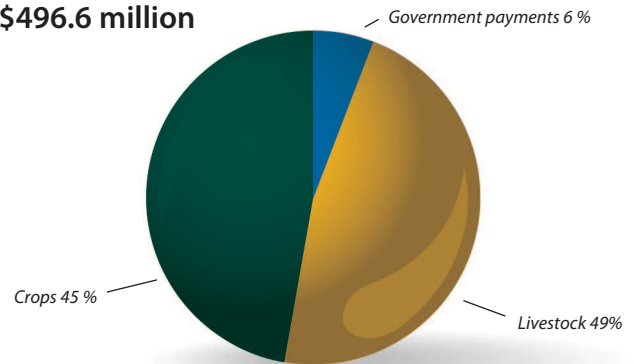


Agriculture and Agri-Food 2009

The agriculture and agri-food sectors are important components of the provincial economy, generating employment, income and nourishment to both rural and urban communities. The sector combines 2,776 farms and approximately 150 processing plants to produce \$1.33 billion worth of agri-food and beverage products. The sector provides about 6,300 direct jobs in primary production and over 7,000 jobs in secondary packaging and processing activities. New Brunswick enjoys one of the highest levels of value-added processing in the country from its agriculture and agri-food sector with around 80 percent of the province's agriculture production being processed in-province before reaching the market. The sector has an extensive network of export markets comprising 83 countries, with total exports estimated at \$362 million in 2009. The agriculture sector is quite diverse with over thirty commodities being produced in New Brunswick. Potatoes, dairy products, poultry and eggs, and greenhouse and floriculture accounted for about 70 percent of total farm cash receipts of \$497 million in 2009.



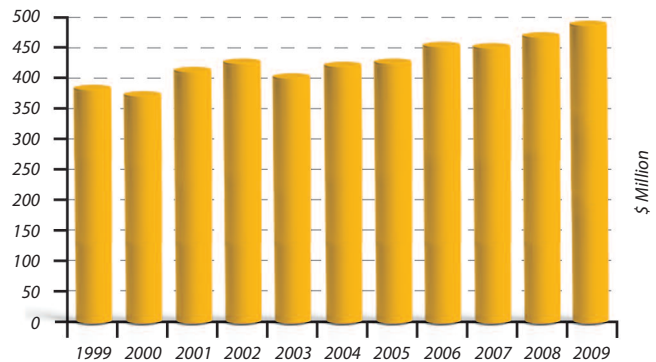
2009 Farm Cash Receipts: \$496.6 million



Agriculture and Agri-Food Industry

Number of farms	2,776
Farmland, hectares	395,228
Land in crops, hectares	151,996
Total farm capital	\$1.93 billion
Farm cash receipts	\$497 million
Number of processing plants	150
Shipments of processed product and beverage	\$1.33 billion
Agri-food exports	\$362 million
Employment, farm	6,300
Employment, processing	7,090

Total Farm Cash Receipts 1999 – 2009



Major Commodities - Value

	\$ Million	
	2008	2009
Potatoes	113.4	134.9
Dairy	90.8	94.4
Poultry	65.9	64.2
Greenhouse & floriculture	35.9	42.2
Fruits & berries	30.0	16.9
Beef	19.8	18.8
Eggs	17.4	18.2
Hogs	16.3	13.8
Vegetables	6.1	6.5
Grain	3.4	3.6
Others	42.2	52.9
Total payments	31.0	30.2

Major Crops – Production Area

	Hectares	
	2008	2009
Potato	22,258	22,258
Barley	11,331	10,522
Blueberries	10,971	9,089
Oats	10,117	8,094
Wheat	2,266	1,619

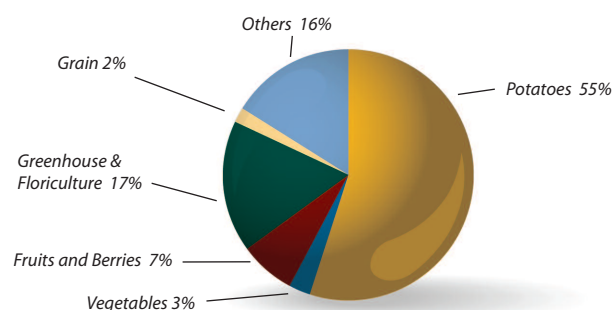
Exports of Agri-food Products

By Country	\$ Million	
	2008	2009
United States	301.7	275.3
Venezuela	16.8	16.7
Costa Rica	7.9	9.9
Mexico	7.3	6.1
Cuba	4.3	1.9
United States Minor Outlying Islands	4.2	6.1
Panama	4.0	5.5
Saudi Arabia	3.7	5.2
China	1.2	0.1
Others	35.7	35.2
Total exports	386.8	361.9

By Commodity	\$ Million	
	2008	2009
Potatoes and potato products	237.1	217.9
Beverages, spirits and vinegar	50.5	47.5
Live tree, plant and flowers	35.2	33.7
Preparation for grain, pasta	13.4	10.6
Live animals	8.2	4.1
Others	42.4	48.1
Total exports	386.8	361.9

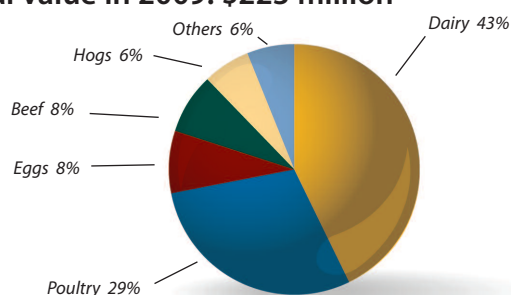
Crops

Total value in 2009: \$244 million



Livestock production

Total value in 2009: \$223 million



2009 Highlights

- Although net farm incomes for Canada as a whole declined by 60 percent in 2009, net farm incomes for New Brunswick increased from a loss of \$10 million in 2008 to a plus of \$42 million in 2009.
- Farm cash receipts for New Brunswick increased from \$472 million in 2008 to \$497 million in 2009, an increase of 5.3 percent. For the second time since 2002, NB has regained the first position as the largest generator of farm cash receipts in Atlantic Canada.
- The impressive performance of NB is mainly attributed to higher crop receipts (12.5 percent increase over 2008), mainly due to increased potato receipts. This, in addition to lower operating costs as oil and fertilizer prices declined, led to increased net farm incomes.
- However, blueberry cash receipts declined from \$21.4 million in 2008 to \$9.3 million in 2009 mainly due to a plummeting world price. In particular, blueberry prices dropped from \$0.63/lb in 2008 to \$0.36/lb in 2009. Wild blueberry prices have been significantly impacted by the global recession and increased supply of cultivated blueberries around the world.
- Similarly, agri-food export revenues declined from \$386.8 million in 2008 to \$361.9 million in 2009, a 6% decline. The highest decline was in potatoes and potato product exports (\$19 million or 8%) and most of the declines were concentrated in the US. This decline is mainly attributed to the global recession and the strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar.