Analysis of Comprehensive Production Capacity of Animal Husbandry in Jilin Province

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Abstract: Animal husbandry is the important industry in Jilin Province. And is also the important part of economic development in Jilin Province. According to the "Jilin Statistics Yearbook" from 2010 to 2014, the present situation of comprehensive productivity of animal husbandry was analyzed using the output value of animal husbandry, the yield of avian, the yield of milk and eggs as index in Jilin Province. The study provides reference for the aim which the Jilin Province of animal husbandry is superior to others.

1. Introduction

Jilin Province is a large grain province and a large animal husbandry province. As early as 2008, the goal of developing into a national large animal husbandry province by 2020 was proposed, which brought new opportunities for the development of animal husbandry in Jilin Province. For many years, Jilin Province has adhered to the development goals of increasing farmers' income and increasing industry efficiency, exerted resource advantages, strengthened the introduction of innovation, and made outstanding contributions to the development of the animal husbandry industry in our province and even the whole country.

2. Analysis of Changes in Animal Husbandry Output Value

According to the statistical data in Figure 1, the added value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline fishery in Jilin Province has increased significantly, showing a steady upward trend, from 105.15 billion yuan in 2010 to 157.02 billion yuan in 2014, reaching the highest level in history, and the output value has increased by 49.5% compared with 2005.

On the one hand, it might be related to the overall Jilin Province planning goals which Jilin Province will be built into a large animal husbandry province in 2020. The second was the advantages of grain resources. Jilin Province was a large grain province. Grain output had increased year by year, which had provided abundant raw materials for the development of animal husbandry. The third was the advantage of science and technology. There were many scientific research institutes in Jilin Province, including more than 80 various scientific research institutions and institutes, such as Jilin Agricultural University, which provided technical support for the development of modern animal husbandry. The fourth was the impact of changes in market supply and demand. With the increase in demand for livestock products, although the major livestock products had fluctuated in recent years, prices had generally risen, and market demand had increased year by year.

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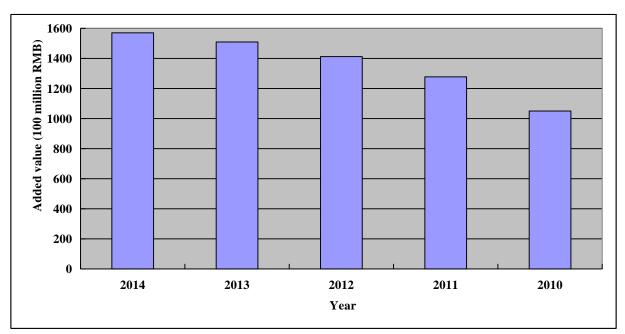


Figure 1: Changes in the added value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline fishery in Jilin Province from 2010 to 2014. (Unit: 100 million RMB)

It can be seen from Figure 2 that the value of animal husbandry output has been increasing from 2010 to 2014, from 38.148 billion RMB in 2010 to 54.61 billion RMB in 2014, which is consistent with the overall development trend of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline fishing in Jilin Province. However, in terms of the proportion of animal husbandry output value to the value added of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline fisheries, it decreased from 36.42% (2010) to 34.77% (2014). Although the increase in some years, the overall trend is decreasing. The reason for the change may be due to the overall industrial structure adjustment in Jilin Province.

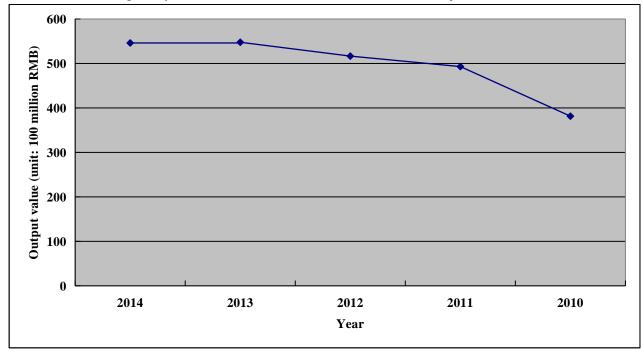


Figure 2: Changes in the output value of animal husbandry in Jilin Province from 2010 to 2014 (Unit: 100 million RMB)

3. Analysis of Pig, Cattle, Lamb and Poultry Yield

Table 1: Changes in output of pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry from 2010 to 2014 in Jilin Province (Unit: 10,000 tons)

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total output of pork, beef, lamb and poultry	256.7	255.8	253.7	236.2	232.72
pork	140.4	136.3	132.7	122	
Beef	46	45	45	43.4	
Lamb	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	
Poultry	65.9	70.3	71.9	66.9	

Judging from the changes in the total output of pigs, cattle, lamb and poultry in Jilin Province, from 2010 to 2014, it showed an increasing trend year by year, reaching 2.567 million tons in 2014, an increase of 10.3% compared with 2010. According to the analysis of the individual output changes of pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry, the overall output of pork, beef and mutton is increasing, but the increase is not large. Poultry meat production was highly volatile, falling to 659,000 tons in 2014, which was a 6.25% decrease compared to 2013. From the analysis of the changes in the individual output of pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry meat, in 2014, pork accounted for 54.7%, beef accounted for 17.9%, mutton accounted for 1.7%, and poultry meat accounted for 25.7% respectively. From the perspective of market demand, with the improvement of people's living standards, people's demand for pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry has increased, which has led to an increase in the output of pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry. In the long run, people's demand for pork is relatively stable. Pork is in a dominant position and will not change in the short term. Poultry meat is affected by market factors and diseases, and its growth trend has changed, but with the improvement of science and technology, this change will be resolved.

4. Analysis of Changes in Milk and Poultry Eggs Production

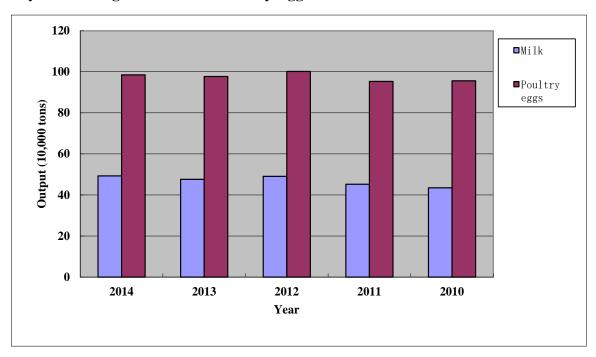


Figure 3: Changes in milk and poultry production in Jilin Province from 2010 to 2014 (Unit: 10,000 tons)

It can be seen from Figure 3 that milk production is in an increasing trend from 2010 to 2014. However, in 2012, the largest increase in milk production was affected by the overall market demand, reaching a maximum of 491,000 tons in previous years. The changing trend of poultry eggs is consistent with the changing trend of milk. In 2014, milk and poultry eggs were affected by the adjustment of the animal husbandry industry structure, and the output of milk and poultry eggs declined. This phenomenon is similar to the trend of beef and poultry meat changes (Table 1).

5. Conclusion

Animal husbandry is still an important industry in Jilin Province. During the critical period of transformation and development, some of the main products of animal husbandry may decline due to the influence of industrial restructuring. However, from the overall development situation, the leading position of pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry in the economic system structure of Jilin Province will not change. Farmer farming is significantly affected by market economic factors, but in the short term, pigs, cattle, sheep, and poultry are still the main species.

References

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