

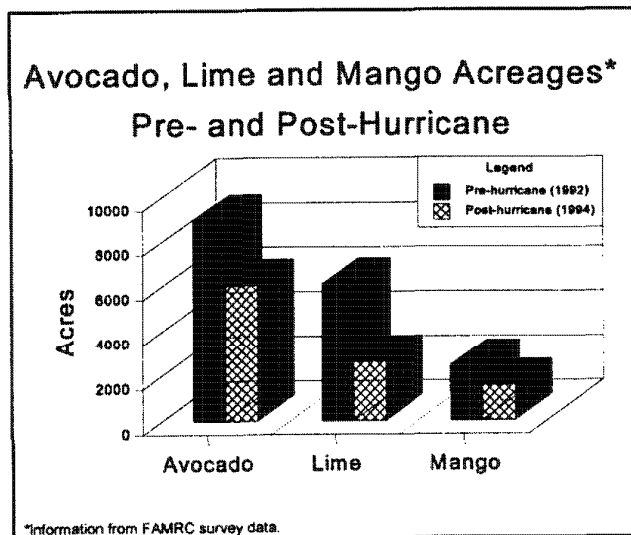
Dade County Agricultural Acreage Estimates, Pre- and Post-Hurricane Andrew

In August of 1992, Hurricane Andrew devastated agriculture in southern Dade County. Several grower surveys by the Florida Agricultural Market Research Center at the University of Florida and data compiled by the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service reveal that most Dade County agricultural land is back in production. However, there have been some significant shifts in the types of crops grown.

This report summarizes the changes that occurred between August, 1992 (pre-hurricane) and December 31, 1994 in commercial fruit, vegetable and nursery acreages.

MAJOR TREE CROPS

Of the three major tropical fruits, charted below, lime acreage was the most affected with a 57 percent decrease from 6,071 acres in 1992 to 2,618 acres in 1994. Mango acreage decreased by 36 percent from 2,424 acres in 1992 to 1,550 acres in 1994. Avocados sustained a 33 percent drop in acreage from 8,987 acres in 1992 to 6,040 acres in 1994.



OTHER TROPICAL FRUITS

Acreages for the other tropical fruits grown in Dade County are shown in the table below. The majority of tropical fruits show a large percentage increase in acreage from 1992 to 1994. However, because of the relatively small acreages planted to these tropical fruits, even a small increase in acreage will constitute a large percentage change.

Other Tropical Fruit Acreages Pre-and Post-Hurricane

FRUIT	ACRES (1992)	ACRES (1994)	PERCENT CHANGE
Carambola	650	532	-18%
Lychee	410	511	25%
Papaya	202	394	95%
Banana/Plantain	400	300	-25%
Mamey Sapote	318	307	-4%
Guava	147	197	34%
Longan	208	294	43%
Barbados Cherry (Acerola)	66	73	11%
Passion Fruit	45	62	38%
Atemoya	83	41	-51%
Pummelo	8	35	338%
Jackfruit	12	27	125%
Kumquat	28	26	-7%
Citrus (misc)	26	24	-8%
Sugar Apple	41	23	-44%
Key Lime	13	18	39%
Sapodilla	11	12	9%
Coconut Palm	7	9	29%
Wax Jambu	7	8	14%
Persimmon	0	4	n.a.
Calmito	3	3	0%
Black Sapote	2	2	0%
Canistel	2	2	0%
Annona Reticulata	2	2	0%
Guanabana	1	1	0%
Akee	1	1	0%
White Sapote	1	1	0%
TOTAL	2,633	2,812	7%

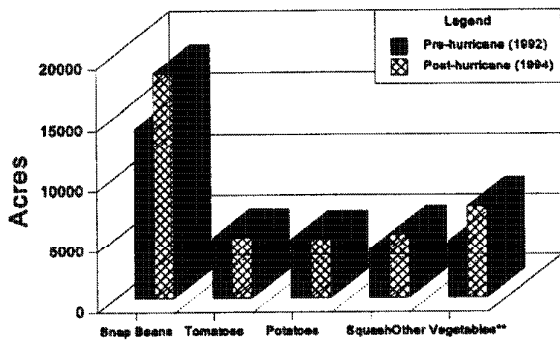
* Beech, cherry of Rio Grande, cashew nut, curry, jaboticaba, loquat, macadamia, monstera delicioso, mamey apple, pineapple, pulusan, Spanish lime, sun sapote, tropical almond, tamarind and wampee were also grown, however, their 1992 and 1994 acreages were all less than one acre.

TRADITIONAL VEGETABLES

All of the traditional vegetables, charted in the figure below, had significantly higher post-hurricane plantings except for tomatoes which had a 0.4 percent decrease in acreage from 5,048 acres in 1992 to 5,030 acres in 1994 and potatoes which had a 0.1 percent increase in acreage from 4,880 acres in 1992 to 4,885 acres in 1994. Snap beans had a 32 percent increase from 13,980 acres in 1992 to 18,460 acres in 1994. Squash showed a 30 percent increase from 4,050 acres in 1992 to 5,280 acres in 1994. Other traditional vegetable acreages, which include cherry tomatoes, sweet corn, bell peppers, pickling and fresh cucumbers, eggplant, cabbage and strawberries, increased by 61 percent from 4,691 acres to 7,547 acres. Because of confidentiality restrictions, acreages for these individual crops could not be reported separately.

(continued)

Traditional Vegetable Acreages* Pre- and Post-Hurricane

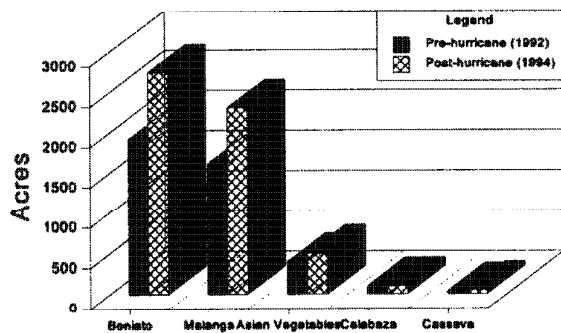


* All others are based upon statistics provided by the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service.
 ** Includes cherry tomatoes, sweet corn, bell peppers, pickling and fresh cucumbers, eggplant, cabbage and strawberries. Acreages for individual crops are not reported because of confidentiality restrictions.

TROPICAL VEGETABLES

With the exception of calabaza, acreages for tropical vegetables increased significantly from their pre-hurricane plantings. As shown in the following figure, calabaza remained at 100 acres from 1992 and 1994. Acreage for malanga increased by 43 percent from 1,620 acres in 1992 to 2,310 acres in 1994. Boniato acreage increased by 43 percent from 1,925 acres in 1992 to 2,750 acres in 1994. Cassava acreage also increased by 43 percent from 35 acres in 1992 to 50 acres in 1994. Asian vegetable acreage increased by 25 percent from 400 acres in 1992 to 500 acres in 1994.

Tropical Vegetable Acreages* Pre- and Post-Hurricane



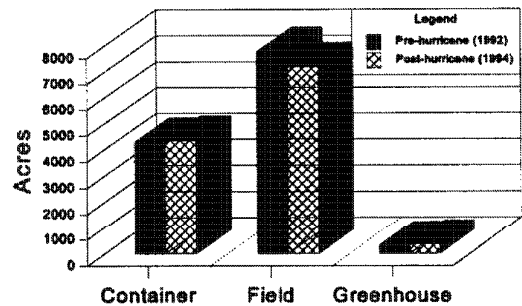
*Acreage estimates are based upon personal interviews with key growers.

NURSERY CROPS

In 1994, two years after Hurricane Andrew struck, total nursery acreages (containers, field and greenhouse) were almost back to their pre-hurricane levels. Acreage was estimated at 12,386 in 1992 and 11,927 acres in 1994.

Container and greenhouse acreages for 1994 are slightly higher than pre-hurricane levels. Containers showed an estimated 1.6 percent increase from 4,292 acres in 1992 to 4,360 acres in 1994. Greenhouse acres were estimated to be nearly 15 percent higher with 310 acres in 1992 compared with 356 acres in 1994.

Nursery Acreage* Pre- and Post-Hurricane

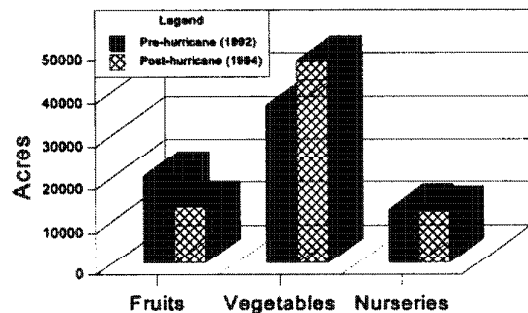


*Information from FAMRC survey data.

SUMMARY

Total tropical fruit acreages are 30 percent below pre-hurricane estimates from 19,998 acres in 1992 to 14,048 acres in 1994. Total vegetable acreages are about 28 percent higher than their pre-hurricane plantings from approximately 36,700 acres in 1992 to 46,900 acres in 1994. Total nursery acreages are 4 percent below pre-hurricane estimates from 12,386 acres in 1992 to 11,927 acres in 1994.

Pre- and Post-Hurricane Acreages* for Fruits, Vegetables and Nurseries



*Information from FAMRC survey data.