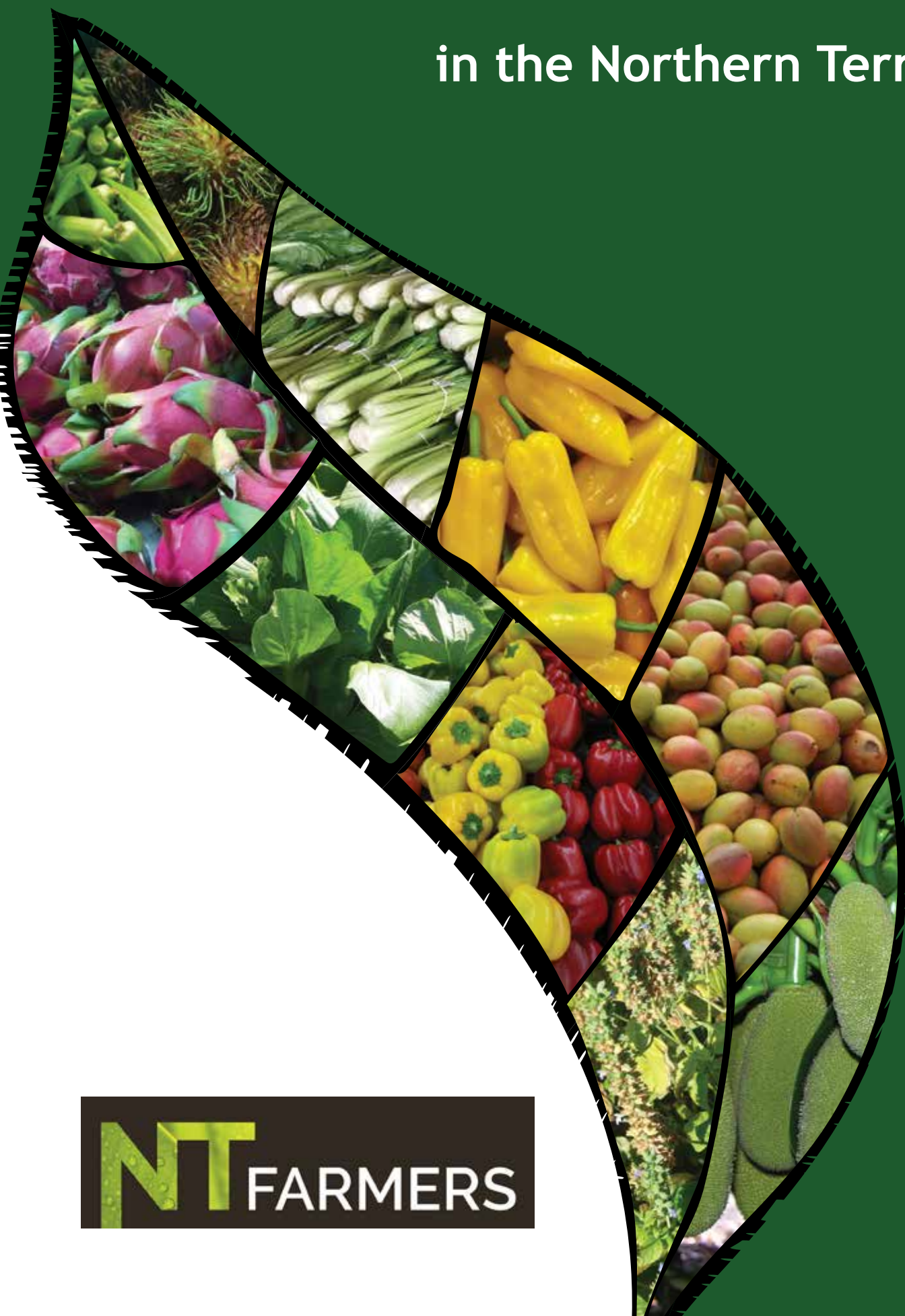


Economic Profile of Plant Based Industries in the Northern Territory

2015

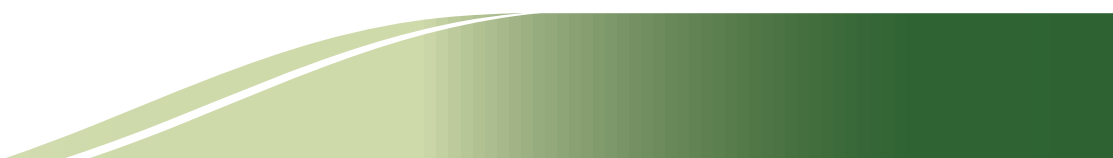


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Summary

The gross value of production for NT farming industries is estimated at **\$244.4 million for 2015**.

This includes:

- » Mangoes
- » Melons
- » Vegetables
- » Grapes
- » Nursery and turf
- » Hay
- » Minor crops and
- » Crops sold in Darwin markets

The total tons produced for 2015 is estimated at **97,500 tons from horticultural production and 80,000 tons from rain fed hay production**.

The total estimated area of production is **8,800ha of irrigated horticultural crops and 20,000 ha of rain fed hay production**.

The NT farming industry is also much larger than production from the Ord Irrigation Area estimated at around \$45 million (WA Dept. Agriculture and Food for 2013). The NT farming industry is a significant development in the context of government policies to develop agriculture in northern Australia.

NT Farmers estimate of production is significantly larger than the ABS estimate of NT production of \$87 million for 2014-15.

The NT Farmers Assoc. survey is based on key pinch points in NT supply chains. Very good personal relationships with the NT farming industry and associated suppliers allows access to accurate data that is not widely available e.g. from freight consolidators, packaging suppliers and larger growers.

Key data sources and assumptions used to calculate a range of factors are outlined. Data collection and assumptions used vary with each crop.

NT Farming Production 2015

NT Agricultural production statistics GVP \$million

\$0 \$10m \$20m \$30m \$40m \$50m \$60m \$70m \$80m \$90m



Mango

Value \$88,500,000

Tonnes 26,500

Area ha 6,030



Melon

Value \$52,600,000

Tonnes 51,000

Area ha 1,100



Asian Vegetables

Value \$28,530,000

Tonnes 8,800

Area ha 1,000



Hay

Value \$20,000,000

Tonnes 80,000

Area ha 20,000



Nursery & Turf

Value \$18,000,000



Other Vegetables

Value \$13,000,000

Tonnes 5,200

Area ha 260



Grapes

Value \$8,000,000

Tonnes 2,000

Area ha 150



Minor Crops

Value \$8,000,000

Tonnes 2,000

Area ha 130



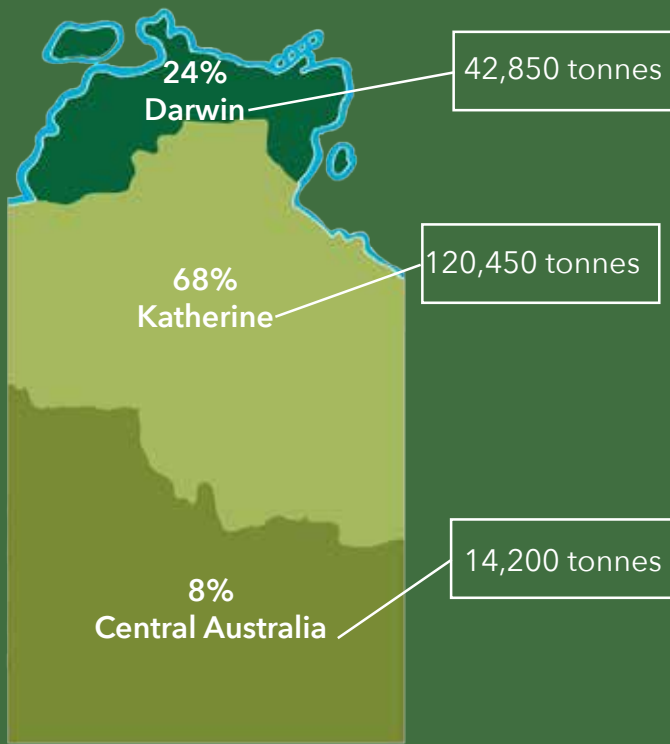
NT Market

Value \$7,865,600

Tonnes 2,000

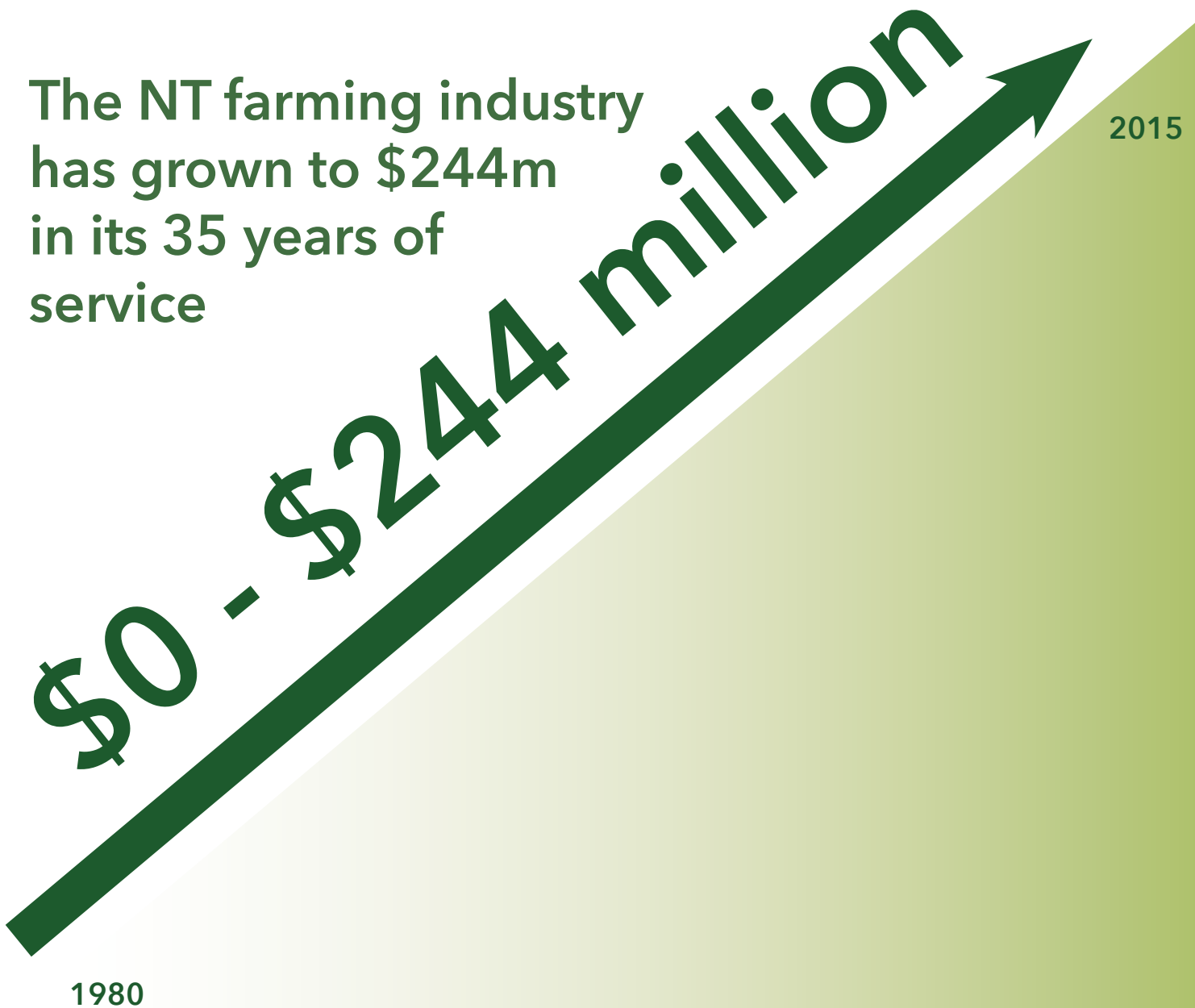
Area ha 196

Regional Production



- The total tonnes produced for 2015 is estimated at 97,500 tonnes from horticultural production and 80,000 tonnes from grain fed hay productions.
- The total estimated area of production is 8,700ha of irrigated horticultural crops and 20,000ha grain fed hay production.
- Mangoes and melons are the largest producing crops in the NT.
- Almost all the 97,500 tonne production is sold interstate.
- Most export of the NT production is through the main southern markets.

The NT farming industry has grown to \$244m in its 35 years of service



NT farming spent around \$170 million on inputs for farming in 2015

LABOUR

\$80

Million

Total in wages

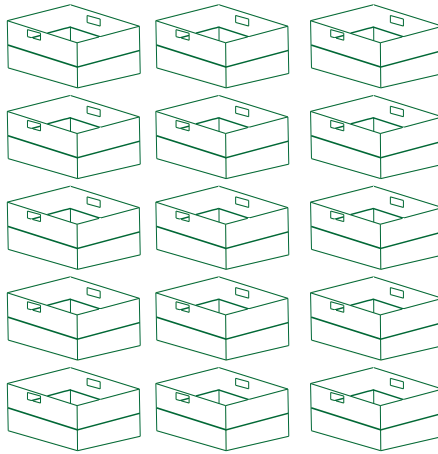


PACKAGING

12.5

Million

Worth of packaging

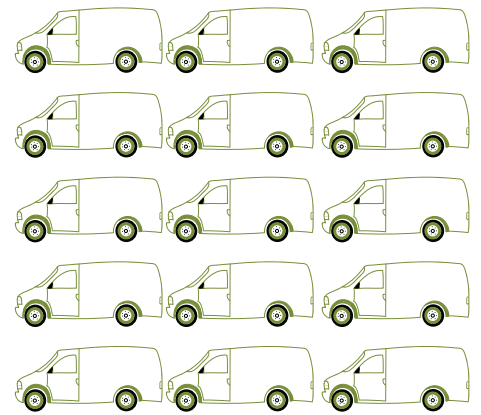


FREIGHT

5,000

Vans transported south annually to the value of

\$25M



3,900

Staff positions are required in NT farming annually

\$2.2

Million

Spent on packaging for Asian vegetables in 2015

245

vans per week during peak mango harvest production

2 Mangoes for each person in Australia (approximately)



The mango industry has the highest demand for labour and freight because the season is short compared to other sectors.

\$48M

in other inputs

- fertilisers and chemicals
- irrigation supplies
- vehicles
- equipment
- fuel and power
- communications
- electricians
- welders
- mechanics
- accounting services
- insurance

NT Farmers produce 51,000 tonne of Watermelon



1

watermelon for every person in Australia (approximately)



Crops produced in NT

The value and production of the main crops is shown in Table 1.

Mangoes and melons are the largest crops in the NT. The NT also has significant production of vegetables (including Asian vegetables), hay, grapes, nursery and turf with smaller production of a wide range of minor crops (limes, lemons, rambutan, carambola, pineapples, dates, dragon fruit) and sales into the Darwin market. Almost all of the 97,500 ton of production of horticulture is sold interstate with small amounts exported overseas. Most export of NT production is through the main southern markets.

Table 1. NT farming production by crop 2015 (not including forestry)

	Value	Tons	Area ha
Mango	\$88,500,000	26,500	6,030
Melon	\$52,600,000	51,000	1,100
Asian vegetables	\$28,530,000	8,800	1,000
Other vegetables	\$13,000,000	5,200	260
Grapes	\$8,000,000	2,000	150
Nursery and turf	\$18,000,000		
Hay	\$20,000,000	80,000	20,000
Minor crops	\$8,000,000	2,000	130
NT market sales	\$7,865,600	2,000	196
Total	\$244,495,600		

NT farming production was significantly reduced in 2015 by a large reduction in NT melon production caused by the CGMV biosecurity outbreak. This resulted in zero or reduced production from a number of large melon farms. Melon production will resume in 2016 to the normal figure of around 70,000 tons, valued at around \$70 million, increasing NT farming production to over \$260 million and tons of horticulture to 115,000 tons for 2016. Most other crops for 2016 will show a small change on 2015 data.

Pineapple production will increase as new plantings come into production.

Longer term developments could see significant increases in broad acre crops in the Top End and horticultural production in Central Australia.

The NT figures for plant industries do not include forestry. There are 3 large forestry sectors in the NT, mostly still in the planting and development phase. There is around 50,000ha of forestry in the NT consisting of around 30,000ha of *Acacia Mangium* on Tiwi Island, 15,000ha of mahogany in Douglas Daly and over 5,000ha of sandalwood in Katherine and Douglas Daly areas with new plantings continuing. Harvest of the *Acacia Mangium* wood chips on Tiwi Island started in 2015 with around 30,000 tons of wood chips exported. Increasing amounts were harvested in 2016. Sandalwood and mahogany plantings are still in the growth and planting stages. Future statistical reports should include forestry, especially as harvesting becomes significant. This sector could represent up to \$50 -100 million/yr. in gross value of production from existing forestry plantings. Current forestry plantings have a significant economic impact in terms of input purchases, labour and capital investment.

The NT farming industry has grown over the last 35 years from a zero base in 1980 to \$244 million in 2015.

NT farming in NT regional areas

NT farming is located in the rural areas of:

- » Litchfield Municipality
- » Douglas Daly Region
- » Katherine
- » Mataranka
- » Central Australia

The estimated value and production by region is shown below. Litchfield Municipality and the Katherine region account for most of NT farming production.

NT farming is a significant economic value to these regional areas of the NT, including employment, freight, other support and input industries.

Table 2. NT farming - regional production 2015. (not including forestry)

Region	Value of production	% of Total	Tons of crops produced	Tons of hay produced
Litchfield Municipality	\$122,745,600	50%	36,850	6,000
Katherine, Mataranka, Douglas Daly	\$103,250,000	42%	52,450	68,000
Central Australia	\$18,500,000	8%	8,200	6,000

More detail of regional production is shown in Tables 14 and 15.

Mango production is equally split between Darwin rural area and Katherine (incl. Douglas Daly and Mataranka).

Melon production is greatest in Katherine and Mataranka regions with significant production in Litchfield Municipality and Central Australia.

Asian vegetable production is all in the Litchfield Municipality with other vegetables produced in all 3 regions.

Nursery and turf production is mainly located in the Darwin region with some production in Katherine and Alice Springs for local markets.

Grape production is in Ti Tree and Alice Springs of Central Australia.

Hay production is mainly located in the Katherine and Douglas Daly regions with smaller production grown in Central Australia and the Litchfield Municipality.

Minor crops consist of a wide range of exotic fruit in Litchfield Municipality (jackfruit, limes, rambutan, dragon fruit, carambola and pineapples), plus lemons in Katherine and dates in Alice Springs.

A wide range of local produce is sold in local NT markets, especially the larger Darwin market including the larger supermarket chains and local markets including Rapid Creek, Parap, Palmerston, Mindil Beach and Nightcliff markets.

Economic parameters

Estimates of the economic impact of farming can be made from the statistics collected and knowledge of the sector that NT Farmers Association can add to a full understanding of the sector. Key economic parameters were determined from the primary data collected and from direct producer surveys.

NT Farmers have produced economic parameters including:

- » Employment – permanent and casuals
- » Freight
- » Packaging
- » Total input purchases
- » Total capital invested

Table 3. Economic impacts of NT farming 2015 (not including forestry)

Capital invested	Total inputs	Labour	Freight	Packaging
\$329M	\$170 M	\$92.16	\$27.29M	\$15.51M

More detail of economic impact is shown in Tables 16, 17, 18, and 19.

The capital investment in farms in the NT is estimated at over \$320 million. Mangoes has the largest capital investment of \$180 million, the largest crop area planted of over 6,000ha. The melon, vegetables, and hay production sectors are also significant investment areas.

NT farming industries spend around \$170 million on inputs for farming in 2015. The main inputs required are labour, freight and packaging. Labour accounts for half of total input purchases. Other inputs are mostly spent in regional areas of the NT for a wide variety of services including fertilisers and chemicals, irrigation supplies, vehicles, equipment, fuel and power, communications, electricians, welders, mechanics, accounting services and insurance.

The value of wages paid by NT farmers is estimated at \$92 million in 2015. This is mostly spent in regional areas of the NT. In addition, there is significant employment in service sectors supplying freight, packaging, irrigation supplies, fertiliser and chemical inputs, fuel and power, vehicles and equipment, and many trades including electricians, fitters, and mechanics. NT farming industries directly employ around 3,900 casual staff for harvest and other farm activities and over 400 full time permanent staff. The actual number of casuals required for harvest is estimated at over 6,000, allowing for staff turnover.

Freight of NT produce out of the NT is significant with around \$27 million of freight purchased annually, a total of around 95,000 ton of produce shipped south. This utilizes around 5,000 freight vans annually, a large movement of freight south from the NT. This movement south has a significant beneficial impact on the viability of freight operations coming into the NT, especially Darwin.

The NT is a net exporter of fruit and vegetables with around 50,000 ton of fruit and vegetables brought into the NT and 95,000 ton of NT production sent to markets outside of NT.

Packaging sales to the farming sector are very significant totaling around \$15.5 million annually. Mangoes have the largest packaging expenditure at \$8 million.

Industry profiles

Mangoes

The mango industry is the largest NT farming industry by value. Production is split equally between Litchfield Municipality and Katherine/Mataranka. Total NT production for **2015 was 26,500 tons, valued at \$88.5 million**. Key mango industry statistics are shown in Table 4. The regional split of production is shown in Tables 14 and 15.

Table 4. Mango Industry key statistics 2015

Tons produced	7kg Trays equivalent	GVP \$M	Area ha	Capital invested	Inputs purchased
26,500 tons	3.78 million	\$88.5M	6,030ha	\$181M	\$60.25M
Permanent Staff	Casual Staff	Wages total	Freight value	Freight vans/week	Packaging
121	2508	\$31.37M	\$8.80M	245	\$7.85M

The 2015 year was an average season. NT production ranges from a low of 3 million trays (21,000 ton) up to 4.3 million trays (30,000 ton) in the highest production years.

NT production is around 40% of Australian production, the other 60% being shared between Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia. The NT produces around 50 million mangoes for Australian population, more than 2 mangoes for every person in Australia.

The total mango area is estimated at around 6,000 ha, all irrigated using ground water and under tree sprinklers. NT mangoes is the largest farming industry by value and area in the vast region of northern Australia, west of the Great Dividing Range to Broome, an area dominated historically by the pastoral industry.

Almost all production is sold in the major capital city markets of Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth, with Sydney the largest market. The major supermarket chain stores are the main retail purchasers of NT mangoes. Overseas exports account for a small proportion of total sales, with most exported via Brisbane or Sydney markets to Hong Kong and New Zealand and smaller amounts to the Arab states, Singapore, Canada, and USA. Processing accounts for a small proportion of total production, with low grade fruit sold at \$550/ton to fruit processors in Queensland, not included in these statistics.

The NT season is from August to early December with the main production period during October and November. There is good scope to produce late mangoes in Central Australia over the period mid - January to late March.

The main varieties are Kensington Pride, R2E2, Calypso, and Honey Gold. Kensington Pride is the major variety with around 54% of production. Calypso accounts for 25% of production and R2E2 and Honey Gold, an increasingly popular variety, each accounting for around 7% of production. There is significant production of green eating mango varieties including Nam Dock Mai, Phalang, and Keow Savoy. Green mango production was estimated at 2,000 tons (7% of total production) valued at \$8 million. New mango varieties are emerging that could have significant impacts on production by extending the season earlier and adding higher yielding better quality varieties to the market.

The mango industry has a high demand for labour and freight because the season is short compared to other sectors. The mango industry has jobs for around 2,500 casual staff for harvest with a larger number required as turnover can be high in the mango season. Freight demand reaches 250 vans per week (5,000 ton) in peak production weeks. The demand for labour and freight is determined by the size of the crop, and the length of the season, varying from 5 weeks to 8 weeks of peak production.

The mango industry spends around \$30 million on casual staff over the short season October November, plus staff for pruning and farm operations. This is mostly spent in the Katherine and Litchfield regions, a significant economic contributor in otherwise slow economic months.

Large farms dominate NT mango production with 6 producers accounting for almost all of Katherine production and 7 producers accounting for over 50% of Darwin production. Vietnamese farmers account for a large portion of Darwin production. Mango producers are becoming part of increasingly integrated supply chains with the major retailers.

Mangoes have been grown in Darwin for many years but the commercial industry only started in 1981. The industry has experienced steady growth over the last 35 years, with few significant setbacks.

Melons

NT melon production is the largest sector by tonnage at around **51,000 tons in 2015, valued at \$52.6 million**. The NT is a significant producer of winter melons in Australia, with other winter production from the Ord in WA and Burdekin in Queensland. NT also has summer melon production from Central Australia. The Top End melon farms produce from May to early November. Central Australian melons are produced over November - December and April - May.

Seedless watermelons are by far the largest melon crop in the NT with smaller production of rock melon and honeydew melon, estimated at around 10-15% of total melon production.

NT melon production is greatest in the Katherine/Mataranka region with significant production in the Litchfield Municipality and Central Australia. Total area is estimated at 1,100ha in 2015, all irrigated using tape irrigation systems from groundwater resources. The regional split of production is shown in Tables 14 and 15.

Key melon industry statistics are shown below:

Table 5. Melon Industry key statistics 2015

Tons produced		GVP \$M	Area ha	Capital invested	Inputs purchased
51,000 tons		\$52.6M	1,100ha	\$33.0M	\$36.9M
Permanent Staff	Casual Staff	Wages total	Freight value	Freight vans/ week	Packaging
37	510	\$18.11M	\$11.34M	128	\$2.62M

NT melon production is dominated by 4 large farms producing over 10,000 tons each, and 6 - 8 farms producing 1,500-5,000 ton each.

NT melon production was significantly reduced in 2015, by a large reduction in plantings caused by the CGMMV biosecurity outbreak. This resulted in zero or reduced production from a number of large melon farms. Melon production will resume in 2016 to the normal figure of around 70,000 tons, valued around \$70 million from around 1,500 ha.

There is limited scope to increase production in the Top End without an impact on domestic prices. There is some potential to expand production in Central Australia, as growing conditions are very favourable. There is a small rock melon export industry developing to Singapore and Hong Kong.

The melon industry is the largest total freight volume sector, moving 50-70,000 tons of freight annually to southern markets. Weekly freight demand is around 130-150 vans/week over the dry season from the Top End. The melon industry spends over \$11 million on freight from the NT annually. Demand for CHEP pallets is very high at around 150,000 pallets total and 7,500 pallets per week. Watermelons use 3 pallets for each ton of freight moved.

The melon industry is a large employer for a long period from May to November. Total casual staff required for harvest is estimated at 510 with actual demand higher to account for staff turnover.

The melon industry started from zero in 1981 and has grown to be a large farming sector. The industry has had a series of biosecurity and pest issues that have seen production fluctuate.

Asian Vegetables

Asian vegetables produced in the Litchfield Municipality in Darwin's rural area, has developed as a significant sector producing around **8,880 tons, and valued around \$28.5 million in 2015.**

Key statistics for the Asian vegetable industry are shown below:

Table 6. Asian vegetable industry key statistics 2015

Tons produced	GVP \$M	Area ha	Capital invested	Inputs purchased
8,880 tons	\$28.53M	1,000ha	\$50.0M	\$21.4M
Total Staff FTE	Wages total	Freight value	Freight vans/ week	Packaging
250	\$14.5M	\$3.52M	17	\$2.20M

The main vegetables produced are:

- » Lebanese cucumber - 2,000 tons
- » Bitter melon - 2,100 tons
- » Hairy melon and long melon - 2,100 tons
- » Okra - 1,220 tons
- » Snake beans - 760 ton
- » Other - 700 ton

Lebanese cucumber, bitter melon, hairy melon, long melon and okra account for 80% of total tons sold. Leafy vegetables and herbs are also produced including kankong, lime leaf, and basil. These products are readily available in Darwin markets like Rapid Creek, Palmerston, and Parap.

The sector has been developed by Vietnamese, Cambodian and Thai families over the last 25 years with little assistance from government. Production is mostly over the dry season from May to November.

Most production goes to Asian wholesalers in Sydney and Melbourne. These farmers have recently expanded into traditional vegetables like Lebanese cucumber and tomato and into intensive protected crop systems under shade cloth and hydroponics.

Production is from around 100 small farms, some less than 10ha. Almost all is shipped through 2 freight consolidators set up to handle small shipments. Some of these products have very exacting temperature requirements for the 4-day freight to market and losses in sensitive products can be high.

Asian vegetable production has a very long history in Darwin, started by Chinese migrants in the late 1880's.

Other vegetables

A range of vegetables is produced in all regions of the NT including pumpkins, red salad onions, onions, lettuce, and asparagus mostly for sale in southern markets, with some sold in the NT.

The value of other vegetables produced is estimated at **\$13 million in 2015** including production from Litchfield Municipality, Katherine, Mataranka and Central Australia. Key statistics are shown below:

Table 7. Key statistics for other vegetables 2015

Tons produced	GVP \$M	Area ha	Inputs purchased
5,200	\$13.00M	260ha	\$9.75M

In the Top End these are dry season crops, in Central Australia they are grown as summer crops. Some farmers are specialist producers e.g. hydroponic fancy lettuce in Alice Springs, hydroponic tomatoes and capsicum in Litchfield Municipality, early asparagus in Katherine.

Pumpkins are the largest single item produced. Pumpkins are generally grown by melon farmers re-using plastic mulch and tape irrigation from melon crops. These are sometimes opportune crops that may not be harvested if price is low.

Onions are emerging as a crop in Katherine (red salad onions) and Central Australia, the first onions of the Australian season.

Grapes

The grape industry is the largest farming sector in Central Australia, valued at **\$8 million in 2015, from around 150 ha** in Ti Tree and Alice Springs areas. Key statistics for the grape industry are shown over the page:

Table 8. Grape industry statistics 2015

Tons produced	GVP \$M	Area ha	Capital invested	Inputs purchased
2,000 tons	\$8.00M	150ha	\$6.0M	\$6.0M
Total Casual Staff	Wages total	Freight value	Freight vans/ week	Packaging
350	\$4.08M	\$0.4M	17	\$1.0M

The grape industry in Central Australia is re-emerging as a significant industry after a significant decline. The industry sells around 2,000 ton of grapes over the November - December period to southern markets. The industry is currently dominated by 2 large producers with good market linkage to the large supermarket chain stores.

The region's dry desert climate is ideal for grapes, especially early season grapes before the main production regions around Mildura. Storm rains can impact grape production in Central Australia, with 2015 production reduced because of a hail storm just before harvest.

The industry in Central Australia has strong economic, market, technical and social linkages to grape production around Mildura. Farms use staff from the Mildura region for harvest and other operations. The Central Australian industry employs around 350 staff for harvest and a significant number of casuals for other farm activities e.g. pruning etc.

Freight to southern markets is cheaper than from the Top End. Freight availability is sometimes impacted by the large Top End mango season.

Nursery and turf

The nursery and turf industry is valued at **\$18 million in 2015**, including the value of plants sold from nurseries and turf production. There is also a significant landscaping sector, especially in the Top End, not included in these figures.

Nursery production is dominated by a small number of large nurseries both retail and production nurseries. In addition, there is a significant number of small nurseries both retail and supplying the landscape industry. There is significant volume and value of plants sold interstate, mainly to Brisbane and Perth markets. Turf production is mainly for the Darwin market from a small number of producers.

Table 9. Nursery & turf industry statistics 2015

GVP \$M	Permanent staff	Casual staff	Input purchases	Total wages	Freight value
\$18.0M	57	25	\$13.5M	\$3.795M	\$0.83M

The nursery industry has a long history in Darwin and the main regional centers. Growing conditions are good year round, especially in Darwin.

The industry has remained fairly static over the last 20 years, with growth driven by new housing developments. There has been a significant change in landscaping requirements over the last 20 years.

Hay

Hay is produced on 20,000 ha under rain fed conditions, supplying 80,000 ton of hay to NT markets, valued at **\$20 million in 2015**. Key hay industry statistics are shown below:

Table 10. Key statistics for the hay industry 2015

Tons produced	GVP \$M	Area ha	Capital invested	Inputs purchased
80,000 tons	\$20.0M	20,000ha	\$40.0M	\$15.0M

NT hay is mainly cavalcade and jarrah grass, grown with wet season rainfall, harvested at the end of the wet season in the Top End. In Central Australia hay production includes irrigated lucerne and forage sorghums for local markets.

The NT hay industry is very much tied to live cattle exports, with hay used in cattle yards and cattle boats. There are 2 pellet plants in the NT producing around 35,000 ton of feed pellets from NT hay, mainly for the live cattle boats. A significant portion of pellet feed requirements for the live cattle trade, still comes from southern producers.

NT hay production is mostly in the Katherine and Douglas Daly regions with some production in Litchfield Municipality and Central Australia.

Minor crops

There are a number of minor crops produced valued at around **\$8 million in 2015**.

This includes:

- » Dates in Central Australia
- » Lemons in Katherine
- » Tropical fruit in Litchfield Municipality - limes, dragon fruit, jackfruit, rambutan, carambola, pineapples.

Dates have a long history in Central Australia, back to the time of Afghan cameleers in the mid to late 1800's. The desert climate is very suitable for date production. The industry is still mainly a niche market, especially for the tourist trade.

Lemons from Katherine are produced over February to March, the first lemons on the Australian market, competing with imports from the USA.

Small farmers in Litchfield Municipality have developed some interesting tropical fruits commonly grown in the tropical regions of the world. Rambutan, limes, dragon fruit and carambola are examples of tropical fruit now being introduced to the Australian market by farmers in the NT.

Pineapple production is likely to expand significantly over the next few years with a large Queensland producer developing technology for NT production to take advantage of gaps in the fresh fruit market.

Local markets

Local markets consume around **\$7.8 million of production in 2015**, mainly in the Darwin market. The major supermarket chains use local production as much as possible especially bananas, mangoes, rockmelons, watermelons, Lebanese cucumber, Asian vegetables, pineapples, papaya, dragon fruit, rambutan, carambola and pumpkin. The NT has specialist vegetable producers dedicated to local supermarkets supplying hydroponic fancy lettuce, tomatoes and other vegetables.

Sales at local farmers markets including Rapid Creek, Palmerston, Parap, Nightcliff and Mindil Beach are significant. These farmers markets have become very important for many NT residents and are popular with tourists. Well known NT chefs are regular buyers at these markets. There is a wide range of specialist Asian vegetables on sale at these markets, not seen in the major supermarkets.

Data sources

NT Farmers use a diverse range of data sources to prepare this statistical report. Primary data sources are shown in the table below.

Primary data is sourced from key pinch points in NT supply chains. Very good personal relationships with the NT farming industry and associated suppliers allows access to accurate data that is not widely available e.g. from freight consolidators, packaging suppliers and larger growers.

Secondary data is collected to calculate a range of economic parameters. This data comes from farmers, industry economic analysis, property sales, land valuers, and freight providers.

Table 11. NTFA data sources

	Source data	Cross check secondary data	Primary data
Mango	Packaging suppliers (Orora and Visy) Price/carton - growers	AMIA	Cartons, tons and value by region
Melon (incl. watermelon and rock melon)	Growers	Tophat bins (Orora and Visy)	Area, tons, value and labour by region
Vegetables Asian	Tons - Freight consolidators (TMP and Pac Solutions) Value - Growers	Vegetable cartons (Orora and Visy)	Tons by crop. Crop value by carton from growers
Vegetables other	Growers		Tons and value by region
Grapes	Growers		Area, tons, labour and value
Nursery, and turf (flowers have declined)	Nurseries		Value and labour
Hay	Department of Primary Industry NT		Value, tons and area
Minor crops	Growers - dragon fruit, lemons, dates, rambutan, carambola		Value, tons and area
Local NT sales	Supermarket suppliers and local markets		Value

Detailed data tables

Table 12. NT Agricultural production statistics (GVP \$million) by source (not including forestry).

	NTFA \$M (annual range)	NTFA 2015 \$M	DPIF NT 2014-15 \$M	DPIF NT 2012-13 \$M	ABS 2014 -15 \$M
Mango	75-90	88.50	36	69	15.5
Melon	60-70	52.60	35	64	42.2
Asian Vegetables	30	28.53	17	60	7.6
Other vegetables	10-13	13.00			
Grapes	8-10	8.00	0	2	3.6
Nursery, flowers and turf	17-25	18.00	20	16	5.6
Hay	20	20.00	24	13	11.4
Minor crops	8-10	8.00	4	0.6	1.4
Local NT markets	8-10	7.82			
Total	236-278	244.45	136	234.6	87.3

Table 13. Comparative values - NT Economic Outlook published by Department of Primary NT 2015 (GVP \$million)

	2014-15	2012-13
Agriculture	\$131M	\$230M
Agriculture (NTFA figure)	\$244 M in 2015	

Table 14. NTFA regional production 2015 (GVP \$million) (not including forestry)

	Darwin	Katherine	Central Australia
Mangoes	48.25	40.25	
Melons	10.60	37.00	5.00
Asian vegetables	28.53		
Other vegetables	5.00	6.00	2.00
Grapes			8.00
Hay	1.50	17.00	1.50
Nursery, turf	16.00	1.00	1.00
Minor crops	5.00	2.00	1.00
Local Markets	7.82		
Total	122.70	103.25	18.50
% of total (\$244M)	50%	42%	8%

(Figures above may not capture all smaller regional production)

Table 15. NTFA regional production 2015 (tons) (not including forestry)

	Darwin	Katherine	Central Australia
Mangoes	14,250	12,250	
Melons	9,000	37,000	5,000
Asian vegetables	8,800		
Other vegetables	2,000	2,200	1,000
Grapes			2,000
Hay	6,000	68,000	6,000
Nursery, turf	N/a		
Minor crops	800	1,000	200
Local Markets	2,000		
Total horticulture			
(ex hay) 97,500 tons	36,850	52,450	8,200
Total incl. hay	42,850	120,450	14,200

(Figures above may not capture all smaller regional production)

Table 16. Economic Parameters (2015 data) (not including forestry)

	Tons	Value GVP \$ million	Area ha	Capital value	Input purchases
Mango	26,500	\$88.50M	6,030	\$181M	\$60.25M
Melon	51,000	\$52.60 M	1,100	\$33 M	\$36.90 M
Asian vegetables	8,800	\$28.53 M	1,000	\$50 M	\$21.40M
Other vegetables	5,200	\$13.0M	260	\$7.8M	\$9.75M
Hay	80,000	\$20.00 M	20,000	\$40M	\$15.00M
Grapes	2,000	\$8.00 M	150	\$6M	\$6.00M
Nursery		\$18.00M			\$13.50M
Minor crops	2,000	\$8.00M	130	\$5.20M	\$6.00M
Local sales	2,000	\$7.86M	196	\$5.87M	\$5.89M
Total	97,500 tons of crops 80,000 tons of hay	\$244.49M	8,873 ha of crops 20,000 ha of hay	\$329M	\$174.69 M

Table 17. Labour use in NT farming (not including forestry)

	Permanent	Casuals	FTE	Total Wages
Mango	121	2508	454	\$31.37M
Melon	37	510	249	\$18.11M
Asian Veg.	100	303	252	\$14.50M
Hay	100	100	127	\$7.71M
Grapes	8	450	66	\$4.08M
Nursery	57	25	69	\$3.80M
Total (all sectors)	423	3,896	1,217	\$92.16M

(Totals may be greater than sum of columns as some small sectors are not included in the list of sectors.)

Table 18. Interstate freight use by NT farming (not including forestry)

	Tons	Total Vans	Vans/week	Total Value
Mango	\$M	1,467	245	\$8.80M
Melon	51,000	2,550	128	\$11.34M
Asian veg.	8,800	440	17	\$3.52M
Other veg.	5,200	260	13	\$1.56M
Hay	Local NT			
Grapes	2,000	100	17	\$0.44M
Nursery		200	4	\$0.83M
Minor Crops	2,000	100		\$0.80M
Total interstate (all sectors)		5,117		\$27.29M

Table 19. Carton use by NT farming

	Tons	Total value
Mango	29,344	\$7.85M
Melon	51,000	\$2.62M
Asian vegetables	8,800	\$2.20M
Other vegetables	5,200	\$0.24M
Grapes	2,000	\$1.00M
Minor	2,000	\$0.90M
Local	2,000	\$0.70M
Total (all sectors)		\$15.51M

Disclaimer

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