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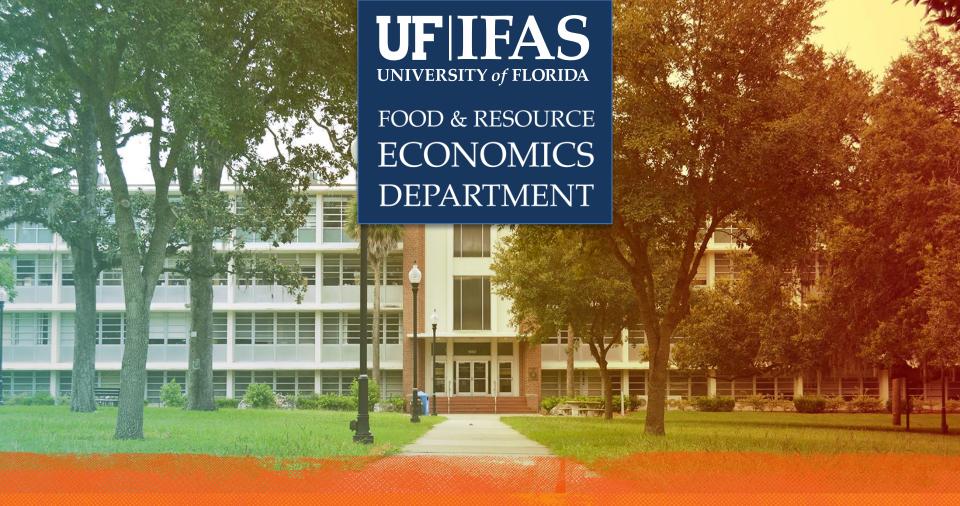
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FORECASTING FLORIDA CITRUS PRODUCTION WITH A STRUCTURAL MODEL OF CITRUS SUPPLY

Presented at the 2018 Annual Meeting, February 2-6, 2018, Jacksonville, Florida

Who am I?

- Assistant Professor
 - Food and Resource Economics @ UF
 - Teaching and Extension appointment
 - Graduate of UC Davis ag-econ



Frisbee and badminton enthusiast



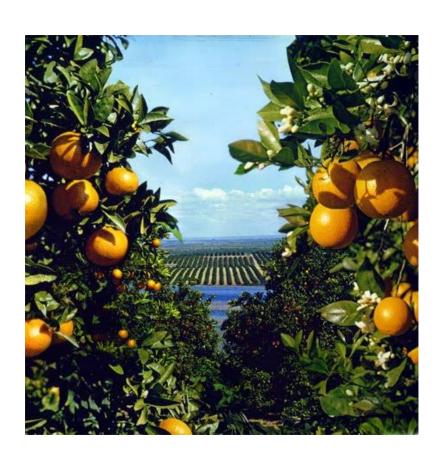






Outline

- Introduction
- Background
- Model
- Data
- Results
- Conclusion





Introduction

- Why model citrus supply <u>now</u>?
 - Citrus greening has dramatically <u>reduced citrus</u>
 <u>production</u> in Florida (50%+ decrease since 2004)
 - Greening has also <u>changed the tree-age</u> distribution

 We want to predict what future production may look like given these structural changes

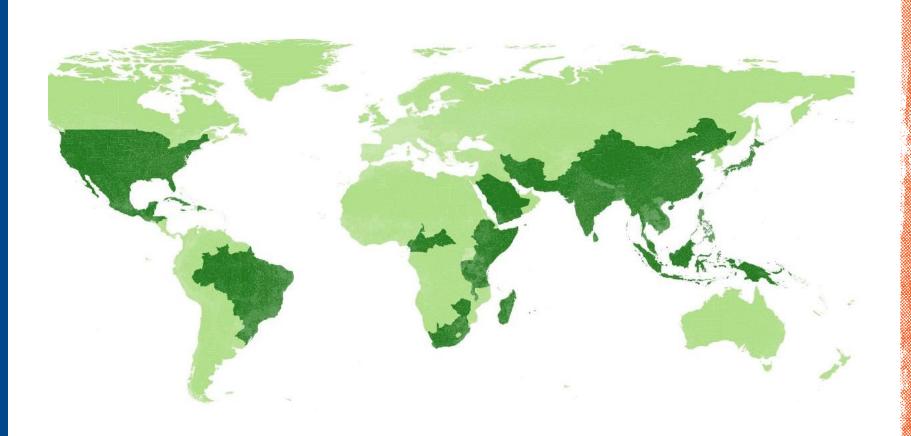


Production and yield for the top ten citrus producing countries in 2016

Rank	Country	Production (10 ⁶ lbs)	Average yield (10 ³ lbs/ac)	
1	China	83,607	225	
2	Brazil	43,192	203	
3	India	26,550	135	
4	Mexico	17,880	133	
5	United States of America	16,566	251	
6	Spain	15,481	170	
7	Egypt	10,601	178	
8	Turkey	9,464	258	
9	Nigeria	8,957	43	
10	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8,256	169	



Countries reporting citrus greening infections

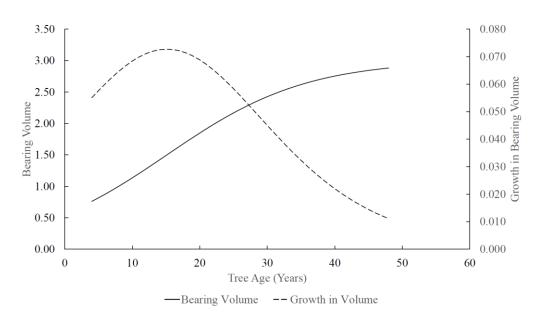




Model

Assume bearing volume follows a modified inverse hyperbolic tangent function

$$y_{a_t} = \frac{\delta_0}{2} \left[1 + \tanh \left(\delta_1 + \delta_2 a_t \right) \right]$$





Model

$$y_t = \sum_{s=1}^{S} \omega_{st} \frac{\delta_0 + \delta_3 D_t}{2} \left[1 + \tanh \left(\left[\delta_1 + \delta_4 D_t \right] + \left[\delta_2 + \delta_5 D_t \right] a_s \right) \right]$$

- *y* bearing volume
- D average grove density
- w share of trees in age group s
- a age of trees in group s

Estimated using nonlinear least squares



Data

- Florida Agricultural Statistics Service
 - Number of citrus trees and acreage
 - Biannually 1968 2008
 - Annually 2009 2015

Yield and price annually for all years



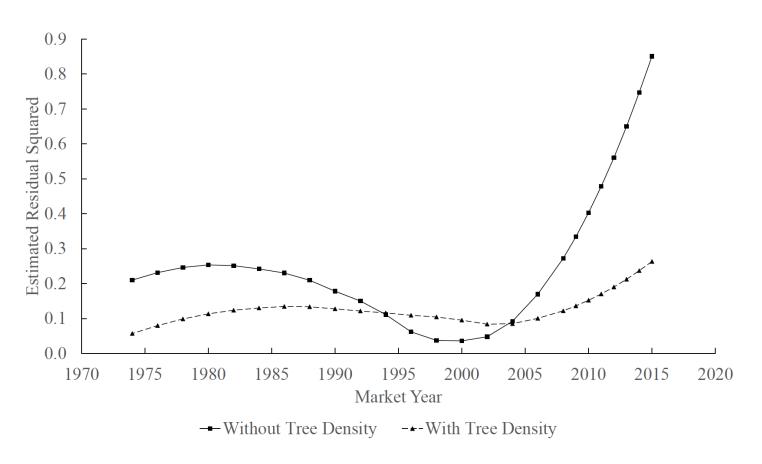


Figure 2: Estimated Residual Squared for Tree Yield Model



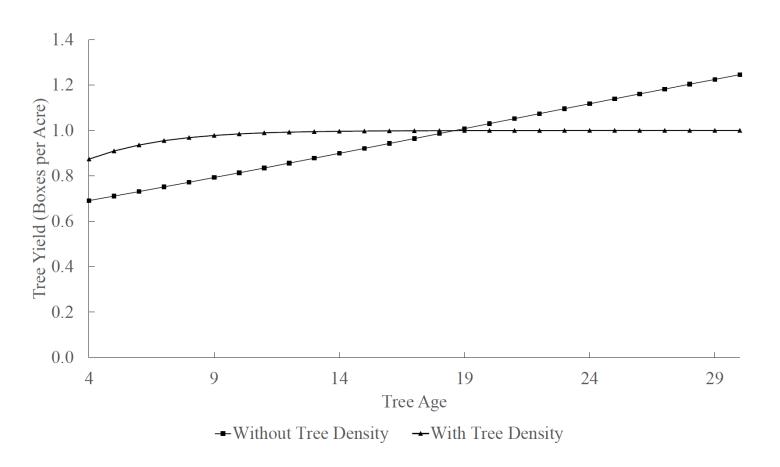


Figure 3: Tree Yield by Age With and Without Density Effect



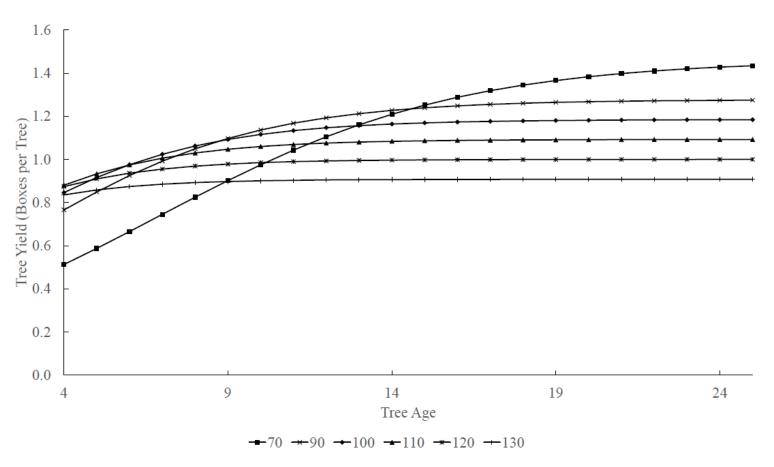


Figure 4: Tree Yield as a Function of Tree Density



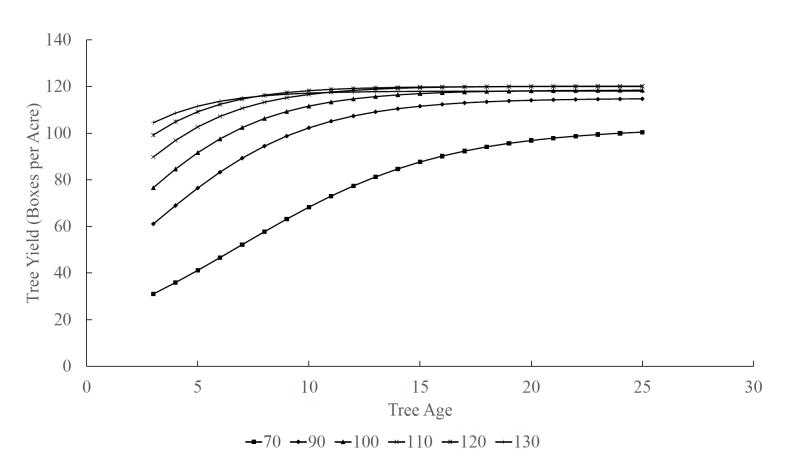


Figure 5: Yield per Acre as a Function of Tree Density



Table 2: Citrus Production Data

		C	bserved				Computed				
	Bearing	Bearing				Bearing	Bearing	Yield per	Bearing	Bearing	Unweighted
Year	Trees	Acres	$_{ m Tons}$	Boxes	Price	Trees	Acres	Tree	${ m Tree\ Age}$	Tree Density	Density
2015	54,382	405.5	$4,\!356$	96,800	9.34	54,401.3	$405,\!600$	1.7794	20.9326	134.6822	134.1255
2014	$55,\!889$	418.7	4,712	104,700	9.63	$55,\!891.7$	418,900	1.8733	20.6443	134.0965	133.4249
2013	$57,\!144$	429.2	6,012	$133,\!600$	7.43	$57,\!146.1$	429,944	2.3379	20.1634	133.7809	132.9152
2012	$57,\!459$	433.4	$6,\!602$	146,700	9.92	$57,\!460.4$	433,508	2.5531	19.7696	133.4666	132.5475
2011	$58,\!158$	440.0	$6,\!322$	$140,\!500$	8.41	$58,\!160.4$	440,130	2.4157	19.3226	133.1489	132.1437
2010	$59,\!561$	451.0	$6,\!017$	133,700	6.96	$59,\!560.8$	451,196	2.2448	18.7477	133.0762	132.0065
2009	60,754	459.1	7,313	$162,\!500$	5.77	60,752.9	459,228	2.6748	18.2529	133.4196	132.2935
2008	61,742	463.9	$7,\!659$	$170,\!200$	6.61	$61,\!740.6$	463,994	2.7567	17.7194	134.1878	133.0634
2007	63,950	475.9	5,805	129,000	10.28	63,950.0	463,900	2.0172	$16.9786^{\rm a}$	$139.3646^{\rm a}$	137.8530
2006	65,954	491.0	$6,\!647$	147,700	5.51	65,954.4	490,971	2.2394	16.9580	135.6253	134.3346
2005	$72,\!592$	541.8	6,741	149,800	3.49	$72,\!592.0$	491,000	2.0636	16.5343^{a}	$150.1167^{\rm a}$	147.8452
2004	$75,\!392$	564.8	10,890	242,000	2.89	$75,\!391.7$	564,844	3.2099	16.5765	135.0974	133.4735
2003	78,037	587.6	9,135	203,000	3.17	78,037.0	564,800	2.6013	16.2906^{a}	140.2113^{a}	138.1675
2002	$77,\!596$	586.9	10,350	230,000	3.47	$77,\!595.9$	586,859	2.9641	16.0962	134.1431	132.2224
2001	$79,\!565$	605.0	10,049	223,300	3.21	79,565.0	586,900	2.8065	15.9393^{a}	137.8456^{a}	135.5682
2000	78,721	602.1	10,485	233,000	3.67	78,721.0	602,136	2.9598	15.5564	132.9716	130.7362
1999	79,608	612.6	8,370	186,000	4.84	79,608.0	602,100	2.3364	14.9639^{a}	134.6130^{a}	132.2172
1998	$78,\!587$	609.2	10,980	244,000	3.69	$78,\!586.5$	609,194	3.1049	14.3905	131.4153	129.0008
1997	$78,\!525$	624.9	10,179	226,200	3.54	78,525.0	609,200	2.8806	13.9277^{a}	131.2520^{a}	128.8986
1996	$75,\!287$	594.8	9,149	203,000	4.40	$75,\!286.6$	594,775	2.6964	13.4969	129.1740	126.5800
1995	$69,\!295$	562.8	9,248	205,500	3.74	69,295.0	594,800	2.9656	14.6240^{a}	118.1561^{a}	116.5013
1994	61,708	510.8	$7,\!849$	174,400	4.09	61,707.7	510,819	2.8262	14.2730	123.6855	120.8015
1993	$56,\!601$	489.2	8,397	186,600	3.48	56,601.0	$510,\!800$	3.2968	16.0108^{a}	112.2809^{a}	110.8085
1992	$49,\!577$	444.4	$6,\!291$	139,800	5.93	$49,\!577.1$	444,421	2.8199	16.0167	113.8578	111.5544
1991	44,077	420.9	$6,\!822$	151,600	5.89	44,077.0	444,400	3.4394	$17.9825^{\rm a}$	$100.2918^{\rm a}$	99.1832
1990	40,666	399.5	4,959	110,200	6.21	40,666.0	399,505	2.7099	19.1042	103.9398	101.7910
1989	36,750	388.7	$6,\!597$	$146,\!600$	7.41	36,750.0	399,500	3.9891	20.6344^{a}	93.1669^{a}	91.9900
1988	$35,\!537$	380.2	6,210	138,000	7.58	35,537.3	400,259	3.8832	22.2242	102.3148	88.7858
1987	33,752	375.4	$5,\!387$	119,700	5.22	30,338.5	380,200	3.9455	23.3242^{a}	100.3724^{a}	79.7963
1986	32,708	367.6	$5,\!364$	$119,\!200$	3.94	32,708.0	387,399	3.6444	23.4435	97.4640	84.4297
1985	$35,\!537$	420.1	$4,\!676$	103,900	7.10	33,265.0	367,600	3.1234	24.7753^{a}	107.7230^{a}	90.4925
1984	39,778	474.2	$5,\!252$	166,700	5.75	39,097.7	488,054	4.2637	25.8040	88.7729	80.1094
1983	$44,\!228$	536.8	$6,\!282$	$139,\!600$	5.15	$42,\!583.8$	474,200	3.2782	25.4353^{a}	100.4089^{a}	89.8013
1982	46,079	560.2	$5,\!661$	$125,\!800$	4.28	$46,\!078.6$	571,091	2.7301	25.3193	85.7452	80.6852
1981	$47,\!079$	573.4	7,758	$172,\!400$	4.04	$46,\!138.0$	560,200	3.7366	24.6092^{a}	87.5878^{a}	82.3598
1980	$47,\!366$	576.6	$9,\!302$	206,700	3.72	$47,\!366.3$	$586,\!582$	4.3639	24.2225	85.4851	80.7497
1979	46,955	571.5	$7,\!380$	164,000	4.66	$46,\!109.4$	576,600	3.5568	24.3339^{a}	83.9803^{a}	79.9678
1978	$42,\!455$	579.0	$7,\!551$	$167,\!800$	4.14	$47,\!454.5$	586,353	3.5360	23.4901	85.2890	80.9316
1977	$42,\!278$	594.3	8,406	186,800	2.17	$41,\!861.2$	579,000	4.4624	22.1771^{a}	76.4727^{a}	72.2992
1976	$48,\!374$	596.4	$8,\!154$	$181,\!200$	1.77	$48,\!373.8$	$606,\!416$	3.7458	22.8334	85.4988	79.7700
1975		610.4	7,799	173,300	1.62	47,967.1	596,400	3.6129	21.9166^{a}	83.6977^{a}	80.4278
1974		614.6	7,461	$165,\!800$	1.47	$49,\!466.9$	$622,\!813$	3.3517	21.8012	84.3503	79.4250
1973		619.6	$7,\!636$	169,700	1.56	$48,\!581.2$	$614,\!600$	3.4931	21.3313^{a}	85.1613^{a}	79.0453
1972		624.2	$6,\!165$	137,000	2.04	49,786.5	632,253	2.7517	21.0196	83.5069	78.7446
1971		660.5	$6,\!402$	$142,\!300$	1.46	$49,\!334.7$	624,200	2.8844	19.8219a	88.0587^{a}	79.0367

^a These data for the 'odd years' is approximated by allocating the observed rate of change over two adjacent surveys

Conclusion

 Structural model and analysis shows that tree age and density have significantly changed

 This structural change may cause us to underestimate greening losses

Still need to forecast...



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Food and Resource Economic Department (FRED)





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