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South Africa - Republic of

Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Update on the South African Deciduous Fruit Supply and Demand

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Report Highlights:
Post forecasts that the deciduous fruit sector will continue to experience growth based on the increases in investment and area planted being driven by the weak rand and increases in export revenue. Post forecasts that South African apple and pear production both will increase by about two percent in the 2016/17 MY to 980,000 MT and 440,000 MT, respectively. Post forecasts that South African table grape production will decrease by about two percent to 280,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY based on the prevailing dry and hot weather conditions that could result in smaller grape sizes.

Commodities:
Apples, Fresh
Pears, Fresh
Grapes, Table, Fresh

Executive Summary

Apple production is forecasted to increase by two percent to 980,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on the increase in area planted, new plantings coming into full production and normal weather conditions. Post forecasts that South African apple exports will increase by about four percent to 550,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on the available production and the weak rand exchange rate.

Post forecasts that South African pear production will increase by two percent to 440,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY based on the increase in area planted, young orchards coming into full production and normal weather conditions. Post forecasts that South African pear exports will increase by four percent to 260,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY based on the increase in production and the weak rand.

Post forecasts that South African table grape production will decrease by about two percent to 280,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY based on the prevailing dry and hot weather conditions that could result in smaller grape sizes. Post forecasts that exports will decrease by two percent to 253,600 MT in the 2016/17 MY based on the decrease in production.

The domestic consumption of apples, pears and table grapes are forecasted to remain flat in the 2016/17 MY based on the available production and the slow economic growth prospects in South Africa.

South Africa is a net exporter of deciduous fruits, and only imports small quantities to fulfill a niche market or to satisfy domestic demand when supply is limited.

Apple and Pear MY – Marketing Year (January to December)
Table Grapes MY – Marketing Year (October to September)

Sources

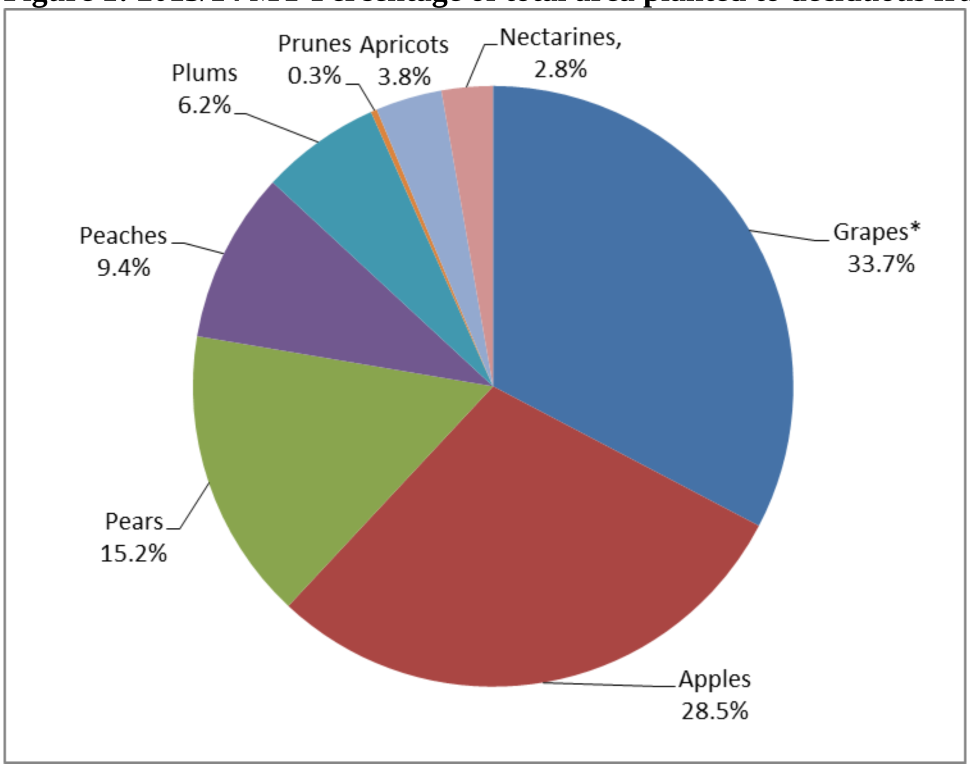
Name	Website
Hortgro	http://www.hortgro.co.za
South African Table Grapes Industry (SATGI)	http://www.satgi.co.za/
Fresh Fruit Portal	http://www.freshfruitportal.com/
Global Trade Atlas (GTA)	http://www.gtis.com/gta/

Brief background of the South African deciduous fruit industry

Deciduous fruit is the largest sub-sector of the South African fruit industry in terms of hectares. In the 2014/15 MY, about 80,738 hectares (ha) were planted to deciduous fruits in South Africa, up from 79,803 ha in the 2013/14 MY. **Figure 1** shows that grapes (fresh and dried), apples and pears have the largest area planted and accounted for approximately 78 percent of the total area planted with deciduous fruit in the 2014/15 MY.

The Western Cape is the largest and traditional producer of deciduous fruits in South Africa; however, in the past two decades, the Northern and Eastern Cape, and Limpopo provinces have become increasingly large producers of deciduous fruit. South Africa is ranked the fourth largest apple producer and second largest pear producer in the Southern Hemisphere.

Figure 1: 2013/14 MY Percentage of total area planted to deciduous fruits in South Africa



***Fresh and Dried. Source: HORTGRO**

Apples, Fresh:

Production

Post forecasts that South African apple production will increase by two percent to 980,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, up from 961,000 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the increase in area planted, new plantings coming into full production and normal weather conditions. Post revised upwards the 2015/16 MY estimates to 961,000 MY, based on current industry estimates at the back of increased investment into the sector. The 2014/15 MY production remains unchanged at 920,406 MT based on final industry data.

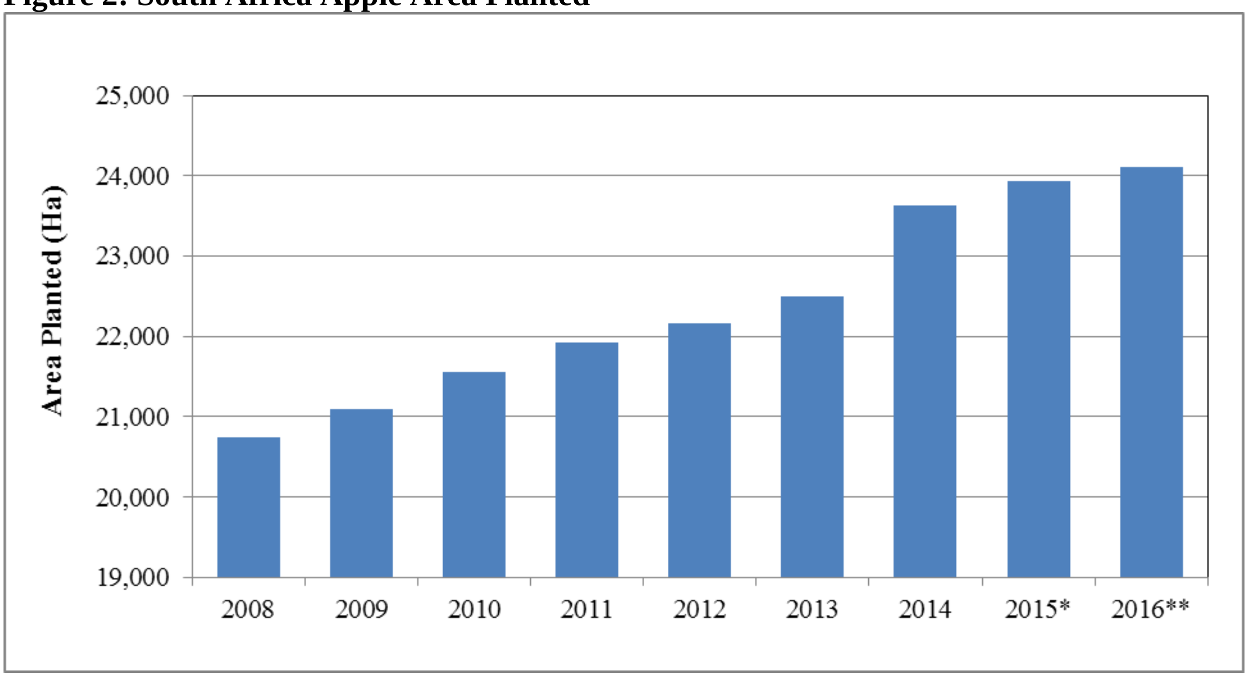
Apples are grown in several provinces throughout South Africa, but the Western Cape (WC) is the heartland of deciduous fruit production, accounting for approximately ninety percent of total apple production and exports. The WC is a winter rainfall area and has a climate similar to the Mediterranean, which is favorable for apple production. The most important apple growing regions are Ceres, Groenland, Langkloof East, and Villiersdorp, all located in the WC.

Harvest for South African apples typically begins at the end of January and runs through to June, with peak harvest times falling between February and April. Since 2008, the Golden Delicious cultivar has been the leading favorite and most planted cultivar ahead of the Granny Smith cultivar, which was previously favored by producers. Other cultivars which have been growing steadily are Gala, Pink Lady and Fuji.

Area Planted

The area planted to apples has steadily increased over the past decade as shown in **Figure 2,** driven by increased earnings from the export market due to the weakening rand, which is attracting investment into the sector. Post forecasts that the area planted to apples will increase by one percent to 24,100 hectares (ha) in the 2016/17 MY, up from 23,932 ha in the 2015/16 MY. The 2014/15 MY area planted remains unchanged at 23,625 ha based on industry data.

Figure 2: South Africa Apple Area Planted



**Estimate, **Forecast*
Source: HORTGRO

Consumption

Post forecasts that domestic consumption of apples will remain flat at 214,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, due to low economic growth and high food prices as a result of the drought conditions in the country. Domestic consumption remains unchanged for both the 2015/16 MY and the 2014/15 MY, at 214,000 MT and 213,058 MT, respectively, based on final industry data.

Over the past years, growth and stability in the domestic market has largely been driven by the increasing preference for fresh fruit over processed fruit from a growing middle class. Apples are popular in South Africa and are widely consumed throughout the year. In addition, apples form part of the national food basket of goods monitored by the South African National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) to track food price inflation.

Exports

Post forecasts that South African apple exports will increase by about four percent to 550,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on the available production and the weak rand exchange rate. Post revised upwards the 2015/16 MY exports to 529,000 MT based on the higher than anticipated year to date exports up to August 2016 and estimates for the months of October to December. The 2014/15 MY exports remain unchanged at 465,695 MT based on final Global Trade Atlas (GTA) data.

While the United Kingdom remains the single largest country destination, Africa is now the leading export region for South African apples. In the 2014/15 MY, exports to other African countries constituted 45% of total exports, followed by the European Union (28%), Asia (21%) and the Middle East (6%). **Table 1** shows the breakdown of the major export countries for South African apples.

Table 1: South African Fresh Apple exports

South Africa Export Statistics				
Commodity: 080810, Apples, Fresh				
Year Ending: December				
Partner Country	**Unit**	**Quantity**		
		2013	**2014**	**2015**
World	T	459,327	381,930	465,695
United Kingdom	T	107,541	65,218	87,828
Nigeria	T	32,317	43,624	55,395
Malaysia	T	46,515	43,797	53,651
United Arab Emirates	T	23,947	16,227	19,360
Bangladesh	T	8,369	10,297	17,778
Kenya	T	10,384	11,169	15,482
Netherlands	T	33,371	12,170	15,259
Zambia	T	10,072	12,392	14,555
Zimbabwe	T	12,154	12,124	13,713
Singapore	T	12,549	12,084	12,745
Angola	T	19,789	16,853	12,743
Botswana	T	1,395	8,524	11,381
Senegal	T	9,692	8,074	11,038

Namibia	T	1,986	10,011	9,813
Russia	T	7,195	4,512	7,832
Ghana	T	11,250	6,256	7,358
Taiwan	T	6,212	5,390	7,128
Swaziland	T	852	7,399	6,839
Mauritius	T	5,841	5,203	6,011
Mozambique	T	5,089	5,754	5,457
Benin	T	14,599	5,602	5,060
Cameroon	T	6,835	4,306	4,886
Cote d'Ivoire	T	3,678	4,014	4,730
France	T	8,587	4,951	4,413
Lesotho	T	600	3,213	4,365
Bosnia & Herzegovina	T	0	1,115	4,224
Oman	T	3,555	3,619	3,816
Germany	T	5,228	3,130	3,507
Gabon	T	2,995	3,320	2,828
Hong Kong	T	2,536	1,669	2,657
Tanzania	T	2,488	1,922	2,608
Saudi Arabia	T	6,324	4,170	2,537
Togo	T	4,959	2,437	2,088
Congo	T	1,389	1,532	2,029

Source: Global Trade Atlas (GTA)

Imports

South Africa is a net exporter of apples, and only imports apples to fulfill niche markets or satisfy domestic demand when supply is limited. Post forecasts imports will remain flat at 100 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on available and adequate stocks in the domestic market. USDA - APHIS has been working with South Africa on the United States and South Africa protocol agreement, to allow for the importation of apples from Apple Maggot regulated areas to South Africa. South Africa submitted their inputs to the draft phytosanitary work plan for Pacific Northwest apples to APHIS at the beginning of March 2016. The draft protocol may be obtained from the Northwest Fruit Exporters (509/576-8004) or from the South African Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests, on the following link: Click here to download the protocol.

Table 2: South African Fresh Apple imports

South Africa Import Statistics
Commodity: 080810, Apples, Fresh
Year Ending: December

Partner Country	Unit	Quantity		
		2013	2014	2015
World	T	124	21	4
Lesotho	T	0	0	4
United States	T	123	21	0

Source: GTA

Table 3: Tariff Rates, Fresh Apples

Heading / Subheading	CD	Article Description	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty			
				General	EU	EFTA	SADC
0808.10	9	Apples, fresh	kg	4 %	Free	4 %	Free

Source: SARS – Schedule 1 - Customs and Excise Tariffs

Table 4: PSD - Apples, Fresh

Apples, Fresh	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2015		Jan 2016		Jan 2017	
South Africa	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	23,600	23,625	23,900	23,932	0	24,100
Area Harvested	21,600	21,638	21,900	21,919	0	22,000
Bearing Trees	26,300	26,337	26,700	26,679	0	27,100
Non-Bearing Trees	3,300	3,287	3,300	3,330	0	3,200
Total Trees	29,600	29,624	30,000	30,009	0	30,300
Commercial Production	920,400	920,406	930,000	961,000	0	980,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	920,400	920,406	930,000	961,000	0	980,000
Imports	0	4	0	100	0	100
Total Supply	920,400	920,410	930,000	961,100	0	980,100
Fresh Dom. Consumption	184,600	213,058	257,000	214,000	0	214,000
Exports	465,700	465,695	473,000	529,000	0	550,000
For Processing	270,100	241,657	200,000	218,100	0	216,100
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	920,400	920,410	930,000	961,100	0	980,100
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Pears, Fresh:

Production

Post forecasts that South African pear production will increase by two percent to 440,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, up from 430,000 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the increase in area planted, young orchards coming into full production and normal weather conditions. Post revised upwards the 2015/16 MY estimate to 430,000 MT based on current industry estimates. The 2014/15 MY was also revised upwards to 410,840 MT based on amended industry data.

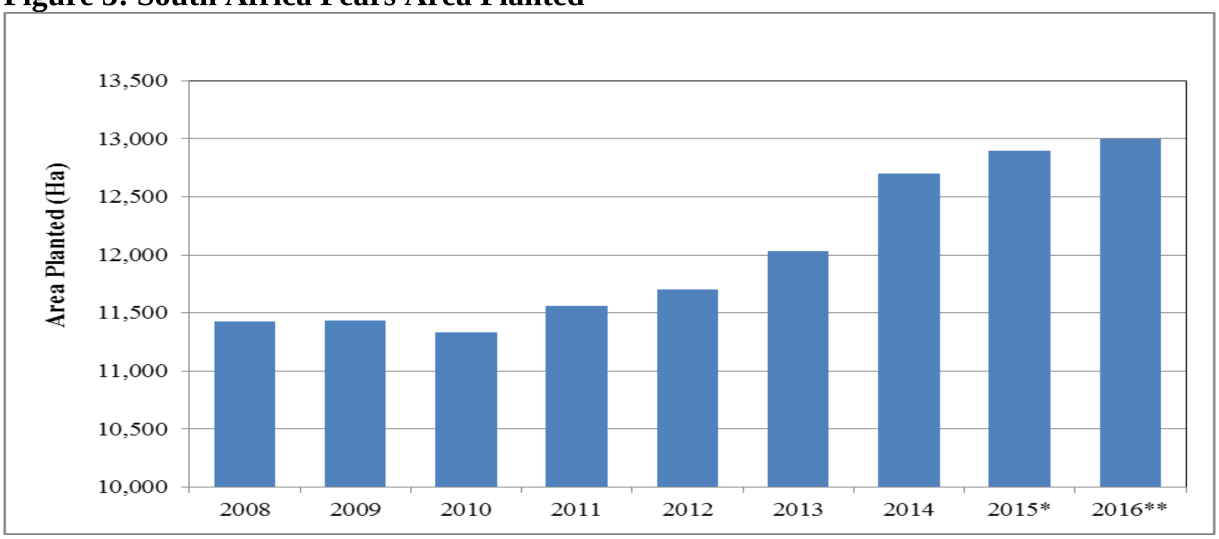
The major growing areas for pears in South Africa are Ceres, Groenland, and Wolseley/Tulbagh (all in the Western Cape) and Langkloof East in the Eastern Cape. Like apples, pears grow well in areas that do not have very high temperatures; hence the Western Cape is the heartland of pear production, accounting for at least 79 percent of the total production in South Africa.

Pears are normally harvested from late December to early January. Packham's Triumph is the most popular variety planted, followed by Forelle, William Bon Chretien, and Abate Fetel.

Area Planted

Post forecasts that the area planted with pears will increase by one percent to 13,000 hectares (ha) in the 2016/17 MY, up from 12,894 ha in the 2015/16 MY based on increased investment in the sector. The 2014/15 MY area planted remains unchanged at 12,697 ha based on industry data. **Figure 3** shows that the area planted with pears has increased steadily since 2010.

Figure 3: South Africa Pears Area Planted



**Estimate, **Forecast*
Source: HORTGRO

Consumption

Post estimates that domestic consumption of pears will remain flat at 46,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY based on available supply and the slow economic growth prospects in South Africa. The 2014/15 MY domestic consumption remains unchanged at 45,879 MT based on final industry data. Pears and apples are close substitutes in the domestic market.

Exports

Post forecasts that South African pear exports will increase by four percent to 260,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, up from 249,436 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the increase in production and the weak rand. The 2015/16 MY exports were amended upwards to 249,436 MT based on the higher than estimated exports up to August 2016 and Post estimates for the months from September to December. The 2014/15 MY exports remain unchanged at 205,199 MT based on final GTA data. The EU is South Africa`s traditional market accounting for about 58% of total exports, followed by the Middle East (16%), Asia (12%) and Africa (10%).

Table 5: South African Fresh Pears exports

South Africa Export Statistics				
Commodity: 080830, Pears, Fresh				
Year Ending: December				
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity		
		2013	2014	2015
World	T	202,431	207,309	205,199
Netherlands	T	64,685	55,055	47,283
United Arab Emirates	T	17,665	21,295	22,022
Russia	T	15,486	15,540	14,920
United Kingdom	T	20,258	17,541	14,552
Germany	T	10,794	10,457	13,501
Italy	T	7,032	8,293	8,708
Malaysia	T	5,714	8,576	8,565
France	T	8,705	7,634	7,200
Hong Kong	T	5,311	7,614	7,125
India	T	2,807	4,555	6,029
Saudi Arabia	T	2,812	4,448	5,577
Singapore	T	3,600	4,388	4,308
Canada	T	4,361	3,822	3,921
Nigeria	T	906	2,379	3,819
Portugal	T	5,395	4,409	3,792
Indonesia	T	3,741	4,304	3,570
Belgium	T	294	82	3,254
Angola	T	2,027	1,977	1,954
Mauritius	T	1,382	1,666	1,918

Botswana	T	93	1,340	1,793
Oman	T	1,628	1,909	1,588
Spain	T	1,954	1,747	1,439
Namibia	T	78	1,417	1,374
Vietnam	T	300	1,017	1,168
Swaziland	T	97	1,051	1,095
Bahrain	T	534	863	1,094
United States	T	979	848	1,062

Source: GTA

Imports

As the second largest pear producer behind Argentina in the Southern Hemisphere, South Africa only imports small quantities of pears, with China as the leading source of Ya pears (white colored pears). Imports from China began after a 2007 agreement that allowed imports of Chinese pears into the South Africa market. The South Africa and China agreement is available on the South African Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry on the following website link: http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/plantHealth/docs/protocol_pear_China.pdf .

Table 6: South African Fresh Pears imports

South Africa Import Statistics				
Commodity: 080830, Pears, Fresh				
Year Ending: December				
Partner Country	**Unit**	**Quantity**		
		2013	**2014**	**2015**
World	T	64	44	144
China	T	64	44	119
Germany	T	0	0	24
Swaziland	T	0	0	0

Source: GTA

Table 7: Tariff Rates, Fresh Pears

Heading / Subheading	CD	Article Description	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty			
				General	**EU**	**EFTA**	**SADC**
0808.30	8	Pears, fresh	kg	4 percent	Free	4 percent	Free

Source: SARS – Schedule 1 - Customs and Excise Tariffs

Table 8: PSD - Pears, Fresh

Pears, Fresh	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2015		Jan 2016		Jan 2017	
South Africa	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	12,700	12,697	12,900	12,894	0	13,000
Area Harvested	11,700	11,682	11,900	11,863	0	12,000
Bearing Trees	14,800	14,838	15,100	15,068	0	15,300
Non-Bearing Trees	1,100	1,107	1,100	1,124	0	1,000
Total Trees	15,900	15,945	16,200	16,192	0	16,300
Commercial Production	400,000	410,840	410,000	430,000	0	440,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	400,000	410,840	410,000	430,000	0	440,000
Imports	300	144	500	18	0	100
Total Supply	400,300	410,984	410,500	430,018	0	440,100
Fresh Dom. Consumption	48,500	45,879	28,800	45,900	0	46,000
Exports	205,200	205,199	210,100	249,436	0	260,000
For Processing	146,600	159,906	171,600	134,682	0	134,100
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	400,300	410,984	410,500	430,018	0	440,100
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Table grapes, Fresh:

Production

Post forecasts that South African table grape production will decrease by about two percent to 280,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, down from 284,575 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the prevailing dry and hot weather conditions that could result in smaller grape sizes. The 2015/16 MY production of table grapes was revised upwards to 284,575 MT based on available industry data. The 2014/15 MY grape production remains unchanged at 291,442 MT based on final industry data.

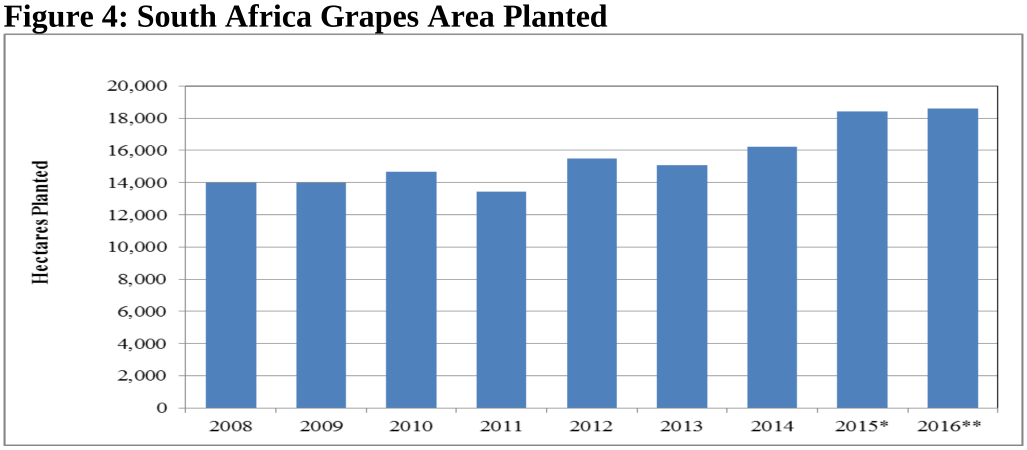
The major growing areas for grapes are the Berg River and Hex River in the Western Cape Province, and the Olifants River and Orange River in the Northern Cape Province. Grapes are normally harvested from October to May. Harvest starts in week 43 (October) in the Northern Cape Region followed by Orange River region. Hex River valley is the last region for table grapes harvesting.

The leading varieties of South African Table Grapes are Crimson Seedless, Thomson Seedless, Prime and Flame. The cultivar profile in South Africa has changed in recent years. Seeded cultivars are declining on a yearly basis, as consumers prefer seedless grapes, and production of black and red seedless varieties has increased. The popularity of seedless cultivars stems from characteristics such as large berry size (with elongated or oval berry shapes), favorable texture (crunchiness), and good eating qualities.

Area Planted

Post forecasts that the area planted to table grapes will increase by one percent to 18,600 hectares (ha) in the 2016/17 MY, up from 18,400 ha in the 2015/16 MY based on new areas planted at the back of increased investment in the sector. The area planted in the 2014/15 MY will remain unchanged at 18,212 ha based on final industry data. **Figure 4** shows that the area planted to grapes has been increasing since 2008.

Figure 4: South Africa Grapes Area Planted



*Estimate, ***Forecast,*
Source: **SAGTI**

Consumption

Post forecasts that domestic consumption of table grapes will remain flat at 31,700 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on the available production and the low economic growth prospects. The 2015/16 MY domestic consumption has been revised downwards to 31,692 MT based on industry data at the back of lower production. The 2014/15 MY consumption remains unchanged at 33,592 MT based on industry data.

The domestic consumption of grapes in South Africa is dependent on the export market. Grapes that cannot be sold on the export market, including grapes that do not meet export quality standards, are diverted to the domestic market.

Exports

Post forecasts that exports will decrease by two percent to 253,600 MT in the 2016/17 MY, down from 258,183 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the decrease in production. Post revised upwards exports for the 2015/16 MY to 258,183 MT based on industry data. The 2014/15 MY exports remain unchanged at 263,452 MT based on final industry data.

The EU is the leading historical export market for South African grapes, accounting for at least 75 percent of table grapes exports. South Africa benefits from a shorter shipping distance than other Southern Hemisphere competitors, strong demand for seedless varieties, and a free trade agreement with the EU. Exports have also benefitted from a weaker Rand against its major trading currencies such as the Euro. Exports to Asia (14%), the Middle East (6%) and Africa (4%) also have strong growth potential.

Table 9: South African Fresh Table Grapes exports

Season (Oct. - Sept.)	Exports (MT)
2004/2005	210,823
2005/2006	230,896
2006/2007	227,265
2007/2008	224,123
2008/2009	217,875
2009/2010	234,579
2010/2011	202,500
2011/2012	245,797
2012/2013	234,463
2013/2014	226,401
2014/2015	263,452
2015/2016*	258,183
2016/2017**	253,600

***Estimate, **Forecast**
Source: South African Table Grapes Industry

Imports

South Africa is a net exporter of table grapes, and imports are mainly to make up for out of season demand, with Spain, Namibia, and Egypt being the major suppliers, and a small quantity being imported from Israel.

Table 10: South African Fresh Table Grapes imports

South Africa Import Statistics				
Commodity: 080610, Grapes, Fresh				
Year Ending: September				
Partner Country	Unit	Quantity		
		2013	2014	2015
World	T	4,558	4,687	5,602
Spain	T	2,818	2,833	2,873
Namibia	T	0	332	1,324
Egypt	T	1,630	1,461	1,220
Zambia	T	0	17	96
Other Countries NES	T	0	0	50
Israel	T	111	41	22
South Africa	T	0	0	18
Swaziland	T	0	0	0
United Kingdom	T	0	3	0
Chile	T	0	0	0

Source: GTA

Table 11: Tariff Rates, Fresh Table Grapes

Heading / Subheading	CD	Article Description	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty			
				General	EU	EFTA	SADC
0806.10	1	Grapes, fresh	kg	4 %	Free	4 %	Free

Source: SARS – Schedule 1 - Customs and Excise Tariffs

Table 12: PSD; Table Grapes, Fresh

Grapes, Fresh	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Market Begin Year	Oct 2014	Oct 2015	Oct 2016

South Africa	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	18,200	18,212	18,700	18,500	0	18,600
Area Harvested	15,000	15,000	15,200	15,200	0	15,300
Commercial Production	291,400	291,442	283,700	284,575	0	280,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	291,400	291,442	283,700	284,575	0	280,000
Imports	5,600	5,602	5,600	5,300	0	5,300
Total Supply	297,000	297,044	289,300	289,875	0	285,300
Fresh Dom. Consumption	33,500	33,592	33,500	31,692	0	31,700
Exports	263,500	263,452	255,800	258,183	0	253,600
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	297,000	297,044	289,300	289,875	0	285,300
(HA) ,(MT)						

Policy:

Table 13 provides the list of the regulations applicable to apples, pears and table grapes in South Africa. Exporters should also be aware that there is no law in South Africa restricting an importer from requesting additional certifications over and above the legislation and regulations indicated in this section.

Table 13: List of key legislations and regulations

Policy	**Link**
Agriculture Product Standards Act No 119 of 1990	http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/Food percent20Import percent20& percent20Export percent20Standard/docs/Agric percent20Product percent20Standards percent20Act percent20No percent20119 percent20 percent20of percent201990.pdf
Agricultural Pests, Act, 36 of 1983	**Agricultural Pests Amendment Act, 9 of 1992** http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/APIS/doc/Agricultural percent20Pests percent20Act.pdf
Foodstuffs, cosmetics and disinfectants Act 54 of 1972	http://www.nda.agric.za/vetweb/Legislation/Other percent20acts/Act percent20- percent20Foodstuffs, percent20Cosmetics percent20and percent20Disinfectants percent20Act-54 percent20of percent201972.pdf
Procedures for exporting to South Africa	http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/plantHealth/docs/importProcedure.pdf.
Maximum Residue Limits	http://www.daff.gov.za/daffweb3/Branches/Agricultural-Production-Health-Food-Safety/Food-Safety-Quality-Assurance/Maximum-Residue-Limits

Regulations relating to standards, grading, packing and marking	**Apples** http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/foodSafety/doc/localImportRegulations/Apples_regulations.pdf **Pears** http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/foodSafety/doc/localImportRegulations/Pears_regulations.pdf **Grapes** http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/foodSafety/doc/localImportRegulations/gg35395 percent20nn422 percent20APS percent20table percent20grapes.pdf

Source: South African Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)

Prices

Table 14 below shows that the price of apples has always been higher than the price of pears in the local market, while in the export market, pears are normally priced higher than apples. The apple and pear prices in **Table 14** are the average prices (Rand/Ton) earned in the respective markets. The key driving forces of the increases in apple and pear export prices is the depreciation in the value of the rand and increasing world demand.

Table 14: Price of Apples and Pears

	APLES			PEARS		
	Local Market	Export Market	Processed Market	Local Market	Export Market	Processed Market
Season	(R/Ton)	(R/Ton)	(R/Ton)	(R/Ton)	(R/Ton)	(R/Ton)
2003/2004	2,109	3,794	336	1,977	4,059	495
2004/2005	2,310	3,638	341	2,128	3,861	491
2005/2006	2,580	3,791	373	2,304	3,786	573
2006/2007	2,799	4,363	447	2,664	4,680	715
2007/2008	3,618	5,419	1,071	3,222	5,704	973
2008/2009	3,568	5,834	786	3,452	6,336	1,035
2009/2010	3,656	5,881	534	3,454	6,144	810
2010/2011	4,326	6,210	737	3,856	6,612	896
2011/2012	4,470	6,531	1,146	4,191	6,803	1,115
2012/2013	4,845	8,658	1,137	4,650	8,835	1,316

2013/2014	4,944	10,136	1,141	4,815	9,900	1,376
2014/2015	5,024	10,689	1,142	5,164	9,977	1,561

Source: HORTGRO