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Fresh Deciduous Fruit Semi-annual

Update on the South African Deciduous Fruit Supply and Demand

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Report Highlights:
Post estimates that the 2015/16 MY production of apples and pears will increase by about one percent to 930,000 MT and 410,000 MT, respectively, based on increases in area planted which was partially offset by the impact of dry weather conditions. Table grape production is estimated to decrease by about 2.7% to 283,700 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the dry weather conditions that resulted in smaller grape sizes.

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

Executive Summary

Post estimates that the South African apple production will increase by about one percent to 930,000 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the increase in area planted and new plantings coming into full production. Post estimates that the South African apple exports will increase by about two percent to 473,021 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the available production and the weak rand exchange rate.

Post estimates that the South African pear production will increase by one percent to 410,000 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the increase in area planted. Post estimates that the South African pear exports will increase by two percent to 210,100 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the available production and weak rand.

Post estimates that the South African table grape production will decrease by about 2.7% to 283,700 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the dry weather conditions that resulted in smaller grape sizes. Post estimates that the 2015/16 MY exports will decrease by three percent to 255,800 MT based on the decrease in production.

The domestic consumption of apples, pears and table grapes are forecasted to remain flat in the 2015/16 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.

MY – Marketing Year (January to December)

Sources

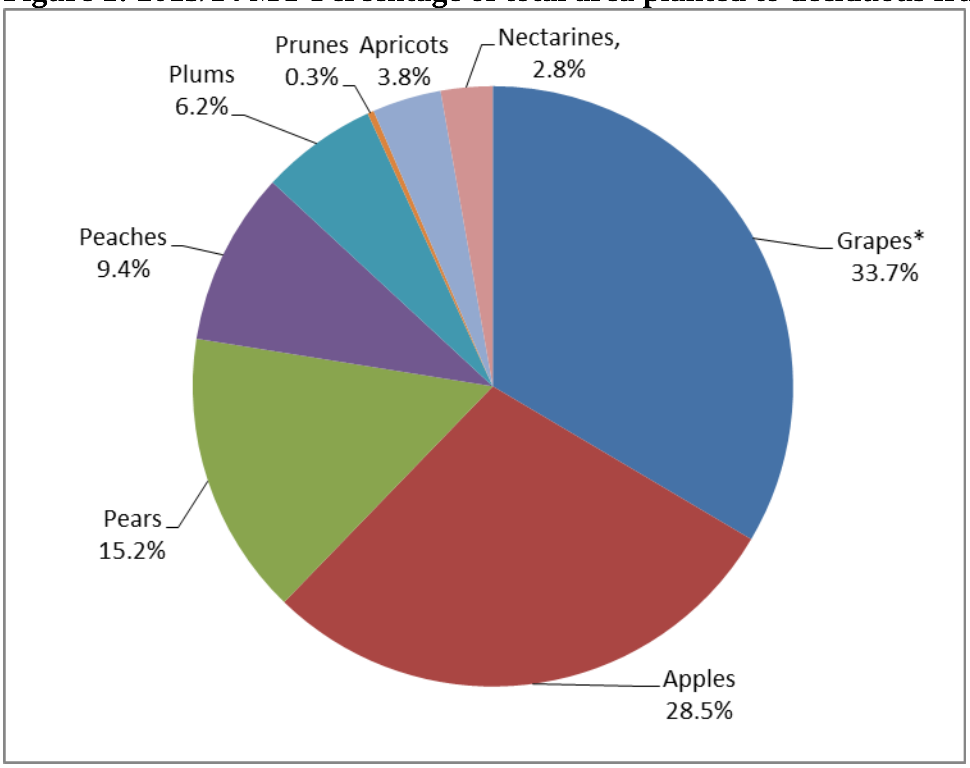
Name	**Website**
Hortgro	http://www.hortgro.co.za
South African Table Grapes Industry (SAGTI)	http://www.satgi.co.za/
Fresh Fruit Portal	http://www.freshfruitportal.com/

Brief background of the South African Deciduous fruit industry

Deciduous fruit is the largest sub-sector when measured in terms of hectares under fruit plantation in South Africa. Approximately 79,803 hectares (ha) was planted to deciduous fruits in South Africa 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 2013/14 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**

<u>Apples, Fresh:</u>

Production

Post estimates that the South African apple production will increase by about one percent to 930,000 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the increase in area planted and new plantings coming into full production. Post revised upwards the 2014/15 MY estimates to 920,406 MY, based on the industry data. The 2013/14 MY production remains unchanged at 792,549 MT based on industry.
Apples are grown in several provinces around South Africa, but the Western Cape (WC) is the heartland of deciduous fruit production, accounting for approximately ninety percent of the total apple production and exports. The WC is a winter rainfall area and has a climate similar to the Mediterranean, which is

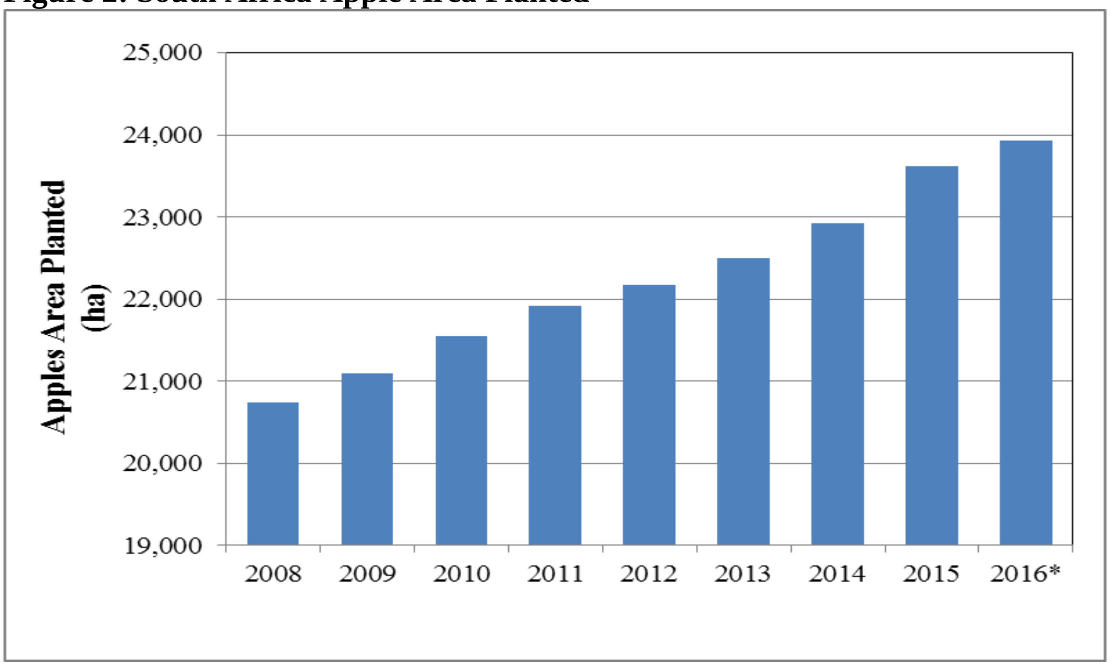
favorable for apple production. The most important apple growing regions are Ceres, Groenland, Langkloof East, Villiersdorp, all located in the WC.

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, 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 markets due to the weakening rand, and investment into the sector. Post estimates that the area planted to apples will increase by one percent to 23,932 hectares (ha) in the 2015/16 MY, from 23,625 ha in the 2014/15 MY. The 2013/14 MY area planted remains unchanged at 22,929 ha based on industry data.

Figure 2: South Africa Apple Area Planted



Estimate, **Source: HORTGRO**

Consumption

Post estimates that the 2015/16 MY domestic consumption of apples will only increase marginally by less than one percent to 214,000 MT due to the increase in production, partially offset by the low economic growth and consumer pressure from high food prices as a result of the drought conditions in the country. The 2014/15 MY domestic consumption was revised upwards to 213,058 MT based on industry data. The 2013/14 MY consumption remains unchanged at 210,303 MT based on 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 estimates that the South African apple exports will increase by about two percent to 473,021 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the available production and the weak rand exchange rate. Post revised upwards the 2014/15 MY to 465,695 MT, a 22% increase from the 2013/14 MY exports of 381,931 MT, based on final GTA data at the back of the increase in production.

Africa is now the leading export market for South Africa apples. In the 2014/15 MY, exports to other African countries constituted 45% of the 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: 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 estimates that South African apple imports will increase to 21 MT in the 2015/16 MY, from 4 MT in the 2014/15 MY based on the resumption of imports from the US. 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 NW 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	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2016	
South Africa	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	22,900	22,929	23,100	23,625	23,200	23,932
Area Harvested	20,600	20,633	21,000	21,638	21,000	21,919
Bearing Trees	25,600	25,637	25,700	26,337	25,700	26,679
Non-Bearing Trees	2,500	2,536	3,000	3,287	3,000	3,330
Total Trees	28,100	28,173	28,700	29,624	28,700	30,009
Commercial Production	792,500	792,549	860,000	920,406	865,000	930,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	792,500	792,549	860,000	920,406	865,000	930,000
Imports	0	21	0	4	0	21
Total Supply	792,500	792,570	860,000	920,410	865,000	930,021
Fresh Dom. Consumption	210,200	210,303	139,900	213,058	210,000	214,000
Exports	382,000	381,931	450,000	465,695	455,000	473,021
For Processing	200,300	200,336	270,100	241,657	200,000	243,000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	792,500	792,570	860,000	920,410	865,000	930,021
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Pears, Fresh:

Production

Post estimates that the South African pear production will increase by one percent to 410,000 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the increase in area planted and young orchard coming into full production. Post revised upwards the 2014/15 MY estimates to 404,072 MY based on industry data. The 2013/14 MY pear production remains unchanged at 413,614 MT based on industry data.

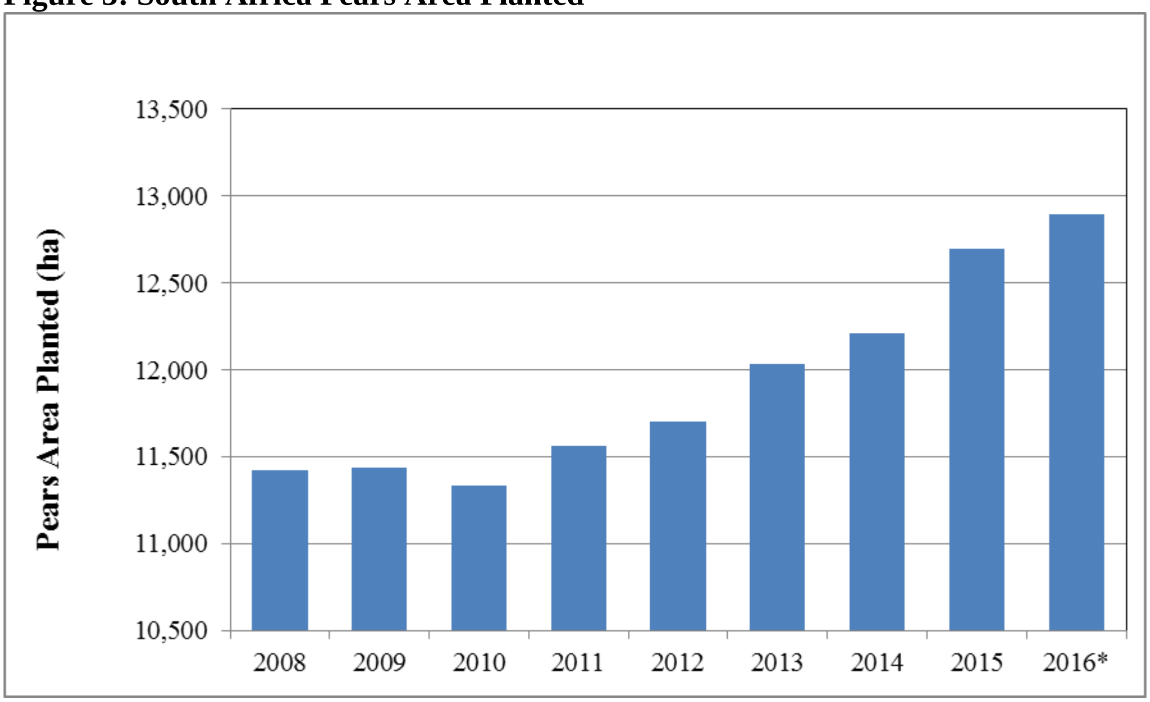
The major growing areas for pears in South Africa are Ceres, Groenland, Wolseley/Tulbagh (all in the Western Cape) and Langkloof East in the Eastern Cape. Like apples, pears grow well in areas that do not have very high temperatures; hence the Western Cape is the heartland of pear production, accounting 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 estimates that the 2015/16 MY area planted with pears will increase by two percent to 12,894 hectares (ha), from 12,697 ha in the 2014/15 MY based on increased investment in the sector. The 2013/14 MY area planted remains unchanged at 12,211 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*

Source: HORTGRO

Consumption

Post estimates that the domestic consumption of pears will remain flat at 45,900 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on available production supply and the slow economic growth prospects in South Africa. The 2014/15 MY domestic consumption has been revised downwards to 45,879 MT based on updated industry data and lower than expected demand as more fruit was diverted for processing. The 2013/14 MY consumption remains unchanged at 48,535 MT based on final industry statistics. Pears and apples are close substitutes in the domestic market.

Exports

Post estimates that the South African pear exports will increase by two percent to 210,100 MT in the 2015/16 MY, from the 2014/15 MY exports of 205,199 MT based on the available production and weak rand. The 2013/14 MY exports remains unchanged at 207,310 MT based on GTA data. The EU, is SA`s traditional market accounting for about 58% of the total exports followed by 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 Chinese 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	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Market Begin Year	Jan 2014	Jan 2015	Jan 2015

South Africa	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	12,200	12,211	12,300	12,697	12,400	12,894
Area Harvested	11,200	11,193	11,200	11,682	11,300	11,863
Bearing Trees	13,700	14,036	13,600	14,838	13,700	15,068
Non-Bearing Trees	1,900	1,492	1,800	1,107	2,000	1,124
Total Trees	15,600	15,528	15,400	15,945	15,700	16,192
Commercial Production	413,600	413,614	400,000	404,072	410,000	410,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	413,600	413,614	400,000	404,072	410,000	410,000
Imports	0	44	100	144	100	150
Total Supply	413,600	413,658	400,100	404,216	410,100	410,150
Fresh Dom. Consumption	48,500	48,535	48,500	45,879	48,500	45,900
Exports	207,300	207,310	205,000	205,199	190,000	210,100
For Processing	157,800	157,813	146,600	153,138	171,600	154,150
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	413,600	413,658	400,100	404,216	410,100	410,000
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

<u>Table grapes, Fresh:</u>

Production

Post estimates that the South African table grape production will decrease by about 2.7% to 283,700 MT in the 2015/16 MY, from 291,442 MT in the 2014/15 MY based on the dry weather conditions that resulted in smaller grape sizes. The 2013/14 MY grape production remains unchanged at 251,447 MT based on industry data.

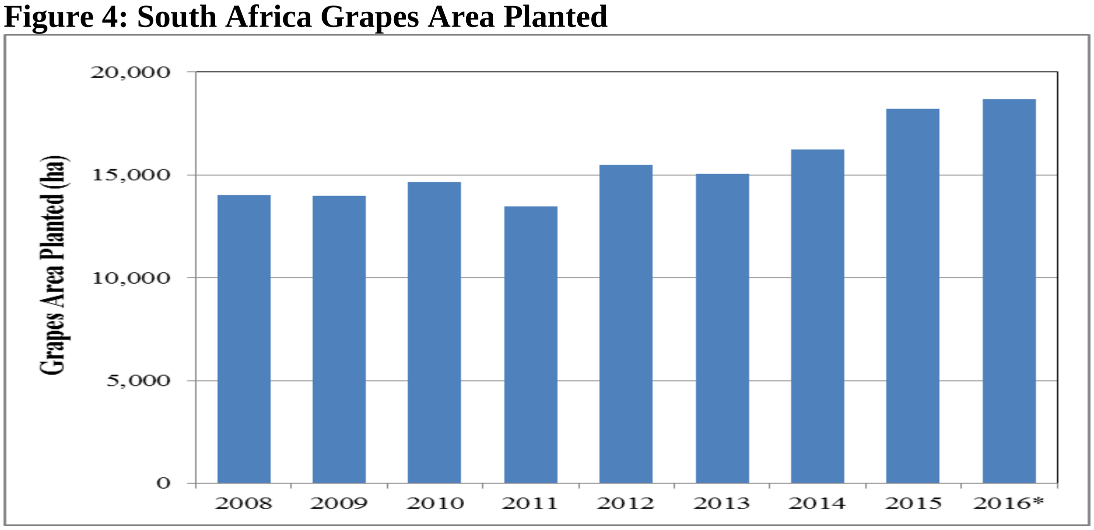
The major growing areas for grapes are the Berg River and Hex River in the Western Cape Province; and the Olifants River and Orange River in the Northern Cape Province. Grapes are normally harvested from October to May. Harvest starts in week 43 (October) in the Northern Cape Region followed by Orange 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 estimates that the 2015/16 MY area planted to table grapes will increase by 3% to 18,700 hectares (ha) from 18.212 ha in the 2014/15 MY based on new areas planted and growers replacing old cultivars with new higher yielding varieties. The area planted in the 2013/14 MY will remain unchanged at 16,229 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
Source: **SAGTI**

Consumption

Post estimates that the 2015/16 MY domestic consumption of table grapes will remain flat at 33,500 MT based on the available production and the low economic growth prospects. The 2014/15 MY domestic consumption has been revised upwards to 33,592 MT based on industry data at the back of the increased production. The 2013/14 MY consumption remains unchanged at 29,763 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 the export standards and quality are diverted to the domestic market.

Exports

Post estimates that the 2015/16 MY exports will decrease by three percent to 255,800 MT based on the decrease in production. Post revised the 2014/15 MY and 2013/14 MY exports to 263,452 MT and 226,401 MT, respectively, based on industry data and the revision of the marketing year from 'Jan – Dec' to 'Oct – Sept'.

The EU is the leading historical export market for South African grapes, accounting for at least 75 percent of the 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%), Middle East (6%) and Africa (4%) also have strong growth potential.

Table 9: South African Fresh Table Grapes exports

Season (Oct. - Sept.)	**Exports (MT)**
2002/2003	198,235
2003/2004	238,298
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*	255,800

***Estimate, 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 Egypt, Spain and Namibia being the major suppliers, and a small quantities 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	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013	Oct 2014	Oct 2015

South Africa	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	16,200	16,229	18,200	18,212	18,200	18,700
Area Harvested	12,600	12,600	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,200
Commercial Production	251,500	251,477	291,400	291,442	294,000	283,700
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	251,500	251,477	291,400	291,442	294,000	283,700
Imports	4,700	4,687	5,500	5,602	5,500	5,600
Total Supply	256,200	256,164	296,900	297,044	299,500	289,300
Fresh Dom. Consumption	29,800	29,763	33,400	33,592	33,500	33,500
Exports	226,400	226,401	263,500	263,452	266,000	255,800
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	256,200	256,164	296,900	297,044	299,500	289,300
(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 governing 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

Source: HORTGRO