

11. AGRICULTURE

The data are mostly sample surveyed and respondents are businesses engaged in the agricultural primary production recorded in the statistical **Farm Register**. The **results found are grossed-up to the whole agricultural sector** (excluding households outside the agricultural industry). The reporting unit in the agricultural statistics is an entity with agriculture as principal (prevailing) activity complying with at least one of **threshold values** (for instance, 1 hectare of utilised agricultural area, or a minimum of 1 head of cattle reared, etc.).

The **agricultural output** of the Region is a total of agricultural products and agricultural services produced by agricultural entities of the Region and inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities. The basic methodological tool to measure the output is so-called regional economic accounts for agriculture.

The **utilised agricultural area** is land regularly utilised for cultivation of agricultural crops. It includes arable land including fallows, hop gardens, vineyards, gardens, orchards, permanent grasslands, and other permanent crops. A fallow is arable land that lies fallow; during the surveyed year, it is not used for production of agricultural crops.

Areas under crops, measured by their surveys taken as at 31 May, are agricultural land areas, which have been sown or planted in spring of the given year, areas of winter crops sown in autumn of the previous year, and areas of multiple-year crops cultivated on lands sown in previous years.

The **harvest** represents the total quantity of a crop harvested at standard moisture and purity. The fodder crops harvest has been given with the determined moisture content since 2017; it is 15% for clover, 15% for lucerne, and 65% for green and silage maize. The **per hectare yield** is the ratio of harvest to the harvested area. The **harvested area** is equal to the areas under crops, except for grain maize, green maize, maize for silage, permanent grasslands areas, and also vegetables since 2018. The number of fruit trees and bushes includes fruit trees and bushes of all age categories dedicated for the fruit production.

The **number of livestock** is given according to livestock surveys as at 1 April of the given year. **Cows and sows** are breeding dams calved or farrowed, respectively, at least once. **Poultry** includes hens and cocks, geese and ganders, ducks and drakes, turkey hens and cocks (including young ones).

The **production of livestock for slaughter** (cattle, pigs) and poultry is the amount (as live weight) of livestock which was sold to market for to be slaughtered. Includes also livestock, which was in-house slaughtered or slaughtered in own slaughterhouses or in other owner slaughterhouses for reimbursement, or potentially slaughtered outside slaughterhouses. The **milk production** is the amount of milk that have been milked and sucked by sucking calves of milked dairy cows and does not include milk sucked by calves of meat cows. **Laying hens** are hens, which are reared to produce eggs not intended to be hatched.

The **meat production** (except for poultrymeat) is the carcass weight of livestock for slaughter which were slaughtered at registered slaughterhouses no matter if they were reared in the Czech Republic or imported as livestock from abroad. It includes meat, from forced slaughters as well, that was recognised as suitable for human consumption. The **carcass weight** is the weight of carcasses processed in slaughters as defined in regulations of the Council of the European Union. Veal is the meat from cattle slaughtered at the age of up to eight months and lamb is the meat of sheep slaughtered at the age of up to one year. The **live weight** is the weight of livestock for slaughter prior they are slaughtered. The average live weight of pigs for slaughter excludes sows and boars.

The **consumption of fertilisers** is given per 1 hectare of reported utilised agricultural area for reporting units covered by the sample survey. There is no grossing up to the whole agricultural industry, that means it does not cover small farmers. The crop year is the period from 1 July of the previous year to 30 June of the current year.

Results of the **Vineyards – 2020** structural survey were added to a stable part of the Chapter. The data come from the Vineyard register kept by the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture. The survey included all vine growers kept in the Vineyard register as at 31 July 2020. Methodological notes are provided in the publication of the CZSO called *Vineyards (structural survey) – 2020 (code 270201-21)*.

The Chapter further contains basic results of the **Integrated Farm Survey – 2020**. More detailed data from this survey (including methodological explanatory notes) are provided in a separate publication of the CZSO called *the Integrated Farm Survey – Regions – 2020 (code 270166-21)*.