

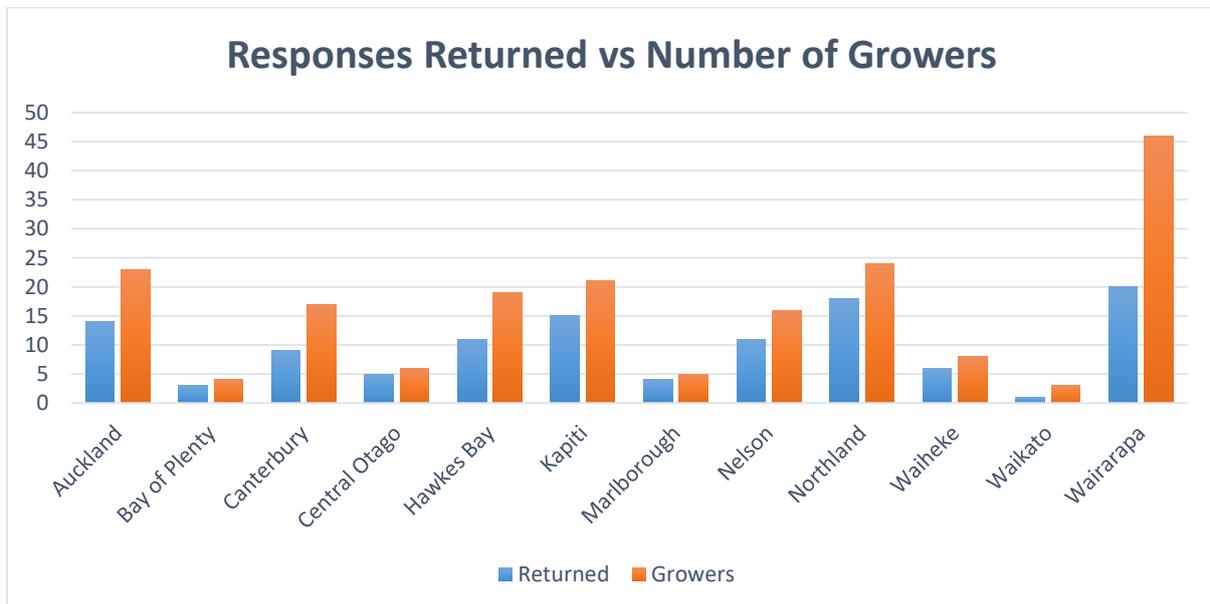
2017 Grove Census Harvest Data

The 2017 harvest year was a poor year with 40% of groves reporting no harvest and others reporting their worst harvest for many years. This was exacerbated by a poor oil yield for many. The issues have been attributed to adverse weather conditions; from after effects of drought, too much rain, not enough sunshine to ripen fruit. Several groves reported good crop loads but because the fruit would not ripen it would not shake off.

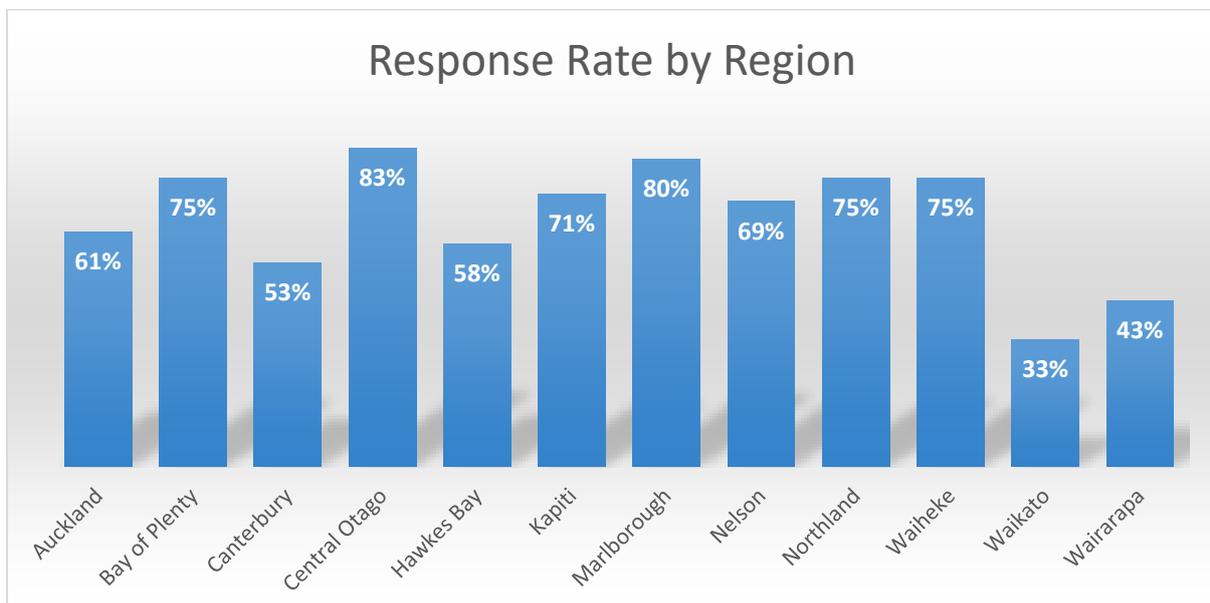
Responses by Region

The 2017 harvest census had a response rate of 61% (117 out of 192 groves) compared with 67% in 2016. None of the four super groves responded, these being in Auckland, Hawke's Bay (2) and Nelson. These groves range from 9,000 to 40,000 trees and total more than 92,000 trees. This is disappointing as collectively the super groves represent 30% of the trees in the database and therefore could impact significantly on the reports produced. However on a positive note, this report represents the majority of Olives New Zealand members.

The response rate vs number of growers is shown on the following chart.



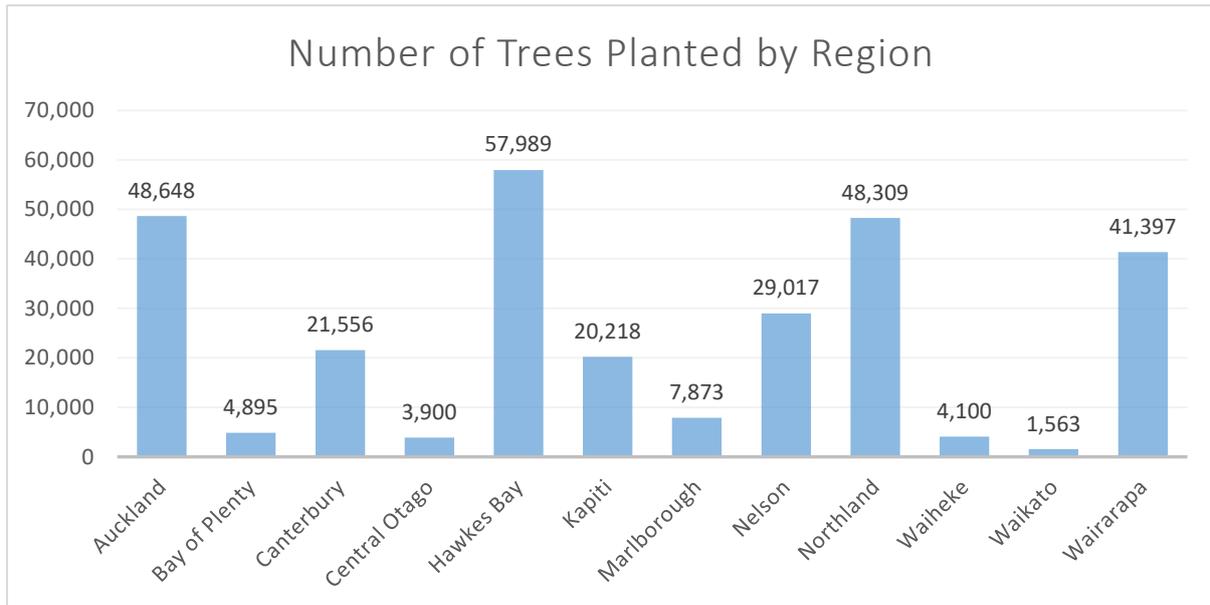
The response rate by region is shown on the following chart.



Trees Planted by Region

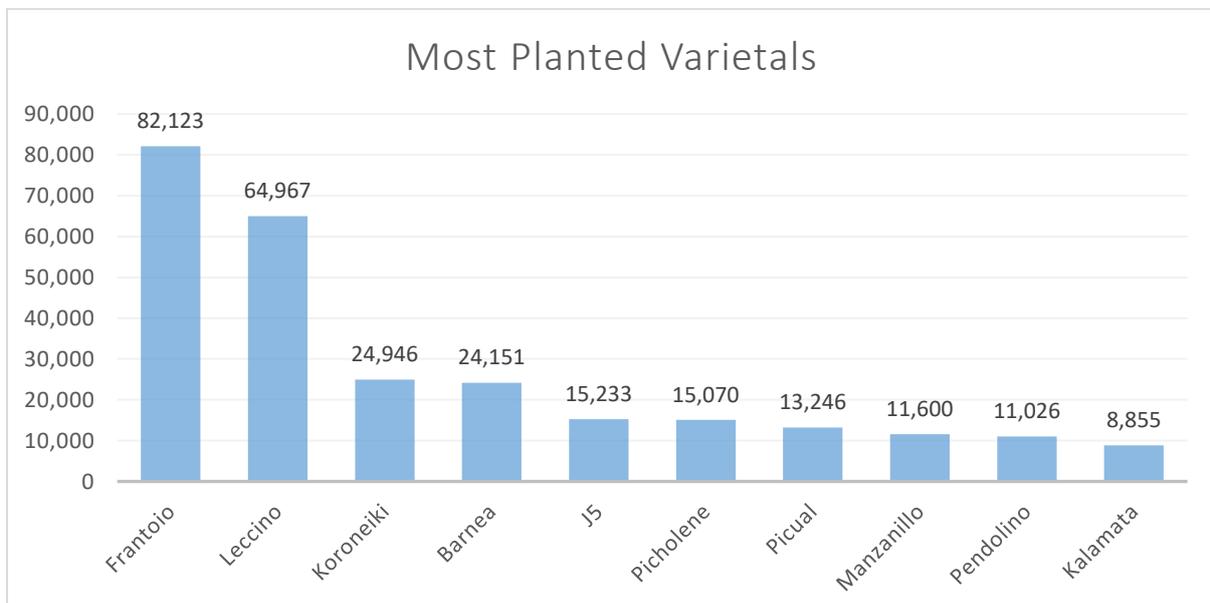
During 2017 there were four groves that were removed, one of these being a former super grove. These were Blenheim – 2500 trees, Hawke’s Bay – 4600 trees, 3700 trees and 38,000 trees. This is a significant reduction in capacity for Hawke’s Bay in particular. There were also a number of other changes in grove plantings, both new plantings and trees removed. The nett impact was a loss of 45,022 trees across the country.

There is now a total of 289,465 trees recorded in the database. Hawke’s Bay is the region with the largest number of trees, followed by Northland, Auckland and Wairarapa. There is now a much more even spread across these four regions. The following chart shows total trees recorded by region.



Most Planted Varietals

Frantoio is the most planted varietal across the country, followed by Leccino. The following chart shows the ten most planted varietals.

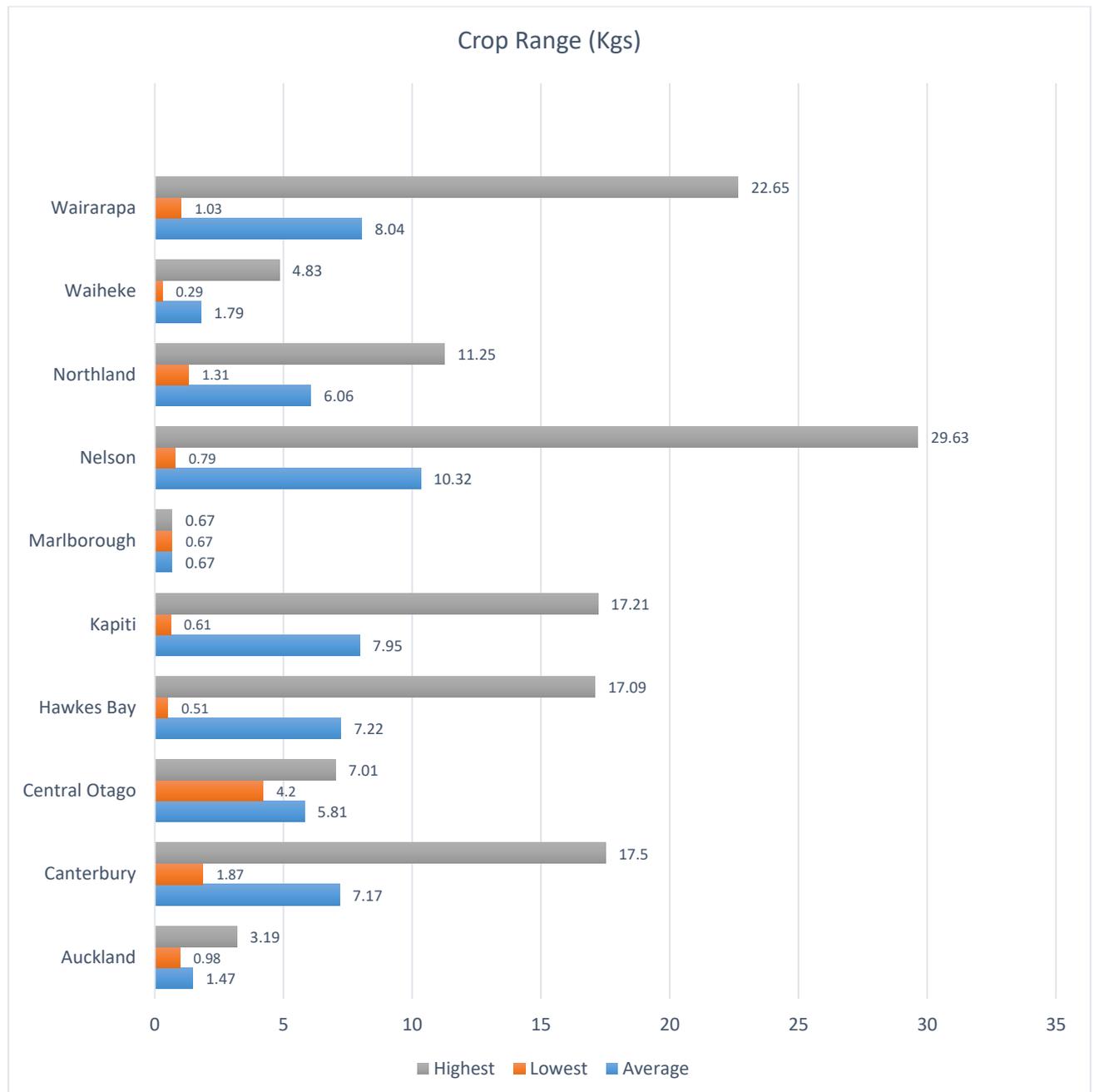


Crop by Region

There was significant variation in the crops harvested in 2017 within all regions when looking at the lowest and highest crop loads. This has resulted in low average harvests across many regions with only one region averaging 10+Kg per tree. The highest average was Nelson with 10.32Kg, with the national average being 7.65Kg per tree.

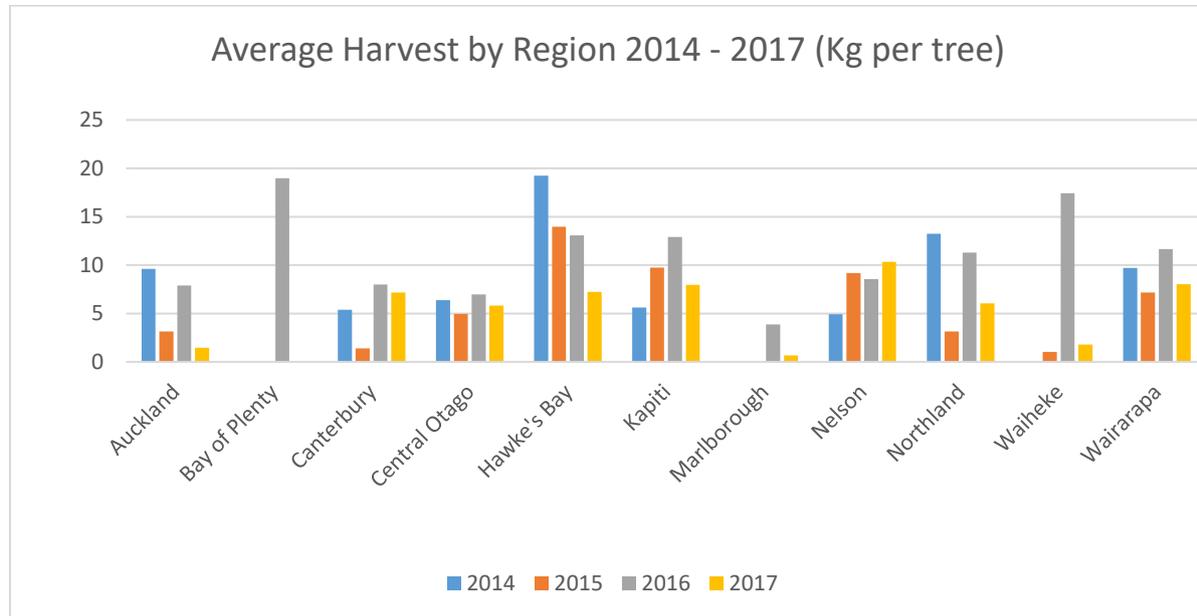
However the regions that produced individual crops that exceeded 10kg per tree were; Canterbury, Hawke's Bay, Kapiti, Nelson, Northland, and Wairarapa.

The following is based on the data provided by members and reflects total harvest reported.



Average Crop 2014, 2015 and 2016

Being a poor year only one region showed an increase in average crop harvested compared to previous years and this was Nelson. For most other regions it is apparent from the following chart that 2017 was one of the worst harvest years since the Harvest Data has been collected.



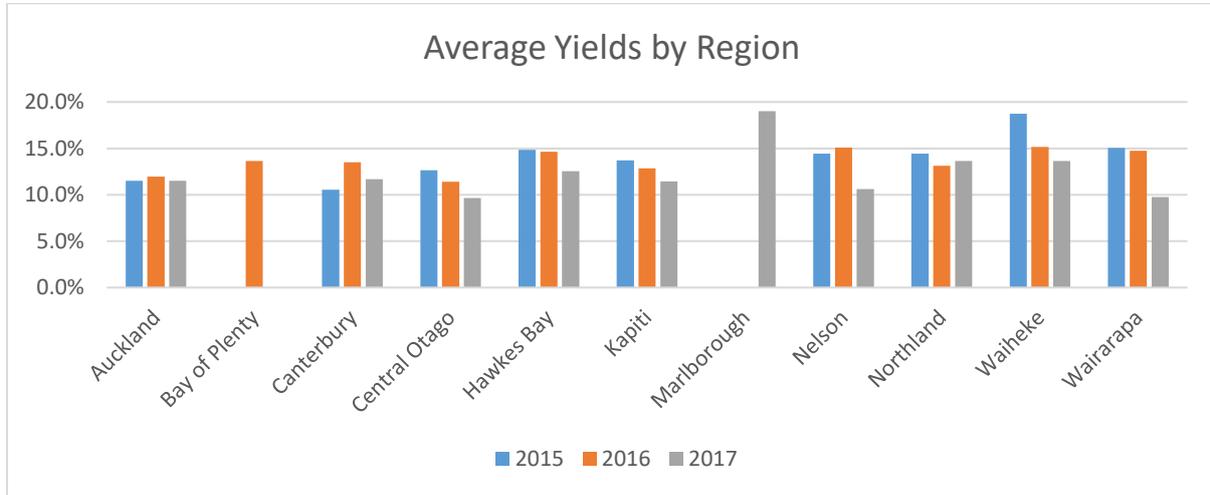
Top Individual Crop by Region

Best cropping variety across regions in 2017 has been varied. Overall the highest was Manzanillo in Wairarapa, followed by Picual in Nelson.

Region	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Kgs	Variety	Kgs	Variety	Kgs	Variety	Kgs	Variety
Auckland	18.93	Koroneiki	8.43	Leccino	16.89	Frantoio	3.19	Pendolino
Canterbury	35.33	Koroneiki	3.05	Pendolino	18.89	Nabali Mouhasen	17.50	Picual
Central Otago	9.35	Leccino	9.67	Leccino	8.33	Leccino	7.01	Leccino
Hawkes Bay	35.54	Frantoio	21.62	Leccino	34.22	Picual	17.09	Leccino
Kapiti	17.1	Leccino	22.81	Leccino	31.32	Picual	17.71	Frantoio
Marlborough	n/a				6.67	Minerva	0.67	Minerva
Nelson	11.57	Leccino	22.67	Picual	22.61	Picual	29.63	Picual
Northland	30.65	J5	12.00	Frantoio	37.03	J5	11.25	Frantoio
Waiheke			1.27	Picual	30.00	Koroneiki	4.83	Verdale
Wairarapa	25	Picholene	22.08	Picual	32.33	Picual	31.59	Manzanillo

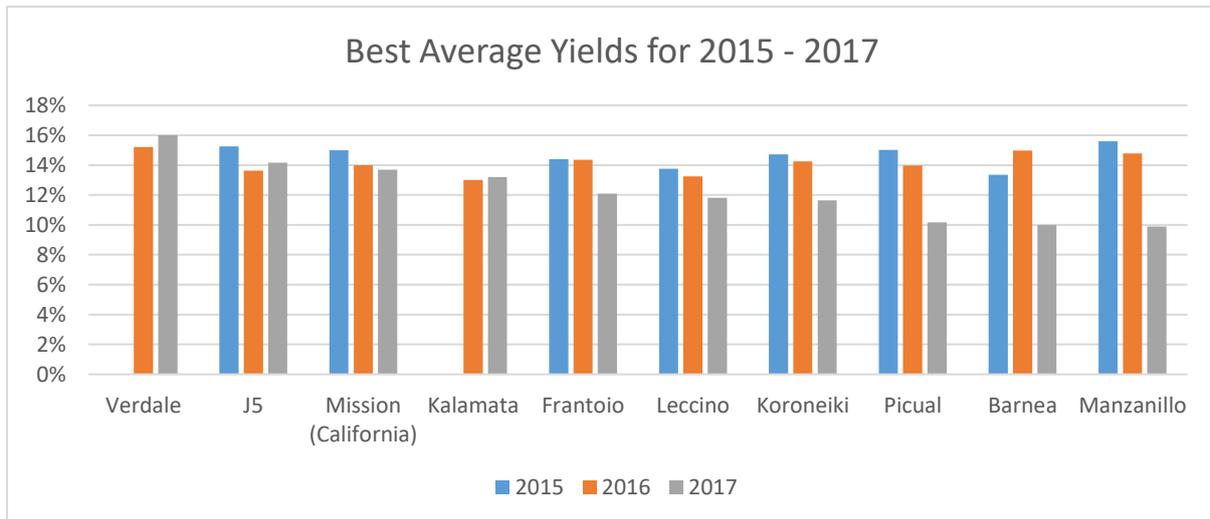
Average Oil Yield by Region

All regions showed a reduction in oil yield percentage in 2017. The national average was 11.38% compared with 13.95% in 2016.



Best Average Yield by Variety

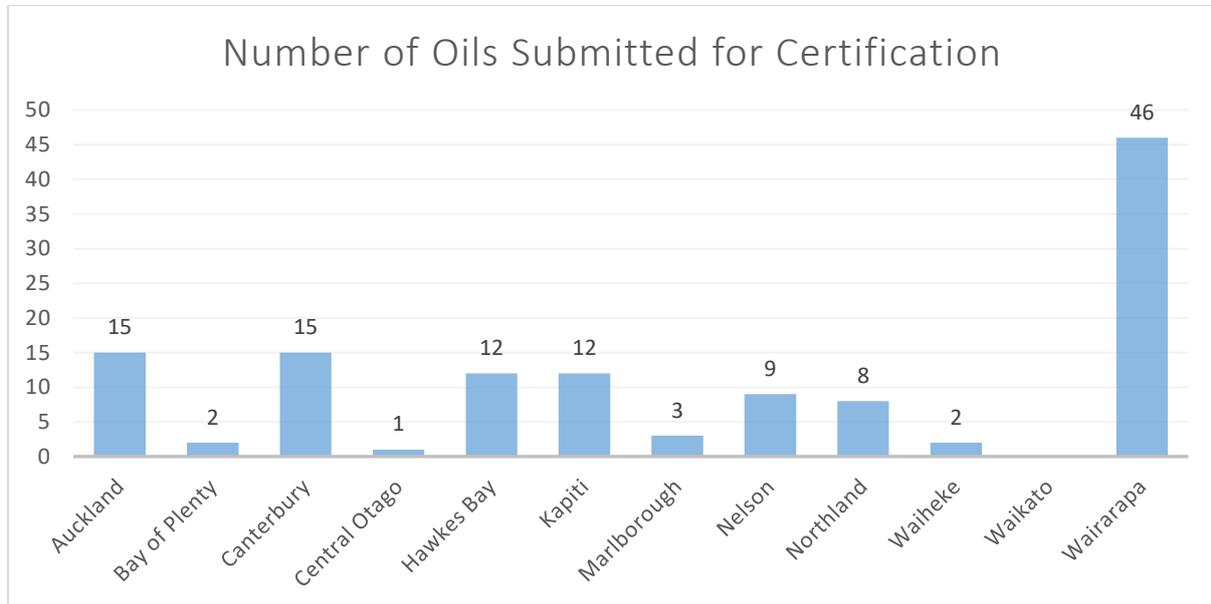
The average oil yield of the most planted varieties was less than in previous years. The only exception really being Verdale, which was also the highest yield at 16%. The lowest average yield in 2017 was for Manzanillo at 9.88%.



Certification Summary Data

Some 125 oils were submitted for certification in 2017 with only one not meeting EVOO classification.

The following chart shows the number of oils submitted for certification by region.



The overall range, median and average for all certification measures in 2017 were as follows.

2017 EVOO CERTIFICATION DATA SUMMARY				
CHEMICAL ASSESSMENT	Lowest	Highest	Median	Average
Free Fatty Acid	0.10	0.30	0.20	0.16
Peroxide Value	3.00	10.00	5.00	5.46
Polyphenol Content	50	561	205	232
UV Absorption				
Delta K	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
232 Nm	1.37	1.93	1.56	1.58
268 Nm	0.07	0.18	0.10	0.11
SENSORY/ORGANOLEPTIC				
Fruity	3.00	5.80	4.80	4.76
Bitter	1.00	5.00	3.10	3.12
Pungent	1.50	5.50	3.90	3.72

The intensity spread based on Polyphenols for 2017 was 34% Mild, 36% Medium and 30% Intense. In 2016 these were 27% Mild, 35% Medium and 38% Intense. Thus there was an increase in Mild in 2017 with a corresponding decrease in Intense.

Olives New Zealand thanks the growers who returned their 2017 harvest data.