

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

1. Agriculture in Denmark

EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

Denmark and the other EU Member States lay down the EU agricultural policies, which constitute the overall framework for Danish agriculture. The collective agricultural policies exercise a direct and indirect influence on the incomes and decision-making behaviour of Danish farmers, and thus on the requirements made in relation to agricultural statistics.

Falling significance to the Danish economy

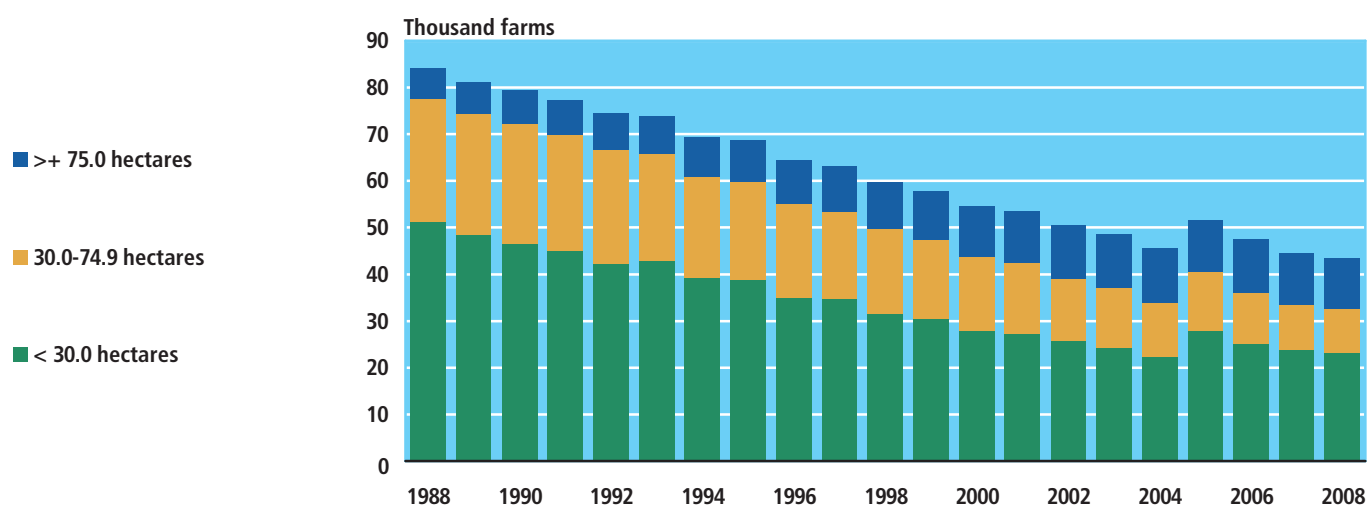
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of exports, with pork as the most important product.

The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Throughout many years, structural trends within Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. In 2008, the number of farms in Denmark constitutes 47,000 with at least 5 hectares of farm area, which has almost been halved over a period of 20 years. The average farm size is currently 620 hectares, which is far above the EU average.

Figure 1

Number of farms by area



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf and [bdf07](#).

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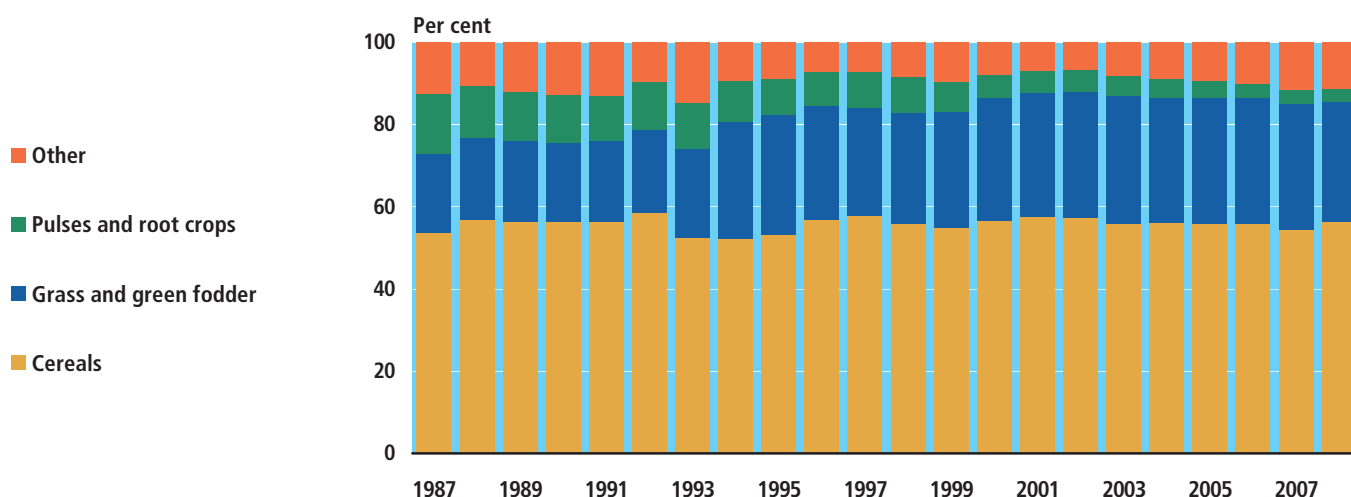
Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms which are smaller than 30.0 hectares do in fact constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 54 per cent. This share was 61 per cent 20 years ago. Medium sized farms between 30.0 and 74.9 hectares constitute 21 per cent – 32 per cent 20 years ago. Finally the group of big farms of at least 75.0 hectares amounts to 25 per cent of all farms where the share of big farms was 8 per cent in 1988.

Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterized by a wide variety of activities with one dominating goal: the production of food. Naturally, this variety is reflected in the use of the arable area, which comprises the production of crops used for human consumption and production of fodder for livestock which is used for food of animal origin. Cereals are far the most important crop with 56 per cent of the total agricultural area.

Figure 2

Total arable area by crop type



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/afg and afg07.

The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by different crops. Please note that the category *other* includes industrial seeds, seeds for sowing, horticultural products, and other areas, while *grass and green fodder* includes areas in rotation as well as areas that are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and set aside area. More than half of the agricultural area is used for cereal production, whereas between 20 and 30 per cent is used for production of green fodder for livestock. During the period, there is a great fall in pulses and root crops and almost a similar increase in grass and green fodder, which is primarily due to that fodder beets have been replaced by maize for silage.

Greenhouses also account for cultivation, primarily flowers, ornamental plants, different vegetables and mushrooms. The total green house area is around 500 hectares.

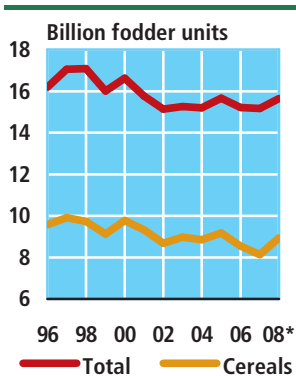
Crop production

Naturally, crop production is closely connected to area use. As mentioned above, the majority of the area is used for cereal production, with the primary types of grain being barley and wheat. Thus, cereals account for the majority of total crop production, while crops for cattle feeding are the second most important activity.

Crop production can be divided into three groups: Products used as foods, either directly or after processing; products used for livestock fodder; and a third group which comprises flowers, plants, and other non-food crops.

The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock. In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. Figure 3 illustrates the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Figure 3
Crop production



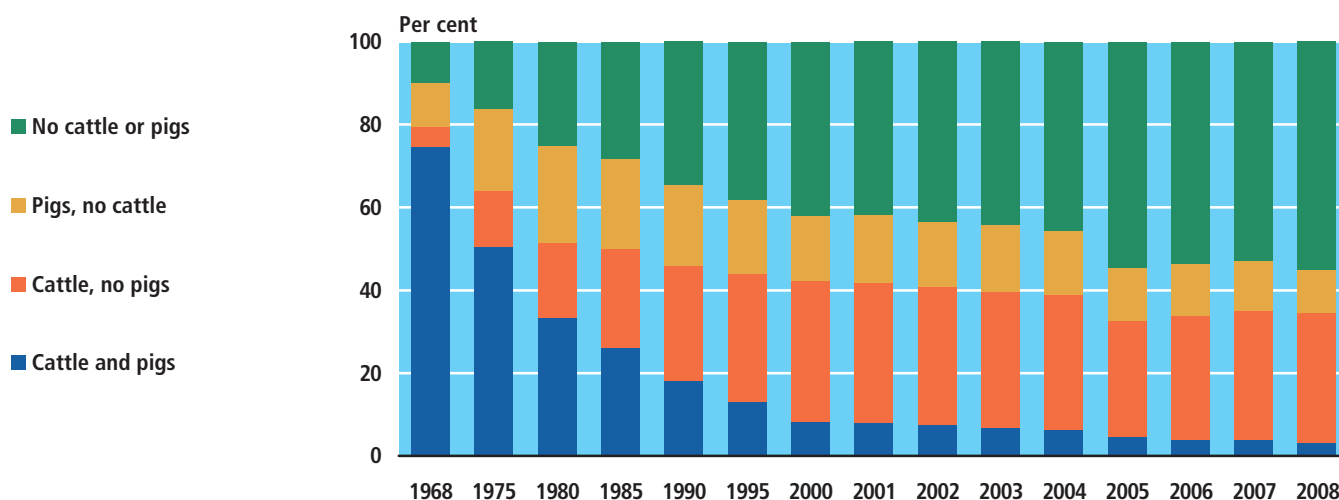
For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hst6.

Livestock and livestock production

Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. More than 50 per cent has neither cattle nor pigs, while only 3 per cent of the farming has both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4

Degree of specialization



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/komb and komb07.

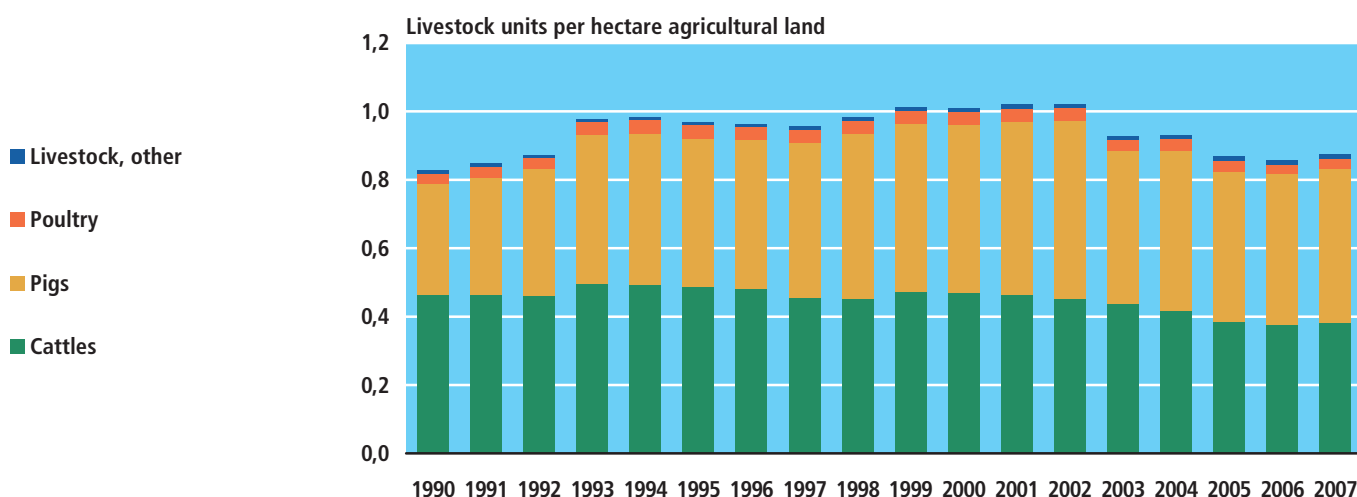
Livestock density indicates the environmental impact

Livestock density is a measurement of the number of livestock converted to livestock units (LSU) in relation to the area suitable for fertilization. Livestock units reflect the quantity of nitrogen in the slurry, while the area suitable for fertilization is the land where the slurry can be spread.

The livestock density was 0.87 LSU per hectare in 2007, when it is calculated in proportion to the total area where it can be spread. This is an increase of 0.04 LSU compared to the level in 1990. This increase took place from primarily 1992 to 1993, and since then there has only been a minor increase in livestock density. The reason is that in order to apply for crop subsidies it was required to set-aside land, and thereby the area suitable for fertilization was considerably reduced. The fall in the livestock density from 2002 to 2003 is due to changes in the factors for emission of nitrogen.

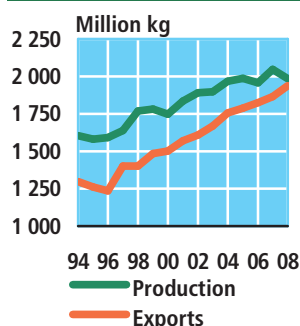
Figure 5

Livestock density



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/brug6, [brug66](http://www.statbank.dk/brug66), [brug4](http://www.statbank.dk/brug4) and [brug44](http://www.statbank.dk/brug44).

Figure 6
Production and exports of pork



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ani5 and [kn8y](http://www.statbank.dk/kn8y).

Since 1990, the contribution by cattle to livestock density has decreased slowly, while the contribution by pigs has increased. In 2007, pigs accounted for a somewhat larger contribution to livestock density than cattle. A great majority of the fertilization production stems from cattle and pigs, as the contribution of the livestock categories together accounted for 95 per cent. The fall in the contribution to livestock density by pigs from 2002 to 2003 is due to the above-mentioned change in the calculation of livestock units.

Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

Through many years, the number of farms with livestock has been reduced, but this does not entail a reduction in the number of farm animals. For example, the stock of pigs increased from 10 million in 1980 to almost 13 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to more than 2,200 during the same period. As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combined make pork production in financial terms one of the most significant single element in Denmark's agricul-

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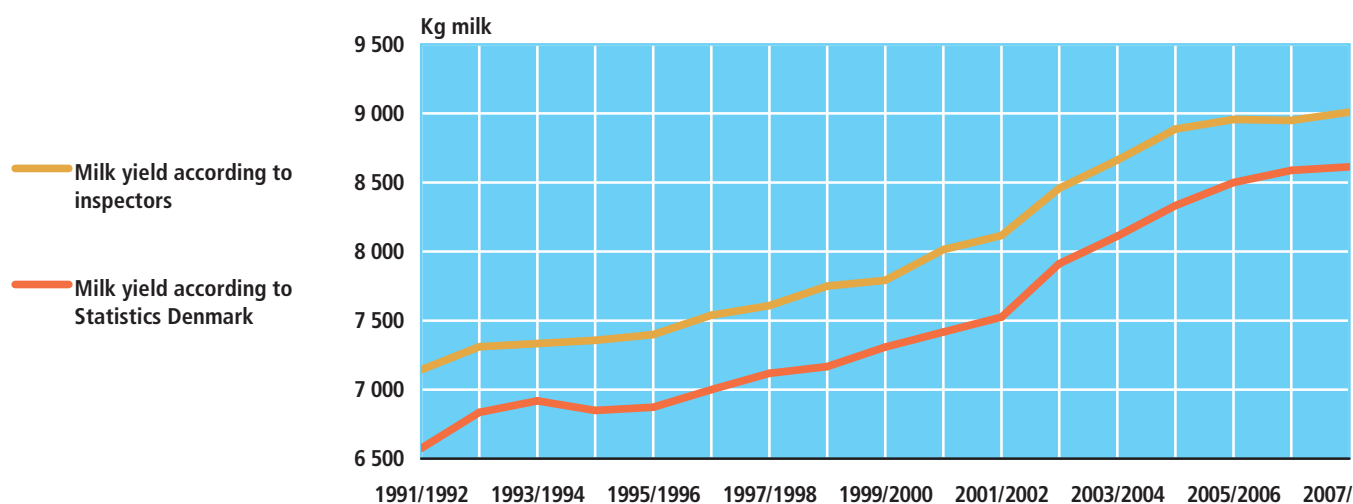
tural production. In addition to the total production of pork, figure 6 also shows pork exports. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

Milk production

Economically, the second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota, which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third. However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 4.5 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 9 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

Figure 7

Average milk yield per dairy cow



Note: Statistics Denmark calculates average milk yields on the basis of the total stock of dairy cows and the total milk yield. Inspectors calculate the yield from the periodic yield inspection, which covers approximately 88 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

See table 280.

The financial position of the agricultural sector

The financial circumstances of the agricultural sector can be described by preparing sector accounts for agriculture. The sector accounts can be briefly described as a statement of the production value of the agricultural sector, less the production costs involved. Three income concepts are used in the sector accounts: Gross value added at producers' prices, gross value added at basic prices, and gross value added at factor cost. The difference in the three income concepts concerns incorporating the operating subsidies received by the agricultural sector and the taxes and duties paid by this sector.

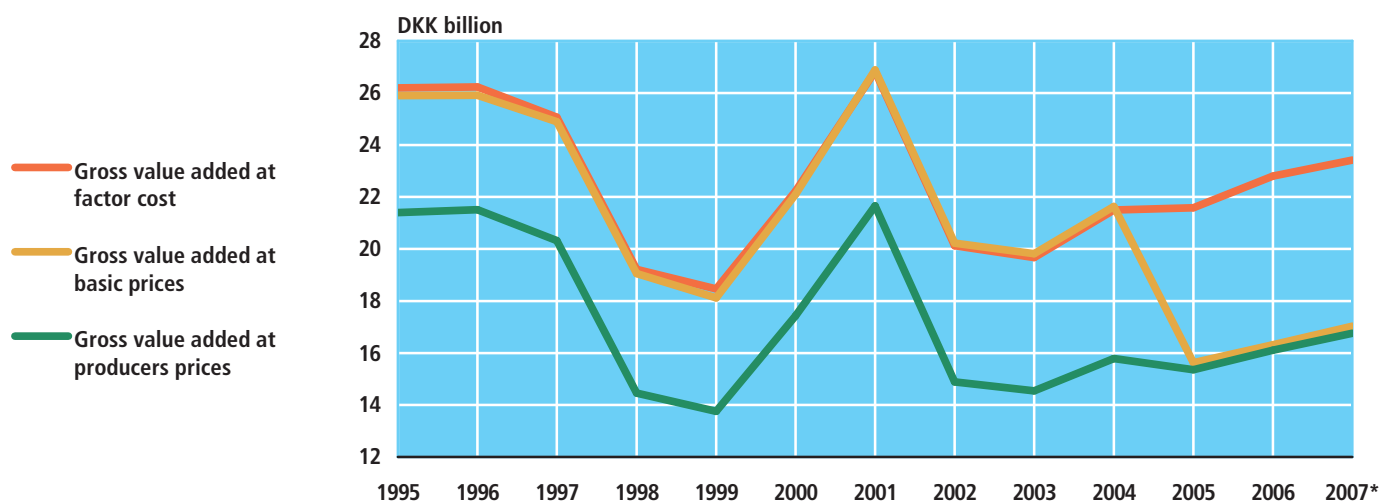
It appears from figure 8 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years with a low point in 2003. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export article for Danish agriculture.

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The difference between value added at producer and at basic prices, respectively, is primarily due to reforms of EU agricultural policies, where an adjustment from price subsidies to direct area and livestock subsidies was initiated in 1993. From 2005, most of the subsidies are given as general subsidies as a consequence of the latest reform of agricultural policies.

Among EU countries, France, Italy and Spain, with about 16 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU (EU27). Denmark accounts for almost 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.5 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture. Denmark received 2.3 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 400 billion.

Figure 8 Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lbfi1.

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2007, agricultural gross fixed capital formation reached DKK 14.4 billion and was consequently 2.7 billion larger than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements. The depreciation was DKK 9.3 billion so there is a positive net capital formation in the agricultural industry, which is also connected with the structural development. The figures exclude holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2006, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 252 billion, and they have been increasing for several years. In 2007, interest payments amounted to DKK 11.5 billion, a slight increase after several years of decreasing interest payments. Lower interest rates and the use of new types of loan are the main reasons for the general lower interest payments, while liabilities are increasing.

6 per cent of all farms are organic

There has been a substantial increase in organic farming in Denmark during the last decade, but there has for some few years been a minor decline. In 2007, or-

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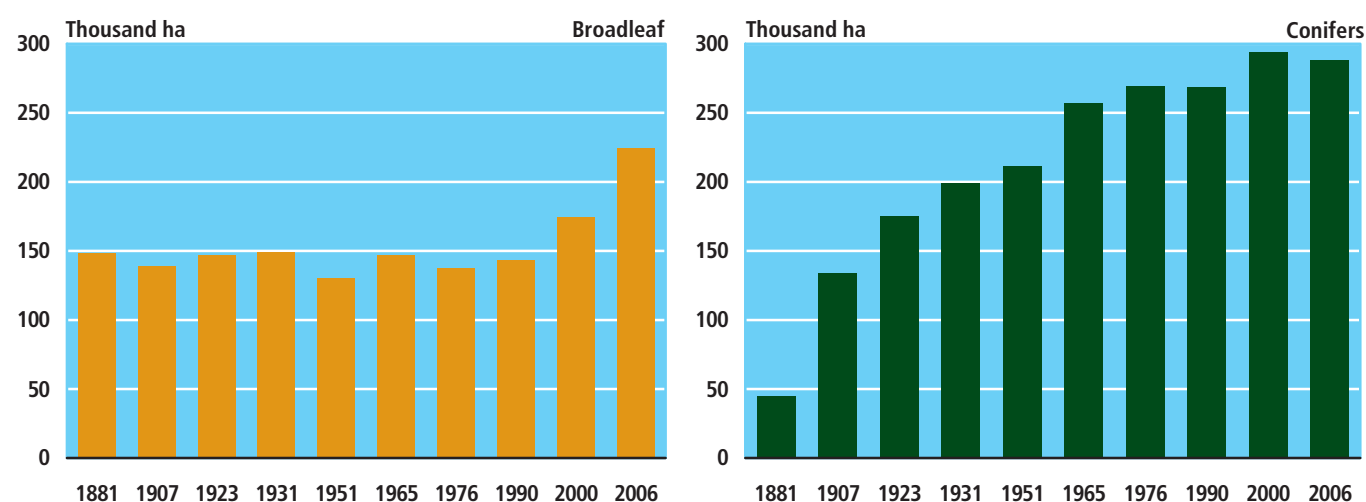
ganic farms made up about 6 per cent of all farms, whereas the 100 per cent re-allotted organic area accounted for almost 5 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 1997 organic farms constituted 2.6 per cent of all farms, and the organic area was only about 1.4 per cent of the total agricultural area.

2. Forestry

Forestry censuses

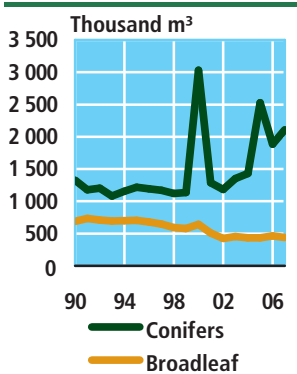
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

Figure 9 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1.

Figure 10 Felling



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov6.

The Forestry Act

According to the Forestry Act of 2004, the Minister for the Environment is responsible for ensuring that national statistics within the forestry area are prepared. The latest published forest census took place in 2000, the date set on 1 January 2000. A new feature of this census is the collection of information on forest-management planning and rejuvenation and establishment methods for the latest 10-year period.

Forest & Landscape has compiled the forest area in 2006 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots. Differences in the compilation methods between the statistics in 2006 and the previous forest surveys imply that caution should in many cases be taken when comparisons are made between the surveys.

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Figure 9 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2000. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers. As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forest areas during a period which corresponds to one generation of trees (approximately 100 years).

Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. For many years, production from conifers has been dominant. Almost half of the felling in 2005 was for energy purposes. The damage caused by the storms in 1999 and 2005 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers. For many years, there has been a decline in the production of broadleaf. However, the latest figures indicate a minor increase.

3. Fishing

Common EU fishing policies

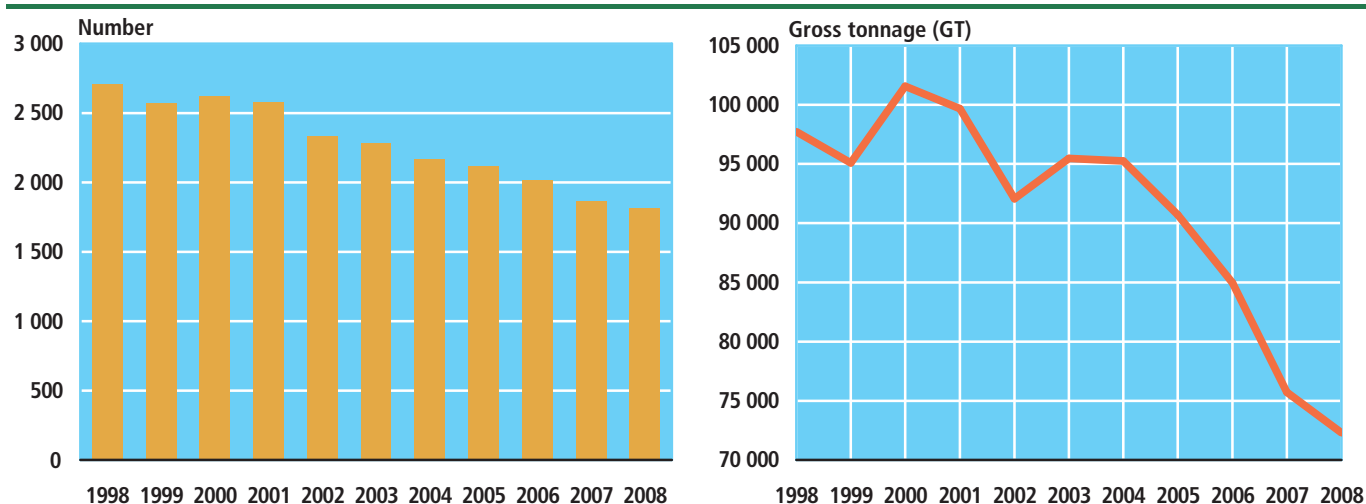
The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of the vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, the Danish Directorate of Fisheries must authorize use of such a vessel for commercial fishing. As part of the ongoing structural measures within the fishing industry aimed at adapting the capacity of the fishing fleet to the fishing opportunities, public subsidies are available for discontinuing fishing vessels. As a result, a large number of vessels have ceased to be part of the fishing fleet. Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and more are shown in the figure below.

Figure 11

The Danish fishing fleet



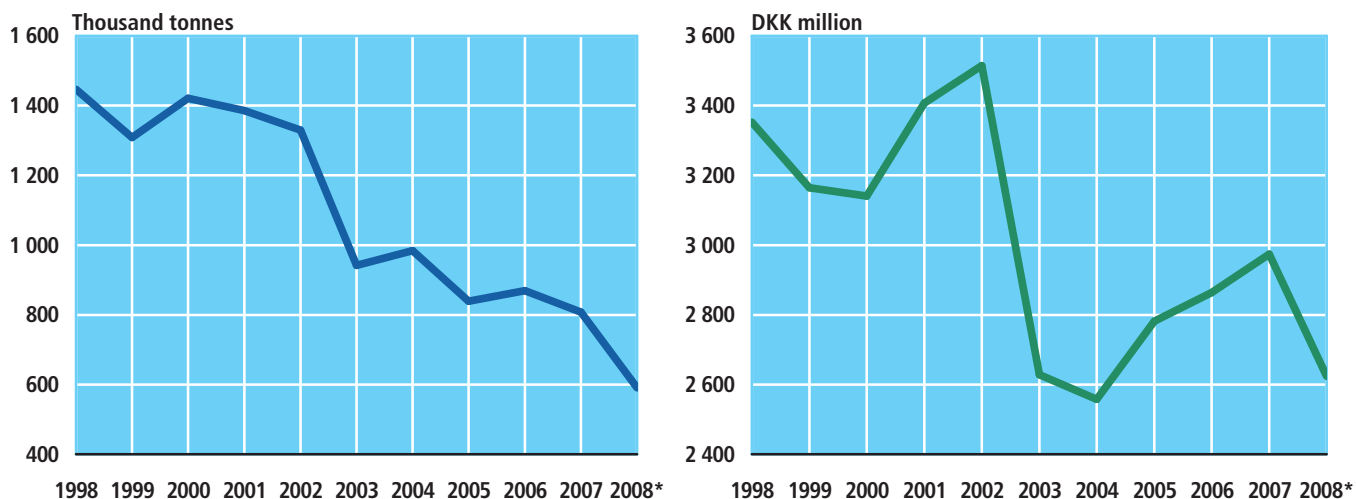
See table 289.

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Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1998-2008: from 1.4 million tonnes in 1998 to less than 600,000 tonnes in 2008. In 2008, the value of the catch of DKK 2.6 billion was 22 per cent lower than in 1998 when calculated at current prices.

Figure 12 Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value



See table 290.

Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are compiled by the [Danish Directorate of Fisheries](#).

Table 263

Farms by size of area 2008

	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	Total
	number of farms						
Denmark	10 215	8 158	4 942	5 365	6 620	8 115	43 415
Region Hovedstaden	853	531	305	273	262	267	2 492
København og Nordsjælland	753	436	245	219	171	152	1 976
Province Bornholm	100	95	60	54	91	116	516
Region Sjælland	2 129	1 189	855	1 113	1 064	1 338	7 687
Region Syddanmark	2 465	2 109	1 225	1 518	2 092	2 526	11 936
Province Fyn	985	628	374	425	592	634	3 639
Province Sydjylland	1 480	1 481	851	1 092	1 500	1 892	8 297
Region Midtjylland	2 959	2 511	1 565	1 602	2 001	2 453	13 091
Province Østjylland	1 686	1 315	800	764	758	1 043	6 367
Province Vestjylland	1 273	1 196	764	839	1 243	1 410	6 724
Region Nordjylland	1 809	1 817	993	858	1 201	1 531	8 209

Note: The agricultural and horticultural surveys include farms with at least 5 ha cultivated area, or with agricultural production which at least corresponds to this. Because of rounding, the total do not necessarily agree with the individual figures.

For further information please visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 264

Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2008

	Field crops	Horticulture	Fruit etc.	Cattle etc.	Pigs and poultry	Mixed crop production	Mixed livestock	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
	number of farms								
All Denmark	22 925	720	570	8 969	1 988	855	329	7 059	43 415
Region Hovedstaden	1 436	72	44	496	38	71	15	320	2 492
København og Nordsjælland	1 141	70	41	402	4	61	14	243	1 976
Province Bornholm	295	2	3	94	34	10	1	77	516
Region Sjælland	5 228	141	161	869	174	226	26	862	7 687
Region Syddanmark	5 763	322	220	2 898	586	190	80	1 876	11 936
Province Fyn	1 917	258	177	534	173	103	21	456	3 639
Province Sydjylland	3 846	64	43	2 364	413	87	59	1 420	8 297
Region Midtjylland	6 547	141	108	2 806	768	249	119	2 353	13 091
Province Østjylland	3 427	93	63	1 126	302	166	65	1 125	6 367
Province Vestjylland	3 120	47	44	1 681	466	82	55	1 229	6 724
Region Nordjylland	3 951	45	38	1 901	421	119	88	1 647	8 209

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 265

Farms with area in tenancy. 2008

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	8 908	5 899	3 017	2 603	1 675	731	22 833
Farms with tenant area	1 306	2 259	1 925	2 762	4 945	7 384	20 582
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 474	14 028	16 508	35 138	109 431	602 479	782 058
Average tenant area per farm	3.4	6.2	8.6	12.7	22.1	81.6	38.0

For further information please visit www.statbank.dk/bdf2

Table 266

Fur farms on agricultural farms

	2005	2006	2007
Fur farms	1 948	1 850	1 828
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	1 276	1 215	1 226
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	65.5	65.7	67.1

Source: Copenhagen Fur.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pels3

Table 267

Organic farms by area

	2006		2007	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 794	5.9	2 835	6.4
Under 10 ha	723	6.7	750	7.2
10.0-19.9 ha	463	5.1	430	5.1
20.0-29.9 ha	284	5.4	260	5.4
30.0-49.9 ha	319	5.1	300	5.3
50.0-99.9 ha	410	5.3	376	5.3
100.0 ha +	463	5.6	491	6.0
No information on area	132	...	228	...

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 268

Land use of organic farms. 2007

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area¹	131 430	2 662 761	100.0	100.0	4.9
Cereals	35 987	1 445 158	27.4	54.3	2.5
Pulses	1 172	5 639	0.9	0.2	20.8
Root crops	1 108	84 343	0.8	3.2	1.3
Seeds for industrial use	787	149 193	0.6	5.6	0.5
Seeds for sowing	2 271	87 262	1.7	3.3	2.6
Grass and green fodder	82 186	667 989	62.5	25.1	12.3
Horticultural products	1 615	20 556	1.2	0.8	7.9
Set aside	4 433	184 449	3.4	6.9	2.4
Other crops	1 869	18 173	1.4	0.7	10.3

Note: Crop figures for organic farms apply to areas which have been fully converted to organic production.

¹ Excl. forests, greenhouses, farmyards and similar.

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and [afg1](http://www.statbank.dk/afg1)

Table 269

Livestock and production at organic farms

	2006	2007
Organic livestock	1 196 726	1 218 738
Cattle	132 147	136 873
Pigs	82 328	134 016
Poultry	966 512	933 212
Other animals	15 739	14 637
Organic farms with milk production	480	453
	— mio kg —	
Milk production	417	421
	— per cent —	
Share of total production	9	9
Organic farms with egg production	198	172
	— mio kg —	
Egg production	7.4	7.8
	— per cent —	
Share of total production	15	15

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko2, [oeko1](http://www.statbank.dk/oeko1), [ani7](http://www.statbank.dk/ani7) and [ani8](http://www.statbank.dk/ani8)

Table 270

Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2006	2007
	DKK thousand	
Turn over, total	2 701 330	3 601 547
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	288 287	461 721
Of which: Ryebread	55 099	84 792
Flour	47 530	66 394
Groats, cornflakes, müsli etc.	85 474	129 183
Meat, spreads, offal	254 633	306 305
Of which: Beef and veal	118 451	125 163
Pigmeat	38 366	45 035
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	77 648	106 494
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 269 550	1 487 859
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	175 489	167 936
Minimilk	272 044	315 602
Skimmed milk	211 354	231 580
Cheese	98 043	136 934
Eggs	228 021	265 929
Fats, oils	131 465	163 565
Of which: Butter etc.	107 892	133 034
Fruits	174 023	268 756
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	47 737	61 840
Bananas, fresh	24 074	41 833
Apples, fresh	32 623	51 331
Dried fruits	35 025	53 949
Vegetables	327 118	456 976
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	34 298	63 799
Carrots, fresh	107 378	110 792
Potatos, fresh	44 289	66 603
Onions, fresh	25 975	34 200
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	62 287	101 819
Of which: Sugar	22 603	27 091
Syrup, honey	10 678	15 455
Jams etc.	12 865	22 709
Spices, stock cube etc.	58 320	91 322
Of which: Spices	10 806	22 498
Babyfood (canned goods)	30 823	42 635
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	72 026	104 888
Juices, fruit juices, wine, cider, beer etc.	63 117	157 139

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko3

Table 271

Agricultural area by type of crop

	2006	2007	2008
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 710 507	2 662 761	2 667 895
Cereals	1 512 814	1 445 158	1 505 210
Pulses	11 353	5 639	4 910
Root crops	83 642	84 343	83 768
Seeds for industrial use	124 840	180 072	173 580
Seeds for sowing	103 941	87 262	82 058
Grass and green fodder in rotation	474 084	471 359	515 306
Horticultural products	20 429	20 556	22 154
Other crops	356 886	350 200	260 624
Permanent grassland	22 518	18 173	20 285
Set aside ¹	193 348	184 449	70 662
	per cent		
Total arable area	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	55.8	54.3	56.4
Pulses	0.4	0.2	0.2
Root crops	3.1	3.2	3.1
Seeds for industrial use	4.6	6.8	6.5
Seeds for sowing	3.8	3.3	3.1
Grass and green fodder in rotation	17.5	17.7	19.3
Horticultural products	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other crops	0.8	13.2	9.8
Permanent grassland	13.2	0.7	0.8
Set aside ¹	7.1	6.9	2.6

¹ Set-aside areas with prior subsidy are also included under grass areas and seeds for industrial use (except areas with non food).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 272

Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008*
	million FU ¹		
Feeding stuffs, total	15 499	16 199	15 692
Fodder concentrates			
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	7 389	7 513	7 057
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 577	2 909	2 732
Other vegetable products	651	557	739
Fish meal, silage and waste	410	538	366
Milk and milk products	110	117	102
Coarse fodder	4 362	4 565	4 696
Roots, total	331	322	386
Beet tops	3 834	4 056	4 109
Grass and green fodder	197	187	201
Straw	15 499	16 199	15 692
	thousand tonnes		
Commercial fertilizers			
Contents of pure nutrients	192	195	220
Nitrogen	14	14	14
Phosphorus	61	59	60
Potassium			
	tonnes		
Pesticides, total	3 229	3 264	3 316
Contents of active substances	2 394	2 531	2 583
Against weeds	615	547	557
Against fungi	47	43	28
Against insects	175	144	148

¹ 1 feed unit = feed value of 1.04 kg barley.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/foder1, [pest1](http://www.statbank.dk/pest1) and [kvael2](http://www.statbank.dk/kvael2)

Table 273

Crop production

	2007	2008*	2007	2008*	2007	2008*
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units ¹ —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	15 161	15 643	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	8 220	9 041	8 126	8 946	57	60
Winter wheat	4 482	4 983	4 590	5 103	66	79
Spring wheat	37	45	38	46	47	47
Rye	135	147	135	147	45	51
Triticale	150	189	150	189	47	54
Winter barley	856	748	818	714	51	58
Spring barley	2 248	2 613	2 147	2 496	49	45
Oats and mixed grain	312	316	248	251	48	39
Rape, total	589	635	1 003	1 081	33	37
Winter rape	586	633	998	1 079	33	37
Spring rape	3	2	5	3	25	35
Pulses²	19	12	21	13	34	27
Straw, total	3 071	...	575	...	31	...
of which straw of cereals	3 006	...	559	...	31	...
Roots, total	4 143	4 206	925	935	491	517
Seed potatoes	136	135	26	26	299	302
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	950	942	258	256	458	492
Potatoes for human consumption	540	622	106	122	339	368
Beets for sugar production	2 255	2 182	488	472	572	600
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	262	324	47	58	700	733
Grass and green fodder, total	23 240	23 773	4 511	4 668	•	•
Lucerne	219	187	29	25	569	500
Maize for green fodder	5 372	6 250	1 423	1 656	372	395
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 126	831	314	232	186	152
Grass and clover in rotation	12 384	12 803	2 104	2 175	459	420
Permanent grass	3 402	3 324	542	530	146	153
Aftermath	738	379	99	51	59	61

¹ One feed unit equals feed value of 0.97 kg wheat, 1.00 kg rye, 0.98 kg triticale, 1.05 kg barley, 1.26 kg oats, 0.92 kg pulses or 0.59 kg rape. A feed unit for straw is calculated as 5.5 kg wheat, 7.5 rye straw, 5 kg barley, 5.5 oats and triticale straw. For roots the calculation is based on the content of dry matter, and 1 feed unit equals 1 kg dry matter potatoes and 1.1 kg dry matter roots. ² Includes fodder peas and broad beans.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 274

National supply and disposition of cereals

	2005	2006	2007
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	9 005	8 373	7 974
Imports	750	619	825
Stocks at beginning of period	6 118	6 751	5 896
Total, available	15 873	15 743	14 695
Exports	841	1 400	1 517
Used for sowing	287	285	276
Industrial uses	814	805	769
Stocks at end of period	6 751	5 896	6 104
Used for feeding	7 179	7 358	6 029

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 275

Livestock

	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	June 2008
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	60 029
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 564 393
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	665 158
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	557 978
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	107 180
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 737 648
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 059 233
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 504 781
Sheep, total	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	136 049
Poultry	thousands				
Fowls, total	17 847	14 243	15 498	20 982	14 710
Of which hens	6 330	4 563	4 327	3 681	3 521
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809	7 533	9 802	16 047	9 737
Turkeys	504	382	213	546	169
Ducks	638	802	495	296	214
Geese	180	82	43	7	14

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr1

Table 276

Livestock in regions. June 2008

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Horses	8 525	11 509	11 773	17 338	10 883	60 029
Cattle, total	7 487	21 329	230 749	173 357	125 056	557 978
Cows	3 839	10 707	30 495	35 028	27 111	107 180
Of which dairy cows	11 326	32 036	261 244	208 385	152 167	665 158
Of which cows kept for suckling	27 433	83 067	590 055	513 033	350 804	1 564 393
Pigs, total	24 590	111 178	307 920	379 037	236 508	1 059 233
Sows, total	294 013	1 400 195	3 707 288	4 539 496	2 796 656	12 737 648
Pigs for slaughtering	73 394	390 659	1 061 127	1 219 439	760 163	3 504 781
Sheep, total	12 524	28 436	46 881	24 706	23 501	136 049
Poultry	thousands					
Fowls, total	37 170	210	4 144 686	3 142 576	2 411 895	9 736 537
Of which hens	107 857	700 468	1 438 468	875 005	399 482	3 521 279
Of which chickens for slaughtering	228 275	915 778	5 845 074	4 603 812	3 117 017	14 709 957
Turkeys	12	10 399	30 221	50 098	78 434	169 163
Ducks	1 797	1 090	47 487	162 239	899	213 512
Geese	801	4 357	5 928	2 304	393	13 784

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 277

Livestock density on holdings. 2007

	Holdings	Livestock units ¹	Area	Livestock density
	number	de	ha	de per ha
Denmark, total	44 618	2 191 582	2 509 191	0.87
Landsdel København by. omegn og Nordsjælland	1 893	16 694	60 269	0.28
Landsdel Bornholm	529	31 282	31 932	0.98
Landsdel Fyn	3 856	167 914	213 302	0.79
Landsdel Syddjylland	8 554	573 082	535 780	1.07
Landsdel Østjylland	6 618	280 434	334 590	0.84
Landsdel Vestjylland	7 012	449 427	421 295	1.07
Region Hovedstaden	2 421	47 976	92 201	0.52
Region Sjælland	7 846	180 186	450 237	0.40
Region Syddanmark	12 410	740 996	749 082	0.99
Region Midtjylland	13 630	729 860	755 885	0.97
Region Nordjylland	8 311	492 563	461 785	1.07
Type of farm				
Pig farms	8 828	888 044	601 985	1.48
Cattle farms	5 212	1 078 412	619 456	1.74
Poultry farms	290	62 765	23 457	2.68
Other livestock farms	1 949	69 124	54 428	1.27
Plant growers with livestock	28 340	93 237	1 209 865	0.08

Note: The type of farms are defined from the number of livestock units from pigs, cattle, poultry etc.

¹ A livestock unit (de) corresponds to 100 kilos of nitrogen in the manure ab stock.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/brug66

Table 278

Fur farming

	2006	2007	2008
Number of fur farms¹	number of animals		
Minks	1 777	1 762	...
Foxes	35	34	...
Chinchilla	67	59	...
Number of furred animals			
Minks	2 703 918	2 832 069	...
Foxes	4 009	4 542	...
Chinchilla	12 044	12 053	...
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	13 500	14 500	14 000
Foxes	10	...	...
Other furred animals	28	30	30
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	232	250	185
Foxes	426	...	...
Other furred animals	382	430	335
Value of pelts	DKK mio.		
Value of sales, total	3 140	3 631	2 600
Minks	3 125	3 618	2 590
Foxes	4	...	...
Other furred animals	11	13	10
Value of changes in livestock	27	-2	...

¹ Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pels1 and [pels3](http://www.statbank.dk/pels3)

Table 279

Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	140.06	134.87	148.19	121.51
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	133.68	144.58	140.52	113.41
Lolland-Falser with adjacent islands	129.00	143.55	145.19	117.89
Bornholm	130.08	123.41	146.60	108.17
Fyn with adjacent islands	141.56	136.26	158.62	123.47
Sønderjylland	147.60	129.45	152.40	122.75
Østjylland	137.61	127.52	144.93	124.69
Vestjylland	145.45	129.91	150.39	125.10
Nordjylland	142.87	129.30	147.53	124.51

Note: Prices for barley and wheat are average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley or wheat which farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December in the relevant year. It is used as basis for the regulation of rents of land.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kapit1

Table 280

Output and exports of livestock products

	Production		Exports	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Natural milk	thousands tonnes			
Milk	4 650	4 729	...	...
	kg			
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 520	8 498	•	•
	per cent			
Average fat content	4.26	4.30	•	•
Average protein content	3.42	3.42	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg			
Butter	36	38	59	63
Cheese	346	324	..	..
Whole milk and cream powder	93	95	76	73
Skim milk powder	19	18	17	17
Eggs (incl. eggs for hatching)	78	81	45	40
Meat¹ (incl. edible offal)				
Beef and veal	141	138	93	95
Pork	2 046	1 985	1 866	1 937
Poultry meat	198	205	130	136
Horsemeat	1	1	0	1
Mutton and lamb	2	2	1	1
Meat, total	2 388	2 331	2 090	2 170
Of which, edible offal	87	85	79	95
Game meat	3	3	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	85	82	31	34

Note: Production figures for milk, eggs and meat include producers own use for consumption and for sale direct to the consumer. Milk also includes amounts used for fodder.

¹ Incl. export of live animals for slaughtering.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

Table 281

Indices for agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2005 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2006	2007*	2006	2007*
	per cent	2005 = 100			
Agricultural goods output, total	100.0	100.2	102.7	101.3	109.3
Crop output, total	32.7	101.4	101.9	104.2	133.5
Cereals, total	12.5	98.9	97.8	110.3	171.0
Of which: Wheat	6.4	106.2	95.6	112.4	172.6
Barley	5.3	91.6	100.5	107.6	167.2
Industrial crops	2.7	100.9	114.6	91.4	100.6
Fodder crops and straw	7.3	106.3	109.7	100.0	114.6
Vegetables and ornamental plants	7.1	103.6	101.5	100.8	103.7
Of which: Potted plants	4.2	100.2	100.2	101.1	103.0
Potatoes	1.6	94.8	102.2	112.3	125.8
Fruit and berries	0.3	105.8	105.1	103.2	115.6
Seeds for sowing	1.1	94.6	67.9	103.9	121.2
Animal output, total	67.3	99.6	103.0	99.8	97.5
Meat and live animals, total	40.3	98.1	102.2	104.8	96.4
Of which: Cattle	4.2	96.1	96.8	107.8	98.5
Pigs	33.2	99.0	103.7	105.8	95.8
Poultry	2.5	89.1	91.8	87.7	99.2
Products from animals, total	27.0	101.8	104.3	92.4	99.1
Of which: Natural milk	18.5	101.0	101.5	99.9	109.0
Furs	7.4	104.7	112.4	71.7	71.7
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	101.3	102.0	101.7	113.9
Seeds	4.2	100.1	101.3	99.8	107.0
Energy	6.8	94.8	95.8	108.9	109.7
Fertilizers	3.7	94.9	95.9	98.6	103.3
Pesticides	3.2	96.2	99.6	95.1	91.9
Veterinary expenses	2.6	107.8	107.7	99.3	102.4
Feeding stuffs, total	42.7	103.2	105.5	100.9	124.3
Straight feeding stuffs	23.7	107.5	111.6	103.2	133.9
Compound feeding stuffs	19.0	97.9	97.8	97.9	112.2
Repairs and maintenance	8.6	99.9	99.0	102.2	105.2
Agricultural services	7.3	97.2	95.3	105.5	112.9
Bank services, indirectly measured	3.0	109.1	109.1	88.6	88.6
Bank services, directly measured	4.7	97.4	97.4	102.7	102.7
Services, other industries	13.2	103.4	101.3	104.2	110.9

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee-keeping. Agricultural output are gross sales of the individual products, including internal consumption of crop products, producers' private consumption of own produce and sales to middlemen. The intermediate consumption are gross buying of raw materials and other direct input in the production, including buying from middlemen, intra-used vegetable production, costs for maintenance and services. The price indices stated are calculated on the basis of developments in a representative sample of prices for the individual products. The indices are calculated as Laspeyres indices with 2005 as the base year. Some indices on quantities are calculated based on values and prices.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lbfpris

Table 282

Accounts of Danish farms. 2007

	Agricultural area of farm					All farms
	Under 20.0 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	DKK pr. farm					
Gross output, total	438 472	317 861	563 259	1 525 697	4 753 305	1 651 614
Cereals	44 713	116 842	153 676	318 757	1 001 184	343 995
Peas	37	178	74	902	2 561	813
Rape seeds	3 797	8 459	12 147	23 055	87 400	28 624
Seeds	416	1 609	3 635	12 435	59 486	16 986
Potatoes	1 659	935	5 047	7 431	77 455	20 561
Potatoes for industrial use	-	1 355	1 394	5 211	39 534	10 455
Sugar beets	243	3 512	5 384	13 282	53 634	16 255
Non food	-	806	1 061	4 313	15 828	4 751
Peas for canning	44	-	-	155	2 053	514
Subsidies for plant production	33	433	621	1 908	11 375	3 140
Horticulture	382	1 484	547	5 983	6 338	3 046
Fodder crops	20 053	26 728	69 025	161 728	406 614	145 549
Milk	26 005	26 901	68 357	365 342	941 800	311 297
Other cattle products	19 762	36 308	67 096	94 893	180 617	80 948
Subsidies for cattle	2 151	6 153	9 938	7 355	12 962	7 319
Pigs	131 747	22 067	77 058	319 482	1 493 290	460 176
poultry	31 639	10 094	21 534	46 488	94 873	45 133
Fure animals	131 048	27 842	29 842	73 254	56 545	75 099
Horses and other livestock	4 913	830	-20	298	458	1 736
Sheep	591	380	889	857	2 329	1 063
Subsidies for breeding ewes	54	18	139	81	341	134
Other income, livestock	1 392	776	2 491	5 020	3 626	2 744
Other sources	17 795	24 153	33 326	57 467	203 003	71 276
Costs, total	501 176	329 489	549 912	1 367 190	4 244 398	1 521 061
Seeds for sowing	4 722	10 896	15 921	32 366	101 446	34 872
Fertilizers	8 014	15 658	21 902	39 331	109 362	40 548
Manure, purchased	10	52	51	284	939	289
Special fertilisers for organic farming	2	47	1	80	411	116
Chemicals	3 426	8 465	13 883	28 960	105 458	34 109
Packing	96	27	24	63	490	160
Biological auxiliary materials	-	-	-	-	59	13
Fees for use of water	1 200	658	1 588	4 244	11 017	4 063
Fodder	205 261	93 757	194 800	570 043	1 763 148	621 413
Energy	16 675	12 773	21 684	55 946	181 914	62 762
Maintenance	31 251	30 339	42 830	93 354	267 339	99 534
Contract operations	16 454	20 475	40 747	76 251	197 010	74 073
Costs of plant production	5 104	9 457	11 193	21 851	52 751	20 837
Medicine	5 875	856	2 403	6 775	37 454	12 165
Vet. service	5 639	3 637	8 138	20 926	54 508	20 082
Insemination	3 632	969	3 755	11 565	41 720	13 667
Other costs, livestock production	19 088	5 750	11 014	32 162	89 990	35 211
Private car	13 954	11 733	13 112	19 964	35 330	19 687
Insurances	15 091	14 068	18 239	29 160	64 864	29 699
Economic advisory and accounting	16 158	14 064	16 112	24 306	50 221	25 359
Miscellaneous	12 985	9 651	11 698	19 426	46 002	21 267
Depreciations	68 920	51 553	76 883	189 851	585 519	210 876
Paid labour	39 452	4 656	10 173	64 936	384 797	115 077
Land taxes	6 549	8 862	11 627	19 957	45 197	19 156
Environmental taxes	1 618	1 089	2 131	5 392	17 451	6 023

Note: The figures are based on accounting results from about 2 000 of 10.0 hectares +.

Source: The Danish Research Institute of Food Economics.

For further information please visit www.foi.life.ku.dk

Table 283

Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2005	2006	2007*
	DKK mio.		
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	57 220	59 414	65 803
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	54 610	55 576	61 269
Crop products, total	17 880	18 966	24 307
Cereals, total	6 844	7 474	11 443
Of which: Wheat	3 518	4 200	5 807
Barley	2 878	2 838	4 837
Industrial crops	1 490	1 469	1 900
Fodder crops and straw	3 984	4 234	5 018
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	3 869	4 033	4 065
Of which: Potted plants	2 302	2 332	2 376
Potatoes	884	921	1 120
Fruit and berries	189	206	229
Seeds for sowing	619	628	532
Livestock products, total	36 730	36 611	36 962
Meat and live animals, total	22 000	22 708	21 908
Of which: Cattle	2 311	2 387	2 328
Pigs	18 131	18 998	18 080
Poultry	1 383	1 141	1 319
Products from animals, total	14 730	13 903	15 054
Of which: Natural milk	10 076	10 195	11 066
Furs	4 022	3 032	3 255
C. Value of agricultural services, total	1 934	1 997	2 097
D. Value of secondary activities	853	748	748
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	-177	1 092	1 689
Changes in grain stocks	288	593	1 902
Changes in livestock	-466	499	-213
F. Intermediate consumption, total	41 869	43 307	49 045
Seeds	1 756	1 756	1 866
Energy	2 862	2 950	3 004
Fertilizers	1 552	1 453	1 540
Pesticides	1 323	1 211	1 211
Veterinary expenses	1 088	1 165	1 200
Feeding stuffs, total	17 879	18 840	23 806
Straight feeding stuffs	9 927	11 218	15 085
Compound feeding stuffs	7 952	7 623	8 721
Repairs and maintenance	3 585	3 646	3 722
Agricultural services	3 075	3 153	3 310
Bank services, indirectly measured	1 255	1 213	1 213
Bank services, directly measured	1 974	1 974	1 974
Services from other industries	5 520	5 945	6 199
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	15 351	16 107	16 758
H. Subsidies on products	272	274	273
I. Taxes on products	-	63	-
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	15 623	16 318	17 031
K. Subsidies on production	6 988	7 500	7 434
L. Taxes on production	1 020	1 017	1 053
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	21 591	22 801	23 412

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping. Calculations of GDP at factor cost for agriculture comply with the latest guidelines adopted by the EU.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Table 284

Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2005	2006	2007
DKK mio.			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	11 314	14 838	20 004
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	-26	950	3 736
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	-314	366	-122
Changes in value of stocks	288	584	3 858
Gross fixed capital formation, total	11 340	13 888	16 267
Farm buildings	4 154	5 025	6 495
Machinery and equipment	5 563	6 553	7 743
Soil improvement and land reclamation	108	106	168
Breeding stock	1 515	2 204	1 861
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital, total	11 314	13 542	15 857
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	-26	167	684
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	-314	327	-102
Changes in value of stocks	288	-160	786
Gross fixed capital formation, total	11 340	13 375	15 173
Farm buildings	4 154	4 865	6 024
Machinery and equipment	5 563	6 406	7 388
Soil improvement and land reclamation	108	102	154
Breeding stock	1 515	2 002	1 607
index 2005=100			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total¹	100	131	177
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	100	122	143
Farm buildings	100	121	156
Machinery and equipment	100	118	139
Soil improvement and land reclamation	100	98	156
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	100	120	140
Gross fixed capital formation²	100	118	134
Farm buildings	100	117	145
Machinery and equipment	100	115	133
Soil improvement and land reclamation	100	94	143

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

¹ Incl. stock and herd displacements. ² Incl. breeding stock.

For further information visit www.statbank.lbf1 and [lbf2](http://www.statbank.lbf2)

Table 285

Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2005	2006	2007
	DDK mio.		
Total interest payments	9 098	8 932	11 485
Total liabilities¹	212 677	225 173	252 286
Credit Institute Loans (secured debt)	160 081	164 004	180 644
Short term liabilities (other debt)	42 797	50 795	61 307
	avg. amount per farm DKK thousands		
Total interest payments	182	195	267
Total liabilities¹	4 248	4 916	5 858
Credit Institute Loans (secured debt)	3 197	3 581	4 195
Short term liabilities (other debt)	855	1 109	1 424

Note: Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and beekeeping.

¹ Finance loans are only included in *Total liabilities*.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rent

Table 286

Forest and plantation area

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006	1990	2000	2006
	— thousands ha —								
Total forest area	445	486	534	141	149	...	305	337	...
Auxiliary areas	28	13	8	8	4	...	21	9	...
Total wooded area	417	473	522	133	145	...	284	328	...
Temporarily uncovered area	6	5	11	2	1	...	4	4	...
Total broadleaves	143	174	230	81	90	...	63	85	...
Beech	72	80	72	43	44	...	29	36	...
Oak	30	43	47	15	19	...	15	24	...
Ash	10	13	20	6	8	...	4	5	...
Sycamore	8	9	18	6	6	...	2	3	...
Other broadleaf	23	30	74	11	13	...	12	17	...
Total conifers	268	294	281	51	54	...	218	240	...
Norwegian	135	132	102	30	27	...	105	105	...
Sitka spruce etc.	35	34	34	4	4	...	31	30	...
Noble fir	7	12	10	2	3	...	5	9	...
Caucasian fir	12	28	21	4	10	...	7	18	...
Other Silver fir	15	15	14	2	2	...	13	14	...
Other conifer species	64	72	100	8	9	...	56	63	...
Unknown¹	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Arises when neither trees nor species of trees are measured or registered at a sample plot of a wooded area.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 287

Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class. 2000

	Privately owned forests	Foundations etc.	Companies and other associations	The National Forest and Nature Agency	Other public owned forests	Total
	per cent					
Total forest area	46.1	6.3	19.3	23.2	5.1	100.0
Auxiliary areas	34.4	7.2	25.2	25.3	8.0	100.0
Total wooded area	46.4	6.3	19.2	23.2	5.0	100.0
Temporarily uncovered area	60.1	4.8	25.4	4.2	5.5	100.0
Total broadleaves	49.1	9.0	15.0	21.3	5.6	100.0
Beech	48.4	10.2	14.2	22.4	4.8	100.0
Oak	39.2	8.2	17.3	29.2	6.0	100.0
Ash	61.8	9.0	14.7	10.5	4.0	100.0
Sycamore	60.5	9.9	14.5	12.6	2.5	100.0
Other broadleaves	56.3	6.6	13.7	14.4	9.1	100.0
Total conifers	44.5	4.7	21.6	24.6	4.7	100.0
Norway spruce	44.9	5.2	24.6	20.5	4.8	100.0
Sitka spruce etc.	32.2	6.8	23.6	32.9	4.5	100.0
Noble fir	60.4	4.6	22.0	11.0	2.0	100.0
Caucasian fir	74.1	3.3	15.8	5.7	1.1	100.0
Silver fir and other fir	30.9	4.3	28.6	30.0	6.2	100.0
Pine	34.1	1.9	12.5	45.8	5.7	100.0
Other conifers	47.0	5.8	21.9	18.6	6.6	100.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 288

Felling in forests. 2007

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0 – 100 ha	100 – 1 000 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	726.4	1 823.3	2 549.7	714.2	889.3	946.3
Timber	467.6	987.4	1 455.0	336.6	540.1	578.4
Firewood	168.2	208.7	376.9	171.4	99.2	106.4
Wood for energy	90.6	627.1	717.7	206.2	250.0	261.5
Broadleaves, total	290.3	149.5	439.8	109.9	158.9	171.0
Total timber	120.8	39.9	160.7	24.5	71.8	64.4
Veneer and sawnwood logs	65.2	26.1	91.3	17.5	34.6	39.2
Industrial logs	52.5	10.3	62.8	5.2	33.9	23.7
Other timber	3.1	3.4	6.6	1.8	3.2	1.5
Firewood	156.4	94.5	250.9	72.7	81.4	96.8
Wood for energy	13.2	15.1	28.3	12.6	5.8	9.8
Beech, total	153.9	77.2	231.1	38.5	85.1	107.6
Total timber	63.5	16.4	80.0	5.7	35.3	39.0
Veneer and sawnwood logs	37.4	12.3	49.7	5.4	19.0	25.3
Industrial logs	25.4	3.5	28.9	0.1	15.1	13.6
Other timber	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.1
Firewood	90.4	60.8	151.2	32.8	49.9	68.5
Oak, total	45.5	18.2	63.7	10.5	26.4	26.8
Total timber	29.0	10.5	39.5	6.6	17.2	15.8
Veneer and sawnwood logs	12.8	6.9	19.7	5.1	6.6	8.0
Industrial logs	14.8	2.0	16.8	0.4	9.7	6.7
Other timber	1.4	1.6	3.1	1.1	0.9	1.1
Firewood	16.4	7.7	24.1	3.9	9.2	11.1
Other broadleaf, total	77.8	39.0	116.8	48.3	41.7	26.8
Total timber	28.2	13.0	41.2	12.3	19.3	9.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	15.0	6.9	21.9	7.0	9.1	5.9
Industrial logs	12.3	4.9	17.1	4.7	9.1	3.3
Other timber	1.0	1.2	2.1	0.6	1.1	0.3
Firewood	49.6	26.0	75.6	36.0	22.3	17.3
Conifer, total	436.1	1 673.8	2 109.9	604.3	730.4	775.3
Total timber	346.8	947.5	1 294.3	312.1	468.3	514.0
Timber, rafters	37.1	136.9	174.0	53.2	53.0	67.9
Short timber	142.0	357.2	499.2	109.9	182.7	206.7
Industrial wood	155.5	385.4	540.9	120.9	220.7	199.3
Other timber	12.1	68.0	80.2	28.1	11.9	40.1
Firewood	11.8	114.2	126.0	98.7	17.8	9.5
Wood for energy	77.5	612.0	689.6	193.5	244.3	251.7

Note: Due to rounding differences, the sum of the individual figures in the table may differ from the totals.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 289

Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2007		2008		
	31 December	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total		1 861	75 729	1 815	72 290
0 - 4.9 GT		798	2 297	801	2 291
5 - 9.9 GT		342	2 327	329	2 240
10 - 14.9 GT		131	1 597	128	1 561
15 - 19.9 GT		97	1 693	89	1 546
20 - 49.9 GT		234	7 501	216	6 875
50 - 99.9 GT		117	7 950	117	8 002
100 - 249.9 GT		71	12 051	73	12 084
250 - 499.9 GT		49	17 505	43	15 644
500 GT +		22	22 807	19	22 047

Note: Commercial fishing vessels of 6 metres or over. For craft where gross tonnage (GT) is unknown, gross registered tonnage is used.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

Table 290

Salt-water fishing

	2007		2008*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	807 749	2 973 826	590 531	2 624 060
Landed in Denmark, total	731 882	2 650 830	519 025	2 256 380
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	123 744	188 878	2 963	46 004
Frederikshavn	118	4 585	163	3 910
Hirtshals	60 228	379 791	56 313	402 501
Hvide Sande	23 672	174 365	30 045	146 984
Skagen	77 758	272 111	114 982	283 992
Thyborøn	93 119	263 997	232 966	373 273
Hanstholm	64 089	297 736	83 746	295 782
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	360 841	1 167 249	445 576	1 175 827
Skagerrak	59 326	473 751	45 946	436 581
Kattegat	24 512	192 185	16 542	154 132
Øresund	5 644	61 203	6 037	46 687
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	17 289	137 519	11 543	103 571
Eastern Baltic	44 628	207 187	51 392	184 721
Limfjorden	5 823	13 417	4 389	11 979
Ringkøbing and Nissum fjerne	465	3 847	635	5 430
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	172 661	1 839 806	158 202	1 701 009
Herring, sprat and mackerel	101 686	338 693	86 641	341 518
Codfish	32 537	496 637	33 739	471 047
Flatfish	25 007	458 914	24 585	421 008
Eel	521	34 151	448	19 487
Other kinds of fish	2 935	81 921	2 935	74 742
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	9 975	429 490	9 854	373 207
Not for human consumption ²	345 869	416 554	423 857	417 916
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	75 867	322 996	71 506	367 680
Of which:				
Sweden	2 435	27 925	6 051	41 111
Norway	12 151	50 526	17 861	76 878
Germany	22 758	52 263	28 323	70 639
United Kingdom	12 410	58 704	6 803	57 868
Holland	1 058	33 311	1 250	36 875
Belgium	3	143	...	...
Faroe Island and Greenland	12 974	74 819	4 819	59 724
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	478 288	1 346 719	376 676	1 032 810
Of which:				
Esbjerg	29 695	115 835	9 148	58 247
Thyborøn	70 554	172 949	21 764	78 599
Hanstholm	64 757	300 928	46 166	268 813
Hirtshals	21 872	111 739	11 618	68 823
Skagen	212 937	405 016	220 720	397 445
Bornholm	27 469	52 799	24 503	40 688

Note: Weight and value of oysters, mussels, and starfish catches are not included in the table. All amounts are stated as whole fish.

¹ Including catches in the English Channel and more distant waters. ² Catches intended for reduction to fish meal and fish oil.

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries.

For further information visit www.fd.dk