

GOALS:

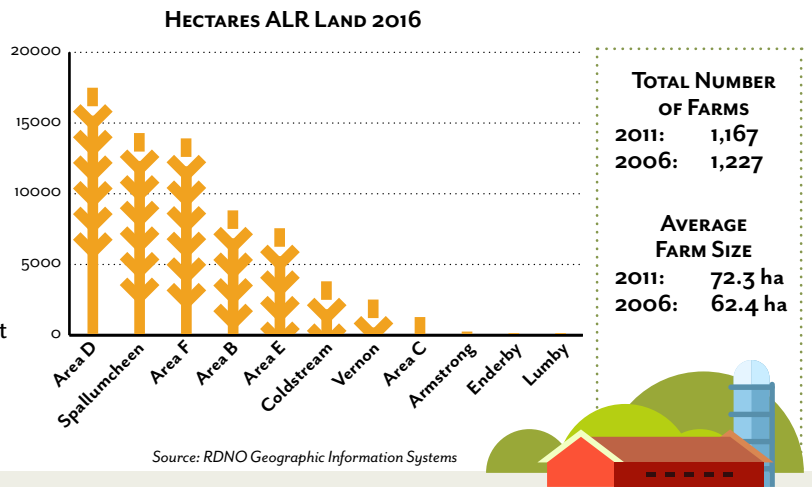
1. Water is managed sustainably so all reasonable needs, including agriculture, are met in a balanced manner¹
2. Maintain and diversify the agricultural land base
3. Support a robust and diverse agricultural economic sector
4. Encourage a healthy, accessible and resilient food system

¹ Goal 1 is explored in Policy Area 3, through water stewardship indicators.

CONTEXT

Agriculture has always been an important aspect of the North Okanagan's identity and economy. The RGS and Official Community Plans discourage the loss of productive agricultural lands and support local food production.

There are 68,897 hectares of Agricultural Land Reserve in the RDNO, making up about 9% of our total land base. This represents 1.49% of the total ALR land in BC.

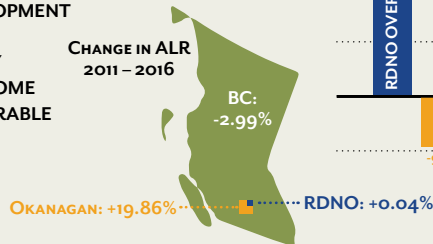


Doing well

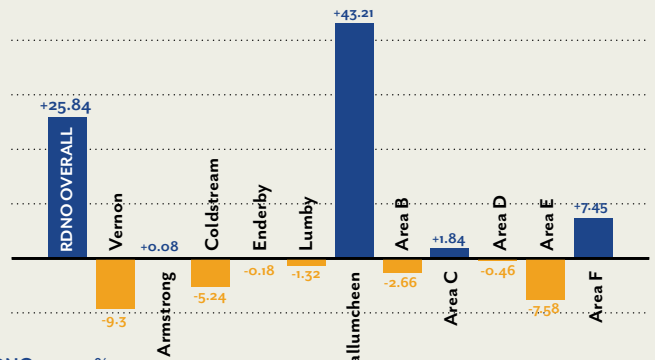
CHANGE IN ALR LAND:

SINCE 2011, RDNO HAS INCREASED ALR LAND BY 26 HECTARES (0.04% INCREASE); GIVEN DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE, NO NET LOSS OF ALR COULD BE SEEN AS A VICTORY. HOWEVER, GAINS ARE CONCENTRATED AROUND SPALLUMCHEEN – ALR LAND IS BEING LOST WHEREVER DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE EXISTS, INCLUDING VALLEY BOTTOM WHERE SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LAND IS.

CHANGE IN ALR 2011 – 2016



CHANGES IN ALR LANDS (HECTARES) 2011 - 2016



Source: RDNO Geographic Information Systems

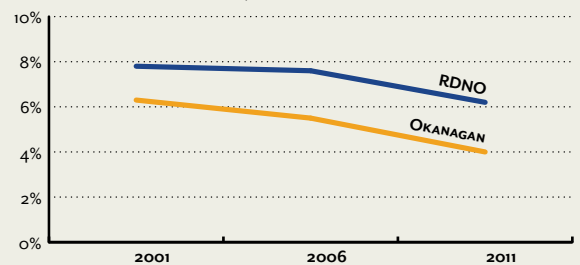


Doing OK

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT:

THE NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL JOBS IS SHRINKING², EVEN WHILE EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER SECTORS, GROSS FARM RECEIPTS, AND FARM PROFITABILITY GROW. HOWEVER, THE RDNO STILL HAS A GREATER PROPORTION OF JOBS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR THAN THE OKANAGAN AS A WHOLE, AND THE LOSS OF THESE JOBS IS IN THE CONTEXT OF GENERAL DECLINE IN AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT.

PERCENT EMPLOYMENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FISHING AND HUNTING



Source: Census

² Freely available Census data uses two-digit NAICS codes, grouping primary agricultural employment with other resource activities



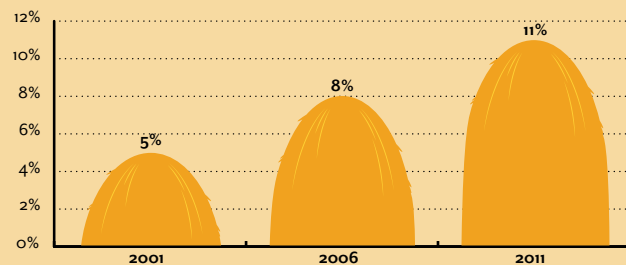


Doing well

AVERAGE FARM PROFITABILITY (% PROFIT ON EACH DOLLAR SPENT):

PROFITABILITY IS A CALCULATION OF WHAT PERCENT OF TOTAL GROSS FARM RECEIPTS ARE LEFT AFTER SUBTRACTING TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES. ON AVERAGE, FARMS BECAME CONSIDERABLY MORE PROFITABLE FROM 2001 TO 2011.

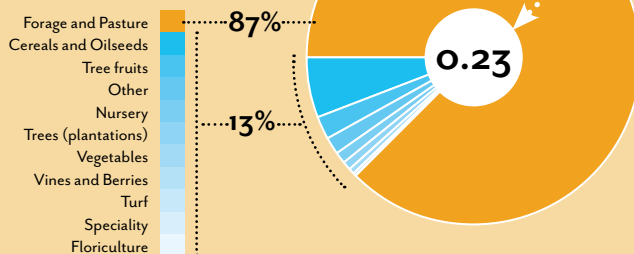
FARM PROFITABILITY



Source: Statistics Canada, Agricultural Census 2001-2011

DIVERSITY OF FARMLAND UNDER CULTIVATION BY CROP TYPE:

BASELINE DATA ONLY (2011)



Source: Statistics Canada, Agricultural Census 2011

DIVERSITY INDEX:

Diversity indices show diversity by calculating how well distributed data are across a set of categories. For example, we have two diversity indices of the types of agriculture in the RDNO: one for amount land by crop type, and one for the number of farms by product. If one category is dominant (e.g. pasture), diversity will be low and the index will be close to zero; if there is a balance of types (i.e., a good amount of many crops), diversity will be high and the index will be closer to one.



Cattle Ranching and Farming (including dairy)



Hog and Pig Farming



Poultry and Egg Production



Sheep and Goat Farming



Other Animal Production



Oilseed and Grain Farming



Vegetable and Melon Farming



Fruit and Tree-nut Farming



Greenhouse, Nursery and Floriculture Production



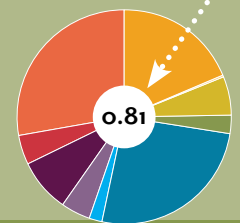
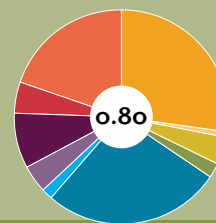
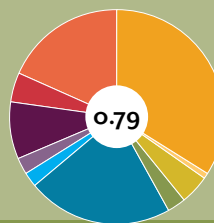
Other Crops: (e.g., hay, fruit and vegetable combination)



Making progress

DIVERSITY OF FARMS BY TYPE:

THE DIVERSITY OF THE TYPES OF FARMS IN THE NORTH OKANAGAN IS HIGH AND HAS BEEN INCREASING.



2001

2006

2011