

2. REGIONAL EVALUATION OF FSS 2013 RESULTS

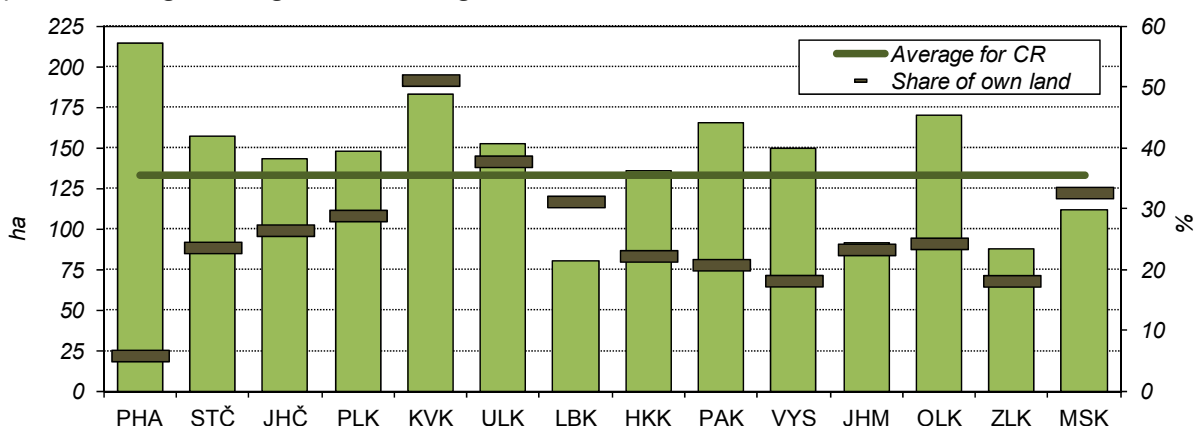
Regional results for the FSS 2013 are available at:

http://www.czso.cz/csu/2014edicniplan.nsf/engpubl/270166-14-eng_n_2014.

Out of 26 246 agricultural holdings the largest proportion farmed in 2013 in Jihomoravský Region (15.0%) and the second largest share in Středočeský Region (13.4%). Natural persons represented more than 90% in Moravskoslezský Region, Zlínský Region, Liberecký Region, Královéhradecký Region and Plzeňský Region, and, on the contrary, only 64.4% of holdings in Hl. m. Praha.

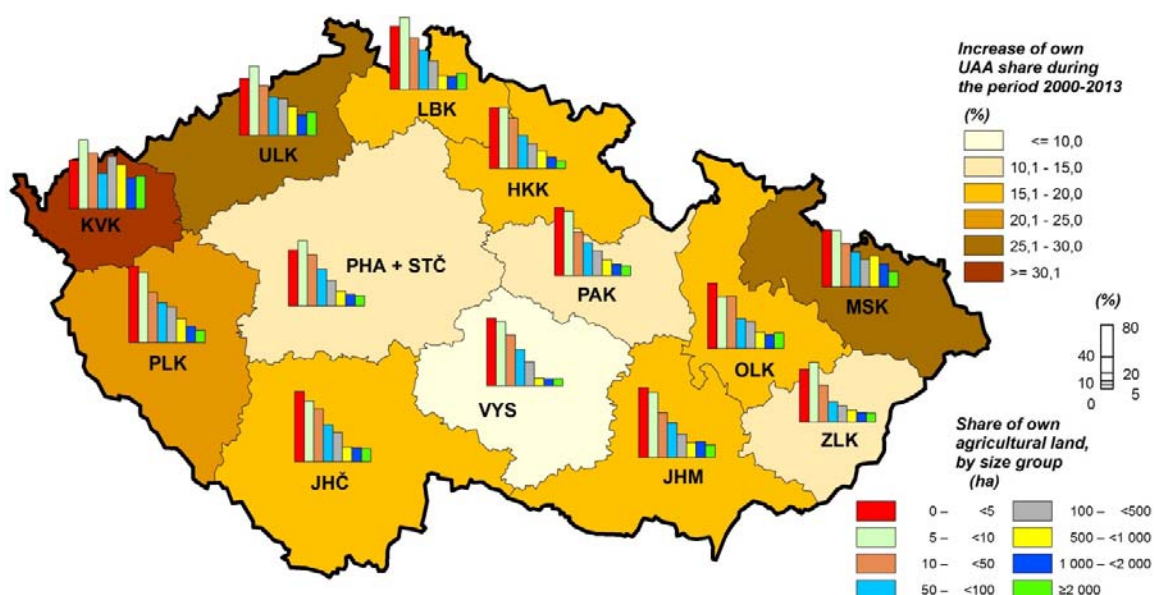
The largest part of the utilised agricultural area was concentrated in Středočeský Region (15.8%) and Jihočeský Region (12.0%). The highest average acreage was recorded for holdings of natural persons in Karlovarský Region (86 ha) and Ústecký Region (85 ha) and holdings of legal persons in Olomoucký Region (1 129 ha) and Plzeňský Region (1 022 ha). The lowest average acreage had holdings of natural persons in Jihomoravský Region (21 ha) and Zlínský Region (22 ha) and holdings of legal persons registered in Hl. m. Praha (488 ha) and Liberecký Region (521 ha).

Graph 17: Average acreage of utilised agricultural area and share of own land



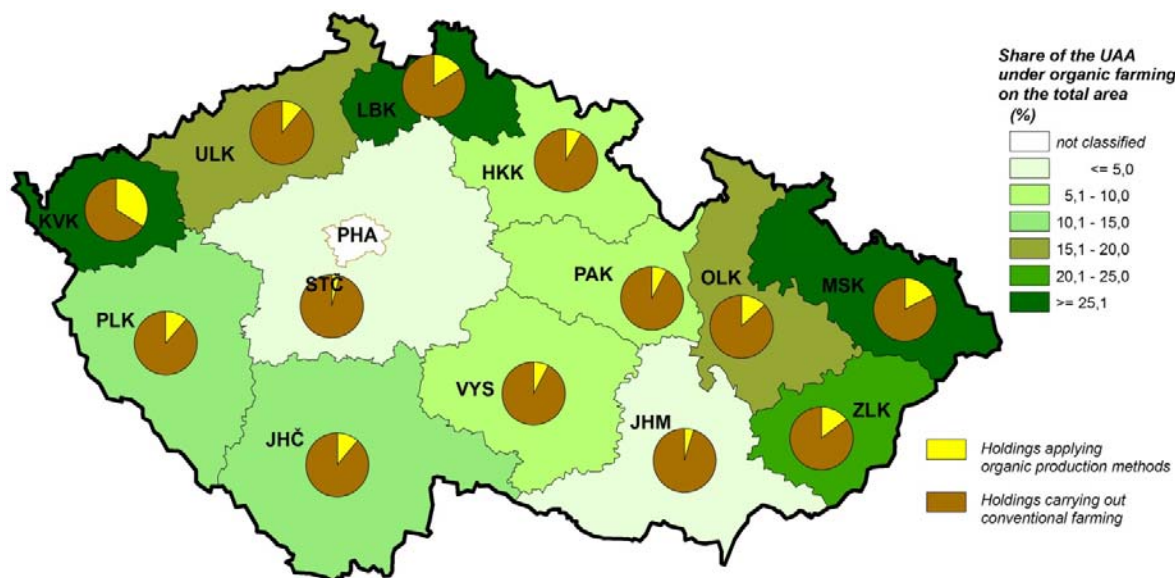
Distinct differences among regions were found in ownership of utilised agricultural land. In Karlovarský Region the share of own land surpassed one half of the UAA (51.1%) while in all other regions it reached from less than one fifth (18.2% for Zlínský Region and Vysočina Region) to 37.8% for Ústecký Region. Even larger differences were recorded among holdings of natural persons: they owned 38.2% of the UAA in Zlínský Region and, on the contrary, 69.8% of the UAA in Karlovarský Region. Holdings of natural persons owned the largest part of the UAA in Karlovarský Region (38.7%) and the smallest one in Vysočina Region (8.2%).

Fig. 1: Share of own land in agricultural holdings



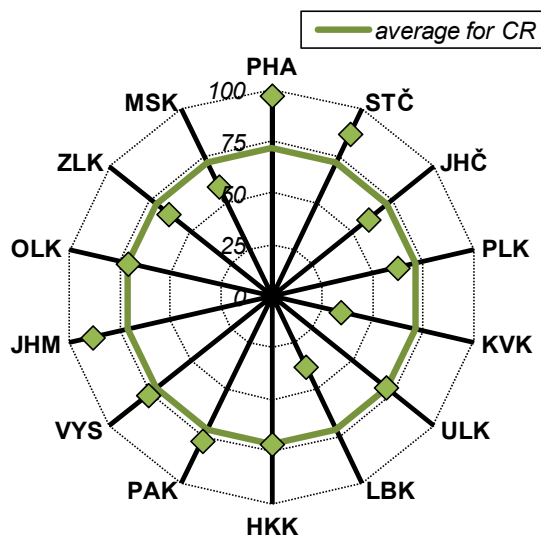
Organic production methods were applied in the largest range in Karlovarský Region, where one third (33.8%) of the holdings dealt with organic farming on more than a half (55.8%) of the UAA. Also the largest proportion of holdings applying solely organic production methods was recorded in this region (30.1% of holdings and 45.5% of the UAA). No organically farming holdings were in Hl. m. Praha and out of other regions, and the smallest share was found in Středočeský Region (4.1% of holdings and 2.9% of the UAA). The smallest share of holdings utilising solely organic production methods was recorded in Jihomoravský Region (0.7% of holdings; 1.1% of the UAA).

Fig. 2: Organic farming



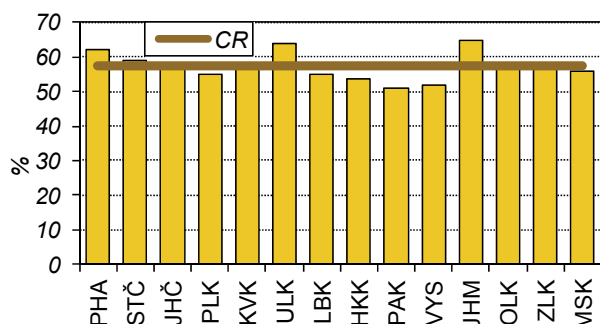
Arable land dominated (71.3%) on the utilised agricultural area with some exceptions: in Karlovarský Region and Liberecký Region the majority of the UAA was covered by permanent grassland (65.8% and 61.2%, respectively) and a smaller part by arable land (34.1% and 37.6%, respectively). The largest share of arable land was recorded in Jihomoravský Region (88.8%) and Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (87.4%) where the shares of permanent grassland were the smallest (6.1% and 11.6%, respectively). Growing of permanent crops is only locally important. Vineyards comprise 3.9% of the UAA in Jihomoravský Region and less than 1% of the UAA in Zlínský Region, Ústecký Region, and Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha. Hop gardens grew on 1.5% of the UAA in Ústecký Region and less than 1% of the UAA in Středočeský Region and Olomoucký Region. Orchards represented 1.2% of the UAA in Jihomoravský Region and the level of 1% of the UAA was surpassed also in Liberecký Region and Ústecký Region.

Graph 18: Share of arable land

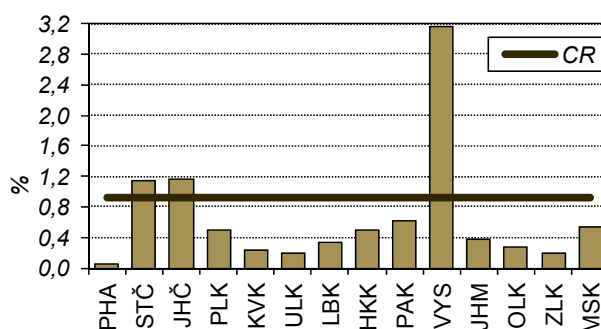


The crop group most frequently planted in all regions were cereals; the greatest share was recorded for Jihomoravský Region (64.7%) and Ústecký Region (64.0%), and the smallest one for Pardubický Region (51.1%) and Vysočina Region (51.7%). Cereal areas consisted of wheat in one half (Olomoucký Region, 51.8%) to two thirds (Ústecký Region, 68.5%) of their area. In Jihomoravský Region maize for grain was an important crop (44.8% of its total area). Growing of potatoes was concentrated in Vysočina Region (37.8% of their area) and in Středočeský Region (24.0%). In Středočeský Region the largest share of sugar beet (27.7% of its area), rape and turnip rape (21.5%), soya (20.1%) as well as other oleaginous crops (23.4%), vegetables (40.1%) or flowers and ornamental crops (34.8% of their area) was planted. Among crops typical for particular region belonged e. g. sunflower for seed (50.3% in Jihomoravský Region), medicinal plants and plants for seasoning (29.2% in Pardubický Region) or strawberries (32.6% in Ústecký Region). An exceptional crop was fibre flax which was concentrated in 97.7% in Jihomoravský Region.

Graph 19: Share of cereals on arable land



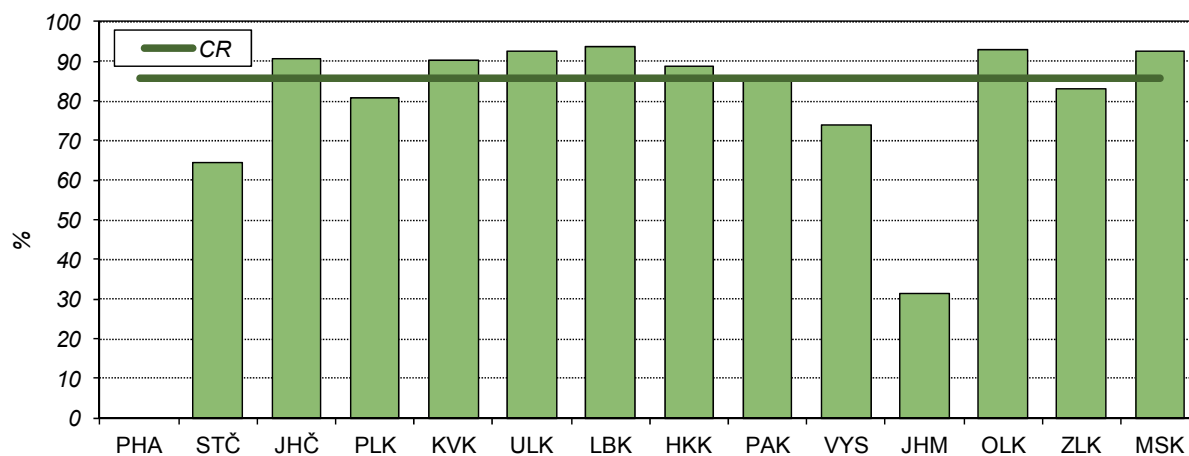
Graph 20: Share of potatoes on arable land



The most frequent type of land use under organic production methods was permanent grassland; the only exception was Jihomoravský Region where it represented only one third (31.3%) of the UAA under organic farming while arable land organically farmed covered 54.4% of the UAA under organic farming. The largest share of permanent grasslands was in Liberecký Region (93.6%) where arable land comprised only 5.6% of the UAA under organic production methods. More than one half of permanent grassland was farmed organically in Karlovarský Region (76.6% of their area), Ústecký Region (61.2%), Moravskoslezský Region (57.0%), Zlínský Region (55.5%) and Olomoucký Region (54.9%). Orchards were organically farmed the most in Karlovarský Region (99.6% of their area) and Vysočina Region (80.2%). Vineyards and orchards in Jihomoravský Region covered 6.6% and 7.6%, respectively, of all the UAA organically farmed.

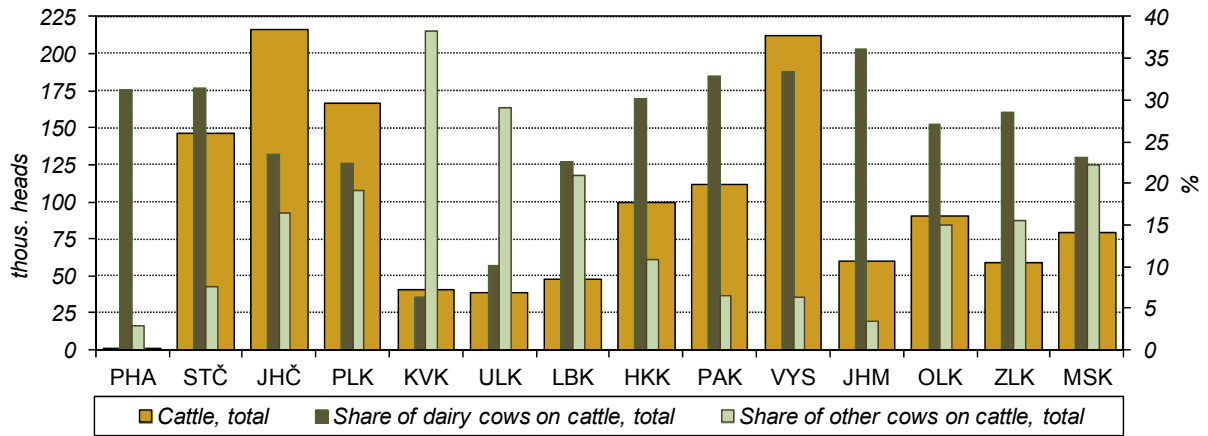
The largest share of arable land where organic production methods were applied was recorded in Karlovarský Region (15.7% of its area). The most frequent crops on arable land organically farmed were cereals (from 33.6% of arable land organically farmed in Královéhradecký Region to 65.4% in Moravskoslezský Region); plants harvested green (from 27.0% for Moravskoslezský Region to 49.7% for Královéhradecký Region); and in Jihomoravský Region also oleaginous crops (16.9% of arable land organically farmed).

Graph 21: Share of permanent grassland in the UAA under organic production



As for raising of cattle, there were distinct differences among regions. The largest share for cattle totals were recorded for Jihočeský Region (15.8%) and Vysočina Region (15.5%) but both regions differed in cattle types: dairy cows prevailed in Vysočina Region (19.1% of their number) but other (beef) cows in Jihočeský Region (18.8% of their number). In Vysočina Region the cattle density was the highest both for cattle totals (59 heads per 100 ha of the UAA) and for dairy cows (20 heads per 100 ha of the UAA) while for other cows the in Karlovarský Region highest value (16 heads per 100 ha of the UAA) was reached. The lowest densities were recorded in Jihomoravský Region for cattle totals (17 heads per 100 ha of the UAA) and for other cows (1 head per 100 ha of the UAA) and in Ústecký Region for dairy cows (2 heads per 100 ha of the UAA).

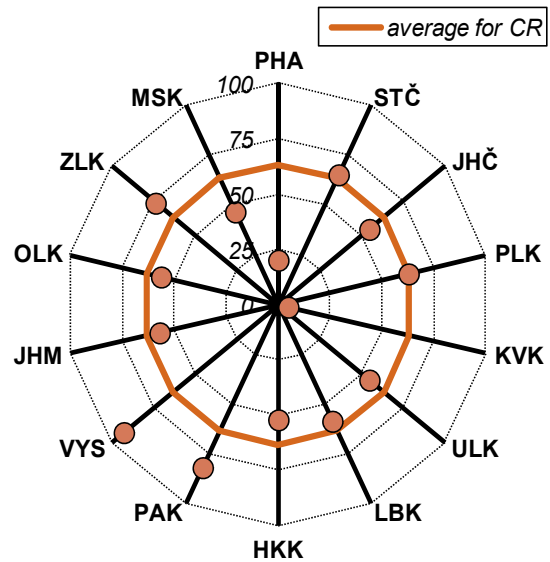
Graph 22: Raising of cattle



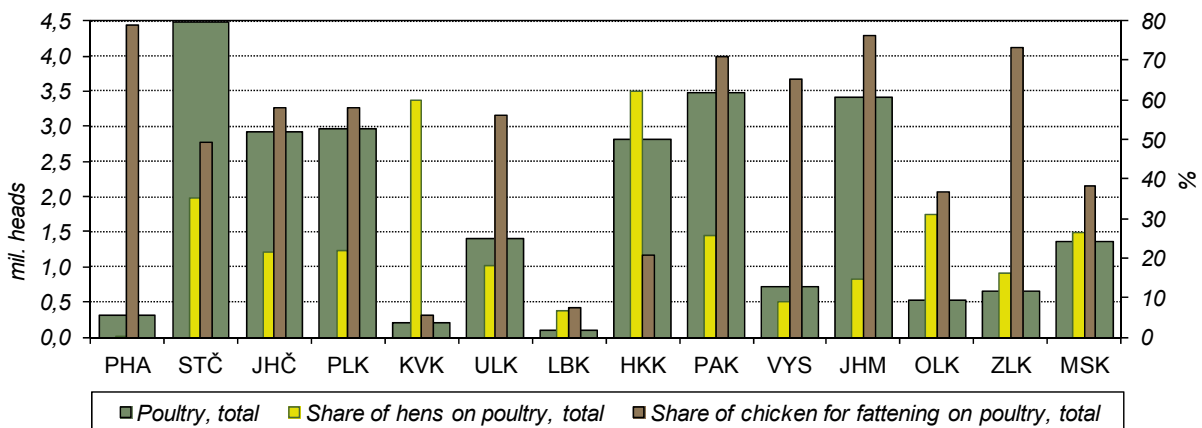
Raising of pigs was concentrated in Středočeský Region (20.1%) and Vysočina Region (16.2%) while only 0.1% of pigs were recorded in Karlovarský Region. Pigs density was the highest in Vysočina Region (93 heads per 100 ha of arable land) and the lowest in Karlovarský Region (5 heads per 100 ha of arable land).

Holdings dealing with raising of poultry were mainly in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (18.9% of the total number), especially ones dealing with raising of chicken for breeding (19.1%). Raising of hens was concentrated in Královéhradecký Region (24.8%) and raising of chicken for fattening in Jihomoravský Region (18.7%). The lowest shares of poultry were recorded in Liberecký Region (0.4%) and Karlovarský Region (0.8%). The highest poultry density was in Pardubický Region (1 967 heads per 100 ha of arable land) and Královéhradecký Region (1 695 heads per 100 ha of arable land), the lowest one in Vysočina Region (260 heads per 100 ha of arable land). The level of 1 000 heads of hens per 100 ha of arable land was surpassed in Královéhradecký Region (1 055 heads per 100 ha of arable land) and for chicken for fattening in Pardubický Region (1 398 heads per 100 ha of arable land).

Graph 23: Pig density (heads per 100 ha of arable land)



Graph 24: Raising of poultry

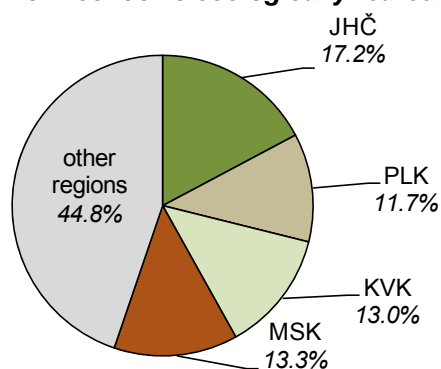


The highest shares of sheep were recorded in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha and in Jihočeský Region (both 11.5% of the total number). The lowest share, only 4.1%, was kept in Jihomoravský Region. Sheep density was the highest in Liberecký Region (16 heads per 100 ha of arable land) and Zlínský Region (14 heads per 100 ha of arable land).

Out of other livestock species, goats were raised mostly in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha (13.4%) as well as rabbits (14.9%). In Jihočeský Region there was the highest share of horses (15.6%) and the highest share of holdings raising hoofed game in confinement (23.9%). In Plzeňský Region was the highest share of beekeepers (41.9% of beehives). Raising of fur animals had an outstanding position as it was in 88.2% concentrated in Vysočina Region.

In several regions important part of livestock were organically reared animals. It concerned especially Karlovarský Region where 64.1% of cattle (and even 72.3% of other cows), 29.2% of pigs, 64.6% of sheep, 48.7% of goats, 56.9% of horses, donkeys and their hybrids, and 62.9% of rabbits were reared organically. Another example is Liberecký Region with the highest share of ecologically reared sheep (67.4%), goats (59.6%) and poultry (8.4%). The largest share of ecologically reared beehives was recorded in Olomoucký Region (28.6%). The lowest proportions of organically reared animals were in Jihomoravský and Středočeský Region.

Graph 25: Beef cows ecologically reared



Graph 26: Sheep ecologically reared

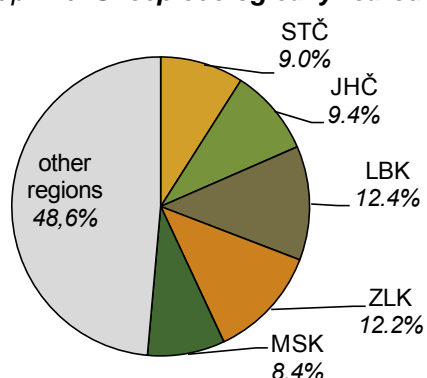
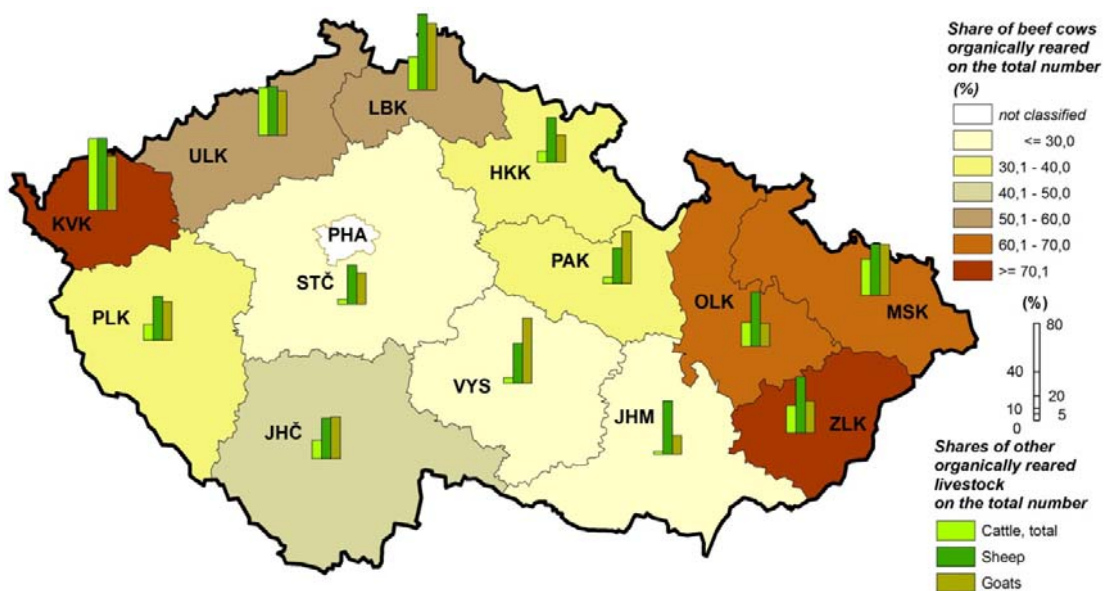


Fig. 3: Shares of livestock organically reared

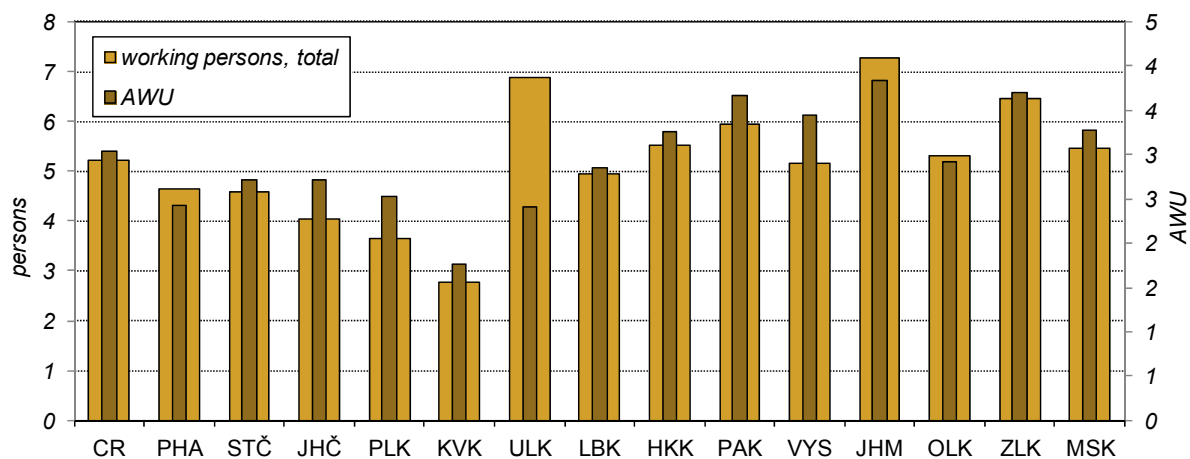


The largest proportion of working persons in agriculture was concentrated in Jihomoravský Region (14.4%) and Středočeský Region (14.0%). The largest share of labour force regularly employed was recorded in Plzeňský Region (84.0%) and Karlovarský Region (82.5%), the lowest one in Ústecký Region (42.2%). The highest number of workers per one holding was in Královéhradecký Region (10.5 persons), the lowest one in Liberecký Region (4.0 persons). The average number of workers per 100 ha of the UAA ranged from 2.8 persons in Karlovarský Region to 7.3 persons in Jihomoravský Region. The share of women

was the highest in Hl. m. Praha (45.3%) and Jihomoravský Region (40.2%) and the lowest in Plzeňský Region (29.1%) and Karlovarský Region (29.5%).

The share of Annual Work Units (AWU) to total number of working persons was in Plzeňský Region the highest (69.1%). Ústecký Region differed from all other regions with the share lower than one half – only 35.0%. This finding, together with low proportion of labour forces regularly employed, shows that local agricultural holdings focused on activities with high proportion of seasonal works (e.g. harvest of fruits and vegetables).

Graph 27: Working persons per 100 ha of the utilised agricultural area



Labour force not regularly employed (i.e. working on the basis of contract of work or for services) were most common in Ústecký Region (8 019 contracts) and Jihomoravský Region (6 852 contracts). One person worked for 154 hours on average; in regions this number ranged from 117 hours in Ústecký Region to 199 in Vysočina Region. Further working persons in agriculture were employed not directly by agricultural holdings (self-employed persons or persons employed by job agencies). The largest number of persons of both categories worked in Středočeský Region (141 self-employed, 953 by job agencies), no such workers were in Hl. m. Praha. The average number of hours worked was 827 hours for self-employed persons and 390 hours for persons employed by job agencies; the first one was in Pardubický Region the highest (1 210 hours) and for Olomoucký Region the lowest (386 hours) while the latter ranged from 185 hours in Zlínský Region to 2 314 hours for Karlovarský Region.

The age structure did not differ distinctly among regions. The largest share of young workers was Moravskoslezský Region with 21.1% for age group to 35 years. More than 20% of workers up to 35 years were also in Pardubický Region (20.4%) and Ústecký Region (20.2%), the lowest shares were in Plzeňský Region (16.3%) and Olomoucký Region (16.8%). Vysočina Region was the only region with more than a half of the persons in the category aged 35–55 years (51.4%). The age group of 55 years and over was most common in Jihomoravský Region (39.3%) and Plzeňský Region (38.7%), the lowest shares were in Vysočina Region (30.6%) and Pardubický Region (30.7%).

Graph 28: Age structure of labour force regularly employed

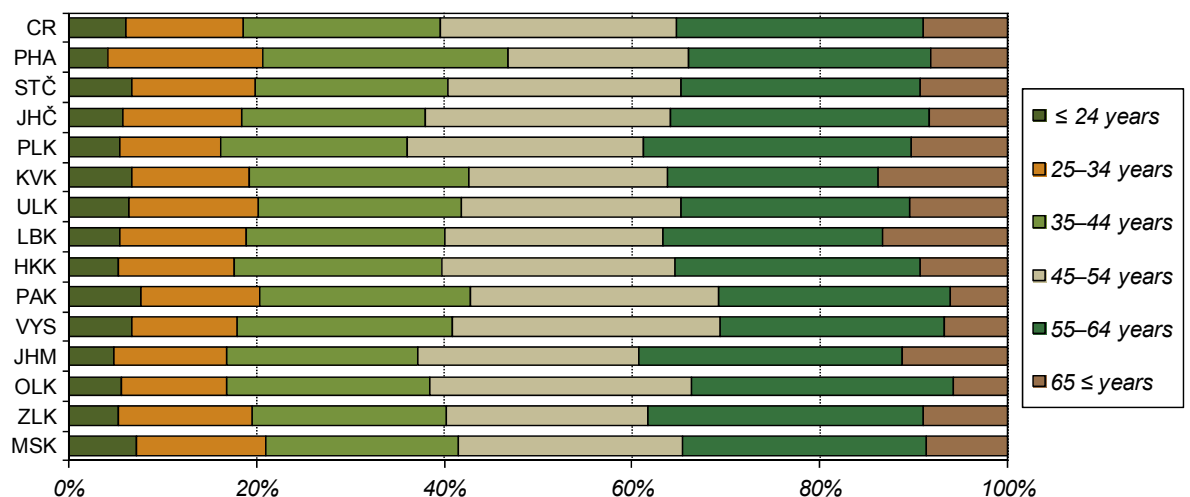
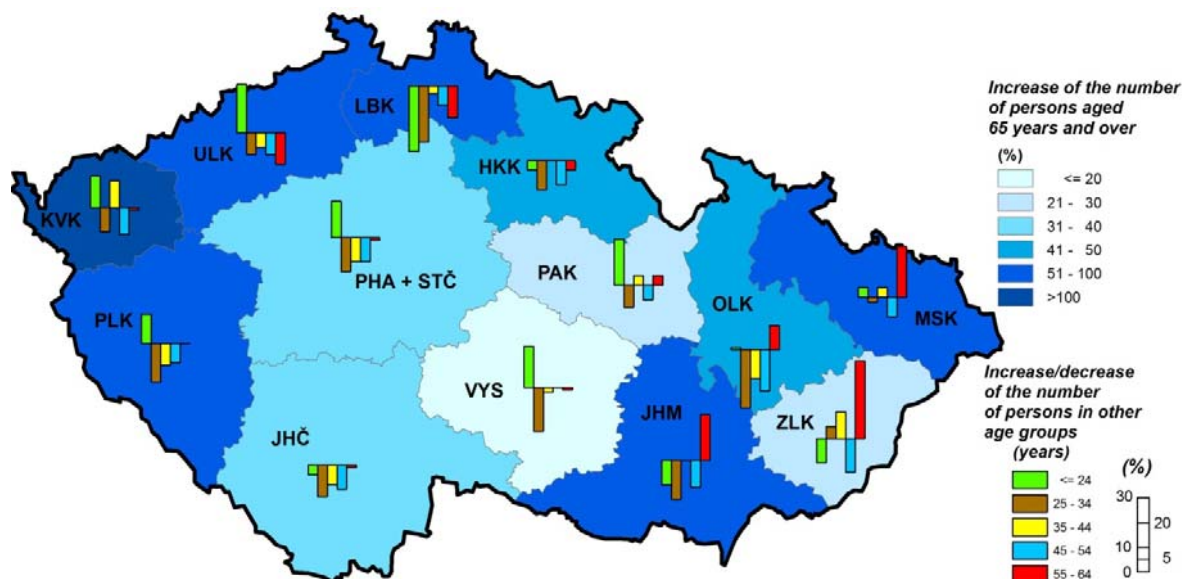


Fig. 4: Changes in the age structure during 2010-2013



Machinery and equipment in agricultural holdings differs in regions in relation to their prevailing agricultural activities. The largest number of tractors and tool carriers was recorded in Pardubický Region and Vysočina Region (both 383 pieces per 100 holdings) and the lowest in Zlínský Region (196 pcs.). Number of lorries ranged from 13 pcs. per 100 holdings in Liberecký Region to 30 pcs. in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha. Cultivators and hoeing machines were used the most in Vysočina Region (139 pcs. per 100 holdings) and the least in Karlovarský Region (50 pcs.). Number of reapers ranged from 16 pcs. per 100 holdings in Jihomoravský Region to 55 pcs. in Liberecký Region. In Vysočina Region there was also the highest number of combine harvesters (59 pcs. per 100 holdings), cutter harvesters (18 pcs.) and root crops or vegetable harvesters (34 pcs.). The lowest values were recorded in Zlínský Region for combine harvesters (17 pcs.), Jihomoravský Region for cutter harvesters (3 pcs.) and Karlovarský Region and Zlínský Region for root crops or vegetable harvesters (4 pcs.). The widest equipment with computer technology was recorded in Pardubický Region (139 personal computers per 100 holdings, of which 130 were connected to internet), opposite situation was in Liberecký Region and Jihomoravský Region (66 computers per 100 holdings, of which connected to internet 61 ones in Liberecký Region and 62 ones in Jihomoravský Region).

The largest share of holdings dealing with renewable energy production was recorded in Vysočina Region (3.8%) and Pardubický Region (3.5%), and the lowest in Zlínský Region (1.6%). The largest proportion of holdings utilising biomass energy was situated in Vysočina Region (16.1%) while in Středočeský Region including Hl. m. Praha holdings using solar energy were concentrated (17.2%).

Fig. 5: Equipment for renewable energy production

