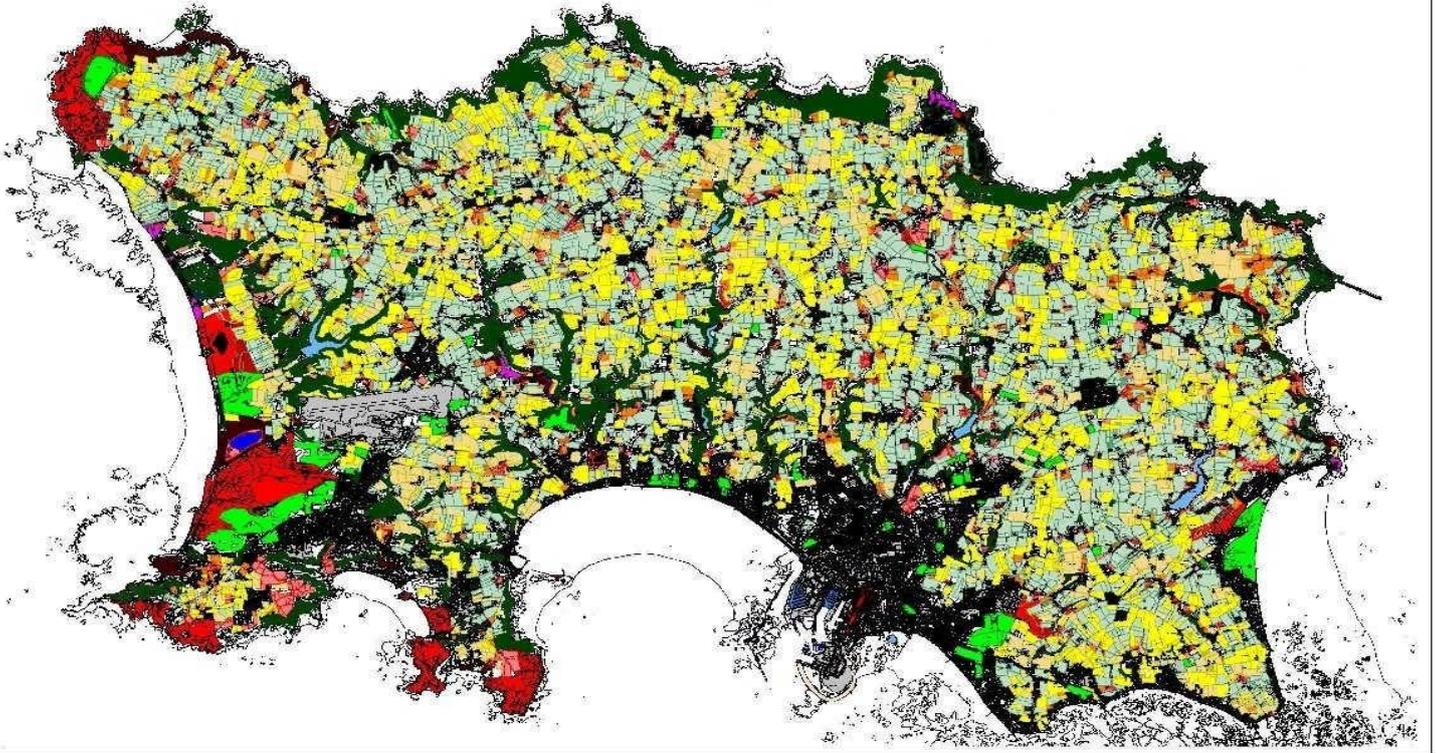


# Rural Economy



## Agricultural Statistics 2016

Economic Development  
Tourism Sport and Culture

States   
of Jersey



# Economic Development Tourism Sport and Culture Agricultural Statistics for 2016

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## **AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 2016**

### Foreword

It is with pleasure that the Department of Economic Development, Tourism, Sport and Culture publishes the 2016 Agricultural Statistics. The publication is late in the year as much work has gone into placing the system on-line and streamlining the amount and type of information gathered. It is anticipated that publication from 2017 onwards will be less onerous for all involved and be achieved earlier each year. We have also altered the presentation of the report somewhat, expressing the data, trends and figures more graphically and over longer ten year terms so long term trends can be seen more easily.

The report highlights some interesting facts. The exported tonnage of Jersey Royal potatoes has remained stable over the period but the gross return per tonne of the crop (not index-linked) has increased by £250 per tonne (33%) from 2006 to 2016. The number of permanent full-time employees has decreased by 19.5% and the number of part-time employees has decreased by 33%, indicating a welcome increase to productivity in the sector. Organic production remains at levels similar or slightly lower than in 2012 despite continued demand; this is a trend we might improve. Daffodil production and export remains viable and stable, whilst also serving as a good rotation crop to moderate potato cyst nematode populations.

In the dairy industry total cattle numbers in Jersey increased slightly through local beef production whilst the number in milk has fallen for a second year. This ongoing reduction is due to a number of factors including a reduction in the number of dairy farms in Jersey, increasing milk production per cow driven by the import of international genetics in 2008 and the milk licencing scheme managing the output of individual dairy farms to bring it in line with market demand.

I hope that the new online survey methods prove simpler to respondents and the data gathered continues to provide useful information to those that view it.

Senator Lyndon Farnham

Minister for Economic Development, Tourism, Sport and Culture

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 2016

This document summarises selected information collected from the agricultural returns completed in October 2016 by those who occupy or manage agricultural land of more than one vergée.

Further revision of the data gathered in 2016 has seen the removal of large gardens, woodland areas, scrubland etc. which can rightly be regarded as not being agricultural.

### Agricultural Structure

**Table 1: Agricultural Structure**

<b>Area of Jersey = 64,612 vergées</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Area owned and farmed	9,034	8,536	7,120	7,298	6,381
Area rented and farmed	27,970	26,893	27,204*	26,263	26,932
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,004</b>	<b>35,429</b>	<b>34,324*</b>	<b>33,561</b>	<b>33,313</b>
<b>Land Percentage</b>					
% of land in agriculture	57.3	54.8	53.1	51.9	49.8
% of agricultural land owned by occupier	24.4	24.1	20.7	21.7	19.2
% of agricultural land rented by occupier	75.6	75.9	79.3	78.3	80.8
<b>Number of holdings by size*</b>					
1 - 10 vergées	268	256	213	211	217
Above 10 < 25 vergées	121	130	106	104	96
Above 25 < 50 vergées	56	55	40	47	44
Above 50 < 75 vergées	22	22	22	20	17
Above 75 < 100 vergées	7	7	7	9	6
Above 100 < 250 vergées	28	27	25	22	21
Above 250 < 500 vergées	13	13	13	12	12
Above 500 < 1000 vergées	9	7	6	6	6
Above 1000 vergées	5	6	7	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>425</b>

\*NB. A holding does not always constitute a working farm but also represents a company or individual owning an area of land classified as agricultural and to which certain conditions apply.

**Table 2: MISCELLANEOUS DATA**

<b>Area of Jersey = 64,612 vergées</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Average size of holding (vergées)</b>	70	68	78	77	78
<b>Area irrigated (vergées)</b>	1,613	1,978	1,911	1,911	1,877

### Agricultural land

Since 2006, the farmed area of Jersey has remained at approximately 35,000 vergées but the area farmed by individual landowners has decreased from 10,000 vergées to 6,000 vergées (Figure 1).

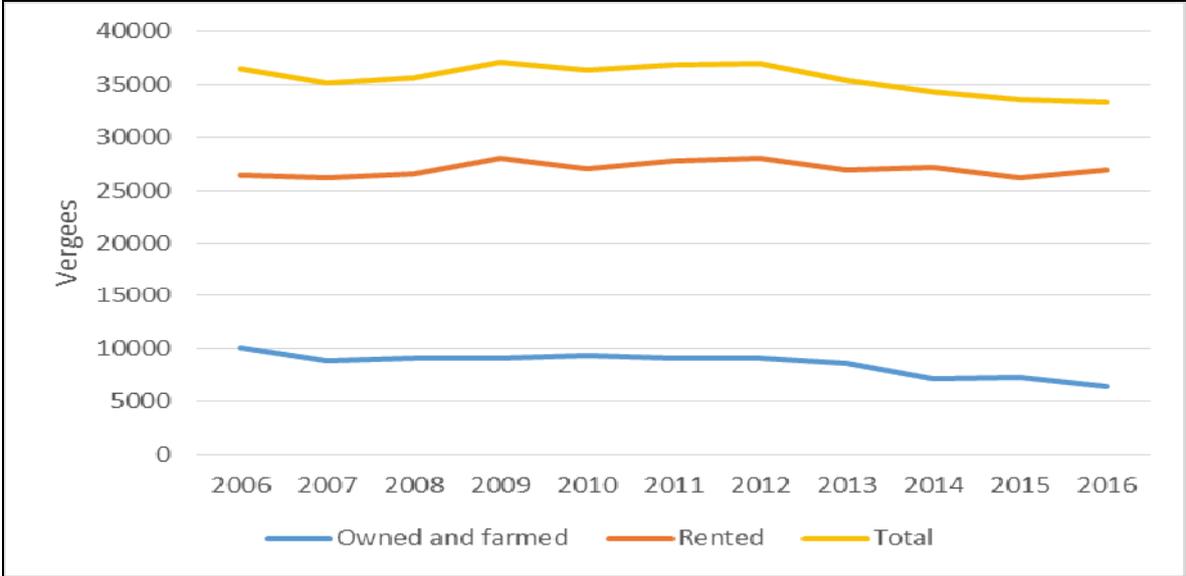


Figure 1. Land area owned or rented by occupier – 2006 to 2016

The number of holdings occupying 25 vergées or less has significantly decreased. This pattern is also seen with holdings occupying 26 to 75 vergées but the decreases are not as significant (Figure 2).

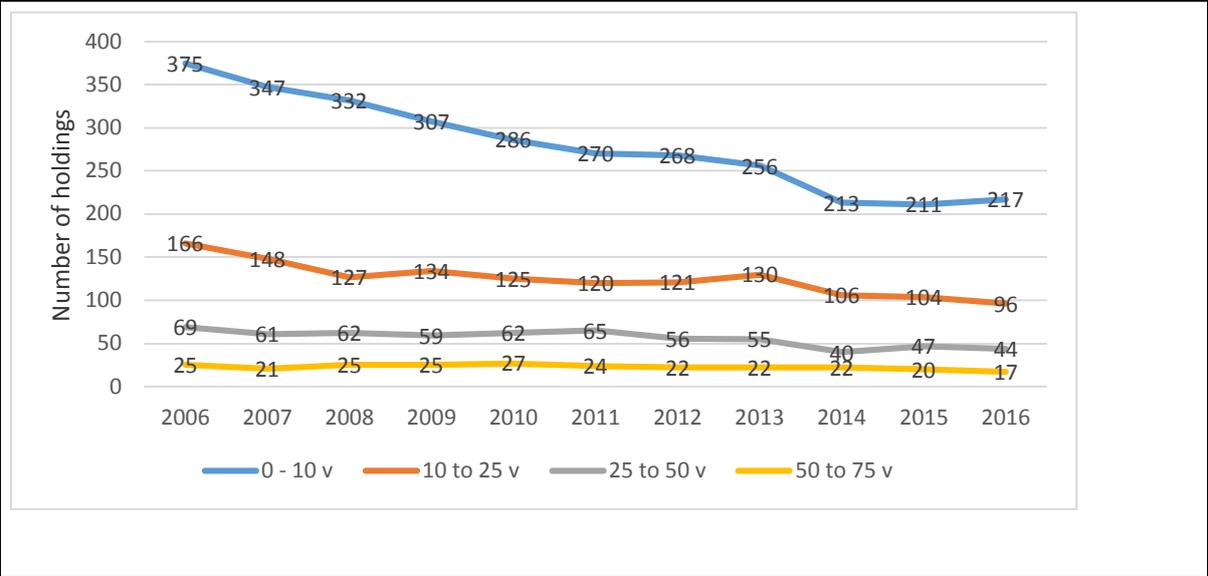
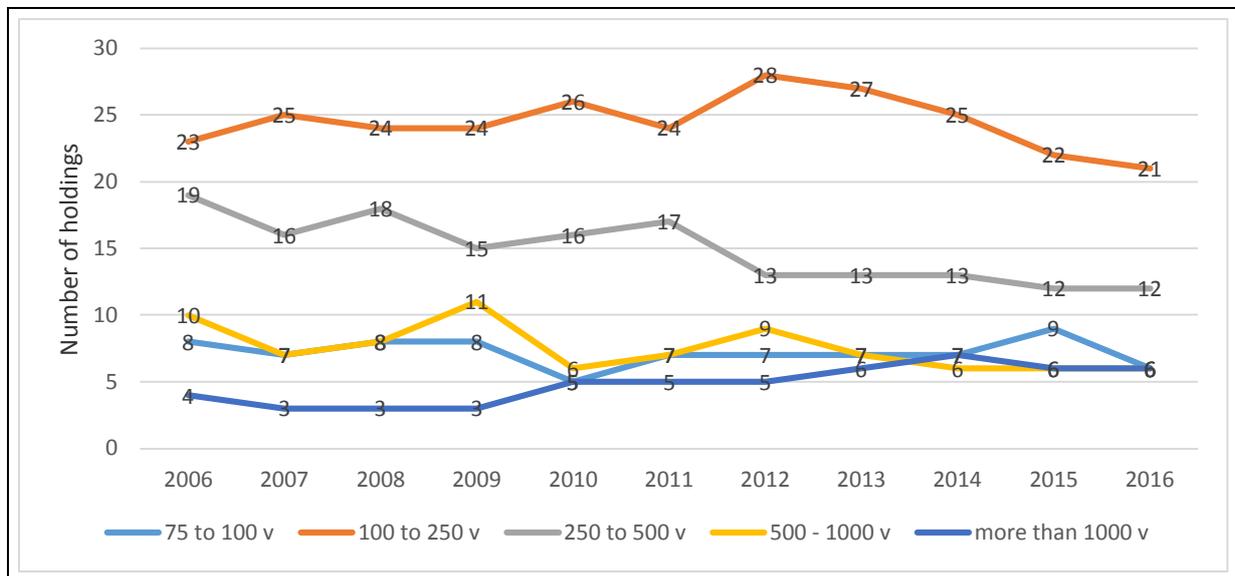


Figure 2. Number of smaller holdings (less than 75 vergées in area) – 2006 to 2016

The total number of individual holdings occupying more than 75 vergées has decreased from 64 in 2006 to 39 in 2016 (Figure 3).



**Figure 3. Number of larger holdings (more than 75 vergées in area) – 2006 to 2016**

### Number of businesses claiming Single Area Payment (SAP) and Quality Milk Payment (QMP)

A better understanding of the level of commercial agricultural activity can be gauged by examining the number of businesses in each size band that claim the SAP and QMP.

**Table 3: Number of holdings claiming SAP and QMP**

Size (vergées)	Total Holdings	SAP & QMP Claims
1 - 10	217	0
10 - 25	96	8
25 - 50	44	11
50 - 75	17	7
75 - 100	6	2
100 - 250	21	17
250 - 500	12	12
500 - 1000	6	6
>1000	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>69 (16%)</b>
Total agricultural area (vg)	<b>33,313</b>	
Area of SAP & QMP claims (vg)	<b>26,380</b>	
Area subject to SAP & QMP	<b>79%</b>	

\* Agricultural statistics are as at 1st October whereas the SAP areas are based on a calendar year

## Single Area Payment (SAP)

The land eligible for the SAP in 2016 included all land used for commercial agriculture, including livestock grazing, fields in a recognised arable rotation and fields used by commercial livery stables, provided the land user was either a bona fide agriculturalist or recognised as a smallholder.

The SAP was paid to the person responsible for the agricultural management of the land; in most cases this was the legal tenant.

## Compliance

Receipt of the SAP and QMP was conditional on the applicants' compliance with basic levels of Good Agricultural and Environmental Practices (e.g. The Water Code, Animal Welfare Codes, etc.) and the provision of basic financial data.

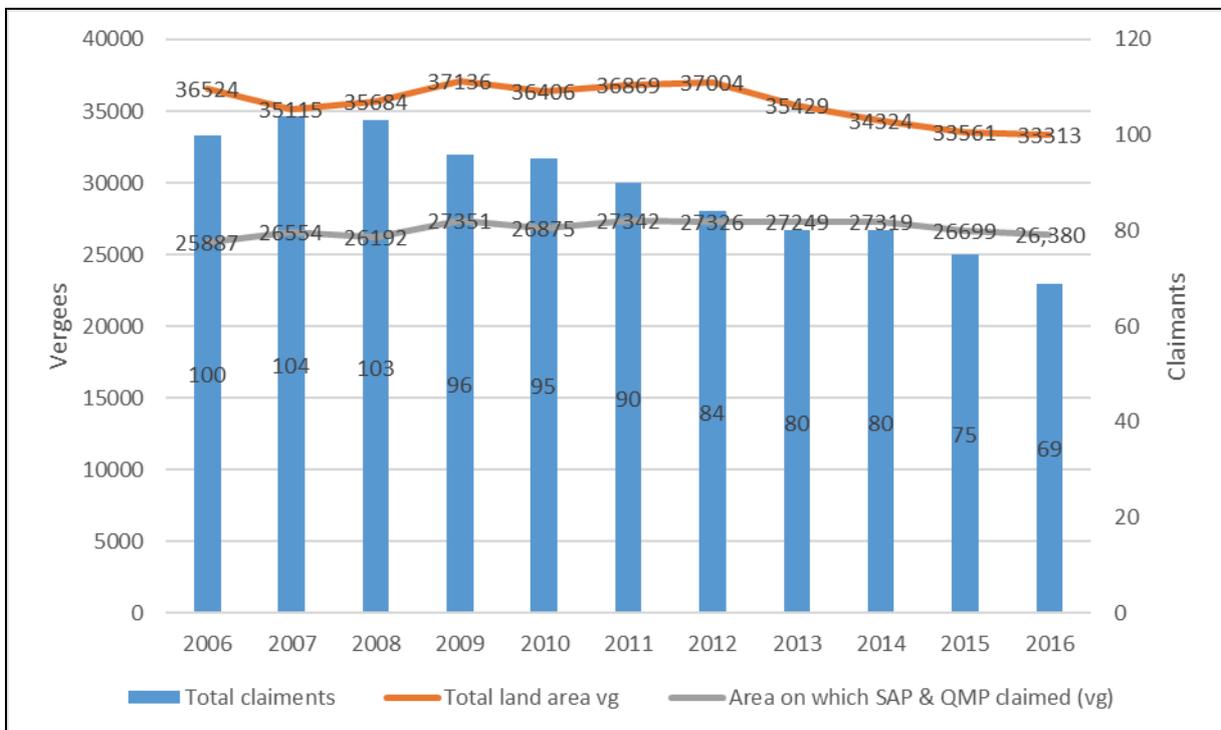
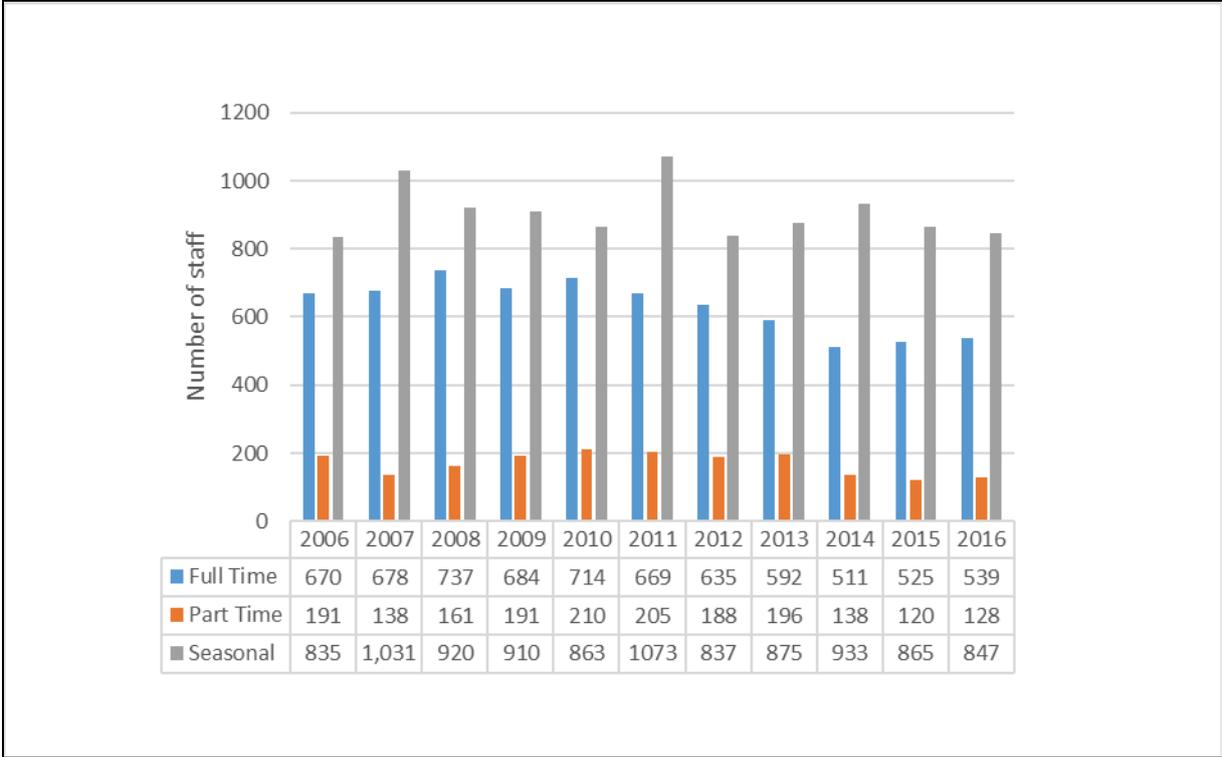


Figure 4. SAP claimants and land area used

**Farm Labour**

**Farm labour – Number of employees during peak season months**

In the 10 years since 2006, the number of permanent full-time employees has decreased by 19.5% and the number of part-time employees has decreased by 33%. Seasonal employment figures have remained stable with annual variations.



**Figure 5. Farm labour – 10 year averages of staff numbers during peak season months**

## Exports

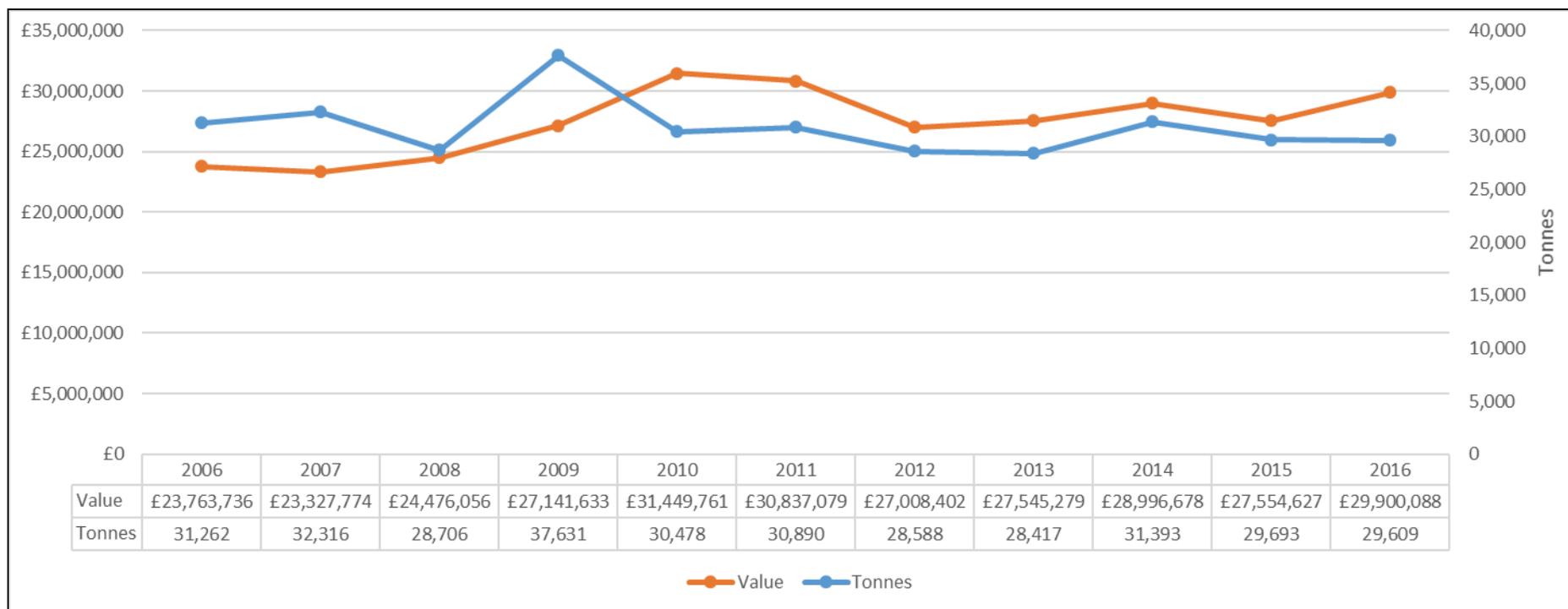
The total gross return of all export crops are presented in Table 5. Total exports by crop type from 2012 to 2016 are presented in Table 6 (vegetables), Table 7 (flowers) and Table 8 (bulbs and mail order plug plants). Exports of Jersey Royal potatoes for the period 2006 to 2016 are presented in Figure 6.

**Table 4. Total value of all export crops (£) 2012 to 2016**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total value of all crops (£)</b>	<b>£53,300,353</b>	<b>£42,078,565</b>	<b>£44,172,510</b>	<b>£39,106,958</b>	<b>£42,322,137</b>

**Table 5: Vegetable exports**

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Tonnes	Value (£)								
Beans	5	8,410	14	13,322	16	21,055	14	15,356	5	5,306
Cauliflower	22	38,878	20	34,498	17	28,262	13	19,246	2	16,276
Courgettes	569	489,308	436	393,728	566	515,860	421	361,485	510	457,095
Potatoes	28,588	27,008,402	28,417	27,545,279	31,393	28,996,678	29,693	27,554,627	29,609	29,900,088
Protected Cropping	192	174,815	119	231,907	141	316,830	86	198,724	135	260,427
Others	905	1,162,108	848	1,029,142	1,335	1,169,448	938	1,052,367	587	833,103
<b>Total vegetables</b>	<b>30,281</b>	<b>28,881,921</b>	<b>29,854</b>	<b>29,247,876</b>	<b>33,468</b>	<b>31,048,133</b>	<b>31,165</b>	<b>29,201,805</b>	<b>30,848</b>	<b>31,472,295</b>



**Figure 6. Jersey Royal potato exports 2006 to 2016**

The exported tonnage of Jersey Royal potatoes has remained stable over the period but the gross return (not index-linked) per tonne of the crop has increased by £250 per tonne (33%) from 2006 to 2016.

**Table 6: Flower Exports**

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Flowers	Packs	Value (£)	Packs	Value (£)	Packs	Value (£)	Packs	Value (£)	Packs	Value (£)
Narcissus Flowers	44,542	632,072	69,947	971,565	76,782	1,022,262	90,378	1,225,192	72,473	1,028,235
Others	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1,399	28,615	829	6,465
<b>Sub-total flowers</b>	<b>46,308</b>	<b>676,256</b>	<b>71,662</b>	<b>1,004,727</b>	<b>76,782</b>	<b>1,022,262</b>	<b>91,777</b>	<b>1,253,807</b>	<b>73,302</b>	<b>1,034,700</b>

**Table 7: Bulb and mail order plug plants.**

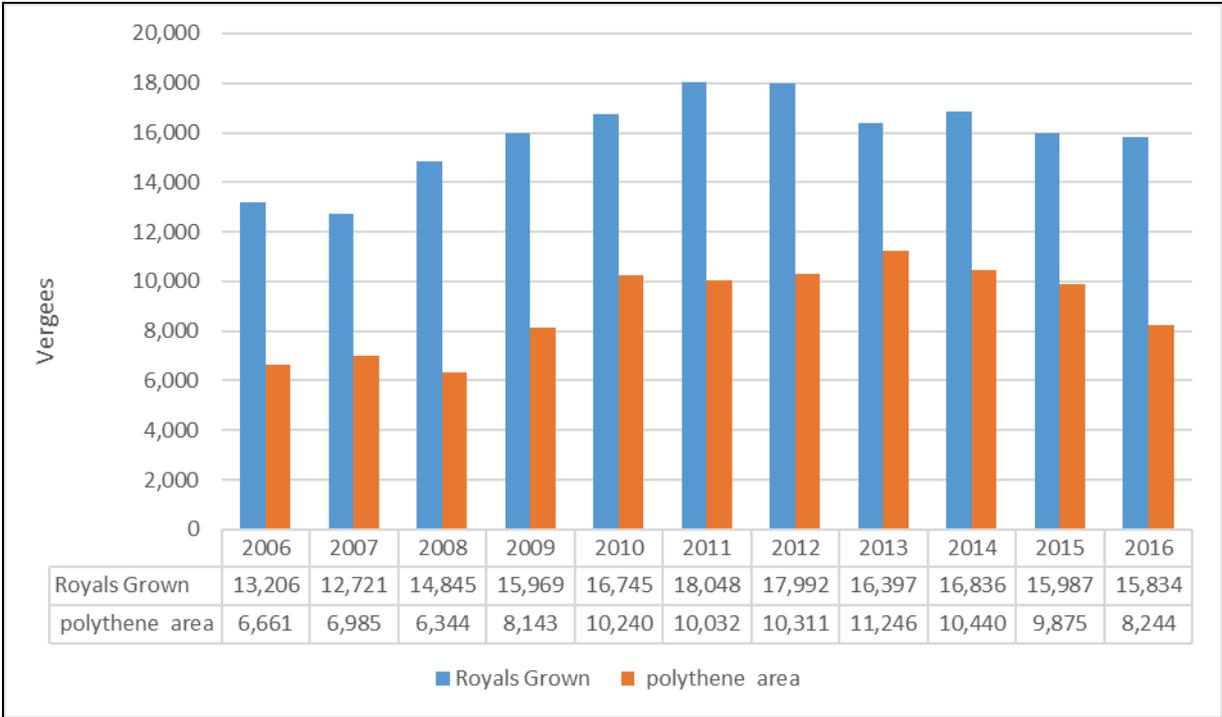
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Narcissus Bulbs (t)	Tonnes	Value (£)	Tonnes	Value (£)	Tonnes	Value (£)	Tonnes	Value (£)	Tonnes	Value (£)
<b>Sub total bulbs</b>	470	<b>328,163</b>	384	<b>286,383</b>	426	<b>267,164</b>	456	<b>299,346</b>	379	<b>220,297</b>
<b>Mail Order (Plug Plants etc)</b>	NR	<b>23,414,013</b>	NR	<b>11,539,579</b>	NR	<b>11,834,951</b>	NR	<b>8,352,000</b>	NR	<b>8,560,145</b>
<b>Total flowers and bulbs</b>		<b>24,418,432</b>		<b>12,830,689</b>		<b>13,124,377</b>		<b>9,905,153</b>		<b>9,815,142</b>

# Outdoor Crops



### Jersey Royal Potatoes

The areas under Jersey Royal potato cultivation for the period 2006 to 2016 are presented in Figure 7. The total area peaked in 2011 (18,048 Vg) and increased over the whole period by nearly 17%. Areas covered by floating plastic mulch (polythene) have remained steady at approximately 50% of the total area.



**Figure 7.** Total area of land used for Jersey Royal cultivation including areas under polythene 2006 to 2016

### Fruit and vegetables (including maincrop potatoes but not including Jersey Royal potatoes).

The areas of land used for fruit and vegetable cultivation are presented in Table 9. Only minor changes have occurred in areas used for most crop types. Of note:

- The area of top fruit has increased yearly because of a rise in cider apple production
- Parsley production decreased by 82%
- No outdoor tomatoes were grown in 2016.

**Table 8: Outdoor Fruit and Vegetable Crops (Vergées) 2012 to 2016**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Beans</b>	14	9	4	12	5
<b>Brussels Sprouts</b>	44	47	48	27	32
<b>Cabbage</b>	397	403	512	319	360
<b>Calabrese</b>					
Spring Planted	103	112	94	268	149
Autumn Planted	39	24	68	26	11
<b>Carrots</b>	110	122	129	87	131
<b>Cauliflowers</b>					
Summer and Autumn (maturing before 31.12)	62	60	56	34	50
Winter (maturing after 31.12)	93	90	65	45	45
<b>Courgettes</b>	256	245	212	232	231
<b>Leeks</b>	188	129	142	211	113
<b>Lettuce</b>	80	78	76	59	111
<b>Onions</b>	25	29	44	68	82
<b>Parsley</b>	26	7	3	7	4
<b>Soft and cane fruit (other)</b>	48	50	34	34	25
<b>Strawberries</b>	34	33	25	20	20
<b>Tomatoes</b>	0.3	5	1	9	0
<b>Top Fruit</b>	192	199	236	275	302
<b>Main crop Potatoes</b>	627	1,604	763	495	794
<b>Other</b>	386	350	425	438	548
<b>Total Outdoor Fruit/Vegetables</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>3,013</b>
<b>Total Outdoor Fruit/Vegetables (including Jersey Royal potatoes)</b>	<b>20,766</b>	<b>20,033</b>	<b>19,834</b>	<b>18,733</b>	<b>18,847</b>
Crops grown to a recognised organic standard (Included in total above)	447	466	374	421	427

## Outdoor flower crops

The areas used for outdoor flower production are presented in Table 10. The sector is dominated by Narcissi; first year plantings have decreased by 45% but 2 year plus plantings have increased by 86%. The total area under Narcissi has remained relatively static over the period. As in previous years, other flower crops comprised just 4% of the total during 2016.

**Table 9: Outdoor Flower Crops (Vergées)**

<b>Narcissi</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
First Year	545	352	255	392	298
Second Year	315	421	409	244	373
Over 2 Years	90	107	200	197	195
<b>Total</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>866</b>
<b>Other</b>	55	32	40	35	39
<b>Total Outdoor Flowers</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>905</b>

# Protected Crops



## Glasshouse Areas

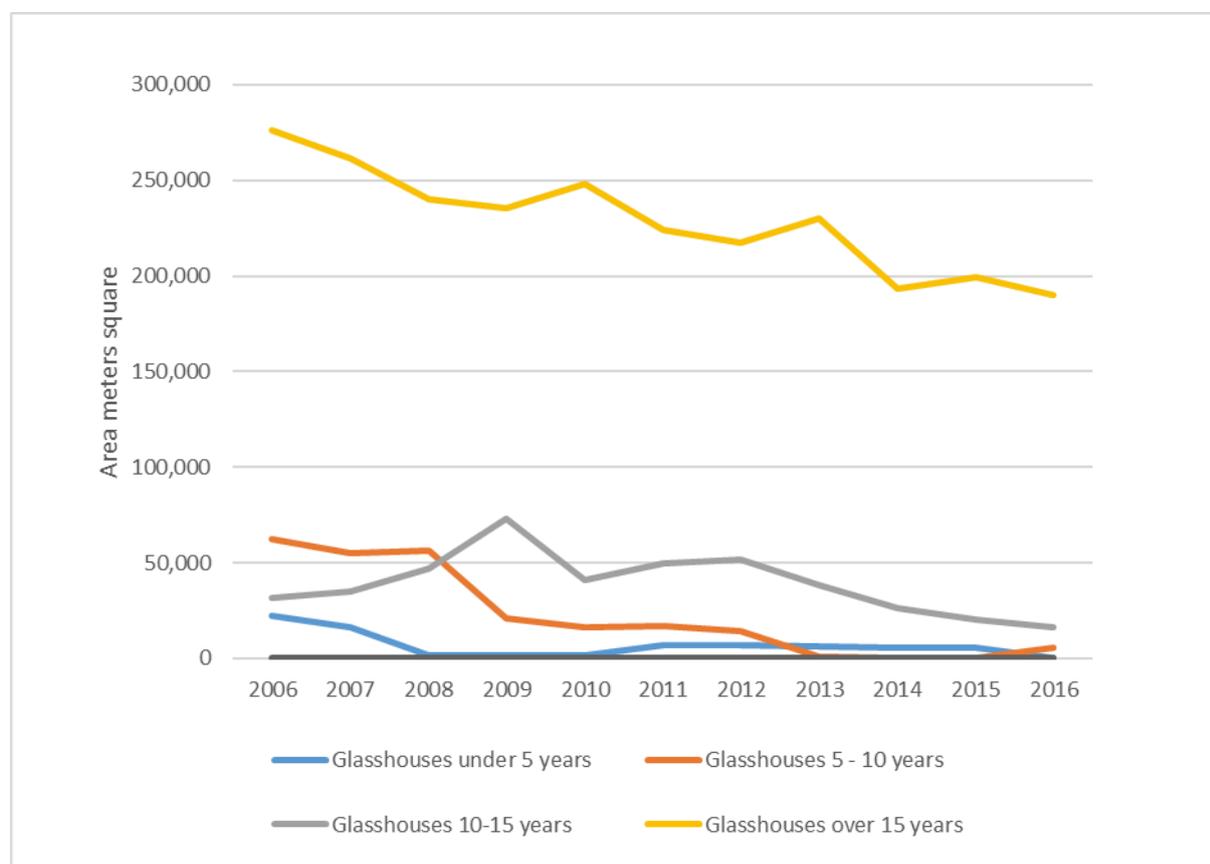
Areas under glass for the period 2012 to 2016 are presented in Table 12. A visual representation for the period 2006 to 2016 is presented in Figure 9.

Since 2012, the total area under glass has decreased by 27%. In 2016, over 88% of glass was over 15 years old; this figure is expected to rise over subsequent years.

**Table 10: GLASSHOUSE AREAS (m<sup>2</sup>)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>
Glasshouses under 5 years	7,022	6,088	5,800	5,800	0
Glasshouses 5 - 10 years	14,510	1,234	12	12	5,812
Glasshouses 10-15 years	51,869	38,681	26,019	20,131	16,131
Glasshouses over 15 years	217,655	229,803	193,639	199,527	189,914
<b>Total area of glasshouses</b>	<b>291,056</b>	<b>275,806</b>	<b>225,470*</b>	<b>225,470*</b>	<b>211,857*</b>
Of which:					
Area heated	90,515	117,056	50,687	33,247	68,563
Area not cropped in last 12 months	41,875	40,887	24,150	21,468	30,878
% not cropped of production area	14.4	14.8	10.7	9.5	14.5

\*Excludes garden centres, parks & gardens and derelict/rezoned glasshouse sites



**Figure 8.** Glasshouse areas 2006 to 2016.

A breakdown of areas of crops and crop types is presented in Table 13. Tomato production has decreased by 23% since 2012 but the most significant change has been the reduction in ornamental plant production which has decreased by nearly 60% during the same period, largely because of the abolishment of low value consignment relief.

**Table 11: Glasshouse cropping**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Glasshouse</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>
Tomatoes: Planted before 1st February	18,929	21,713	17,765	15,482	14,803
Planted after 1st February	9,566	8,673	8,506	2,089	7,049
<b>Total tomatoes</b>	<b>28,495</b>	<b>30,386</b>	<b>26,271</b>	<b>17,571</b>	<b>21,852</b>
Beans	1,865	1,864	1,626	3,636	2,476
Cucumber	9,049	10,578	8,147	10,651	10,689
Peppers	12,361	11,383	15,594	13,524	15,114
Potatoes: Planted before 1 <sup>st</sup> November	87,382	69,223	63,331	55,696	51,646
Planted after 1 <sup>st</sup> November	15,505	10,180	18,114	23,022	20,577
Strawberries	12,051	6,579	5,130	4,853	4,853
Others	35,719	12,846	11,659	28,069	27,199
<b>Total fruit and vegetables</b>	<b>173,932</b>	<b>122,653</b>	<b>123,601</b>	<b>139,451</b>	<b>132,554</b>
<b>Sub-Total (Fruit, vegetables &amp; tomatoes)</b>	<b>202,427</b>	<b>153,039</b>	<b>149,872</b>	<b>157,022</b>	<b>154,406</b>
<b>Ornamentals</b>					
Bedding Plants	97,844	42,214	66,033	45,640	38,660
Pot Plants	856	456	NR	NR	NR
Others	6,645	21,232	7,900	11,910	4,190
<b>Sub-Total (Ornamentals)</b>	<b>105,345</b>	<b>63,902</b>	<b>73,933</b>	<b>57,550</b>	<b>42,850</b>
<b>Total (Glasshouse production)*</b>	<b>307,772</b>	<b>216,941</b>	<b>223,805</b>	<b>214,572</b>	<b>197,256</b>

\* Includes double cropping

### Protected cropping – polythene tunnels

The area under polythene tunnels has decreased by nearly 20% since 2012 (Table 14). This decrease has been reflected in both single- and multi-span tunnels. Areas under polythene tunnels that are not cropped have remained static during the period.

**Table 12: Polythene Tunnel Areas (m<sup>2</sup>)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>
<i>Area of Multi Span</i>	109,088	104,578	94,145	97,281	88,275
<i>Area of Single Span</i>	64,686	59,112	54,777	53,945	51,235
<b>Total area of polythene tunnels</b>	<b>173,774</b>	<b>163,690</b>	<b>148,922</b>	<b>151,226</b>	<b>139,510</b>
<i>Of which:</i>					
<i>Area heated</i>	33,859	34,114	22,254	21,654	46,575
<i>Area not cropped in last 12 months</i>	19,484	17,603	19,857	17,263	16,796
<i>% of production area not cropped</i>	11	11	13	11	12

**Table 13: Polythene Tunnel Cropping (m<sup>2</sup>)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	m <sup>2</sup>				
<b>Vegetables and fruit</b>					
Beans	3,468	3,626	2,686	1,086	435
Celery	332	480	280	NR	NR
Courgette	210	130	210	290	100
Cucumber	990	1,020	140	150	90
Lettuce	1,980	3,116	800	560	1,120
Sweet Peppers	19,801	21,801	17,498	23,666	14,630
Potatoes	120,061	104,318	104,384	106,908	96,097
Strawberries	4,771	4,771	4,771	3,571	3,371
Tomatoes	2,576	3,204	1,515	570	1,880
Others	38,277	27,432	27,280	21,125	35,350
<b>Sub-Total (Fruit and Vegetables)</b>	<b>192,466</b>	<b>169,898</b>	<b>159,564</b>	<b>157,926</b>	<b>153,073</b>
<b>Ornamentals</b>					
Anemones	40	320	320	NR	NR
Bedding Plants	11,046	11,305	3,818	3,904	5,041
Freesias	352	352	312	312	312
Gypsophila	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Iris	NR	NR	312	312	312
Lilies	2,712	5,105	312	312	312
Narcissi	6,545	7,056	12,278	12,278	9,888
Nursery Stock	8,301	10,031	914	4,672	2,672
Pot Plants	920	960	435	410	400
Others	1,426	1,086	312	1,076	4,266
<b>Sub-Total (Ornamentals)</b>	<b>31,342</b>	<b>36,215</b>	<b>19,013</b>	<b>23,276</b>	<b>23,203</b>
<b>Total (Polythene tunnel production)</b>	<b>223,808</b>	<b>206,113</b>	<b>178,577</b>	<b>181,202</b>	<b>176,276</b>

**Polythene Tunnel Cropping**

Of note:

- The areas used for the production of beans, courgettes, sweet peppers, narcissi and nursery stock decreased from 2015
- Significant increases since 2015 in the production of lettuce, tomatoes and bedding plants.

# Livestock



## **Cattle (including the dairy industry)**

Total cattle numbers are presented in Table 15. In 2016 total cattle numbers in Jersey increased by 61 animals to 4,939 a rise of 1.25%. The number of cows and heifers in milk held on dairy farms however, has fallen for a second year in succession down from 2807 to 2731 a fall year on year of 2.7%. This ongoing decline, a fall of 7.7% since 2014, in cows and heifers in milk is due to a number of factors including:

- The decline in the number of dairy farms in Jersey
- Increasing milk production per cow driven by the import of international genetics in 2008
- The milk licencing scheme operated by Jersey Dairy managing the output of individual dairy farms to bring it in line with market demand

In line with the drop in the total cows and heifers in milk in Jersey the average size of the 21 dairy herds (unchanged since 2015) has also seen a small decline from 134 cows per herd in 2015 to 130 cows in 2016; a drop of 3% year on year.

Since 2010, when the first offspring of international bulls entered the Island dairy herds, the average yield per cow has risen from 4342 litres per cow per year to 5093 litres per cow per year in 2016; up by 17.3% over 6 years (approximately 3% per annum). This increase is expected to continue with several herds now averaging over 6,000 litres per cow per year. In line with expectations, the average milk yield per cow in 2016 rose from 4,940 litres per cow in 2015 (153 litres per cow or 3.1%). This continuing rise in milk output per cow can be attributed to the relaxation on the import into Jersey of international Jersey bull semen in 2008 which enabled dairy farmers to improve the milking ability of their herds by using world-class genetics. In 2008, it was estimated that it would take 10 years to see the full benefits of combining the conformation and longevity of the Jersey Island breed with the best economic and milking traits of the world Jersey population; thereafter the rise in milk output efficiency on Jersey dairy farms will align with the global Jersey cattle population.

In 2016 there were 2 herds holding less than 20 cows, 8 herds holding between 20 – 99 cows, 1 herd holding between 100 – 149 cows, 2 herds holding between 150 – 199 cows and 8 herds holding over 200 cows; this distribution is similar to 2015. The 10 commercial dairy herds holding less than 100 cows in Jersey held a total of 514 cows or 18.8% of the Island herd (average herd size 51 cows). The 11 herds with over 100 cows held 2217 cows or 81.2% of the Island herd (average herd size 202 cows). These statistics illustrate how the industry is divided between the smaller traditional units and the larger more commercial dairy farms.

Milk production on dairy farms supplying Jersey Dairy has risen year on year from 13,886,000 litres in the milk year ending 31st March 2016 to 13,909,000 in the milk year ending 31st March 2017 - a rise of 0.3% between the two accounting periods. In October 2016 the number of milk producers supplying Jersey Dairy remained at 20 (the same as in 2015), including one organic producer. In addition there was one independent dairy farmer processing milk for sale to retail outlets and direct to the public through their own farm shop.

The gross sales value of the milk delivered to Jersey Dairy increased from £13,732,000 (98.90 ppl) in the year to March 2016 to £13,977,000 (100.5 ppl) in the

year to March 2017, a rise of 43,000 litres or 0.3%. This small rise illustrates the effect of the current over production in world milk supplies and stiff competition in export markets. Jersey Dairy has, despite the above adverse factors, managed to maintain and grow its value added export which now generates approximately 25% of its annual revenues. This impressive performance has meant that Jersey Dairy has been able to release another 1,000,000 litres of milk licence (milk quota) allowing dairy farmers to increase future milk production and generate improved farm efficiency.

The average farm gate milk price paid to milk producers by Jersey Dairy has fallen from 46.4ppl in the year to March 2016 to 46.2ppl in the year to March 2017 down 0.2ppl or 0.4%. The above fall in the milk price paid to dairy farmers reflects Jersey Dairy's 'shared risk policy' where newly released milk licences (allowing dairy farms to increase milk output) are paid at a reduced price per litre whilst Jersey Dairy's product sales are grown to fully utilise the new milk supply.

The total number of heifer replacements being reared by dairy herds in Jersey in 2016 amounted to 1767 animals compared to 1659 in 2015. This is the first time in 4 years that there has been an increase, up 6.5% year on year. Heifers being reared as replacements over the age of 12 months have increased from 871 in 2015 to 956 in 2016 (9.8%). Heifer replacements under 12 months of age have also increased but only by 25 animals (3.2%). The number of replacements being reared would normally be in line with the annual culling rate from the milking herds usually averaging between 20 – 25% per annum. The number being reared in 2016 is therefore above expectations and possibly reflects the current development of an export trade for high quality in calf heifers to the UK.

The number of head of cattle (including dairy cattle), milk volumes sold to Jersey Milk and milk gross value and milk product sales for the period 2012 to 2016 are presented in Table 15.

Numbers of cows in milk and heifers in the Island's dairy herds have remained fairly constant with a very slight contraction from 2015.

The numbers of bulls and beef animals of different ages has not changed significantly during the last 5 years.

The volume of milk sold to Jersey Dairy in 2016 has slightly risen by 23,000 litres above the 2015 level, the gross value of milk and milk products has however increased by a much more significant amount up by £245,000. This translates to an increase in gross value per litre of milk received by Jersey Dairy from £0.99 per litre in 2015 to £1.01 per litre in 2016.

## Cattle (including the dairy industry) Table 15

**Table 14: Cattle (Numbers)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total cows and heifers in milk</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>2731</b>
Heifers over 24 months	235	255	244	176	191
Heifers 12 to 24 months	769	811	752	697	765
Heifers under 12 months	796	744	767	786	811
Bulls over 24 months	26	23	12	13	13
Bulls under 24 months	36	35	42	52	36
Beef animals over 12 months	139	211	153	119	164
Beef animals under 12 months	170	152	149	181	164
Other	50	47	49	47	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,152</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>4939</b>
Milk sold to Jersey Milk (Litres)	12,613,000	13,374,000	14,005,000	13,886,000	13,909,000
Gross value of milk & milk product sales (£)	11,919,000	12,699,000	14,014,000	13,732,000	13,977,000

**Table 15: Herd Numbers and Size – Registered producers**

Classification of Herd (cows and heifers in milk)	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Herds	Cows								
1-19	5	48	4	39	4	45	2	20	2	23
20-49	1	48	1	45	1	38	3	96	3	109
50-69	1	53	3	174	3	176	2	124	1	56
70-99	6	482	4	335	3	245	3	278	4	326
100-149	3	348	3	359	4	480	1	140	1	124
150-199	2	362	2	378	3	581	2	387	2	372
200-299	7	1590	7	1587	6	1381	8	1762	8	1721
<b>Total milking animals</b>										
Herds and animals	25	2931	24	2917	24	2946	21	2807	21	2731
Average number cows and heifers per herd	117		122		123		134			130

**Table 16: Other Livestock**

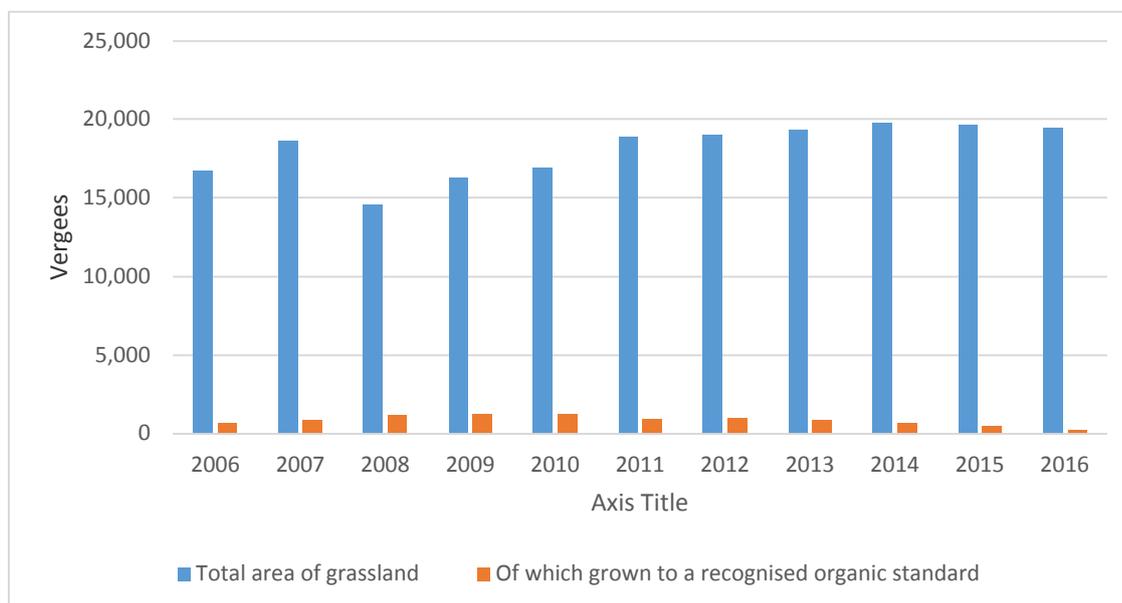
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Pigs</b>					
Sows for Breeding	73	45	52	54	52
Boars in Service	7	6	7	8	6
Other Pigs	372	426	312	370	360
<b>Total Pigs</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>418</b>
<b>Poultry</b>					
Fowls from 1 day old to the point of laying	496	641	876	365	435
No. of laying hens	5,418	25,800	25,423	27,431	25,041
Broilers (for killing up to 10 weeks of age)	5	83	NR	NR	NR
Other Chickens	570	552	1,051	950	748
Other Table Fowl (ducks, geese, turkeys)	823	851	1,388	628	639
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>27,312</b>	<b>27,927</b>	<b>28,738</b>	<b>29,374</b>	<b>26,863</b>
<b>Sheep</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>871</b>
<b>Goats</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>

**Table 17: Equine Animals**

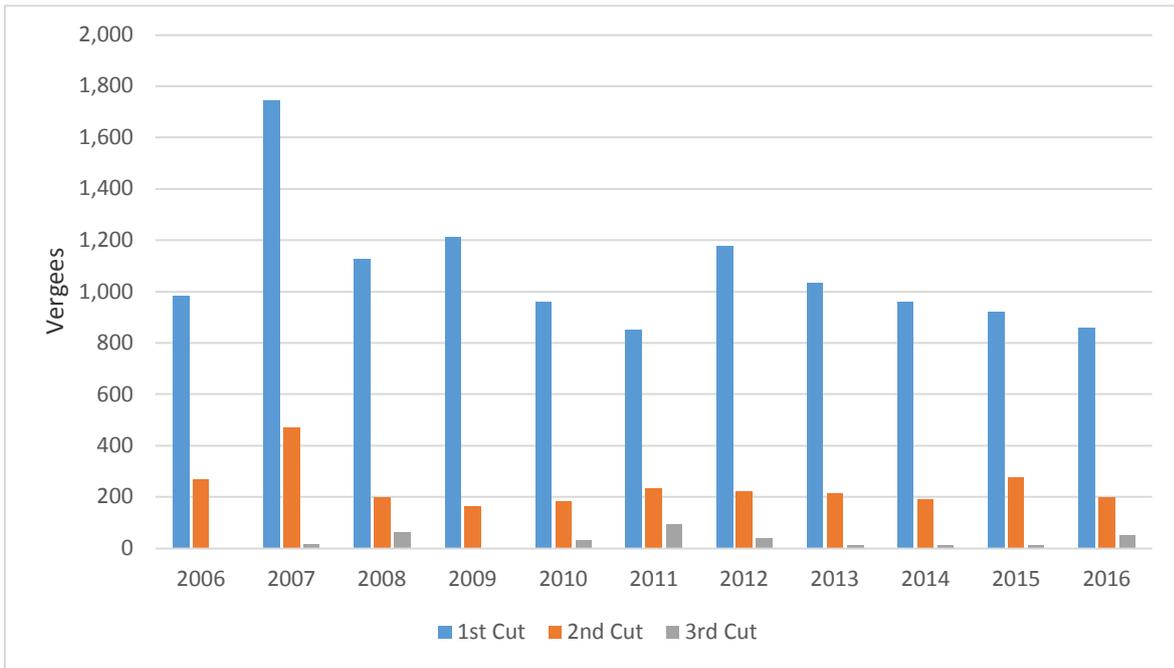
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Equine</b>					
Horses at Livery	315	345	291	317	328
Horses Owned	537	541	492	450	435
Donkeys Owned	24	22	23	25	25
<b>Total Equines</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>788</b>

**Table 18: Grass Areas 2012 to 2016 (vg)**

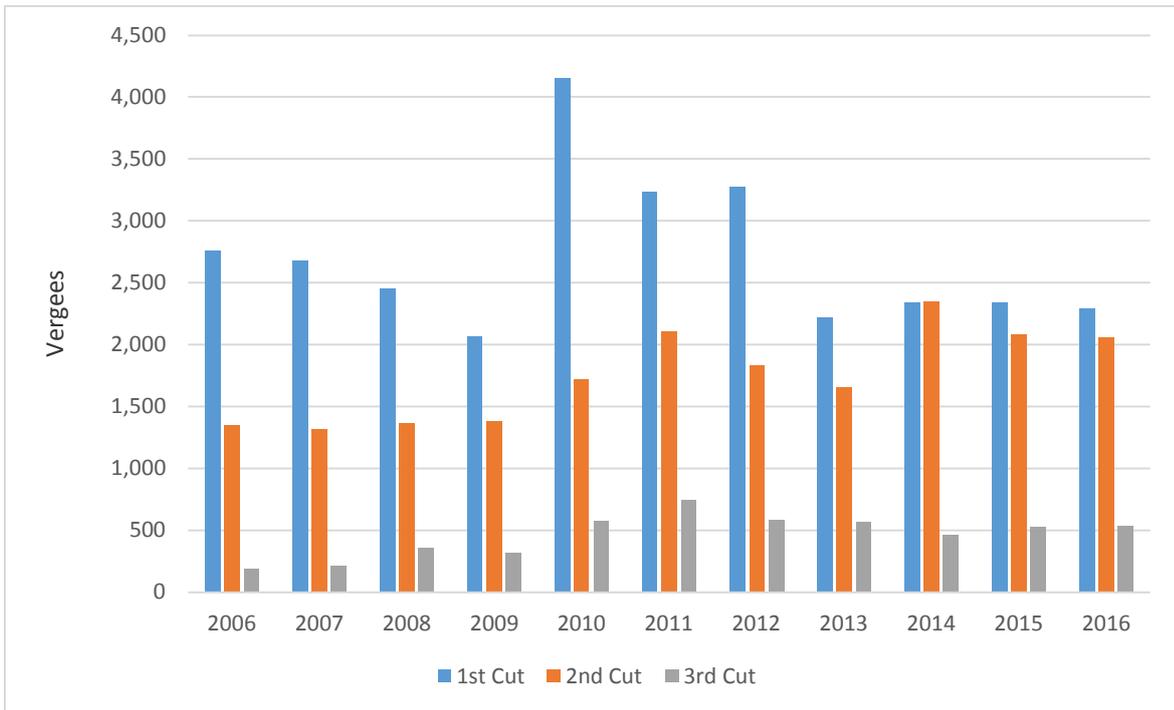
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Grass (at 1st October)</b>					
Total area of grassland	19,004	19,280	19,723	19,614	19,391
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard	997	850	640	470	227
<b>Area cut for hay</b>					
1st Cut	1,178	1,033	960	922	858
2nd Cut	221	212	189	275	198
3rd Cut	40	10	10	10	52
<b>Area cut for silage</b>					
1st Cut	3,275	2,217	2,336	2,339	2,287
2nd Cut	1,836	1,657	2,349	2,080	2,056
3rd Cut	588	569	467	525	534
<b>Haylage</b>					
1st Cut	647	563	635	717	894
2nd Cut	63	100	218	428	483
3rd Cut	66	11	11	54	224
<b>Forage Maize</b>	1,891	1,790	1,916	2,089	1,986
<b>Other Stock Feed Crops</b>	316	423	275	306	265
<b>Green Manure/Cover Crops</b>	5,483	3,980	3,789	3,818	4,114



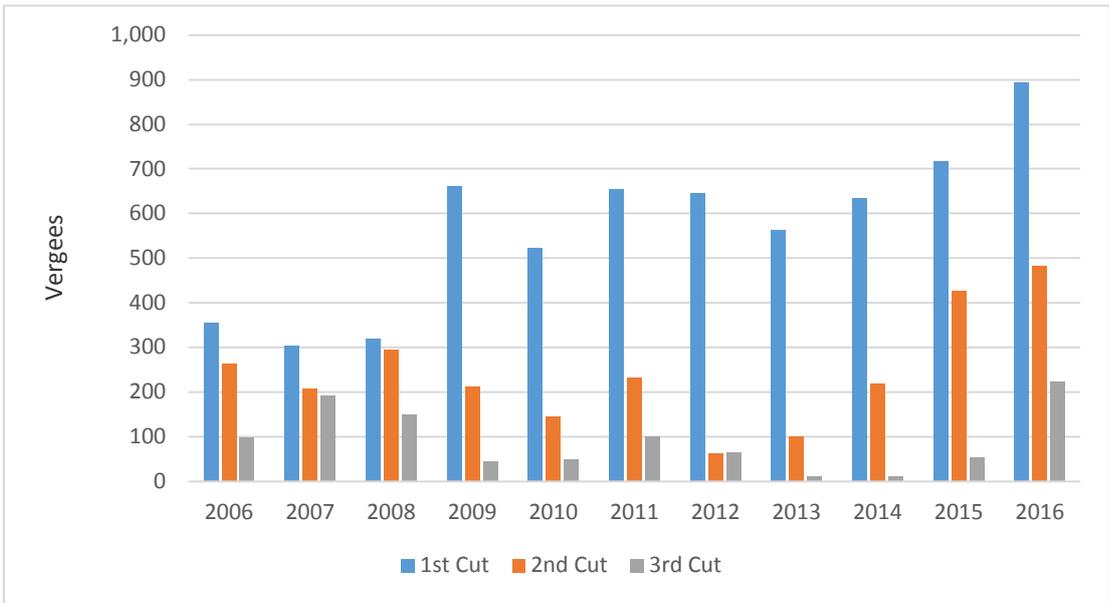
**Figure 9 Total grassland areas 2006 to 2016 (vg)**



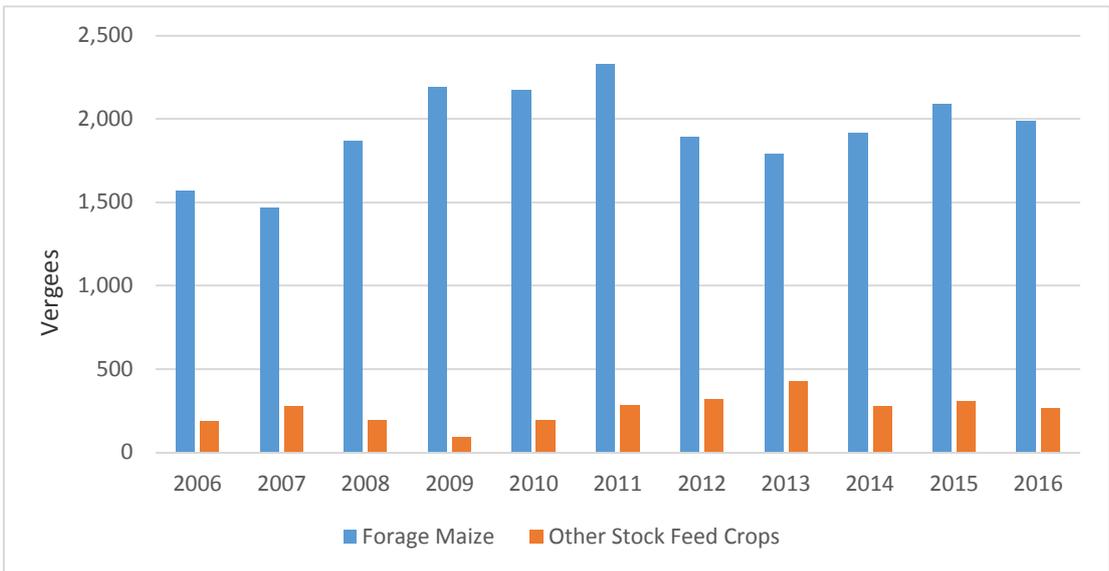
**Figure 10 Areas of hay production 2006 to 2016 (vg)**



**Figure 11 Areas of silage production 2006 to 2016 (vg)**



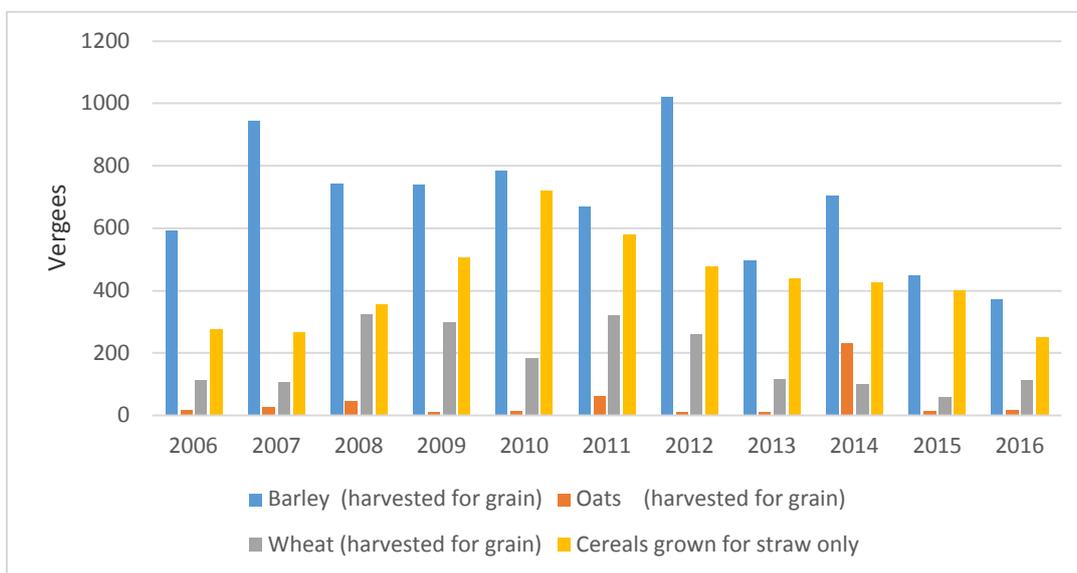
**Figure 12 Haylage production 2006 to 2016**



**Figure 13 Areas under forage crops 2006 to 2016**

**Table 19: Cereal Areas (vg)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Barley (harvested for grain)	1,021	498	705	450	373
Oats (harvested for grain)	12	9	231	13	15
Wheat (harvested for grain)	260	116	99	59	113
Cereals grown for straw only	477	440	427	402	252
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>753</b>



**Figure 14 Areas under cereals 2006 to 2016**



