

ages from the sixth year up to and including the fifteenth year, when the number of groves of older trees dropped off rapidly. Usually the trees of a given grove were of a given age, except for replants, but there was an appreciable number of groves with trees of various ages. In a few instances the ages of trees were not reported. The number of absentee owners whose groves fell within the several age groups in 1929 is given in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—AGE OF TREES IN 1929¹.

Age of trees	Number of groves
First year (planted in 1929).....	2
Second year.....	4
Third year.....	4
Fourth year.....	5
Fifth year.....	9
Sixth year.....	15
Seventh year.....	30
Eighth year.....	23
Ninth year.....	50
Tenth year.....	29
Eleventh year.....	18
Twelfth year.....	24
Thirteenth year.....	28
Fourteenth year.....	23
Fifteenth year.....	22
Sixteenth year.....	12
Seventeenth year.....	6
Eighteenth year.....	7
Nineteenth year.....	3
Twentieth year.....	5
Over twentieth year.....	24
Mixed ages.....	85
Unknown ages.....	38

¹The age of trees was not reported for 11 properties.

The approximate situation as to the acreage and age of orange, tangerine and grapefruit trees in the United States and in some of the citrus producing States in November 1934 is summarized from the Agricultural Outlook for 1935, Miscellaneous Publication No. 215, United States Department of Agriculture, as follows:

In the country as a whole, there were about 539,000 acres of orange and tangerine groves. About 88 percent of the trees were nominally of bearing age. Two-fifths of the bearing acreage was less than 15 years old. Of the total acreage about 49 percent was in Florida, 44 percent in California and the remaining 7 percent was in Texas, Arizona, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.