## FreshFacts

NEW ZEALAND HORTICULTURE<br>2014





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Reporting basis: unless stated otherwise, all statistics are for the year ending 30 June 2014 and expressed as \$NZ. Exports are given as free-on-board (fob) values. Imports are given as cost, insurance and freight included (cif). Historical values have not been adjusted for inflation.

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## New Zealand horticulture - sustainable success

The horticulture industry continues to grow. It is a remarkable achievement that exports have more than doubled since Fresh Facts was first published in 1999. Total horticultural exports are now close to $\$ 4$ billion, and total produce value exceeds $\$ 7$ billion.

Wine continues to be our most valuable horticulture export, returning $\$ 1.3$ billion, and apple exports have exceeded $\$ 500$ million for the first time. In addition to the success of our crops, record numbers are now being trained in horticultural fields - with the Primary Industries Training Organisation reporting a 58\% increase in trainees to 7,449 in 2014 - and investment in horticulture is now calculated to be in excess of $\$ 36.5$ billion.

If we look at the productivity of our horticultural land, the value of our horticultural exports (\$3.9 billion from 123,000 hectares) equates to more than three times the comparative return achieved by dairy merchandise exports (\$16.9 billion from 1.7 million hectares).

New Zealand's success continues to be the result of hard work and a keen understanding of our markets. Science and innovation are employed throughout the value chain, allowing our sectors to deliver produce that commands a premium, meets increasingly stringent phytosanitary and sustainability requirements, and offers safe, convenient, high quality food for discerning consumers.

Plant \& Food Research is proud to support the horticultural industry, working with our sectors to continue delivering success for the industry and for New Zealand.


Peter Landon-Lane CEO, Plant \& Food Research

This document is available online at www.freshfacts.co.nz

## Exports/imports

Horticultural exports (\$ million, fob)

| Year ended June | $1985{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1995 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | $2005{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $2010^{\text {b }}$ | $2013{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $2014{ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fresh fruit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Apples | 108.2 | 343.6 | 387.0 | 324.6 | 475.3 | 536.4 |
| - Kiwifruit | 171.9 | 320.8 | 720.2 | 995.7 | 934.0 | 930.5 |
| - Avocados | n/a | n/a | 29.0 | 59.9 | 33.7 | 93.0 |
| - Other fresh fruits | 28.4 | 57.6 | 51.5 | 74.7 | 80.4 | 96.4 |
| Total fresh fruits | 308.5 | 722.0 | 1,187.7 | 1,454.9 | 1,523.4 | 1,656.3 |
| Processed fruits |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Wine | 3.0 | 42.0 | 432.7 | 1,036.8 | 1,202.4 | 1,321.4 |
| - Juices - fruit | 9.6 | 30.5 | 34.5 | 31.7 | 50.5 | 54.6 |
| - Jams | n/a | n/a | 18.1 | 48.4 | 33.8 | 25.8 |
| - Other processed fruits | 40.3 | 44.3 | 49.2 | 75.1 | 78.1 | 91.0 |
| Total processed fruits | 52.9 | 116.8 | 534.5 | 1,192.0 | 1,364.8 | 1,492.8 |
| Fresh vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Onions | 17.7 | 92.6 | 61.6 | 113.4 | 90.8 | 97.1 |
| - Squash | 14.6 | 57.7 | 72.1 | 53.2 | 50.7 | 45.9 |
| - Other fresh vegetables | 11.6 | 49.8 | 66.3 | 81.1 | 84.4 | 78.0 |
| Total fresh vegetables | 43.9 | 200.1 | 200.0 | 247.7 | 225.9 | 221.0 |
| Processed vegetables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Peas (frozen) | 22.0 | 34.3 | 36.9 | 72.9 | 79.7 | 79.8 |
| - Potatoes (frozen) |  | 14.1 | 56.9 | 82.0 | 94.5 | 105.4 |
| - Sweetcorn (frozen/dried) | 9.5 | 30.6 | 43.4 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 38.3 |
| - Mixed vegetables (frozen) | 4.6 | 23.9 | 36.0 | 36.1 | 40.8 | 38.8 |
| - Other vegetables (frozen) |  |  | 16.4 | 16.4 | 23.6 | 22.7 |
| - Other vegetables (dried) |  |  | 25.5 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 7.8 |
| - Vegetable juices |  |  | 6.6 | 19.4 | 31.2 | 32.1 |
| - Other processed vegetables | 20.9 | 75.6 | 42.6 | 47.9 | 62.0 | 64.0 |
| Total processed vegetables | 57.0 | 178.5 | 264.3 | 321.1 | 377.7 | 388.9 |
| Other horticultural exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flowers \& foliage | 10.5 | 49.9 | 38.5 | 35.1 | 32.4 | 26.6 |
| Vegetable seeds | n/a | n/a | 30.2 | 57.4 | 80.2 | 66.2 |
| Seeds, plants \& bulbs etc. | 2.1 | 17.4 | 42.1 | 41.3 | 40.3 | 45.2 |
| Sphagnum moss | 6.3 | 17.3 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.5* |
| Total other horticultural exports | 18.9 | 84.6 | 119.6 | 139.9 | 157.5 | 142.5 |
| Total exports in current \$ | 481.2 | 1,302.0 | 2,306.1 | 3,355.6 | 3,649.3 | 3,901.5 |
| Horticultural exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| as \% of NZ merchandise exports | 4.4 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.6 |

Source: "Bollard (1996]) "Statistics New Zealand *Estimate
$\rightarrow$ Total horticulture merchandise exports in 2014 were over $\$ 3.9$ billion, an increase in value of nearly 7 percent on 2013 horticultural produce exports.
$\rightarrow$ Four horticulture crops, (i) wine, (ii) kiwifruit, (iii) apples (fresh \& processed), and (iv) potatoes (fresh, frozen \& processed), were collectively $76 \%$ of the value of New Zealand's horticultural produce exports in 2014 with wine dominating at close to $34 \%$ of the 2014 total.
$\rightarrow$ Increased export values of greater than $\$ 10 \mathrm{~m}$ were in apples ( $\$ 61 \mathrm{~m} /+13 \%$ on 2013), avocados ( $\$ 59 \mathrm{~m} /+176 \%$ ), wine ( $\$ 119 \mathrm{~m} /+10 \%$ ), other processed fruit ( $\$ 13 \mathrm{~m} /+17 \%$ ) and potatoes ( $\$ 11 \mathrm{~m} /+12 \%$ ). Other major export crops were onions at $\$ 97 \mathrm{~m}$ and processed peas $\$ 80 \mathrm{~m}$. Vegetable seed exports, dominated by radish seed and carrot seed, fell $\$ 14 \mathrm{~m}(18 \%)$, but at $\$ 66 \mathrm{~m}$ vegetable seeds are significant exports.
$\rightarrow$ Land under horticultural crop cultivation in New Zealand is calculated to be in excess of 123,000 hectares.

Horticultural exports 2014 (\$ million, fob)

$\rightarrow$ Combined domestic sales value of horticulture products are calculated to exceed \$3.2 billion and exports of $\$ 3.9$ billion has the value of New Zealand's horticultural outputs exceeding $\$ 7$ billion for the first time.

In addition to fruit, vegetables, flowers, seeds and bulbs exported as shown in the above table, the New Zealand horticultural sector also exported:
$\rightarrow$ Natural honey exports of $\$ 187 \mathrm{~m}$ was an increase of $\$ 42 \mathrm{~m}(29 \%)$ on 2013 (2008 $\$ 62.6 \mathrm{~m})$. Bees and pollination are an integral part of New Zealand's horticulture.
$\rightarrow$ Export of horticultural machinery and components, valued at $\$ 75 \mathrm{~m}$ (fob), primarily for cleaning, sorting and grading fresh and dried fruit and vegetables were exported in 2014 (2008 \$47.2m). Income to New Zealand companies in the form of royalties and licence agreements are in addition to these component exports.

Horticultural exports - Years to June (\$ million, fob)


Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Exports/imports



Produce from New Zealand's horticultural industries is calculated to exceed \$7 billion

New Zealand horticulture exports are assisted by a strong domestic market base.


Source: Statistics New Zealand merchandise exports, with domestic market figures derived from triennial Household Economic Survey (HES) 2013 and Stats NZ estimate of mean number of private dwellings at 30 June 2014.

Top 10 export destinations (\$ million, fob)

|  | Exports <br> 2005 | Exports <br> 2013 | Exports <br> 2014 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Australia | 335 | 791 | 872 | Wine, avocados, potatoes, kiwifruit, processed veg, <br> beans, peas, honey, jams, blueberries, fermented <br> beverages, sweetcorn, nuts, apple juice, capsicums |
| USA | 232 | 415 | 489 | Wine, apples, kiwifruit, honey |

[^0]The origin of fruit and vegetable imports, 2014


Source: Statistics New Zealand; Overseas Trade statistics for year ended June 2014.
Comparisons of imports and exports 2014 (\$ million)


Source: Statistics New Zealand; Overseas Trade statistics


## Export destinations

## Horticulture helps build New Zealand's profile in many overseas markets

Export destinations for New Zealand horticultural products trends since 2005 (\$ million, fob)
$\rightarrow$ Fruit, vegetables and flowers were exported to 124 countries in 2014. In 2005 New Zealand horticultural produce was exported to 108 countries.
$\rightarrow$ Exports to 28 countries exceeded $\$ 10$ million (fob) in 2014, up from 19 countries in 2005.

## Trends

$\rightarrow$ In 2014 New Zealand fruit and vegetable exports to five markets exceeded \$300m (fob) value: Australia, Japan, UK and Ireland, Continental Europe and North America.
$\rightarrow$ These five export markets accounted for over $\$ 2.45$ billion (63\%) of New Zealand's total horticultural exports in 2014.
$\rightarrow$ Of the further 10 countries to which New Zealand exported more than $\$ 50$ million of horticultural produce in 2014, seven are in Asia.
$\rightarrow$ The diversity of horticultural products exported is evident in the 21 product groups, each between $\$ 5 \mathrm{~m}$ and $\$ 540 \mathrm{~m}$, exported to Asia; and to Australia 17 categories between $\$ 5 \mathrm{~m}$ and $\$ 380 \mathrm{~m}$ (fob) value.

Source: Statistics New Zealand


Grape and wine production 2009 \& 2014

| Variety | Production area (ha) | Production (tonnes) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2009 | 2014 | 2009 | 2014 |
| Sauvignon Blanc | 16,205 | 20,027 | 177,647 | 310,240 |
| Pinot Noir | 4,777 | 5,569 | 27,547 | 36,499 |
| Chardonnay | 3,911 | 3,211 | 34,393 | 28,985 |
| Pinot Gris | 1,501 | 2,412 | 11,410 | 23,880 |
| Merlot | 1,369 | 1,256 | 11,723 | 10,756 |
| Reisling | 979 | 787 | 6,316 | 6,013 |
| Gewurtztraminer | 311 | 332 | 2,123 | 2,264 |
| Syrah | 293 | 423 | 1,500 | 2,178 |
| Cabernet Sauvignon | 517 | 297 | 2,304 | 1,742 |
| Muscat varieties | 135 | 45 | 1,505 | 455 |
| Other white vinifera | 402 | 112 | 3,298 | 4,005 |
| Other red vinifera | 393 | 298 | 2,663 | 2,679 |
| Unknown \& hybrids/0ther | 1,171 | 544 | 2,571 | 15,304 |
| Total | 31,964 | 35,313 | 285,000 | 445,000 |
| Region |  |  |  |  |
| Auckland/Northland | 543 | 416 | 1,763 | 1,602 |
| Waikato/Bay of Plenty | 147 | 23 | 202 |  |
| Gisborne | 2,149 | 1,602 | 23,093 | 16,192 |
| Hawke's Bay | 4,921 | 4,816 | 40,985 | 44,502 |
| Wairarapa | 859 | 997 | 4,421 | 5,743 |
| Marlborough | 18,401 | 22,903 | 192,128 | 329,572 |
| Nelson | 813 | 1,115 | 7,740 | 10,494 |
| Canterbury/Waipara | 1,763 | 1,462 | 5,476 | 10,962 |
| Otago | 1,532 | 1,979 | 6,218 | 10,540 |
| Other and unknown | 836 | 0 | 2,974 | 15,330 |
| Total | 31,964 | 35,313 | 285,000 | 445,000 |

Source: New Zealand Winegrowers Annual Report 2014.
Wine exports by country 2014 (\% by value)

$\rightarrow$ Total wine grape tonnage produced at 445,000 tonnes was 100,000 tonnes and $29 \%$ above 2013, partly due to the average yield increasing from 9.8 t/ha to 12.6t/ ha. The New Zealand wine industry is in the fortunate position of having increasing market demand and successive vintages of excellent quality and quantity.

Growth in wine exports and wineries 2005 to 2014


Sources: New Zealand Winegrowers Annual Report 2014.
$\rightarrow$ The value of wine exports increased by 10\% over 2013 values, with three export markets dominating: UK/Europe 33\%, USA \& Canada 31\% and Australia 29\%. Exports to Asia/South East Asia were $6 \%$ of the total wine exports by value.
$\rightarrow$ Domestic sales of New Zealand wine were estimated at 50 m litres. Imported wines were 40.7 m litres with $85 \%$ from Australia. Source: Nz Winegrowers
$\rightarrow 90 \%$ of New Zealand produced wine is in four varieties: Sauvignon blanc 70\%, Pinot noir 8\%, Chardonnay 7\%, Pinot gris 5\%, although more than 17 other varieties are produced. 13\% of New Zealand wine grapes are red vinifera.
$\rightarrow$ The number of wineries in New Zealand has stabilised at close to 700 with average tonnes crushed per winery increasing from 395t in 2010 to 636t in 2014.

## Unique yeasts for winemaking

Characterising the microbiological population found in New Zealand vineyards has identified strains of yeasts unique to the local environment. These yeasts can change the volatiles produced in the fermentation process and potentially influence the complexity and palate weight, providing one way for winemakers to produce distinctive characteristics in the finished wines.


## Kiwifruit industry: Zespri Group Ltd

New Zealand grower and chain statistics to 2014

| Season (ends 31 March) <br> Crop volumes (million) | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Trays submitted* | 54.2 | 85.8 | 107.0 | 119.5 | 105.7 | 87.8 |
| Trays sold | 51.8 | 79.7 | 96.5 | 109.1 | 101.3 | 86.1 |
| General Statistics | 5,295 | 7,847 | 8,546 | 9,556 | 8,621 | 8,023 |
| Yield (trays/ha) | 10,234 | 10,934 | 12,525 | 12,502 | 12,263 | 10,944 |
| Area planted | (ha) | 2,681 | 2,760 | 2,711 | 2,662 | 2,636 |
| Growers/suppliers | (no) | 118 | 88 | 71 | 63 | 59 |
| Packhouses (no) | 106 | 89 | 77 | 79 | 76 | 64 |
| Coolstores (no) | 15,366 | 34,738 | 39,142 | 45,206 | 51,153 | 49,385 |
| Orchard Gate Return (\$/ha) | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |

*A tray weights 3.6 kg . 'Producing hectares ' Refers to number of submitters
Source : Zespri Group Ltd. Annual Review.
New Zealand kiwifruit export markets (year to 30 June 2014)

$\rightarrow$ The value of kiwifruit exports in 2014 at $\$ 931$ m fob was just $0.4 \%$ less than 2013 ( $\$ 934 \mathrm{~m}$ ) despite Zespri grower production being close to $16 \%$ less than 2013. The value of kiwifruit exports has been above 2014 value level since 2009.
$\rightarrow$ Much of the reduction in volume was in Zespri® ${ }^{\circledR}$ Gold variety that fell to 11.1 m tray equivalents (TEs) (2013: 25.0m TEs), the lowest volume of that variety since 2004 (10.4m TEs). Whilst token quantities of Zespri ${ }^{\oplus}$ Gold were exported 1998 to 2000, commercial export volumes commenced in 2001 with 4 m TEs.
$\rightarrow$ Zespri International reported that 2013/14 has been the season when the bacterial canker disease specific to kiwifruit, Pseudomonas syringae pv. actinidiae (termed Psa), has had the greatest impact and is likely to have been the bottom of the Psa cycle. Its preferred replacement, known as Gold3, is being viewed positively. At March 2014 only 500 ha remained of 'Hort16a', the original Gold variety and the variety most impacted by Psa, with more than 4,000 ha of Gold3 grafted or planted.
$\rightarrow \quad \ln$ 2014, New Zealand produced kiwifruit was exported to 47 countries with 10 countries each importing more than $\$ 20$ million fob value (same as 2012 and 2013).
$\rightarrow$ Recognising that approx. $70 \%$ of kiwifruit is sold in the same continent in which it is grown and over $80 \%$ of global sales are in the northern hemisphere, to maintain year-round availability of its brand, Zespri Global Supply increased its non-New Zealand origin supply to 11.2 m TEs in 2014 with fruit procured under one global standard from contracted producers in Italy, France, Korea, Japan, and Australia.

[^1]Proven health benefits

Zespri Green Kiwifruit has been scientifically proven to contribute to normal bowel function, and a self-substantiated health claim has been filed under new food labelling regulations. The health claim, the first in the world for fresh fruit, is based on ten years of data from clinical trials and other research, and will support Zespri's global health communications to consumers.


[^2]
## Apple statistics

| Year ending 31 Dec. <br> Crop volumes ('000 tonnes) | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | 2014

IFP: Integrated Fruit Production sustainability; TCE: tray equivalents 18 kg sale weight. Source: Pipfruit New Zealand
$\rightarrow$ The value of apples exported in 2014 was valued at $\$ 536 \mathrm{~m}$ fob ( $+13 \%$ on $2013 \$ 475 \mathrm{~m}$ ) and the highest in the past decade despite the 2014 export apple crop volume being partly impacted by hail strike and down 2.8\% on 2013.
$\rightarrow$ The planted area for apples increased by 57 hectares (+ 48 ha in 2013) continuing the reversal of previous trend of decreasing planted area of apples. 8,429ha planted area in apples in 2014 was $67 \%$ of the 2004 figure of 12,585ha.
$\rightarrow$ Pipfruit New Zealand Inc. report that New Zealand growers are responding to market demands, replacing Braeburn with varieties such as Envy ${ }^{\top M}$, Ambrosia, Rockit ${ }^{\oplus}$, HoneyCrisp, Smitten ${ }^{\circledR}$, SweeTango ${ }^{\top M}$, Kanzi ${ }^{\oplus}$, and Koru ${ }^{\oplus}$.
$\rightarrow$ Further consolidation of export packhouse facilities took place in 2014 with the number of packhouses at 56 compared to a decade earlier (2004) when there were 102 packhouses for pipfruit. In 1999 the pipfruit sector had 150 packhouses and production of 547,000 tonnes. Apple production peaked in 2000 at $620,000 \mathrm{t}$.

Apple export production by variety: 2008-2014
Source: Pipfruit New Zealand Inc.


Apple export destinations by region (Weight basis, 2014)


Apple exports by variety (Weight basis, 2014)

$\rightarrow$ New Zealand apple exports in 2014 went to 64 countries ( 60 in 2004) of which eight imported more than $\$ 20 \mathrm{~m}$ fob of apples from New Zealand. In the past decade the destination mix has changed: UK/Europe 29\% in 2014 (2004 67\%), Asia 45\% (2004 11\%); USA \& Canada 18\% (2004 20\%).

## Pears with the best of East and West

A new category of interspecific pears, marketed under the Piqa ${ }^{\oplus}$ brand, will, by 2023, generate exports valued at an estimated $\$ 60$ million.
$\mathrm{PIOA}{ }^{\oplus} \mathrm{BOO}^{\circledR}$ brand fruit, the first New Zealand-grown pear in the range, is a cross between Asian and European pears. The new fruit has a novel shape, colour and flavour that appeals to consumers, and the fruit stores better than traditional European varieties.
The new cultivars are being commercialised globally by Prevar ${ }^{\mathrm{mm}}$ Limited, and are marketed with the promise of being "delightfully exotic".


## Other fresh fruits

|  | Growers ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (no.) | Planted area ${ }^{\text {a }}$ <br> (ha) | Crop volume ${ }^{a}$ (tonnes) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Domestic }{ }^{b} \\ & 2013 / 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Export} \text { (fob) } \\ 2014 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Avocados | 769 | 3,661 | 26,933 | 33.0 | 93.0 |
| Berryfruit | 240 | 2,895 | 21,547 | 36.0 | 29.3 |
| - Blackcurrants | 34 | 1651 | 8,032 | 1.0 |  |
| - Boysenberries | 21 | 204 | 3,220 | 4.8 |  |
| - Raspberries | 50 | 150 | 945 | 3.0 |  |
| - Blueberries | 50 | 550 | 2,350 | 5.3 | 23.6 |
| - Strawberries | 110 | 220 | 6,500 | 21.3 | 5.7 |
| - Other berryfruits |  | 120 | 500 | 0.6 |  |
| Citrus | 421 | 999 | 29,485 | 49.1 | 6.9 |
| - Grapefruit | 18 | 8 | 300 | 0.3 |  |
| - Lemons | 59 | 178 | 5,627 | 9.6 | 3.2 |
| - Limes | 25 | 12 | 300 | 1.0 |  |
| - Mandarins | 285 | 361 | 10,722 | 23.4 | 3.0 |
| - Oranges | 213 | 406 | 11,736 | 14.0 | 0.6 |
| - Tangelos | 31 | 34 | 800 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Feijoa | 200 | 238 | 500 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| Grapes - table |  | 43 |  |  | 0.2 |
| Hops | 18 | 395 | 765 |  |  |
| Kiwiberries | 24 | 38 | 570 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| Nashi | 26 | 30 | 760 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Nuts |  | 1,344 |  |  | 8.1 |
| - Cashews |  |  |  |  | 0.3 |
| - Chestnuts | 100 | 142 | 350 |  | 0.1 |
| - Macadamias |  | 195 |  |  |  |
| - Pisachios |  |  |  |  | 0.5 |
| - Hazelnuts |  | 433 |  |  |  |
| - Walnuts |  | 574 |  |  |  |
| - Other nuts |  |  |  |  | 7.2 |
| Olives | 441 | 1,657 | 4,000 |  |  |
| Passionfruit | 40 | 17 | 110 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Pears |  | 380 | 5,700 |  | 10.7 |
| Persimmon | 50 | 154 | 2,250 | 4.0* | 8.2 |
| Summerfruit | 349 | 1,771 | 16,144 | 57.9 | 36.2 |
| - Apricots | 54 | 332 | 3,593 | 9.1 | 7.4 |
| - Cherries | 88 | 619 | 3,047 | 14.3 | 28.0 |
| - Nectarines | 56 | 307 | 3,669 | 14.4 |  |
| - Peaches | 73 | 296 | 3,083 | 11.8 | 0.5 |
| - Plums | 78 | 217 | 2,752 | 8.3 | 0.3 |
| Tamarillos | 45 | 106 | 420 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Other fruits |  | 250 |  |  | 0.8 |
| Total fresh fruits (excl. Kiwifruit, Grape Wine, Apples) |  |  |  |  | 197.6 |

Sources: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Sector estimates, ${ }^{\text {"Sector estimates of first point of sale values, "Statistics New Zealand Overseas Trade Statistics. }}$
Blank entries indicate either that the information is not available or items are valued at less than $\$ 50,000$
$\rightarrow$ Fresh fruit exports in 2014 increased by $\$ 132.3 \mathrm{~m}$ over 2013 with most of the increase in two crops: apple exports increased by $\$ 61.2 \mathrm{~m}(13 \%)$; avocado exports increased by $\$ 59.3 \mathrm{~m}$ to $\$ 93 \mathrm{~m}$ but was $\$ 4 \mathrm{~m}$ less than 2012.
$\rightarrow$ Summerfruit exports increased in value by $\$ 7.7 \mathrm{~m}(27 \%)$ over 2013 to a record $\$ 36.2 \mathrm{~m}, 77 \%$ of which was cherries whose export value increased by $32 \%$ over 2013 to $\$ 28.0 \mathrm{~m}$ and $\$ 4.2 \mathrm{~m}$ above the previous record of $\$ 23.8 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2011. The value of cherries exported a decade ago (2004) was $\$ 13.5 \mathrm{~m}$.

Processed fruits
Sales value (\$m)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Domestic}^{\text {a }} \\ \text { 2013/14 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exportb (fob) } \\ 2014 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apple juice | 45.9 | 24.6 |
| Avocado oil | 0.2 | 2.8 |
| Blackcurrant concentrate |  | 13.6 |
| Other fruit juices | 92.1 | 12.8 |
| Other fermented beverages |  | 18.6 |
| Dried fruits |  | 6.0 |
| Frozen fruits |  | 14.7 |
| - Blackcurrants |  | 2.3 |
| - Blueberries | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| - Boysenberries | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| - Kiwifruit |  | 3.2 |
| - Raspberries |  | 0.2 |
| - Other |  | 2.0 |
| Fruit preparations |  | 27.6 |
| - Apples |  | 7.0 |
| - Blackcurrants |  | 0.5 |
| - Kiwifruit |  | 2.7 |
| - Fruits mixture preps. |  | 13.0 |
| - Pears |  | 0.2 |
| - Other |  | 4.2 |
| Hops | 3.1 | 9.5 |
| Jams, jellies and purees |  | 25.8 |
| Nuts |  | 6.2 |
| Olive oil | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| Total processed fruits |  | 162.6 |

Fruits used for processing is produced on the orchard areas described in the fresh fruit table. aSector estimates of first point of sale values, "Statistics New Zealand Overseas Trade Statistics. Blank entries indicate either that the information is not available or items are valued at less than $\$ 50,000$.
$\rightarrow \$ 11.5 \mathrm{~m}$ of frozen berryfruit exports and $\$ 3.2 \mathrm{~m}$ frozen kiwifruit gave a record frozen fruit exports value of $\$ 14.7 \mathrm{~m}(+14 \%)$.
$\rightarrow$ Exports of jams fell by $\$ 7.9 \mathrm{~m}(-23 \%)$ to $\$ 25.8 \mathrm{~m}$. Jam exports peaked in export value at $\$ 48.4 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2010. In 2010 total fruit exports from New Zealand, fresh, frozen, juiced, and jams, but excluding grape wine, were $\$ 1.6$ billion fob. In 2014 the comparable figure was $\$ 1.8$ billion, an increase of $14 \%$.

## Extended shipping for avocado

Shipping under controlled atmospheres - with low oxygen and high carbon dioxide - is being investigated as a method of extending the market for avocados. By determining the environment that best meets the fruit being shipped, new protocols will extend storage life and allow access to distant markets. The approach has been trialled successfully for shipments to both Asia and North America.

## Fresh and processed vegetables

Sales value (\$ million, fob)

|  | Growers ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Planted ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Crop volume | Domestic ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | $\text { ts } 2014^{e}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (no.) | area (ha) | (tonnes) | 2014 | Fresh | Processed ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| Asparagus | 62 | $470{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1,800 | 12.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 |
| Beans | 35 | 1,500 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 20,000 |  |  | 44.6 |
| - fresh | 5 | 300 | 3,000 |  |  |  |
| - processed | 30 | 1,200 | 17,000 | 18.0 |  |  |
| Beetroot | 4 | 1,500 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 16,000 |  |  |  |
| Brassicas | 420 | 2,800 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 92,000 | 80.3 | 2.2 |  |
| - Broccoli | 120 | 1,500 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 19,000 |  |  |  |
| - Cabbage | 100 | $500^{\text {c }}$ | 35,000 |  |  |  |
| - Cauliflower | 100 | $800^{\text {c }}$ | 38,000 |  |  |  |
| Capsicums | 38 | $65^{\text {c }}$ | 15,000 | 29.3 | 32.0 |  |
| Carrots | 45 | 2,600 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 164,000 | 30.0 | 7.7 | 2.2 |
| - Fresh | 20 |  | 78,000 |  |  |  |
| - Processed | 25 |  | 86,000 |  |  |  |
| Cucumbers | 30 | $50^{\circ}$ | 1,770 |  |  |  |
| Garlic | 6 | $200{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 900 | 6.5 | 0.4 |  |
| Kumara | 47 | 1,300 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 17,500 | 31.0 |  |  |
| Lettuce | 100 | 1,350 |  |  |  |  |
| - Outdoor | 40 | 1,300 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 41.8 | 1.7 |  |
| - Greenhouse | 60 | $50^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Melons | 22 | $273{ }^{\text {f }}$ | 4800 |  | 0.9 |  |
| Mushrooms | 7 | $25^{\text {c }}$ | 8,500 | 41.1 | 2.0 |  |
| Onions | 105 | 5,279 | 181,000 | 25.0 | 97.1 |  |
| Peas | 250 | 6,800 | 66,000 | 50.0 |  | 79.8 |
| Potatoes | 174 | 10,329 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 511,875 | 400.0 | 16.9 | 105.4 |
| Pumpkin | 98 | 1,048 ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 38,000 |  |  |  |
| Shallots | 3 | $30^{\text {c }}$ | 1,200 |  | 0.7 |  |
| Silverbeet/Spinach | 46 | $200^{\text {c }}$ | 3,500 | 6.0 |  |  |
| Squash | 34 | 5,783 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 72,235 | 2.9 | 45.9 |  |
| Sweetcorn | 150 | 4,664 ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | 82,000 | 20.0 | 0.1 | 38.3 |
| - Fresh | 50 |  | 5,000 |  |  |  |
| - Processed | 100 |  | 77,000 |  |  |  |
| Tomatoes | 160 | 789 | 92,400 |  |  |  |
| - Greenhouse | 20 | 669 | 50,000 | 5.0 |  |  |
| - Outdoor | 140 | $120^{\text {c }}$ | 42,400 | 95.0 | 8.9 | 3.0 |
| Truffles ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 25 | 70 | 0.2 | 0.5 |  |  |
| Mixed vegetables | Made from | $m$ combinati | ions of the abo | e crops |  | 38.8 |
| Dried vegetables |  | xcluding peas | as, beans, corn |  |  | 6.8 |
| Vegetable preps |  |  |  |  |  | 26.8 |
| Vegetable juices |  |  |  |  |  | 32.1 |
| - Carrot juice ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  | 0.5 |  | 30.0 |
| - Other veg. juices |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1 |
| Other Vegetables ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 4,220 |  |  | 2.2 | 11.1 |
| Total | $1,700^{\text {d }}$ | 50,163 |  |  | 221.0 | 388.9 |

Crops areas are predominantly sector estimates. ${ }^{\text {an }}$ Includes taro, celery, parsnips, spring onions, Asian vegetables (excl. Chinese cabbage), yams, witloof, leeks, vegetable shoots, shallots, swedes and some others. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Processing includes freezing, canning, juicing and artificial drying. 'Sector estimates. Blank entries indicate that the information is not available. "Authors' estimates. ${ }^{9}$ Many growers produce multiple crops. 'StatsNZ Production Census crop areas as at 30 June 2012. ${ }^{9}$ Statistics New Zealand from export entries.

Vegetable exports 2000 to 2014 (\$ million, fob)


Source: Statistics New Zealand
$\rightarrow$ Total vegetable exports at $\$ 609.9 \mathrm{~m}$ were $1 \%$ above 2013, but less than the record vegetable export value of $\$ 614.0 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2011.
$\rightarrow$ Of fresh and processed vegetables that New Zealand exported to 75 countries, 64.3\% was to two countries - $41.0 \%$ to Australia: $\$ 250.0 \mathrm{~m}$ (fresh $\$ 14.6 \mathrm{~m}$, frozen $\$ 150.0 \mathrm{~m}$ [potatoes $\$ 65.5 \mathrm{~m}$, mixed veg. $\$ 30.5 \mathrm{~m}$, peas $\$ 29.0 \mathrm{~m}$ ], vegetable preparations $\$ 71.9 \mathrm{~m}$ ); and $23.3 \%$ to Japan: $\$ 141.9 \mathrm{~m}$ (fresh $\$ 73.4 \mathrm{~m}$ [squash $\$ 34.0 \mathrm{~m}$, capsicums $\$ 21.2 \mathrm{~m}$ ], frozen $\$ 25.2 \mathrm{~m}$, vegetable juice $\$ 29.1 \mathrm{~m}$ ).
$\rightarrow$ Fresh vegetable export value of $\$ 221.0 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2014 was $4 \%$ below the average value for the previous 10 years and $\$ 49 \mathrm{~m}$ below the fresh vegetable record export value of $\$ 270.2 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2011.
$\rightarrow 2014$ fresh vegetable export crops with values greater than $\$ 5 \mathrm{~m}$ were onions $\$ 97.1 \mathrm{~m}(2013 \$ 90.8 \mathrm{~m})$, squash $\$ 45.9 \mathrm{~m}(\$ 50.7 \mathrm{~m})$, capsicums $\$ 32.0 \mathrm{~m}(\$ 38.0 \mathrm{~m})$, potatoes $\$ 16.9 \mathrm{~m}(\$ 15.8 \mathrm{~m})$, tomatoes $\$ 8.9 \mathrm{~m}(\$ 8.8 \mathrm{~m})$, and carrots $\$ 7.7 \mathrm{~m}(\$ 7.5 \mathrm{~m})$.
$\rightarrow$ Frozen potato exports increased $\$ 9.7 \mathrm{~m}(12.6 \%)$ over 2013 to $\$ 86.3 \mathrm{~m}$ and almost identical value to 2012.
$\rightarrow$ Vegetable juice exports have increased three-fold in the past decade from $\$ 6 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2004/5 to $\$ 31.8 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2014. This category is dominated by carrot juice (est. 95\%) of which most is exported to Japan.
$\rightarrow$ New Zealand imported horticultural produce from 110 countries. $\$ 196.2 \mathrm{~m}$ (cif) was vegetables in many forms with $74.7 \%$ in five categories: $\$ 49.1 \mathrm{~m}$ frozen vegetables from 36 countries of which $\$ 27.9 \mathrm{~m}$ was frozen potatoes (Australia $\$ 14.5 \mathrm{~m}$ ), $\$ 30.6 \mathrm{~m}$ vegetable preparations from 58 countries (China and Spain each $\$ 2.9 \mathrm{~m}$, Greece $\$ 2.6 \mathrm{~m}$, Australia $\$ 2.0 \mathrm{~m}$, Peru $\$ 1.8 \mathrm{~m}$ ), $\$ 29.2 \mathrm{~m}$ as dried vegetables from 56 countries: dried beans $\$ 13.4 \mathrm{~m}$ (USA $\$ 9.9 \mathrm{~m}$ ), $\$ 26.7 \mathrm{~m}$ preserved tomatoes from 23 countries (Italy $\$ 12.9 \mathrm{~m}$, USA $\$ 7.2 \mathrm{~m}$ ), \$10.9m melons from 7 countries (Australia \$8.4m, Philippines $\$ 1.9 \mathrm{~m})$.

Destinations of New Zealand vegetable exports 2014 (\$ million, fob)



The high yielding, double-podded 'Sonata' pea currently accounts for approximately one third of the seed supplied to growers by New Zealand's largest vegetable processor, Heinz Wattie's. The cultivar is particularly suited to the Canterbury climate, and has good yield, colour and flavour.
Since the 1980s, new cultivars from the New Zealand vining pea breeding programme have increased average yield from 5 tonnes per hectare to more than 8.5 tonnes currently. The programme focuses on cultivars tailored to New Zealand growing conditions and resistance to pests and diseases.

## Organic production

$\rightarrow$ New Zealand land area under organic certification in horticulture increased by $37 \%$ in the three years 2009 ( 8,175 ha) to 2012 ( 11,188 ha), in part reflecting increased organic grape production with over 100 vineyards growing grapes organically ( $7.6 \%$ of all grapevines, 2012). Total land area in New Zealand under organic certification in 2012 was 106,753 ha.
$\rightarrow \ln 2012$ there were 720 organic operations in horticulture.
$\rightarrow$ Exports of organically certified fresh fruit and vegetables in 2012 were calculated to be $\$ 97$ million and $45 \%$ of total organic sector produce exports.
$\rightarrow$ Domestic market sales of organic fresh fruit and vegetables was calculated to have increased from $\$ 2.3$ million in 2009 to $\$ 4.0$ million in 2012 , a $74 \%$ increase in three years and accounting for $5 \%$ of all organic produce sold at supermarkets and specifically organic sector stores. Additional organic produce is sold direct-to-consumers and at farmers' markets of which there are approximately 45 across New Zealand.

New Zealand exports of organically certified produce (\$ million)


New Zealand land area under certification, horticulture and viticulture


Exports of flowers, plants, seeds and other products (\$ million, fob)

| Selected HS Items | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2013 | 2014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cut flowers |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Chrysanthemums |  |  | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| - Hydrangeas |  |  | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| - Lilium |  | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| - Nerines |  | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| - Orchids | 8.2 | 22.4 | 20.8 | 19.6 | 15.3 |
| - Paeonies |  | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| - Pittosporum |  |  | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| - Proteaceae | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| - Sandersonia | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| - Zantedeschia ${ }^{\text {(Cala liyy }}$ | 1.9 | 7.7 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| - Other Foliage | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| - Other cut flowers | 7.8 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Plants |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Other live plants | 2.5 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Seeds |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Flower seeds | <0.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| - Fruit seeds |  |  | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| - Cabbage seeds |  |  | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| - Carrot seeds |  |  | 7.6 | 27.0 | 14.9 |
| - Radish seeds |  |  | 21.4 | 26.6 | 24.3 |
| - Other veg. seeds | 2.1 | 15.9 | 23.4 | 21.3 | 22.4 |
| - Tree seeds |  | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Bulbs, tubers, corms |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Lilium |  |  | 16.8 | 20.2 | 22.6 |
| - Sandersonias |  |  | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| - Tulips |  |  | 9.6 | 9.4 | 11.6 |
| - Zantesdeschia (calalily) |  | 1.5 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| - Others | 2.0 | 10.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| Sphagnum moss | 11.0 | 15.3 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.5* |
| Total | 36.9 | 98.8 | 139.9 | 157.5 | 142.5 |

The term "bulbs" is used to include bulbs, corms, tubers, tuberous roots, crowns \& rhizomes. *Author's estimate. Source: Statistics New Zealand.
$\rightarrow$ The total value of exports of cut flowers, seeds, plants, bulbs, corns and foliage of $\$ 142.5 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2014 was the second highest on record ( $2009 \$ 143.4 \mathrm{~m}$ ). The export value of this group in 2004 was $\$ 115 \mathrm{~m}$.
$\rightarrow$ The export value of cut flowers and foliage in 2014 was $\$ 26.6 \mathrm{~m}$ and $18 \%(\$ 5.8 \mathrm{~m})$ below 2013. The record export value for this category was $\$ 43.4 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2007, dominated by orchids ( $\$ 15.3 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2014, $\$ 20.4 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2007).

Exports of flowers, seeds and bulbs (\$ million, fob)


Source: Statistics New Zealand
$\rightarrow 2014$ export value of flower bulbs was $\$ 36.0 \mathrm{~m}$, an increase of $\$ 4.9 \mathrm{~m}(16 \%)$ on 2013 and a record for this product group. In 2004, flower bulb exports totalled $\$ 21.7 \mathrm{~m}$ fob value.
$\rightarrow$ Vegetable seed exports of $\$ 66.2 \mathrm{~m}$ were exported to 48 countries in 2014 and had been on an increasing trend in export value although falling from $\$ 80.2 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2013. The dominant vegetable seeds were radish seed $\$ 24.3 \mathrm{~m}$ exported to 24 countries ( $\$ 26.6 \mathrm{~m} 2013$ ), and carrot seed $\$ 14.9 \mathrm{~m}$ to 15 countries ( $\$ 27.0 \mathrm{~m} 2013$ ), with all other vegetable seeds totalling $\$ 27.0 \mathrm{~m}$ ( $\$ 26.6 \mathrm{~m}$ ).

Vegetable seed exports (\$ million, fob)


[^3]New Zealand honey production 2014 (17,823 tonnes)


Source: AsureQuality Ltd
$\rightarrow$ Bees are crucial to New Zealand's primary sector, pollinating approximately onethird of our food sources and playing a significant role in determining crop yields.
$\rightarrow$ Honey production at 17,608 tonnes in 2014, was just 215 tonnes less than the 2013 record production and over 4,200 tonnes above the six-year average (2009 to 2014) of almost 13,400 tonnes.
$\rightarrow$ The value of New Zealand's honey exports further increased in value from $\$ 144.9 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2013 to $\$ 186.6 \mathrm{~m}$ in 2014 with the major export markets exceeding $\$ 10 \mathrm{~m}$ fob value being: UK \$39.3m (2012 \$31.5m), Australia $\$ 26.4 \mathrm{~m}(\$ 14.6 \mathrm{~m})$, Hong Kong also $\$ 26.4 \mathrm{~m}$ ( $\$ 19.8 \mathrm{~m}$ ), China $\$ 21.5 \mathrm{~m}(\$ 15.4 \mathrm{~m})$, Singapore $\$ 14.9 \mathrm{~m}$ ( $\$ 14.6 \mathrm{~m}$ ), Japan $\$ 13.5 \mathrm{~m}(\$ 11.0 \mathrm{~m})$, USA $\$ 12.3 \mathrm{~m}(\$ 10.6 \mathrm{~m})$. Natural honey was also exported to 47 other markets.
$\rightarrow$ As at June 2014 New Zealand's 4,814 registered beekeepers had 507,247 hives, an increase of 55,229 (12.2\% on 2013). In 2004, New Zealand had 295,000 hives and produced 8,888 tonnes. Export of natural honey in 2004/5 was valued at $\$ 33.5 \mathrm{~m}$ fob.

New Zealand natural honey exports 2005-2014


People in horticultural training, per year 2001-2014


Source: Primary ITO
$\rightarrow$ A record number of trainees in horticulture with 7,449 in 2014 compared to 4,684 in 2013, a $59 \%(2,765)$ increase. The 2014 number is over five times the number being trained in $2004(1,430)$ and close to 10 times the number in $2001(763)$.
$\rightarrow$ Trainee numbers in nearly all categories increased with the largest being: Amenity (e.g. sports grounds) +592 ( 1,274 to 1,866 ), Fruit Production +527 $(1,119$ to 1,646$)$, Nursery production +433 ( 311 to 744), Vegetables +342 (636 to 978), Arboriculture (trees/shrubs/vines) +333 (423 to 756).

## Trainees by category (year to December 2014)



New Zealand consumer spending on vegetables (\$ million) llocal \& imported produce, fresh / chilled / dried / canned / bottled / frozen


New Zealand consumer spending on fruit (\$ million)
Calculated aggregate annual expenditure by all private New Zealand households (local \& imported produce, fresh / chilled / dried / canned / bottled / frozen)


Source: Statistics New Zealand: triennial Household Economic Survey (HES), 2013
In 2013, New Zealand households spent an estimated $\$ 2.4$ billion on fruit, vegetables and wine, with:
$\rightarrow \$ 670$ million on fresh and chilled fruit
$\rightarrow \$ 137$ million on processed fruit
$\rightarrow \$ 920$ million on fresh and chilled vegetables
$\rightarrow \$ 235$ million on processed vegetables
$\rightarrow \$ 690$ million on wine

Source: Statistics New Zealand: triennial Household Economic Survey (HES), 2013. N.B. survey is of households only and excludes overseas visitors, people living in hotels and motels, etc., and excludes restaurants and takeout meals.

Investment in the horticultural industries, 2014

|  | Crop area (ha) | On-farm (\$ million) | Off-farm <br> (\$ million) | Total (\$ million) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apples, pears \& nashi | 9,380 | 844 | 580 |  |
| Wine grapes | 36,300 | 5,651 | 15,541 |  |
| Kiwifruit | 11,020 | 3,141 | 2,159 |  |
| Summerfruit | 2,070 | 166 | 114 |  |
| Avocados | 3,660 | 329 | 181 |  |
| Citrus | 1,550 | 124 | 68 |  |
| Berryfruit | 3,045 | 244 | 167 |  |
| Nuts | 1,350 | 108 | 30 |  |
| Olives | 1,660 | 133 | 91 |  |
| Other subtropical fruits | 700 | 56 | 23 |  |
| Hops | 395 | 32 | 78 |  |
| Other fruits | 850 | 68 | 28 |  |
| Total fruits | 71,980 | \$10,895 | \$19,061 | \$29,957 |
| Potatoes | 10,330 | 620 | 298 |  |
| Peas \& Beans | 8,300 | 498 | 240 |  |
| Onions | 5,540 | 332 | 160 |  |
| Squash | 5,780 | 376 | 181 |  |
| Sweetcorn | 4,660 | 280 | 135 |  |
| Broccoli, cabbages \& cauliflowers | 3,640 | 218 | 105 |  |
| Carrots | 2,600 | 156 | 75 |  |
| Asparagus | 670 | 40 | 19 |  |
| Lettuce | 1,300 | 78 | 43 |  |
| Other vegetables | 7,000 | 420 | 173 |  |
| Total vegetables (outdoor) | 49,820 | \$3,018 | \$1,429 | \$4,447 |
| Floriculture - outdoor | 590 | 35 | 18 |  |
| Protected - high tech | 85 | 340 | 102 |  |
| - greenhouse tomatoes | 120 | 360 | 108 |  |
| - low/medium tech | 320 | 480 | 144 |  |
| - floriculture (undercover) | 340 | 510 | 51 |  |
| Total horticultural | 123,255 | \$15,639 | \$20,913 | \$36,552 |

The above table is an estimate of the investment that has been made in the productive area of New Zealand horticulture and related post harvest facilities.

Crop area figures are predominantly industry estimates of planted areas per crop for the year to June 2014 (pgs 8 to 16 incl.) with author adjustments for informal production and differ from StatsNZ Agricultural Production Census hectares as at June 2012 (pgs 26 \& 27). Total hectares in horticulture are similar to the census 2012 total.
Land values are based on independent land valuation advice, Viticulture Monitoring Report 2014 (NZ Winegrowers/MPI). No adjustment has been made for non productive farm/orchard/vineyard areas that are typically $15 \%$ of total area and up to $80 \%$ for crops such as floriculture under cover.
Off-farm investment levels have been estimated from industry advice and guidance including integrated producers whose supply chain includes both production and post production.
$\rightarrow$ Total investment in New Zealand's horticultural industry is estimated to be approximately $\$ 36.5$ billion inclusive of off-farm post harvest facilities for cleaning, sorting, packaging and processing produce from an estimated 123,500 hectares of cultivated horticultural crops in fruit, vegetables and flowers.
$\rightarrow$ New Zealand's largest investments in horticulture by crop type are in viticulture, kiwifruit, pipfruit and potatoes. Collectively these four are estimated to be $54 \%$ of horticulture land in production and $79 \%$ of the total on-farm and off-farm investment in New Zealand horticulture.

## Regional resources












 Year ended 30 June 2012 Year ended 30 June 2012
Northland Northland
Auckland Waikato Bay of Plenty Gisborne Hawke's Bay

## Manawatu-Wanganui

Wellington

Tasman-Nelson

| Regional Council | Asparagus Broccoli Carrots Cab \& Caulis |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Peas \& } \\ & \text { Beans } \end{aligned}$ | Lettuce | Onions | Potatoes | Squash | Sweet com | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { veg } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { veg } \end{aligned}$ | Capsicum Cucumber |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lettuce/ } \\ & \text { Salad } \end{aligned}$ | Mushrooms | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tomar } \\ & \text { toes } \end{aligned}$ | All other veg. \& herbs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year ended 30 June 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Greens | (Cased) |  | (Indoors) |
| Northland | C | 28 | 6 | 2+ | C | C | 22 | C | 84 | 1,354 | 1,496+ | C | 18 | 21 | C | 109 | 21+ |
| Auckland | c | 940 | 194 | 79 | 469 | 1,621 | 1,444 | c | 38 | 572 | 5,357 | 327 | 144 | 63 | c | 483 | 138 |
| Waikato | 459 | 75+ | 166 | $2+$ | 73 | 1,837 | 2,074 | c | 42 | 298+ | 5,026+ | 85 | 46 | 31 | C | 348 | 43 |
| Bay of Plenty | C | 53+ | 0 | c | 0 | C | C | c | 15 | $94+$ | 162+ | c | c | 29 | c | 6 | c |
| Gisborne | 0 | C | 0 | $283+$ | c | C | C | 2,406 | 2,493 | 429+ | 5,611+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | c | 0 |
| Hawke's Bay | 110 | 85 | c | 2,506 | 10 | 662 | 589 | 3,248 | 1,050 | 537+ | 8,797+ | 3 | 2 | 1 | c | 6 | $2+$ |
| Taranaki | C | c | c | C | c | c | 23 | C | c | C | 23+ | c | 0 | c | 0 | c | c |
| Manawatu-Wang. | 173 | 859 | 429 | 43 | 339 | 392 | 1,260 | 241 | 23 | $472+$ | 4,231+ | C | c | C | 0 | c | ${ }^{4+}$ |
| Wellington | 0 | 39+ | C | $1+$ | 41 | C | 19 | C | C | 32+ | 132+ | 1 | c | 1 | 0 | c | 7+ |
| Tasman-Nelson | 4 | 346+ | c | c | 132 | 55+ | 13+ | $14+$ | 37+ | $203+$ | 804+ | 50+ | c | 7 | 0 | c | C |
| Marlborough | c | C | c | 742 | C | C | 2 | C | 601 | 109+ | 1,454+ | 0 | 0 | c | 0 | c | C |
| West Coast | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | C | 0 | c | C |
| Canterbury | 29 | 323 | 823 | 4,155 | 23 | 1,035 | 5,754 | c | 255 | 651 | 13,048 | 22 | 31 | 35 | c | 49 | 2+ |
| Otago | C | 149 | C | C | 25 | 4 | 153 | C | C | 2 | 333 | c | C | 9 | C | 6 | C |
| Southland | 0 | C | 300 | 0 | c | C | 210 | 0 | 0 | C | 510 | 0 | 0 | C | 0 | c | C |
| Other | 45 | 1,238 | 129 | 333 | 138 | 167 | 28 | 942 | 63 | 560 | 2,723 | 84 | 28 | 41 | 152 | 174 | 116 |
| Total New Zealand | 820 | 3,622 | 2,047 | 7,858 | 1,250 | 5,718 | 11,578 | 6,837 | 4,664 | 5,313 | 49,707 | 572 | 269 | 238 | 152 | 1,181 | 359 |
| 2007 | 871 | 3,875 | 1,320 | 7.515 | 1,309 | 4,594 | 10,050 | 7,774 | 6.210 | 6,261 | 49,779 | 585 | 266 | n/a | n/a | 1,005 | n/a |
| \% | -6\% | -7\% | 55\% | 5\% | -5\% | 24\% | 15\% | -12\% | -25\% | -15\% | 0\% | -2\% | 1\% |  |  | 18\% |  |

[^4]
## Regional resources

Horticultural activities are distributed throughout New Zealand

Gisborne 9,080 ha +
Squash Kiwifruit
Wine grapes Peas Mandarins Apples $2294 \quad 28$

| Hawke's Bay 20,570 ha + |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Apples | Peaches |
| Wine grapes | Pumpkin |
| Squash | Nectarines |
| Peas | Kiwifruit |
| Sweet corn | Pears |
| Onions | Plums |
| Potatoes | Asparagus |
| Green beans | Apricots |
| Olives |  |
| 4, |  |
| 7472329 | $63 \quad 1807$ |
| Climate station: | Whakatu \& Napier |

## Wine Grapes Olives


Climate station: Martinborough

## Reference



| Canterbury 16,854 ha + |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Potatoes | Sweetcorn |
| Peas | Broccoli |
| Wine grapes | Olives |
| Onions | Apples |
| Blackcurrants | Hazelnuts |
| Carrots | Cooking Herbs |
| Green beans | Pumpkin |
| Walnuts |  |
| W\% |  |
| 6042059 | $67 \quad 959$ |
| Climate station: | Lincoln \& Rangiora |

## Fruit


—Regional Boundary
Crop is named where the regional area exceeds 100 hectares and listed in decending order of hectares planted. Some 3,769 ha of crops could not be assigned to a specific region.

+ = incomplete data set for region


## Climate summaries

(Mean annual values for 2001-2010)

*One degree day is accumulated when the average daily temperature is above $10.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for one day e.g An average daily temperature of $15.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ will generate 5 degree day units.

Source: Statistics NZ 2012 Agricultural Production Census. Climate information copyright holder and source: National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (NIWA). Data from multiple climate stations have been used to build near-complete data sets for the decade.



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## About the Trust

The New Zealand Horticentre Trust was established in 2008 with the objective of providing 'A helping hand for horticulture.'

The Trust encourages Horticulture and Viticulture sector groups to apply for grants to assist them in the promotion of education, training \& research in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Horticentre Trust has two principal sponsors, Horticentre and TasmanCrop. These two principal sponsors have been providing quality products and services to commercial crop growers since the 1980's.

The New Zealand Horticentre Trust is proud to be supporting Horticulture and Viticulture in NZ.


We work on behalf of members and the pan-produce industry to provide valuable relevant services including;

- 5+ A Day - Raising awareness and consumption
- Food Safety and Traceability Committee and Leadership
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[^0]:    Products listed in descending order of exports and when the value to the destination exceeded $\$ 10$ million fob Consistent with other entries in Fresh Facts, honey exports are not included in totals. Source: Statistics New Zealand.

[^1]:    Sources: Zespri International and Statistics New Zealand

[^2]:    Source: Zespri Group Ltd. Annual Reports \& Annual Reviews

[^3]:    Source: Statistics New Zealand
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[^4]:    For more information visit www.statistics.govt.nz

