



Stock Number Survey

as at 30 June 2014

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Contents

Executive Summary	2
Breeding ewes -1.4%	2
Hoggets -7.6%	2
Total sheep -3.2%	2
Ewe condition	2
Scanning	2
Lamb crop +0.3%	2
Beef cattle +1.6%	2
Introduction	3
Livestock numbers as at 30 June 2014	3
Climatic Conditions	4
2013-14 Summer Summary	5
2014 Autumn Summary	5
Sheep	6
Total Sheep -3.2%	6
Ewes Mated	7
Outlook for 2014 Lambing	8
Beef Cattle	9
Total Beef Cattle	9
Breeding Cows	9
Outlook for 2014 Calving	10

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Executive Summary

TABLE 1 LIVESTOCK SUMMARY

	30 June 2013 (million)	30 June 2014e (million)	% change
Breeding Ewes	20.23	19.96	-1.4%
Hoggets	9.76	9.01	-7.6%
Total Sheep	30.79	29.80	-3.2%
Estimated Lamb Crop	25.49	25.56	+0.3%
Beef Cattle	3.70	3.76	+1.6%

e estimate | Source: Beef + Lamb New Zealand Economic Service, Statistics New Zealand

Breeding ewes -1.4%

For the year to 30 June 2014, New Zealand's total breeding ewe numbers eased 1.4 per cent to 19.96 million. The largest contributor to the overall decline was the South Island. Breeding ewe numbers in the North Island remained almost unchanged at 9.58 million, while South Island numbers decreased 2.7 per cent to 10.38 million. This reflects continued land use change towards dairy and dairy support activities, particularly in Southland.

Hoggets -7.6%

Overall, hogget numbers decreased 7.6 per cent with a different North/South pattern to that in ewe numbers. North Island hogget numbers decreased 7.8 per cent and South Island hogget numbers decreased 7.5 per cent.

Total sheep -3.2%

Total sheep numbers for the year to 30 June 2014 decreased an estimated 3.2 per cent to 29.80 million head.

Ewe condition

As a result of good climatic conditions for the first quarter of 2014, ewe condition at mating was good compared with 2013, which was affected by drought conditions, particularly in the North Island. The exceptions in 2014 were regions in the top half of the North Island where adverse weather conditions over late summer tightened pre-mating feed supplies.

Scanning

As a result of improved ewe condition, scanning results on average were up on 2013. In the North Island, scanning indicated lambing percentages would be higher than in 2013, with variable results occurring in two-tooth ewes as a flow-on effect from 2013's drought. In the South Island, scanning results were on par with 2013 and better than long-term averages.

Lamb crop¹ +0.3%

The result of the combination of the above factors is that the lamb crop is almost static, up 70,000 head (+0.3%). The breeding ewe lambing percentage is expected to lift 1.5 percentage points because, in 2014, breeding ewes were in better condition leading into mating than they were in 2013.

Beef cattle +1.6%

The number of beef cattle at 30 June 2014, estimated at 3.76 million head, was up 1.6 per cent on the previous June and follows a 1.0 per cent decline for the previous year. The largest contributor to the increase was the North Island, where total beef cattle numbers rose by 2.0 per cent, while South Island numbers increased by 0.5 per cent.

Introduction

Livestock numbers as at 30 June 2014

This paper summarises the results from a survey carried out to estimate the numbers of sheep and beef cattle on hand at 30 June 2014. This survey uses the Sheep and Beef Farm Survey framework, which is a statistically representative sample of over 500 commercial sheep and beef farms. Economic Service Managers based throughout New Zealand collect information from farms at various points throughout the year.

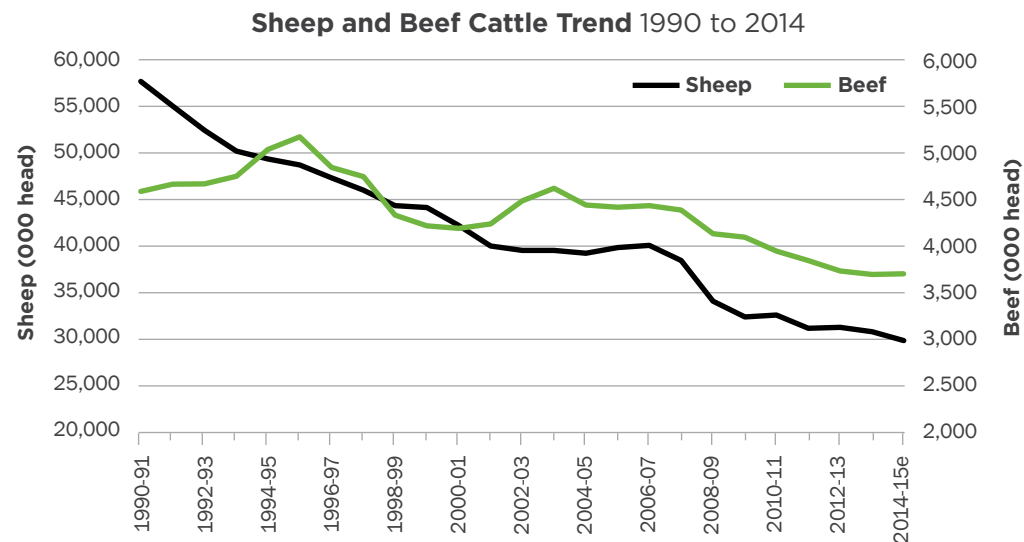
The livestock on hand at 30 June 2014 described in this report are the productive base for meat and wool production in the 2014-15 farming and meat export years.

In addition to the survey results, other information was used to estimate the number of sheep and beef farms converted to dairy including the impact of displaced stock numbers on existing sheep and beef farms.

The results of the survey are reported by region for sheep in Table 3 and for beef cattle in Table 5. Longer-term time-series of livestock numbers are shown at the national level in Table 2 for sheep and in Table 4 for beef cattle.

Figure 1 shows the trend in sheep and beef cattle numbers since 1990-91.

FIGURE 1 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS



Source: Beef + Lamb New Zealand Economic Service, Statistics New Zealand

Climatic Conditions

FIGURE 2 SOIL MOISTURE DEFICIT - MARCH 2014

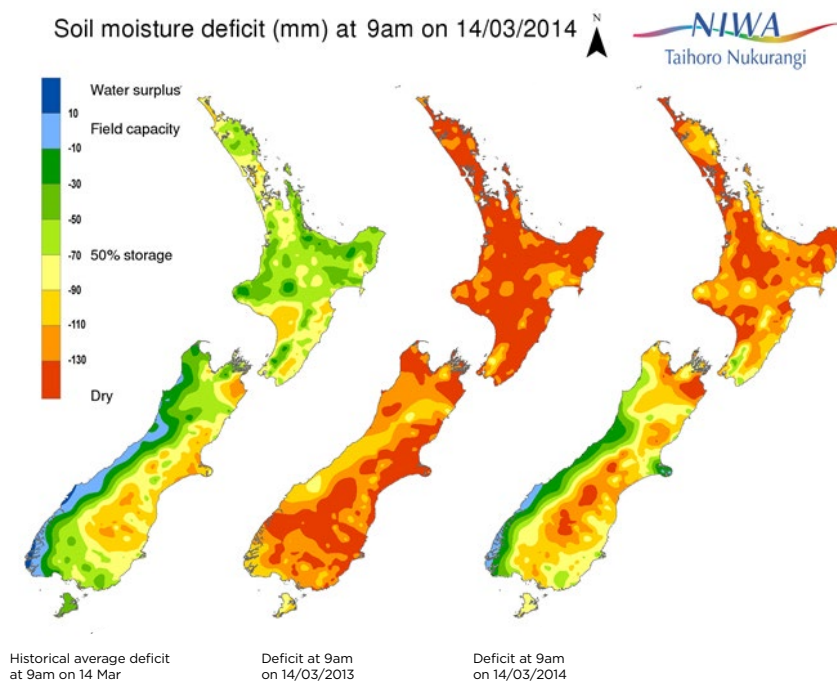
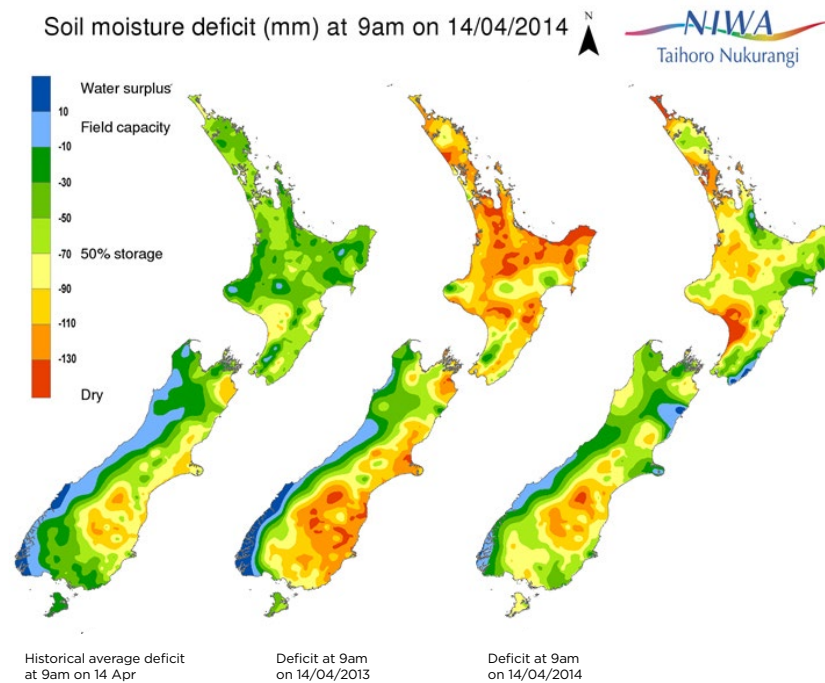


FIGURE 3 SOIL MOISTURE DEFICIT - APRIL 2014



Source: National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (NIWA)

2013-14 Summer Summary

Changeable summer temperatures, dryness ends the season in the North Island.

Rainfall

Rainfall for summer was below normal for much of the North Island (between 50-80 percent of normal) especially western Northland, all of the Waikato (excluding the Coromandel Peninsula) and Ruapehu District. Areas that were particularly affected by the dryness include the western coastal Waikato, southeast through to northern portions of the Manawatu-Wanganui region. Eastern Northland received above normal rainfall (120-150 percent of normal summer rain) with near normal rainfall for other locations of the North Island (within 20 percent of normal). Below normal rainfall (50-80 percent of normal) occurred from Blenheim to Nelson as well as Timaru and Queenstown Lakes District. The remainder of the South Island recorded near normal rainfall (within 20 percent of normal) with some sections receiving above normal rainfall.

Temperature

Summer temperatures were near average for most of the country (within 0.5°C of the summer average). There were a few areas of below normal temperatures on both islands such as parts of the Waikato and from Hokitika to Haast

as well as parts of central Otago and Dunedin (between 0.5 and 1.2°C below average). Motu in the Bay of Plenty region recorded above average temperatures (between 0.5 and 1.2°C above average) as well as Akaroa in the South Island.

Sunshine

Sunshine for the summer was abundant for the Far North, central North Island and inland Canterbury where above normal sunshine was recorded (110 to 125 percent of summer normal). Much of the remainder of the country experienced near normal sunshine (within 10 percent of summer normal).

Soil moisture

As at 1 March 2014, soils were much drier than normal across the North Island, except for eastern Northland and the coast south of Hawke's Bay where soils are slightly wetter than normal for time of year. Drier than normal soils for much of the interior of the South Island, particularly Tasman, Marlborough and much of Canterbury and Southland regions. Western coastal areas and around Banks Peninsula have slightly wetter than normal soils for this time of year.

<http://www.niwa.co.nz/climate/summaries/seasonal/summer-2013-14>

2014 Autumn Summary

A warm and sunny autumn for much of the North Island, wet for many parts of the South Island.

Rainfall

It was a wet autumn for much of the South Island and parts of the lower North Island. Autumn rainfall was well above normal (more than 150% of normal) in south-western Southland, and along the eastern South Island near Dunedin and north of Timaru. Autumn rainfall was above normal (120-150% of normal) in Nelson, Marlborough, many remaining parts of Canterbury and Otago, and inland Southland. In contrast, rainfall was below normal (50-79% of autumn normal) for Northland, Auckland, and the Coromandel Peninsula, as well as in parts of Gisborne, Hawke's Bay and Taranaki. Remaining areas of New Zealand typically received near normal autumn rainfall (within 20% of autumn normal).

Temperature

Autumn temperatures were near average (within 0.5°C of the autumn average) for much of Northland, Auckland, Mahia Peninsula, coastal Wairarapa, Wellington, Marlborough, Canterbury, eastern Otago and the Catlins. Autumn temperatures were above average (0.5°C to 1.2°C above average) or well above average (more than 1.2°C above average) for remaining areas of the country.

Sunshine

Autumn sunshine was abundant for most of the North Island, where above normal (110-125% of autumn normal) or well above normal (more than 125% of autumn normal) sunshine was received. The exception was towards and along the south-western coast of the island from Taranaki to Wellington, where sunshine was near normal (within 10% of autumn normal) or below normal (75-89% of autumn normal). Below normal or near normal sunshine for autumn was received across the entire South Island.

Soil moisture

At the start of autumn, soils were much drier than normal across most of the North Island. Welcome autumn rainfall saw an improvement in soil moisture levels across many parts of the North Island, but as of 1 June 2014, drier than normal soils persist for parts of Auckland and Northland, whilst soils about northern Gisborne, the Central Plateau and Hawke's Bay were also drier than normal. As of 1 June 2014 soils were wetter than normal throughout the eastern South Island, the Southern Lakes and Central Otago, whilst soil moisture levels were near normal for most remaining areas of the country.

<http://www.niwa.co.nz/climate/summaries/seasonal/autumn-2014>

Sheep

Total Sheep -3.2%

Overall, total sheep numbers decreased an estimated 3.2 per cent (-0.99 million head) on the previous year to 29.80 million head at 30 June 2014. This follows a decrease of 1.5 per cent during the previous year which was impacted by drought conditions.

Breeding ewes -1.4%

The number of breeding ewes, at 19.96 million, decreased 1.4 per cent compared with the previous June. In the previous year, breeding ewe numbers decreased due to widespread drought, particularly in the North Island.

Hoggets -7.6%

The total number of hoggets decreased 7.6 per cent to 9.01 million head. The most significant decline (-19.4%) occurred in Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty. This was due to a significant number of trade lambs held over balance date in 2013-14, which boosted 2013 hogget numbers to their highest level since 2008-09. These were then sold before 30 June 2014, amid a second run of dry conditions for this region.

Regional numbers

In the North Island, there was a decline in total numbers, which was focussed in Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty. The total number of sheep decreased in all regions of the South Island, with the largest changes occurring in Southland.

North Island -2.4%

Total sheep numbers decreased 2.4 per cent (-0.36 million head) to 14.59 million at 30 June 2014. Northland had a second run of dry conditions following on from drought the previous year, which contributed to a 7.9 per cent decline in total sheep (-0.32 million head). Elsewhere, sheep numbers were relatively unchanged, with East Coast and Taranaki-Manawatu experiencing similar decreases in total sheep numbers (-0.3 per cent and -0.7 per cent respectively).

South Island -3.9%

Total sheep numbers decreased 3.9 per cent (-0.62 million head) to 15.21 million at 30 June 2014. Land use change continues to play a large role in contributing towards this decline. The displacement of dry stock for dairy conversion and dairy support activities is most pronounced in areas from Canterbury to Southland.

General comment

The 2013-14 season was influenced by dry conditions in Northland, continued land use change in South Island regions, and a large decrease in hogget numbers that largely reflected a high carry-over at 30 June 2013.

Summer dry conditions in Northland for 2013-14 followed drought for the previous season. This led to a significant decrease in total sheep numbers, which was underpinned by a lift in the total number of hoggets on hand at 30 June 2013, as a carry-over from drought; these were sold before 30 June 2014.

Land use change continues in the South Island. Dairy conversions and dairy support activities continue to contribute to shifts in land use from traditional sheep and beef systems to systems that also incorporate grazing dairy heifers, wintering dairy cows, and selling grass (cut-and-carry systems) to help manage feed surpluses on existing sheep and beef farms. This has contributed to the displacement of sheep and beef cattle, particularly on traditionally intensive finishing farms in Southland.

Ewes Mated

Breeding ewes -1.4%

The total number of breeding ewes at 30 June 2014 is estimated at 19.96 million, down 1.4 per cent. Ewe numbers were down slightly (-0.9%) between June 2012 and June 2013, largely influenced by drought conditions in the North Island.

North Island static (+0.1%)

North Island breeding ewe numbers were static (+0.1%) at 9.58 million head, due to a more favourable climate, and some flock rebuilding following the decline in breeding ewe numbers during widespread drought conditions for 2013.

Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty experienced dry conditions for the second year in a row, reflecting a dry summer and autumn, which predominantly affected the western coast. This led to a 2.5 per cent decrease in breeding ewe numbers in this region at 30 June 2014.

East Coast experienced a more favourable season following the previous year's summer drought. This, coupled with improved sheep returns, has encouraged breeding ewe numbers to be held (+0.3%) at 30 June 2014.

Taranaki-Manawatu numbers increased 2.7 per cent at 30 June 2014. This was due in part to retentions of two-tooth ewes carried over from the previous season due to poor returns, and intentional flock rebuilding.

South Island -2.7%

South Island breeding ewe numbers were down 2.7 per cent to 10.38 million head, due to continued land use change into dairy and dairy support activities.

Marlborough-Canterbury numbers decreased 1.4 per cent to 3.95 million head, due to the development of irrigation schemes and increasing demand for dairy support in the region. This has resulted in a shift away from traditional sheep and beef operations to more integrated farming systems including dairy support and contract finishing.

Otago-Southland numbers declined 3.4 per cent, with the majority of this change occurring in Southland (-5.6%). Despite favourable conditions and improved returns during 2013-14, dairy conversions and dairy support activities

across Otago-Southland continue to contribute to a decrease in breeding ewe numbers. This is most prominent in Southland.

Hoggets -7.6%

The total number of hoggets at 30 June 2014 is estimated at 9.01 million, down 7.6 per cent. This is due to decreased numbers across all regions, but is most pronounced in Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty.

North Island -7.8%

While hogget numbers were down overall, the majority of the decrease occurred in Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty (-19%) and follows an 11.6 per cent increase for the previous year when lambs were carried over balance date in response to poorer returns amid drought conditions.

Hogget numbers in East Coast and Taranaki-Manawatu decreased 2.2 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively. Improved pricing and continued recovery from drought conditions in the previous season contributed towards the decline in East Coast.

South Island -7.5%

The number of hoggets in Marlborough-Canterbury decreased by 9.8 per cent. In Otago, total numbers decreased (-5.6%) due to a decrease in trading hoggets. In Southland, fewer ewe hoggets were retained (-4.8%) placing further pressure on the region's ewe flock for 2015.

Changes in land use towards dairy and dairy support activities have contributed towards the decrease in the number of hoggets in the South Island.

Outlook for 2014 Lambing

Ewe condition

Compared with 2013, when ewe condition and feed supplies at mating were tight due to the effects of the summer/autumn drought, ewe condition and feed supplies were positive at mating for 2014. The exceptions for 2014 were Northland, and northern parts of Waikato, where dry climatic conditions for the second year in a row had an impact on ewe condition at mating.

Scanning – up on 2013

In Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty, which has been strongly influenced by two years of drought, scanning results were mixed, but overall, on par with the previous year.

Scanning results in all other regions have been mixed, but positive, with East Coast around 10 to 15 percentage points ahead of 2013, while other regions have been similar to, or better than, historical averages.

Lamb crop – almost static (+0.3%)

Good climatic conditions had a positive impact on breeding ewe condition leading to expectations of an increase in lambing percentages in most regions compared with 2013, which was affected by drought conditions. Offsetting this is the displacement of breeding ewes due to land use change to dairy and dairy support activities. This is most pronounced in Southland, where the number of breeding ewes is estimated to decrease 5.6 per cent, having a corresponding effect on the lamb crop.

The national average ewe lambing percentage is forecast to lift by about 1.5 percentage points. The overall negative impact of the 2013 drought on lambing performance is expected to have been moderated because affected farmers managed well, limiting the impact of the dry conditions.

After progressive increases in the proportion of lambs derived from ewe hoggets over recent seasons, the percentage of lambs from ewe hoggets peaked at 4.9 per cent in 2012. It is forecast to decrease to 4.4 per cent in 2014.

With 20 million ewes, each one percentage point change in breeding ewe lambing percentage

is equivalent to 200,000 lambs.

Spring lambing conditions will be a key factor determining the final lamb crop, which will be reviewed in November when Beef + Lamb New Zealand's Lamb Crop Survey is completed.

Table 2 shows the trend in breeding ewes and total sheep over the last 10 years.

TABLE 2 TREND IN SHEEP NUMBERS

June	Breeding ewes (million)	% change	Total sheep (million)	% change
2005	26.42	-1.2%	39.88	+1.5%
2006	26.90	+1.8%	40.10	+0.5%
2007	26.06	-3.1%	38.46	-4.1%
2008	23.49	-9.9%	34.09	-11.4%
2009	22.17	-5.6%	32.38	-5.0%
2010	21.79	-1.7%	32.56	+0.6%
2011	20.48	-6.0%	31.13	-4.4%
2012	20.41	-0.4%	31.26	+0.4%
2013	20.23	-0.9%	30.79	-1.5%
2014e	19.96	-1.4%	29.80	-3.2%

e estimate | Source: Beef + Lamb New Zealand Economic Service, Statistics New Zealand

TABLE 3 SHEEP NUMBERS AT 30 JUNE

	Actual 2012			Actual 2013			Estimates 2014			% changes 2014 on 2013		
	Ewes to Ram (m)	Total Hoggets (m)	Total Sheep (m)	Ewes to Ram (m)	Total Hoggets (m)	Total Sheep (m)	Ewes to Ram (m)	Total Hoggets (m)	Total Sheep (m)	Ewes to Ram (%)	Total Hoggets (%)	Total Sheep (%)
Northland-Waikato-BoP	2.678	1.173	3.942	2.653	1.309	4.043	2.585	1.056	3.723	-2.5	-19.4	-7.9
East Coast	4.817	2.807	7.843	4.652	2.591	7.406	4.666	2.534	7.385	+0.3	-2.2	-0.3
Taranaki-Manawatu	2.285	1.124	3.483	2.268	1.177	3.510	2.329	1.093	3.487	+2.7	-7.2	-0.7
North Island	9.780	5.104	15.267	9.573	5.078	14.958	9.580	4.683	14.595	+0.1	-7.8	-2.4
Marlborough-Canterbury	4.064	2.406	6.795	4.007	2.307	6.561	3.951	2.081	6.278	-1.4	-9.8	-4.3
Otago	3.318	1.332	4.844	3.376	1.315	4.876	3.332	1.241	4.775	-1.3	-5.6	-2.1
Southland	3.250	1.026	4.356	3.277	1.061	4.391	3.093	1.010	4.153	-5.6	-4.8	-5.4
South Island	10.632	4.764	15.995	10.660	4.683	15.828	10.376	4.332	15.206	-2.7	-7.5	-3.9
NEW ZEALAND	20.411	9.868	31.263	20.233	9.760	30.787	19.956	9.015	29.801	-1.4	-7.6	-3.2

Source: Beef + Lamb New Zealand Economic Service, Statistics New Zealand

Beef Cattle

Total Beef Cattle

New Zealand +1.6%

The number of beef cattle increased 1.6 per cent, or 59,000 head, to an estimated 3.76 million head for the year ending 30 June 2014, after a 1.0 per cent decrease for the previous year.

North Island +2.0%

In the North Island, the number of beef cattle increased (+2.0%) to 2.67 million head at 30 June 2014, which reflects trade stock being held over for greater weights. Seventy-one per cent of New Zealand's beef cattle herd is in the North Island.

Beef breeding cow numbers decreased 5.2 per cent, and beef weaner numbers remained almost static (+0.9%).

The overall lift in total beef cattle numbers reflected increases of 5.2 and 5.4 per cent respectively in East Coast and Taranaki-Manawatu as farmers carried on older cattle to take advantage of improved feed conditions for improved returns.

In Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty, beef cattle numbers decreased (-1.6%), with farmers reducing breeding cow numbers due to a second spell of dry conditions over the summer and autumn.

In East Coast, weaner cattle increased by 4.4 per cent while breeding cow numbers were down 7.6 per cent.

In Taranaki-Manawatu, numbers in all age classes were up on 2013 reflecting a recovery from the 2011-12 drought and renewed confidence in beef prices.

South Island +0.5%

For the year to 30 June 2014, the number of beef cattle in the South Island remained relatively stable (+0.5%) at 1.08 million head. Twenty-nine per cent of the national beef cattle herd is in the South Island.

Total beef cattle increased (+2.8%) in Marlborough-Canterbury, while those in Otago and Southland decreased by 3.2 and 3.4 per cent respectively.

In Marlborough-Canterbury, the large percentage increase in other beef cattle (+16.9%) underpinned the overall 2.8 per cent increase in total beef cattle, which was moderated by the decrease in the number of weaner cattle on hand (-10.6%). Dairy heifer grazing increased across the region by 15%. This reflects the continuing trend of moving from traditional weaners and finishing Friesian bulls to dairy support grazing.

In Otago, the 3.2 per cent decline in total cattle was driven mainly by a

decline in other cattle numbers which are predominantly older trading cattle destined for slaughter. Good pasture growth and improvement of schedule prices encouraged the earlier slaughter of heavy cattle before the second winter.

In Southland, where the beef cattle herd is small, the 10.4 per cent decrease in weaners underpinned an overall 3.4 per cent decrease in total beef cattle.

Breeding Cows

New Zealand -3.2%

Overall, the number of beef breeding cows at 0.99 million head at 30 June 2014 was down (-3.2%) on the previous year.

North Island -5.2%

In the North Island, the number of breeding cows at 30 June 2014 totalled 0.62 million head, down 5.2 per cent, or 34,000 head on 2013.

Beef breeding cows increased in Taranaki-Manawatu by 7.8 per cent, while those in Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty and East Coast decreased by 8.2 and 7.6 per cent respectively.

In Taranaki-Manawatu, the increase in beef breeding cow numbers reflected a recovery from the 2011-12 drought but also the return of many cows from grazing-off out of the region.

The number of beef breeding cows in Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty decreased 8.2 per cent or 22,000

head, the largest absolute change of all regions. This drop reflected feed shortages due to dry conditions over summer and autumn. Finishing and hard hill country farms increased their breeding herd in an on-going shift towards cattle over sheep.

Continuing the downward trend, East Coast beef breeding cow numbers decreased 7.6 per cent to 30 June 2014. However, weaner cattle increased by 4.4 per cent with older cattle carried on for longer in order to take advantage of good feed conditions and improving prices.

South Island +0.3%

The number of breeding cows in the South Island at 30 June 2014 totalled 0.37 million head, up 0.3 per cent on the previous June.

In Marlborough-Canterbury, which contained 22 per cent of the national beef cow herd at 30 June 2014, the number of beef breeding cows was unchanged (+0.1%) on the previous year. The number of rising two-year-old heifers mated rose by 5.0 per cent reflecting the brighter outlook for beef and good feed conditions.

The number of beef breeding cows in Otago decreased 1.4 per cent for the year to 30 June 2014.

The beef breeding cow herd in Southland is small at 61,000 head, but increased by 2,000 head (+3.6%) on the previous year. The large percentage increase in beef breeding cows in Southland was offset by the decrease in the number of weaner cattle (-10.4%).

Outlook for 2014 Calving

With a mild spring and early summer in the North Island, cows were in good condition at mating and pregnancy testing results suggest favourable calving. However, tight feed conditions in spring 2014, particularly in Northland and northern parts of Waikato, could impact on cow condition and calf survival at calving.

South Island breeding cows were in good condition at mating. With favourable feed supplies over the winter, and assuming adequate feed supplies continue through winter into spring, the calving percentage is expected to be similar to 2013 in Otago and Southland, and above average for Marlborough-Canterbury.

Table 4 shows the trend in beef breeding cows and total beef cattle over the last 10 years.

TABLE 4 BEEF CATTLE TREND

June	Breeding cows (million)	% change	Total beef cattle (million)	% change
2005	1.26	-0.8%	4.42	-0.6%
2006	1.27	+1.1%	4.44	+0.4%
2007	1.20	-5.8%	4.39	-1.0%
2008	1.10	-7.7%	4.14	-5.8%
2009	1.10	-0.7%	4.10	-0.9%
2010	1.12	+2.0%	3.95	-3.7%
2011	1.05	-5.8%	3.85	-2.6%
2012	1.06	+0.7%	3.73	-2.9%
2013	1.02	-3.8%	3.70	-1.0%
2014e	0.99	-3.2%	3.76	+1.6%

e estimate | Source: Beef + Lamb New Zealand Economic Service, Statistics New Zealand

TABLE 5 BEEF
CATTLE NUMBERS
AT 30 JUNE

	Actual 2012			Actual 2013			Estimates 2014			% changes 2014 on 2013		
	Breeding Cows/ Heifers (m)	Total Weaners (m)	Total Beef (m)	Breeding Cows/ Heifers (m)	Total Weaners (m)	Total Beef (m)	Breeding Cows/ Heifers (m)	Total Weaners (m)	Total Beef (m)	Breeding Cows/ Heifers (%)	Total Weaners (%)	Total Beef (%)
Northland-Waikato-BoP	0.287	0.368	1.231	0.273	0.383	1.240	0.251	0.375	1.221	-8.2	-2.2	-1.6
East Coast	0.284	0.286	0.988	0.269	0.283	0.936	0.249	0.295	0.984	-7.6	+4.4	+5.2
Taranaki-Manawatu	0.119	0.122	0.440	0.111	0.126	0.445	0.120	0.128	0.469	+7.8	+2.3	+5.4
North Island	0.690	0.775	2.660	0.653	0.792	2.621	0.619	0.798	2.674	-5.2	+0.9	+2.0
Marlborough-Canterbury	0.214	0.198	0.662	0.216	0.217	0.679	0.216	0.194	0.698	+0.1	-10.6	+2.8
Otago	0.097	0.074	0.241	0.091	0.071	0.230	0.090	0.070	0.223	-1.4	-2.1	-3.2
Southland	0.059	0.066	0.172	0.059	0.065	0.168	0.061	0.059	0.162	+3.6	-10.4	-3.4
South Island	0.370	0.338	1.075	0.366	0.354	1.077	0.367	0.322	1.083	+0.3	-8.9	+0.5
NEW ZEALAND	1.060	1.113	3.734	1.019	1.145	3.699	0.986	1.121	3.757	-3.2	-2.1	+1.6

Source: Beef + Lamb New Zealand Economic Service, Statistics New Zealand



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