



SURVEY ON KITCHEN GARDENS IN MALTA

REPORT

Agriculture and Fisheries Unit
National Statistics Office,
Malta 2005

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1 Introduction

The National Statistics Office, formerly known as the Central Office of Statistics, carried out annual censuses of Agriculture since the setting up of the office. A time series, dating back from the crop year 1955/56, is found at the Library of the NSO, the last one carried out in October 2001.

The large majority of agricultural holdings are a family concern. Whilst commercial holdings direct their produce through administrative channels, agricultural holdings with little economic significance either produce fodder for the livestock sector or are subsistence farming¹. The produce from these holdings is not sold at the official markets, as is normal practice with commercial agricultural holdings.

Although, over the years, some holders used to declare their holding as being subsistence farming, this issue has never been tackled in order to quantify the area that is being used for kitchen gardens. No specific question was ever included in any census questionnaire.

This exercise is aimed at targeting various variables connected with kitchen gardens, thus, improving the quality of the data.

1.1 Abstract of agricultural statistical data

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>UAA</i> | <i>10,000 ha</i> |
| <i>Agricultural holdings</i> | <i>10,988</i> |
| <i>Full time farmers/breeders</i> | <i>1,524</i> |
| <i>Part time farmers/breeders</i> | <i>12,589</i> |
| <i>Land under fodder</i> | <i>4,500 ha</i> |
| <i>Land under vines</i> | <i>700 ha</i> |
| <i>Land under orchards</i> | <i>500 ha</i> |

¹ *Subsistence farming* -- farming which directly supports the farmer's household without producing a significant surplus for trade

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Arable land</i> | <i>9,000 ha</i> |
| <i>Potatoes</i> | <i>1,200 ha</i> |
| <i>Land for horticulture</i> | <i>3,100 ha</i> |

According to the agricultural census 5,596 holdings had less than 0.5 ha of agricultural land and in total amounting to just over 1,400 ha, or an average of 0.25 ha per holding. This implicates that the land area is very fragmented and parcels are very small. These very small plots of land are assumed to be used for subsistence farming.

1.2 The agricultural register

The Agriculture and Fisheries Unit keeps a comprehensive farmer's register that includes all holdings engaged in any agricultural activity, whether commercial or subsistence farming.

The register contains

- Personal details of the holder
- Land type (irrigated, dry, garigue)
- Land use (permanent crops, arable crops)
- Livestock
- Machinery
- Labour force

Updates on the register are carried out on a monthly basis. The Ministry of Rural Affairs and the Environment provides a list of updates within the horticulture sector. Updates include transfer of land, deletions, new registrations and any corrections of personal details. Similarly the Department of Veterinary Services provides updates within the livestock sector. The new holdings are immediately interviewed by an AFU official in order to collect missing data. Holdings that no longer exist are struck from the register.

All agricultural holdings are obliged to fill in statistical questionnaires and a response rate of over 95 per cent is always achieved.

Since ninety per cent of the register is made up of part-time holders, thresholds could not be applied, as this would eliminate the bulk of the agricultural land. Including part-time farmers within the register will exhaustively cover all production, whether crop production or livestock breeding.

2 Scope and methodological approach

2.1 Scope of the survey

Since kitchen gardens have never been surveyed, the National Statistics Office deemed it fit to carry out a survey to establish certain variables within the sector. The scope of this survey is to establish, for the first time, the area which is used for kitchen gardens, the volume of production, the volume of produce which is disposed of to others and losses which are incurred by kitchen garden holdings.

The survey was launched in March 2005 and interviewing was concluded in July of the same year.

Time schedule for the survey:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>March 2005:</i> | <i>Sample and questionnaire design</i> |
| <i>April – June 2005:</i> | <i>Telephone data collection</i> |
| <i>July 2005:</i> | <i>Data Input</i> |
| <i>August 2005:</i> | <i>Validation</i> |
| <i>September 2005:</i> | <i>Report</i> |

2.2 Variables

The variables included in the questionnaire (attached in Annex 1) were the following:

- Area for different crops (hectares)
- Production for different crops (kilograms)
- Yield per hectare (kilograms per hectare)
- Production disposed of to others
- Losses (kilograms)
- Number of persons in the household ***

*** Number of persons in the household include all immediate family members when land area is shared between more than one family.

2.3 Sample design and methodology

In order to have a more accurate result, the agricultural register was updated prior to the sampling design. Since there were 162 holdings with no agricultural land, these were not considered for this survey, thus, the target population amounted to 10,826 agricultural holdings. Stratification of agricultural holdings was split according to:-

- Administrative areas - Gozo & Comino, Northern, Southern & Western
- Type of land - Irrigation/Dry
- Median Land group

The total list of agricultural holdings were split into 24 strata as shown in *the table 1*:

Table 1. Population distribution of agricultural holdings by region, type of land and land groups

| Region | No irrigation | | | | Irrigation | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 0 - median | median - P75 | P75 + | Total | 0 - median | median - P75 | P75 + | Total |
| Gozo and Comino | 1,299 | 490 | 298 | 2,087 | 101 | 83 | 104 | 288 |
| Northern | 573 | 318 | 295 | 1,186 | 232 | 210 | 415 | 857 |
| Southern | 1,826 | 788 | 540 | 3,154 | 188 | 144 | 217 | 549 |
| Western | 1,032 | 501 | 493 | 2,026 | 170 | 167 | 342 | 679 |
| Total | 4,730 | 2,097 | 1,626 | 8,453 | 691 | 604 | 1,078 | 2,373 |

When the sample was extracted, the median area was established at 0.59 ha. The land groups imply that in stratum 1, there were 1,299 holdings that have no irrigation facilities coming from the region of Gozo and Comino. These have an agricultural area greater than zero but less than 0.59 ha. In order to reduce the number of strata some regions were clustered.

In collaboration with the Research and Methodology Unit at the National Statistics Office, it was decided that the total number of 1,500 agricultural holdings to be surveyed, representing 14 per cent of the total population, was adequate.

These were split between 700 holdings which had no means of irrigation and the remaining 800 holdings would be allocated to holdings that have a water supply. The holdings were then split proportionally among the regions within the type of land. The holdings were equally allocated among the land groups. For the allocation of holdings to be sampled among the strata, the following formula was used:-

$$nl_{ri} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{N_{ri}}{N_i} \cdot n_i$$

where:

N is the total number of holdings in the population

n is the total number of holdings in the sample

i is the type of land

0 = non-irrigated

1 = irrigated

r is the region

0 = Gozo and Comino

1 = Northern Region

2 = Western Region

3 = Southern Region

l is the land group

1 = 0 – median

2 = median – P75

3 = P75+

The formula is multiplied by a coefficient of 1/3 due to the fact that equal allocation between land groups was applied.

Table 2. Initial sample distribution of holdings by region, type of land and land groups

| Region | No irrigation | | | | Irrigation | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | 0 – median | median – P75 | P75 + | Total | 0 – median | median – P75 | P75 + | Total |
| Gozo and Comino | 58 | 58 | 58 | 174 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 96 |
| Northern | 33 | 33 | 33 | 99 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 288 |
| Southern | 87 | 87 | 87 | 261 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 186 |
| Western | 56 | 56 | 56 | 168 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 228 |
| Total | 234 | 234 | 234 | 702 | 266 | 266 | 266 | 798 |

The weight of each holding selected from each stratum was equal to:

$$wt_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

where:

N_h is the number of holdings in the population stratum h

n_h is the number of holdings in the sample stratum h

Wt_h is the weight of each holding in sample in stratum h

Table 3. Initial sample weights of holdings by region, type of land and land groups

| Region | No irrigation | | | Irrigation | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------|------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0 - median | median - P75 | P75 + | 0 - median | median - P75 | P75 + |
| Gozo and Comino | 22.397 | 8.448 | 5.138 | 3.156 | 2.594 | 3.250 |
| Northern | 17.364 | 9.636 | 8.939 | 2.417 | 2.188 | 4.323 |
| Southern | 20.989 | 9.057 | 6.207 | 3.032 | 2.323 | 3.500 |
| Western | 18.429 | 8.946 | 8.804 | 2.237 | 2.197 | 4.500 |

2.4 Enumeration and Interviewing

Prior to the actual interview, the owners of the holdings in the sample were informed by mail explaining the scope of the survey and asking them to prepare areas and production figures for the year 2004.

Interviewing was carried out during a twelve week period extending from April to June 2005 and the information collected referred to harvested crop production for the calendar year 2004. Crops sown at the end of 2004 to be harvested in 2005 were not taken into account.

From previous experience, interviewing had to be carried out after office hours as it would be difficult to contact the holders during normal working hours. Interviewing took three months to complete and the major problem encountered was how to contact the farmers. Interviewers did their utmost to get the farmers' mobile phone number and it was decided to include it in the farmers register for future reference.

Since production figures were not readily available, as no invoices are available, the farmer's production data was arrived at by calculating the number of boxes produced and their relative weight per box for each crop.

An in house program was designed in order to calculate the average yield per crop and the average consumption of each crop per head
The average consumption per head per crop was calculated as follows:

$$AC_k = \frac{1}{n} \cdot (P_k - L_k - D_k)$$

where:

AC is the average consumption per household member

n is the number of family members within the household

P is total production

L is losses

D is the produce that has been disposed of to other members

k is the product type

The total average consumption per head per for each household would be:

$$AC = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^k (P_k - L_k - D_k)$$

2.5 Response

A response of 1,162 agricultural holdings out of a sample of 1,500 holdings was achieved, thus a response rate of 77 per cent. Since previous data on kitchen garden did not exist, re-weighting was the only option. The final weighting scheme can be seen from Table 4 below:

Table 4. Final sample weights of agricultural holdings by region, type of land and land groups

| Region | No irrigation | | | Irrigation | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------|------------|--------------|-------|
| | 0 - median | Median – P75 | P75 + | 0 - median | median - P75 | P75 + |
| Gozo and Comino | 25.471 | 13.243 | 8.054 | 4.810 | 3.773 | 4.000 |
| Northern | 19.759 | 13.826 | 13.409 | 3.625 | 3.044 | 4.611 |
| Southern | 22.825 | 11.939 | 9.153 | 4.178 | 2.939 | 3.678 |
| Western | 20.235 | 14.735 | 9.667 | 3.400 | 2.738 | 5.182 |

Table 5 shows the actual response rates per stratum. The element of non response was due to non cooperation from the holding and in some cases the holder could not be contacted.

Table 5. Response rate of agricultural holdings by region, type of land and land groups

| Region | No irrigation | | | | Irrigation | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 0 – median | Median – P75 | P75 + | Total | 0 – median | median – P75 | P75 + | Total |
| Gozo and Comino | 87.9% | 63.8% | 63.8% | 72.3% | 65.6% | 68.8% | 81.3% | 71.1% |
| Northern | 87.9% | 69.7% | 66.7% | 75.5% | 66.7% | 71.9% | 93.8% | 77.2% |
| Southern | 92.0% | 75.9% | 67.8% | 78.5% | 72.6% | 79.0% | 95.2% | 82.7% |
| Western | 91.1% | 60.7% | 91.1% | 81.0% | 65.8% | 80.3% | 86.8% | 77.3% |
| Total | 90.2% | 68.4% | 72.2% | 77.1% | 67.7% | 75.6% | 90.6% | 77.8% |

Out of the respondents, a total of 574 agricultural holdings had kitchen gardens whilst the remaining 588 are commercial farming with no kitchen gardens.

Table 6. Final sample distribution of agricultural holdings with kitchen gardens by region, type of land and land groups

| Region | No irrigation | | | | Irrigation | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| | 0 - median | median - P75 | P75 + | Total | 0 - median | median - P75 | P75 + | Total |
| Gozo and Comino | 38 | 24 | 18 | 80 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 38 |
| Northern | 19 | 11 | 9 | 39 | 43 | 21 | 16 | 80 |
| Southern | 56 | 43 | 38 | 137 | 27 | 25 | 11 | 63 |
| Western | 31 | 18 | 24 | 73 | 27 | 26 | 11 | 64 |
| Total | 144 | 96 | 89 | 329 | 113 | 86 | 46 | 245 |

Table 7. Final sample distribution of agricultural holdings without kitchen gardens by region, type of land and land groups

| Region | No irrigation | | | | Irrigation | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | 0 - median | median - P75 | P75 + | Total | 0 - median | median - P75 | P75 + | Total |
| Gozo and Comino | 13 | 13 | 19 | 45 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 31 |
| Northern | 10 | 12 | 13 | 35 | 21 | 48 | 74 | 143 |
| Southern | 24 | 23 | 21 | 68 | 18 | 24 | 48 | 90 |
| Western | 20 | 16 | 27 | 63 | 23 | 35 | 55 | 113 |
| Total | 67 | 64 | 80 | 211 | 67 | 115 | 195 | 377 |

From **Tables 6 and 7**, it is confirmed that while smaller holdings are engaged in subsistence farming and larger ones are being utilized for commercial purposes. It is established that smaller parcels are used for own consumption.

Since the majority of the holdings are a family concern the farmers do not see the need to keep book keeping records. In order to avoid getting inaccurate data it was decided to impute median data from the survey itself. The imputed data can be considered reliable due to the fact that item non-response was not extensive and only a few holdings did not answer the questionnaire comprehensively.

3 Results and Comparisons

3.1 Area and crop under kitchen gardens

Table 8 below shows the total crop production established within the survey. A priori expectations should show that the four most common type of crop grown in kitchen gardens are Potatoes, Beans, Onions and Grapes. Details on these crops may be seen below.

Table 8. Area and Production of kitchen gardens

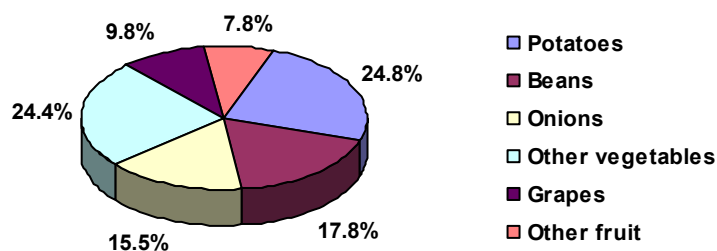
| | | Area | | Production | |
|--|----------|-------|------|------------|---------|
| | | Ha | CV | Kg | CV |
| Total Production from Kitchen Gardens | | 810.2 | 37.4 | 4,820,560 | 249,337 |
| Total Vegetables | | 668.0 | 31.7 | 4,067,734 | 217,483 |
| | Potatoes | 200.9 | 11.3 | 1,706,555 | 105,458 |
| <i>of which</i> | Beans | 144.5 | 9.1 | 513,823 | 40,263 |
| | Onions | 125.5 | 7.5 | 861,893 | 65,848 |
| Total Fruit | | 142.2 | 14.5 | 752,826 | 83,617 |
| <i>of which</i> | Grapes | 79.2 | 10.1 | 343,935 | 45,381 |

It is pertinent to note that only in exceptional cases, that the farmer lives on the farm. The large majority of the holdings are made up of many different parcels of land which in most cases may be far off from the residence. Hence, the concept of Kitchen gardens takes a different perspective when

compared to the traditional kitchen gardens found in other countries. Whereas, abroad, kitchen gardens are small plots of land within the agricultural holding, the composition of kitchen gardens in Malta is quite different.

Locally, pensioners or part-time farmers who own small parcels of land, use these plots for leisure and in the process grow the produce for household consumption. On the other hand, commercial holdings hardly dedicate a segment of their land to grow kitchen garden produce but may take some of the produce during harvest time.

Percentage distribution of kitchen gardens (ha) by type of crop



The estimated total production from kitchen gardens amounted to 4.8 million kilograms which are grown over 810 ha of land area. Statistically, the share of kitchen gardens amounts to 7.7 per cent while the production figures amount to 5.6 per cent of the total crop production.

Potatoes are the most popular crop among kitchen garden growers and these cover over 35 per cent of total production, followed by onions which cover 18 per cent of total production. This may be due to the fact that these two crops are good store crops. Broad beans are the third most popular crop grown among kitchen gardens and this may be due to dry land characteristics with no irrigation but depend on the rainy season for irrigation purposes.

The pie chart above indicates that the growing of potatoes is the most important crop grown in kitchen gardens, whereas grapes are the most popular fruit grown. Grapes are mainly used for the production of home made wine rather than being used for the consumption of table grapes.

3.2 Disposed of to third parties

Since harvesting generally occurs over a small period of time, the excess produce is disposed of to the immediate family or friends. The results indicate that out of a total production of 4.8 million kilograms, an estimated 1.5 million kilograms were disposed of to third parties. **Table 9** shows a distribution of the most important crops disposed of, to third parties. Of the total produce which is disposed of to others, 88.2 per cent are vegetables with the remaining 11.8 per cent being fruit.

Table 9. Disposal of the most important crops

| | | Disposals | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Kg | % | % of total |
| Total Disposals from Kitchen Gardens | | 1,514,438 | - | 100.0 |
| Total Vegetables | | 1,336,697 | 100.0 | 88.2 |
| <i>of which</i> | Potatoes | 582,278 | 43.6 | 38.4 |
| | Beans | 157,988 | 11.8 | 10.4 |
| | Onions | 272,005 | 20.3 | 18.0 |
| | Tomatoes | 112,648 | 8.4 | 7.4 |
| | Other vegetables | 211,778 | 15.8 | 14.0 |
| Total Fruit | | 177,741 | 100.0 | 11.8 |
| <i>of which</i> | Grapes | 28,135 | 15.8 | 1.9 |
| | Peaches | 30,141 | 17.0 | 2.0 |
| | Oranges | 36,174 | 20.4 | 2.4 |
| | Lemons | 28,928 | 16.3 | 1.9 |
| | Other fruit | 54,363 | 30.5 | 3.6 |

3.3 Per capita consumption

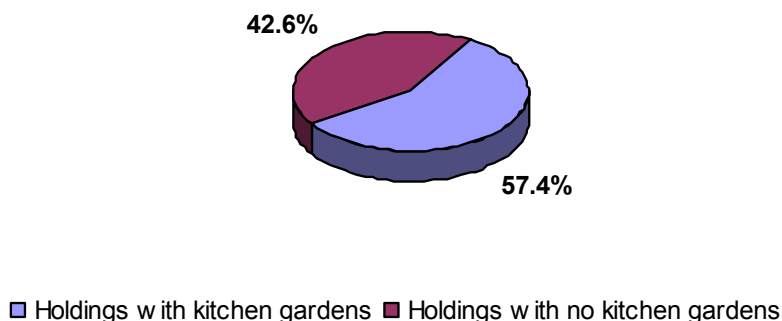
This exercise also gave a clear estimate of the per capita consumption from kitchen gardens production.

Table 10. Estimated annual consumption per capita

| | Estimated total number of households with kitchen gardens | Estimated number of persons | Estimated total consumption | Consumption (kg) per capita per year |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Fruit and Vegetables | 6,219 | 24,072 | 3,265,642 | 135.7 |

It has been established that a total of 6,219 out of a population of 10,826 agricultural holdings do have kitchen gardens.

Percentage distribution of holdings with kitchen gardens



The estimated number of people living in these holdings amounted to 24,072 family members, or an average of 3.9 family members. After deducting the *'produce disposed of to others'* and the *'losses'* from the total kitchen garden production, the consumption amounts to 3.3 million kilograms. This works out at an annual per capita consumption of 135.7 kilograms.

4 Conclusion

The survey has established that over 50 per cent of the agricultural holdings in Malta and Gozo do have kitchen gardens. This implies that although that utilised agricultural area dedicated to the use of kitchen gardens is less than 10 per cent of the total utilized agricultural area the total amount of agricultural holdings with kitchen gardens is significant. *A priori* expectations actually show that the vast majority of agricultural holdings do engage in kitchen garden practices.

Annex 1: Questionnaire



| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| NSO Reference | |
| Mr/Mrs/Ms/Messrs | |
| Dar Nru / Isem House No / Name | |
| Triq Street | |
| Lokalita' Locality | |

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Ibdel fejn japplika Change where applicable | Mr/Mrs/Ms/Me SSRS | |
| | Dar Nru / Isem House No / Name | |
| | Triq Street | |
| | Lokalita' Locality | |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Enumeratu Enumerator | |
| Data Date | |

“Kitchen Gardens” Raba’ u Produzzjoni 2004

TAPAS PROJECT - Fruit and Vegetables
Area and Production 2004

It-tagħrif qiegħed jintalab bis-setgħa ta’ l-Att XXIV ta’ l-2000 li waqqaf l-Awtorita’ ta’ l-Istatistika ta’ Malta. Din l-informazzjoni tintuża biss għal skop ta’ għbir ta’ statistika u analiżi. Hemm kontemplati penalitajiet amministrattivi f’każ ta’ nuqqas ta’ koperazzjoni u dikjarazzjonijiet foloz

Supply of data is compulsory under the Malta Statistics Authority Act XXIV 2000. Data will be used for statistical purposes only. Refusal or false declarations may incur penalties.

KUNFIDENZJALI WARA LI JIMTELA

CONFIDENTIAL AFTER FILLED IN

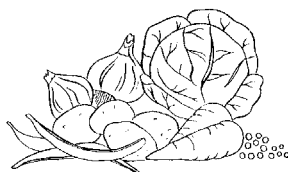
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Nru Karta ta’ l-Identita’
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| | | Area (ha) | Product'n (kg) | Disposed of to others | Losses (kg) | Yield (kg/ha) | Eaten(kg/ hd) |
|--|--------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total ta' Raba' taht 'Kitchen Garden' <i>Total area under kitchen garden</i> | | | | | | | |
| Hxejjex <i>Vegetables</i> | | | | | | | |
| Ful <i>Broad Beans</i> | | | | | | | |
| Basal <i>Onions</i> | | | | | | | |
| Patata <i>Potatoes</i> | | | | | | | |
| Ohrajn | Others | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Frott <i>Fruit</i> | | | | | | | |
| Gheneb <i>Grapes</i> | | | | | | | |
| Hawh <i>Peaches</i> | | | | | | | |
| Lumi <i>Lemons</i> | | | | | | | |
| Laring <i>Oranges</i> | | | | | | | |
| Ohrajn | Others | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Numru ta persuni fil-familja <i>Number of family members</i> | |
|---|--|