

2 Methodological notes

Reference period for Farm Structure Survey 2016 for variables of state nature were related to 30 September 2016. Variables concerning use of labour force in agriculture were measured for the period October 2015 – September 2016 due to ALI (Agricultural Labour Input) methodology.

Table 2 Other gainful activities of the holding

There are two types of other gainful activities distinguished: ones directly related to the holding and not directly related to the holding. According to their share in the annual volume of working hours they can be carried out as main or secondary activities.

Activities directly related to the holding are such activities for which either resources of the holding (area, buildings, machinery, etc.) or its products are used in the activity. If only the farm labour force (family and non-family) and no other resources of the holding are used, these activities are not seen as being directly related to the holding (the workers are seen as working under two separate arrangements).

Non-agricultural as well as agricultural work for other holdings is included.

Activities directly related to the holding do not include commercial activities not linked to any agricultural holding activity and localised on the holding are not another gainful activity of the holding (for example an insurance company, renting agricultural machinery that is not used on the holding, a shop where no own products are sold etc.); these activities are included in activities not directly related to the holding.

The information collected shall reflect “standard” situation of the holding, therefore any occasional other gainful activities are excluded.

Provision of health, social or educational services: any activity which is linked to the provision of health, social or educational services and/or socially related business activities, in which either the holding’s resources or its primary products are used.

Tourism, accommodation and other leisure activities: all activities in tourism, accommodation services, showing the holding to tourists or other groups, sport and recreation activities etc. where either land or buildings or other resources of the holding are used.

Handicraft: items either manufactured on the holding by the holder or the family members, or by non-family labour force, provided that they are also carrying out farm work, regardless of how the products are sold.

Processing of farm products: all processing of a primary agricultural product to a processed secondary product in the holding, regardless if the raw material is produced in the holding or bought from outside. This includes e.g. processing meat, making cheese, etc. Processing of farm products for self-consumption only or the sale of a possible surplus of such products is not included.

Renewable energy production: producing renewable energy for the market including biogas, bio-fuels or electricity, by wind turbines, other equipment or from agricultural raw materials. Renewable energy produced only for the holding’s own use is excluded. Renting out the land only for the establishing the wind mill or selling of raw material to another enterprise for the production of renewable energy is excluded.

Wood processing: processing of raw wood in the holding for the market (timber sawing). Further processing, such as producing furniture from the timber, belongs under handicraft.

Aquaculture: production of fish, crayfish etc. in the holding.

Contractual work inside or outside the agricultural sector: contractual work using the equipment, differentiating between work that is inside or outside the agricultural sector, e.g. clearing snow, haulage work, landscape maintenance, agricultural and environmental services etc.

Forestry: forestry work using both the farm labour force and the machinery and equipment of the holding generally used for agricultural purposes.

Activities not directly related to the holding include activities performed by persons involved in agricultural work where no other resources of the holding (area, buildings, machinery etc.) are used.

Table 3 Labour force in agriculture, total

Regularly employed persons have carried out farm work every week on the holding in the period of 1 October 2015 – 30 September 2016, irrespective of the length of a working week. Persons who worked regularly for a part of that period but were unable to work for the entire period for any of the following reasons are also included:

- Special production conditions in the holding (e.g. holdings specialising in growing vegetables, grapes etc. and only requiring labour for a limited number of months);
- Absence by reason of holidays, sickness, accident or death;
- Commencement or cessation of employment in the holding (workers who stop for one farm to start working for another one during the survey period are also included here);
- Complete stoppage of work in the holding due to accidental causes (flooding, fire, etc.).

Holder's family members are the spouse, relatives in the ascending or descending line (including by marriage and by adoption) and brothers and sisters of the holder or his/her spouse. If they have carried out agricultural work but they have not lived in the same household with the holder, they are included in the section.

Working owners include partners in general commercial partnerships, general partners in limited partnerships, partners in limited liability companies and limited partners in limited partnerships, who work in their partnership but are not employed there.

Irregularly employed persons are those who did not carry out farm work regularly every week on the holding in the period of 1 October 2015 – 30 September 2016 for other reasons than listed above. Temporary workers at work peaks or those working in the holding in form of additional activity to their major occupation in another holding are included here. Persons with temporary contracts for work or contracts for services are mainly included in this section.

Persons not directly employed by the holding are either self-employed or employed by third parties, e.g. contractors (job agencies).

Annual work unit (AWU) is the full-time equivalent employment, i.e. the total hours worked divided by the average annual hours worked in full-time jobs. The annual fund of working hours is set at 1,800 hours and is based on number of eight-hour working days per year minus minimum statutory claim for holiday and minus average number of hours not worked for incapacity for work. Category under 450 hours worked: coefficient 0.125; 450 till 899 hours: coefficient 0.375; 900 till 1,349 hours: coefficient 0.625; 1,350 till 1 799 hours: coefficient 0.875; 1 800 and more hours: coefficient 1.000.

Table 8 Agricultural education of the manager

Only the highest educational attainment reached in the agricultural domain is included.

Practical agricultural experience only = experience acquired only through practical work on an agricultural holding (e.g. manager of the holding has juridical, economic etc. education).

Basic agricultural training = completed agricultural apprenticeship in agriculture (including horticulture, viticulture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology and associated subjects).

Full agricultural training = secondary education completed with school-leaving examination or graduation at agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture (including horticulture, viticulture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology and associated subjects).

Vocational training is a training measure or activity, provided by a trainer or a training institution which has as its primary objective the acquisition of new competencies related to the farm activities or activities related directly to the holding or the development and improvement of existing ones. The table includes vocational training undertaken by manager during the last 12 months.

Table 9 Land use

The table contains data on the acreage of utilised agricultural area and arable land expressed in hectares (data is rounded off to two decimal places). Pursuant to Cadastral Act No 265/1992 Coll., as amended, the ownership of a real estate is recorded by the entry of the ownership right in the land register or in a different, corroborative way (a purchase agreement or a deed of gift, including motion to enter the record of the title of a real estate in the land register, or acknowledgement of the acquisition of inheritance, or the Land Office's decision on restitution procedure according to Land Act No 229/1991 Coll.). Any area of land that the holding provides to/receives from another holder on the basis of a contract in writing or by word according to pre-set conditions is considered land rented to/from others.

Agricultural land is the sum of plots of land utilised for the agricultural production process and includes: arable land, hop-gardens, vineyards, kitchen gardens, orchards, permanent grassland, and other permanent crops.

Arable land includes land plots utilised for growing agricultural crops in a crop rotation and also includes lands temporarily covered with grass or with multi-annual fodder crops, areas under glass/plastic foil and hotbeds. Fallow land set aside for regeneration for one year as a rule is also counted in. The fallow land can be free of any crops, can have natural vegetation, or can be sown only for the purpose of green manure. It is a part of a crop rotation system and, therefore, is considered to be an utilised agricultural land.

Unutilised agricultural land refers to areas which used to be utilised as an agricultural land but is not farmed any more for a long time for economic, social or other reasons (arable land is not more included in any crop rotation system).

Table 10 Arable land use

Data on areas under agricultural crops grown as a main crop in the reference year are reported in the table. These areas under crops include in particular crops on arable land, but they also include areas under crops in orchards and kitchen gardens as well as in temporarily ploughed permanent grassland. Areas of crops for the production of renewable energy are included in particular crop types.

Other pulses include pulses not mentioned elsewhere and mixtures of pulses and cereals for the production of grain, regardless of their use. Includes e.g. field beans, chick peas, lentils, common vetch, Hungarian vetch.

Potatoes, total include early, ware, seed, and starch potatoes.

Fodder roots include rutabaga, squash, Jerusalem artichoke, turnip and other foyers (fodder beet, foyers carrot, fodder kale etc.).

Other industrial crops include chicory root, hemp grown for fibre, tobacco etc.

Energy crops not mentioned elsewhere: crops intended primarily for energy production not included in particular crop types, e.g. Miscanthus, reed canary grass, Silphium perfoliatum.

Table 11 Utilised agricultural area

Agricultural land, total includes arable land, hop-gardens, vineyards, kitchen gardens, orchards, permanent grassland and other permanent crops.

Vineyards, total include both fertile and newly established (not yet yielding) vineyards.

Vineyards for production of quality wine, other wine and table grapes include only fertile ones. **Quality wine** production include grape varieties normally grown for the production of wines with a protected designation of origin (PDO) or with a protected geographical indication (PGI), which comply with the requirements (i) of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 or, where applicable, the most recent legislation and (ii) the corresponding national rules. **Table grapes** include grape varieties normally grown for the production of fresh grapes.

Kitchen gardens include utilised agricultural area where fruits, vegetables, flowers, and aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants are permanently grown usually for self consumption. They can comprise both arable land and permanent crops area and they usually make up one unit with residential and farm buildings.

Table 12 Area of land, total

Forest land: areas covered with trees or forest shrubs, including non-commercial forest-tree nurseries grown in woodland (use for the holding's own needs). Wooded agricultural area is included as well.

Other areas: areas occupied with buildings, farmyards, paths and lanes, purpose communications, parking, manipulation or storage areas, as well as parks and tree alleys.

Table 14 Tillage methods

Conventional tillage involves inversion of the soil, normally with a mouldboard or a disc plough as the primary tillage operation, followed by secondary tillage with a disc harrow.

Conservation (low) tillage is a tillage practice or system of practices that leaves plant residues (at least 30%) on the soil surface for erosion control and moisture conservation, normally by not inverting the soil.

Zero tillage (direct seeding) means that no tillage is applied between harvest and sowing on the arable land.

Table 15 Soil cover in winter

The way the arable land is covered with plants or residues or is left bare in the winter. Various farming practices can be used in order to reduce soil degradation; the risk of soil erosion and nutrients loss is kept to be minimised.

Cover crop or intermediate crop are sown specifically to reduce the loss of soil, nutrients and plant protection products during the winter or other periods when the land would otherwise be bare and

susceptible to losses. The economic interest of these crops is low, and the main goal is soil and nutrient protection.

Table 16 Crop rotation

Crop rotation is the practice of alternating crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years so that crops of the same species are not grown without interruption on the same field.

Table 17 Irrigation

The table shows the total potentially irrigable area in the Czech Republic in hectares and actually irrigated area (in hectares).

Irrigable area is maximal area that can be possibly irrigated.

Irrigated area is the area that was irrigated at least once during the reference period.

Table 19 Livestock

Number of production animals that are in the direct possession or management of the holding on the day of the survey (these animals are not necessarily the property of the holder). In case the animals are out of stock on the reference day the usual number shall be recorded. Animals that are not used for gainful activity or are used for hobby activities of holder's family member (except horses) are not included.

Dairy cows are cows kept only or mainly for the production of milk for human consumption or for further processing to dairy products.

Table 20 Manure

Manure produced as a by-product of livestock rearing without further treatment. Natural processes of transformation during storage, mechanical separation of slurry, adding inhibiting substances loss or improving the efficiency of nutrients are not considered as a treatment. Solid dung, liquid manure, slurry and other farmyard manure are included.

Manure imported to the holding (paid for or received for free) used for energy production is excluded.

Table 21 Manure consumption by application technique

Broadcast: Manure is spread over the surface of an area of land or crop, without the use of band-spread or injection techniques and the application is followed by incorporation after a time delay

Bandspread (trailing hose/shoe): Liquid manure or slurry is applied to an area in parallel bands with no manure between the bands, using a device (band spreader) fixed to the end of a tanker or a tractor to discharge liquid manure or slurry at the ground level.

Injection: The application of liquid manure or slurry by placement in slots cut into the soil to various depths depending on the type of injector.

Table 22 Extent of organic farming

Organic farming is a type of agricultural farming characterized by saving natural resources and by limits or bans imposed on the application of substances or methods that burden the environment. Breeding of

animals is carried out in compliance with ethological requirements, the application of veterinary medicaments is controlled and considerate processing procedures are used.

An agricultural holding applies organic farming if it abides by Organic Farming Act No 242/2000 Coll., as last amended, and Council Regulation (ES) No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control.

An eco-farm is a closed economic unit including land, farm buildings, equipment for operation and possibly livestock used for organic farming.

Conversion period *refers to a transient period in which the holding's agricultural farming is transformed into organic farming. It begins on the day the application is received by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic and ends on the day the Ministry issues its decision on the registration of the applicant.*

A holding applies organic farming provided that it is registered or under conversion to organic farming.

Table 26 Destination of the holding's production

Consumption of the final production *in the holder's household contains gifts to family and relatives without remuneration. Agricultural products used as input for other production, such as forage for animal production, are not included in the final output.*

Direct sales to final consumers *mean sales to persons who consume bought products and do not resale them.*