

THE NEW ZEALAND KIWIFRUIT AND AVOCADO INDUSTRIES 1982

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The New Zealand kiwifruit industry is now an industry of national importance.

It is an industry of rapid growth and wide geographical spread. See Tables 1 - 5.

With the rapid increase of plantings production will rise dramatically in the next few years. See Tables 6 and 7.

It is a very highly export oriented industry. See Tables 6, 7 and 8.

It is a high value industry that will be of great significance to the New Zealand economy. See Table 9.

With the rapid increase in the industry the demand for beehives for pollination will increase dramatically. See Table 10.

At the currently recommended hiving rate of 8 per hectare, the 21,000 hectares of bearing vines in 1992 would require 168,000 hives. If by increased understanding, knowledge or technology, this could be reduced to 2 per hectare the hives required would be 41,000.

As kiwifruit are more vulnerable to a run off in pollination than most other crops, the emphasis on pollination is going to be of even greater significance to the New Zealand economy in 1992 than it is now. See Table 11.

At present New Zealand has approximately 50% of the world kiwifruit plantings, and our spread of markets in a wide range of countries reduces our dependence on any one market and its economic, social or political stability.

See Tables 12 and 13.

Of the other subtropical crops grown in New Zealand that require bees for pollination, the avocado looks the most exciting.

The New Zealand avocado industry is small, but in a phase of rapid growth. See Table 14.

The Bay of Plenty is the only major avocado area, but there is also some significant production from Poverty Bay and new plantings in Auckland and Franklin. See Table 15.

The avocado is a high value product with export potential. High returns have been received from small consignments so far sent to Australia. See Table 16.

Pollination is also important in avocado production and the approximately 400 hectares now planted could soon require over 1000 hives for pollinating purposes in the months of October and November.

With the rapid growth of industries such as kiwifruit and avocados, the value of pollination of these crops to the national economy becomes of great importance. All the necessary emphasis of this importance must be made so that policies can be formulated to allow for the optimum benefit to be achieved for the nation, the grower and the beekeeper.

NEW ZEALAND KIWIFRUIT PLANTINGS

<u>Y E A R</u>	<u>H E C T A R E S</u>
1968	190
69	295
70	440
71	600
72	720
73	740
74	825
75	1030
76	1220
77	1520
78	2100
79	3500
80	5300
81	7600

1972 - 1981 OVER 1000% INCREASE

TABLE 1