

Information about the Agricultural Production Census - 30 June 2012

Design

General Information .Target population

The target population for the 2012 Agricultural Production Census was all businesses engaged in 'agricultural production activity' (including livestock, cropping, horticulture and forestry) that owned land which was intended for agricultural activity during the year ended 30 June 2012. Forestry activity was recorded for the year ended 31 March 2012.

In terms of the ANZSIC06 classification, the target population will consist of:

- A01 Agriculture
 - A0301 (excluding native forestry)
- and 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 target population will exclude:

- A019300 beekeeping, and
- 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 (broilers are being modelled from data supplied by Poultry Industry)

Survey population and frame

The 2012 Agricultural Production Census includes 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.

In the case of agriculture the Business Frame includes the following units:

- those units registered for GST (and filing a non-zero GST return) that have indicated involvement in agricultural activity (as defined above)
- those businesses with more than \$200,000 of GST sales or purchases, or that are an employer, whose main activity is not agriculture but have indicated some secondary agricultural activity.

The compulsory registration level for GST is \$60,000 so there is a partial and unquantifiable coverage of units below this level.

Statistical Unit

The statistical unit used was the Kind of Activity (KAU) unit.

Selection Unit.

Enterprise unit.

Collection Unit

The unit about which data was collected (the "unit of interest") comprises one or more blocks of land,

managed as a single operation, that either

- holds domesticated livestock and/or
- could be used for cropping and/or growing planted production forest and which is:
 - utilised with the intent of financial gain or
 - farmed for research and/or educational purposes or
 - associated with prisons.

For approximately 99% of the population the unit of interest equates to the statistical unit (the KAU).

The remainder- enterprises owning and/or managing more than one "unit of interest"- were identified prior to postout.

The more complex were contacted to determine the best way for them to provide Statistics New Zealand with the survey information required to both minimise respondent burden and avoid duplication.

Under Coverage

"Lifestylers" engaged in agricultural activity which could not be identified on the Business Frame or had been shown not to be engaged in agriculture with commercial intent were not included in the survey population.

Population

The eligible population when the survey population was selected was 61,000 units.

Sample size

Not applicable

AP/EP/01 - Agricultural Production Census 2012

Shoulder No:	AP/EP/01
Full Questionnaire Title:	Agricultural Production Census 2012 including Livestock, Horticulture and Forestry From 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012
Information:	Summarised statistics are released to farming and other industry organisations, government, researchers and other users in the community. Government agencies use agricultural statistics in the compilation of the national accounts, international reporting, trade negotiations and in the investigation of current agricultural concerns. The private sector uses agricultural statistics in the planning of future processing requirements, transportation and other agricultural infrastructure issues.
Survey Name:	Agricultural Production Census
Colour:	Blue
Keywords:	Agriculture, Arable, Horticulture and Forestry

Output Variables

Output variables are pieces of individual information that can be extracted from the survey/output data. Often output variables can be cross tabulated with other output variables, for example sales by industry classification. The list below contains all current and past output variables which have been released for this survey/output. Refer to the questionnaire.



[AP-EP-01_2012 \(Final\).pdf](#)

The only data which is **not** available is that which identifies an individual respondent or the persons they have :

- sold land to,
- bought or leased land from or with whom they sharemilk.

Such data variables are name and address information.

Guide to Interpreting Data

Summary of Changes to Survey/Output ..History

Up to and including the season 1908-09, agricultural and pastoral statistics were collected annually by sub-enumerators appointed by the Department of Agriculture. In the season 1909-10 information was collected for the principal crops only. A full detailed collection was made for the 1910-11 season in conjunction with the Population Census of 1911. From then to 1914-15 no complete collection was made, and the postal collection was found in some respects to be unsatisfactory. From 1916 until 1930 the actual collection of the agricultural and pastoral statistics schedules was carried out annually through the police organisation. The system required officers in charge of police stations to obtain all necessary particulars by a personal canvass of occupiers of holdings of one acre or over located outside boroughs.

In 1931 it was decided, for reasons of economy, to dispense with the assistance of the police organisation and so avoid the travelling and other expenses incidental to the personal canvass system. Instead, the statistics were obtained on questionnaires distributed through the post by the Census and Statistics Department. Although a considerable saving was effected in this way, various circumstances combined to create difficulties and delays in completing the work of compilation.

In 1932 a new system was adopted, representing a combination of both the postal and the personal-canvass systems. The services of the police organisation were requisitioned to this end, it being realised that the local knowledge of police officers in reference to changes in occupancy, etc., as well as their proximity to occupiers within their respective districts was a valuable asset in securing returns

In 1950, a special Census of Agriculture was conducted as part of the World Census of Agriculture. A considerably wider scope was covered in this special census than in the normal annual collection. In particular, a comprehensive examination of farm machinery was undertaken for the first time, while, again, an analysis of farm population and employment was made. In order to carry out such a detailed collection it became necessary to revert to the system in operation up to 1930, whereby particulars were obtained by a personal canvass of occupiers.

Commencing with 1952-53, Agriculture Statistics were collected using a sample of approximately 12,000 farms, instead of a full collection of 90,000 farms. This was a postal survey. However, this method of surveying farmers ceased after the 1954-55 survey year.

From 1955-56 until 1987 a full postal census was conducted annually. Full censuses were also conducted in 1990 and 1994. Between 1987 and 1996 sample surveys of agriculture production were conducted in the years between censuses. There were no surveys of agriculture production in 1997 and 1998. A sample survey of farms predominantly involved in livestock farming was conducted in 1999. In 2000 a full coverage survey of all farms involved in horticultural activity was conducted. There was no survey of agriculture production in 2001.

Current Programme

The reinstatement of the Agriculture Statistics programme in 2001 saw the taking of an Agriculture Production Census in 2002. Coverage included farms involved in livestock, cropping, horticulture & forestry. This survey was the first in an ongoing programme of censuses & surveys being undertaken by Statistics New Zealand with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

An Agricultural Production Survey conducted in 2003 was a sample survey with coverage of the same sectors as the 2002 Agricultural Production Census.

An Agricultural Production Survey conducted in 2004 was a sample survey with coverage of the same sectors as the 2002 Agricultural Production Census except for horticulture.

An Agricultural Production Survey conducted in 2005 was a sample survey with coverage of the same sectors as the 2002 Agricultural Production Census.

An Agricultural Production Survey conducted in 2006 was a sample survey with coverage of the same sectors as the 2002 Agricultural Production Census except for horticulture.

An Agricultural Production Census conducted in 2007 was a full coverage census of the same sectors as the 2002 Agricultural Production Census.

An Agricultural Production Survey conducted in 2008 was a sample survey with coverage of the same sectors as the 2002 Agricultural Production Census except for horticulture.

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An Agricultural Production Survey conducted in 2011 was a sample survey with coverage of the same sectors as the 2002 Agricultural Production Census.

An Agricultural Production Census conducted in 2012 was a full coverage census of the same sectors as the 2002 Agricultural Production Census.

Definition of a Farm

Since 1971, for the purposes of agricultural statistics, a farm has been defined as any area of land, irrespective of size or location, used for, or potentially usable for, commercial horticulture, vegetable growing, cropping, livestock or exotic forestry operations. Areas complying with the foregoing requirements, but used exclusively for industrial, residential, ornamental or pleasure purposes, are not regarded as farms unless they grazed livestock on 30 June, derived farming income from the land during the year, or are expected to earn income in subsequent years. Prior to 1971, the definition was such that any area of land outside borough boundaries and meeting a standard minimum size was classifiable as a farm.

ANZSIC, NZSIC & Farm Type (see Farm Type Definitions)

- NZSIC to Farm Type classification is one-to-one in conversion.
- Recommend 4 digit NZSIC level, 5 digit level very detailed.
- ANZSICs are found from 1993 onwards.
- NZSICs 1980 to 1987 are inconsistent over time.
- Reduced survey in 1991, not all NZSICs are available.
- Reduced survey coverage in 1999 (Survey focused on Livestock and Cropping farmers)
- Reduced survey coverage in 2000 (Survey surveyed units involved in Horticulture)
- Full coverage in 2002
- Sampled survey coverage in 2003 (Survey covered livestock, arable cropping, horticulture and forestry)
- Reduced survey coverage in 2004 (Survey focused on Livestock, cropping and forestry; excluded Horticulture)
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- Sampled survey coverage in 2011 (Survey covered livestock, arable cropping, horticulture and forestry)
- Full coverage in 2012
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Regional Data

The reorganisation of local government areas in 1989 involved a two tier system of districts or cities, and regional councils. This new structure replaced the previous counties and local government regions.

The majority of the 75 districts and cities (also known as territorial authorities or TA's) are located within

one of the 14 regional councils. In 1992 this was increased to 16 Regional Councils with Nelson,

Tasman and Marlborough becoming separate regions.

However, 11 districts and cities fall within more than one regional council.

From 1990 to 1992 the data for these 11 districts and cities in regionally analysed tables, has been included

within the region in which it is predominantly located. Data for these 11 districts and cities from 1993

onwards is represented in the correct Regional Council area.

The 1996 agricultural standard tables showed the change from "territorial local authority" to "territorial authority".

In 2010 the Auckland Council was created. This was formed by the amalgamation of Rodney District, North Shore City, Auckland City, Waitakere City, Manukau City, Papakura District and most of Franklin District councils.

As a result of this there has been minor changes in the boundaries between Auckland and Waikato Regions. These new boundaries were first introduced into outputs from the 2011 Agricultural Production Survey.

Geographic Breakdown

1980 to 1990 areas:

County

Local Government Region

Regional Council (approximated from Counties)

1990 to 1996 areas:

Territorial Authority

Regional Council (approximated by TLAs 1990 to 1992, exact from 1993 onwards)

1999 areas:
Regional Council
Territorial Authority

2000 areas:
Regional Council
Territorial Authority

2002 onwards areas:
Regional Council
Territorial Authority

2003 areas:
Regional Council

2004 areas:
Regional Council

2005 areas:
Regional Council

2006 areas:
Regional Council

2007 areas:
Regional Council
Territorial Authority

2008 areas:
Regional Council

2009 areas:
Regional Council

2010 areas:
Regional Council

2011 areas:
Regional Council

2012 areas:
Regional Council
Territorial Authority

Usage and Limitations of the Data ..Before 1994 the agriculture population definition was defined as "all those activity units on the Statistics New Zealand's Business Directory that are engaged in horticulture, cropping, livestock farming or exotic forestry operations". In 1994 the population definition changed to "persons or businesses deemed to be engaged in a farming or forestry activity that were registered for GST". This resulted in a decline in the number of farms in scope and thus caution should be exercised when dealing with time series.

In the late 80's and early 90's, data collected on employment (seasonality issues) and indoor horticulture crops and flowers have been identified as having data quality issues - please refer to caveats. Generally horticulture

production (tonnage) is not released due to data quality issues.

In 1994, an Agriculture Production Census was carried out providing data for most items. In 1995, 1996, and 1999 however, sample surveys were undertaken and thus data is only available for those units sampled (weightings etc are applied to those sampled so as to estimate for the population). Therefore due to the nature of a sample survey, there is a limit to the type / range of outputs that can be produced (this may impact on ad-hoc requests).

For the 1995, 1996, and 1999 surveys, the agricultural standard tables were produced with two accompanying tables - one table outlining the sample error for each estimate in the standard table, the other table gives a quality guide (based on sample error, imputation and the level of instability). These are given to the client so that the client can gauge the quality/robustness of the estimated statistics.

The 2000 Horticulture collection was conducted as a census.

Related Data Sources ..Publications:

Agriculture data can be dated back to 1861 (for a very limited number of items).

The publication called "Agriculture Statistics XXXX" is available from 1965 to 1996 and for 2002.

Agricultural data can also be found in the Statistics New Zealand Yearbooks.

From 1986 the publications contain less data. Standard tables were introduced, and these contain a wide variety of information.

Information is available on the Statistics New Zealand website www.stats.govt.nz

Other Surveys which include some Agriculture information:

Annual Enterprise Survey (farm coverage since 1999)

Annual Business Demography Statistics

Various Price Indexes

Agriculture data is also collected by the following organisations:

Beef and Lamb New Zealand Economic Service

Fonterra

Ministry for Primary Industries

Quotable Value NZ (formerly Valuation NZ)

Sampling Errors ..Not applicable

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

Caveats on Release ..Users should be aware when conducting comparisons between years that the populations used in the censuses & surveys of agriculture production since 1994 differ from each other and from those prior to 1994.

- **Agricultural Production Census 2012** The population was all units that were identified on Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame or IRD Client Register as being engaged in agricultural activity (livestock, cropping, horticulture & forestry). The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand based on firms registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the Inland Revenue Department while the Client Register consists of all businesses registered with that department. This composite frame was used to ensure a comprehensive coverage of agricultural activity in New Zealand was achieved. The population included those "lifestylers" who were identifiable on IRD's Client Register or Statistic NZ's Business Frame as being engaged in in-scope agricultural activity.
- **Agricultural Production Survey 2011** The population was all units that were identified on Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame or IRD Client Register as being engaged in agricultural activity (livestock, cropping, horticulture & forestry). The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand based on firms registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the Inland Revenue Department while the Client Register consists of all businesses registered with that department. This composite frame was used to ensure a comprehensive coverage of agricultural activity in New Zealand was achieved. The population included those "lifestylers" who were identifiable on IRD's Client Register or Statistic NZ's Business Frame as being engaged in in-scope agricultural activity.
- **Agricultural Production Survey 2010** The population was all units that were identified on Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame or IRD Client Register as being engaged in agricultural activity (livestock, cropping, horticulture & forestry). The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand based on firms registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the Inland Revenue Department while the Client Register consists of all businesses registered with that department. This composite frame was used to ensure a comprehensive coverage of agricultural activity in New Zealand was achieved. The population included those "lifestylers" who were identifiable on IRD's Client Register or Statistic NZ's Business Frame as being engaged in in-scope agricultural activity.
- **Agricultural Production Survey 2009** The population was all units that were identified on Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame or IRD Client Register as being engaged in agricultural activity (livestock, cropping, horticulture & forestry). The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand

based on firms registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the Inland Revenue Department while the Client Register consists of all businesses registered with that department. This composite frame was used to ensure a comprehensive coverage of agricultural activity in New Zealand was achieved. The population included those “lifestylers” who were identifiable on IRD’s Client Register or Statistic NZ’s Business Frame as being engaged in in-scope agricultural activity.

- **Agricultural Production Survey 2008** The population was all units that were identified on Statistics New Zealand’s Business Frame or IRD Client Register as being engaged in agricultural activity (livestock, cropping, horticulture & forestry). The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand based on firms registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the Inland Revenue Department while the Client Register consists of all businesses registered with that department. This composite frame was used to ensure a comprehensive coverage of agricultural activity in New Zealand was achieved. The population included those “lifestylers” who were identifiable on IRD’s Client Register or Statistic NZ’s Business Frame as being engaged in in-scope agricultural activity.
- **Agricultural Production Census 2007** The population was all units that were identified on Statistics New Zealand’s Business Frame or IRD Client Register as being engaged in agricultural activity (livestock, cropping, horticulture & forestry). The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand based on firms registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the Inland Revenue Department while the Client Register consists of all businesses registered with that department. This composite frame was used to ensure a comprehensive coverage of agricultural activity in New Zealand was achieved. The population included those “lifestylers” who were identifiable on IRD’s Client Register or Statistic NZ’s Business Frame as being engaged in in-scope agricultural activity.
- **Agricultural Production Survey 2006** The population was all units that were identified on Statistics New Zealand’s Business Frame or IRD Client Register as being engaged in agricultural activity (livestock, cropping & forestry). The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand based on firms registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the Inland Revenue Department while the Client Register consists of all businesses registered with that department. This composite frame was used to ensure a comprehensive coverage of agricultural activity in New Zealand was achieved. The population included those “lifestylers” who were identifiable on IRD’s Client Register or Statistic NZ’s Business Frame as being engaged in in-scope agricultural activity.
- **Agricultural Production Survey 2005** The population was all units that were identified on Statistics New Zealand’s Business Frame or IRD Client Register as being engaged in agricultural activity (livestock, horticulture, cropping & forestry). The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand based on firms registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the Inland Revenue Department while the Client Register consists of all businesses registered with that department. This composite frame was used to ensure a comprehensive coverage of agricultural activity in New Zealand was achieved. The population included those “lifestylers” who were identifiable on IRD’s Client Register or Statistic NZ’s Business Frame as being engaged in in-scope agricultural activity.
- **Agricultural Production Survey 2004** The population of the 2004 population differed from that of 2003 in that it did not include horticultural activity and did not include any new Inland Revenue Department livestock, cropping or forestry registrations not registered for GST unless they had been by previous survey identified as having livestock, cropping or forestry activity.
- **Agricultural Production Census 2002 & Survey 2003** The population was all units that were identified on Statistics New Zealand’s Business Frame or IRD Client Register as being engaged in agricultural activity (livestock, cropping, horticulture, cropping & forestry). The Business Frame is a list of businesses in New Zealand based on firms registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the Inland Revenue Department while the Client Register consists of all businesses registered with that department. This composite frame was used to ensure a comprehensive coverage of agricultural activity in New Zealand was achieved. The population included those “lifestylers” who were identifiable on IRD’s Client Register or Statistic NZ’s Business Frame as being engaged in in-scope agricultural activity.
- **Agriculture Production Survey 2000 (Horticulture)** - The survey population was all identifiable farming units that indicated horticultural activity, extracted from the Business Frame, and supplemented with information from AgriBase and available grower lists.
- **Agriculture Production Survey 1999 (Livestock and arable cropping)** - The survey population was all units on the AgriQuality "AgriBase" which were recorded as having livestock and/or engaging in grain/arable cropping. The term 'livestock' includes : beef cattle, bison, buffalo, dairy cattle, deer, emus, goats, ostriches, pigs, poultry, sheep and grazing other people's stock. The term 'grain/arable cropping' includes : cereals, cropping and seeds. Farms with no enterprise data held on AgriBase were also included in the survey. Farms solely engaged in horticultural and forestry activities were excluded from the population.
- **Agriculture Production Census 1994 & Surveys 1995 & 1996** - The survey population was all units on Statistics New Zealand’s Business Frame that were registered for GST and classified to horticulture, grain and arable cropping, livestock farming, or exotic forestry operations.

- **Prior to 1994**, the population definition for agricultural production surveys was all units on Statistics New Zealand's Business Directory (whether registered for GST or not) that were classified to horticulture, grain and arable cropping, livestock farming, or exotic forestry operations.

Catalogue & Reference Numbers

- Provisional Results

Provisional Results
Release Date: 17 December 2012
Media Release – 2012 Agricultural Production Survey (Provisional results): June 2012
Hot Off The Press – 2012 Agricultural Production Survey (Provisional results): June 2012: Comprising the following Tables – all will be time series at the national level Sheep numbers at 30 June 1994 - 2012 (ewe hoggets put to ram and breeding ewes 2-tooth and older put to ram, total sheep) Lambs marked or tailed from ewe hoggets and from ewes, total lambs born during the years ended 30 June 1994 - 2012. Dairy numbers at 30 June 1994 - 2012 (cows and heifers in milk or calf, and total dairy cattle). Calves born alive to dairy heifers/cows during the years ended 30 June 1994 - 2012. Beef numbers at 30 June 1994 - 2012 (cows and heifers in calf aged 1 - 2 years and 2 years and over, and total beef cattle). Beef calves born during the years ended 30 June 1994 - 2012. Deer numbers at 30 June 1994 - 2012 (females mated and total deer numbers). Fawns born on the farm during the years ended 30 June 1994 - 2012. Exotic forestry plantings (new area and area replanted) and exotic forestry harvesting (area and cubic metres) during the years 1994 - 2012. Wheat, barley, oats, maize grains, other cereal grains (tonnes and area harvested) during the years ended 30 June 2003 - 2012. Fruit outdoor (apples, avocados, wine grapes, cherries, blackcurrants) net area planted as at 30 June 2012. Vegetables outdoor (potatoes, onions, squash, peas (fresh and process) and sweet corn) harvested area for year ended 30 June 2012.

2012 Agriculture Production Census

- Final Results

Final Results
Release Date: 13 May 2013
SNZ Media Release – 2012 Agricultural Production Census (Final results): June 2012
Hot Off The Press – 2012 Agricultural Production Census (Final results): June 2012: Comprising these Tables: • to be advised

Glossary of Terms

Term

Age:

Description

Established by dentation, that is the number of permanent teeth (incisors). Cattle at around 18 months old have two permanent teeth, around 2.5 years four teeth, 3.5 years six teeth and at four and older have eight teeth. Sheep get their first two permanent teeth at about 14 months of age. They become 4-tooths between the ages of two or three years, six teeth between three and four years, and have a full mouth, complete set of eight teeth at four years.

Arable land:

Broiler:

Land capable of being ploughed, fit for tillage; opposed to pasture or wood-land.

Bobby calf:

Type of chicken raised specifically for meat production.

A milk-fed calf under four days old.

<i>Buck:</i>	Adult male goat (also billygoat).
<i>Bull:</i>	Entire (i.e. not castrated) male cattle.
<i>Calf:</i>	Young cattle of either sex between birth and weaning; with eight temporary teeth. Also sometimes refers to animals up to one year old.
<i>Calving Percentage:</i>	Calculation, either of calves weaned to number of cows mated, or of calves sold to cows mated.
<i>Cow:</i>	Mature female cattle beast of any age, but usually over 30 months.
<i>Dry cow/ewe:</i>	A female animal not carrying offspring.
<i>EVAO:</i>	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations. A value derived by Statistics NZ from the results of the production survey. For every linecode an average yield and price for that year is established. A calculation is done at the end of each cycle whereby every positive linecode is multiplied by the price and yield to provide an estimated turnover for that particular variable. For each farm these values are summed to produce the EVAO.
<i>Ewe</i>	A female sheep.
<i>Farm Type:</i>	A standard industrial classification based on the operations of the farm. Statistics New Zealand used EVAO determinations to classify farms according to ANZSIC (Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification).
<i>Finishing:</i>	The process of adding body weight to animals, in muscle rather than fat, through careful stock management.
<i>Flock</i>	Group of sheep, angora or feral goats.
<i>Heifer:</i>	Female cattle having no more than six permanent incisors.
<i>Herbage:</i>	Herbs collectively; herbaceous growth or vegetation; usually applied to grass and other low-growing plants covering a large extent of ground, esp. as used for pasture.
<i>Herd</i>	Group of cattle, horses, milking goats (and pigs and deer).
<i>Hogget:</i>	A young male sheep or maiden ewe having no more than two permanent incisors in wear.
<i>Kid:</i>	Male or female goat under 12 months of age.
<i>Lamb:</i>	Sheep under 12 months of age or without any permanent teeth in wear.
<i>Lambing percentage:</i>	Number of lambs marked or tailed per ewe mated.
<i>Mated Gilts:</i>	Sows which are pregnant for the first time.
<i>Ram:</i>	Adult uncastrated male sheep having more than two permanent incisors in wear.
<i>Schedule:</i>	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.

<i>Silage:</i>	Pasture crops stored as they are preserved in a fermented state.
<i>Steer:</i>	Male cattle castrated when young. Does not develop secondary sexual characteristics (eg large shoulders) or masculine temperament.
<i>Stock unit (SU) or Livestock unit (LSU):</i>	Also referred to as ewe equivalent (EE). It is the feed requirement used as the basis of comparison for different classes and species of stock. It expresses the annual feed requirements, equivalent to one 55 kg ewe rearing a single lamb. 1 LSU requires approximately 520 kg of good quality pasture dry matter per year. For example, 1 hogget = 0.7 LSU; 1 Jersey cow = 6.5 LSU; 1 mature Red Deer stag = 1.5-2.0 LSU.
<i>Stocking Rate:</i>	The number of animals carried or run on a defined area of land. May be called carrying capacity. Expressed in stock units.
<i>Two-tooth:</i>	Sheep with two teeth (one year old).
<i>Vealer:</i>	Cattle up to 14 months of age: maiden females, castrated males and entire males not showing masculine characteristics.
<i>Weaner:</i>	Animal making the transition from all-milk diet to grazing. Usually 3-4 months for sheep and 4-6 months for beef calves.
<i>Wether:</i>	A castrated male sheep.
<i>Yearling:</i>	Cattle beast about a year old.

Contact Details

Customer Service
E-mail Contact:

info@stats.govt.nz

Survey Enquiries
E-mail Contact:

agriculture@stats.govt.nz