

## Australian Horticulture Statistics Handbook Nuts

2015/16

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The Australian Horticulture Statistics Handbook 2015/16 has been funded by Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited using the across industry levy and funds from the Australian Government.

This Handbook is an analysis that combines all available data on production, international trade, processing volumes and fresh market distribution in order to produce statistics on 75 horticultural categories over the year ending 30 June 2016.

## Summary of Approach

The Handbook adopts a modelling approach that centres on determining the fresh market value and volume for each category, that reconciles production with local and international distribution channel throughputs. Fresh market supply volume is determined as follows:

## Fresh Supply = Production - Fresh Exports - Processing + Fresh Imports

- Farm gate production quantity has been informed through a number of sources, including Hort Innovation funded data projects, horticultural government levy data where available, and refined through consultation with informed industry bodies. The corresponding value of production is calculated from wholesale pricing information, before removing known logistical, marketing and wholesale costs to reflect product value at the farm gate.
- Export and import trade volume and value is based on Australian Customs data as reported in IHS Global Trade Atlas data.
- Processing data has been obtained through consultation with industry processors ${ }^{1}$.

See pages 18 and 19 under 'research method' for a detailed description on this Handbook's methodology.

This publication covers the year ending 30 June 2016 and examines the production and distribution of horticulture products. Some of the key influences on horticultural production and distribution over this period are summarised below.

Further growth in export markets has lifted the profile of Horticulture, stimulating more interest as some categories pass the tipping point of distributing more volume through export than domestic markets. Total fresh horticulture exports lifted to \$2.1 billion, with significant increases in the exports of citrus, table grapes, macadamias, and carrots.

The more consolidated and invested producer base shows the capacity influence of the domestic supply chain. This is reflected in; the control of plant variety rights; longer term contracts with trading partners and the differentiation of products, which combine to enable these suppliers to assert more influence on where their product is distributed and how value is captured.

The domestic market remains dominated by the competitive intensity in the retail channel with the growth generated being attributed to products in smaller portions and meal ready forms. The food service channel is generating growth as consumers are drawn into using more technologyenabled ordering tools and are spending more of their food dollars on eating out, confirmed by a moderate increase of $\mathbf{2 . 2 \%}$ in the turnover of Cafes, Restaurants and Catering Services over the 2015/16 period, per ABS Retail Trade Statistics.

These influences are expected to prevail in the near term.
${ }^{1}$ Note that the $\$$ value of processing volumes has not been included in the analysis.

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## Introduction

Availability of valid statistical information is a key enabler across horticulture. The Australian Horticulture Statistics Handbook for the year ending 30 June 2016, is presented by Horticulture Innovation Australia for the purpose of consolidating horticulture statistical information for use by horticulture industry members and other stakeholders.

The information sources for this publication have drawn on data available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Hort Innovation funded projects, international trade sources and horticulture industry representative bodies (IRBs) where available. In this publication these sources have been expanded to include and draw on household consumption and local market distribution channel information, as assessed by Freshlogic, to provide a reconciled profile of each supply chain.

The 2015/16 Handbook has been compiled by Freshlogic. In this edition, there have been some changes to the way some categories and products have been profiled compared to the 2014/15 edition. Major changes include:

- Olives now profiles the production of table olives, and olive oil, with a focus on olive oil as this is the predominant product form for Australian olives.
- Prunes (Dried Plums) has been separated from the "Other Dried Tree Fruit" category.

Where additional information has led to a change in the previously quoted value from the 2014/15 edition for a category, this has been noted on the page of the relevant category.

This edition of the Handbook is made available electronically via the Hort Innovation website, at www.horticulture.com.au

Hort Innovation will evaluate the uptake and usage of the Handbook to ensure that future editions are delivered according to user needs.

Any comments regarding the Handbook should be forwarded to Hort Innovation at: feedback@horticulture.com.au

## Abbreviations

Definitions

| \% YoY | \% increase/decrease this year compared to last year |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{\$}$ | Australian Dollars |
| $\mathbf{\$ b}$ | Billion Australian Dollars |
| $\mathbf{\$ m}$ | Million Australian Dollars |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 5 / 1 6}$ | Year ending 30 June 2016 |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| CIF | Cost of Insurance and Freight (a measure of import value) |
| FOB | Free On Board (a measure of export value) |
| $\mathbf{g}$ | Grams |
| GTA | Global Trade Atlas |
| kg | Kilograms |
| KWE | Kernel Weight Equivalent |
| ha | Hectares |
| ISWE | In-Shell Weight Equivalent |
| L | Litres |
| m $^{2}$ | Metres squared (a measure of area) |
| m m ${ }^{2}$ | Million metres squared (a measure of area) |
| ML | Mega Litres (1 million litres) |
| N/A | Not Available |
| t | Tonnes (1 thousand kilograms) |

## States

| NSW | New South Wales | PNG | Papua New Guinea |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| NT | Northern Territory | UAE | United Arab Emirates |
| VIC | Victoria | UK | United Kingdom |
| QLD | Queensland | US | United States of America |
| SA | South Australia |  |  |
| TAS | Tasmania |  |  |
| WA | Western Australia |  |  |

Category-A particular horticultural commodity (e.g. bananas), or in some cases a combination of like commodities (e.g. the category 'rubus berries' covers raspberries and blackberries and other rubus).
Production-The volume in tonnes of the category that was grown in Australia over the year. This refers to production which was sold by the producer, either to the Australian fresh or processing markets, or to international trade markets. This does not cover any production that was not harvested, nor does it refer to any other forms of production of the category that do not enter these markets.
Value of Production-Sometimes referred to as 'Farm Gate Value,' this is the value of the production received by the producer.
Processing Volume-The volume in tonnes of the category that was sent to be processed, such as juicing, freezing or preserving.
Fresh Exports-The volume in tonnes of the production that was exported in a fresh form to other countries. Due to the way trade information is recorded, this may include some dried products, and will be marked as such where appropriate.
Value of Fresh Exports-The value in million dollars of the category's fresh exports. This is recorded in FOB (Free on Board) dollars.
Fresh Imports-The volume in tonnes of the category that was imported into Australia from another country in a fresh form.
Value of Fresh Imports—The value in million dollars of the category's fresh imports This is recorded in CIF (Cost of Insurance and Freight) dollars.
Fresh Supply-The volume in tonnes of the category that was available to the Australian market in a fresh form. Volume supplied to the fresh market is typically either sold at retail or supplied to food service outlets.
Wholesale Value-The value in million dollars of the fresh supply at a wholesale market level, inclusive of net international trade flows. Note that the Wholesale value is distinct from the Gross Value of Production tracked by the ABS, as that measure includes value of processing and exported product, and does not include imported product.
In-Shell (Nut categories) -A measure of volume that includes the weight of the inedible shell around the kernel.
Kernel (Nut categories) —A measure of volume that only includes the edible kernel. Crack Out Yield (Nut categories) -The percentage of edible kernel obtained from the in-shell volume during the cracking process.

This section outlines how to interpret the various graphs, tables and supply chain models used to profile each of the horticultural commodities covered in this handbook.

## Fresh supply chain-Fruit and Vegetables

This example supply chain outlines the flow of a fruit or vegetable category over the year ending June 2016. It contains the following elements:


1. Production. This is the volume of the category grown in Australia over the year ending June 2016. This profiles the Production (volume in tonnes), as well as the value in million dollars obtained by the producers i.e. the Value of Production, sometimes known as the farm gate value.
2. Fresh Exports. The volume in tonnes of the production that was exported in a fresh form, and the value in million dollars received.
3. Export Share. The percentage share of production that was exported.
4. Processing. The volume in tonnes of the production that was sent to be processed (such as juicing, freezing or preserving etc).
5. Processing Share. The percentage share of production that was processed.
6. Fresh Supply Share. The percentage share of production that was sent to the Australian fresh market
7. Fresh Imports. The volume in tonnes of the category that was imported in a fresh format from another country, and the value in million dollars paid to import.
8. Import Fresh Supply Share. The percentage share of fresh imports that was sent to the Australian fresh market
9. Import Processing Share. The percentage share of fresh imports that was sent to be processed.
10. Fresh Supply. The volume of the category available to the Australian fresh market. It includes both Production that was sold into the fresh market, as well as Fresh Imports that were sold into the fresh market. This profiles the Fresh Supply (volume in tonnes), and the Wholesale Value in million dollars, which is the value of the Fresh Supply at a wholesale market level.
11. Household Penetration. The percentage of Australian households who bought the category at least once at retail, to be consumed either in or out of the home, over the year ending June 2016.
12. Average Purchase Quantity. The average quantity purchased at retail per shopping trip by Australian households over the year ending June 2016. A shopping trip refers to a trip where this category is purchased
13. Fresh Supply per Capita. The volume of fresh supply available to the Australian population, on a per capita basis.

## Supply chain—Nuts \& Olives

This example supply chain outlines the flow of a nut category over the year ending June 2016. Because nuts are sold both in an In-Shell and Kernel format, the nut supply chain profiles both elements, indicated by green for In-Shell and orange for Kernel. The chain contains the following elements:


1. Production. This is the volume of the category grown in Australia over the year ending June 2016. This profiles the Production (volume in tonnes), in both In-Shell (written in green and denoted by IS) and the Kernel equivalent of this volume after cracking (written in orange and denoted by $K$ ), as well as the value in million dollars obtained by the producers i.e. the Value of Production
2. Exports. The volume in tonnes of the production that was exported, and the value in million dollars received. This profiles both In-Shell exports and Kernel exports.
3. In-Shell Export Share. The percentage share of In-Shell production that was exported.
4. Cracking. The volume in tonnes of the In-Shell production and imported InShell product that was sent to be cracked so as to produce kernel. This profiles both the In-Shell volume in, and the Kernel volume out.
5. Cracking Share. The percentage share of In-Shell production that was cracked
6. Kernel Export Share. The percentage share of cracked Kernel that was exported.
7. Supply. This is the volume of the category available to the Australian market. It includes both Production that was sold into the market, as well as Imports that were sold into the market. This profiles the Supply (volume in tonnes), and the Wholesale Value in million dollars, which is the value of the Supply at a wholesale market level. It covers both In-Shell and Kernel supply.
8. In-Shell Supply Share. The volume in tonnes of the In-Shell Production that was supplied to the market.
9. Kernel Supply Share. The volume in tonnes of cracked Kernel that was supplied to the market.
10. Imports. The volume in tonnes of the category that was imported from another country, and the value in million dollars paid to import. Profiles both In-Shell and Kernel imports.
11. In-Shell Import Supply Share. The percentage share of In-Shell imports that was sent to the Australian market.
12. In-Shell Import Cracking Share. The percentage share of In-Shell imports that was sent to be cracked.
13. Kernel Import Supply Share. The percentage share of Kernel imports that was sent to the Australian market.
14. Household Penetration. The percentage of Australian households who bought the category at least once at retail, to be consumed either in or out of the home, over the year ending June 2016.
15. Average Purchase Quantity. The average quantity purchased at retail per shopping trip by Australian households over the year ending June 2016. A shopping trip refers to a trip where this category is purchased.
16. Fresh Supply per capita. The volume of fresh supply available to the Australian population.
Note that olives (fruit) uses the same supply chain format as nuts. However, instead of an in-shell form, the supply chain refers to table olives, and instead of a kernel form, the supply chain refers to olive oil. The term "Cracking" is also replaced with "Oil Production".
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## Processed supply chain—Dried/Canned Fruit

This example supply chain outlines the flow of the three dried/canned fruit categories over the year ending June 2016. It contains the following elements:


1. Production. The volume of the category grown in Australia over the year ending June 2016. This profiles the Fresh Production (written in green) and as well as the value in million dollars obtained by the producers i.e. the Value of Production
2. Drying/Canning. The volume in tonnes of the Fresh production that was sent to be processed. This profiles both the Fresh volume in, and the Processed volume out (written in orange).
3. Export Share. The percentage share of Processing that was exported.
4. Dried/Canned Exports. The volume in tonnes of the Processing that was exported in a Processed form, and the value in million dollars received.
5. Supply Share. The percentage share of Processing that was sold locally.
6. Dried/Canned Imports. The volume in tonnes of imported Processed product, and the value in million dollars paid to import.
7. Supply. This profiles the Supply (volume in tonnes), and the Wholesale Value in million dollars, which is the value of the Supply at a wholesale market level. It includes both Processed production that was sold into the market, as well as Processed Imports that were sold into the market.

## Data Tables

These tables are provided for each category. They profile key elements over the last three years (for the years ending June 2013, June 2014 and June
2016), as well as the percentage change in value year on year. They contain:

| Year Ending June | 2013 | 2014 |  | 2015 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Value | \% Yoy | Value | \% Yoy |
| Production (t) | 77,844 | 83,527 | +7\% | 87,542 | +5\% |
| Production (\$m) | \$ 567.0 | \$ 644.2 | +14\% | \$ 679.0 | +5\% |
| Production area (Ha) | 2,092 | 2,312 | +11\% | 2,453 | +6\% |
| Fresh Export Volume (t) | 850 | 1,630 | +92\% | 2,015 | +24\% |
| Fresh Export Value (\$m) | \$ 6.3 | 11.8 | +88\% | 14.5 | +23\% |
| Fresh Import Volume ( t ) | 1,098 | 1,138 | +4\% | 1,039 | -9\% |
| Fresh Import Value (\$m) | 17.0 | 19.1 | +12\% | 18.6 | -2\% |
| Fresh Supply (t) | 65,660 | 70,217 | +7\% | 73,267 | +4\% |
| Fresh Supply Wholesale Value (\$m) | \$ 681.4 | \$ 767.1 | +13\% | \$ 809.0 | +5\% |
| Consumption per Capita (kg supply) | 2.84 | 2.99 | +5\% | 3.08 | +3\% |

- Production. The volume of the category grown in Australia
- Value of Production. The value of the production over the year.
- Production Area/Number of Trees/Vines. A measure of the growing area of the category (in hectares), or the number of trees/vines used to grow the category over the year. This data has been gathered from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Agricultural Statistics information, the largest survey of growers available. This information has been included for indicative purposes only, and should be viewed as such.
- Export Volume and Value. The volume in tonnes and the value in million dollars of the category exported in a fresh form over the year.
- Import Volume and Value. The volume in tonnes and the value in million dollars of the category imported in a fresh form over the year.
- Supply. The volume in tonnes of the category made available to the local Australian fresh market, including locally grown product and imported fresh product.
- Wholesale Value. The value in million dollars of the supply at a wholesale market level.
- Consumption per capita. The volume available to the Australian public. Calculated as the volume supply divided by the population for the year.


## Overview

This publication has gathered all available horticultural information and aligned it into supply chain profiles for each of the horticultural categories covered. The approach for each horticultural category has been to quantify available production, volumes processed, volumes exported and imported, and to then confirm that the resulting fresh volume supplied aligns with the Australian market distribution channels (primarily the retail and foodservice channels). This volume of fresh supply available to the Australian fresh marketplace is defined using the equation:

## Fresh Supply = Production - Fresh Exports - Processing + Fresh Imports

The distribution channel modelling has drawn upon Freshlogic's THRUChain modelling system to ensure that fresh supply accommodates the sum volumes distributed by retail and food service channels. In the process of this modelling, information has been gathered from a number of supply chain sources and aligned with household consumer purchase metrics. The primary outputs are designed around aligned supply chains that map the distribution of total production. This design was used to deliver the most informed and accurate profiles and the outputs have been further confirmed by conferring with Industry Representative Bodies. The larger Industry Representative Bodies have advanced supply chain information systems in place and the outputs from these systems have been accessed to provide data inputs and validate findings.

In calculating the production and volume processed, a number of data sources have been relied upon. Where available and in most instances, this has been guided by information from Australian government horticultural levies, and refined through consultation with the Industry Representative Bodies and major trading stakeholders (such as processors, wholesalers and distributors) for the particular category

Information on Australia's imports and exports of fresh and processed horticultural commodities has been compiled using the Global Trade Atlas ${ }^{\circledR}$, an online global trade information database owned and operated by IHS Markit. Information on Australian trade in the Global Trade Atlas ${ }^{\circledR}$ has been compiled
from information provided to the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service. The Import and Export analysis tables for each category identify the import source country under "Imports by country" and the export destination country under "Export by country".

Information on wholesale value has been modelled using wholesale pricing information from Ausmarket Consultants and the Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries in Western Australia. This information has been used to define the Value of Production by removing known logistical, marketing and wholesale costs to calculate the value of categories to producers at farm gate.

Consumer information including percent of households purchasing a category, and average purchase quantities, has been sourced from Freshlogic's Mealpulse ${ }^{T M}$ consumer survey and DocketData ${ }^{T M}$ systems. Supply per capita has been calculated as total volume of fresh supply divided by population for the year ending June 2016 according to the ABS. The number of households are 8.3 million and the population was at 24.1 million*

Data on production area and number of trees has been gathered from Industry Representative Bodies and the ABS Agricultural Statistics information**, the largest survey of growers available. This information has been included for indicative purposes only, and should be viewed as such

Information on major growing regions has been sourced both from the ABS Agricultural statistics, and through consultation with the major Industry Representative Bodies. These sources have also been used to profile seasonality and production volumes by state and by main variety of the category. Note the information on volume by state and main variety has been included for illustrative purposes, and actual volumes may be within 10-25\% of the listed volume.

Throughout the document when data sources have been relied upon, this has been noted. Some of the more common sources have been abbreviated. The ful list of sources has been provided on pages 18 and 19.
*ABS, Australian Demographic Statistics 3101 \& 2011 Census
**ABS, Agricultural Statistics 7121.0

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## Common Data Sources

| Abbreviation | Data Source | Further information |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| ABS | Agricultural Commodities, <br> Australian Bureau of <br> Statistics | Information from Agricultural <br> Commodities (7121.0), 2014-15, 2013-14 <br> and 2012-13 editions has been compiled. <br> Australian Demographic Statistics <br> (3101.0) June 2016 edition. |
| AC | Ausmarket Consultants | Wholesale pricing information from the <br> Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne and <br> Sydney wholesale markets. |
| CFVIWA | Chamber of Fruit and <br> Vegetable Industries of <br> Western Australia | Wholesale pricing information from the <br> Perth wholesale market. |
| Freshlogic | THRUChain analysis- <br> Freshlogic | Supply chain modelling system that aligns <br> the volumes of production and <br> international trade with the volumes <br> distributed through processing and all <br> domestic market channels. |
| GTA | IHS -Global Trade Atlas ${ }^{\circledR}$ |  |


| $\underline{\text { Abbreviation }}$ | Data Source | $\underline{\text { Further information }}$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| IRB | Industry <br> Representative <br> Bodies | Consultation with informed bodies to en- <br> sure information reconciles. <br> The abbreviation ‘IRB' is listed where <br> multiple industry bodies were contacted <br> for a category/group. <br> Where one industry body was contacted <br> for an individual category, the relevant <br> name is listed. |
| MP \& DD | Mealpulse ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ panel <br> and DocketData ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | Freshlogic operated information <br> gathering tools that provide the detail of <br> household purchasing behaviours and a <br> basis to reconcile supply with Australian <br> market distribution channels. |

Data sharing-List of projects

## List of projects

In addition to common data sources, a number of Hort Innovation funded projects have provided data outputs which have informed the information provided in this handbook. These are outlined in the table below. Hort Innovation would like to acknowledge their input.

| Project Code | Project Title |
| :---: | :--- |
| AL11005 <br> (Almonds) | Australian almond <br> industry communications |
| AL16003 <br> (Almonds) | Almond industry statistics |
| AP13035 <br> (Apples) | Apple and pear <br> industry data collection |
| AP15008 <br> (Apples) | Data analysis-infoPome 3 |
| AP16002 <br> (Apples) | Apple and pear crop estimate |$|$| AV13003 <br> (Avocados) | Australian avocado benchmarking program <br> development rounds II and III |
| :---: | :--- |
| AV15004 <br> (Avocados) | Avocado data management and quality innovation <br> extension program |
| BA11013 <br> (Bananas) | Value of the Australian banana industry to regional and <br> national economies |
| BA11026 <br> (Bananas) | Banana enterprise performance comparison-phase 3 |
| CT13037 <br> (Citrus) | Delivering robust citrus market information for a more |
| competitive industry |  |


| Project Code |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| CU15000 <br> (Custard Apples) | Custard apple dispatch system 2 |
| MC15005 <br> (Macadamias) | Benchmarking the macadamia industry 2015-2018 |
| MC15009 <br> (Macadamias) | Macadamia crop forecasting 2015-2018 |
| MG15003 <br> (Mangoes) | Data collection to facilitate supply chain <br> transparency-Stage 3 |
| MT14006 <br> (Multi Industry) | Export-import market intelligence project 2014-2016 |
| PI13006 <br> (Pineapples) | Study groups enabling industry adaption to pineapple <br> market changes (V) |
| VG12083 <br> (Vegetables) | Understanding the nature, origins, volume and values of <br> vegetable imports |
| VG12090 <br> (Vegetables) | Conveying the positive social, sconomic, environmental <br> and other benefits of Australian vegetables |
| VG13068 <br> (Vegetables) | Financial performance of Australian vegetable farms <br> 2013-14 to 2015-16 |

## Total Imports

For the year ending June 2016, Australia imported $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 7 3}$ billion worth of horticultural products. The values below do not include wine grapes. Processed fruit was the largest value import grouping. The value of imports by group is profiled in the chart and table below. The table below also includes the top 3 import categories by value within each group. The value for nuts includes some processed nut products.


| Fresh Fruit. | ... $\$ 362.9 \mathrm{~m}$ | Other Fresh Horticulture ........... $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 7 . 7 m}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Table Grapes. | \$66.1m |  |
| Avocados | \$63.6m | Bulbs ....................................................... ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 25.3m |
| Kiwifruit | \$50.4m |  |
| Fresh Vegetables. | . $\$ 105.8 \mathrm{~m}$ | Processed Fruit ...................... \$1,042.7m |
| Garlic | \$36.9m | Olives and Olive Oil ........................... $\mathbf{.} 197.4 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Asparagus................. | \$21.6m | Orange Juice ....................................... $\mathbf{.}$ \$ 54.8 m |
| Mushrooms.............. | . $\$$ \$9.2m | Apple Juice ............................................ $\mathbf{.}$ \$52.4m |
| Nuts. | \$. $\$ 401.7 \mathrm{~m}$ | Processed Vegetables.................. $\mathbf{\$ 5 9 1 . 8 m}$ |
| Walnuts | \$50.9m | Potatoes ............................................. $\$ 174.6 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Hazelnuts | \$44.9m | Tomatoes............................................... $\$ 163.3 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Almonds ............. | \$20.8m |  |

## Total Exports

For the year ending June 2016, Australia exported $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 3 2}$ billion worth of horticultural products. Nuts was the largest value export grouping. The value of exports by group is profiled in the chart and table below. The table below also includes the top 3 export categories within each group. These values do not include wine grapes.


Sources: GTA; (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Fresh Fruit ..................................... \$933.7m | Other Fresh Horticulture .............. $\mathbf{\$ 1 3 . 5 m}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Table Grapes ...................................... ${ }_{\text {S }}$ 367.3m | Cut Flowers............................................. ${ }_{\text {S }}$ \$7.8m |
| Oranges................................................ $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 2 . 1 m}$ | Live Plants ............................................ \$5.6m $^{\text {a }}$ |
| Mandarins ............................................. $\mathbf{.}$ 84.8m |  |
| Fresh Vegetables ........................... \$232.1m | Processed Fruit..................... $\$ 138.0 \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  | Dried Grapes and Grape Juice........... $\mathbf{\$ 3 8 . 4 m}$ |
| Onions .................................................... $\mathbf{.}$ 28.6m | Olives and Olive Oil.............................. $\mathbf{.}$ \$30.7m |
| Potatoes .............................................. $\mathbf{.}$ 25.8m | Orange Juice......................................... $\$ 7.1 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Nuts .............................................. \$929.5m | Processed Vegetables ..................... \$56.2m |
|  | Tomatoes ............................................... $\mathbf{W}$ 21.0m |
|  | Potatoes............................................... $\mathbf{W} 14.8 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Walnuts ..................................................14.2m |  |

## International Trade-Fresh imports by region

## Imports of fresh horticultural products by region

These pages profile total imports of fresh horticultural products by 7 world regions. For each region, the total imports of fresh products is profiled, as well as up to the top 10 products by value, on products where imports exceed \$1 million.

| Asia* | 57,263t (\$344.3m) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cashews ........17,253t (\$176.5m) | Mangoes .................440t (\$3.9m) |
| Flowers*......................... (\$22.3m) | Bulbs* ...............................(\$3.3m) |
| Garlic ...................8,422t (\$22.7m) | Pears..................... 1,487t (\$2.6m) |
| Live Plants*..................... $(\$ 12.8 \mathrm{~m}$ ) | Foliage* ............................. ${ }^{\text {( } 2.4 \mathrm{~m} \text { ) }}$ |
| Mushrooms .........2,440t (\$8.9m) | Peas ........................463t (\$2.1m) |


| Europe*. | .13,841t (\$96.6m) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hazelnuts | ........ 2,913t (\$44.3m) |
| Bulbs* .... |  |
| Kiwifruit | .........6,785t (\$11.1m) |
| Garlic .... | ........... 1,076t (\$4.4m) |
| Nursery* |  |

The relative share of the value of imports from each of the 7 regions is also profiled in the circle associated with each region. Note that the total value and volume for all regions (located at the bottom left of the page) includes import information with no specified country, and therefore may exceed the sum of the individual regions.
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## International Trade-Fresh exports by region

The relative share of the value of exports to each of the 7 regions is also profiled in the circle associated with each region. Note that the total value and volume for all regions (located at the bottom left of the page) includes export information with no specified country, and therefore may exceed the sum of the individual regions.

| Asia* | 454,113t (\$1,230.4m) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Grapes...............97,094t (\$328.6m) | Mandarins ....31,048t (\$55.3m) |
| Almonds ...........24,334t (\$201.1m) | Summerfruit ...9,703t (\$33.3m) |
| Oranges......... 131,515t (\$165.4m) | Carrots............40,578t (\$32.9m) |
| Macadamias .. 10,490t (\$114.6m) | Asparagus ........4,037t (\$24.7m) |
| Cherries.................4,977t (\$70.4m) | Potatoes.........34,704t (\$23.4m) |

## Exports of fresh horticultural products by region

These pages profile total exports of fresh horticultural products by 7 world regions. For each region, the total exports of fresh product is profiled, as well as up to the top 10 products by value, on products where exports exceed $\$ 1$ million.



## International Trade-Fresh exports by state

## Exports of fresh horticultural products by state

These pages profile total exports of fresh horticultural products by Australian state or territory. For each state, the total exports of fresh products is profiled, as well as up to the top 10 products by value, on products where exports exceed $\$ 1$



The relative share of the value of exports from each of the states is also profiled in the circle associated with each region. Note that the total value and volume for all states (located at the bottom left of the page) includes export information with no specified state, and therefore may exceed the sum of the individual states.

## Production Volume

The table below summarises the Production in tonnes of all products profiled in this statistics handbook, where appropriate, for the year ending June 2016.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Production (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| All Horticultural Products | $6,358,805$ |
| All Fruit | $\mathbf{2 , 6 0 9 , 3 1 2}$ |
| Apples | 316,758 |
| Avocados | 66,716 |
| Bananas | 395,878 |
| Berries - Combined | 84,709 |
| Blueberries | 4,660 |
| Rubus Berries | 72,075 |
| Strawberries | 18,584 |
| Cherries | 714,207 |
| Citrus - Combined | 12,618 |
| Grapefruit | 44,757 |
| Lemons/Limes | 153,275 |
| Mandarins | 503,504 |
| Oranges | 1,700 |
| Custard Apples | 13,734 |
| Kiwifruit | 2,700 |
| Lychees | 63,796 |
| Mangoes | 225,727 |
| Melons - Combined | 66,932 |
| Muskmelons | 158,795 |
| Watermelons | 4,214 |
| Nashi |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Production (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Passionfruit | 5,196 |
| Papaya/Pawpaw | 16,729 |
| Persimmons | 2,660 |
| Pears | 117,677 |
| Pineapples | 75,376 |
| Summerfruit - Combined | 134,114 |
| Apricots | 7,392 |
| Nectarines/Peaches | 97,842 |
| Plums | 28,881 |
| Table Grapes | 178,595 |
| Processing Fruit Combined* | 224,105 |
| Dried Grapes | 52,312 |
| Prunes* | 10,952 |
| Other Dried Tree Fruit* | 1,282 |
| Canned Fruit* | 50,042 |
| Olives | 109,516 |
| Other Fruit | 8,414 |
| All Vegetables | $\mathbf{3 , 5 6 7 , 2 6 2}$ |
| Artichokes | 386 |
| Asparagus | 7,576 |
| Beans | 28,935 |
| Beetroot | 13,716 |
| Broccoli/Baby Broccoli | 73,026 |

Sources: ABS; GTA; IRB; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

Note: The processed fruit lines marked with an asterisk (*) do not contribute to total fruit production, as they have been counted towards the total in their respective categories (eg production of canning pineapples are already counted in the pineapple category). The exceptions are dried grapes, which is not a part of the table grapes category, and olives, which is not part of another fruit category.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Production ( $\mathbf{t}$ ) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Brussels Sprouts | 5,626 |
| Cabbage | 69,454 |
| Capsicums | 72,533 |
| Carrots | 310,813 |
| Cauliflower | 65,930 |
| Celery | 60,873 |
| Chillies | 2,165 |
| Cucumbers | 86,434 |
| Eggplant | 8,713 |
| Eng.Spinach/Silverbeet/Kale | 7,110 |
| Fresh Herbs - Combined | 11,275 |
| Fennel | 1,189 |
| Parsley and Other Herbs | 10,087 |
| Garlic | 1,825 |
| Ginger | 7,630 |
| Leafy Asian Vegetables | 28,310 |
| Leafy Salad Vegetables | 49,126 |
| Leeks | 9,379 |
| Head Lettuce | 126,635 |
| Mushrooms | 64,276 |
| Onions | 260,674 |
| Parsnips | 3,432 |
| Peas | 32,241 |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Production (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Potatoes | $1,343,019$ |
| Pumpkins | 115,492 |
| Sweet Corn | 59,642 |
| Sweetpotatoes | 59,135 |
| Tomatoes | 521,449 |
| Zucchini | 35,997 |
| Other Vegetables | 24,435 |
| All Nuts | 182,231 |
| Almonds (Inshell)** | 117,619 |
| Chestnuts (Inshell) | 893 |
| HazeInuts (Inshell)** | 486 |
| Macadamias (Inshell) | 48,620 |
| Pecans (Inshell) | 3,353 |
| Walnuts (Inshell) | 6,500 |
| Other Nuts (Inshell) | 4,761 |
| Other Horticulture | N/A |
| Cut Flowers | N/A |
| Nursery | N/A |
| Turf | N/A |
|  |  |

Note: Total in-shell nut production includes the volumes of almonds and hazelnuts (marked with ${ }^{* *}$ ) in an in-shell equivalent weight.
,

## Production Value

The table below summarises the Value of Production in million dollars of all products profiled in this statistics handbook, where appropriate, for the year ending June 2016.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Production <br> $\mathbf{( \$ m )}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| All Horticultural Products | $\$ 11,336.9$ |
| All Fruit | $\$ 4,594.0$ |
| Apples | $\$ 441.5$ |
| Avocados | $\$ 403.9$ |
| Bananas | $\$ 658.9$ |
| Berries - Combined | $\$ 149.6$ |
| Blueberries | $\$ 127.6$ |
| Rubus Berries | $\$ 381.6$ |
| Strawberries | $\$ 164.2$ |
| Cherries | $\$ 678.5$ |
| Citrus - Combined | $\$ 16.4$ |
| Grapefruit | $\$ 113.4$ |
| Lemons/Limes | $\$ 246.4$ |
| Mandarins | $\$ 302.2$ |
| Oranges | $\$ 6.8$ |
| Custard Apples | $\$ 30.3$ |
| Kiwifruit | $\$ 27.8$ |
| Lychees | $\$ 210.3$ |
| Mangoes | $\$ 165.8$ |
| Melons - Combined | $\$ 70.7$ |
| Muskmelons | $\$ 95.1$ |
| Watermelons | $\$ 11.6$ |
| Nashi |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Production <br> $(\$ m)$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Passionfruit | $\$ 17.2$ |
| Papaya/Pawpaw | $\$ 28.4$ |
| Persimmons | $\$ 10.3$ |
| Pears | $\$ 116.4$ |
| Pineapples | $\$ 368.2$ |
| Summerfruit - Combined | $\$ 31.8$ |
| Apricots | $\$ 272.4$ |
| Nectarines/Peaches | $\$ 64.0$ |
| Plums | $\$ 514.5$ |
| Table Grapes | $\$ 273.3$ |
| Processing Fruit Combined* | $\$ 33.0$ |
| Dried Grapes | $\$ 7.9$ |
| Prunes* | $\$ 0.4$ |
| Other Dried Tree Fruit* | $\$ 15.2$ |
| Canned Fruit* | $\$ 216.8$ |
| Olives | $\$ 22.6$ |
| Other Fruit | $\$ 3,804.0$ |
| All Vegetables | $\$ 1.0$ |
| Artichokes | $\$ 53.5$ |
| Asparagus | $\$ 69.1$ |
| Beans | $\$ 10.9$ |
| Beetroot | $\$ 210.0$ |
| Broccoli/Baby Broccoli |  |

Note: The processed fruit lines marked with an asterisk (*) do not contribute to total fruit value, as they have been counted towards the total in their respective categories (eg value of canning pineapples are already counted in the pineapple category). The exceptions are dried grapes, which is not a part of the table grapes category, and olives, which is not part of another fruit category.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Production <br> (\$m) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Brussels Sprouts | $\$ 16.3$ |
| Cabbage | $\$ 42.6$ |
| Capsicums | $\$ 138.9$ |
| Carrots | $\$ 204.3$ |
| Cauliflower | $\$ 41.8$ |
| Celery | $\$ 50.1$ |
| Chillies | $\$ 8.5$ |
| Cucumbers | $\$ 164.2$ |
| Eggplant | $\$ 20.2$ |
| Eng.Spinach/Silverbeet/Kale | $\$ 133.5$ |
| Fresh Herbs - Combined | $\$ 2.2$ |
| Fennel | $\$ 131.4$ |
| Parsley and Other Herbs | $\$ 7.7$ |
| Garlic | $\$ 19.3$ |
| Ginger | $\$ 63.0$ |
| Leafy Asian Vegetables | $\$ 271.9$ |
| Leafy Salad Vegetables | $\$ 18.5$ |
| Leeks | $\$ 145.5$ |
| Head Lettuce | $\$ 353.2$ |
| Mushrooms | $\$ 157.7$ |
| Onions | $\$ 9.1$ |
| Parsnips | $\$ 55.2$ |
| Peas |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Production <br> $(\$ \mathrm{~m})$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Potatoes | $\$ 659.7$ |
| Pumpkins | $\$ 68.2$ |
| Sweet Corn | $\$ 65.7$ |
| Sweetpotatoes | $\$ 60.5$ |
| Tomatoes | $\$ 541.6$ |
| Zucchini | $\$ 60.5$ |
| Other Vegetables | $\$ 65.8$ |
| All Nuts | $\$ 1,183.5$ |
| Almonds (Kernel) | $\$ 854.1$ |
| Chestnuts (Inshell) | $\$ 8.8$ |
| Hazelnuts (Kernel) | $\$ 2.0$ |
| Macadamias (Inshell) | $\$ 247.3$ |
| Pecans (Inshell) | $\$ 24.2$ |
| Walnuts (Inshell) | $\$ 23.0$ |
| Other Nuts (Inshell) | $\$ 24.1$ |
| Other Horticulture | $\$ 1,755.3$ |
| Cut Flowers | $\$ 270.2$ |
| Nursery | $\$ 1,171.2$ |
| Turf | $\$ 314.0$ |

Sources: ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; IRB; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

## Volume of Fresh Exports

The table below summarises the Volume of Fresh Exports in tonnes of all products profiled in this statistics handbook, where appropriate, for the year ending June 2016.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Export <br> Volume (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| All Horticultural Products | $\mathbf{6 8 9 , 9 0 3}$ |
| All Fruit | 493,987 |
| Apples | 1,546 |
| Avocados |  |
| Bananas | 3,265 |
| Berries - Combined | 254 |
| Blueberries | 2 |
| Rubus Berries | 3,010 |
| Strawberries | 5,593 |
| Cherries | 214,164 |
| Citrus - Combined | 438 |
| Grapefruit | 4,088 |
| Lemons/Limes | 48,974 |
| Mandarins | 160,580 |
| Oranges | 85 |
| Custard Apples | 1,004 |
| Kiwifruit | 440 |
| Lychees | 7,006 |
| Mangoes | 19,243 |
| Melons - Combined | 13,790 |
| Muskmelons | 5,453 |
| Watermelons |  |
| Nashi |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Export <br> Volume (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Passionfruit |  |
| Papaya/Pawpaw | 195 |
| Persimmons | 12,260 |
| Pears |  |
| Pineapples | 14,366 |
| Summerfruit - Combined | 601 |
| Apricots | 10,018 |
| Nectarines/Peaches | 3,748 |
| Plums | 110,007 |
| Table Grapes |  |
| Processing Fruit Combined* |  |
| Dried Grapes* |  |
| Prunes* |  |
| Other Dried Tree Fruit* |  |
| Canned Fruit* |  |
| Olives* |  |
| Other Fruit | 59 |
| All Vegetables | 209,498 |
| Artichokes | 7 |
| Asparagus | 4,086 |
| Beans | 1,787 |
| Beetroot | 236 |
| Broccoli/Baby Broccoli | 5,373 |

Sources: GTA; IRB; (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Export <br> Volume (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Brussels Sprouts | 308 |
| Cabbage | 2,118 |
| Capsicums | 479 |
| Carrots | 100,214 |
| Cauliflower | 333 |
| Celery | 357 |
| Chillies | 59 |
| Cucumbers | 7 |
| Eggplant | 157 |
| Eng.Spinach/Silverbeet/Kale |  |
| Fresh Herbs - Combined |  |
| Fennel | 71 |
| Parsley and Other Herbs | 32 |
| Garlic |  |
| Ginger | 922 |
| Leafy Asian Vegetables | 149 |
| Leafy Salad Vegetables | 750 |
| Leeks | 59 |
| Head Lettuce | 43,888 |
| Mushrooms |  |
| Onions | 10 |
| Parsnips |  |
| Peas |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Export <br> Volume (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Potatoes | 37,212 |
| Pumpkins | 1,869 |
| Sweet Corn | 739 |
| Sweetpotatoes | 939 |
| Tomatoes |  |
| Zucchini | 3,732 |
| Other Vegetables | 86,418 |
| All Nuts | 60,633 |
| Almonds* |  |
| Chestnuts* | 51 |
| Hazelnuts* | 19,366 |
| Macadamias* | 958 |
| Pecans* | 2,910 |
| Walnuts* | 2,499 |
| Other Nuts* | N/A |
| Other Horticulture | N/A |
| Cut Flowers | N/A |
| Nursery | N/A |
| Turf |  |

*Note: Nut exports includes both the kernel and in-shell form. Further information on volumes of each type is provided on pages 420 to 453.

## Value of Fresh Exports

The table below summarises the Value of Fresh Exports in million dollars of all products profiled in this statistics handbook, where appropriate, for the year ending June 2016.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Export <br> Value $(\$ \mathrm{~m})$ <br> All Horticultural Products |
| :--- | :---: |
| All Fruit | $\$ 936.6$ |
| Apples | $\$ 12.4$ |
| Avocados | $\$ 9.2$ |
| Bananas |  |
| Berries - Combined | $\$ 31.1$ |
| Blueberries | $\$ 5.2$ |
| Rubus Berries | $\$ \$ 0.1$ |
| Strawberries | $\$ 25.8$ |
| Cherries | $\$ 76.1$ |
| Citrus - Combined | $\$ 297.3$ |
| Grapefruit | $\$ 0.7$ |
| Lemons/Limes | $\$ 9.6$ |
| Mandarins | $\$ 84.8$ |
| Oranges | $\$ 202.1$ |
| Custard Apples | $\$ 0.4$ |
| Kiwifruit | $\$ 4.2$ |
| Lychees | $\$ 5.5$ |
| Mangoes | $\$ 30.9$ |
| Melons - Combined | $\$ 31.0$ |
| Muskmelons | $\$ 24.0$ |
| Watermelons | $\$ 7.0$ |
| Nashi |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Export <br> Value (\$m) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Passionfruit | $\$ 0.2$ |
| Papaya/Pawpaw | $\$ 1.0$ |
| Persimmons | $\$ 21.7$ |
| Pears |  |
| Pineapples | $\$ 48.3$ |
| Summerfruit - Combined | $\$ 2.5$ |
| Apricots | $\$ 33.8$ |
| Nectarines/Peaches | $\$ 11.9$ |
| Plums | $\$ 367.3$ |
| Table Grapes |  |
| Processing Fruit Combined* |  |
| Dried Grapes* |  |
| Prunes* |  |
| Other Dried Tree Fruit* |  |
| Canned Fruit* |  |
| Olives* |  |
| Other Fruit | $<\$ 0.1$ |
| All Vegetables | $\$ 232.1$ |
| Artichokes | $<\$ 0.1$ |
| Asparagus | $\$ 25.1$ |
| Beans | $\$ 5.8$ |
| Beetroot | $\$ 0.7$ |
| Broccoli/Baby Broccoli | $\$ 14.5$ |

Sources: GTA; IRB; (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Export Value (\$m) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Brussels Sprouts | \$1.3 |
| Cabbage | \$3.4 |
| Capsicums | \$1.6 |
| Carrots | \$80.8 |
| Cauliflower | \$1.6 |
| Celery | \$5.2 |
| Chillies | <\$0.1 |
| Cucumbers | \$0.2 |
| Eggplant | <\$0.1 |
| Eng.Spinach/Silverbeet/Kale | \$1.3 |
| Fresh Herbs - Combined |  |
| Fennel |  |
| Parsley and Other Herbs |  |
| Garlic | \$0.2 |
| Ginger | \$0.3 |
| Leafy Asian Vegetables |  |
| Leafy Salad Vegetables | \$5.1 |
| Leeks | \$0.6 |
| Head Lettuce | \$2.0 |
| Mushrooms | \$4.1 |
| Onions | \$28.6 |
| Parsnips |  |
| Peas | <\$0.1 |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Export <br> Value $(\mathbf{\$ m})$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Potatoes | $\$ 25.9$ |
| Pumpkins | $\$ 2.9$ |
| Sweet Corn |  |
| Sweetpotatoes | $\$ 0.9$ |
| Tomatoes | $\$ 3.0$ |
| Zucchini | $\$ 16.7$ |
| Other Vegetables | $\$ 929.5$ |
| All Nuts | $\$ 616.2$ |
| Almonds* |  |
| Chestnuts* | $\$ 0.9$ |
| Hazelnuts* | $\$ 253.2$ |
| Macadamias* | $\$ 10.6$ |
| Pecans* | $\$ 14.2$ |
| Walnuts* | $\$ 34.4$ |
| Other Nuts* | $\$ 13.5$ |
| Other Horticulture | $\$ 7.8$ |
| Cut Flowers | $\$ 5.7$ |
| Nursery |  |
| Turf |  |

*Note: Nut exports includes both the kernel and in-shell form. Further information on volumes of each type is provided on pages 420 to 453.

## Volume of Fresh Imports

The table below summarises the Volume of Fresh Imports in tonnes of all products profiled in this statistics handbook, where appropriate, for the year ending June 2016.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Import <br> Volume (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| All Horticultural Products | $\mathbf{1 7 8 , 5 5 1}$ |
| All Fruit | $\mathbf{1 0 9 , 8 0 2}$ |
| Apples | 13,108 |
| Avocados |  |
| Bananas | 1,446 |
| Berries - Combined | 1,432 |
| Blueberries |  |
| Rubus Berries | 14 |
| Strawberries | 1,505 |
| Cherries | 25,493 |
| Citrus - Combined | 1,036 |
| Grapefruit | 6,464 |
| Lemons/Limes | 3,375 |
| Mandarins | 14,587 |
| Oranges |  |
| Custard Apples | 23,254 |
| Kiwifruit |  |
| Lychees | 887 |
| Mangoes |  |
| Melons - Combined |  |
| Muskmelons |  |
| Watermelons |  |
| Nashi |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Import <br> Volume (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Passionfruit |  |
| Papaya/Pawpaw | 106 |
| Persimmons | 546 |
| Pears | 1,487 |
| Pineapples |  |
| Summerfruit - Combined | 5,351 |
| Apricots | 900 |
| Nectarines/Peaches | 3,653 |
| Plums | 798 |
| Table Grapes | 13,784 |
| Processing Fruit Combined* |  |
| Dried Grapes* |  |
| Prunes* |  |
| Other Dried Tree Fruit* |  |
| Canned Fruit* |  |
| Olives* |  |
| Other Fruit | 22,216 |
| All Vegetables | $\mathbf{3 0 , 8 3 6}$ |
| Artichokes | 1 |
| Asparagus | 3,679 |
| Beans | 487 |
| Beetroot | 10 |
| Broccoli/Baby Broccoli |  |

Sources: GTA; IRB; (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Import <br> Volume (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Brussels Sprouts |  |
| Cabbage |  |
| Capsicums | 13 |
| Carrots |  |
| Cauliflower |  |
| Celery | 15 |
| Chillies | 1 |
| Cucumbers | 4 |
| Eggplant | 29 |
| Eng.Spinach/Silverbeet/Kale |  |
| Fresh Herbs - Combined |  |
| Fennel |  |
| Parsley and Other Herbs |  |
| Garlic | 12,521 |
| Ginger | 145 |
| Leafy Asian Vegetables |  |
| Leafy Salad Vegetables |  |
| Leeks |  |
| Head Lettuce |  |
| Mushrooms |  |
| Onions | 2,508 |
| Parsnips | 4,670 |
| Peas |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Import <br> Volume (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Potatoes |  |
| Pumpkins | 2 |
| Sweet Corn |  |
| Sweetpotatoes | 82 |
| Tomatoes | 1,386 |
| Zucchini |  |
| Other Vegetables | 3,222 |
| All Nuts | 37,913 |
| Almonds* | 1,563 |
| Chestnuts* |  |
| Hazelnuts* | 2,972 |
| Macadamias* | 1,506 |
| Pecans* |  |
| Walnuts* | 5,137 |
| Other Nuts* | 26,735 |
| Other Horticulture | N/A |
| Cut Flowers | N/A |
| Nursery | N/A |
| Turf | N/A |

*Note: Nut imports includes both the kernel and in-shell form. Further information on volumes of each type is provided on pages 420 to 453.

## Value of Fresh Imports

The table below summarises the Value of Fresh Imports in million dollars of all products profiled in this statistics handbook, where appropriate, for the year ending June 2016.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Import <br> Value $(\$ \mathrm{~m})$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| All Horticultural Products | $\$ 978.2$ |
| All Fruit | $\$ 362.9$ |
| Apples | $\$ 1.6$ |
| Avocados | $\$ 63.6$ |
| Bananas | $\$ 29.9$ |
| Berries - Combined | $\$ 29.8$ |
| Blueberries | $<\$ 0.1$ |
| Rubus Berries | $\$ 11.9$ |
| Strawberries | $\$ 56.1$ |
| Cherries | $\$ 1.8$ |
| Citrus - Combined | $\$ 19.7$ |
| Grapefruit | $\$ 9.1$ |
| Lemons/Limes | $\$ 25.3$ |
| Mandarins |  |
| Oranges | $\$ 50.4$ |
| Custard Apples |  |
| Kiwifruit | $\$ 5.1$ |
| Lychees |  |
| Mangoes |  |
| Melons - Combined |  |
| Muskmelons |  |
| Watermelons |  |
| Nashi |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Import <br> Value ( $\mathbf{\$ m}$ ) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Passionfruit | $\$ 0.3$ |
| Papaya/Pawpaw | $\$ 2.9$ |
| Persimmons | $\$ 2.6$ |
| Pears |  |
| Pineapples | $\$ 24.1$ |
| Summerfruit - Combined | $\$ 4.7$ |
| Apricots | $\$ 15.4$ |
| Nectarines/Peaches | $\$ 4.0$ |
| Plums | $\$ 66.1$ |
| Table Grapes |  |
| Processing Fruit Combined* |  |
| Dried Grapes* |  |
| Prunes* |  |
| Other Dried Tree Fruit* |  |
| Canned Fruit |  |
| Olives* |  |
| Other Fruit | $\$ 48.3$ |
| All Vegetables | $\$ 105.8$ |
| Artichokes | $<\$ 0.1$ |
| Asparagus | $\$ 21.6$ |
| Beans | $\$ 0.8$ |
| Beetroot | $<\$ 0.1$ |
| Broccoli/Baby Broccoli |  |

Sources: GTA; IRB; (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Import Value (\$m) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Brussels Sprouts |  |
| Cabbage | <\$0.1 |
| Capsicums | \$5.4 |
| Carrots | <\$0.1 |
| Cauliflower |  |
| Celery |  |
| Chillies | \$0.2 |
| Cucumbers | <\$0.1 |
| Eggplant | <\$0.1 |
| Eng.Spinach/Silverbeet/Kale | <\$0.1 |
| Fresh Herbs - Combined |  |
| Fennel |  |
| Parsley and Other Herbs |  |
| Garlic | \$36.9 |
| Ginger | \$0.9 |
| Leafy Asian Vegetables |  |
| Leafy Salad Vegetables |  |
| Leeks |  |
| Head Lettuce |  |
| Mushrooms | \$9.2 |
| Onions | \$4.4 |
| Parsnips |  |
| Peas | \$2.3 |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Import <br> Value ( $\mathbf{( \$ m}$ ) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Potatoes |  |
| Pumpkins | \$\$0.1 |
| Sweet Corn | $\$ 0.5$ |
| Sweetpotatoes | $\$ 2.9$ |
| Tomatoes |  |
| Zucchini | $\$ 20.4$ |
| Other Vegetables | $\$ 401.7$ |
| All Nuts | $\$ 20.8$ |
| Almonds* |  |
| Chestnuts* | $\$ 44.9$ |
| Hazelnuts* | $\$ 2.8$ |
| Macadamias* | $\$ 50.9$ |
| Pecans* | $\$ 282.3$ |
| Walnuts* | $\$ 107.7$ |
| Other Nuts* | $\$ 67.3$ |
| Other Horticulture | $\$ 40.4$ |
| Cut Flowers |  |
| Nursery |  |
| Turf |  |

*Note: Nut imports includes both the kernel and in-shell form. Further information on volumes of each type is provided on pages 420 to 453.

## Fresh Supply Volume

The table below summarises the Volume of Fresh Supply in tonnes of all products profiled in this statistics handbook, where appropriate, for the year ending June 2016.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Supply <br> (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| All Horticultural Products | $3,882,775$ |
| All Fruit | $\mathbf{1 , 7 0 8 , 3 8 5}$ |
| Apples | 219,811 |
| Avocados | 75,608 |
| Bananas | 394,694 |
| Berries - Combined | 70,142 |
| Blueberries | 4,939 |
| Rubus Berries | 57,698 |
| Strawberries | 13,444 |
| Cherries | 305,415 |
| Citrus - Combined | 12,616 |
| Grapefruit | 43,079 |
| Lemons/Limes | 104,670 |
| Mandarins | 145,050 |
| Oranges | 1,615 |
| Custard Apples | 35,984 |
| Kiwifruit | 2,260 |
| Lychees | 53,886 |
| Mangoes | 203,599 |
| Melons - Combined | 51,829 |
| Muskmelons | 151,770 |
| Watermelons | 4,214 |
| Nashi |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Supply <br> $(\mathbf{t})$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Passionfruit | 4,868 |
| Papaya/Pawpaw | 16,516 |
| Persimmons | 2,932 |
| Pears | 58,762 |
| Pineapples | 47,486 |
| Summerfruit - Combined | 102,852 |
| Apricots | 6,358 |
| Nectarines/Peaches | 82,062 |
| Plums | 14,432 |
| Table Grapes | 82,372 |
| Processing Fruit Combined* |  |
| Dried Grapes* |  |
| Prunes* |  |
| Other Dried Tree Fruit* |  |
| Canned Fruit* |  |
| Olives* |  |
| Other Fruit | 11,924 |
| All Vegetables | $\mathbf{2 , 1 0 0 , 6 3 7}$ |
| Artichokes | 380 |
| Asparagus | 7,169 |
| Beans | 27,635 |
| Beetroot | 5,260 |
| Broccoli/Baby Broccoli | 64,025 |

Note: The processed fruit lines marked with an asterisk (*) do not contribute to total fresh fruit supply volume because they are sold in a processed form.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Supply <br> (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Brussels Sprouts | 4,303 |
| Cabbage | 56,742 |
| Capsicums | 69,440 |
| Carrots | 191,626 |
| Cauliflower | 59,754 |
| Celery | 56,417 |
| Chillies | 1,675 |
| Cucumbers | 81,745 |
| Eggplant | 8,132 |
| Eng.Spinach/Silverbeet/Kale | 6,462 |
| Fresh Herbs - Combined | 10,853 |
| Fennel | 1,154 |
| Parsley and Other Herbs | 9,699 |
| Garlic | 10,043 |
| Ginger | 3,965 |
| Leafy Asian Vegetables | 28,310 |
| Leafy Salad Vegetables | 39,381 |
| Leeks | 8,974 |
| Head Lettuce | 125,180 |
| Mushrooms | 64,975 |
| Onions | 204,381 |
| Parsnips | 3,332 |
| Peas | 7,008 |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Fresh Supply <br> (t) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Potatoes | 452,951 |
| Pumpkins | 110,480 |
| Sweet Corn | 27,359 |
| Sweetpotatoes | 56,890 |
| Tomatoes | 247,049 |
| Zucchini | 35,325 |
| Other Vegetables | 23,418 |
| All Nuts | 73,753 |
| Almonds | 29,058 |
| Chestnuts | 893 |
| Hazelnuts | 3,287 |
| Macadamias | 4,139 |
| Pecans | 1,290 |
| Walnuts | 6,723 |
| Other Nuts | 2,499 |
| Other Horticulture | N/A |
| Cut Flowers | N/A |
| Nursery | N/A |
| Turf | N/A |

Sources: ABS; GTA; IRB; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

## Fresh Supply Wholesale Value

The table below summarises the Wholesale Value of the Fresh Supply in million dollars of all products profiled in this statistics handbook, where appropriate, for the year ending June 2016.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Wholesale <br> Value (\$m) |
| :--- | :---: |
| All Horticultural Products | $\$ 11, \mathbf{2 8 7 . 5}$ |
| All Fruit | $\$ 4,410.1$ |
| Apples | $\$ 49.2$ |
| Avocados | $\$ 489.5$ |
| Bananas | $\$ 776.1$ |
| Berries - Combined | $\$ 211.0$ |
| Blueberries | $\$ 149.1$ |
| Rubus Berries | $\$ 416.0$ |
| Strawberries | $\$ 130.8$ |
| Cherries | $\$ 525.7$ |
| Citrus - Combined | $\$ 20.2$ |
| Grapefruit | $\$ 144.9$ |
| Lemons/Limes | $\$ 211.4$ |
| Mandarins | $\$ 149.2$ |
| Oranges | $\$ 7.5$ |
| Custard Apples | $\$ 88.9$ |
| Kiwifruit | $\$ 27.1$ |
| Lychees | $\$ 214.9$ |
| Mangoes | $\$ 163.8$ |
| Melons - Combined | $\$ 59.1$ |
| Muskmelons | $\$ 104.7$ |
| Watermelons | $\$ 13.6$ |
| Nashi |  |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Wholesale <br> Value (\$m) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Passionfruit | $\$ 20.1$ |
| Papaya/Pawpaw | $\$ 33.4$ |
| Persimmons | $\$ 13.5$ |
| Pears | $\$ 110.0$ |
| Pineapples | $\$ 50.7$ |
| Summerfruit - Combined | $\$ 393.1$ |
| Apricots | $\$ 39.8$ |
| Nectarines/Peaches | $\$ 296.8$ |
| Plums | $\$ 56.4$ |
| Table Grapes | $\$ 285.8$ |
| Processing Fruit Combined* |  |
| Dried Grapes* |  |
| Prunes* |  |
| Other Dried Tree Fruit* |  |
| Canned Fruit* |  |
| Olives* |  |
| Other Fruit | $\$ 61.0$ |
| All Vegetables | $\$ 3,998.7$ |
| Artichokes | $\$ 1.1$ |
| Asparagus | $\$ 77.8$ |
| Beans | $\$ 76.8$ |
| Beetroot | $\$ 10.6$ |
| Broccoli/Baby Broccoli | $\$ 231.7$ |

Note: The processed fruit lines marked with an asterisk (*) do not contribute to total fresh fruit wholesale value because they are sold in a processed form.

| Year Ending June 2016 | Wholesale <br> Value (\$m) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Brussels Sprouts | $\$ 17.5$ |
| Cabbage | $\$ 46.0$ |
| Capsicums | $\$ 164.6$ |
| Carrots | $\$ 158.3$ |
| Cauliflower | $\$ 47.2$ |
| Celery | $\$ 53.6$ |
| Chillies | $\$ 9.8$ |
| Cucumbers | $\$ 192.1$ |
| Eggplant | $\$ 18.6$ |
| Eng.Spinach/Silverbeet/Kale | $\$ 22.5$ |
| Fresh Herbs - Combined | $\$ 156.6$ |
| Fennel | $\$ 2.5$ |
| Parsley and Other Herbs | $\$ 154.0$ |
| Garlic | $\$ 70.3$ |
| Ginger | $\$ 20.8$ |
| Leafy Asian Vegetables | $\$ 74.2$ |
| Leafy Salad Vegetables | $\$ 308.6$ |
| Leeks | $\$ 21.1$ |
| Head Lettuce | $\$ 169.0$ |
| Mushrooms | $\$ 426.9$ |
| Onions | $\$ 159.4$ |
| Parsnips | $\$ 10.7$ |
| Peas | $\$ 52.1$ |


| Year Ending June 2016 | Wholesale <br> Value (\$m) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Potatoes | $\$ 440.0$ |
| Pumpkins | $\$ 77.1$ |
| Sweet Corn | $\$ 70.0$ |
| Sweetpotatoes | $\$ 70.2$ |
| Tomatoes | $\$ 605.3$ |
| Zucchini | $\$ 71.0$ |
| Other Vegetables | $\$ 67.3$ |
| All Nuts | $\$ 868.0$ |
| Almonds | $\$ 385.1$ |
| Chestnuts | $\$ 10.3$ |
| Hazelnuts | $\$ 48.7$ |
| Macadamias | $\$ 89.1$ |
| Pecans | $\$ 18.6$ |
| Walnuts | $\$ 84.0$ |
| Other Nuts | $\$ 232.1$ |
| Other Horticulture | $\$ 1,948.2$ |
| Cut Flowers | $\$ 368.1$ |
| Nursery | $\$ 1,266.2$ |
| Turf | $\$ 314.0$ |

Sources: ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; IRB; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

## All Fresh Horticulture Overview

Pages 48-50 profile total horticultural production and trade. It combines information on fruit, vegetables, nuts and other horticultural categories (cut flowers, nursery and turf).
For the year ending June 2016:

- 6.36 million tonnes of horticultural products (not including cut flowers, nursery and turf products) was produced in Australia.
- The value of production for all categories was $\$ 11.34$ billion while the wholesale value of the fresh supply was $\$ 11.22$ billion.
- The consumption per capita was 161.05 kg , based on volume supplied.

All Fresh Horticulture Supply Chain - Year Ending June 2016


Sources: ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; IRB; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 |  | 2016 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Value | \% YoY | Value | \% YoY |
| Production (t) | 5,831,863 | 6,100,172 | +5\% | 6,358,805 | +4\% |
| Production (\$m) | \$10,004.3 | \$10,892.5 | +9\% | \$11,336.9 | +4\% |
| Production area (Ha) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fresh Export Volume (t) | 530,517 | 540,902 | +2\% | 689,903 | +28\% |
| Fresh Export Value (\$m) | \$ 1,363.0 | \$ 1,554.0 | +14\% | \$ 2,111.8 | +36\% |
| Fresh Import Volume (t) | 183,385 | 194,226 | +6\% | 178,551 | -8\% |
| Fresh Import Value (\$m) | \$ 804.8 | \$ 936.7 | +16\% | \$ 978.2 | +4\% |
| Fresh Supply (t) | 3,630,044 | 3,796,594 | +5\% | 3,882,775 | +2\% |
| Fresh Supply Wholesale Value (\$m) | \$10,403.5 | \$11,339.2 | +9\% | \$11,225.0 | -1\% |
| Consumption per Capita (kg supply) | 154.75 | 159.64 | +3\% | 161.05 | <1\% |

Sources: ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; IRB; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

## All Fresh Horticulture International Trade

Australia is a net exporter of fresh horticultural products. For the year ending June 2016 Australia exported 689,903 tonnes of fresh horticultural products (not including nursery and flower categories), as profiled in the graph below, where imports are counted as negative tonnes.


Source: GTA

## Production

The charts below profile the share of total Australian production of all horticultural categories during the year ending June 2016. For the below charts, only the value of the Other Fresh Horticulture grouping has been recorded, due to inconsistencies in the units used to measure volumes for this group.


## Fresh supply

The charts below profile the share of the total fresh supply of all horticultural categories during the year ending June 2016.

Fresh Supply Volume -
3,882,775 t


## Wholesale Value -

\$11,225.0 m_Nuts


## Fresh exports

The charts below profile the share of total Australian fresh exports of all horticultural categories during the year ending June 2016.

## Fresh Export Volume - <br> 689,903 t



Fresh Export Value -
\$2,111.8 m


## Fresh imports

The charts below profile the share of total Australian fresh imports of all horticultural categories during the year ending June 2016.


## All Nuts - Overview

Pages 418-419 profile total nut production and trade. It combines information on all nut categories covered in this handbook*.

For the year ending June 2016:

- 182,231 t of nuts (in-shell weight) was produced with a kernel equivalent weight of 107,758 t.
- The value of production was worth $\$ 1.18$ billion while the wholesale value of nuts inshell and kernel supply was $\$ 868$ billion.
- $\mathbf{5 0 \%}$ of Australian households purchased nuts.
- The consumption per capita was 3.06 kg , based on the volume supplied.
*Up to date Pistachio data was not available.

All Nuts Supply Chain-Year Ending June 2016


Sources: ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; IRB; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 |  | 2016 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Value | \% YoY | Value | \% YoY |
| Production (ISWE t) | 153,341 | 183,925 | +20\% | 182,231 | >-1\% |
| Production (\$m) | \$ 764.5 | \$ 1,027.5 | +34\% | \$ 1,183.5 | +15\% |
| Production area (Ha) | 51,970 | 53,506 | +3\% | 61,426 | +15\% |
| Export Volume (Actual t) | 81,944 | 79,935 | -2\% | 86,418 | +8\% |
| Export Value (\$m) | \$ 608.9 | \$ 737.1 | +21\% | \$ 929.5 | +26\% |
| Import Volume (Actual t) | 34,886 | 36,402 | +4\% | 37,913 | +4\% |
| Import Value (\$m) | \$ 294.7 | \$ 355.7 | +21\% | \$ 401.7 | +13\% |
| Supply (Actual t) | 55,809 | 80,558 | +44\% | 73,753 | -8\% |
| Supply Wholesale Value (\$m) | \$ 564.1 | \$ 904.9 | +60\% | \$ 868.0 | -4\% |
| Consumption per Capita (kg supply) | 2.38 | 3.39 | +42\% | 3.06 | -10\% |

Sources: ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; IRB; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

## All Nuts International Trade

Australia is a net exporter of nuts. For the year ending June 2016 Australia exported 86,418 tonnes of nuts, as profiled in the graph below, where imports are counted as negative tonnes.

Net All Nuts International Trade (Actual tonnes)


Source: GTA; IRB
Horticulture Innovation Australia

## Almond Overview

Almonds are grown in the south of Australia, with the majority of production occurring along the Murray River downstream of Swan Hill. The industry has a strong export market focus, with 3 tonnes sold overseas for every tonne sold domestically. The majority of almonds are cracked and sold in kernel form.
For the year ending June 2016:

- 117,619 t of almonds (in-shell weight) was produced, with a kernel equivalent weight of $82,333 \mathrm{t}$.
- The value of production was worth $\$ 854.1 \mathrm{~m}$ while the wholesale value of almonds in-shell and kernel supply was $\$ 385.1 \mathrm{~m}$.
- 42\% of Australian households purchased packaged almonds, buying an average of 365 g per shopping trip.
- The consumption per capita of in-shell and kernel almonds was 1 kg , when allowing for carry over of supply between growing years.
Almond Supply Chain — Year Ending June 2016


Sources: Almond Board of Australia (ABA); ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 |  | 2016 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Value | \% YoY | Value | \% YoY |
| Production (KWE t) | 65,060 | 82,509 | +27\% | 82,333 | >-1\% |
| Production (\$m) | \$ 465.6 | \$ 707.5 | +52\% | \$ 854.1 | +21\% |
| Production area (Ha) | 29,390 | 30,886 | +5\% | 35,636 | +15\% |
| Export Volume (KWE t) | 57,577 | 51,732 | -10\% | 54,840 | +6\% |
| Export Value (\$m) | \$ 463.1 | \$ 521.8 | +13\% | \$ 616.2 | +18\% |
| Import Volume (KWE t) | 1,888 | 2,365 | +25\% | 1,562 | -34\% |
| Import Value (\$m) | \$ 15.3 | \$ 25.3 | +66\% | \$ 20.8 | -18\% |
| Supply (KWE t) | 9,371 | 33,142 | >100\% | 29,055 | -12\% |
| Supply Wholesale Value (\$m) | \$ 85.7 | \$ 363.6 | >100\% | \$ 385.1 | +6\% |
| Consumption per Capita (kg supply) | 0.93 | 0.97 | +4\% | 1.00 | +3\% |

Sources: ABA; ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)
*Note: all volumes quoted in the table above are in Kernel Weight Equivalent (KWE).

## Major Almond Production Areas

Almonds are produced in the southern states of Australia, predominantly in the Victorian region of Sunraysia. Other major production regions include the Riverland region of South Australia and the Riverina in New South Wales.


Source: ABA

2015/16 Almond Production by State (Kernel)


Sources: ABA; ABS
Almond Harvest Season by State (Kernel)

| State | 15/16 Tonnes | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales | 8,727 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Victoria | 56,316 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Australia | 17,125 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Australia | 165 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Harvest legend |  |  | Harvest |  |  | End of Harvest |  |  |  |  |  | None |  |

## Source: ABA

## Almond International Trade (In-shell and Kernel)

Exports of almonds have been increasing in recent years as local production has increased. Exports are a mix of both in-shell and kernel, while the majority of imports are in kernel form. For the year ending June 2016, Australia exported 19,311 tonnes of in-shell almonds ( $38 \%$ of combined exports) and 41,322 tonnes of kernel almonds ( $62 \%$ of exports). This equates to 60,633 tonnes exported in 2015/16, or 54,840 tonnes in kernel equivalent weight (KWE). Australia imported 3.5 tonnes of in-shell almonds (<1\% of almond imports) and 1,559 tonnes of kernel almonds ( $99 \%$ of imports). The exports and imports over the last 5 financial years is profiled in the graph to the right, where imports are counted as negative tonnes, and all information is provided in total volume, rather than KWE.

Net Almond International Trade (actual tonnes)


Source: GTA
For the year ending June 2016, 27\% of exported almonds (both in-shell and kernel) were sent to India, as profiled in the chart below.

## 2015/16 Almond Export by Country



Source: GTA

Almond Imports by State and Exports by Departing State (Both In-Shell and Kernel)

| Imports by state (Tonnes) |  |  |  | Exports by Departing state (Tonnes) |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year Ending June | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | Year Ending June | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |
| Victoria | 1,657 | 1,688 | 1,183 | Victoria | 52,773 | 44,435 | 45,707 |
| South Australia | 82 | 281 | 243 | South Australia | 12,000 | 11,681 | 13,136 |
| New South Wales | 131 | 363 | 137 | New South Wales | 72 | 16 | 151 |
| Western Australia | 29 | 55 | $<0.5$ | Tasmania | 39 | - | 22 |
| Queensland | 47 | - | - | Queensland | 106 | 55 | 11 |
| Other | - | - | $<\mathbf{0 . 5}$ | Other | $\mathbf{2 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 1 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 0 5}$ |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{1 , 9 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 6 3}$ | TOTAL | $\mathbf{6 5 , 2 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 , 3 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 , 6 3 3}$ |

Almond Imports and Exports by Country (Both In-Shell and
Kernel)

| Imports by country (Tonnes) |  |  |  | Exports by country (Tonnes) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Year Ending June | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | Year Ending June | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | 2016 |  |
| US | 1,461 | 2,167 | 907 | India | 22,799 | 21,508 | 16,520 |  |
| Spain | 154 | 65 | 264 | Spain | 4,969 | 8,363 | 9,276 |  |
| Hong Kong | - | $<0.5$ | 32 | US | 4,665 | 5,247 | 5,092 |  |
| Italy | $<0.5$ | 2 | 12 | Germany | 4,226 | 3,529 | 4,732 |  |
| Pakistan | 4 | 2 | 12 | UAE | 6,712 | 4,912 | 3,453 |  |
| Other | $\mathbf{3 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 7}$ | Other | $\mathbf{2 1 , 8 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 , 5 6 1}$ |  |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{1 , 9 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 6 3}$ | TOTAL | $\mathbf{6 5 , 2 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 , 3 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 , 6 3 3}$ |  |

[^0]

## Chestnut Overview

Chestnuts are grown in the south of Australia, with the majority of production occurring in Victoria. Chestnut production has a strong domestic market focus. Chestnuts are sold all in a fresh in-shell form.

For the year ending June 2016:

- 893 t was produced.
- The value of production was $\$ 8.8 \mathrm{~m}$ while the wholesale value of the supply was \$10.3 m.
- $16 \%$ of Australian households purchased chestnuts, buying an average of 301 g per shopping trip.
- The consumption per capita was 37 g , based on the volume supplied.

Chestnut Supply Chain -Year ending June 2016


Sources: ABS; AC; Chestnuts Australia Inc. (CAI); CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 |  | 2016 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Value | \% YoY | Value | \% YoY |
| Production (KWE t) | 1,178 | 1,071 | -9\% | 893 | -17\% |
| Production (\$m) | \$ 11.5 | \$ 10.5 | -9\% | \$ 8.8 | -16\% |
| Production area (Ha) | 1,360 | 1,400 | +3\% | 1,440 | +3\% |
| Export Volume (KWE t) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Export Value (\$m) | \$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |
| Import Volume (KWE t) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Import Value (\$m) | \$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |
| Supply (KWE t) | 1,178 | 1,071 | -9\% | 893 | -17\% |
| Supply Wholesale Value (\$m) | \$ 13.5 | \$ 12.3 | -9\% | \$ 10.3 | -16\% |
| Consumption per Capita (kg supply) | 0.05 | 0.05 | -10\% | 0.04 | -18\% |

Sources: ABS; AC; CAI; CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)
*Note: The previous edition of the handbook (2014/15 edition) stated all chestnuts were sold in a kernel form. This has been corrected to show supply in an in-shell form.

## Major Chestnut Production Areas

Chestnuts are produced in the southern states of Australia, requiring a cooler climate. The major production region is in the north east of Victoria.


Source: CAI

2015/16 Chestnut Production by State


Sources: CAI
Chestnut Harvest Season by State (In Shell)

| State | 15/16 Tonnes | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales | 134 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Victoria | 625 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Queensland | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Australia | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Australia | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tasmania | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Harvest legend |  |  | Harvest |  |  | End of Harvest |  |  |  |  |  | None |  |

[^1]

## HazeInut Overview

Hazelnuts are grown in the south of Australia, with production occurring in Victoria and New South Wales. The majority of hazelnuts are cracked and sold in kernel form.
For the year ending June 2016:

- 468 t of hazelnuts (in-shell weight) was produced with a kernel equivalent weight of 170 t .
- The value of production was worth $\$ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ while the wholesale value of hazelnuts in-shell and kernel supply was $\$ 48.7 \mathrm{~m}$.
- $12 \%$ of Australian households purchased hazelnuts, buying an average of 156 g per shopping trip.
- The consumption per capita of in-shell and kernel hazelnuts was 136 g , based on the volume supplied.


## Hazelnut Supply Chain-Year Ending June 2016



Sources: AC; ABS; CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 |  | 2016 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Value | \% YoY | Value | \% YoY |
| Production (KWE t) | 130 | 190 | +46\% | 170 | -11\% |
| Production (\$m) | \$ 1.2 | \$ 2.4 | +94\% | \$ 2.0 | -16\% |
| Production area (Ha) | 190 | 190 | - | 200 | +5\% |
| Export Volume (KWE t) | 30 | 45 | +52\% | 40 | -11\% |
| Export Value (\$m) | \$ 0.3 | \$ 0.9 | >100\% | \$ 0.9 | <1\% |
| Import Volume (KWE t) | 3,117 | 3,116 | >-1\% | 2,961 | -5\% |
| Import Value (\$m) | \$ 25.4 | \$ 40.2 | +58\% | \$ 44.9 | +12\% |
| Supply (KWE t) | 3,217 | 3,261 | +1\% | 3,091 | -5\% |
| Supply Wholesale Value (\$m) | \$ 38.5 | \$ 45.9 | +19\% | \$ 48.7 | +6\% |
| Consumption per Capita (kg supply) | 0.15 | 0.15 | +1\% | 0.14 | -7\% |

Sources: AC; ABS; CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)
*Note: all volumes quoted in the table above are in KWE.

## Major Hazelnut Production Areas

Hazelnuts are produced in the southern states of Australia, requiring a cooler climate. The major production regions are in Myrtleford in Victoria and Orange in New South Wales.


[^2]Horticulture

## 2015/16 HazeInut Production by State



Sources: (Freshlogic Analysis)
Hazelnut Harvest Season by State (Kernel)


Sources: (Freshlogic Analysis)

## Hazelnut International Trade

Australia is a net importer of hazelnuts, with the majority of imports being in kernel form. For the year ending June 2016, Australia exported 17 tonne of inshell hazelnuts ( $33 \%$ of hazelnut exports) and 34 tonnes of kernel hazelnuts ( $66 \%$ of exports), while importing 18 tonnes of in-shell hazelnuts ( $<1 \%$ of hazelnut imports) and 2,954 tonnes of kernel hazelnuts ( $99 \%$ of imports). The exports and imports over the last 5 financial years is profiled in the graph to the right, where imports are counted as negative tonnes. The majority of imports are classified as to which country they are sourced from.

Net HazeInut International Trade (actual tonnes)


Source: GTA
For the year ending June 2016, 100\% of exported hazelnuts were sent to New Zealand, as profiled in the chart below.

## 2015/16 Hazelnut Exports by Country



[^3]Hazelnut Imports and Exports by State (both In-shell and Kernel)

| Imports by state (Tonnes) |  |  |  | Exports by Departing state (Tonnes) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| New South Wales | - | 574 | 1,639 | Victoria | 29 | 40 | 44 |
| Victoria | 45 | 413 | 1,163 | New South Wales | - | <0.5 | - |
| Queensland | - | 43 | 150 | Other | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Western Australia | - | - | 20 | TOTAL | 30 | 46 | 51 |
| Other | 3,101 | 2,100 | - |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | 3,146 | 3,130 | 2,972 |  |  |  |  |

Hazelnut Imports and Exports by Country (both In-shell and Kernel)

| Imports by country (Tonnes) |  |  |  | Exports by country (Tonnes) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Turkey | 10 | 998 | 2,313 | New Zealand | 30 | 40 | 51 |
| Italy | - | - | 420 | Brunei | - | <0.5 | <0.5 |
| Luxembourg | - | - | 180 | New Caledonia | - | 5 | - |
| US | 35 | 31 | 59 | Hong Kong | <0.5 | < 0.5 | - |
| Other | 3,101 | 2,100 | < 0.5 | Cambodia | <0.5 | <0.5 | - |
| TOTAL | 3,146 | 3,130 | 2,972 | Other | < 0.5 | <0.5 | < 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 30 | 46 | 51 |

[^4]

## Macadamia Overview

The macadamia industry has benefited from a sound export focused growth agenda and now exports 74\% of total production. Macadamia production occurs predominantly in northern NSW and Bundaberg. Majority are sold in kernel form, however there are also some export markets that prefer the in shell form.
For the year ending June 2016:

- $48,620 \mathrm{t}$ of macadamias (in-shell weight at $3.5 \%$ moisture) was produced with a kernel equivalent weight of $15,558 \mathrm{t}$.
- The value of production was worth $\$ 247.3 \mathrm{~m}$ while the wholesale value of macadamias in-shell and kernel supply was $\$ 89.1 \mathrm{~m}$.
- $19 \%$ of Australian households purchased macadamias, buying an average of 277 g per shopping trip.
- The consumption per capita of in-shell and kernel macadamias was 172 g , based on the volume supplied.


## Macadamia Supply Chain -Year Ending June 2016



Sources: ABS; AC; Australia Macadamia Society (AMS); CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 |  | 2016 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Value | \% YoY | Value | \% YoY |
| Production (KWE t) | 13,045 | 14,452 | +11\% | 15,558 | +8\% |
| Production (\$m) | \$ 207.1 | \$ 214.5 | +4\% | \$ 247.3 | +15\% |
| Production area (Ha) | 16,500 | 16,500 | - | 19,000 | +15\% |
| Export Volume (KWE t) | 7,077 | 8,602 | +22\% | 11,950 | +39\% |
| Export Value (\$m) | \$ 103.1 | \$ 152.4 | +48\% | \$ 253.2 | +66\% |
| Import Volume (KWE t) | 31 | 177 | >100\% | 482 | >100\% |
| Import Value (\$m) | \$ 0.5 | \$ 0.7 | +43\% | \$ 2.8 | >100\% |
| Supply (KWE t) | 5,999 | 6,027 | <1\% | 4,090 | -32\% |
| Supply Wholesale Value (\$m) | \$ 102.2 | \$ 111.7 | +9\% | \$ 89.1 | -20\% |
| Consumption per Capita (kg supply) | 0.26 | 0.26 | <1\% | 0.17 | -34\% |

Sources: ABS; AC; AMS; CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)
*Note: Production volumes of macadamias has been modified from the quoted volumes published in the previous edition of the handbook (2014/15 edition) and all volumes quoted in the table above are in KWE.

## Major Macadamia Production Areas

Macadamias are produced in the northern states of Australia, with production predominantly occurring in the coastal region of northern New South Wales and south east Queensland. Major production areas include the Northern Rivers region of New South Wales and the Bundaberg region of Queensland.


Sources: ABS; AMS

## 2015/16 Macadamia Production by State



Sources: ABS
Macadamia Harvest Season by State (Kernel)

| State | 15/16 Tonnes | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales | 8,421 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Queensland | 7,808 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Australia | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Harvest legend |  |  | Harvest |  |  | End of Harvest |  |  |  |  |  | None |  |

## Source: AMS

## Macadamia International Trade

Australia is a net exporter of macadamias, with a small volume of imports, predominantly in-shell. For the year ending June 2016, Australia exported 10,906 tonnes of macadamias in-shell and 8,460 tonnes of macadamia kernels, and only imported 1,506 tonnes of macadamias in-shell. When exports are assessed on a kernel-weight equivalent (accounting for the heavier individual weight of in-shell macadamias), 71\% of exported macadamias were in a kernel form. The exports and imports over the last 5 financial years is profiled in the graph to the right, where imports are counted as negative tonnes. A large proportion of imports and exports are classified by their country or origin.

Net Macadamia International Trade (actual tonnes)


Sources: AMS; GTA
For the year ending June 2016, 39\% of exported macadamia nuts were sent to China, as profiled in the chart below.

2015/16 Macadamia Exports by Country


[^5]Macadamia Imports and Exports by State (both In-shell and Kernel)

| Imports by state (Tonnes) |  |  |  | Exports by Departing state (Tonnes) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Queensland | 96 | 554 | 1,506 | New South Wales | 4,646 | 3,871 | 3,545 |
| TOTAL | 96 | 554 | 1,506 | Queensland | 953 | 1,790 | 2,213 |
|  |  |  |  | Victoria | 6 | 24 | 37 |
|  |  |  |  | Western Australia | <0.5 | < 0.5 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  | Northern Territory | 10 | - | - |
|  |  |  |  | Other | 4,389 | 7,961 | 13,567 |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 10,003 | 13,646 | 19,366 |

Macadamia Imports and Exports by Country (both In-shell and Kernel)

| Imports by country (Tonnes) |  |  |  | Exports by country (Tonnes) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| China | - | 10 | 500 | Unidentified | 2,391 | 4,784 | 7,779 |
| Zimbabwe | - | - | 74 | China | 3,612 | 4,874 | 7,614 |
| Other | 96 | 544 | 932 | Japan | 1,106 | 1,055 | 778 |
| TOTAL | 96 | 554 | 1,506 | us | 794 | 956 | 683 |
|  |  |  |  | Belgium | 500 | 364 | 550 |
|  |  |  |  | Other | 1,600 | 1,614 | 1,962 |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 10,003 | 13,646 | 19,366 |

Source: GTA


## Pecan Overview

Pecans are grown in the south of Australia, with the majority of production occurring in New South Wales. The majority of pecans are sold domestically in kernel form, however there is a small export markets.

For the year ending June 2016:

- $3,353 \mathrm{t}$ of pecans (in-shell weight) was produced with a kernel equivalent weight of 2,012t.

- The value of production was worth $\$ \mathbf{2 4 . 2} \mathbf{m}$ while the wholesale value of pecans in-shell and kernel supply was $\$ 18.6 \mathrm{~m}$.
- $15 \%$ of Australian households purchased pecans, buying an average of 310 g per shopping trip.
- The consumption per capita of in-shell and kernel pecans was 54 g , based on the volume supplied.


## Pecan Supply Chain-Year Ending June 2016



Sources: ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 |  | 2016 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Value | \% YoY | Value | \% YoY |
| Production (KWE t) | 1,975 | 1,988 | <1\% | 2,012 | +1\% |
| Production (\$m) | \$ 14.7 | \$ 17.5 | +19\% | \$ 24.2 | +38\% |
| Production area (Ha) | 1,550 | 1,550 | - | 1,550 | - |
| Export Volume (KWE t) | 553 | 616 | +11\% | 729 | +18\% |
| Export Value (\$m) | \$ 5.5 | \$ 7.1 | +28\% | \$ 10.6 | +50\% |
| Import Volume (KWE t) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Import Value (\$m) | \$ | \$ | - | \$ | - |
| Supply (KWE t) | 1,422 | 1,373 | -3\% | 1,283 | -7\% |
| Supply Wholesale Value (\$m) | \$ 14.2 | \$ 17.1 | +21\% | \$ 18.6 | +9\% |
| Consumption per Capita (kg supply) | 0.06 | 0.06 | -5\% | 0.05 | -8\% |

Sources: ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)
*Note: all volumes quoted in the table above are in KWE.

## Major Pecan Production Areas

Pecans are predominantly produced in New South Wales, with the majority of production occurring in the slopes and plains north-west of New South Wales town of Moree.


Source: ABS; APGA

2015/16 Pecan Production by State


Sources: ABS; APGA
Pecan Harvest Season by State (In-shell)

| State | 15/16 Tonnes | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales | 2,716 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Queensland | 469 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Australia | 67 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Australia | 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Harvest legend |  |  | Harvest |  |  | End of Harvest |  |  |  |  |  | None |  |

Source: APGA

## Pecan International Trade

Australia is a net exporter of pecans, with the majority of exports being in in-shell form. For the year ending June 2016, Australia exported 573 tonnes of in-shell pecans ( $60 \%$ of pecan exports) and 385 tonnes of kernel pecans ( $40 \%$ of exports). The exports over the last 5 financial years is profiled in the graph to the right, where imports are counted as negative tonnes.

Net Pecan International Trade (actual tonnes)


Source: GTA
For the year ending June 2016, 54\% of exported pecans were sent to Vietnam, as profiled in the chart below.

## 2015/16 Pecan Exports by Country



Source: GTA

Pecan Exports by State (both In-shell and Kernel)

| Exports by Departing state (Tonnes) |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year Ending June | 2014 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | 2016 |
| New South Wales | 621 | 700 | 841 |
| Queensland | 36 | 104 | 92 |
| Victoria | 61 | 27 | 22 |
| Other | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{7 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 8}$ |

Pecan Exports by Country (both In-shell and Kernel)

| Exports by country (Tonnes) |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Vietnam | 309 | 413 | 517 |
| US | 171 | 185 | 219 |
| China | 48 | 12 | 95 |
| New Zealand | 30 | 42 | 25 |
| South Africa | 23 | 24 | 24 |
| Other | $\mathbf{1 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 8}$ |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{7 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 8}$ |

## Walnuts Overview

Walnuts are grown across Australia, with the majority of production occurring in New South Wales. Walnuts have a strong export focus, with a significant volume of the Australian production being sold locally in-shell.
For the year ending June 2016:

- 6,500 t of walnuts (in-shell weight) was produced with a kernel equivalent weight of 2,889 t.

- The value of production was worth $\$ 23 \mathrm{~m}$ while the wholesale value of walnuts in-shell and kernel supply was $\$ 83.9 \mathrm{~m}$.
- $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ of Australian households purchased walnuts, buying an average of 399 g per shopping trip.
- The consumption per capita of in-shell and kernel walnuts was 279 g , based on the volume supplied.
Walnut Supply Chain - Year Ending June 2016


Sources: ABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 |  | 2016 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Value | \% YoY | Value | \% YoY |
| Production (ISWE t) | 11,040 | 11,205 | +1\% | 6,500 | -42\% |
| Production (\$m) | \$ 43.8 | \$ 46.9 | +7\% | \$ 23.0 | -51\% |
| Production area (Ha) | 2,980 | 2,980 | - | 3,600 | +21\% |
| Export Volume (Actual t) | 4,350 | 4,524 | +4\% | 2,910 | -36\% |
| Export Value (\$m) | \$ 19.0 | \$ 25.7 | +35\% | \$ 14.2 | -45\% |
| Import Volume (Actual t) | 5,322 | 4,548 | -15\% | 5,137 | +13\% |
| Import Value (\$m) | \$ 54.8 | \$ 59.4 | +8\% | \$ 50.9 | -14\% |
| Supply (Actual t) | 8,639 | 7,805 | -10\% | 6,723 | -14\% |
| Supply Wholesale Value (\$m) | \$ 78.1 | \$ 85.2 | +9\% | \$ 83.9 | -1\% |
| Consumption per Capita (kg supply) | 0.37 | 0.33 | -11\% | 0.28 | -15\% |

Sources: AABS; AC; CFVIWA; GTA; MP \& DD (Freshlogic Analysis)

## Major Walnut Production Areas

Walnuts are produced in the southern states of Australia, with the majority of production occurring in New South Wales. Major production regions include the Riverina in NSW; the Goulburn Valley and Swan Hill region of Victoria; and the Swansea region in Tasmania.


Source: ABS; WalA

## 2015/16 Walnut Production by State



Sources: ABS; WaIA
Walnuts Harvest Season by State (In-shell)

| State | 15/16 Tonnes | Jul | Aug\| | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales | 4,225 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Victoria | 585 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Australia | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Australia | 195 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tasmania | 1,430 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Harvest legend |  |  | Harvest |  |  | End of Harvest |  |  |  |  | None |  |  |

Source: WalA

## Walnuts International Trade

Australia has traditionally been a net importer of walnuts, although exports have been growing in recent years. For the year ending June 2016, Australia exported 2,843 tonnes of in-shell walnuts ( $98 \%$ of walnuts exports) and 67 tonnes of kernel walnuts ( $2 \%$ of exports), while importing 32 tonnes of in-shell walnuts (<1\% of walnut imports) and 5,105 tonnes of kernel walnuts ( $99 \%$ of imports). The exports and imports over the last 5 financial years is profiled in the graph to the right, where imports are counted as negative tonnes. A large proportion of imports are classified as to which country they are sourced from.

Net Walnut International Trade (actual tonnes)


Source: GTA
For the year ending June 2016, 44\% of exported walnuts were sent to Italy, as profiled in the chart below.

2015/16 Walnut Exports by Country


[^6]Walnuts

Walnut Imports and Exports by State (both In-shell and Kernel)

| Imports by state (Tonnes) |  |  |  | Exports by Departing state (Tonnes) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Victoria | 11 | 10 | 31 | New South Wales | 4,271 | 4,446 | 2,881 |
| Western Australia | - | - | 1 | Victoria | 49 | 12 | 22 |
| New South Wales | - | 1 | $<0.5$ | Queensland | $<0.5$ | 1 | 2 |
| Other | $\mathbf{5 , 3 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 5 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 0 5}$ | Western Australia | - | - | $<0.5$ |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{5 , 3 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 5 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 3 7}$ | Other | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |

Walnut Imports and Exports by Country (both In-shell and Kernel)

| Imports by country (Tonnes) |  |  |  | Exports by country (Tonnes) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Year Ending June | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Unidentified | 5,311 | 4,537 | 5,105 | Italy | 1,376 | 2,056 | 1,286 |
| US | 11 | 1 | 32 | Germany | 303 | 576 | 468 |
| China | - | - | <0.5 | Belgium | - | 21 | 366 |
| Other | - | 10 | <0.5 | Hong Kong | 594 | 384 | 235 |
| TOTAL | 5,322 | 4,548 | 5,137 | China | 1,152 | 100 | 186 |
|  |  |  |  | Other | 926 | 1,388 | 369 |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL | 4,350 | 4,524 | 2,910 |

Source: GTA


Horticulture


[^0]:    Source: GTA

[^1]:    Sources: CAI

[^2]:    Source: HGA

[^3]:    Source: GTA

[^4]:    Source: GTA

[^5]:    Sources: AMS; GTA

[^6]:    Source: GTA

