

Agricultural Production Statistics: June 2012 (provisional)

Embargoed until 10:45am – 17 December 2012

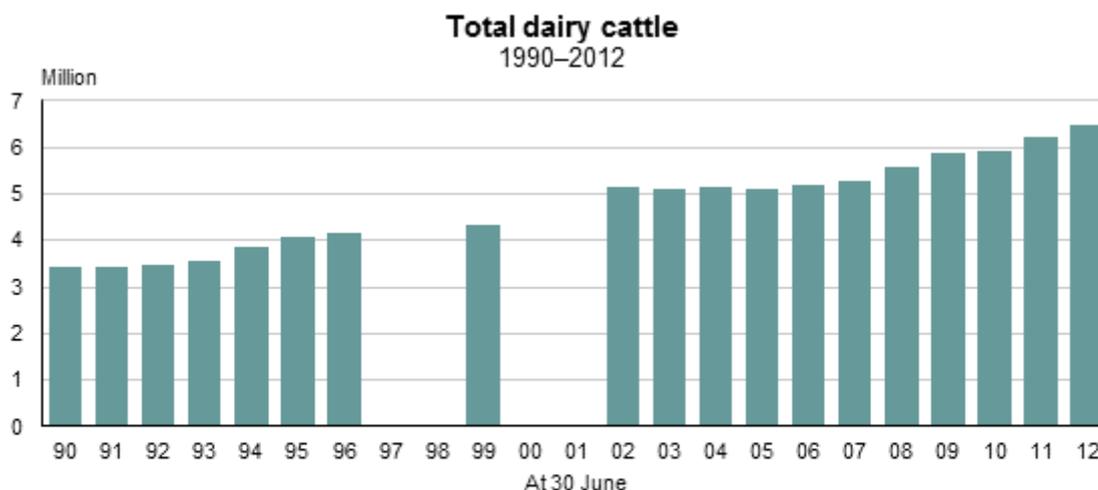
Key facts

At 30 June 2012:

- The dairy cattle number was 6.5 million (23 percent higher than 2007).
- The sheep number was 31.2 million (down 7.3 million from 2007).
- The kiwifruit canopy area was 12,820 hectares (similar to the area in 2007).

During the year ended 31 March 2012:

- The area of new forestry planting was 11,600 hectares, up by 61 percent from 2011.



Note: No agriculture production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Commentary

- Dairy cattle number at 6.5 million due to strong international demand for dairy products
- Sheep number falls 19 percent in past five years
- Beef cattle number continues to decrease
- Deer number continues trend of successive declines
- Pig number falls 14 percent since 2007 as farmers face challenges
- Planting schemes encourage increase in forestry planting
- 2012 a good season for arable crops
- Horticulture results vary for 2012

This release contains provisional results for key livestock, forestry, arable, and horticultural crops from the 2012 Agricultural Production Census. The provisional results can change after further processing and analysis of data. Final results for all data will be released on 13 May 2013.

Comparisons made in the commentary refer to the 2007 Agriculture Production Census, the last census conducted.

Figures in this release are rounded. All percentages in this release are calculated using unrounded figures.

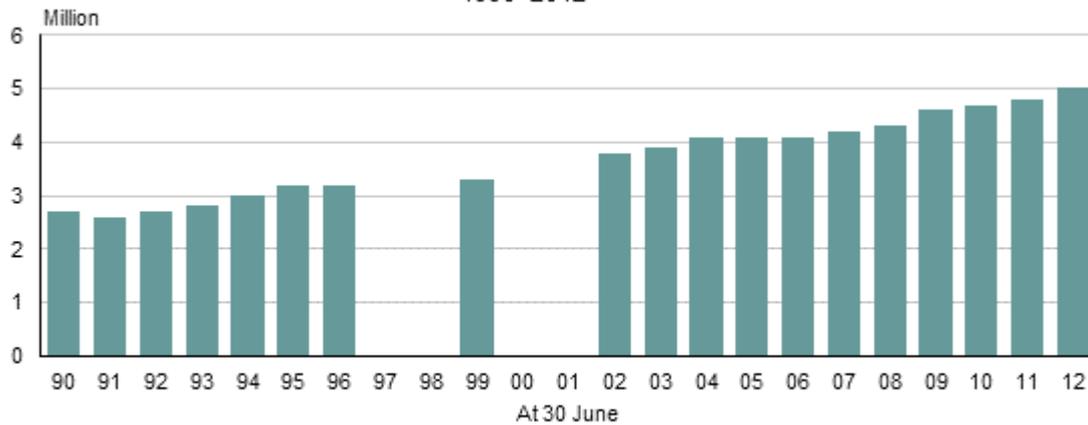
Dairy cattle number at 6.5 million due to strong international demand for dairy products

There were 6.5 million dairy cattle in New Zealand at 30 June 2012, continuing the industry's growth in recent years. This was up 5 percent (288,000) from 2011 and up 23 percent (1.2 million) from the total of 5.3 million in 2007.

Strong international demand for dairy products was the main driving force behind the dairy cattle increase. The milk solid price increased from \$4.05 per kilogram in January 2007 to a record high of \$7.95 in April 2011. Since then, the milk solid price has dropped, although it was still relatively high (at \$6.00) at the end of the 2011/ 12 season.

The value of dairy exports (milk powder, butter, cheese, and casein) has also grown significantly over the last five years, with exports increasing 72 percent (to \$12.5 billion) since 2007.

Total dairy cows and heifers in milk or in calf 1990–2012



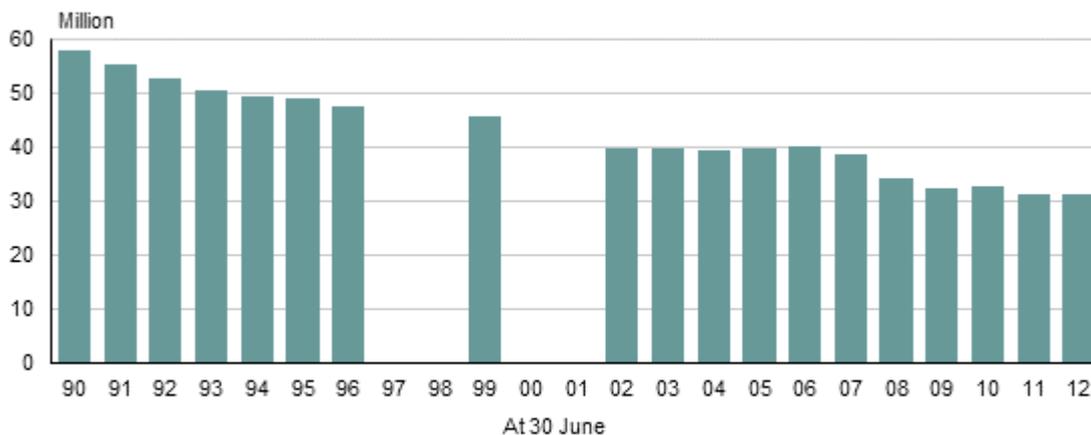
Note: No agriculture production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Sheep number falls 19 percent in past five years

With a provisional estimate of 31.2 million sheep in 2012, there was little change in the size of the national flock from 2011. However, when compared with the previous census in 2007, the number has fallen by 7.3 million (19 percent). Disappointing farm-gate prices for sheep meat between 2007 and 2010, and competition for farm land from the expanding dairy industry, had significant effects on sheep number.

Total sheep 1990–2012



Note: No agriculture production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture.

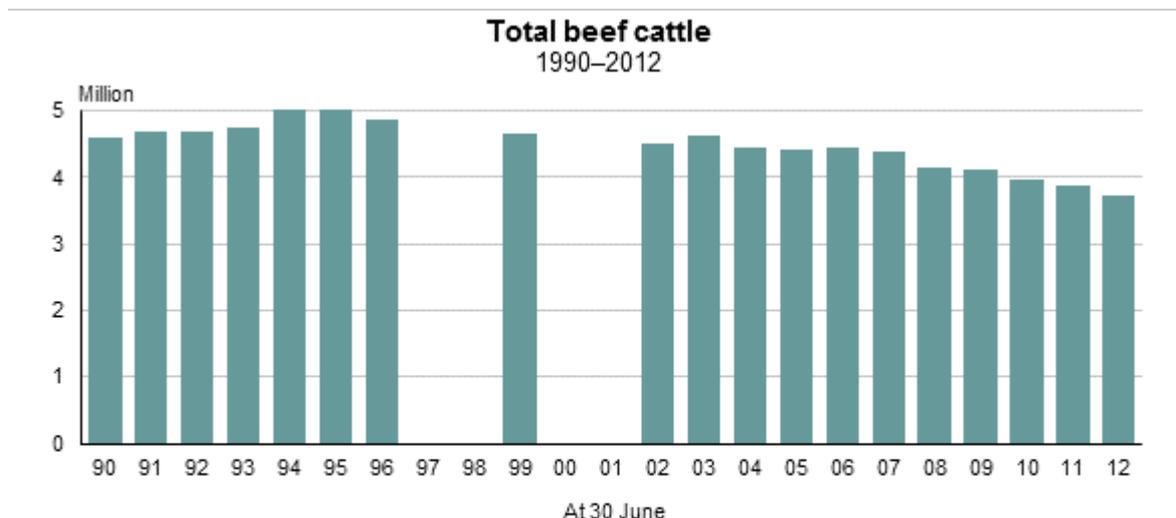
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Lambing during the year ended June 2012 was considerably better than in 2011. The lambing percentage for 2012 was 127 percent, compared with 115 percent in 2011 (calculated as total lambs tailed divided by ewes mated in the previous year). The number of lambs tailed increased by 949,000 between 2011 and 2012, with a total of 25.9 million lambs tailed in 2012.

Sheepmeat prices improved in 2011 and 2012 and the outlook is better than in recent years. This is reflected in a slight increase in the breeding stock number (ewes and ewe hoggets put to ram), up 1 percent (223,000) compared with 2011.

Beef cattle number continues to decrease

At 30 June 2012 there was a total of 3.7 million beef cattle, down 15 percent (657,000) compared with 2007. Between 2011 and 2012 the number fell 3 percent, with 110,000 fewer beef cattle in 2012. Pressure from alternative land uses such as dairy grazing has contributed to the continuing decline in the number of beef cattle.



Note: No agriculture production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture.

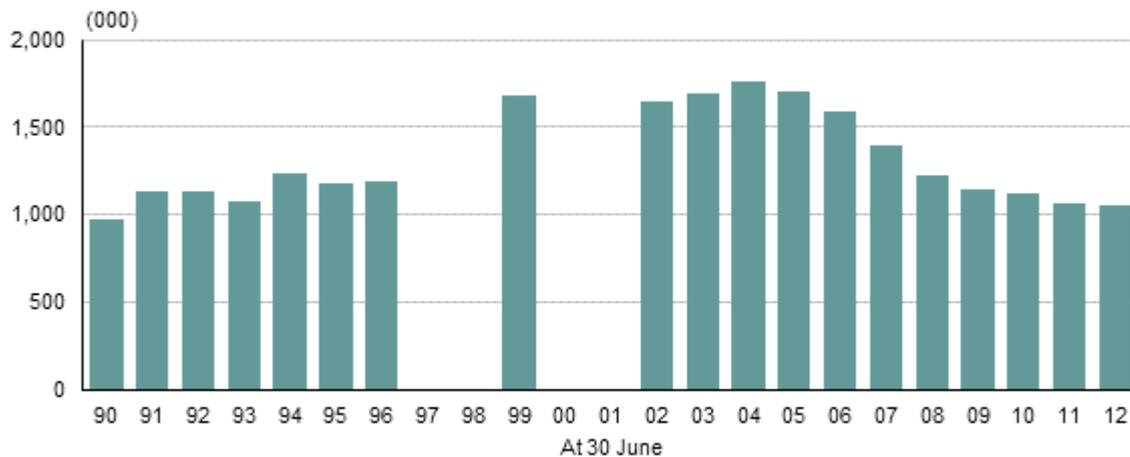
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Deer number continues trend of successive declines

The number of deer has been declining since 2004. There were 1 million deer in 2012, a 25 percent decrease (347,000) since 2007 and down 4 percent (40,000) compared with 2011.

The deer breeding herd has also been reducing, with 3 percent fewer female deer mated in 2012 than in 2011. In 2012, 513,000 female deer were mated, down from 531,000 in 2011.

Total deer 1990–2012



Note: No agriculture production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. Statistics New Zealand estimates undercounts of about 70,000 deer at 30 June 2002, and 50,000 at 30 June 2003.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Pig number falls 14 percent since 2007 as farmers face challenges

There were 316,000 pigs in New Zealand at 30 June 2012, a decrease of 14 percent (51,000 pigs) from 2007. The number of pigs also decreased from 2011 – by 3 percent (11,000).

Production costs for pig farmers have increased by almost 33 percent since 2007, while prices for pork increased less than 6 percent in the same period. Other challenges faced by the pig industry included competition from imported pork, animal disease outbreaks, and increasing costs associated with animal welfare. Between 2007 and 2012, imported pork went up by 18 percent, and it accounted for almost 45 percent of domestic consumption in 2012.

Planting schemes encourage increase in forestry planting

In the year to 31 March 2012, the new area of exotic forest planted was estimated at 11,600 hectares. This was 4,400 hectares more than in 2011 and 9,100 more than in 2007. The increase since 2011 was largely due to new planting schemes such as the Afforestation Grant Scheme and the East Coast Forestry Project being continued. Government plantation schemes, and planting for carbon credits, encouraged foresters to plant more new area compared with five years ago.

During 2012, 41,600 hectares of exotic forest were replanted, 19 percent more than the 35,100 hectares replanted in 2011. (This is the area replanted following clearfelling or salvage logging.)

The total area of exotic forest harvested during 2012 increased to 49,600 hectares, up 5 percent on the 2011 area harvested. Strong international demand for New Zealand forestry products continued to drive the increase in harvesting. The total volume of exotic forest harvested during the year was 25.7 million cubic metres.

At 30 June 2011, 1.6 million hectares of planted exotic trees and 73,100 hectares of harvested exotic forest area were awaiting restocking.

Further information on forestry trade and production is available from the [Ministry for Primary Industries](#).

2012 a good season for arable crops

The year ended June 2012 was an excellent growing season for wheat and barley. The yield per hectare for wheat reached 8.8 tonnes per hectare, an increase of 21 percent from 2011. Barley reached 6.6 tonnes per hectare in 2012, up 16 percent when compared with 2011. In 2012, the yield per hectare for maize grain was 10.7 tonnes per hectare, down 6 percent when compared with 2011.

In the last five years, the area harvested for the main arable crops has expanded. Since 2007 the area of wheat harvested has increased by 35 percent, to 54,900 hectares in 2012. The area of barley harvested increased by 29 percent, to 66,300 hectares in 2012, and for maize grain the area harvested increased by 19 percent, to 20,200 hectares.

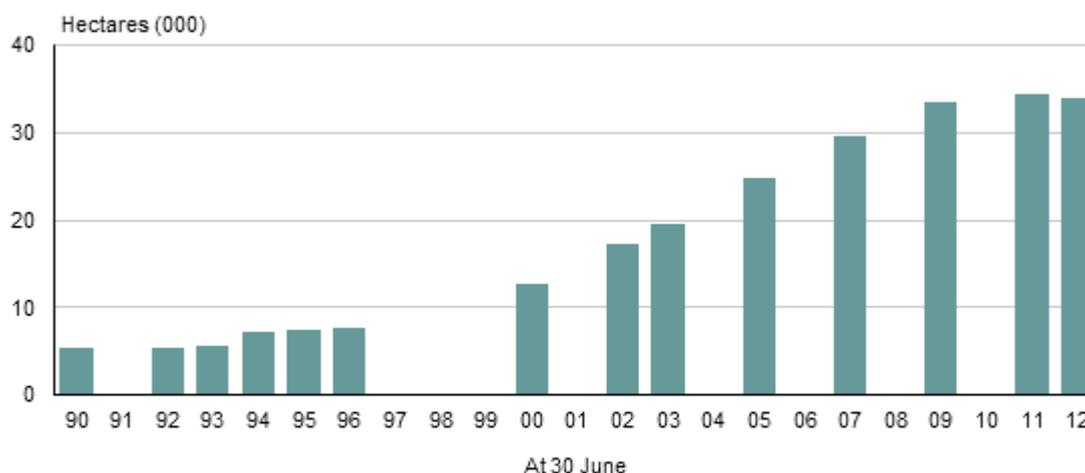
Horticulture results vary for 2012

Wine grapes stabilise due to low prices

In 2012, the area planted in wine grapes was 34,020 hectares, this was similar to 2011's area. Low prices for wine grapes since 2009 has limited the area's expansion.

While there was little movement between 2011 and 2012, the provisional results indicated some regional variation. This may be due to the continued dominance of the sauvignon blanc grape variety. More information will be available in May 2013.

Area planted in wine grapes
1990–2012



Note: No agriculture production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 1991, 1999, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010, the survey related only to livestock and arable farming. In 1996 and earlier years, the question asked for area in outdoor grape.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Kiwifruit maintains area grown despite Psa

The new Psa-resilient gold varieties of kiwifruit have minimised the impact from Psa disease in recent years. There were 12,820 hectares of kiwifruit canopy area in 2012, slightly less than the 2007 figure (13,080 hectares) and also lower than the 2011 figure (13,070 hectares). The continuing conversion to new gold kiwifruit varieties was encouraged by the high gold kiwifruit prices.

Area of avocados and peas both increase

The quantity of avocados exported increased to 21.2 million kilograms in 2012, from a low in 2007 of 5.4 million kilograms. Australia took over 80 percent of the exported quantity for the year ended June 2012. The planted area of avocados has shown steady growth since 2007, increasing in 2012 to 4,190 hectares, 5 percent more than in 2007.

In 2012, 6,430 hectares of peas were harvested, a slight increase of 3 percent (200 hectares) when compared with 2011. Relocation of vegetable processors from Australia to New Zealand has increased the contracts offered for growing peas in the last two years. The area of peas harvested has fluctuated during the last five years. When compared with the area grown in 2007, it has decreased 5 percent (360 hectares).

For more detailed agricultural production data see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Definitions

About the Agricultural Production Census

The Agricultural Production Census is part of an ongoing programme of agricultural production statistics conducted in partnership with the Ministry for Primary Industries. Previous censuses were held in 2002 and 2007, with sample surveys in 2003–06 and 2008–11.

The 2012 Census covers land use, animal farming (livestock), horticultural and arable crop growing, forestry, and farming practices in New Zealand (including fertiliser and cultivation). This release contains provisional results from the 2012 Agricultural Production Census.

More definitions

Arable: capable of being ploughed, fit for tillage (not pasture or wood-land).

Bull: entire (ie not castrated) male cattle.

Calf: young cattle of either sex between birth and weaning, with eight temporary teeth. Also sometimes refers to animals up to one-year-old.

Calving percentage: calculated either by calves weaned to number of cows mated, or calves sold to cows mated in the previous year.

Cow: mature female cattle beast of any age, but usually over 30 months.

Dairy milking herd: milk-producing cows and heifers, which includes all cows and heifers either in milk or in calf.

Dairy replacement herd: dairy cows and heifers not currently producing milk and all calves and heifers reared for future dairy breeding and milking.

Dry cow/ewe: a female animal not carrying offspring.

Ewe: a female sheep.

Flock: group of sheep, angora or feral goats, or poultry.

Heifer: female cattle having no more than six permanent incisors.

Herd: group of cattle, horses, or milking goats (or pigs and deer).

Hogget: a young male or female sheep having no more than two permanent incisors in wear.

Lamb: sheep under 12 months of age, or without any permanent teeth in wear.

Lambing percentage: number of lambs marked or tailed per ewe mated in the previous year.

Ram: adult uncastrated male sheep having more than two permanent incisors in wear.

Schedule: basic minimum price paid to a farmer by a meat processing company. Based on categories of stock. Usually announced weekly. Variable premiums can apply for particular groups at certain times.

Steer: male cattle castrated when young. Does not develop secondary sexual characteristics (eg large shoulders) or masculine temperament.

Two-tooth: sheep with two teeth (one-year-old).

Wether: a castrated male sheep.

Related links

Upcoming releases

Agricultural Production Statistics: June 2012 (final) will be released on 13 May 2013.

[Subscribe to information releases](#), including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

The [Release calendar](#) lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

Past releases

See [Agricultural Production Statistics](#) for links to past releases.

Related information

See [agriculture, horticulture, and forestry](#) for more information.

Data quality

Period-specific information

This section contains information about data that has changed since the last release.

- [Survey information](#)
- [2012 questionnaire changes](#)
- [2012 imputation levels](#)
- [Response rates](#)

General information

This section has information that does not change between releases.

- [About the estimates](#)
- [Population frame](#)
- [Survey population](#)
- [Population changes](#)
- [Survey content changes](#)
- [Past questionnaire changes](#)
- [Reliability of sample survey estimates](#)
- [Imputation](#)
- [Revisions](#)
- [Confidentiality](#)
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- [More information](#)

Period-specific information

Survey information

This release contains provisional results for key livestock, forestry, horticultural, and arable crops from the 2012 Agricultural Production Census. The provisional results can change after further processing and analysis of data. Final results for all data items will be released on 13 May 2013. These final figures will be available at regional and territorial authority level and will also include tables for collectively owned Maori farms whose owners are members of the Federation of Maori Authorities.

The 2012 Census was part of the current programme of agricultural production statistics that started in 2002. Previous censuses were held in 2002 and 2007, with annual sample surveys in 2003–06 and 2008–11.

Responses from farmers and foresters in the 2012 Agricultural Production Census resulted in an estimated eligible population of 58,200 enterprises.

2012 questionnaire changes (from 2011)

Farm practices – we included questions on the irrigable area of the farm, and formal farm-nutrient planning documents. This information will be available in May 2013.

2012 imputation levels

Imputation levels for the 2012 Agricultural Production Census	
	% of total estimate imputed
Ewe hoggets put to ram	14
Breeding ewes (2-tooth and older) put to ram	14
Total sheep	14
Lambs born to ewe hoggets	14
Lambs born to ewes	15
Total lambs	15
Dairy cows and heifers, in milk or calf	20
Total dairy cattle	20
Calves born alive to dairy heifers/cows	30
Beef cows and heifers in calf (age 1–2 years)	15
Beef cows and heifers in calf (aged 2 years and over)	14
Total beef cattle	14
Calves born alive to beef heifers/cows	21
Female deer mated	11
Total deer	11
Fawns born on the farm	14
Area of new forestry plantings (hectares)	10
Area of forestry replantings (hectares)	3
Exotic timber harvested (hectares)	4
Exotic timber harvested (cubic metres)	4
Wheat tonnage harvested	13
Wheat area harvested (hectares)	13
Barley tonnage harvested	15
Barley area harvested (hectares)	15
Oat grain tonnage harvested	11
Oat grain area harvested (hectares)	12
Maize grain tonnage harvested	15
Maize grain area harvested (hectares)	13
Other cereal grains tonnage harvested	8
Other cereal grains area harvested (hectares)	8
Wine grapes	11
Kiwifruit	10
Apples	7
Avocados	13
Blackcurrants	18
Cherries	6
Fresh/processed peas	8
Onions	8
Sweetcorn	4
Squash	1
Potatoes	11

Response rates

The estimated proportion of eligible businesses that responded to the 2012 Agricultural Production Census for this provisional release was 84 percent. These businesses represent 86 percent of the total estimated value of agricultural operations.

General information

About the estimates

Figures in this release are rounded. All percentages in this release are calculated using unrounded figures. The figures from the agricultural production surveys may differ from those produced from other sources, such as the National Exotic Forest Description Survey produced by the Ministry for Primary Industries, the Stock Number Survey from Beef and Lamb New Zealand Limited, and Dairy Statistics from Livestock Improvement Corporation Limited. These surveys use different survey frames and designs.

Population frame

The agricultural production surveys include all units identified on Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame as having agricultural activity. The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand, based on their registration for goods and services tax (GST) with Inland Revenue.

It should be noted that the compulsory registration level for GST is \$60,000, so there is a partial and unquantifiable coverage of units below this level.

Survey population

The survey population for the agricultural production surveys is all businesses engaged in 'agricultural production activity' (including livestock, cropping, horticulture, and forestry), or which own land that is intended for agricultural activity. The survey population includes businesses engaged in agriculture or forestry production as a primary or secondary activity.

Industries in scope

The survey population specifically includes businesses classified to the following ANZSIC06 codes:

- A01 Agriculture
- A0301 Forestry (excluding native forestry).

It also includes parts of:

- L671200 Non-residential property operators
- M691000 Scientific research services (agriculture-related research that involves land holding (excluding universities))
- P802300 Combined primary and secondary education (agricultural high school operation)
- P802400 Special school education (special needs education involving agricultural production activity)
- P810200 Higher education (agriculture-related research undertaken by universities that involves land holding)
- R912100 Horse and dog racing administration and track operation

- R912900 Other horse and dog racing activities (racehorse training and racing stables operations)
- R892200 Nature reserves and conservation parks operation.

The survey population specifically excludes:

- A019300 Beekeeping
- part of A019900 Other livestock farming nec (worm farming, pet breeding, dog breeding, cat breeding, bird breeding (except poultry, game birds, ostriches, and emus))
- A017100 Poultry meat (except growers who also produce eggs for human consumption).

Population changes

While there is consistency in the frame from which the population is drawn for agricultural production data collections from 2003 to 2012, there are differences for data collections before 2003.

From 1981 to 1991, the population was sourced from an agricultural directory. This was maintained by Statistics NZ by tracing transfers of farming, horticulture, and forestry land.

In 1992, this agriculture directory was merged with Statistics NZ's Business Frame. For the 1992 and 1993 surveys, population units were drawn from the Business Frame by industrial classification.

In the 1994 Agricultural Production Census, for the first time the population was extracted using both the industrial classification and GST registration information.

Between 1994 and 1996, the population was all businesses that were registered for GST and classified to agriculture, sourced from the Business Frame. The 1999 Agricultural Production Survey population was sourced solely from AgriBase (a geospatial database owned and managed by AgriQuality) New Zealand Ltd.

The population for the 2000 Horticulture Production Survey was sourced from the Business Frame, supplemented by AgriBase and growers' lists.

For the 2002 Census, the population was sourced from the Business Frame and the Inland Revenue Client Register. These sources were checked against industry lists and AgriBase to ensure all large units were included in the population.

The Business Frame was used for the 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 surveys, the 2007 and 2012 Censuses, and the 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 surveys.

Survey content changes

Over the years there have been changes to the core information gathered in agricultural production collections.

Since 1994, these collections have gathered information on livestock and arable farming, horticulture, and forestry with the following exceptions.

- In 1999, the survey collected information on livestock and arable farming only.

- In 2000, the survey collected horticulture production information only.
- In 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010, the surveys collected information on livestock and arable farming, and forestry (horticulture production information was not collected).

Past questionnaire changes

Forestry

The reference date for forestry production estimates changed to 31 March in the 2005 Agricultural Production Survey. This change was made to allow the forestry section of the survey to align more closely with the National Exotic Forest Description survey run by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

For the 2002 Census, and the 2003 and 2004 surveys, the year-ended date was 31 December. For agricultural production collections before the 2002 Agricultural Production Census the year-ended date was 30 June.

Fawns

Since the 2005 survey, the data relates to fawns born on the farm that were alive at four months. In 1994, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2003, and 2004, data related to fawns weaned on the farm. In 2002, data related to fawns born on the farm. The change took industry recommendations into account.

Deer

Deer figures since the 2004 survey are not directly comparable with 2002 and 2003 figures. Improvements made to the questions about deer in the 2004 and 2005 surveys have resulted in improved deer number estimates. While it is not possible to quantify the exact extent of the previous undercoverage, Statistics NZ estimates an undercount of about 70,000 deer at 30 June 2002, and 50,000 at 30 June 2003.

Reliability of sample survey estimates

This release contains statistics from the 1994–96, 1999, 2000, and 2002–12 agricultural production collections. All results from these collections are subject to non-sampling error.

Non-sampling error arises from biases in the patterns of response and non-response, inaccuracies in reporting by respondents, and errors in recording and classifying data. Statistics NZ adopts procedures to detect and minimise these types of errors, but they may still occur and are not easy to quantify.

Sampling error arises from selecting a random sample of businesses and weighting the results, rather than holding a complete enumeration. As the 1995, 1996, 1999, 2003–06, and 2008–11 collections are sample surveys, not censuses, the results from these collections are also subject to sampling error.

Imputation

Values are imputed for farmers and foresters who do not return a completed questionnaire. Imputation involves replacing missing items with values based on other information available.

The method of imputation used is random 'hot deck' imputation.

A proportion of non-respondents are estimated as ineligible for imputation. The remaining non-respondents are grouped into imputation cells based on regional council area, ANZSIC06 group,

and prior years' production data. Each non-respondent is then randomly assigned to a respondent in the same imputation cell, and the farm production data of the respondent is copied across to the non-respondent.

To improve the imputation process, respondents with uncharacteristically high levels of agricultural activity are removed from their respective imputation cells. It is unlikely that any of the non-respondents would have similar characteristics to them.

Revisions

In some cases, data collected before the 2012 Agricultural Production Census may be revised. This revision usually results from correcting information provided by survey respondents. Revised figures are indicated in the tables by 'R'. Revisions to previous data are not included in this provisional release. Any revisions will be included in the final data release in May 2013.

Confidentiality

Data collected and information contained in this release must conform to the provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. Published information must maintain the confidentiality of individual respondents. Figures in the tables affected by these provisions are denoted by 'C'.

Quality suppression

Data with high sample errors or imputation levels are suppressed and are indicated by 'S' in the tables.

More information

See [Agriculture, horticulture and forestry](#).

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Tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box. If you have problems viewing the files, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

1. Sheep numbers, 1994–2012
2. Lambs marked or tailed, 1994–2012
3. Dairy cattle numbers, 1994–2012
4. Beef cattle numbers, 1994–2012
5. Deer numbers, 1994–2012
6. Pigs numbers, 1994–2012
7. Forestry, 1994–2012
8. Grain crops, 2003–12
9. Net area planted in outdoor fruit, 1994–2012
10. Harvested area of outdoor vegetables, 1994–2012

Access more data on Infoshare

Use [Infoshare](#), a free, online database to access time-series data specific to your needs. To access the release time series on Infoshare, select the following categories from the homepage:

Subject category: **Industry sectors**

Group: **Agriculture**

Table 1
Sheep numbers⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
 1994–2012

Series ref: AGRA	At 30 June		
	Ewe hoggets put to ram	Breeding ewes (2-tooth and older) put to ram	Total sheep ⁽³⁾
	SAEEZZZ	SAEBZZZ	SAEJZZZ
1994	1,316,300	34,438,000	49,466,100
1995	1,305,600	33,693,000	48,816,300
1996	944,700	33,446,800	47,393,900
1997	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...
1999	1,869,500	30,364,300	45,679,900
2000	...	...	...
2001	...	...	...
2002	2,374,200	26,784,600	39,571,800
2003	2,271,800	27,086,600	39,552,100
2004	2,662,500	26,742,400	39,271,100
2005	3,130,400	26,418,800	39,879,700
2006	3,023,000	26,905,000	40,081,600
2007	2,524,700	26,063,300	38,460,500
2008	1,470,100	23,485,500	34,087,900
2009	1,821,200	22,214,000	32,383,600
2010	2,077,200	21,793,700	32,562,600
2011	2,015,900	20,484,800	31,132,300
2012	2,401,400 P	20,322,400 P	31,198,700 P

1. No agricultural production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. In 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2012, we ran an agricultural census.
2. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.
3. The total sheep number includes several other types of sheep on the farm, such as rams, wethers, ewes, and ewe hoggets not put to ram.

Symbols:

- P provisional
 ... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 2

Lambs marked or tailed⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

1994–2012

	Year to 30 June		
	Lambs born to ewe hoggets	Lambs born to ewes	Total lambs
Series ref: AGRA	SAEPZZZ	SAEQZZZ	SAEKZZZ
1994	...	...	36,243,900
1995	...	...	37,017,600
1996	...	...	35,148,900
1997	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...
1999	...	...	34,853,600
2000	...	...	...
2001	...	...	...
2002	1,139,700	31,507,700	32,647,400
2003	1,056,700	32,190,400	33,247,100
2004	1,071,900	30,782,000	31,853,900
2005	1,345,900	31,879,900	33,225,800
2006	1,558,300	32,251,600	33,809,900
2007	1,448,100	31,557,400	33,005,500
2008	1,092,600	29,927,600	31,020,200
2009	671,700	27,216,600	27,888,300
2010	836,400	27,315,700	28,152,100
2011	874,100	24,093,300	24,967,400
2012	1,076,800 P	24,839,900 P	25,916,700 P

1. No agricultural production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. In 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2012, we ran an agricultural census.
2. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

Symbols:

- P provisional
 ... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 3
Dairy cattle numbers⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
 1994–2012

	At 30 June		Year to 30 June
	Dairy cows and heifers in milk or in calf	Total dairy cattle ⁽³⁾	Calves born alive to dairy heifers/cows
Series ref: AGRA	SABAZZZ	SABDZZZ	SABJZZZ
1994	2,994,000	3,839,200	2,456,000
1995	3,153,200	4,089,800	2,499,000
1996	3,219,500	4,165,100	2,602,300
1997	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...
1999	3,337,500	4,316,400	...
2000	...	...	...
2001	...	...	...
2002	3,841,600	5,161,600	3,225,200
2003	3,928,100	5,101,600	3,115,900
2004	4,103,300	5,152,500	3,157,500
2005	4,120,200	5,087,200	3,320,000
2006	4,137,700	5,169,600	3,313,100
2007	4,167,100	5,260,800	3,392,600
2008	4,347,700	5,578,400	3,500,200
2009	4,607,000	5,860,800	3,626,800
2010	4,680,100	5,915,500	3,640,900
2011	4,816,200	6,174,500	3,884,300
2012	5,018,700 P	6,462,400 P	4,066,400 P

1. No agricultural production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. In 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2012, we ran an agricultural census.
2. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.
3. The total dairy number includes several other types of dairy cattle on the farm, such as rising one-year-old cattle and bulls for dairy breeding.

Symbols:

- P provisional
 ... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 4

Beef cattle numbers⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

1994–2012

Series ref: AGRA	At 30 June			Year to 30 June
	Beef cows and heifers in calf (aged 1–2 years)	Beef cows and heifers in calf (aged 2 years and over)	Total beef cattle ⁽³⁾	Calves born alive to beef heifers/cows
	SACUZZZ	SACTZZZ	SACLZZZ	SACEZZZ
1994	...	...	5,047,800	...
1995	...	...	5,182,500	...
1996	...	...	4,852,200	...
1997	...	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...	...
1999	...	...	4,643,700	...
2000	...	...	...	...
2001	...	...	...	...
2002	157,600	1,101,600	4,491,300	1,083,500
2003	152,700	1,135,500	4,626,600	1,079,300
2004	155,400	1,107,800	4,447,400	1,013,900
2005	155,300	1,100,000	4,423,600	1,018,700
2006	187,900	1,081,100	4,439,100	1,004,500
2007	167,200	1,027,900	4,393,600	1,015,100
2008	145,600	958,000	4,136,900	978,100
2009	148,300	947,700	4,100,700	918,500
2010	153,100	964,600	3,948,500	901,300
2011	148,300	904,500	3,846,400	901,400
2012	146,400 P	908,200 P	3,736,400 P	878,500 P

1. No agricultural production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. In 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2012, we ran an agricultural census.
2. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.
3. The total beef number includes other types of beef cattle on the farm, such as bulls, steers and cows, and heifers not-in-calf.

Symbols:

- P provisional
... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 5
Deer numbers⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
 1994–2012

	At 30 June		Year to 30 June
	Female deer mated	Total deer ⁽⁵⁾	Fawns born on the farm and alive at four months
Series ref: AGRA	SARCZZZ	SAGXZZZ	SAR3ZZZ
1994	543,100	1,231,100	370,500
1995	508,600	1,178,700	367,100
1996	541,700	1,192,100	381,700
1997	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...
1999	834,100	1,676,800	...
2000	...	...	...
2001	...	...	...
2002	891,300	1,647,900	654,700
2003	885,600	1,689,400	670,400
2004	867,900	1,756,900	699,700
2005	821,200	1,705,100	648,400
2006	738,100	1,586,900	595,800
2007	680,100	1,396,000	536,600
2008	594,800	1,223,300	494,200
2009	563,800	1,145,900	431,900
2010	552,900	1,122,700	428,500
2011	531,000	1,088,500	426,700
2012	513,200 P	1,048,900 P	430,900 P

1. No agricultural production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. In 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2012, we ran an agricultural census.
2. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.
3. Changes were made to the question design in the 2004 and 2005 Agricultural Production Surveys. Figures from 2004 onwards may not be directly comparable with those from previous years.
4. We estimate an undercount of about 70,000 deer at 30 June 2002, and 50,000 at 30 June 2003.
5. The total deer number includes several other types of deer on the farm, such as breeding male deer and female deer not mated.

Symbols:

- P provisional
 ... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 6

Pig numbers⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

1994–2012

	At 30 June			Year to 30 June
	Breeding sows (1-year-old and over)	Mated gilts	Total pigs	Piglets weaned on the farm
Series ref: AGRA	SADAZZZ	SADEZZZ	SADDZZZ	SADFZZZ
1994	...	...	422,800	...
1995	51,100	8,100	431,000	...
1996	49,800	7,200	424,100	...
1997	...	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...	...
1999	53,900	6,700	368,900	...
2000	...	...	...	...
2001	...	...	...	...
2002	40,800	5,900	342,000	...
2003	43,100	6,300	377,200	778,700
2004	41,200	7,300	388,600	803,700
2005	36,900	5,700	341,500	731,100
2006	36,500	6,800	355,500	757,400
2007	39,700	7,200	366,700	787,800
2008	37,000	5,600	324,600	763,100
2009	33,800	5,700	322,800	725,700
2010	33,800	6,600	335,100	724,300
2011	34,400	4,900	326,800	748,900
2012	33,300 P	5,200 P	315,700 P	726,400 P

1. No agricultural production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. In 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2012, we ran an agricultural census.
2. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.
3. The total pigs number includes all other pigs such as baconers, porkers, and piglets still on the farm.

Symbols:

- P provisional
 ... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 7
Forestry⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
 1994–2012

Series ref: AGRA	Exotic planting		Exotic harvesting	
	New area	Replanted		
	(Hectares)		(Cubic metres)	
	SAAMZZZ	SAANZZZ	SAAOZZZ	SAAPZZZ
Year ended				
30 Jun 1994	60,800	21,700	...	...
1995	59,500	27,600	24,500	...
1996	57,000	28,100	28,400	15,009,900
1997	...	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...	...
1999	...	...	...	...
2000	...	...	...	...
31 Dec 2001	33,700	42,500	46,700	20,420,100
2002	19,000	43,200	49,400	22,812,500
2003	15,900	44,600	49,200	21,555,400
31 Mar 2005	9,700	41,300	40,900	18,362,100
2006	4,200	36,100	42,800	18,376,900
2007	2,600	33,000	42,300	19,107,400
2008	2,700	33,100	42,700	19,204,100
2009	2,400	31,500	40,000	18,887,200
2010	2,900	33,100	43,800	21,153,600
2011	7,200	35,100	47,500	24,028,300
2012	11,600 P	41,600 P	49,600 P	25,690,500 P

1. No agricultural production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. The 1999 survey related only to livestock and arable farming. In 2000, the survey related only to horticulture. In 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2012, we ran an agricultural census. Data for 2001 was collected from the 2002 Agricultural Production Census.
2. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100 hectares or cubic metres.

Symbols:

- P provisional
 ... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 8

Grain crops⁽¹⁾
 2003–2012

Series ref: AGRA	Year to 30 June									
	Wheat		Barley		Oats		Maize grain		Other cereal grains	
	Tonnage harvested	Area harvested (hectares)	Tonnage harvested	Area harvested (hectares)	Tonnage harvested	Area harvested (hectares)	Tonnage harvested	Area harvested (hectares)	Tonnage harvested	Area harvested (hectares)
	SAHKZZZ	SAHOZZZ	SAHMZZZ	SAHXZZZ	SAHLZZZ		SAHOZZZ			
2003	318,900	42,600	371,800	63,400	29,900	5,900	211,700	19,500	12,100	2,400
2004	255,900	39,100	226,100	48,500	30,800	7,500	234,200	20,300	16,000	2,700
2005	318,900	39,400	302,000	49,800	28,700	7,900	210,300	19,200	11,500	1,700
2006	261,800	38,000	277,000	47,100	28,500	6,300	215,600	19,700	5,700	1,200
2007	344,400	40,500	335,600	51,500	27,500	5,800	185,600	17,000	13,700	2,300
2008	343,400	42,300	408,700	67,400	25,500	5,200	205,600	18,300	16,200	2,200
2009	403,500	53,900	435,300	77,700	33,700	7,400	237,800	21,600	S	S
2010	444,900	54,800	308,300	52,300	47,600	8,900	188,800	17,500	11,700	2,000
2011	383,300	52,600	368,000	64,900	28,500	6,100	210,200	18,500	9,500	1,700
2012	485,600 P	54,900 P	435,700 P	66,300 P	18,300 P	3,900 P	215,800 P	20,200 P	11,700 P	2,000 P

1. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100 hectares or 100 tonnes.

Symbols:

P provisional

S suppressed

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 9

Net area planted in outdoor fruit⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
1994–2012

Series ref: AGRA	At 30 June					
	Apples	Cherries	Blackcurrants	Avocados	Kiwifruit	Wine grapes ⁽³⁾
	(Hectares)					
	SAYAZZZ	SAYIZZZ	SAY2ZZZ	SAYLZZZ	SAYKZZZ	SAY8ZZZ
1994	15,260	270	720	1,370	12,170	7,160
1995	15,920	350	710	1,590	11,870	7,380
1996	15,820	340	610	1,570	11,640	7,630
1997	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999	...	...	...	...	...	...
2000	14,110	540	830	2,650	12,180	12,660
2001	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002	11,720	550	1,310	3,110	11,840	17,300
2003	12,150	570	S	3,240	12,270	19,650
2004	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	10,980	520	1,310	3,400	12,070	24,790
2006	...	...	...	...	...	...
2007	9,250	520	1,150	4,000	13,080	29,620
2008	...	...	...	...	...	...
2009	9,280	600	1,270	4,120	13,290	33,420
2010	...	...	...	...	...	...
2011	9,000	580	1,260	3,980	13,070	34,060
2012	8,820 P	610 P	1,430 P	4,190 P	12,820 P	34,020 P

1. No agricultural production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 1999, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 the survey did not collect horticultural production information. In 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2012, an agricultural census was conducted.
2. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 10 hectares.
3. Table grapes grown outdoors were included before 2000.

Symbols:

- P provisional
S suppressed
... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 10

Harvested area of outdoor vegetables⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
1994–2012

Series ref: AGRA	Year to 30 June				
	Onions	Peas (includes fresh and processed peas)	Sweet corn	Potatoes	Squash
	(Hectares)				
	SAUVZZZ	SAUXZZZ	SAU3ZZZ	SAQMZZZ	SAUYZZZ
1994	4,930	9,870	5,530	9,520	7,510
1995	5,700	10,870	7,380	10,590	6,830
1996	5,770	8,660	7,170	10,120	6,470
1997	...	...	...	...	...
1998	...	...	...	...	...
1999	...	...	...	...	...
2000	7,040	7,570	6,380	11,820	6,710
2001	...	...	...	...	...
2002	5,620	7,680	5,790	11,080	6,560
2003	5,750	9,710	7,040	10,930	6,800
2004	...	...	...	...	...
2005	4,930	8,750	7,120	10,850	6,980
2006	...	...	...	...	...
2007	4,590	6,790	6,210	10,050	7,770
2008	...	...	...	...	...
2009	4,510	5,990	5,060	11,400	6,820
2010	...	...	...	...	...
2011	5,140	6,230	3,560	10,720	6,470
2012	5,700 P	6,430 P	4,040 P	11,330 P	6,450 P

1. No agricultural production survey was conducted in 1997, 1998, and 2001. In 1999, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 the survey did not collect horticultural production information. In 1994, 2002, 2007, and 2012, an agricultural census was conducted.
2. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 10 hectares.

Symbols:

- P provisional
... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand