

5. General statistics

A. Prices received by dairy farmers

i) Milksolids

Up until the end of the 2000/01 season, dairy farmers received payment from the New Zealand Dairy Board through a system of advance and final payouts via dairy companies. Seasonal supply dairy companies passed on the Dairy Board advance payout to its suppliers, in addition to a margin based on dairy company efficiency, product mix and investment policies; together known as the total payout.

The introduction of the *Dairy Industry Restructuring Act 2001* opened the way for New Zealand's largest dairy companies, Kiwi Co-operative Dairy Company (Kiwi) and New Zealand Dairy Group (NZDG) to merge with the Dairy Board to form Fonterra. Further, the Act allowed the smaller dairy companies, such as Tatua and Westland to become separate co-operatives. Consequently, the historic payment system became redundant. Tatua and Westland have now established commercial arrangements for sale of dairy products.

Payments to seasonal supply farmers are based on the "A+B±C" system, which incorporates payments for milkfat (A) and protein (B) with adjustments for milk volume (C). The payment system for suppliers to town supply dairy companies varies between companies. Some town supply payment systems are based on the milk volume only, whereas other payment systems are similar to seasonal supply payment systems, which incorporate components of milkfat, protein and volume.

- Average dairy company payout was \$4.46

The average dairy company total payout (per kilogram of milksolids) received by dairy farmers from seasonal supply dairy companies is shown in Table 5.1. The average payout is given in both nominal and inflation adjusted dollars using the Consumer's Price Index.

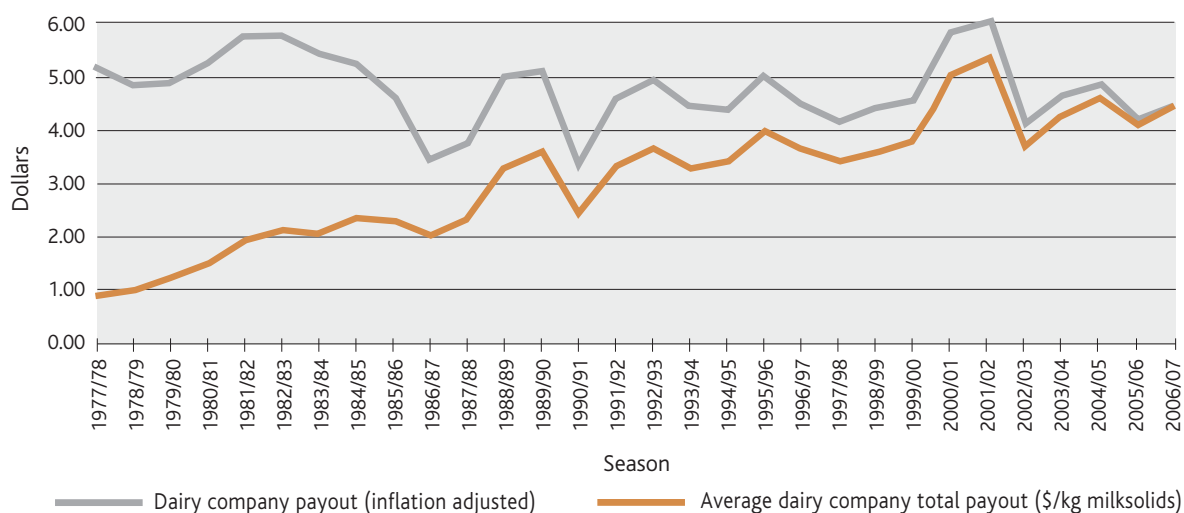
Table 5.1 **Trend in prices received for milksolids for the last 20 seasons**

| Season | Average Dairy Company total payout (\$/kg milksolids) | Dairy Company payout (inflation adjusted) ^a |
|---------|---|--|
| 1987/88 | 2.34 | 3.75 |
| 1988/89 | 3.28 | 5.02 |
| 1989/90 | 3.59 | 5.12 |
| 1990/91 | 2.42 | 3.35 |
| 1991/92 | 3.34 | 4.59 |
| 1992/93 | 3.66 | 4.96 |
| 1993/94 | 3.32 | 4.45 |
| 1994/95 | 3.40 | 4.36 |
| 1995/96 | 3.99 | 5.01 |
| 1996/97 | 3.63 | 4.51 |
| 1997/98 | 3.42 | 4.17 |
| 1998/99 | 3.58 | 4.39 |
| 1999/00 | 3.78 | 4.54 |
| 2000/01 | 5.01 | 5.83 |
| 2001/02 | 5.35 | 6.06 |
| 2002/03 | 3.66 | 4.09 |
| 2003/04 | 4.25 | 4.63 |
| 2004/05 | 4.58 | 4.86 |
| 2005/06 | 4.10 | 4.19 |
| 2006/07 | 4.46 | 4.46 |

^a Weighted to give real dollar values using the Consumers Price Index for the end of the June quarter. Sourced from Statistics New Zealand

Note: Average Dairy Company total actual payout prior to 1989/90 has been derived from \$/kg milkfat

Graph 5.1 **Trend in milksolids payout to dairy farmers for the last 30 seasons**



ii) Dairy farm land sale values

- Average sale price of farms over \$2.2 million
- Substantial increase in nominal price per hectare

The average sale price of dairy farms (\$2.21 million) continues to increase compared with previous years (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 **Trend in dairy land sale values for the last 20 years**

| Year | Number of farms | Average sale price (\$) | Inflation adjusted average sale price ^a | Average hectares | Average price per hectare (\$) | Inflation adjusted average price per hectare ^a | Price per kg milkfat ^b | Price per kg milksolids ^c | CPI |
|------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1987 | 504 | 270,180 | 451,052 | 52 | 5,212 | 8,701 | 16.8 | 9.7 | 599 |
| 1988 | 576 | 278,650 | 437,441 | 56 | 5,013 | 7,870 | 16.0 | 9.2 | 637 |
| 1989 | 1,013 | 325,847 | 489,995 | 59 | 5,561 | 8,362 | 17.8 | 10.2 | 665 |
| 1990 | 868 | 373,553 | 521,722 | 58 | 6,467 | 9,032 | 21.8 | 12.5 | 716 |
| 1991 | 538 | 362,819 | 492,961 | 58 | 6,283 | 8,537 | 21.7 | 12.5 | 736 |
| 1992 | 897 | 446,979 | 601,587 | 62 | 7,183 | 9,668 | 23.1 | 13.3 | 743 |
| 1993 | 834 | 543,984 | 722,422 | 61 | 8,903 | 11,823 | 31.0 | 17.8 | 753 |
| 1994 | 784 | 704,245 | 925,420 | 61 | 11,640 | 15,296 | 37.5 | 21.6 | 761 |
| 1995 | 672 | 775,110 | 973,756 | 58 | 13,400 | 16,834 | 41.9 | 24.1 | 796 |
| 1996 | 784 | 785,510 | 967,377 | 60 | 13,187 | 16,240 | 41.6 | 23.9 | 812 |
| 1997 | 520 | 674,809 | 821,935 | 54 | 12,388 | 15,089 | 38.5 | 22.1 | 821 |
| 1998 | 496 | 704,309 | 843,484 | 64 | 11,076 | 13,265 | 32.0 | 18.4 | 835 |
| 1999 | 600 | 769,606 | 925,007 | 72 | 10,759 | 12,931 | 33.1 | 19.0 | 832 |
| 2000 | 576 | 856,374 | 1,008,686 | 80 | 10,740 | 12,650 | 35.3 | 20.3 | 849 |
| 2001 | 941 | 1,032,618 | 1,178,788 | 74 | 13,959 | 15,935 | 41.2 | 23.7 | 876 |
| 2002 | 704 | 1,049,939 | 1,166,599 | 72 | 14,658 | 16,287 | 45.6 | 26.2 | 900 |
| 2003 | 722 | 1,347,676 | 1,476,096 | 82 | 16,498 | 18,070 | 49.9 | 28.7 | 913 |
| 2004 | 800 | 1,550,792 | 1,658,601 | 85 | 18,287 | 19,558 | 50.1 | 28.8 | 935 |
| 2005 | 728 | 1,833,049 | 1,905,456 | 87 | 21,085 | 21,918 | 56.2 | 32.3 | 962 |
| 2006 | 576 | 2,208,693 | 2,208,693 | 87 | 25,308 | 25,308 | 65.4 | 37.6 | 1000 |

Source: Quotable Value New Zealand Rural Property Sales Statistics (Table D3)

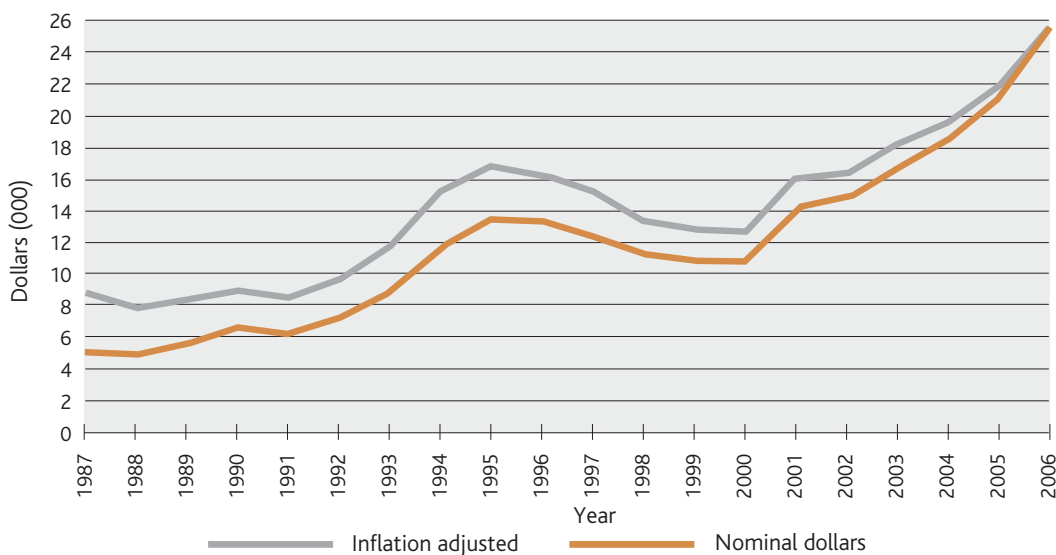
^a Adjusted using the Consumers Price Index for the end of the June quarter

^b Price per kg milkfat has been derived from price per kg milksolids (1996 to current year)

^c Price per kg milksolids has been derived from price per kg milkfat (1978 to 1995)

Prior to 1992 the average price per hectare fluctuated considerably, in both real and nominal terms, as shown in Graph 5.2. The average price per hectare rose steeply from 1992 to 1995. Between 1995 and 2000, the average price per hectare decreased. However, this trend reversed decisively in 2001 and the price per hectare is currently \$25,308. These figures are based on the calendar year (Jan – Dec), as opposed to the dairy industry season (Jun – May).

Graph 5.2 **Trend in dairy land values (price per hectare) for the last 20 years**



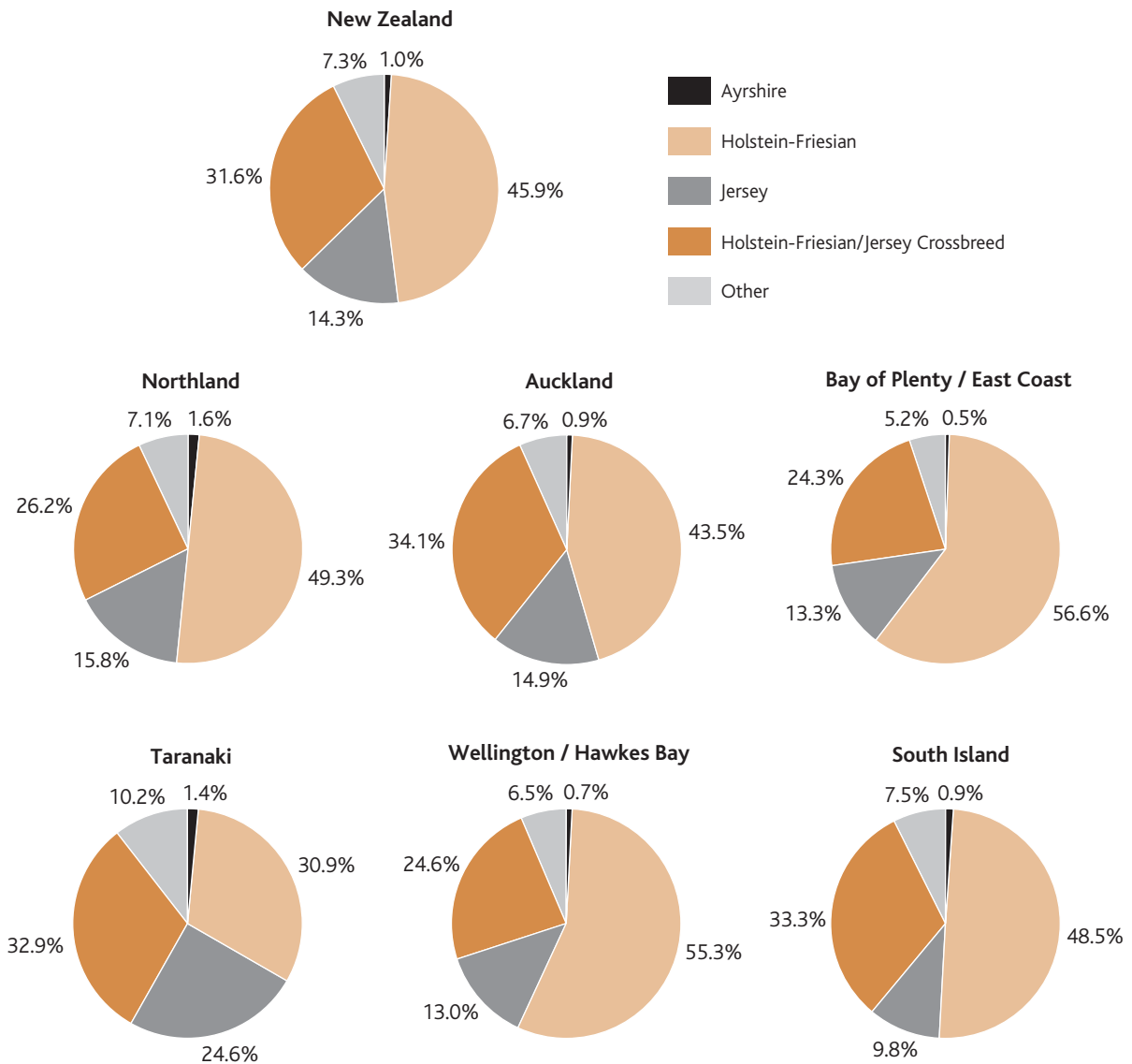
B. Breed breakdown

Three dairy breeds (Holstein-Friesian, Jersey, and to a lesser extent, Ayrshire) dominate the dairy cow inseminations carried out in New Zealand, as recorded on the LIC Database.

The Jersey breed dominated the national dairy herd until the late 1960s. By 1970, Holstein-Friesian was the dominant dairy breed in New Zealand, as a result of changes in farm management practices, and farmers raising larger numbers of dairy calves for beef. Of the other breeds of cattle used to inseminate dairy cows, the main beef breed currently in use is Polled Hereford. Other beef breeds used to a lesser degree include Angus, Belgian Blue, and Simmental. Other breeds of dairy cattle present in smaller numbers in New Zealand include Milking Shorthorn, Guernsey and Brown Swiss. Holstein-Friesian/Jersey Crossbreed is emerging as a breed in its own right for the insemination of dairy cows.

The percentages of the major dairy breeds for New Zealand and each region are shown in Graph 5.3. Percentages are given for Holstein-Friesian, Jersey, Holstein-Friesian/Jersey Crossbreed and Ayrshire cows with the remaining breeds grouped into "Other". Holstein-Friesian is the prevalent breed in every region except Taranaki, where Holstein-Friesian/Jersey Crossbreed is now prevalent. Bay of Plenty/East Coast region continues to have the highest percentage of Holstein-Friesian cows (56.6%), Taranaki has the highest proportion of Jerseys (24.6%) and Auckland has the highest proportion of Holstein-Friesian/Jersey Crossbreeds (34.1%).

Graph 5.3 Breed percentages of cows in each LIC region in 2006/07



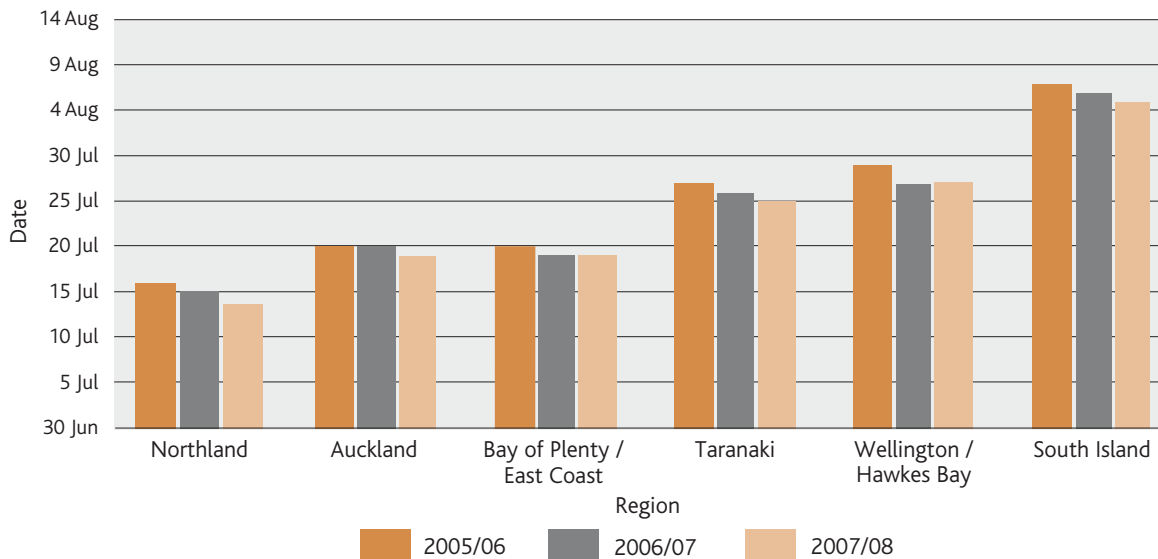
C. Calving

i) Planned start of calving dates

The trend in calving dates within and between regions is best shown by the "planned start of calving" date. The planned start of calving date is 282 days from the date mating is started in the herd. The farmer has control over, and the ability to change, the start of mating. Mating and calving information is recorded on the LIC Database for approximately 85% of all herds.

The forecast planned start of calving dates for cows (excluding first calvers) for the 2007/08 season compared to the dates previously forecast for 2005/06 and 2006/07 seasons are shown in Graph 5.4.

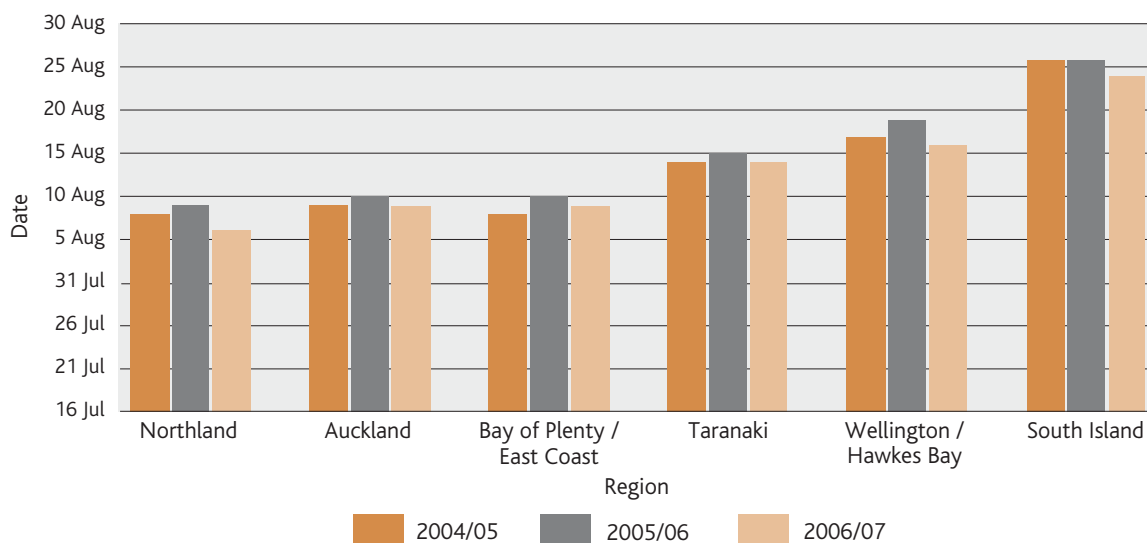
Graph 5.4 *Planned start of calving dates for cows (excluding first calvers) by region*



ii) Median calving dates

Calving spread can be controlled to some degree by farm management (for example, cow condition score at calving, level of nutrition in the four to six weeks prior to mating, and the use of CIDR devices and other reproductive technology). The actual start of calving can be meaningless, since the first calving in a herd can be premature, occurring well before the rest of the herd calves. Hence the median calving date (the date that occupies the middle position after the dates are arranged in ascending order) is used as an indicator of actual calving spread. Graph 5.5 compares median calving dates for cows (excluding first calvers) for the three most recent seasons.

Graph 5.5 *Median calving dates for cows (excluding first calvers) by region*



iii) Calving interval

The calving interval for a herd tested cow is the number of days between her calving date in the current season and her calving date in the preceding season. No interval is calculated for first-calving heifers. The average calving interval is based on all recorded calving dates for herd tested cows calving during the period from 1 June to 31 November. All records where pregnancy terminated prematurely or resulted in abortion or induction were excluded.

Table 5.3 *Mean calving interval*

| | <i>All breeds</i> | | <i>Holstein-Friesian</i> | | <i>Jersey</i> | | <i>Friesian/Jersey Cross</i> | | <i>Ayrshire</i> | |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Average number of days</i> | <i>Number of records</i> | <i>Average number of days</i> | <i>Number of records</i> | <i>Average number of days</i> | <i>Number of records</i> | <i>Average number of days</i> | <i>Number of records</i> | <i>Average number of days</i> | <i>Number of records</i> |
| 2000/01 | 368.2 | 2,075,300 | 368.4 | 1,120,489 | 368.4 | 355,463 | 367.7 | 491,090 | 369.3 | 25,941 |
| 2001/02 | 368.3 | 2,093,134 | 368.7 | 1,091,334 | 367.8 | 363,278 | 367.7 | 526,610 | 369.7 | 25,572 |
| 2002/03 | 368.4 | 2,109,651 | 368.6 | 1,068,842 | 368.3 | 365,913 | 368.0 | 562,974 | 369.4 | 24,175 |
| 2003/04 | 369.0 | 2,181,103 | 369.4 | 1,067,677 | 368.2 | 375,598 | 368.6 | 620,523 | 368.9 | 23,642 |
| 2004/05 | 369.5 | 2,210,747 | 370.1 | 1,040,243 | 368.8 | 383,759 | 369.0 | 666,562 | 370.6 | 23,169 |
| 2005/06 | 367.8 | 2,241,175 | 368.2 | 1,013,546 | 367.7 | 390,971 | 367.4 | 706,441 | 368.2 | 23,129 |

D. Operating structures

The main operating structures found on New Zealand dairy farms are owner-operator, sharemilker, and to a lesser extent, contract milker.

Owner-operators are farmers who either own and operate their own farms, or who employ a manager to operate the farm for a fixed wage. Owner-operators receive all the farm income, although they may then have to pay wages. Owner-operators comprise the largest group of all operating structures.

Sharemilking has traditionally been the first step to farm ownership. Sharemilking involves operating a farm on behalf of the farm owner for an agreed share of the farm receipts (as opposed to a set wage). Two types of sharemilking agreement are commonly used: variable order sharemilking agreement, and 50% agreements.

Under the 50% agreement (also called 50/50) the sharemilker owns the herd and any plant and equipment (other than the milking plant) needed to farm the property. The sharemilker is usually responsible for milk harvesting expenses, all stock related expenses, and general farm work and maintenance. The owner is usually responsible for expenses related to maintaining the property. The percentage quoted in a 50% sharemilking agreement usually refers to the proportion of milk income the sharemilker receives. While this percentage is most commonly 50%, it can range from 45% to 55%. Under the 50% agreement the sharemilker receives the agreed percentage of milk income plus the majority of income from stock sales, and the farm owner receives the remaining percentage of milk income.

Unlike the 50% agreement, where the owner may have little to do with farm management, a variable order sharemilking agreement often sees the owner heavily involved in management. The variable order sharemilking agreement involves the farm owner retaining ownership of the herd and bearing more of the farm costs, such as hay-making and animal health. The amount of farm work required by the sharemilker is determined by the individual agreement, with responsibility ranging from herd management only to carrying out all farm work.

Contract milkers are contracted to milk a herd at a set price per kilogram of milksolids produced. The rate is set according to the amount of farm work done. In 2006/07, all farms with contract milkers could not be identified, consequently, any farms with contract milkers are included with owner-operators.

- 35% of all milkers are sharemilkers
- 64% of all sharemilkers are 50/50 sharemilkers

The number of herds farmed, average herd size, effective area and number of cows per hectare for each of the main operating structures are shown in Table 5.4. In 2006/07, 4,122 (35%) New Zealand dairy herds operated under a sharemilking agreement. Sixty-four percent (2,634) of all sharemilkers have 50/50 agreements. On average, the smaller properties with smaller herds tend to be owner-operated, while the larger properties with larger herds tend to have sharemilkers.

Table 5.4 *Herd analysis by operating structure in 2006/07*

| Operating structure | Number of herds | Percentage of herds | Average herd size | Average effective hectares | Average cows per effective hectare |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Owner-operators | 7,374 | 63.4 | 328 | 120 | 2.76 |
| Sharemilkers: | | | | | |
| Less than 20% | 93 | 0.8 | 547 | 177 | 3.09 |
| 20-29% | 1,019 | 8.8 | 385 | 135 | 2.91 |
| 30-39% | 156 | 1.3 | 287 | 108 | 2.67 |
| 40-44% | 23 | 0.2 | 261 | 102 | 2.58 |
| 50/50 (45-54%) | 2,634 | 22.6 | 340 | 120 | 2.89 |
| over 54% | 197 | 1.7 | 307 | 110 | 2.82 |
| All sharemilkers | 4,122 | 35.4 | 352 | 124 | 2.88 |
| Unknown | 134 | 1.2 | 320 | 112 | 3.00 |
| All farms | 11,630 | | 337 | 121 | 2.81 |

Note: Contract milkers are included with owner-operators

Herd production in each of the main operating structure groups is shown in Table 5.5. The table shows that on average, sharemilkers on less than 20% agreements have the highest production per herd, per effective hectare and per cow.

Table 5.5 *Herd production analysis by operating structure in 2006/07*

| Operating structure | Average litres per herd | Average kg milkfat per herd | Average kg milksolids per herd | Average kg milkfat per effective hectare | Average kg milksolids per effective hectare | Average kg milkfat per cow | Average kg milksolids per cow |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Owner-operators | 1,264,525 | 62,486 | 109,713 | 521.9 | 914 | 187.2 | 328 |
| Sharemilkers: | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20% | 2,394,786 | 118,477 | 209,365 | 671.4 | 1,180 | 218.0 | 384 |
| 20 - 29% | 1,494,078 | 74,206 | 130,129 | 563.4 | 985 | 193.3 | 338 |
| 30 - 39% | 1,029,053 | 51,358 | 89,890 | 474.4 | 828 | 175.9 | 307 |
| 40 - 44% | 967,734 | 48,954 | 85,377 | 482.5 | 842 | 184.9 | 323 |
| 50/50 (45-54%) | 1,318,127 | 65,831 | 115,348 | 551.9 | 965 | 190.0 | 332 |
| over 54% | 1,205,227 | 59,886 | 105,108 | 537.8 | 941 | 191.0 | 335 |
| All Sharemilkers | 1,367,624 | 68,163 | 119,503 | 553.5 | 968 | 191.0 | 334 |
| Unknown | 1,285,495 | 62,200 | 109,603 | 570.9 | 1,004 | 187.4 | 330 |
| All farms | 1,301,308 | 64,495 | 113,182 | 533.7 | 934 | 188.5 | 330 |

Note: Contract milkers are included with owner-operators

General statistics – Operating structures

Changes to the operating structure in the last ten seasons are minimal. Table 5.6 shows the percentage of herds in each operating structure type, whereas Table 5.7 gives the actual number of herds.

Table 5.6 *Trend in the percentage of herds in each operating structure for the last 10 seasons*

| Operating structure | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Owner-operators | 63.1 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 61.8 | 62.1 | 62.5 | 62.7 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 63.4 |
| Contract | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Sharemilkers: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29% | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 39% | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 50% | 24.0 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 23.2 | 22.6 |
| Other | 10.2 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| All Sharemilkers | 35.7 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 35.4 |
| Unknown | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 |

** Included with owner-operators

* Included in "Other"

From 1989/90 owner-operators includes leased farms

Table 5.7 *Trend in the number of herds in each operating structure for the last 10 seasons*

| Operating structure | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Owner-operators | 9,263 | 9,005 | 8,694 | 8,592 | 8,476 | 8,215 | 8,000 | 7,820 | 7,594 | 7,374 |
| Contract | 172 | 154 | 126 | 113 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Sharemilkers: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29% | 124 | 114 | 98 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 39% | 95 | 76 | 66 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 50% | 3,522 | 3,403 | 3,280 | 3,372 | 3,240 | 3,114 | 3,072 | 2,897 | 2,758 | 2,634 |
| Other | 1,497 | 1,610 | 1,597 | 1,815 | 1,924 | 1,740 | 1,658 | 1,531 | 1,502 | 1,488 |
| All Sharemilkers | 5,238 | 5,203 | 5,041 | 5,187 | 5,164 | 4,854 | 4,730 | 4,428 | 4,260 | 4,122 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 71 | 21 | 23 | 29 | 134 |
| Total | 14,673 | 14,362 | 13,861 | 13,892 | 13,649 | 13,140 | 12,751 | 12,271 | 11,883 | 11,630 |

** Included with owner-operators

* Included in "Other"

From 1989/90 owner-operators includes leased farms

Table 5.8 compares the number (and percentage) of owner-operators with sharemilkers by region. A greater relative percentage of owner-operators are in Northland, Nelson/Marlborough, West Coast and North Canterbury (compared with the percentage of sharemilkers). Conversely, there is a greater relative percentage of sharemilkers in South Auckland, Taranaki and Otago.

Table 5.8 *Operating structure by region in 2006/07*

| Farming region | Owner-operators | Owner-operators % | All sharemilkers | All sharemilkers % | 50/50 sharemilkers | 50/50 sharemilkers % | Variable order sharemilkers | Variable order sharemilkers % | Total herds (excl. unknown) |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Northland | 703 | 9.5 | 266 | 6.5 | 172 | 6.5 | 94 | 6.3 | 969 |
| Central Auckland | 313 | 4.2 | 186 | 4.5 | 128 | 4.9 | 58 | 3.9 | 499 |
| South Auckland | 2,212 | 30.0 | 1,399 | 33.9 | 967 | 36.7 | 432 | 29.0 | 3,611 |
| Bay of Plenty | 399 | 5.4 | 214 | 5.2 | 136 | 5.2 | 78 | 5.2 | 613 |
| Central Plateau | 270 | 3.7 | 172 | 4.2 | 95 | 3.6 | 77 | 5.2 | 442 |
| Western Uplands | 48 | 0.7 | 29 | 0.7 | 19 | 0.7 | 10 | 0.7 | 77 |
| East Coast | 13 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 14 |
| Hawkes Bay | 53 | 0.7 | 13 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.3 | 6 | 0.4 | 66 |
| Taranaki | 1,112 | 15.1 | 757 | 18.4 | 449 | 17.0 | 308 | 20.7 | 1,869 |
| Wellington | 390 | 5.3 | 176 | 4.3 | 100 | 3.8 | 76 | 5.1 | 566 |
| Wairarapa | 332 | 4.5 | 154 | 3.7 | 90 | 3.4 | 64 | 4.3 | 486 |
| North Island | 5,845 | 79.3 | 3,367 | 81.7 | 2,164 | 82.2 | 1,203 | 80.8 | 9,212 |
| Nelson/Marlborough | 190 | 2.6 | 60 | 1.5 | 44 | 1.7 | 16 | 1.1 | 250 |
| West Coast | 294 | 4.0 | 73 | 1.8 | 34 | 1.3 | 39 | 2.6 | 367 |
| North Canterbury | 371 | 5.0 | 146 | 3.5 | 93 | 3.5 | 53 | 3.6 | 517 |
| South Canterbury | 104 | 1.4 | 67 | 1.6 | 35 | 1.3 | 32 | 2.2 | 171 |
| Otago | 150 | 2.0 | 172 | 4.2 | 113 | 4.3 | 59 | 4.0 | 322 |
| Southland | 420 | 5.7 | 237 | 5.7 | 151 | 5.7 | 86 | 5.8 | 657 |
| South Island | 1,529 | 20.7 | 755 | 18.3 | 470 | 17.8 | 285 | 19.2 | 2,284 |
| New Zealand | 7,374 | 100.0 | 4,122 | 100.0 | 2,634 | 100.0 | 1,488 | 100.0 | 11,496 |

Smaller herds (less than 200 cows) are predominantly farmed by owner-operators, while a greater relative percentage of sharemilkers operate larger herds (over 200 cows) (see table 5.9). Very large herds (over 650 cows) are operated by both owner-operators and sharemilkers in similar percentages.

Table 5.9 *Operating structure by herd size in 2006/07*

| Herd size | Owner-operators | Owner-operators % | All sharemilkers | All sharemilkers % | 50/50 sharemilkers | 50/50 sharemilkers % | Variable order sharemilkers | Variable order sharemilkers % | Total herds (excl. unknown) |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 10-49 | 40 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 42 |
| 50-99 | 288 | 3.9 | 35 | 0.8 | 22 | 0.8 | 13 | 0.9 | 323 |
| 100-149 | 825 | 11.2 | 199 | 4.8 | 129 | 4.9 | 70 | 4.7 | 1,024 |
| 150-199 | 1,153 | 15.6 | 543 | 13.2 | 391 | 14.8 | 152 | 10.2 | 1,696 |
| 200-249 | 1,184 | 16.1 | 710 | 17.2 | 492 | 18.7 | 218 | 14.7 | 1,894 |
| 250-299 | 778 | 10.6 | 563 | 13.7 | 380 | 14.4 | 183 | 12.3 | 1,341 |
| 300-349 | 733 | 9.9 | 510 | 12.4 | 280 | 10.6 | 230 | 15.5 | 1,243 |
| 350-399 | 461 | 6.3 | 326 | 7.9 | 195 | 7.4 | 131 | 8.8 | 787 |
| 400-449 | 395 | 5.4 | 304 | 7.4 | 180 | 6.8 | 124 | 8.3 | 699 |
| 450-499 | 291 | 3.9 | 191 | 4.6 | 115 | 4.4 | 76 | 5.1 | 482 |
| 500-549 | 265 | 3.6 | 168 | 4.1 | 104 | 3.9 | 64 | 4.3 | 433 |
| 550-599 | 136 | 1.8 | 111 | 2.7 | 68 | 2.6 | 43 | 2.9 | 247 |
| 600-649 | 174 | 2.4 | 112 | 2.7 | 65 | 2.5 | 47 | 3.2 | 286 |
| 650-699 | 117 | 1.6 | 78 | 1.9 | 51 | 1.9 | 27 | 1.8 | 195 |
| 700-749 | 84 | 1.1 | 62 | 1.5 | 33 | 1.3 | 29 | 1.9 | 146 |
| 750-799 | 71 | 1.0 | 36 | 0.9 | 26 | 1.0 | 10 | 0.7 | 107 |
| 800-849 | 57 | 0.8 | 29 | 0.7 | 20 | 0.8 | 9 | 0.6 | 86 |
| 850-899 | 49 | 0.7 | 23 | 0.6 | 15 | 0.6 | 8 | 0.5 | 72 |
| 900-949 | 44 | 0.6 | 27 | 0.7 | 20 | 0.8 | 7 | 0.5 | 71 |
| 950-999 | 38 | 0.5 | 15 | 0.4 | 10 | 0.4 | 5 | 0.3 | 53 |
| 1000+ | 191 | 2.6 | 78 | 1.9 | 37 | 1.4 | 41 | 2.8 | 269 |
| Total/Avg | 7,374 | 100.0 | 4,122 | 100.0 | 2,634 | 100.0 | 1,488 | 100.0 | 11,496 |