



Stock Number Survey

as at 30 June 2017

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Executive Summary

TABLE 1 LIVESTOCK SUMMARY

	30 June 2016 (million)	30 June 2017e (million)	% change
Breeding Ewes	18.14	17.80	-1.9%
Hoggets	8.56	8.71	+1.7%
Total Sheep	27.58	27.34	-0.9%
Estimated Lamb Crop	23.27	23.53	+1.1%
Beef Cattle	3.53	3.63	+2.8%

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

Breeding ewes -1.9%

For the year to 30 June 2017, New Zealand's breeding ewe flock decreased 1.9 per cent to 17.80 million. Marlborough-Canterbury was the only region to remain almost unchanged due to slow rebuilding after prolonged drought conditions in preceding years. All remaining regions decreased for reasons ranging from slow rebuilding following the impact of facial eczema in 2016, to declines on North Island hill country and shifts towards less labour-intensive options.

Hoggets +1.7%

Overall, hogget numbers increased 1.7 per cent to 8.71 million head. This was largely due to increases in East Coast and Marlborough-Canterbury where numbers lifted in replacement ewe hoggets and trade hoggets respectively.

Total sheep -0.9%

Total sheep numbers for the year to 30 June 2017 decreased 0.9 per cent to 27.34 million head. This was due to fewer breeding ewes for most regions moderated by a lift in total hogget numbers. The most significant increases in total hogget numbers occurred in East Coast and Marlborough-Canterbury.

Ewe condition

Ewe condition was generally good at mating and into winter across the country due to good feed availability during and after mating.

Scanning

Pregnancy scanning results varied between the North and South Islands. North Island results overall were the same as or better than the previous year. South Island results were mixed with reports ranging from well above average to well below average.

Lamb crop¹ +1.1%

The result of the above factors is a lamb crop increase of 0.3 million head (+1.1%) on spring 2016. This season ewe condition at mating has been good and more ewe hoggets have been run with ram compared with the previous year, but these positive changes are moderated by fewer breeding ewes overall. Climatic conditions leading into spring, and adverse weather events may impact this change further.

Beef cattle +2.8%

The number of beef cattle increased 2.8 per cent, or 0.10 million head, to an estimated 3.63 million head at 30 June 2017. This was predominantly driven by more weaner cattle carried over balance date due to the high cost of buying replacements and good grass availability.

¹ Beef + Lamb New Zealand Economic Service conducts an annual Lamb Crop Survey that is published at the end of lambing in each November. This report provides early lamb crop estimates by region.

Introduction

Livestock numbers as at 30 June 2017

This paper summarises the results from a survey carried out to estimate the number of sheep and beef cattle on hand at 30 June 2017. 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 during the year.

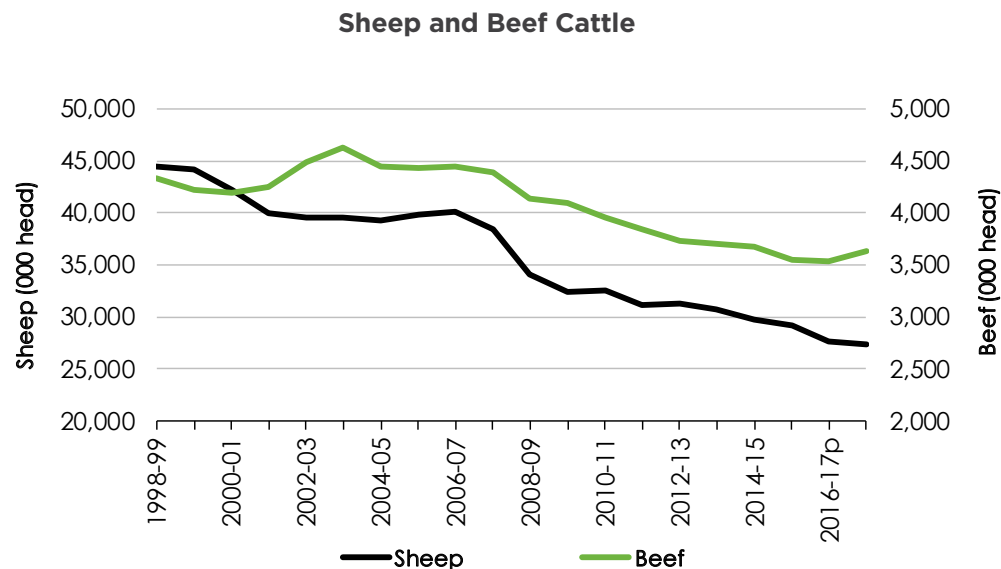
The livestock on hand at 30 June 2017 described in this report are the productive base for meat and wool production in the 2017-18 farming and meat export years.

In addition to the survey results, other information was used to estimate how changes in the size of the dairy herd impact on sheep and beef cattle numbers.

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 20-year trend in sheep and beef cattle.

FIGURE 1 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS



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

Climatic Conditions

FIGURE 2 SOIL MOISTURE DEFICIT - MARCH 2017

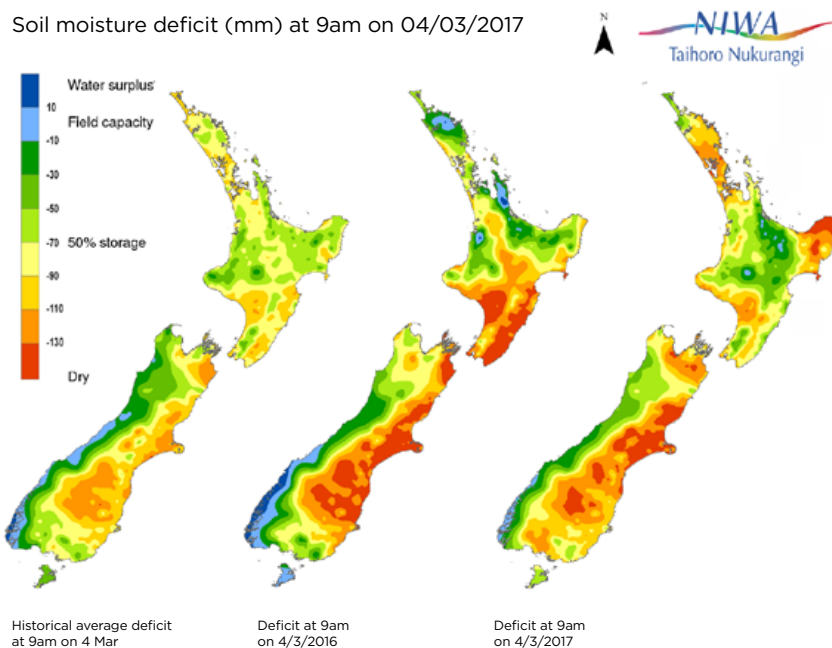
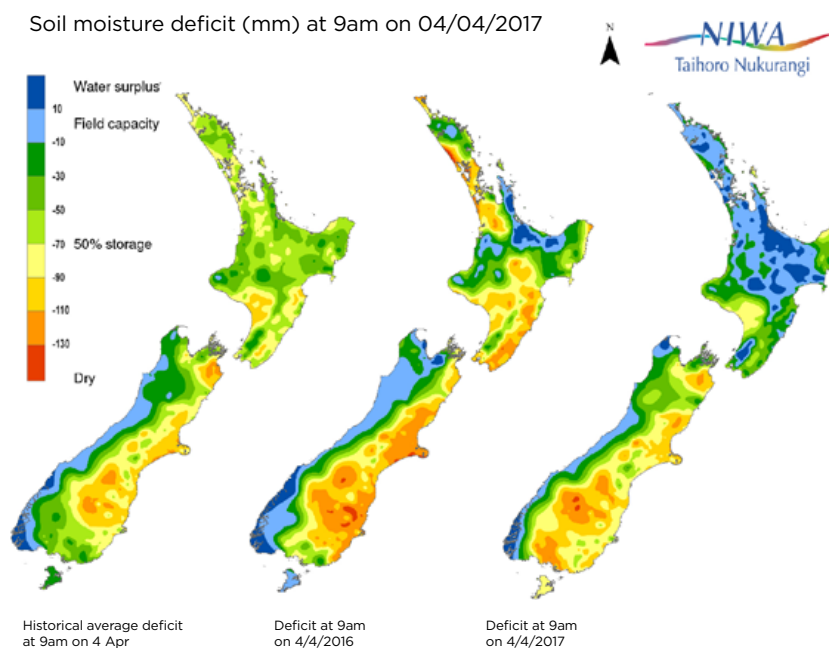


FIGURE 3 SOIL MOISTURE DEFICIT - APRIL 2017



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

2016-17 Summer Summary

Rainfall

Rainfall was well above normal (>149%) in the Wellington region and eastern parts of Otago. Rainfall was above normal (120-149%) in parts of Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Nelson, Tasman and South Canterbury. In contrast, rainfall was below normal (50-79%) in eastern parts of the Wairarapa.

Temperature

Spring temperatures were above average (+0.51°C to +1.20°C) for many parts of the country. The exception was parts of Northland, Wellington, Nelson, Tasman, inland Canterbury and eastern Otago where temperatures were near average (-0.50°C to +0.50°C).

Soil moisture

At the end of November 2016, soil moisture levels were above normal for the time of year in Wellington, Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough, Bay of Plenty, southern Canterbury, eastern Otago and Southland. Soil moisture levels were below normal for the time of year for northern Waikato, the East Cape, southern Hawke's Bay and northern Canterbury.

2017 Autumn Summary

Wettest autumn on record for parts of the North Island.

Rainfall

Well above normal rainfall (>150% of autumn normal) was experienced across the majority of the North Island. Autumn rainfall was well above normal for parts of the northern and eastern South Island, including Nelson, Marlborough, and coastal Canterbury. A number of locations recorded their wettest or near-wettest autumn on record. The west and south of the South Island (south of Hokitika) experienced less rainfall than usual for autumn, with some locations recording well below rainfall (<50% of autumn normal).

Temperature

Autumn 2017 temperatures were above average (+0.50°C to +1.20°C) for almost the entire North Island. There were pockets of well above average temperatures (> +1.20°C) in the Bay of Plenty and Auckland. The eastern side of the South Island mostly experienced near (-0.50°C to +0.50°C) or below average (-1.20°C to -0.51°C) temperatures. The western South Island observed above average temperatures.

Sunshine

Autumn sunshine was near normal (90-109% of autumn normal) for Northland to Waikato, the West Coast, inland Canterbury and parts of central Otago. Below normal sunshine (75-89% of autumn normal) was observed in central New Zealand (southern North Island and northern South Island).

Soil moisture

At the end of autumn 2017 soil moisture was well above normal along the east coast of the North Island south of Gisborne, around Whanganui, and in Marlborough, eastern Canterbury and Otago. Soils were drier than normal in mid-Canterbury, central Otago and southeast Southland. Soil moisture levels were near normal elsewhere.

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

Sheep

Total Sheep -0.9%

Overall, total sheep numbers decreased an estimated 0.9 per cent (-0.24 million head) on the previous year to 27.34 million head at 30 June 2017. This follows a decrease of 5.3 per cent during the previous year.

Breeding ewes -1.9%

The number of breeding ewes, at 17.80 million, decreased 1.9 per cent compared with the previous June. This was due to a mix of drivers across the country, including slow recovery after drought conditions in northern South Island regions, and slow recovery in parts of the North Island after a facial eczema outbreak, which occurred in 2016.

Hoggets +1.7%

The total number of hoggets increased 1.7 per cent to 8.71 million head. The most significant changes occurred in Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty (-20%) offset by East Coast (+14%). The overall increase was largely influenced by East Coast which accounts for 26 per cent of the New Zealand sheep flock.

Region numbers

There was a decline in total sheep for all regions except East Coast, and northern South Island. Northern South Island numbers lifted 1.4 per cent to 5.93 million, while East Coast numbers lifted 2.7 per cent to 7.13 million head.

North Island -1.4%

Total sheep numbers decreased 1.4 per cent (-0.30 million head) to 13.50 million at 30 June 2017. East Coast was the only region that did not decline in total numbers due to a lift in total hoggets. However, all regions experienced decreases in breeding ewes particularly on hill country farms, and also in response to slow flock rebuilding in flocks that were negatively impacted by facial eczema in 2016.

South Island -0.4%

Total sheep numbers decreased slightly by 0.4 per cent (-0.05 million head) to 13.84 million at 30 June 2017. Total sheep numbers in Marlborough-Canterbury and Otago were almost unchanged, while in Southland total sheep numbers declined 3.0 per cent. Anecdotally, in Otago and Southland, wool prices and labour associated with sheep production have influenced farmer attitudes towards continuing to search for alternatives to sheep.

General comment

The 2016-17 season experienced good climatic conditions during spring resulting in good feed availability and regular rain. The exception to this was East Coast and Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty where dry conditions and a cool late spring prevailed. Isolated weather events during the season included two cyclones in Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty which caused flooding and slips.

Other climatic factors influencing the 2016-17 season included wet conditions in East Coast regions leading to some animal health problems in ewes. In Taranaki-Manawatu late autumn rain negatively impacted on crop harvests, stock handling and movements into winter. In Marlborough-Canterbury, low sunshine hours and low clover growth negatively impacted on weight gains in lambs, while drier than normal autumn conditions in Otago and Southland negatively impacted on reported scanning results.

Economic conditions included strong store prices for lamb and beef, and weak returns for wool. Store prices for lamb and beef have been strong reflecting strong prime prices and good pasture growth. Weak returns for wool have resulted in more wool inventory being held.

In Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty, upwards price pressure was driven by low lamb numbers available for processing due to poor early lamb thrift, while strong prices at ewe fairs were underpinned by sourcing replacements for flocks affected by facial eczema.

East Coast regions had tighter margins on finishing store stock, which influenced farmers to reconsider stock management policies. Anecdotally, the low labour component and good prices of cattle have led to a preference for

cattle over sheep. Strong store stock prices in Taranaki-Manawatu have led to farmers becoming cautious over replacement stock purchases.

In Marlborough-Canterbury, ample feed availability and crop farmers entering the market put upward pressure on store prices, with beef cattle being carried longer for weight gain.

Otago and Southland, experienced a later slaughter than normal with lamb prices reaching a seasonal low earlier than expected by farmers, but increasing thereafter.

Land use change has been variable from region to region. Common themes relate to the farm-gate milk price improvement with the implications for dairy farm conversions and grazing activities, tempered by environmental considerations.

Ewes Mated

Breeding ewes -1.9%

The total number of breeding ewes at 30 June 2017 was estimated at 17.80 million, down 1.9 per cent. This was largely due to slow rebuilding following the impact of facial eczema in 2016, declines on North Island hill country and a shift to less labour-intensive options.

North Island -2.6%

North Island breeding ewe numbers decreased 2.6 per cent to 8.69 million head, predominantly due to slow recovery in numbers following the impact of facial eczema in 2016. Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty decreased 2.9 per cent to 2.37 million head. This was driven by an overall decline in numbers on easier hill country farms continuing a trend that has been ongoing for a number of years.

East Coast decreased 2.0 per cent to 4.31 million head. This was due to slow recovery following the negative impact of facial eczema on numbers, which also led to farmers opting to retain ewe hoggets rather than buy ewe replacements. This flowed over to ewe hogget numbers lifting on hill and hard hill country.

Taranaki-Manawatu declined 3.6 per cent to 2.01 million head, led by

declines in hard hill and hill country maternal flocks. The percentage of ewe hoggets run-with-ram was the same as the previous season, with more ewe hoggets available overall.

South Island -1.1%

South Island decreased 1.1 per cent to 9.11 million head, due to slow recovery following drought, and farms searching for less labour intensive options to sheep.

Marlborough-Canterbury farms decreased 0.3 per cent to 3.48 million head. This is due to farms in North Canterbury having yet to rebuild numbers back to pre-drought levels.

Otago-Southland decreased 2.0 per cent to 5.63 million head. This was due to decreased numbers in Otago (-0.9%) and Southland (-3.2%). In these regions, farmers continue to look for alternatives to sheep due to sheep being labour-intensive, which was also encouraged by a weak wool price.

Hoggets +1.7%

The total number of hoggets at 30 June 2017 was estimated at 8.71 million, up 1.7 per cent. This was largely due to increases in East Coast and Marlborough-Canterbury where numbers lifted in replacement ewe hoggets and trade hoggets respectively.

North Island +2.4%

Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty numbers decreased 20 per cent to 0.86 million head. This was due to a decrease in trade hoggets. After a slow start to the season, conditions became favourable for finishing lambs. This, along with a better than expected schedule price, encouraged farmers to sell earlier than the previous season when a larger number of hoggets were kept over balance date.

East Coast numbers increased 14 per cent to 2.72 million head. Farmers were choosing to retain ewe hoggets as replacements rather than buy in ewes. This was to avoid ewes previously affected by facial eczema. The number of ewe hoggets increased on hard hill, and hill country farms.

Taranaki-Manawatu decreased 1.3 per cent to 0.97 million head. Procurement pressure due to tight supply caused lamb prices to soar between April and June. This resulted in large drafts of trade lambs before June with some farmers selling store rather than prime.

South Island +1.0%

Marlborough-Canterbury increased 3.3 per cent to 2.17 million head. This was largely due to an increase in trade hoggets wintered. Some farms, especially hill country farms with limited finishing ability, held lambs into winter to take advantage of good feed supplies.

Otago-Southland decreased 1.5 per cent to 1.99 million head. This was due to a decrease in numbers in Otago (-0.2%) and Southland (-3.2%). In Otago, replacement ewe hoggets increased which may signal a slowing of the steady decline in breeding ewe numbers in recent years. In Southland, replacement ewe hoggets decreased slightly.

Outlook for 2017 Lambing

Ewe condition

Ewe condition overall was good at mating and into winter due to good feed availability. In general, farmer feedback for North Island lambing percentages this spring is positive, albeit limited by fewer breeding ewes. Ewes were in good condition during mating, with more hoggets being run with the ram compared with the previous year.

South Island feed availability in general was good during mating, which was positive for breeding ewe condition. Breeding ewe lambing percentages are expected to be similar to the previous year, pending no adverse weather events and spring pasture growth rates.

Scanning

Generally good in North Island but mixed in the South Island.

North Island results have been the same as or better than the previous year. In East Coast, a lack

of scanned ewes carrying multiples was not consistent with the good condition that ewes were mated in. In Taranaki-Manawatu, ewes and hoggets mated were in good condition during and after mating due to good quality feed. Breeding ewes scanning percentages were 10-20 percentage points up on the previous year, largely influenced by an increase in the number of triplet pregnancies this season.

South Island results have been mixed. North Canterbury results ranged from excellent to farms with results 10-20 per cent below normal, attributed to animal health problems such as internal parasite burden following the region's rains. Scanning percentages in South Canterbury and North Otago ranged from around normal to 10 per cent higher than the previous year. In Otago and Southland, early scanning results were variable, from "better than usual" to "the worst results I have had since I started pregnancy scanning". Scanned empty rates were about the same as usual with the number of ewes

scanned with triplets lower than in 2016.

Lamb crop +1.1%

Overall, the number of breeding ewes was down. Breeding ewes generally entered mating in good condition due to good feed supplies, which has flowed through to scanning results for most regions being up on the previous year (albeit with localised exceptions).

In South Island regions, spring feed will be reliant on climatic conditions

from now on, with spring lambing conditions being 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.

With 17.80 million ewes, each one percentage point change in breeding ewe lambing percentage is equivalent to around 178,000 lambs.

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

TABLE 2 SHEEP

June	Breeding ewes (million)	% change	Total sheep (million)	% change
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%
2014	19.78	-2.2%	29.80	-3.2%
2015	19.07	-3.6%	29.12	-2.3%
2016	18.14	-4.9%	27.58	-5.3%
2017e	17.80	-1.9%	27.34	-0.9%

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

TABLE 3 SHEEP NUMBERS
AT 30 JUNE

	Actual 2015			Actual 2016			Estimate 2017			% changes 2017 on 2016		
	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	2.486	1.199	3.772	2.440	1.072	3.612	2.370	0.860	3.310	-2.9%	-19.7%	-8.4%
East Coast	4.527	2.613	7.314	4.394	2.388	6.944	4.305	2.720	7.132	-2.0%	+13.9%	+2.7%
Taranaki-Manawatu	2.281	1.079	3.425	2.089	0.981	3.138	2.014	0.969	3.060	-3.6%	-1.3%	-2.5%
North Island	9.295	4.892	14.512	8.923	4.441	13.694	8.689	4.549	13.502	-2.6%	+2.4%	-1.4%
Marlborough-Canterbury	3.600	2.036	5.898	3.465	2.098	5.844	3.475	2.168	5.926	+0.3%	+3.3%	+1.4%
Otago	3.156	1.316	4.638	3.004	1.144	4.335	2.977	1.142	4.313	-0.9%	-0.2%	-0.5%
Southland	3.024	0.957	4.073	2.745	0.879	3.711	2.657	0.851	3.599	-3.2%	-3.2%	-3.0%
South Island	9.780	4.309	14.609	9.215	4.121	13.890	9.109	4.161	13.839	-1.1%	+1.0%	-0.4%
NEW ZEALAND	19.074	9.200	29.121	18.137	8.563	27.584	17.798	8.710	27.341	-1.9%	+1.7%	-0.9%

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

Beef Cattle

Total Beef Cattle

New Zealand +2.8%

The number of beef cattle increased 2.8 per cent, or 0.10 million head, to an estimated 3.63 million head at 30 June 2017. This was predominantly driven by a 5.0 per cent increase in weaner cattle.

North Island +1.4%

North Island increased 1.4 per cent to 2.54 million head at 30 June 2017. In Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty, total beef cattle decreased 1.6 per cent. This decline was driven by increases in all classes of cattle except weaners. An extremely wet autumn and high store cattle prices led to farmers not replacing cattle sold with the usual numbers wintered. Anecdotal reports from farmers suggested that cattle had become too expensive and that they expected a reduction in these prices.

In Taranaki-Manawatu, numbers decreased slightly (-0.4%) compared with the previous year. High prices for prime cattle and tight supplies for replacement stock led to farmers holding rising two and three-year-old

cattle to greater weights, delaying replacement decisions especially in weaner stock and taking on more beef grazing stock.

South Island +6.3%

South Island increased 6.3 per cent to 1.09 million head at 30 June 2017. Total cattle increased across all South Island regions.

Marlborough-Canterbury increased 7.0 per cent to 0.69 million head. This was due to a lift in the number of trading cattle suggesting confidence in the schedule outlook, plentiful feed, and frustration with purchase prices for alternative stock, especially beef weaners.

In Otago and Southland, total beef cattle numbers increased 5.1 per cent to 0.40 million head. This was more evident in Otago than Southland (+7.2% and +2.4% respectively). Weaner numbers were the biggest mover, increasing 11 per cent to 143,000 head. A significant proportion of these were sourced from the dairy industry. Older trading cattle increased in Otago, but decreased in Southland. Beef prices have continued at comfortable levels, which encouraged farmers to continue to increase beef cattle numbers as an alternative to sheep.

Breeding Cows

New Zealand 0.0%

Overall, beef breeding cow numbers remain static at 0.95 million head at 30 June 2017. Breeding cow numbers lifted for all regions except Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty, and Taranaki-Manawatu.

North Island -0.7%

North Island decreased 0.7 per cent to 0.61 million head at 30 June 2017. Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty decreased 2.4 per cent to 0.25 million head underpinned by decreases on hill country and finishing farms, which continues the trend of the last six years. The exception to this was hard hill country farms where breeding cow numbers increased.

East Coast increased 2.9 per cent to 0.26 million head. This was driven by cattle continuing to be the preferred over sheep due to improved returns and lower labour requirement, which is particularly noticeable within the older demographic of farmers.

Taranaki-Manawatu decreased 5.1 per cent to 0.10 million head. This continues a decade-long decline in the herd following the expansion of the dairy herd and dairy support activities. This season's figures

were influenced by a number of factors including changes in stock policies favouring more finishing cattle, taking the opportunity to cull older cattle whilst prices were high, and not replacing pregnancy-tested empty cattle with in-calf replacements.

South Island +1.3%

South Island breeding cows increased 1.3 per cent to 0.34 million head at 30 June 2017.

Marlborough-Canterbury increased 1.0 per cent to 0.20 million head. A lift in numbers on high country properties was offset by drops across other farm classes. Breeding cows and heifers in this region make up 21 per cent of total New Zealand numbers.

Otago-Southland increased 1.9 per cent to 0.14 million head. The increase was largely driven by a 2.7 per cent increase in Otago, whereas in Southland the breeding herd increased 0.7 per cent. Positive returns from beef, particularly weaner prices, have encouraged farmers to increase the size of their breeding herds.

Outlook for 2017 Calving

Calving percentages are expected to be the same as, or up on the previous year for most regions.

In Northland-Waikato-Bay of Plenty cows were in good condition and unlike the previous year there was little concern over animal health issues. The NIWA climate outlook for the calving period is for above average temperatures and rainfall to be near normal.

In East Coast, vetted in-calf rates show similar results to prior years. The outlook for calving is similar to slightly improved compared with the previous year. Farmers continue to focus more on this increasingly profitable class of stock.

Taranaki-Manawatu pasture availability and stock condition provided a great foundation for conception and ultimately the spring 2017 calving outcome.

Of those cows scanned, 2-10 per cent scanned non-pregnant, with some exceptions in hard hill country (15-20%).

In Marlborough-Canterbury, the rise in breeding cow numbers should result in a slight increase in the total number of calves born. The proportion of rising two-year-old heifers mated remained consistent with last year.

In Otago and Southland, the total number of calves born is expected to increase slightly because of an increase in the number of breeding cows. However, there have been sporadic reports of high empty rates for a variety of reasons. Cows have been in excellent condition because of favourable pasture growth, especially in Central Otago hill country, which has had a particularly good growing season.

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

TABLE 4 BEEF CATTLE

June	Breeding cows (million)	% change	Total beef cattle (million)	% change
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%
2014	1.01	-0.7%	3.67	-0.8%
2015	0.98	-3.0%	3.55	-3.3%
2016	0.95	-2.9%	3.53	-0.4%
2017e	0.95	-0.0%	3.63	+2.8%

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

TABLE 5 BEEF
CATTLE NUMBERS
AT 30 JUNE

	Actual 2015			Actual 2016			Estimate 2017			% changes 2017 on 2016		
	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	0.256	0.330	1.152	0.256	0.382	1.198	0.249	0.381	1.179	-2.4%	-0.2%	-1.6%
East Coast	0.259	0.267	0.926	0.251	0.259	0.896	0.258	0.307	0.953	+2.9%	+18.4%	+6.4%
Taranaki-Manawatu	0.114	0.128	0.446	0.109	0.109	0.415	0.103	0.108	0.413	-5.1%	-0.5%	-0.4%
North Island	0.629	0.725	2.524	0.615	0.750	2.509	0.610	0.796	2.545	-0.7%	+6.2%	+1.4%
Marlborough-Canterbury	0.208	0.194	0.636	0.199	0.214	0.645	0.201	0.212	0.691	+1.0%	-1.4%	+7.0%
Otago	0.087	0.067	0.223	0.082	0.068	0.210	0.084	0.075	0.225	+2.7%	+10.6%	+7.2%
Southland	0.058	0.060	0.165	0.058	0.064	0.169	0.059	0.068	0.173	+0.7%	+6.5%	+2.4%
South Island	0.353	0.321	1.023	0.339	0.346	1.024	0.343	0.354	1.089	+1.3%	+2.4%	+6.3%
NEW ZEALAND	0.982	1.046	3.547	0.954	1.096	3.533	0.954	1.151	3.634	+0.0%	+5.0%	+2.8%

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



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