pest and disease control, which, in combination with favorable climatic conditions, provided an abundant fruit load in the plants, with 617 fruits per tree, 30,1% above the last crop. According to the forecast, this season marks the end of the negative cycle observed in the last crop and signals the return of a positive biennial cycle.

As presented in Graph 3, all regions of the citrus belt recorded an increase in relation to the 2024-2025 fruit load, with emphasis on Altinópolis (66.5%), São José do Rio Preto (57.8%), Itapetininga (54.4%) and Triângulo Mineiro (54.3%). Furthermore, Avaré stands out for showing an increased fruit yield for the second consecutive year, which is due to more favorable climatic conditions compared to other regions. On the other hand, regions Limeira, Votuporanga, Brotas e Porto Ferreira demonstrated less significant rises compared to the average of the belt, with 7.3%, 14.9%, 22.3% and 24.2% respectively.



Graph 3 – Variation in the number of fruits per tree in each region

At the time of harvesting, the fruits weighed an average of 71 grams, a weight lower than the weight verified in the same period of the last crop, when the average weight was 96 grams. This happened because most of the fruits came from the second bloom, which took place in mid-October and November, whereas the previous crop had most of its fruits yielded by the first bloom, which occurred in August. Therefore, the fruits of the current crop were, on average, two months delayed compared to those of the previous crop.

Furthermore, although the rainfall was sufficient to stimulate the second bloom and prompt fruit setting, the rain volumes recorded in January and February 2025 were below the historical average. Hence, the fruits did not reach a higher weight during the harvesting season in March and April. The April rains exceeded the historical average and were concentrated in the second half of the month. For the critical fruit development period, between May and October 2025, the forecast indicates slightly below-average rainfall, except for July, which should experience above-average rainfall.

The weight of oranges at harvest is projected at 158 grams (258 fruits per box), which is similar to the weight recorded in the previous crop (159 grams or 256 fruits per box). This projection was based on the initial weight of fruits, the predominance of the second bloom, the forecast of accumulated rainfall amounting to 75 millimeters from May to July 2025, and on the late harvest likelihood. The regression model used to project the average fruit size is explained in item "2.4 – Fruits per Box."

The projected drop rate for the crop is 20%, 2.2 percentage points higher than that of the previous crop. This projected is related to the increased severity of greening and the late harvest due to the predominance of the second bloom. The second bloom delays the harvesting period because it takes place two months after the first bloom.

The average yield of this crop was 869 boxes per hectare and 1.72 boxes per tree, an increase of 26% as compared to 687 boxes per hectare and 1.37 boxes per tree harvested in the 2024-2025 crop.

Upon analyzing the yield by variety, all groups attained a sharp increase in production compared to the previous crop season. It is worth highlighting the sharp increase in production of the late varieties Natal, with an increase of nearly 50%, and Valencia and Folha Murcha with 42%. The earlies varieties Hamlin, Westin and Rubi showed an increase of 28%, other earlies 16% and Pera 6.5%. Tables 1 and 2 present yields by variety and variations in relation to the previous crop season.

Table 1 – Yield per hectare and variety for the 2020-2021 crop to the 2025-2026 crop

Group of varieties	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026[e]
	(boxes/ hectare)	(boxes/ hectare)	(boxes/ hectare)	(boxes/ hectare)	(boxes/ hectare)	(boxes/ hectare)
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi…	797	819	1,021	1,047	666	851
Other earlies.....	827	804	925	987	749	867
Subtotal for earlies.....	804	815	998	1,032	688	855
Pera….....	671	653	811	837	658	701
Valencia and Folha Murcha…..	739	838	940	969	703	1,002
Natal.....	803	734	978	738	723	1,065
Total.....	**737**	**760**	**912**	**911**	**687**	**869**

[e] Estimate

Table 2 – Variation in yield per hectare for varieties as compared to previous season's

Group of varieties	2021-2022 in comparison to 2020-2021		2022-2023 in comparison to 2021-2022		2023-2024 in comparison to 2022-2023		2024-2025 in comparison to 2023-2024		2025-2026[e] in comparison to 2024-2025	
	(boxes/ hectare)	%	(boxes/ hectare)	%	(boxes/ hectare)	%	(boxes/ hectare)	%	(boxes/ hectare)	%
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi…	22	2.8%	202	24.7%	26	2.5%	-381	-36,4%	185	27.8%
Other earlies.....	-23	-2.8%	121	15.0%	62	6.7%	-238	-24,1%	118	15.8%
Subtotal for earlies.....	11	1.4%	183	22.5%	34	3.4%	-344	-33,3%	167	24.3%
Pera….....	-18	-2.7%	158	24.2%	26	3.2%	-179	-21,4%	43	6.5%
Valencia and Folha Murcha….	99	13.4%	102	12.2%	29	3.1%	-266	-27,5%	299	42.5%
Natal.....	-69	-8.6%	244	33.2%	-240	-24.5%	-15	-2,0%	342	47.3%
Total.....	**23**	**3.1%**	**152**	**20.0%**	**-1**	**-0.1%**	**-224**	**-24.6%**	**182**	**26.5%**

[e] Estimate

Regarding the regional sector productivity, the main highlight is Southwest, which includes the regions of Itapetininga and Avaré. This region is expected to achieve the highest productivity in the citrus belt, with 1,103 boxes per hectare, representing an increase of 23% compared to the previous crop. If this projection

is confirmed, Southwest will maintain its leadership position. The sector facing the most challenging situation is Northwest, covering the regions of Votuporanga and São José do Rio Preto. In this location, considerably low productivity is expected, totaling only 552 boxes per hectare, albeit 16% higher than the previous crop. The North sector showed the greatest variation compared to the previous crop season (41.8%). Tables 3 and 4 present yields by sector and variations in relation to the previous crop season.

Table 3 – Yield per hectare of sectors for the 2020-2021 crop to the 2025-2026 crop

Sector	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026[e]
	(boxes/ hectare)	(boxes/ hectare)	(boxes/ hectare)	(boxes/ hectare)	(boxes/ hectare)	(boxes/ hectare)
North.....	648	804	868	1,117	627	889
Northwest.....	468	646	750	932	475	552
Central.....	667	729	928	879	621	826
South.....	725	699	926	831	698	788
Southeast.....	1,106	869	1,008	782	897	1,103
Total.....	**737**	**760**	**912**	**911**	**687**	**869**

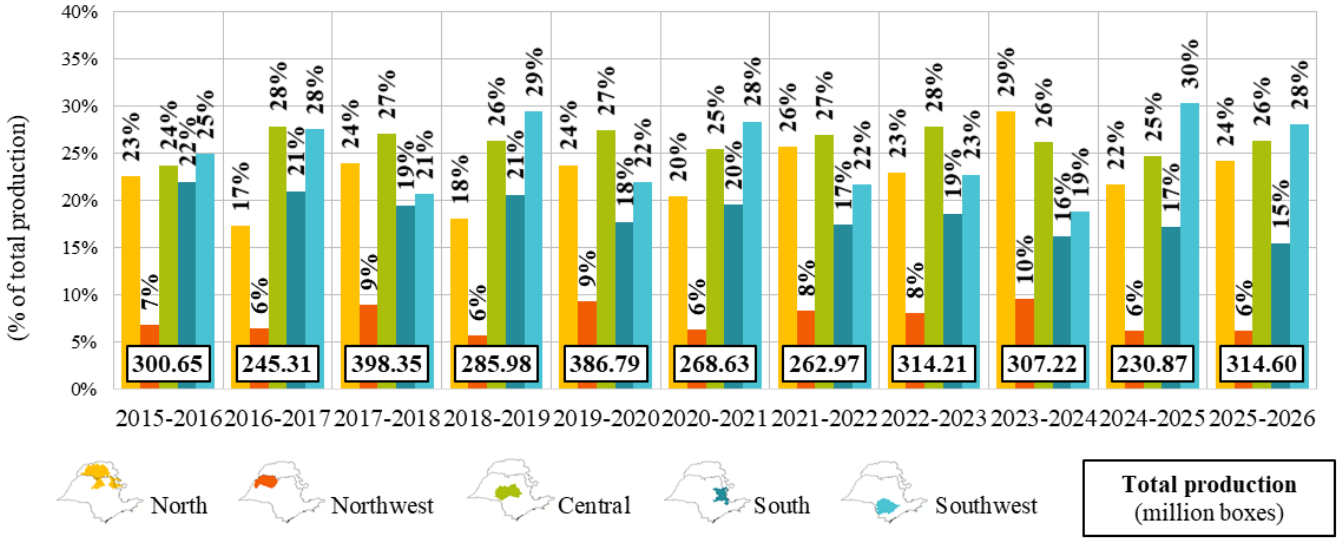
[e] Estimate

Table 4 – Variation in yield per hectare of sectors in relation to the previous crop season's

Sector	2021-2022 in comparison to 2020-2021		2022-2023 in comparison to 2021-2022		2023-2024 in comparison to 2022-2023		2024-2025 in comparison to 2023-2024		2025-2026[e] in comparison to 2024-2025	
	(boxes/ hectare)	%	(boxes/ hectare)	%	(boxes/ hectare)	%	(boxes/ hectare)	%	(boxes/ hectare)	%
North.....	156	24.1%	64	8.0%	249	28.7%	-490	-43.9%	262	41.8%
Northwest.....	178	38.0%	104	16.1%	182	24.3%	-457	-49.0%	77	16.2%
Central.....	62	9.3%	199	27.3%	-49	-5.3%	-258	-29.4%	205	33.0%
South.....	-26	-3.6%	227	32.5%	-95	-10.3%	-133	-16.0%	90	12.8%
Southwest.....	-237	-21.4%	139	16.0%	-226	-22.4%	115	14.7%	206	23.0%
Total.....	**23**	**3.1%**	**152**	**20.0%**	**-1**	**-0.1%**	**-224**	**-24.6%**	**182**	**26.4%**

[e] Estimate

As shown in Graph 4, the distribution of yield levels among sectors remained similar to that of the previous crop season. The Southwest stands out as the most productive, accounting for 28% of the citrus belt's production, followed by the Central region with 26%, the North with 24%, the South with 15% and Northwest with 6%.



Graph 4 – Share of sectors in total orange production in the 2015-2016 to 2025-2026 crops

2 – OBJECTIVE SURVEY METHOD FOR THE ORANGE CROP FORECAST

In order to perform this estimate, the objective method used in previous crop seasons was maintained, which is based on quantitative data – field measurements, counting and weighing of fruit – applied to the equation represented below.

$$\text{Forecast production} = \frac{\text{Bearing trees} \times \text{Fruit per tree} \times (1 - \text{Drop rate \%}) \times (1 - \text{CF \%})}{\text{Fruit per box}}$$

where CF is the correction factor

Compiled results from the tree inventory and fruit stripping obtained throughout the survey were restricted, until the date of this publication, to the following professionals: Antonio Juliano Ayres (Fundecitrus executive director); Guilherme Maniezo Rodriguez (PES/Fundecitrus executive coordinator); Fernando Alvarinho Delgado (PES/Fundecitrus technical supervisor); Roseli Reina (PES/Fundecitrus specialist); Eduardo Cassettari Monteferrante (PES/Fundecitrus analyst); and José Carlos Barbosa (PES methodology analyst and Voluntary Full Professor at the department of Math and Science of FCAV/Unesp).

All of them were subject to confidentiality obligations with regard to PES information before its announcement was made public, according to agreements signed between each of them and Fundecitrus. As for antitrust practices, they were all complied with through the adoption of measures necessary to prevent any communication or sharing of individual information with competitive content among the orange juice companies that collaborate with Fundecitrus in this project or between these and citrus growers.

The crop forecast was finalized on May 09, 2025, at 9:30 a.m., in an in-person meeting at Fundecitrus, with no external communication channel beyond participants. Following that, at 10 a.m., Fundecitrus executive director began the public announcement of the crop forecast at the Fundecitrus auditorium in Araraquara - SP, broadcast live at the Fundecitrus channel on YouTube (www.youtube.com/fundecitrus). Next, Fundecitrus executive director, Antonio Juliano Ayres presented the detailed data. After the crop forecast announcement, this report was made available on the Fundecitrus website: www.fundecitrus.com.br.

2.1 – BEARING TREES

Bearing trees total 182.71 million and occupy an area of 362,160 hectares in this crop season. These figures represent an increase of 12.7 million trees, equivalent to 7.5% above the previous mapping of 2022 and 17.8 thousand hectares (5.2%) in the bearing area.

Varieties included in this forecast are present in 97% of the area of orange groves in the citrus belt. Information on bearing trees was obtained from the “Tree inventory of the São Paulo and West-Southwest Minas Gerais citrus belt: Snapshot of groves in March 2025”, taken from the 2025 primary base – created by mapping groves from August 5, 2024 to January 31, 2025 – and from counting existing trees in approximately 5% of orange plots from February 3 to February 28, 2025.

The georeferenced mapping performed for the first time in 2015, renewed in 2018 and in 2022 was completely updated in this 2025 Inventory. New high-definition orthorectified images were obtained by the satellites SPOT 6&7 from European Airbus Defence and Space between May and August 2024. In August 2024, those images were made available to survey agents, together with drawings of plots identified in previous mappings, which were superimposed to the images for easier visualization of areas that should be visited for the collection of in loco data. Scanning or visual inspection of images was also employed by survey agents before they went to the field to pre-identify citrus groves planted after 2021, which should also be visited.

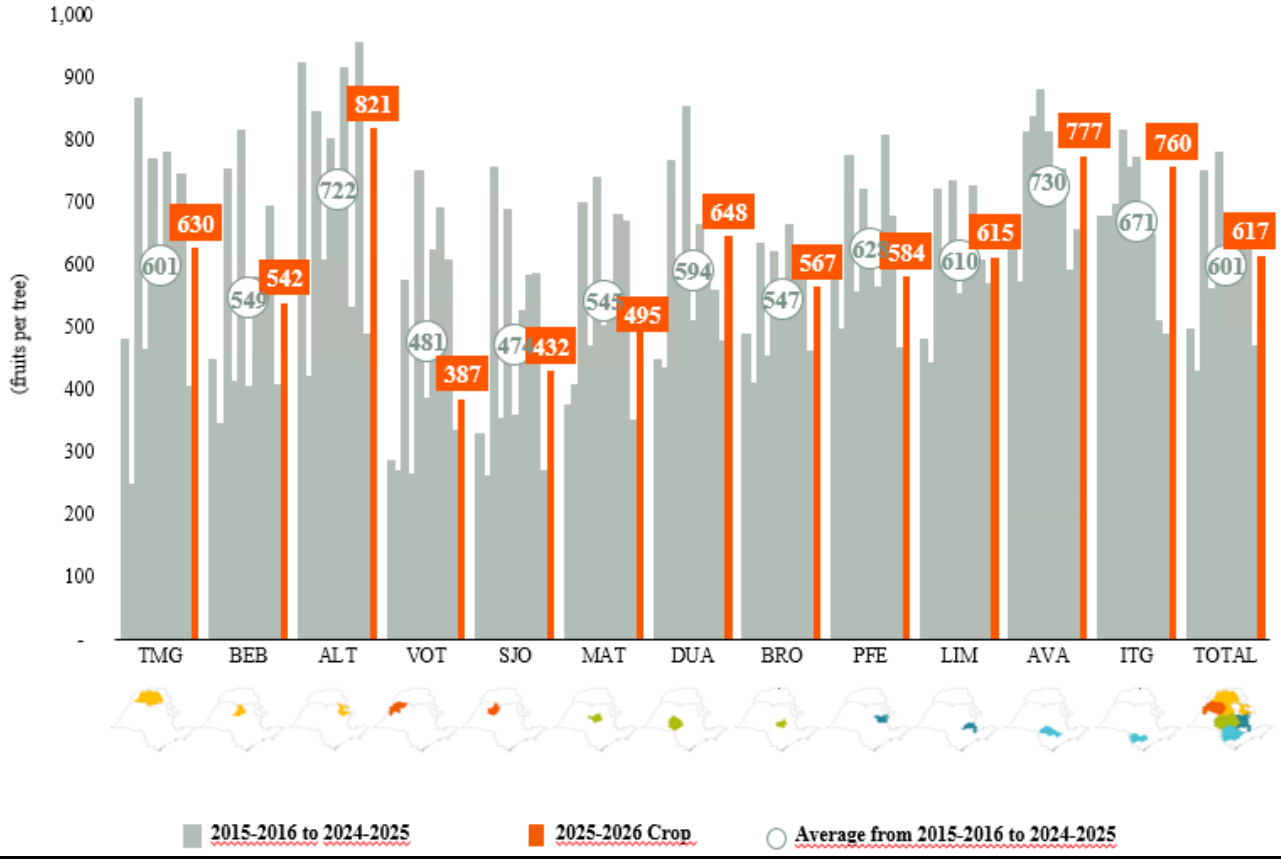
No information relative to plots other than their outlines was supplied to survey agents, which required all new data to be collected on variety, planting year, spacing, visual aspect of plants and irrigation system, when present. Recently collected data relative to the variety and planting year that differed from the previous register were audited for validation. Outlines of plots were redrawn to correspond to their present area, whenever their area was changed after plots having been registered in the previous mapping. Field visits identified plots that were abandoned or eradicated after the 2022 Inventory and those identified in that mapping as being in that situation, so that they were also revisited for data updating.

For the tree inventory to be taken, 5% of mapped orange plots were drawn to be visited again and have their planting holes classified and quantified. Each tree present in the plot was classified into one of four age categories: zero (up to two years old), one (from three to five years old), two (from six to ten years old) and three (over ten years old). Dead and missing trees were also accounted for. Plots were chosen through a random drawing that employed the proportionate stratified sampling technique. Stratification variables were: 12 regions, five orange varieties groups and four age groups, totaling 240 strata.

2.2 – FRUIT PER TREE

The average number of fruits per tree in April 2025, without considering the drop that occurs throughout the season, is 617, which represents an increase of 30% in relation to the previous crop. The average number of fruits per tree may have a variation of plus or minus 14 units, which is equivalent to ± 2.3% of the average number of fruits per tree at stripping. This figure is within the expected error of 2% to 3% used in sizing the sample.

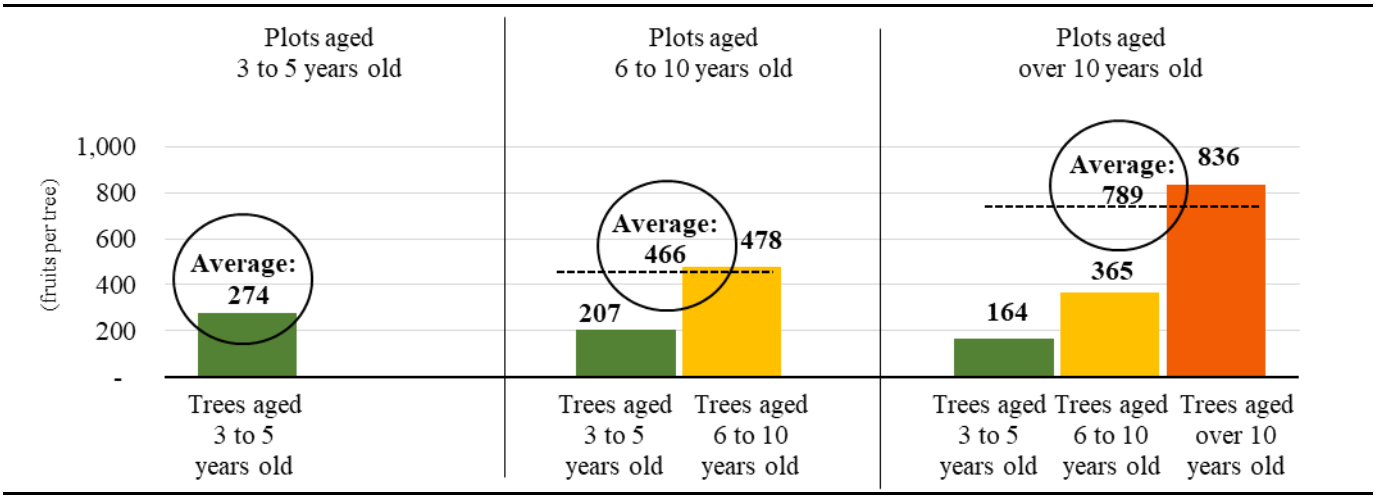
Graph 5 shows the number of fruits per tree at stripping from 2015 to 2025, separately for the 12 regions. Data precision for regions is smaller than that of the general average due to a lower number of samples per stratum.



Graph 5 – Number of fruits per fruit-stripped tree by region from 2015 to 2025

For the forecast calculation, fruits from the first, second and third blooms were considered in full. A fruit set rate of 65% was applied to fruits from the fourth bloom. In the separation of fruits per bloom, off-season fruits were also identified and resulted from late and sporadic flowers from the previous crop season, not accounted for in the current crop forecast.

Three to five-year-old plots present yield of 274 fruits per tree this crop season. For six to 10-year-old plots, an average of 466 fruits per tree is estimated, with 478 fruits per tree for original plantings and 207 fruits per tree for three to five-year-old resets. Plots over 10 years old have an average of 789 fruits per tree and a yield of 836 fruits per tree for original plantings, 365 fruits per tree for six to 10-year-old resets and 164 fruits per tree for three to five-year-old resets. Yield rates are presented in Graph 6.



Ages and planting years: 3 – 5 years (2017 to 2019), 6 – 10 years (2012 to 2016) and over 10 years (2011 and previous years)
Graph 6 – Age-stratified number of fruits per tree in the plot

An average of 753 fruits per tree for the late Natal variety; 695 were counted for the group of late season Valencia and Folha Murcha varieties; 692 fruits per tree for the earlies Hamlin, Westin and Rubi; 526 fruits per tree for other earlies and 498 fruits per tree for the mid-season Pera variety.

The method used consists in fruit stripping, that is, the advanced harvest of all fruits in the tree, regardless of the bloom they are from. In this crop season, fruits were stripped from trees from March 3 to April 25, 2025. Fruits harvested were taken to a fruit stripping center in Araraquara, where each sample was separated into the different blooms it was from. Fruits were quantified by automatic counting equipment and then weighed.

Sample size remained at 2,560 trees selected by a drawing, in the same way as last season. An initial drawing by the method of stratified random sampling included 2,200 trees distributed proportionally amongst all orange trees in the citrus belt and stratified according to their region, variety and age. An additional drawing included 360 resets of ages lower than the age groups of their groves. These resets correspond to replacements made mainly to offset tree losses caused by citrus greening, citrus blight, gomosis and other diseases. The tree population in this last drawing comprises plots that were counted in full to update the inventory and that meet the stratification criteria.

The stratification factor “region” is comprised of 12 groups encompassing the 320 cities where there are farms with mature orange groves. In addition to the subdivision into the 12 regions, the following charts present the five subdivisions of the factor “variety” and the six subdivisions of the factor “age”. Combinations of these factors result in 360 strata.

Chart 1 – Regions of the citrus belt included in the drawing, by sector

Sector	Region	Abbreviation
North.....	Triângulo Mineiro	TMG
	Bebedouro	BEB
	Altinópolis	ALT
Northwest.....	Votuporanga	VOT
	São José do Rio Preto	SJO
Central.....	Matão	MAT
	Duartina	DUA
	Brotas	BRO
South.....	Porto Ferreira	PFE
	Limeira	LIM
Southwest.....	Avaré	AVA
	Itapetininga	ITG

Chart 2 – Variety groups included in the drawing, by maturity time

Maturity time	Variety group
Early.....	Hamlin, Westin and Rubi
Other early.....	Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada
Mid-season.....	Pera
Late.....	Valencia and Folha Murcha
	Natal

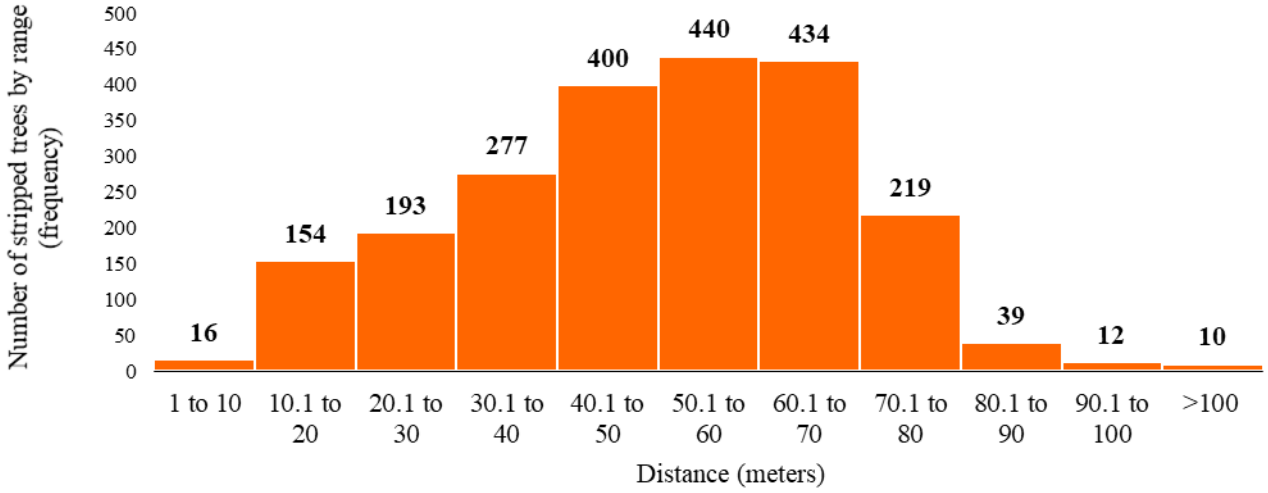
Chart 3 – Age groups from the combined age of plots and age of trees

Age of plots[1]	Age of trees[2]
3 to 5 years.....	3 to 5 years
6 to 10 years.....	3 to 5 years
6 to 10 years.....	6 to 10 years
Over 10 years.....	3 to 5 years
Over 10 years.....	6 to 10 years
Over 10 years.....	Over 10 years

[1] Ages and planting years: 3 to 5 years (2020 to 2022), 6 to 10 years (2015 to 2019) and over 10 years (2014 and previous years)

For the 2,200 trees in the first drawing, the location in the plot of the tree to have fruit stripped from is predetermined and varies every crop season. This makes the selection of the tree unbiased, that is, free from interference of the survey agent. Otherwise, the choice could be skewed towards trees with more or less fruit. For the 2025-2026 crop, the tree in the drawn plot was the one located in the 24th planting hole in the 11th row. If there was a vacancy or dead tree in that position, or yet a tree of an age different from that of trees originally planted in the plot, the third plant down was selected. Should that situation repeat itself, three more plants down were counted, until a tree of the drawn age was found. If the plot did not have 11 or more planting rows, the counting restarted in the existing rows until number 11 was reached. For the second drawing of 360 resets, the tree was found in the plot after visual aspects were considered, such as trunk circumference and size of canopy.

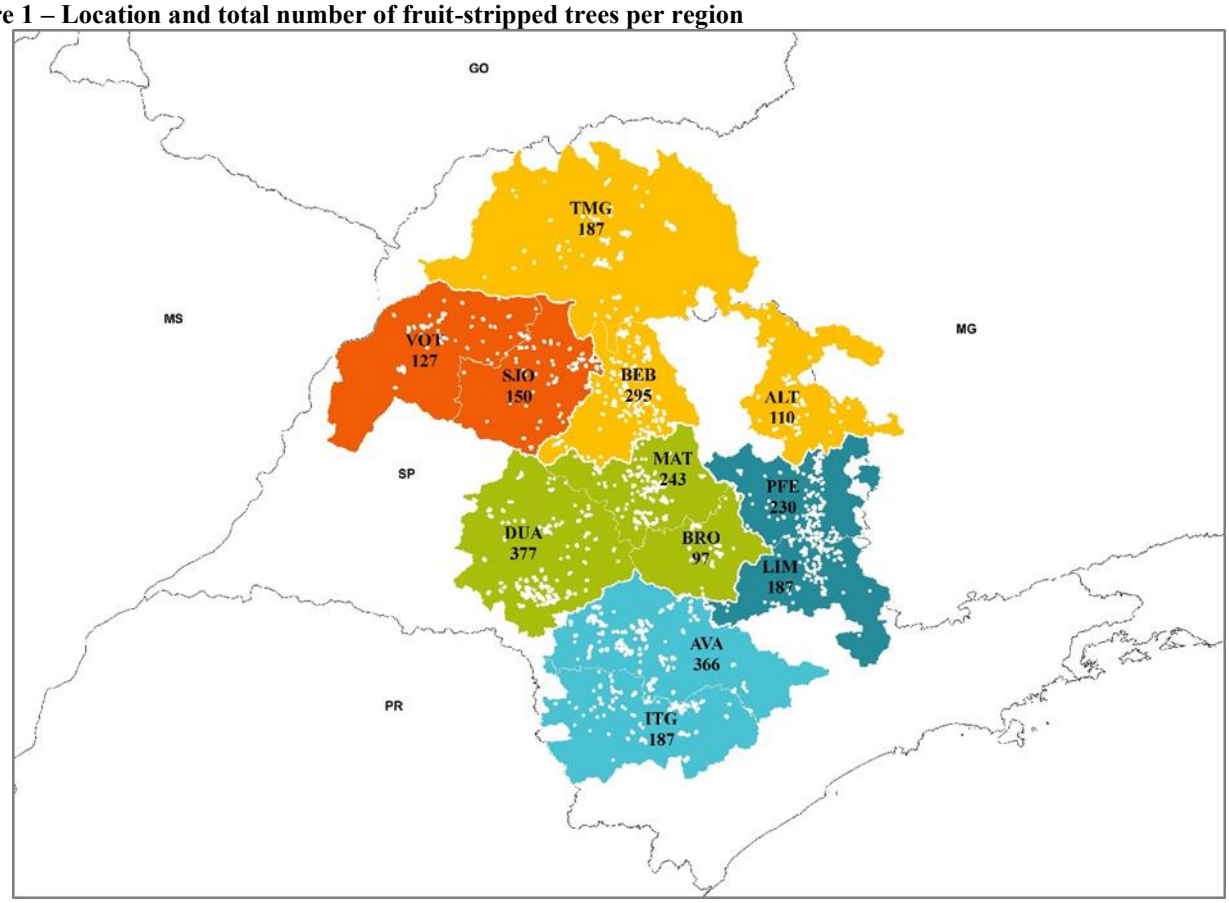
Graph 7 presents the distance (in meters) from the fruit-stripped tree originally planted in the plot to the nearest border of the plot, which shows the majority of classes with similar frequencies, with a central figure between 30.1 and 80 meters of distance from the fruit-stripped tree to the nearest border.



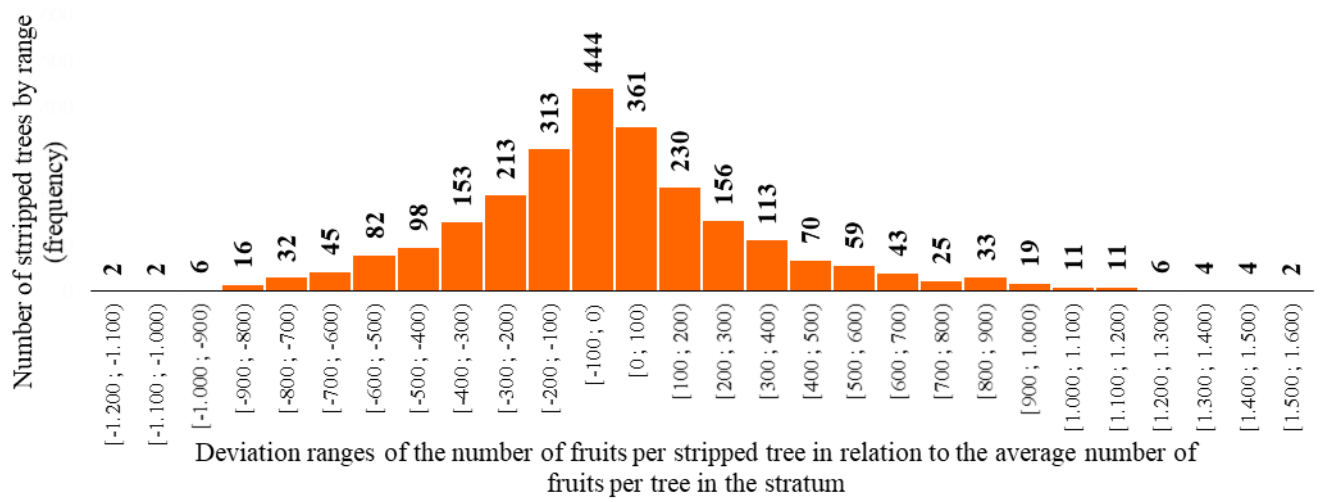
Graph 7 – Histogram of distances from the fruit-stripped tree to the nearest border of the plot

Figure 1 shows the location and number of fruit-stripped trees in each sector of the citrus belt.

Figure 1 – Location and total number of fruit-stripped trees per region



The yield deviation distribution analysis for each fruit-stripped tree in relation to the stratum average shows that sample data are randomly distributed according to a normal distribution, as presented in Graph 8. Out of the total samples, seven were discarded upon showing great discrepancy in relation to the others.



Graph 8 – Histogram of deviations of fruits per tree at stripping

Graph 9 shows the dispersion of deviations of each fruit-stripped tree in relation to the stratum average. It is observed that 95% of samples fall within the average (617 fruits) ± 2 standard deviations.

Graph 9 – Deviation on the number of fruits at each stripping in relation to the stratum average

The tree harvested upon permit from citrus growers is indemnified at R$ 80.00 through an online payment system where citrus growers can register and redeem the amount due.

2.3 – DROP RATE – fruit drop index, either natural or caused by other reasons, from tree stripping to final plot harvest

The projected average drop rate is 20.0%, distributed as follows: 11.0% for the early Hamlin, Westin and Rubi varieties, 12.6% for other early varieties, 20.0% for the mid-season Pera variety, 23.9% for the late Valencia and Folha Murcha varieties, and 24.3% for the late Natal variety. This rate is applied to the number of fruits in the tree in April 2025, when fruits were stripped. The result of this calculation is the estimate of the number of fruits that will be available in the tree at harvest, since part of the oranges in the tree in the beginning of the crop season will fall due to physiological drop, damage caused by machines, pests and diseases, and adverse climatic conditions. As shown in Table 5, the South sector has the highest drop rate at an average 22.3%, whereas the North and Northwest sector has the lowest one at 17.4%.

Table 5 – Projected fruit drop rates by sector and variety

Group of varieties	Sector					
	North	Northwest	Central	South	Southwest	Total
	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)	(percentual)
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi……..	10.3	12.8	12.0	12.9	9.2	**11.0**
Other earlies.....	8.9	16.0	12.6	18.0	12.5	**12.6**
Pera…….....	16.7	14.5	24.2	21.9	18.2	**20.0**
Valencia and Folha Murcha…...	22.0	24.0	25.6	25.8	22.9	**23.9**
Natal.....	16.4	24.0	23.3	27.1	27.0	**24.3**
Total.....	**17.4**	**17.4**	**21.5**	**22.3**	**19.6**	**20.0**

Monthly and continuous monitoring carried out by Fundecitrus as of May 2025 in 1,200 orange plots visited up to their complete harvest serves as basis to correct the drop rate projected at the time of this publication and consequently to correct the production estimate as well.

2.4 – FRUIT PER BOX – fruit size, that is, number of oranges to reach the weight of 40.8 kg (box) at harvest

The final fruit size projection is 258 fruits per 40.8 kg box (158 grams/5.57 oz per fruit), namely 305 fruits per box for the group of early varieties comprising Hamlin, Westin and Rubi (134 grams/ 4.72 oz per fruit), 259 fruits per box for the group of other early varieties (158 grams/5.57 oz per fruit), 265 fruits per box for the mid-season Pera variety (154 grams/5.43 oz per fruit), 235 fruits per box for the late Valencia and Folha Murcha varieties (174 grams/6.13 oz per fruit), and 242 fruits per box for the late Natal variety (169 grams/5.96 oz per fruit). Table 6 presents projected fruit sizes by variety and sector.

Table 6 – Projected fruit sizes by sector and variety

Group of varieties	Sector					
	North	Northwest	Central	South	Southwest	Total
	(Fruits estimated per box)	(Fruits estimated per box)	(Fruits estimated per box)	(Fruits estimated per box)	(Fruits estimated per box)	(Fruits estimated per box)
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi……..	303	296	304	310	306	**305**
Other earlies.....	250	251	255	277	277	**259**
Pera…….....	254	259	269	274	263	**265**
Valencia and Folha Murcha…...	221	234	243	248	233	**235**
Natal.....	229	252	245	251	240	**242**
Total.....	**246**	**257**	**262**	**268**	**256**	**258**

The final fruit size was estimated by a regression model that considered the final fruit size (fruits per box at harvest) as the dependent variable, and the number of fruits per tree counted at stripping, the initial fruit size (fruits per box at stripping), the sum of the production percentages of the first and second blooms in relation to the total production and the rainfall accumulated from May to July as independent variables. Data from ten crops, 2014-2015 to 2024-2025, were used in the regression and are presented in Table 6. Data from the 2021-2022 crop were not used because that was a period of totally atypical climate conditions, with the worst drought in almost a century and high-intensity frosts. The result obtained shows an R^2 of 0.94. This means that the four independent variables together explain 94% of the variation in the final fruit size (fruits per box at harvest), which shows how important these variables are for the final fruit size. The comparison between the final fruit size estimated by this model and the final fruit size observed in these ten crops presents an average absolute error of 2.4%.

Data relative to final fruit size (fruits per box at harvest), number of fruits per tree counted at stripping, initial fruit size (fruits per box at stripping), the sum of the production percentages from the first and second blooms in relation to the total production for the series from 2012-2013 to 2014-2015 were provided by

orange juice companies associated to Fundecitrus – Citrosuco, Cutrale and Louis Dreyfus –, which separately have estimated the production for the citrus region since 1988, with the use of objective methodology. Data were supplied individually and under a formal confidentiality agreement to an independent consulting firm for the determination of the average. Individual data supplied by each company were kept confidential. Data relative to the 2015-2016 to 2025-2026 crops come from results of estimates developed by Fundecitrus. Data on rainfall accumulated from May to July were supplied by Climatempo.

Data used in the model to estimate the final fruit size in this crop comprise figures from the 2025 stripping and the rainfall from May to July 2025 in a volume equivalent to 75 millimeters (Climatempo forecast). This size (264 fruits per box) obtained in the first regression was corrected by the second regression that used the observed size as the dependent variable and the estimated size as the independent variable, resulting in a projection of 258 fruits per box.

Table 7 – Data for the 2014-2015 crop to the 2024-2025 crop used to estimate the final fruit size in the 2025-2026 crop

Crop	Fruits per tree at stripping	Initial fruit size at stripping	Sum of productions from first and second blooms	Accumulated rainfall from May to July	Final fruit size observed at harvest	Final fruit size estimated by the model	Error	Absolute error
	(number)	(fruits/box)	(%)	(millimeters)	(fruits/box)	(fruits/box)	(%)	(%)
2014/15....	646	373	92%	102	256	245	-4%	4%
2015/16....	498	391	90%	204	226	233	3%	3%
2016/17....	430	358	90%	214	222	224	1%	1%
2017/18....	753	393	91%	184	246	251	2%	2%
2018/19....	564	446	82%	36	259	254	-2%	2%
2019/20....	783	411	94%	95	261	265	1%	1%
2020/21....	568	511	85%	96	258	253	-2%	2%
2022/23....	668	462	86%	59	256	264	3%	3%
2023/24....	635	452	82%	90	255	255	-	0.1%
2024/25....	453	426	82%	41	256	246	-4%	4%
2025/26....	617	573	90%	75	(x)	264	(x)	(x)

Sources: Fundecitrus (2015-2016 crop to 2025-2026 crop), CitrusBr (2014-2015 crop), Climatempo
(X) Not applicable

The result of the equation used in the crop estimate is corrected by the application of a correction factor. That is necessary because of variables not accounted for in the calculations, such as harvested fruits that wind up not being used, diverse planting densities that are not considered in the stratification of groves, and losses of trees throughout the crop season caused by eradications, abandonments or deaths. The correction factor of 0.10 applied in this crop is the same used since the 2017-2018 crop, which represents the average of the indexes for the 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 crops estimated by Fundecitrus.

3 – TABLES OF DATA

The following tables present the 2025-2026 orange crop forecast per sector, age, bloom and variety. The margin of error of the production estimate in the strata is higher than that of the production estimate in the citrus belt as a whole. Possible subsequent variations in fruit size and fruit drop rate may change the forecast and will be accounted for throughout the crop season by ongoing field monitoring for production estimate updates.

Table 8 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by sector

Sector	Mature groves area	Average density[1] of mature groves	Bearing trees	Fruit per tree at stripping[2]	2025-2026 Orange crop forecast		
					Per tree	Per hectare	Total
	(hectares)	(trees/ hectare)	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(boxes/ tree)	(boxes/ hectare)	(1,000,000 boxes)
North.....	85,514	503	41,869.41	601	1.82	889	76.03
Northwest.....	35,268	475	16,345.28	413	1.19	552	19.46
Central.....	100,033	548	52,675.01	585	1.57	826	82.61
South.....	61,407	534	31,225.50	597	1.55	788	48.36
Southwest.....	79,938	523	40,595.53	771	2.17	1,103	88.14
Total.....	**362,160**	**522**	**182,710.73**	**617**	**1.72**	**869**	**314.60**

[1] Calculation considers the total number of trees in the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (2023 and 2024 resets)
[2] Weighted average per total stratum fruit

Table 9 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by tree age group (continues below)

Age of plots	Mature groves area	Average density[1] of mature groves	Bearing trees by age group				Fruit per tree at stripping by age group of trees[2]			
			3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
	(hectares)	(trees/ hectare)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(1,000 trees)	(fruit/ tree)	(fruit/ tree)	(fruit/ tree)	(fruit/ tree)
3 – 5 years.....	65,583	577	34,896.29	-	-	34,896.29	274	-	-	274
6 – 10 years.....	70,702	616	1,941.58	40,002.57	-	41,944.15	207	478	-	466
Over 10 years…..	225,875	477	2,503.21	7,005.39	96,361.69	105,870.29	164	365	836	789
Total.....	**362,160**	**522**	**39,341.08**	**47,007.96**	**96,361.69**	**182,710.73**	**264**	**462**	**836**	**617**

- Represents zero
[1] Calculation considers the total number of trees in the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (2023 and 2024 resets)
[2] Weighted average per total stratum fruit

Table 9 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by tree age group (continued)

Plots age	2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by tree age group				2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by tree age group			
	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	3 – 5 years	6 – 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
	(boxes/ tree)	(boxes/ tree)	(boxes/ tree)	(boxes/ tree)	(1,000,000 boxes)	(1,000,000 boxes)	(1,000,000 boxes)	(1,000,000 boxes)
3 – 5 years.....	0.76	-	-	0.76	26.45	-	-	26.45
6 – 10 years.....	0.55	1.32	-	1.29	1.07	52.98	-	54.05
Over 10 years…..	0.46	1.00	2.34	2.21	1.14	7.04	225.92	234.10
Total.....	**0.73**	**1.28**	**2.34**	**1.72**	**28.66**	**60.02**	**225.92**	**314.60**

- Represents zero

Table 10 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by bloom

Bloom	2025-2026 Orange crop forecast	Percentage of the orange crop forecast by bloom
	(1,000,000 boxes)	(percentage)
1st.....	65.53	20.7%
2nd	219.10	69.6%
3rd.....	22.25	7.2%
4th	7.72	2.5%
Total.....	**314.60**	**100.00%**

Table 11 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast in percentage of bloom by region

Bloom	North[1]				Northwest[2]			Central[3]				South[4]			Sothwest[5]			Total
	TMG	BEB	ALT	**AVE**[6]	VOT	SJO	**AVE**[6]	MAT	DUA	BRO	**AVE**[6]	PFE	LIM	**AVE**[6]	AVA	ITG	**AVE**[6]	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1st.....	45.9	25.2	1.9	**29.2**	29.4	28.8	**29.0**	22.2	14.8	6.3	**16.2**	17.4	17.0	**17.2**	16.8	23.1	**18.7**	**20.7**
2nd.....	49.8	67.3	90.8	**64.5**	50.0	65.5	**59.2**	70.4	77.5	78.5	**75.4**	69.1	65.7	**67.7**	72.0	69.4	**71.2**	**69.6**
3rd.....	3.9	5.9	6.2	**5.3**	11.4	5.1	**7.7**	5.6	6.2	10.7	**6.4**	8.5	8.9	**8.7**	10.0	5.0	**8.4**	**7.2**
4th.....	0.4	1.5	1.1	**1.1**	9.1	0.7	**4.1**	1.8	1.6	4.5	**1.9**	5.0	8.4	**6.4**	1.2	2.5	**1.6**	**2.5**

[1] North: TMG – Triângulo Mineiro, BEB – Bebedouro, ALT – Altinópolis
[2] Northwest: VOT – Votuporanga, SJO – São José do Rio Preto
[3] Central: MAT – Matão, DUA – Duartina, BRO – Brotas
[4] South: PFE – Porto Ferreira, LIM – Limeira
[5] Southwest: AVA – Avaré, ITG – Itapetininga
[6] AVE – Weighted average per total stratum fruit

Table 12 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast and its components by variety group

Variety group	Mature groves area	Average density[1] of mature groves	Components of May/2025 forecast				2025-2026 crop forecast		
			Bearing trees	Fruit per tree at stripping[2]	Fruit estimated per box	Estimated drop rate	Per tree	Per hectare	Total
	(hectares)	(trees/ hectare)	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(number)	(%)	(boxes/ tree)	(boxes/ hectare)	(1,000,000 boxes)
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	58,160	489	27,322.37	692	305	11.00	1.81	851	49.48
Other early:									
Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and BRS Alvorada……	22,895	573	12,477.78	526	259	12.60	1.59	867	19.86
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	129,076	539	67,129.82	498	265	20.00	1.35	701	90.51
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha...	114,310	512	56,767.51	695	235	23.90	2.02	1.002	114.58
Natal.....	37,719	517	19,013.25	753	242	24.30	2.11	1.065	40.17
Total.....	**362,160**	**522**	**182,710.73**	**617**	**258**	**20.00**	**1.72**	**869**	**314.60**

[1] Calculation considers the total number of trees in the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (2023 and 2024 resets)
[2] Weighted average per total stratum fruit

Table 13 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by variety group and sector

Variety group	2025-2026 Orange crop forecast					
	Sector					
	North	Northwest	Central	South	Southwest	Total
	(1,000,000 boxes)	(1,000,000 boxes)	(1,000,000 boxes)	(1,000,000 boxes)	(1,000,000 boxes)	(1,000,000 boxes)
Early:						
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	11.42	2.44	13.16	8.1	14.36	49.48
Other early:						
Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada	3.98	3.07	8.23	0.55	4.03	19.86
Mid-season:						
Pera.....	20.5	8.18	24.18	16.11	21.54	90.51
Late:						
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	32.57	4.15	27.15	17.73	32.98	114.58
Natal.....	7.56	1.62	9.89	5.87	15.23	40.17
Average.....	**76.03**	**19.46**	**82.61**	**48.36**	**88.14**	**314.6**

Table 14 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by variety group – North Sector

Variety group	Mature groves area	Average density[1] of mature groves	Components of May/2025 forecast				2025-2026 crop forecast		
			Bearing trees	Fruit per tree at stripping[2]	Fruit estimated per box	Estimated drop rate	Per tree	Per hectare	Total
	(hectares)	(trees/ hectare)	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(number)	(%)	(boxes/ tree)	(boxes/ hectare)	(1,000,000 boxes)
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	15,359	451	6,695.54	642	303	10.3	1.71	744	11.42
Other early:									
Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and BRS Alvorada.....	5,686	563	3,098.88	394	250	8.9	1.28	700	3.98
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	28,008	548	15,002.13	466	254	16.7	1.37	732	20.50
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha...	29,154	487	13,818.66	747	221	22.0	2.36	1,117	32.57
Natal.....	7,307	454	3,254.20	712	229	16.4	2.32	1,035	7.56
Total.....	**85,514**	**503**	**41,869.41**	**601**	**246**	**17.4**	**1.82**	**889**	**76.03**

Table 15 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by variety group – Northwest Sector

Variety group	Mature groves area	Average density[1] of mature groves	Components of May/2025 forecast				2025-2026 crop forecast		
			Bearing trees	Fruit per tree at stripping[2]	Fruit estimated per box	Estimated drop rate	Per tree	Per hectare	Total
	(hectares)	(trees/ hectare)	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(number)	(%)	(boxes/ tree)	(boxes/ hectare)	(1,000,000 boxes)
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	3,944	423	1,610.87	570	296	12.8	1.51	619	2.44
Other early:									
Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and BRS Alvorada.....	4,036	597	2,356.53	435	251	16.0	1.30	761	3.07
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	18,803	453	8,272.51	335	259	14.5	0.99	435	8.18
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha...	5,867	461	2,666.32	536	234	24.0	1.56	707	4.15
Natal.....	2,618	553	1,439.05	418	252	24.0	1.13	619	1.62
Total.....	**35,268**	**475**	**16,345.28**	**413**	**257**	**17.4**	**1.19**	**552**	**19.46**

[1] Calculation considers the total number of trees in the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (2023 and 2024 resets)

[2] Weighted average per total stratum fruit

Table 16 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by variety group – Central Sector

Variety group	Mature groves area	Average density[1] of mature groves	Components of May/2025 forecast				2025-2026 crop forecast		
			Bearing trees	Fruit per tree at stripping[2]	Fruit estimated per box	Estimated drop rate	Per tree	Per hectare	Total
	(hectares)	(trees/ hectare)	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(number)	(%)	(boxes/ tree)	(boxes/ hectare)	(1,000,000 boxes)
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	14,679	524	7,433.62	682	304	12.0	1.77	897	13.16
Other early:									
Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and BRS Alvorada……	8,025	589	4,346.47	617	255	12.6	1.89	1,026	8.23
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	35,595	562	19,386.95	495	269	24.2	1.25	679	24.18
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha...	31,753	539	16,393.87	605	243	25.6	1.66	855	27.15
Natal.....	9,981	529	5,114.10	691	245	23.3	1.93	991	9.89
Total.....	**100,033**	**548**	**52,675.01**	**585**	**262**	**21.5**	**1.57**	**826**	**82.61**

Table 17 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by variety group – South Sector

Variety group	Mature groves area	Average density[1] of mature groves	Components of May/2025 forecast				2025-2026 crop forecast		
			Bearing trees	Fruit per tree at stripping[2]	Fruit estimated per box	Estimated drop rate	Per tree	Per hectare	Total
	(hectares)	(trees/ hectare)	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(number)	(%)	(boxes/ tree)	(boxes/ hectare)	(1,000,000 boxes)
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	10,297	516	5,039.47	638	310	12.9	1.61	787	8.10
Other early:									
Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and BRS Alvorada……	996	549	494.31	421	277	18.0	1.11	552	0.55
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	23,492	564	12,493.76	506	274	21.9	1.29	686	16.11
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha...	20,677	490	9,776.21	678	248	25.8	1.81	857	17.73
Natal.....	5,945	596	3,421.75	660	251	27.1	1.72	987	5.87
Total.....	**61,407**	**534**	**31,225.50**	**597**	**268**	**22.3**	**1.55**	**788**	**48.36**

Table 18 – 2025-2026 Orange crop forecast by variety group – Southwest Sector

Variety group	Mature groves area	Average density[1] of mature groves	Components of May/2025 forecast				2025-2026 crop forecast		
			Bearing trees	Fruit per tree at stripping[2]	Fruit estimated per box	Estimated drop rate	Per tree	Per hectare	Total
	(hectares)	(trees/ hectare)	(1,000 trees)	(number)	(number)	(%)	(boxes/ tree)	(boxes/ hectare)	(1,000,000 boxes)
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	13,881	491	6,542.87	825	306	9.2	2.19	1,035	14.36
Other early:									
Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and BRS Alvorada……	4,152	537	2,181.59	654	277	12.5	1.85	971	4.03
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	23,178	537	11,974.47	647	263	18.2	1.80	929	21.54
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha...	26,859	538	14,112.45	790	233	22.9	2.34	1,228	32.98
Natal.....	11,868	497	5,784.15	968	240	27.0	2.63	1,283	15.23
Total.....	**79,938**	**523**	**40,595.53**	**771**	**256**	**19.6**	**2.17**	**1,103**	**88.14**

[1] Calculation considers the total number of trees in the plot, that is, bearing and non-bearing trees (2020 or 2021 resets)
[2] Weighted average per total stratum fruit

Table 19 – Fruit per tree at stripping[1] by age group, region and variety – North Sector [April 2025 stripping]

Region and variety groups	Plots 3 – 5 years	Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots over 10 years				Average
	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Average	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	Average	
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
TMG[2]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	257	72	628	592	119	607	723	694	660
Other early varieties[3].....	132	101	672	669	82	330	717	658	366
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	211	88	516	514	199	122	535	530	460
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	176	52	512	505	453	379	831	825	766
Natal.....	186	67	645	558	332	477	947	934	835
Average[1].....	**199**	**70**	**529**	**522**	**186**	**458**	**744**	**732**	**630**
BEB[4]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	249	296	535	533	134	414	694	661	590
Other early varieties[3].....	246	168	285	281	184	559	535	530	383
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	205	176	419	411	125	357	550	525	435
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	203	169	586	579	329	275	786	751	672
Natal.....	234	127	458	454	53	281	871	785	628
Average[1].....	**221**	**174**	**463**	**456**	**187**	**357**	**683**	**650**	**542**
ALT[5]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	346	195	279	277	111	459	1.154	1.060	978
Other early varieties[3].....	178	80	78	78	51	513	856	813	675
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	288	179	378	369	178	563	805	782	637
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	42	135	203	202	74	289	1.129	1.068	997
Natal.....	151	100	631	594	304	407	696	603	574
Average[1].....	**229**	**152**	**389**	**378**	**142**	**421**	**1.002**	**944**	**821**
Average sector.....	**214**	**152**	**477**	**469**	**183**	**385**	**744**	**716**	**601**

[1] Weighted average per total stratum fruit
[2] TMG – Triângulo Mineiro
[3] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada
[4] BEB – Bebedouro
[5] ALT – Altinópolis

Table 20 – Fruit per tree at stripping[1] by age group, region and variety – Northwest Sector [April 2025 stripping]

Region and variety groups	Plots 3 – 5 years	Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots over 10 years				Average
	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Average	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	Average	
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
VOT[2]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	379	13	233	230	3	205	669	647	458
Other early varieties[3].....	644	36	705	670	37	427	716	664	655
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	261	91	402	394	259	368	412	404	356
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	211	130	438	434	80	344	591	586	553
Natal.....	194	180	478	471	21	676	555	555	394
Average[1].....	**282**	**91**	**407**	**399**	**231**	**391**	**463**	**452**	**387**
SJO[4]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	107	18	311	307	30	576	760	739	595
Other early varieties[3].....	113	123	293	290	53	190	870	752	408
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	177	32	402	393	32	116	355	306	291
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	315	86	326	322	32	179	665	650	532
Natal.....	231	20	274	270	102	222	720	709	427
Average[1].....	**167**	**65**	**326**	**321**	**35**	**205**	**667**	**621**	**432**
Average sector.....	**232**	**76**	**354**	**349**	**137**	**265**	**579**	**550**	**413**

[1] Weighted average per total stratum fruit
[2] VOT – Votuporanga
[3] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada
[4] SJO - São José do Rio Preto

Table 21 – Fruit per tree at stripping[1] by age group, region and variety – Central Sector [April 2025 stripping]

Region and variety groups	Plots 3 – 5 years	Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots over 10 years				Average
	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Average	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	Average	
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
MAT[2]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	430	131	725	717	445	127	1.016	911	702
Other early varieties[3].....	211	249	355	355	395	346	1.212	1.078	551
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	167	131	382	371	101	152	445	434	365
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	192	191	263	260	341	668	676	672	529
Natal.....	168	212	517	513	26	281	1.014	920	455
Average[1].....	**237**	**147**	**443**	**435**	**286**	**400**	**686**	**661**	**495**
DUA[4]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	436	233	562	545	426	550	853	801	669
Other early varieties[3].....	476	313	593	569	328	491	841	810	661
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	292	402	519	508	222	329	782	731	585
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	372	209	480	462	256	384	953	872	643
Natal.....	243	44	302	284	269	306	1.235	1.111	872
Average[1].....	**358**	**304**	**498**	**483**	**289**	**385**	**908**	**840**	**648**
BRO[5]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	239	182	327	318	109	344	967	853	644
Other early varieties[3].....	30	163	625	595	157	303	908	872	824
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	115	83	391	379	50	263	694	655	477
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	174	222	288	283	152	262	872	779	600
Natal.....	139	200	429	423	126	281	844	819	572
Average[1].....	**147**	**171**	**361**	**351**	**122**	**277**	**821**	**755**	**567**
Average sector.....	**287**	**270**	**468**	**456**	**260**	**376**	**820**	**769**	**585**

[1] Weighted average per total stratum fruit
[2] MAT – Matão
[3] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada
[4] DUA – Duartina
[5] BRO – Brotas

Table 22 – Fruit per tree at stripping[1] by age group, region and variety – South Sector [April 2025 stripping]

Region and variety groups	Plots 3 – 5 years	Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots over 10 years				Average
	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Average	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	Average	
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
PFE[2]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	313	254	366	363	38	759	732	722	520
Other early varieties[3].....	123	41	423	422	259	375	844	776	464
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	253	128	437	425	176	165	733	676	499
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	201	63	378	365	165	376	987	895	682
Natal.....	343	99	677	654	137	546	887	852	695
Average[1].....	**259**	**125**	**446**	**434**	**159**	**381**	**848**	**788**	**584**
LIM[4]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	256	305	331	329	392	540	1.119	1.015	788
Other early varieties[3].....	219	NA	272	272	72	312	610	561	344
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	261	486	354	361	103	346	789	724	515
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	340	94	612	583	59	388	827	757	673
Natal.....	594	179	372	366	310	579	761	711	579
Average[1].....	**301**	**339**	**413**	**409**	**159**	**447**	**864**	**792**	**615**
Average sector.....	**275**	**233**	**433**	**424**	**159**	**415**	**855**	**790**	**597**

NA – not available
1 Weighted average per total stratum fruit
2 PFE – Porto Ferreira
3 Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada
4 LIM – Limeira

Table 23 – Fruit per tree at stripping[1] by age group, region and variety – Southwest Sector [April 2025 stripping]

Region and variety groups	Plots 3 – 5 years	Plots 6 – 10 years			Plots over 10 years				Average
	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Average	Trees 3 – 5 years	Trees 6 – 10 years	Trees over 10 years	Average	
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)
AVA[2]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	451	98	916	851	114	357	1.103	990	856
Other early varieties[3].....	292	332	500	496	373	506	1.223	1.171	731
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	315	118	403	384	68	251	887	824	630
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	336	317	511	500	72	268	965	905	800
Natal.....	302	122	735	674	63	348	1.122	1.067	951
Average[1].....	**345**	**159**	**563**	**534**	**87**	**300**	**998**	**930**	**777**
ITG[4]									
Early:									
Hamlin, Westin and Rubi.....	229	96	655	624	201	775	1.205	1.198	742
Other early varieties[3].....	311	143	675	673	193	621	727	726	588
Mid-season:									
Pera.....	317	84	673	598	170	281	980	964	685
Late:									
Valencia and Folha Murcha.....	228	159	680	674	90	652	1.034	1.024	766
Natal.....	327	225	804	791	45	322	1.310	1.283	998
Average[1].....	**272**	**95**	**689**	**653**	**96**	**449**	**1.086**	**1.073**	**760**
Average sector.....	**320**	**122**	**641**	**608**	**88**	**308**	**1.019**	**962**	**771**

[1] Weighted average per total stratum fruit
[2] AVA – Avaré
[3] Valencia Americana, Seleta, Pineapple and Alvorada
[4] ITG – Itapetininga

Table 24 – Variation in fruit per tree at stripping (considers only the trees of the original plantings, excludes resets), from non-irrigated and irrigated groves, by sector and region [April 2025 stripping]

Setor e região	Variação do número de frutos entre os pomares irrigados e não irrigados (árvores do plantio original)	Percentual de árvores produtivas em pomares irrigados no cinturão
	(%)	(%)
Norte		
Triângulo Mineiro.....	-43%	99%
Bebedouro.....	-4.1%	84.8%
Altinópolis.....	-8.8%	15.5%
Subtotal	**-18.0%**	**82.8%**
Noroeste		
Votuporanga.....	33.6%	86.7%
São José do Rio Preto.....	44.6%	62.5%
Subtotal.....	**39.8%**	**73.1%**
Centro		
Matão.....	-10.7%	84.0%
Duartina.....	2.2%	24.1%
Brotas.....	-22.7%	18.8%
Subtotal.....	**-5.1%**	**45.8%**
Sul		
Porto Ferreira.....	3.5%	32.1%
Limeira.....	-1.6%	18.1%
Subtotal.....	**1.5%**	**26.4%**
Sudoeste		
Avaré.....	-32.4%	14.6%
Itapetininga.....	8.1%	1.5%
Subtotal	**-19.2%**	**10.3%**
Total.....	**-6.1%**	**45.7%**

The data in this table are stratified by the presence or absence of irrigation system in the stands of the stripped trees, but Fundecitrus did not have access to information on the use of irrigation, in addition, it is important to consider that other factors such as managemente practices, age of trees, cultivated varieties, among others, can affect the amount of fruit per tree

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