

18-AGRICULTURE

In 2005, agricultural produce sales amounted to 70 million Euros. In terms of domestic consumption New Caledonian production covered approximately half of local needs, the remainder being satisfied by imported product.

The 2002 agricultural census showed 5 574 agricultural operations, for a total Land area farmed (SAU) of 247 878 ha, or 13% of the total surface area of New Caledonia, a low proportion that can be explained by the topographical nature of the territory. In Metropolitan France the figure reached 51% in the 2000 agricultural census.

The agricultural family population has shown a downward trend : it accounted for 10% of the New Caledonian population in 2002, as opposed to 23% in 1991. The average age of farm managers has increased, from 48 years old in 1991 to 50 years in 2002.

Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product in 2001 was less than 2%.

Over and above these weakness, agriculture plays a central role in New Caledonian society, by helping to contain the rural exodus and keep populations on the lands where they were born.

The agricultural sector receives significant assistance from the State, New Caledonia (via ERPA) and the provinces. As well as the quantifiable measures, there are a variety of protective measures for local production, such as the TSPA agricultural product support tax applicable to certain imported products, and import quotas. APICAN also intervenes in favour of agriculture. Within the framework of land reform, ADRAF undertakes all purchases and attributions in terms of agriculture and land, as well as improvement and economic development activities in the rural environment. Lastly, this assistance is complemented by an agricultural trades training programme, along with interventions from various research organisations present in New Caledonia.

► **Agricultural produce sales.** Estimated from information supplied by a variety of organisations : the chamber of agriculture, which manages the wholesale market, the Veterinary, foodstuffs and rural affairs department which carries out monthly surveys of producers, OCEF, ERPA and the provinces. These produce sales only represent a portion of total agricultural production, which is very difficult to evaluate due to family production (self-sufficiency consumption) and sales outside official circuits which remain unknown. It does not include the aquaculture industry.

► **General Agriculture Census, Agricultural operation, SAU.** See 18.2. Wholesale market, ERPA. See 18.3. OCEF. See 18.4. ADRAF. See 4.2.

► **Agricultural family population.** Comprises the farm manager, any co-managers and the members of their families living and/or working on the property.

► **APICAN.** Agency for the prevention and compensation of agricultural disasters, established under deliberation n°342 of December 30, 2002 by the Congress of New Caledonia.

► **Agricultural trades training.** Provided by a variety of initial and ongoing training organisations, being Lycée Agricole de Pouembout, Lycée d'Enseignement Professionnel Do Neva in Houailou, Groupement du Service Militaire Adapté de Nouvelle-Calédonie, Etablissement Territorial de Formation Professionnelle des Adultes de Bourail, Centre de Formation des Apprentis Agricoles de la Chambre d'Agriculture de Nouvelle-Calédonie, Centre Consulaire de Formation Agricole de la Chambre d'Agriculture de Nouvelle-Calédonie, Maisons Familiales Rurales and their Committee.

SOURCES

[1] DAVAR, *L'agriculture calédonienne de 1994 à 2003*.

[2] DAVAR, *Mémento agricole 2005*.

[3] DAVAR-ISEE, *Recensement Général Agricole 2002/Principaux résultats*, Notes et Documents n°94, mai 2005.

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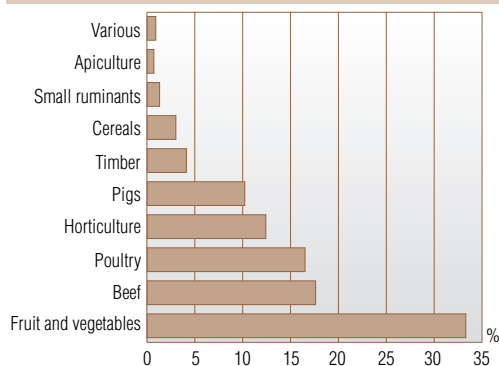
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Agricultural produce sales and imports of agricultural products [1 and 2]

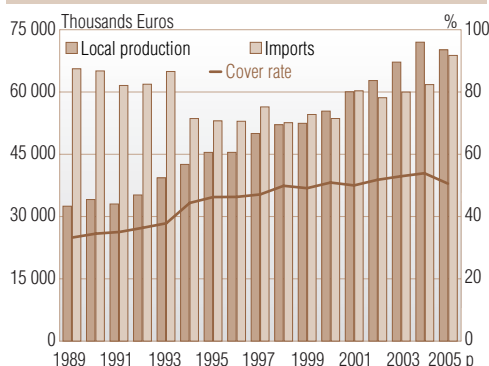
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 p
Local agricultural produce	34 040	45 378	55 300	59 934	62 649	67 082	71 875	70 032
Agricultural product imports	64 962	52 953	53 523	60 168	58 518	59 875	61 677	68 691
Agricultural industry cover rate	34.4	46.1	50.8	49.9	51.7	52.8	53.8	50.5

Units : thousand Euros, %

Breakdown of agricultural produce sales in 2005 [2]



Agricultural sector development [1 and 2]



Agricultural family populations by province (2002 General agricultural census) [3]

	Loyalty islands province		Northern province		Southern province		New Caledonia	
	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002
Agricultural family population	12 374	7 449	18 959	8 421	8 978	5 342	40 311	21 212
Average age	25	29	27	32	28	36	27	32
Agricultural workers (UTA) (a)	2 725	1 601	5 452	2 388	2 842	2 452	11 019	6 441
incl. family workers	2 706	1 556	5 266	2 173	2 194	1 568	10 166	5 297
non-family member permanent workers	7	2	132	159	608	777	747	938
mutual aid and seasonal workers	13	43	54	56	40	107	107	206

(a) Annual work unit

Units : number, year, UTA

Agricultural land area by province (2002 General agricultural census) [3]

	Loyalty islands province	Northern province	Southern province	New Caledonia
Forage fields	-	110	646	756
Improved pastures	6	8 453	26 364	34 823
Natural, maintained pastures	20	44 486	54 869	99 375
Plant production	498	2 308	3 089	5 895
Maintained Agricultural Land Area (SAE)	524	55 357	84 968	140 849
Low production pasture	579	65 758	38 895	105 232
Fallow and other arable lands	16	391	1 195	1 602
Various	46	141	8	195
Land area farmed	1 164	121 647	125 066	247 878
Non-productive fallow lands	165	8 350	8 719	17 235
Floors of buildings and yards	253	741	761	1 755
Replanted forest	24	258	351	632
Natural forest	59	4 700	13 214	17 974
Various	3	1 161	2 908	4 072
Total farmed area	1 669	136 857	151 019	289 545
Total land area	198 090	958 260	701 200	1 857 550

Unit : ha

Major financial assistance for agriculture [1]

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 p
Assistance from New Caledonia	7 031	6 788	9 394	8 573	8 925	13 618	10 793	8 313
incl. ERPA (a)	4 006	4 215	6 779	6 955	7 333	7 391	5 573	5 028
Assistance from Provinces	5 531	1 223	4 810	6 486	12 017	7 173	4 835	4 785
State assistance (b)	5 975	226	109	1 131	654	7 307	821	193

(a) ERPA also provides assistance to aquaculture and for the transport of marine products.

(b) Excluding assistance provided within the development contracts.

(c) Including 777 million compensation following cyclone Erica.

Unit : thousand Euros

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In the eleven years between the **agricultural censuses** of 1991 and 2002, the number of **agricultural operations** decreased by almost one-third, from 8 460 down to 5 574, or slightly more than 5 operations per week over that period. The majority of those that disappeared were smaller operations, while the number of larger scale operations grew (+16.5%), leading to a rise in land area farmed (SAU) of close to 10%. This trend has also been observed in Metropolitan France and many other countries.

Agricultural entities in New Caledonia were characterised by a high percentage of very small operations : more than half (54%) farmed land area of less than 1 ha and represented less than 1% of the total land area farmed, whereas 11% of operations farmed land area of 100 ha or more and accounted for almost 90% of total New Caledonian land area farmed.

The breakdown of production systems has changed, with operations becoming more specialised. The multi-crop/livestock system was still the most common in the Northern and Loyalty islands provinces, but only represented one-third of operations in the Southern province.

On the other hand, 5% were single-crop operations as opposed to 1% eleven years earlier, while 13% only reared animals, as opposed to 6% in 1991.

For the whole of New Caledonia, approximately 1/4 of the total land area of agricultural operations were governed by customary law, 2/3 private property and 1/10th domain lands.

The level of mechanisation has improved in New Caledonian agriculture. The number of tractors increased by about 20% since the beginning of the 1990s, and in 2002 almost one-third of farms used machinery (compared to one-fifth in 1991).

► **2002 General Agricultural Census.** After the censuses in 1983 and 1991, the 2002 census was undertaken from July 1, 2002 to January 28, 2003. The Statistics and economic survey institute (ISEE) and the Veterinary, foodstuffs and rural affairs department (DAVAR) were given technical responsibility for the operation. The main objectives of the agricultural census were :

- provide assistance for decision making related to rural development for New Caledonia and the provinces ;
- feed very detailed statistical and geographical information systems ;
- update all statistical information relating to New Caledonian agriculture, and measure evolution ;
- enable identification of operational samples with a view to surveying specific areas of agriculture.

► **Agricultural operation.** For census purposes, it is defined as an economic entity satisfying three criteria :

- generates at least one agricultural product or uses agricultural land ;
- is equal to or greater than a given size (in land area, number of animals, or quantities produced) ;
- is subject to daily independent management of a farm manager who makes day-to-day decisions.

► **Land area farmed (SAU).** Includes arable lands, flowers and ornamental plants, permanent crops, pastures, fallow lands as well as gardens and family orchards, vegetable gardens and mixed crops.

SOURCES

[1] DAVAR-ISEE, *Recensement Général Agricole 2002/ Principaux résultats*, Notes et Documents n°94, mai 2005. Disponible en ligne sur : www.isee.nc

[2] DAVAR-ISEE, *Recensement Général Agricole 2002/ Inventaire communal*, Notes et Documents n°91, 92 et 93, novembre 2004. Disponible en ligne sur : www.isee.nc

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18.2 AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Number of operations and land area farmed (SAU) by province (1991 and 2002 General agricultural censuses) [1]

	1991		2002	
	Operations	SAU	Operations	SAU
Loyalty islands province	2 254	4 964	1 623	1 164
Northern province	4 279	99 233	2 230	121 647
Southern province	1 927	124 010	1 721	125 066
New Caledonia	8 460	228 208	5 574	247 878

Units : number, ha

Breakdown of lands by status and province, on land areas of operations (2002 General agricultural census) [1]

	Loyalty islands province	Northern province	Southern province	New Caledonia
Domain lands	-	14.9	6.7	10.5
Private property	-	42.6	87.4	65.7
Customary lands	100.0	42.5	5.9	23.8

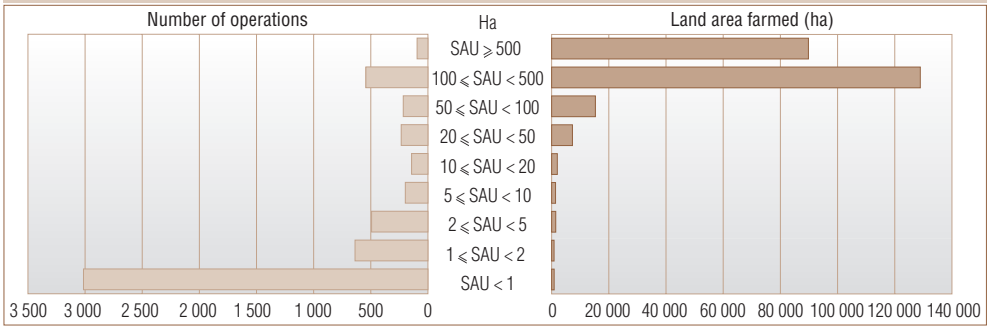
Unit : %

Number of operations by province and production systems (1991 and 2002 General agricultural censuses) [1]

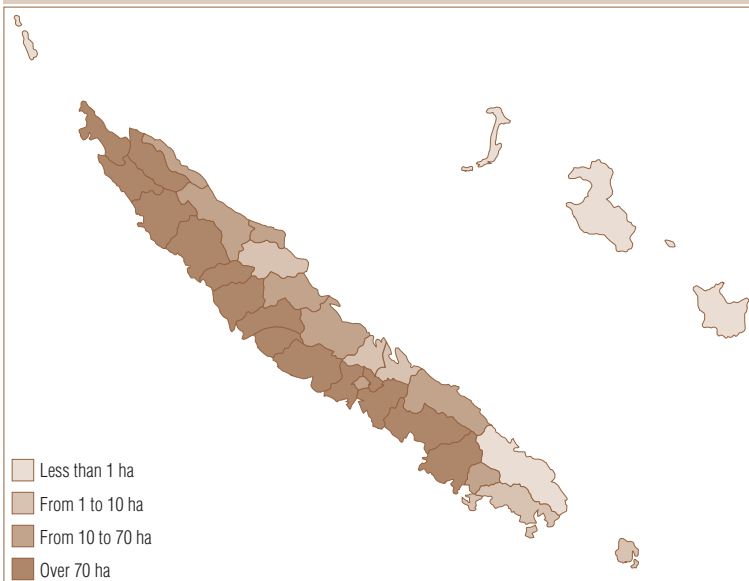
	Loyalty islands province		Northern Province		Southern Province		New Caledonia	
	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002
Single crop	1	35	32	67	81	201	114	303
Livestock only	7	6	201	268	298	433	506	707
Multi-crop	85	79	1 069	585	367	232	1 521	896
Single crop-Livestock	141	495	219	134	256	298	616	927
Multi-crop-Livestock	2 020	1 008	2 758	1 176	925	557	5 703	2 741
Total	2 254	1 623	4 279	2 230	1 927	1 721	8 460	5 574

Unit : number

Operations and Land area farmed (SAU) (2002 General agricultural census) [1 and 2]



Average land area farmed by municipality (2002 General agricultural census) [1]



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Plant production is extremely dependent on weather conditions. In recent years, it has been affected by cyclones Béti (1996), Franck (1999) and Erika (2003), which were the major climatic events of the decade, following the drought of 1991-1993.

New Caledonia has never been a cereal producer, mainly producing corn for feed production, and is totally dependent on imports for all other cereals.

Potatoes are mainly produced in La Foa and Bourail. Sales of fresh potatoes have contracted significantly over the last fifteen years. At the same time, sales of processed potatoes have grown regularly since 1992, the year in which OCEF opened its grade 4 processing plant.

Vegetable produce sales have grown significantly, reducing the need for imports. Since 1993, sustained efforts have led to more and more produce exports, in particular squash to Japan and New Zealand.

Tropical tubers are mainly cultivated in the traditional manner, although mechanisation of crops is occurring. A large proportion of production is destined for self-sufficiency consumption.

Over the longer term, fruit produce sales have grown significantly, leading to a reduction in imports, which are mainly restricted to "temperate" fruit which are not produced locally : apples, pears and grapes.

Coffee production, after reaching its peak in 1939 with 2 350 tonnes, continues to diminish and only satisfies 5% of local consumption.

Although even more marginal, copra production does play an important role in so far as it is one of the few potential economic development possibilities for the island of Ouvéa.

► **OCEF.** See 18.4.

► **Wholesale market.** Under the management of the chamber of agriculture, it was established in 1974 in order to provide a meeting place for supply and demand. Today the wholesale market is the place where transactions between producers and carriers are recorded, along with transactions between wholesalers and retailers. In theory, all initial transactions involving fruit and vegetables sold in Nouméa, Dumbéa and Mont Dore must be declared at this market. A large proportion is in fact declared, although many producers prefer to go directly to retailers. On the other hand, all wholesalers declare their purchases. However, the percentage of goods declared increases with each passing year, according to a factor that depends on the product under consideration.

► **Copra.** It is the kernel of the coconut removed from the shell, dried and ready for grinding to extract the oil. The oil factory, built on Ouvéa in 1991 and managed by the *Coopérative Agricole et Aquacole des Producteurs d'Ouvéa*, had only one market back then, in the form of *Société Calédonienne de Transformation des Oléagineux* based in Nouméa. With the inception of the *Iaai Savonnerie des Iles* company in 2001, followed in 2004 by the commissioning of ENERCAL's biofuel powered 292 kVA generator capable of producing 1 600 000 kWh (or 50% of the islands electricity consumption), the oil factory has been able to sell significant quantities of product. The industry is supported by ERPA.

► **ERPA.** Agricultural price regulation authority, was established under deliberation n°81 of January 30, 1989. It is responsible for implementation of price control policy for agricultural products and foodstuffs : it can stabilise prices, guarantee prices to producers, participate in all activities in the market through contracts with third parties for the collection, packaging, transport, warehousing, marketing, processing, imports and exports of agricultural products.

SOURCES

[1] DAVAR-ISEE, *Recensement Général Agricole 2002/Principaux résultats*, Notes et Documents n°94, mai 2005.

[2] DAVAR, *Mémento agricole* 2005. [3] DAVAR, *L'agriculture calédonienne de 1994 à 2003*.

[4] Direction Régionale des Douanes, *Statistiques relatives aux importations*.

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18.3 PRODUCE INDUSTRIES

Plant production surface areas (excluding pasture, fodder and fallow lands) by province (1991 and 2002 General agricultural censuses) [1]

	Loyalty islands province		Northern Province		Southern Province		New Caledonia	
	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002
Open field fruit and vegetables	87	28	606	581	650	1 263	1 343	1 872
Cereals	-	-	131	423	369	530	501	953
Isolated fruit trees	368	70	1 023	312	382	441	1 773	823
Orchards	34	69	172	160	255	408	461	637
Tubers	212	198	358	395	133	195	703	788
Flowers and nurseries	-	1	2	7	27	96	29	103
Coffee, vanilla	2	18	868	193	150	82	1 021	294
Family gardens	82	114	90	238	33	74	205	425
Total	785	498	3 250	2 309	1 999	3 089	6 036	5 895

Unit : ha

Value of produce crops sold by province in 2005* [2]

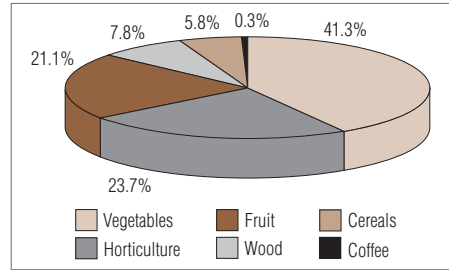
	Loyalty islands province	Northern province	Southern province
Vegetables	67	2 305	13 098
Horticulture	-	369	8 305
Fruit	142	1 835	5 363
Woods (a)	176	855	1 827
Cereals	-	788	1 324
Coffee	-	50	67

* Provisional data.

Unit : thousand Euros

(a) Including essential oils and derived products.

Breakdown in value of produce crop sales in 2005 [2]



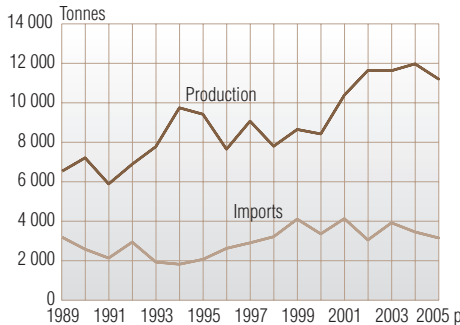
Produce sales and imports for selected crops [2 to 4]

	1990		1995		2000		2005 p	
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports
Cereals	761	30 550	1 018	41 158	4 795	35 509	6 290	40 250
Rice	11	7 252	-	9 928	-	8 833	-	11 004
Wheat	150	21 025	97	28 854	-	25 654	36	28 456
Corn	600	1 831	818	1 943	4 795	652	6 254	490
Sorghum	-	-	103	7	-	3	-	4
Vegetables (a)	7 243	3 081	8 983	2 068	8 059	3 348	10 759	3 198
Fresh vegetables	4 725	1 133	4 315	688	4 134	996	6 360	886
Potatoes	2 518	800	2 696	352	1 190	1 057	1 664	1 096
Onions	-	1 148	210	1 028	525	781	636	798
Squash	-	-	1 762	-	2 210	8	2 099	17
Tropical tubers	178	-	438	-	364	-	443	-
Fruit (a)	1 470	3 652	3 084	3 314	4 079	2 822	4 248	3 199
Coffee (green bean equivalent)	134	412	29	611	18	737	25	986
Copra	24	-	237	-	184	-	208	-
Timber	3 262	15 635	3 013	14 602	3 105	9 513	3 208	11 850

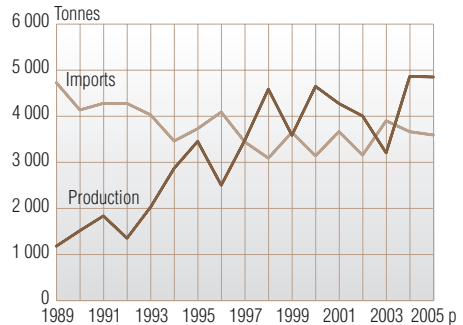
(a) Including imported dried fruit and vegetables.

Unit : tonne, unless otherwise stated

Vegetable production and imports [2 to 4]



Fruit production and imports [2 to 4]



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In New Caledonia, cattle farming occupies a dominant position, both in terms of land area (97% of SAU) and its significance in the agricultural economy. Accounting for 18% of **agricultural produce sales** in 2005, the industry was in 2nd place behind the fruit and vegetable industry.

The herd comprised 111 300 head of cattle according to the **2002 Agricultural census**, concentrated on the West coast. The nature of the terrain on the East coast and the lack of water resources in the Loyalty islands significantly restricts the development of cattle farming in these regions. Overall between 1991 and 2002, the number of farms decreased by almost one-third : the Northern province lost half of its farms, the Loyalty islands nearly one-quarter, while the Southern province progressed by 7%. As a consequence, in 2002 the Southern province was home to almost half of all cattle farms, in comparison to less than one-third in 1991.

Almost all of the cattle herd is destined for meat production ; dairy cows only accounted for 4% of the total herd, and were all farmed in the Southern province.

New Caledonian farming can be described as semi-intensive, with average density of 0.52 heads per hectare.

In terms of an average trend over a ten-year period, **controlled meat production** (beef) is around 4 000 tones per year. The big drop recorded in 1995 was a result of herd rejuvenation subsequent to the emergency kills required in 1994 to reduce pressure on pastures that had been exhausted by drought. In 2005, there was a significant 13% decrease in controlled kills in comparison to 2004.

Today, beef imports are low. With a **beef industry cover rate** of around 95% since 2000, New Caledonia is almost self-sufficient. The few imports that do occur are mainly prime cuts, for which the market cannot be supplied locally. In the 2005 alone, imported quantities doubled.

► **Agricultural produce sales.** See 18.1.

► **2002 General agricultural census.** See 18.2.

► **Controlled meat production.** It is obtained by adding kills by OCEF (for its own requirements and as a subcontractor) and kills made by rural butchers. Quantities consumed for self-sufficiency and sold in parallel markets are unknown.

► **OCEF.** Marketing and cool storage office, is a public establishment of an industrial and commercial nature. It was established in 1963. Its mission is to regulate agricultural markets, in particular meat and potato, through the purchase, processing and marketing of local production and imported product required to satisfy the territory's needs. In 2005 it employed 107 people. OCEF manages two multiple species abattoirs that date back to 1985, one in Païta, with annual capacity of 1 500 tonnes, the other in Bourail, certified to European standards, with a capacity of 4 000 tonnes, also incorporating a retail cuts department. The Bourail abattoir was redeveloped in 1991 to include deer slaughter.

The potato section is divided into 3 sites : Bourail, La Foa, and Nouméa. All sites are fitted out for sorting and storage of potatoes. In 2005, OCEF sold 1 776 tonnes of table potatoes, 249 tonnes of seed and 352 tonnes of grade 4 potatoes.

OCEF is also a service provider, for France Calédonie Tropic Export (FCTE), sorting and packaging squash destined for export markets in Japan and New Zealand.

► **Rural butchers.** Set up in rural localities, they are often farmers. Kills are done directly on the properties under health authority oversight.

► **Beef industry cover rate.** The ratio between local production to total consumption of the same meat (local production + imports), multiplied by 100.

SOURCES

[1] DAVAR-ISEE, *Recensement Général Agricole 2002/Principaux résultats*, Notes et Documents n°94, mai 2005.

[2] DAVAR, *L'agriculture calédonienne de 1994 à 2003*.

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18.4 BEEF INDUSTRY

Cattle farms by province (1991 and 2002 General agricultural censuses) [1]

	Loyalty islands province		Northern Province		Southern Province		New Caledonia	
	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002
Number of farms	311	241	1 178	584	600	644	2 089	1 469
Number of heads	2 126	1 877	58 570	49 443	64 701	59 988	125 397	111 308
Average size of farm	6.8	7.8	49.7	84.7	107.8	93.1	60.0	75.8

Units : number, heads/farms

Cattle farms by province and herd size (1991 and 2002 General agricultural censuses) [1]

	Loyalty islands province		Northern Province		Southern Province		New Caledonia	
	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002
1 to 10 heads	274	216	450	69	109	115	833	400
11 to 20 heads	23	14	181	73	61	73	265	160
21 to 50 heads	10	6	247	182	123	158	380	346
51 to 100 heads	-	2	143	123	110	136	253	261
101 to 500 heads	4	3	150	132	177	146	331	281
500 heads or more	-	-	7	5	20	16	27	21
Total	311	241	1 178	584	600	644	2 089	1 469

Unit : number

Cattle farm herds (1991 and 2002 General agricultural censuses) [1]

	Loyalty islands province		Northern Province		Southern Province		New Caledonia	
	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002
Bulls	300	251	1 617	1 099	1 345	1 372	3 262	2 722
Dairy cows	-	-	20	-	367	393	387	393
Feeding cows	1 007	544	26 002	20 295	29 980	24 727	56 989	45 566
Beef cattle older than 2 years / male	185	273	5 922	4 588	4 376	5 813	10 483	10 674
Beef cattle older than 2 years / female	256	524	6 115	5 042	5 997	7 905	12 368	13 471
Beef cattle 1 to 2 years / male	133	54	4 734	4 070	4 366	3 939	9 233	8 063
Beef cattle 1 to 2 years / female	116	133	4 116	4 976	5 290	3 640	9 522	8 749
Beef cattle under 1 year	129	98	10 044	9 373	12 980	12 199	23 153	21 670
Total	2 126	1 877	58 570	49 443	64 701	59 988	125 397	111 308

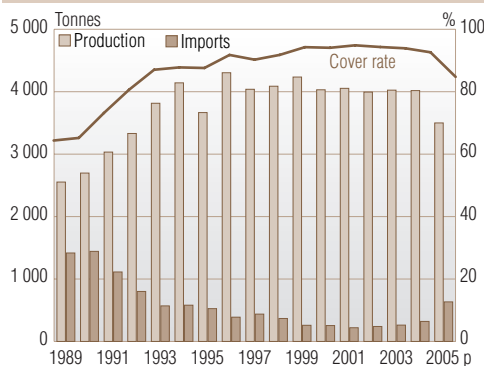
Unit : number of heads

Beef meat production by province [2 and 3]

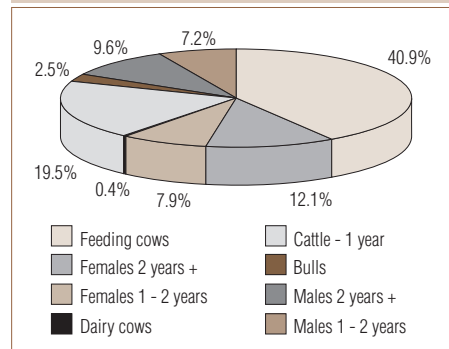
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 p
Northern province	1 296	1 303	1 379	1 400	1 369	1 423	1 495	1 285
OCEF	1 085	1 158	1 175	1 198	1 258	1 236	1 220	1 082
Rural butchers	211	145	204	202	111	188	275	203
Southern province	1 401	2 393	2 588	2 572	2 580	2 536	2 474	2 215
OCEF	1 130	1 858	1 882	1 872	1 913	1 906	1 904	1 638
Rural butchers	271	535	706	700	668	630	570	577
New Caledonia	2 697	3 696	4 058	4 059	4 016	4 049	4 042	3 523
OCEF	2 215	3 016	3 057	3 070	3 171	3 142	3 124	2 720
OCEF subcontracting	-	-	91	86	67	90	73	23
Rural butchers	482	680	910	902	779	818	845	780

Unit : tonne

Cattle industry [2 to 4]



Cattle herd breakdown (2002 General agricultural census) [1]



18-AGRICULTURE

The 2002 agricultural census showed the pig herd at 25 400 heads, with over half located in the Southern province. The Loyalty islands province had the largest number of pig farms, but these were all of modest size ; conversely, the Southern province had the least number of farms, but the average size was greater. On average over a 15 year period, **controlled meat production** (pork) grew significantly, in terms of both quantity and quality. Production is mainly located in the Southern province, from where 80% to 90% of kill volumes are supplied. Imports have grown, but remain at low levels given local production : the **cover rate** is close to 90%.

Rusa deer were first introduced into New Caledonia in 1870. In the wild or **reared**, rusa deer are only found on the Mainland, where they have become a true renewable natural resource. The industry is in full flight with controlled production multiplied by 5 in ten years, and developing export markets. The deer herd comprised 14 300 heads in 2002.

In 2002, the sheep and goat herds were respectively estimated at 8 100 and 2 300 heads, exclusively for meat production. Production is extremely difficult to gauge, there are no compulsory controls, and self-sufficiency consumption and trade is very prevalent. Although New Caledonia imports no goat meat, 99% of all lamb and sheep meat sold is of imported origin.

In 2005, poultry farming accounted for 17% of all agricultural produce sales, in 3rd position behind fruit and vegetables and the beef industry. 85% of farmed poultry was in the Southern province. Despite the strong growth in local production of poultry meat (doubled in fifteen years), imports have increased. On the other hand, New Caledonia is self-sufficient for consumer eggs. Lastly, apiculture is also worthy of note, with 2 000 hives in 2002. Despite growing local production, New Caledonia still imports honey.

► **General Agricultural Census 2002.** See 18.2.

► **Controlled meat production.** See 18.4.

► **Pork industry cover rate.** It is the ratio of local production to the total of local production and imports of the same meat, multiplied by 100.

► **Deer farms.** The first deer farms were authorised under deliberation n°133 dated August 22, 1985, legislating farming conditions and export marketing of meat and other products. To structure and develop the deer industry, "operation Deer" was launched within ADRAF in 1987, and continued by EDEC in 1991. Also in 1991, responsibility was transferred to OCEF. Development activities were transferred to the Southern province in 1992, and in 1993 to the Northern province.

► **ADRAF.** See 4.2.

SOURCES

- [1] DAVAR-ISEE, *Recensement Général Agricole 2002/Principaux résultats*, Notes et Documents n°94, mai 2005.
- [2] DAVAR, *L'agriculture calédonienne de 1994 à 2003*.
- [3] DAVAR, *Mémento agricole 2005*.
- [4] Direction Régionale des Douanes, *Statistiques relatives aux importations*.

SEE ALSO

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18.5 OTHER LIVESTOCK INDUSTRIES

Structure of farms by type of livestock and province (2002 General agricultural census) [1]

	Loyalty islands province		Northern Province		Southern Province		New Caledonia	
	Heads	Farms	Heads	Farms	Heads	Farms	Heads	Farms
Pigs (a)	7 605	1 447	4 259	679	13 583	477	25 447	2 603
Goats	2 410	307	1 646	38	4 074	62	8 130	407
Sheep	-	-	169	6	2 128	20	2 297	26
Horse	62	47	4 027	620	3 423	482	7 512	1 149
Deer (b)	-	-	2 621	10	11 672	10	14 293	39
Poultry	25 250	590	30 672	776	326 916	493	382 838	1 859
Rabbits	17	3	654	28	7 120	69	7 791	100
Apiculture	137	4	719	25	1 115	73	1 971	102

(a) Including farms only declaring post-weener piglets.

(b) Farms with at least 5 heads.

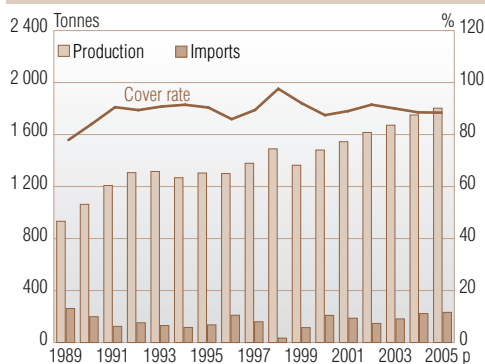
Unit : number

Pork production by province [2 and 3]

	1990	1995	2000	2005 p
Northern province				
OCEF	59	151	213	308
Rural Butchers	7	4	65	103
Southern province				
OCEF	1 004	1 156	1 275	1 436
Rural Butchers	984	1 087	1 024	948
Rural Butchers	20	69	251	489
New Caledonia				
OCEF	1 063	1 307	1 488	1 821
OCEF subcontracting	-	-	-	77
Rural Butchers	27	73	317	592

Unit : tonne

Pig industry [2 to 3]



Production and imports of other livestock industries [2 to 4]

	1990	1995	2000	2005 p
Local production				
Sheep/lamb/goat meat	26	13	11	15
Venison	32	41	178	246
Poultry meat (a)	588	567	813	1 006
Eggs (thousands of dozens)	2 383	2 364	2 676	2 814
Honey	37	43	67	59
Imports				
Sheep/lamb/goat meat	393	490	452	541
Poultry meat (a)	5 082	6 000	6 551	7 813
Honey	9	6	2	4

(a) Chicken and farmyard meat and feathered game.

Unit : tonne unless otherwise stated

Herd numbers between 1991 and 2002 (1991 and 2002 General agricultural censuses) [1]

