

Analysis of Groups

The table clearly shows the importance of dairy and sheep farming in New Zealand, the two together accounting for 70 per cent. of the total holdings (dairy farming being 44 per cent. and sheep farming 26 per cent.). If residential and unused holdings are excluded, these two farming groups comprise 78 per cent. of New Zealand farms. Of the 81,000 holdings concerned with agriculture in some form or other to a significant extent approximately 10,000 are operated only part time. Unfortunately it is not possible at present to give any details of these.

Dairy Group

The holdings in the dairy group comprise 44 per cent. of the total for the Dominion, 84 per cent. being in the North Island and 16 per cent. in the South Island. On 35,146 holdings dairying is carried on at the 75 per cent. level or more. Of the types where other forms of farming are carried on to a significant level



(that is, 25 per cent. and more) together with dairying (at not less than the 50 per cent. level) only that of dairy and sheep farming is of appreciable importance, there being 2230 such holdings. There are 763 holdings where the raising of dairy heifers and other dry dairy stock is the main activity.

Sheep Farming Group

Of the 23,264 holdings in the sheep farming group 16,883 are concerned in sheep farming to a specialised extent, that is, 75 per cent. or more of total activities are devoted to sheep. Unfortunately no details were collected from farmers by which different types of specialised



sheep farming could have been defined, and thus it is not possible to say just how many represented fat-lamb farming, how many store-sheep farming on hill country, how many wool-dominant sheep farming in the high country of the South Island, and how many other types of sheep farming. Important sub-types of sheep farming are represented by the following numbers of holdings: Sheep and beef 1731, sheep and dairy 1339, sheep and crops 1245, and sheep and mixed 1151. In the last sub-type mentioned sheep farming is carried on at not less than the 50 per cent. level together with two or more other types of farming none of which represents 25 per cent. or more by itself but which collectively represent 25 per cent. or more.

Arable Cropping Group

The arable cropping group consists of only those holdings where the major activity concerns cereal and seed cash cropping together with potato, onion, and other non-fodder



crops but excluding horticultural operations proper. The term arable cropping has therefore been applied in a restricted sense. Almost 90 per cent. of these cropping holdings are situated in the South Island, and of the 2788 holdings, cropping predominates at the 75 per cent. level and more in 938 cases and grass-seed production in 249 cases. Cropping activities combined with a significant proportion of sheep farming occur in 955 cases, this being the only cropping sub-type of major importance occurring within the cropping group.

Beef Cattle Raising and Fattening

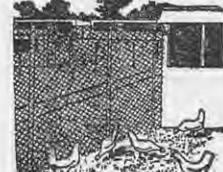
There are more holdings concerned in beef cattle raising and fattening than may have been realised, but a fair proportion of the holdings are conducted on a part-time basis. Grey and Westland Counties have a higher proportion of holdings devoted to beef cattle as a major activity than any other district in New Zealand, but 42 per cent. of them are worked on a part-time basis. Beef cattle raising and fattening is specialised to the 75 per cent. level and more in 952 cases (76.7 per cent.), and is conducted in conjunction with a significant proportion of sheep farming (that is, 25 per cent. and over) in 215 other cases.



The poultry group is incomplete because the numbers of poultry situated within city and borough boundaries are just as great if not greater than those in rural areas. The proportion of poultry farming in rural areas conducted at the 75 per cent. level and more is slightly less than 70 per cent. (69.4 per cent.), and the only sub-type of any consequence is where dairying is an adjunct to poultry farming (260 cases). In the dairy group there are 309 cases where poultry forms a significant adjunct to dairy farming. Many part-time poultry farming enterprises are included in the poultry group.

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In the horticultural group there are 1449 orchards, 78 vineyards, 1448 market gardens mainly concerned in the raising of vegetables, 233 nurseries of all kinds, 227 holdings and 26 holdings concerned mainly with tobacco growing and hop gardening respectively, 132 apiaries, 138 small fruits holdings, 406

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holdings devoted to other specialised horticulture (including mixed horticulture), 179 to horticulture and dairying, 62 to horticulture and poultry, 55 to horticulture and sheep, and 182 where horticultural and other non-horticultural activities are carried on at a significant level. Part-time agriculture plays an important role in this group also.

Mixed Farming Group

This group includes farms where three separate types of farming are worked in combination, each of the three being represented at the 25 per cent. level or more. Only farms on which no one type of farming can be represented at as high a level as 50 per cent. of the whole enterprise can be classified in this group. It is possible for four separate types of farming to be conducted on a holding at the 25 per cent. level (that is, each one at exactly this proportion of the whole), but such cases would be extremely rare.



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Grazing Group

Holdings in the grazing group represent areas held or let for more or less casual grazing (2804), winter run-offs mainly for dairy herds (553), holding paddocks on stock - droving routes (342), stock dealers' lots (156), and sports, show, and race grounds and the like let for intermittent grazing (139).



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Miscellaneous Group

The miscellaneous group is comprised of 274 holdings devoted to plantations, 22 to *Phormium tenax*, and 477 to horse raising, 227 pig farms, 75 areas of native timber where timber cutting is the main activity, and 1310 holdings devoted to other types of farming or agriculture not elsewhere specified. In this other agriculture sub-group are many holdings where agriculture was carried on only at the domestic requirements level, but which could not be allocated to the residential group because no people resided on the holdings. Many of these holdings were cow paddocks for household cows pertaining to a separate residential area.



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Unused and Residential Group

The unused and residential group is comprised of 2340 unused holdings and 6710 residential holdings. Unused holdings were so grouped because no residents, no crops, and no stock were recorded for them. It signifies that no agricultural use is being made of such holdings, but it does not necessarily mean that they may not be devoted to some non-agricultural use such as a metal quarry or mining area. Residential holdings are those on which people reside but where agriculture is carried on at only the domestic requirements level.