

*Companion Guide for
the Registration of Agricultural Operations
with the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation*



IMPORTANT – Complete French version form only



All sections of the form must be completed.



Otherwise, the incomplete form may be returned.

Note

This guide is a complementary tool for the notes and instructions that are already included in the registration form.

All information that you provide in the form is very important for your business. The quality of service and access to financial assistance you will receive directly depends on it.

This companion guide goes into greater detail on certain aspects of the form. Since it cannot cover all possible cases, please be advised that you can always contact the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation (MAPAQ) for answers to your questions. You will find the contact information in the letter enclosed in this mailing.

Thank you in advance for carefully completing this form and for the time you are spending on it.

Part 1. Information About the Business

1.1. Information on the Operation

Legal business name: This is the name that will appear on your MAPAQ registration card. This is the name that is legally registered in the Registraire des entreprises for general and limited partnerships, companies, cooperatives and incorporated associations. For natural persons or joint ventures whose name is not listed in the enterprise register, the given name and surname of the individual or individuals who own the business must be listed.

For further information: www.registreentreprises.gouv.qc.ca

Corporate name: The corporate name of a business is its name as written in its constitution or indicated in the register of the Registraire des entreprises.

If you would like the corporate name of your business to appear on your registration card from the Ministère, please add it in brackets on the “Legal business name” line as in the example below.

Example:

Legal business name: 1234-5678 Québec Inc. (Bellefeuille Farm)

Corporate name: Bellefeuille Farm

For further information: www.incorporationenligne.info

Legal status: In Québec, all businesses operate under a legal form. Please indicate the legal form of your business.

For further information: www2.gouv.qc.ca/entreprises/portail/quebec

Québec Enterprise Number (NEQ): The NEQ is a unique numerical identifier assigned to every business registered with the Registraire des entreprises. Only a natural person and certain undeclared partnerships are not obligated to be listed in the register.

For further information: www.registreentreprises.gouv.qc.ca

Other business names: If your business is registered with the Registraire des entreprises and you have indicated other operating names, please write them in this section. You may list a maximum of three (3) other business names.

Date of constitution of the operation: If your business is registered with the Registraire des entreprises, please indicate the date listed in the register. If the business is not listed in the register (i.e., no NEQ), the date of constitution is the date that agricultural activities began. For example, if the business’s land was first purchased and brought into production on May 20, 2014, write 2014-05-20.

1.1.1. Correspondence email: Out of concern for the environment, the Ministère wishes to collect the email addresses of agricultural operations to use them for communication with its clientele from time to time. If you can be reached by email, write your business’s main email address (the one you use most often). To be valid, an email address must include an “@” sign.

1.2. Correspondence address: You must write the mailing address at which you wish to receive mail from the MAPAQ.

1.3. Information on members of the operation: You must write the name of the natural persons who own shares in the business. If a legal person (e.g., a corporation) also owns shares, its name must be written in the “Name” section with its NEQ in place of the social insurance number.

1.4. Information on correspondents of the operation: The correspondents of the business are the persons with whom the MAPAQ is permitted to have official correspondence regarding grants, updates to the client file, surveys, etc.

For the question about the role of the respondent, you are asked to enter the respondent relationship with the company or its members (eg owner, shareholder, member, accountant, spouse ...)

If a person is designated as correspondent but does not own shares in the business (e.g., your child who is still studying or your accountant), a proxy must be signed and sent to the Ministère.

You can find models of proxies in the “Forms” section of the MAPAQ website at the following address: www.mapaq.gouv.qc.ca.

1.5. Notice and important message: This section explains the conditions associated with registering your business with the MAPAQ.

1.6. Signature and declaration: You must print your name, sign and date this section.

Part 2. Business Characteristics

2.1. Revenue From Your Agricultural Operation

2.1.1. Gross Agricultural Revenue and Sources of Agricultural Revenue in the Last Fiscal Year

Gross agricultural revenue: This includes receipts generated by the sale of an agricultural product as well as crop insurance, agricultural income stabilization insurance compensations and the receipts generated by a farm-tourism activity authorized by the Commission de la protection du territoire agricole du Québec (CPTAQ). Therefore, it excludes revenue from non-eligible products.

As an example, other than the agricultural products that are generally recognized (including sources listed in section 2.1.1), here is a description of which products are recognized and which are not.

Eligible products and services	Non-eligible products and services
Maple sap	Rental of land or buildings
Sale of breeding stock	Contract work (e.g., seeding, milling, harvesting, etc.)
Sale of embryos and semen	Snow removal
Crop insurance benefits paid out by La Financière agricole du Québec	Agricultural grants
Income stabilization insurance benefits paid out by La Financière agricole du Québec	Insurance benefits other than those paid out by La Financière agricole du Québec
Processed products containing at least one raw plant or animal product that comes from the business <u>and</u> that has been processed by the business ⁽¹⁾	Animal boarding
Activities including meals, lodging and on-farm programming that are authorized by the CPTAQ	Products bought and resold ⁽²⁾

(1) In this case, the amount of the sale is considered eligible gross revenue.

(2) By way of example, here are few cases in which the income generated cannot be included in the gross business revenue:

- An operator who owns a packaging centre (e.g., for potatoes or other vegetables) and who purchases crops from other operators for resale
- An operator who owns a grain dryer and who purchases crops from other operators for resale
- An operator who trades livestock with no rearing period
- An operator who runs a farm stand and who sells products purchased elsewhere
- An operator who owns a garden centre and who sells products purchased elsewhere
- A maple syrup producer who processes sap purchased from another operator

Once you have properly determined your eligible gross revenue, we ask you to indicate the percentage of revenue that comes from each source of agricultural revenue.

Note: The “Other” source of revenue excludes revenue from crop insurance and income stabilization insurance, and from processing and sales of seeds and breeding stock. This revenue must belong to the categories that correspond to their respective sources.

The following examples will help you understand how revenue is divided up by source.

Example 1: A business that grows only strawberries and sells some of its products as jam (processed product) and the rest fresh (baskets of strawberries).

Agricultural products	Sales	Source	Percentage
Strawberry jam and baskets of fresh strawberries	\$30,000	Other fruits	100%
Baskets of blueberries and baskets of raspberries	Not eligible These berries were not produced by the business.		
Revenue from snow removal	Not eligible		

Primary activity: In the previous example, the source “Other fruits” would be considered the primary business.

Example 2: A dairy business declares gross eligible revenue of \$500,000 for the last fiscal year. Here are the details of this revenue:

Agricultural products	Sales	Source	Percentage
Sales of milk and dairy stock	\$400,000	Dairy cattle and milk production	80%
Sales of semen (including ASRA* and ASREC**)	\$50,000	Grains, oilseed crops, legumes and other seeds	10%
Sales of hay	\$45,000	Forage	9%
Sales of wood	\$5,000	Wood	1%
Contract work on neighbouring farms (seeding)	Not eligible		
Grant from the Prime-Vert program (MAPAQ)	Not eligible		

* ASRA: Farm Income Stabilization Insurance program from La Financière agricole du Québec

** ASREC: Crop Insurance program from La Financière agricole du Québec

Primary activity: In the previous example, the raising of dairy cattle and milk production would be considered the primary activity.

2.2. Business Labour and Transfer

2.2.1. Labourers

Labour: Any person, paid or unpaid, who works on a farm and is 14 years or older (other than the business owners).

Family: Labourer who is a family member of the owner or owners (spouse non-owner partner and other family members including children, siblings, parents, nephews and nieces).

Non-family from Québec: Labourer who is not a family member of the owner or owners and who resides in Québec.

Non-family not from Québec: Labourer who is not a family member of the owner or owners and who comes from another Canadian province/territory or another country.

2.2.2. Transfer

Are you Planning to Sell or Transfer the Business in the Next Five Years?

The business can be sold or transferred partly or completely.

Business owners who are planning to begin a sale or transfer process within five years must also answer “yes” to this question.

Do you plan to have a successor (family or not) for your operation?

The successor must be 14 years or older for you to answer “yes” to this question.

If so, does the successor currently have shares in the business?

You must answer “yes” to this question if the successor already has at least 1% of shares in the business.

Also, if you plan to have more than one person take over your business, you must answer “yes” if one of the successors owns at least 1% of shares.

2.3. Processing, Marketing and Farm Tourism

2.3.1. Processing

This question is for agricultural businesses with at least one person who actively processes, in whole or in part, raw agricultural products that come from the business, either at its facilities or at external facilities (occasional rental of a processing location). In addition, the agricultural operator or processor must have all processing and sales permits required by law. These permits may be issued by the MAPAQ’s Sous-ministériat à la santé animale et à l’inspection des aliments, by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency or by the Régie des alcools, des courses et des jeux.

Processing for the operators’ family needs is excluded, and maple syrup is not recognized as a processed product.

What percentage of the gross agricultural revenue that you declared above in Section 2.1.1 comes from processed products containing agricultural products raised or grown on your farm and processed by your farm?

The percentage declared in this section is the revenue from processing divided by the value of gross revenue declared in Section 2.1.1.

$$\% = \frac{(\$) \text{ Gross revenue from processed products}}{(\$) \text{ Gross agricultural revenue}}$$

What sectors do processed products containing agricultural products raised or grown on your farm belong to?

To answer this question, here is a non-exhaustive list of processed products by sector:

Cutting and processing of meat, poultry and fish ("pâté", cold meats, etc.)

- Cutting or processing of meat, poultry or fish
- Manufacturing of food products from meat, poultry or fish

Examples: steaks, cold meats, meat pâté, smoked fish fillets, etc.

Manufacturing of alcoholic beverages

Manufacturing of alcoholic beverages from grains, fruits, syrup, maple sap or maple sap concentrate, or honey

Examples: beer, wine, mead, cider, etc.

Manufacturing of baked goods and pastries

Manufacturing of bakery goods and pastries from grains or seeds from the farm

Examples: bread, cake, cookies, pasta, etc.

Manufacturing of maple products (other than syrup)

Manufacturing of maple products from maple syrup

Examples: taffy, maple butter, granulated maple sugar, maple syrup pie, maple candy, etc.

Syrup manufacturing does not count as one of the activities in this sector. Also, alcoholic beverages made from maple syrup belong to the alcoholic beverages category.

Manufacturing of dairy products (cow, goat or sheep)

Manufacturing of dairy products from cow, goat or sheep milk

Examples: bottled milk or cream, cheese, yogurt, ice cream, kefir, etc.

Processing of fruits and vegetables (preserves, juice, etc.)

- "Pre-peeled" and cut fruits and vegetables
- Manufacturing of products from fruits and vegetables

Examples: "pre-peeled" and cut potatoes, bagged apple slices, frozen fruit, jam, juice, must, pie, compote, dried fruit, etc.

Alcoholic beverages made from fruit belong to the alcoholic beverage category.

Sorting, grading or bagging of fresh fruits and vegetables is excluded.

Other (Specify)

Manufacturing of products that do not fit into any of the above categories.

Examples: pickled eggs, honey-based products, cereal flours and flakes, breakfast cereals, prepared meals, tofu, teas, malt, vegetable oil, legume-based meals, ointments, essential oils, cosmetic products, etc.

2.3.2. Marketing

For this section, we ask you to indicate how you market all products (raw or processed) from your business.

For businesses that have not yet generated a sale, this section must be completed according to the marketing forecast (to come).

You must also determine the percentage of gross revenue that you declared in Section 2.1.1 that comes directly from three types of sales (“Direct sale to the consumer,” “Direct sale to an intermediary” and “More than one intermediary between the producer and the consumer”). The percentages for these three types of sales (A + B + C) must add up to 100%.

Selling products to another farm can be entered in the categories "Other (specify)", here is a table that gives you a few examples:

Direct sales to consumer	Direct sales to an intermediary	More than one intermediary
Sale of grain to another operator that will feed his cattle with grain purchased.	Sale of vegetables to another operator who in turn sells them directly to consumers (kiosk)	Selling grain to another operator who in turn will sell the grain to a grain center

Operators that market by auctions (standard and specialized auctions) may register choosing « Auctions » in « Other (specify) » in « Sale More than one intermediary between the operator and the consumer »

The following table lists the main differences between a transactional website and a virtual market.

Transactional Website	Virtual Market
Marketing is done via an individual web platform	Marketing is done via a shared web platform
Direct sale to consumers	Sale through an intermediary (shared platform)

Food Distributors and Retail HRI (Hotels, Restaurants, Institutions)

Distributors buy, store and deliver food. They are present in the networks of retail, hospitality, catering and institutions. They offer various services to their customers such as a representation, marketing, storage of goods, logistics, transportation and promotion.

Wholesale Suppliers

Wholesalers store food and provide access to their warehouse to supply their customers. Depending on their business model, they serve many types of businesses and organizations such as distributors, supply stores, restaurants, convenience stores and sometimes directly to consumers.

Food Chains

A supply chain consists of corporate and independent dealers grouped under a common banner selling consumers food products for their own use. The merchants usually supply from a distributor which is normally the owner of the banner.

Food Brokers

Brokers provide a support service in return for payment to bio-food companies to pay for their advocacy activities with various stakeholders in the supply chain. They form business relationships with processors, distributors, dealers and institutional buyers without owning the products they represent. They also offer several parallel related services such as invoice management, sales coordination, the development of marketing strategies, consulting, marketing strategies and technical and administrative support.

Agency or organization to collectively market under joint plan (Producer Federations)

Producers federations assisting the producers of a particular production sector by providing technical services, industry representation, promotion of joint plans of products and management.

Processors, food and agricultural products whom mostly sell to wholesalers

Processors apply an industrial process that change the nature of an agricultural or food product and that brings it to the state in which it is subsequently sold. The transformation requires the provision of significant added value compared to the cost of supply of basic products.

Packers and packaging, food and agricultural products (grains center, milling, etc.)

Companies whose operations may include cleaning, presentation, packaging (or repackaging) and labelling of finished food products.

2.3.3. Agro-tourism

Agro-tourism is a tourist activity that is complementary to agriculture and that takes place on an agricultural operation. It puts agricultural producers in contact with tourists and excursionists, allowing tourists and excursionists to discover the agricultural operation, agriculture and agri-environment thanks to the reception and information provided by the host.

The following two instances must not be considered farm tourism:

- A company that exclusively sells products at a farm stand without having an interpretive component to the farm
- A maple business that exclusively serves meals in a sugar bush with no interpretive element

2.4 Production Characteristics

Organic production: Production that is done in compliance with the laws, regulations, directives and standards recognized in Québec concerning organic agriculture and for which the agricultural operation has a certification issued by an accredited certifying body.

Declaration of surface area where you practice direct seeding / ridge tillage or reduced tillage

Note that you cannot declare that you practice direct seeding or ridge tillage and reduced tillage on the same area, as these are two different practices. You also cannot declare that you practice reduced tillage on one area while also practicing direct seeding or ridge tillage.

Green manures: A crop or mix of crops (e.g., buckwheat, mustard, rye, ryegrass, etc.) that is seeded after or along with the main crop; the primary goal is not to harvest these.

To answer “yes” to the question on planting green manures, seeding must be done voluntarily with an ordinary or modified seed drill or with a spreader, tiller or modified sprayer. The dispersal of the seeds (harrowing of grain crops after harvest to disperse waste from the combine harvester) is also recognized as a method of seeding green manures.

A green manure planted as a catch crop is seeded at full width, while an intercropped green manure is equivalent to strip cropping.

2.5. Environmental Characteristics

Mineral fertilizer expenses: Mineral fertilizers include solid and liquid fertilizers purchased by the business. You do not have to keep track of purchases of products for the purposes of soil amendment (e.g., lime or fertilizing residual materials) or for manure or slurry, as these count as organic fertilizers.

Full (treatment): After full treatment of manure, normally only solid residue remains. However, certain processes also produce liquid residue that can be diverted directly into a body of water.

Manure that is fully treated is transformed by dehydration (drying), biofiltration or aeration, or by other aerobic (composting) or anaerobic biological processes.

Partial (treatment): After partial treatment of manure, both a solid and a liquid residue remain, and these must be spread on fields under cultivation.

Manure that has been partially treated is treated by a separation process using mechanical, physico-chemical, sedimentation or filtration means or by filter marshes.

Part 3. Registration of Assessment Unit that is Part of your Agricultural Operation

Use this section to declare the assessment units (land) that must be recorded in your client file and to detail any production (animal or plant) that takes place on it.

Note: Do not declare a unit of assessment where there is a house or roadway but no production of animals or plants.

Here are a few definitions that may be useful for completing this section.

Assessment Unit: This is the unique identification number your municipality assigns to a plot of land. This number is on your municipal tax bill and includes one or more lot numbers. An assessment unit is a series of 15 digits in this format: 12345 6789 12 3456. However, the first 5 digits, which correspond to the municipality code, may not appear in the notice.

Usage name: You are now allowed to record a usage name for each assessment unit that appears in your file in order to facilitate your communication with the Ministère. For example, you may give an assessment unit the name of the owner, the previous or new lot number, or any other name or description you choose (e.g., Trait-Carré plot).

Livestock building: A livestock building is one that houses animals temporarily or permanently during the year (e.g., a cold or warm barn, stable, hog house, etc.).

Farm building: This term refers to a building that is used for storage and that does not house animals (e.g., drive shed, haymow, grain silo, old barn without animals, etc.). **Please refer to your last municipal tax bill in order to find the total area of assessment.**

Total area of assessment unit: This is the total area that is recorded on your municipal tax bill. This area includes cultivated and non-cultivated areas (wooded area, farm roads, buildings, ravine, etc.).

Current operating area: This is the area that must be recorded in your client file. It may include cultivated and non-cultivated areas.

Total area of assessment unit	50 hectares (ha)	
	Business	Farm Y (tenant)
Current operating area	Farm X (owner) 25 ha cultivated + 5 ha of wooded area	Farm Y (tenant) 20 ha cultivated

Farm X operates 30 hectares while Farm Y operates (rents) 20 ha of the same assessment unit, so the entire property is under operation.

Joint application form: This is the form used as part of the MAPAQ's financial assistance program for the payment of property taxes and compensations and that the owner and renter of an assessment unit must sign jointly. This form is required for all rented land in order to allow the owner to participate in the program.

You can find this form in the in the "Forms" section of the MAPAQ website at the following address:
www.mapaq.gouv.qc.ca

Agro-environmental practices

- If no livestock are being raised on the assessment unit, do not write the manure storage method.
- Write all storage methods used on the assessment unit if animals are present.

Detailed Declaration of Agricultural Production

Plant Production (Sections 1 to 12)

- Answer only in the appropriate boxes (blank boxes).
- You may record information for two assessment units per page. Indicate the numbers of the assessment units at the top of each column.
- In the blank boxes, write only the information for the types of production on each assessment unit.
- For corn, soybean or canola crops, transgenic (GMO) seed is genetically modified seed that can, for example, make the plant resistant to insects (e.g., *Bt* corn) or herbicides (e.g., Roundup Ready (glyphosate-tolerant) soybean or Liberty Link (glufosinate-tolerant) corn).
- The area must also be declared in hectares, except for indoor (greenhouse) crops and the area of mushrooms grown in cycles, which must be declared in square metres.
- For indoor crops, the number of harvests is the number of harvests over one year of production.
- The physical area of greenhouses or buildings must be declared in hectares.
- The physical area is the ground space covered by greenhouses, including product production, preparation and shipment areas.
- In the “Other (specify)” box, you must write the type of the plant production. You may refer to the list at the end of this guide for this. If your type of production does not appear in this list, write the name anyway.
- The total of the data in boxes “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” must equal the current operating area (E) declared in Part 3.

Animal production (Sections 13 to 24)

- You may record information for two assessment units per page. Indicate the numbers of the assessment units at the top of each column.
- In the blank boxes, write only the information for the types of production on each assessment unit.
- The number of head is generally the number of animals kept over the course of a production year.
- The estimated annual production for sale (EAPS) is an estimate of the number of animals you think you will be able to sell over the course of a year (i.e., a projection).
- For most production categories, you must specify whether the farm animals belong to you. If only some of the animals belong to you, write the number of head that you own.
- In the “Other (specify)” box, you must write the animal species. You may refer to the list at the end of this guide for this. If your animal species does not appear in the list, write it anyway.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

- ha: hectare
- SENC: general partnership
- APE: incorporated association
- Co./Inc.: company (incorporation)
- COOP: cooperative
- SIN: social insurance number
- MIN: ministerial identification number
- NEQ: Québec enterprise number
- GMO: genetically modified organism
- EAPS: estimated annual production for sale
- SEC: limited partnership
- SEP: joint venture

List of “Other” Types of Plant Production

Type of production	Crop	Area	Indicator
Grains, oilseed crops, legumes and other seeds	Hemp	ha	
	Spelt	ha	
	Beans (dry)	ha	
	Flax	ha	
	Sunflower	ha	
	Triticale	ha	
Sheltered crops	Eggplants (greenhouse)	m ²	No. of harvests
	Herbs (greenhouse)	m ²	No. of harvests
	Strawberries (greenhouse)	m ²	No. of harvests
	Beans (greenhouse)	m ²	No. of harvests
	Forest saplings or trees (greenhouse)	m ²	No. of harvests
	Peppers (greenhouse)	m ²	No. of harvests
Forage crops	Oats (forage)	ha	
	Wheat (forage)	ha	
	Mixed grains (forage)	ha	
	Grains-peas (forage)	ha	
	Brassicas (forage)	ha	
	Sudan grass (forage)	ha	
	Millet (forage)	ha	
	Turnips (forage)	ha	
	Barley (forage)	ha	
	Switchgrass (forage)	ha	
	Peas (forage)	ha	
	Ryegrass (forage)	ha	
	Sorghum (forage)	ha	
	Soy (forage)	ha	
	Triticale (forage)	ha	
Fruit (field)	Black currants (field)	ha	
	Ground cherries (field)	ha	
	Red currants (field)	ha	
	Gooseberries (field)	ha	
	Blackberries (field)	ha	
Fruit (orchard)	Apricot (orchard)	ha	No. of trees
	Serviceberry (orchard)	ha	No. of trees
	Sea buckthorn (orchard)	ha	No. of trees
	Honeyberry (orchard)	ha	No. of trees
	Cherry (orchard)	ha	No. of trees
	Hazelnut (orchard)	ha	No. of trees
	Peach (orchard)	ha	No. of trees
	Elderberry (orchard)	ha	No. of trees
Fresh vegetables	Garlic (fresh)	ha	
	Artichokes (fresh)	ha	
	Eggplants (fresh)	ha	
	Swiss chard (fresh)	ha	
	Broccoflower or romanesco (fresh)	ha	
	Celery (fresh)	ha	
	Celery root (fresh)	ha	
	Chinese cabbage (fresh)	ha	
	Brussels sprouts (fresh)	ha	
	Kohlrabi (fresh)	ha	
	Gherkins (fresh)	ha	
	Fiddleheads (fresh)	ha	
	Endives (fresh)	ha	
	Fennel (fresh)	ha	
	Ginseng (fresh)	ha	
	Broad beans (fresh)	ha	
	Beans (fresh)	ha	
	Okra (fresh)	ha	
	Parsnips (fresh)	ha	
	Sweet potatoes (fresh)	ha	
	Hot peppers (fresh)	ha	
	Leeks (fresh)	ha	
	Peas (fresh)	ha	
	Rhubarb (fresh)	ha	
Jerusalem artichokes (fresh)	ha		

Vegetables for processing	Beets (processed)	ha	
	Broccoli (processed)	ha	
	Cabbage (processed)	ha	
	Cauliflower (processed)	ha	
	Pumpkin (processed)	ha	
	Gherkins (processed)	ha	
	Herbs (processed)	ha	
	Leeks (processed)	ha	
	Tomatoes (processed)	ha	
Other uses	Reed canary grass (biomass)	ha	
	Orchard grass (biomass)	ha	
	Hops	ha	
	Sweet pearl millet (biomass)	ha	
	Miscanthus (biomass)	ha	
	Switchgrass (biomass)	ha	
	Hybrid poplar (biomass)	ha	
	Basket willow (biomass)	ha	
	Hybrid willows (biomass)	ha	
	Sweet sorghum (biomass)	ha	
	Land being prepared (for growing)	ha	
	Triticale (biomass)	ha	

List of "Other" Types of Animal Production

Type of production	Livestock (species)	Average stock	Estimated annual production for sale (EAPS)
Aquaculture (fresh and salt water)	Smallmouth bass		No. of tonnes
	Walleye		No. of tonnes
	Hybrids		No. of tonnes
	Clams		No. of tonnes
	Arctic char		No. of tonnes
	Brook trout		No. of tonnes
	Atlantic salmon		No. of tonnes
	Urchins		No. of tonnes
	Perch		No. of tonnes
	Lake trout		No. of tonnes
Other poultry	Peacocks	No. of head	
	Partridges	No. of head	
	Pigeons	No. of head	
	Rhea	No. of head	
	Fancy chickens	No. of head	
Other types of animal production	Alpacas	No. of head	
	Donkeys	No. of head	
	Slaughter horses	No. of head	
	Chinchillas (females)	No. of head	
	Deer (does)	No. of head	
	Lamas	No. of head	
	Mules	No. of head	
	Ponies	No. of head	
	Foxes (females)	No. of head	