

Livestock density by Region and Territorial Authority (TA)

HIGHLIGHTS:

- New Zealand had an average livestock density of 160/km². Sheep remained the predominant livestock type– with an average density of 117/km². Sheep remained the predominant livestock.
- At the regional level, Manawatu-Wanganui had the densest number of total livestock. Manawatu-Wanganui, Taranaki, Hawke’s Bay and Southland regions had the most densely numbered sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle and deer respectively.
- At the TA level, Gore, Central Hawke’s Bay, Taranaki and Masterton Districts had the highest densities of total livestock.

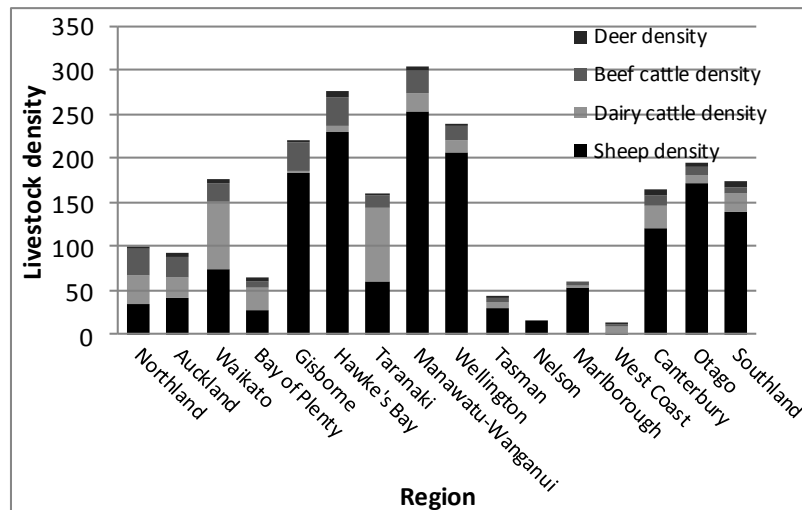
In 2012, New Zealand had an average livestock density of 160/km². Sheep remained the predominant livestock type– with an average density of 117/km².

Manawatu-Wanganui had the densest livestock (303/km²) among all regions. It also had the densest sheep numbers (253/km²). For other types of livestock, the densest numbers of dairy cattle were located in Taranaki (83/km²), beef cattle in Hawke’s Bay (33/km²) and deer in Southland (8/km²) (Figure 1).

At the TA in 2012, Gore District had the densest total livestock (724/km²), followed by Central Hawke’s Bay District (485/km²), Taranaki District (414/km²) and Masterton District (404/km²) (Figure 2).

* These figures were generated from “ Annual Agricultural Production Surveys, and five-yearly Agricultural Production Census”. (Statistics New Zealand, 2012)

FIGURE 1: LIVESTOCK PER KM² BY REGIONAL COUNCIL, 2012



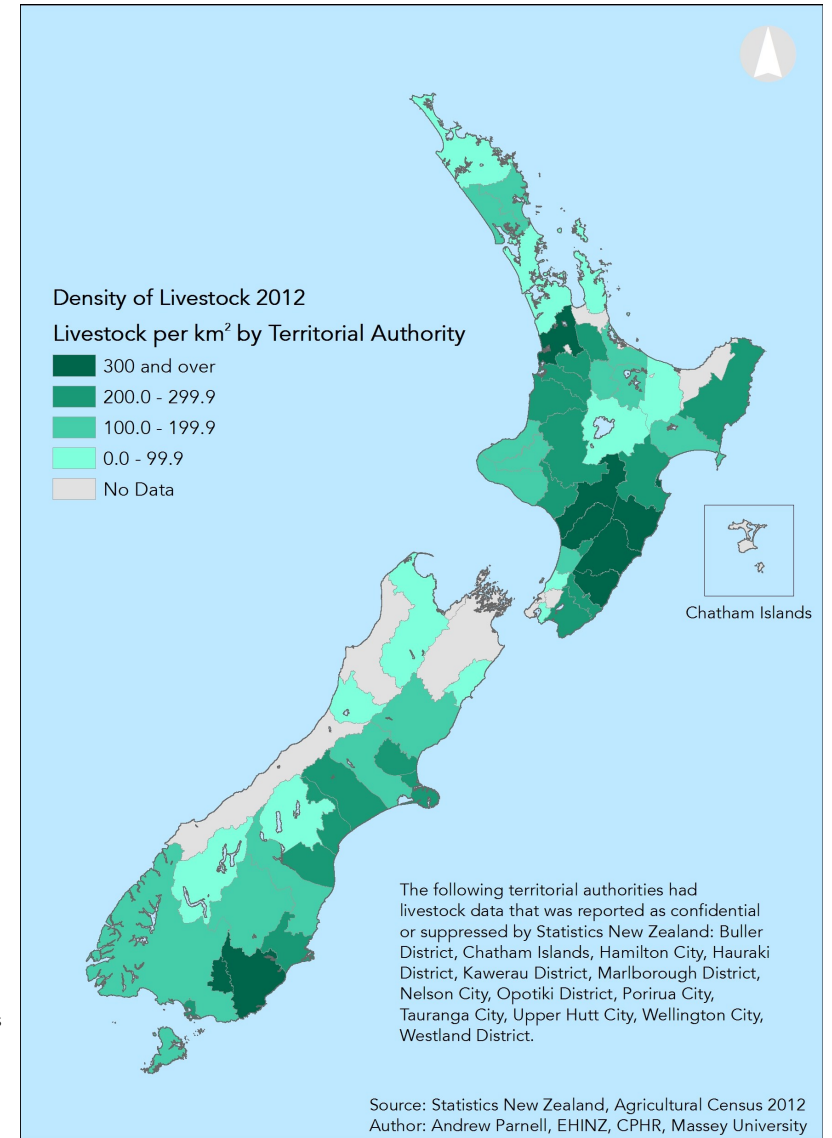
Note: the following regions had livestock data that was reported as confidential or suppressed by Statistics New Zealand: Nelson, Marlborough and Chatham Islands.

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2012)

REFERENCES

- Statistics New Zealand 2012. Annual Agricultural Production Surveys, and five-yearly Agricultural Production Census.

FIGURE 2: LIVESTOCK PER KM², BY TA. 2012



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