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Grazing Management in Canada

2005, No. 1

by Neil Rothwell

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Symbol Legend

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
…	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^{s}	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p}	preliminary
^{r}	revised
X	suppressed to meet confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{A}	excellent
^{B}	very good
^{C}	good
^{D}	acceptable
^{E}	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

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Grazing Management in Canada

Grazing Management in Canada is the fourth article in a series of studies collectively called *Farm Environmental Management in Canada*. The objective of this series is to publish the results of the 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey (FEMS).[1] The series presents information about the farming practices used on Canadian farms as they relate to a number of agri-environmental topics such as manure handling, water management, chemical inputs and sustainable land management practices.

Grazing Management in Canada presents information on various characteristics of livestock grazing management as practised on Canadian farms. Canadian farmers are actively involved in environmental initiatives and are adopting farming practices that minimize pollution risks to air, water and soil, while contributing to the conservation of biodiversity. The FEMS results presented here provide an overview of grazing practices. However, management practices that could be protective or detrimental to the environment and that relate to grazing systems are much broader than those included in this bulletin. Further, regional differences in climate and soil quality mean that there is no "optimal" or "correct" grazing practice that is applicable throughout the whole country or even within an individual province.

In this paper, discussion focuses on farms with grazing cattle that derive 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy production. Results show that grazing management practice varies by region of Canada and by farm size.

Note to readers:

Readers should be aware that FEMS data alone, though providing a wealth of information, are insufficient to assess environmental risks. The FEMS data are meant to provide an overall picture of various farming practices that may have an impact on the environment. To have a full appreciation of farmers' adoption of environmental management practices and of their impacts (positive or negative) on the environment, additional information and more comprehensive analysis is required. Thus, readers are advised to use caution when interpreting these data.

1. The FEMS was conducted in March 2002 by Statistics Canada for Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. The survey provides a broad coverage of farm management practices that are related to the environment in all sectors of Canadian agriculture. The three previous articles in the series, *Manure Storage in Canada*, *Manure Management in Canada* and *Fertilizer and Pesticide Management in Canada*, can be found on Statistics Canada's web site at http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=21-021-M&CHROPG=1

Highlights

The FEMS data show that for beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle:

- In Canada, 69% of the largest operations had some form of rotational grazing, whereas approximately 80% with gross farm receipts of less than $100,000 adopted this practice.

- Amongst the provinces, Alberta had the highest share adopting rotational grazing for all revenue classes above $50,000. Ontario tended to have the lowest share throughout all farm sizes.

- The amount of grass "carry over" broadly increases with farm size.

- Irrespective of size, around 30% re-seed their seeded pasture every five to ten years. Only a very small proportion re-seed more frequently than every three years or less frequently than every 15 years.

- The share that reported full or partial implementation of grazing beneficial management practices (BMPs) tended to increase with increasing farm size. However, the share of the largest farms reporting being unfamiliar with grazing BMPs for their region stood at almost one third.

- For Canada as a whole, the share of pasture land represented by native pasture tends to increase with increasing farm size.

- The stocking rate (number of cattle per acre of land) is highest in Central and Eastern Canada. In these areas there is also a notable increase with farm size.

1. Introduction

The management of grazing on Canadian farms essentially involves the control of livestock access to areas of pasture land. Correct management of pasture land within a particular region allows for a sustainable increase in pasture forage production and improved pasture forage quality. This permits higher stocking rates per unit of pasture land and improved livestock weight gain and ultimately results in greater financial returns to the farmer. Additionally, sound pasture management controls livestock access to riparian areas. This protects the areas adjacent to surface water bodies, improving the quality of the water consumed by the farmer's livestock and providing for the long-term sustainability of the surface water body.

Apart from the financial advantages that accrue to the farms themselves, sound grazing management within a region affords more general benefits for society as a whole. Correct grazing management practices allow for the widespread improvement in water quality and improved wildlife habitat, particularly aquatic and wetland habitats.

This helps both the maintenance of biodiversity and the protection of "countryside" for aesthetic human enjoyment.

The 2001 FEMS asked several questions concerning the management of grazing systems on Canadian farms, including whether a system of rotational grazing was practiced, amount of grass carry-over, the frequency of re-seeding or rejuvenating seeded pasture and the extent of the implementation of beneficial management practices for grazing management.

This work does not reveal the environmental impact of various grazing practices undertaken on Canadian farms and care should be taken in interpreting the results. In particular, it must be borne in mind that not every sound grazing management technique is equally important everywhere throughout Canada. A desirable practice may be lacking in a particular area not because of disinterest or a lack of knowledge or resources on behalf of the farm operator, but because that practice is not as important due to favourable physical conditions. It should be further noted that the data presented here refers to the year 2001. This was a particularly hot, dry summer and these conditions could have influenced some of the results presented in this work.

In order to exclude the practices on farms where livestock grazing was only a secondary (and therefore, presumably, a minor) activity, only data from farms that reported obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef production or dairy production and that also reported having grazing cattle are presented here.[2] This allows a better estimation of grazing management practices by, in most cases, limiting the data to farms where grazing livestock forms the major activity on that farm. For the sake of brevity, beef and dairy farms with grazing livestock will simply be referred to as farms throughout the rest of this paper.

In all cases, the farms are divided into size categories (based on the annual gross farm receipts).[3] Moreover, much of the data is divided by province in order to assess geographical variation in grazing practices.

2. Sheep and horse grazing was not included in this analysis due to data limitations.

3. The sampling design of the FEMS excluded farms with gross farm receipts of less than $10,000. However, some farms may have reported receipts of less than $10,000 in the year the survey was conducted. Where this occurred these farms have been included in the “Less than $25,000” category.

2. Grazing management practices

2.1 Pattern of grazing across Canada

In 2001, the FEMS data show that there were 66,160 beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle (Table 1). Fully 29.8% of these farms were in Alberta, and 22.4% were in Ontario. Only 3.6% were found in the Atlantic Provinces. This geographical discrepancy was even more evident among larger farms. Alberta accounted for nearly one-third of all the farms that had gross farm receipts in excess of $500,000 per annum. Ontario had a little over one-quarter of these farms. Quebec had the highest proportion of middle-sized farms (26.6% of farms with gross farm receipts between $100,000 and $249,999) but only 15.5% of the largest farms and 11.6% of the smallest farms. This overall provincial pattern should be borne in mind in the following discussion.

Table 1: Beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Canada and provinces, 2001

	Gross farm receipts ($)							
	Less than 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Other	All revenue classes
	Number of farms							
Atlantic provinces	810 [B]	330 [A]	260 [A]	450 [A]	255 [A]	140 [A]	105 [A]	2,350
Quebec	1,640 [A]	1,260 [A]	1,980 [A]	4,310 [A]	1,485 [A]	385 [A]	125 [A]	11,185
Ontario	4,325 [A]	2,165 [A]	2,020 [A]	3,265 [A]	1,820 [A]	665 [A]	545 [A]	14,805
Manitoba	1,115 [A]	1,155 [B]	1,310 [A]	1,195 [A]	310 [A]	115 [A]	430 [A]	5,630
Saskatchewan	1,615 [A]	1,635 [B]	2,290 [D]	2,305 [B]	410 [A]	245 [A]	1,065 [A]	9,565
Alberta	3,765 [A]	3,590 [A]	4,710 [A]	4,205 [B]	1,495 [A]	815 [A]	1,165 [A]	19,745
British Columbia	875 [A]	650 [A]	355 [A]	465 [A]	265 [A]	125 [A]	145 [A]	2,880
Canada	**14,145** [A]	**10,785** [A]	**12,925** [A]	**16,195** [A]	**6,040** [A]	**2,490** [A]	**3,580** [A]	**66,160**
	Share of farms (%)							
Atlantic provinces	5.7	3.1	2.0	2.8	4.2	5.6	2.9	3.6
Quebec	11.6	11.7	15.3	26.6	24.6	15.5	3.5	16.9
Ontario	30.6	20.1	15.6	20.2	30.1	26.7	15.2	22.4
Manitoba	7.9	10.7	10.1	7.4	5.1	4.6	12.0	8.5
Saskatchewan	11.4	15.2	17.7	14.2	6.8	9.8	29.7	14.5
Alberta	26.6	33.3	36.4	26.0	24.8	32.7	32.5	29.8
British Columbia	6.2	6.0	2.7	2.9	4.4	5.0	4.1	4.4
Canada	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Notes: ***1.*** Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

2.2 Rotational Grazing

Rotational grazing is the practice of moving grazing cattle to different pastures or grazing paddocks throughout the growing season to allow the vegetation a period of rest and seed production. Rotational grazing requires more inputs in the sense of the labour, time and planning required to move livestock around and the overall planning of rotation strategies, but allows for the improvement of the pasture by permitting selected areas time to regenerate.

Table 2 shows the number of farms that reported having a system of rotational grazing in place in 2001 by revenue class and province. The table also shows farms with a system of rotational grazing as a percentage of all farms, within each revenue class category, in that particular area. This reveals something of the regional pattern of this practice.

Table 2: Rotational grazing on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Canada and provinces, 2001

	Gross farm receipts ($)							
	Less than 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Other	All revenue classes
	Number of farms							
Atlantic provinces	615 [E]	260 [E]	X	390 [D]	165 [D]	F	F	1,855
Quebec	1,205 [E]	935 [D]	X	3,065 [B]	925 [C]	165 [D]	X	7,930
Ontario	3,170 [D]	1,575 [C]	1,415 [C]	1,710 [B]	715 [C]	305 [D]	385 [E]	9,275
Manitoba	830 [E]	920 [D]	1,035 [D]	930 [D]	195 [E]	F	X	4,305
Saskatchewan	1,140 [E]	1,185 [D]	1,795 [C]	1,895 [C]	300 [E]	F	X	7,295
Alberta	3,015 [D]	3,140 [C]	4,175 [B]	3,795 [B]	1,325 [D]	755 [D]	1,075 [D]	17,280
British Columbia	780 [E]	610 [D]	X	405 [E]	190 [E]	F	F	2,495
Canada	**10,755** [B]	**8,625** [B]	**10,500** [B]	**12,190** [A]	**3,815** [B]	**1,715** [C]	**2,850** [C]	**50,450**
	Share (%) of farms within each region and revenue class							
Atlantic provinces	75.9	78.8	X	87.6	63.5	F	F	78.6
Quebec	73.7	74.5	X	71.2	62.1	43.4	X	71.0
Ontario	73.2	72.9	70.8	52.4	39.6	45.5	70.6	62.8
Manitoba	75.1	79.3	79.9	77.5	62.9	F	X	76.6
Saskatchewan	70.6	72.0	78.2	83.3	76.9	F	X	76.7
Alberta	80.6	87.5	88.9	90.5	88.9	92.6	92.7	87.7
British Columbia	90.2	94.6	X	87.1	73.1	F	F	86.9
Canada	**76.1**	**80.0**	**81.5**	**75.4**	**63.5**	**69.0**	**80.2**	**76.4**

Notes: ***1.*** Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

The share of farms that use a system of rotational grazing varied by both province and revenue class. In Canada, 69% of the largest farms (greater than $500,000 in gross farm receipts) had some form of rotational grazing, whereas 80% of farms with gross farm receipts between $25,000 and $49,999 adopted this practice.

Amongst the provinces, Alberta had the highest share of farms using rotational grazing for all sales classes above $50,000. Below this size of farm, British Columbia has the highest proportion.

Overall, Ontario tended to have the lowest share of farms using a system of rotational grazing. This was particularly apparent in the $250,000 to $499,999 revenue class where only 39.6% of Ontario farms adopted this practice.

2.3 Grass "carry over"

Grass "carry over" is the length of grass that is left on the pasture at the end of the grazing season. The amount of carry over gives an indication of the grazing intensity on that pasture. While optimal grass carry over varies by region, generally longer grass carry over helps maintain healthier pasture.

The share of farms with carry over of less than one inch broadly declines with increasing farm size (from 24.9% of the smallest farms to 17% of the largest) (Table 3). In contrast, the share of farms with carry over of two to four inches broadly increases with farm size (from just over 30% of the smallest farms to 43% of the largest). These results would tend to indicate that the larger farms are doing a better job at managing their pastures.

Interestingly, Quebec bucks the national trend. For grass carry over of two to four inches the share of farms declines between the second largest and the largest farms (from 43.4% of the $250,000 to $499,999 category to 36.5% of the greater than $500,000 category) (Appendix Table A2).

Table 3: Annual grass "carry over" on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Canada, 2001

Grass "carry over" (inches)	Gross farm receipts ($)							
	Less than 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Other	All revenue classes
	Number of farms							
Less than 1	3,480 [B]	2,760 [A]	3,180 [A]	3,005 [A]	950 [A]	410 [B]	990 [B]	14,775 [A]
1 to 2	5,015 [B]	3,880 [A]	4,645 [A]	5,390 [A]	1,905 [B]	645 [B]	1,140 [B]	22,620 [A]
2 to 4	4,305 [B]	3,025 [A]	3,765 [A]	5,860 [A]	2,335 [B]	1,035 [B]	940 [B]	21,265 [A]
More than 4	1,170 [A]	935 [A]	1,105 [A]	1,735 [A]	675 [A]	315 [B]	315 [A]	6,250 [A]
Total	13,970	10,595	12,705	15,975	5,860	2,405	3,385	64,895
	Share of farms (%)							
Less than 1	24.9	26.1	25.0	18.8	16.2	17.0	29.2	22.8
1 to 2	35.9	36.6	36.6	33.7	32.5	26.8	33.7	34.9
2 to 4	30.8	28.6	29.6	36.7	39.8	43.0	27.8	32.8
More than 4	8.4	8.8	8.7	10.9	11.5	13.1	9.3	9.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

2.4 Re-seeding of seeded pasture

The re-seeding of seeded pasture replenishes the grass content of pasture that has become depleted and bare or weed infested. Thus, the need to re-seed can indicate a deteriorated pasture often caused by heavy grazing pressure.

The highest proportion of farms in Canada re-seeded every five to ten years (around 30% for all farm sizes) (Table 4). A very small proportion of farms re-seed more frequently than every three years or less frequently than every 15 years. While there was little evident pattern when the data was broken down by farm size, there appears to be a slight. reduction in the frequency of re-seeding with increasing farm size.

Those provinces that have a higher proportion of farms reporting native pasture have a lower intensity of re-seeding of seeded pasture (Appendix Tables A8 to A14). This is particularly evident in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Conversely, only a small proportion of Quebec farms report native pasture (under 10% for most size categories) whereas a relatively high proportion report re-seeding in both the three to five year and five to ten year categories.

Table 4: Frequency of re-seeding seeded pasture on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Canada, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Less than every 3 years	Every 3 to 5 years	Every 5 to 10 years	Every 10 to 15 years	Every 15 years or more	Not applicable (native pasture)	Total
				Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	1,125 [A]	2,835 [A]	3,950 [B]	1,225 [A]	1,045 [A]	3,745 [B]	13,925
25,000 to 49,999	640 [A]	1,885 [A]	3,350 [A]	1,165 [A]	900 [A]	2,700 [A]	10,640
50,000 to 99,999	665 [A]	2,625 [A]	3,840 [A]	1,585 [A]	1,080 [A]	3,005 [A]	12,800
100,000 to 249,999	955 [A]	3,615 [A]	4,775 [A]	2,150 [A]	1,445 [A]	3,085 [A]	16,025
250,000 to 499,999	285 [A]	1,210 [A]	1,680 [A]	800 [A]	635 [A]	1,355 [A]	5,965
500,000 or more	100 [A]	375 [B]	685 [B]	395 [B]	220 [A]	680 [B]	2,455
Other	225 [A]	500 [A]	955 [B]	330 [A]	320 [A]	1,155 [B]	3,485
All revenue classes	4,000 [A]	13,050 [A]	19,250 [A]	7,660 [A]	5,640 [A]	15,730 [A]	65,330
				Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	8.1	20.4	28.4	8.8	7.5	26.9	100
25,000 to 49,999	6.0	17.7	31.5	10.9	8.5	25.4	100
50,000 to 99,999	5.2	20.5	30.0	12.4	8.4	23.5	100
100,000 to 249,999	6.0	22.6	29.8	13.4	9.0	19.3	100
250,000 to 499,999	4.8	20.3	28.2	13.4	10.6	22.7	100
500,000 or more	4.1	15.3	27.9	16.1	9.0	27.7	100
Other	6.5	14.3	27.4	9.5	9.2	33.1	100
All revenue classes	6.1	20.0	29.5	11.7	8.6	24.1	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

2.5 Beneficial management practices for grazing management

Beneficial management practices (BMPs) are a set of farm production or management practices designed to reduce environmental risks and realize environmental benefits. Because of the differing ecological and agronomic conditions found from region to region there are a wide variety of definitions of BMPs. Moreover, the BMPs that are adopted can vary from farm to farm according to the physical, financial and technological components unique to each operation. However, they all encompass similar objectives: managing production systems to achieve environmental goals while maintaining acceptable levels of economic returns. Grazing BMPs are designed to prevent over-grazing and associated pasture degradation together with the protection of riparian areas and surface water bodies.

At the Canada level, the share of farms that reported full or partial implementation of grazing BMPs tended

to increase with increasing farm size (from just under 42% of farms with revenues below $25,000 to nearly 62% of farms with revenues between $250,000 and $499,999) (Table 5). However, there was a slight drop off for the largest farms (just under 58% for farms with revenues above $500,000). Not surprisingly, the share of farmers reporting being unfamiliar with grazing BMPs for their region showed a reverse trend with farm size (declining from a little over 47% of the smallest farms to just under 28% of farms with revenues between $250,000 and $499,999). However, the share of the largest farms reporting being unfamiliar with grazing BMPs for their region stood at almost one third.

Table 5: Extent of implementation of beneficial management practices for grazing management on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Canada, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not available in region	Not relevant for operation	Unfamiliar with BMP in region	Total
			Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	3,505 [B]	2,150 [A]	155 [A]	1,325 [A]	6,420 [B]	13,555
25,000 to 49,999	3,050 [A]	1,860 [A]	165 [A]	665 [A]	4,720 [A]	10,460
50,000 to 99,999	4,075 [A]	1,990 [A]	185 [A]	745 [A]	5,560 [A]	12,555
100,000 to 249,999	5,200 [A]	3,280 [A]	190 [A]	885 [A]	6,165 [A]	15,720
250,000 to 499,999	2,390 [B]	1,175 [A]	65 [A]	555 [A]	1,605 [A]	5,790
500,000 or more	830 [B]	595 [B]	50 [A]	200 [A]	795 [B]	2,470
Other	930 [B]	400 [A]	90 [A]	185 [A]	1,905 [B]	3,510
All revenue classes	19,975 [A]	11,450 [A]	905 [A]	4,565 [A]	27,180 [A]	64,075
			Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	25.9	15.9	1.1	9.8	47.4	100
25,000 to 49,999	29.2	17.8	1.6	6.4	45.1	100
50,000 to 99,999	32.5	15.9	1.5	5.9	44.3	100
100,000 to 249,999	33.1	20.9	1.2	5.6	39.2	100
250,000 to 499,999	41.3	20.3	1.1	9.6	27.7	100
500,000 or more	33.6	24.1	2.0	8.1	32.2	100
Other	26.5	11.4	2.6	5.3	54.3	100
All revenue classes	31.2	17.9	1.4	7.1	42.4	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

3. Area of pasture and number of livestock

The sections above have used farm size to give an indication of the level of adoption of various grazing management practices throughout Canada.

To further explore cattle grazing practice, some estimates of the area of pasture and the number of animals involved were generated.[4] As before, the results were divided according to farm size in order to facilitate comparison to the results of the earlier sections. In this section, farms that identified themselves as feedlots or finishing operations were excluded from the data set.

For Canada as a whole, the share of native pasture tends to increase with increasing farm size (Table 6). For all farm sizes the proportion of tame or seeded pasture varies between one-fifth and one-third of total pasture land. Once again, there is some regional diversity. While the available data is limited by confidentiality and reliability issues it can be seen that the proportion of tame or seeded pasture is much higher in Quebec and Ontario than it is in the Prairie provinces (Appendix tables A22 to A27).[5]

4. In this section, FEMS results have been combined with the 2001 Census of Agriculture pasture area and cattle number estimates. These extended calculations will continue to be referred to as FEMS results.

5. British Columbia is excluded because of data limitations.

Table 6: Area of pasture land on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Canada, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Tame or seeded pasture	Native pasture	Total pasture
	Number of acres		
Less than 25,000	488,410 [C]	1,336,240 [D]	1,824,650
25,000 to 49,999	812,420 [B]	1,947,700 [C]	2,760,130
50,000 to 99,999	1,444,740 [A]	3,641,170 [C]	5,085,900
100,000 to 249,999	2,120,870 [A]	6,422,190 [C]	8,543,060
250,000 to 499,999	684,290 [B]	2,671,930 [E]	3,356,210
500,000 or more	X	F	3,040,700
Other	X	X	2,169,380
All revenue classes	6,610,590 [A]	20,175,740 [C]	26,786,330
	Share of acres (%)		
Less than 25,000	26.8	73.2	100
25,000 to 49,999	29.4	70.6	100
50,000 to 99,999	28.4	71.6	100
100,000 to 249,999	24.8	75.2	100
250,000 to 499,999	20.4	79.6	100
500,000 or more	X	F	100
Other	X	X	100
All revenue classes	24.7	75.3	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

To gain a further insight into Canadian grazing management the stocking rate (number of cattle per acre of pasture land) was determined. Again, the results were calculated for Canada and the provinces and broken down by farm size. At the Canada level, there was little variation with farm size (Table 7). There were about 0.3 head of grazed cattle for every acre of pasture land.

Table 7: Relationship between area of pasture land and number of cattle and calves found on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Canada, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Total pasture (acres)	Total cattle and calves	Animals per acre of total pasture
Less than 25,000	1,824,650	578,890 [A]	0.32
25,000 to 49,999	2,760,130	900,310 [A]	0.33
50,000 to 99,999	5,085,900	1,570,790 [A]	0.31
100,000 to 249,999	8,543,060	2,639,860 [A]	0.31
250,000 to 499,999	3,356,210	1,147,280 [A]	0.34
500,000 or more	3,040,700	818,800 [A]	0.27
Other	2,169,380	514,010 [A]	0.24
All revenue classes	26,786,330	8,171,640 [A]	0.31

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Yet again, there is a notable regional variation (Appendix Tables A28 to A33).[6] The Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario exhibit a higher stocking rate in comparison to the Prairie provinces. Moreover, the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario exhibit a marked increase in cattle per acre with increasing farm size, reaching a high of nearly three and one half head of grazing cattle per acre on the largest farms in Ontario. It is interesting to compare this very high stocking rate on the largest farms in these provinces with the high share of farms reporting a grass carry over length of two to four inches. Eastern and Central Canada can support higher stocking rates while maintaining high levels of grass carry over because of more favourable moisture conditions.

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the results vary between approximately 0.2 and 0.3 cattle for every acre of pasture (the exception to this is the largest farms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan which have approximately 0.5 head of grazing cattle per acre and the largest farms in Alberta which have 0.15 head of grazing cattle per acre). Unlike the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Ontario, there is no obvious increase in stocking rate with increasing farm size.

6. British Columbia is excluded because of data limitations.

4. Summary

This paper has used data from the 2001 FEMS and the 2001 Census of Agriculture to examine a number of issues pertaining to grazing practices and management on Canadian farms. By limiting the data to farms that realize 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from beef or dairy and that also report having grazing cattle, a more precise estimate of the various practices can be obtained.

The results show that:

- In Canada, 69% of the largest beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle had some form of rotational grazing, whereas 80% of farms with gross farm receipts between $25,000 and $49,999 adopted this practice.

- Provincially, Alberta had the highest share of farms adopting rotational grazing for all sales classes above $50,000. Ontario tended to have the lowest share throughout all farm sizes.

- The share of farms with grass "carry over" of less than one inch broadly declines with increasing farm size. In contrast, the share of farms with carry over of two to four inches broadly increases with farm size.

- Irrespective of farm size, around 30% of farms re-seed their seeded pasture every five to ten years. Only a very small proportion of farms re-seed more frequently than every three years, or less frequently than every 15 years.

- The share of farms reporting full or partial implementation of grazing BMPs tended to increase with increasing farm size. However, the share of the largest farms reporting being unfamiliar with grazing BMPs for their region stood at almost one third.

- For Canada as a whole, the share of native pasture tends to increase with increasing farm size. Regionally, the proportion of native pasture is much higher in the Prairie provinces than in Quebec and Ontario.

- The stocking rate (number of cattle per acre of land) is highest in Atlantic Canada, Quebec and Ontario. In these areas there is also a notable increase with farm size.

It must be remembered that the information in this paper refers to just one year (2001). As such it provides a "baseline" for data relating to grazing practices on Canadian livestock farms. It is important that the survey and analysis are repeated at regular intervals in order to assess changes in grazing management practices. This will serve to improve farm environmental data collection and dissemination projects and increase their value with respect to policy direction and implementation.

Appendix A: Supplementary Tables

Table A1: Annual pasture grass "carry over" on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Atlantic provinces, 2001

Grass "carry over" (inches)	Gross farm receipts ($)							
	Less than 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Other	All revenue classes
	Number of farms							
Less than 1	245 D	110 D	70 D	140 C	35 C	X	X	630 B
1 to 2	315 D	105 D	150 E	170 C	80 D	X	F	920 B
2 to 4	X	X	35 C	X	110 D	70 E	X	670 B
More than 4	X	X	0	X	40 C	X	X	125 A
Total	800	330	260	450	255	F	F	2,345
	Share of farms (%)							
Less than 1	30.6	33.3	26.9	31.1	13.7	X	X	26.9
1 to 2	39.4	31.8	57.7	37.8	31.4	X	F	39.2
2 to 4	X	X	13.5	X	43.1	50.0	X	28.6
More than 4	X	X	0.0	X	15.7	X	X	5.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	F	F	100

Notes: ***1.*** Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A2: Annual pasture grass "carry over" on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Quebec, 2001

Grass "carry over" (inches)	Gross farm receipts ($)							
	Less than 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Other	All revenue classes
	Numbe							
Less than 1	385 [D]	X	310 [B]	585 [A]	160 [B]	40 [C]	F	1,765 [A]
1 to 2	505 [D]	X	810 [C]	1,305 [B]	485 [C]	145 [D]	X	3,810 [A]
2 to 4	600 [E]	X	700 [B]	1,830 [B]	645 [C]	135 [D]	X	4,355 [A]
More than 4	135 [B]	X	150 [A]	570 [A]	195 [B]	40 [C]	X	1,190 [A]
Total	1,625	X	1,980	4,290	1,485	370	F	11,120
	Share of farms (%)							
Less than 1	23.7	X	15.7	13.6	10.8	10.8	F	15.9
1 to 2	31.1	X	40.9	30.4	32.7	39.2	X	34.3
2 to 4	36.9	X	35.4	42.7	43.4	36.5	X	39.2
More than 4	8.3	X	7.6	13.3	13.1	10.8	X	10.7
Total	100	X	100	100	100	100	F	100.0

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A3: Annual pasture grass "carry over" on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Ontario, 2001

Grass "carry over" (inches)	Gross farm receipts ($)							
	Less than 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Other	All revenue classes
	Number of farms							
Less than 1	750 [B]	345 [B]	275 [B]	470 [A]	250 [B]	100 [C]	70 [C]	2,255 [A]
1 to 2	1,680 [B]	815 [B]	920 [C]	915 [B]	580 [C]	145 [C]	155 [D]	5,200 [A]
2 to 4	1,410 [B]	680 [B]	615 [B]	1,425 [B]	650 [C]	345 [D]	250 [D]	5,355 [A]
More than 4	460 [A]	245 [B]	200 [B]	415 [A]	245 [B]	60 [B]	40 [B]	1,680 [A]
Total	4,300	2,090	2,005	3,225	1,715	650	515	14,490
	Share of farms (%)							
Less than 1	17.4	16.5	13.7	14.6	14.6	15.4	13.6	15.6
1 to 2	39.1	39.0	45.9	28.4	33.8	22.3	30.1	35.9
2 to 4	32.8	32.5	30.7	44.2	37.9	53.1	48.5	37.0
More than 4	10.7	11.7	10.0	12.9	14.3	9.2	7.8	11.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A4: Annual pasture grass "carry over" on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Manitoba, 2001

Grass "carry over" (inches)	Gross farm receipts ($)							
	Less than 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Other	All revenue classes
	Number of farms							
Less than 1	225 D	190 B	215 B	110 B	40 C	X	X	855 A
1 to 2	275 D	405 C	315 C	455 C	115 E	X	X	1,690 B
2 to 4	505 D	360 C	635 C	435 C	115 D	F	X	2,260 B
More than 4	95 C	170 B	105 B	160 B	30 C	F	X	655 A
Total	1,100	1,130	1,265	1,160	295	F	X	5,460
	Share of farms (%)							
Less than 1	20.5	16.8	17.0	9.5	13.6	X	X	15.7
1 to 2	25.0	35.8	24.9	39.2	39.0	X	X	31.0
2 to 4	45.9	31.9	50.2	37.5	39.0	F	X	41.4
More than 4	8.6	15.0	8.3	13.8	10.2	F	X	12.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	F	X	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A5: Annual pasture grass "carry over" on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Saskatchewan, 2001

Grass "carry over" (inches)	Gross farm receipts ($)							
	Less than 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Other	All revenue classes
	Number of farms							
Less than 1	620 E	625 C	740 B	605 B	105 D	55 D	295 C	3,050 A
1 to 2	575 E	575 C	730 B	880 B	X	X	445 D	3,330 A
2 to 4	X	305 B	500 B	640 B	170 E	95 E	X	2,235 A
More than 4	X	120 B	225 B	100 A	X	X	X	635 A
Total	1,595	1,620	2,200	2,230	380	215	995	9,250
	Share of farms (%)							
Less than 1	38.9	38.6	33.6	27.1	27.6	25.6	29.6	33.0
1 to 2	36.1	35.5	33.2	39.5	X	X	44.7	36.0
2 to 4	X	18.8	22.7	28.7	44.7	44.2	X	24.2
More than 4	X	7.4	10.2	4.5	X	X	X	6.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A6: Annual pasture grass "carry over" on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Alberta, 2001

Grass "carry over" (inches)	Gross farm receipts ($)							
	Less than 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Other	All revenue classes
	Number of farms							
Less than 1	1,115 C	1,240 B	1,535 B	1,080 B	355 B	185 C	470 C	5,990 A
1 to 2	1,340 D	1,305 B	1,655 B	1,580 B	525 C	225 C	325 C	6,960 A
2 to 4	950 C	835 B	1,080 B	1,165 B	505 C	280 D	235 B	5,055 A
More than 4	285 B	150 A	385 A	350 A	95 A	105 B	90 B	1,450 A
Total	3,690	3,535	4,660	4,180	1,480	790	1,120	19,455
	Share of farms (%)							
Less than 1	30.2	35.1	32.9	25.8	24.0	23.4	42.0	30.8
1 to 2	36.3	36.9	35.5	37.8	35.5	28.5	29.0	35.8
2 to 4	25.7	23.6	23.2	27.9	34.1	35.4	21.0	26.0
More than 4	7.7	4.2	8.3	8.4	6.4	13.3	8.0	7.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A7: Annual pasture grass "carry over" on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, British Columbia, 2001

Grass "carry over" (inches)	Gross farm receipts ($)							
	Less than 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Other	All revenue classes
	Number of farms							
Less than 1	125 C	25 A	40 C	25 B	X	X	X	235 A
1 to 2	320 D	130 C	75 D	80 C	X	35 D	X	715 B
2 to 4	270 D	340 D	200 E	225 D	X	70 E	F	1,325 B
More than 4	135 C	140 C	40 C	115 D	X	X	25 D	535 B
Total	850	640	355	455	245	125	135	2,810
	Share of farms (%)							
Less than 1	14.7	3.9	11.3	5.5	X	X	X	8.4
1 to 2	37.6	20.3	21.1	17.6	X	28.0	X	25.4
2 to 4	31.8	53.1	56.3	49.5	X	56.0	F	47.2
More than 4	15.9	21.9	11.3	25.3	X	X	18.5	19.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A8: Frequency of re-seeding seeded pasture on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Atlantic provinces, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Less than every 3 years	Every 3 to 5 years	Every 5 to 10 years	Every 10 to 15 years	Every 15 years or more	Not applicable (native pasture)	Total
				Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	X	130 C	195 D	120 D	X	245 D	805
25,000 to 49,999	X	50 B	X	X	70 C	X	330
50,000 to 99,999	25 B	45 C	60 C	45 D	30 C	70 D	275
100,000 to 249,999	35 B	95 C	135 C	55 B	60 B	55 B	435
250,000 to 499,999	X	X	95 D	25 B	60 D	50 C	255
500,000 or more	X	30 D	45 D	X	X	X	130
Other	X	X	X	0	X	35 E	105
All revenue classes	175 A	410 A	635 B	310 A	270 A	540 B	2,340
				Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	X	16.1	24.2	14.9	X	30.4	100
25,000 to 49,999	X	15.2	X	X	21.2	X	100
50,000 to 99,999	9.1	16.4	21.8	16.4	10.9	25.5	100
100,000 to 249,999	8.0	21.8	31.0	12.6	13.8	12.6	100
250,000 to 499,999	X	X	37.3	9.8	23.5	19.6	100
500,000 or more	X	23.1	34.6	X	X	X	100
Other	X	X	X	0.0	X	33.3	100
All revenue classes	7.5	17.5	27.1	13.2	11.5	23.1	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A9: Frequency of re-seeding seeded pasture on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Quebec, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Less than every 3 years	Every 3 to 5 years	Every 5 to 10 years	Every 10 to 15 years	Every 15 years or more	Not applicable (native pasture)	Total
				Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	X	590 [D]	X	X	X	185 [D]	1,635
25,000 to 49,999	145 [B]	X	475 [C]	X	X	X	1,260
50,000 to 99,999	150 [A]	885 [C]	660 [B]	X	X	185 [A]	1,980
100,000 to 249,999	225 [A]	1,900 [B]	1,580 [B]	X	X	380 [A]	4,310
250,000 to 499,999	115 [B]	595 [C]	495 [C]	X	X	135 [B]	1,475
500,000 or more	X	85 [D]	125 [D]	85 [D]	X	65 [D]	385
Other	X	X	F	0	0	X	115
All revenue classes	915 [A]	4,535 [A]	3,895 [A]	585 [A]	110 [A]	1,095 [A]	11,135
				Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	X	36.1	X	X	X	11.3	100
25,000 to 49,999	11.5	X	37.7	X	X	X	100
50,000 to 99,999	7.6	44.7	33.3	X	X	9.3	100
100,000 to 249,999	5.2	44.1	36.7	X	X	8.8	100
250,000 to 499,999	7.8	40.3	33.6	X	X	9.2	100
500,000 or more	X	22.1	32.5	22.1	X	16.9	100
Other	X	X	F	0.0	0.0	X	100
All revenue classes	8.2	40.7	35.0	5.3	1.0	9.8	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A10: Frequency of re-seeding seeded pasture on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Ontario, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Less than every 3 years	Every 3 to 5 years	Every 5 to 10 years	Every 10 to 15 years	Every 15 years or more	Not applicable (native pasture)	Total
				Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	465 [B]	965 [B]	1,195 [B]	385 [B]	440 [B]	820 [B]	4,270
25,000 to 49,999	265 [B]	575 [B]	535 [B]	125 [A]	230 [B]	400 [B]	2,130
50,000 to 99,999	215 [B]	630 [B]	560 [B]	240 [B]	145 [A]	205 [B]	1,995
100,000 to 249,999	430 [A]	715 [B]	860 [B]	260 [A]	315 [A]	660 [B]	3,240
250,000 to 499,999	90 [A]	330 [B]	485 [B]	170 [B]	180 [B]	535 [B]	1,790
500,000 or more	X	130 [C]	145 [C]	X	X	270 [D]	665
Other	X	145 [D]	115 [C]	X	X	115 [C]	545
All revenue classes	1,555 [A]	3,495 [A]	3,885 [A]	1,270 [A]	1,435 [A]	3,005 [A]	14,645
				Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	10.9	22.6	28.0	9.0	10.3	19.2	100
25,000 to 49,999	12.4	27.0	25.1	5.9	10.8	18.8	100
50,000 to 99,999	10.8	31.6	28.1	12.0	7.3	10.3	100
100,000 to 249,999	13.3	22.1	26.5	8.0	9.7	20.4	100
250,000 to 499,999	5.0	18.4	27.1	9.5	10.1	29.9	100
500,000 or more	X	19.5	21.8	X	X	40.6	100
Other	X	26.6	21.1	X	X	21.1	100
All revenue classes	10.6	23.9	26.5	8.7	9.8	20.5	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A11: Frequency of re-seeding seeded pasture on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Manitoba, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Less than every 3 years	Every 3 to 5 years	Every 5 to 10 years	Every 10 to 15 years	Every 15 years or more	Not applicable (native pasture)	Total
				Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	X	X	280 D	X	X	555 E	1,070
25,000 to 49,999	60 B	145 B	245 C	60 A	110 B	505 C	1,125
50,000 to 99,999	65 A	80 B	275 B	170 B	90 B	600 C	1,280
100,000 to 249,999	X	95 B	335 C	190 B	X	440 C	1,165
250,000 to 499,999	X	X	X	50 D	40 C	190 E	305
500,000 or more	X	0	X	F	X	F	115
Other	X	70 C	95 D	X	X	X	420
All revenue classes	205 A	465 A	1,235 A	590 A	450 A	2,520 B	5,465
				Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	X	X	26.2	X	X	51.9	100
25,000 to 49,999	5.3	12.9	21.8	5.3	9.8	44.9	100
50,000 to 99,999	5.1	6.3	21.5	13.3	7.0	46.9	100
100,000 to 249,999	X	8.2	28.8	16.3	X	37.8	100
250,000 to 499,999	X	X	X	16.4	13.1	62.3	100
500,000 or more	X	0.0	X	F	X	F	100
Other	X	16.7	22.6	X	X	X	100
All revenue classes	3.8	8.5	22.6	10.8	8.2	46.1	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A12: Frequency of re-seeding seeded pasture on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Saskatchewan, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Less than every 3 years	Every 3 to 5 years	Every 5 to 10 years	Every 10 to 15 years	Every 15 years or more	Not applicable (native pasture)	Total
				Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	X	X	410 D	X	165 D	745 E	1,565
25,000 to 49,999	X	110 A	445 B	245 B	X	700 C	1,600
50,000 to 99,999	110 A	100 A	540 B	240 B	190 A	1,085 C	2,265
100,000 to 249,999	115 A	165 A	400 B	525 B	365 B	660 B	2,230
250,000 to 499,999	X	60 C	40 C	160 E	105 D	X	385
500,000 or more	X	X	50 D	50 D	40 D	85 E	225
Other	X	X	205 C	X	X	X	1,030
All revenue classes	305 A	665 A	2,090 A	1,405 A	1,035 A	3,805 A	9,305
				Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	X	X	26.2	X	10.5	47.6	100
25,000 to 49,999	X	6.9	27.8	15.3	X	43.8	100
50,000 to 99,999	4.9	4.4	23.8	10.6	8.4	47.9	100
100,000 to 249,999	5.2	7.4	17.9	23.5	16.4	29.6	100
250,000 to 499,999	X	15.6	10.4	41.6	27.3	X	100
500,000 or more	X	X	22.2	22.2	17.8	37.8	100
Other	X	X	19.9	X	X	X	100
All revenue classes	3.3	7.1	22.5	15.1	11.1	40.9	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A13: Frequency of re-seeding seeded pasture on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, Alberta, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Less than every 3 years	Every 3 to 5 years	Every 5 to 10 years	Every 10 to 15 years	Every 15 years or more	Not applicable (native pasture)	Total
				Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	X	805 C	1,165 C	400 B	X	950 C	3,705
25,000 to 49,999	105 A	425 A	1,385 B	535 A	360 A	755 B	3,565
50,000 to 99,999	90 A	810 A	1,610 B	785 A	615 A	755 A	4,665
100,000 to 249,999	135 A	585 A	1,310 B	850 A	540 A	765 A	4,185
250,000 to 499,999	X	X	470 C	260 B	X	370 B	1,495
500,000 or more	50 B	100 B	280 C	125 B	100 B	160 C	815
Other	75 B	X	405 C	165 B	X	265 C	1,140
All revenue classes	615 A	2,990 A	6,625 A	3,130 A	2,210 A	4,020 A	19,590
				Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	X	21.7	31.4	10.8	X	25.6	100
25,000 to 49,999	2.9	11.9	38.8	15.0	10.1	21.2	100
50,000 to 99,999	1.9	17.4	34.5	16.8	13.2	16.2	100
100,000 to 249,999	3.2	14.0	31.3	20.3	12.9	18.3	100
250,000 to 499,999	X	X	31.4	17.4	X	24.7	100
500,000 or more	6.1	12.3	34.4	15.3	12.3	19.6	100
Other	6.6	X	35.5	14.5	X	23.2	100
All revenue classes	3.1	15.3	33.8	16.0	11.3	20.5	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A14: Frequency of re-seeding seeded pasture on beef and dairy farms that have grazing cattle, by revenue class, British Columbia, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Less than every 3 years	Every 3 to 5 years	Every 5 to 10 years	Every 10 to 15 years	Every 15 years or more	Not applicable (native pasture)	Total
				Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	X	X	210 C	X	X	240 C	855
25,000 to 49,999	X	120 C	185 C	105 C	X	165 C	630
50,000 to 99,999	X	75 D	145 D	X	0	100 D	355
100,000 to 249,999	X	X	155 D	70 C	X	135 D	460
250,000 to 499,999	40 C	45 C	80 D	X	X	55 D	265
500,000 or more	X	40 D	40 D	X	X	25 D	125
Other	X	X	65 E	X	X	25 D	145
All revenue classes	210 A	485 A	875 B	365 A	130 A	755 B	2,820
				Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	X	X	24.6	X	X	28.1	100
25,000 to 49,999	X	19.0	29.4	16.7	X	26.2	100
50,000 to 99,999	X	21.1	40.8	X	0.0	28.2	100
100,000 to 249,999	X	X	33.7	15.2	X	29.3	100
250,000 to 499,999	15.1	17.0	30.2	X	X	20.8	100
500,000 or more	X	32.0	32.0	X	X	20.0	100
Other	X	X	44.8	X	X	17.2	100
All revenue classes	7.4	17.2	31.0	12.9	4.6	26.8	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A15: Extent of implementation of beneficial management practice for grazing management on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Atlantic provinces, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not available in region	Not relevant for operation	Unfamiliar with BMP in region	Total
			Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	X	105 C	X	X	490 E	765
25,000 to 49,999	85 D	65 D	X	X	150 D	310
50,000 to 99,999	75 D	40 C	X	X	X	260
100,000 to 249,999	X	X	X	X	280 D	410
250,000 to 499,999	95 D	30 C	X	X	105 D	255
500,000 or more	50 D	50 E	25 D	X	X	140
Other	35 E	X	X	X	45 E	105
All revenue classes	490 A	370 A	60 A	130 A	1,215 B	2,265
			Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	X	13.7	X	X	64.1	100
25,000 to 49,999	27.4	21.0	X	X	48.4	100
50,000 to 99,999	28.8	15.4	X	X	X	100
100,000 to 249,999	X	X	X	X	68.3	100
250,000 to 499,999	37.3	11.8	X	X	41.2	100
500,000 or more	35.7	35.7	17.9	X	X	100
Other	33.3	X	X	X	42.9	100
All revenue classes	21.6	16.3	2.6	5.7	53.6	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A16: Extent of implementation of beneficial management practice for grazing management on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Quebec, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not available in region	Not relevant for operation	Unfamiliar with BMP in region	Total
			Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	830 [D]	390 [E]	X	X	235 [D]	1,585
25,000 to 49,999	X	X	X	215 [B]	X	1,200
50,000 to 99,999	1,110 [C]	565 [B]	0	130 [A]	115 [A]	1,920
100,000 to 249,999	2,375 [B]	1,275 [B]	X	360 [A]	X	4,155
250,000 to 499,999	955 [C]	370 [B]	0	70 [A]	35 [A]	1,430
500,000 or more	210 [E]	150 [D]	0	X	X	385
Other	X	X	0	X	0	100
All revenue classes	6,145 [A]	3,085 [A]	X	925 [A]	X	10,755
			Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	52.4	24.6	X	X	14.8	100
25,000 to 49,999	X	X	X	17.9	X	100
50,000 to 99,999	57.8	29.4	0.0	6.8	6.0	100
100,000 to 249,999	57.2	30.7	X	8.7	X	100
250,000 to 499,999	66.8	25.9	0.0	4.9	2.4	100
500,000 or more	54.5	39.0	0.0	X	X	100
Other	X	X	0.0	X	0.0	100
All revenue classes	57.1	28.7	X	8.6	X	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A17: Extent of implementation of beneficial management practice for grazing management on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Ontario, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not available in region	Not relevant for operation	Unfamiliar with BMP in region	Total
			Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	780 [B]	X	X	X	2,255 [C]	4,120
25,000 to 49,999	430 [B]	550 [B]	45 [A]	90 [A]	980 [C]	2,095
50,000 to 99,999	590 [B]	X	X	X	915 [C]	1,935
100,000 to 249,999	680 [B]	715 [B]	45 [A]	245 [A]	1,425 [B]	3,110
250,000 to 499,999	545 [B]	430 [B]	55 [A]	270 [B]	435 [B]	1,735
500,000 or more	130 [C]	180 [D]	X	X	255 [D]	665
Other	90 [C]	100 [C]	X	X	300 [D]	530
All revenue classes	3,230 [A]	2,845 [A]	245 [A]	1,305 [A]	6,570 [A]	14,195
			Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	18.9	X	X	X	54.7	100
25,000 to 49,999	20.5	26.3	2.1	4.3	46.8	100
50,000 to 99,999	30.5	X	X	X	47.3	100
100,000 to 249,999	21.9	23.0	1.4	7.9	45.8	100
250,000 to 499,999	31.4	24.8	3.2	15.6	25.1	100
500,000 or more	19.5	27.1	X	X	38.3	100
Other	17.0	18.9	X	X	56.6	100
All revenue classes	22.8	20.0	1.7	9.2	46.3	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A18: Extent of implementation of beneficial management practice for grazing management on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Manitoba, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not available in region	Not relevant for operation	Unfamiliar with BMP in region	Total
			Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	385 [E]	125 [D]	X	X	500 [D]	1,090
25,000 to 49,999	335 [C]	190 [B]	0	45 [A]	565 [D]	1,135
50,000 to 99,999	445 [C]	205 [B]	X	X	530 [C]	1,240
100,000 to 249,999	270 [C]	325 [C]	X	X	510 [C]	1,155
250,000 to 499,999	125 [E]	50 [D]	X	X	110 [D]	295
500,000 or more	F	F	X	0	X	110
Other	X	X	X	X	X	415
All revenue classes	1,755 [B]	1,000 [A]	55 [A]	220 [A]	2,415 [B]	5,445
			Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	35.3	11.5	X	X	45.9	100
25,000 to 49,999	29.5	16.7	0.0	4.0	49.8	100
50,000 to 99,999	35.9	16.5	X	X	42.7	100
100,000 to 249,999	23.4	28.1	X	X	44.2	100
250,000 to 499,999	42.4	16.9	X	X	37.3	100
500,000 or more	F	F	X	0.0	X	100
Other	X	X	X	X	X	100
All revenue classes	32.2	18.4	1.0	4.0	44.4	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A19: Extent of implementation of beneficial management practice for grazing management on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Saskatchewan, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not available in region	Not relevant for operation	Unfamiliar with BMP in region	Total
			Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	X	X	X	X	985 [E]	1,600
25,000 to 49,999	375 [B]	205 [B]	75 [A]	120 [B]	770 [C]	1,545
50,000 to 99,999	465 [B]	255 [B]	100 [A]	180 [A]	1,200 [C]	2,200
100,000 to 249,999	420 [B]	335 [B]	65 [A]	60 [A]	1,375 [C]	2,255
250,000 to 499,999	115 [D]	45 [C]	0	40 [C]	190 [E]	390
500,000 or more	45 [D]	45 [D]	X	X	135 [E]	240
Other	X	X	X	X	710 [D]	1,065
All revenue classes	1,820 [A]	1,200 [A]	360 [A]	565 [A]	5,370 [B]	9,315
			Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	X	X	X	X	61.6	100
25,000 to 49,999	24.3	13.3	4.9	7.8	49.8	100
50,000 to 99,999	21.1	11.6	4.5	8.2	54.5	100
100,000 to 249,999	18.6	14.9	2.9	2.7	61.0	100
250,000 to 499,999	29.5	11.5	0.0	10.3	48.7	100
500,000 or more	18.8	18.8	X	X	56.3	100
Other	X	X	X	X	66.7	100
All revenue classes	19.5	12.9	3.9	6.1	57.6	100

Notes: ***1.*** Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A20: Extent of implementation of beneficial management practice for grazing management on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Alberta, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not available in region	Not relevant for operation	Unfamiliar with BMP in region	Total
			Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	845 [C]	575 [C]	X	X	1,790 [D]	3,615
25,000 to 49,999	920 [B]	435 [A]	X	X	2,035 [B]	3,545
50,000 to 99,999	1,185 [B]	635 [A]	X	X	2,565 [B]	4,655
100,000 to 249,999	1,105 [B]	540 [A]	25 [A]	135 [A]	2,355 [B]	4,160
250,000 to 499,999	395 [B]	215 [B]	0	125 [A]	705 [C]	1,440
500,000 or more	285 [C]	120 [B]	0	75 [B]	330 [D]	810
Other	315 [C]	110 [B]	0	75 [B]	630 [D]	1,130
All revenue classes	5,060 [A]	2,620 [A]	70 [A]	1,200 [A]	10,410 [A]	19,360
			Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	23.4	15.9	X	X	49.5	100
25,000 to 49,999	26.0	12.3	X	X	57.4	100
50,000 to 99,999	25.5	13.6	X	X	55.1	100
100,000 to 249,999	26.6	13.0	0.6	3.2	56.6	100
250,000 to 499,999	27.4	14.9	0.0	8.7	49.0	100
500,000 or more	35.2	14.8	0.0	9.3	40.7	100
Other	27.9	9.7	0.0	6.6	55.8	100
All revenue classes	26.1	13.5	0.4	6.2	53.8	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A21: Extent of implementation of beneficial management practice for grazing management on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, British Columbia, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not available in region	Not relevant for operation	Unfamiliar with BMP in region	Total
			Number of farms			
Less than 25,000	385 [D]	X	X	X	165 [D]	800
25,000 to 49,999	285 [D]	105 [C]	X	X	180 [D]	610
50,000 to 99,999	X	X	X	X	105 [D]	355
100,000 to 249,999	300 [D]	X	X	30 [B]	95 [C]	465
250,000 to 499,999	150 [E]	35 [B]	X	X	X	250
500,000 or more	55 [E]	X	X	X	45 [E]	126
Other	F	X	X	X	X	145
All revenue classes	1,475 [B]	330 [A]	90 [A]	230 [A]	635 [B]	2,760
			Share of farms (%)			
Less than 25,000	48.1	X	X	X	20.6	100
25,000 to 49,999	46.7	17.2	X	X	29.5	100
50,000 to 99,999	X	X	X	X	29.6	100
100,000 to 249,999	64.5	X	X	6.5	20.4	100
250,000 to 499,999	60.0	14.0	X	X	X	100
500,000 or more	43.7	X	X	X	35.7	100
Other	F	X	X	X	X	100
All revenue classes	53.4	12.0	3.3	8.3	23.0	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A22: Area of pasture land on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Atlantic provinces, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Tame or seeded pasture	Native pasture	Total pasture
	Number of acres		
Less than 25,000	X	F	31,670
25,000 to 49,999	X	F	19,600
50,000 to 99,999	X	F	24,580
100,000 to 249,999	16,350 [E]	8,280 [D]	24,630
250,000 to 499,999	8,880 [E]	4,080 [D]	12,950
500,000 or more	F	X	17,490
Other	F	F	5,150
All revenue classes	71,290 [C]	64,940 [C]	136,240
	Share of acres (%)		
Less than 25,000	X	F	100
25,000 to 49,999	X	F	100
50,000 to 99,999	X	F	100
100,000 to 249,999	66.4	33.6	100
250,000 to 499,999	68.5	31.5	100
500,000 or more	F	X	100
Other	F	F	100
All revenue classes	52.3	47.7	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A23: Area of pasture land on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Quebec, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Tame or seeded pasture	Native pasture	Total pasture
	Number of acres		
Less than 25,000	F	F	54,980
25,000 to 49,999	35,650 [D]	36,170 [D]	71,820
50,000 to 99,999	62,550 [C]	52,640 [D]	115,190
100,000 to 249,999	97,740 [C]	52,430 [C]	150,170
250,000 to 499,999	40,580 [D]	27,770 [D]	68,340
500,000 or more	F	X	30,500
Other	X	F	9,490
All revenue classes	282,800 [B]	217,790 [B]	500,600
	Share of acres (%)		
Less than 25,000	F	F	100
25,000 to 49,999	49.6	50.4	100
50,000 to 99,999	54.3	45.7	100
100,000 to 249,999	65.1	34.9	100
250,000 to 499,999	59.4	40.6	100
500,000 or more	F	X	100
Other	X	F	100
All revenue classes	56.5	43.5	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A24: Area of pasture land on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Ontario, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Tame or seeded pasture	Native pasture	Total pasture
	Number of acres		
Less than 25,000	71,400 [D]	245,470 [E]	316,880
25,000 to 49,999	76,830 [C]	121,870 [D]	198,700
50,000 to 99,999	60,760 [D]	85,500 [E]	146,260
100,000 to 249,999	X	F	253,560
250,000 to 499,999	48,130 [D]	39,840 [E]	87,970
500,000 or more	X	F	38,780
Other	X	F	31,890
All revenue classes	374,840 [A]	698,060 [D]	1,072,910
	Share of acres (%)		
Less than 25,000	22.5	77.5	100
25,000 to 49,999	38.7	61.3	100
50,000 to 99,999	41.5	58.5	100
100,000 to 249,999	X	F	100
250,000 to 499,999	54.7	45.3	100
500,000 or more	X	F	100
Other	X	F	100
All revenue classes	34.9	65.1	100

Notes: ***1.*** Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A25: Area of pasture land on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Manitoba, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Tame or seeded pasture	Native pasture	Total pasture
	Number of acres		
Less than 25,000	X	X	239,630
25,000 to 49,999	67,070 [B]	282,630 [E]	349,710
50,000 to 99,999	140,860 [B]	441,990 [E]	582,860
100,000 to 249,999	X	F	724,140
250,000 to 499,999	X	F	178,340
500,000 or more	F	F	25,310
Other	X	F	152,110
All revenue classes	466,420 [A]	1,781,500 [D]	2,247,920
	Share of acres (%)		
Less than 25,000	X	X	100
25,000 to 49,999	19.2	80.8	100
50,000 to 99,999	24.2	75.8	100
100,000 to 249,999	X	F	100
250,000 to 499,999	X	F	100
500,000 or more	F	F	100
Other	X	F	100
All revenue classes	20.7	79.3	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A26: Area of pasture land on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Saskatchewan, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Tame or seeded pasture	Native pasture	Total pasture
	Number of acres		
Less than 25,000	F	X	298,340
25,000 to 49,999	193,930 [E]	394,020 [D]	587,950
50,000 to 99,999	319,000 [B]	1,121,530 [D]	1,440,530
100,000 to 249,999	612,420 [B]	2,303,110 [E]	2,915,530
250,000 to 499,999	X	F	421,750
500,000 or more	X	F	245,070
Other	X	F	1,201,540
All revenue classes	1,791,260 [B]	5,321,330 [D]	7,112,590
	Share of acres (%)		
Less than 25,000	F	X	100
25,000 to 49,999	33.0	67.0	100
50,000 to 99,999	22.1	77.9	100
100,000 to 249,999	21.0	79.0	100
250,000 to 499,999	X	F	100
500,000 or more	X	F	100
Other	X	F	100
All revenue classes	25.2	74.8	100

Notes: ***1.*** Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A27: Area of pasture land on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Alberta, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Tame or seeded pasture	Native pasture	Total pasture
	Number of acres		
Less than 25,000	X	F	762,240
25,000 to 49,999	394,010 [B]	875,230 [D]	1,269,240
50,000 to 99,999	818,340 [B]	1,728,310 [C]	2,546,640
100,000 to 249,999	1,098,080 [A]	2,914,370 [D]	4,012,450
250,000 to 499,999	383,590 [B]	1,764,820 [E]	2,148,410
500,000 or more	X	F	2,495,900
Other	223,120 [D]	392,510 [E]	615,640
All revenue classes	3,412,070 [A]	10,429,160 [D]	13,841,230
	Share of acres (%)		
Less than 25,000	X	F	100
25,000 to 49,999	31.0	69.0	100
50,000 to 99,999	32.1	67.9	100
100,000 to 249,999	27.4	72.6	100
250,000 to 499,999	17.9	82.1	100
500,000 or more	X	F	100
Other	36.2	63.8	100
All revenue classes	24.7	75.3	100

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A28: Relationship between area of pasture land and number of cattle found on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Atlantic provinces, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Total pasture (acres)	Total cattle and calves	Animals per acre of total pasture
Less than 25,000	31,670	26,100 [A]	0.82
25,000 to 49,999	19,600	14,950 [A]	0.76
50,000 to 99,999	24,580	18,130 [B]	0.74
100,000 to 249,999	24,630	32,770 [B]	1.33
250,000 to 499,999	12,950	25,680 [A]	1.98
500,000 or more	17,490	40,820 [C]	2.33
Other	5,150	7,160 [A]	1.39
All revenue classes	136,240	165,830 [A]	1.22

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A29: Relationship between area of pasture land and number of cattle and calves found on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Quebec, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Total pasture (acres)	Total cattle and calves	Animals per acre of total pasture
Less than 25,000	54,980	43,530 [A]	0.79
25,000 to 49,999	71,820	65,170 [A]	0.91
50,000 to 99,999	115,190	124,340 [A]	1.08
100,000 to 249,999	150,170	283,940 [A]	1.89
250,000 to 499,999	68,340	146,170 [A]	2.14
500,000 or more	30,500	51,930 [A]	1.70
Other	9,490	8,180 [A]	0.86
All revenue classes	500,600	723,800 [A]	1.45

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A30: Relationship between area of pasture land and number of cattle and calves found on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Ontario, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Total pasture (acres)	Total cattle and calves	Animals per acre of total pasture
Less than 25,000	316,880	154,300 [A]	0.49
25,000 to 49,999	198,700	127,340 [A]	0.64
50,000 to 99,999	146,260	150,310 [A]	1.03
100,000 to 249,999	253,560	267,820 [A]	1.06
250,000 to 499,999	87,970	194,340 [A]	2.21
500,000 or more	38,780	132,620 [B]	3.42
Other	31,890	46,780 [A]	1.47
All revenue classes	1,072,910	1,071,410 [A]	1.00

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A31: Relationship between area of pasture land and number of cattle and calves found on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Manitoba, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Total pasture (acres)	Total cattle and calves	Animals per acre of total pasture
Less than 25,000	239,630	58,260 [A]	0.24
25,000 to 49,999	349,710	107,510 [A]	0.31
50,000 to 99,999	582,860	178,790 [B]	0.31
100,000 to 249,999	724,140	217,080 [C]	0.30
250,000 to 499,999	178,340	49,120 [A]	0.28
500,000 or more	25,310	11,570 [A]	0.46
Other	152,110	50,020 [A]	0.33
All revenue classes	2,247,920	671,270 [A]	0.30

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A32: Relationship between area of pasture land and number of cattle and calves found on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Saskatchewan, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Total pasture (acres)	Total cattle and calves	Animals per acre of total pasture
Less than 25,000	298,340	76,010 [A]	0.25
25,000 to 49,999	587,950	158,720 [A]	0.27
50,000 to 99,999	1,440,530	334,230 [A]	0.23
100,000 to 249,999	2,915,530	585,130 [B]	0.20
250,000 to 499,999	421,750	106,500 [A]	0.25
500,000 or more	245,070	123,910 [B]	0.51
Other	1,201,540	176,610 [A]	0.15
All revenue classes	7,112,590	1,560,500 [A]	0.22

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.

Table A33: Relationship between area of pasture land and number of cattle and calves found on beef and dairy farms with grazing cattle, by revenue class, Alberta, 2001

Gross farm receipts ($)	Total pasture (acres)	Total cattle and calves	Animals per acre of total pasture
Less than 25,000	762,240	186,070 [A]	0.24
25,000 to 49,999	1,269,240	359,980 [A]	0.28
50,000 to 99,999	2,546,640	706,890 [A]	0.28
100,000 to 249,999	4,012,450	1,094,380 [A]	0.27
250,000 to 499,999	2,148,410	498,360 [A]	0.23
500,000 or more	2,495,900	378,820 [A]	0.15
Other	615,640	203,210 [A]	0.33
All revenue classes	13,841,230	3,426,130 [A]	0.25

Notes: 1. Due to rounding, figures may not add up to totals.
2. Includes only farms that report having grazing cattle and that also report obtaining 51% or more of their gross farm receipts from either beef or dairy.
3. "Other" comprises farms that did not specify their annual gross receipts.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Farm Environmental Management Survey.