

Conclusion

- *The updated EU agricultural holdings classification system valid from the accounting year of 2010 was used for classifying holdings in Integrated Farm Statistics 2020.*
- *The farm typology concept is based on the standard output variable used as a classification criterion. Standard output expresses the mean monetary value of gross agricultural production for the reference period of five successive years. Standard output coefficients are calculated for all significant agricultural products.*
- *The EU typology is used primarily for classification of agricultural holdings according to the type of farming, economic size class and share of other gainful activities of the holding within the Integrated Farm Statistics (IFS) and the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN).*
- *The core part of the Czech agricultural production is concentrated in the group of large-scale holdings (economic size class X.-XIV.), which utilise 63 % of agricultural land resources and rear 77 % of livestock expressed in livestock units.*
- *The most of holdings (60 %) belong to small size classes (economic size I.-V.) but utilise only 6 % of the agricultural area and rear 4 % of livestock.*
- *Specialist field crops, specialist grazing livestock, and specialist horticulture and permanent crops are the most numerous type of farming groups in the Czech Republic. In total, these holdings concentrate 53% of the agricultural land resources and 20 % of livestock units.*
- *Specialist field crops represents more than one-third of Czech agricultural holdings with a 35% share of total utilized agricultural area. The majority of farms are specialized in cereals and oilseeds crops. Field crops type of farming is concentrated in the Central Bohemian Region, Ústí nad Labem Region, and Vysočina Region.*
- *The second most frequent category of the holdings is formed by specialist grazing livestock, which is characterized by a less intensive form of farming in the Areas with Natural Constraints. This type of farming consists of specialist cattle and also sheep, goats and other grazing livestock types. The important share of small-sized natural persons is typical for grazing livestock specialization. Evaluation of regional distribution shows that grazing livestock is concentrated mainly in the border areas. Most of the grazing livestock specialist occurs in the Karlovy Vary Region and Liberec Region.*
- *The group with the third largest share contains specialist horticulture and permanent crops with a dominant share of small-scale holdings of natural persons. Nevertheless, holdings of this specialization generate a significant part of Czech agricultural production. However, they concentrate only 2 % of total utilized agricultural area. The regional distribution is predominantly determined by climatic conditions. The most of holdings operate in the South Moravian Region. Specialist horticulture represents only 10 % of this specialization holdings. Most of the farms represent specialist permanent crops. Almost two-thirds of the group are specialist vineyards, more than 20 % are specialist fruit, and only 7 % represents specialists with various permanent crops combined.*
- *An important type of farming represents specialist mixed production. This group of holdings generates a substantial part of Czech agricultural production due to the high share of large-scale legal persons. Mixed production type of farming concentrates 16 % of utilized agricultural area and 16 % of total livestock units. The combination of field crops and grazing livestock is the prevailing principle type of farming within this group. The largest number of holdings concentrated in the Vysočina Region, South Bohemian and Central Bohemian regions.*