



**Department of veterinary, food
safety and rural affairs**

Bureau of rural statistics and Affairs
Statistics Section

Agricultural Memento Data 2017



PICTURE : Aïce et Hugo

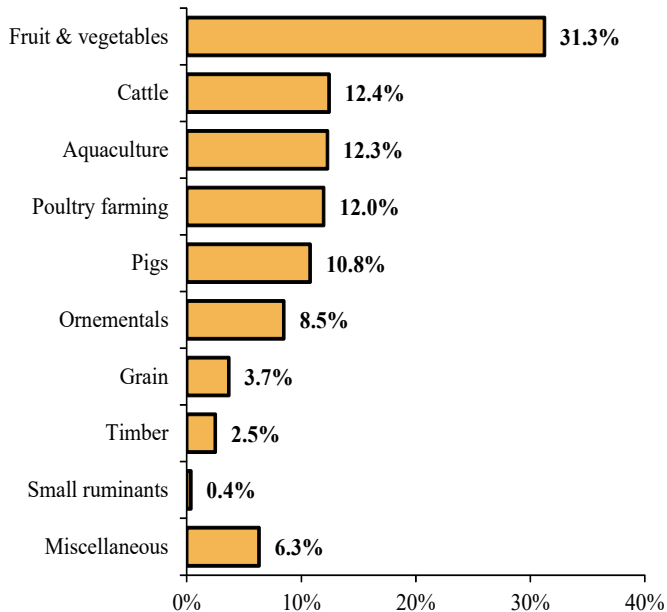
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July 2018



FINAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 2017

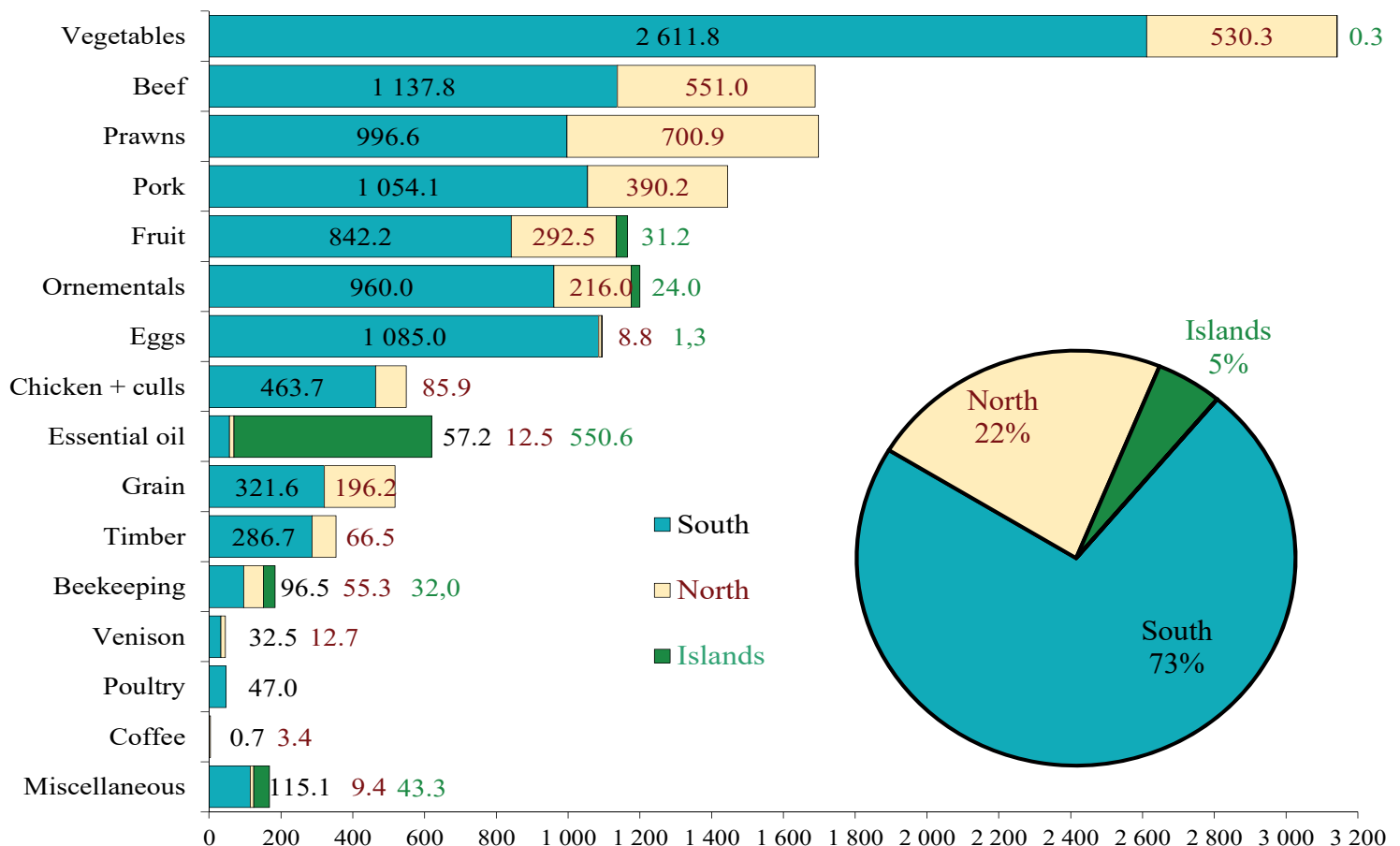
Percentage breakdown by rural sector in value



	Value in million XPF	
	2017	Evol/16
Vegetable production	6 806.2	1.1%
Animal production	5 247.6	0.9%
Total agriculture	12 053.8	1.0%
Aquaculture	1 738.6	-1.7%
Timber	353.2	7.4%
Total Rural sector	14 145.6	0.8%

Sources : ARBOFRUITS, Chamber of agriculture, DAVAR, ERPA, FCTE, GAPCE, GFA, OCEF, provinces, SUD FORET, UPRA bovine, porcine, équine, ovine et caprine.

Marketed agricultural production, breakdown by Province (million XPF)



Abbreviations (for all memento tables) :

/// : due to product specificities or non comparable quantities, no realistic figure may be quoted.

Evol/16 : trends shown in the 2017 memento are calculated in relation to the revised 2016 figures, which are sometimes different from those published in the memento of July 2017.



ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Marketed production in 2017	Value in million XPF		Tons or Units	
	2017	Evol/16	2017	Evol/16
Cattle	1 757.6	-0.9%		
meat	1 709.7	-1.0%	2 955.4	-2.6%
<i>OCEF only</i>	1 402.5	-0.5%	2 393.1	-2.0%
<i>service provision only</i>	10.0	31.6%	27.3	19.5%
<i>local butchers only</i>	297.2	-4.2%	535.0	-6.3%
milk	48.0	1.5%	399.8 ⁽¹⁾	1.5%
Poultry farming	1 691.7	0.4%		
eggs	1 095.2	11.2%	35.1 ⁽²⁾	8.4%
chicken + culling	549.6	-14.9%	765.6	-10.7%
barnyard ⁽³⁾	47.0	-12.3%	38.3	-11.0%
Pigs	1 525.4	4.2%		
meat	1 525.4	4.2%	2 876.0	5.6%
<i>OCEF only</i>	1 112.9	7.4%	2 030.1	9.5%
<i>service provision only</i>	81.1	3.6%	157.3	3.7%
<i>local butchers only</i>	331.3	-5.2%	688.6	-3.9%
Small ruminants	49.9	-36.1%	101.6	-36.5%
venison	45.1	-37.5%	93.9	-37.5%
mutton and goat meat	4.7	-19.6%	7.7	-21.4%
Horse breeding ⁽⁴⁾	29.4	-6.1%		
Live animals exports	5,4		2 902 u	-17.1%
Beekeeping ⁽⁵⁾	188.2	13.8%	131.0	8.9%
Animal production (agriculture)	5 247.6	0.9%		
Aquaculture	1 738.6	-1.7%		
Prawns	1 697.5	-4.0%	1 449.6	-6.8%
Sea cucumbers	31.8		43.0	
Red emperors	9.3		8.5	

(1) unit : thousands of liters of milk.

(2) unit : million eggs.

(3) including rabbits and game birds.

(4) estimated value. Note : 189 births declared in 2017, of which 121 in the South Province, 45 in the North Province and 23 by artificial insemination.

(5) estimated value (honey and other bee products).

Source : ADECAL, DAVAR, ERPA, GAPCE, GFA, OCEF, provinces, UPRA bovine, porcine, équine, ovine et caprine

The exports in 2017 :

- **769.5 tons of prawns** (-9.5% compared to 2016)

- **2902 exported animals** (cattles and chicks) (-16.8% compared to 2016)

- **no exported venison** in 2017 (30.6 tons in 2016)

Source : ISEE-Direction régionale des Douanes, ERPA (craie), OCEF (cerfs)

Pork sector : 32 887 pigs slaughtered (30 404 in 2016)

Average producer sale price : 547 XPF/kg (-1.4% compared to 2016)

Artificial insemination : Inseminated sows : **62** (291 in 2016)

Gestation rate (28 days) : **54%**

Source : DAVAR, OCEF, ERPA, UPRA porcine

Bovine sector : 14 970 head slaughtered (15 526 in 2016)

Artificial inseminations (A.I.) and embryo transplants (E.T.) :

Number of A.I. : **726** (668 in 2016) Gestation rate (45 days) : **59%**

Number of E.T. : **77** (71 in 2016) Gestation rate (45 days) : **65%**

Source : DAVAR, ERPA, OCEF, UPRA bovine

Category	Carcass tonnage		Average producer price (XPF/kg)	
	2017	Evol/16	2017	Evol/16
Beef	1 838	-4%	612	2.9%
Calves	1 117	-0.4%	571	-0.3%
Total	2 955	-2.6%	596	1.7%



PLANT PRODUCTION

(1) melon, watermelon, strawberry, raspberry.

(2) including pineapple, mango, lychee, pawpaw, avocado...

(3) main end products are 110 tons of oil and the equivalent of 90 tons of copra meal.

(4) equivalent dried vanilla

(5) Niaouli, sandalwood (exports data for sandalwood essential oils) and others.

(6) tonnage equivalent to 2332 m³ of lumber.

(7) produced units : posts, poles, stakes.

Marketed production in 2017	Value in million XPF		Tons or Units	
	2017	Evol/16	2017	Evol/16
Supervised crops	905.9	20.7%	14 970.9	21.7%
squash	209.8	41.5%	3 715.0	55.8%
potatoes	178.3	34.8%	1 840.7	33.5%
grain	517.8	10.2%	9 415.2	10.2%
Vegetables	2 816.5	0.2%	8 899.0	-1.7%
fresh vegetable	2 386.4	4.6%	7 734.2	2.2%
dried onions	172.2	-15.1%	637.6	-20.4%
tropical tuber	258.0	-21.3%	527.2	-22.7%
Fruits	1 214.9	-6.2%	3 739.7	-9.3%
citrus fruit	306.6	11.2%	1 052.5	7.5%
openfield fruit ⁽¹⁾	368.6	7.7%	1 154.0	12.3%
bananas	184.5	-43.9%	628.4	-46.3%
others ⁽²⁾	355.2	2.0%	904.8	-4.6%
Ornementals (estimation)	1 200.0	0%		
Coffee	4.0	0.9%	5.2	46.4%
Copra ⁽³⁾	30.5	22.6%	274.8	20.2%
Vanilla ⁽⁴⁾	14.0	-33.5%	0.7	-24.1%
Essential oils ⁽⁵⁾	620.3	-1.0%	9.4	4.9%
Plant production	6 806.2	1.1%		
Timber	353.2	7.4%		
lumber	161.5	27.0%	1 748.9 ⁽⁶⁾	19.7%
industrial timber	191.7	-4.9%	137 403 ⁽⁷⁾	11.7%

Sources : ARBOFRUITS, Chamber of agriculture, DAVAR, ERPA, GAPCE, OCEF, Maison de la vanille, provinces, SUD FORET

The exports in 2017 :

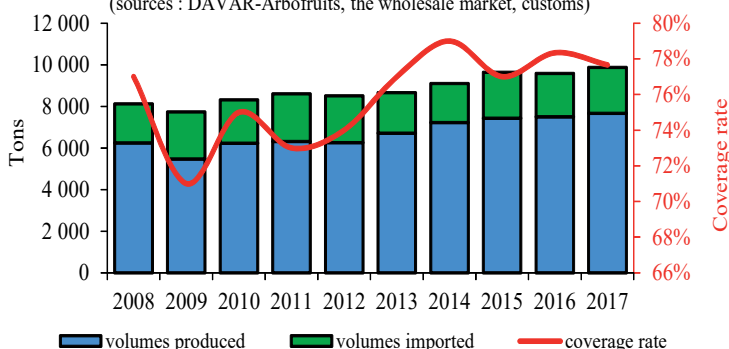
- 8.6 tons of essential oils (niaouli and sandalwood) (-0.7 % compared to 2016)
- 3 721 tons of vegetables (squashes and zucchinis) (+55.9 % compared to 2016)
- 29.2 tons of fruits (limes) (-39.1 % with regard to 2016)
- 0.8 ton of coffee (tonnage in equivalent unroasted coffee) (-17.8 % compared to 2016)

Sources : ISEE-Direction régionales des douanes, ERPA (légumes et fruits)

Evolution of fruits and fresh vegetables marked over a 10-year period

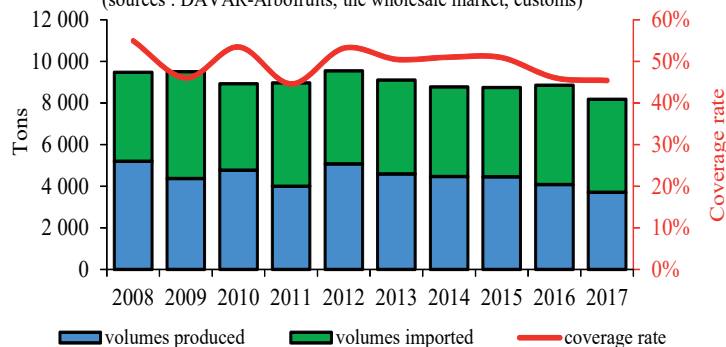
Fresh vegetable: production, imports and cover of needs

(sources : DAVAR-Arbofruits, the wholesale market, customs)



Fresh fruit: production, imports and cover of needs

(sources : DAVAR-Arbofruits, the wholesale market, customs)





IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(1) one unit equivalent to one thousand liters of milk.

(2) including rabbit meat.

(3) fresh eggs, hatching eggs and live animals.

(4) mutton and deer.

(5) including dried fruits and vegetables.

(6) unit in equivalent tons of green coffee (according to the 2001 International Coffee Agreement), that is 796 tons (gross tonnage) including green coffee, roasted coffee, instant coffee and other coffee extracts and essences.

(7) 10 247 tons of uncut timber and sawn or prepared timber (excluding charcoal and plywood), equivalent to approx. 12 808 m³.

(8) oysters and oyster spats.

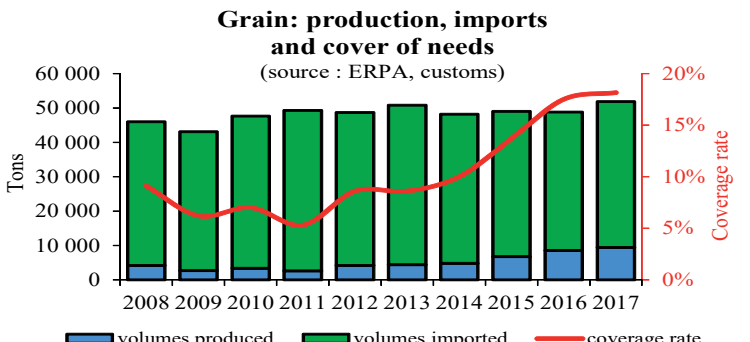
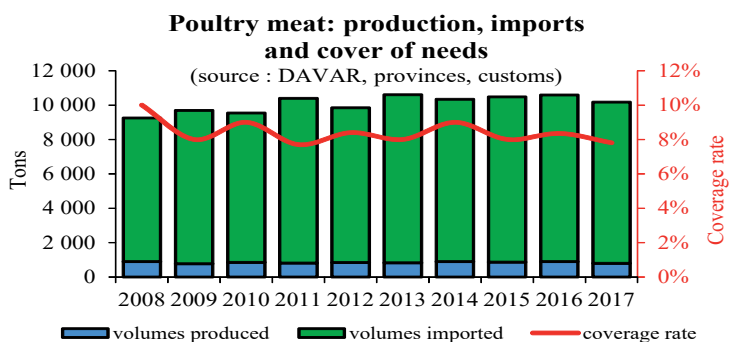
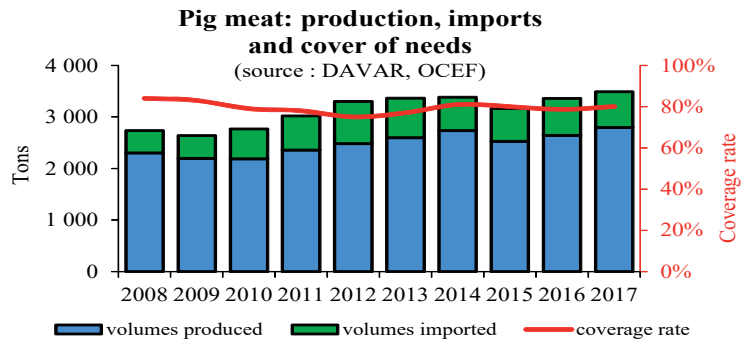
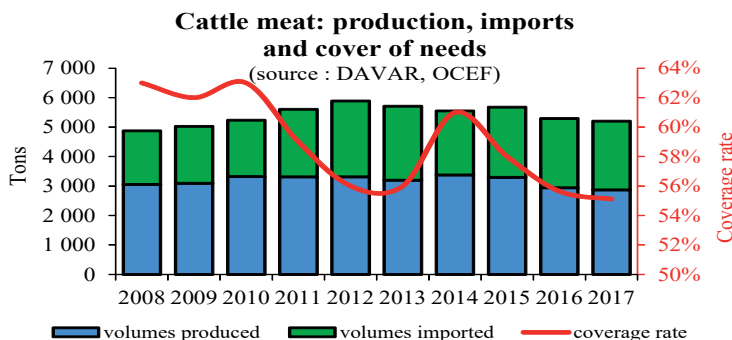
2017	Value*	Evol/16	Tons or Units (u)	Evol/16
Cattle	1 674.2	7.5%	1 786.2	6.3%
Milk and dairy products	4 860.1	8.3%	87 026.6 ⁽¹⁾	0.2%
Aviculture	2 471.7	-2.4%		
chicken meat	2 126.7	1.0%	9 170.1	-3.1%
poultry meat ⁽²⁾	198.1	-15.2%	210.4	-14.8%
others ⁽³⁾	146.9	-24.4%		
Pork	225.2	-3.2%	714.1	0.1%
Small ruminants ⁽⁴⁾	358.2	2.5%	440.2	-2.1%
Horses	23.0	27.5%	17 (u)	6.3%
Bee products	7.1	27.2%	6.1	34.4%
Fruit and vegetables ⁽⁵⁾	2 012.6	1.7%	10 133.8	-3.5%
fruit	1 173.6	-4.5%	4 787.5	-6.2%
vegetables	632.4	18.2%	2 694.5	8.9%
onions	98.7	29.8%	1 269.7	22.1%
potatoes	107.9	-22.1%	1 382.1	-26.6%
Ornementals	107.7	13.9%		
Coffee	908.9	0.5%	1 300.4 ⁽⁶⁾	-5.1%
Vanilla	1.5	-33.6%	0.06	27.9%
Grains	1 930.3	-1.4%	42 446.4	5.5%
Tea tree, sandalwood	2.3	-10.4%	0.6	-7.0%
Total agriculture	14 582.7	3.2%		
Timber ⁽⁷⁾	923.3	2.9%		
Aquaculture ⁽⁸⁾	161.1	11.4%		
Total imports	15 667.2	3.3%		

*Value : CIF cost in million XPF

Sources : ISEE-Direction régionale des douanes,

OCEF (viandes bovines, porcines, ovines et pommes de terre)

Evolution of some sectors products marketed over a 10-year period



CLIMATOLOGY



Rainfall (mm)	Normal	2017	2017/ Normal
Koumac	984.8	515.7	52.4%
Koné	1 096.8	620.6	56.6%
Poindimié	2 630.4	1 934.1	73.5%
Bourail	1 240.6	842.9	67.9%
Tontouta	897.3	557.7	62.2%
Ouanaham (Lifou)	1 674.8	1 215	72.5%

• 2017: A long generalized period of drought.

In 2017, three major phenomena have been marketed the spirits: the late cyclones COOK and DONNA which affected the country in April and May as well as the intense drought which raged from June till November. With the exception of July when nights were particularly fresh, the monthly average temperatures were all superior to normal on 1981-2010. During this year, however we did not experience exceptionally high temperatures as like at had been the case in 2016. Regarding precipitation the year 2017 remained memorable as we experienced the most intense drought on 3 consecutive months since 1961 across the territory. The balance sheet for the southern winter 2017 is unequivocal: it is the driest of these last fifty years. During May in November, the average deficit on the scale of all New Caledonia reached 70 %.

Wind :

➤ It was during the cyclone COOK that the strongest gust of the year was measured, reaching a value of 183 kph at Nessadiou on April 10th. In 2017, the trade wind blew for 46 % of the time, which is conform to normal.

Source : Météo France / New-Caledonia

Temperatures :

➤ In 2017 is the fifth hottest year since 1970 (with anomalies of average temperatures of +0,5°C with regard to the reference value 1981-2010). So average on the country concerning the maximal temperatures (32,3°C) and minimal (11,9°C) were higher than the normal. This persistence of positive anomalies all year round (between +0,1°C and +1,3°C) testifies to the global context of global warming which New Caledonia cannot escape.

Rainfall :

➤ Year 2017 presented a deficit of 32 % precipitation in regard to the average 1981-2010. At the country scale, this deficit is classified in the 4th row of the most intense annual deficits since 1961.

The phenomena meteorological striking:

➤ In February 9th: heavy rainfall beat down the country between 6 and 9 February, particularly on the relief, the east coast, the extreme south and Loyalty Islands.

➤ In April 10th: the cyclone COOK crossed New Caledonia from side to side on April 10th at the stage of tropical cyclone category 3 on the Australian ladder. The precipitation were intense particularly in the South of the country

➤ In May 7-9th: DONNA was the 1st tropical cyclone category 5 listed since the end of 1970s (after the cyclonic season official on April 30th). But when on May 9th it gets closer to Islands Loyalty, DONNA loses of its intensity with however winds of a rare violence.

➤ In June-November: New Caledonia experienced an episode of intense drought, partially bound to persistent anticyclonic conditions on the region. The amount of rain quantities from June till August, 2017 is the lowest recorded during the winter for a large number of stations opened since 1961.

FERTILIZERS AND PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS

Marketed fertilizers for professionals of Agriculture in 2017 : 5 218 tons (+4,1% compared to 2016)

Fertilizer type	Tons
lithothamne	386.6
urea	541.7
17.17.17	469.9
10.12.24	468.3
calcium nitrate	217.1
0.32.16	79.3
potassium sulfate	89.9
0.10.25	19.4
others	2 946.0
TOTAL	5 218.0

	Tons
South Province	4 312.7
North Province	898.7
Islands Province	6.6
TOTAL	5 218.0

Source : Chamber of agriculture

* breakdown includes fertilizers stockpiled in Ducos (Noumea) and a part sold to professionals and servicing centers.

Use*	Tons
Vegetables, onions	1 186.9
Grain	1 570.8
Pasture	534.0
Fruit	455.8
Squash	549.6
Aquaculture	262.6
Potatoes	240.7
Reforestation, nursery	137.2
Others	280.4
TOTAL	5 218.0

Phytosanitary products imported for professionals of Agriculture in 2017 :

Category	Herbicides	Insecticides	Fungicides	Misc.	TOTAL**
Tons (evol/2016)	30.4 (+2%)	8.6 (-40%)	8.2 (+122%)	2.4 (-23%)	49.5 (-3%)

** about 9% of all herbicides, insecticides and fungicides imported in 2017 (except aerosols) were sold to professionals of Agriculture.

Source : DAVAR-SIVAP



AGRICULTURAL FINANCING

Public intervention (in million XPF)	State (1)	NC (2)	South (3)	North (3)	Islands (3)	TOTAL	Evol/16
1 - agriculture and rural territories (4)	105.9	3 867.4	1 277.9	511.3	135.2	5 897.7	14%
11 - markets and agricultural incomes		3 419.2	553.7	161.6	132.9	4 267.5	14%
Price support – cost reduction		1 452.0	348.5	140.0	1.9	1 942.3	
Products assistance		260.6	4,6			265.2	
Marketing assistance		87.4	21.4	13.4		122.2	
Sector organization and modernization		208.4	113.3		119.2	440.8	
Promotion and quality management systems		106.4	65.9	8.2	11.9	192.4	
Risk management (including emergencies)		1 296.0				1 296.0	
Other actions		8.7				8.7	
12 - rural development	105.9	247.2	724.2	349.7	2.2	1 429.2	11%
Setting up. modernization. pollution control	8.6	10.2	617.1	146.2	0.3	782.4	
Cessation of agricultural activities							
Agricultural environment intervention							
Development and protection of the countryside	9.5	3.1	33.4			46.0	
Processing and marketing of agricultural products	18.3			58.4		76.7	
Horse-related activities	11.2	71.7	73.7		0.4	157.0	
Others	58.2	162.2		145.0	1.6	367.0	
13 - sanitary safety of plants and animals		201.0				201.0	31%
2 - aquaculture (4)		218.6	89.4	36.4		344.3	-16%
3 - forestry (4)		1.9	225.5	109.7	17.9	355.1	-38%
TOTAL 1 + 2 + 3	105.9	4 087.9	1 592.8	657.4	153.1	6 597.1	7%
<i>Share per level of government</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>62%</i>	<i>24%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>100%</i>	
4 - education and research (4)	1 180.1	458.4	253.6	327.8	37.0	2 256.8	-6%

(1) ADRAF, DAFE, French state.

(2) New Caledonia (Customs , DAVAR) and public corporations (APICAN, Chamber of agriculture, ERPA).

(3) South, North and Islands provinces.

(4) The labour and operating costs related to the general and/or technical services of the different institutions were not taken into account. Only the category education and research includes these costs.

Note : this table presents an inventory of the financial grants made in 2017 to agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and agricultural education. The figures are not exhaustive and are likely to be amended in future publications.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

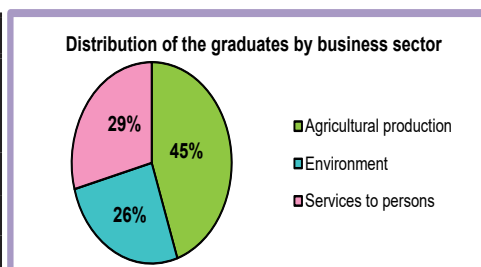
Information about agricultural training courses (CAP to BTS) and validation of previous experience (VAE) :

Department of agriculture, forestry and environment (DAFE)

Tel : 23.24.30 sfd.nouvelle-caledonie@educagri.fr

New Caledonian Agricultural Education Internet portal : <http://www.formagri.nc>

	Number of enrolled students and trainees	Number of graduates from the ministry of Agriculture and Food							
		CAPA	BEPA	BPA	BP	BAC Vocational	BAC Technical	BTSA	Total
2015	495	14	45	8	-	46	20	7	140
2016	521	11	54	8	1	52	11	10	147
2017	526	18	41	7	-	50	19	12	147



CAPA : Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle agricole BEPA : Brevet d'études professionnelles agricoles / BPA : Brevet professionnel agricole / BP : Brevet professionnel / BTSA : Brevet de technicien supérieur agricole

Source : DAFE

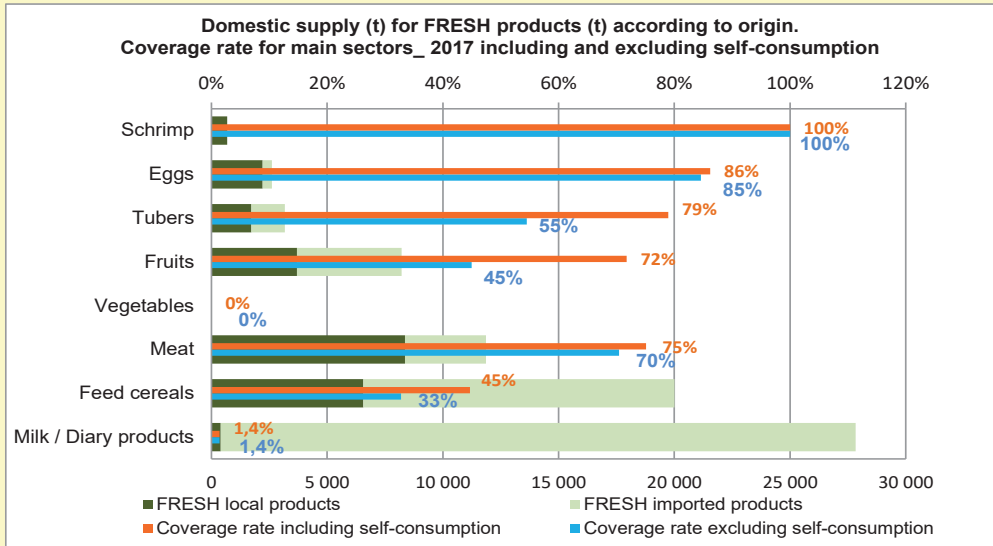
Caledonian food products supply balance

Indicators are calculated for each category of FRESH products or GLOBALLY taking into account processed products. The data are expressed in tons of raw material equivalent.

$$\text{Self-sufficiency ratio} = \text{Production} / (\text{Production} + \text{Imports} - \text{Exports})$$

$$\text{Local production coverage rate} = (\text{Production} - \text{Exports}) / (\text{Production} + \text{Imports} - \text{Exports})$$

2017 FOCUS for FRESH products including and excluding self-consumption for the main sectors



A **great disparity** between the sectors:

→ The coverage rate for fresh **Fruits and Vegetables** is around 61% in the last 5 years.

- With 30% drop in production in 10 years, the fresh **fruits** coverage rate displays 45% in 2017, against 55% in 2008.

- The **vegetables** production increased 5% these last years, and ensures a stable coverage rate around 71% during the same period.

→ **Tubers** are torn between a saw-tooth potato production, and a self-sufficient tropical tubers production, whether a coverage rate around an average of 50%.

→ The FRESH **meat** coverage rate is stable over the last 10 years and equal to 33% in 2017.

- **Beef** shows 55% in 2017, its lowest rate since 2008.

- A performing **pig** sector with a stable rate of 80% in 2017.

- A low **poultry** production allowing a coverage rate only of 8% on average over 10 years.

→ **Cereals**, (excluding rice) progress from 11% in 2014 to 23% in 2017 thanks to the increase in maize feed production. The feed cereals coverage rate doubles over this period, ranging from 20% to 40%.

→ **Aquaculture and Egg**, are sectors close to self-sufficiency.

The self-consumed volumes by the Caledonian households are important, and represent 14% of the fresh domestic supply (production + imports).

They are pulling up coverage rates, which show:

- 72% for fruits,
- 75% for vegetables,
- 79% for tubers,
- 45% for meats.

A FRESH products aggregated coverage rate excluding self-consumption of 28.4% in 2017, slightly up.

- ⚠ - The fishery products are not taken into account.
- An aggregated rate must be interpreted with caution, its evolution remaining informative.

A GLOBAL coverage rate crushed by processed products imports equals 13.5% in 2017. This coverage rate increased nearly 13% between 2014 and 2017.

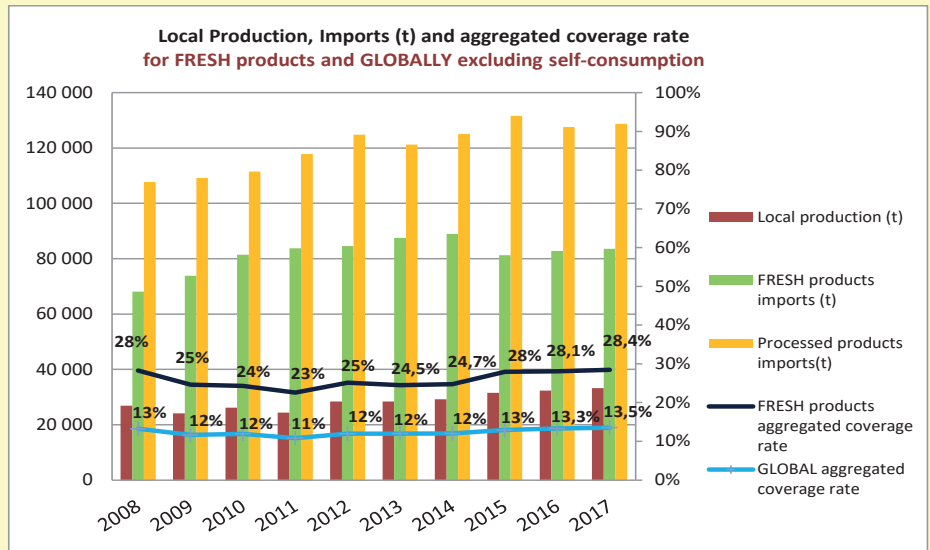
- ⚠ Volumes of imported processed products included in the calculation are converted into raw product equivalent.

→ Tomato sauces and frozen vegetables make the fresh vegetables coverage rate lose 30%.

→ With application of the processing coefficient to fruit juices, the fruit coverage rate drops to 11%.

→ Frozen potatoes are responsible for the fall of the tubers to 12%.

On average, **the self-consumption increase the aggregate coverage rates by 10% for FRESH products and by 6% GLOBALLY.**



Like most island economies, New Caledonia relies still heavily today on imports for its food supply.

Figures for 2017 shown in this memento are provisional (data available on the 1st of July 2018) and may be modified in future publications.

Statistics section publications are available for consultation on : <http://www.davar.gouv.nc>

Editor : Gérard FALLON - Editing and composition : SAR/Rural statistics and surveys