SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The fruit constitute an essential part of human intake. More important agricultural processing are based on fruit crops.

Also, the monetary value of fruit crops production in new lands estimated at L.E 3.4 billions that represented about 56.7% of plant production value in the same area, which estimated at L.E 6 billions in 1996, which represented about 15.8% of plant production value in Egypt.

Data and information on relationships between production volumes for different varieties of fruit crops and resources used in their production, is not available. This is due mainly to the lack of an analytical economic studies on production and economic efficiency for agricultural resources used in production of fruit crops in new lands. Therefore, the study aims at studying production economics of some fruit crops in new lands. This is done through the study of marginal production for resources used in production, the determination of the optimal size that minimizes the average costs per produced unit, the optimal size that maximizes the producer's profits, counting elasticities for production & costs, study the efficiency of productivity, and economically for the fruit crops are studied as well.

The study includes five main chapters and an introduction includes the research problems, research objectives, tools, methods and information sources. The summary includes a summary of the five chapters, the main results of the analytical processes and some recommendation.

The study refers to the ratio of fruit area to total cultivated area during the period (1990-1996) ranging between 12-13%, and 4-5% in Egypt and the old lands respectively. Where as this ratio decreased in new lands from about 69% to 31% at the same period.

The study revealed that the trend of fruitful area ratio to total fruit area through the period (1990-1996) increased from about 74% to 85% in Egypt, and about 45% to 79% in new lands, while the trend of this ratio was toward increasement during the period (1990-1993) from about 94% to 99%, then decreased to 90% approximately at the end of this period.

The study illustrated a decreasement of fruits area, fruitful area and total production for fruits annually during the period (1990-1996) in old lands by about 9.8, 17 thousand feddan and 75.9 thousand tons respectively, While it increased in new lands annually by about 12.2, 26.3 thousand feddan and 210.7 thousand tons respectively. Also it increased as a total in Egypt annually by about 17.9, 34.2 thousand feddan and 232.5 thousand tons respectively.

The study indicated that the fluctuations in the fruits area, fruitful area and total production for fruits during the period (1990-1996) were characterized by an intensity in the new lands as the old lands.

This study is based on a sample consisted of 120 holders (producers) of fruits. They were chosen from total holders in research area -south Tahrer sector at Nubaria zone. They represented farms cultivated with apples and/or mandarins, and/or oranges, and/or grapes crops, these crops were chosen because they represented about 22%, 17%, 13%, 9% respectively of fruit area in south Tahrer sector.

The study showed that the change in productivity of apples was explained mainly by the changes in the quantities used from the following inputs: nitrogen, potassium, growth regulator, phosphorus and organic matter. While, the changes in the quantities used from potassium, irrigation water, number of fruit trees and organic mater was explained mainly by the changes in the productivity of mandarins. For the changes in the productivity of oranges, it was explained mainly by the changes in the quantities used from nitrogen, organic mater, potassium and number of human Labor . Finally the changes in the productivity of grapes was explained mainly by the changes in the quantities used from growth regulator, pesticides and insecticides

value, the quantities used from manure, potassium, nitrogen and number of human Labor successively .

The study illustrated the elasticity of production for apples, mandarins, oranges and grapes estimated by about 1.77, 2.67, 3.39, 1.78 respectively. Generally the producer for these fruit crops producing through the fruit productivity stage (non-economic stage).

This study revealed that the optimal size which minimizes the average costs for each produced unit of apples, mandarins, oranges and grapes estimated by about 9, 10, 10, 7 M.T/Fed. some of producer realized these optimal size.

According to ratio of 22% total variable cost average of variable cost per Ton, the study revealed that the average of variable cost was estimated by L.E 288.1, 294.7, 297.6, 407.6, 415.6 for local mandarin, summer orange, local orange, Chinese mandarin, gropes and apples respectively.

the results of this study showed that According to the ratio of total revenue of variable cost per feddan for previous crops the summer orange were ranked the first by about 2.1%, and it followed by grapes, apples, Chinese mandarin, local mandarin and local orange by ratio estimated about 2.1, 2, 1.8, 1.7, 1.6 respectively.

According to net revenue per feddan, the ranking was as follows: apples (L.E 2209.2), gropes (L.E 2171), summer orange (L.E 2153.3), Chinese mandarin (L.E 1503.6), local mandarin (L.E 1147.2) and local orange (L.E 877.6).

The study revealed that production of apples, local mandarin, Chinese mandarin, local orange, gropes crops and selling its in whole markets is best from selling it by Kelala, where the difference between net revenue which achieved with two methods were estimated by about L.E 1116.7, 933.6, 1085.2, 1100.6, 866 for the pervious crops respectively, while the selling of summer orange by Kelala achieved more net revenue than selling it in whole markets by about L.E 241.6.