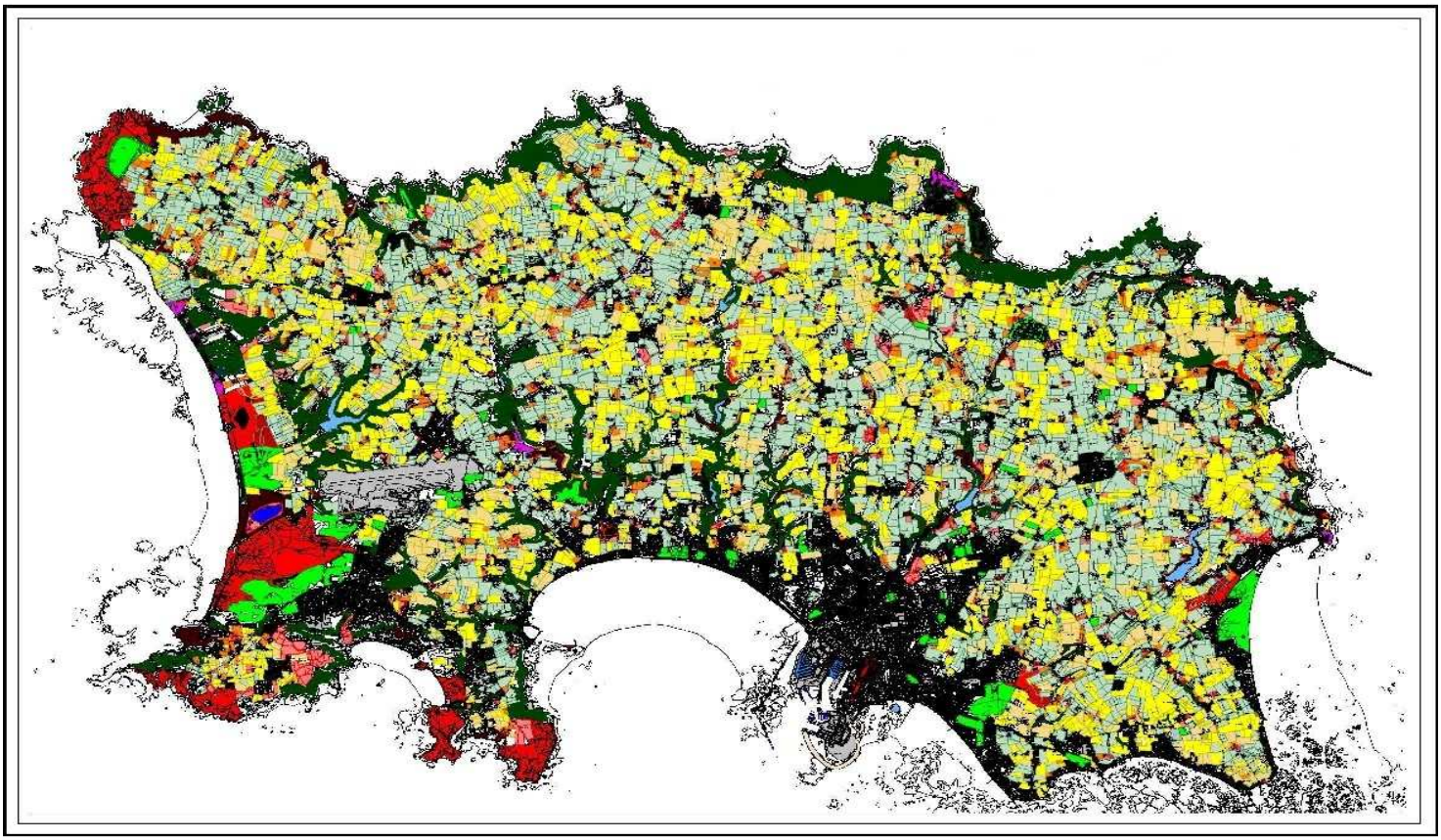
Economy and Partnerships



Agricultural Statistics 2017

Rural Economy
Economy and Partnerships

States of Jersey
Growth, Housing and Environment

Rural Economy, Economy and Partnerships
Agricultural Statistics for 2017

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 2017

Foreword

It is with pleasure that the Department of Growth, Housing and Environment publishes the 2017 Agricultural Statistics.

The Agricultural Statistics system now uses a more streamlined approach to data collection and analysis. As a result publication of the 2017 data has been achieved half way through 2018. As in the 2016 report the data, trends and figures are expressed graphically and over longer terms so trends can be seen more easily.

The report also contains new data in the 'Compliance' section, as 2017 was the first year of the new Rural Support Scheme (RSS) in which financial support is conditional on compliance with the newly introduced Red Tractor and Linking Environment and Farming (LEAF) schemes. The RSS aims to further decouple support from land area farmed, whilst at the same time purchase 'public goods' such as better water quality and biodiversity.

Whilst there has been a reduction in the total number of claimants to the RSS, due to a number of smaller businesses opting to decline external audit schemes as per RES conditionality, the percentage of farmed land 'under audit' is now 75% - the highest ever achieved.

The value of exported Jersey Royal potatoes has remained fairly constant since 2010, with growers experiencing a slight improvement in financial returns compared with recent years. The early potato industry now accounts for 95% of revenue in the outdoor crop sector, highlighting the need for increased diversity in crop production.

The value of other exported produce continues to fall, but work on alternative crops hopes to reverse this trend with 260 vergées of hemp planted in 2017 destined for culinary oil and fibre production.

Productivity gains on milk production continue to underpin the dairy sector, with average yields per cow increasing by over 20% over the last seven years. Successful development of value added products and export opportunities – which now account for a quarter of Jersey Dairy revenues - will play an increasingly important role in ensuring financial returns to this essential part of our Island's rural heritage are maintained and enhanced.

The number of full, part time and seasonal staff employed within the rural economy continues to reduce, and coupled with relatively stable financial returns over the last five years, this indicates higher productivity in the sector, a trend which needs to be encouraged given current labour market dynamics.

Senator Lyndon Farnham

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 2017

This document summarises selected information collected from the agricultural returns completed in October 2017 by occupants or managers of agricultural land greater than one vergée.

Consistent with the approach undertaken in 2016, the 2017 data has been reviewed and revised to exclude those areas that are not considered to be agricultural i.e. large gardens, woodlands and scrublands.

Agricultural Structure

Table 1: Agricultural Structure

Area of Jersey = 64,612 vergées	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Area owned and farmed	8,536	7,120	7,298	6,381	6,698
Area rented and farmed	26,893	27,204*	26,263	26,932	26,603
Total	**35,429**	**34,324***	**33,561**	**33,313**	**33,301**
Land Percentage					
% of land in agriculture	54.8	53.1	51.9	49.8	
% of agricultural land owned by occupier	24.1	20.7	21.7	19.2	
% of agricultural land rented by occupier	75.9	79.3	78.3	80.8	
Number of holdings by size*					
1 - 10 vergées	256	213	211	217	221
Above 10 < 25 vergées	130	106	104	96	101
Above 25 < 50 vergées	55	40	47	44	37
Above 50 < 75 vergées	22	22	20	17	13
Above 75 < 100 vergées	7	7	9	6	10
Above 100 < 250 vergées	27	25	22	21	19
Above 250 < 500 vergées	13	13	12	12	13
Above 500 < 1000 vergées	7	6	6	6	5
Above 1000 vergées	6	7	6	6	6
Total	**523**	**439**	**437**	**425**	**425**

*Note: 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: Holdings – average areas.

Area of Jersey = 64,612 vergées	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Average area of holding (vergées)	68	78	77	78	78

Agricultural land

Since 2006, the farmed area of Jersey has remained at approximately 34,000 vergées but the area farmed by individual landowners has decreased from 10,000 vergées to 6,000 vergées (figure 1).

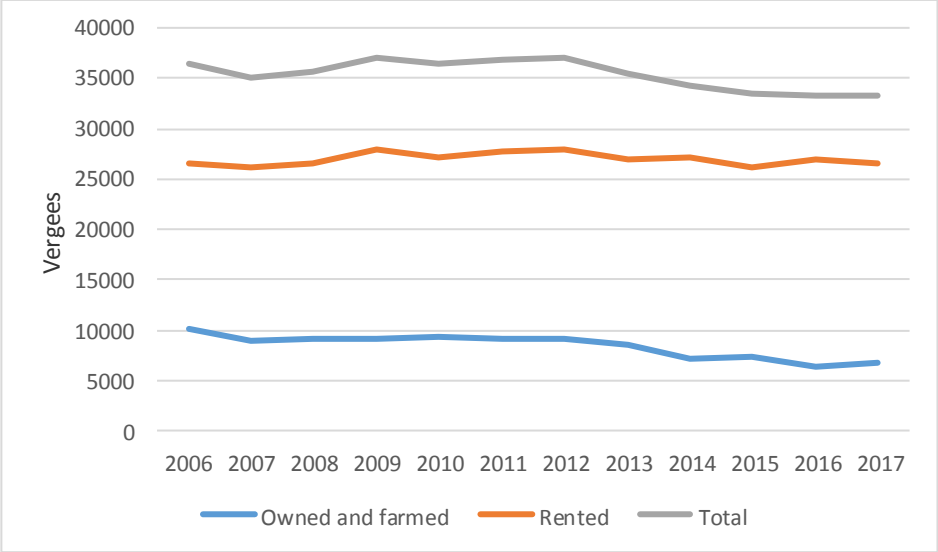


Figure 1. Land area owned or rented by occupier – 2006 to 2017.

The number of holdings occupying 25 vergées or less significantly decreased from 2006 to 2014 but has remained stable since then (figure 2). A similar, but less significant trend is also seen with holdings occupying between 26 and 75 vergées.

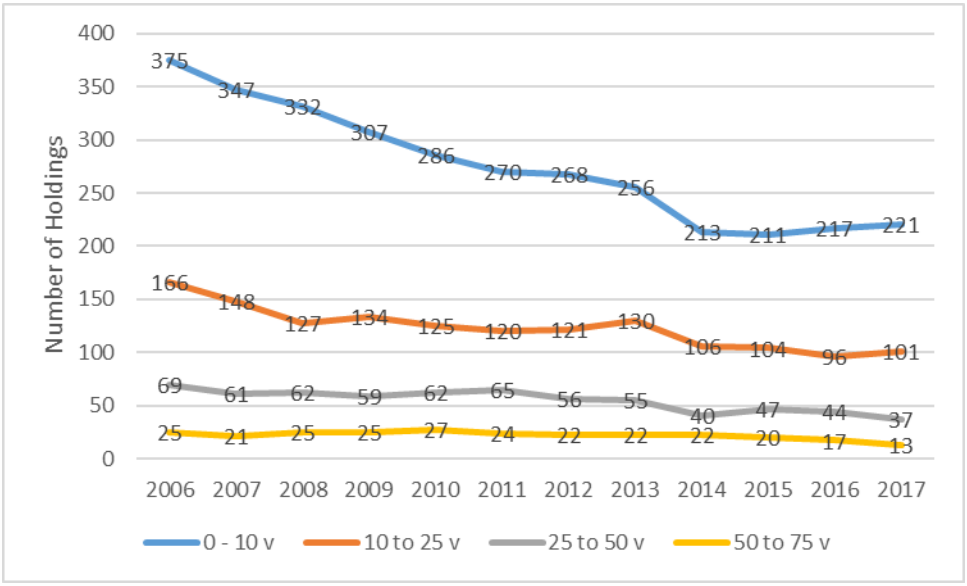


Figure 2. Numbers of smaller holdings (less than 75 vergées in area) – 2006 to 2017.

The number of larger holdings occupying more than 75 vergées in area has decreased from 64 in 2006 to 53 in 2017 (figure 3).

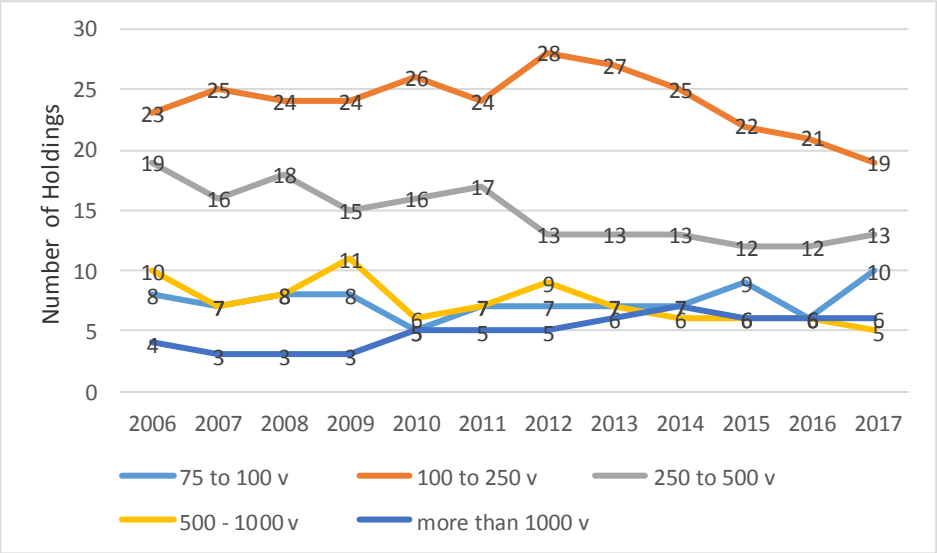


Figure 3. Number of larger holdings (more than 75 vergées in area) – 2006 to 2017.

Holdings claiming Rural Support Scheme (RSS) payments.

The RSS was introduced in January 2017 as a mechanism to replace the Single Area Payment (SAP). A better understanding of the level of commercial agricultural activity in the island can be gauged by examining the number of holdings in each size band, the total land area for which claims were made and the number of claimants (table 3 and figure 4).

Table 3: Number of holdings claiming RSS payments and areas occupied.

Size (vergées)	**Total Holdings**	**RSS Claims**
1 - 10	221	-
10 - 25	101	-
25 - 50	37	8
50 - 75	13	2
75 - 100	10	1
100 - 250	19	11
250 - 500	13	11
500 - 1000	5	6
>1000	6	6
Total	425	45
Total agricultural area (vg)	**33,301**	
Area of RSS claims (vg)	**24,982**	
Area subject to RSS	**75 %**	

Note: Agricultural statistics are as at 1st October whereas the RSS areas are based on a calendar year.

Land eligible for RSS payments in 2017 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.

Compliance

Receipt of RSS financial support is conditional on applicants' subscription and compliance with the newly introduced Red Tractor and Linking Environment and Farming (LEAF) schemes. Compared with the compliance criteria of the previous Single Area Payment scheme, compliance with Red Tractor and LEAF involves enhanced levels of good agricultural and environmental practices (such as stringent animal welfare codes) but still includes the provision of basic financial data to the States of Jersey and adherence to local environmental legislation such as the Water Pollution (Code of Good Agricultural Practice) (Jersey) Order 2015 (the 'Water Code').

Of note in figure 4 is the reduction in the total number of claimants, down to 46 in 2017; this was because a number of smaller businesses occupying smaller areas of land (e.g. smallholders and livery stables) declined to subscribe to the schemes described above.

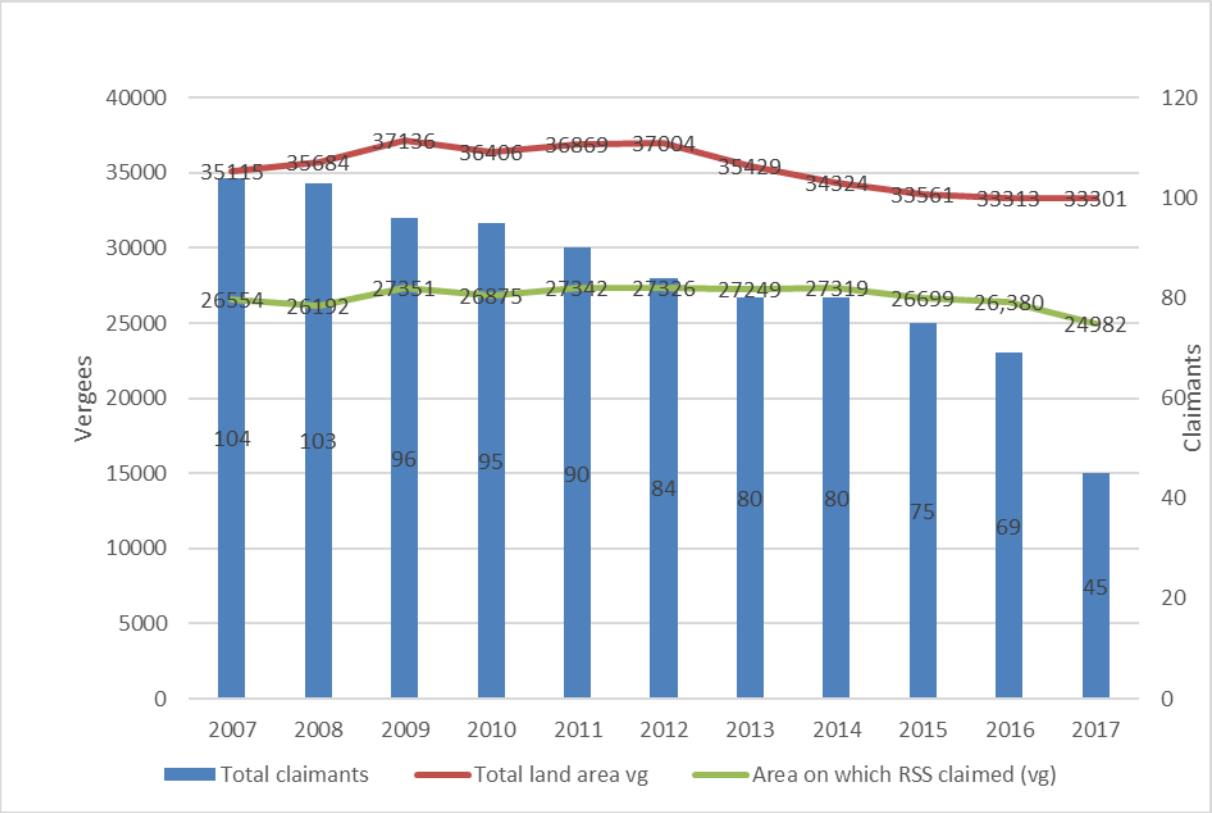
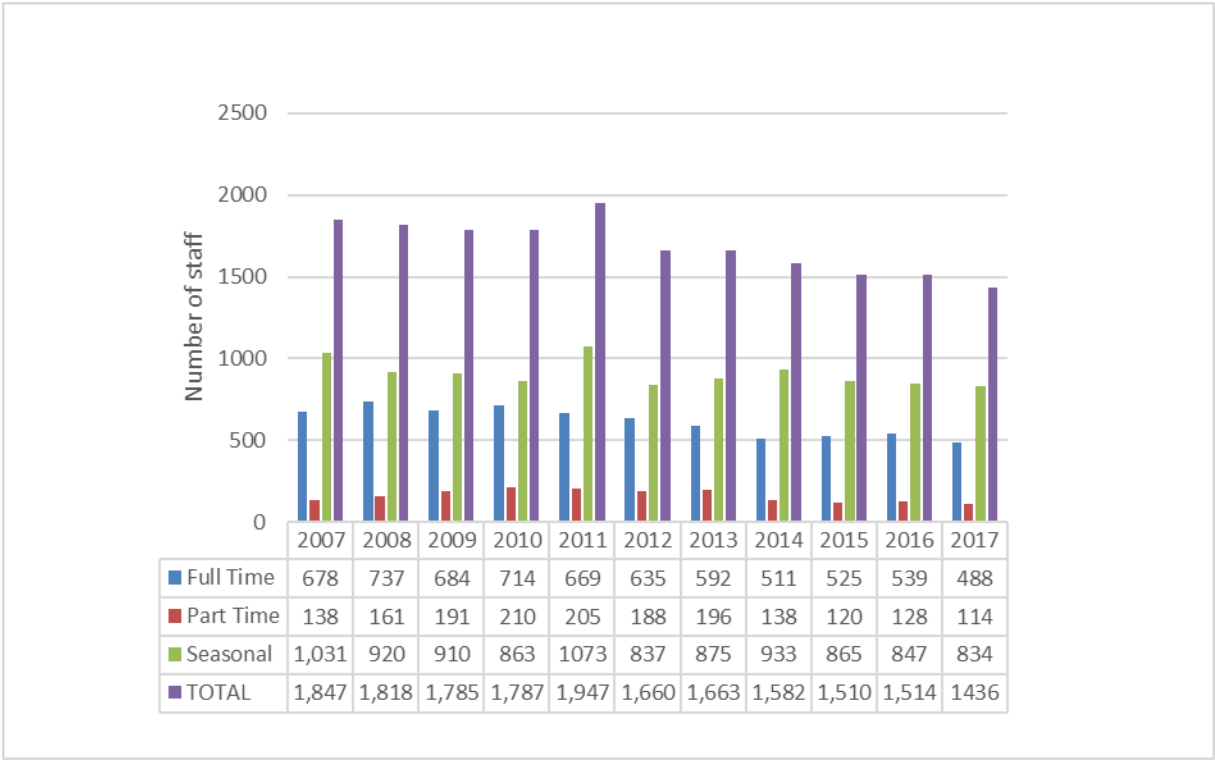


Figure 4. RSS claimants and land area used, 2007 to 2017.

Farm Labour

Farm labour – Number of employees during peak season months (figure 5).

The total number of employees has fluctuated somewhat around a high of 1,947 in 2011 but, in general, there were fewer seasonal staff employed in agriculture in 2017 (-2.2%) when compared to 2007. The most significant decrease was of full-time staff (-28%) whereas seasonal employment figures have remained more stable.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Full Time	678	737	684	714	669	635	592	511	525	539	488
Part Time	138	161	191	210	205	188	196	138	120	128	114
Seasonal	1,031	920	910	863	1073	837	875	933	865	847	834
TOTAL	1,847	1,818	1,785	1,787	1,947	1,660	1,663	1,582	1,510	1,514	1436

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

Exports

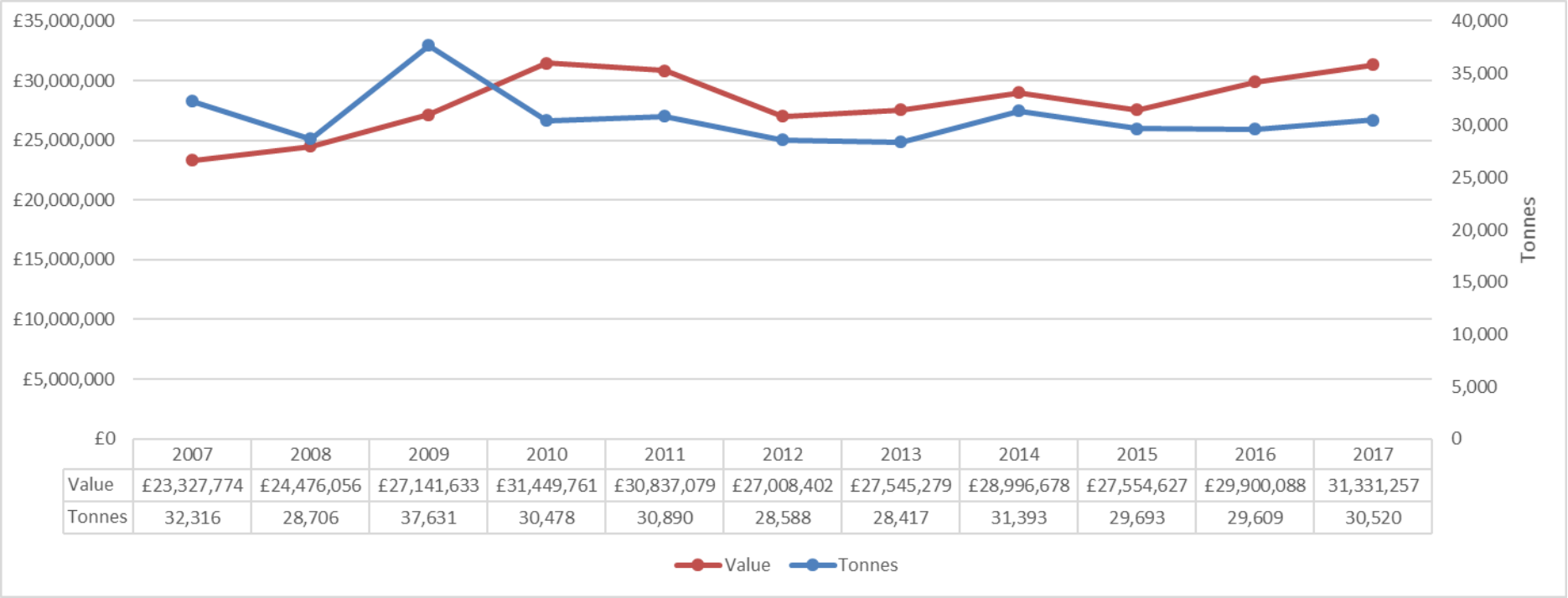
The total gross return of all export crops are presented in table 4. Total exports by crop type from 2013 to 2017 are presented in table 5 (vegetables), table 6 (flowers) and table 7 (bulbs and mail order plug plants). Exports of Jersey Royal potatoes for the period 2007 to 2017 are presented in figure 6.

Table 4. Total value of all export crops (£) 2013 to 2017.

	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Total value of all crops (£)	**£42,078,565**	**£44,172,510**	**£39,106,958**	**£42,322,137**	**£42,528,711**

Table 5: Vegetable exports – Values (£).

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Beans	13,322	21,055	15,356	5,306	3,599
Cauliflower	34,498	28,262	19,246	16,276	21,643
Courgettes	393,728	515,860	361,485	457,095	183,830
Potatoes	27,545,279	28,996,678	27,554,627	29,900,088	31,589,367
Protected Cropping	231,907	316,830	198,724	260,427	267,010
Others	1,029,142	1,169,448	1,052,367	833,103	605,491
Total vegetables	**29,247,876**	**31,048,133**	**29,201,805**	**31,472,295**	**32,670,940**



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Value	£23,327,774	£24,476,056	£27,141,633	£31,449,761	£30,837,079	£27,008,402	£27,545,279	£28,996,678	£27,554,627	£29,900,088	31,331,257
Tonnes	32,316	28,706	37,631	30,478	30,890	28,588	28,417	31,393	29,693	29,609	30,520

Figure 6. Jersey Royal potato exports 2007 to 2017.

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 from £722 in 2007 to £1027 in 2017, an increase of £305.

Table 6: Flower Exports – Values (£).

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Flowers	**Value (£)**	**Value (£)**	**Value (£)**	**Value (£)**	**Value (£)**
Narcissus Flowers	971,565	1,022,262	1,225,192	1,028,235	891,196
Others	Nr	Nr	28,615	6,465	Nr
Sub-total flowers	**1,004,727**	**1,022,262**	**1,253,807**	**1,034,700**	**891,196**

Note: Nr = not recorded.

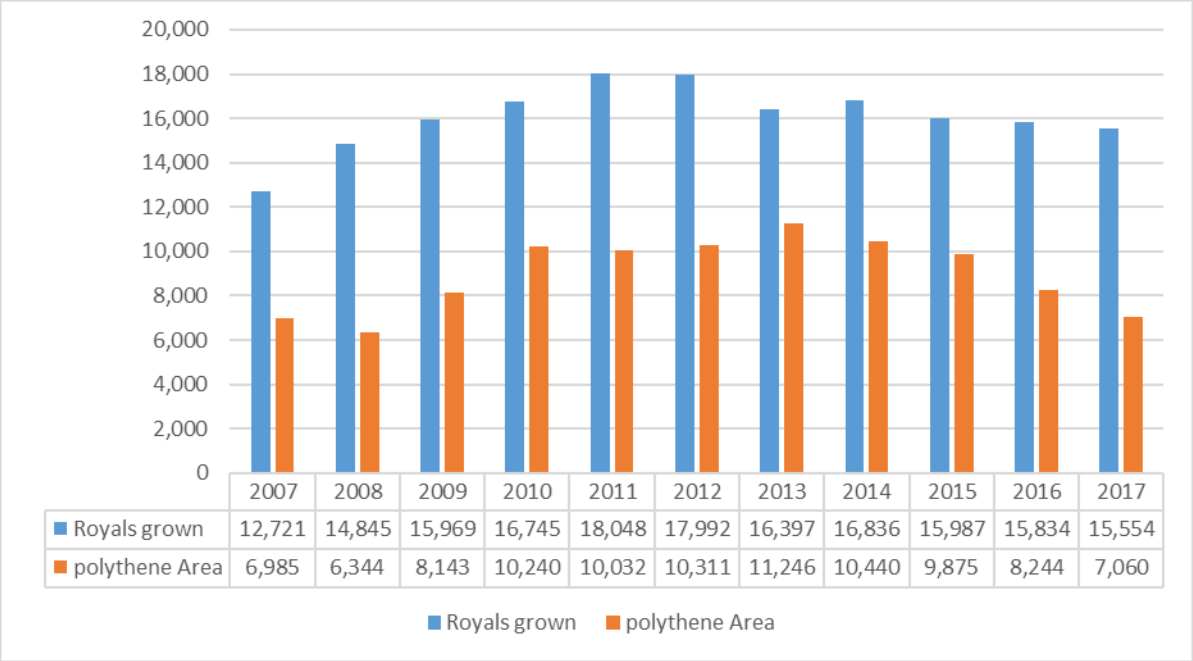
Table 7: Bulb and mail order (e.g. plug plants) – Values (£).

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Value (£)	**Value (£)**	**Value (£)**	**Value (£)**	**Value (£)**
Narcissus Bulbs	**286,383**	**267,164**	**299,346**	**220,297**	**248,575**
Mail Order (Plug Plants etc)	**11,539,579**	**11,834,951**	**8,352,000**	**8,560,145**	**8,718,000**
Totals	**12,830,689**	**13,124,377**	**9,905,153**	**9,815,142**	**9,857,771**

Outdoor Crops

Jersey Royal Potatoes

The areas under Jersey Royal potato cultivation for the period 2007 to 2017 are presented in figure 7. The total area peaked in 2011 (18,048 vg) and increased over the whole period by over 18%. Areas covered by floating plastic mulch (polythene) have remained steady at approximately 50% of the total area.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Royals grown	12,721	14,845	15,969	16,745	18,048	17,992	16,397	16,836	15,987	15,834	15,554
polythene Area	6,985	6,344	8,143	10,240	10,032	10,311	11,246	10,440	9,875	8,244	7,060

Figure 7. Total area of land used for Jersey Royal cultivation including areas under polythene 2007 to 2017.

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 8. 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 2017.

Table 8: Outdoor Fruit and Vegetable Crops (Vergées) 2013 to 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Brassicas [1]	736	843	719	647	686
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					91
Of which grown for local market					96
Alliums [2]	158	186	279	195	196
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					8
Of which grown for local market					25
Root crops [3]	122	129	87	131	127
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					2
Of which grown for local market					28
Legumes	9	4	12	5	16
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					13
Of which grown for local market					5
Salad Crops [4]	78	76	59	111	66
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					0
Of which grown for local market					37
Cucurbits [5]	245	212	232	231	160
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					70
Of which grown for local market					16
Other vegetable crops [6]	326	429	454	552	122
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					14
Of which grown for local market					47
Main crop Potatoes	1,604	763	495	794	622
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					44
Of which grown for local market					41
Top Fruit	199	236	275	302	259
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					17
Of which grown for local market					259
Soft and Cane Fruit	83	59	54	45	36
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					0
Of which grown for local market					36
Other outdoor crops	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	25
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard					0
Of which grown for local market					25
Total Outdoor Fruit/Vegetables (including Jersey Royal potatoes)	**19,957**	**19,773**	**18,653**	**18,847**	**17869**
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard	466	374	421	427	259
Of which grown for local market					615

Notes: 1. calabrese, broccoli / tenderstem; 2. onions, garlic, leeks; 3. carrots and parsnips (but not potatoes); 4. lettuce, spinach, green leaf crops; 5. pumpkins, squash, courgettes; 6. herbs, sweetcorn, asparagus, rhubarb.
Nr = not recorded.

Outdoor flower crops

The areas used for outdoor flower production for the period 2013 to 2017 are presented in table 9. The sector is dominated by Narcissi; first and second year plantings have decreased slightly over the period but these are offset by an increase of 141% in third year plantings. The total area under Narcissi has remained relatively static over the period. Other flower crops comprised just 5.8% of the total during 2017.

Table 9: Outdoor Flower Crops (Vergées)

Narcissi	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
First year	352	255	392	298	321
Second Year	421	409	244	373	336
Third Year	107	200	197	195	258
Total Narcissi	**880**	**864**	**833**	**866**	**915**
Of which grown for local market					18
Other Flowers	32	40	35	39	53
Of which grown for local market					38
Total Outdoor Flowers	**912**	**904**	**868**	**905**	**968**

Protected Crops

Glasshouse Areas

Areas under glass for the period 2013 to 2017 are presented in table 10 and figure 9.

Since 2013, the total area under glass has decreased by 37%. Of the glasshouses that remain, nearly 97% were more than 15 years old at the end of 2017.

Table 10: Glasshouse areas (m^2)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2
Glasshouses under 5 years	6,088	5,800	5,800	0	0
Glasshouses 5 - 10 years	1,234	12	12	5,812	5820
Glasshouses 10-15 years	38,681	26,019	20,131	16,131	0
Glasshouses over 15 years	229,803	193,639	199,527	189,914	168,480
Total area of glasshouses	**275,806**	**225,470***	**225,470***	**211,857***	**174,300***
Of which: Area not cropped in last 12 months	40,887	24,150	21,468	30,878	30,590
% not cropped of production area	14.8	10.7	9.5	14.5	17.5

Note: data does not include garden centres, parks & gardens and derelict/rezoned glasshouse sites.

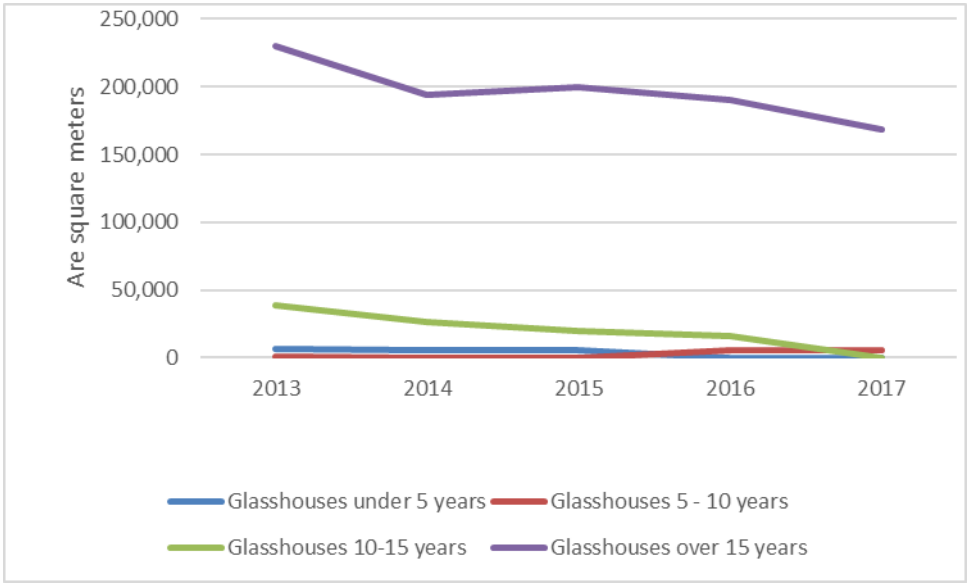


Figure 8. Glasshouse areas 2013 to 2017

A breakdown of areas of crops and crop types grown in glasshouses is presented in table 11. The areas under glass for production of most crops has remained fairly consistent over the last 5 years. The exception is the area previously dedicated for ornamental pot plant and cut flower production; the sector showed a dramatic contraction following the abolition of low-value consignment relief.

Table 11: Glasshouse cropping

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Glasshouse	**m^2**	**m^2**	**m^2**	**m^2**	**m^2**
Tomatoes	30,386	26,271	17,571	21,852	23,489
Jersey Royal Potatoes	79,403	81,445	78,718	72,223	71,200
Peppers	11,383	15,594	13,524	15,114	11,839
Other glasshouse crops	25,288	21,432	42,356	40,364	23,511
Fruit	6,579	5,130	4,853	4,853	6,425
Total fruit and vegetables	**153,039**	**149,872**	**157,022**	**154,406**	**136,464**
Ornamentals					
Bedding Plants	42,214	66,033	45,640	38,660	38,730
Others (pot plants and cut flowers)	21,232	7,900	11,910	4,190	1,916
Total (Ornamentals)	**63,902**	**73,933**	**57,550**	**42,850**	**40,646**
Total (Glasshouse production)*	**216,941**	**223,805**	**214,572**	**197,256**	**177,110**

* Includes double cropping

Protected cropping – polythene tunnels

The total area of polythene tunnels has decreased by 16.8% since 2013 (table 12). 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^2)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	
Area of Multi Span	104,578	94,145	97,281	88,275	82,257
Area of Single Span	59,112	54,777	53,945	51,235	53,918
Total area of polythene tunnels	**163,690**	**148,922**	**151,226**	**139,510**	**136,175**
Of which:					
Area not cropped in last 12 months	17,603	19,857	17,263	16,796	16,845
% of production area not cropped	11	13	11	12	12

Table 13: Polythene Tunnel Cropping (m^2)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Vegetables and fruit	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2	m^2
Sweet Peppers	21,801	17,498	23,666	14,630	16,360
Potatoes	104,318	104,384	106,908	96,097	62,287
Other crops	39,008	32,911	23,781	38,975	34,689
Fruit	4,771	4,771	3,571	3,371	6,873
Sub-Total (Fruit and Vegetables)	**169,898**	**159,564**	**157,926**	**153,073**	**120,209**
Ornamentals	**36,215**	**19,013**	**23,276**	**23,203**	**13,175**
Total (Polythene tunnel production)	**206,113**	**178,577**	**181,202**	**176,276**	**133,384**

There was a significant reduction in poly tunnel production of Jersey Royal potatoes grown for the very early markets with just 60% of the 2013 area used. Similarly, ornamental production has contracted by 63.6% during the last 5 years.

Livestock

Livestock Report

In 2017 total cattle numbers in Jersey reduced by 71 animals to 4,842 a reduction of 1.43% reversing the rise of the previous year. The number of cows and heifers in milk held on dairy farms has however risen up from 2731 to 2,843 a rise year on year of 112 animals or 4.1%. This rise in cow numbers is the first in four years reversing to some extent the 7.7% fall from 2014 – 2016 which was driven by the increasing milk production per cow resulting from the import of international genetics in 2008. The increased milking herd numbers in 2017 is probably a result of a number of factors including:-

- an expected decline in the number of dairy farms in Jersey in next 2 years.
- the increase in milk licence allocation to individual dairy farms by Jersey Dairy to meet increasing export demand for value added products.

In line with the rise in the total cows and heifers in milk in Jersey the average size of the 21 dairy herds (number unchanged since 2015) has also seen a small rise from 130 cows per herd in 2016 to 135 cows in 2017 a rise of 3.9% 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 5219 litres per cow per year in 2017, up by 20.2% over 7 years, and this increase is expected to continue with several herds now averaging over 6,000 litres per cow per year. In line with the above annual 2.9% increase in average milk yield per cow yield per cow has risen in 2017 from 5,093 litres per cow in 2016 up 126 litres per cow or 2.5%.

In 2017 there were 2 herds holding less than 20 cows, 8 herds holding between 20 – 99 cows, 1 herd holding between 100 – 149 cows, 3 herds holding between 150 – 199 cows and 7 herds holding over 200 cows, this distribution mirrors the distribution of the previous year. The 10 commercial dairy herds holding less than 100 cows in Jersey in total held 550 cows or 19.3% of the Island herd (average herd size 55 cows). The 11 herds holding over 100 cows hold 2293 cows or 80.7% of the Island herd (average herd size 209 cows). The above figures illustrates how the industry is made up by a mixture of smaller traditional units and larger more modern commercial dairy farms.

Milk production on dairy farms supplying Jersey Dairy has risen year on year from 13,909,000 litres in the milk year ending 31st March 2016 to an estimated 14,838,000 in the milk year ending 31st March 2017 a rise of 6.7% between the two accounting periods. The above 2017 milk supply figure however should be treated with some caution as Jersey Dairy has changed its accounting period to end on 30th September rather than 31st March and therefore the 2017 agricultural statistics figure is estimated from accounts covering an 18 month period. In September 2017 the number of milk producers supplying Jersey Dairy remained at 20 (static since 2015), including one organic producer and one converting to organics. In addition there is 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 declined from £13,977,000 (100.4ppl) in the year to March 2017 to an estimated £13,909,000 in the year to March 2018 a fall of £68,000 or 0.5%. This small fall illustrates the effect of the current over production in world milk supplies and the stiff competition in export markets. Jersey Dairy has despite the above adverse factors, managed to maintain its value added exports which now generates approximately 25% of its annual revenues.

The average farm gate milk price paid to milk producers by Jersey Dairy has fallen from 46.4ppl in the year to March 2017 to an estimated (see above accounting explanation) 46.3ppl in the year to March 2017. The above fall in the milk price paid to dairy farmers reflects Jersey Dairy's 'shared risk policy'. This is 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 2017 amounted to 1606 animals compared to 1767 in 2016 a reduction of 9.1%. Heifers being reared as replacements over the age of 12 months have remained static year on year from 956 in 2016 to 957 in 2017. Heifer replacements under 12 months of age have however reduced significantly from 811 in 2016 to 649 in 2017, a fall of 20%, possibly due to an expected fall in the number of dairy farms over the next two years.

Other Livestock

Beef

In 2013 there were 363 beef animals recorded in Jersey declining by 2015 to 300 before again rising to 328 animals in 2016. In 2017 the number has again fallen slightly to 312 animals with these varying numbers probably reflecting the rise and fall in market demand for local whole beef carcases. Further market growth for locally produced beef is likely being curtailed by a lack of carcase preparation facilities limiting the availability of local pre packed beef products in the Islands supermarkets.

Poultry

In 2016 the number of laying hens declined by 8.7% to 25,041 however in 2017 the number of laying hens rose to 27,044 a rise of 8.0%. This up and down population probably reflects a slight delay in the replacement of one laying flock which usually number approximately 2000 hens. The usual life of a flock of hens is approximately two years before their egg production efficiency becomes uneconomic and they are replaced by point of lay birds. Point of lay pullets are imported from the UK and have to be ordered in advance to ensure they can be programmed into the producers production cycle leading Jersey poultry farmers sometimes having to keep one of their flocks over an extended period before they can be replaced. Local egg producers have worked hard over the last few years to meet exacting market requirements and the average laying hen population in the statistics of approximate 25,400 hens probably reflects market demand.

Table birds produced from chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys has been historically small due to the high rearing costs of local birds, involving the use of imported concentrated feeds, compared to the cost of imported table birds on supermarket shelves.

Goats
The number of goats in Jersey has historically been very small however there has been an increase in their numbers over the last 5 years up from 21 recorded in 2013 to 41 recorded in 2017 a rise of 100%. The market for goat milk and milk products sold in Jersey seems to be growing and it is understood a considerable amount of goat meat is also imported into Jersey and therefore we could see more goats in Jersey in future.

Pigs
The number of pigs held on farms reached a high of 477 recorded in 2013. In 2014 there was a decline when only 371 pigs were recorded however in 2015 there was again a rise in numbers to 432 animals. In 2016 there were 418 pigs recorded down 3.2% and in 2017 it again reduced to 390 down 7% however breeding sow numbers have risen in 2017 by 14 animals suggesting total pig numbers will rise again in 2018.The local market for pig meat is quite volatile with the cost of imported food and current land rental market putting local production at a disadvantage to the imported product.

Sheep
The decline in sheep numbers since 2014 has halted with sheep numbers increasing in 2017 by 40 animals or 4.6%. This rise in sheep numbers is most likely driven by an increasing number breeding ewes being retained within a small number of flocks.

Equines (kept on farms)
Total equines kept on agricultural holdings reached a peak in 2013 with 908 animals being recorded however there has been a decline over the last 4 years with only 810 animals being recorded in 2017 down 11% from the peak. Horses that are owned by farmers, and kept on farms, have risen in 2017 by 12 animals to 462 halting a four year decline from a peak of 541 in 2013. Horses at livery however have remained static year on year with 328 animals at livery in 2016 and 329 in 2017. Donkeys owned by farmers have declined from 25 animals in 2016 to 19 animals in 2017. There is some doubt concerning the number of equines in Jersey as this data set does not capture all the horses in the island. Estimates, supported by veterinary practices, suggest a more realistic figure should be between 1500 – 2000 animals.

If you are thinking of starting, or increasing, a venture involving farmed livestock advice is available under the Rural Economy Strategy (RES). Further information can be obtained by contacting The Environment Department on 441600.

Cattle (including the dairy industry) – Tables 14 and 15.

Table 14: Cattle (Numbers).

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total cows and heifers in milk	**2,917**	**2,946**	**2,807**	**2731**	**2,843**
Heifers over 24 months	255	244	176	191	256
Heifers 12 to 24 months	811	752	697	765	701
Heifers under 12 months	744	767	786	811	649
Bulls over 24 months	23	12	13	13	18
Bulls under 24 months	35	42	52	36	36
Beef animals over 12 months	211	153	119	164	167
Beef animals under 12 months	152	149	181	164	145
Other	47	49	47	64	27
Total	**5,195**	**5,114**	**4,878**	**4,939**	**4,842**
Milk sold to Jersey Milk (Litres)	13,374,000	14,005,000	13,886,000	13,909,000	14,838,000
Gross value of milk & milk product sales (£)	12,699,000	14,014,000	13,732,000	13,977,000	13,909,000*

Note: * Figures are averaged from an 18 month period due to changes in the accounting year.

Table 15: Herd Numbers and Size – Registered producers.

Classification of Herd (cows and heifers in milk)	**2013**		**2014**		**2015**		**2016**		**2017**	
	Herds	**Cows**	**Herds**	**Cows**	**Herds**	**Cows**	**Herds**	**Cows**	**Herds**	**Cows**
1-19	4	39	4	45	2	20	2	23	2	21
20-49	1	45	1	38	3	96	3	109	3	119
50-69	3	174	3	176	2	124	1	56	2	136
70-99	4	335	3	245	3	278	4	326	3	274
100-149	3	359	4	480	1	140	1	124	1	148
150-199	2	378	3	581	2	387	2	372	3	589
200-299	7	1587	6	1381	8	1762	8	1721	7	1556
Total milking animals										
Herds and animals	24	2917	24	2946	21	2807	21	2731	21	2843
Average number cows and heifers per herd		122		123		134		130		135

Table 16: Other Livestock

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pigs					
Sows for Breeding	45	52	54	52	66
Boars in Service	6	7	8	6	5
Other Pigs	426	312	370	360	319
Total Pigs	**477**	**371**	**432**	**418**	**390**
Poultry					
Fowls from 1 day old to the point of laying	641	876	365	435	334
No. of laying hens	25,800	25,423	27,431	25,041	27044
Other Chickens	552	1,051	950	748	753
Other Table Fowl (ducks, geese, turkeys)	851	1,388	628	639	433
Total Poultry	**27,844**	**28,738**	**29,374**	**26,863**	**28564**
Sheep	**1,135**	**1,253**	**1,015**	**871**	**911**
Goats	**21**	**32**	**37**	**40**	**41**

Table 17: Equine Animals

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Equine					
Horses at Livery	345	291	317	328	329
Horses Owned	541	492	450	435	462
Donkeys Owned	22	23	25	25	19
Total Equines	**908**	**806**	**792**	**788**	**810**

Table 18: Grass areas 2013 to 2017 (vergées)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Grass (at 1st October)					
Total area of grassland	19,280	19,723	19,614	19,391	20,198
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard	850	640	470	227	289
Area cut for hay					
1st Cut	1,033	960	922	858	454
2nd Cut	212	189	275	198	106
3rd Cut	10	10	10	52	24
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard	-	-	-	-	10
Area cut for silage					
1st Cut	2,217	2,336	2,339	2,287	2359
2nd Cut	1,657	2,349	2,080	2,056	2137
3rd Cut	569	467	525	534	482
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard	-	-	-	-	111
Haylage					
1st Cut	563	635	717	894	689
2nd Cut	100	218	428	483	334
3rd Cut	11	11	54	224	105
Of which grown to a recognised organic standard	-	-	-	-	0
Forage Maize	1,790	1,916	2,089	1,986	1700
Other Stock Feed Crops	423	275	306	265	505
Green Manure/Cover Crops	3,980	3,789	3,818	4,114	4,798

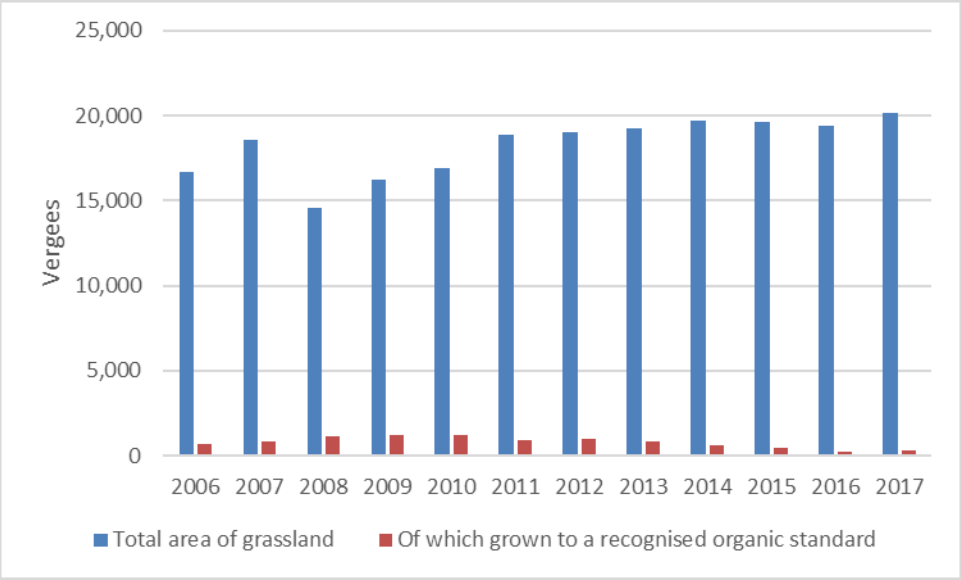


Figure 9. Total grassland areas 2006 to 2017.

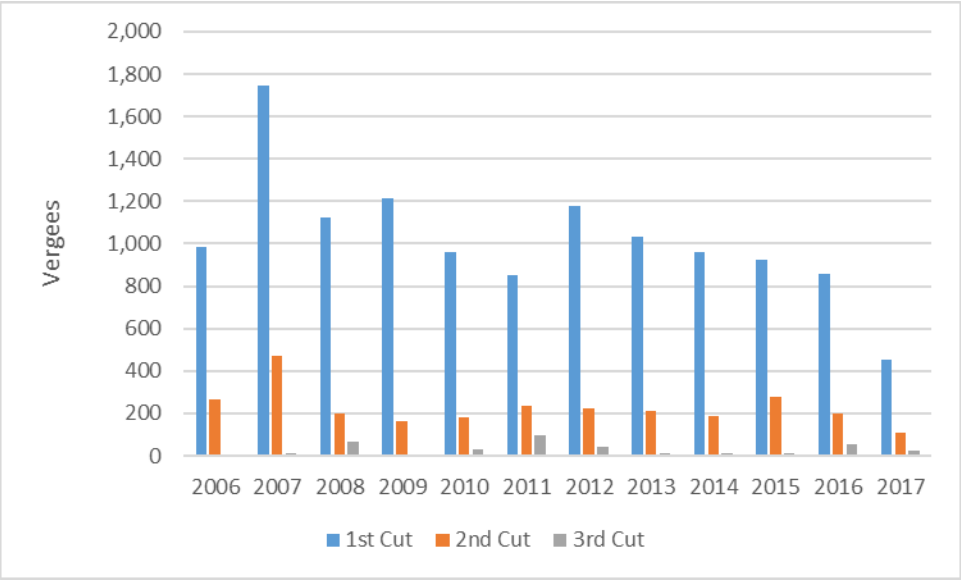


Figure 10. Areas of hay production 2006 to 2017.

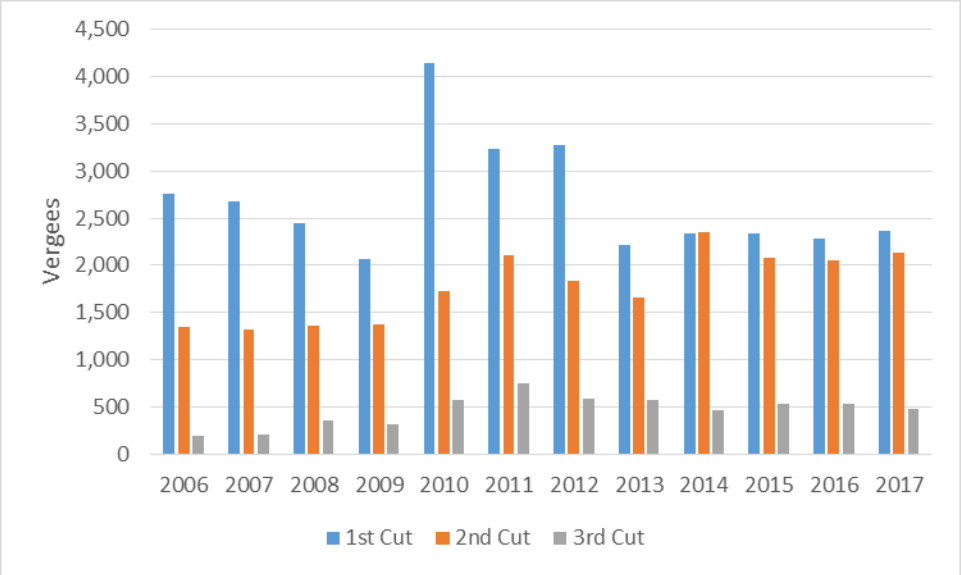


Figure 11. Areas of silage production 2006 to 2017.

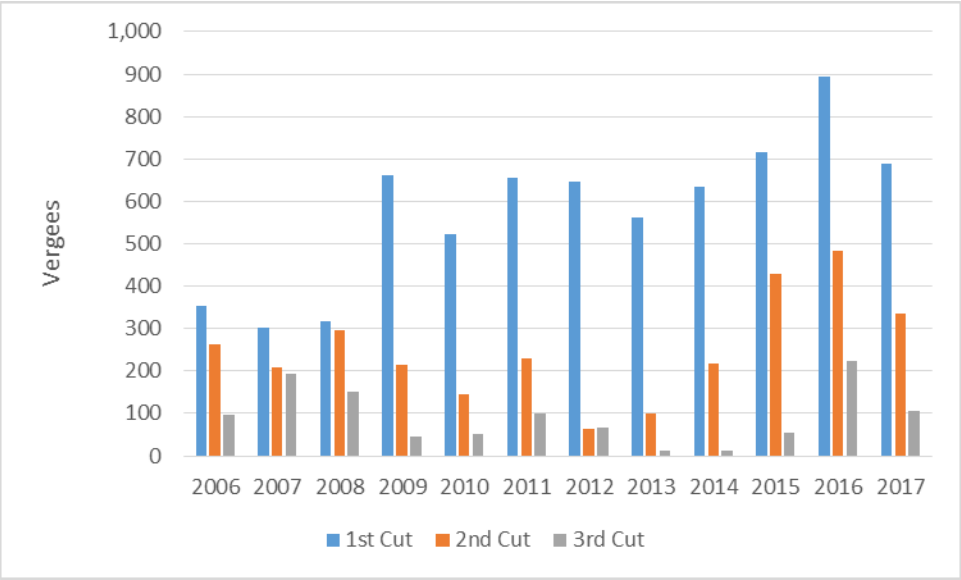


Figure 12. Haylage production 2006 to 2017.

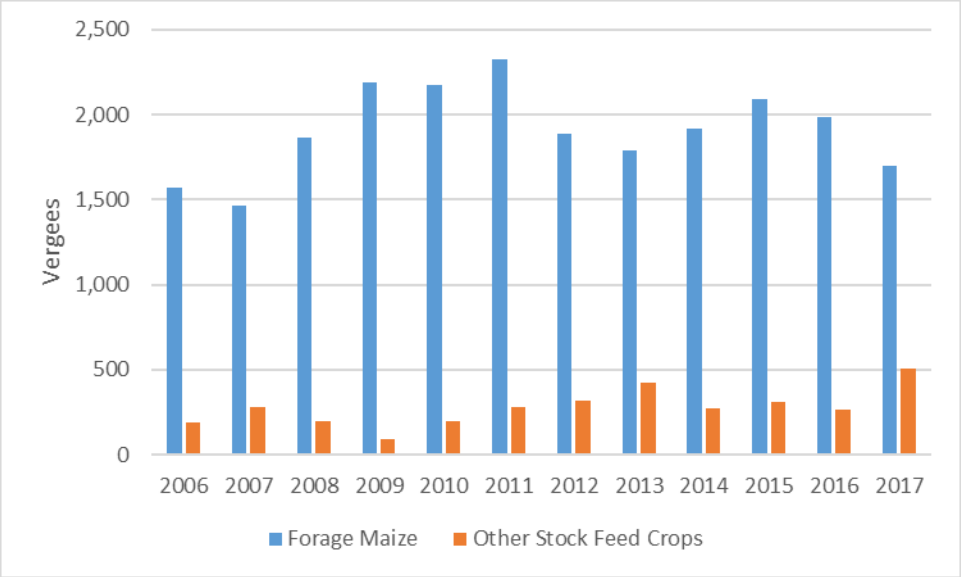


Figure 13. Areas under forage crops 2006 to 2017.

Table 19: Cereal Areas (vergées)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cereals grown for grain	623	1,035	522	501	270
Cereals grown for straw only	440	427	402	252	269
Total cereals	**1,063**	**1,462**	**924**	**753**	**539**

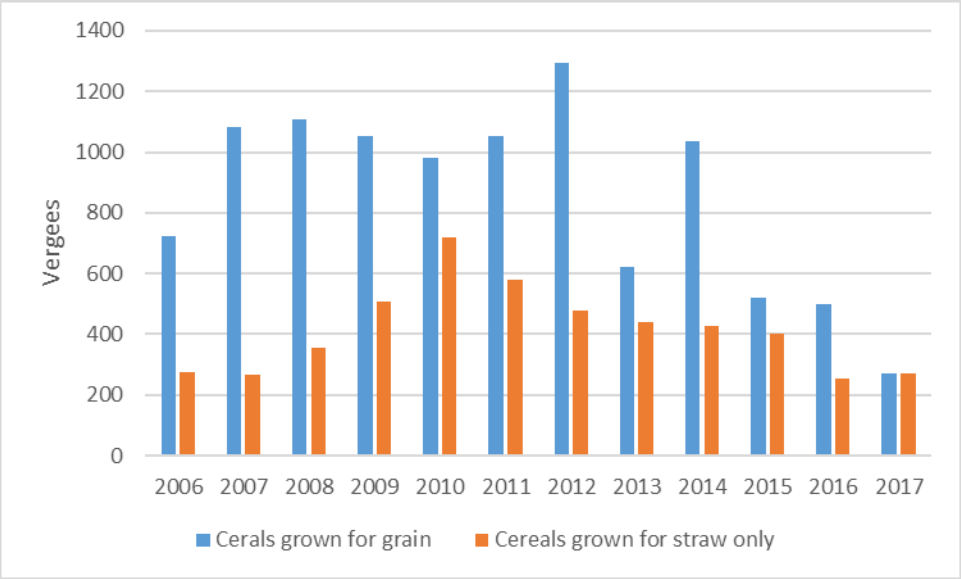


Figure 14 Areas under cereals 2006 to 2017.