



**Department of veterinary, food  
safety and rural affairs**  
***Service of rural statistics and Affairs***  
**Rural statistics and surveys division**

# Agricultural Memento Data 2022

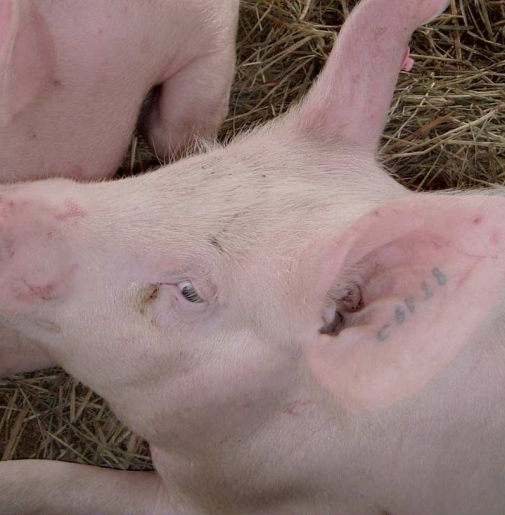


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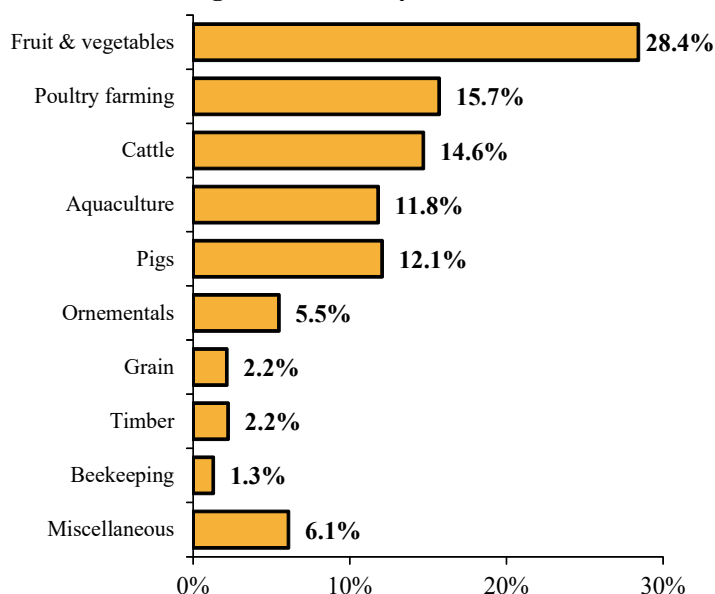
**August 2022**





# FINAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 2022

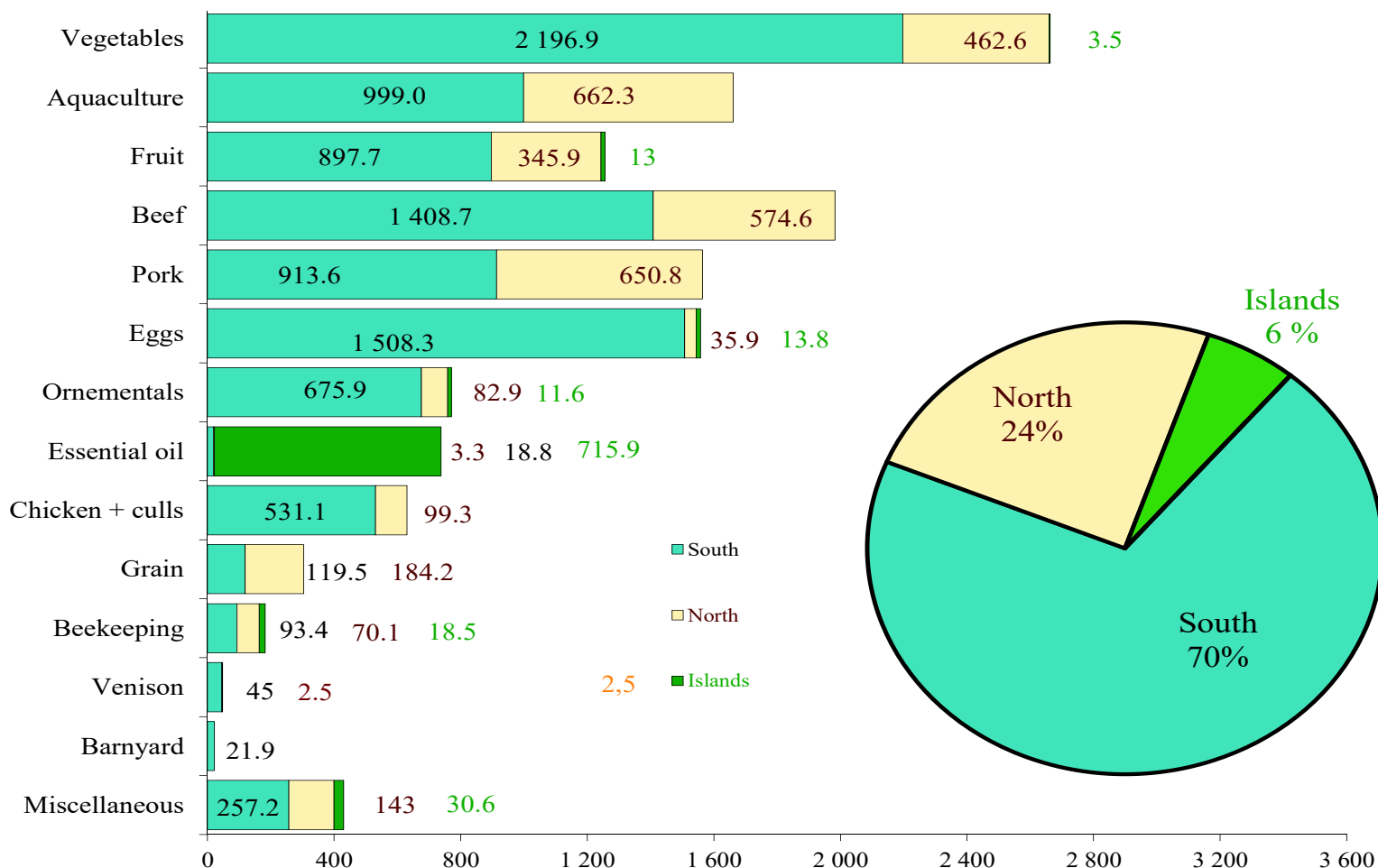
Percentage breakdown by rural sector in value



Value in million XPF		
	2022	Evol/21
Vegetable production	5 856.7	-12.3%
Animal production	6 232.8	1.5%
<b>Total agriculture</b>	<b>12 089.5</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>
Aquaculture	1 661.3	-11.9%
Timber	315.3	-8.9%
<b>Total Rural sector</b>	<b>14 066.1</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>

Sources : ADECAL, Agence rurale, ARBOFRUITS, CAPNC, DAVAR, FCTE, GAPCE, GFA, Maison de la vanille, 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/21** : trends shown in the 2022 memento are calculated in relation to the revised 2021 figures, which are sometimes different from those published in the memento of July 2022.



# ANIMAL PRODUCTION

## Marketed production in 2022

	Value in million XPF		Tons or Units	
	2022	Evol/21	2022	Evol/21
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>2 068.7</b>	<b>1.6%</b>		
meat	2 015.2	2.1%	3 107.6	1.0%
<i>OCEF only</i>	1 746.7	3.9%	2 663.9	1.4%
<i>service provision only</i>	38.0	94.1%	88.9	69.5%
<i>local butchers only</i>	230.5	-0.3%	354.8	-10.5%
milk	53.5	-15.2%	445.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	-8.2%
<b>Poultry farming</b>	<b>2 210.2</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>		
eggs	1 558.0	8.9%	43.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	-1.0%
chicken + culling	630.4	-17.1%	759.0	-13.4%
barnyard <sup>(3)</sup>	21.9	3.6%	16.4	32.7%
<b>Pigs</b>	<b>1 697.0</b>	<b>7.3%</b>		
meat	1 697.0	7.3%	3 013.6	4.2%
<i>OCEF only</i>	1 228.1	3.5%	2 067.0	-0.6%
<i>service provision only</i>	132.6	15.3%	295.6	22.2%
<i>local butchers only</i>	336.3	20.0%	650.9	14.0%
<b>Small ruminants</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>
venison	47.5	40.5%	62.6	1.7%
mutton and goat meat	4.5	-43.7%	5.6	-43.8%
<b>Horse breeding <sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>		
<b>Live animals exports</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>854.2%</b>	<b>5 702 u</b>	<b>418.4%</b>
<b>Beekeeping <sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>182.1</b>	<b>-26.2%</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>-23.7%</b>
<b>Animal production (agriculture)</b>	<b>6 212.3</b>	<b>1.2%</b>		
<b>Aquaculture</b>	<b>1 661.3</b>	<b>-13.8%</b>		
Prawns	1 657.0	-11.6%	1 345.5	-8.5%
<i>Fish farming</i>	4.3	-47.4%		

(1) unit : thousands of liters of milk.

(2) unit : million eggs.

(3) including rabbits and game birds.

(4) estimated value. Note : 119 births declared in 2022, of which 77 in the South Province, 26 in the North Province and 16 by artificial insemination.

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

Sources : Agence rurale, ADECAL, DAVAR, GFA, OCEF, provinces, UPRA bovine, porcine, équine, ovine et caprine.

## The exports in 2022 :

- 683 tons of prawns (+16.6% vs 2021)
- 5702 exported animals (mostly chicks)
- no exports of venison since 2020
- dried sea cucumbers : no export

Sources : ISEE-Direction régionale des Douanes (exported animals), Agence rurale, OCEF, ADECAL, Province Sud

## Pork sector : 34 737 pigs slaughtered (32 925 in 2021)

Average producer sale price : 580 XPF/kg (+2.9% compared to 2021)

Artificial insemination : Inseminated sows : 76 (178 in 2021)

Gestation rate (28 days) : 50%

Sources : Agence rurale, DAVAR, OCEF, UPRA porcine

## Bovine sector : 14 389 head slaughtered (14 166 in 2021)

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

Number of A.I. : 625 (602 in 2021) Gestation rate (45 days) : 51%

Number of E.T. : 124 (110 in 2021) Gestation rate (45 days) : 56%

Sources : Agence rurale, DAVAR, OCEF, UPRA bovine

Category	Carcass tonnage		Average producer price* (XPF/kg)	
	2022	Evol/21	2022	Evol/21
Beef	2 053	2.2%	678	2.7%
Calves	1 055	-1.1%	650	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 108</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

\* including price supplement



# PLANT PRODUCTION

(1) melon, watermelon, strawberry, raspberry.

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

(3) main end products are 13 tons of oil and the equivalent of 25 tons of copra meal.

(4) equivalent dried vanilla

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

(6) tonnage equivalent to 3 320 m<sup>3</sup> of lumber.

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

## Marketed production in 2022

	Value in million XPF		Tons or Units	
	2022	Evol/21	2022	Evol/21
<b>Supervised crops</b>	<b>348.0</b>	<b>-60.3%</b>	<b>4 644.8</b>	<b>-63.5%</b>
squash	7.1	-96.1%	39.6	-98.7%
potatoes	37.3	-84.1%	357.8	-84.2%
grain	303.7	-34.2%	4 247.4	-43.4%
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>2 644.9</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>5 726.4</b>	<b>-19.8%</b>
fresh vegetables	2 374.7	3.2%	5 111.3	-18.9%
dried onions	58.3	-37.9%	207.2	-41.4%
tropical tuber	211.9	-14.5%	407.9	-14.7%
<b>Fruits</b>	<b>1 310.0</b>	<b>-21.7%</b>	<b>2 860.0</b>	<b>-27.1%</b>
citrus fruit	346.6	-11.0%	936.5	-18.4%
openfield fruit <sup>(1)</sup>	391.8	-33.1%	631.9	-33.3%
bananas	341.5	11.9%	749.5	-18.8%
others <sup>(2)</sup>	230.2	-41.6%	542.0	-40.3%
<b>Ornamentals</b>	<b>770.4</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>		
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copra <sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>47.3%</b>
<b>Vanilla <sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>111.2%</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>89.8%</b>
<b>Essential oils <sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>738.1</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>Plant production</b>	<b>5 856.7</b>	<b>-12.3%</b>		
<b>Timber</b>	<b>315.3</b>	<b>-8.9%</b>		
lumber	218.9	-9.5%	2 489 <sup>(6)</sup>	-8.5%
industrial timber	96.4	-7.5%	57 095 <sup>(7)</sup>	-10.0%

Sources : Agence rurale, ARBOFRUITS, CAPNC, DAVAR, GAPCE, OCEF, Maison de la vanille, Provinces, SUD FORET

## The exports in 2022 :

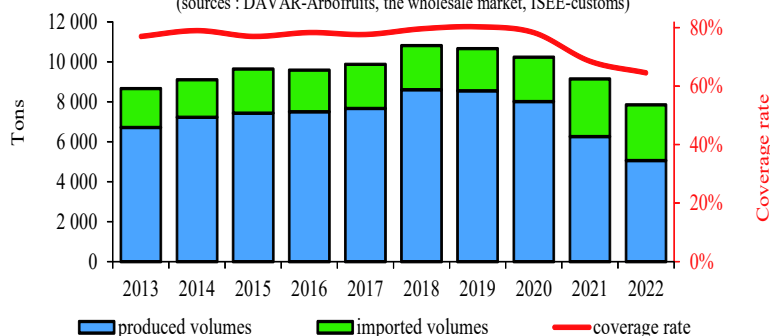
- **10.6 tons of essential oils** (sandalwood) (+3.1% compared to 2021)
- **50 tons of vegetables** (squashes and butternut) (-98 % compared to 2021)
- **16.2 tons of fruits** (limes) (-27 % compared to 2021)

Sources : ISEE-Direction régionales des douanes, Agence rurale (vegetables and fruits)

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

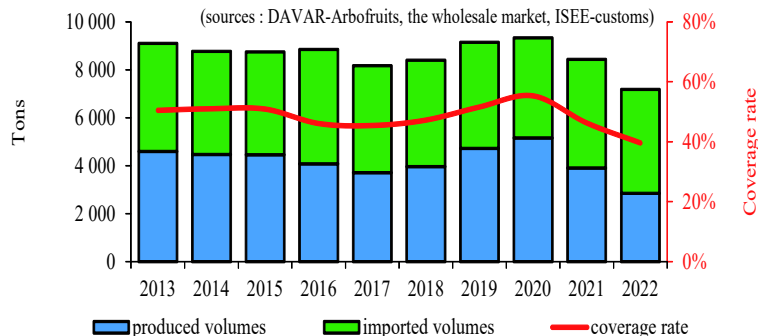
### Fresh vegetables : production, imports and cover of needs

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



### Fresh fruits : production, imports and cover of needs

(sources : DAVAR-Arbofruits, the wholesale market, ISEE-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.

(5) including dried fruits and vegetables.

(6) unit in equivalent tons of green coffee (according to the 2001 International Coffee Agreement), that is 740tons (gross tonnage) including green coffee, roasted coffee, instant coffee and other coffee extracts and essences.

(7) 7 348 tons of uncut timber and sawn or prepared timber (excluding charcoal and plywood), equivalent to approx. 9 185 m<sup>3</sup>.

(8) oysters and oyster spats.

2022	Value*	Evol/21	Tons or Units (u)	Evol/21
<b>Cattle (meat)</b>	<b>1 515.8</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>1 304.8</b>	<b>-18.3%</b>
<b>Milk and dairy products</b>	<b>5 797.4</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>97 556.8 <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>-4.1%</b>
<b>Aviculture</b>	<b>3 126.7</b>	<b>18.4%</b>		
chicken meat	2 870.7	26.8%	8 450.7	-5.1%
poultry meat <sup>(2)</sup>	151.9	-49.4%	122.9	-55.4%
others <sup>(3)</sup>	104.1	34.4%		
<b>Pork</b>	<b>268.4</b>	<b>-21.8%</b>	<b>638.0</b>	<b>-26.2%</b>
<b>Small ruminants <sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>355.7</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>316.4</b>	<b>-12.8%</b>
<b>Horses</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>	<b>ND (u)</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>
<b>Bee products</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-51.7%</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-46.9%</b>
<b>Fruit and vegetables <sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>2 468.7</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>10 206.3</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
fruit	1 326.7	4.6%	4 641.2	-5.2%
vegetables	880.8	20.2%	3 153.9	-6.9%
onions	176.4	82.7%	1 592.3	13.4%
potatoes	84.8	832.7%	818.9	517.8%
<b>Ornamentals</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>25.6%</b>		
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>987.3</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>1 286.0 <sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>-6.2%</b>
<b>Vanilla</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>136.6%</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>447.1%</b>
<b>Grains</b>	<b>2 620.3</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>42 369.2</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Niaouli, sandalwood</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>55.1%</b>
<b>Total agriculture</b>	<b>17 232.9</b>	<b>13.7%</b>		
<b>Timber <sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>902.2</b>	<b>30.5%</b>		
<b>Aquaculture <sup>(8)</sup></b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>-8.6%</b>		
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>18 294.0</b>	<b>14.2%</b>		

\*Value : CIF price in million XPF

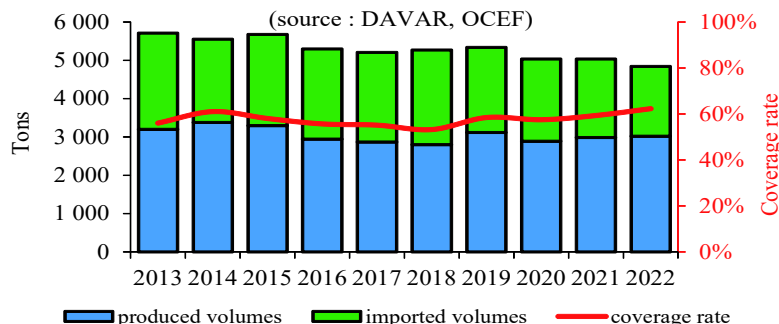
Sources : ISEE-Direction régionale des douanes,

OCEF (cattle meat, pig and mutton meat, and potatoes)

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

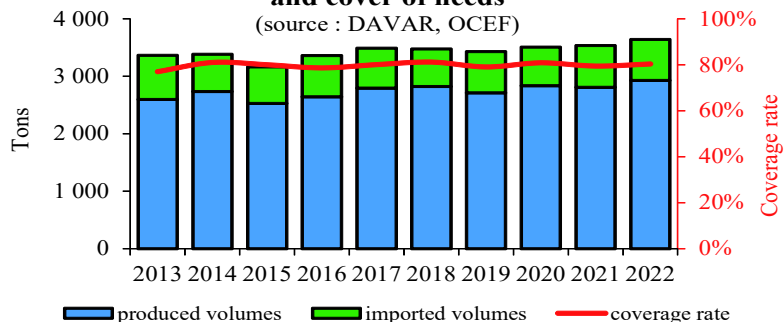
**Cattle meat : production, imports and cover of needs**

(source : DAVAR, OCEF)



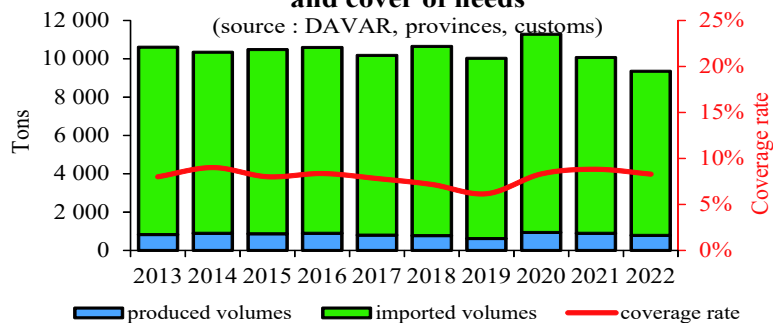
**Pig meat : production, imports and cover of needs**

(source : DAVAR, OCEF)



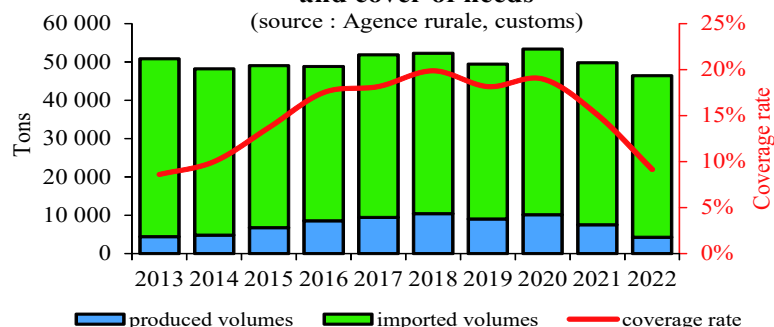
**Poultry meat : production, imports and cover of needs**

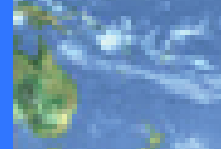
(source : DAVAR, provinces, customs)



**Grains : production, imports and cover of needs**

(source : Agence rurale, customs)





# CLIMATOLOGY

Rainfall (mm)	Normal	2022	2022/ Normal
Koumac	955.4	1 781.5	186.5%
Koné	1 034.7	1 841.4	178.0%
Poindimié	2 426.6	3 724.2	153.5%
Bourail	1 167.6	2 206.8	189.0%
Tontouta	851.9	2 173.3	255.1%
Ouanaham (Lifou)	1 579.0	2 458.4	155.7%

## • ESSENTIAL OF THE YEAR 2022 :

2022 was considered the 5th hottest year in over a century.

In addition to the global warming that the planet is experiencing, our region was also under the influence of La Niña that same year. Without relenting during our cool season, La Niña influenced the climate of the caledonian territory all the year. New Caledonia has been experiencing record temperatures since May 2022.

Combining these phenomenons the situation has fostered the intensification of humid, hot and unstable weather. These types of weather appeared 222 days out of the year, 83 days longer than usual. This generated abundant rainfall and high temperatures. As a result, 2022 was the hottest and wettest year on record.

### Temperatures :

2022 was the hottest year ever recorded. The gap to the climatological normal is + 1.3°C. The records of temperatures have been surpassed throughout the year. Only April, October and December do not exceed their previous records.

### Rainfall:

2022 was the wettest year ever recorded in New Caledonia, since 1970. The average annual rainfall over the territory was 2 570 mm. This is approximately 70 % greater than the reference value. The annual total rainfall was between 1 422 and 5 022 mm. The East coast and the Loyaltie Island have received more precipitation, with annual rainfall greater than 2 500 mm versus 2 000 mm on the West coast and the Grande Terre. The territory has experienced particularly humid-hydro-climatic conditions. A large part of the municipalities have had cumulative annual rainfall double that of annual quantities usually observed.

### Major meteorological phenomena:

With the La Niña conditions present in 2022, rainy episodes have been observed all over the year.

17 rainy episodes have been recorded. The longest lasted 4 days, when the strong depression passed through New Caledonia at the beginning of April. The average rainfall was 156 mm. Ouégoa recorded the highest rainfall with 429.1 mm during these 4 days. The rainiest occurred in the middle of August and lasted 3 days. It represent almost 200 mm on average that fell on the country, with a maximum of 359.6 mm, again in Ouégoa.

The territory experienced two other depressions: one at the end of January, which lasted only one day, and the second at the end of February, which lasted 3 days. Cyclone DOVI also passed through the territory in February. Many monthly rainfall records were broken during the cool season.

Source : Météo France / New-Caledonia

# FERTILIZERS AND PHYTOSANITARY PRODUCTS

## *Marketed fertilizers for professionals of Agriculture in 2022 : 3 330 tons (-21% compared to 2021)*

Fertilizer type	Tons
17.17.17	237.6
10.12.24	566.9
urea	245.7
calcium nitrate	198.0
lithothamne	146.3
Potassium sulphate	89.2
0.10.25	4.6
0.32.16	116.9
others	1 724.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 329.9</b>

	Tons
South Province	2 550.8
North Province	767.9
Islands Province	11.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 329.9</b>

Source : CAPNC

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

Use*	Tons
Vegetables, onions	1 298.0
Grain	933.2
Squash	82.7
Potatoes	240.5
Fruits	120.5
Reforestation, nursery	276.7
Pasture	115.1
Aquaculture	87.7
Others	175.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 329.9</b>

## *Phytosanitary products imported for professionals of Agriculture in 2022 :*

Category	Herbicides	Insecticides	Fungicides	Misc.	TOTAL**
<b>Tons</b>	23.3	24.9	7.0	2.5	57.6
<b>(evol/2021)</b>	<b>(-26%)</b>	<b>(+63%)</b>	<b>(+30%)</b>	<b>(-71%)</b>	<b>(-5%)</b>

Source : DAVAR-SIVAP

*\*\* about 14% of all herbicides, insecticides and fungicides imported in 2022(except aerosols) were sold to professionnels of Agriculture.*





# AGRICULTURAL FINANCING

Public intervention 2022 (in million XPF)	State (1)	NC (2)	South (3)	North (3)	Islands (4)	TOTAL	Evol/21
<b>1 - agriculture and rural territories (4)</b>	<b>269.8</b>	<b>3 310.4</b>	<b>567.4</b>	<b>449.0</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>4 726.4</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>11 - markets and agricultural incomes</b>		<b>2 859.7</b>	<b>298.4</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>3 369.1</b>	<b>1%</b>
Price support – cost reduction		1 303.8	141.6	107.0	3.7	1 556.1	
Products subsidies		170.8				170.8	
Marketing subsidies		79.3				79.3	
Sector organization and modernization		118.7	103.5		80.0	302.2	
Promotion and quality management systems		89.9		4.3	10.0	104.2	
Risk management (including emergencies)		939.0			6.0	945.0	
Other actions		158.1	53.4			211.5	
<b>12 - rural development</b>	<b>269.8</b>	<b>279.5</b>	<b>269.0</b>	<b>337.7</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>1 186.1</b>	<b>4%</b>
Setting up. modernization. pollution control	30.6	29.5	220.5	131.8	10.0	422.3	
Cessation of agricultural activities		1.1				1.1	
Agricultural environment intervention	179.0	52.1				231.1	
Development and protection of the countryside		28.3	3.0		0.5	31.8	
Processing and marketing of agricultural products				57.7	18.5	76.2	
Horse-related activities		28.0	45.4	2.0	0.4	75.8	
Others	60.2	140.7		146.2	0.7	347.8	
<b>13 - sanitary safety of plants and animals</b>		<b>171.2</b>				<b>171.2</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>2 - aquaculture (4)</b>		<b>116.9</b>				<b>116.9</b>	<b>-33%</b>
<b>3 - forestry (4)</b>		<b>22.9</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>210.6</b>	<b>-31%</b>
<b>TOTAL 1 + 2 + 3</b>	<b>269.8</b>	<b>3 450.2</b>	<b>666.8</b>	<b>525.4</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>5 054.0</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<b>Share per level of government</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>68.3%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>4 - education and research (5)</b>	<b>1 286.7</b>	<b>472.5</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>200.1</b>		<b>2 093.4</b>	<b>-2%</b>

(1) ADRAF, DAFE, French state.

(2) New Caledonia (Customs , DAVAR) and public corporations (Agence rurale, CAPNC).

(3) South and North.

(4) estimated values

(5) 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 2022 to agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and agricultural education. 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) :

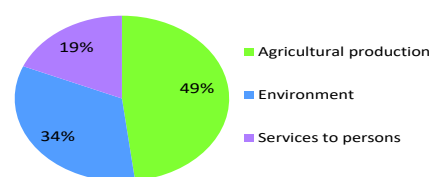
Department of agriculture, forestry and environment (DAFE)

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
<b>2020</b>	<b>531</b>	22	55	-	-	74	16	12	<b>179</b>
<b>2021</b>	<b>512</b>	20	75	5	-	64	21	9	<b>194</b>
<b>2022</b>	<b>488</b>	29	-	-	-	52	21	3	<b>105</b>

Distribution of the graduates by business sector



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

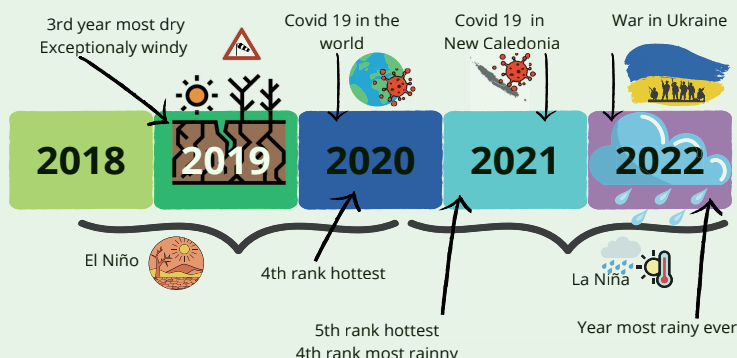
Source : DAFE

# THE SHARE OF THE LOCAL PRODUCTION\* IN THE CALEDONIAN PLATE

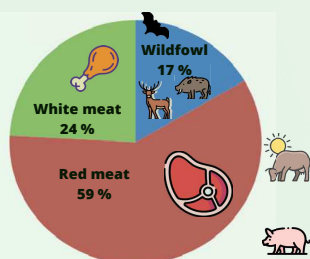
\*Marketed production and self-consumption

Today, new caledonian agriculture deals with many challenges: offer on the market products of quality, improving the food coverage rate and economic performance.

Between climatic (El Niño and La Niña phenomenon) and sanitary conditions, territory had delicate year's series; the perfect recipe to affect local production. Therefore, since 2019, local production has decreased in favor of the importation (fresh and transformed).



## ANIMALS SECTOR



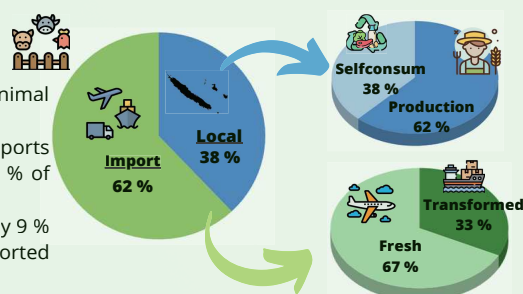
Breakdown of the type of meat consumed

New caledonian inhabitant eats almost 8.8 kg of animal protein\*\* per month, mostly red meat. 62 % of consumed meat on territory comes from imports (32 % fresh versus 68 % process food). And about 38 % of local meat, 38 % comes from self-consumption.

For local bovine meat, food coverage rate is higher. Only 9 % of this meat is self-consumed. Among 44 % of imported bovine meat, 29 % is processed.

Pork sector is almost self-sufficient for fresh part, with 80 %. We notice a very important self-consumption with almost a third of total fresh pork meat production.

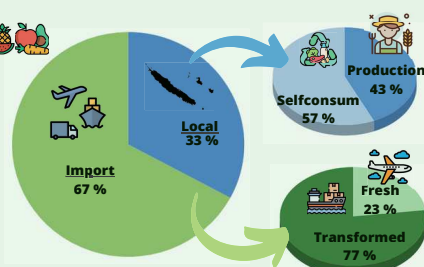
\*\*All kinds of meats, fresh, transformed, canned, including poultry and excluding eggs and sea products.



Breakdown of the origin of meat consumed in New Caledonia

Breakdown of the origin of fresh meat consumed in New Caledonia

## VEGETABLES SECTOR



Breakdown of the origin of fruits and vegetables consumed in New Caledonia

Breakdown of the origin of fresh fruits and vegetables consumed in New Caledonia

Each new caledonian resident eats almost 17.5 kg of fruits and vegetables\*\*\* monthly. If we compare complete local production to the fresh imports, new caledonian production represents the majority of the fresh consumed products with 67 %. Local production sharply drop in 2022 with - 51 % compared to 2021. Nevertheless, fresh imports are still steady compared to 2021.

He also eats almost 11.3 kg of fruits per month. The supply is mainly realized by imports, 71 %. However, for fresh fruits, the self-consumption reaches 53 % of consumed fresh fruits if we consider fresh imports, and 74 % without imports.

A caledonian resident eats almost 6.2 kg of vegetables per month. Supply is also mainly realized by imports with a cover rate of 60 %. Self-consumption is less important than fruit, but still not negligible: 22 %, with imports, and 33 % without it.

\*\*\*All kinds of fruits and vegetables (squash and onion included), fresh, transformed and canned, excluding tubercles and dry vegetables.

Figures for 2022 shown in this memento are provisional (data known as of 31 July 2023) and may be modified in future publication).

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