

## Methodological notes

The Orchard Survey is conducted every five years in all European Union member countries that reach given threshold levels. The aim of the survey is to obtain at long-term scale comparable data concerning spectrum of varieties, age structure and planting intensity of main species of fruit trees. The data obtained serve as a source for defining the production potential of orchards in particular member countries and in the whole EU.

The first orchard survey in the Czech Republic was conducted in 2007. Since 2012, it is based on Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 concerning European statistics on permanent crops and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 and Directive 2001/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (hereafter Regulation on permanent crops). The Orchard Survey is published in the Programme of Statistical Surveys for the year 2017. All statistical surveys are defined by Act No. 89/1995 Coll., on the State Statistical Service, as amended.

The Orchard Survey 2017 covered all fruit producers registered in the Farm Register with at least 0.20 ha of fruit orchards as at 1 May 2017 whose production was entirely or mainly intended for the market.

In the same way as in the previous survey, two data sources were used: (i) the Orchard Register maintained by the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture and (ii) a standard statistical survey organized by the Czech Statistical Office.

Survey parameters for apple trees, pear trees, peach trees and apricot trees were set down in accordance with Regulation on permanent crops. Apple and pear trees were broken down by varieties, peach and apricot trees were divided into groups by their harvest date – earliness (see below). Number of trees and planted area broken down by tree age and by density of plantation was surveyed in particular groups. Moreover, number of trees or bushes and plantation area of other species frequently planted in the Czech Republic (cherry trees, sour cherry trees, plum trees, walnuts, hazelnuts, chestnuts, almonds, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries) were surveyed. Plum trees include trees of *Prunus domestica* and *Prunus insititia* (common plums, bullaces, damsons, mirabelle plums etc.).

The classification of the responding units according to their regions was based on regions where prevailing part of their area was located.

Government Regulation No. 307/2014 Coll., on the details of registration of land use based on user relations, introduced a significant change of the definition of the orchard. This change led to reclassification of some of the orchards as other types of crops. This fact significantly affected the comparability with the results of the previous investigations.

Definition of a permanent crop - orchard: an orchard means a utilised agricultural area planted with a permanent crop, evenly and continuously planted with fruit trees with a minimum density of 100 viable individuals per hectare of a parcel or with fruit bushes with a minimum density of 800 viable individuals per hectare of a parcel. Rootstocks or propagation stands cannot be considered fruit trees. This utilised agricultural area shall include associated handling space, which shall not exceed 12 meters at the beginning and at the end of the rows and a width of one interrow, at a maximum width of 8 meters, along the rows on both sides of the orchard and which does not form a part of the path. The maximum allowed width of the interrow is 12 meters for fruit trees and 5 meters for bushes.

The publication consists of two parts. The first one includes data for the Czech Republic; the second part presents data broken down by region.

## Groups of apple varieties

group of varieties	varieties			
<b>Boskoop rouge</b>	Belle de Boskoop			
	Boskoop Red			
<b>Braeburn</b>	Braeburn Braeburn Helene Hidala (Hilwell)	Joburn Lochbuie Red Mahana Red	Mariri Red Redfield Rosabel	Royal Braeburn
<b>Cox Orange</b>	Cox's Orange Pippin			
<b>Elstar</b>	Bel-El (Red Elswout)	Elstar	Elstar Elshof (Red Elstar)	
<b>Fuji</b>	Fuji			
<b>Gala</b>	Annaglo Baigent (Brookfield) Gala	Gala Schniga Galaxy Mitchgla (Mondial Gala)	Obrogala (Delbard Gala) Regal Prince (Gala Must) Regala	Tenroy (Royal Gala)
<b>Golden Delicious</b>	Delvit Dione	Early Gold (Snygold) Golden Delicious	Golden Delicious Reinders Golden Delicious Smoothee	Goldspur Lysgold (Lysgolden, Goldenir)
<b>Granny Smith</b>	Granny Smith			
<b>Idared</b>	Idared	Idaredest	Najdared (Neidared)	Red Idared
<b>Jonagold/Jonagored</b>	Crowngold Daligo Daliguy (Jonasty) Dalijean (Jonamel) Decosta Jomar (Marnica) Jomured (Van de Poel)	Jonabel Jonabres Jonagold Jonagold 2000 (Excel) Jonagold Boerekamp (Early Queen) Jonagored	Jonagored Supra Jonaprince Jonaveld (First Red) King Jonagold New Jonagold (Fukushima) Novajo (Vuelemanns) Primo	Red Jonaprince (Red Prince, Wilton's) Romagold (Surkijn) Rubinstar Schneica (Jonica) Wilmuta
<b>Pinova</b>	Pinova			
<b>Red Delicious</b>	Camspur (Redchief) Erovan (Early Red One) Evasni (Scarlet Spur) Flatrar (Starkspur Ultra Red) Fortuna Delicious Hapke Delicious Otago	Red Delicious Red King Red Spur Red Spur Delicious Red Winter Red York Richared	Royal Red Sandidge (Super Chief) Shotwell Delicious Stark Delicious Starking Starking Delicious Starkrimson	Starkrimson Delicious Starkspur Topred Trumdor (Oregon Spur Delicious) Valtod (Red Cap) Well Spur
<b>Shampion</b>	Shampion Shampion Arno	Shampion Red	Shampion Reno	Shampion Reno 2
<b>Others</b>	not mentioned elsewhere			

## Groups of pear varieties

group of varieties	varieties	
<b>Conference</b>	Conference	
<b>Decana</b>	Doyenné du Comice	
<b>Kaiser</b>	Beurré Bosc (Kaiser Alexander)	
<b>William</b>	Williams Bon Chrétien	Williams Red
<b>Others</b>	not mentioned elsewhere	

## Groups of peach trees by earliness

		harvested
Yellow flesh	early	until 15 July
	medium	between 16 July and 15 August
	late	after 15 August
White flesh	early	until 15 July
	medium	between 16 July and 15 August
	late	after 15 August
Nectarines	early	until 15 July
	medium	between 16 July and 15 August
	late	after 15 August

## Groups of apricot trees by earliness

		harvested
Apricot trees	early	until 30 June
	medium	between 1 July and 31 July
	late	after 1 August

## SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

- no cases registered
- . data unavailable or unreliable
- i. d. individual data