



Australian Government



HarvestTrail

National **Harvest** Guide

Work your way around Australia

harvesttrail.gov.au

1800 062 332

June 2023





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Welcome to the National Harvest Guide

An updated version of The National Harvest Guide (the Guide) is available on the Harvest Trail website www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Information in this Guide may be subject to change due to the impact of COVID-19. A guarantee to the accuracy of information cannot be given and no liability is accepted in the event of information being incorrect.

The Guide provides independent advice and no payment was accepted during its publication in exchange for any listing or endorsement of any place or business. The listing of organisations does not imply recommendation.

This Guide does not take the place of current and accurate advice. For the latest information on harvest employment opportunities see www.harvesttrail.gov.au or phone the Harvest Trail Information Service on **1800 062 332**.

Contact information

If you have questions about this Guide please contact:

Harvest Trail Information Service

Phone: **1800 062 332**

Email: htis@madec.edu.au

or

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Disclaimer

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The **National Harvest Guide: June 2023**

was accurate at the time of publication.

However, changes in circumstances after the time of publication may impact upon the accuracy of the material. Please call the Harvest Trail Information Service for any harvest related questions.

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This document must be attributed as the National Harvest Guide.

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations does not accept any responsibility for the contents of this publication and any actions taken in reliance on its contents.



COVID-19 important information

Information in this Guide may be subject to change due to COVID-19.

We recommend that before travelling or seeking harvest work, you check:

- Travel arrangements and border closures
- Transport availability
- Accommodation availability
- Self-isolation requirements.

Phone the Harvest Trail Information Service on **1800 062 332** for up-to-date information.

When looking for harvest work, DO NOT go directly to farms. Contact the Harvest Trail Services provider in the region you are looking for a job or check advertised vacancies at www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Refer to the below government websites for specific details of health declarations, self-isolation requirements, border closures, accommodation, transport, visa and documentation requirements.

Australian Government

- The latest COVID-19 news, updates and advice from government agencies across Australia www.australia.gov.au
- Department of Employment and Workplace Relations COVID-19 information for job seekers <https://www.dewr.gov.au/covid-19>
- Department of Home Affairs updates to Australia's immigration and border arrangements during the COVID-19 outbreak <https://covid19.homeaffairs.gov.au/>
- Department of Health and Aged Care COVID-19 advice for travellers <https://www.health.gov.au/health-alerts/covid-19/domestic-travel>
- Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry COVID-19 advice www.agriculture.gov.au/coronavirus

Please keep up to date with the Australian state and territory requirements for movement of people between regions and states to work in agriculture.



Australian Capital Territory Government

- <https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/community/travel>

New South Wales Government

- <https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/covid-safe/agriculture>

Northern Territory Government

- <https://coronavirus.nt.gov.au/travel/quarantine>
- www.coronavirus.nt.gov.au/community-advice/remote-work-and-travel
- <https://businessrecovery.nt.gov.au/businesses/territory-business-lockdown-payment-program>

Queensland Government

- <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/coronavirus-support>

South Australia Government

- www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/conditions/infectious+diseases/covid-19/staying+covid+safe/travel+and+covid-19/travel+and+covid-19
- www.pir.sa.gov.au/covid19

Tasmania Government

- www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/coming-to-tasmania
- www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/travellers-and-visitors/temporary-visa-holders

Victoria Government

- www.vic.gov.au/coronavirus-covid-19-restrictions-victoria

Western Australia Government

- <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/departement-of-the-premier-and-cabinet/covid-19-coronavirus-travel-and-quarantine>
- <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/departement-of-the-premier-and-cabinet/covid-19-coronavirus-latest-updates>

About the National Harvest Guide

The National Harvest Guide (the Guide) provides job seekers with concise and comprehensive information about harvest work, seasonal crops and accommodation. This Guide is available to job seekers across Australia in print or to download on the Harvest Trail website www.harvesttrail.gov.au.

Harvest Trail Services gives people the opportunity to combine seasonal harvest work with travel around Australia. The service is available free to anyone eligible to work in Australia.

Harvest work

Harvesting of fruit and vegetable crops can involve working individually, in pairs or teams. You will need to be physically fit as the job can involve climbing ladders, standing, kneeling, laying or sitting while moving through the crop or undertaking a range of duties in a harvesting team. Most harvesting jobs are done outdoors with little or no protection from the weather. Many jobs are in locations where extremely high temperatures are common.

Crops are collected in various ways and can be placed into bins, buckets, tubs or lugs. They can be cut, clipped or picked and placed into a bag strapped to the shoulders.

Start and finish times will vary depending on the type of harvest work. Be prepared to start work early in the morning, and for some crops, late into the day. Evening and night shifts can sometimes be required, especially if there is packing of produce also to be done. There is also work associated with the harvest in coolstores, packing sheds, local transport operations and storage facilities.

In addition to harvest work there are other activities required for crop production including pruning and trimming vines and trees, thinning and trimming flowers and bunches and general crop maintenance work.

Beware of paying money to secure farm work as scams are common.

Harvest crops

This Guide lists a variety of crops and shows the town or region where these crops are grown. It gives the approximate time of year that labour is required for harvesting or other crop duties, however adverse or changing weather conditions can change the expected harvest dates.

Harvest roles

Different crops require different types of tasks to be performed. In Appendix 1 is a summary of the main crops in the guide, the harvesting process, the tasks you might be required to complete and how these tasks are completed and what characteristics, attributes or skills are needed to be successful in the position.

Work requirements

To work in Australia you will require an Australian tax file number (TFN) and you will be required to pay income tax. Taxes are collected by your employer and submitted to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). If you are a working holiday maker you may be entitled to a refund of all or some of this taxation when you leave Australia. For further information check the ATO website www.ato.gov.au.

If you are visiting Australia and you wish to work, you will require a current and appropriate working visa. These may be obtained from the Department of Home Affairs.

For further information check the Department of Home Affairs website www.homeaffairs.gov.au.

Pay rates and conditions

Pay rates and conditions vary from crop to crop and may include:

- Wages paid on a weekly basis
- Casual work paid on an hourly basis
- Piecework paid on a per unit harvested basis
- Negotiation agreed on a start to finish basis.

Minimum rates of pay are regulated for all industries and you can check the correct rates of pay and employment conditions with the Fair Work Ombudsman www.fairwork.gov.au or phone **13 13 94**.

It is a requirement of law that all workers are covered by insurance for workplace injury. This insurance is paid by the employer. Make sure that you are properly instructed in all aspects of the work before you start work. Take care as it is your responsibility to follow all health and safety instructions and to report any injury or potential hazard immediately to the farmer.

Superannuation is a form of savings where money is set aside by your employer and invested for your retirement. Australia has a Superannuation Guarantee scheme and your employer may be required to pay superannuation deductions on your behalf, depending on the amount you earn.

Further information on superannuation is available from the Australian Tax Office Superannuation Information Line: **13 10 20** or at the superannuation home page which is part of the Australian Tax Office web site at www.ato.gov.au.

Job seeker self registration

Job seekers including working holiday makers have access to online services via the Harvest Trail website. Use an instant job list to find harvest work based on your skills and experience, create a Job Match Profile, create and upload your resume, record and manage your job search, and manage your messages received from employers, including the Harvest Trail Information Service team.

To gain access to these online tools, create an Australian Job Seeker ID.

Create a myGov account in just a few easy steps and link to Job Search to begin using all the features of the Harvest Trail Jobs Board.

1. Create your my Gov account

- Go to www.my.gov.au
- Select 'create a myGov account'
- Choose how to create your myGov account with either an email address or myGovID
- Agree to the Terms of use
- Enter an email address
- A code will be emailed to you.
- Enter the Code and select Next
- Enter your Mobile number, then select Next
- A code will be sent to your Mobile number
- Enter the Code and select Next
- Enter a Password and then Re-enter password. You can then select Next
- We'll ask you to create 3 questions and answers only you can answer
- Select Next after you enter your answer.
- Repeat this step to create questions 2 and 3
- You've created a myGov account
- Your myGov username will be emailed to you
- You can use your username or email address to sign in to myGov

2. Create a Workforce Australia Account through your myGov account

- Sign in to myGov and select View and link services
- Select Workforce Australia
- Follow the prompts to create your account

3. Link your Australian Job seeker Account to your myGov account

- Sign in to www.my.gov.au
- Select the services icon
- Select Job Search from the list of available member agencies
- Complete a one-time Proof of Record Ownership
- Select your preferred method to receive your one-time activation code and confirm
- Enter the activation code emailed or sent via SMS
- You are now linked

More help is available on the Jobsearch YouTube channel and myGov YouTube channel.

Travelling

⚠ Always contact the Harvest Trail Information Service on 1800 062 332 for up to date advice before moving to a harvest area or applying for harvest work.

Often work is located in remote areas and having your own transport would assist you to access these vacancies. As you travel around Australia you might encounter different driving conditions and traffic laws to those you are used to. To keep yourself safe remember the following: you must wear a seatbelt in a passenger vehicle (car, van or bus) whether you are the driver or a passenger; driving without a

licence is against the law; do not use a mobile phone or device while driving; observe speed limits at all times; and you must wear a helmet when riding a bicycle.

Generally placement is easiest for job seekers that have their own transport and accommodation but some locations and job placements may have on-site accommodation. Some town based accommodation providers may also offer transport to harvest work locations.

The locations of harvest work opportunities are listed by towns across the states. You should be aware that many of these areas are known locally by regional names such as the Riverina, Far North Queensland, the Barossa Valley and the Riverland. Always ask if you are unsure.

The information listed under the town names will assist you with travel, accommodation and important local contacts.

Air, rail and bus services generally operate throughout Australia between state capitals and larger regional centres. Not all areas or towns in Australia have local public transport and many jobs are located on farms some distance from the town.

Where possible this Guide will include information on the types of transport available to each town or region. Transport types are depicted by the following symbols:



Plane



Bus



Train



Car

Accommodation

⚠ Always contact the Harvest Trail Information Service on 1800 062 332 for up to date advice before moving to a harvest area or applying for harvest work.

Harvest workers with caravans, campervans or tents can be accommodated on many properties and there is commercial accommodation such as caravan parks or backpacker hostels in most areas if on-farm facilities are not available.

You may be required to pay an accommodation deposit, but beware of paying upfront for long term accommodation if you have not yet found a job in the region. We recommend you call the Harvest Trail Information Service on **1800 062 332** before travelling.

Some farms provide basic accommodation with beds, food storage and cooking facilities. You may need to provide your own bedding, so check before you arrive.

In many locations it is illegal to camp outside a designated camping area. Camping in carparks, at a beach or a road side stop could result in you being fined. This includes sleeping in your car. Check with the local visitor information centre before camping.

Where possible this guide will include information on the types of accommodation available in each town or region.

Accommodation types are depicted by the following symbols:



Backpacker hostel



Bed and Breakfast (B&B)



Caravan park



Camping ground



Farm stay



Motel/hotel

Fruit fly

It is illegal to carry some fruits and vegetables into the fruit fly free zones which can be found by visiting www.interstatequarantine.org.au. On-the-spot-fines can be issued.

Fair Work Ombudsman services

The Fair Work Ombudsman's (FWO) Compliance and Enforcement Policy sets out the services offered by the agency to support compliance with workplace laws.

Advice and assistance

A core part of the role of the FWO is providing practical workplace relations advice and assistance. The agency provides the Fair Work Infoline and information, tools and resources through its website www.fairwork.gov.au.

The Fair Work Infoline can be contacted on **13 13 94**. Those who have difficulty speaking or understanding English can phone the Translating and Interpreting Service on **13 14 50**, who will contact the Fair Work Infoline on the caller's behalf and interpret their query.

Information and educative resources are available on the FWO's website, which are particularly relevant to migrant workers:

- Website content for visa holders and migrant workers includes information about working in Australia, and the agreement between FWO and the Department of Home Affairs; a person who has been exploited at work will not have their visa cancelled, provided certain criteria are met.
- In-language website includes downloadable resources, videos and topic based information about pay, leave, ending employment and issues in the workplace.
- The Record My Hours Smartphone App makes it quick and easy for employees to record and store the hours they work and is available in multiple languages. The app can be downloaded from both the Apple and Google Play stores.
- Language storyboards-short videos in multiple languages to assist workers to understand their rights and obligations in Australian workplaces.
- Harvest Trail website provides information to help employers and employees working on the Harvest trail to understand their rights and obligations at work, including tips for backpackers and seasonal workers.

Asking for the FWO's help to resolve a dispute

The FWO receives many requests for assistance from workers who have a dispute about their wages or other issues with their employer.

The best way to ask for the FWO's help with sorting out a workplace issues is to make an online enquiry through My Account, or the lodgement of a hard copy form.

Each request is assessed on a case-by-case basis, and not every request is treated the same way.

In deciding how to act, the FWO considers the seriousness of the alleged conduct and the circumstances of the parties, as well as the practical issues involved in resolving the matter. This includes consideration of a number of factors, including but not limited to whether the request involves:

- A party facing significant barriers to resolving the matter themselves
- An alleged breach which appears to be deliberate
- Sufficient information to support an argument that a breach has occurred

Depending on the facts involved in each matter and the severity of the allegation, the FWO may deal with a request by taking one or more of the following actions:

- Educating the parties about their workplace rights and responsibilities, and providing access to employment tools and resources
- Offering mediation
- Conducting an investigation
- Providing small claims court assistance to the employee
- Conducting an Inquiry
- Placing parties 'on notice' about the possibility of future action if the conduct continues or re-occurs; or
- Taking no further action.

Investigation typically occurs in circumstances which involve serious non-compliance, this happens in a very small number of cases.

In all cases the information provided to the FWO is important and helps the agency to determine current and future activities.

Reporting potential non-compliance

If there is a concern that an employer isn't complying with workplace laws, members of the community—workers, consumers, concerned citizens, businesses, anyone—can alert the FWO to potential non-compliance through the agency's Anonymous Report tool. This is the best option for people who want to report an issue but don't want to get involved directly in a matter, but is distinct from asking for the FWO's help to resolve a workplace dispute.

The Anonymous Report tool is available in multiple languages allowing visa holders and others from non-English speaking backgrounds to report issues in their own language without identifying themselves. The in-language versions of the Anonymous Report tool can be accessed from the FWO's website at www.fairwork.gov.au/inlanguageanonymousreport or via the Language Help page.

The information collected by the FWO through the Anonymous Report tool is analysed for trends and patterns, it informs educative and compliance activities and is treated in accordance with the agency's Compliance and Enforcement Policy.

Further information about the FWO can be found at www.fairwork.gov.au/about-us.

Department of Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs website contains information about working holiday maker visas:

<https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/visas/getting-a-visa/visa-listing/work-holiday-417>

www.homeaffairs.gov.au/trav/visa-1/462-#tab-content-1

Useful websites

www.ato.gov.au

www.fairwork.gov.au

www.fairwork.gov.au/horticulture-showcase

www.fairwork.gov.au/language-help/language-storyboards

www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/australia

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/safety-topic/industry-and-business/agriculture

www.scamwatch.gov.au

You can find us on

www.harvesttrail.gov.au

www.facebook.com/harvesttrailinformationservice

www.instagram.com/harvesttrailinformationservice

www.twitter.com/HTIS_HQ

www.tiktok.com/@htis_2022?lang=en

Harvest Trail Information Service

The Department contracted MADEC Australia to establish a Harvest Trail Information Service to coordinate and distribute information on harvest employment in Australia.

As growers often have difficulty finding sufficient workers at harvest time, this service helps to match an itinerant pool of workers with variable seasonal work. A diverse range of organisations, growers and job seekers use this service.

The Harvest Trail Information Service is a national call centre that can be contacted on **1800 062 332** Monday to Friday from 8am to 8pm (excluding national public holidays). This service operates throughout the year to answer queries about job opportunities, support employers with recruitment assistance, provide information related to harvest work and connect callers with Harvest Trail Services providers. Call centre operators are in contact with growers, labour providers, and job seekers.

Feedback or complaints

If you wish to provide feedback regarding your experience on the Harvest Trail, or lodge a complaint about an aspect of the horticulture industry including wages, working conditions, or accommodation, you have 4 options:

1. Contact the Fairwork Ombudsman www.fairwork.gov.au.
2. Complete a feedback form which is located on the Harvest Trail website www.harvesttrail.gov.au. Please note that responses to emails can take up to 5 working days.
3. Email your feedback or complaint to the Harvest Trail Information Service at htis@madec.edu.au.
4. Phone the Harvest Trail Information Service on **1800 062 332**.

Useful Contacts

If you are dissatisfied with the Harvest Trail Information Service or your Harvest Trail Services provider you can contact the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations on:

- The National Customer Service Line on **1800 805 260** for job seekers who can not resolve concerns or problems they have with their provider. Clients of Disability Employment Services can also contact the free Complaints Resolution and Referral Service on **1800 880 052**
- The Employer Hotline on **13 17 15** for businesses to access providers.



Grain Harvest

The grain harvest is extremely important to the Australian economy and is a significant event on the Australian agricultural calendar, with production occurring mainly in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Western Australia. Some grain is grown in Tasmania but in much smaller volumes.



Grains can be divided into three groups: **cereals, pulses/legumes** and **oilseeds**.

Cereals include crops such as wheat, barley, oats, maize, sorghum, cereal rye, millet and rice.

Pulses and legumes include crops such as chickpeas, field peas, lentils, vetches, lupins, faba beans and mungbeans.

Oilseeds include crops such as canola, sunflower, safflower, soybean, linseed and peanuts.

In any one year a grain grower may grow a mix of cereals, oilseeds or pulses.

The decision on what to grow, or if to sow a crop at all, depends on a complex mix of factors.

Soil type and climate will often be the major factors, however, available soil moisture and seasonal outlook, prices and market demand, crop rotational considerations related to pests, weeds and disease will also play a part.

Some growers even keep an eye on prevailing livestock prices, which may lead to substitution of cropping with livestock for a season or longer.

Most grain production in Australia starts with sowing in the winter months and harvest occurring in late spring and summer.

Most regions are only able to produce one winter crop per year, however, some areas in southern Queensland and northern NSW are capable of producing both a summer and winter crop each year due to particular soil types and weather patterns.

Southern Queensland and northern NSW

With the high moisture-storing capacity of the clay-based soils of this region, supplemented by some winter rainfall, crops can be grown during the winter. Sowing starts anywhere from March to July and so harvest can stretch from September through to December.

Most rainfall in this region tends to be over the summer months, allowing for dryland summer crop production. Summer crops are planted from September through to February with harvest spanning the February to May period.

Southern NSW, WA, SA & Vic

Rainfall is winter-dominant throughout these areas and they all have a typically Mediterranean climate of dry summers and comparatively reliable winter rainfall lending itself to winter crop production.

Summer crop production requires irrigation and the major field crop irrigated during summer is rice in southern NSW.

Planting of the winter crop depends on 'opening rains' and usually begins in May and can continue through until late July. The winter crop harvest can begin in late October and continue through until January in the higher rainfall areas.

Grain harvesting seasons – Australia

	Areas	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
QLD	Darling Downs												
	South West												
	Central Highlands												
	Wide Bay Burnett												
NSW	Northern												
	Southern												
SA	Eyre Peninsula												
	Yorke Peninsula												
	Northern Area												
	Murray Mallee												
	South East												
WA	Geraldton												
	Kwinana East												
	Albany												
	Esperance												
VIC	Mallee												
	Wimmera												
	South West												

Roles

Itinerant labour is highly sought after for the grain harvest.

The number of vacancies and length of employment will vary according to the size of the harvest. As with any harvest, the size of the harvest will depend largely on the weather. Not enough rain throughout the growing period may mean no or very little crop and too much rain, particularly once the grain ripens can also be problematic.

Typically, grain harvests will last for around 6-8 weeks in each growing region, however, activity in storage and handling facilities can go on for much longer.

In fact, most employment opportunities during the grain season will be in receival sites or at storage and handling facilities. Most grain handlers will start advertising their vacancies a few months prior to the expected harvest start time.

Some of the roles that are required for the grain harvest include the following:

On-farm:

- Harvest machine operators (header, harvester) – driving the machine that cuts the plant and collects the grain.
- Tractor drivers (chaser bin drivers) – driving alongside the harvester, receiving the grain and depositing the load into a hopper trailer or a haul-out truck or road train.
- Truck drivers – driving a load of grain to a storage and handling facility for sampling, weighing and off-loading.
- Farm hands – soil preparation, sowing, weeding, fertilising, maintaining and repairing equipment including tractors, combines and other machinery.

Storage & handling facilities:

- Weighbridge operators – weighing trucks entering the facility and entering data into computer systems.
- Grain samplers – obtaining grain samples using manual or automatic spears and testing grain samples for protein, moisture and contaminants.
- Loader operators and drive over grid operators – monitoring the flow of grain from trucks unloading and onto equipment and into storage (sheds, silos or bunkers).
- Tarping crews – protecting and covering the grain in bunker storage using tarpaulins.
- General labourers – sweeping, shovelling and blowing down dust and performing tasks associated with keeping the grain mould, insect and rodent free.

Personal attributes, skills & qualifications required

- Be physically fit and able to work long hours
- Be able to pass all drug and alcohol tests
- Possess a high level of English communication skills
- Be free of asthma and dust allergies
- Previous experience in wheat or other grain harvest is highly regarded
- A heavy rigid (HR) truck licence (or higher) or front-end loader licence is highly favourable
- Confined Space Certificate is a plus.

New South Wales

New South Wales (NSW) is the site of Australia's first permanent European settlement which is now Sydney. The city is built on the magnificent Sydney Harbour, one of the most spectacular and identifiable harbours in the world.

New South Wales is a large state with a climate ranging from sub tropical to alpine to semi desert. The Great Dividing Range divides the many popular beaches, national parks and resorts of the east coast from rich farming lands of the western slopes and the dry western plains that occupy two-thirds of the state. Three mighty rivers—the Murray, Darling and Murrumbidgee—bring life to the dry continent as they meander across the vast inland plains of NSW.



New South Wales harvest charts

Ballina

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avocados						Low	Low	Low	Low			
Macadamias		Low	Low	Low								
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Batlow

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples		Medium	High	High	Medium						Medium	Medium

Bourke

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cotton			Medium	Medium	Medium							

Byron Bay


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avocados						Low	Low	Low	Low			
Macadamias		Low	Low	Low								


Coffs Harbour


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bananas	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Blackberries	Medium	Low							Medium	High	High	High
Blueberries	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	High	High
Raspberries	Medium	Medium	Low					Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium


Comboyne


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avocados							Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

Dubbo

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cotton												

Euston

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes												

Gol Gol


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus												
Grapes												
Vegetables												


Griffith


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus												
Cherries												
Grapes												
Watermelons												
Muskmelons												
Pumpkins												
Almonds												
Vegetables												
Walnuts												


Hay


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cotton												

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

Hillston

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cherries										High	High	High
Citrus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Cotton				High	High							
Almonds			High	High	High	High	High	High	High			
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low				Low	Low

Hunter Valley

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes	High	High	High			Low	Low	Low				

Leeton


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus	High	High	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Grapes	Low	Low				Low	Low	Low				
Almonds			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low				
Vegetables	High	High	High	High	High	High	High				High	High
Walnuts			Low	Low	Low							


Lismore


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avocados						Low	Low	Low				
Blueberries					Low		High	High	High	High	Low	Low
Macadamias		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low			


Moree


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cotton			High	High	High							
Pecans				Low	Low	Low	Low	Low				

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

Mungindi

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cotton			Medium	Medium	Medium							

Narrabri

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cotton			Medium	Medium	Medium							

Narromine

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus	Low	Low	Medium	Medium					High	High	High	High
Cotton			Medium	Medium	Medium							

Orange






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples		Low	Medium	Medium	Low						Low	Low
Cherries	High											High
Grapes		Low	Low	Low		Low	Low	Low				

Sydney Basin

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avocados	Low							High	High	High	High	High
Citrus						Low	Low	High	High	High	High	
Flowers	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High
Vegetables	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Tooleybuc

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Grapes	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium		Low	Low	Low				
Stone fruit	Low									Low	Low	Low

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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ABOUT THE NEW SOUTH WALES GRAIN HARVEST

Grain production in NSW occurs in two distinct regions – the Northern and Southern wheat belts.



The Northern wheat belt produces both winter and summer crops.

Wheat is the main winter crop grown along with barley, oats and maize and a variety of pulses and oilseeds including chickpeas, lupins and canola.

The main summer crops are sorghum, wheat, barley, maize and to a lesser degree pulses and canola.

Main harvesting towns in the Northern area include Gunnedah, Inverell, Moree, Mungindi, Narrabri, Spring Ridge, Thallon and Wee Waa.

The Southern wheat belt produces mainly winter crops such as wheat, barley, oats and a variety of pulses and oilseeds with canola figuring prominently.

Irrigated rice and maize are grown in summer and harvested from February through May.

Main harvesting towns in the Southern area include Dubbo, Narromine, Trangie, Warren and Hay.

Rice is grown around the towns of Leeton, Griffith, Deniliquin, Coleambally, Hay, Finley, Barham, Wakool and Moulamein.

Grain harvest work is available on more than 7,000 individual farms and at over 150 grain storage and handling facilities across the state.

On farm work is highly mechanised and workers with experience in operating agricultural equipment such as headers or harvesters and driving tractors and trucks are highly sought after.

Any form of machinery driving experience is an advantage with farmers likely to offer on the job training to those with some previous experience.

Grain harvest work is often in remote locations where accommodation and sometimes meals are provided.

Individual farms will generally only require a limited number of people to assist with the harvest so groups of travellers will generally not find work all together in the one location.

Most seasonal work opportunities lie with the companies who receive and store the grain in silos, sheds or bunkers. Grain is delivered from farms to storage and handling sites where it is tested, weighed and stored before being distributed to domestic or export destinations.

For jobs at these facilities, previous experience is generally not required and companies will provide their own induction and training programmes.

Most of this work is physical and performed outdoors in hot and dusty conditions so those who suffer with asthma or who have dust allergies will not be suited.

Some of the roles that are required for the grain harvest include the following:

On-farm:

- Harvest machine operators (header, harvester) – driving the machine that cuts the plant and collects the grain.
- Tractor drivers (chaser bin drivers) – driving alongside the harvester, receiving the grain and depositing the load into a hopper trailer or a haul out truck or road train.
- Truck drivers – driving a load of grain to a storage and handling facility for sampling, weighing and off-loading.
- Farm hands – soil preparation, sowing, weeding, fertilizing and maintaining and repairing equipment, including tractors, combines, and other machinery.


Storage & handling facilities:


- Grain samplers - obtaining grain samples using manual or automatic spears and testing grain samples for protein, moisture and contaminants.
- Weighbridge operators – weighing trucks entering the facility and entering data into computer systems.
- Loader operators and drive over grid operators - monitoring the flow of grain from trucks unloading and onto equipment and into storage (sheds, silos or bunkers).
- Tarping crews - protecting and covering the grain in bunker storage using tarps.
- General labourers - sweeping, shovelling and blowing down dust and performing tasks associated with keeping the grain mould, insect and rodent free.


NSW GRAIN CHART

Grain harvesting towns: Goondiwindi, Gunnedah, Inverell, Moree, Mungindi, Narrabri, Spring Ridge, Thallon, Wee Waa.

Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Northern	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Southern	Medium	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High

 Low requirement for labour – little or no work may be available

 Medium requirement for labour – some out of area labour may be required

 High requirement for labour – high need for out of area labour

BALLINA

Ballina is located on an island at the mouth of the Richmond River in the heart of the Northern Rivers, NSW. The township is located an easy hour and a half from the Gold Coast and only a 30 minute drive south of popular Byron Bay. Ballina is surrounded by 32 kilometres of beautiful surfing beaches and picturesque headlands. The main streets of Ballina are lined with stylish cafes and restaurants, shops and galleries.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Suite 103–105, 24 Moonee Street
Coffs Harbour NSW 2450

☎ 02 6648 2300

✉ harvestcoffsharbour@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Ballina Naval and Maritime Museum, The Big Prawn, Ballina Lighthouse, Richmond River, Northern Rivers Community Gallery, Summerland House Farm, Lake Ainsworth, Pat Morton Lookout. Follow the coastline on paved cycle ways and watch the migration of the humpback whales from East Ballina lookouts between May and November.

Tourist information

Ballina Visitor Information Centre

6 River Street
Ballina NSW 2478

☎ 1800 777 666

✉ discover@ballina.nsw.gov.au

🌐 www.discoverballina.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

April–November: Macadamias

June–September: Avocados

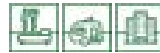
Travel

Ballina is located 189 kilometres south of Brisbane or 737 kilometres north of Sydney on the Pacific Highway. The town is serviced by the Ballina Byron Airport. There are daily bus services from Brisbane and Sydney providing transport into the Ballina region.



Accommodation

Ballina offers a range of accommodation including resorts, motels, hotels, self contained units, caravan parks, B&Bs and guesthouses.



BATLOW

Batlow is located in the foothills of the Snowy Mountains, south west of Sydney. Batlow started life as a gold rush town back in 1854 and is now part of the scenic Snowy Valleys Way touring route.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 3, 104 Yambil Street
Griffith NSW 2680

☎ 02 6963 2200

✉ harvestgriffith@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Batlow Fruit Company, roadside fruit stalls (seasonal), Weemala lookout and the Bago State Forest.

Tourist information

Tumut Visitor Centre

The Old Butter Factory, 5 Adelong Road
Tumut NSW 2720

☎ 02 6947 7025

✉ tumutrvc@environment.nsw.gov.au

🌐 www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/things-to-do/visitor-centres/tumut-visitor-centre

Seasons

February–May: Apples

November–December: Apple thinning

Travel

Batlow is 443 kilometres south west of Sydney via the Hume and Snowy Highways and is accessible by bus and car. There is no public transport available between farms.



Accommodation

Batlow has a motel, hotel, cottages and a caravan park offering cabin and camping options.



BOURKE

Bourke is located in north western NSW and is positioned at the junction of 3 highways: The Kidman Way, Mitchell Highway and Kamilaroi Highway. Bourke provides an ideal gateway for seeing the remote parts of NSW.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

☎ 1800 062 332

✉ htis@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

Crossley Engine Display, Back O' Bourke Exhibition Centre, Mount Gundabooka, Historic Buildings, Mount Oxley, Fred Hollows Grave and Memorial and Jandra Paddle Boat operation on the Darling River.

Tourist information

Back O'Bourke Information & Exhibition Centre

Kidman Way
Bourke NSW 2840

☎ 02 6872 1321

✉ info@backobourke.com.au

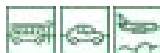
🌐 www.visitbourke.com.au

Seasons

March–May: Cotton picking, cotton ginning

Travel

Bourke is situated alongside the Darling River, 760 kilometres north west of Sydney. Regular flights and bus services from Sydney and Dubbo are available. From Melbourne you will need to travel by car 980 kilometres north via Griffith and Cobar on the Kidman Way. Bourke is 975 kilometres south west of Brisbane.



Accommodation

Bourke offers a number of motels, a hotel, caravan parks, apartments, cabins, guesthouses and B&Bs.



BYRON BAY

Byron Bay is located on the far north coast of NSW with Cape Byron being Australia's most easterly point. The region boasts beautiful beaches, unspoilt surroundings and a relaxed lifestyle.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Suite 103–105, 24 Moonee Street
Coffs Harbour NSW 2450

☎ 02 6648 2300

✉ harvestcoffsharbour@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Byron Bay Markets, Cape Byron Lighthouse, Tyagarah Nature Reserve, Byron Bay Wildlife Sanctuary. Snorkel and dive the Julian Rocks Marine Reserve, watch the whale migration (May to October), explore the surf beaches and enjoy the events and festivals.

Tourist information

Byron Visitor Centre

Old Stationmaster's Cottage, 80 Jonson Street
Byron Bay NSW 2481

☎ 02 6680 8558

✉ info@visitbyronbay.com

🌐 www.visitbyronbay.com

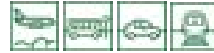
Seasons

April–November: Macadamias

June–September: Avocados

Travel

Byron Bay is located 730 kilometres north of Sydney and 185 kilometres south of Brisbane. Airports are located in Ballina (30 minutes south) and Coolangatta (1 hour north). Most bus companies located on the east coast of Australia have a regular service to Byron Bay along with rail services from Sydney and Brisbane.



Accommodation

There are a number of places to stay in and around Byron Bay, however, as it is an extremely popular tourist destination, accommodation is often fully booked out. Accommodation includes motels, guesthouses, B&Bs, farmstays, backpackers hostels, self contained apartments, and caravan parks/camping grounds.



COFFS HARBOUR

Coffs Harbour is one of the largest regional cities in New South Wales and is located on the north coast. The region boasts contrasting landscapes, from the Great Dividing Range to the three main beaches close to the CBD. The natural beauty of the region makes for an inviting holiday destination with surfing, golfing and fishing popular activities.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Suite 103–105, 24 Moonee Street
Coffs Harbour NSW 2450

☎ 02 6648 2300

✉ harvestcoffsharbour@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Clog Barn, Diggers Beach, National Cartoon Gallery, North Coast Regional Botanic Garden, Big Banana Fun Park, Old Butter Factory, Coffs Harbour Butterfly House, Maze and Tea Rooms, and Dolphin Marine Conservation Park.

Tourist information

Dolphin Marine Conservation Park & Information Centre

65 Orlando Street
Coffs Harbour NSW 2450

☎ 02 6659 1900

✉ paradise@coffscoast.com.au

🌐 www.coffscoast.com.au

Coffs Central Visitor Information Service

35–61 Harbour Drive
Coffs Harbour NSW 2450

☎ 02 5622 8900

✉ paradise@coffscoast.com.au

🌐 www.coffscoast.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Blueberries

August–March: Raspberries

September–February: Blackberries

January–December: Bananas

Travel

Coffs Harbour has the largest regional airport in NSW. Airlines operate regular flights from Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Newcastle. The drive from Sydney to Coffs Harbour is 530 kilometres. Brisbane to Coffs Harbour is 385 kilometres. There are 2 rail services daily from Sydney and Brisbane to Coffs Harbour. Most bus companies located on the east coast of Australia have a regular service to Coffs Harbour.



Accommodation

Coffs Harbour and the surrounding area has a wide range of accommodation options including hotels, caravan parks, camping grounds, motels, backpacker hostels, B&Bs, country retreats, and apartments.



COMBOYNE

A small rural village lying west of Port Macquarie, Comboyne is surrounded by beautiful bushwalking country and a number of impressive waterfalls. The town promotes itself as having 'peace, quiet and fresh mountain air'.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Suite 103–105, 24 Moonee Street
Coffs Harbour NSW 2450

☎ 02 6648 2300

✉ harvestcoffsharbour@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au




Places to visit

Comboyne is a small rural village surrounded by amazing bushwalking country and a number of impressive waterfalls such as the Ellenborough Falls around 30 kilometres away. Being less than 60 kilometres from Port Macquarie, the coastline of the mid-north coast is just over an hour's drive away, where all your essential services, facilities, restaurants and large retailers exist.

Tourist information




Comboyne Community Centre

36 Main Street
Comboyne NSW 2429

-  02 6550 4289
-  comboynewebsite@gmail.com
-  www.visitcomboyne.com

Greater Port Macquarie Visitor Centre Information Centre

Glasshouse, Cnr Clarence & Hays Streets
Port Macquarie NSW 2444

-  1300 303 155
-  tourism@pmhc.nsw.gov.au
-  www.portmacquarieinfo.com.au/visitor-information-centres

Seasons

July–November: Avocados

Travel

Comboyne is 370 kilometres north of Sydney and is accessible by road. Flights or train from Sydney to Port Macquarie (57 kilometres away) and then bus to Comboyne are other options.



Accommodation

Comboyne offers a hotel, guesthouses, retreats, B&Bs, farmstays and the Comboyne Showground where many travellers stop off and camp.



DUBBO

The City of Dubbo is situated on the banks of the Macquarie River in the Central Western Plains of NSW. Dubbo is the centre of large wheat, sheep and cotton production and is a major road and rail freight hub to other parts of NSW.

Harvest Trail Services provider

For information about the provider servicing arrangements in this area, please refer to www.harvesttrail.gov.au or call the Harvest Trail Information Service on 1800 062 332

Places to visit

Western Plains Zoo, Old Dubbo Gaol, Heritage Walk, Royal Flying Doctor Service Visitor Experience Centre, Western Plains Culture Centre, Dundullimal Homestead, Dubbo Observatory, and the Terramungamine Reserve.

Tourist information

Dubbo Visitor Information Centre

Cnr Newell Highway and Macquarie Street
Dubbo NSW 2830

-  02 6801 4450
-  tourism@dubbo.nsw.gov.au
-  www.dubbo.com/au/visit/contact-our-visitor-information-centres

Seasons

March–May: Cotton picking, cotton ginning

Travel

Dubbo is 390 kilometres to the north west of Sydney via the Great Western and Castlereagh Highways. Regular rail, bus and air services operate daily from Sydney.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels, motor inns, B&Bs, caravan and cabin parks and camping grounds available in the town.



EUSTON

Euston is located on the banks of the Murray River directly across from the Victorian town of Robinvale.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

68–72 Herbert Street
Robinvale VIC 3549

☎ 03 5051 8080

✉ harvestrobinvale@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

MADEC Australia

126–130 Deakin Avenue
Mildura VIC 3500

☎ 03 5021 3472

✉ harvestmildura@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Lock and Weir 15, Fish Ladder, Lake Benanee, Rural Life Museum and Robin's Wood Heritage Museum.

Tourist information

Robinvale Euston Tourist information Centre

Bromley Road
Robinvale VIC 3549

☎ 03 5026 1388

✉ e.tjohinke@rdhs.com.au

🌐 www.robinvaleeuston.com.au

Seasons

January–May: Grapes

June–September: Vine pruning

Travel

Euston is 960 kilometres from Sydney, 470 kilometres from Melbourne and 480 kilometres from Adelaide. Daily bus services run from Mildura to Robinvale through Euston.



Accommodation

There are motels, a hotel, caravan and cabin parks and camping grounds in Euston and a range of other accommodation options available just across the river in Robinvale.



GOL GOL

Includes:

**Buronga, Mourquong, Trentham Cliffs,
Monak and Paringi.**

Gol Gol is a small settlement located on the NSW side of the Murray River just 10 kilometres north east of Mildura.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

126–130 Deakin Avenue
Mildura VIC 3500

☎ 03 5021 3472

✉ harvestmildura@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

River walks, Gol Gol Hotel and Restaurant.

Tourist information

Mildura Visitor Information and Booking Centre

Corner of Twelfth Street and Deakin Avenue
Mildura VIC 3500

☎ 1300 550 858

✉ tourism@mildura.vic.gov.au

🌐 www.visitmildura.com.au

Wentworth Visitor Information Centre

66 Darling Street
Wentworth NSW 2648

☎ 03 5027 5080

✉ tourism@wentworth.nsw.gov.au

🌐 www.visitwentworth.com.au

Seasons

January–May: Grapes

January–December: Citrus

May–February: Vegetables

June–September: Vine pruning

Travel

Gol Gol is 1005 kilometres from Sydney via the Hume and Sturt Highways, 550 kilometres on the Calder Highway from Melbourne and 405 kilometres on the Sturt Highway from Adelaide. There are frequent flights and bus services from Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney into Mildura, just 10 kilometres away.



Accommodation

There are motels, a hotel, a caravan park and B&Bs in Gol Gol and a range of other accommodation options in nearby Buronga or across the river in Mildura.



GRIFFITH

Includes:

Yenda, Hanwood and Darlington Point.

Griffith is the geographic, production and industrial hub of the rich Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA) in central southern NSW. Life in Griffith revolves around food, wine, sport and family. The annual festivals showcase the local food and world-class wines, friendly people and colourful cultures.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 3, 104 Yambil Street

Griffith NSW 2680

☎ 02 6963 2200

✉ harvestgriffith@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Cocoparra National Park, Scenic Hill and Pioneer Park Museum, Lookout and Hermit's Cave, MIA Forest and River Drives, wineries, galleries, farm tours and Banna Lane murals.

Tourist information

Griffith Tourist Hub

1 Jondaryan Avenue

Griffith NSW 2680

☎ 1800 681 141

✉ visitgriffith@griffith.com.au

🌐 www.visitgriffith.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Citrus

October–December: Cherries

January–March: Grapes

June–August: Vine pruning

January–March: Watermelons,

Muskmelons, Pumpkins

March–August: Almonds

November–July: Vegetables

March–May: Walnuts

Travel

Griffith is well serviced with daily bus services from Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne. Regular daily air services operate from Sydney. Weekly rail services operate from both Sydney and Melbourne.



Accommodation

Griffith has a wide variety of hotels, motels, caravan and cabin parks, apartments, farmstays, camping grounds and backpacker hostels.



HAY

Hay is in southern NSW, positioned alongside the charming Murrumbidgee River and surrounded by the iconic Hay Plains. It is at the intersection of three highways—the Sturt Highway, the Cobb Highway and the Mid-Western Highway.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 3, 104 Yambil Street
Griffith NSW 2680

☎ 02 6963 2200

✉ harvestgriffith@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

The Hay Gaol Museum, Shear Outback Hall of Fame, the Historic Bishops Lodge, Hay Court House and the 'Sunbeam' Cobb & Co Coach, Hay War Memorial High School Museum, Chris McClelland Art Gallery, Dunera Railway Station Museum.

Tourist information

Hay Visitor Information Centre

407 Moppett Street

Hay NSW 2711

☎ 02 6993 4045

✉ visithay@hay.nsw.gov.au

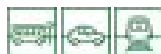
🌐 www.visithay.com.au

Seasons

April–May: Cotton

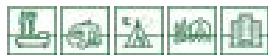
Travel

Hay is located 655 kilometres from Adelaide, 720 kilometres from Sydney and 420 kilometres from Melbourne. If you are not driving, there are a number of different ways to get to Hay. These include coach travel from both Sydney and Melbourne and the train from Sydney that runs through to Cootamundra then connecting with a coach to Hay. Alternatively there is the train from Melbourne which goes through to Cootamundra and coach connection to Hay. A coach and train also operate from Adelaide and coach travel from Canberra.



Accommodation

There are motels, hotels, caravan parks, B&B accommodation, farm stays and camping grounds in and around the Hay area.



HILLSTON

Hillston is located near the Lachlan River in the Riverina outback, but importantly on top of the Great Artesian Basin. The excellent quality artesian water has allowed for cotton and other fruit and vegetable production to flourish.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 3, 104 Yambil Street
Griffith NSW 2680

☎ 02 6963 2200

✉ harvestgriffith@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Hillston Museum, Willandra National Park,
Lake Woorabinda, Hughie Cameron Park
(Swing Bridge).

Tourist information

Red Dust and Paddy Melons Gallery and Visitor Information Centre

167 High Street
Hillston NSW 2675

☎ 02 6967 1594

✉ reddustgallery@yahoo.com.au

🌐 www.carrathool.nsw.gov.au

Seasons

March–August: Almonds

April–May: Cotton

October–December: Cherries

November–July: Vegetables

January–December: Citrus

Travel

Hillston is 655 kilometres west of Sydney via the Great Western Highway and Kidman Way through Bathurst and Forbes. It is 109 kilometres north west of Griffith. There is no public transport to or around Hillston.



Accommodation

Hillston offers hotels, motels, caravan parks, backpacker hostels and a number of camping grounds.



HUNTER VALLEY

Includes:

Maitland, Singleton, Pokolbin, Greta, Gerrys Plains, Muswellbrook, Scone and Cessnock.

The Hunter Valley is located in the Hunter River basin north of Sydney. The Hunter Valley stretches from the Goulburn River and Wollemi National Park to the south right up to the Barrington Tops National Park to the north. The Hunter Valley contains one of the oldest and most famous wine regions in Australia.

Harvest Trail Services provider

For information about the provider servicing arrangements in this area, please refer to www.harvesttrail.gov.au or call the **Harvest Trail Information Service** on **1800 062 332**

Places to visit

Hunter Valley Cheese Company, Hunter Valley Gardens, Binnorie Dairy, The Mighty Hunter Valley pub, Foghorn Brewery, Hunter Valley Wildlife Park.

Tourist information

Hunter Valley Visitor Information Centre

455 Wine Country Drive
Pokolbin NSW 2320

☎ 02 4993 6700

✉ vic@cessnock.nsw.gov.au

🌐 www.winecountry.com.au

Seasons

January–March: Grapes

June–August: Vine pruning

Travel

By road, Newcastle in the Hunter Valley is 170 kilometres north of Sydney. Daily flights to Newcastle are available from Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney, Brisbane, and some regional centres. Rail services also operate on a daily basis from Sydney through Broadmeadow (Newcastle), Maitland, and Singleton. Buses operate daily from Sydney direct to the Hunter Valley.



Accommodation

There is a wide choice of hotels, motels, backpacker hostels, caravan and cabin parks, B&Bs, and farmstays.



LEETON

Includes:

Yanco, Cudgel and Narrandera.

Leeton is the administrative hub of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA). Leeton is known for its historic architecture, art deco buildings, horticulture, processing facilities and plentiful, wide open parklands.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 3, 104 Yambil Street
Griffith NSW 2680

☎ 02 6963 2200

✉ harvestgriffith@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Whitton Malt House, Leeton Museum & Art Gallery, Leeton's Art Deco Heritage Walking Tour, Historic Hydro Motor Inn, Whitton Courthouse and Historical Museum, local parks and reserves, Murrumbidgee River locations, Yanco Agricultural High School, Yanco Powerhouse Museum, and Yanco Weir.

Tourist information

Leeton Visitors Information Centre

10 Yanco Avenue

Leeton NSW 2705

☎ 02 6953 6481

✉ tourismenquiries@leeton.nsw.gov.au

🌐 www.leetontourism.com.au

Seasons

January–March: Grapes

March–May: Walnuts

March–August: Almonds

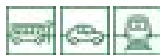
June–August: Vine pruning

November–July: Vegetables

January–December: Citrus

Travel

Leeton is 555 kilometres by road from Sydney through Goulburn and Yass. It is located 57 kilometres south east of Griffith. Leeton is accessible by rail and bus with daily services from Sydney.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels, guest houses, B&Bs and caravan parks with camping facilities in town. Some farms may also have provision for camping on-site.



LISMORE

Due to major flooding in 2022, many services and facilities in Lismore are either closed or under reconstruction.

Lismore is located 40 kilometres inland from Byron Bay between the rainforests and the sea. It is the region's major commercial centre that plays host to significant theatrical, artistic and musical activities. Speciality coffee and tea, macadamia nuts, bush tucker, and exotic fruits are all on offer throughout the region.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Suite 103–105, 24 Moonee Street
Coffs Harbour NSW 2450

☎ 02 6648 2300

✉ harvestcoffsharbour@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Koala Care Centre, Protesters Falls, Lismore Regional Gallery, Rain Forest Walks, Serpentine Gallery, Regional Gallery, Nightcap–World Heritage National Park, Minyon Falls, art galleries, weekend markets including the famous Channon Craft Market, a variety of restaurants and live theatre.

Tourist information

Please note that, at time of publication, the Lismore Visitor Information Centre remains closed due to flood damage.

Lismore Visitor Information Centre

207 Molesworth Street
Lismore NSW 2480

☎ 02 6626 0100

✉ tourism@lismore.nsw.gov.au

🌐 www.visitlismore.com.au

Seasons

April–November: Macadamias

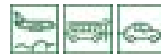
June–August: Avocados

May–November: Blueberries

Travel

Please note that, at time of publication, Lismore Airport remains closed due to flood damage.

Lismore is located on the Bruxner Highway, 200 kilometres south of Brisbane and 730 kilometres north of Sydney. There is a regular air service between Lismore and Sydney and also a daily bus service from Lismore to Brisbane and Sydney.



Accommodation

Due to damage caused by flooding in 2022, accommodation remains extremely limited in the area.

Lismore offers a wide choice of hotels, motels, B&Bs, apartments, backpacker hostels, caravan parks and camping grounds.



MOREE

The town of Moree is located adjacent to the banks of the Mehi River. Its open, flat flood-plain black soils provide ideal agricultural growing conditions. Australia's 'Artesian Spa' capital, Moree has two hot artesian spas in town, providing a great tourist attraction for the area as well.

Harvest Trail Services provider

BEST Harvest Trail Services

19 Victoria Street

Stanthorpe QLD 4380

☎ 1800 660 660 or 07 4681 6200

✉ harvest@best.com.au

🌐 www.best.com.au

Places to visit


Moree Artesian Spa Baths, Visitor Centre, historic walking trail, Cotton Gin, Amaroo Tavern and the DC3 (former defence force plane), Mary Brand Park, historic cemetery, weirs and swimming spots, Waa Gorge, Devil's Waterholes, and the pecan nut farm.

Tourist information

Moree Visitor Information Centre

67 Alice Street

Moree NSW 2400

 02 6757 3350

 info@moreetourism.com.au

 www.moreetourism.com.au

Seasons

March–May: Cotton picking, cotton ginning

April–August: Pecans

Travel

Moree is 628 kilometres north west of Sydney on the New England, Oxley and Newell Highways and 480 kilometres south west of Brisbane. It is on the daily bus route from Brisbane to Melbourne and there are daily flights from Sydney.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels, caravan parks, apartments/units and camping grounds located in and around Moree.



MUNGINDI


Mungindi is a true border town situated both in NSW and QLD on the banks of the Barwon River. The town is the service centre for the surrounding rich agricultural district which produces cotton, wheat and beef cattle.

Harvest Trail Services provider

BEST Harvest Trail Services

19 Victoria Street

Stanthorpe QLD 4380

 1800 660 660 or 07 4681 6200

 harvest@best.com.au

 www.best.com.au

Places to visit

Cotton Gins, One Ton Post.

Tourist information

Mungindi Rural Transaction Centre

153 St George Street

Mungindi NSW 2400

 02 6753 2389

 mungindiprogess@gmail.com

 www.balonne.qld.gov.au

Seasons

March–May: Cotton picking, cotton ginning

Travel

Mungindi is 516 kilometres south west of Brisbane, 121 kilometres north west of Moree, 116 kilometres south east of St George and 154 kilometres south west of Goondiwindi. There is no regular public transport to Mungindi.



Accommodation

There is hotel/motel and caravan park accommodation available in Mungindi.



NARRABRI

Narrabri is situated in the fertile Namoi River Valley on the north west slopes of the Great Dividing Range. The peaks of the Mount Kaputar National Park lie to the east while vast plains spread to the west. The area produces cotton, wheat, sheep and cattle.

Harvest Trail Services provider

For information about the provider servicing arrangements in this area, please refer to www.harvesttrail.gov.au or call the **Harvest Trail Information Service** on **1800 062 332**

Places to visit

Mount Kaputar National Park, CSIRO's Australia Telescope, Sawn Rocks, Rocky Creek Glacial area, Waa Gorge, the Crossing Theatre, Pilliga Hot Artesian Bore Baths, Old Gaol Heritage Museum and Narrabri Arts and Craft Gallery.

Tourist information

Narrabri Regional Visitor Information Centre

103 Tibbereena Street
Narrabri NSW 2390

 02 6799 6760

 tourism@narrabri.nsw.gov.au

 www.explorenarrabriregion.com.au

Seasons

March–May: Cotton picking, cotton ginning

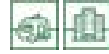
Travel

Narrabri is 530 kilometres north west of Sydney, 580 kilometres south west of Brisbane and 100 kilometres south of Moree. There is a daily train service from Sydney and several flights per week from both Sydney and Brisbane.



Accommodation

There's an abundance of accommodation in town with hotels, motels, caravan parks and guesthouses available.



NARROMINE

Narromine is located on the rich fertile plains of the Central West on the banks of the Macquarie River. The wheat and sheep industries are significant and irrigation from the Macquarie allows the production of cotton and citrus in the region.

Harvest Trail Services provider

For information about the provider servicing arrangements in this area, please refer to www.harvesttrail.gov.au or call the **Harvest Trail Information Service** on **1800 062 332**

Places to visit

Narromine Cottage Crafts, historic country pubs, Narromine Aerodrome, Skypark and Aviation Museum and Goobang National Park.

Tourist information

Narromine Visitor Information Centre & Aviation Museum

Tom Perry Drive
Narromine NSW 2821

 02 6889 7131

 visit@narromineregion.com.au

 www.narromine.nsw.gov.au

Seasons

March–May: Cotton picking, cotton ginning
January–December: Citrus

Travel

Narromine is 40 kilometres west of Dubbo and 423 kilometres north west of Sydney through Bathurst. There are daily flights and a regular bus service from Sydney to Dubbo then daily buses from Dubbo to Narromine.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels, guest houses, and caravan parks in town.



ORANGE

Located west of Sydney and north west of Canberra, Orange is a cosmopolitan city with a rich mining past. The historic buildings in Orange are intertwined with trendy cafes, restaurants, theatres and galleries.

Harvest Trail Services provider

For information about the provider servicing arrangements in this area, please refer to www.harvesttrail.gov.au or call the **Harvest Trail Information Service** on 1800 062 332

Places to visit

Orange Regional Museum, Orange farmer's markets, local cellar doors, Orange Botanic Gardens, Cook Park, Mount Canobolas State Recreation Area, Lake Canobolas Reserve, Ophir Gold Fields, Ophir Reserve, Banjo Paterson Memorial, boutique and antique shops, Orange Regional Gallery and Library.

Tourist information

Orange Visitor Information Centre

151 Byng Street, Civic Centre
Orange NSW 2800

1800 069 466

tourism@orange.nsw.gov.au

www.orange360.com.au

Seasons

February–May: Apples

June–August: Vine pruning

November–December: Apple thinning

December–January: Cherries

January–April: Grapes

Travel

Orange is located 260 kilometres west of Sydney on the Mitchell Highway and 270 kilometres north of Canberra. Access to the city is easy with daily direct flights from Sydney. Daily coach and rail services also operate from Sydney to Orange and there is excellent road access.



Accommodation

The city of Orange boasts a wide variety of accommodation to suit any budget. There are hotels, motels, caravan parks, B&Bs, guesthouses, cabins and camping grounds in and around Orange.



SYDNEY BASIN

Includes:

Kulnura, Peats Ridge, Mangrove Mountain, Gosford, Bilpin, Richmond/Windsor and Camden.

The Sydney Basin is a large area which surrounds the city of Sydney, between the Blue Mountains and the sea, from Newcastle in the north and toward Goulburn in the south.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

-  1800 062 332
-  HTIS@madec.edu.au
-  www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit




Camden Museum, Alan Baker Art Gallery, Camden Fine Art Gallery, historical walks, botanical gardens, parks, wineries.

Tourist information

Camden Visitor Information Centre

- 46 Camden Valley Way
Elderslie NSW 2570
-  02 4658 1370
-  tourism@camden.nsw.gov.au
-  www.camden.nsw.gov.au/whats-on/
visit-camden

Campbelltown Visitor Information Centre

- 15 Old Menangle Road
Campbelltown NSW 2560
-  02 4645 4921
-  tourism@campbelltown.nsw.gov.au
-  www.visitcampbelltown.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

January–December: Flowers

June–November: Citrus

August–January: Avocados

Travel

Most of the locations within the Sydney Basin are accessible by rail and bus. However, in most cases you will need your own transport.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels, and caravan parks in and around the Sydney Basin.



TOOLEYBUC

Includes:

Koraleigh and Kyalite.

Tooleybuc is located on the Murray River 40 kilometres to the north of Swan Hill and 54 kilometres south of Balranald. Irrigation supports mixed horticulture in the area.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

- 186–188 Beveridge Street
Swan Hill VIC 3585
-  (03) 5032 3033
-  harvestswanhill@madec.edu.au
-  www.madec.edu.au

MADEC Australia

- 126–130 Deakin Avenue
Mildura VIC 3500
-  03 5021 3472
-  harvestmildura@madec.edu.au
-  www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Tooleybuc Sporting Club.

Tourist information

Swan Hill Region Information Centre

- 125 Curlewis Street
Swan Hill VIC 3585
-  (03) 5032 3033
-  tourism@swanhill.vic.gov.au
-  www.swanhill.vic.gov.au/discover/
swan-hill-information-centre/

Seasons

January–April: Grapes

January–December: Citrus

June–August: Vine pruning

October–January: Stone fruit

Travel

Tooleybuc is located 387 kilometres north west of Melbourne via Bendigo and Swan Hill, 900 kilometres west of Sydney and 480 kilometres east of Adelaide via Murray Bridge. There is a daily bus service to Tooleybuc from Swan Hill.



Accommodation

Hotel, motel and caravan park accommodation are available in town.



TRANGIE

Trangie is located in the Macquarie River Valley, 35 kilometres north west of Narromine amongst a huge wheat and sheep area. Irrigation supports large areas of cotton production.

Harvest Trail Services provider

For information about the provider servicing arrangements in this area, please refer to www.harvesttrail.gov.au or call the **Harvest Trail Information Service** on 1800 062 332

Places to visit

Auscott Cotton Gin, Soldiers Trangie Memorial, and Gin Gin Weir.

Tourist information

Trangie Visitor Information Centre

Wungunja Cultural Centre

81 Dandaloo Street

Trangie NSW 2821

☎ 02 6889 7131

✉ visit@narromineregion.com.au

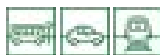
🌐 www.narromine.nsw.gov.au

Seasons

March–May: Cotton picking, cotton ginning

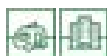
Travel

Trangie is north west of Sydney, Narromine and Dubbo. Dubbo is the main transport hub and is serviced by air, rail, and bus daily. Trangie is accessible via rail then bus.



Accommodation

There is hotel, motel and caravan park accommodation in town.



TUMBARUMBA

Tumbarumba is a charming rural town situated south west of Sydney and Canberra nestled among the western foothills of the Snowy Mountains.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 3, 104 Yambil Street

Griffith NSW 2680

☎ 02 6963 2200

✉ harvestgriffith@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Pioneer Women's Hut, Paddy's River falls, Hume and Hovell Walking Track, Tooma (magnificent views of the Snowy Mountains), Buddong Falls, Tumbarumba vineyards, Gone Barny, Tumbarumba Museum, Tumbarumba to Rosewood Rail Trail, mountain biking trails, trout fishing, Kosciusko National Park.

Tourist information

Tumbarumba Visitor Information Centre

10 Bridge Street
Tumbarumba NSW 2653

☎ 02 6948 3333

🌐 www.snowyvalleys.com.au

Seasons

December–February: Blueberries

Travel

From Sydney take the Hume Highway south turning off at Tumblong towards Adelong then through to Tumbarumba. From Melbourne take the Hume Highway north through Wodonga, turning off at Holbrook.



Accommodation

Tumbarumba has hotels, motels, a caravan park, B&B accommodation, a guesthouse, cottages, cabins and a couple of free camping areas.



WARREN

Warren is located on the banks of the Macquarie River, in central New South Wales. Known as the 'Cotton and Wool' capital, it also supports a large wheat industry.

Harvest Trail Services provider

For information about the provider servicing arrangements in this area, please refer to www.harvesttrail.gov.au or call the **Harvest Trail Information Service** on 1800 062 332

Places to visit

Bird watching at the Macquarie Marshes and Tiger Bay Wetlands, fishing at the Macquarie River, Windows on the Wetlands, Golf at the Warren Golf Club, country pubs at Collie, Nevertire and Warren, country events: 4 horse race meetings a year, and the Marra Fleece and Field Day.

Tourist information

Warren Visitor Information Centre

Oxley Highway
Warren NSW 2824

☎ 02 6847 6665

✉ council@warren.nsw.gov.au

🌐 www.warren.nsw.gov.au/discover/visitor-information-centre

Seasons

March–May: Cotton picking, cotton ginning

Travel

Warren is 125 kilometres from Dubbo via the Mitchell Highway. Dubbo flights are available to and from Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Canberra and Newcastle. There is also a train service between Sydney and Dubbo with a connecting bus service between Dubbo, Nevertire and Warren.



Accommodation

There are motels, hotels, caravan parks and farmstays available in town.



WEE WAA

Wee Waa, the 'cotton' capital of Australia, is located in the fertile Namoi River Valley. Large service operations support the district's cotton production through the Namoi Cotton and the Cotton Seed Distributors.

Harvest Trail Services provider

For information about the provider servicing arrangements in this area, please refer to www.harvesttrail.gov.au or call the **Harvest Trail Information Service** on **1800 062 332**

Places to visit

Heritage buildings, CSIRO's Australia Telescope, Yarrie Lake, Pilliga scrub, and Namoi Echo Museum.

Tourist information

Narrabri Shire Visitor Information Centre

103 Tibbereena Street

Narrabri NSW 2390

 02 6799 6760

 tourism@narrabri.nsw.gov.au

 www.explorenarrabrireion.com.au

Seasons

March–May: Cotton picking, cotton ginning

Travel

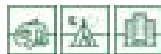
Narrabri is 530 kilometres north west of Sydney and Wee Waa is a further 40 kilometres on.

Narrabri is the transport hub of the area and there are daily train services from Sydney and several flights per week to Narrabri from both Sydney and Brisbane.



Accommodation

There are motels, a hotel, caravan parks and camping grounds in Wee Waa.



WENTWORTH

Includes:

Pomona, Ellerslie, Curlwaa and Dareton.

About 30 kilometres north west of Mildura, Wentworth lies at the junction of the Darling and Murray Rivers. It is the hub of a large pastoral area to the north and significant plantings of citrus and grapes.


Dareton is the centre of the Coomealla Irrigation District, a large horticultural development which was used to resettle many ex-servicemen following WW1, mostly growing citrus and grapes.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

126–130 Deakin Avenue

Mildura VIC 3500

 03 5021 3472

 harvestmildura@madec.edu.au

 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit


Murray and Darling Rivers' Junction, Wentworth Gaol, St John's Anglican Church, Aboriginal Canoe Tree, Wentworth Museum, Monument to Ferguson Tractor, Lock 10 and Weir, Fotherby Park, PS Ruby, Mungo National Park, Australian Inland Botanical Gardens, Trentham Estate Winery, Orange World and Cowanna Bend.

Tourist information

Wentworth Visitor Information Centre

66 Darling Street

Wentworth NSW 2648

 03 5027 5080

 tourism@wentworth.nsw.gov.au

 www.experiencewentworth.com.au

Seasons

January–March: Grapes

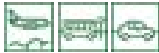
May–February: Vegetables

January–December: Citrus

June–August: Vine pruning

Travel

Wentworth is 400 kilometres east of Adelaide via the Sturt Highway and 540 kilometres north west of Melbourne via the Calder Highway. Buses operate daily between Mildura and Wentworth and there are frequent air and bus services to Mildura from Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney.



Accommodation

There are motels, hotels, caravan and cabin parks and B&Bs in town. Some properties may have basic accommodation available or provide camping facilities for on farm stays.



YOUNG

Young, the cherry capital of Australia, is situated on the NSW south west slopes of the Great Dividing Range. Formerly an active gold mining centre, the region now supports a diverse range of agriculture including broadacre crop production, livestock production as well as horticulture, with cherries, plums, grapes, stone fruit and berries being important.

Harvest Trail Services provider

For information about the provider servicing arrangements in this area, please refer to www.harvesttrail.gov.au or call the **Harvest Trail Information Service** on 1800 062 332

Places to visit

Historic town walks, Burrangong Art Gallery, numerous roadside fruit stalls (seasonal), local wineries, Lambing Flat Folk Museum, Poppa's Fudge and Jam Factory.

Tourist information

Young Visitor Information Centre

Old Railway Station, Anderson Park, Lovell St
Young NSW 2594

☎ 1800 628 233

✉ vic@hilltops.nsw.gov.au

🌐 www.visithilltopsregion.com.au/about/visitor-information-centres/

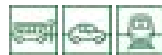
Seasons

December–March: Stone fruit

November–December: Cherries

Travel

Young is 376 kilometres west of Sydney following the Hume Highway, the Wombat Road and the Olympic Highway. It is 71 kilometres south west of Cowra and 47 kilometres north east of Cootamundra on the Olympic Highway. There is a Countrylink rail service daily from Sydney or Melbourne to Cootamundra with a connecting bus service to Young. There is also a bus service that runs from Canberra through to Young.



Accommodation

Young has a hostel, various hotels and motels, a caravan park, and some orchards provide camping facilities. There is also a variety of B&Bs and self-contained cottages in the area.



Northern Territory

Historically, the cattle industry has dominated the Northern Territory's primary production with over 2.2 million cattle across 45% of the Territory's land mass. The Darwin Port is the busiest live export port in the world.

However, work opportunities in horticulture are growing, particularly around Darwin and Katherine.

The region's fertile soil and proximity to Southeast Asian markets make it well-suited for tropical crop production, and labour demand is expected to grow.

Darwin is a beautiful tropical city on a large harbour, known for its laid-back lifestyle and diverse population. Although some development has taken place in recent years, the city retains much of its character.

The Top End region of the Northern Territory can be challenging to adapt to, particularly during the high humidity of the wet season. Weather patterns can vary from year to year, so conditions may be different each year.




Northern Territory harvest chart


Darwin


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mangoes								Medium	Very High	Very High	High	Medium
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low


Katherine


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mangoes										High	High	Medium
Muskmelons			Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Watermelons			Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

DARWIN

Includes:

Berry Springs, Acacia Hills, Humpty Doo, Noonamah, Marrakai and Lambells Lagoon.

Darwin in the Northern Territory is a diverse and vibrant city with a tropical climate and a multicultural population of over 100 nationalities. The city is home to various street markets offering delicious food from around the world and cultural festivals, such as the Darwin Festival, showcasing music, dance, theatre, and visual arts performances. These events provide an opportunity for locals and visitors to come together and celebrate.

Harvest Trail Services provider

NT Farmers Association

Shop 15a Coolalinga Shopping Centre
460 Stuart Hwy Coolalinga NT 0839

 08 8983 3233

 admin@ntfarmers.org.au

 www.ntfarmers.org.au

Places to visit

Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (MAGNT), Darwin Waterfront Precinct, Stokes Hill Wharf, Mindil Beach Sunset Market, Crocosaurus Cove, Territory Wildlife Park, Darwin Military Museum, Deckchair Cinema, Berry Springs Nature Park, Charles Darwin National Park, Tumbling Waters Holiday Park.

Tourist information

Tourism Top End Visitor Information Centre

6 Bennett Street

Darwin City Centre NT 0800

☎ 08 8980 6000

✉ info@visittopend.com.au

🌐 www.visittopend.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

August–December: Mangoes

Travel

Darwin is serviced by air and bus daily from other capitals and by the National Australian Railways Network via the Ghan from Adelaide. The Stuart Highway leads north through central Australia to Darwin.



Accommodation

There are a range of hotels, motels, resorts, caravan and cabin parks, guesthouses and backpacker hostels in and around the city. Some farms do allow camping or have on farm accommodation, but arrangements need to be made prior to arrival.



KATHERINE

Includes:

Mataranka and Pine Creek.

Katherine is known as the 'Crossroads of the North' due to its central location. It's an excellent destination for travellers seeking an authentic Australian outback experience, situated on the banks of the picturesque Katherine River, which offers opportunities for swimming and canoeing. The town is about three hours south of Darwin, making it a convenient stop on a road trip through the Northern Territory.

Harvest Trail Services provider

NT Farmers Association

Shop 15a Coolalinga Shopping Centre

460 Stuart Hwy Coolalinga NT 0839

☎ 08 8983 3233

✉ admin@ntfarmers.org.au

🌐 www.ntfarmers.org.au

Places to visit

Katherine Outback Experience, Nitmiluk, Cutta Cutta Caves, Edith Falls, Jatbula Trail, Top Didj Aboriginal Cultural Experience, Katherine School of the Air Tour, Eley National Park, Low Level Nature Reserve.

Tourist information

Katherine Visitor Information Centre

Corner of Lindsay Street and Katherine Terrace

Katherine NT 0851

☎ 08 8972 2650

✉ visitor@ktc.nt.gov.au

🌐 www.visitkatherine.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

March–December: Muskmelons

March–December: Watermelons

October–December: Mangoes

Travel

Katherine is between Darwin (320 kilometres north) and Alice Springs (1 180 kilometres south) and can be reached via the Stuart Highway by car or coach. The Ghan train service also stops in Katherine twice weekly on its journey between Darwin and Adelaide.



Accommodation

Katherine has hotels, several motels, caravan and cabin parks, guesthouses, backpacker hostels and camping grounds. Camping is only allowed in designated camping areas.



Queensland

A vast range of crops are grown in Queensland, from cooler climate speciality crops in the southern ranges to the tropical crops of the north and the broad acre crops grown on the massive western plains of the state's inland.

The coastal strip from south to north provides an abundance of horticultural work opportunities with much of the produce picked, packed and shipped fresh to markets in Australia and overseas. Grain and cattle production is centred mostly in the outback regions where conditions are often harsh, but the experiences are worthwhile.

The capital, Brisbane is in the far south, located on the banks of the Brisbane River. The resort and holiday regions of the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast are to the south and north of the city.

The Great Barrier Reef, one of the great wonders of the world is located off the Queensland coast and attracts thousands of visitors each year, as do the many islands adjoining the coastal areas which offer spectacular fun in the sun.



Atherton

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lychees										High	High	High
Avocados	High	High	High	High	High	Low	Low					
Bananas	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Blueberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Strawberries			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mangoes	Low	Low		Low								
Potatoes							Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Ayr/Giru






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Sugar cane							Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mangoes	High	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Watermelons	Low				Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Boonah

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Bowen

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Muskmelons	Low				Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mangoes	High	Low								High	High	High
Tomatoes					High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	
Vegetables	Low	Low	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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Bundaberg

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avocados		Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low			
Citrus				Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium				
Macadamias	Medium	High	High		High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Mangoes	Very High	High										Medium
Muskmelons	Medium	Low								Medium	Medium	Medium
Blueberries					Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Strawberries	High	High			Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High			
Tomatoes	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Medium			Medium
Vegetables	High	High	High	High	High	Very High	Very High	High	High	Low	Low	High

Caboolture






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Raspberries	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Strawberries			Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	
Pineapples	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Childers

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avocados		High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High			
Citrus				Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium				
Lychees	High										Medium	High
Mangoes	High	Medium										Low
Vegetables	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low		Low

Chinchilla

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Watermelons	Medium	Low								Medium	Medium	Medium

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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Cunnamulla

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes												

Dimbulah/Mutchilba

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tomatoes												
Bananas												
Avocados												
Citrus												
Lychees/Longans												
Mangoes												
Paw Paws												
Cotton												

Dirranbandi






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cotton												

Emerald

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cotton												
Citrus												
Grapes												

Gatton

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetables												
Tomatoes												
Potatoes												

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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Gayndah

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mangoes	Low	Low		Low								Low
Grapes	Low	Low			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low			
Citrus	Low			Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High				Low
Blueberries					Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	

Gin Gin

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Blueberries					Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Citrus				Low	Low	Low	Low	Low				
Mangoes	High	Low										Low
Lychees/Longans	Low										Low	Low
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Goondiwindi






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cotton			Low	Low								

Innisfail

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bananas	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Laidley

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetables	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Very High	Very High	High	High	High	High	High
Tomatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low			Low

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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Lakeland

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bananas	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Mareeba






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avocados	Medium	Low	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	High	High	High
Bananas	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Citrus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mangoes	High	High	Medium	No	No	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Paw Paws	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Tomatoes	No	No	No	No	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High

Mundubbera

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Blueberries	No	No	No	No	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	No
Citrus	Medium	No	No	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	No	No	No	Medium
Grapes	Low	Low	No	No	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	No	No	No
Mangoes	Medium	Low	No	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low

Stanthorpe

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples/Pears	High	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Strawberries	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	No	No	No	No	No	No	Very High	Very High
Stone fruit	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High
Tomatoes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	No	No	No	No	High	High	High	High
Vegetables	High	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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St George

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cotton			Low	Low	Low							
Grapes					Low	Low	Low	Low	Low			

Sunshine Coast

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Custard apples			Low	Low								
Ginger			Low		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low			
Pineapples	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lychees	High	High										Low
Tomatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low			Low
Strawberries			High	High	High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	

Townsville


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mangoes	Low										Low	Low
Pineapples	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low


Tully


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bananas	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High


Yeppoon


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mangoes	Low	Low										
Lychees	High										Low	High
Pineapples	Low	Low									Low	Low

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

ABOUT THE QUEENSLAND GRAIN HARVEST

Grain production in Queensland occurs predominately in the central and southern parts of the state in four major regions – Central Highlands, Wide Bay-Burnett, Darling Downs and South West.



All four regions can produce both winter and summer crops.

The main winter crops include wheat, barley, oats and chickpeas.

Summer crops include primarily sorghum and maize.

The main harvesting towns in each of the regions are:

Central Highlands – Banana, Biloela, Emerald and Rollingston

Wide Bay-Burnett – Kingaroy, Monto, Nanango, Gaydah, Kilkivan and Gooburrum

Darling Downs – Jandaryan, Millmerran, Chinchilla, Clifton, Inglewood, Waggamba, Tara, Roma, Goondiwindi, Miles and Dalby

South West – Dirranbandi, St George, Mungindi

Grain harvest work is available on more than 3,200 individual farms and at nearly 40 grain storage and handling facilities across the state.

On farm work is highly mechanised and workers with experience in operating agricultural equipment such as headers or harvesters and driving tractors and trucks are highly sought after.

Any form of machinery driving experience is an advantage with farmers likely to offer on the job training to those with some previous experience.

Grain harvest work is often in remote locations where accommodation and sometimes meals are provided.

Individual farms will generally only require a limited number of people to assist with the harvest so groups of travellers will generally not find work all together in the one location.

Most seasonal work opportunities lie with the companies who receive and store the grain in silos, sheds or bunkers. Grain is delivered from farms to storage and handling sites where it is tested, weighed and stored before being distributed to domestic or export destinations.

For jobs at these facilities, previous experience is generally not required and companies will provide their own induction and training programmes.

Most of this work is physical and performed outdoors in hot and dusty conditions so those who suffer with asthma or who have dust allergies will not be suited.

Some of the roles that are required for the grain harvest include the following:

On-farm:




- Harvest machine operators (header, harvester) – driving the machine that cuts the plant and collects the grain.
- Tractor drivers (chaser bin drivers) – driving alongside the harvester, receiving the grain and depositing the load into a hopper trailer or a haul out truck or road train.
- Truck drivers – driving a load of grain to a storage and handling facility for sampling, weighing and off-loading.
- Farm hands – soil preparation, sowing, weeding, fertilizing and maintaining and repairing equipment, including tractors, combines, and other machinery.

Storage & handling facilities:

- Grain samplers - obtaining grain samples using manual or automatic spears and testing grain samples for protein, moisture and contaminants.
- Weighbridge operators – weighing trucks entering the facility and entering data into computer systems.
- Loader operators and drive over grid operators - monitoring the flow of grain from trucks unloading and onto equipment and into storage (sheds, silos or bunkers).
- Tarping crews – protecting and covering the grain in bunker storage using tarps.
- General labourers – sweeping, shovelling and blowing down dust and performing tasks associated with keeping the grain mould, insect and rodent free.

QUEENSLAND GRAIN CHART

Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Darling Downs	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
South West	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Central Highlands	Low	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Wide Bay-Burnett	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

 Low requirement for labour – little or no work may be available	 Medium requirement for labour – some out of area labour may be required	 High requirement for labour – high need for out of area labour
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ATHERTON

Includes:
Ravenshoe and Tolga.

Atherton is a town in the scenic Tablelands area of Far North Queensland, surrounded by ancient rainforests, volcanic lakes, and waterfalls. The region is home to a diverse range of plants and wildlife, making it a great destination for nature lovers. The town offers many amenities, including well-known stores, food outlets, hotels, and motels. Atherton is an unspoilt paradise that perfectly blends natural beauty and modern convenience.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Q.I.T.E. Quality, Innovation, Training & Employment

126 Byrnes Street
Mareeba QLD 4880

☎ 1800 354 414 or 07 4092 9700

✉ hts@qite.com

🌐 www.qite.com

Places to visit

Tablelands Regional Gallery, Old Post Office Gallery, Mount Hypipamee Crater, Halloran's Hill lookout and environment park, Hou Wang Temple and Chinese Interpretive Centre, Crystal Caves and Fascinating Facets, and the Atherton Foyer Gallery (Council Chambers).

Tourist information

Atherton Tablelands Visitor Information Centre

Corner Herberton & Silo Roads
Atherton QLD 4883

☎ 1300 366 361

✉ athinfocentre@trc.qld.gov.au

🌐 www.trc.qld.gov.au/explore

Seasons

January–December: Bananas

January–December: Blueberries

January–July: Avocados

March–December: Strawberries

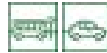
July–December: Potatoes

October–December: Lychees

December–April: Mangoes

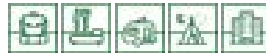
Travel

Atherton is 81 kilometres inland from Cairns. The Brisbane to Cairns bus service operates daily. A bus service operates daily from Cairns and Ravenshoe to Atherton.



Accommodation

There are a range of accommodation options in and around Atherton including motels, hotels, caravan parks, guesthouses, backpacker hostels, B&Bs, retreats, cottages, lodges and camping grounds.



AYR/GIRU

Includes:
Home Hill, Burdekin and Townsville South

Ayr is 85 kilometres south of Townsville and is renowned as one of Australia's most productive sugar cane growing areas. The district is home to the Burdekin River, scenic creeks, and stunning sandy beaches.

The township of Giru is 40 kilometres north of Ayr. Giru was originally a siding on the Townsville-Ayr sugar tramway but has since developed into a significant link in the North Queensland cane chain.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Q.I.T.E. Quality, Innovation, Training & Employment

128 Queen Street

Ayr QLD 4807

☎ 1800 354 414 or 07 4767 0551

✉ hts@qite.com

🌐 www.qite.com

Places to visit

Burdekin Bridge, Burdekin Theatre, Ayr Nature Display, Texas Longhorn Wagon Tours, Burdekin Delta Markets, Sivyers Road State Forest, Zaro Cultural Gallery.

Tourist information

Burdekin Visitor Information Centre

Plantation Park, Bruce Highway

Ayr QLD 4807

☎ 07 4783 5988

✉ tourism@burdekin.qld.gov.au

🌐 www.visitburdekin.com.au/visitor-info

Burdekin Gateway Visitor Information Centre

Old Home Hill Railway Station

12 Railway Avenue, Home Hill, QLD 4806

☎ 07 4782 8241

✉ burdekintourism@bigpond.com

🌐 www.visitburdekin.com.au/visitor-info

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

May–January: Watermelons

July–December: Sugar cane

July–May: Mangoes

Travel

Ayr and Giru are accessible by road via the Bruce Highway. They are both well connected by rail or bus by using the Queensland rail/bus network.



Accommodation

There is a variety of accommodation in Ayr from caravan parks, motels, hotels and backpacker hostels. Giru has a hotel and caravan park.



BOONAH

Located one hour south of Brisbane and one and a quarter hours from the Gold Coast, Boonah is a pretty little town nestled in a valley surrounded by hills. The town is primarily a rural service centre for the nearby farms which focus on vegetable production.

Harvest Trail Services provider

BEST Harvest Trail Services

56 Railway Street, Gatton

Gatton QLD 4343

☎ 07 5468 0339

✉ harvest@best.com.au

🌐 www.best.com.au

Places to visit

Boonah Cultural Centre, Bunjurgan Estate Vineyard, Mt French National Park, Lake Moogerah, Templin Historical Village, Boonah Golf Club.

Tourist information

Boonah Visitor Information Centre

20 Boonah Fassifern Road

Boonah QLD 4310

☎ 07 5463 2233

✉ boonahvic@gmail.com

🌐 www.visitscenicrim.com.au/visitor-information/

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

Travel

From Brisbane you travel south west along the Ipswich Highway and onto the Cunningham Highway towards Warwick, then follow the Boonah signs. If travelling from the Gold Coast, go through Nerang, Canungra, Beaudesert and head to Boonah. For more information visit www.boonah.qld.gov.au.



Accommodation

Boonah offers motels, hotels, caravan parks, B&Bs, cottages, rental properties and campsites.



BOWEN

Includes:
Collinsville.

Bowen is a scenic coastal town boasting beautiful beaches, especially to the north, and a sizeable jetty at Port Denison used to load coal, salt, and fish for export. It is renowned for its abundant production of tomatoes, vegetables, and mangoes, making it a significant regional agricultural centre. Visitors can also explore the town's rich history through its historical sites and museums.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Q.I.T.E. Quality, Innovation, Training & Employment

Shop 1, 43 Williams Street
Bowen QLD 4805

☎ 1800 354 414

✉ hts@qite.com

🌐 www.qite.com

Places to visit

The Big Mango, Whitsunday Islands (accessible by boat from Bowen), Bowen Historical Museum, Flagstaff Hill Lookout, Cape Edgecumbe Trail, Bowen Jetty and Marina, Horseshoe Bay, Queens Beach, Mullers Lagoon Park, Grays Bay. Snorkelling and diving spots around Bowen, such as the coral reef at Stone Island and Murrays Bay.

Tourist information

Bowen Visitor Information Centre

Lot 236, Bruce Highway
Bowen QLD 4805

☎ 07 4786 4222

✉ info@tourismbowen.com.au

🌐 www.tourismbowen.com.au/bowen-visitor-information-centre

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

May–November: Tomatoes

May–January: Muskmelons

October–February: Mangoes

Travel

Bowen is primarily accessible by road via the Bruce Highway, being 1165 kilometres north of Brisbane and 206 kilometres south of Townsville. It is well connected by rail, bus or plane. The nearest airport is the Whitsunday Coast Airport, located about 78 kilometres south in Proserpine. From there, visitors can take a shuttle bus or hire a car to reach Bowen.



Accommodation

There are motels, hotels, apartments, backpacker hostels, camping grounds in town.



BUNDABERG

Includes:

Bargara, Burnett Heads, Branyan, Kensington, Gooburrum, Svensson Heights, Norville, Walkerville and Avenell Heights.

Bundaberg is 360 kilometres north of Brisbane on the Burnett River and 14 kilometres from the coast. It is a city in the sub-tropics where the rainfall is considerable and the average daily summer temperatures vary between 20–30°C. Bundaberg is a significant horticultural district and is recognised for the production of its famous brown rum.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

35 Electra Street
Bundaberg QLD 4670

☎ 07 4339 3100

✉ harvestbundaberg@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

The Bundaberg Rum Distillery, Bundaberg Brewed Drinks, Botanic Gardens & Hinkler Hall of Aviation, The Hummock, Lady Elliott Island, Lady Musgrave Island National Park, Splitters Creek, Tina Berries, Mon Repos Turtle Centre, Macadamias Australia, Bundaberg Kegs, Alexandra Park Zoo, Barolin Nature Reserve, walks and bike rides.

Tourist Information

Bundaberg Visitor Information Centre

36 Avenue Street
Bundaberg QLD 4670

☎ 1300 722 099

✉ info@bundabergregion.org

🌐 www.bundabergregion.org/visitor-information-centres

Seasons

January–February: Strawberry planting

January–December: Macadamias

January–December: Vegetables

February–September: Avocados

April–August: Citrus

May–September: Strawberry picking

May–December: Blueberries

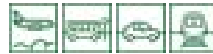
October–February: Muskmelons

December–February: Mangoes

December–September: Tomatoes

Travel

Bundaberg is 360 kilometres north of Brisbane following the Bruce Highway. Regular air, rail and bus services operate between Brisbane and Bundaberg.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels, caravan and cabin parks, backpacker hostels and guesthouses are available in town. Camping facilities may be available on some farms during the harvest season.



CABOOLTURE

Includes:

Morayfield, Ningi, Toorbul, Donnybrook, Elimbah, Bellmere and Wamuran.

Caboolture, a town in the Moreton Bay Region, is located approximately half way between Brisbane and the Sunshine Coast. It offers a mix of rural and suburban lifestyles, cultural attractions, and outdoor activities. The area is one of the major strawberry-growing regions in Australia. The annual Caboolture Festival celebrates the strawberry season and the local community.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

2/77 King Street
Caboolture QLD 4510

☎ 07 5294 7000

✉ harvestcaboolture@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Caboolture Historical Village, Abbey Museum of Art and Archaeology, Centenary Lakes, Caboolture Warplane and Flight Heritage Museum, Caboolture Regional Art Gallery, Moreton Bay Region Environmental Education Centre, Glasshouse Mountains.

Tourist information

Caboolture Visitor Information Centre

BP North Travel Centre, Bruce Highway
Burpengary QLD 4505

☎ 07 5428 7455

✉ caboolture.tourism@mbrit.com.au

🌐 www.queensland.com/en-au/information/caboolture-visitor-information-centre

Seasons

January–December: Pineapples

January–December: Raspberries

March–November: Strawberries

Travel

Take the Bruce Highway north from Brisbane, approximately 30 minutes travel by car.



Accommodation

Caboolture offers a range of motels, hotels and caravan parks with cabin and camping options.



CHILDERS

Childers is 320 kilometres north of Brisbane, 50 kilometres south of Bundaberg and just inland from Hervey Bay. Childers originally grew as a service town for the surrounding sugar cane fields but in recent times a lot of area has given way to the production of avocados, mangoes and vegetables. The town is a popular tourist destination because of the many National Trust historical buildings.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

35 Electra Street
Bundaberg QLD 4670

☎ 07 4339 3100

✉ bundaberg@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Isis Central Mill, Burrum Coast National Park, Palace Backpackers Memorial, Vintner's secret Winery, Hill of Promise Winery, Snakes Down Under, Flying High Bird Sanctuary, Mammino Gourmet Ice Cream, The Paragon Theatre, The Peanut Van, Mount Walsh & Utopia Falls.

Tourist information

Childers Visitors Information Centre

72 Churchill Street, Palace Building
Childers QLD 4660

☎ 1300 722 099

✉ info@bundabergregion.org

🌐 www.bundabergregion.org/childers

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

February–September: Avocados

April–August: Citrus

November–January: Lychees

December–February: Mangoes

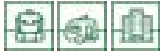
Travel

Childers is 320 kilometres north of Brisbane following the Bruce Highway. It is 50 kilometres south of Bundaberg, also on the Bruce Highway. Bus services travel to Childers daily from Brisbane.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels, backpacker hostels and a caravan park located in town.



CHINCHILLA

Chinchilla, located northwest of Brisbane, is at the heart of the Western Downs region. It's famously known as the 'Melon Capital of Australia', with up to 25% of the nation's watermelons being produced here. Every two years, Chinchilla hosts the famous Chinchilla Watermelon Festival, which attracts visitors from all over country.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

- 1800 062 332
- htis@madec.edu.au
- www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

Chinchilla Weir, The Big Melon, Chinchilla Botanic Parklands, Chinchilla Historical Museum, Boonarga Cactoblastis Hall. Nature lovers are in for a treat with the variety of flora, fauna and bird life, while the more active can enjoy activities such as fossicking for the world renowned 'Chinchilla Red' petrified wood, fishing or camping under a clear and moonlit night sky.

Tourist information

Chinchilla Visitor Information Centre

Warrego Highway
Chinchilla QLD 4413

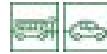
- 07 4660 7291
- chinchilla.vic@wdrc.qld.gov.au
- www.queensland.com/en-au/information/chinchilla-visitor-information-centre

Seasons

October–February: Watermelons

Travel

Chinchilla is located on the Warrego Highway, 300 kilometres north west of Brisbane. There are bus services daily from Brisbane to Chinchilla.



Accommodation

There are a range of hotels, motels and motor inns, caravan parks and camping options available.



CUNNAMULLA

Cunnamulla is a rural service centre in south west Queensland's outback and is centrally situated on the crossroads of the Balonne Highway connecting St George and Thargomindah and the Matilda Highway connecting Charleville and Bourke in NSW.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

- 1800 062 332
- htis@madec.edu.au
- www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

In Cunnamulla, Eulo, Yowah and Wyandra you will find farm stays, Charlotte Plains, Aldville Station, artesian mud baths, the Warrego River, boat cruises, view birds on Bowra Station, fishing, yabbing, sand boarding, bare foot bowls, opal mining, cemetery and historical tours and the Club Boutique Hotel.

Tourist information

Cunnamulla Fella Visitor Information Centre

Centenary Park, 2 Jane Street
Cunnamulla QLD 4490

☎ 07 4655 8470

✉ cunnamullainfo@paroo.qld.gov.au

🌐 www.paroo.qld.gov.au/visit-paroo/visitor-information-centre

Seasons

December–January: Grapes

Travel

Sealed roads connect Cunnamulla to St George, Thargomindah, Charleville, and Bourke in New South Wales. The town also has an airport with regular weekly services. Additionally, a bus service runs from Brisbane to Cunnamulla three times a week.



Accommodation

The caravan park offers a range of facilities from camping in tents to cabin accommodation. Motels, hotels and B&B accommodation is also centrally located. Out of town offers farm stays with facilities from camping to homestead accommodation.



DIMBULAH/MUTCHILBA

Dimbulah is in Far North Queensland, 114 kilometres from Cairns. Dimbulah is an Aboriginal word meaning 'Long Waterhole' and is possibly attributed to the fact there is a river nearby called the Walsh River. Dimbulah was first settled when gold was discovered in the area in 1876 and became the service centre for miners and a railway siding for the surrounding tobacco and agricultural industries.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Q.I.T.E. Quality, Innovation, Training & Employment

39 Glynn Street
Dimbulah QLD 4872

☎ 1800 354 414

✉ hts@qite.com

🌐 www.qite.com

Places to visit

Wheelbarrow Way, Skybury Farmgate, Mount Mulligan, Tyrconnell historic gold mine, The Golden Drop Winery, De Brueys Boutique Wines, Mt Uncle Distillery, Emerald Creek Ice Creamery, Jaques Coffee and Plantation.

Tourist information

Mareeba Heritage Museum and Visitor Information Centre

345 Byrnes Street
Mareeba QLD 4880

☎ 07 4092 5674

✉ visit@mareebaheritagecentre.com.au

🌐 www.mareebaheritagecentre.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Citrus

January–December: Bananas

January–December: Paw Paws

March–April: Cotton

May–December: Tomatoes

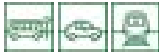
June–March: Mangoes

October–March: Avocados

October–December: Lychees/Longans

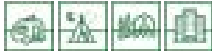
Travel

Dimbulah can be reached via the Kennedy Highway through Mareeba or on the Savannahlander rail-train. There are bus services from Cairns to Mareeba along with a regular service from Mareeba to Dimbulah.



Accommodation

Dimbulah has a hotel with accommodation, a caravan/cabin park, farm stays and a range of camping options.



DIRRANBANDI

Dirranbandi is a picturesque rural town on the banks of the Balonne River in the south-western corner of Queensland bordering New South Wales. It serves as a gateway to the Culgoa Flood Plains National Park, renowned for its abundance of birdlife. Visitors can immerse themselves in the region's natural beauty by exploring the park's many walking tracks and waterways.

Harvest Trail Services provider

BEST Harvest Trail Services

56 Railway Street, Gatton QLD 4343

☎ 07 5468 0339

✉ harvest@best.com.au

🌐 www.best.com.au

Places to visit

Balonne River, Culgoa Flood Plains National Park, Dirranbandi Fishway, The Dirranbandi War Memorial, The Old Hospital Museum.

Tourist information

Dirranbandi Rural Transaction Centre

35–37 Railway Street

Dirranbandi QLD 4486

☎ 07 4625 8411

✉ dirranbandi.rtc@outlook.com

🌐 www.balonne.qld.gov.au

Seasons

March–April: Cotton picking, cotton ginning

Travel

Dirranbandi can be accessed by road via the Carnarvon Highway, which links it to St George in the north and Moree in New South Wales in the south. The closest airport is St George Airport, which is serviced by regional airlines. There is no public transport to Dirranbandi, so visitors will need to arrange their own transportation.



Accommodation

Dirranbandi offers a motel and motor inn, farm stays, and a number of caravan parks and camping areas.



EMERALD

The town of Emerald lies on the Nogoa River west of Rockhampton. It is a rural service centre for the Central Highlands and the gateway to the Central Western district. The construction of the Fairbairn Dam south of the town in the 1970s allowed cattle farmers in the area to diversify into cotton and other horticulture production.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

- ☎ 1800 062 332
- ✉ htis@madec.edu.au
- 🌐 www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

Emerald Historic Railway Station, Pioneer Cottage, Fairbairn dam, Peak Range Lookout, Lake Maraboon, Emerald Botanic Gardens, Japanese Garden, sunflower painting, fossilised wood, Sapphire Gemfields, Blackwater International Coal Centre, Self Drive Tours, The Big Easel (Sunflower Painting), Carvarvon Gorge.

Tourist information

Central Queensland Highlands Visitor Information Centre

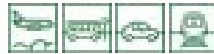
- 3 Clermont Street
Emerald QLD 4720
- ☎ 07 4982 4142
 - ✉ emerald@chdc.com.au
 - 🌐 www.centralhighlands.com.au

Seasons

- January–February:** Grapes
- March–May:** Cotton
- April–August:** Citrus
- May–September:** Vine pruning

Travel

Emerald is located in the Central Highlands 263 kilometres west of Rockhampton following the Capricorn Highway. Rockhampton is 640 kilometres north of Brisbane on the Bruce Highway. Air, rail and bus services operate daily from Brisbane.



Accommodation

There are a range of hotels, motels, motor inns, caravan/cabin parks with camping facilities and backpacker hostels in town.



GATTON

Gatton is a rural town in the Lockyer Valley, between Ipswich and Toowoomba to the west of Brisbane. The region is famously known as the “salad bowl” of Queensland, owing to its fertile soils that produce a wide variety of fresh vegetables and crops. Gatton is one of the oldest areas of settlement in Queensland and has a long history of producing high-quality cattle and a wide range of vegetables.

Harvest Trail Services provider

BEST Harvest Trail Services

- 56 Railway Street,
Gatton QLD 4343
- ☎ 07 5468 0399
 - ✉ harvest@best.com.au
 - 🌐 www.best.com.au

Places to visit

Lockyer Valley Cultural Centre, Gatton and District Historical Village, Lake Apex Park, Historic Pubs/Hotels dotted along the Cobb & Co Tourist Drive, Gatton University, Gatton Equestrian Centre and Glen Rock Regional Park.

Tourist information

Lockyer Valley Visitor Information Centre

Lockyer Valley Cultural Centre
34 Lake Apex Drive
Gatton QLD 4343

 07 5466 3426

 info@visitlockyer.com.au

 www.luvylockyer.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

January–December: Tomatoes

December–September: Potatoes

Travel

Gatton is approximately 92 kilometres west of Brisbane and is accessible by car via the Warrego Highway. Toowoomba, located about 38 kilometres east of Gatton, is also accessible via the Warrego Highway. There is no direct rail service to Gatton, but regular bus services operate between Brisbane and Toowoomba, with a connecting bus service to Gatton. Additionally, the town is serviced by the Airport Flyer bus route to Brisbane.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels and caravan parks located in town along with B&Bs and camping grounds.



GAYNDAH

The rural township of Gayndah is situated 366 kilometres north west of Brisbane and 144 kilometres inland of Maryborough.

Gayndah is a rural service centre on the Burnett River and lies at the heart of Queensland's citrus growing region.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

35 Electra Street
Bundaberg QLD 4670

 07 4339 3100

 harvestbundaberg@madec.edu.au

 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Upside Down Bridge, Gayndah and District Historical Museum, The Big Orange, Archer lookout, McConnell lookout on Mount Gayndah, Art Gallery and historic buildings of interest in town.

Tourist information

Gayndah Museum and Information Centre

8 Simon Street
Gayndah QLD 4625

 07 4161 2226

 secretary.gayndahmuseum@gmail.com

 www.gayndahmuseum.com.au

Seasons

January–February: Grapes

April–August: Citrus

May–September: Vine pruning

May–November: Blueberries

December–January: Citrus

December–April: Mangoes

Travel

Gayndah is situated on the Burnett Highway, 366 kilometres north west of Brisbane following the Bruce, Isis and Burnett Highways or 166 kilometres west of Bundaberg, following both the Isis and Burnett Highways.



Accommodation

There are a number of motels and motor inns, hotels, a caravan park and a backpacker hostel.



GIN GIN

Gin Gin is 360 kilometres north of Brisbane and west of Bundaberg. It is halfway between Brisbane and Rockhampton. It is known as 'halfway to everywhere' because of its central location for travellers heading north, south or west.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

35 Electra Street
Bundaberg QLD 4670

☎ 07 4339 3100

✉ harvestbundaberg@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

The Gin Gin museum consists of a delightful old slab barn called 'Euston Barn' along with local memorabilia. A 10 minute drive north of Gin Gin is the Lake Monduran recreation area with a walking trail and fantastic fishing. To the west of Gin Gin on the road to Mount Perry is the Boolboonda Tunnel – the longest unsupported man made tunnel in Australia and Gin Gin Regional Court House Gallery.

Tourist information

Gin Gin Information Centre

Mulgrave Street Bruce Highway
Gin Gin QLD 4671

☎ 1300 722 099

✉ info@bundabergregion.org

🌐 www.bundabergregion.org

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

April–August: Citrus

May–November: Blueberries

November–January: Lychees/Longans

December–February: Mangoes

Travel

Gin Gin is approximately 45 minutes west of Bundaberg. Buses travel to Gin Gin from Brisbane and Bundaberg departing daily.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels and a caravan park in town. Camping sites are also available at the show grounds. Backpacker hostels are located in town and nearby Wallaville and Bundaberg.



GOONDIWINDI

Situated in the fertile 'Darling Downs' region on the banks of the Macintyre River, Goondiwindi sits at the junction of five major highways. The town is on the border of Queensland and New South Wales and is at the heart of one of Australia's largest cotton producing areas. It has one of the world's largest cotton gins.

Harvest Trail Services provider

BEST Harvest Trail Services

56 Railway Street, Gatton
Gatton QLD 4343

☎ 07 5468 0339

✉ harvest@best.com.au

🌐 www.best.com.au

Places to visit

Customs House and Museum, Gunsynd, Museum, Botanical Gardens, Goondiwindi Cotton farm and gin tour, Gundy Star Tourist Park, Brolga Theatre, a number of historic sites and buildings in the area, including old churches and homesteads.

Tourist information

Goondiwindi Visitor Information Centre

45 Bowen Street

Goondiwindi QLD 4390

 07 4671 7474

 visit@grc.qld.gov.au

 www.grc.qld.gov.au/visitor-services/visitor-information-centre

Seasons

March–April: Cotton picking, cotton ginning

Travel

Goondiwindi is 326 kilometres west of Brisbane on the Cunningham Highway and 132 kilometres north of Moree on the Newell Highway from New South Wales. There are also daily flights to Goondiwindi from Brisbane, and bus services operate from both Brisbane and Toowoomba.



Accommodation

There are a number of motels, motor inns, hotels, caravan parks and B&Bs in town.



INNISFAIL


Innisfail, in north Queensland, is a lush tropical town with a rich history in horticulture. Bananas are the primary crop, and the town has many plantations and packing sheds. It's also a hub for sugar cane and other horticultural crops. The region is one of the wettest places in Australia, and the town sits at the junction of the North and South Johnstone Rivers. Additionally, it's home to several fishing and aquaculture businesses.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Q.I.T.E Quality, Innovation, Training & Employment

31 Rankin Street

Innisfail QLD 4860

 1800 354 414

 hts@qite.com

 www.qite.com

Places to visit


Snorkelling and scuba diving at the Great Barrier Reef, Waterfall Circuit, Johnstone River Crocodile and Animal Park, Paronella Park, Mamu Tropical Skywalk, The Australian Sugar Heritage Centre, Murdering Point Winery, Innisfail Art Deco Tour, Local Farmers' Markets.

Tourist information

Innisfail Visitor Information I-VAN

70 Rankin Street

Innisfail QLD 4860

 0428 228 962

 innisfailtourism@ccrc.qld.gov.au

 www.cassowarycoast.qld.gov.au/our-region/tourist-information

Seasons

January–December: Bananas

Travel

Innisfail is accessible via the Bruce Highway, 83 kilometres south of Cairns and 1,631 kilometres north of Brisbane. It is well connected by bus using the Queensland network. The closest airport is Cairns Airport, with regular flights to major cities in Australia and other international destinations.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels, caravan parks and backpacker hostels in and around town.



LAIDLEY

Includes:

Rosewood, Lowood, Lockyer Valley East.

Laidley is located in the Lockyer Valley, less than an hour's drive west of Brisbane. The area is known for its natural beauty. The first settlers arrived in the 1880s to work in logging camps and establish the dairy industry. Today, Laidley is a hub for horticulture, with local farmers producing a range of vegetables and fruit.

Harvest Trail Services provider

BEST Harvest Trail Services

56 Railway Street, Gatton
Gatton QLD 4343

☎ 07 5468 0339
✉ harvest@best.com.au
🌐 www.best.com.au

Places to visit

Laidley Pioneer Village and Museum, Das Neumann Haus, Laidley Cultural Centre, Laidley Botanic Gardens, Mount Sylvia Lookout.

Tourist Information

Lockyer Valley Visitor Information Centre,

Lockyer Valley Cultural Centre
34 Lake Apex Drive
Gatton QLD 4343

☎ 07 5466 3426
✉ tourism@lvrc.qld.gov.au
🌐 www.luvyalockyer.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

December–September: Tomatoes

Travel

Laidley is situated less than one hour's drive (85 kilometres) west from inner city Brisbane. As you travel along the Warrego Highway, turn left at the Plainlands intersection and follow the road for 13 kilometres through to the township of Laidley.



Accommodation

Laidley is well catered for with a variety of hotels, motels, farm stays, country retreats, a backpacker lodge and a caravan park and camping grounds.



LAKELAND

Lakeland, a small town in Far North Queensland, is a significant hub for the surrounding region, attracting locals and travellers. With its primary focus on banana farming, visitors can catch a glimpse of the local agricultural industry at the nearby plantations. Situated around 81 kilometres southwest of Cooktown, the town's central location makes it a convenient stopover for those exploring the region's natural attractions.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Q.I.T.E Quality, Innovation, Training & Employment

Lakeland Roadhouse
26 Peninsula Development Road
Lakeland QLD 4871

 1800 354 414
 hts@qite.com
 www.qite.com

Places to visit

Historic Lakeland Railway Station, Black Mountain, Lake Belmore, Rinyirru (Lakefield) National Park, Hiking and birdwatching.

Tourist Information

Nature's Powerhouse Visitor Information Centre

Botanical Gardens, Walker Street
Cooktown QLD 4895

 07 4069 6004
 naturespowerhousecafe@cooktowns.com
 www.cooktownandcapeyork.com

Seasons

January–December: Bananas

Travel

If travelling by car from Cairns, take the Kennedy Highway 66 kilometres to Mareeba, then the Mulligan Highway 187 kilometres north to Lakeland. If travelling from Cooktown, take the Mulligan Highway 81 kilometres south. The roads are sealed, but take care as a wide range of wildlife can be found on the roads. There are daily bus services to and from Cairns and Cooktown.



Accommodation

There are caravan parks and a hotel in Lakeland and a large workers accommodation village located on Turalba Station, about 10 kilometres south of Lakeland.



MAREEBA

Includes: Kuranda.

Mareeba is a bustling town in Far North Queensland and the largest on the Atherton Tablelands. It is about 60 kilometres west of Cairns. It serves as a gateway to the northern regions of Australia, including Cooktown, Weipa and the tip of Cape York. Mareeba is surrounded by fertile farmland and is known for its vibrant mango, tropical fruit and coffee industry.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Q.I.T.E. Quality, Innovation, Training & Employment

126 Byrnes Street
Mareeba QLD 4880
 1800 354 414 or 07 4092 9700
 hts@qite.com
 www.qite.com




Places to visit

Mareeba Rodeo (held annually in July), Skybury Coffee Plantation, Coffee Works, Mareeba Heritage Museum and Visitor Information Centre, Granite Gorge Nature Park, Davies Creek National Park, Mareeba Markets.

Tourist information

Mareeba Heritage Museum Information Centre

345 Byrnes Street, Centenary Park
Mareeba QLD 4880

-  07 4092 5674
-  visit@mareebaheritagecentre.com.au
-  www.mareebaheritagecentre.com.au

Seasons

- January–December:** Paw paws
- January–December:** Bananas
- January–December:** Citrus
- May–December:** Tomatoes
- June–March:** Mangoes
- October–March:** Avocados

Travel

Mareeba is located approximately 63 kilometres west of Cairns and can be reached by car or bus. There are daily coach services from Cairns to Mareeba and Cairns Airport provides regular flights from major cities throughout Australia.



Accommodation

There is a hotel, motels and many caravan parks in town, along with backpacker hostels, B&Bs, bush retreats, holiday parks and resorts.






MUNDUBBERA

Mundubbera is located on the banks of the Burnett River, 2.5 hours drive south west of Bundaberg. Initially a cattle region, irrigation from the Burnett River now supports a large fruit industry, including citrus, grapes, mangoes, avocados and berries.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

35 Electra Street
Bundaberg QLD 4670

-  07 4339 3100
-  harvestbundaberg@madec.edu.au
-  www.madec.edu.au




Places to visit

The Big Mandarin, Mundubbera and District Historical Museum, Golden Mile Orchard and Auburn River National Park.

Tourist information

Mundubbera Heritage and Information Centre

Bicentennial Park, Mundubbera Dulong Road
Mundubbera QLD 4626

-  07 4165 5700
-  admin@northburnett.qld.gov.au
-  www.northburnett.qld.gov.au

Seasons

- January–February:** Grapes
- April–August:** Citrus picking
- May–September:** Grapes
- May–November:** Blueberries
- December–January:** Citrus maintenance
- December–April:** Mangoes

Travel

Mundubbera is 390 kilometres north west of Brisbane via the Bruce and Burnett Highways. It is 249 kilometres to the north west and inland from Maryborough. There is a bus from Bundaberg – Mundubbera that runs twice a week.



Accommodation

There is a hotel, a number of motels and caravan parks located in town.



STANTHORPE

Stanthorpe is 220 kilometres south west of Brisbane on the Queensland and New South Wales border. Stanthorpe is part of the Granite Belt, so named for the remarkable landscape of protruding granite. The area boasts four spectacular national parks and numerous wineries. Stanthorpe is the coldest place in Queensland and supports a diverse range of fruit and vegetable production.

Harvest Trail Services provider

BEST Harvest Trail Services

19 Victoria Street

Stanthorpe QLD 4380

 07 5468 0339

 harvest@best.com.au

 www.best.com.au

Places to visit

National Parks including Girraween, Sundown, Bald Rock and Boonoo Boonoo. More than 50 wineries, an art gallery and the Stanthorpe museum.

Tourist information

Stanthorpe Visitor Information Centre

28 Leslie Parade

Stanthorpe QLD 4380

 07 4681 2057

 stanthorpe.vic@sdr.c.qld.gov.au

 www.southerndownsandgranitebelt.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Apples/Pears

January–December: Vegetables

January–December: Stone fruit

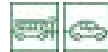
September–April: Tomatoes

November–April: Strawberries

Travel

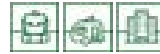
Several interstate coaches pass through Stanthorpe along with a daily coach service from Brisbane.

There is no public transport in the area so your own transport is valuable. Some accommodation places do provide transport for a fee to farms out of town.



Accommodation

Stanthorpe is home to several hotels, motels and motor inns. There are also five caravan parks and a backpacker hostel. In addition, there are also cottages, cabins and guesthouses.



ST GEORGE

Includes: Nindigully.

St George is a rural town on the Balonne River in the mid-west of Queensland. It is located five hours west of Brisbane. St George is the service centre for the surrounding district which produces cotton, grapes, wheat, sheep and cattle.

Harvest Trail Services provider

BEST Harvest Trail Services

56 Railway Street,

Gatton QLD 4343

 07 5468 0339

 harvest@best.com.au

 www.best.com.au

Places to visit

Balonne river walk, Buckinbah Weir, Heritage Trail, Cotton tour, Unique Egg (carved Emu Egg), Riversands Winery, BJ Beardmore Dam, Alton Nature Park, Thruston Nature Park, Sandytown River Cruise.

Tourist information

St. George Region Information Centre

114 St Georges Terrace

St George QLD 4487

☎ 07 4620 8877

✉ vic@balonne.qld.gov.au

🌐 www.stgeorgeregion.com.au/visitor-info/

Seasons

March–May: Cotton

May–September: Grapes

Travel

By road, St George is 479 kilometres from Brisbane through Goondiwindi via the Cunningham and Carnarvon Highways, or 503 kilometres through Dalby and Toowoomba.

There is a bus from Moree, which is approximately 370 kilometres to the southeast of St George.



Accommodation

There are a number of hotels, motels, a backpacker hostel and caravan parks available in town.



SUNSHINE COAST

Includes:

Nambour, Mooloolah, Bli Bli, Mountain Creek, Kiels Mountain, Beerwah, Eumundi, Glenview, Yandina, Glass House Mountains.

The Sunshine Coast is a popular tourist destination located an hour's drive north of Brisbane. Known for its stunning beaches, the region spans from Caloundra to Cooloola, serving as the gateway to Fraser Island. The area features over 100 kilometres of coastline, stretching through popular towns such as Mooloolaba and Noosa, as well as natural attractions like national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and the Glass House Mountains.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

2/77 King Street

Caboolture QLD 4510

☎ 07 5294 7000

✉ harvestcaboolture@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

The Big Pineapple, SuperBee, Yandina's Ginger Factory, Australia Zoo, Aussie World, Maleny Botanic Gardens and Bird World, Wildlife HQ, Big Kart track, Queensland Air Museum, Sea Life.

Tourist information

Sunshine Coast Airport Visitor Information Centre

Friendship Drive

Mudjimba QLD 4564

☎ 1300 847 481

✉ visit@visitsunshinecoast.com

🌐 www.visitsunshinecoast.com/visitor-information

Seasons

January–December: Pineapples

March–September: Ginger

March–April: Custard Apples

March–November: Strawberries

December–February: Lychees

December–September: Tomatoes

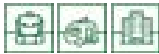
Travel

The Sunshine Coast is just one hour's drive north of Brisbane and is serviced by the Sunshine Coast Airport. Transport between the Brisbane Airport and the Sunshine Coast can be via Airtrain to Nambour or the Beerwah train station. There are regular bus services from the airport to Brisbane.



Accommodation

There are a large number of caravan parks and backpacker hostels as well as many motels, hotels and holiday apartments/resorts.



TOWNSVILLE

Townsville is a coastal city located on the north-eastern coast of Australia about half way between Brisbane and Cape York. Townsville is known for its two world heritage listed areas, the Great Barrier Reef and the Wet Tropics Rainforest area. Magnetic Island lies just eight kilometres offshore which has coral reefs and a national park to explore.

Harvest Trail Service Provider

Q.I.T.E. Quality, Innovation, Training & Employment

77 Denham Street
Townsville QLD 4810

☎ 1800 354 414

✉ hts@qite.com

🌐 www.qite.com

Places to visit

The Great Barrier Reef and Magnetic Island, conquer Castle Hill at 286m, the urban street art trail, Strand foreshore, Museum of Underwater Art, rainforest in Paluma, The Billabong Sanctuary.

Tourist Information

Townsville Visitor Information Centre – City

34 Flinders Street
Townsville, Queensland, 4810

☎ 07 4721 3660

✉ hello@townsvillenorthqueensland.com.au

🌐 <https://www.townsvillenorthqueensland.com.au/>

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

January–December: Pineapples

October–January: Mangoes

Travel

Townsville is 1,349km north of Brisbane or if travelling from Cairns it is 347km south via the Bruce Highway. There are daily flights to Townsville from most airports around the country. A regular train service is also available from Brisbane and Cairns.



Accommodation

There are a range of options in and around Townsville including a number of backpacker hostels, hotels, motels, resorts, caravan parks and camping grounds.



TULLY

Tully, a Far North Queensland town, is one of Australia's wettest places, with an annual rainfall of over 4 meters. Known for its horticulture, it's a significant sugar cane growing region, and the area produces 80% of Queensland's bananas. Tropical rainforests and nearby beach towns surround the town, including Mission Beach and Bingal Bay. Its stunning rainforests and waterfalls make it a popular tourist destination.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Q.I.T.E. Quality, Innovation, Training & Employment

31 Rankin Street
Innisfail QLD 4860

☎ 1800 354 414

✉ hts@qite.com

🌐 www.qite.com

Places to visit

Golden Gumboot, Tully Gorge (white water rafting), bush walking, world heritage rainforests, Alligators Nest, climb Mount Tyson, Tully heritage walks.

Tourist information

Tully Visitor and Heritage Centre

59389 Bruce Highway

Tully QLD 4854

☎ 07 4068 2288

✉ tullytourism@ccrc.qld.gov.au

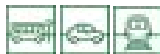
🌐 www.cassowarycoasttourism.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Bananas

Travel

Tully is accessible via the Bruce Highway, 1557 kilometres north of Brisbane and approximately 140 kilometres south of Cairns. It is well connected by rail or bus using the Queensland network.



Accommodation

There are a number of hotels, motels, caravan parks, B&Bs and backpacker hostels in town.



YEPPOON

Yeppoon, a resort town 40 kilometres northeast of Rockhampton, is famous for its beautiful beaches and proximity to Great Keppel Island. The region is also renowned for its horticulture, particularly pineapple production. Yeppoon is the centre of the Capricorn Coast pineapple-growing region, one of the largest pineapple-producing areas in Australia, and the locally grown pineapples are known for their sweetness and quality. Yeppoon is an excellent spot to relax and explore Australia's flora and fauna.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Q.I.T.E. Quality, Innovation, Training & Employment

Shop 1, 43 Williams Street

Bowen QLD 4805

☎ 1800 354 414

✉ hts@qite.com

🌐 www.qite.com


Places to visit

Wreck Point Lookout, Coo-ee Beach, Cooberrie Park wildlife reserve, day trip to Great Keppel Island, Byfield National Park, The Centenary of Anzac Memorial Walk, Keppel Kraken, Bluff Point Walking Track, Yeppoon Lagoon, Mount Baga national Park, Shell World Yeppoon, The Singing Ship.

Tourist information

Capricorn Coast Visitor Information Centre

Ross Creek roundabout
Scenic Highway
Yeppoon, QLD 4703

 1800 675 785 or 07 4939 4888

 yeppoon@capricorntourism.com.au

 www.visitcapricorn.com.au

Seasons

January–February: Mangoes

November–January: Lychees

November–February: Pineapples

Travel

There are train services which operate between Rockhampton, Brisbane and Cairns and a daily coach service operates between Rockhampton and Yeppoon. If you have your own transport you can follow the Bruce Highway to Rockhampton and then go north east to Yeppoon.



Accommodation

There are a number of hotels and motels in and around Yeppoon along with caravan parks, beach stays, cabins and B&Bs.



South Australia

Irrigation farming and dryland cropping particularly in the east of the state and dryland stock production in the state's north are the production features of South Australia. The Murray River provides wealth through irrigation of citrus, grapes and stone fruit in the east as it enters the state and sweeps southwards to the sea.

Australia's premier wine regions of the Barossa and Clare Valleys are mid-state to the north of Adelaide with the Southern Vales area south of the city and close to the coast.

Market gardens are located on the northern plains with the state's grain production based to the north and west. Adelaide, the state capital, is situated on the Torrens River and nestles between the Mount Lofty Ranges and Holdfast Bay.



Adelaide Hills

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples/Pears			Medium requirement	High requirement	High requirement							
Cherries	Very High requirement										Very High requirement	Very High requirement
Grapes		Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Low requirement		Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement				
Strawberries	Very High requirement	Medium requirement	Very High requirement	High requirement							High requirement	Very High requirement

Angaston

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes		Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement		Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement				

Barmera

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cherries										Low requirement	Low requirement	
Citrus					Low requirement	Low requirement	Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Low requirement	
Grapes	Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement		Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement				

Berri


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus					Low requirement	Low requirement	Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Low requirement	
Grapes	Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement		Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement				
Stone fruit	Low requirement	Low requirement								Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement


Cadell


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus					Low requirement	Low requirement	Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement	
Grapes	Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement		Low requirement	Low requirement	Low requirement				


Clare


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes		Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Medium requirement		Medium requirement	Medium requirement	Medium requirement				

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

South Australia

Coonawarra

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Potatoes												
Vegetables												
Grapes												

Langhorne Creek

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes												

Loxton

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples												
Grapes												
Stone fruit												
Citrus												
Almonds												
Potatoes												

Lyndoch






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes												

McLaren Vale

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes												

Nuriootpa

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes												

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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Paringa

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus					Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	Low	
Grapes	Low	Low	Low			Low	Low	Low				
Almonds		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						

Penola

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Potatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low							
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grapes			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low				

Renmark


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus					Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High	Medium	
Cherries										Low	Low	
Grapes	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Almonds		Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Stone fruit	Medium	Medium	Low							Low	Medium	Medium


Tanunda


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes		Medium	Medium	Low		Low	Low	Low				


Waikerie


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Potatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low				Low
Citrus					Medium	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	
Grapes	Low	Low	Low	Low		Low	Low	Low				
Almonds		Low	Low	Low	Low							

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

ABOUT THE SOUTH AUSTRALIA GRAIN HARVEST

There are five main grain growing areas in South Australia which are all restricted to the southern third of the state and extend to within a few hundred kilometres of the Western Australian border.



Crops grown in South Australia are all winter crops and consist mainly of wheat, barley, oats, various pulses, particularly lentils and lupins and the oilseed canola.

Winter crops are typically sown in autumn and winter and harvested in late spring and summer.

Normally, grain harvest in SA will commence on the Eyre Peninsula in October and moves east and then south over a period of up to four months.

Harvest will generally be completed in any one location over 6-8 weeks.

The South East area is last to harvest and is usually completed by mid January.

The main harvesting towns in each of the regions are:

Eyre Peninsula – Ceduna (Thevenard), Cummins, Kimba, Lock, Port Lincoln and Tumby Bay

Yorke Peninsula – Ardrossan, Kadina and Port Giles

Northern Area – Bowmans, Crystal Brook, Gladstone and Port Pirie

Murray Mallee – Karoonda, Lameroo, Loxton, Pinnaroo, Tailem Bend and Waikerie

South East – Bordertown, Keith and Naracoorte

Grain harvest work is available on more than 4,300 individual farms and at 55 grain storage and handling facilities across the state.

On-farm work is highly mechanised and workers with experience in operating agricultural equipment such as headers or harvesters and driving tractors and trucks are highly sought after.

Any form of machinery driving experience is an advantage with farmers likely to offer on-the-job training to those with some previous experience.

Grain harvest work is often in remote locations where accommodation and sometimes meals are provided.

Farms will generally require only a limited number of people to assist with harvest, so groups or travellers may not all find work together on the one farm.

Most seasonal work opportunities lie with the companies who receive and store the grain in silos, sheds or bunkers. Grain is delivered from farms to storage and handling sites where it is tested, weighed and stored before being distributed to domestic or export destinations.

For jobs at these facilities, previous experience is generally not required and companies will provide their own induction and training programmes.

Most of this work is physical and performed outdoors in hot and dusty conditions so those who suffer with asthma or who have dust allergies will not be suited.

Some of the roles that are required for the grain harvest include the following:

On-farm:

- Harvest machine operators (header, harvester) – driving the machine that cuts the plant and collects the grain.
- Tractor drivers (chaser bin drivers) – driving alongside the harvester, receiving the grain and depositing the load into a hopper trailer or a haul out truck or road train.
- Truck drivers – driving a load of grain to a storage and handling facility for sampling, weighing and off-loading.
- Farm hands – soil preparation, sowing, weeding, fertilizing and maintaining and repairing equipment, including tractors, combines, and other machinery.

Storage & handling facilities:

- Grain samplers - obtaining grain samples using manual or automatic spears and testing grain samples for protein, moisture and contaminants.
- Weighbridge operators – weighing trucks entering the facility and entering data into computer systems.
- Loader operators and drive over grid operators - monitoring the flow of grain from trucks unloading and onto equipment and into storage (sheds, silos or bunkers).
- Tarping crews - protecting and covering the grain in bunker storage using tarps.
- General labourers - sweeping, shovelling and blowing down dust and performing tasks associated with keeping the grain mould, insect and rodent free.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA GRAIN CHART

Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Eyre Peninsula												
Yorke Peninsula												
Northern Area												
Murray Mallee												
South East												

<input type="checkbox"/> Low requirement for labour – little or no work may be available	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium requirement for labour – some out of area labour may be required	<input type="checkbox"/> High requirement for labour – high need for out of area labour
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ADELAIDE HILLS

Includes:

Lobethal, Lenswood, Mount Barker and Woodside.

The Adelaide Hills are located just 20 minutes from the heart of Adelaide. The Hills are comprised of a number of sub regions or areas including Mount Lofty, Norton Summit, the Torrens Valley, the Onkaparinga Valley, Hahndorf and Mount Barker.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

45 Murray Street
Nuriootpa SA 5355

☎ 08 8565 8708

✉ harvestnuriootpa@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Hahndorf historic German village, Mount Lofty scenic lookout, Mount Lofty Botanic garden, The Big Rocking Horse & Toy Factory, Cleland Wildlife Park, National Motor Museum, Hahndorf Creek Wellness Centre, Laratinga Wetlands, Longview Day Spa, Melba's Chocolate & Confectionery Factory, wineries, The Organic Market & cafe.

Tourist information

Adelaide Hills Visitor Information Centre

68 Main Street
Hahndorf SA 5245

☎ 08 8393 7600

✉ info@adelaidehillsvic.com.au

🌐 www.adelaidehillsvic.com.au

Seasons

February–April: Grape picking

March–May: Apples, Pears

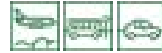
June–August: Vine pruning

November–January: Cherries

November–April: Strawberries

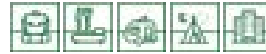
Travel

The Adelaide Hills are within 20 minutes of the Adelaide CBD via the South Eastern Freeway, which links Adelaide to Melbourne, or by multiple roads from the eastern and south-eastern metropolitan area. Buses travel daily from Adelaide city to major Hills townships. There are many daily domestic and international flights into Adelaide Airport.



Accommodation

The Adelaide Hills area has a range of accommodation options including hotels, motels, cottages, holiday homes, eco retreats, B&Bs, caravan parks and camping grounds. Backpacker hostels operate nearby in Adelaide.



ANGASTON

Includes:

Eden Valley.

Angaston is a charming tree-lined historic town in the heart of the Barossa Valley, north east of Adelaide. It was named after one of its early settlers, George Fife Angus and is a popular day-tripper destination for people exploring the winery cellar doors of the Barossa Valley.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

45 Murray Street
Nuriootpa SA 5355

☎ 08 8565 8708

✉ harvestnuriootpa@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Barossa Farmers Market, Casa Corboni Cooking School, Gully Gardens, Thorn-Clark Wines, Barossa Adventure Station, Yalumba Family Winemakers, Angaston Blacksmith Shop & Museum, Barossa Sculpture Park, Mengler's Hill Lookout.

Tourist information

Barossa Visitor Information Centre

66–68 Murray Street
Tanunda SA 5352

☎ 08 8563 8334 or 1300 852 982

✉ visitorcentre@barossa.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.barossa.com

Seasons

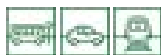
February–April: Grape picking

June–August: Vine pruning

Travel

From Adelaide take the Northern Expressway (M1) onto the Sturt Highway and turn east through Nuriootpa.

There are daily train services from Adelaide to Gawler then buses to Angaston. From Sydney, travel to Renmark via Mildura and follow the Sturt Highway via Nuriootpa. From Melbourne, turn north at Murray Bridge and travel through Palmer and Mount Pleasant.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels, resorts, caravan parks, camping grounds, guesthouses, B&Bs and farm stays throughout the Barossa Valley and a hostel at Tanunda.



BARMERA

Includes:

Cobdogla, Overland Corner, Kingston-On-Murray, Moorook and Loveday.

Barmera is located on the shores of Lake Bonney in the Riverland of South Australia. This historic town relies on grapes, citrus and tourism which is attracted by both the River Murray and Lake Bonney. There are large areas of corporate plantings of wine grapes in the surrounding area.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

8 Ral Ral Avenue
Renmark SA 5341

☎ 08 8586 1900

✉ harvestrenmark@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Lake Bonney, Cobdogla Irrigation and Steam Museum, Rocky's Country Music Hall of Fame, Banrock Station Wine and Wetlands Centre, Loveday 4X4 Adventure Park, Napper's Bridge and Ruins, Barmera Heritage Walk, Kristalana Wines.

Tourist information

Barmera Visitor Information Centre

Barwell Avenue
Barmera SA 5345

☎ 08 8588 2289

✉ vic@barmeratourism.com.au

🌐 www.barmeratourism.com.au

Seasons

January–April: Grape picking

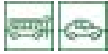
May–November: Citrus

June–August: Vine pruning

October–November: Cherries

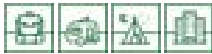
Travel

Barmera is 220 kilometres north east of Adelaide following the Sturt Highway. It is 45 kilometres east of Waikerie, 14 kilometres west of Berri and 29 kilometres south west of Renmark. A regional bus service operates between the larger Riverland towns most days but with a limited service to Barmera.



Accommodation

Barmera has a hotel, motels, caravan and cabin parks in town and around the lake as well as a backpacker hostel at nearby Kingston-On-Murray. There is very little camping facilities or hut accommodation on farms.



BERRI

Includes:

Glossop, Lyrup and Monash.

Berri is located on the banks of the Murray River, one of the 5 major towns in the rich Riverland district of South Australia. It is known as a large area for the production of wine grapes and citrus, the area having well known wineries and is the original home of Berri fruit juices. The Katarapko Game Reserve and Conservation Park can be accessed from here.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

8 Ral Ral Avenue
Renmark SA 5341

☎ 08 8586 1900

✉ harvestrenmark@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Loch Luna Cruises, Berri Estates Winery, Jimmy James Sculpture, Berri Lookout Tower, Berri Historic Riverfront Walk, Murray River National Park, Berri Farmers Market.

Tourist information

Berri Visitor Information Centre

Riverview Drive
Berri SA 5343

☎ 08 8582 5511

✉ tourism@bbc.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.visitberribarmera.com.au

Seasons

January–April: Grape picking

May–November: Citrus

June–August: Vine pruning

October–February: Stone fruit

Travel

Berri is 236 kilometres north east of Adelaide on the Sturt Highway. It is in the centre of the Riverland region, 21 kilometres from Renmark, 15 kilometres from Barmera and 24 kilometres from Loxton. A regional bus service operates between the larger Riverland towns most days.



Accommodation

Berri offers a motel, hotel, caravan and cabin park and a backpacker hostel.



CADELL

Includes:
Morgan.

Cadell is a small town 196 kilometres north east of Adelaide. Located near where the Murray River changes its westerly flow and turns south to the sea, Cadell is a small settlement producing citrus and grapes.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

8 Ral Ral Avenue
Renmark SA 5341

☎ 08 8586 1900

✉ harvestrenmark@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Morgan Museum, Morgan Conservation Park, Graeme Claxton Reserve, Cadell Packing Shed, The Old Pumping Station Chimney, Captain Cadell Monument, Old Irrigation Office, Cadell Institute, Cadell War Memorial, Morgan's Historic Wharf, Cadell Wetlands, Cadell Heritage Centre.

Tourist information

Morgan Visitor Information Centre

Riverfront Precinct
Morgan SA 5320

☎ 08 8540 2643 or 0447495138

✉ morganvic@mid-murray.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.visitmorgan.com.au/morgan-visitor-information-centre

Seasons

January–April: Grape picking

May–November: Citrus

June–August: Vine Pruning

Travel

Cadell is located 30 kilometres north west of Waikerie. Coaches to and from Adelaide stop daily at Waikerie, but there is no regional public transport to Cadell. In order to reach the orchards in this area it is advisable to have your own transport.



Accommodation

Accommodation options in Cadell are limited to a camping ground, however there is a range of other options in nearby Morgan including a hotel, motel, caravan park, cottages and river shack rentals.



CLARE

Includes:
Sevenhill, Spring Gully, Penwortham and Auburn.

Clare is located north of Adelaide and is the major township in the Clare Valley with more than 30 wineries dotted throughout the area. Clare is surrounded by vineyards (mainly to the south), cereal cropping and sheep farming.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

45 Murray Street
Nuriootpa SA 5355

☎ 08 8565 8708

✉ harvestnuriootpa@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Martindale Hall, The Riesling Trail, Gleeson Wetlands, Clare Valley Scenic Drive, Midnight Oil House, Mintaro Maze, Magpie and Stump Hotel, Dugouts of Burra Creek, Morphett's Enginehouse, Bungaree Station, Mintaro Heritage Walk, wineries.

Tourist information

Clare Valley Wine, Food and Tourism Centre

8 Spring Gully Road
Clare SA 5453

☎ 08 8842 2131

✉ ask@clarevalley.com.au

🌐 www.clarevalley.com.au

Seasons

February–April: Grape picking

June–August: Vine pruning

Travel

From central Adelaide travel on the Northern Expressway (M1) to Waterloo Corner. From that point either continue on the M1 then turn north near Gawler or veer left at Waterloo Corner onto the A1, then turn right at Two Wells and travel through Mallalla, Balaklava and Blythe. There is no public transport around the Clare area.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels, resorts, caravan and cabin parks, self-contained cottages and farm stays throughout the Clare Valley.



COONAWARRA

Includes:

Glenroy and Wrattenbully.

Coonawarra is one of Australia's (and South Australia's) most significant and internationally acclaimed grape growing and wine producing areas. Along the road from Coonawarra to Penola there are a total of 30 wineries. The area has been producing fine wines for well over a century. It has a deserved reputation for genuinely high class red wines, particularly cabernet sauvignon.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

8 Ral Ral Avenue
Renmark SA 5341

☎ 08 8586 1900

✉ harvestrenmark@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Naracoorte Caves, Wineries, Blue Lake, Coonawarra Railway Siding, Hells Hole Sinkhole, Umpherston Sinkhole, Mary McKillop Penola Centre, Father Woods Park.

Tourist information

Penola Coonawarra Visitor Information Centre

27 Arthur Street
Penola SA 5277

☎ 08 8737 2855

✉ penola@wattlerange.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.wattlerange.sa.gov.au/our-council/about/contacts

Seasons

January–May: Potatoes

March–May: Grape picking

June–August: Vine pruning

July–May: Vegetables

Travel

A 4 hour drive from Adelaide or 5 hours from Melbourne. Use Highway One or allow an extra 2 hours from Melbourne via the spectacular Great Ocean Road. Public transport is available with a bus service from Melbourne to Mount Gambier with daily connections through to the Coonawarra and links with Adelaide.



Accommodation

Accommodation available in Coonawarra or nearby Penola consists of motels, hotels, apartments, cottages and cabins. Other options are available at nearby Naracoorte, Mount Gambier and Kalangadoo.



LANGHORNE CREEK

Includes:
Currency Creek.

Langhorne Creek is south east of Adelaide on the Bremer River near Lake Alexandrina and the mouth of the Murray River.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

45 Murray Street
Nuriootpa SA 5355

☎ 08 8565 8708

✉ harvestnuriootpa@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Lake Alexandrina, Langhorne Creek Wineries, Nurragi Conservation Reserve, Adelaide Hills Sculpture Trail, Soldiers Memorial Gardens, Kenny Blake Memorial statue.

Tourist information

Strathalbyn Visitor Information Centre

Railway Station, 20 South Terrace
Strathalbyn SA 5255

☎ 1300 007 842

✉ visit@alexandrina.com.au

🌐 www.visitalexandrina.com/strathalbyn-visitor-centre

Seasons

February–April: Grape picking

June–August: Vine pruning

Travel

Langhorne Creek is 66 kilometres south east of Adelaide. Follow the South Eastern Freeway from the city and take either the Mount Barker exit for the scenic route, or continue to the Strathalbyn exit.

From Strathalbyn, Langhorne Creek is only 15 kilometres down the road. There is no public transport to Langhorne Creek.



Accommodation

There are B&Bs in Langhorne Creek and nearby Strathalbyn where there are also hotels, motels and a caravan park.



LOXTON

Includes:

Loxton North and Peebinga.

Loxton, situated on the southern bank of the Murray River boasts first class accommodation, unique attractions, a nationally recognised golf course, thriving retail and business centre, numerous festivals and events, beautifully maintained gardens, and a variety of nature-based activities such as swimming, boating, canoeing, fishing and bushwalking.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

8 Ral Ral Avenue
Renmark SA 5341

☎ 08 8586 1900

✉ harvestrenmark@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Lock 4, Tree of Knowledge, Charles Sturt Memorial and Lookout, Loxton's Pepper Tree, Banrock Station Wine and Wetland Centre, Avro Anson Crash Memorial, Tree sculptures, Loxton Memorial Gardens.

Tourist information

Loxton Library and Visitor Centre

25A East Terrace
Loxton SA 5333

☎ 08 8584 8071

✉ requests@visitloxton.com.au

🌐 www.visitloxton.com.au

Seasons

January–March: Apples

February–April: Grape picking

March–October: Almonds

May–November: Citrus

June–August: Vine pruning

October–February: Stone fruit

December–August: Potatoes

Travel

Loxton is 255 kilometres east of Adelaide following the Sturt Highway to Kingston then turn south. Alternatively you may choose to travel via the Barossa Valley through Angaston to Swan Reach and onto Loxton. Another option is to take the South Eastern Freeway to Taillem Bend through Karoonda and then on to Loxton.

Daily bus services operate from Adelaide to the Riverland through Berri and Renmark. Connecting bus services operate to Loxton daily.



Accommodation

A hotel/motel, backpacker hostel, caravan and cabin park, with camping facilities and B&B guesthouses are located in town. There is very little on farm accommodation.



LYNDOCH

Includes:

Williamstown.

Lyndoch is one of the oldest towns in South Australia dating back to 1839. The town is positioned at the Southern end of the Barossa Valley, 55 kilometres north east of Adelaide. Today it is a vibrant town supported by a number of small family-owned vineyards and wine industry giants such as Orlando and Henschke. It is an area rich in history as well as award-winning rieslings, chardonnays, semillons, shiraz, cabernets and fine ports and sherries.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

45 Murray Street
Nuriootpa SA 5355

☎ 08 8565 8708

✉ harvestnuriootpa@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Lyndoch Lavender Farm, Lyndoch Bakery and Restaurant, Barossa Helicopters, Yaldara Estate, Lyndoch Heritage Walk, Spinifex Art and Crafts, wineries.

Tourist information

Barossa Visitor Information Centre

66–68 Murray Street
Tanunda SA 5352

☎ 08 8563 8334 or 1300 852 982

✉ visitorcentre@barossa.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.barossa.com

Seasons

February–April: Grape picking

June–August: Vine pruning

Travel

From Adelaide take the Northern Expressway (M1) to Gawler and turn east to Lyndoch. There are daily scheduled train services from Adelaide to Gawler then buses to Lyndoch. From Sydney, travel to Renmark via Mildura on the Sturt Highway and enter via Nuriootpa. From Melbourne, turn north at Murray Bridge and travel through Palmer, Mount Pleasant and Williamstown.



Accommodation

Accommodation in Lyndoch ranges from motels and motor inns, B&Bs, guesthouses, units, cottages and houses.



MCLAREN VALE

Includes:

McLaren Flat and Willunga.

Known as the Southern Vales, a large area is planted to vineyards with more than 30 wineries, including Hardy's and Seaview, which have been established for more than 150 years. The area was the second wine region established in South Australia and it is also a wonderful historic tourist and craft area.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

45 Murray Street
Nuriootpa SA 5355

☎ 08 8565 8708

✉ harvestnuriootpa@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Hardy's Tintara Winery, Shiraz Trail, Willunga Hill Lookout, Port Noarlunga Arts Centre, Willunga Farmers Market, SloWhey School of Cheese, skydiving, rock climbing and abseiling, Onkaparinga River National Park, district wineries.

Tourist information

McLaren Vale and Fleurieu Visitor Information Centre

796 Main Road
McLaren Vale SA 5171

☎ 08 8323 9944

✉ visitorcentre@onkaparinga.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.mclarenvaleandflurieucoast.com.au

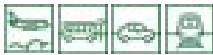
Seasons

February–April: Grape picking

June–August: Vine pruning

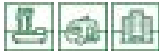
Travel

McLaren Vale is 40 kilometres south of Adelaide via the Southern Expressway (M2). Bus services from Adelaide to the area operate daily. Air, rail and bus services operate daily to Adelaide from Sydney and Melbourne.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels, cottages and cabins, B&Bs and a caravan park located in town.



NURIOOTPA

Located 76 kilometres north east of Adelaide, Nuriootpa is one of the larger towns in the Barossa Valley, Australia's premier wine region. The area is home to over 150 wineries with cellar door sales as well as arts, crafts, antiques and smallgoods, reflecting the strong tourist industry. The town boasts beautiful public parks, gardens and shaded picnic spots.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

45 Murray Street
Nuriootpa SA 5355

☎ 08 8565 8708

✉ harvestnuriootpa@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Maggie Beer's Farm Shop, Kaesler Wines, Penfolds Barossa Valley Cellar Door, Wolf Blass Wines, Barossa Farmers Market, Chocolate and Wine matching – Elderton Wines, Barossa Balloon Adventures.

Tourist information

Barossa Visitor Information Centre

66–68 Murray Street
Tanunda SA 5352

☎ 08 8563 8334 or 1300 852 982

✉ visitorcentre@barossa.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.barossa.com

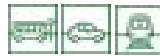
Seasons

February–April: Grape picking

June–August: Vine pruning

Travel

From Adelaide take the Northern Expressway (M1) onto the Sturt Highway. There are daily train services from Adelaide to Gawler then buses to Nuriootpa. From Sydney, travel to Renmark via Mildura and follow the Sturt Highway to Nuriootpa. From Melbourne, turn north at Murray Bridge and travel through Tungkillo, Eden Valley and Angaston.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels, resorts, caravan parks, camping grounds, guesthouses, B&Bs and farm stays throughout the Barossa Valley as well as a hostel at Tanunda.



PARINGA

Includes:

Murtho and Lindsay Point.

Paringa is 5 kilometres east of Renmark on the Murray River. It is a significant horticultural settlement producing grapes, citrus and almonds.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

8 Ral Ral Avenue
Renmark SA 5341

☎ 08 8586 1900

✉ harvestrenmark@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Paringa Community Museum, Paringa lifting span bridge, Lock 5, Bert Dix Memorial Park, The Black Stump, Paddle Steamer industry, Paringa Silo Art, 23rd Street Distillery.

Tourist information

Renmark Paringa Visitor Information Centre

84 Murray Ave
Renmark SA 5341

☎ 1300 661 704

✉ discover@renmarkparinga.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.discoverrenmark.com.au

Seasons

January–March: Grape picking

March–June: Almonds

May–November: Citrus

June–August: Vine pruning

Travel

Paringa is 250 kilometres from Adelaide on the Sturt Highway which runs between Adelaide and Sydney. Renmark is 5 kilometres from Paringa and is the main stop for coaches. Coaches connecting to Melbourne can be accessed from Mildura.



Accommodation

There is a hotel/motel, caravan park, cottages and cabins as well as many houseboats in the town or in nearby Renmark.



PENOLA

Includes:

Kalangadoo.

Penola is located 50 kilometres north of Mount Gambier, approximately 4 hours from Adelaide and 5 hours from Melbourne. It is the oldest town in the region and to the north lies the famous Coonawarra terra rossa soils which have produced excellent red wines for the past century.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

8 Ral Ral Avenue
Renmark SA 5341

☎ 08 8586 1900

✉ harvestrenmark@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Penola Conservation Park, Nangwarry Forestry and Logging Museum, St Marys Wines, Jill's Vintage, Petticoat Lane, Yallum Park Homestead, the John Riddoch Centre.

Tourist information

Penola Coonawarra Visitor Information Centre

27 Arthur Street
Penola SA 5277

☎ 08 8737 2855

✉ penola@wattlerange.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.wattlerange.sa.gov.au/our-council/about/contacts

Seasons

January–May: Potatoes

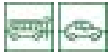
March–May: Grape picking

June–August: Vine pruning

July–May: Vegetables

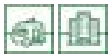
Travel

Allow 4 hours drive from Adelaide or 5 hours from Melbourne. Use Highway One or allow an extra 2 hours from Melbourne via the spectacular Great Ocean Road. Public transport is available with a bus service from Melbourne to Mount Gambier with daily connections through Penola and links to Adelaide.



Accommodation

Accommodation available in Penola consists of motels, hotels, apartments, cottages and the Penola Caravan Park.



RENMARK

Includes:

Cooltong and Renmark North.

Renmark is the largest town and business centre in South Australia's Riverland. Famous for its scenic riverbank location, Renmark is a major tourist attraction town.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

8 Ral Ral Avenue

Renmark SA 5341

☎ 08 8586 1900

✉ harvestrenmark@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Chaffey Theatre, Ruston's Rose Garden, Renmark Rotary Lookout Tower, Headings Cliff Lookout, Taylor Riverfront Precinct, Argo Barge, Possum Parade, Bookmark Creek Canoe Trail, Renmark River Cruises.

Tourist information

Renmark Paringa Visitor Information Centre

84 Murray Ave

Renmark SA 5341

☎ 1300 661 704

✉ discover@renmarkparinga.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.discoverrenmark.com.au

Seasons

January–April: Grape picking

March–November: Almonds

May–November: Citrus

June–August: Vine pruning

October–March: Stone fruit

October–November: Cherries

Travel

Renmark is located on the Sturt Highway which runs between Adelaide and Sydney. Renmark is the main stop for coaches and buses run between Renmark and Adelaide and Renmark and Mildura. Mildura coaches can connect to Melbourne.



Accommodation

Renmark has a hotel, motels, farm stays, backpacker hostels, B&Bs, caravan parks and home stays.



TANUNDA

Includes:

Rowland Flat, Greenock and Keyneton.

Tanunda is located in the heart of the famous Barossa Valley, Australia's premier wine region. The area has Australia's largest concentration of wineries and vineyards. The wine industry is dominant in the Barossa and the region has made a name for itself around the world for the bold table wines which are made in the region. A fine range of arts, crafts, antiques and smallgoods are supported by the strong tourist industry in the area.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

45 Murray Street
Nuriootpa SA 5355

☎ 08 8565 8708

✉ harvestnuriootpa@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Chateau Tanunda Winery, Barossa Regional Gallery, Barossa Bowland, Kaiserstuhl Conservation Park, Barossa Valley Chocolate Company, Heinmann Park, Greenock Aviation Museum, wineries.

Tourist information

Barossa Visitor Information Centre

66–68 Murray Street
Tanunda SA 5352

☎ 1300 852 982 or 08 8563 8334

✉ visitorcentre@barossa.sa.gov.au

🌐 www.barossa.com

Seasons

February–April: Grape picking

June–August: Vine pruning

Travel

From Adelaide take the Northern Expressway (M1) onto the Sturt Highway and turn right at Gomersol. There are daily train services from Adelaide to Gawler then buses to Tanunda. From Sydney head to Renmark via Mildura, take the Sturt Highway through Nuriootpa. From Melbourne, turn north at Murray Bridge and travel through Tungkillo and Eden Valley to Tanunda.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels, resorts, caravan and cabin parks, guesthouses, B&Bs, farm and eco stays in town and throughout the Barossa Valley.



WAIKERIE

Includes:

Ramco, Golden Heights, Sunlands and Qualco.

Waikerie is 177 kilometres north east of Adelaide and is one of the 5 major towns of the Riverland. The town features steep river banks and there are many scenic river lookouts. The river also provides tourism for the area, with many water activities along with its world class gliding venue.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

8 Ral Ral Avenue
Renmark SA 5341

☎ 08 8586 1900

✉ harvestrenmark@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit


Rivergum Cruises, Benson Park, Cobweb Art and Crafts, Gluepot Reserve, Hart Lagoon Walking Trail and Bird Hide, Holder Lookout, Lock 2, Maize Island Lagoon Conservation Park, Nippy's, Rain Moth Gallery, Waikerie Silo Art, Waikerie Gliding Club, Waikerie Fauna park, Waikerie Heritage Walk, Waikerie Clifftop Walk.

Tourist information

Waikerie Library and Visitor Centre

1A Strangman Road

Waikerie SA 5330

 08 8541 0720

 requests@waikerie.com

 www.waikerie.com

Seasons

January–April: Grape picking

March–May: Almonds

May–November: Citrus

June–August: Vine pruning

December–August: Potatoes

Travel

Waikerie is 177 kilometres north east of Adelaide following the Sturt Highway. There is a bus service from Adelaide on the Sydney to Adelaide bus route. There is no public transport around the Waikerie area.



Accommodation

Accommodation in Waikerie consists of a hotel, motel, cottages, houseboats, B&Bs and a caravan and cabin park.



Tasmania

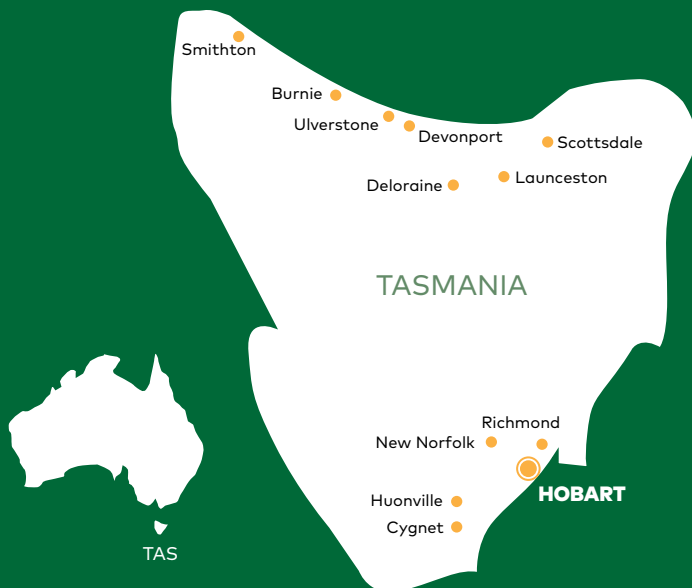
Horticulture is a vibrant and flourishing industry in Tasmania and involves the production of cherries, hops, vegetables, grapes, apples, berries, potatoes and stone fruit. The fertile valleys of the Coal River, Huon Valley and Derwent Valley in the south, the Meander Valley, Tamar Valley and Dorset Region in the north and Mersey Valley, Leven Valley and Circular Head district in the north west are responsible for much of the state's developed horticulture.

Forestry has been significant historically and the husbandry of high quality sheep and cattle is also important to the economy of the state.

More recently, the wine industry in the state has blossomed and is well regarded for the subtlety of its many cool climate varieties.

Hobart, the state capital, is located in the south and is situated on the banks of the Derwent River, where every year the finish of the world famous Sydney to Hobart yacht race at Constitution Dock happens.

For more information about Tasmania, visit www.discovertasmania.com.au



Burnie






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Potatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						Low
Blackberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low							Low
Blueberries	High	Low										Low
Raspberries	High	High	High	High	Low							High
Strawberries	High	High	High	High	Low					High	High	High

Deloraine

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Potatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						
Blackberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low							Low
Blueberries	Low	Low										Low
Raspberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low							Low
Strawberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low					Low	Low	Low

Devonport

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Potatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						
Apples			Low	Low	Low						Low	Low
Blackberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low							Low
Blueberries	Low	Low										Low
Raspberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low							Low
Strawberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low					Low	Low	Low
Cherries	Low	Low										Low
Vegetables	High	High	High	High	High	Low						Low

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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Huonville






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples			Low	Low	Low						Low	Low
Blackberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low							Low
Blueberries	Low	Low										Low
Strawberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low					Low	Low	Low
Cherries	Very High	High										High
Grapes			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low				

Launceston

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples			Low	Low	Low						Low	Low
Blackberries	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low							Low
Blueberries	High	High										High
Raspberries	High	High	High	High	Low							High
Strawberries	High	High	High	High	Low					High	High	High
Cherries	Very High	High										High
Grapes			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low				

New Norfolk

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples			Low	Low	Low						Low	Low
Raspberries	Low											Low
Cherries	High	High										High
Grapes			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low				
Hops			Low	Low				Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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Richmond

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples			Low	Low	Low						Low	Low
Cherries	High	Medium										High
Raspberries	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low						Medium
Grapes			Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium				
Stone fruit	Low											
Vegetables	High	High	High	High	High	Low					Low	Medium

Scottsdale






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Potatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						

Smithton

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Potatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						

Ulverstone

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Potatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						
Vegetables	High	High	High	High	High	Medium						Low
Blackberries	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low							Medium
Blueberries	High	Medium										Medium
Raspberries	High	High	High	High	Medium							High
Strawberries	High	High	High	High	Medium					High	High	High

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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BURNIE

Includes:
Flowerdale, Penguin, Riana and Sulphur Creek

Burnie is a north coast town originally vital as a timber port but now as the largest container terminal in Tasmania. It is located 152 kilometres north west of Launceston on the Bass Highway. Burnie is known for its seaside location, surfing, seafood and geology.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

3/59 Best Street
Devonport TAS 7310

☎ 03 6420 3900

✉ harvestdevonport@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Emu Valley Rhododendron, Hellyers Road Distillery, Guide Falls Waterfall, Guide Falls Animal Farm, Burnie Regional Art Gallery, Makers' Workshop and Creative Paper Mill, Little Penguin Observation Centre, Fernglade Platypus Trail, Burnie Park.

Tourist information

Burnie Visitor information (no centre, all on-line)

Burnie City Council
80 Wilson Street
Burnie TAS 7320

☎ 03 6430 5716

✉ burnie@burnie.tas.gov.au

🌐 www.discoverburnie/net/Home

Seasons

January–June: Potatoes

October–May: Strawberries

December–February: Blueberries

December–May: Blackberries, Raspberries

December–June: Vegetables

Travel

Burnie is 152 kilometres north west of Launceston following the Bass Highway. Daily bus services operate from both Launceston and Hobart and there is a direct air service from Melbourne to Burnie daily. Local public transport does not service the farm areas so your own transport would be an advantage.



Accommodation

Burnie has a number of accommodation options including hotels, motels and caravan parks.



DELORAINÉ

Includes:
Elizabeth Town

Deloraine is a charming historical town located 51 kilometres west of Launceston on the banks of the Meander River. The town reflects its early history in its many colonial buildings while the surrounding area is used for mixed farming and dairying. Deloraine is the major commercial centre of the Meander Valley and there are daily bus services from Launceston to the town.

Harvest workers will need adequate protection from the weather which is variable during the day. Rainy conditions can sometimes interrupt harvest and workers are advised to have enough cash to support themselves during times of inclement weather.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

3/59 Best Street
Devonport TAS 7310

☎ 03 6420 3900

✉ harvestdevonport@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Deloraine is in the heart of the Great Western Tiers Touring Route with excellent access to Cradle Mountain, Lake St Clair National Park, Mole Creek Karst National Park, and the Great Western Tiers. Yarns artwork in silk, Deloraine and Districts Folk Museum. The Meander Valley plays host to AGFEST, a national agricultural event, which takes place in May each year. The Deloraine Craft Fair is also a national event in November.

Tourist information

Great Western Tiers Visitor Centre

98-100 Emu Bay Road
Deloraine TAS 7304

☎ 03 6362 5280

✉ info@greatwesterntiers.net.au

🌐 www.greatwesterntiers.net.au/great-western-tiers-visitor-centre

Seasons

January–June: Potatoes

October–May: Strawberries

December–February: Blueberries

December–May: Blackberries, Raspberries

Travel

Deloraine is located on the banks of the Meander River, 205 kilometres north of Hobart. The town is a 40 minute drive from both Launceston and Devonport.



Accommodation

Deloraine also has a full range of accommodation to suit every budget and preference including motels, hotels, caravan parks, camping grounds, bed and breakfast properties, and youth hostels. More details are available at www.greatwesterntiers.net.au.



DEVONPORT

Includes:

Spreyton, Don, Sassafras, Latrobe and Forth.

Devonport is a vibrant town and port. It is the major daily entry point for vehicular traffic travelling on the ‘Sprit of Tasmania’ ferries to and from Geelong. Devonport has an unique history, especially as the home town of the only Tasmanian Prime Minister of Australia, Joseph Lyons. The port’s lighthouse, built in 1899, stands on Mersey Bluff and is part of the National Estate Register.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

3/59 Best Street
Devonport TAS 7310

☎ 03 6420 3900

✉ harvestdevonport@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Tasmanian Arboretum, Home Hill (home of Joseph Lyons), Don River railway, Devonport Regional Gallery, Maritime Museum, Antique Emporium, Mersey Bluff and Bluff Beach, Penguin rookery at Lilloco Beach, Simon Martin Whips Studio, The Big Big House.

Tourist information

Devonport Visitor Information Centre

Paranaple Arts Centre, Market Square

145 Rooke Street

Devonport TAS 7310

☎ 1800 649 514

✉ tourism@devonport.tas.gov.au

🌐 www.visitdevonport.com.au/visitor-information

Seasons

January–June: Potatoes

March–May: Apple picking

October–May: Strawberries

November–December: Apple thinning

December–February: Cherries

December–February: Blueberries

December–May: Blackberries, Raspberries

December–June: Vegetables

Travel

Devonport is 105 kilometres north west of Launceston on the Bass Highway and there are regular bus services between them. The 'Spirit of Tasmania' ferry sails from Geelong in Victoria to Devonport at least daily. Vehicles must be booked for the ferry and during summer it is advisable to book well in advance, particularly if in a camper van or towing a caravan. There are daily flights from Melbourne to Devonport and daily buses from Hobart.



Accommodation

There are many motels, hotels, B&Bs, guest houses, backpacker hostels and caravan parks in and around town. There is little or no accommodation available on farms in the area.



HUONVILLE

Includes:

Ranelagh, Geeveston, Grove, Lucaston, Cradoc, Wattle Grove, Franklin, Dover and Cygnet.

Huonville is the centre of Tasmania's major cherry and apple producing area and historically the area has also been a substantial timber and hop producer. In recent times many of the older apples have been removed and the area replanted to newer apple varieties as well as large corporate plantings of cherries, cool climate grape varieties and strawberries.

The spectacularly beautiful Huon Pine is grown in the region and has been traditionally used for boat building as well as in decorative timber work.

Harvest workers will need adequate protection from the weather and the crop environment. Cold, rainy and sometimes squally conditions can often interrupt harvest in the south of the state.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

3/59 Best Street

Devonport TAS 7310

☎ 03 6420 3900

✉ harvestdevonport@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

The Apple Shed, Hartz Mountain National Park, South-West National Park, Ida Bay Railway, Cockle Creek, Recherche Bay, Cygnet art galleries, Tahune Forest Airwalk and reserve, Wooden Boat Centre at Franklin, jet boats, Hasting caves and thermal pool.

Tourist information

Geeveston Visitor Information Centre

15 Church Street
Geeveston TAS 7116

 03 6297 1120

 info@geevestontownhall.com.au

 www.huonvalleytas.com/local/Geeveston-town-hall-visitor-centre/

Seasons

March–May: Grape picking

March–May: Apple picking

June–August: Vine pruning

October–May: Strawberries

November–December: Apple thinning

December–February: Cherries

December–May: Blackberries

December–February: Blueberries

Travel

Huonville is 39 kilometres south west of Hobart, following the Huon Highway. Daily bus services run between Huonville and Hobart however, many farms are out of town so your own transport would be very useful.



Accommodation

There are many hotels and guesthouses throughout the region as well as backpacker hostels in Huonville and Cradoc. There are also caravan parks at Huonville, Snug, Cygnet and Dover. There is little accommodation available on farms.



LAUNCESTON

Includes:

Cressy, Hillwood and Longford.


The city of Launceston is the second largest in Tasmania and lies at the head of the Tamar River. Initially set up as a military command post, the town has a large number of historically significant buildings. Port facilities were recognised, developed and used for the early shipments of wool and wheat grown in the area. Whalers and sealers also used the port in the early days. Some mining was carried out, especially for tin and the town even had its own stock exchange. As the town grew, it was built around many beautiful parks and gardens and today is often referred to as the 'Garden City'.

The region has been noted for the production of apples and in more recent times grapes, with the Tasmanian wine industry flourishing.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

3/59 Best Street
Devonport TAS 7310

 03 6420 3900

 harvestdevonport@madec.edu.au

 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Launceston Cataract Gorge and First Basin, Historical buildings, Penny Royal, Tamar River Cruises, Franklin House, Cataract Gorge, City Park, Prince's Square, Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Seaport Marina, Harvest Markets, The Design Centre Tasmania, Cycling and the Old Umbrella Shop.

Tourist information

Launceston Visitor Information Centre

68–72 Cameron Street

Launceston TAS 7250

☎ 1800 651 827

✉ travelcentre@launceston.tas.gov.au

🌐 www.northern Tasmania .gov.au/plan-your-trip/visitor-information-centre

Seasons

March–May: Grape picking

March–May: Apple picking

June–August: Vine pruning

October–May: Strawberries

November–December: Apple thinning

December–February: Cherries

December–February: Blueberries

December–May: Blackberries, raspberries

Travel

Launceston is 60 kilometres inland from the north coast following the Tamar River and is 200 kilometres north of Hobart following the Midland Highway. Air and bus travel between Hobart and Launceston is available daily with air services each day from mainland Australia.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels, guesthouses, B&Bs, backpacker hostels, caravan parks and farm stays.



NEW NORFOLK

Includes:

Boyer, Plenty and Bushy Park.

New Norfolk was settled in the late 1790s and the region became home to many convicts from Norfolk Island who were shipped to New Norfolk during 1807–1808.

Once the road was built from Hobart Town to New Norfolk the area thrived. Hops became a major crop in the 1860s and along with grapes and cherries and continue to be grown in the region.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

3/59 Best Street

Devonport TAS 7310

☎ 03 6420 3900

✉ harvestdevonport@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Tynwald House, Willow Court, St Matthew's Anglican Church (the oldest church in Tasmania), Bush Inn, Old Colony Inn, salmon ponds and Norske Skog Mill.

Tourist information

Tamar Visitor Information Centre

81 Main Road

Exeter TAS 7275

☎ 1800 637 989 or 03 6394 4454

✉ tamar@wtc.tas.gov.au

🌐 www.wtc.tas.gov.au/your-community/tourism

Seasons

March–May: Grape picking

March–May: Apple picking

March–April: Hops picking

June–August: Vine pruning

August–November: Hops stringing

November–December: Apple thinning

December–February: Cherries

December–January: Raspberries

Travel

New Norfolk is 37 kilometres north west of Hobart on the Lyell Highway. A daily bus service is available from Hobart to New Norfolk, except Sundays and public holidays.



Accommodation

There are hotels, a motel, caravan parks, guesthouses and B&Bs in and around town. Budget and on farm accommodation is very limited in the area.



RICHMOND

Includes:

Cambridge, Colebrook, Campania, Dulcot, Forcett and Orielson.

The historic town of Richmond is located on the Coal River, north east of Hobart. There are more than 45 buildings in Richmond listed on the National Estate Register, with the most famous of the town's attractions being the Richmond Bridge over the Coal River, which was completed in 1825. The area was explored soon after European settlement in 1803. Land was subsequently granted to settlers and by 1815 the area was well known for the production of grain with a mill being built to process the grain for the thriving colony. A gaol was established with convicts providing the labour for the construction of the town's buildings, built in the style of the Georgian era.

In recent times the area has flourished with wine production, stone fruit and berry crops. The region is well known for the subtle flavours of their produce, ripened slowly in the cool climate which prevails in the area.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

3/59 Best Street
Devonport TAS 7310

☎ 03 6420 3900

✉ harvestdevonport@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Richmond Bridge, St John's Catholic Church, Richmond Gaol, Richmond Arms Hotel, St Luke's Anglican Church, Salamanca Market, Port Arthur Historic Site, Bruny Island, Court House, Prospect House, Laurel Cottage and various shops, stores, cottages and houses in the Georgian style.

Tourist information

Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre

20 Davey Street
Hobart TAS 7000

☎ 03 6238 4222

✉ bookings@hobarttravelcentre.com.au

🌐 www.hobarttravelcentre.com.au

Seasons

January: Stone fruit

March–May: Grape picking

March–May: Apple picking

June–August: Vine pruning

November–December: Apple thinning

November–June: Vegetables

December–February: Cherries

December–June: Raspberries

Travel

The Richmond and Coal River Valley is 27 kilometres north east of Hobart. A regular public bus service is available on weekdays from Hobart to the Valley. There is no local public transport so your own transport will be useful.



Accommodation

There are hotels, B&Bs and guesthouses available in Richmond. There is limited accommodation available on farms in the area and camping on farm is often not permitted.

A range of accommodation is available in and around Hobart, 27 kilometres from Richmond.



SCOTTSDALE

The beautiful rural township of Scottsdale is in the heart of north east Tasmania and is the service centre of the Dorset municipality. Forestry activity and local timber mills are a major source of employment in the area. Just 15 minutes away is the seaside township of Bridport.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

3/59 Best Street
Devonport TAS 7310

☎ 03 6420 3900

✉ harvestdevonport@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

North East Park, Mount Stronach Walk, Bridestowe Lavender Farm, Scottsdale RSL Military Museum, Art Cafe, Anzac Park, chainsaw carvings, Tin Mine Centre.

Tourist information

Scottsdale Visitor Information Centre

4 Alfred Street
Scottsdale TAS 7260

☎ 03 6352 6520

✉ scottsdalevic@bigpond.com

🌐 www.dorset.tas.gov.au

Seasons

January–June: Potatoes

Travel

There are 2 alternative major routes from Launceston to Scottsdale. The A3 highway, 70 kilometres from Scottsdale and the B81 Tourist Route through Lilydale. Regular bus services are available to and from Scottsdale and other towns in the area.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels, B&Bs, and self contained units in and around Scottsdale.



SMITHTON

Smithton is the last major township located on the north west coast of Tasmania, 135 kilometres from Devonport, and 86 kilometres from Burnie. From the unforgettable coastline to the untamed wilderness there is natural beauty and adventure around every turn. The town is the main commercial centre for the Circular Head municipality and is built around a large timber mill and potato processing plant.

Weather is variable during the day so be prepared for rain and sunshine. Workers are advised to check that harvest is progressing before relocating to the area.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

3/59 Best Street
Devonport TAS 7310

☎ 03 6420 3900

✉ harvestdevonport@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Smithton is the gateway to the Tarkine forests, Arthur River and Cape Grim on the West coast. Other tourist attractions include Duck River Meadows Robotic Dairy Tours, La Cantara Cheeses and the historic town of Stanley.

Tourist information

Smithton Visitor Centre

Duck River Pavilions
12 Nelson Street
Smithton TAS 7330

 03 6413 5333

 info@stanleyandtarkine.com.au

 www.stanleyandtarkine.com.au

Stanley Visitor Centre

10 Church Street
Stanley TAS 7331

 03 6413 5333

 info@stanleyandtarkine.com.au

 www.stanleyandtarkine.com.au

Seasons

January–June: Vegetables

January–June: Potatoes

Travel

Smithton is situated at the mouth of the Duck River, approximately one hour's drive west of Burnie along the Bass Highway.



Accommodation

The Circular Head region offers visitors a broad and varied range of accommodation from luxury suites to hotels, motels and bed and breakfasts, campgrounds and caravan parks.



ULVERSTONE

Includes:


Gunns Plains and Riana.

A coastal town in Tasmania's north, Ulverstone is at the mouth of the Leven River and is a major tourist centre for the region. Early forestry and timber production to supply the needs in the Victorian goldfields allowed the dairy, beef and potato industries to flourish, using the fertile brown volcanic soils to best advantage.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

3/59 Best Street
Devonport TAS 7310

 03 6420 3900

 harvestdevonport@madec.edu.au

 www.madec.edu.au


Places to visit

'The Hive' Cultural Precinct, Woodcraft Gallery and Workshop, Ulverstone Waterslide, miniature railway, Leven Canyon, Preston Falls, Dial Range, Wings Wildlife Park, Kaydale Lodge, Gunns Plains Cave and Braddons lookout.


Tourist information

Ulverstone Visitor Information Centre

50 Main Street
Ulverstone TAS 7315

 03 6425 2839

 info@coasttocanyon.com.au

 www.northwesttasmania.com.au/location/ulverstone-visitor-informationcentre/

Seasons

January–June: Potatoes

October–May: Strawberries

December–February: Blueberries

December–May: Blackberries, Raspberries

December–June: Vegetables

Travel

Ulverstone is 28 kilometres east of Burnie and 25 kilometres west of Devonport. Although it is 110 kilometres by the shortest route from Launceston, it is about 10 kilometres further but quicker via the Bass Highway. There are regular air services to Burnie from Melbourne as well as daily bus services from Hobart and Launceston. A daily bus service operates from Ulverstone through Burnie to Wynyard each day. The daily ferry service to and from Geelong operates from Devonport.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels, guesthouses, caravan and cabin parks and B&Bs in the town and surrounding area.



Victoria

Victoria's fertile soils and access to water for irrigation confirms the state as a great food source for the nation. The Murray River, which forms the northern border with New South Wales, provides water for the production of a range of fruit, vegetables and stock.

The rangelands and slopes allow cool climate cropping with the vast plains of the west providing most of Victoria's wool and grain production. Melbourne, the second largest city in Australia, on the banks of the Yarra River, is regarded as the sporting and cultural capital of the nation.

For information about what to see and do in Melbourne and Victoria, go to www.visitvictoria.com.



Bairnsdale/Lindenow

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetables												

Beechworth/Stanley

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples												
Cherries												
Grapes												
Chestnuts												

Cobram

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples/Pears												
Cherries												
Citrus												
Stone fruit												

Echuca


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tomatoes												


Koo Wee Rup


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Asparagus												
Broccoli												


Maffra


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetables												

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

Mansfield

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cherries	Medium											Medium
Tomatoes	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Mildura


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus	Medium				High	High	High	High	High			
Grapes	Medium	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Pumpkins	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Rockmelons	Medium	Low	Low									Medium
Watermelons	Medium	Low	Low									Medium


Mornington Peninsula


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples		Low	Low	Low	Low							
Cherries	Low										Low	Low
Strawberries	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium					Medium	Medium	Medium
Vegetables	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Grapes	Medium	Medium	Medium									


Myrtleford


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples	Low	Low	Low	Low							Low	Low
Chestnuts			Low	Low								
Walnuts			Low	Low								
Grapes		Low	Low	Low		Low	Low	Low				
Hops			Medium	Medium					Low	Low	Low	Low

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

Nangiloc

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus	Medium				Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High			
Grapes	Medium	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Garlic	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Almonds	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						

Nyah






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus	Medium				Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Grapes	Medium	High	High	High								
Almonds	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						
Stone fruit	High	High	High		Medium	Medium	Medium		Low	Medium	High	High
Vegetables	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Robinvale

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus	Medium				Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Garlic										Medium	Medium	Medium
Grapes	Medium	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Medium						
Almonds	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low						
Vegetables	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Shepparton

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Stone fruit	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High					High	High	High
Apples/Pears	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
Cherries	Low	Low									Low	Low
Tomatoes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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Swan Hill

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus	Medium				Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Grapes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium						
Pistachios	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium		Low						
Stone fruit	High	High	High		Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
Vegetables	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Tomatoes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low								Low

Warragul






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples		Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium							
Tomatoes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Vegetables	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Werribee

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetables	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	High

Yarra Valley

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples/Pears		Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium							
Mixed Berries	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium					Medium	Medium	Medium
Cherries	Medium									Medium	Medium	High
Flowers	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low				Low	Low		
Grapes	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium			Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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ABOUT THE VICTORIA GRAIN HARVEST

There are three main grain growing areas in Victoria – Mallee, Wimmera and South West.



Crops grown in Victoria are all winter crops and consist mainly of wheat, barley, oats, maize, various pulses including lentils, lupins and chickpeas and oilseeds, mainly canola and safflower.

Winter crops are typically sown in autumn and winter and harvested in late spring and summer.

Normally, grain harvest in Victoria will commence in far north west Mallee in late November and moves south over a period of up to 2-3 months.

Harvest will generally be completed in any one location over 6-8 weeks.

The South West area is last to harvest and is usually completed by mid to late February.

The main harvesting towns in each of the regions are:

Mallee – Mildura, Robinvale, Swan Hill, Ouyen, Murrayville, Sea Lake and Birchip.

Wimmera – Horsham, Kaniva, Hopetoun, Wycheproof, Warracknabeal, St. Arnaud, Dimboola and Nhill

South West – Hamilton, Portland and Casterton

Grain harvest work is available on more than 5,900 individual farms and at over 50 grain storage and handling facilities across the state.

On farm work is highly mechanised and workers with experience in operating agricultural equipment such as headers or harvesters and driving tractors and trucks are highly sought after.

Any form of machinery driving experience is an advantage with farmers likely to offer on the job training to those with some previous experience.

Grain harvest work is often in remote locations where accommodation and sometimes meals are provided.

Individual farms will generally only require a limited number of people to assist with the harvest so groups of travellers will generally not find work all together in the one location.

Most seasonal work opportunities lie with the companies who receive and store the grain in silos, sheds or bunkers. Grain is delivered from farms to storage and handling sites where it is tested, weighed and stored before being distributed to domestic or export destinations.

For jobs at these facilities, previous experience is generally not required and companies will provide their own induction and training programmes.

Most of this work is physical and performed outdoors in hot and dusty conditions so those who suffer with asthma or who have dust allergies will not be suited.

Some of the roles that are required for the grain harvest include the following:

On-farm:

- Harvest machine operators (header, harvester) – driving the machine that cuts the plant and collects the grain.
- Tractor drivers (chaser bin drivers) – driving alongside the harvester, receiving the grain and depositing the load into a hopper trailer or a haul out truck or road train.
- Truck drivers – driving a load of grain to a storage and handling facility for sampling, weighing and off-loading.
- Farm hands – soil preparation, sowing, weeding, fertilizing and maintaining and repairing equipment, including tractors, combines, and other machinery.

Storage & handling facilities:

- Grain samplers - obtaining grain samples using manual or automatic spears and testing grain samples for protein, moisture and contaminants.
- Weighbridge operators – weighing trucks entering the facility and entering data into computer systems.
- Loader operators and drive over grid operators - monitoring the flow of grain from trucks unloading and onto equipment and into storage (sheds, silos or bunkers).
- Tarping crews - protecting and covering the grain in bunker storage using tarps.
- General labourers - sweeping, shovelling and blowing down dust and performing tasks associated with keeping the grain mould, insect and rodent free.

VICTORIAN GRAIN CHART

Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mallee												
Wimmera												
South West												

<input type="checkbox"/> Low requirement for labour – little or no work may be available	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium requirement for labour– some out of area labour may be required	<input type="checkbox"/> High requirement for labour – high need for out of area labour
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BAIRNSDALE/LINDENOW

Bairnsdale is the regional and commercial centre of East Gippsland. The Bairnsdale area is famous for its beautiful forests and rivers, extensive inland lake system and coastline, quaint villages and alpine regions.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 2, 424 Raymond Street
Sale VIC 3850

☎ 03 5169 7300

✉ harvestsale@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

St Mary's Church with its famous frescos, the 1893 Court House, East Gippsland Art Gallery, Historical Museum, one of several gorges in the area, the Den of Nargun, Krowthunkoolong Keeping Place, the Canoe Tree, heritage walks, Macleod's Morass, Mitchell River walk. In the area there are district wineries, art galleries, Buchan Caves, Fairy Dell, Paynesville and Raymond Island, Lakes Entrance, Gippsland Lakes and the East Gippsland Rail Trail.

Tourist information

Bairnsdale Visitor Information Centre

240 Main Street
Bairnsdale VIC 3875

☎ 1800 637 060

✉ bairnsdalevic@egipps.vic.gov.au

🌐 visiteastgippsland.com.au/plan-your-trip/visitor-centres

Seasons

October–June: Vegetables

Travel

Bairnsdale is 282 kilometres from Melbourne and 747 kilometres from Sydney, via the Princes Highway. The V/Line train service runs 3 times per day from Melbourne. By car, take the South Eastern Freeway, travel on to the Princes Freeway and follow the signs to Bairnsdale.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels and caravan parks located in the Bairnsdale area. Some farms may have facilities for on farm camping but you will need to have your own equipment.



BEECHWORTH/STANLEY

Beechworth is located in Victoria's north east. It is approximately 3 hours from Melbourne and approximately 7 hours from Sydney. It is part of the Legends, Wine and High Country Region, with its sensational views and a town rich in history that offers a glimpse into centuries past. This is 'Ned Kelly' country. Nearby Stanley is located between Beechworth and Myrtleford. It is surrounded by fruit and nut orchards as well as pine and old eucalypt forests.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Suite 1 and 4, 461 Wyndham Street
Shepparton VIC 3630

☎ 03 5829 3600

✉ harvestshepparton@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

The restored historic and cultural precinct, shops, galleries, heritage buildings, great bush walks, the Rail Trail, and the Court House where Australia's infamous bushranger 'Ned Kelly' and his mother were tried.

Around Stanley, visit the Murrumgee Lookout, Lake Kerferd, Stanley State Forest, Mount Stanley berry, apple, chestnut and other orchards when in season, forest drive.

Tourist information

Beechworth Visitor Information Centre

103 Ford Street
Beechworth VIC 3747

☎ 1300 366 321

✉ info@explorebeechworth.com.au

🌐 www.explorebeechworth.com.au

Seasons

February–April: Grapes

March–April: Chestnuts

March–May: Apples

June–August: Vine pruning

November–December: Cherries

Travel

By car along the Hume Freeway (No.31 then the C315) or by train from Melbourne to Wangaratta, then the bus to Beechworth.



Accommodation

Beechworth has a number of motels, B&Bs, hotels and caravan park accommodation with self contained accommodation available.

In Stanley there is hotel/B&B accommodation, along with a caravan park in nearby Silver Creek.



COBRAM

Includes:

Barooga, Strathmerton, Tocumwal and Yarroweayah.

Cobram is a large fruit growing area situated on the Murray River just 250 kilometres north of Melbourne. The district is referred to as Peaches and Cream country as it is an irrigated fruit and dairy region with large areas of stone fruit varieties and many dairies. The small farm area expanded with the introduction of soldier settlements after WWII followed by a significant number of Italian immigrants arriving and establishing themselves in the farming community.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Suite 1 and 4, 461 Wyndham Street
Shepparton VIC 3630

☎ 03 5829 3600

✉ harvestshepparton@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Murray River riverbanks, Thompson's Beach, River Cruises, Public Library, Quinn Island and district wineries.

Tourist information

Greater Shepparton Visitor Centre

530 Wyndham Street
Shepparton VIC 3630

☎ 03 5832 9330

✉ info@sheppandgv.com.au

🌐 www.greatershepparton.com.au/visitors/vic

Seasons

May–July: Citrus

October–November: Citrus maintenance

November–January: Cherries

November–April: Stone fruit

November–May: Apples/Pears

Travel

Cobram is 250 kilometres north of Melbourne via the Hume Freeway and the Goulburn Valley Highway and 542 kilometres south west of Sydney on the Hume and Murray Valley Highways. Rail and bus service operate daily from Sydney to Cobram via Albury and a daily rail and bus service is available between Melbourne and Cobram via Shepparton. There is no local public transport available between properties.



Accommodation

There are a number of hotels, motels, caravan and cabin parks in town. The majority of growers do not offer formal accommodation but some offer powered and un-powered tent sites if you secure employment with them.



ECHUCA

Echuca, originally Victoria's largest inland port, is located on the banks of the Murray River, 205 kilometres north of Melbourne. Famous for its massive riverside wharf, which originally was 5 times the present size, it was built at 3 distinct heights to cater for the rise and fall of the river and to allow the loading and unloading of river freight to the railhead in town. The river trade expanded during the 1850s, as did the development of the Australian interior.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Suite 1 and 4, 461 Wyndham Street

Shepparton VIC 3630

☎ 03 5829 3600

✉ harvestshepparton@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Port of Echuca, wharf, The Old Pump House, river boats, Star Hotel, Sharp's Magic Movie House and Penny Arcade, Bridge Hotel, Holden Car museum, Old Brothel and Steam Packet, Echuca Rail Station, Historical Society, Great Aussie Beer Shed, Billabong Ranch and Torrumbarry Weir.

Tourist information

Echuca Moama Regional Tourism

2 Heygarth Street

Echuca VIC 3564

☎ 03 5480 7555 or 1800 804 446

✉ info@echucamoama.com

🌐 www.echucamoama.com

Seasons

December–April: Tomatoes

Travel

Echuca is 205 kilometres north of Melbourne following the Hume Freeway and the Mclvor and Northern Highways. Regular daily rail and bus services travel to and from Echuca and Melbourne. There is no public transport to farms in the area so your own transport would be useful.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels, caravan and cabin parks, B&Bs, backpacker hostels, guesthouses and houseboats available in and around town.



KOO WEE RUP

Located 45 minutes south east of Melbourne, Koo Wee Rup is a small town renowned for its rich fertile soil. This town produces a large amount of Australia's fresh asparagus and is well known for its market gardens and dairy properties.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 2, 424 Raymond Street
Sale VIC 3850

☎ 03 5169 7300

✉ harvestsale@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Koo Wee Rup Asparagus Tours, Historical Society Museum, Bayles Fauna Park, the observation tower and Warrook cattle farm. Koo Wee Rup is only a 35 minute drive to Phillip Island – Penguin Parade, great beaches etc.

Tourist information

Phillip Island Information Centre

895 Phillip Island
Newhaven VIC 3925

☎ 1300 366 422

✉ piinfo@basscoast.vic.gov.au

🌐 www.visitbasscoast.com.au

Seasons

September–February: Asparagus

October–February: Broccolini

Travel

Take the South Gippsland Highway through Cranbourne, about 20 minutes out is a turn to Koo Wee Rup. If coming along the Princes Highway travel to Pakenham then turn right onto Racecourse Road and travel 15 kilometres, bringing you straight into Koo Wee Rup. There is a bus service which runs from Cranbourne to Koo Wee Rup, contact V/Line for timetables.



Accommodation

There is a motel in Koo Wee Rup, with a number of other accommodation places in the surrounding area.



MAFFRA

Located 228 kilometres east of Melbourne in Gippsland, Maffra is situated between the Alpine National Park and the 90 Mile Beach.

With a population of 4000, Maffra's major industries are dairying and vegetables.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 2, 424 Raymond Street
Sale VIC 3850

☎ 03 5169 7300

✉ harvestsale@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit


Alpine National Park, 90 Mile Beach and the Gippsland Lakes.

Tourist information

Maffra Visitor Information Centre

96 Johnson Street

Maffra VIC 3860

 03 5141 1811

 visitor@wellington.vic.gov.au

 www.themiddleofeverywhere.com.au

Seasons

October–June: Vegetables

Travel

Maffra is accessible by road via the Princes Highway from Melbourne, turning off after Traralgon (the country road scenic drive) or turning off past Rosedale. There is a V/Line train from Melbourne changing to coach at Traralgon and then onto Maffra. Buses operate from Sydney with passengers disembarking at Stratford (10 kilometres from Maffra).



Accommodation

There are a number of hotels, motels and caravan parks in the area.



MANSFIELD

Includes:

Yarck.

Situated in the foothills of the Great Dividing Range, Mansfield is surrounded by grazing land and mountain forests, with the area well known for its stunning scenery. Just over 50 kilometres away is Yarck, whose fertile land produces and packs some of the state's finest cherries.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Suite 1 and 4, 461 Wyndham Street

Shepparton VIC 3630

 03 5829 3600

 shepparton@madec.edu.au

 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Mansfield is very much a tourist town featuring a wide range of accommodation and vibrant commercial centre which caters for the many visitors who then travel to the ski resorts of Mount Buller or Mount Stirling. Around 25 kilometres north of Mansfield on the Midland Highway is Lake Nillahcootie which is a manmade lake, ideal for enjoying the attractive picnic grounds, BBQs and a boat ramp, making the lake suitable for fishing, swimming and boating activities. Lake Eildon and its surrounding national park lies close to Mansfield, with numerous access points. The Great Victorian Rail Trail goes for 130 kilometres from Mansfield to Tallarook.

Tourist information

Mansfield Visitor Information Centre

175 High Street

Mansfield 3722

 03 5775 7000

 visitorinfo@mansfield.vic.gov.au

 www.mansfieldmtbuller.com.au

Seasons

January–December: Tomatoes

December–January: Cherries

Travel

Mansfield is 180 kilometres north-east of Melbourne and can be reached by road via the Hume Highway and B340, B300 and B320. Buses travel daily from Melbourne.



Accommodation

There are caravan parks, cabins, motels, hotels, lodges and chalets. During the winter ski season (June through to end of September normally), most of this accommodation will be used for people going to nearby Mt Buller, so book early but understand it will be more expensive than normal.



MILDURA

Includes:

Cullulleraine, Yelta, Merbein, Irymple, Nichols Point, Koorlong, Cardross, Red Cliffs and Yatpool.

Mildura is a major regional city on the Murray River. It is located in the far north west of Victoria and is the centre of the Sunraysia region. Mildura and the surrounding district is an oasis in the desert and a very popular riverside tourist resort. Mildura was, with Renmark (SA), one of the first irrigation colonies set up in the late 1880s through the vision of Alfred Deakin, who became Australia's second Prime Minister. Deakin encouraged the development of the semi arid region into fruit production through irrigation. The produce had to be dried to allow it to be transported to the distant markets by paddle steamer to Echuca and then by rail to Melbourne.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

126–130 Deakin Avenue
Mildura VIC 3500

☎ 03 5022 1797

✉ harvestmildura@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Alfred Deakin Centre, the Chaffey Trail, Mildura Arts Centre and Rio Vista Museum, Old Mildura Homestead, Australian Inland Botanical Gardens, paddle steamer cruises, district wineries, Kings Billabong and Psyche Bend Pumphouse, Red Cliffs Pumping Station, Big Lizzie, Deakin Estate Wines, Zilzie Wines, Nursery Ridge Wines, Lindemans Winery, Lake Cullulleraine, Mungo National Park and the Hattah-Kulkyne National Park.

Tourist information

Mildura Visitor Information and Booking Centre

Corner of Twelfth Street and Deakin Avenue
Mildura VIC 3500

☎ 1800 039 043 or 03 5018 8380

✉ tourism@mildura.vic.gov.au

🌐 www.visitmildura.com.au

Seasons

January: Citrus maintenance

January–December: Grapes

January–December: Pumpkins

May–September: Citrus

December–March: Watermelons, Rockmelons

Travel

Mildura is accessible by road via the Calder Highway 550 kilometres from Melbourne, 1050 kilometres on the Hume and Sturt Highways from Sydney and 450 kilometres via the Sturt Highway from Adelaide. Return air and bus services travel to Mildura from Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney.



Accommodation

Mildura has an abundance of hotels, motels, caravan and cabin parks, backpacker hostels and guesthouses in and around town.



MORNINGTON PENINSULA

Includes:

Red Hill, Main Ridge, Merricks, Hastings/Tyabb, Boneo, Moorooduc, Arthurs Seat, Rosebud, Dromana, Mornington, Balnarring and Mount Eliza.

The Mornington Peninsula is just an hour's drive south of Melbourne. Weather conditions on the Peninsula can change rapidly so always ensure that you wear or carry clothing that gives protection from the weather.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 2, 424 Raymond Street
Sale VIC 3850

☎ 03 5169 7300

✉ harvestsale@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Arthurs Seat, Ashcombe Maze and Lavender Gardens, Peninsula Hot Springs, Enchanted Adventure Garden and Point Nepean National Park.

Tourist information

Mornington Peninsula Visitor Information Centre

359b Point Nepean Road
Dromana VIC 3936

☎ 03 5950 1579

✉ info@tourism.mornpen.vic.gov.au

🌐 www.visitmorningtonpeninsula.org

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

February–May: Apples

October–May: Strawberries

November–January: Cherries

December–March: Grapes

Travel

The Mornington Peninsula is just an hour's drive south from Melbourne along the Mornington Peninsula Freeway.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels and caravan parks in and around the Mornington Peninsula.



MYRTLEFORD

Myrtleford is located in the Ovens Valley region of north east Victoria at the foothills of Mount Buffalo, about 50 kilometres south east of Wangaratta. The discovery of gold in the 1850s brought prospectors to the area with many of them staying on and starting the cultivation of hops. Now the gateway to the Victorian snow fields, the region is also a producing area for cool climate wine grapes, hops and chestnuts.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Suites 1 and 4, 461 Wyndham Street
Shepparton VIC 3630

☎ 03 5829 3600

✉ shepparton@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au


Places to visit

Michellini's Wines, the Phoenix Tree, Old School Museum, Reform Hill, Rosewhite Vineyard, Mount and Lake Buffalo.

Tourist information

Myrtleford Visitor Information Centre

36–34 Clyde Street
Myrtleford VIC 3737

 03 5755 0514

 myrtlefordvic@alpineshire.gov.au

 www.visitmyrtlefordvic.com.au

Seasons

February–April: Grape picking

March–April: Chestnuts, Walnuts

March–April: Hops picking

June–August: Vine pruning

September–December: Hops stringing

November–April: Apples

Travel

Myrtleford is 270 kilometres north of Melbourne on the Hume Freeway and the Great Alpine Road. Daily rail and bus services travel between Melbourne and Sydney via the Hume Highway. Local bus services operate between Wangaratta and Myrtleford.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels and caravan parks in town. Many farms do have facilities for camping on site, with some even providing modest accommodation. It is best to check details directly before moving to the area.



NANGILOC

Includes:


Colignan and Iraak.

Nangiloc is 30 minutes drive south east of Mildura on the banks of the Murray River and bordering the Kulkynne National Park.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

126–130 Deakin Avenue
Mildura VIC 3500

 03 5021 3472

 harvestmildura@madec.edu.au

 www.madec.edu.au


Places to visit

Zilzie Wines, Lindemans Winery, Hattah Kulkynne National Park.

Tourist information

Mildura Visitor Information and Booking Centre

Corner of Twelfth Street and Deakin Avenue
Mildura VIC 3500

 1800 039 043 or 03 5018 8380

 tourism@mildura.vic.gov.au

 www.visitmildura.com.au

Seasons

January: Citrus maintenance

January–June: Almonds

January–December: Garlic

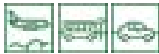
May–September: Citrus

June–September: Vine pruning

October–May: Grapes

Travel

Nangiloc is 40 kilometres from Mildura. Mildura is accessible by road via the Calder Highway, 550 kilometres from Melbourne, 1050 kilometres on the Hume and Sturt Highways from Sydney and 450 kilometres via the Sturt Highway from Adelaide. Daily return air and bus services travel to Mildura from Melbourne and Adelaide with bus services from Sydney. Private transport is required to reach the locality.



Accommodation

Apart from the caravan park, there is very limited commercial accommodation in the immediate area. Caravan parks and backpacker hostels are situated in Red Cliffs, 24 kilometres north east. Job seekers with caravans, campervans or tents can be sited on many properties in the area.

Some farms provide simple hut accommodation with beds and basic food storage and cooking facilities.



NYAH

Includes:

Nyah West, Wood Wood, Vinifera, Piangil and Kenley.

Nyah lies a short distance north of Swan Hill on the banks of the Murray River.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

186–188 Beveridge Street
Swan Hill VIC 3585

☎ 03 5033 0025

✉ harvestswanhill@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement, Paddle Steamer Gem, Paddle Steamer Kookaburra, Swan Hill Regional Art Gallery, Burke and Wills tree, Federal Hotel, Giant Murray Cod, R L Buller and Sons Winery.

Tourist information

Swan Hill Region Information Centre

Corner of McCrae and Curlewis Streets
Swan Hill VIC 3585

☎ 03 5032 3033

✉ tourism@swanhill.vic.gov.au

🌐 www.visitswanhill.com.au

Seasons

January–May: Grapes

January–June: Almonds

January–December: Vegetables

May–January: Citrus

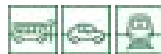
May–July: Stone fruit pruning

June–September: Vine pruning

September–March: Stonefruit picking

Travel

Nyah is accessible by road via the Hume and Sturt Highways, 893 kilometres from Sydney, 336 kilometres via the Loddon and Calder Highways from Melbourne and 518 kilometres following the SE Freeway, the Mallee and Murray Valley Highways from Adelaide. A rail service operates daily to Swan Hill from Melbourne and there are daily bus services from Sydney and Adelaide. Public transport to the smaller surrounding locations is very limited and private transport is advised.



Accommodation

There is no commercial accommodation available in Nyah, however in nearby Nyah West there is a hotel, backpacker hostel and a caravan park. Job seekers with caravans, campervans or tents can be sited on many properties. Some farms provide simple hut accommodation with beds and basic food storage and cooking facilities. You may need to provide your own bedding, but check with the farmer before arriving or ideally before leaving your present farm or location.



ROBINVALE

Includes:

Wemen, Bannerton, Happy Valley, Lake Powell and Boundary Bend.

Robinvale is located on the Murray River south east of Mildura. Originally a wheat and grain growing area, the town flourished when the railway arrived in 1924. Following WW2, the area was designated as a soldier settlement and with the development of irrigation, horticulture production has expanded significantly.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

176 Bromley Road
Robinvale VIC 3549

☎ 03 5051 8080

✉ harvestrobinvale@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Bumbang Island, Robinvale Windmill, Belsar Island, Euston Weir, Fish Ladder, Robinswood and Murrumbidgee Junction.

Tourist information

Robinvale-Euston Visitor Information Centre

Bromley Road
Robinvale VIC 3549

☎ 03 5026 1388

✉ info@rdhs.com.au

🌐 www.robinvaleeuston.com/visitor-information

Seasons

January–June: Almonds

January–December: Vegetables

May–January: Citrus

June–September: Vine pruning

October–May: Grapes

October–November: Garlic picking

Travel

Robinvale is accessible by road via the Calder Highway 480 kilometres from Melbourne, 980 kilometres following the Hume and Sturt Highways from Sydney and 530 kilometres on the Sturt Highway from Adelaide. The major bus lines operate daily services from Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide through Robinvale. There is no local public transport to farms around Robinvale.



Accommodation

There is a hotel, motels, caravan parks and a backpacker hostel in town. Job seekers with caravans, campervans or tents can be sited on many properties if on farm facilities are not available. Some farms provide simple hut accommodation with beds and basic food storage and cooking facilities. You may need to provide your own bedding, but check with the farmer before arriving or ideally before leaving your present farm or location.



SHEPPARTON

Includes:

Ardmona, Bunbartha, Congupna, Grahamvale, Invergordon, Mooroopna, Kyabram, Kialla, Murchison, Merrigum, Lemnos, Orrvale, Tatura, Undera, Shepparton East and Toolamba.

Shepparton is the hub of the Goulburn Valley, often called Victoria's 'fruit bowl'. Shepparton sits on the Goulburn River and is surrounded by rich fertile alluvial plains and together with extensive irrigation systems, agricultural and horticultural enterprises have successfully developed and expanded, requiring thousands of workers each year.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADDEC Australia

Suite 1 and 4, 461 Wyndham Street
Shepparton VIC 3630

☎ 03 5829 3600

✉ harvestshepparton@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Museum and historical precinct, art gallery, Victoria Park Lake, lookout tower, forest tracks, SPC Cannery, SPC Kids Town and Reedy Swamp walk.

Tourist information

Greater Shepparton Visitor Centre

530 Wyndham Street
Shepparton VIC 3630

☎ 03 5832 9330

✉ info@sheppandgv.com.au

🌐 www.greatershepparton.com.au/visitors/vic

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

January–December: Apples/Pears

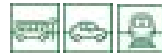
January–December: Tomatoes

October–May: Stone fruit

November–February: Cherries

Travel

Shepparton is 175 kilometres north of Melbourne on the Hume Freeway and Goulburn Valley Highway. There are regular daily rail and bus services to Shepparton from Melbourne. There is limited public transport servicing the Goulburn Valley areas. A reliable car is the best option for transport as these towns are between 10 and 50 kilometres apart.



Accommodation

There are hotels, motels, caravan and cabin parks and backpacker hostels located in town. Accommodation is provided at some orchards which can range from barrack style to powered caravan sites to un-powered tent sites.



SWAN HILL

Includes:

Beverford, Lalbert, Lake Boga, Tresco, Ultima, Woorinen and Tyntynder.

Swan Hill is a major town on the Murray River. It is in the Mid-Murray area of Victoria, on the eastern edge of the Mallee country in the north west of the state. One of the historical river towns of the Murray and a former large port, Swan Hill is now a vibrant city. A diverse range of fruit and vegetables as well as significant amounts of wool, grain and stock are produced in the area. A large tourism industry based on the river and river history is featured around the city, with the centre piece being the Folk Museum and the Paddle Steamer Gem.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

186–188 Beveridge Street

Swan Hill VIC 3585

☎ 03 5033 0025

✉ harvestswanhill@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement, Paddle Steamer Gem, Paddle Steamer Kookaburra, Swan Hill Regional Art Gallery, Burke and Wills Tree, Historic Bridge, Water Tower, Federal Hotel, Giant Murray Cod, Murray Downs, Bullers and Bests Wineries, Dowling House, Lake Boga and the Catalina Flying Boat Museum.

Tourist information

Swan Hill Region Information Centre

125 Curlewis Street

Swan Hill VIC 3585

☎ 03 5032 3033

✉ tourism@swanhill.vic.gov.au

🌐 www.swanhill.vic.gov.au/discover/swan-hill-information-centre/

Seasons

January–September: Grapes

January–June: Pistachios

January–December: Vegetables

May–January: Citrus

May–July: Stone fruit pruning

September–March: Stone fruit picking

December–April: Tomatoes

Travel

Swan Hill is accessible by road via the Loddon and Calder Highways, 336 kilometres from Melbourne following the Hume and Sturt Highways, 893 kilometres from Sydney, and 518 kilometres from Adelaide following the SE Freeway, the Mallee and Murray Valley Highways. A V/Line rail service operates daily to Swan Hill from Melbourne and there are daily bus services from Sydney and Adelaide. Public transport to the smaller surrounding locations is very limited and private transport is advised.



Accommodation

There is a large range of hotels, motels, caravan and cabin parks and backpacker hostels in town as well as a caravan park with camping facilities in Nyah. Job seekers with caravans, campervans or tents can be sited on many properties. Some farms provide simple hut accommodation.



WARRAGUL

Includes:
Thorpdale.

Warragul is the main service centre of the West Gippsland region and the Shire of Baw Baw and has a population of about 15000. The surrounding area is noted for dairy farming and other agriculture and horticulture and has long been producing gourmet foods. Warragul lies between the Strzelecki Ranges to the south and the Mount Baw Baw Plateau of the Great Dividing Range to the north. The town is named after an Aboriginal word meaning 'wild dog'.

There are a number of large glasshouses around Warragul where tomatoes and capsicums are grown all year round.

You will need to have a reasonable level of fitness as the work includes picking, packing and crop care tasks that require bending, lifting and twisting of a repetitive nature. Some of these tasks will be undertaken in greenhouses with tightly controlled temperature and humidity creating a tropical work environment.

Other crops in the area include apples, potatoes and asparagus. The weather around Warragul can vary considerably with very cold nights and days in winter to very hot in summer. You will generally require your own transport as there is no public transport service available.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 2, 424 Raymond Street
Sale VIC 3850

☎ 03 5169 7300

✉ harvestsale@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

View or purchase a wide range of beautifully handcrafted glass designs from Lillico Glass Studio, this is a working studio which is located 5 kilometres north of Warragul. Wander through the tranquil gardens which surround the studio and include water and landscaping features. Warragul is surrounded by picturesque countryside and there are 1040 hectares of natural forest and cleared pastures in the western Strzelecki Ranges, south of Warragul. Birdlife is abundant and there are several walking tracks and a picnic area.

Tourist Information

Baw Baw Shire Council

33 Young Street
Drouin VIC 3818

☎ 03 5624 2411

✉ bawbaw@bawbawshire.vic.gov.au

🌐 www.bawbawshire.vic.gov.au

Seasons

February–May: Apples

January–December: Tomatoes

January–December: Vegetables

Travel

Warragul is 104 kilometres south-east of Melbourne and can be reached easily by car on the Monash and Princes freeways, or by train. The Warragul railway station is a staffed V/Line station located to the south of the Warragul CBD and there are trains to and from Melbourne approximately every hour during the day.



Accommodation

There are a number of motels, hotels and caravan parks in Warragul and nearby Drouin. Information can be obtained at <http://www.accommodation-warragul.com.au>. Very few farms, if any would have accommodation.



WERRIBEE

Werribee is a suburb of Melbourne, 32 kilometres south-west of the Central Business District and 43 kilometres north-east of Victoria's second largest city – Geelong.

All of the horticulture production is located at Werribee South, 7 kilometres south of the Werribee town centre and covers an area of approximately 3000 hectares. The Werribee South area has around 150 vegetable farms producing lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, fennel, and artichoke. Work is available all year round, although the peak periods are from spring through autumn.

In the warmer months take care to keep hydrated and wear clothing to protect you from the sun. You will need to have a reasonable level of fitness as the work includes picking, packing and lots of bending! Public transport operates to some of the farms, however it will be beneficial to have your own transport and accommodation.

Harvest Trail Services provider

- ☎ 1800 062 332
- ✉ htis@madec.edu.au
- 🌐 www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

South of the town centre is the Werribee Park Tourism Precinct, which is a major tourist drawcard for the area. It includes the Werribee Open Range Zoo, the superbly restored Werribee Park Mansion which was built in the 1870s and is surrounded by exquisite formal gardens, the Victoria State Rose Garden which features thousands of roses, the National Equestrian Centre, Werribee Park Golf Club and Shadowfax Winery.

Tourist Information

Werribee Visitor Information Centre

Werribee Open Range Zoo, K Road,
Werribee South VIC 3030

- ☎ 03 8734 6006
- ✉ tourism@wyndham.vic.gov.au
- 🌐 www.visitwerribee.com

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

Travel

Werribee is easily accessible from Melbourne and is 32 kilometres by road using the Westgate and Princes freeways, or by the Metro train which runs frequently from Melbourne CBD stations to Werribee. The PTV number 439 bus runs from Werribee station to South Werribee.



Accommodation

Suitable accommodation for workers is hard to find in Werribee, although some farms do have accommodation. There is a nearby caravan park in South Werribee, another in Werribee and there are several hotels and motels in Werribee. Because of its close proximity to the Melbourne CBD, many people choose to stay in one of the numerous accommodation options there and commute to Werribee on a daily basis.



YARRA VALLEY

Includes:

Montrose, Hoddles Creek, Yarra Junction, Silvan, Gladysdale, Coldstream, Wandin, Seville, Monbulk, Yarra Glen, Lilydale, Healesville and Woori Yallock.

The Yarra Valley covers an area from Lilydale, 40 kilometres north east of Melbourne through to Healesville and Colstream. A large variety of cool climate crops have traditionally been grown in the valley including apples, flowers, pears, cherries, berries and winegrapes.

Harvest Trail Services provider

MADEC Australia

Shop 2, 424 Raymond Street
Sale VIC 3850

☎ 03 5169 7300

✉ harvestsale@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.madec.edu.au

Places to visit

Yarra Ranges Regional Museum, The Towers, Athenaeum Theatre Company, herb farms, district wineries, Wandin Valley farms, Warratina Lavender Farm, Healesville Sanctuary, Healesville Fine Art Gallery, Hedgend Maze, The Yarra Valley Tourist Railway and the Warburton Trail.

Tourist information

Marysville Information and Regional Artspace

11 Murchison Street
Marysville VIC 3779

☎ 03 5963 4567

✉ info@marysville.com.au

🌐 www.marysvilletourism.com

Yarra Shire Offices

☎ 1300 368 333

🌐 www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au

Seasons

January–May: Flowers

February–May: Apples, pears

July–August: Vine pruning

September–April: Grapes

September–October: Flowers

October–May: Mixed Berries

November–January: Cherries

Travel

Lilydale is the gateway to the Yarra Valley and is 40 kilometres north east of Melbourne following the Maroondah Highway. It is also the terminus of the Melbourne metropolitan rail service and public transport through the Yarra Valley beyond the rail system is irregular, so your own transport is desirable.



Accommodation

The Valley offers a range of accommodation for working holiday makers including resorts, motels, hotels, self contained units, backpacker hostels, caravan parks, B&Bs and guesthouses. Job seekers with tents can be sited on some properties as there is limited on farm accommodation.



Western Australia

Horticulture in Australia's largest state is concentrated in the south west corner of the state, with a range of crops being produced, including a premium wine area on the south western coast. There are also extensive plantings of fruit and vegetable crops around the mid-west town of Carnarvon (also known as the Gascoyne region). Further north, the town of Kununurra (in the Kimberley Region) also supports horticulture production.

In addition to these main fruit and vegetable growing regions, there are pockets of horticulture production along the coast, in high rainfall areas in the south, and in the north where growers can access underground water from aquifers.

Grain harvest opportunities also exist across the southern half of the state as Western Australia produces most of Australia's grain and oilseed crops. Perth is located on the banks of the Swan River, which has provided opportunities for fruit and vegetable production close to the city.

Perth has grown as a result of successful mining carried out throughout the state. Grain harvesting opportunities are available in the Great Southern and Southern Wheatbelt regions south east of Perth.



Albany

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes												
Strawberries												

Broome

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes												
Melons												
Vegetables												

Busselton


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes												
Potatoes												
Avocados												


Carnarvon


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bananas												
Vegetables												
Grapes												
Mangoes												
Rockmelons												
Watermelons												
Tomatoes												


Denmark


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes												

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

Western Australia

Donnybrook

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples/Pears	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Cherries	Medium										Low	Medium
Grapes		Medium	Medium	Medium		Low	Low	Low				
Stone fruit	High	High	Medium							Medium	High	High

Frankland

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes		Low	Low	Low		Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low

Gingin


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avocados	Medium							Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Berries	High	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High
Citrus	Low	Low	Low	Low		Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Grapes	Low	Low				Low	Low	Low				
Stone fruit	Medium							Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Vegetables	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium


Kununurra


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mangoes										Medium	Medium	Medium
Muskmelons				Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	
Watermelons				Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	
Vegetables						Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low


Lancelin


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetables	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

Manjimup/Pemberton

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cherries	Low										Low	Medium
Apples/Pears	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium						Medium	Medium
Avocados	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		High
Strawberries	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Grapes		Low	Low	Low			High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Stone fruit	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low							Medium	Medium

Margaret River


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes	Medium	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium


Moora


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Citrus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low


Mount Barker


Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cherries	Low										Low	Medium
Grapes		Low	Low	Low			High	High	Low			
Strawberries	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low					Low	Low	Medium

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)

 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)

 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)

 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)

 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)

Western Australia

Perth Hills

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apples/Pears	Low	Low	Low	Low	No	Low	Low	Low	No	No	Low	Low
Stone fruit	Low	Low	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low	Low	Low

Swan Valley






Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grapes	Low	Low	Low	Low	No	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Wanneroo/Carabooda

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Strawberries	High	High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High
Tomatoes	Low	Low	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Low	Low

Waroona/Myalup

Crop	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Vegetables	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Rockmelons	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	No	No	No	No	Low

 No requirement for out of area labour (0 workers required)	 Low requirement for out of area labour (up to 50 workers may be required)	 Medium requirement for out of area labour (51–200 workers may be required)	 High requirement for out of area labour (201–1,000 workers may be required)	 Very High requirement for out of area labour (1,001+ workers may be required)
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ABOUT THE WESTERN AUSTRALIA GRAIN HARVEST

There are five (5) major grain harvesting regions in Western Australia – all located in the south and south west of the state. Geraldton is the most northerly of the areas, moving south to Kwinana, further south to Albany and then eastward to Esperance.



The harvest in WA commences in early October in the Geraldton area and moves south throughout spring and summer with Esperance area being the last to harvest over January and February.

Crops grown in Western Australia are all winter crops and consist mainly of wheat, barley, oats, lupins and the oilseed canola.

Winter crops are typically sown in autumn and winter and harvested in late spring and summer.

The main harvesting towns in each of the regions are:

Geraldton – Geraldton, Mullewa, Mingenew, Northampton and Morawa.

Kwinana West – Northam, York, Moora and Wongan Hills.

Kwinana East – Merredin and Southern Cross.

Albany – Albany, Lake Grace, Cranbrook, Wagin, Katanning, Kojonup, Hyden and Narrogin

Esperance – Esperance, Salmon Gums, Ravensthorpe and Lake King.

Grain harvest work is available on more than 4,000 individual farms and at 150 grain storage and handling facilities across the state.

On farm work is highly mechanised and workers with experience in operating agricultural equipment such as headers or harvesters and driving tractors and trucks are highly sought after.

Any form of machinery driving experience is an advantage with farmers likely to offer on the job training to those with some previous experience.

Grain harvest work is often in remote locations where accommodation and sometimes meals are provided.

Individual farms will generally only require a limited number of people to assist with the harvest so groups of travellers will generally not find work all together in the one location.

Most seasonal work opportunities lie with the companies who receive and store the grain in silos, sheds or bunkers.

Grain is delivered from farms to storage and handling sites where it is tested, weighed and stored before being distributed to domestic or export destinations.

For jobs at these facilities, previous experience is generally not required and companies will provide their own induction and training programmes.

Most of this work is physical and performed outdoors in hot and dusty conditions so those who suffer with asthma or who have dust allergies will not be suited.

Some of the roles that are required for the grain harvest include the following:

On-farm:

- Harvest machine operators (header, harvester) – driving the machine that cuts the plant and collects the grain.
- Tractor drivers (chaser bin drivers) – driving alongside the harvester, receiving the grain and depositing the load into a hopper trailer or a haul out truck or road train.
- Truck drivers – driving a load of grain to a storage and handling facility for sampling, weighing and off-loading.
- Farm hands – soil preparation, sowing, weeding, fertilizing and maintaining and repairing equipment, including tractors, combines, and other machinery.

Storage & handling facilities:

- Grain samplers - obtaining grain samples using manual or automatic spears and testing grain samples for protein, moisture and contaminants.
- Weighbridge operators – weighing trucks entering the facility and entering data into computer systems.
- Loader operators and drive over grid operators - monitoring the flow of grain from trucks unloading and onto equipment and into storage (sheds, silos or bunkers).
- Tarping crews - protecting and covering the grain in bunker storage using tarps.
- General labourers - sweeping, shovelling and blowing down dust and performing tasks associated with keeping the grain mould, insect and rodent free.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA GRAIN CHART

Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Geraldton												
Kwinana East												
Albany												
Esperance												

Low requirement for labour – little or no work may be available

Medium requirement for labour – some out of area labour may be required

High requirement for labour – high need for out of area labour

ALBANY

Albany is a regional city in the Great Southern area of Western Australia, south of Perth. Lying on the protected Princess Royal Harbour, which is part of the magnificent King George's Sound, it is flanked by the Southern Ocean, with spectacular ranges and hinterland. Albany is WA's oldest settlement.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

- ☎ 1800 062 332
- ✉ htis@madec.edu.au
- 🌐 www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

Whaling Station Museum, Middleton beach, Princess Royal fortress on Mount Adelaide, Residency Museum and Old Gaol, the Brig 'Amity', Windfarm, Discovery Bay, the Gap and Natural bridge, National Anzac Centre Bibbulmun track and Perth artificial dive reef.

Tourist information

Albany Visitor Centre

- 221 York Street
Albany WA 6330
- ☎ 08 6820 3700
 - ✉ stay@amazingalbany.com.au
 - 🌐 www.amazingalbany.com

Seasons

- January–December:** Strawberries
June–September: Vine pruning
October–May: Grapes

Travel

Albany is 409 kilometres south of Perth along the Albany Highway, which connects with Highway One to the eastern states. Daily bus services operate to and from Perth. Virgin Airline flights operate from Perth to Albany. Public transport is available around the city.



Accommodation

Albany has many hotels, motels, several caravan parks, farm stays, retreats, holiday homes and a backpacker hostel.



BROOME

Located in the Far North of Western Australia, Broome is the gateway to the Kimberly region. It is famous for its rich history as a pearling port, and its sunset camel rides along Cable beach.

The majority of horticulture work can be found 20 kilometres to the East of Broome along Broome Road.

Harvest Trail Services provider

NT Farmers Association

Shop 15a Coolalinga Shopping Centre
460 Stuart Hwy Coolalinga NT 0839

- ☎ 08 8983 3233
- ✉ info@ntfarmers.org.au
- 🌐 www.ntfarmers.org.au

Places to visit

Broome is home to the world's largest population of humpback whales who migrate to the Kimberly region to spend the winter months in the warmer waters. The famous horizontal falls at Talbot Bay is a tourist destination not to be missed.

Tourist information

Broome Visitor Centre

1 Hamersley Street
Broome WA 6725

☎ 08 9195 2200

✉ enquiries@visitbroome.com.au

🌐 www.visitbroome.com.au

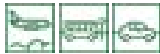
Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

November–April: Grapes

Travel

Broome is located 2415 kilometres north of Perth and 1965 kilometres west of Darwin. Broome has an airport, and you will find this is the quickest way to travel. Otherwise, Coach Operators run services to and from Darwin or Perth.



Accommodation

There is a range of options in and around Broome, including several backpacker hostels, hotels, motels, resorts, B&Bs, caravan parks and camping grounds.



BUSSELTON

The city of Busselton is in the south west region of Western Australia, south of Perth. The region is famous for its breathtaking natural beauty.

The region supports the large wine grape growing enterprises of the Margaret River and Geographe wine regions.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Rural Enterprises Australia

Unit 1, 25 Burler Drive
Vasse WA 6280

☎ 08 6166 9124

✉ hts@ruralenterprises.com.au

🌐 www.ruralenterprises.com.au

Places to visit

Cape Naturaliste Lighthouse, Dunsborough Caves, Forest Adventures, Busselton Jetty and Underwater Observatory, Geographe Bay beaches, wineries, whale watching (September to December).

Tourist information

Busselton Visitor Centre

17 Foreshore Parade
Busselton WA 6280

☎ 08 9780 5911

✉ welcome@margaretriver.com

🌐 www.margaretriver.com

Seasons

January–December: Potatoes

February–December: Grapes

July–March: Avocados

Travel

Busselton is 225 kilometres south of Perth along the Forest Highway. Daily bus services (Transwa and Veola Transport) operate to and from Perth. Skywest Airline flights operate from Perth to Busselton. There is limited public transport around the town.



Accommodation

Busselton has many hotels, motels, several caravan parks, farm stays, retreats, holiday homes and a hostel. There are also hostels in Dunsborough, some 30 kilometres to the west of Busselton.



CARNARVON

The town of Carnarvon, the hub of the Gascoyne, is located north of Perth. Carnarvon's unique location, warm sunny winter and mild summer makes the town a wonderful place for a truly memorable holiday. Carnarvon is an ideal location for travellers to restock supplies, sample locally grown produce, fish and explore outlying areas which provide a diverse range of natural attractions.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

- ☎ 1800 062 332
- ✉ htis@madec.edu.au
- 🌐 www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

One Mile Jetty, Lighthouse Keepers Cottage Museum and the Blowholes, Carnarvon Heritage Precinct, Gwoonwardu Mia – Aboriginal Cultural Centre, Quobba Coastline, Gascoyne Food Trail, Rocky Pools, Carnarvon Space and Technology Museum.

Tourist information

Carnarvon Visitor Centre

21 Robinson Street
Carnarvon WA 6701

- ☎ 08 9941 1146
- ✉ info@carnarvon.org.au
- 🌐 www.carnarvon.org.au

Seasons

- January–December:** Bananas
- January–December:** Vegetables
- January–December:** Tomatoes
- April–December:** Grapes
- November–May:** Mangoes
- December–May:** Rockmelons, watermelons

Travel

Carnarvon is a 904 kilometres drive, from Perth taking the Brand Highway to Geraldton and then the North West Coastal Highway further north. It is on the bus route north from Perth and south from Darwin. It is serviced daily by bus and Skippers Airline from Perth.



Accommodation

Carnarvon has numerous hotels, motels and caravan parks.



DENMARK

Denmark is located on the banks of the Denmark River on the south coast of Western Australia. It was settled as a timber town but as timber stocks declined, many settlers turned to dairying on the cleared land. In recent times economic activities have diversified into viticulture, horticulture, tourism and animal husbandry.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

- ☎ 1800 062 332
- ✉ htis@madec.edu.au
- 🌐 www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

Valley of the Giants, featuring the Tree Top Walk, Bibbulmun Track, Denmark River Mouth, district wineries, beaches and coastal scenery, Greens Pool, bush walking tracks, district art studios and galleries.

Tourist information

Denmark Visitor Centre

73 South Coast Highway
Denmark WA 6333

☎ 08 9848 2648

✉ visitorcentre@denmarkchamber.com.au

🌐 www.discoverdenmark.com.au

Seasons

February–April: Grapes

June–September: Vine pruning

October–December: Grapes

Travel

Denmark is 50 kilometres west of Albany and 400 kilometres south of Perth. Regular bus services operate daily from Perth to Denmark and airline flights operate from Perth to nearby Albany.



Accommodation

Denmark has a number of motels, guesthouses, B&Bs, lodges, caravan parks, chalets, villas, cottages and a short stay backpacker hostel.



DONNYBROOK

Donnybrook is situated about 200 kilometres south of Perth. Surrounded by stunning forests, winding rivers, rolling hills, vineyards and lush orchards, Donnybrook is considered to be the largest apple producing area in Western Australia.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Rural Enterprises Australia

Unit 1, 25 Burler Drive
Vasse WA 6280

☎ 08 6166 9124

✉ hts@ruralenterprises.com.au

🌐 www.ruralenterprises.com.au

Places to visit

Gnomesville, Preston River foreshore, Indigenous sculpture park, Free Pump Track, Golden Valley Tree Park, Blackwood River Valley walking trails, wineries, Apple Fun Park.

Tourist information

Donnybrook Visitor Information Centre

Old Railway Station, South Western Highway
Donnybrook WA 6239

☎ 08 9731 1720

✉ donybrookwa@westnet.com.au

🌐 www.donybrookwa.com.au

Balingup Visitor Centre

South West Highway
Balingup WA 6253

☎ 08 9764 1818

✉ balinguptourism@westnet.com.au

🌐 www.balinguptourism.com.au/contact

Seasons

January–December: Apples/Pears

February–April: Grapes

June–August: Vine pruning

October–March: Stone fruit

November–January: Cherries

Travel

Donnybrook is 206 kilometres south of Perth and 36 kilometres south east of Bunbury on the South Western Highway.



Accommodation

Donnybrook has motels, hotels, caravan parks, camping and transit parks, B&Bs, chalets and backpacker hostels.



FRANKLAND

Frankland is a small town about 4 hours drive south of Perth, in the Great Southern area of WA. Frankland is the gateway to the Stirling Range National Park. Eco-tourism is a feature of the area with many permanent lakes, the Frankland River and magnificent wildflowers as the main attractions.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

- 1800 062 332
- htis@madec.edu.au
- www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

Wildflower walk, Stirling Ranges, wineries and cellar doors, Sukey Hill Lookout, Station House Museum, Alkoomi Winery, Ferngrove Winery, Frankland River, Lakes Poorarecup, Nunijup and Unicup, The Old Post Office, district wildflowers and the local Heritage Trail.

Tourist information

Cranbrook Centre Shire Office

19 Gathorne Street
Cranbrook WA 6321

- 08 9826 1008
- admin@cranbrook.wa.gov.au
- www.cranbrook.wa.gov.au

Seasons

February–April: Grapes

June–September: Vine pruning

October–December: Grapes

Travel

Frankland can be reached 370 kilometres south of Perth via the Albany Highway, turning off and travelling 42 kilometres towards Manjimup to the west. Manjimup is 111 kilometres further west of Frankland. Bus services operate daily to and from Perth to Albany passing through Cranbrook as well as a regular bus service to Manjimup operating from Perth each day.



Accommodation

There is a caravan park in town and some vineyard properties offer chalet and dormitory style accommodation on site.



GINGIN

Nestled in the valleys to the north of Perth, Gingin is one of the oldest towns in Western Australia. It has a substantial number of historical buildings and the lazy, tree-lined Gingin Brook runs through the heart of the settlement.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Rural Enterprises Australia

Unit 1, 25 Burler Drive
Vasse WA 6280

☎ 08 6166 9124

✉ hts@ruralenterprises.com.au

🌐 www.ruralenterprises.com.au

Places to visit

Chittering Valley Wine Trail, Gingin town centre, CU@Park Cafe, West Coast Honey, Gravity Centre, wildflower tours (spring time).

Tourist information

Gingin Community Resource Centre

1A Lilly King Place
Gingin WA 6503

☎ 08 9575 1253

✉ crc@gingin.net

🌐 www.gingin.net

Seasons

January–February: Grapes

January–December: Vegetables

January–December: Berries, citrus

June–August: Vine pruning

August–October: Stonefruit thinning

August–January: Avocados

November–January: Stone fruit

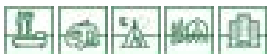
Travel

Gingin is a one hour drive from Perth. Bus service through Transwa departs from East Perth and Midland.



Accommodation

The Shire of Gingin has a variety of accommodation options including a hotel, B&Bs, holiday homes, a caravan park, farm stays and camping grounds.



KUNUNURRA

Kununurra is midway between Broome WA and Darwin NT. It was initially set up as the construction centre for the damming of the Ord River, one of the country's largest irrigation projects. The rich and black alluvial soil of the Ord Valley has been useful for growing many horticultural crops but the area flourished with the building of the Lake Argyle Dam, completed in 1972. Dry season is April to October.

Harvest Trail Services provider

NT Farmers Association

Shop 15a Coolalinga Shopping Centre
460 Stuart Hwy Coolalinga NT 0839

☎ 08 8983 3233

✉ info@ntfarmers.org.au

🌐 www.ntfarmers.org.au

Places to visit

Mirima Hidden Valley National Park, Lake Argyle, Celebrity Tree Park, the road from Kununurra to Wyndham.

Tourist information

Kununurra Visitor Centre

75 Coolibah Drive
Kununurra WA 6743

☎ 08 9168 1177

✉ info@visitkununurra.com

🌐 www.visitkununurra.com

Seasons

April–November: Watermelons, muskmelons

June–December: Vegetables

October–December: Mangoes

Travel

There are bus and air services available from Perth and Broome or Darwin. It is a long way to travel by any means, especially by car.



Accommodation

There are many hotels, motels, caravan parks and backpacker hostels in the town. Visitors are well catered for in such a remote place.



LANCELIN

Lancelin is a small fishing and tourist town about 1.5 hour's drive north of Perth. It is close to the shipwreck site of the Vergulde Draeck or Gilt Dragon that was wrecked on rocks close to shore in 1656. Over the past few years several large vegetable growers have relocated their businesses from north of Perth to Lancelin due to urban encroachment in the Wanneroo area.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Rural Enterprises Australia

Unit 1, 25 Burler Drive
Vasse WA 6280

☎ 08 6166 9124

✉ hts@ruralenterprises.com.au

🌐 www.ruralenterprises.com.au

Places to visit

Lancelin faces west to the Indian Ocean and the local beaches are protected by several small islands. Massive sandhills surround the town on a remote stretch of coastline just north of Perth. Lancelin is the gateway to Australia's finest windsurfing and is noted on the International Windsurfing Circuit. The winds which roar through the shallow bays off the Indian Ocean are ideal conditions for windsurfing and a day does not go by that the bay is not littered with speeding sailboards.

Nestled directly behind the township of Lancelin, the sand dunes are the largest in the state containing absolutely nothing but pure white sand and no vegetation. They are around 2 kilometres long and provide the perfect spot for sandboarding. A spectacular sight at sunrise or sunset.

Tourist information

Lancelin Community Resource and Visitor Centre

117 Gingin Road
Lancelin WA 6044

☎ 08 9655 2033

✉ crc@lancelin.net.au

🌐 www.lancelin.net

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

Travel

Lancelin is 127 kilometres north of Perth and can be reached by the Mitchell Freeway and State Route 2. Transwa runs a twice weekly bus from Perth to Lancelin.



Accommodation

Lancelin has a hotel along with chalet, B&B, hostel and caravan park accommodation. Some farms may offer accommodation on site.



MANJIMUP/PEMBERTON

Includes:

Bridgetown and Nannup.

Manjimup is 300 kilometres south of Perth on the South Western Highway. It lies among the giant Karri and Jarrah forests of Western Australia. Close to the coast between the Indian and Southern Oceans, the area is cool enough to grow pome fruits which ripen during summer.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Rural Enterprises Australia

Unit 1, 25 Burler Drive
Vasse WA 6280

☎ 08 6166 9124

✉ hts@ruralenterprises.com.au

🌐 www.ruralenterprises.com.au

Places to visit

Manjimup Timber Park, Tree Towers, King Jarrah Heritage Trail, The Four Aces and One Tree Bridge.

Tourist information

Pemberton Visitor and Tourist Centre

29 Brockman Street
Pemberton WA 6260

☎ 08 9776 1133

✉ pemtour@karriweb.com.au

🌐 www.pembertonvisitor.com.au

Manjimup Visitor Centre

151 Giblett Street
Manjimup WA 6258

☎ 08 9771 1831

✉ info@manjimupwa.com

🌐 www.manjimupwa.com

Seasons

January–December: Strawberries

January–December: Avocados

February–April: Grapes

July–August: Vine pruning

September–December: Grapes

October–April: Stone fruit

November–January: Cherries

November–May: Apples/Pears

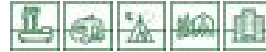
Travel

Bus services depart Perth daily. It is accessible by road via the South Western Highway south to Bunbury and then further south to Manjimup.



Accommodation

Manjimup has a good range of hotels, motels, caravan parks, guesthouses, cabins, B&Bs, farm stays and camping options. There is hotel, motel, caravan park and chalet accommodation available in Pemberton along with cottages, farm stays, B&Bs, retreats and resorts.



MARGARET RIVER

Margaret River is located 280 kilometres south of Perth on the southern coast, facing the Indian Ocean. Originally a timber town, the main industries now are vineyards, wineries and dairying. Tourism is of major importance along with a prominent craft industry.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Rural Enterprises Australia

Unit 1, 25 Burler Drive
Vasse WA 6280

☎ 08 6166 9124

✉ hts@ruralenterprises.com.au

🌐 www.ruralenterprises.com.au

Places to visit

Rotary Park, Margaret River Old Settlement Historical Museum, Heritage Trail, vineyards and wineries, berry farm, Cape Leeuwin Lighthouse, Caves in Margaret River and Augusta, National Trust homes and St Thomas More Catholic Church. Wild flowers from September to November.

Tourist information

Margaret River Visitor Centre

100 Bussell Highway
Margaret River WA 6285

☎ 08 9780 5911

✉ welcome@margaretriver.com

🌐 www.margaretriver.com

Seasons

June–August: Vine pruning

September–May: Grapes

Travel

Margaret River is 280 kilometres south of Perth following the South Western Highway to Busselton and then the Bussell Highway to Margaret River. Vineyards can be up to 50 kilometres from the Margaret River Township.



Accommodation

Margaret River has many hotels, motels, B&Bs, cabins and a couple of hostels. Camping is only allowed at designated caravan parks and camping grounds.



MOORA

Includes:

Dandaragan and Badgingarra.

The town of Moora is located 190 kilometres north of Perth. Traditionally a grain growing region, in recent years the area has seen the development of citrus and other horticultural crops.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

☎ 1800 062 332

✉ htis@madec.edu.au

🌐 www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

The Moore river and surrounding parks and gardens. Western Wildflower Farm, nearby coastal towns of Jurien Bay and Lancelin; The Pinnacles at Cervantes and the Benedictine Monastery town of New Norcia are all in the Moora region.

Tourist information

Moora Community Resource & Visitors Centre

65 Padbury Street

Moora WA 6510

☎ 08 9653 1053

✉ moora@crc.net.au

🌐 www.mooracrc.net.au

Seasons

January–December: Citrus

Travel

Moora is located 190 kilometres from Perth on the Great Northam Highway. Bus service to and from Perth operate 4 times a week. The local Shire Council manage a caravan and chalet park see: www.moora.wa.gov.au/caravan-parks-camping-and-rv-information.aspx.



Accommodation

Moora has a hotel, motel, caravan and chalet park and budget workers' accommodation.



MOUNT BARKER

Includes:

Rocky Gully, Kendenup, Narrikup and Porongurup.

Mount Barker is a medium sized town located 359 kilometres south of Perth and 50 kilometres north of Albany in the Great Southern region. Lying to the south west of the Stirling and to the north west of the Porongurup ranges, it has a population of 1500 and serves a wide and diverse agricultural area.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Harvest Trail Information Service

 1800 062 332

 htis@madec.edu.au

 www.harvesttrail.gov.au

Places to visit

The Stirling and Porongurup ranges, St Werburgh's Chapel, local wineries, Police Station Museum, All Saints Church, the Old Post Office and the Mount Barker Heritage Trail.

Tourist information

Mount Barker Visitor Centre

622–6 Albany Highway

Mount Barker WA 6324

 08 9851 1163

 info@mountbarkerwa.com.au

 www.mountbarkerwa.com.au

Seasons

March–April: Grapes

July–September: Vine pruning

October–May: Strawberries

October–December: Grapes

November–January: Cherries

Travel

Mount Barker is 359 kilometres south of Perth and 50 kilometres north of Albany on the Albany Highway. Daily bus services operate from Perth to Albany via Mount Barker. There is no local public transport available.



Accommodation

There is a range of accommodation options available in the area including hotels, motels, caravan and cabin parks and B&Bs.



PERTH HILLS

Includes:

Mundaring, Kalamunda, Darlington, Carmel and Pickering Brook.

Located approximately 45 minutes east of the Perth CBD, the Perth Hills offers a mix of natural bush and towering trees, wildflowers, waterfalls, creeks, orchards and vineyards, art galleries, restaurants and cafes.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Rural Enterprises Australia

Unit 1, 25 Burler Drive

Vasse WA 6280

 08 6166 9124

 hts@ruralenterprises.com.au

 www.ruralenterprises.com.au

Places to visit

The Mundaring Weir and the famous water pipeline to Kalgoorlie are a major attraction.

The Weir precinct is also home to an open-air cinema and an outdoor concert amphitheatre. The Weir is the start of several interesting walking trails through the native bush in the area as well as the Munda Biddi bike trail which is Australia's longest mountain bike trail.

Tourist information

Perth Hills Mundaring Visitor Centre

7225 Great Eastern Highway
Mundaring WA 6073

☎ 08 9290 6645

✉ visitorcentre@mundaring.wa.gov.au

🌐 www.perthhillsmundaring.com.au

Seasons

June–August: Apple tree pruning

October–March: Stone fruit

November–April: Apples/Pears

Travel

The Perth Hills are approximately 45 minutes drive from the Perth CBD. Transperth bus services run to Mundaring and Kalamunda. You will require your own transport to reach most of the horticulture properties in the Perth Hills.



Accommodation

Some accommodation is available in the Perth Hills including farm stays, chalets, cottages, glamping, camping and B&Bs.



SWAN VALLEY

Includes:

Guildford, West Swan, Herne Hill, Upper Swan and Bullsbrook.

The Swan Valley in Western Australia, only 20 minutes from the Centre of Perth, is Western Australia's oldest wine growing region. The Swan Valley drive is a 32 kilometres loop where you will experience a colourful blend of history, people, art, world-class wine, gourmet goodies and fresh produce.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Rural Enterprises Australia

Unit 1, 25 Burler Drive
Vasse WA 6280

☎ 08 6166 9124

✉ hts@ruralenterprises.com.au

🌐 www.ruralenterprises.com.au

Places to visit

Mondo Nougat, the Margaret River Chocolate Company, Guilford Court House and Heritage Walk Trails. Visit one of the Valley's famous roadside stalls with locally grown seasonal produce or follow the award-winning food and wine trail, pointing out the many year-round food and wine experiences on offer. Activities to be enjoyed in the Swan Valley include riverside horseback rides, train and tram rides at Whiteman Park or meeting the koalas at the Caversham Wildlife Park.

Tourist information

Swan Valley Visitor Centre

Corner of Meadow and Swan Streets
Guildford WA 6936

☎ 08 9207 8899

✉ visitorcentre@swan.wa.gov.au

🌐 www.swanvalley.com.au

Seasons

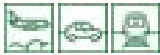
January–December: Vegetables

June–August: Vine pruning

September–April: Grapes

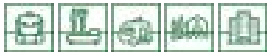
Travel

Swan Valley is located 18 kilometres from the centre of Perth and a 10 minute drive from the Perth Domestic Airport. There is a daily train service from Perth to Midland, where further services can be accessed.



Accommodation

Swan Valley offers a range of accommodation including resorts, motels, hotels, self contained units, farm stays, backpacker hostels, caravan parks, B&Bs and guesthouses.



WANNEROO/CARABOODA

Includes:

Clarkson, Alkimos, Yanchep and Two Rocks.

The adjoining areas of Wanneroo and Carabooda are located around 30 kilometres to the north of the Perth CBD. This area is also home to the Yanchep and Neerabup National Parks.

Harvest Trail Services provider

Rural Enterprises Australia

Unit 1, 25 Burler Drive
Vasse WA 6280

☎ 08 6166 9124

✉ hts@ruralenterprises.com.au

🌐 www.ruralenterprises.com.au

Places to visit

The main attraction in the area is the Yanchep National Park which gives the opportunity to experience a true Aussie environment in a pristine national park. Visitors can experience Aboriginal culture, participate in a cave tour and admire heritage architecture, Australian flora and fauna including kangaroos and koalas, walk along the park's trails, enjoy a picnic in the natural surrounds or dine at one of the park's dining facilities.

Crystal Cave is open daily for tours and the park offers a choice of 9 interesting walk trails ranging in length from 500 metres to 55 kilometres. See collapsed cave systems, gorges, pristine coastal wetlands or haunted historic remains. Choose a walk trail to suit your fitness level and time frame.

Other attractions include the pinnacles desert (166 kilometres north) which consists of thousands of huge limestone pillars which rise from a stark landscape of yellow sand to form one of Australia's most intriguing landscapes. In places, the pinnacles reach up to 3.5 metres tall. Some are jagged, sharp-edged columns, rising to a point, while others resemble tombstones.

The Gingin Gravity Discovery Centre and observatory (52 kilometres north east) is a "hands-on" science education, astronomy, Aboriginal culture and tourist centre, situated on the site of the Gravity precinct.

The centre provides information and displays regarding physics, astronomy and Australian Aboriginal Culture specialising in gravity and cosmology.

Excellent surfing opportunities are available on the numerous beaches located to the west.

Tourist information

City of Wanneroo local government authority

23 Dundeebar Road
Wanneroo WA 6936

📞 08 9405 5000

🌐 www.wanneroo.wa.gov.au/downloads/download/183/visitor_information

Seasons

January–December: Vegetables

January–December: Strawberries

November–February: Tomatoes

Travel

As Wanneroo/Carabooda now lies on the northern edge of Perth city there are excellent transport links with Transperth trains running frequently from Perth to Butler station, with bus connections to Wanneroo and Carabooda. The Mitchell Freeway runs to Hester Avenue which links to Wanneroo Road and then heads north to Carabooda. While it is relatively easy to get to the area, very few farms would have public transport links.



Accommodation

Reasonably priced accommodation is difficult to find in the area. There is a caravan park at Burns Beach and Joondalup has a range of options including hotels and guesthouses. Some farms in the area may offer accommodation on site.



WAROONA/MYALUP

Myalup is a town in the south west region of WA between Mandurah and Bunbury, nestled neatly on the coastline. About 30 minutes north west of Myalup is the largest town of its own shire, Waroona. A rural residential area with more infrastructure, commercial and residential offerings, Waroona is famed for its agriculture (dairy as well as horticulture) and tourism offerings.

Harvest Trail Services Provider

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Places to Visit

Myalup is renowned for its excellent beach fishing and pristine white beaches. The coastline is 4WD accessible with vehicles restricted to the beach only. Lake Preston at Yalgorup National Park – a sanctuary for birds and wildflowers in season, Whittaker's Mill, once an old mill town now a popular rest spot for travellers. Heritage Trails and Circuits ranging from 2km to 50km loops. Sea to Art Exhibition, 'Big Orange' in Harvey.

Tourist Information

Waroona Visitor Centre and Gallery

37 South Western Highway

Waroona WA 6215

📞 08 9733 1506

✉ visitorcentre@waroona.wa.gov.au

🌐 www.visitwaroona.com.au

Seasons

January–May: Vegetables

December–July: Rockmelons

Travel

Coming from Perth, head south through Mandurah, hugging the coastline for amazing views and a leisurely drive. It's roughly 150 kilometres to either town and should take between 90 minutes and 2 hours.



Accommodation

Myalup Beach Caravan Park is available for camping or caravanning, other retreats and chalets, Lake Navarino Holiday Park, Waroona Caravan Village. There are also several areas where camping is permitted including Martins Tank and Lane Pool Reserve.



Appendix 1: Harvest roles

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Apples	Picking	Tractor driving Forklift driving	<p>Apple picking involves working outside in the orchard and is physically demanding. The work involves much strenuous activity such as bending, climbing, walking and carrying loads. Workers are required to pick the fruit (sometimes by colour) and to place it carefully into a picking bag which hangs around the neck and shoulders. For larger trees, workers need to use a ladder or elevating work platform (ie cherry-picker) to pick apples out of reach. When the bag is full, workers empty the bag into a larger bin, carton or container placed nearby.</p> <p>When these bins are full, workers operating tractors will move the bins either into packing sheds or into coolrooms.</p>
Asparagus	Picking	Tractor driving	<p>Asparagus picking involves working outside and requires workers to move down rows of asparagus cutting and collecting the asparagus into trays as they go. The work involves bending and squatting and is physical. Workers are instructed on how to cut the asparagus correctly and what size asparagus is to be picked.</p> <p>Trays from the field are transported to a packing facility where they are washed, sorted or graded and packed. This may be completed manually or with some mechanical assistance.</p>
Avocados	Picking	Tractor driving	<p>Harvest work is conducted out in the fields with little protection from the weather. Avocados are hand harvested using ladders, cherry pickers and picking poles. The work often involves working above head height so upper body strength is important. Avocados are clipped from the tree at the fruit stalk rather than pulled off the tree. Care needs to be taken when handling avocados as they are easily bruised or punctured.</p>
Bananas	Field workers Packing shed workers	Tractor driving Forklift driving Quad bike driving Quality Control personnel	<p>Banana harvesting involves working outside on a plantation and is physically demanding, requiring workers to be extremely strong and fit. Harvest workers are known as 'humpers' and work in pairs to hold and remove the bunches, which can weigh on average between 25-35kgs. Bunches are carried on a shoulder pad to a waiting trailer and hung on racks or cables to be transported to a nearby packing shed.</p> <p>Other work available includes stringing (tying strings or wires between the banana plants to support the growing fruit bunches), de-leafing (removing older, yellowing or damaged leaves from the banana plant), irrigation work, de-suckering (removing the small shoots or suckers that grow from the base of the banana plant to promote plant health) and bagging (placing protective bags around the developing fruit bunches to protect them from pests, sunburn, and other damage).</p> <p>Packing work on banana plantations involves working inside or in an open shed. Physically demanding roles include stacking, de-handing or hanging, which consists of bending, lifting and carrying. Cleaning/ washing, packing, clustering, sorting and weighing areas are less physically demanding than other positions on the farm. Still, workers are required to stand for long periods.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Berries Blueberries Rubus Berries (Raspberries, blackberries) Strawberries	Picking Packing shed workers Pruning	Tractor driving Forklift driving Quality Control personnel Supervisors & Team Leaders	<p>Strawberries are either grown in open fields or under protective tunnels on tables or trestles. Fruit is hand-picked and nimble-fingered people are required. Ground picking requires the worker to sit in a cart with canopy. To move the cart, the worker uses their legs while they bend over the strawberry run and harvest the fruit. Once the worker reaches the end of the run they are required to take their trays to be checked and collected. Harvesting of strawberries under protective tunnels is less physically demanding as the fruit is grown on raised tables and requires less bending and physical activity. Although it can get hot and humid under the tunnels, the worker is out of the weather.</p> <p>Blueberries grow on bushes and picking is done by hand so workers are outdoors in the elements except where protective tunnels are used. During the harvest, pickers go through the blueberry bushes and pluck each berry that is fully blue and firm to the touch, taking care not to damage the bushes or leave any unripe berries behind. The berries are picked into buckets worn around the waist, into baskets or directly into punnets, which are weighed and recorded to track production, then taken to the packing shed. The work is fast paced and good hand-eye co-ordination is required. These plants also require pruning at the end of the main harvest season and requires cutting back small branches and canes under guidance from a supervisor.</p> <p>In the packing shed, the berries are washed, sorted and packaged for distribution to markets, supermarkets and other customers. This may be done manually or with high-tech machines with conveyor belts that move the fruit through sensors with human intervention only as a checking process. The berries are typically packaged in punnets (small plastic containers). Forklift drivers, tractor drivers, box-makers, cleaners and other support roles are always required, some requiring licences and others where experience is preferred.</p> <p>Rubus berries, which includes raspberries, blackberries and boysenberries, are typically harvested in a similar manner as blueberries in Australia. Rubus berries are very delicate and damage easily. Some workers wear gloves or long sleeves to protect themselves from thorns on the bushes. These plants also require pruning, which usually starts shortly after harvest, and requires snipping off canes and parts of the plant under instruction from a supervisor. Raspberries are grown in mobile 'sacks' and are moved from the field or tunnels into and out of coolrooms to control the timing of maturity.</p>
Cherries	Picking	Tractor driving Forklift driving	<p>Picking cherries involves working outside in the orchard, although many orchards are now under protective netting which reduces exposure to the elements. The work is physically demanding as the worker needs to continually move quickly throughout the orchard. Cherries can easily be damaged if they are not handled carefully and must be picked with the stems intact. Pickers use ladders or hydraulic lifts to reach the highest branches, and they often wear gloves. Cherries are normally picked into 'lugs' or containers that typically hold 7-8kg of cherries.</p> <p>Once picked the fruit is transported to a shed for sorting and packing. This may be on the same farm or at a central location, but tractor and forklift drivers are required at both locations. In the packing shed machinery moves the fruit along a conveyor belt where it is assessed by hi-tech sensors and sorted into categories. Workers are required to remove any unsuitable fruit missed by the machines and to pack into containers for market. Box-makers, quality assessors and other support staff are also required in the shed.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Citrus (Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, Mandarins, Oranges, Pomelos, Tangelos, Tangerines, Kumquats)	Picking Packing shed workers	Tractor driving Forklift driving	<p>Citrus picking involves working outside and is physically demanding. Workers are required to pick the fruit and to place it carefully into a picking bag which hangs around the neck and shoulders. For oranges and lemons, a tilt, twist & jerk down motion is used, but for some citrus such as mandarins, secateurs are used to snip the fruit from the branch. Long sleeves are recommended to avoid scratching from branches. For larger trees, workers need to use a ladder or elevating work platform (ie cherry-picker) to pick fruit out of reach. When the picking bag is full it is emptied into a larger wooden or plastic bin.</p> <p>The fruit is transferred from the farm to a packing shed. Transport of the bins may be by tractor forklift or on a trailer. If the shed is not on the property, transport may be by truck. Jobs in the shed include sorting and grading which involves standing all day in front of a conveyer belt or series of rollers along which fruit moves, and selecting fruit by size, colour and blemishes. Folding cartons is another task while forklift drivers move the stock within and outside the shed. Quality control, cleaning and administration staff are also required, especially if the fruit is exported. Maintenance staff are also needed for machinery and refrigeration cool rooms.</p>
Cotton	Gin workers	Harvester driving Tractor driving Truck driving	<p>Cotton picking is undertaken with complex harvesters often referred to as 'pickers'. They require experienced drivers, but tractor drivers are also needed to load the cotton bales from the field onto trucks. Some older equipment may be used which requires more staff. These pick the cotton bolls (flowers) loose into a catcher on the picker machine which is regularly transferred to a cage on wheels towed behind a tractor and is known as a 'boll buggy driver'. There will be 2 or 3 boll buggy drivers for every picker and these will shuttle back and forth from the picker to the 'module builder'. The module builder is a large rectangular metal box that looks similar to a shipping container and compresses the cotton into a large block of cotton that remains in the field covered by tarpaulins until collected. There will be 2 or 3 staff for each module builder. The cotton module is then picked up by a specialised 'chain bed truck' that has a tilting tray and a moving chain down the centre with grab hooks to drag the cotton module up on the truck for transport to the gin. Both the cotton picker and chain bed truck driver are specialised roles.</p> <p>Casual work can be found in cotton gins where the raw cotton is processed. Working in the gin is similar to factory work, and is a noisy and dusty environment. Roles include cutting the plastic cover off modules and dumping the cotton into a pit to move it into the process by closed conveyor and the cotton moves at high speed through closed machinery so regular machine maintenance is required. Quality control monitoring for temperature, humidity and tension inside the machinery is undertaken, and also regular sample collection, testing and recording of data is also needed. The final product is very tightly compressed bales of raw cotton that have been cleaned, combed and had seeds and foreign matter removed. The bale is very tightly compressed and held with metal straps ready for moving by forklift and loading onto trucks for transport to a port for export. The gins usually run 24/7 during harvest and for up to several months afterwards to clear the backlog, with shifts ranging from 10 to 12 hours a day. Night and day shifts may be required depending on the size of the cotton crop that year.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Custard Apples	Picking Sorting Packing		<p>Custard Apple harvesting involves working outside and is physically demanding. The fruit is carefully plucked from the tree using a gentle twist and pull motion. It is important to handle the fruit with care as they are quite delicate and can be easily bruised or damaged. Overall, the harvesting process for custard apples requires patience, care and a gentle touch at all stages of the process to ensure that the fruit is not damaged.</p> <p>After the fruit has been picked, it is sorted and packed into boxes or baskets for transport. The fruit is typically packed with layers of soft material such as paper or foam to prevent any damage during transportation.</p>
Flowers	Field hands	Forklift driving Tractor driving Horticultural Supervisor	<p>Growing flowers commercially involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - propagation, (ie starting seeds in a greenhouse or by taking cuttings from existing plants and rooting them in a rooting medium), - growing (ie transfer to a growing area, such as a field or a greenhouse and requiring irrigation, fertilisation and pest management) and - harvesting (ie cutting the stems at the base and removing leaves). <p>Due to the delicate nature of the blooms, workers are required to be careful about moving through the production area. Sometimes tall workers are preferred as they can step over plants more easily as they perform tasks. Once the flowers are cut they are sorted to remove faulty blooms and foreign matter, matched by size/style, bunched, packaged and moved to a coolroom for transport. Some do this by hand while bigger farms may use machines to perform some of these functions. Licenced forklift drivers may be required.</p>
Garlic	Packing or processing shed workers	Machine operators Fork Lift Operators Supervisors/ Team Leaders	<p>Most garlic harvest is completed by machines which dig up the bulbs and transfer them into a trailer or internal bin.</p> <p>Most garlic jobs occur in the processing plant. Hand shears are used to clip the tops and roots. Freshly harvested garlic is dried and then cured for storage. This involves hanging the bulbs in a well-ventilated area for several weeks to allow the skins to completely dry. Dried garlic is then packaged and sold to wholesalers, retailers or directly to consumers.</p>
Ginger	Picking Sorting Field hands	Harvest machinery operators Weed sprayers	<p>Ginger harvesting involves working outside and is physically demanding. Work may involve picking ginger by hand or sorting as ginger is dug up by machinery. The work can become very dirty and muddy when wet. Workers must be reasonably fit as the work involves carrying, lifting and walking.</p> <p>Throughout the year ginger requires crop maintenance and in some cases workers may be required to carry a pack on their back and walk through the fields spraying the weeds. Most of the crop spraying is done in very hot conditions so long-sleeved shirts, hats and sensible footwear are essential.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Grain	Storage and handling facility roles	Harvester drivers Chaser bin drivers Truck drivers	<p>Most employment opportunities during the grain season will be in receival sites or at storage and handling facilities. Some of the roles that are required for the grain harvest include the following:</p> <p>On-farm:</p> <p>Harvest machine operators (header, harvester) – driving the machine that cuts the plant and collects the grain. Most machines are high-tech with computer controlled functions including GPS and auto steer, so experienced workers will be preferred.</p> <p>Tractor drivers (chaser bin drivers) – driving alongside the harvester, receiving the grain on the move from the harvester via an auger. The load is then transferred into a hopper trailer or a haul out truck or road train. Some farms will temporarily store the grain on-farm for some time, so transfers of grain may need to be undertaken into and out of metal silos, concrete ‘bunkers’ or long, plastic ‘sausage bags’. Specialised machines may be used for this but on-farm training is usually provided for these.</p> <p>Truck drivers – driving a load of grain from the farm to a storage and handling facility for sampling, weighing and off-loading. Usually done using semi-trailers, B-Doubles or road trains which required specialised licences.</p> <p>Farm hands - soil preparation, sowing, weeding, fertilizing and maintaining and repairing equipment, including tractors, combines, and other machinery. Sowing involves driving a tractor towing implements that disturb the soil and deposit seed-grain and fertiliser at a calculated depth. Again, these machines are computer controlled and hi-tech so experienced operators are sought. Monitoring the operation behind is critical so constant concentration is paramount.</p> <p>Spraying for weeds can be done either at the same time as sowing, sometimes there are two or even three specialised machines towed behind the tractor. More commonly spraying is done separately and can be more than once during the growing period. It can be also be done using a tractor towing a spray machine with a large storage tank and wide ‘booms’ stretching out many metres either side, which requires concentration to ensure they do not hit any objects. Some spray machines are self-propelled, but all have highly technical computer controlled systems so experience operators are preferred.</p> <p>Storage & handling facilities:</p> <p>Grain samplers – obtaining grain samples from the back of each truck using manual or automatic spears and testing grain samples for protein, moisture and contaminants.</p> <p>Weighbridge operators – weighing trucks entering the facility and entering data into computer systems</p> <p>Loader operators and drive over grid operators – monitoring the flow of grain from trucks unloading onto equipment and into storage (sheds, silos, bunkers)</p> <p>Tarping crews – protecting and covering the grain in bunker storage using tarpaulins (tarps).</p> <p>General labourers – sweeping, shovelling and blowing dust and performing tasks associated with keeping the grain mould, insect and rodent free.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Grapes Table grapes Wine grapes Dried grapes	Picking (although experience preferred) Pruning (although experience preferred)	Harvester driving Tractor driving	<p>Most table grapes are picked and packed simultaneously. That is, workers are outside and work up and down rows of vines snipping bunches of grapes and trimming out imperfect berries. They then place them carefully into pre-made cartons until a certain weight is achieved. Prior to the grapes reaching maturity there are other roles performed including de-leafing, shoot and cluster thinning, designed to ensure only the best quality grapes make it to harvest.</p> <p>Most wine grapes are mechanically harvested but for some premium varieties and for hilly ground unsuitable for harvesters, grapes will be hand-picked. Some vines are not suitably trellised for machine harvest so must also be hand-picked. This work is performed outside and involves using snippers or knives to cut the bunch of grapes from the vine and place in buckets or other containers. Full buckets may be left under the vine for collection or on some properties, the picker may be asked to carry the bucket to the end of the row and empty it into a larger bin or container.</p> <p>Most dried grapes nowadays are dried on the vine and removed by machine. If done manually, this will involve picking the grapes into buckets or dip tins. A cartman and tractor driver will collect the picked grapes and dip them into a drying agent or chemical mix before being spread onto racks. The picked grapes may also be spread onto the racks and then sprayed. Once the fruit is sufficiently dried, the racks are shaken to remove the fruit from the stem and then boxed.</p> <p>In the winter months, grape vines need to be pruned. Wine grape vines are either pruned mechanically or by hand, or a combination, but table and dried grapes are done by hand. Pruning is completed with secateurs and also involves pulling out (removing the cut canes from the trellis) and rolling on or cane training the remaining canes onto the trellis.</p>
Herbs Fennel Parsley and Other Herbs	Farm hands Picking	Forklift drivers	<p>Herbs are normally grown in protected environments in Australia such as glasshouses, greenhouses, tunnels or polyhouses. Some farms buy in seedlings already in small pots or punnets, while others undertake this process on the property in a nursery. Stationary machine operators are required to mix soil or substrate, fertiliser and other products, pack them into the pots/punnets along with the seeds. These are then transported, usually by forklift, to the nursery where they are monitored until ready to be planted-out into the glasshouse or tunnel.</p> <p>Herbs are harvested by hand. The harvesting process usually begins when the herbs have reached maturity and have the desired flavour and aroma. Pickers go through the herb plants and snip off the leaves or stems that are ready to be harvested, taking care not to damage the plants or interfere with future growth. For some herbs, such as basil, the entire plant may be harvested, while for others, only the leaves are taken. After the herbs are harvested, they are taken to a packing shed where they are washed and packaged for distribution. The herbs are typically packaged in plastic containers, plastic bags, or dried and packaged for transport to markets, supermarket distribution centres or other customers such as restaurants.</p>
Hops	Picking	Harvester operator	<p>Hops are grown on bines (vines that grow upward) that can reach up to 6 metres in height. They are usually trained to grow on strings or wires that are suspended between poles. Hops produce cones which are the female flower cluster of the plant and when these have fully developed and the moisture content is at its peak, they are ready for harvest. The cones can be hand-picked into baskets or other containers but on larger plantations, the bines are cut mechanically and taken to a facility where the bines are fed into a machine which removes the cones and discards the rest of the bine.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Kiwifruit	Picking		Kiwifruit are a climbing vine and they are trained to grow over a wire trellis so that the fruit drops down and are easily visible from beneath. Pickers work under the trellis and pick the fruit by using secateurs or by snapping the fruit from the stalk and placing it into a picking bag that hangs around the neck and shoulders. When the bag is full, it is emptied carefully into a larger bin or container.
Lychees / Longans	Picking	Cherry picker operator	Lychee and logan picking involves working outside in the orchard and is physically demanding. Workers are required to pick the fruit and to place them carefully into a picking bag which hangs around the neck and shoulders. Fruit is clipped from the tree at the fruit stalk rather than pulled off the tree. For larger trees, pickers need to use a ladder or elevating work platform (ie cherry-picker) to pick fruit out of reach. Full bags are then emptied into a larger bin, carton or container.
Mangoes	Picking	Tractor driving Cherry Picker Operator Packing Shed Forklift driving QC personnel Supervisors & Team Leaders	Most mango harvesting work is done in very hot conditions so long-sleeved shirts, hats and sensible footwear are essential. Workers may be picking by hand from ground level by using a fruit picker stick. Mango trees produce a caustic sap when cut so protective clothing and care is required. Once the mangos are picked they are placed in a mango bath to wash the sap off and placed into bins. Workers must be reasonably fit as the work involves a lot of carrying, lifting and walking.
Melons Muskmelons (Rockmelons, Honeydew) Watermelons	Picking Harvest aid workers Packing shed workers	Tractor driving Forklift driving	Melon picking involves working outside and is physically demanding. Pickers are required to bend, cut the melon from the vine and carefully place it on a conveyor belt extending on a boom from a large covered trailer known as a 'harvest aid' which moves behind a tractor as the pickers work their way through the field. Some workers are also required on the trailer which receives the melons and are responsible for placing them into large cartons or containers. Tractor drivers are required to tow the harvest aids and must concentrate on very slow speed and care not to rock the harvest aid trailer during picking, and also when transporting to the packing shed. In the packing shed the melons are removed from the field carton and cleaned. Cleaning can either be by hand or machine, some in water, some dry. They are then graded according to size and placed into large cartons again to be placed into a coolroom before being transferred to a truck. Forklift operators are required to move the large cartons full of fruit. As watermelons are heavy, working with them is physically demanding any time they are handled.
Mushrooms	Picking	Supervisors	Mushrooms are grown indoors all year round on long raised tables or beds set in multi-layer rows from the floor to the ceiling of growing rooms. These are cooled and have highly regulated atmospheric conditions constantly monitored by staff. Pickers stand on 'lifts' that move up and down the layers and along the beds and pick the mushrooms by hand one by one. Instructions will be given to pickers in terms of size requirements, and each bed will be picked over every few days until complete. Picking is done by gently grabbing hold of the mushroom and twisting upwards. The stem is trimmed with a knife and the put into a basket or box on a scale. Each basket is full when it reaches a certain weight.

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Nursery Work	Farm hands	Tractor driving	<p>The work involved in a plant nursery can vary depending on the size and type of the nursery, but typically includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – propagation (starting new plants from seeds, cuttings, or other plant materials), – growing (taking care of the young plants as they grow, ensuring they receive the proper amount of water, light, and nutrients) and – maintenance work (maintaining the growing facilities, including greenhouses, shade houses, and outdoor growing areas and may include tasks such as cleaning, weeding, repairing equipment, and controlling pests and diseases).
Nuts Almonds Hazelnuts Macadamias Pecans Pistachios Walnuts	Poling Factory processing roles	Mechanical shaker operators Sweeper operators Pick up operators Forklift operators Tractor driving	<p>Almond production is highly mechanised. Harvest involves machines shaking the trees to loosen the nuts which fall to the ground. Machine sweepers then sweep the nuts into the middle of the row and are then collected by a pick-up machine and taken to a storage or a processing facility. Poling involves manually striking trees to dislodge any nuts not taken down by the mechanical shaker. Various orchard maintenance tasks are undertaken at other times of the year including pruning in order to maintain tree shape and encourage new growth. Other tasks include mowing, weeding, fertilisation, pest and disease control and repairing any damage to the trees or irrigation systems. Factory processing jobs often run on rotational day/night rosters with 12-hour shifts and generally run 24/7 until the season closes. Roles include machine operators, cleaning and processing staff, forklift operators and sampling and Quality Assurance staff.</p> <p>Chestnuts are usually harvested by hand. Workers will typically wear gloves to protect their hands from the spiny outer husks of the chestnuts. The chestnuts are picked by gently twisting them off the tree, or by using a small knife or pruner to cut the stem. Many will have already fallen from the tree so are collected from the ground. After the chestnuts are harvested, they are sorted to remove any damaged or diseased nuts. The chestnuts are then placed in baskets or crates for transport.</p> <p>Hazelnuts are usually harvested using mechanical equipment such as a tractor-mounted shaker or a handheld pneumatic shaker. The shaker is used to vibrate the tree trunk, which causes the ripe nuts to fall onto a catching frame or sheet below. Some growers may also choose to use a handheld rake to gather any remaining nuts that did not fall from the tree. After the nuts are harvested, they are usually collected into bins or buckets and transported to a cleaning area. Once the nuts are cleaned, they need to be dried to reduce the moisture content and prevent spoilage. Once the nuts are dry, they are sorted to remove any damaged or defective nuts. They may also be graded according to size and quality.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Nut (continued)			<p>Macadamias drop their nuts to the ground naturally and are swept from the orchard floor several times until complete. The industry is currently transitioning to mechanical harvesting using a specialised harvester or a tractor-mounted shaker. The mechanical harvester is a large machine that straddles the tree and uses rotating fingers to strip the nuts from the tree and catch them in a bin. The tractor-mounted shaker is used to vibrate the tree trunk, which causes the ripe nuts to fall onto a catching frame or sheet below. Some growers may also choose to use a handheld rake to gather any remaining nuts that did not fall from the tree. After the nuts are harvested, they are usually transported to a cleaning area where they are sorted to remove any debris or unwanted plant material, such as leaves or twigs. The nuts are then dried to reduce the moisture content and prevent spoilage. Once the nuts are dry, they are sorted to remove any damaged or defective nuts. They may also be graded according to size and quality. Macadamias have a hard shell that needs to be cracked before the nuts can be eaten or processed. The nuts are usually cracked using mechanical equipment such as a nutcracker or a centrifugal cracker.</p> <p>Pecans are removed from the trees by a mobile shaker and collected from the ground by mechanical harvesters. They are de-husked on farm before being transported to a processing plant for storage and shelling as required.</p> <p>Pistachios are usually harvested mechanically using a mechanical shaker. The shaker is attached to the trunk of the tree, and it shakes the tree vigorously to knock the pistachios from the branches. Some growers may also use a mechanical sweeper to collect the nuts from the ground. After the pistachios are harvested, they are typically spread out to dry. The drying process may take several days and requires good ventilation to prevent the pistachios from becoming mouldy. Once dry, they are usually transported to a hulling facility where the outer hulls are removed. This is typically done using mechanical equipment. The hulling process is important to ensure that the pistachios are safe for consumption, as the hulls can contain harmful toxins. After hulling, the pistachios are sorted and graded according to size, colour, and quality. This process is typically done using specialized equipment that can sort the nuts based on various characteristics.</p> <p>Walnuts are usually harvested using mechanical equipment such as a mechanical shaker or a trunk shaker. The mechanical shaker is a large machine that straddles the tree and uses rotating fingers to shake the tree and loosen the nuts from the branches. The trunk shaker is mounted on the trunk of the tree and uses vibrations to shake the nuts loose. The nuts are caught in a bin or fall onto a tarpaulin or similar sheet laid on the ground below. After the nuts are harvested, they are usually transported to a cleaning area where they are sorted to remove any debris or unwanted plant material. The nuts are then dried to reduce the moisture content and prevent spoilage. Once the nuts are dry, they are sorted to remove any damaged or defective nuts. They may also be graded according to size and quality. Walnuts have a hard shell that needs to be cracked before the nuts can be eaten or processed. The nuts are usually cracked using mechanical equipment such as a nutcracker or a centrifugal cracker. After cracking, the nuts are usually hulled using a hulling machine to remove the outer green or brown hull and expose the light brown nut shell. Hulling and drying of freshly harvested walnuts is carried out on-farm before the nuts are transported in bulk or by container to a facility for storage, processing and distribution to domestic and global markets in either inshell or kernel form.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Olives	Picking Packing roles	Tree shaker operators	Olive harvesting is typically done by hand, either by shaking the trees or using specialised tools to gently remove the fruit from the branches. Hessian or plastic is laid down around the tree to catch the olives as they fall. The harvested olives are then sorted and washed and packed. In Australia, some olive groves use mechanical harvesting methods, especially for large commercial operations. The process for these operations is highly mechanised and involves machinery shaking the tree and collecting the olives that fall.
Passionfruit	Picking Grading / sorting		Purple passionfruit harvesting is completed before sunrise and involves workers scooping up fallen fruit with a cupped stick and placing the fruit in a bucket. Other varieties can be hand-picked from the vine. The full bucket is then emptied into a larger bin. Workers must be reasonably fit as the work involves a lot of carrying, lifting and walking. Once picked, the fruit will undergo separating, dusting and grading which can be done by hand or by using specialised machinery.
Papaya/ Paw Paws	Picking Sorting / packing		Papaya and paw paws are grown outdoors on trees. Pickers work in hot and humid conditions so appropriate clothing and hydration is a must. As with other tree fruit, they are picked either with secateurs or by twisting from the stems into a bag hung around the neck and shoulders and then placed into a larger bin. Once picked the fruit will be washed, sorted and packed. Workers must be reasonably fit as the work involves a lot of carrying, lifting and walking.
Persimmons	Picking		Persimmons are grown outdoors on trees. To harvest them, workers cut the fruit from the tree with either snips or a sharp knife, leaving a bit of the stem attached. As with other tree fruit, they are picked into a bag hung around the neck and shoulders. For larger trees, pickers need to use a ladder or elevating work platform (ie cherry-picker) to pick persimmons out of reach. When the bag is full, it is emptied into a larger bin, carton or container. Some varieties are quite delicate and bruise easily, and in these cases the persimmons are laid in a shallow tray in a single layer.
Pears / Nashi Pears	Picking	Tractor driving Forklift driving	Pear picking involves working outside in the orchard and is physically demanding. Workers are required to pick pears (sometimes by colour) by either twisting from their stems or cutting them using secateurs and placing them carefully into a picking bag which hangs around the neck and shoulders. For larger trees, workers need to use a ladder or elevating work platform (ie cherry-picker) to pick pears out of reach. When the bag is full, it is emptied into a larger bin, carton or container. When these bins are full, workers operating tractors will move the bins either into packing sheds or into coolrooms.
Pineapples	Picking	Tractor driving Forklift driving	Pineapple harvesting involves working outside in all weather conditions and is physically demanding. Work can be very difficult as it involves walking through the field, following a tractor, cutting the pineapple from the stalk with a sharp knife and placing it on a boom belt. The pineapple crown is then removed (using a de-topper) and fruit is stacked into harvest bins. Most of the work is done in very hot conditions so long-sleeved shirts, hats and sensible footwear are essential. Workers should have access to water and be reasonably fit as there is a fair bit of carrying, lifting and walking involved.

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Potatoes	Field hands	Tractor driving	Potatoes are harvested using harvesting machines that are attached to tractors. The machines harvest by lifting the potatoes from the bed or ground and separating the potatoes from soil, rocks and other foreign material. Workers ride the back of the machine and sort out plant material, stones and rotten potatoes before they are delivered to a field bin or hopper. Workers are also required to complete further inspections and separation of foreign material when the potatoes are unloaded from the field bins and put into storage.
Pumpkins	Picking Packing shed workers	Tractor driving Forklift driving	Picking pumpkins is done outside and is physically demanding work. The pumpkins are picked when the vines have died off. They are cut from the vine using large secateurs and then loaded directly into bins in the field, or harvested onto trailers and then sorted and loaded back at the shed.
Rice		Harvester driving Chaser bin driving Truck driving	Farmers use large, conventional grain harvesters to mechanically harvest rice in Australia. The harvesting machine cuts the rice stalk and separates the grain from the straw. This is called threshing. The rice is then transferred to a storage bin in the harvester. When the bin is full, the harvester transfers the rice to a chaser bin which follows the harvester while it continues to operate. The rice is then delivered to a storage facility, where work can be found in the segregation process which occurs according to variety, moisture levels, grain size and colour.
Stonefruit Apricots Nectarines Peaches Plums	Picking Packing or processing work	Tractor driving Forklift driving	Picking apricots, nectarines, peaches or plums involves working outside in the orchard and is physically demanding. Workers will be required to pick stonefruit (sometimes by colour) and to place them carefully into a picking bag which hangs around the neck and shoulders or directly into cartons or other containers. For larger trees, workers will need to use a ladder or elevating work platform (ie cherry-picker) to pick stonefruit out of reach. When the bag is full, it is emptied into a larger bin, carton or container. Some stonefruit is grown on trellising systems which are picked by way of a trailer towed by a tractor. Workers sit or stand at different levels on the trailer and pick whatever fruit is within their reach as the trailer moves down the row. This method removes the need for ladders or elevating work platforms. Apricots, in particular, are grown for the dried-fruit market. After harvest they are cut in half and the stone removed. This is either done by hand using a small knife, or by machines along a moving conveyer. The fruit is then treated to prevent mould and placed evenly over a large, flat tray with the cut side facing upwards. These trays are placed in direct sunlight on a mown grass 'drying green' for several days until dry. They are brought back into the shed every night and if there is a threat of rain. Casual workers who live nearby are required for this as the instruction to pull the fruit inside when rain threatens can be at very short notice.
Sugar Cane	Cane cutting	Harvester driving Tractor driving Haul out driving	Sugar cane harvesting is undertaken with complex harvesters that require experienced drivers, but tractor drivers are also needed to load the cane from the field onto locomotives. Truck drivers may also be used to haul out the cane from the field to the mills or transport the processed sugar to the ports. On a few smaller farms workers may be required to walk through rows of sugar cane cutting at the base using a cane cutter and placing the cane into a trailer.

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Tomatoes	Picking Glasshouse work	Forklift driving QC personnel Supervisors & Team Leaders	Tomatoes can be grown in open fields or in a glasshouse environment. For tomatoes grown outdoors, most of the work is done in very hot conditions so long-sleeved shirts, hats and sensible footwear are essential. Take a water bottle. Tomatoes with colour are picked into baskets or tubs and emptied when full into a larger container. Methods vary. Workers must be reasonably fit as the work involves a lot of bending, carrying, lifting and walking. For tomatoes grown in a glasshouse, the work is typically hot and humid and apart from harvesting can also involve de-leafing, clipping, pruning, pest management and other quality duties.
Tree planting	Planting		Tree planters carry several hundred seedlings at a time in specially designed tree planting bags and walk up and down rows carefully planting the seedlings into pre-prepared holes or mounds. Tree planting is challenging physical work requiring a good level of physical fitness.
Turf	Field hands	Tractor driving Harvester operator	Growing turf can involve a number of different activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - site preparation (removing any existing vegetation, levelling the ground, and preparing a good quality soil mixture), - seeding (sowing the turf seed into prepared beds), - fertilisation, - irrigation and - mowing (the turf needs to be mown regularly to promote dense growth and this is normally done by ride-on mowers). Once the grass has reached maturity, it is ready for harvest. This involves cutting the grass into rectangular sections, known as "turf rolls", using a turf harvester. The turf rolls are then transported to the point of sale, either to a wholesale distributor or directly to the customer.
Vegetables Artichokes Beans Beetroot Broccoli/ Broccolini Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Capsicums Carrots Cauliflower Celery Chillies Cucumbers Eggplant Spinach/ Silverbeet/Kale Leafy Asian Vegies Leafy Salad Vegies Leeks Lettuce Onions Parsnips Peas Sweet Corn Sweet Potatoes Zucchini	Planting Picking Packing	Tractor driving Forklift driving Harvest machinery operators HR Truck Drivers Spray Rig operators Irrigation Farmhands Packing Sheds – machine operators Forklift drivers Quality Control personnel Supervisors & Team Leaders Cold room warehousing assistants	Artichokes can be planted from seed or from young plants in rows. As they grow, artichokes need to be pruned regularly to encourage bushier growth and shoots need to be pinched out when young to encourage the growth of more branches and ultimately more artichoke heads. Artichokes are ready to harvest when the buds are tightly closed and about the size of a golf ball. The heads are cut off the plant with a sharp knife, leaving about 10-15cm of stem and placed into crates or similar containers. After harvesting, the artichokes are sorted into different sizes and packed into boxes ready for transport to market or a packing facility for further processing. Bean harvesting is undertaken with complex harvesters that require experienced drivers. Beans are transported back to a shed where they are washed free of debris and undergo what is called optical sorting. Workers are needed to stand at a sorting table that vibrates and shakes the beans down through the process line. Nimble-fingered people and a good eye for detail are required. The beans are then packed into crates and stacked. Workers must be reasonably fit and healthy as the work involves carrying and lifting. Beetroot is generally harvested mechanically, using specialized harvesting equipment. The equipment typically includes a blade that cuts the tops off the beetroot plants, followed by a conveyor system that lifts the beets from the soil and delivers them to a collection bin. The beets are then transported to a cleaning facility where they are washed to remove any dirt or debris. The cleaning process may include brushing, washing, and scrubbing to ensure that the beetroot is clean and ready for packing.

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Vegetables (continued)			<p>Picking broccoli is done outside and is physically demanding work. The worker will follow a tractor with bins attached to the back and walk through rows of broccoli. The worker will bend down to find the broccoli head and use a sharp knife to cut the stalk. A second cut then occurs to trim the stalk to prevent damage once placed into bins on the tractor. The work can become cold, dirty and muddy when wet.</p> <p>For broccolini, the worker will follow a tractor with a boom attached called a harvest aid and walk through rows of broccolini. The worker will bend down to find the broccolini head and use a sharp knife to cut the stalk. The broccolini is placed in a crate and moved onto a conveyor to be stacked. Once picked the broccolini is packed by bunching together with a band and labelled.</p> <p>Brussels sprouts are picked mechanically by a harvester which separates the plant stems from the sprouts. The sprouts are collected into bins within the harvester and transported to the packing shed. There they are washed and cleaned, then moved to a sorting, grading and reject team of people. They are then moved through the production line for further quality checks and packing. You will need to be fast with hands, have good hand eye co-ordination along with being able to work in close proximity with others and enjoy a work team environment.</p> <p>Picking cabbages is done outside and is physically demanding work. The worker will follow a tractor with a boom attached called a harvest aid and walk through rows of cabbage. The worker will bend down to find the cabbage head and use a sharp knife to cut at the base. The excess leaves are trimmed and the cabbage is placed in a crate and moved onto a conveyor to be stacked. The work can become cold, dirty and muddy when wet.</p> <p>Capsicum (also known as bell peppers) are usually harvested by hand as they require careful handling to avoid damaging the delicate skin of the pepper. Workers pick the peppers using sharp knives or pruning shears to cut the stem. The harvested peppers are placed in picking bins or buckets and taken to a nearby packing shed where they are sorted according to their size, colour, and quality. The capsicum are then washed and cleaned to remove any dirt, debris, or residue. This is typically done using a hydro-cooler. The capsicum are packed into plastic crates or cartons which are usually lined with foam or other protective material to prevent the peppers from getting damaged during transportation.</p> <p>Carrots are usually harvested mechanically, using specialized harvesting equipment. The equipment typically includes a blade that cuts off the tops of the carrots, followed by a conveyor system that lifts the carrots from the soil and delivers them to a collection bin. In some cases, hand harvesting may be used for specialty carrots or when the terrain is too rough for machines. Once harvested, the carrots are transported to a cleaning shed where they are washed to remove any dirt or debris. The cleaning process may include brushing, washing, and scrubbing to ensure that the carrots are clean and ready for packing.</p> <p>Picking cauliflower is done outside and is physically demanding work. The worker will with a boom attached called a harvest aid and walk through rows of cauliflower. The worker will bend down to find the cauliflower head and use a sharp knife to cut at the base. The excess leaves are trimmed and the cauliflower is placed in a crate and moved onto a conveyor to be stacked. The work can become cold, dirty and muddy when wet.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Vegetables (continued)			<p>Celery is usually harvested by hand, as it is a delicate crop that requires careful handling to avoid damage. Workers cut the celery stalks at the base of the plant using a sharp knife or blade, and then place the harvested celery into bins or crates. It is then transported to a cleaning shed where it is washed to remove any dirt, debris, or residue. The cleaning process may include brushing, washing, and scrubbing to ensure that the celery is clean and ready for packing.</p> <p>Chilli is hand-picked and nimble-fingered people are required. Some chilli varieties are hot and can affect your skin you will be required to wear gloves when dealing with these varieties. The chillies are picked and placed in punnets or trays. You must be reasonably healthy as there is a fair bit of carrying, lifting and walking.</p> <p>Cucumbers may be grown in a glasshouse environment which is hot and humid. You may be picking from ground level, including bending repetitively, to hand pick the cucumber. The cucumbers are placed in trays on a trolley as you walk through the rows.</p> <p>Eggplants (also called aubergine) are harvested by hand using shears or knives to cut the stem about 1 cm above the calyx (the green star-shaped part at the top of the fruit). Workers carefully handle the eggplants to avoid damaging the skin or stem, which can cause the fruit to spoil. After harvesting, the eggplants are sorted based on size, shape, and quality. Eggplants are usually packed in cardboard boxes, which can hold 10 to 20 kg of fruit, depending on the market. The boxes are lined with foam or paper to protect the fruit during transportation.</p> <p>Spinach, kale, and silverbeet are usually harvested by hand. Workers move through the field with baskets, selecting the leaves that are ready for picking. For kale and silverbeet, the outer leaves are typically harvested first, while with spinach, the entire plant is usually harvested. Depending on the variety and growing conditions, these vegetables can be harvested anywhere from once a week to every few weeks. After harvesting, the leaves are sorted to remove any damaged or diseased leaves and are then washed to remove any dirt or debris. Following this, they are dried, either by air or in a drying room. Once dry, they are packed into plastic bags or containers, depending on the intended use and storage conditions.</p> <p>The most common leafy Asian vegetables grown in Australia include Bok choy, Chinese broccoli (gai lan), Choy sum, Water spinach (kangkong) and Napa cabbage (Chinese cabbage). For bok choy, choy sum, and Chinese broccoli, the entire plant is typically harvested by cutting it off at the base of the stem. For water spinach, the top portion of the plant is harvested by cutting it off near the base of the stem, leaving the bottom portion to regrow. Napa cabbage is usually harvested by cutting the entire head off at the base.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Vegetables (continued)			<p>Common leafy salad vegetables include baby spinach, romaine, watercress, rocket or arugula, swiss chard, sorrel and mustard greens. Harvesting is typically done by hand, using sharp knives or shears to cut the leaves close to the base of the plant. The goal is to harvest the leaves while they are still fresh and tender, which is usually early in the morning when the plants are still cool. Once the leaves are harvested, they are taken to a sorting area where they are inspected for quality. Any damaged or discoloured leaves are removed, and the remaining leaves are sorted by size and shape. The sorted leaves are then washed in a series of tanks which removes any dirt or residue that may be on the leaves. After washing, the leaves are dried using a spinning process that removes excess water and finally, the leaves are packed into boxes or bags for shipping to markets or distribution centres. The packing process is typically automated and may involve machines that weigh and pack the leaves into bags or boxes.</p> <p>Leeks are usually harvested manually using a knife or sickle to cut the leeks at the base of the plant. The outer leaves are trimmed off, leaving the white stem and the tender green leaves intact. Before packing, the leeks are washed to remove any dirt or debris. The roots are trimmed and any damaged or diseased leaves are removed. Leeks are usually packed in cardboard boxes or plastic bags.</p> <p>Picking lettuces is done outside and is physically demanding work. The worker will follow a tractor with a boom attached called a harvest aid and walk through rows of lettuce. The worker will bend down to find the lettuce head and use a sharp knife to cut at the base. The excess leaves are trimmed and the lettuce is placed in a crate or box and moved onto a conveyor to be stacked.</p> <p>Harvesting onions involves either manually pulling onion bulbs from the ground or more likely using a machine like a mechanical harvester which gently lift the onions from the soil. Once the onions are pulled out, they are left to dry and cure in the field for a few days before being moved to a packing shed. Onions are typically stored in large bins, where they are graded and sorted by size using grading machines. Workers will then manually check each onion for quality and remove any damaged, diseased or undersized onions. Onions are then packed into bags or boxes made from materials like mesh, plastic, or cardboard to help keep the onions dry and ventilated. Some packing lines also include automated weighers, bagging machines and palletisers to optimize packing efficiency.</p> <p>Parsnips are usually harvested mechanically using a specialized harvester that can dig up the roots without damaging them. The harvester lifts the roots out of the ground and removes the tops and leaves. After harvesting, the parsnips are sorted based on size, shape, and quality. Before packing, the parsnips are washed and brushed to remove any dirt or debris. Parsnips are usually packed in cardboard boxes or plastic bags.</p> <p>Peas are usually harvested mechanically using a combine harvester. The harvester cuts the plants, removes the pods, and separates them from the stems and leaves. After harvesting, the pea pods are sorted based on size, quality, and any defects. Peas are pre-cooled as soon as possible after harvest to preserve their quality and prolong their shelf life. Peas are usually packed in cardboard boxes or plastic bags, depending on the market.</p>

Crop	Work that requires little or no experience / training	Skilled roles (experience, licences required)	What happens
Vegetables (continued)			<p>Sweet Corn harvesting is undertaken with complex harvesters that require experienced drivers. Sweet Corn is transported back to a shed where it is washed and sorted. Packers stand at a conveyor table and cut the base of the stalk before packing it into a create or box. You must be reasonably healthy as there is a fair bit of carrying, lifting and standing.</p> <p>Harvesting sweet potatoes involves working outside and is physically demanding. Work involves digging up sweet potatoes by hand or following a harvester to sort through sweet potatoes once the harvester has dug produce up mechanically. The work can become very dirty and dusty. Shifts can be between 7 to 12 hours and work across a seven-day working week. You must be reasonably fit as there is a fair bit of carrying, lifting and walking.</p> <p>Zucchinis are typically harvested by hand by gently twisting or snapping the zucchini from the plant. Harvesting is typically done early in the morning, when the zucchinis are at their freshest and the temperatures are cooler, which helps to preserve their quality. After the zucchinis are harvested, they are typically sorted and graded based on their size, quality, and appearance. The zucchinis are then packed into containers which may vary depending on the specific requirements of the customer, but commonly used packaging include plastic crates, cardboard boxes or styrofoam trays.</p>

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