

AXIM INTERNATIONAL INC.
Form 10-K
April 16, 2012

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

- Annual report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011
 Transition report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-54296

AXIM INTERNATIONAL INC.
(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)

27-4092986
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

6623 Las Vegas Boulevard, Las Vegas, NV
(Address of principal executive offices)

89119
(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone Number 1-702-629-1883

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value Common
(Title of class)

(Name of exchange on which registered)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES [x] NO []

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained in this form and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K [].

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer " Accelerated filer " Non-accelerated filer " Smaller reporting company x

(Do not check if a
smaller reporting
company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). [] Yes [x] No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrants' most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

The aggregate market value held by non-affiliates cannot be determined as the issuer's common equity is currently not publicly traded.

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: The Registrant had 33,000,000 shares of common stock outstanding as of April 16, 2012.

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PART I

Note regarding forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends affecting the financial condition of our business. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, among other things:

- general economic and business conditions, both nationally and in our markets,
- our expectations and estimates concerning future financial performance, financing plans and the impact of competition,
- our ability to implement our growth strategy,
- anticipated trends in our business,
- advances in technologies, and
- other risk factors set forth herein.

In addition, in this report, we use words such as "anticipates," "believes," "plans," "expects," "future," "intends," and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements.

As used in this current report, the terms "we", "us", "our" and the "company" refer to Axim International Inc.

We undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10K. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this prospectus may not occur and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

History

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on November 18, 2010. Since inception, we have been engaged in organizational efforts and obtaining initial financing. We were initially formed as a vehicle to pursue a business combination.

We have not been involved in any bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceeding.

Effective October 3, 2011, we entered into a Licensing Agreement (the "Agreement") with Omega Research Corporation ("Omega") for exclusive licensing rights for technology relating to the processing of organic waste to marketable byproducts via the Advanced Pyrolysis System 200 ("APS200"). We will have exclusive rights to sub-license, establish joint ventures to commercialize, use and process organic waste, and sell related byproducts in the territory of Jamaica, WI for 20 years. We acquired the licensing rights for \$ 50,000 which was paid on April 13, 2012. We have the right to purchase from Omega, the APS200 system at a fixed price of \$ 500,000 until September 30, 2013. Subsequent to September 30, 2013, Omega may increase the purchase price at its sole discretion to reflect raising costs of raw materials and labor. Upon purchasing the APS200 system, we subject to a royalty of 5% on licensee fees received as well as on gross sales from byproduct sales generated from the APS200 system. The Agreement was an arms-length transaction.

The APS200 system is designed to handle commonly generated waste stream, whether liquid, solid, mixed or unmixed (including whole tires, all types of plastics, e-waste, shredder residues, sewage sludge, animal wastes, biomass, ligneous and infectious biohazard medical waste) and represent an environmentally friendly and commercially viable alternative to traditional methods of processing waste. The solutions are commercially viable ecological recycling models based on zero-waste philosophy. We will initially be focused on using the application for processing waste tires for conversion to biochar and fuel oil.

Current Business

Upon entering into the Agreement to acquire exclusive licensing rights in Jamaica, our business objective is to market the APS200 system through qualified interests in establishing joint ventures and establishing waste conversion operations.

Effective October 28, 2011, we entered into a joint venture agreement with Alpha International Marketing Corp (“Alpha”) to establish the APS200 system in Jamaica for converting used tires to biochar and fuel oil. Alpha, as a sub licensee will be subject to a sub-license fee of \$ 70,000 payable in monthly installments of \$ 5,000 per month commencing November 1, 2011 ending, January 1, 2013. As per our Agreement with Omega, 5% of the sub license fee is payable to Omega on a quarterly basis. As additional consideration, the joint venture will remit to Omega a 5% royalty fee on all gross sales generated. Alpha is to raise \$ 250,000, half of the purchase price of the APS200 system and we are to raise the remaining balance. Alpha is to raise such funds by June 30, 2013. We are subject to raising the additional \$ 250,000 by June 30, 2013. In the event that we do not raise such funding by September 30, 2013, our agreement with Alpha is deemed terminated and we are liable to repay the sum of all monthly license fees paid. The repayment must be made within a 12 month period. In the event that Alpha does not raise such funding, the monthly sub license fee will be retained by us.

Principal Products, Services and Their Markets

The APS200 system has the capability for four applications for treatment of waste tires, plastics, MSW and hospital waste. The APS200 system will have one treatment application for waste tires. We may add other applications at a later date should we wish to expand operations.

How the System Works

Pyrolysis technologies:

Pyrolysis is most commonly used for organic materials. It does not involve reactions with oxygen or any other reagents but can take place in their presence. Extreme pyrolysis, which leaves only carbon as the residue, is called carbonization and is also related to the chemical process of charring.

Pyrolysis is heavily used in the chemical industry, for example, to produce charcoal, activated carbon, methyl alcohol and other chemicals from wood to convert ethylene dichloride into vinyl chloride to make PVC, to produce coke fuel from coal, to convert biomass into synthetic gas, to turn waste into safely disposable substances, and for the cracking of medium-weight hydrocarbons from petroleum into smaller molecules to produce lighter forms like gasoline.

There are two kinds of pyrolysis technologies classified by heat source.

Direct-Heat Pyrolysis

This method allows the heat source to make direct contact with the feedstock material. It has the advantage of being the most efficient method of thermal conductivity. Examples of Direct-Heat Pyrolysis systems are; steam pyrolysis systems, nitrogen or argon gas pyrolysis systems. Both steam and gas pyrolysis heat the feedstock material completely thereby decomposing the hydrocarbons. The disadvantage of the Direct-Heat Pyrolysis method is that it requires the consumption of a large amount of energy.

Indirect-Heat Pyrolysis

In the Indirect-Heat Pyrolysis method the feedstock material does not make direct contact with the heat source. The material is loaded in a vacuum chamber isolated from air. Then a heat source is applied to heat the chamber. The heat source can be a burner or heat wire.

Indirect-Heat Pyrolysis has a low thermal conductive efficiency because no contact is made with the surface of the feedstock material. To improve efficiency, Catalyst Pyrolysis has been developed. It uses a catalyst to bring the heat in contact with the feedstock material. If more than one catalyst is used the greater the heat contact is made with the surface of the feedstock material and the efficiency is thereby increased. Another method is break down the feedstock material into the small pieces or to grind the feedstock into powder where the feedstock material will react instantly. This technology is called Fast Pyrolysis. No matter how the contact surface of the feedstock material is increased, the heat will always be applied from the surface to the interior of the feedstock material. When heat makes contact with the surface of the feedstock material, it will form a hard shell preventing the heat from penetrating to the interior of the feedstock material resulting in incomplete de-composition of the organic compounds.

The APS200 system combines the steam Direct-Heat Pyrolysis and Indirect-Heat Pyrolysis technologies.

Traditional pyrolysis technology is a one stage process. It is designed and engineered to handle only one kind of uniform organic material during the same process. Also, the thermal conditions will vary based on what type of feedstock material is used; otherwise the feedstock material cannot be decomposed properly. The carbon residue will contain an organic composition. These by-products are not marketable. As a result, most pyrolysis systems can only process one type of feed stock material. Mixed or varied feedstock materials cannot be processed. For application in the waste management field where there are a variety of waste materials in an unpredictable composition, a one stage process cannot be accommodated. The APS200 system can process mixed feedstock material based on its two stage pyrolysis technology.

The first stage acts as a pyrolysis mode. It converts most of the organic composition to fuel oil at the critical cracking stage. To obtain the greatest amount of fuel oil is the most important function in this stage. The second stage simulates gasification, deep pyrolysis, carbon activated, and fuel gas synthesis system. The purpose of the second stage is to decompose the residue of organic compounds remaining after completion of the pyrolysis mode and convert it to fuel gas.

Energy efficiency by Steam with indirect thermal pyrolysis technologies:

As mentioned above, traditional pyrolysis technology uses the application of indirect heat to a thermal reaction chamber. Because the thermal conductive surface is small, significantly more time and energy is required to decompose the organic compounds resulting in low efficiency. Another problem is created when heat is applied to the surface of the feedstock material. When heat contacts the surface of the feedstock material, it forms a crust which restricts penetration of the heat to the interior of the feedstock material, resulting in an incomplete decomposition of the organic compounds. The carbon residue will also contain remnants of the organic compounds and becomes a secondary waste.

To solve this problem, the APS200 system uses steam as the main heat source to directly heat the material. Steam is used to penetrate the feedstock material into the interior in order to decompose the organic compounds. To generate the steam heat source requires more energy however the APS200 system uses an energy recovery technology to generate the steam required by using the fuel gas generated from the pyrolysis process which creates an indirect heating chamber by the use of the same waste heat source. The reaction chamber is supported by steam and indirect heat at the same time. This process increases the efficiency of energy use. When the pyrolysis system commences to generate fuel gas, enough fuel gas is produced to support the heat source for the system without the need for any external energy source. This creates energy cost savings.

System Safety

There are two conditions necessary in a pyrolysis system. The first is a vacuum condition. During this phase, the organic compounds will decompose to fuel oil and fuel gas. This fuel gas is rich in hydrogen. It is dangerous if contact is made with air and is the major reason why explosions can occur at most pyrolysis plants. The second condition is a high pressure phase. The higher the pressure, the higher the conversion rate, however, the high pressure creates instability in the system and can be explosive.

In an Indirect Heat pyrolysis system, carbon dust is mixed with oil (called “tar”) vapors. These tar vapors while passing through the pipe to the condenser, stick to the pipe as tar. The tar may eventually plug the pipe and since tar contains sulfur it can corrode the pipe creating leaks causing the explosive fuel gas to leak. This is the most common reason for explosions in traditional pyrolysis systems plants. To prevent such events, the APS200 System uses steam as protection. The steam reacts with the carbon dust to generate more fuel gas and reduces the tar produced. Also, the steam cleans the pipes to prevent corrosion and forms a protective shell to protect the fuel gas from making contact with the air even if it is leaking. The steam provides protection by preventing the fuel from igniting.

APS200 System application for waste tire treatment:

Waste tires are a dominant market for the pyrolysis system. The APS200 System can produce marketable high quality by-products from waste tire treatment. These included a high quality carbon black as well as fuel oil.

The expected percentage rate of the by-products generated is as follows:

- n Steel wire : 8~12% depend on the type of tires
- n Fuel Oil: 40% ~ 50%, depending on the flash point
- n Low quality Carbon black: 5% ~10%
- n High quality carbon black: 20% ~ 35%

Markets

Joint Ventures

It is our intention to market the APS200 system through joint ventures with qualified interests in establishing joint ventures and establishing waste conversion operations.

Effective October 28, 2011, we entered into a joint venture agreement with Alpha to establish the APS200 system in Jamaica. Alpha, as a sub licensee will be subject to a sub-license fee of \$ 70,000 payable in monthly installments of \$ 5,000 per month commencing November 1, 2011 ending, January 1, 2013. As per our Agreement with Omega, 5% of the sub license fee is payable to Omega on a quarterly basis. As additional consideration, the joint venture will remit a 5% royalty fee to Omega on all gross sales generated. Alpha is to raise \$ 250,000, half of the purchase price of the APS200 system and we are to raise the remaining balance. Alpha is to raise such funds by June 30, 2013. We are subject to raising the additional \$ 250,000 by June 30, 2013. In the event that we do not raise such funding by September 30, 2013, our agreement with Alpha is deemed terminated and we are liable to repay the sum of all monthly license fees paid. The repayment must be made within a 12 month period. In the event that Alpha does not raise such funding, the monthly sub license fee will be retained by us.

Markets – By Products

Management is unaware of any plan for recycling of used tires in Jamaica, resulting in used tires being discarded as garbage where they ultimately end up in landfills. We believe that these discarded tires would provide a source of raw materials for us at little cost.

Sustainable biochar is a powerfully simple tool that can produce a soil enhancer that holds carbon and makes soil more fertile; reduce agricultural waste; and produce clean, renewable energy.

Biochar is a highly porous charcoal that enables soil to retain nutrients and water and carbon content and yields improved plant and crop. The carbon content in the biochar can be stored in soil indefinitely. Biochar as a soil enhancer is mostly used in areas that have depleted soils with inadequate water and fertilizer use.

Biochar can improve soil fertility for the long term using locally available materials. Used alone, compost, manure or agrochemicals must be added at the same rate every year in order to realize benefits. Application rates can be reduced when nutrients are combined with biochar. Biochar can play a role in expanding options for sustainable soil management, not only to improve soil productivity but also to decrease nutrient loss through leaching by percolating water. We intend to market biochar produced to landscapers for softscape use in horticulture design.

Marketing Strategy

By-products generated would be initially marketed throughout the Caribbean. Our target market will be that of landscape horticulturalists. We may expand our target market at a later time and such efforts to expand our marketing scope will be dependent on the success of our initial operations.

Distribution Methods and Installation

We currently do not have distribution methods to deliver by-products generated by the System. We will explore methods of distribution subject to the market response upon initiation of operations.

New Products

We are not developing nor do we intend to distribute any other products in the foreseeable future.

Competition

Management is not aware of competition in Jamaica, WI. However emerging competitors may have significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources than we have. Competitors have and may adopt aggressive pricing or inventory availability policies and devote substantially more resources to website and systems development than we do. Increased competition may result in reduced operating margins and loss of market share.

Availability of Raw Materials

We have entered into discussions with several vehicle service stations which has access to the amount of input of used tire material we require. We have not entered into any definitive agreements with these suppliers as the cost of the tires per ton will vary. The cost will vary from \$ 50 to \$ 100 per ton. Management is confident that these sources are sufficient for supplying operations with the necessary feedstock material.

We cannot estimate at this time the frequency of our placement of orders as we have not established trends or possible seasonal aspects which may affect our sub distributor's business and the resultant increase or lag in number of orders placed with us.

Orders and Payment

Payment terms will vary and payments are made by wire transfer, bank draft, or money order.

Delivery

Delivery terms are subject to negotiations and are unique in each transaction.

Returns and Refunds

Our warranty policy states that the APS200 system will be free from material defects in materials and workmanship. The foregoing warranty is subject to the proper installation, operation and maintenance of the APS200 system in accordance to the APS200 system operating manual. Warranty claims must be made by the customer in writing within 15 days of the manifestation of a problem. The warranty period begins on the date the APS200 system is delivered and continues for Twelve (12) months.

Excluded from the warranty are problems due to accidents, misuse, misapplication, storage damage, negligence, or modification to the APS200 system or its components.

Patents, Trademarks and Labor Contracts

Patents

We do not directly hold any patents for the APS200 System. The APS200 System is proprietary technology.

Trademarks

We do not have any trademarks on our trade name or logo.

Labor Contracts

We have one labor contract with a consulting firm for all our administration needs. Once the APS200 System is fully operational, we will require additional employees to operate the system and also sales staff for marketing and sale of by-products generated.

Government Regulation

We are subject to regulations from various federal, state and municipal authorities, each having different environment regulations to deal with waste and emissions. The following are some of the regulatory authorities throughout the world.

In the USA hazard wastes are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) through the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (“RCRA”) which requires that hazard wastes be tracked from the time that they are generated until their final disposition. Further with the enactment of the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act* in 1980, a super fund was created for the clean-up and remediation of closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites. A facility that treats, stores or disposes of hazardous waste must obtain a permit under the RCRA. Individual states may regulate particular wastes more stringently than that mandated by the EPA

because the EPA is authorized to delegate primary rulemaking to individual States and most states have implemented such regulations.

The federal government also mandates the requirements for hazardous waste landfill sites together with state and local governmental agencies which may have criteria of their own and which in some cases may be more stringent than the federal regulations.

Worldwide the United Nations Environmental Program (“*UNEP*”) estimated that more than 400 million tons of hazardous waste is produced annually.

In the United Kingdom the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs is the agency responsible for policy and regulations on the environment which includes air quality, waste operations and local authority environmental regulation. In Europe the European Commission is the regulator authority responsible issuing directives for the regulation of hazardous waste.

The EPA is also the regulatory authority governing vehicle emissions and emissions from large Municipal Waste Combustors (“*MWC*”) (greater than 250 tons per day), small MSWs (less than 150 Tons per day) (MWCs are incinerators which burn household, commercial/retail and or institutional waste), Hazardous Waste Combustors (“*HWC*”) and Medical Waste Incinerators. State or federal MWC plans also include source and emission inventories, emission limits, testing, monitoring and reporting requirements or site specific compliance schedules including increments of progress.

The Asian countries also have their own emission and waste treatment regulatory bodies, most of which conform either to the EU or EPA standards.

As worldwide emissions levels have increased dramatically, a greater understanding of the impacts of these emissions have resulted in increased regulation and new development practices have been implemented to reduce emissions in countries worldwide. All of the above are the regulatory environment in which our technology and the proposed applications of the technology are applicable.

Research and Development

We intend to establish a research and development facility in each assembly plant with the intention of maintaining the technological lead in terms of product quality and development of new product applications.

Compliance with Environmental Laws

To our knowledge, we are not subject to any environmental laws which are cause of concern among management.

Handling and Storage of Biochar

To the best of management's knowledge, there are no guidelines or precautions relating to the handling and storage of biochar. We intend on handling and storing biochar based on standards applicable to carbon black as we may expand our operations in the future to accommodate the production of carbon black derived from waste tires.

In general, pure carbon black is difficult to ignite, does not undergo spontaneous combustion, and is not a dust explosion hazard. Red hot metal and electric sparks will not cause carbon black dust to ignite explosively. However, carbon black can be ignited by an open flame, glowing metal, sparks or lighted cigarettes. Once ignited it burns slowly with the production of toxic carbon monoxide. Storage fires may go undetected for some time, unless stirred or if sparks are present. If impurities are present on the carbon black (e.g. oil), then there is a risk of dust explosions. The risk of dust explosions is increased by the presence of unconsumed oil that adheres to the carbon.

Carbon black is a toxic solid. It may also be a dust explosion hazard depending on the impurities present. It is necessary that engineering controls are operating and that protective equipment requirement and personal hygiene measures are being followed. Only authorized personnel should have access to this material. They should be properly trained regarding its hazards and its safe use.

There should be no possible ignition sources, (e.g. sparks, open flames). It is very important to keep areas where this material is used clear of other materials which can burn (e.g. cardboard, sawdust). If impurities are present on the carbon black this could be at risk of being an explosion hazard. A non-sparking ventilation system, explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas of use must be installed. Carbon black should be stored in dust-tight, labelled containers and should be kept closed when not in use. Methods to control hazardous conditions include mechanical ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, and process enclosure if necessary, to control airborne dust.

Handling and Storage of Fuel Oil

Fuel oil has a high vapor pressure, evaporating quickly and will go stale in a few weeks if not chemically treated. It has high ignition temperature (about 1100° F). Stored fuel oil must be treated with a butylhydroxytoluene additive and protected from moisture if it is to be stored for any length of time. Fuel tanks should be stored in a well-ventilated area building.

Any electrical fixtures surrounding the fuel oil tank should be explosion proof (sealed) and wired in sealed conduit to prevent fuel vapors from coming into contact with electrical sparks. Smoking or carrying of smoking materials within 50 feet of the fuel pumps should be prohibited.

Employees

As of to date, we had no full-time employees and no part-time employees. We have engaged a consultant who provides various services to our company.

Principal Business Office & Administrative Branch Office

Our administrative office for North American investor relations and U.S. regulatory reporting is located at Suite 6623 Las Vegas Boulevard, South Street, 255, Las Vegas Nevada, 89119, Telephone: 702-629-1883, Facsimile: 702-562-9791.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Any of the following risks could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, or operating results.

All parties and individuals reviewing this Annual Report on Form 10K and considering us as an investment should be aware of the financial risk involved. When deciding whether to invest or not, careful review of the risk factors set forth herein and consideration of forward-looking statements contained in this registration statement should be adhered to. Prospective investors should be aware of the difficulties encountered as we face all the risks including competition, and the need for additional working capital. The likelihood of our success must be considered in light of the problems and expenses that are frequently encountered in connection with operations in the competitive environment in which we will be operating.

*****You should read the following risk factors carefully before purchasing our common stock.*****

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS

We have a limited operating history upon which an evaluation of our prospects can be made. For that reason, it would be difficult for a potential investor to judge our prospects for success.

We were organized in November 2010. We entered into the Agreement with Omega on October 3, 2011. We have had limited operations since our inception from which to evaluate our business and prospects. There can be no assurance that our future proposed operations will be implemented successfully or that we will have the ability to generate profits. If we are unable to sustain our operations, you may lose your entire investment. We face all the risks inherent in a new business, including the expenses, difficulties, complications and delays frequently encountered in connection with conducting operations, including capital requirements and management's potential underestimation of initial and ongoing costs. As a new business, we may encounter delays and other problems in connection with the methods of product distribution that we implement. We also face the risk that we will not be able to effectively implement our business plan. In evaluating our business and prospects, these difficulties should be considered. If we are not effective in addressing these risks, we will not operate profitably and we may not have adequate working capital to meet our obligations as they become due.

If we do not raise \$ 250,000 to purchase the APS200 System by June 30, 2013, we are liable for the price increase if applicable

Our Agreement with Omega provides that the APS200 system can be purchased at a fixed price of \$ 500,000 prior to September 30, 2013. Subsequent to this date, Omega may increase the purchase price to reflect rising costs of raw materials. Our sub license agreement with Alpha provides that we are responsible for 50% of the purchase price which is due by June 30, 2013 and if we are unable to raise this amount, we will be responsible for any increase in the purchase price imposed by Omega. We may not have sufficient working capital to pay the increase in purchase price and in such an event, we are liable for the return of the sub license fees paid by Alpha.

We are liable for the return of the sub license fees paid by Alpha in the event that we are unable to raise \$ 250,000 to purchase the APS 200 System

If we do not raise \$ 250,000 by September 30, 2013, we are liable for the return to Alpha the sub license fee paid totaling \$ 70,000. This fee is payable in a 12 month period. We may not have sufficient working capital to repay Alpha and there can be no assurance that repayment terms can be renegotiated that would be supportive of our financial situation at that time.

If Alpha does not raise its portion of the \$ 250,000 by September 30, 2013, there is no assurance that we will have the working capital to purchase the APS200 System

Alpha is obligated to raise \$ 250,000 by June 13, 2013. If Alpha does not raise such funds by this date, there can be no assurance that we will be in a position to raise the remaining balance or appoint another joint venture partner that would participate in the joint purchase of the APS200 system.

If we do not receive shareholder loans we may be unable to continue meeting our minimum funding requirements.

We will require shareholder loans to meet our working capital needs; however, we have no formalized agreements with shareholders guaranteeing that any required funding will be available to us. We may exhaust this source of funding at any time, which would cause us to cease operations.

We must hire qualified engineering and professional services personnel.

We cannot be certain that we can attract or retain a sufficient number of highly qualified engineers and professional services personnel to efficiently maintain and enhance the APS200 system. To meet our needs for engineers and professional services personnel, we may use more costly third-party contractors and consultants to supplement our own staff. Our business may be harmed if we are unable to establish and maintain relationships with third-party implementation providers.

If we do not receive funding through private placements or shareholder as we may be unable to continue meeting our minimum funding requirements.

We require short term funding in the amount of approximately \$65,000 in the next 12 months to fund our operations. Although our shareholders are committed

Cash paid during the period for interest	\$1,939,000	\$1,730,000
Cash (received) paid during the period for income taxes, net of payments (refunds)	\$(640,000)	\$2,095,000
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Unrealized holding gain on Calavo investment	\$(2,985,000)	\$(2,400,000)
Capital expenditures accrued but not paid at period-end	\$1,654,000	\$721,000
Non-cash reduction of note receivable	\$1,301,000	\$-
Accrued interest on note receivable	\$36,000	\$59,000
Donation of common stock	\$100,000	\$100,000
Accrued Series B-2 Convertible Preferred Stock dividends	\$31,000	\$31,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Limoneira Company

Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Preface

The preparation of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements requires management to make use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and certain financial statement disclosures. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three months and nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 and balance sheet as of July 31, 2015 included herein have not been audited by an independent registered public accounting firm, but in management's opinion, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to make a fair statement of the financial position at July 31, 2015 and the results of operations and the cash flows for the periods presented herein have been made. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results expected for the full fiscal year.

The consolidated balance sheet at October 31, 2014 included herein has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for complete financial statements.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Although we believe the disclosures made are adequate to make the information presented not misleading, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules or regulations. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014.

Limoneira Company

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

1. Business

Limoneira Company, a Delaware corporation (the “Company”), engages primarily in growing citrus and avocados, picking and hauling citrus, and packing, marketing and selling lemons. The Company is also engaged in residential rentals and other rental operations and real estate development activities.

The Company markets and sells lemons directly to foodservice, wholesale and retail customers throughout the United States, Canada, Asia and other international markets. The Company is a member of Sunkist Growers, Inc. (“Sunkist”), an agricultural marketing cooperative, and sells its oranges, specialty citrus and other crops to Sunkist-licensed and other third-party packinghouses.

The Company sells all of its avocado production to Calavo Growers, Inc. (“Calavo”), a packing and marketing company listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol CVGW. Calavo’s customers include many of the largest retail and food service companies in the United States and Canada. The Company’s avocados are packed by Calavo, sold and distributed under Calavo brands to its customers.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the accounts of all the subsidiaries and investments in which a controlling interest is held by the Company. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements represent the consolidated balance sheets, consolidated statements of operations, consolidated statements of comprehensive income and consolidated statements of cash flows of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The Company’s subsidiaries include: Limoneira International Division, LLC, Limoneira Mercantile, LLC, Windfall Investors, LLC, Templeton Santa Barbara, LLC, and Associated Citrus Packers, Inc. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company considers the criteria established under the Financial Accounting Standards Board – Accounting Standards Code (“FASB ASC”) 810, *Consolidations* and the effect of variable interest entities, in its consolidation process. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes thereto included in this quarterly report.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reclassifications and Adjustments

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior years' consolidated financial statements to conform to the July 31, 2015 presentation.

Immaterial Classification Error - An immaterial error in the classification of an equity method investee's distributions was corrected in the July 31, 2014 consolidated financial statements which resulted in the reclassification of an equity method investee's distributions from investing to operating cash flows in the amount of \$184,000 in the consolidated statement of cash flows. The Company has evaluated the materiality of this error both qualitatively and quantitatively in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 99, Materiality, and determined that this error was not material to our previously reported consolidated financial statements as of October 31, 2014 and prior.

Other Reclassifications - Equity in earnings of investments were reclassified as a component of other income (expense) from a separate line item following the income tax provision on the statement of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Financial Accounting Standards Board – Accounting Standards Update (“FASB ASU”) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).” This ASU affects any entity that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of nonfinancial assets unless those contracts are within the scope of other standards (e.g., insurance contracts or lease contracts). This ASU will supersede the revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and most industry-specific guidance. This ASU also supersedes some cost guidance included in Subtopic 605-35, Revenue Recognition – Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts. In addition, the existing requirements for the recognition of a gain or loss on the transfer of nonfinancial assets that are not in a contract with a customer (e.g., assets within the scope of Topic 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment, and tangible assets within the scope of Topic 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other) are amended to be consistent with the guidance on recognition and measurement (including the constraint on revenue) in this ASU.

Limoneira Company

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps:

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Determine the transaction price.
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early application is not permitted. The Company is evaluating the effect this ASU may have on its consolidated financial statements.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs

The amendments in this ASU require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by the amendments in this ASU.

The amendments are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory

The amendments in this ASU do not apply to inventory that is measured using last-in, first-out (LIFO) or the retail inventory method. The amendments apply to all other inventory, which includes inventory that is measured using first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost.

An entity should measure in scope inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. Subsequent measurement is unchanged for inventory measured using LIFO or the retail inventory method.

The amendments in this ASU more closely align the measurement of inventory in GAAP with the measurement of inventory in International Financial Reporting Standards.

For public business entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The amendments should be applied prospectively with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Limoneira Company**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)****3. Fair Value Measurements**

Under the FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures*, a fair value measurement is determined based on the assumptions that a market participant would use in pricing an asset or liability. A three-tiered hierarchy draws distinctions between market participant assumptions based on (i) observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets (Level 1), (ii) inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly (Level 2) and (iii) unobservable inputs that require the Company to use present value and other valuation techniques in the determination of fair value (Level 3).

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities as of July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, which are measured on a recurring basis during the period, segregated by level within the fair value hierarchy:

July 31, 2015

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets at fair value:				
Available-for-sale securities	\$27,255,000	\$-	\$ -	\$27,255,000
Liabilities at fair value:				
Derivative	\$-	\$1,662,000	\$ -	\$1,662,000

October 31, 2014

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets at fair value:				
Available-for-sale securities	\$24,270,000	\$-	\$ -	\$24,270,000
Liabilities at fair value:				
Derivative	\$-	\$1,782,000	\$ -	\$1,782,000

Available-for-sale securities consist of marketable securities in Calavo common stock. The Company currently owns 500,000 shares, representing approximately 2.9% of Calavo's outstanding common stock. These securities are measured at fair value by quoted market prices. Calavo's stock price at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014 was \$54.51 and \$48.54 per share, respectively.

The derivative consists of an interest rate swap, the fair value of which is estimated using industry-standard valuation models. Such models project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to a present value using market-based observable inputs.

4. Accounts Receivable

The Company grants credit in the course of its operations to customers, cooperatives, companies and lessees of the Company's facilities. The Company performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and generally does not require collateral. The Company provides allowances on its receivables, as required, based on accounts receivable aging and certain other factors. As of July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014 the allowances totaled \$163,000 and \$442,000, respectively.

5. Concentrations

Lemons procured from third-party growers were 25% and 23% of lemon supply in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively and 35% and 20% of lemon supply in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The Company sells all of its avocado production to Calavo.

Limoneira Company**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)****6. Real Estate Development Assets**

Real estate development assets consist of the following:

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
East Areas 1 and 2	\$58,532,000	\$55,016,000
Templeton Santa Barbara, LLC	11,039,000	11,039,000
Windfall Investors, LLC	25,352,000	22,033,000
	\$94,923,000	\$88,088,000

East Areas 1 and 2

In fiscal year 2005, the Company began capitalizing the costs of two real estate development projects east of Santa Paula, California, for the development of 550 acres of land into residential units, commercial buildings and civic facilities. During the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company capitalized \$1,434,000 and \$827,000, respectively, of costs related to these projects. During the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company capitalized \$3,516,000 and \$2,333,000, respectively, of costs related to these projects. Additionally, in relation to these projects, the Company incurred expenses of \$4,000 in each of the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 and \$12,000 and \$13,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

On August 24, 2010, the Company entered into an amendment (the "Amendment") to a Real Estate Advisory Management Consultant Agreement (the "Consultant Agreement") with Parkstone Companies, Inc. (the "Consultant") dated April 1, 2004, that includes provisions for the Consultant to earn a success fee (the "Success Fee") upon the annexation by the City of Santa Paula, California of East Area I. Under the terms of the Amendment, the Company agrees to pay the Success Fee in an amount equal to 4% of the incremental Property Value under a formula defined in the Amendment. The Success Fee is due and payable 120 days following the earlier to occur of (a) the sale of all or any portion of East Area I, including any unrelated third party material investment in the property, (b) the determination of an appraised value of the East Area I or (c) the second anniversary of the property annexation (each a "Success Fee Event").

The Success Fee, if any, shall be paid in cash, shares of the Company's common stock, or any combination of the foregoing at the sole discretion of the Company. The Success Fee is based on the calculated value of the property, which can vary over time until the settlement date. Accordingly, the Success Fee will be "marked to market" periodically to recognize the potential variability in the property value. Changes in the value, if any, will be recorded to capitalized development costs and additional paid in capital ("APIC"). To the extent that it becomes probable that cash will be used in the settlement rather than stock, such amount of cash will be classified as a liability rather than APIC.

If the Success Fee is paid in shares of common stock, deemed to be an equity award, the amount of common stock paid will be determined using a price per share equal to the average of closing prices of the common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market for the 20 trading days ending on the last trading day prior to the earliest occurring Success Fee Event; provided, however, that the price per share shall be no less than \$16.00 per share. Previously recognized capitalized development costs will be adjusted to reflect the calculated value of the property upon settlement. The related APIC amount will be adjusted to common stock to reflect the issuance of common stock. To the extent that it becomes probable that cash will be used in the settlement rather than stock, such amount of cash will be classified as a liability rather than APIC/common stock. As of July 31, 2015, the estimated amount of the Success Fee was zero.

In connection with facilitating the annexation of East Area 1 into the City of Santa Paula, during February 2013, the Company entered into a Capital Improvement Cost Sharing Agreement for Improvements to Santa Paula Creek Channel (the "Cost Sharing Agreement") with the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (the "District"). The Cost Sharing Agreement requires the Company to reimburse the District 28.5% of the costs of the improvements, up to a maximum of \$5,000,000. Additionally, the Company is required to pay the cost of preparing a study to determine a feasible scope of work and budget for the improvements. No costs have been incurred to date in relation to this agreement.

Limoneira Company

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)

6. Real Estate Development Assets (continued)

Templeton Santa Barbara, LLC

The three real estate development parcels within the Templeton Santa Barbara, LLC project are described as Centennial Square (“Centennial”), The Terraces at Pacific Crest (“Pacific Crest”), and Sevilla. The net carrying values of Centennial, Pacific Crest and Sevilla at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014 were \$2,983,000, \$3,370,000 and \$4,686,000, respectively. These projects were idle during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and, as such, no costs were capitalized.

During the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company capitalized zero and \$24,000, respectively, of costs related to these real estate parcels. During the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company capitalized zero and \$197,000, respectively, of costs related to these real estate parcels. Additionally, in relation to these parcels, the Company incurred net expenses of \$42,000 and \$465,000 in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$128,000 and \$527,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The net expenses incurred in fiscal year 2014 include a July 31, 2014 impairment charge of \$435,000 recognized on the Centennial property.

Windfall Investors, LLC

On November 15, 2009, the Company acquired Windfall Investors, LLC, which included \$16,842,000 of real estate development assets. During the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company capitalized \$2,597,000 and \$673,000, respectively, of costs primarily related to vineyards and water wells for this real estate development project. During the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company capitalized \$3,319,000 and \$1,323,000, respectively, of costs primarily related to vineyards and water wells for this real estate development project. Additionally, in relation to this project, the Company incurred net expenses of \$245,000 and \$265,000, in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$604,000 and \$720,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

7. Investment in Calavo Growers, Inc.

In June 2005, the Company entered into a stock purchase agreement with Calavo. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company purchased 1,000,000 shares, or approximately 6.9%, of Calavo's common stock for \$10,000,000 and Calavo purchased 1,728,570 shares, or approximately 15.1%, of the Company's common stock for \$23,450,000. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company received net cash consideration of \$13,450,000. The Company has classified its marketable securities investment as available-for-sale.

In fiscal year 2009, the Company sold 335,000 shares of Calavo stock for a total of \$6,079,000, recognizing a gain of \$2,729,000. In fiscal year 2013, the Company sold 165,000 shares to Calavo pursuant to the 2005 Stock Purchase Agreement for a total of \$4,788,000, recognizing a gain of \$3,138,000. The Company continues to own 500,000 shares of Calavo common stock.

Changes in the fair value of the available-for-sale securities result in unrealized holding gains or losses for the remaining shares held by the Company. The Company recorded unrealized holding gains of \$1,930,000 (\$1,172,000 net of tax) and \$1,700,000 (\$1,023,000 net of tax), during the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company recorded unrealized holding gains of \$2,985,000 (\$1,813,000 net of tax) and \$2,400,000 (\$1,445,000 net of tax), during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

8. Note Receivable

During fiscal year 2004, the Company sold a parcel of land in Morro Bay, California and in connection with the sale; the Company recorded a note receivable of \$1,300,000. Total principal and interest due was \$819,000 and \$2,084,000 at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, respectively. Interest continues to accrue on the principal balance of the note and was \$12,000 and \$20,000 in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively and \$36,000 and \$59,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In July 2015, the holder of the note completed the drilling of three water wells at the Company's Windfall Investors, LLC real estate development property. The fair value of the well drilling services was \$1,301,000 and the Company recorded a non-cash reduction of the note receivable comprised of \$820,000 in accrued interest and \$481,000 of principal.

Limoneira Company

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)

9. Other Assets

Other assets consist of the following:

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Investments in mutual water companies	\$4,024,000	\$3,731,000
Acquired water and mineral rights	1,536,000	1,536,000
Deferred lease assets and other	1,085,000	1,282,000
Revolving funds and memberships	344,000	355,000
Acquired trade names and trademarks, net	456,000	530,000
Goodwill	680,000	680,000
	\$8,125,000	\$8,114,000

10. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Compensation	\$1,514,000	\$3,280,000
Property taxes	182,000	500,000
Income taxes	2,969,000	-
Interest	251,000	235,000
Deferred rental income and deposits	808,000	598,000
Lease expense	675,000	1,458,000
Lemon supplier payables	-	624,000
Capital expenditures and other	820,000	844,000

\$7,219,000 \$7,539,000

11. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt is comprised of the following:

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Rabobank revolving credit facility: the interest rate is variable based on the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), which was 0.19% at July 31, 2015, plus 1.80%. Interest is payable monthly and the principal is due in full in June 2018.	\$78,664,000	\$61,623,000
Farm Credit West term loan: the interest rate is variable and was 2.75% at July 31, 2015. The loan is payable in quarterly installments through November 2022.	4,367,000	4,756,000
Farm Credit West non-revolving line of credit: the interest rate is variable and was 2.75% at July 31, 2015. Interest is payable monthly and the principal is due in full in May 2018.	492,000	492,000
Farm Credit West term loan: the interest rate is variable and was 2.75% at July 31, 2015. The loan is payable in monthly installments through October 2035.	1,277,000	1,475,000
CNH Capital loans: the interest rate was zero and the loans were paid off in May and July 2015.	-	8,000
Subtotal	84,800,000	68,354,000
Less current portion	585,000	583,000
Total long-term debt, less current portion	\$84,215,000	\$67,771,000

Limoneira Company

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)

11. Long-Term Debt (continued)

Interest is capitalized on non-bearing orchards, real estate development projects and significant construction in progress. The Company capitalized interest of \$651,000 and \$559,000 during the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$1,874,000 and \$1,757,000 during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Capitalized interest is included in property, plant and equipment and real estate development assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

12. Derivative Instrument and Hedging Activities

The Company enters into interest rate swaps to minimize the risks and costs associated with its financing activities. Derivative financial instruments are as follows:

	Notional Amount		Fair Value Liability	
	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Pay fixed-rate, receive floating-rate forward interest rate swap, beginning July 2013 until June 2018	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$1,662,000	\$1,782,000

In November 2011, the Company entered into a forward interest rate swap agreement with Rabobank International, Utrecht to fix the interest rate at 4.30% on \$40,000,000 of its outstanding borrowings under the Rabobank line of credit beginning July 2013 until June 2018. This interest rate swap qualifies as a cash flow hedge and is accounted for as a hedge under the short-cut method. Therefore, the fair value liability is included in fair value of derivative instrument, other long-term liabilities and related accumulated other comprehensive income at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014.

13. Basic and Diluted Net Income per Share

Basic net income per common share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period without consideration of the dilutive effect of conversion of preferred stock. Diluted net income per common share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period plus the dilutive effect of conversion of preferred stock. The Series B and Series B-2 convertible preferred shares were included in the computation of diluted net income per common share for the three months ended July 31, 2015 because such shares were dilutive. The Series B and Series B-2 convertible preferred shares were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per common share for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 because such shares were anti-dilutive.

14. Related-Party Transactions

The Company rents certain of its residential housing assets to employees on a month-to-month basis. The Company recorded \$166,000 and \$132,000 of rental revenue from employees in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company recorded \$459,000 and \$405,000 of rental revenue from employees in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. There were no rental payments due from employees at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014.

The Company has representation on the boards of directors of the mutual water companies in which the Company has investments. The Company recorded capital contributions and purchased water and water delivery services from such mutual water companies, in aggregate, of \$364,000 and \$202,000 in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company recorded capital contributions and purchased water and water delivery services from such mutual water companies, in aggregate, of \$1,067,000 and \$947,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Such amounts are included in agribusiness expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Payments due to the mutual water companies were, in aggregate, \$141,000 and \$74,000 at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, respectively.

Limoneira Company

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)

14. Related-Party Transactions (continued)

The Company has representation on the board of directors of a non-profit cooperative association that provides pest control services for the agricultural industry. The Company purchased services and supplies of \$382,000 and \$438,000 from the association in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company purchased services and supplies of \$1,081,000 and \$989,000 from the association in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Such amounts are included in agribusiness expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Payments due to the association were \$7,000 and \$177,000 at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, respectively.

The Company recorded dividend income of \$375,000 and \$350,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, on its investment in Calavo, which is included in other income (expense), net in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The Company had \$3,027,000 and \$6,147,000 of avocado sales to Calavo for the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company had \$7,142,000 and \$7,320,000 of avocado sales to Calavo for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Such amounts are included in agribusiness revenues in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. There was \$189,000 and zero receivable by the Company from Calavo at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, respectively. Additionally, the Company leases office space to Calavo and received rental income of \$68,000 and \$69,000 in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company received rental income from Calavo of \$204,000 and \$207,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Such amounts are included in rental operations revenues in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Certain members of the Company's board of directors market lemons through the Company pursuant to its customary marketing agreements. During the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate amount of lemons procured from entities owned or controlled by members of the board of directors was \$774,000 and \$915,000, respectively. During the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate amount was \$1,356,000 and \$1,311,000, respectively. Such amounts are included in agribusiness expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Payments due to these board members were \$284,000 and \$592,000 at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, respectively.

On July 1, 2013, the Company and Cadiz Real Estate, LLC (“Cadiz”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cadiz, Inc., entered into a long-term lease agreement (the “Lease”) for a minimum of 320 acres, with an option to lease up to an additional 640 acres, located within 9,600 zoned agricultural acres owned by Cadiz in eastern San Bernardino County, California. The initial term of the Lease runs for 20 years and the annual base rental rate will be equal to the sum of \$200 per planted acre and 20% of gross revenues from the sale of harvested lemons (less operating expenses) and will not exceed \$1,200 per acre per year. The Company has incurred lease expense of \$16,000 and \$11,000 in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively and \$41,000 and \$15,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. A member of the Company’s board of directors serves as the CEO, President and a member of the board of directors of Cadiz, Inc. Additionally, this board member is an attorney with a law firm that provided services to the Company \$122,000 and \$71,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

On February 3, 2015, the Company entered into a Modification of Lease Agreement (the “Amendment”) with Cadiz. The Amendment, among other things, increased by 200 acres the amount of property leased by the Company under the lease agreement dated July 1, 2013. In connection with the Amendment, the Company paid a total of \$1,212,000 to acquire existing lemon trees and irrigations systems from Cadiz and a Cadiz tenant.

The Company has representation on the board of directors of Colorado River Growers, Inc. (“CRG”), a non-profit cooperative association of fruit growers engaged in the agricultural harvesting and marketing business in Yuma County, Arizona. The Company paid no harvest and third-party grower expense to CRG in the three months ended July 31, 2014 and 2014 and \$5,177,000 and \$5,505,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Such amounts are included in agribusiness expense in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, the Company’s subsidiary, Associated Citrus Packers, Inc. (“Associated”) provided no harvest management and administrative services to CRG in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 and \$305,000 and \$295,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Such amounts are included in agribusiness revenues in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations. There was \$33,000 and \$40,000 receivable by Associated from CRG at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, respectively.

Limoneira Company

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)

14. Related-Party Transactions (continued)

The Company has representation on the board of directors of Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District (“YMIDD”). In December 2013, Associated entered into an agreement, as amended in December 2014, with the YMIDD to participate in a Pilot Fallowing Program in which Associated agreed to forego its water allocation for approximately 300 acres of land in exchange for \$750 per acre through December 31, 2016, unless terminated sooner by YMIDD. In relation to this program, during the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 the Company recorded income of \$50,000 and \$43,000, respectively. In relation to this program, during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 the Company recorded income of \$151,000 and \$111,000, respectively, and recorded losses on orchard disposals of \$160,000 and \$183,000, respectively. These net amounts are included in other income in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, the Company purchased no water from YMIDD in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 and \$68,000 and \$62,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Such amounts are included in agribusiness expenses in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations. There were no amounts receivable from or payments due to YMIDD at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014.

The Company has a 1.3% interest in Limco Del Mar, Ltd. (“Del Mar”) as a general partner and a 22.1% interest as a limited partner. The Company provides Del Mar with farm management, orchard land development and accounting services, and recognized agribusiness revenue relating to such services of \$44,000 and \$40,000 in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$119,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014. The Company also performed contract lemon packing services for Del Mar and recognized agribusiness revenues relating to such services of \$367,000 and \$396,000 in the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively and \$470,000 and \$517,000 in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Fruit proceeds due to Del Mar were \$882,000 and \$828,000 at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, respectively, and are included in grower’s payable in the Company’s consolidated balance sheets. In the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company received no cash distributions and recorded equity in earnings of this investment of \$225,000 and \$101,000, respectively. In the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company received cash distributions of \$495,000 and \$184,000, respectively and recorded equity in earnings of this investment of \$412,000 and \$132,000, respectively.

On August 14, 2014, the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary, Limoneira Chile SpA, invested approximately \$1,750,000 for a 35% interest in Rosales S.A. (“Rosales”), a citrus packing, marketing and sales business located in La Serena, Chile. The Company recognized lemon sales of zero and \$119,000 to Rosales in the three and nine months ended July 31, 2015, respectively and such amounts are recorded in agribusiness revenues in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations. During the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate amount

of lemons procured from Rosales was \$415,000 and \$555,000, respectively. During the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate amount procured was \$567,000 and \$555,000, respectively. Amounts due to Rosales were \$259,000 and zero at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014. Additionally, the Company recorded equity losses of this investment of \$19,000 and \$220,000, which includes amortization of fair value basis differences of \$52,000 and \$156,000 in the three and nine months ended July 31, 2015, respectively. In August 2015 the Company received a cash distribution of \$53,000.

15. Income Taxes

There has been no material change to the Company's uncertain tax position for the three and nine month periods ended July 31, 2015. The Company does not expect its unrecognized tax benefits to change significantly over the next 12 months.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest expense and penalties related to income tax matters as a component of income tax expense. The Company has not accrued any interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions as of July 31, 2015.

Limoneira Company

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)

16. Retirement Plans

The Limoneira Company Retirement Plan (the “Plan”) is a noncontributory, defined benefit, single employer pension plan, which provides retirement benefits for all eligible employees of the Company. Benefits paid by the Plan are calculated based on years of service, highest five-year average earnings, primary Social Security benefit and retirement age. Effective June 2004, the Company froze the Plan and no additional benefits accrued to participants subsequent to that date. The Plan is administered by City National Bank and Mercer Human Resource Consulting.

The Plan is funded consistent with the funding requirements of federal law and regulations. There were funding contributions of \$125,000 during the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, and \$375,000 during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014.

The net periodic pension costs for the Plan for the three months ended July 31 were as follows:

	2015	2014
Administrative expenses	\$34,000	\$34,000
Interest cost	213,000	205,000
Expected return on plan assets	(282,000)	(268,000)
Recognized actuarial loss	246,000	195,000
Net periodic benefit cost	\$211,000	\$166,000

The net periodic pension costs for the Plan for the nine months ended July 31 were as follows:

	2015	2014
Administrative expenses	\$102,000	\$102,000
Interest cost	639,000	615,000
Expected return on plan assets	(846,000)	(804,000)
Recognized actuarial loss	738,000	585,000

Net periodic pension cost \$633,000 \$498,000

17. Other Long-Term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities consist of the following:

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Minimum pension liability	\$4,474,000	\$4,954,000
Fair value of derivative instrument	898,000	973,000
Contingent consideration	300,000	300,000
Other	36,000	55,000
	\$5,708,000	\$6,282,000

Limoneira Company

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)

18. Stock-based Compensation

As of July 31, 2015, there are 7,810 shares of common stock issued to employees in connection with a discontinued stock option plan. Such shares are subject to repurchase by the Company and constitute a liability due to the repurchase right. The repurchase obligation of \$6,000 is included in other long-term liabilities in the Company’s consolidated balance sheets at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014.

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan (the “Stock Plan”) that allows for the grant of common stock of the Company to members of management based on achievement of certain annual financial performance and other criteria. The number of shares granted is based on a percentage of the employee’s base salary divided by the stock price on the grant date. Shares granted under the Stock Plan generally vest over a two year period.

During December 2014, 42,085 shares of common stock were granted to management under the Stock Plan for fiscal year 2014 performance, resulting in total compensation expense of approximately \$1,071,000, with \$367,000 recognized in the year ended October 31, 2014 and the balance to be recognized over the next two years as the shares vest. During December 2013, 27,091 shares of common stock were granted to management under the Stock Plan for fiscal 2013 performance, resulting in a total compensation expense of approximately \$727,000, with \$253,000 recognized in the year ended October 31, 2013 and the balance to be recognized over the next two years as the shares vest. During December 2012, 34,721 shares of common stock were granted to management under the Stock Plan for fiscal year 2012 performance, resulting in total compensation expense of approximately \$657,000, with \$216,000 recognized in the year ended October 31, 2012 and the balance to be recognized over the next two years as the shares vest.

Stock-based compensation expense is included in selling, general and administrative expense and is recognized over the performance and vesting periods as summarized below:

	Three Months Ended	Nine Months Ended
Performance Shares	July 31,	July 31,

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Year	Granted	2015	2014	2015	2014
2012	34,721	\$-	\$ 50,000	\$ 33,000	\$ 150,000
2013	27,091	59,000	59,000	179,000	177,000
2014	42,085	88,000	142,000	262,000	262,000
2015	-	(65,000)	-	-	-
		\$ 82,000	\$ 251,000	\$ 474,000	\$ 589,000

During December 2014 and January 2015, members of management exchanged a total of 10,907 shares of common stock with a total market price value of \$275,000 at the date of the exchanges, for the payment of payroll taxes associated with the vesting of shares under the Stock Plan.

During January 2015 and 2014, 15,077 and 13,587 shares, respectively, of common stock were granted to the Company's non-employee directors under the Company's stock-based compensation plans. The Company recognized \$325,000 and \$303,000 of stock-based compensation to non-employee directors during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

On June 25, 2015 the Company's board of directors authorized a donation of \$100,000 of the Company's common stock to the Museum of Ventura County (the "Museum"), a California non-profit corporation. On June 30, 2015, the Company issued 4,498 unregistered shares of the Company's common stock with a per share value of \$22.23 at the date of issuance. The donation is to be used by the Museum to establish and operate an agriculture museum in Santa Paula, California depicting the history of agriculture in Ventura County.

Limoneira Company**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)****19. Segment Information**

The Company operates in three reportable operating segments: agribusiness, rental operations, and real estate development. The reportable operating segments of the Company are strategic business units with different products and services, distribution processes and customer bases. The agribusiness segment includes farming and citrus packing operations. The rental operations segment includes residential and commercial rental operations, leased land, and organic recycling. The real estate development segment includes real estate development operations. No asset information is provided for reportable segments as these specified amounts are not included in the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker. The Company measures operating performance, including revenues and earnings, of its operating segments and allocates resources based on its evaluation. The Company does not allocate selling, general and administrative expense, other income (expense), interest expense and income tax expense, or specifically identify them to its operating segments.

Segment information for the three months ended July 31, 2015:

	Agribusiness	Rental Operations	Real Estate Development	Corporate and Other	Total
Revenues	\$28,466,000	\$1,311,000	\$34,000	\$—	\$29,811,000
Costs and expenses	16,680,000	755,000	313,000	3,215,000	20,963,000
Depreciation and amortization	791,000	152,000	12,000	55,000	1,010,000
Operating income (loss)	\$10,995,000	\$404,000	\$ (291,000)	) \$ (3,270,000)	) \$7,838,000

Segment information for the three months ended July 31, 2014:

	Agribusiness	Rental Operations	Real Estate Development	Corporate and Other	Total
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Revenues	\$35,173,000	\$1,182,000	\$ 121,000	\$—	\$36,476,000
Costs and expenses	17,077,000	691,000	833,000	3,593,000	22,194,000
Depreciation and amortization	728,000	105,000	22,000	47,000	902,000
Operating income (loss)	\$17,368,000	\$386,000	\$ (734,000	) \$ (3,640,000	) \$13,380,000

The following table sets forth revenues by category, by segment for the three months ended:

	July 31, 2015	July 31, 2014
Lemons	\$23,859,000	\$26,845,000
Avocados	3,027,000	6,147,000
Navel and Valencia oranges	1,020,000	1,711,000
Specialty citrus and other crops	560,000	470,000
Agribusiness revenues	28,466,000	35,173,000
Rental operations	728,000	618,000
Leased land	480,000	496,000
Organic recycling and other	103,000	68,000
Rental operations revenues	1,311,000	1,182,000
Real estate development revenues	34,000	121,000
Total revenues	\$29,811,000	\$36,476,000

Limoneira Company**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)****19. Segment Information (continued)**

Segment information for the nine months ended July 31, 2015

	Agribusiness	Rental Operations	Real Estate Development	Corporate and Other	Total
Revenues	\$82,268,000	\$3,769,000	\$ 62,000	\$—	\$86,099,000
Costs and expenses	60,933,000	2,062,000	772,000	9,892,000	73,659,000
Depreciation and amortization	2,375,000	409,000	34,000	161,000	2,979,000
Operating income (loss)	\$18,960,000	\$1,298,000	\$ (744,000)	) \$(10,053,000)	) \$9,461,000

Segment information for the nine months ended July 31, 2014:

	Agribusiness	Rental Operations	Real Estate Development	Corporate and Other	Total
Revenues	\$83,481,000	\$3,483,000	\$ 196,000	\$—	\$87,160,000
Costs and expenses	56,669,000	1,923,000	1,398,000	10,189,000	70,179,000
Depreciation and amortization	2,061,000	308,000	58,000	137,000	2,564,000
Operating income (loss)	\$24,751,000	\$1,252,000	\$ (1,260,000)	) \$(10,326,000)	) \$14,417,000

The following table sets forth revenues by category, by segment for the nine months ended:

	July 31, 2015	July 31, 2014
Lemons	\$67,385,000	\$65,909,000
Avocados	7,142,000	7,320,000

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Navel and Valencia oranges	5,054,000	7,031,000
Specialty citrus and other crops	2,687,000	3,221,000
Agribusiness revenues	82,268,000	83,481,000
Rental operations	2,012,000	1,833,000
Leased land	1,413,000	1,469,000
Organic recycling and other	344,000	181,000
Rental operations revenues	3,769,000	3,483,000
Real estate development revenues	62,000	196,000
Total revenues	\$86,099,000	\$87,160,000

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Limoneira Company

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) (continued)

20. Acquisitions and Sale of Property

In July 2015, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire 157 acres of lemon, orange and specialty citrus orchards in California's San Joaquin Valley for approximately \$3,300,000. The orchards are being acquired pursuant to purchase options contained in certain operating leases the Company has had since 2012 for approximately 1,000 acres of lemon, orange and specialty citrus and other crops, which the Company refers to as the Sheldon Ranch leases. The Company paid a deposit of \$50,000 and escrow is expected to close in September 2015.

In September 2015, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire 757 acres of lemon, orange and specialty citrus orchards in California's San Joaquin Valley, for approximately \$15,100,000. The orchards are being acquired pursuant to purchase options contained in the Sheldon Ranches operating leases. The Company paid a deposit of \$50,000 and escrow is expected to close in November 2015.

On August 21, 2015, the Company sold its Wilson Ranch, which is comprised of 52 acres of land with 33 acres of avocado orchards located near the City of Fillmore, in Ventura County, California. The sales price was \$2,750,000 and the gain on the sale was \$935,000.

21. East Area 1 Joint Venture Development Agreement

In September 2015, the Company entered into a Contribution Agreement with an affiliate of Lewis Operating Corp. ("Lewis"), a Southern California land developer, that facilitates upon the completion of certain conditions, the formation of a joint venture for the purpose of developing the Company's East Area 1 real estate development project (the "Joint Venture"). The Company was paid a \$2,000,000 deposit upon entering into the Contribution Agreement. Conditions necessary to close the transaction and form the Joint Venture include approval by the City of Santa Paula of an amendment to the East Area 1 tentative tract map, assignment of various development rights and obligations by the Company to the Joint Venture, completion of a legal parcel map and contribution of the East Area 1 property to the Joint Venture and the payment by Lewis of \$18,000,000, comprising total consideration of \$20,000,000 for a 50% interest in the Joint Venture. The Contribution Agreement also includes an agricultural lease that allows the Company to continue farming the property during the phased build-out of the project. The Joint Venture partners will share

equally in capital contributions to fund project costs until project loan proceeds and or revenues are sufficient to fund the project. In addition, upon closing the transaction, the Company is expected to incur a minimum Capital Placement fee to a consultant of approximately \$500,000 plus 2% of the initial land value received by the Company in excess of \$100,000,000 to be earned on the successful closing of the Joint Venture transaction.

22. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated events subsequent to July 31, 2015 through the filing date to assess the need for potential recognition or disclosure in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon this evaluation, except as disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements, it was determined that no subsequent events occurred that require recognition or disclosure in the unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

Limoneira Company was incorporated in Delaware in 1990 as the successor to several businesses with operations in California since 1893. We also have agricultural operations in Yuma, Arizona, through our subsidiary, Associated Citrus Packers, Inc. ("Associated") and in Chile in connection with our 35% interest in Rosales S.A., a citrus packing, marketing and sales business located in La Serena. We are an agribusiness and real estate development company founded and based in Santa Paula, California, committed to responsibly using and managing our approximately 10,700 acres of land, water resources and other assets to maximize long-term shareholder value. Our current operations consist of fruit production, sales and marketing, real estate development and capital investment activities.

We are one of California's oldest citrus growers. According to Sunkist Growers, Inc. ("Sunkist"), we are one of the largest growers of lemons in the United States and, according to the California Avocado Commission, one of the largest growers of avocados in the United States. In addition to growing lemons and avocados, we grow oranges and a variety of specialty citrus and other crops. We have agricultural plantings throughout Ventura and Tulare Counties in California and in Yuma County in Arizona, which plantings consist of approximately 4,200 acres of lemons, 1,200 acres of avocados, 1,400 acres of oranges and 700 acres of specialty citrus and other crops. We also operate our own packinghouses in Santa Paula, California and Yuma, Arizona, where we process and pack lemons that we grow, as well as lemons grown by others.

Our water resources include water rights, usage rights and pumping rights to the water in aquifers under, and canals that run through, the land we own. Water for our farming operations is sourced from the existing water resources associated with our land, which includes rights to water in the adjudicated Santa Paula Basin (aquifer) and the un-adjudicated Fillmore, Santa Barbara and Paso Robles Basins (aquifers). We use ground water and water from local water districts in Tulare County, which is in California's San Joaquin Valley and we use ground water in San Bernardino County. We also use ground water in Arizona from the Colorado River through the Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District ("YMIDD").

For more than 100 years, we have been making strategic investments in California agriculture and development real estate. We currently have five active real estate development projects in California. Our real estate developments include apartments, single-family homes and approximately 200 completed rental units and another approximately 1,800 units in various stages of planning and development.

Business Segment Summary

We have three business segments: agribusiness, rental operations and real estate development. Our agribusiness segment includes our farming and lemon packing and sales operations. Our rental operations segment includes our residential and commercial rental operations, leased land operations and organic recycling. Our real estate development segment includes our real estate development projects and development. From a general view, we see our Company as a land and farming company that generates annual cash flows to support its progress into diversified real estate development activities. As real estate developments are monetized, our agribusiness will then be able to expand more rapidly into existing and new regions and markets.

Agribusiness

We are one of the largest growers of lemons and avocados in the United States and, as a result, our agribusiness segment is the largest of our three segments, representing approximately 95%, 94% and 93% of our fiscal year 2014, 2013 and 2012 consolidated revenues, respectively. We market and sell lemons directly to our foodservice, wholesale and retail customers throughout the United States, Canada, Asia and other international markets. During the three months ended July 31, 2015, lemon sales were comprised of approximately 82% to U.S. and Canada-based customers, 15% to domestic exporters and 3% to international customers. During the nine months ended July 31, 2015, lemon sales were comprised of approximately 75% to U.S. and Canada-based customers, 21% to domestic exporters and 4% to international customers. We are a member of Sunkist, an agricultural marketing cooperative, and we sell our oranges, specialty citrus and other crops to Sunkist-licensed and other third-party packinghouses.

Our agribusiness operations are seasonal in nature with quarterly revenue fluctuating depending on the timing and variety of crops being harvested. Cultural costs in our agribusiness tend to be higher in the first and second quarters and lower in the third and fourth quarters because of the timing of expensing cultural costs in the current year that were inventoried in the prior year. Our harvest costs generally increase in the second quarter and peak in the third quarter coinciding with the increasing production and revenue.

Fluctuations in price are a function of global supply and demand with weather conditions, such as unusually low temperatures, typically having the most dramatic effect on the amount of lemons supplied in any individual growing season. We believe we have a competitive advantage by maintaining our own lemon packing operation, even though a significant portion of the costs related to our lemon packing operations are fixed. As a result, cost per carton is a function of fruit throughput. While we regularly monitor our costs for redundancies and opportunities for cost reductions, we also supplement the number of lemons we pack in our packinghouse with additional lemons from other growers. Because the fresh utilization rate for our lemons, or percentage of lemons we harvest and pack that go to the fresh market, is directly related to the quality of lemons we pack and, consequently, the price we receive per 40-pound box, we only pack lemons from other growers if we determine their lemons are of good quality.

Our avocado producing business is important to us yet nevertheless faces some constraints on growth as there is little additional land that can be cost-effectively acquired to support new avocado orchards in Southern California. Also, avocado production is cyclical as avocados typically bear fruit on a bi-annual basis with large crops in one year followed by smaller crops the next year. While our avocado production remains volatile, the profitability and cash flow realized from our avocados frequently offsets occasional losses in other crops we grow and helps to diversify our fruit production base.

In addition to growing lemons and avocados, we also grow oranges and specialty citrus and other crops, typically utilizing land not suitable for growing high quality lemons. We regularly monitor the demand for the fruit we grow in the ever-changing marketplace to identify trends. For instance, while per capita consumption of oranges in the United States has been decreasing since 2000 primarily as a result of consumers increasing their consumption of mandarin oranges and other specialty citrus, the international market demand for U.S. oranges has increased. As a result, we have focused our orange production on high quality late season Navel oranges primarily for export to Japan, China and Korea, which are typically highly profitable niche markets. We produce our specialty citrus and other crops in response to consumer trends we identify and believe that we are a leader in the niche production and sale of certain of these high margin fruits. Because we carefully monitor the respective markets of specialty citrus and other crops, we believe that demand for the types and varieties of specialty citrus and other crops that we grow will continue to increase throughout the world.

Rental Operations

Our rental operations segment represented approximately 4%, 5% and 6% of our fiscal year 2014, 2013 and 2012 consolidated revenues, respectively. Our rental housing units generate reliable cash flows which we use to partially fund the operations of all three of our business segments, and provide affordable housing to many of our employees, including our agribusiness employees, a unique employment benefit that helps us maintain a dependable, long-term employee base. In addition, our leased land business provides us with a typically profitable diversification. Revenue from our rental operations segment is generally level throughout the year.

Real Estate Development

Our real estate development segment represented 1% of our consolidated revenues in fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012. We recognize that long-term strategies are required for successful real estate development activities. Our goal is to redeploy real estate earnings and cash flow into the expansion of our agribusiness and other income producing real estate.

Water Resources and California Drought

Our water resources include water rights, usage rights and pumping rights to the water in aquifers under, and canals that run through the land we own. Water for our California farming operations is sourced from the existing water resources associated with our land, which includes rights to water in the adjudicated Santa Paula Basin (aquifer) and the un-adjudicated Fillmore and Paso Robles Basins (aquifers). We use ground water and water from local water districts in Tulare County and we use ground water in San Bernardino County. Following our acquisition of Associated we began using ground water in Arizona from the Colorado River through the YMIDD.

California has historically experienced periods of below average precipitation. Currently, it is experiencing one of its most severe droughts on record. Rainfall, snow levels and water content of snow pack are significantly below historical averages. These conditions have resulted in reduced water levels in streams, rivers, lakes, aquifers and reservoirs. The governor of California declared a drought State of Emergency in February 2014. Federal officials oversee the Central Valley Project, California's largest water delivery system, and no water is expected to be provided to San Joaquin Valley farmers this year and only 50% of the contracted amount will be provided to urban areas from this water system.

The impact of the drought on water consumers varies with the sources of available water. Depending on the location of our agricultural operations, we obtain our water from aquifers, water delivered by water federal, state and local irrigation districts and rainfall.

Water for our farming operations located in Ventura County, California is sourced from the existing water resources associated with our land, which includes approximately 8,600 acre feet of adjudicated water rights in Santa Paula Basin (aquifer) and the un-adjudicated Fillmore Basin.

We use a combination of ground water provided by wells and water from various local water districts in Tulare County, California which is in the agriculturally productive San Joaquin Valley.

We use ground water provided by wells at the Cadiz Ranch in San Bernardino County, California.

Our Associated farming operations in Yuma, Arizona source water from the Colorado River through the YMIDD, where we have access to approximately 11,700 acre feet of Class 3 Colorado River water rights.

Our Windfall Farms property located in San Luis Obispo County obtains water from wells deriving water from the Paso Robles Basin.

For the fiscal year 2014, irrigation costs for our agricultural operations were \$0.3 million greater than fiscal year 2013, resulting from pumping more water from wells and basins due to less rain fall. For the nine months ended July 31, 2015, irrigation costs were similar to the same period in fiscal year 2014. However, costs may increase as we pump more water than our historical averages and federal, state and local water delivery infrastructure costs, may increase to access these limited water supplies. In response to the drought, we have an ongoing plan for irrigation improvements in fiscal year 2015 that includes drilling new wells and upgrading existing wells and irrigation systems.

We believe we have access to adequate supplies of water for our agricultural operations as well as our real estate development and rental operations segments of our business and currently do not anticipate the California drought will have a material impact our operating results. However, if the current drought conditions persist or worsen or if regulatory responses to such conditions limit our access to water, our business could be negatively impacted by these conditions and responses in terms of access to water and/or cost of water.

China Tulare County Citrus Import Suspension

China's Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine has suspended imports of all citrus fruit from Tulare County, California effective February 17, 2015 due to the detection on certain fruit of *Phytophthora syringae*, commonly known as brown rot. We do not expect the suspension to have a material effect on our 2015 operating results because we do not sell a significant amount of fruit to China.

Recent Developments

In June 2013, we announced a plan to build 71 agriculture workforce housing units in Santa Paula, California. This project has been substantially completed and we began renting units in May 2015. When fully occupied, annual rental revenue from the additional housing units is anticipated to be approximately \$0.9 million. We estimate that the total cost of the development will be approximately \$8.8 million and have capitalized approximately \$6.2 million of costs related to this project in the nine months ended July 31, 2015.

In December 2013, we entered into a construction contract that includes design and construction services for the expansion of our lemon packing facilities. The project is expected to increase the efficiency of our packing facilities. To date we have capitalized approximately \$20.3 million and during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 we capitalized approximately \$11.7 million of costs in connection with construction services and equipment. The project is expected to cost approximately \$23 million and be operational in 2015.

On February 3, 2015, we amended our lease agreement with Cadiz Real Estate, LLC ("Cadiz"). The amendment, among other things; increased by 200 acres the amount of property leased by us under the lease agreement dated July 1, 2013. In connection with the amendment, we paid a total of \$1.2 million to acquire existing lemon trees and irrigations systems from Cadiz and a Cadiz tenant.

On February 17, 2015, the City of Santa Paula unanimously approved our updated East Area 1 Master Tentative Tract Map, Supplemental Environmental Impact Report and updated Development Agreement. The property is now fully entitled and we have the requisite approvals to break ground on the Santa Paula Gateway (East Areas 1 and 2) project.

On June 24, 2015, we declared a \$0.045 per share dividend which was paid on July 15, 2015 in the aggregate amount of approximately \$0.6 million to common shareholders of record as of July 6, 2015.

In July 2015, we entered into a purchase agreement to acquire 157 acres of lemon, orange and specialty citrus orchards in California's San Joaquin Valley, for approximately \$3.3 million. The orchards are being acquired pursuant to purchase options contained in certain operating leases we have had since 2012 for approximately 1,000 acres of lemon, orange and specialty citrus and other crops, which we refer to as the Sheldon Ranch leases. The Company paid a deposit of \$50,000 and escrow is expected to close in September 2015.

In September 2015, we entered into a purchase agreement to acquire 757 acres of lemon, orange and specialty citrus orchards in California's San Joaquin Valley, for approximately \$15.1 million. The orchards are being acquired pursuant to purchase options contained in the Sheldon Ranches operating leases which we have had since 2012. The Company paid a deposit of \$50,000 and escrow is expected to close in November 2015.

On August 21, 2015, we sold our Wilson Ranch, which is comprised of 52 acres of land with 33 acres of avocado orchards located in Ventura County, California. The sales price was approximately \$2.8 million and the gain on the sale was approximately \$0.9 million. The sales price represents approximately \$53,000 and \$83,000 per acre for total acres and productive avocado acres, respectively.

In September 2015, we entered into a Contribution Agreement with an affiliate of Lewis Operating Corp. ("Lewis"), a Southern California land developer, that facilitates upon the completion of certain conditions, the formation of a joint venture for the purpose of developing the Company's East Area 1 real estate development project (the "Joint Venture"). We were paid a \$2.0 million deposit upon entering into the Contribution Agreement. Conditions necessary to close the transaction and form the Joint Venture include approval by the City of Santa Paula of an amendment to the East Area 1 tentative tract map, assignment of various development rights and obligations by us to the Joint Venture, completion of a legal parcel map and contribution of the East Area 1 property to the Joint Venture and the payment by Lewis of \$18.0 million, comprising total consideration of \$20.0 million for a 50% interest in the Joint Venture. The Contribution Agreement also includes an agricultural lease that allows us to continue farming the property during the phased build-out of the project. We expect to receive \$100.0 million from the Joint Venture over the estimated 7 to 10 year life of the project. The Joint Venture partners will share equally in capital contributions to fund project costs until loan proceeds and or revenues are sufficient to fund the project. These funding requirements are currently estimated to total \$10.0 to \$15.0 million for each Joint Venture partner in the first two years of the project. In addition, upon closing the transaction, we are expected to incur a minimum Capital Placement fee to a consultant of approximately \$0.5 million plus 2% of the initial land value received by us in excess of \$100.0 million to be earned on the successful closing of the Joint Venture transaction.

Results of Operations

The following table shows the results of operations for the three and nine months ended July 31:

	Quarter Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues:				
Agribusiness	\$28,466,000	\$35,173,000	\$82,268,000	\$83,481,000
Rental operations	1,311,000	1,182,000	3,769,000	3,483,000
Real estate development	34,000	121,000	62,000	196,000
Total revenues	29,811,000	36,476,000	86,099,000	87,160,000
Costs and expenses:				
Agribusiness	17,471,000	17,805,000	63,308,000	58,730,000
Rental operations	907,000	796,000	2,471,000	2,231,000
Real estate development	325,000	420,000	806,000	1,021,000
Impairment of real estate development assets	-	435,000	-	435,000
Selling, general and administrative	3,270,000	3,640,000	10,053,000	10,326,000
Total costs and expenses	21,973,000	23,096,000	76,638,000	72,743,000
Operating income (loss):				
Agribusiness	10,995,000	17,368,000	18,960,000	24,751,000
Rental operations	404,000	386,000	1,298,000	1,252,000
Real estate development	(291,000)	(734,000)	(744,000)	(1,260,000)
Selling, general and administrative	(3,270,000)	(3,640,000)	(10,053,000)	(10,326,000)
Operating income	7,838,000	13,380,000	9,461,000	14,417,000
Other income (expense):				
Interest income (expense), net	(45,000)	20,000	(102,000)	59,000
Equity in earnings of investments	205,000	101,000	193,000	132,000
Other income (expense), net	91,000	39,000	353,000	254,000
Total other income	251,000	160,000	444,000	445,000
Income before income tax provision	8,089,000	13,540,000	9,905,000	14,862,000
Income tax provision	(2,776,000)	(4,608,000)	(3,477,000)	(5,036,000)
Net income	\$5,313,000	\$8,932,000	\$6,428,000	\$9,826,000

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Due to significant depreciable assets associated with the nature of our operations and interest costs associated with our capital structure, management believes that earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) and adjusted EBITDA, which excludes impairments on real estate development assets when applicable, is an important measure to evaluate our Company’s results of operations between periods on a more comparable basis. Such measurements are not prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and

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should not be construed as an alternative to reported results determined in accordance with GAAP. The non-GAAP information provided is unique to our Company and may not be consistent with methodologies used by other companies. EBITDA is summarized and reconciled to net income which management considers to be the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP as follows:

	Quarter ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income	\$5,313,000	\$8,932,000	\$6,428,000	\$9,826,000
Total interest (income) expense, net	45,000	(20,000)	102,000	(59,000)
Income taxes	2,776,000	4,608,000	3,477,000	5,036,000
Depreciation and amortization	1,010,000	902,000	2,979,000	2,564,000
EBITDA	9,144,000	14,422,000	12,986,000	17,367,000
Impairment of real estate development assets	-	435,000	-	435,000
Adjusted EBITDA	\$9,144,000	\$14,857,000	\$12,986,000	\$17,802,000

Third Quarter of Fiscal Year 2015 Compared to the Third Quarter of Fiscal Year 2014*Revenues*

Total revenue for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was \$29.8 million compared to \$36.5 million for the third quarter of fiscal year 2014. The 18% decrease of \$6.7 million was primarily the result of decreased agribusiness revenue, as detailed below:

	Agribusiness Revenues for the Quarters Ended				
	July 31,				
	2015	2014	Change		
Lemons	\$23,859,000	\$26,845,000	\$(2,986,000)	(11)%	
Avocados	3,027,000	6,147,000	(3,120,000)	(51)%	
Navel and Valencia oranges	1,020,000	1,711,000	(691,000)	(40)%	
Specialty citrus and other crops	560,000	470,000	90,000	19%	
Agribusiness revenues	\$28,466,000	\$35,173,000	\$(6,707,000)	(19)%	

Lemons: The decrease in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was primarily the result of lower volume of fresh lemons sold partially offset by higher prices compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014. During the third quarters of fiscal years 2015 and 2014, fresh lemon sales were \$21.3 million and \$24.1 million, respectively, on 759,000 and 938,000 cartons of lemons sold at average per carton prices of \$28.06 and \$25.69, respectively. Lemon by-product and other lemon sales were \$2.6 million and \$2.7 million in the third quarter of fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Avocados: The decrease in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was primarily the result of decreased prices and volume of avocados sold compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014. Due to early maturing of the California crop and in response to Peruvian avocados that arrived in the U.S. market in June, we accelerated our harvest plan to March through June in fiscal year 2015 compared to April through July in fiscal year 2014. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2015, 3.1 million pounds of avocados were sold at an average per pound price of \$0.98 compared to 5.5 million pounds sold at an average per pound price of \$1.12 during the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Navel and Valencia oranges: The decrease in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was attributable to lower volume of oranges sold partially offset by higher prices compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014. In the third quarter of fiscal year 2015, 123,000 40-pound carton equivalents of oranges were sold at average per carton prices of \$8.29 compared to 249,000 40-pound carton equivalents sold at average per carton prices of \$6.87 in the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Specialty citrus and other crops: The increase in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was primarily the result of increased prices of specialty citrus sold partially offset by lower volume compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2015, 18,000 40-pound carton equivalents of specialty citrus were sold at an average per carton price of \$31.11 compared to 27,000 40-pound carton equivalents sold at an average per carton price of \$17.41 during the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Costs and Expenses

Our total costs and expenses in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 were \$22.0 million compared to \$23.1 million in the third quarter of fiscal year 2014, for a 5% decrease of \$1.1 million. This decrease was primarily attributable to decreases in our agribusiness costs, real estate development expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses. Costs associated with our agribusiness include packing costs, harvest costs, growing costs, costs related to the fruit we procure and sell for third-party growers and depreciation expense. These costs are discussed further below:

	Agribusiness Costs and Expenses for the Quarters Ended July 31,			
	2015	2014	Change	
Packing costs	\$5,155,000	\$5,055,000	\$100,000	2%
Harvest costs	2,549,000	2,597,000	(48,000)	(2)%
Growing costs	4,030,000	4,159,000	(129,000)	(3)%
Third-party grower costs	4,946,000	5,266,000	(320,000)	(6)%
Depreciation and amortization	791,000	728,000	63,000	9%
Agribusiness costs and expenses	\$17,471,000	\$17,805,000	\$(334,000)	(2)%

Packing costs: Packing costs consist of the costs to pack lemons for sale such as labor and benefits, cardboard cartons, fruit treatments, packing and shipping supplies and facility operating costs. The increase in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 is primarily due to \$0.2 million of costs at our Yuma, Arizona packinghouse which was acquired in June 2014 and higher per carton packing costs. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2015, we packed and sold 759,000 cartons of lemons at average per carton costs of \$6.79 compared to 938,000 cartons of lemons packed and sold at average per carton costs of \$5.39 during the same period in fiscal year 2014. The higher average per carton costs in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 are primarily attributable to lower volume of lemons packed and sold compared to the same period in 2014.

Harvest costs: The decrease in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 is primarily attributable to decreased volume of avocados harvested partially offset by increased cost of lemons harvested compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Growing costs: Growing costs, also referred to as cultural costs, consist of orchard maintenance costs such as cultivation, fertilization and soil amendments, pest control, pruning and irrigation. The decrease in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 is primarily due to decreased lease expense of \$0.1 million and net decreased costs of \$0.1 million for fertilization and soil amendments, pruning and irrigation compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014. These net decreases primarily reflect farm management decisions based on weather, harvest timing and crop conditions.

Third-party grower costs: We sell fruit that we grow and fruit that we procure from other growers. The cost of procuring fruit from other growers is referred to as third-party grower costs. The decrease in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 is primarily attributable to decreased volume of third-party grower lemons sold, partially offset by higher prices. Of the 759,000 and 938,000 cartons sold during the third quarter of fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively, 207,000 (27%) and 234,000 (25%) were procured from third-party growers at average per carton prices of \$22.93 and \$20.76, respectively. Additionally, we incurred \$0.2 million of costs for purchased, packed fruit to sell in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 compared to \$0.4 million during the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Depreciation expense for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was approximately \$0.1 million higher than the third quarter of fiscal year 2014 due to an increase in assets placed into service and the acquisition of our Yuma packinghouse in June 2014.

Real estate development expenses in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 were \$0.3 million compared to \$0.9 million during the same period in fiscal year 2014. In July 2014, we recognized an impairment charge of \$0.4 million on our Templeton Santa Barbara, LLC real estate development project. There were no impairment charges recognized in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 were \$3.3 million compared to \$3.6 million during the same period in fiscal year 2014. The \$0.3 million decrease in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 is primarily due to decreased incentive compensation of \$0.9 million partially offset by increased legal and consulting expenses of \$0.5 million associated with our East Area 1 real estate development project.

Other Income/Expense

Other income (expense), net was \$0.3 million of income for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 compared to \$0.2 million of income for the third quarter of fiscal year 2014. The approximately \$0.1 million increase in income in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was primarily due to increased equity in earnings of our investment in Limco Del Mar, Ltd. compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Income Taxes

We recorded an estimated income tax provision of \$2.8 million in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 on pre-tax income of \$8.1 million compared to an estimated income tax provision of \$4.6 million on pre-tax income of \$13.5 million in the third quarter of fiscal year 2014. Our projected annual effective tax rate for fiscal year 2015 is approximately 35.3%.

Nine Months Ended July 31, 2015 Compared to the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2014*Revenues*

Total revenue for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was \$86.1 million compared to \$87.2 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014. The 1% decrease of \$1.1 million was primarily the result of decreased agribusiness revenues as detailed below:

	Agribusiness Revenues for the Nine Months Ended July 31,			
	2015	2014	Change	
Lemons	\$67,385,000	\$65,909,000	\$1,476,000	2%
Avocados	7,142,000	7,320,000	(178,000)	(2)%
Navel and Valencia oranges	5,054,000	7,031,000	(1,977,000)	(28)%
Specialty citrus and other crops	2,687,000	3,221,000	(534,000)	(17)%
Agribusiness revenues	\$82,268,000	\$83,481,000	\$(1,213,000)	(1)%

Lemons: The increase in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was primarily the result of increased lemon by-product and other lemon sales partially offset by decreased fresh lemon sales compared to the same period in fiscal year 2015. During the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, fresh lemon sales were \$57.3 million and \$57.8 million, respectively, on 2,339,000 and 2,460,000 cartons of lemons sold at average per carton prices of \$24.50 and \$23.49, respectively. Additionally, lemon by-product and other lemon sales were \$10.1 million and \$8.1 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The \$2.0 million increase in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 is primarily due to higher volume of lemons sold for juice and other by-products compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Avocados: The decrease in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was primarily the result of decreased prices partially offset by increased volume of avocados sold compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014. In the nine months ended July 31, 2015, 7.0 million pounds of avocados were sold at an average per pound price of \$1.02 per pound compared to 6.7 million pounds sold at an average per pound price of \$1.09 during the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Navel and Valencia oranges: The decrease in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was attributable to lower prices and volume of oranges sold compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014. In the nine months ended July 31, 2015, 688,000 40-pound carton equivalents of oranges were sold at average per carton prices of \$7.35 compared to 704,000 40-pound carton equivalents sold at average per carton prices of \$9.99 during the same period in fiscal year 2014. The higher prices in the nine months ended July 31, 2014 were primarily due to decreased market supply resulting from a period of freezing temperatures in California's San Joaquin Valley during December 2013.

Specialty citrus and other crops: The decrease in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was primarily the result of lower prices and decreased volume of specialty citrus sold compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014. In the nine months ended July 31, 2015, 209,000 40-pound carton equivalents of specialty citrus were sold at an average per carton price of \$12.86 compared to 220,000 40-pound carton equivalents sold at an average per carton price of \$14.64 during the same period in fiscal year 2014. The higher prices in the nine months ended July 31, 2014 were primarily due to decreased market supply resulting from a period of freezing temperatures in California's San Joaquin Valley during December 2013.

Costs and Expenses

Total costs and expenses for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were \$76.6 million compared to \$72.7 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, for a 5% increase of \$3.9 million. This increase was primarily attributable to increases in our agribusiness costs partially offset by decreased real estate development expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses. Costs associated with our agribusiness include packing costs, harvest costs, growing costs, costs related to the fruit we procure for third-party growers and depreciation expense. These costs are discussed further below:

	Agribusiness Costs and Expenses for the Nine Months Ended July 31,			
	2015	2014	Change	
Packing costs	\$16,947,000	\$14,141,000	\$2,806,000	20%
Harvest costs	9,753,000	9,266,000	487,000	5%
Growing costs	16,050,000	15,567,000	483,000	3%
Third-party grower costs	18,183,000	17,695,000	488,000	3%
Depreciation and amortization	2,375,000	2,061,000	314,000	15%
Agribusiness costs and expenses	\$63,308,000	\$58,730,000	\$4,578,000	8%

Packing costs: Packing costs consist of the costs to pack lemons for sale such as labor and benefits, cardboard cartons, fruit treatments, packing and shipping supplies and facility operating costs. The increase in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was primarily attributable to \$2.1 million of costs at our Yuma, Arizona packinghouse which was acquired in June 2014 and higher per carton packing costs. In the nine months ended July 31, 2015, we packed and sold 2,339,000 cartons of lemons and 58,000 cartons of specialty citrus at average per carton costs of \$7.07 compared to 2,460,000 cartons of lemons packed and sold at average per carton costs of \$5.75 during the same period in fiscal year 2014. The higher average per carton costs in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 are primarily attributable to lower volume of lemons packed and sold compared to the same period in 2014.

Harvest costs: The increase in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was primarily attributable to higher lemon and avocado harvest volumes compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Growing costs: Growing costs, also referred to as cultural costs, consist of orchard maintenance costs such as cultivation, fertilization and soil amendments, pest control, pruning and irrigation. The increase in growing costs in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 is primarily due to net increased costs of \$0.8 million for cultivation, fertilization and soil amendments, pest control and pruning partially offset by \$0.4 million decreased lease expense compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014. These net increases primarily reflect farm management decisions based on weather, harvest timing and crop conditions.

Third-party grower costs: We sell fruit that we grow and fruit that we procure from other growers. The cost of procuring fruit from other growers is referred to as third-party grower costs. The increase in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was primarily attributable to higher prices and volume of third-party grower lemons sold. Of the 2,339,000 and 2,460,000 cartons sold during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, 851,000 (36%) and 850,000 (35%) were procured from third-party growers at average per carton costs of \$20.66 and \$19.35, respectively. Additionally, we incurred \$0.6 million of costs for purchased, packed fruit to sell in the nine months ended July 31, 2015, compared to \$1.2 million during the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Depreciation expense for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was \$0.3 million higher than nine months ended July 31, 2014 due to an increase in assets placed into service and the acquisition of our Yuma, Arizona packinghouse in June 2014.

Real estate development expenses in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were \$0.8 million compared to \$1.5 million during the same period in fiscal year 2014. In July 2014, we recognized an impairment charge of \$0.4 million on our Templeton Santa Barbara, LLC real estate development project. There were no impairment charges recognized in the nine months ended July 31, 2015.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were \$10.1 million compared to \$10.3 million during the same period in fiscal year 2014. The \$0.2 million decrease in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was primarily due to decreased incentive compensation of \$1.1 million partially offset by increased legal and consulting expenses of \$0.7 million associated with our East Area 1 real estate development project.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income, net in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was similar to the nine months ended July 31, 2014 at \$0.4 million.

Income Taxes

We recorded an estimated income tax provision of \$3.5 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 on a pre-tax income of \$9.9 million compared to an estimated income tax provision of \$5.0 million on a pre-tax income of \$14.9 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2014. Our projected annual effective tax rate for fiscal year 2015 is approximately 35.3%.

Segment Results of Operations

We evaluate the performance of our agribusiness, rental operations and real estate development segments separately to monitor the different factors affecting financial results. Each segment is subject to review and evaluations related to current market conditions, market opportunities and available resources. The following table shows the segment results of operations for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Quarter Ended July 31,				Nine Months Ended July 31,			
	2015		2014		2015		2014	
Revenues:								
Agribusiness	\$28,466,000	96%	\$35,173,000	96%	\$82,268,000	96%	\$83,481,000	96%
Rental operations	1,311,000	5%	1,182,000	4%	3,769,000	4%	3,483,000	4%
Real estate development	34,000	-	121,000	-	62,000	-	196,000	-
Total revenues	29,811,000	100%	36,476,000	100%	86,099,000	100%	87,160,000	100%
Costs and expenses:								
Agribusiness	17,471,000	80%	17,805,000	77%	63,308,000	83%	58,730,000	81%
Rental operations	907,000	4%	796,000	3%	2,471,000	3%	2,231,000	3%
Real estate development	325,000	1%	855,000	4%	806,000	1%	1,456,000	2%
Corporate and other	3,270,000	15%	3,640,000	16%	10,053,000	13%	10,326,000	14%
Total costs and expenses	21,973,000	100%	23,096,000	100%	76,638,000	100%	72,743,000	100%
Operating income (loss):								
Agribusiness	10,995,000		17,368,000		18,960,000		24,751,000	
Rental operations	404,000		386,000		1,298,000		1,252,000	
Real estate development	(291,000)		(734,000)		(744,000)		(1,260,000)	
Corporate and other	(3,270,000)		(3,640,000)		(10,053,000)		(10,326,000)	
Total operating income	\$7,838,000		\$13,380,000		\$9,461,000		\$14,417,000	

Third Quarter of Fiscal Year 2015 Compared to the third Quarter of Fiscal Year 2014

The following analysis should be read in conjunction with the previous section "Results of Operations".

Agribusiness

For the third quarter of fiscal year 2015, our agribusiness segment revenue was \$28.5 million compared to \$35.2 million for the third quarter of fiscal year 2014. The 19% decrease of \$6.7 million primarily consisted of the following:

Lemon revenue for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was \$3.0 million lower than the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Avocado revenue for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was \$3.1 million lower than the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Navel and Valencia orange revenues for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 were \$0.7 million lower than the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Specialty citrus and other crop revenues for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 were \$0.1 million higher than the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Costs associated with our agribusiness segment include packing costs, harvest costs, growing costs, costs related to the fruit we procure and sell for third-party growers and depreciation expense. For the third quarter of fiscal year 2015, our agribusiness costs were \$17.5 million compared to \$17.8 million for the third quarter of fiscal year 2014. The 2% decrease of \$0.3 million primarily consisted of the following:

Packing costs for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 were \$0.1 million higher than the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

- Harvest costs for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 were similar to the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Growing costs for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 were \$0.1 million lower than the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Third-party grower costs for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 were \$0.3 million lower than the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Depreciation and amortization expense for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was similar to the third quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Rental Operations

For the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 our rental operations had revenues of \$1.3 million compared to \$1.2 million in the third quarter of fiscal year 2014. The \$0.1 million increase in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was primarily due to additional rental revenue from our agriculture workforce housing units that we began renting in May 2015.

Costs and expenses in our rental operations segment were \$0.9 million and \$0.8 million in the third quarters of fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively. Depreciation expense was similar quarter to quarter at approximately \$0.1 million.

Real Estate Development

Our real estate development segment had no significant revenues in the third quarters of fiscal years 2015 and 2014.

Costs and expenses in our real estate development segment were \$0.3 million and \$0.9 million in the third quarters of fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Corporate and Other

Corporate costs and expenses include selling, general and administrative costs and other costs not allocated to the operating segments. Corporate and other costs for the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 were \$3.3 million compared to \$3.6 million for the third quarter of fiscal year 2014. Depreciation expense was similar quarter to quarter at approximately \$50,000.

Nine Months Ended July 31, 2015 Compared to the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2014

The following analysis should be read in conjunction with the previous section "Results of Operations".

Agribusiness

For the nine months ended July 31, 2015, our agribusiness segment revenue was \$82.3 million compared to \$83.5 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014. The 1% decrease of \$1.2 million primarily consisted of the following:

Lemon revenue for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was \$1.5 million higher than the nine months ended July 31, 2014.

Avocado revenue for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was \$0.2 million lower than the nine months ended July 31, 2014.

Navel and Valencia orange revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were \$2.0 million lower than the nine months ended July 31, 2014.

Specialty citrus and other crop revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were \$0.5 million lower than the nine months ended July 31, 2014.

Costs associated with our agribusiness segment include packing costs, harvest costs, growing costs, costs related to the fruit we procure and sell for third-party growers and depreciation expense. For the nine months ended July 31, 2015, our agribusiness costs and expenses were \$63.3 million compared to \$58.7 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014. The 8% increase of \$4.6 million primarily consisted of the following:

Packing costs for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were \$2.8 million higher than the nine months ended July 31, 2014.

Harvest costs for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were \$0.5 million higher than the nine months ended July 31, 2014.

Growing costs for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were \$0.5 million higher than the nine months ended July 31, 2014.

Third-party grower costs for the six months ended July 31, 2015 were \$0.5 million higher than the nine months ended July 31, 2014.

Depreciation and amortization expense for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was \$0.3 million higher than the nine months ended July 31, 2014.

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Rental Operations

Our rental operations segment had revenues of approximately \$3.8 million and \$3.5 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The \$0.3 million increase in the third quarter of fiscal year 2015 was primarily due to additional rental revenue from our agriculture workforce housing units that we began renting in May 2015 and increased organic recycling and other revenue.

Costs in our rental operations segment were approximately \$2.5 million and \$2.2 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Depreciation expense was \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Real Estate Development

Our real estate development segment had revenues of approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Real estate development costs and expenses were approximately \$0.8 million and \$1.5 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Corporate and Other

Corporate costs and expenses include selling, general and administrative costs and other costs not allocated to the operating segments. Corporate and other costs for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were \$0.3 million lower than the nine months ended July 31, 2014. Depreciation expense was similar period to period at approximately \$0.1 million.

Seasonal Operations

Historically, our agribusiness operations have been seasonal in nature with quarterly revenue fluctuating depending on the timing and variety of crops being harvested. Cultural costs in our agribusiness tend to be higher in the first and second quarters and lower in the third and fourth quarters because of the timing of expensing cultural costs in the current year that were inventoried in the prior year. Our harvest costs generally increase in the second quarter and peak in the third quarter coinciding with the increasing production and revenue. Due to this seasonality and to avoid the inference that interim results are indicative of the estimated results for a full fiscal year, we present supplemental information for 12-month periods ended at the interim date for the current and preceding years.

Results of Operations for the Trailing Twelve Months ended July 31, 2015 and July 31, 2014

The following table shows the unaudited results of operations for the trailing twelve months ended:

	Trailing twelve months ended July 31,	
	2015	2014
Revenues:		
Agribusiness	\$ 97,309,000	\$ 96,357,000
Rental operations	4,926,000	4,578,000
Real estate development	166,000	512,000
Total revenues	102,401,000	101,447,000
Costs and expenses:		
Agribusiness	78,903,000	70,556,000
Rental operations	3,313,000	2,937,000
Real estate development	1,185,000	1,536,000
Impairment of real estate development assets	-	435,000
Selling, general and administrative	14,063,000	13,179,000
Total costs and expenses	97,464,000	88,643,000
Operating income	4,937,000	12,804,000
Other income (expense):		
Interest income (expense), net	(101,000	) 79,000
Equity in earnings of investments	324,000	339,000
Other income, net	447,000	247,000
Total other income	670,000	665,000
Income before income taxes	5,607,000	13,469,000
Income tax provision	(2,014,000	) (4,727,000
Net income	\$ 3,593,000	\$ 8,742,000

Twelve Months Ended July 31, 2015 Compared to the Twelve Months Ended July 31, 2014

The following analysis should be read in conjunction with the previous section “Results of Operations”.

Total revenues increased \$1.0 million in the twelve months ended July 31, 2015 compared to the twelve months ended July 31, 2014 primarily due to increased agribusiness revenues, particularly increased lemon sales.

Total costs and expenses increased \$8.9 million in the twelve months ended July 31, 2015 compared to the twelve months ended July 31, 2014 primarily due to increases in our agribusiness costs and selling, general and administrative expenses. The increase in agribusiness costs is associated with increased packing cost primarily associated with the acquisition of our Yuma, Arizona packinghouse and increased cost of fruit procured from third party growers. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses is primarily attributable to additional salaries, benefits and incentive compensation and other selling, general and administrative expenses including certain consulting and legal expenses associated with our East Area 1 real estate development project and our strategic growth initiatives.

Total other income in the twelve months ended July 31, 2015 was similar to the twelve months ended July 31, 2014 at \$0.7 million.

Income tax provision decreased \$2.7 million in the twelve months ended July 31, 2015 compared to the twelve months ended July 31, 2014 primarily due to \$7.9 million decrease in pretax income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Our Company's liquidity and capital position fluctuates during the year depending on seasonal production cycles, weather events, and demand for our products. Typically, our second and third quarters tend to generate greater operating income than our first and fourth quarters due to the volume of fruit harvested. To meet working capital demand and investment requirements of our agribusiness and real estate development segments and to supplement operating cash flows, we utilize our revolving credit facility to fund agricultural inputs and farm management practices until sufficient returns from crops allow us to repay amounts borrowed. Raw materials needed to propagate the various crops grown by us consist primarily of fertilizer, herbicides, insecticides, fuel and water and are readily available from local sources.

For the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, net cash provided by operating activities was \$10.2 million and \$17.8 million, respectively. The significant components of our Company's cash flows provided by operating activities as included in the unaudited consolidated statements of cash flows are as follows:

Net income for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was \$6.4 million compared to \$9.8 million for the first nine months of fiscal year 2014. The decrease of \$3.4 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014 was primarily attributable to a decrease in operating income of \$4.9 million and a decrease in income tax provision of \$1.6 million.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$0.4 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 compared to the same period in fiscal year 2014 due to an increase in assets placed into service and the acquisition of our Yuma, Arizona packinghouse in June 2014.

Loss on disposals of assets was \$0.4 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 and was primarily the result of expenses incurred from orchard disposals related to Associated's Pilot Following Program agreement with YMIDD.

Stock compensation expense was \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and is comprised primarily of vesting of 2012, 2013 and 2014 grants to management under our stock-based compensation plan plus non-employee directors' stock-based compensation.

Distributed earnings of investments were \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively and were comprised primarily of equity earnings and cash distributions from our investment in Limco Del Mar, Ltd.

Accounts receivable, net balance at July 31, 2015 was \$7.6 million compared to \$7.2 million at October 31, 2014, resulting in a corresponding decrease in operating cash flows of \$0.4 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015. Accounts receivable, net balance was \$10.8 million at July 31, 2014 compared to \$6.4 million at October 31, 2013, primarily resulting in a corresponding decrease in operating cash flows of \$4.7 million. Our accounts receivable balance typically increases during the first three quarters of our fiscal year due to the seasonal nature of our agribusiness operations. The \$0.4 million decrease in operating cash flows in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 compared to the \$4.7 million decrease in operating cash flows during same period in fiscal year 2014 is primarily due to fluctuations in price and volume related to agribusiness revenues.

Cultural costs provided \$0.8 million in operating cash flows during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 compared to providing \$1.4 million in operating cash flows during the same period in fiscal year 2014. This decrease was primarily due to an initial higher amount of capitalized cultural costs carried at the beginning of fiscal year 2014 resulting from the acquisitions of Associated and Lemons 400 and the related increase in amortization of such costs during the nine months ended July 31, 2014 compared to the same period in fiscal year 2015.

Income taxes receivable provided \$1.1 million of operating cash flows in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and was primarily the result of a \$1.2 million income tax refund received in June 2015.

Accounts payable and growers payable used \$2.1 million of cash from operating activities in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 compared to providing \$3.2 million in the same period in fiscal year 2014. The \$2.1 million of cash used in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was primarily the result of \$0.9 million decrease in accounts payable, \$0.2 million increase in growers payable and \$1.4 million of capital expenditures accrued but not paid at period end. The \$3.2 million of cash provided in the nine months ended July 31, 2014 was primarily the result of \$0.6 million increase in accounts payable and \$3.9 million increase in growers payable, partially offset by \$0.7 million of capital expenditures accrued but not paid at period end. The \$0.2 million increase in growers payable in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 compared to the \$3.9 million increase in growers payable during the same period in fiscal year 2014 is primarily due to fluctuations in price and volume and the timing of payments for lemons we procure and sell for third party growers.

Accrued liabilities used \$0.6 million in operating cash flows in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 compared to providing \$3.3 million of operating cash flows during the same period in fiscal year 2014. The operating cash used in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 is primarily comprised of payments for incentive compensation, property taxes, lease expense and lemon suppliers partially offset by accrued income taxes. The operating cash provided in the nine months ended July 31, 2014 is primarily the result of \$5.0 million accrued income taxes partially offset by \$1.9 million of income tax payments during the period.

Other long-term liabilities provided \$0.3 million of operating cash flows in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and represented \$0.6 million of non-cash pension expense offset by \$0.4 million of pension contributions for the period. The \$0.1 million of operating cash flows provided during the nine months ended July 31, 2014 represented \$0.5 million of non-cash pension expense offset by \$0.4 million of pension contributions for the period.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

For the nine months ended July 31, 2015, net cash used in investing activities was \$24.0 million compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$15.2 million during the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Net cash used in investing activities is primarily comprised of capital expenditures. Capital expenditures were \$23.7 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015, comprised of \$18.5 million for property, plant and equipment primarily related to construction and equipment for our lemon packing facilities of \$11.7 million and additional farm worker housing units of \$6.2 million and \$5.2 million for real estate development projects including \$1.7 million for vineyard development at our Windfall Farms Project. Capital expenditures were \$14.9 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2014, comprised of \$11.0 million for property, plant and equipment primarily related to construction and equipment for our lemon packing facilities of \$3.4 million, additional farm worker housing units of \$3.6 million and orchard development of \$1.9 million, \$3.2 million for real estate development projects including \$1.1 million for vineyard development at our Windfall Farms Project and \$0.7 million for the acquisition of a lemon packing house.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

For the nine months ended July 31, 2015, net cash provided by financing activities was \$13.8 million compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$3.0 million during the same period in fiscal year 2014.

The \$13.8 million of cash provided by financing activities during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 is comprised primarily of net borrowings of long-term debt in the amount \$16.4 million. The \$3.0 million of cash used in financing activities during the nine months ended July 31, 2014 is comprised primarily of net payments of long term debt in the amount of \$10.0 million and net proceeds from our issuance of preferred stock in the amount of \$9.3 million. Additionally, we paid common and preferred dividends of \$2.4 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 compared to \$2.0 million during the same period in fiscal year 2014.

Transactions Affecting Liquidity and Capital Resources

We finance our working capital and other liquidity requirements primarily through cash from operations and our Rabobank, NA revolving credit facility (the “Rabobank Credit Facility”). In addition, we have term loans with Farm Credit West, FLCA (each a “Farm Credit West Term Loan” and, collectively, the “Farm Credit West Term Loans”) and a non-revolving line of credit with Farm Credit West, PCA (the “Farm Credit West Line of Credit”). Additional information regarding the Rabobank Credit Facility, the Farm Credit West Term Loans and the Farm Credit West Line of Credit can be found in the notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q.

We believe that the cash flows from operations and available borrowing capacity from our existing credit facilities will be sufficient to satisfy our capital expenditures, debt service, working capital needs and other contractual obligations for the remainder of fiscal year 2015. In addition, we have the ability to control a portion of our investing cash flows to the extent necessary based on our liquidity demands.

In December 2013, we entered into a construction contract that includes design and construction services for the expansion of our lemon packing facilities. The project is expected to increase the efficiency our packing facilities. To date we have capitalized approximately \$20.3 million and during the nine months ended July 31, 2015, we capitalized approximately \$11.7 million of costs in connection with construction services and equipment. The project is expected to cost approximately \$23 million and be operational in 2015.

Rabobank Revolving Credit Facility

As of July 31, 2015, our outstanding borrowings under the Rabobank Credit Facility were \$78.7 million and we had \$15.1 million of availability. The Rabobank Credit Facility currently bears interest at a variable rate equal to the one month LIBOR plus 1.80%. The interest rate resets on the first of each month and was 1.99% at July 31, 2015. We have the ability to prepay any amounts outstanding under the Rabobank Credit Facility without penalty. The line of credit provides for maximum borrowings of \$100.0 million and the borrowing capacity based on collateral value was \$93.8 million at July 31, 2015.

Our Company has the option of fixing the interest rate under the Rabobank Credit Facility on any portion of outstanding borrowings using interest rate swaps. Effective July 2013, our Company fixed the interest rate at 4.30% utilizing an interest rate swap on \$40.0 million of the Rabobank Credit Facility. Additional information regarding the interest rate swap can be found in the notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q.

The Rabobank Credit Facility is secured by certain of our Company's agricultural properties and a portion of the equity interest in the San Cayetano Mutual Water Company, and subjects our Company to affirmative and restrictive covenants including, among other customary covenants, financial reporting requirements, requirements to maintain and repair any collateral, restrictions on the sale of assets, restrictions on the use of proceeds, prohibitions on the incurrence of additional debt and restrictions on the purchase or sale of major assets. We are also subject to a covenant that our Company will maintain a debt service coverage ratio, as defined in the Rabobank Credit Facility, of less than 1.25 to 1.0 measured annually at October 31, with which we were in compliance at October 31, 2014.

Farm Credit West Term Loans and Non-Revolving Credit Facility

As of July 31, 2015, we had an aggregate of approximately \$6.1 million outstanding under the Farm Credit West Term Loans and Farm Credit West Line of Credit. The following provides further discussion on the term loans and non-revolving credit facility:

Term Loan Maturing November 2022. As of July 31, 2015, we had \$4.4 million outstanding under the Farm Credit West Term Loan that matures in November 2022. This term loan bears interest at a variable rate equal to an internally calculated rate based on Farm Credit West's internal monthly operations and their cost of funds and generally follows the changes in the 90-day treasury rates in increments divisible by 0.25% and is payable in quarterly installments through November 2022. The interest rate resets monthly and was 2.75% at July 31, 2015. This term loan is secured by certain of our agricultural properties.

Term Loan Maturing October 2035. As of July 31, 2015, our wholly owned subsidiary, Windfall Investors, LLC, had \$1.3 million outstanding under the Farm Credit West Term Loan that matures in October 2035. This term loan bears interest at a variable rate equal to an internally calculated rate based on Farm Credit West's internal monthly operations and their cost of funds and generally follows the changes in the 90-day treasury rates in increments divisible by 0.25% and is payable in monthly installments through November 2035. The interest rate resets monthly and was 2.75% at July 31, 2015. This term loan is secured by the Windfall Farms property.

Non-Revolving Line of Credit Maturing May 2018. As of July 31, 2015, we had \$0.5 million outstanding under the non-revolving line of credit that matures in May 2018. This line of credit bears interest at a variable rate equal to an internally calculated rate based on Farm Credit West's internal monthly operations and their cost of funds and generally follows the changes in the 90-day treasury rates in increments divisible by 0.25% with interest payable on a monthly basis. The interest rate resets monthly and was 2.75% at July 31, 2015. This line of credit is secured by certain of our agricultural properties.

The Farm Credit West Term Loans and Farm Credit West Line of Credit contain various conditions, covenants and requirements with which our Company and Windfall Investors, LLC must comply. In addition, our Company and Windfall Investors are subject to limitations on, among other things, selling, abandoning or ceasing business operations; merging or consolidating with a third party; disposing of a substantial portion of assets by sale, transfer, gifts or lease except for inventory sales in the ordinary course of business; obtaining credit or loans from other lenders other than trade credit customary in the business; becoming a guarantor or surety on or otherwise liable for the debts or obligations of a third party; and mortgaging, pledging, leasing for over a year, or otherwise making or allowing the filing of a lien on any collateral.

Interest Rate Swap

We enter into interest rate swap agreements to manage the risks and costs associated with our financing activities. At July 31, 2015, we had an interest rate swap agreement which locks in the interest rate on \$40.0 million of our \$84.8 million in debt at 4.30% until June 2018. Additional information regarding the interest rate swap can be found in the notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q. The remaining \$44.8 million of debt bears interest at variable rates, which were 2.75% or less at July 31, 2015.

Contractual Obligations

The following table presents our Company's contractual obligations at July 31, 2015 for which cash flows are fixed and determinable:

Contractual Obligations:	Payments due by Period				
	Total	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5+ years
Fixed rate debt (principal)	\$40,000,000	\$-	\$40,000,000	\$-	\$-
Variable rate debt (principal)	44,800,000	585,000	40,375,000	1,287,000	2,553,000
Operating lease obligations	9,872,000	1,752,000	3,408,000	1,906,000	2,806,000
Total contractual obligations	\$94,672,000	\$2,337,000	\$83,783,000	\$3,193,000	\$5,359,000
Interest payments on fixed and variable rate debt	\$8,669,000	\$2,714,000	\$5,390,000	\$246,000	\$319,000

We believe that the cash flows from our agribusiness and rental operations business segments as well as available borrowing capacity from our existing credit facilities will be sufficient to satisfy our future capital expenditure, debt service, working capital and other contractual obligations for the remainder of fiscal year 2015. In addition, we have the ability to control the timing of a portion of our investing cash flows to the extent necessary based on our liquidity demands.

Fixed Rate and Variable Rate Debt

Details of amounts included in long-term debt can be found above and in the notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q. The table above assumes that long-term debt is held to maturity.

Interest Payments on Fixed and Variable Debt

The above table assumes that our fixed rate and long-term debt is held to maturity and the interest rates on our variable rate debt remain unchanged for the remaining life of the debt from those in effect at July 31, 2015.

Preferred Stock Dividends

In 1997, in connection with the acquisition of Ronald Michaelis Ranches, Inc., our Company issued 30,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock at \$100 par value (the "Series B Stock"). The holders of the Series B Stock are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at an annual rate of 8.75% of par value. Such dividends are payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year commencing July 1, 1997 and total \$0.3 million annually.

During March and April 2014, we issued, in aggregate, 9,300 shares of Series B-2 Preferred Stock at \$100 par value (the "Series B-2 Preferred Stock"). The holders of the Series B-2 Preferred Stock are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at an annual rate of 4% of the liquidation value of \$1,000 per share. Such dividends are payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year commencing July 1, 2014 and total \$0.4 million annually.

Defined Benefit Plan Contributions

We have a noncontributory, defined benefit, single employer pension plan (the "Plan"), which provides retirement benefits for all eligible employees of the Company. Effective June 2004, the Company froze the Plan and no additional benefits accrued to participants subsequent to that date. We may make discretionary contributions to the Plan and we may be required to make contributions to adhere to applicable regulatory funding provisions, based in part on the Plan's asset valuations and underlying actuarial assumptions. We made funding contributions of \$0.5 million, \$1.3 million, and \$1.3 million for fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively and we expect to contribute approximately \$0.5 million to the Plan in fiscal year 2015.

Operating Lease Obligations

We have numerous operating lease commitments with remaining terms ranging from less than one year to ten years. We have installed a one mega-watt photovoltaic solar array on one of our agricultural properties located in Ventura County that produces a significant portion of the power to run our lemon packinghouse. The construction of this array was financed by Farm Credit Leasing and we have a long term lease with Farm Credit Leasing for this array. Annual payments for this lease are \$0.5 million, and at the end of ten years we have an option to purchase the array for \$1.1 million. We entered into a similar transaction with Farm Credit Leasing for a second photovoltaic array at one of our agricultural properties located in the San Joaquin Valley to supply a significant portion of the power to operate four deep water well pumps located our property. Annual lease payments for this facility range from \$0.3 million to \$0.8 million, and at the end of ten years we have the option to purchase the array for \$1.3 million.

In January 2012, we entered into a series of operating leases for approximately 1,000 acres of lemon, orange, specialty citrus and other crop orchards in Lindsay, California. Each of the leases is for ten-year terms and provides for four five-year renewal options with an aggregate base rent of approximately \$500,000 per year. The leases also contain profit share arrangements with the landowners as additional rent on each of the properties and a provision for the potential purchase of the properties by us in the future. We incurred approximately \$0.8 million and \$1.2 million of lease expense in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, related to these leases. With the pending purchase of 914 acres described in “Recent Developments”, we expect lease expense to be approximately \$0.2 million per year beginning in fiscal year 2016.

On July 1, 2013, we entered into a lease agreement with Cadiz, Inc. (“Cadiz”), to develop new lemon orchards on Cadiz’s agricultural property in eastern San Bernardino County, California (the “Cadiz Ranch”). Under the terms of the lease, we have the right to lease and plant up to 1,280 acres of lemons over the next five years at the Cadiz Ranch and have leased 320 acres initially, subject to a mutually agreed upon planting schedule. The lease agreement provides options to plant up to 960 additional acres (320 acres in Option 1 and 640 acres in Option 2) by 2018. The annual rental payment will include a base rent of \$200 per planted acre and a lease payment equal to 20% of net cash flow from the harvested crops grown on the Cadiz property. Pursuant to the terms of the lease agreement, the annual rental payment will not exceed \$1,200 per acre.

On February 3, 2015, we amended our lease agreement with Cadiz. The amendment, among other things; increased by 200 acres the amount of property leased by us under the lease agreement dated July 1, 2013. In connection with the amendment, we paid a total of \$1.2 million to acquire existing lemon trees and irrigations systems from Cadiz and a Cadiz tenant. We incurred \$41,000 and \$15,000 of lease expense in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

We lease pollination equipment under a lease through 2022 with annual payments of \$0.3 million. We also lease machinery and equipment for our lemon packing operations and other land for our agricultural operations under leases with annual lease commitments that are individually immaterial.

Real Estate Development Activities, Capital Expenditures and Related Capital Resources

In September 2015, we entered into a Contribution Agreement with an affiliate of Lewis Operating Corp. (“Lewis”), a Southern California land developer, that facilitates upon the completion of certain conditions, the formation of a joint venture for the purpose of developing the Company’s East Area 1 real estate development project (the “Joint Venture”). We were paid a \$2.0 million deposit upon entering into the Contribution Agreement. Conditions necessary to close the transaction and form the Joint Venture include approval by the City of Santa Paula of an amendment to the East Area 1 tentative tract map, assignment of various development rights and obligations by us to the Joint Venture, completion of a legal parcel map and contribution of the East Area 1 property to the Joint Venture and the payment by Lewis of \$18.0 million, comprising total consideration of \$20.0 million for a 50% interest in the Joint Venture. The Contribution Agreement also includes an agricultural lease that allows us to continue farming the property during the phased build-out of the project. We expect to receive \$100.0 million from the Joint Venture over the estimated 7 to 10 year life of the project. The Joint Venture partners will share equally in capital contributions to fund project costs until loan proceeds and or revenues are sufficient to fund the project. These funding requirements are currently estimated to total \$10.0 to \$15.0 million for each Joint Venture partner in the first two years of the project. In addition, upon closing the transaction, we are expected to incur a minimum Capital Placement fee to a consultant of approximately \$0.5 million plus 2% of the initial land value received by us in excess of \$100.0 million to be earned on the successful closing of the Joint Venture transaction.

As noted above under “Transactions Affecting Liquidity and Capital Resources,” we have the ability to control the timing of a portion of our investing cash flows to the extent necessary based upon our liquidity demands. In order for our real estate development operations to reach their maximum potential benefit to our Company, however, we will need to be successful over time in identifying other third party sources of capital to partner with us to move those development projects forward. While we are frequently engaged in discussions with several external sources of capital in respect of all of our development projects, current market conditions for California real estate projects, while improving, continue to be challenging and make it difficult to predict the timing and amounts of future capital that will be required to complete the development of our projects.

Capital Expenditure

In December 2013 we entered into a construction contract that includes design and construction services for the expansion of our lemon packing facilities. The project is expected to increase the capacity and efficiency of our packing facilities. The contract is subject to a guaranteed maximum price of approximately \$9.3 million which was revised to \$11.6 million in March 2015 based on design modifications and finalization of construction costs. The project commenced in fiscal 2014 and is expected to be substantially complete in 2015.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Please see Note 2 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the period ended July 31, 2015 elsewhere in this Form 10-Q for information concerning our Company's Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires us to develop critical accounting policies and make certain estimates and judgments that may affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience, available relevant data and other information that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may materially differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions as new or additional information become available in future periods. We believe the following critical accounting policies reflect our more significant estimates and judgments used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition – As a general policy, revenue and related costs are recognized when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred, (iii) selling price is fixed or determinable and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured. We record a sales allowance in the period revenue is recognized as a provision for estimated customer discounts and concessions.

Agribusiness revenue – Revenue from lemon sales is generally recognized FOB shipping point when the customer takes possession of the fruit from or packinghouse. Revenue from the sales of certain of our Company’s agricultural products is recorded based on estimated proceeds provided by certain of our Company’s sales and marketing partners (Calavo and other third-party packinghouses) due to the time between when the product is delivered by our Company and the closing of the pools for such fruits at the end of each month. Calavo and other third-party packinghouses are agricultural cooperatives or function in a similar manner as an agricultural cooperative. As such, our Company applies specific authoritative agriculture revenue recognition guidance related to transactions between patrons and agriculture marketing cooperatives to record revenue at time of delivery to the packinghouses relating to fruits that are in pools that have not yet closed at month end if (i) the related fruits have been delivered to and accepted by Calavo and other third-party packinghouses (i.e. title has transferred to Calavo and other third-party packinghouses) and (ii) sales price information has been provided by Calavo and other third-party packinghouses (based on the marketplace activity for the related fruit) to estimate with reasonable certainty the final selling price for the fruit upon the closing of the pools. Historically, the revenue that is recorded based on the sales price information provided to our Company by Calavo and other third-party packinghouses at the time of delivery have not materially differed from the actual amounts that are paid after the monthly pools are closed. We also earn commissions on certain brokered fruit sales, which totaled \$115,000, \$53,000 and \$33,000 in fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Our Company’s avocados, oranges, specialty citrus and other specialty crops are packed and sold through by Calavo and other third-party packinghouses. Specifically, our Company delivers all of its avocado production from its orchards to Calavo. These avocados are then packed by Calavo at its packinghouse, and sold and distributed under Calavo brands to its customers primarily in the United States and Canada. Our Company’s arrangements with other third-party packinghouses related to its oranges, specialty citrus and other specialty crops are similar to its arrangement with Calavo.

Our Company’s arrangements with its third-party packinghouses are such that our Company is the producer and supplier of the product and the third-party packinghouses are our Company’s customers. The revenues our Company recognizes related to the fruits sold to the third-party packinghouses are based on the volume and quality of the fruits delivered the market price for such fruit, less the packinghouses’ charges to pack and market the fruit. Such packinghouse charges include the grading, sizing, packing, cooling, ripening and marketing of the related fruit. Our Company bears inventory risk until the product is delivered to the third-party packinghouses at which time title and inventory risk to the product is transferred to the third-party packinghouses and revenue is recognized. Such third-party packinghouse charges are recorded as a reduction of revenue based on the application of specific authoritative revenue recognition guidance related to a “Vendor’s Income Statement Characterization of Consideration Given to a Customer”. The identifiable benefit our Company receives from the third-party packinghouses for packaging and marketing services cannot be sufficiently separated from the third-party packinghouses’ purchase of our Company’s products. In addition, our Company is not able to reasonably estimate the fair value of the benefit received from the third-party packinghouses for such services and as such, these costs are characterized as a reduction of revenue in our Company’s consolidated statement of operations.

Revenue from crop insurance proceeds is recorded when the amount of, and the right to receive, the payment can be reasonably determined. We recorded agribusiness revenues from crop insurance proceeds of \$184,000, \$36,000 and \$64,000 in fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Rental revenue - Minimum rental revenues are generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the respective initial lease term. Contingent rental revenues are contractually defined as to the percentage of rent received by our Company and are based on fees collected by the lessee. Our Company's rental arrangements generally require payment on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Real estate development revenue – Our Company recognizes revenue on real estate development projects in accordance with FASB ASC 360-20, *Real Estate Sales*, which provides for profit to be recognized in full when real estate is sold, provided that a sale has been consummated and profit is determinable, collection of sales proceeds is estimable with the seller's receivable not subject to subordination, risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer and the earnings process is substantially complete with no significant seller activities or obligations required after the date of sale. To the extent the above conditions are not met, a portion or all of the profit is deferred.

Incidental operations may occur during the holding or development period of real estate development projects to reduce holding or development costs. Incremental revenue from incidental operations in excess of incremental costs from incidental operations is accounted for as a reduction of development costs. Incremental costs from incidental operations in excess of incremental revenue from incidental operations are charged to operations.

Real estate development costs – We capitalize the planning, entitlement, construction and development costs associated with our various real estate projects. Costs that are not capitalized, which include property maintenance and repairs, general and administrative and marketing expenses, are expensed as incurred. A real estate development project is considered substantially complete upon the cessation of construction and development activities. Once a project is substantially completed, future costs are expensed as incurred. For the nine months ended July 31, 2015, we capitalized approximately \$6.8 million of costs related to our real estate development projects and expensed approximately \$0.8 million of costs.

Income taxes – Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed annually for differences between the financial statement and income tax basis of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future. Such deferred income tax asset and liability computations are based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. A valuation allowance is established, when necessary, to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

Tax benefits from an uncertain tax position are only recognized if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Derivative financial instruments – We use derivative financial instruments for purposes other than trading to manage our exposure to interest rates as well as to maintain an appropriate mix of fixed and floating-rate debt. Contract terms of our hedge instruments closely mirror those of the hedged item, providing a high degree of risk reduction and correlation. Contracts that are effective at meeting the risk reduction and correlation criteria are recorded using hedge accounting. If a derivative instrument is a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of the instrument will be either offset against the change in the fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities or firm commitments through earnings or be recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of an instrument's change in fair value will be immediately recognized in earnings. Instruments that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting, or contracts for which we have not elected hedge accounting, are valued at fair value with unrealized gains or losses reported in earnings during the period of change.

Impairment of long-lived assets – We evaluate our long-lived assets, including our real estate development projects, for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. As a result of various factors, we recorded impairment charges of \$0.4 million, \$0.1 million and zero in fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. These charges were based on independent appraisals and other factors and were developed using various facts, assumption and estimates. Future changes in these facts, assumptions and estimates could result in additional charges.

Defined benefit retirement plan – As discussed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, we sponsor a defined benefit retirement plan that was frozen in June 2004, and no future benefits accrued to participants subsequent to that time. Ongoing accounting for this plan under FASB ASC 715 provides guidance as to, among other things, future estimated pension expense, minimum pension liability and future minimum funding requirements. This information is provided to us by third-party actuarial consultants. In developing this data, certain estimates and assumptions are used, including among other things, discount rate, long-term rates of return and mortality tables. During 2014, the Society of Actuaries released a new mortality table, referred to as RP-2014, which is believed to better reflect mortality improvements and is to be used in calculating defined benefit pension obligations. In addition, during fiscal year 2014, the assumed discount rate used to measure the pension obligation decreased from 4.4% to 4.0% as a result of changes in market interest rates. We used RP-2014 to measure our pension obligation as of October 31, 2014 and combined with the decrease in the assumed discount rate, our pension obligation increased by approximately \$2.7 million as of October 31, 2014 with a corresponding decrease in other comprehensive income recognized net of tax. Further changes in any of these estimates could materially affect the amounts recorded that are related to our defined benefit retirement plan.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

There have been no material changes in the disclosures discussed in the section entitled “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” in Part II, Item 7A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014 as filed with the SEC on January 12, 2015.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As of July 31, 2015, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or, to our knowledge, in other factors that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls. Control systems, no matter how well conceived and operated, are designed to provide a reasonable, but not an absolute, level of assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our

Company have been detected. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are from time to time involved in legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. Other than proceedings incidental to our business, we are not a party to, nor is any of our property the subject of, any material pending legal proceedings and no such proceedings are, to our knowledge, threatened against us.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risk factors and uncertainties associated with our business have not changed materially from those disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014, as filed with the SEC on January 12, 2015.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds
None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities
None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures
Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information
None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Limoneira Company, dated July 5, 1990 (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, and amendments thereto, declared effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))
3.2	Certificate of Merger of Limoneira Company and The Samuel Edwards Associates into Limoneira Company, dated October 31, 1990 (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, and amendments thereto, declared effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))
3.3	Certificate of Merger of McKeveitt Corporation into Limoneira Company dated December 31, 1994 (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, and amendments thereto, declared effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))
3.4	Agreement of Merger Between Ronald Michaelis Ranches, Inc. and Limoneira Company, dated June 24, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, and amendments thereto, declared effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))
3.5	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Limoneira Company, dated April 22, 2003 (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.7 to the Company's Registration Statement of Form 10, and amendments thereto, declared effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))
3.6	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Limoneira Company, dated March 24, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.9 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, and amendments thereto, declared effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))
3.7	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Limoneira Company (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed January 14, 2013 (File No. 001-34755))
3.7.1	Amendment to Amended and Restated Bylaws of Limoneira Company (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed September 25, 2013 (File No. 001-34755))
3.7.2	Amendment to Amended and Restated Bylaws of Limoneira Company (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed December 18, 2014 (File No. 001-34755))
4.1	Specimen Certificate representing shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, and amendments thereto, declared effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))
4.2	Rights Agreement dated December 20, 2006 between Limoneira Company and The Bank of New York, as Rights Agent (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, and amendments thereto, declared effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))
4.3	

Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of \$8.75 Voting Preferred Stock, \$100.00 Par Value, Series B of Limoneira Company, dated May 21, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, and amendments thereto, declare effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))

4.4 Amended Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of \$8.75 Voting Preferred Stock, \$100.00 Par Value, Series B of Limoneira Company, dated May 21, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, and amendments thereto, declare effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))

4.5 Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, \$.01 Par Value, of Limoneira Company, dated November 21, 2006 (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.8 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, and amendments thereto, declared effective April 13, 2010 (File No. 000-53885))

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit
4.6	Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of 4% Voting Preferred Stock, \$100.00 Par Value, Series B-2 of Limoneira Company, dated March 20, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 24, 2014 (File No. 001-34755))
31.1*	Certificate of the Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a)
31.2*	Certificate of the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a)
32.1*†	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*†	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS*	XBRL Instance document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

In accordance with Item 601(b)(32)(ii) of Regulation S-K and SEC Release Nos. 33-8238 and 34-47986, Final Rule: Management's Reports on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Certification of Disclosure in Exchange Act Periodic Reports, the certifications furnished in Exhibit 32.1 and 32.2 hereto are deemed to accompany this Form 10-K and will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act. Such certifications will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LIMONEIRA COMPANY

September 9, 2015 By: /s/ HAROLD S. EDWARDS

Harold S. Edwards
Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

September 9, 2015 By: /s/ JOSEPH D. RUMLEY

Joseph D. Rumley
Chief Financial Officer,

Treasurer and Corporate Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)