

2. Methodological explanatory notes

The Vineyard census 2009 conducted by the Czech Statistical Office was focused on wine growers farming on area of 0.1 ha and more, whose production was at least partially intended for commercial purposes. Data published represent 10,919 wine producers with total area of vineyards of 16,290 ha.

The census was prepared in cooperation with the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture, which manages the vineyard register according to the Law 321/2004 Coll., on wine and wine-growing. The parent family was selected (i) from this register and (ii) from the Farm register managed by the CZSO.

4,857 respondent units were selected from the parent family, using combined full and stratified samplings by following key:

- area of Bohemia – full sampling;
- area of Moravia – full sampling for units above 1ha, stratified sampling for units below 1 ha.

In Moravia, the units were selected according to their acreage:

- vineyards ≥ 0.1 ha and < 0.2 ha \Rightarrow 20 % of units selected;
- vineyards ≥ 0.2 ha and < 0.5 ha \Rightarrow 40 % of units selected;
- vineyards ≥ 0.5 ha and < 1.0 ha \Rightarrow 65 % of units selected.

“Small units” with acreage below 1 ha were surveyed by interviewers, the others obtained the questionnaires by post. Interviewers also contacted all the units producing vegetative and reproductive material.

The respondents' units were allocated to wine-growing sub-regions using geographical method; i.e. the holdings were recorded according to the places where the production occurred and not according to their headquarters. In case of holdings growing vines in several sub-regions, we recorded the sub-region where the prevailing acreage for each holding was located.

A common statistical questionnaire was prepared for the survey. It contained basic data about the producer, total acreage of UAA, total acreage of vineyards and data on acreage of particular white and black wine grape varieties divided by age classes. The questionnaire contained a list of 17 white varieties and 15 black ones which were the most spread in the Czech Republic. One part of the questionnaire was concerned on yields and also on splitting of vineyard areas according to their utilisation. Areas of the wine grape varieties were surveyed by using: for the production of (i) quality wines or (ii) other wines. Additionally, questions on table grapes varieties and vegetative and reproductive material were included.

Classification used in published tables follows the requirements of abovementioned European legislation, particularly:

- size categories broken down by vineyard area;
- wine-grape varieties broken down by age;
- wine-grape varieties broken down by yield class.

Data in the tables are computed using non-rounded values.

Difference between area planted with wine-grape varieties and area of wine-grape varieties by use is due to the fact that a part of the production can be used for other purposes, e.g. table grapes.

Symbols used in the tables

- The symbol of dash in place of a figure indicates that the phenomenon did not occur
- .
- x The symbol of horizontal small cross shows that the figure is not applicable
- 0 The symbol of zero designates figures smaller than half of the unit of measure chosen
- i.d. Individual data