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Erewhon Station

Guide for pastoral leaseholders



**Land Information
New Zealand**
Toitū te whenua

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Introduction

This guide provides an overview of your rights and responsibilities as a leaseholder of Crown pastoral land. It also outlines where you can find more information from Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), the Government agency responsible for administering 1.2 million hectares of Crown pastoral leases on behalf of the Commissioner of Crown Lands (the Commissioner). This guide has been prepared as at September 2020 and reflects the provisions of the current legislation - the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998 and the Land Act 1948. This guide does not reflect the changes proposed in the Crown Pastoral Land Reform Bill, which was introduced to the New Zealand Parliament in July 2020, and will be updated if required prior to the enactment of the Bill.

LINZ is committed to working closely with you to ensure the 160-year legacy of pastoral farming in the South Island high country can continue by protecting and enhancing the inherent values that make this land so special.

As part of our commitment to become more active stewards of Crown pastoral land, we regularly undertake lease visits and inspections, and are here to support you with any questions you may have. If you have any queries relating to your pastoral lease, please contact your Portfolio Manager, who is your key point of contact at LINZ.

We hope this guide helps support you in your management of this land. More detailed material about Crown pastoral land and LINZ processes is available on the LINZ [website](#), but at times you may also need to seek independent expert advice.

Statutory framework

As a pastoral leaseholder, you have a unique relationship with the Crown and are subject to some additional requirements under the [Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998](#) (CPLA) and [Land Act 1948](#). These requirements are in place to protect this precious taonga (treasure) for future generations.

Your pastoral lease gives you, as lessee exclusive possession of the land, and the right to graze the land (pasturage). As lessee you need permission from the Commissioner to carry out any other activities including, commercial recreation activities and forestry. The activities and process for applying for permission are outlined in this guide.

As well as the statutory provisions in the two Acts, each lease has specific lease conditions. These are set out in your lease agreement. You can get copies of this from [Landonline](#) (the New Zealand electronic survey and title system), your Portfolio Manager, through a solicitor or through a search agent.

It is important that you are familiar with these requirements and that you consider your rights and responsibilities when making management decisions. If you are unsure, please contact your Portfolio Manager.

The Commissioner, a statutory officer, is responsible for ensuring the requirements of a pastoral lease are met. LINZ manages many of the processes for the Commissioner, but decisions on pastoral lease matters are made by the Commissioner, or their delegate.

From time to time, the Government may establish policies that the Commissioner may take into account when administering pastoral leases. You can find out more information about these policies on the [LINZ website](#).

Your Portfolio Manager

Each pastoral lease has a Portfolio Manager who is your day to day contact at LINZ for all matters relating to your pastoral lease. They are also available to help you investigate solutions if you are having trouble meeting your lease obligations or are affected by events like floods and droughts.

Your Portfolio Manager will visit you every two years to undertake an inspection¹ and may also visit when you apply for a discretionary consent or recreation permit. You will be notified before any visit and will have an opportunity to discuss with your Portfolio Manager the most appropriate time for visits to take place.

They are also available to talk you through what activities on your lease require consent and the process of applying for consents or permits, including what documents you might need to provide.

We recognise the importance of having the same Portfolio Manager assigned to your lease for as long as possible. This gives the best chance of building a strong working relationship between you and LINZ. However, occasionally due to staff movements or adjustment of workloads we will need to change who is assigned to your lease. If this is the case, you will be informed as soon as possible, and your new Portfolio Manager will arrange to meet with you as soon as they are able.

If you don't know who your current Portfolio Manager is, you can email pastoral&tenurereview@linz.govt.nz to find out.

Pastoral lease provisions

Lease term, lease renewals and marginal strips

The term of a pastoral lease is 33 years, as set out in your lease agreement and the CPLA. When the term expires, you are entitled to obtain a new lease for a further 33 years, subject to the same conditions as the previous lease, but at a revised rent. A *Memorandum of Variation* will be registered against the lease on *Landonline* to record the renewal.

¹ For more information about inspections see the Lease inspection programme section on page 7

LINZ manages the lease renewal process and your Portfolio Manager will help guide you through what steps you need to take. The lease renewal process involves signing the *Memorandum of Variation* within a reasonably tight timeframe and advice on this will be provided when your lease is up for renewal.

The renewal of a pastoral lease triggers the marginal strip provisions of the [Conservation Act 1987](#), as it is deemed to be the Crown disposing of land. This part of the Conservation Act is designed to ensure that any time the Crown transfers land, that any land along any *qualifying waterbody*² is retained in Crown ownership and added to the conservation estate.

This means that marginal strips may be created along the edges of qualifying water bodies within your lease. You will be advised if and where marginal strips will be created. These strips will cease to be part of the land you lease from the Crown.

The Crown is the owner of these strips and the Department of Conservation (DOC) is responsible for administering them. You can find out more information on DOC's website here: [DOC](#).

If you need to know the expiry date of your lease or wish to know more about the lease renewal process, please contact your Portfolio Manager.

Rent

You need to pay the agreed rent in two equal half yearly payments on 1 January and 1 July each year. We will invoice you prior to the due date.

Rent review

The rent for a pastoral lease is reviewed every 11 years by LINZ. The rules and legislation governing the process including a description of the formula used to set the rent, is available on the [LINZ website](#).

LINZ manages the rent review process and your Portfolio Manager will walk you through this. The process involves an expert calculating how many stock units your pastoral lease is able to carry under average efficient management and then inputting this information into a mathematical formula set out in the legislation, which calculates the new rent payable.

There is a disputes resolution process available if you disagree with the new carrying capacity assessment. If you wish to know more about this or any other part of the rent review process, please contact your Portfolio Manager.

Good husbandry

The Land Act requires leaseholders *farm the land diligently and in a husbandlike manner*

² A full definition of a qualifying waterbody is available [here](#)

according to the rules of good husbandry, and not in any way commit waste.

'Good husbandry' essentially means careful and prudent land management that is done responsibly and within 'accepted' farming practices. These provisions mean you must farm the land appropriately and according to the provisions set out in your lease agreement and the relevant parts of the Land Act and the CPLA.

LINZ has a well-developed set of 'good husbandry' indicators to help guide your farming practice. Your management will be measured against these indicators as part of the lease inspection program. The indicators are updated periodically and how they are measured may vary. They may also take into account the particular circumstances of the leased land.

The below table shows the indicators and current measures and is best read in conjunction with the Discretionary Actions section on page 10 of this guide. If you have any questions about the good husbandry indicators or measures, your Portfolio Manager can help.

Indicator	Measure - what will be checked
1. Farm the land diligently and not commit waste	Your stock is controlled, and the numbers are in line with your stock limits
	Vegetation is generally in a healthy state
	There is good ground cover
2. Keep the land free from wild animals, rabbits and other vermin, cut and trim live hedges, clear land of noxious weeds and generally comply with provisions of the Biosecurity Act 1993	You are complying with the Regional Pest Management Strategy
	You have an active animal pest/wild animal control programme
	Any shelterbelts and hedges are appropriately trimmed
	You are actively controlling woody weeds (excludes wilding trees)
	You are actively controlling wilding trees
	In the case of leases which have a wilding tree problem, you have a written wilding trees operational management plan
	Any other plant pests are at least controlled
3. Properly clean and clear weeds and keep open all creeks, drains, ditches and watercourses on the land	Waterways which are within the lease are clear of willows and generally all creeks, drains, ditches and watercourses are kept free of obstructions
4. Managing waterways	Stock is kept out of Crown waterways

5. Do not fell, sell or remove timber without consent unless for authorised use or unless planted by the lessee.	Native trees are being retained
	The use of any felled timber is authorised
6. Do not burn vegetation, plough, topdress soil, form paths or cultivate part of the land unless authorised by the CCL	All consents and their conditions are being complied with
	All soil disturbance is authorised and/or consented
	All soil disturbances will be categorised during the inspection and recorded as one of the following— structural improvements, burn, spray, slash, mechanical means, other, tracking, topdress or sowing seed
7. Comply with any other covenants specific to the lease (for example, stock limitation)	Stock numbers are within stock limit or current personal exemption
	Any occupations are authorised
	Any commercial activity is authorised
	Residency requirements are being complied with
	Manager of the lease is as approved

Weeds and pests

Under the terms of the pastoral lease and the good husbandry provisions of the Land Act, you are responsible for pest and weed control on your lease. You must also generally comply with the [Biosecurity Act 1993](#), local pest management plans and any other local or national government directive.

From time to time, LINZ may ask to see the plans that you have in place for weed and/or pest control. It is important that you can provide these if and when requested.

Lease inspection programme

LINZ aims to inspect every pastoral lease at least once every two years. This inspection will be carried out by your Portfolio Manager.

LINZ will let you know in advance when an inspection is due to be carried out. You may be asked to provide some information prior to the visit, so your Portfolio Manager has all the relevant background before the inspection occurs. Feel free to ask them for any additional information that you need from LINZ about your property or responsibilities.

The purpose of the inspection is to make sure that LINZ's information about each lease (including the condition of the land) is kept up-to-date, to verify that you are meeting the

terms of the lease, and that any consent conditions are being complied with.

The visits also give you an opportunity to talk with your Portfolio Manager, ask them for clarification of your responsibilities, discuss any future plans for the property, and find out what consents you may need to obtain.

Note: The Commissioner (or any person authorised by them in writing) has the right to enter onto the lease land for the purpose of inspecting (as provided by section 26 of the Land Act).

Breaches

Any alleged breach of lease conditions or consents is taken seriously and will be investigated by LINZ. This may involve an on-ground inspection and/or a request for an explanation about the circumstances that led to the alleged breach.

Once a breach is identified the Commissioner will instigate a process to remedy a breach, including discussions with the leaseholder. However, if the breach cannot be resolved, LINZ may apply to the District Court for it to be examined. If the District Court is satisfied that a breach has been committed, it may order the leaseholder to remedy the breach and/or pay exemplary damages of up to \$50,000. The Court also has the power to cancel the lease and award costs and damages.

Residency

You are required to live on or next to your lease, however, it is possible to apply to the Commissioner asking for an exemption from this requirement.

If the lease is held by a company or trust, then an exemption is required. In most cases, the lease is amended to specify that a person (approved by the Commissioner) resides on and manages the lease, on behalf of the company.

When considering a request for an exemption from residency, the Commissioner will require sufficient information to show that the proposed manager has the appropriate expertise and experience to manage the lease in accordance with the statutory and contractual obligations.

Transfers and subleases

The Commissioner's consent is also needed before you can sell, transfer, sublease or dispose of any interest in the lease, except for raising a mortgage over the leasehold interest. This includes transfers of equity within the farm enterprise that owns the lease (this may also trigger the need for application for a residency exemption).

The Commissioner will take into account whether the proposed purchaser has the necessary skills and expertise to manage the pastoral lease and whether the transfer will allow the purpose of the lease to continue to be fulfilled.

Where the purchasers are trustees, special provisions apply, and purchasers are advised to seek legal advice in these circumstances.

If your ownership of the lease is subject to any conditions under the Overseas Investment Act 2005 you will need ensure that any transfer or sublease meets the requirements of those conditions and the Overseas Investment Act. Any prospective purchaser will also need to comply with the Act if they are an overseas person.

Applications for transfers can be done either in writing, or electronically, using one of the below forms that matches your ownership structure:

- [Application to transfer shares in a limited liability company holding a lease](#), or
- [Application to transfer a lease or a licence over Crown Pastoral Land, excluding transfer of shares](#)

An application for a transfer, sublease or sublicense will cost \$112.50.

Stock limitation

Each pastoral lease contains limits on the number and class of stock able to be grazed on the land. This limitation is sometimes referred to as the 'lease limit', or the 'stock limit'. You can find details about this in your lease agreement. The lease limitation reflects the capacity for grazing on the lease without any further development taking place.

If you want to run more stock, or adjust the balance between the classes of stock you carry on the lease which results in the limit being exceeded, you will need to apply for an exemption. These can be granted to allow leaseholders to carry numbers (and classes) of stock that differ from what is specified in the lease. The *Table of Stock Unit Measurements for Sheep, Cattle and Deer* (including young stock) is attached in Appendix 1.

These exemptions, commonly referred to as 'personal stock exemptions' or 'exemptions from the stock limitation', can only be exercised by the leaseholder who is granted the exemption. This means that an exemption is not transferable to a new leaseholder. Prospective purchasers will need to apply for a new exemption if they want to carry stock other than what the lease limit specifies.

You can apply for a stock limitation exemption using the [Discretionary consent application form](#).

Conservation and other covenants

If you wish to explore the placing of covenants on your lease, for example QEII open space covenants, you will need to talk directly to your Portfolio Manager, who will seek advice from the Commissioner before proceeding.

Discretionary actions and consents

The Commissioner's written consent is required for a number of specified activities on a pastoral lease. These 'discretionary actions or activities' include:

1. Burning of vegetation,
2. Recreation permits,
3. Granting an easement,
4. Activities affecting or disturbing soil (including clearing, cultivating, top dressing, sowing seed, tracking and planting trees),
5. Removal of timber, and
6. Granting, varying, or revoking, an exemption from any stock limitation.

Each of these are explained in more detail on page 12 and 13. There, reference is also made to specified 'minor activities' which the Commissioner has determined do not require prior consent.

To apply for a consent, you need to apply to the Commissioner through your Portfolio Manager. Application forms are available on the [LINZ website](#).

In the application, you will need to give full details of the proposed activity, along with a plan showing the extent and location of the proposed activity. Providing good quality information will assist in processing your request.

When considering a request for a discretionary consent, the Commissioner is required to consider the desirability of protecting 'inherent values' of the land, including indigenous plants and animals, and natural ecosystems and landscapes, and the desirability of making it easier to use the land for farming. As part of this process, the Commissioner is also required to consult with the Director-General of Conservation.

The definition of 'inherent values' in the CPLA includes cultural, ecological, historical, or scientific attributes or characteristics of the land. However, for consents it does not include recreational values, such as public access.

Your Portfolio Manager will process your applications for consent on behalf of the Commissioner. Decisions are made as quickly as possible however, the processing time is dependent on a number of factors. This includes, the complexity of your application, quality of information you provide, number of consents being processed and availability of those who contribute to the consents process. Your Portfolio Manager will update you throughout the process.

Multiple consents

The gaining of a consent for an activity does not imply consent for associated activities. Because of this for some undertakings on your lease you will need multiple consents from the Commissioner.

For example, if you wish to build new accommodation for workers you may need consents to prepare the site, build the access and the planting for landscaping and an easement to convey electricity. This also applies to minor activities that the Commissioner has previously granted consent like the felling of wilding pines. In this case you may have to gain consent to disturb the soil if you wish to remove the logs and/or to clear scrub if the area has scrub that may be damaged in the process.

Checking with your Portfolio Manager prior to applying is the best way to ensure that you apply for all the necessary consents.

Local authority consents

The gaining of a Commissioner consent for any activity does not exempt you from the need to seek RMA or any other local body consent (or consent from another agency) that is necessary.

Paper roads

Many leases have unformed legal roads (which are often referred to as paper roads) crossing parts of them. These are parcels of land that have been legally designated as a road but have not been formed. They are owned by the local council and are not part of the pastoral lease. This means that when you are applying for a consent for an activity that takes place on a paper road and part of your lease, you will need to apply for consent to your local council as well as the Commissioner.

The discretionary consent or recreation permit application process

LINZ steps	Actions
Pre-application	Your Portfolio Manager can advise you about what consents or permits you need to apply for and what information you will need to provide as part of your application. You can make as many applications as you need to and at any time ³ .
Application received	Your application will be reviewed to ensure it contains all the required information, then formally lodged in the system. If information is missing, your Portfolio Manager will contact you to ask for it or they may ask for clarification around the activity that you want to undertake. An application will not be lodged into the system until all the information needed for processing has been received.
LINZ seeks advice	In some cases, LINZ will organise a service provider to report on the farming benefits of the proposal and must seek advice from the Director General of Conservation about the possible impact of the proposal on any inherent values present on the lease. They will also consider whether there are ways to minimise any adverse effects on the land if the consent is approved. In other cases, your Portfolio Manager will process your application without a service

³ Applications for easements, recreation permits, transfers and subleases incur a fee

	provider, though the same process will be followed to seek Department of Conservation advice.
Site visit	Your Portfolio Manager or the service provider will organise to visit your property. A Department of Conservation staff member may also attend (if they require a site visit).
Review submission	When the advice from the service provider and the Department of Conservation has been received, your Portfolio Manager will review it and ensure that it contains no factual errors. Where your Portfolio Manager is unsure about something, they will contact you to clarify.
Make recommendation	Your Portfolio Manager will then provide a recommendation to the Commissioner of Crown Lands on whether the application should be approved and what conditions, if any, should be imposed on the consent. This recommendation considers the benefit that the proposed activity has on your farming operation, as well as what impact it will have on the inherent values of the land.
Decision	The Commissioner of Crown Lands (or someone delegated by them) will make the decision on your application.
Notification	Your Portfolio Manager will contact you once a decision has been made. You will also receive a Notice of Decision (NOD) which sets out what the decision was and what conditions are applicable. If you are unhappy with the decision or the conditions imposed, you have the right to apply for a rehearing (see rehearing section on page 14).

Burning of vegetation

The burning of any vegetation (whether felled or not), always requires prior written consent from the Commissioner. A form is available on the [LINZ website](#).

You will also need to obtain a fire permit from your local authority and/or rural fire authority and follow their conditions. We recommend you also check with your regional or local council to ensure you are meeting their fire regulations.

Recreation permit

A pastoral lease does not give you the right to undertake any commercial activity other than pastoral farming.

However, the Commissioner may grant a recreation permit to you or any other person to allow the land in a pastoral lease to be used for *“any commercial undertaking involving the use of the land for any recreational, tourist, accommodation, safari, or other purpose that in the opinion of the Commissioner may be properly undertaken on the land”*.

Recreation permits cannot be granted to third parties (that is anyone other than you) without your consent. This includes any entities that you may be involved with in a personal capacity.

The forms to apply for recreation permits are available at:

- [Application for Recreation permit](#), or
- [Application for Recreation permit for filming](#)

An application for a recreation permit costs \$112.50. Once permitted these activities attract a fixed annual fee and a fee based (generally) on a percentage of each year's turnover.

Easements

The Commissioner may, at any time, be asked to grant an easement across land held in your pastoral lease under the Land Act⁴. Easements are granted for a variety of reasons, including rights of way, conveyance of water, electricity, or telecommunications.

The Commissioner may grant an easement over land held in a pastoral lease without your consent. However, you are entitled to compensation for any reduction in the value of the lease caused by granting an easement.

As a lessee there are times that you will need apply to the Commissioner to grant an easement, for example:

- across your lease for public access⁵, or
- across Crown land not in your lease, for example to move stock across a riverbed which is not within your lease.

An application for an easement costs \$165.50.

Please contact your Portfolio Manager if you have any questions or if you wish to apply for an easement.

Soil disturbance

You will need to get the Commissioner's prior written consent any time that you need to perform an activity which disturbs the soil (or earth), apart from those activities defined as minor, as outlined below.

A consent will generally include consent to undertake ongoing maintenance of the improvement in accordance with the conditions of the original consent.

The forms to apply for a consent for soil disturbance are available on the [LINZ website](#).

Soil disturbance includes, but is not limited to:

- clearing or felling any bush or scrub,
- cropping, cultivating, draining or ploughing,
- topdressing,

⁴ Section 60 of the Land Act

⁵ Section 26 of the Walking Access Act 2008

- sowing seed,
- planting trees,
- forming any path, road or track (including for fence lines), and
- any other activity affecting, or involving or causing disturbance to the soil.

Timber

The felling, selling or removing of any timber, tree or bush (growing, standing or lying) on the land is prohibited in section 100 of the Land Act without consent from the Commissioner.

However, consent is not required if the timber, or tree, is required for any agricultural, pastoral, household, roadmaking or building purpose on the pastoral lease land, or has been planted or purchased by the leaseholder.

Minor activities

The Commissioner has granted consent for all pastoral lessees to undertake 'minor activities', such as those involving a handheld shovel or spade. The consent also extends to activities undertaken within a fenced-in area around the home located on the pastoral lease. For more information on minor activities that do not require a discretionary consent, visit the [LINZ website](#).

If you are unsure if an activity you are planning needs consent, please contact your Portfolio Manager to check before proceeding.

Emergency response to adverse events

If you have a major adverse event such as a fire or flood, you are free to take appropriate action to minimise or avoid the impact, including undertaking an activity that requires consent from LINZ. In this case, please contact your Portfolio Manager as soon as possible to subsequently make a request for consent. To help with this process, please record as much of this activity as is practical.

These requests will be considered in the same way as any other consent application, but will be given priority to provide support and certainty as soon as possible.

The main thing in this process is to keep the lines of communication open with your Portfolio Manager to enable them to help you as much as possible.

Rehearings

If you disagree with a decision the Commissioner has made regarding a consent application, you can apply to have the decision reheard.

An application for a rehearing must be made within 21 days of you being notified of the decision. You must do this in writing and should specify the ground(s) for the rehearing. All

applications for a rehearing should be made to the Commissioner via your Portfolio Manager.

The Commissioner will consider the application (including your reasons for challenging the decision) and then decide within one month whether to grant the application and hold a rehearing. Depending on the complexity of a rehearing, the Commissioner will decide if it is to be run as a formal hearing that you (and others) can attend, or if the Commissioner will review all of the documentation related to the decision.

The rehearing process is undertaken by the Commissioner or their delegate, you will be contacted directly once a decision on the rehearing has been made.

Tenure review

In February 2019 the Government announced that it intends to end tenure review.

However, until the legislation changes, the Commissioner will continue with tenure review under the present legislation.

Full details of the tenure review process are available on the [LINZ website](#).

Contact us

Email: pastoral&tenurereview@linz.govt.nz

Phone: 0800 665 463 (NZ call free only)

Fax: +64 3 365 9715

Post: Private Bag 4721, Christchurch 8140

Appendix 1

Stock Unit Measurements for Sheep, Cattle and Deer (including young stock)⁶

A stock unit is defined as one breeding ewe that weighs 55 kg, which over a year:

- bears one lamb,
- consumes approximately 550 kilogram's dry matter assuming average quality feed (10.8 ME and 555 kg dm),
- includes the feed consumed by her lamb up to weaning, at 3.5 months, and
- has an energy requirement of 6,000 kilojoules of metabolisable energy.

For ewes other than that described above, use the values in the table below that most closely correspond.

Ewe weight	Percentage of lambs weaned									
	70%	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%	130%	140%	150%	
35 kg	0.65	0.70	0.75							
40 kg	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90					
45 kg	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95					
50 kg	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15		
55 kg		0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	
60 kg			1.00	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.30	
65 kg				1.10	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.35	
70 kg				1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	
75 kg				1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	

For types of stock other than ewes as described above, use the values in the tables below that most closely correspond.

Sheep		
Ewe		see above
Wether		0.7
Ram		1.0
Hogget	30 kg slow growth rate	0.7
	40 kg medium growth rate	1.0
	50 kg rapid growth rate (pre-winter hogget weights)	1.2

Beef Cattle		
Beef Cow	350 kg 68% calves weaned	3.7
	400 kg 83% calves weaned	4.4
	450 kg 77% calves weaned	5.3
	500 kg 90% calves weaned	6.3
Beef Weaners	135 - 270 kg	3.5
Beef	200 - 400 kg slow growing	3.7
	200 - 465 kg rapid growing	4.6
	350 - 500 kg	4.7
Bull	500 kg	6.0

⁶ A full version of this table is available [here](#) and is based on the Lincoln University 2003 and 2011 Farm Technical Manual

Jersey yearling	0 -12 months		1.7
Friesian yearling	0 -12 months		1.9
Jersey heifer			3.0
Friesian heifer			3.4
Heifer calf,	autumn born		2.0
Rising 1-year heifer			3.5
Rising 2-year heifer,	empty		4.5
Rising 2-year heifer,	in-calf		6.0
Rising 3-year heifer,	in-calf		6.0
Beef breeding cow			6.0
Steer or bull calf,	autumn-born		2.0
Rising 1-year steer/bull			4.0
Rising 2-year steer			5.0
Rising 3-year steer, and older			5.5
Rising 2-year bull, and older			5.5
Nurse cow, multiple-suckled		up to	8.0

Deer

Red deer	Weaning to 15 months	Buck	1.4
		Doe	1.2
	15 to 27 months	Buck	1.8
		Doe	1.8
	Adults	Buck	2.1
		Doe	1.9
Wapiti	Add 0.1 to red deer values		
Fallow deer	Weaner	Buck	0.6
	Yearling	Buck	0.7
	Yearling	Doe	0.6
	Mature	Doe	0.9

Other Animals

Goats	35 kg with 130% kidding	Doe	0.5
Horses	Non-lactating in light work		3.0 – 7.0
	Lactating mares	Up to	10.0