SW Florida Agricultural and Natural Resources Economic Impacts, 2013

| • Crop, Livestock, Forestry & Fisheries (citrus, vegetables, sugarcane, cattle, ornamentals, timber & fish sales) | \$ 1,446 M | |
|--|------------|--|
| • Agricultural Inputs & Services (chemical & fertilizer sales, landscaping, pest control, veterinary, farm machinery) | \$920 M | |
| Food & Kindred Manufacturing (citrus & sugar processing, bakeries, canning, meat pro- cessing) | \$372 M | |
| • Forest Products (paper mills, millwork, flooring, truss manufacturing, sawmills) | \$101 M | |
| • Food & Kindred Product Distribution (retails stores, restaurants, lawn & garden centers, wholesale foods) | \$4,476 M | |
| Mining—(oil and gas extraction, sand & gravel pits, fertilizer mines) | \$480 M | |
| Nature Based Recreation – (golf courses, hunting, fishing, eco & agro-tours) | \$315.2 M | |

Source: Alan W. Hodges, UF/IFAS EDIS FE969, 2013 data

\$8.11 Billion Annually

Economic Impacts - 3 categories:

- **Direct**: sales that are directly attributable to farming operations. (ex. Boxes of oranges, cartons of tomatoes, tons of sugarcane, or hundred weight of calves.)
- **Indirect**: sales that result from companies that sell to agricultural operations (ex. Fertilizer & chemical sales, insurance brokers, farm bankers, equipment dealers.)
- **Induced**: sales that result when farmers, their employees, and the employees of allied businesses spend their income on consumer goods (ex. TVs, cars, clothes, entertainment activities, etc.)
- **Total Economic Impact**: Direct + Indirect + Induced











Economic Importance of Agriculture to Southwest Florida



Fritz M. Roka

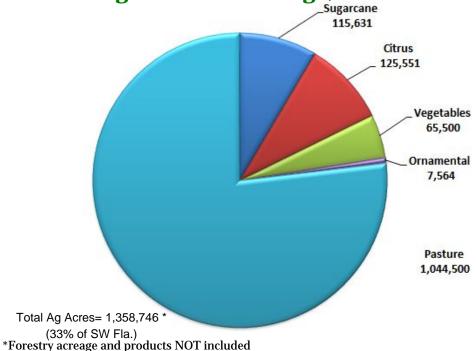
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Issues Important to Southwest Florida Agriculture

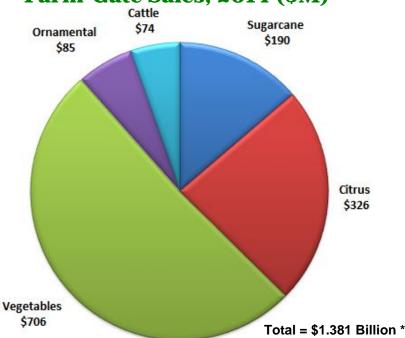
- New technology: higher yields and/or lower costs
- Exotic Pests & Diseases (Citrus Greening)
- Access to water and land
- Immigration reform and farm worker concerns
- Global competition and free trade
- Regulations and food safety standards

Updated August 2015

Southwest Florida Agricultural Acreage, 2014



Farm-Gate Sales, 2014 (\$M)



^{*}Forestry acreage and products NOT included

Production Costs and Yields

| | Annual Costs (inc. harvest) | Typical Yields/Ac |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Oranges for juice | \$3,800/Acre | 311 (90 lb-bx) |
| Tomatoes, round | \$17,500/Acre | 1,400 (25 lb-ctn) |
| Bell Peppers | \$18,500/Acre | 900 (28 lb-bu) |
| Iowa Field Corn | \$800/Acre | 165 bu |

Important Point: High productions costs

Grower Prices

| | | 2014 Price | 2008-2014 Price Range | Break-Even Price |
|----------------------|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Oranges (on-tree) | Вх | \$7.58 | \$5.77-8.41 | \$6.82 |
| Tomatoes | Ctn | \$12.77 | \$4.95-32.95 | \$12.50 |
| Bell Peppers | Bu | \$12.93 | \$5.35-51.65 | \$19.47 |

Important Point: Volatile prices

Conclusions

- Agricultural production is a business
- Significant financial resources required to grow crops
- Land will remain in agriculture so long as growers receive a "reasonable" return

Southwest Florida— Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee