

Agriculture

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

The significance of agriculture to the Danish economy continues to fall. The reduction in agriculture's proportionate share of the total output, employment, and exports was very rapid from the mid-1950s and up to the early 1970s. However, this decline has been more moderate since Denmark's accession to the EEC in 1973.

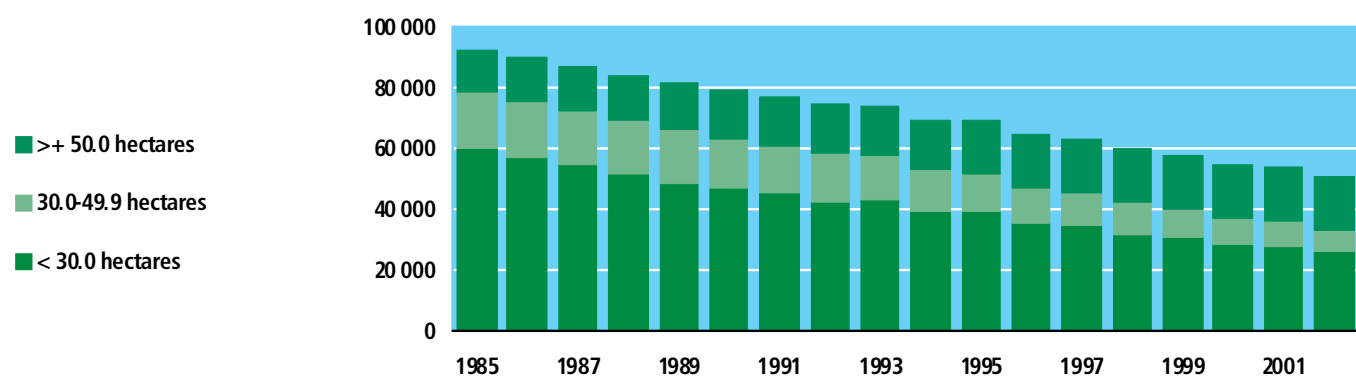
The percentage of total employment and income in Denmark accounted for by agriculture has fallen in the post-war era. However, agriculture still makes a significant contribution to the Danish economy. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of exports, accounting for approximately 13 per cent of all Danish exports.

The structure of Danish agriculture - more large farms, fewer small ones

Throughout many years, structural trends within Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. During the period 1982 to 2002, the number of farms in Denmark has fallen approximately 51,000. This corresponds to about 50 per cent reduction.

Figure 1

Number of farms by area



The smaller farms, extending to less than 30.0 ha, constitute a significant proportion of the total number of farms. This proportion has, however, fallen from approximately 69 per cent in 1982 to 51 per cent in 2002. It should, however, be noted that these smaller farms still account for more than half of all farms in Denmark. Medium-sized farms (between 30 and 50 ha) account for more or less the same percentage of all farms when considering the entire period from 1982 to 2002: 19 per cent in 1982 and 15 per cent in 2002. Large farms of 50 ha or more have increased in number by 5,000 during the period 1982-2002. This group of farms accounted for 13 per cent of all farms in 1982, whereas the corresponding 2002 figure is 35 per cent.

Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterised by a wide variety of activities with one common 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.

Figure 2

Total arable area by crop type

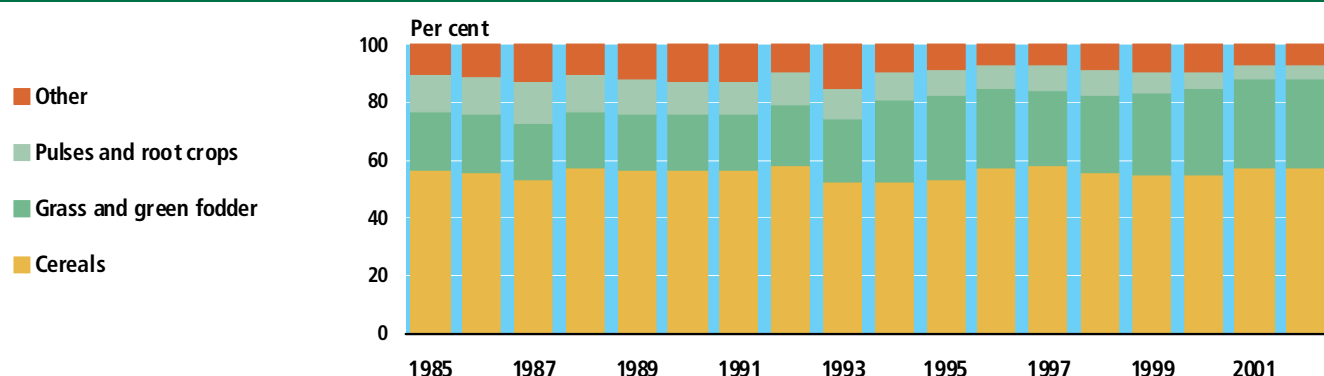
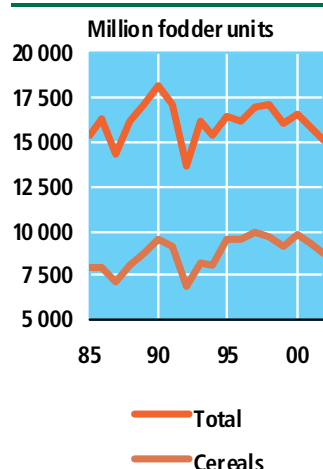


Figure 3
Crop production
1985-2002



The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by crop type. 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 which are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and areas which are set aside. As shown in the figure, more than half of the agricultural area is used for cereal production, whereas between 20 and 30 per cent per is used for production of green fodder for livestock.

Crop production

Naturally, crop production is closely connected to area use. As was 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 the total crop production.

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

The group of foods which 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.

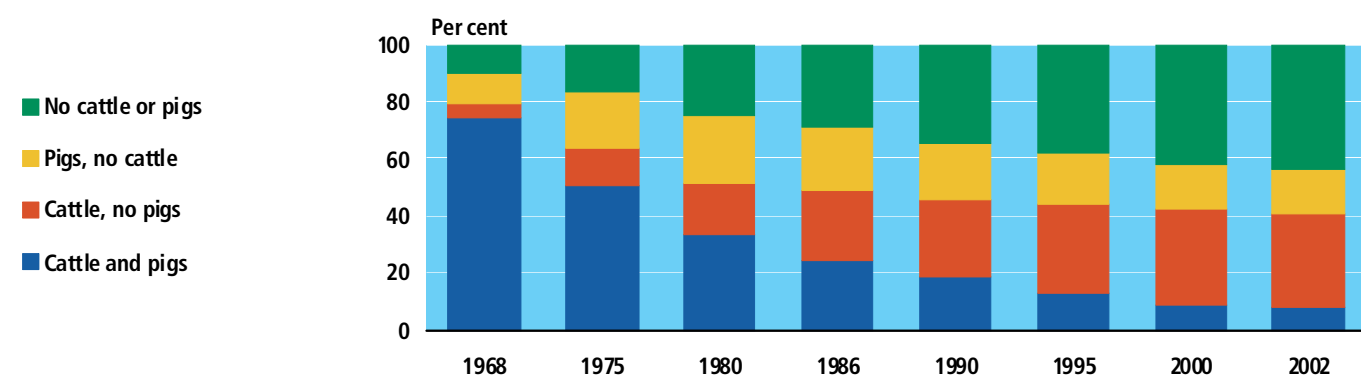
Illustrated in figure 3 are the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Livestock and livestock production

The figure below 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. Up until the late 1960s, it was common for farms to have different types of livestock. The next twenty years saw a significant process of specialisation, including an increase in purely crop cultivation. For example, farms with both cattle and pigs now account for only 8 per cent of all farms.

Figure 4

Degree of specialization 1968-2002

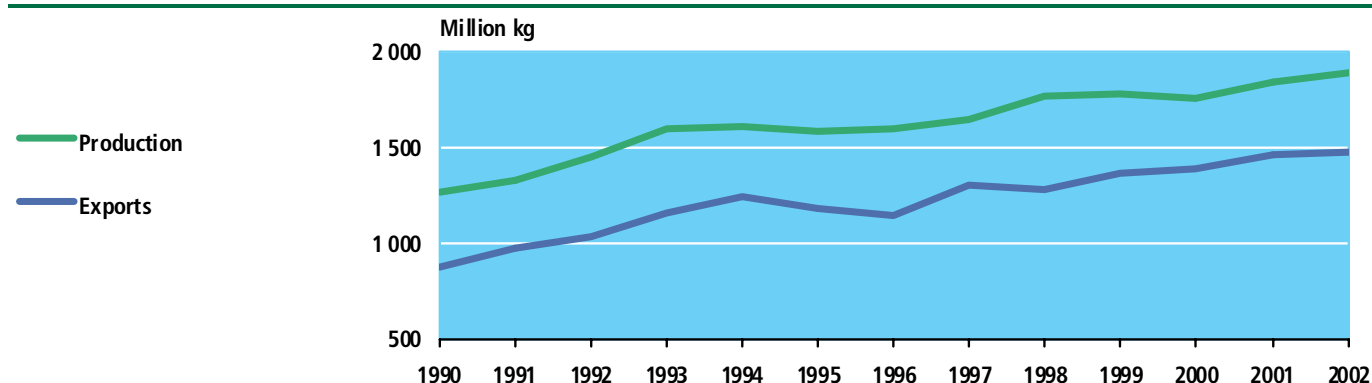


Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

The significant reduction in the number of farms with livestock does not entail a reduction in the number of farm animals. For example, the stock of pigs has increased from 6 million in 1960 to 13 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm has increased from 36 to 1,084 during the same period. As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combine to make pork production the most significant single element in financial terms in Denmark's agricultural production. In addition to the total production of pork, figure 5 also shows pork exports. Denmark is the world's leading exporter of pork.

Agriculture

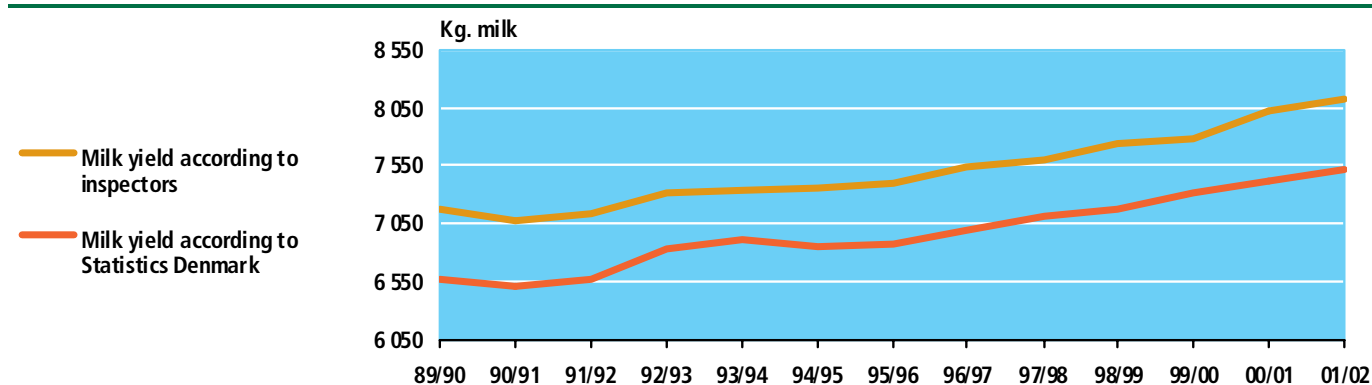
Figure 5 Production and exports of pork



Milk production

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 4.8 million kg. During recent years, some of this milk production has come from organic farming. The highest percentage of milk produced at organic farms as yet was in 2001, where this type of milk accounted for 10 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

Figure 6 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.

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. The sector accounts utilize three income concepts: 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.

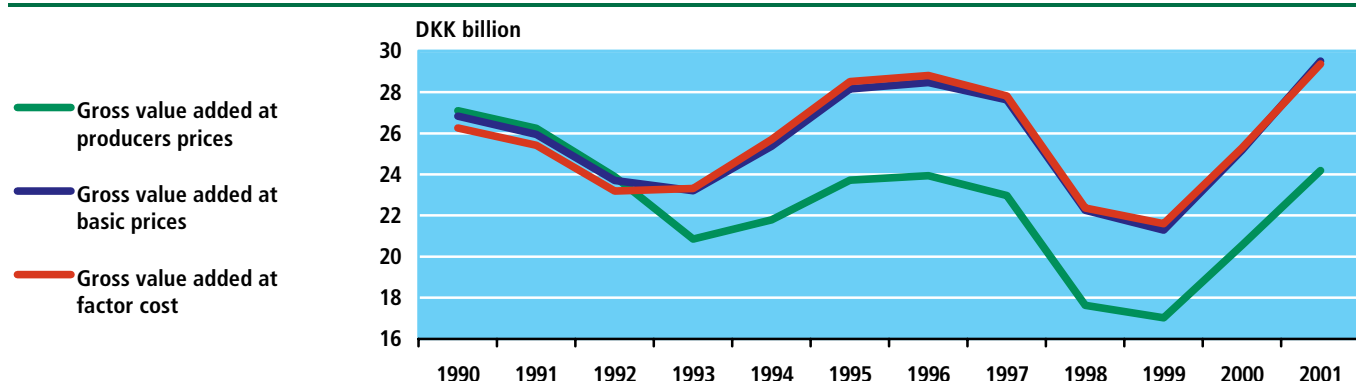
It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is great changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export for Danish agriculture. The great increase in gross value added at factor cost from 2000 to 2001 has connection with the higher prices on pork, while, e.g. the value of production of beef and veal was declining.

The prices of agricultural products sold were 3.3 pct. higher compared to 1995, while the prices of intermediate consumption were 10.3 pct. higher. Since 1995, the terms of trade within the agricultural sector has thus deteriorated, which is counterbalanced by a lower increase in intermediate consumption in terms of quantities than in the quantity of agricultural sales. For example, the use of commercial fertilisers and pesticides has fallen by about 25 pct. since 1995.

The increasing difference between respectively gross value added at producers' prices and basic prices is due to reforms of EUs agricultural policy, involving a restructuring from subsidies of prices to direct subsidies of agricultural area and livestock. In 2001, the product-specific subsidies accounted for DKK 5.3 billion.

Figure 7

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



Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2001, gross capital formation reached about DKK 9.4 billion, compared to about DKK 8.0 billion in 2000. In 2001, gross capital formation at current prices was 35 per cent higher than in 1995, as capital formation in farm buildings has increased by 69 pct., while capital formation in machinery and equipment has only increased by 19 per cent

At the end of 2001, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 150 billion, which is 6.5 per cent higher than in 2000 and 32 per cent higher than in 1995. In 2001, interest payments amount to almost DKK 10.6 billion, which is 4 per cent higher than in 1995. Lower interest rates and the use of new types of loan are the main reasons for the fall in interest payments, while liabilities are increasing.

7 per cent of all farms are organic

There has been a substantial increase in organic farming in Denmark during recent years. In 2001, organic farms made up about 7 per cent of all farms, whereas the 100 per cent reallocated organic area accounted for almost 4 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 1991, the organic farms only made up about 1 per cent of all farms, and the organic area only about 0.5 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.

The Forestry Act

Under Section 38 a (2) of the 1996 Forestry Act, the Minister for the Environment is responsible for ensuring that national statistics within the forestry area are prepared at least once every ten years. 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 ten-year period.

Figure 8

Forest area, broadleaf and conifers

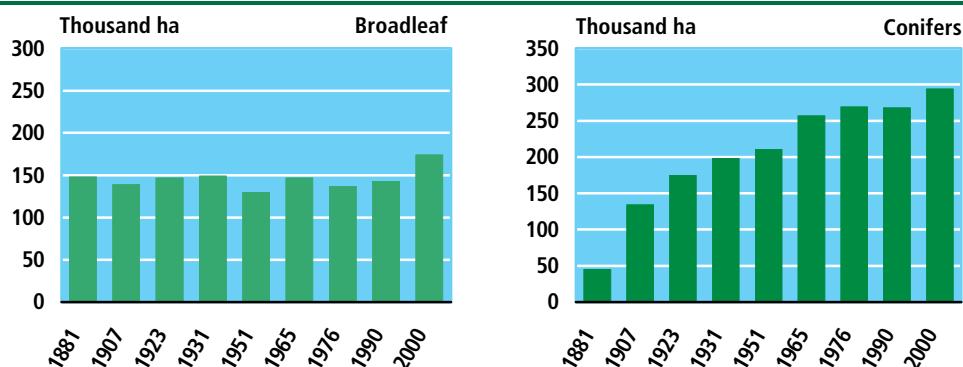


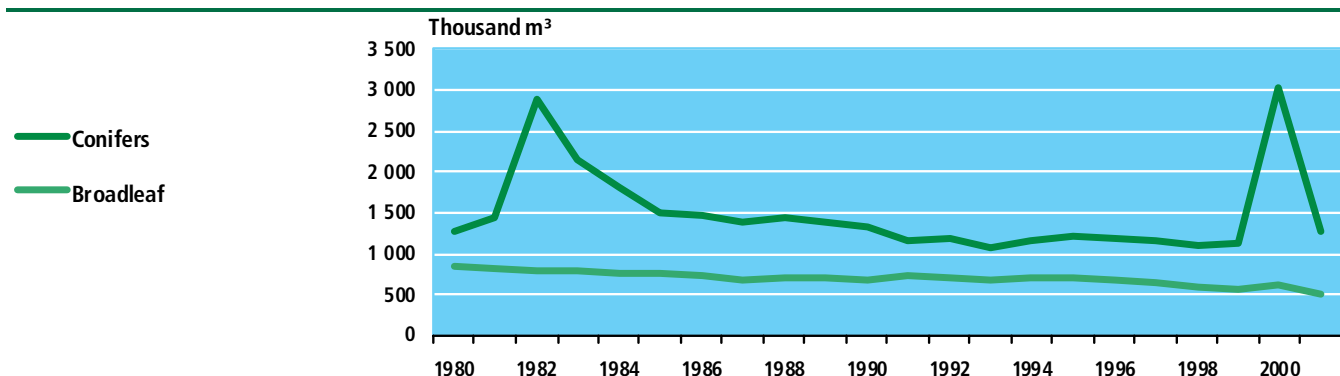
Figure 8 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2000. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers. As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forests area during a period which corresponds to a tree generation (approximately 100 years).

Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. During the last 21 years, production from conifers has been dominant. The storm damage of 1981 and 1999 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers.

Figure 9

Felling



3. Fishing

Common EU fishing policies

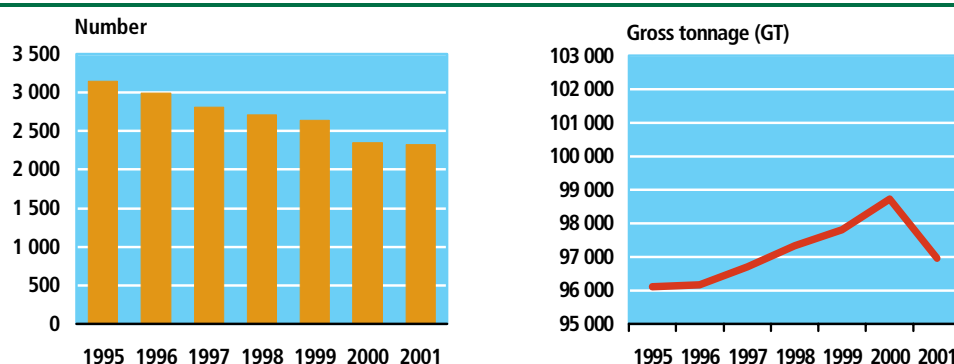
The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system which aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by means of quotas.

The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of those vessels which are 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 over are shown in the figure below.

Figure 10

The Danish fishing fleet

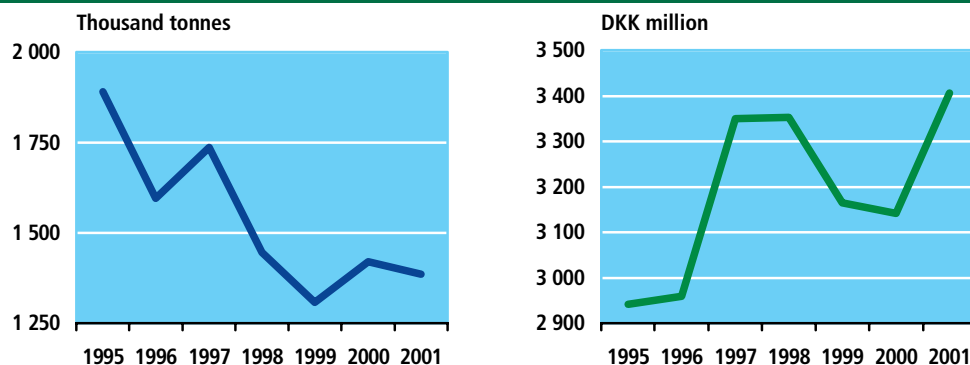


Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1995-2001: from 1.9 million tonnes in 1995 to 1.4 million tonnes in 2001. During this period, the value of the catch has increased from DKK 2.9 billion in 1995 to DKK 3.4 billion in 2001.

Figure 11

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



Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are prepared by the Danish Directorate of Fisheries, which maintains records of Danish fishing vessels and prepares statistics on the basis of sales of fish, crustaceans and molluscs at the first transaction link.

Statistics Denmark prepares statistics on fish-processing enterprises, wholesale and retail enterprises, exports of fish and fish products, and prepares sector accounts in connection with the National Accounts.

Table 279

Farms and agricultural area 1980-2001

	1980	2001	2002
	number of farms		
Total number of farms	119 155	53 489	50 531
Copenhagen County	}	}	3 129
Frederiksborg County			
Roskilde County			
West Zealand County	9 510	4 273	4 236
Storstrøm County	8 807	3 621	3 444
Bornholm County	2 029	703	606
Funen County	12 805	4 894	4 570
South Jutland County	8 707	4 552	4 274
Ribe County	7 727	3 757	3 626
Vejle County	8 809	3 876	3 688
Ringkøbing County	11 598	5 393	5 027
Århus County	12 665	5 781	5 389
Viborg County	12 485	5 798	5 550
North Jutland County	17 676	7 692	6 991
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	36 196	10 421	9 650
10.0 –19.9 ha	30 838	10 220	9 752
20.0 –29.9 ha	20 850	6 682	6 256
30.0 –49.9 ha	19 506	8 503	7 369
50.0 –99.9 ha	9 616	10 662	9 880
100.0 ha and over	2 149	7 001	7 624
	ha		
Total agricultural area of farms	2 904 745	2 675 566	2 665 507
Copenhagen County	}	}	
Frederiksborg County			117 935
Roskilde County			
West Zealand County	209 795	195 990	192 795
Storstrøm County	249 588	238 313	235 435
Bornholm County	37 200	33 576	32 016
Funen County	250 648	224 399	233 295
South Jutland County	290 129	278 418	282 723
Ribe County	210 729	194 856	192 185
Vejle County	205 805	183 314	177 441
Ringkøbing County	322 547	303 242	297 270
Århus County	297 046	264 666	266 743
Viborg County	276 334	254 003	254 168
North Jutland County	422 812	390 149	383 500
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	37 740	65 413	59 733
10.0 –19.9 ha	447 535	145 839	142 454
20.0 –29.9 ha	509 476	163 910	154 878
30.0 –49.9 ha	739 268	333 806	285 302
50.0 –99.9 ha	631 294	753 547	700 622
100.0 ha and over	389 434	1 213 052	1 322 518

Note. From 1983 includes agricultural and horticultural surveys - farms with at least 5 ha cultivated area, or with agricultural production which at least corresponds to this. Up to and including 1982 the threshold limit was 0.5 ha. Because of rounding, the total do not necessarily agree with the individual figures.

Table 280

Farms with area in tenancy 2002

	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	8 212	6 893	3 263	2 980	2 006	613	23 968
Farms with tenant area	1 438	2 859	2 993	4 389	7 874	7 011	26 563
	ha						
Area in tenancy	5 948	17 795	23 554	55 163	176 794	462 914	742 168
Average tenant area per farm	4.1	6.2	7.9	12.6	22.5	66.0	27.9

Table 281

Farms by type of farming and county 2002

	Field crops	Horti- culture	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	24 464	944	553	10 120	3 463	1 495	1 028	8 465	50 531
Copenhagen Region	2 155	147	77	344	43	60	12	292	3 129
West Zealand County	2 734	56	61	322	142	167	52	700	4 236
Storstrøm County	2 438	46	48	164	99	151	33	464	3 444
Bornholm County	265	2	2	89	46	35	37	130	606
Funen County	2 257	333	178	553	283	198	88	681	4 570
South Jutland County	1 737	33	16	1 174	387	107	91	730	4 274
Ribe County	1 492	25	17	1 230	188	40	80	554	3 626
Vejle County	1 579	34	33	910	324	133	86	589	3 688
Ringkøbing County	2 126	26	17	1 301	534	105	102	817	5 027
Århus County	2 688	148	51	879	383	133	114	993	5 389
Viborg County	2 215	40	24	1 431	533	120	106	1 080	5 550
North Jutland County	2 777	54	29	1 723	501	246	227	1 435	6 991

Table 282**Fur farms on agricultural farms**

	1989	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001
Fur farms	5 217	3 292	3 049	2 890	2 553	2 523	2 455
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	2 710	1 790	1 705	1 645	1 483	1 441	1 408
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	51.9	54.4	55.9	56.9	58.1	57.1	57.4

Table 283

Organic farms by area

	2000		2001	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	3 466	6.4	3 525	6.6
Under 10 ha	943	9.2	906	8.7
10.0-19.9 ha	629	5.6	660	6.5
20.0-29.9 ha	351	5.4	367	5.5
30.0-49.9 ha	389	4.3	418	4.9
50.0-99.9 ha	646	5.9	636	6.0
100.0 ha +	508	7.6	538	7.7

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

Table 284

Land use of organic farms 2001

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as pct. of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area¹	130 794	2 675 566	100.0	100.0	4.9
Cereals	36 690	1 536 516	28.1	57.4	2.4
Pulses	2 660	31 964	2.0	1.2	8.3
Root crops	1 164	107 811	0.9	4.0	1.1
Seeds for industrial use ²	445	59 942	0.3	2.2	0.7
Seeds for sowing	1 772	84 958	1.4	3.2	2.1
Grass and green fodder ³	82 529	610 634	63.1	22.8	13.5
Horticultural products	1 076	20 880	0.8	0.8	5.2
Set aside	4 121	221 922	3.2	8.3	1.9
Other crops	337	940	0.3	0.0	35.9

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

¹ Excl. forests, greenhouses, farmyards, and similar. ² Excl. non food crops with set-aside subsidies. ³ Excl. grass with set-aside subsidies.

Source: Danish Plant Directorate

Table 285**Livestock on organic farms**

	Number of herds 2000		Number of herds 2001	
	Organic	Per cent of all farms	Organic	Per cent of all farms
Dairy cows	856	8.3	789	8.1
Breeding cows	861	7.4	860	7.4
Pigs	483	3.7	400	3.1
Sheep	660	20.4	619	18.0
Chickens	542	10.1	468	11.2

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

Table 286

Milk production in organic farms

	Farms	Quota scheme	Proportion of total quota scheme
	number	mio. kg	per cent
1990	63	18	0
1993	132	39	1
1994	140	47	1
1995	147	50	1
1996	329	129	3
1997	430	183	4
1998	672	333	7
1999	751	395	9
2000	827	456	10
2001	749	440	10
2002	695	433	10

Table 287**Egg production in organic farms**

	Farms	Production	Proportion of total production
	number	mio. kg	per cent
1996	364	3.4	5
1997	478	3.8	6
1998	567	5.5	10
1999	580	6.3	12
2000	542	5.9	13
2001	468	7.0	13

Table 288

Agricultural area by type of crop

	1999	2001	2002
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 644 048	2 675 566	2 665 507
Cereals	1 447 749	1 536 516	1 531 443
Pulses	65 762	31 964	40 184
Root crops	123 761	107 811	105 410
Seeds for industrial use	150 515	80 047	84 025
Seeds for sowing	80 980	84 958	71 040
Grass and green fodder in rotation	410 478	436 932	429 823
Horticultural products	21 132	20 880	19 479
Other crops	1 236	940	1 834
Permanent grassland	342 435	375 519	382 267
Set aside ¹	209 624	221 922	225 484
Total arable area in per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	54.8	57.4	57.5
Pulses	2.5	1.2	1.5
Root crops	4.7	4.0	4.0
Seeds for industrial use	5.7	3.0	3.2
Seeds for sowing	3.1	3.2	2.7
Grass and green fodder in rotation	15.5	16.3	16.1
Horticultural products	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other crops	0.1	0.0	0.1
Permanent grassland	13.0	14.0	14.3
Set aside ¹	7.9	8.3	8.5

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

Table 289

Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 *
	million. FU ¹			
Feeding stuffs, total	15 885	15 192	15 295	15 186
Fodder concentrates				
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 857	6 690	6 729	6 852
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 681	2 573	2 615	2 562
Other vegetable products, total	705	686	606	452
Meat-and-bone meal, fish meal etc.	582	556	524	511
Milk and milk products	127	147	154	153
Coarse fodder				
Roots, total	901	730	589	503
Beet tops	66	41	29	27
Grass and green fodder	3 544	3 389	3 659	3 786
Straw	422	378	391	340
Commercial fertilizers				
	thousand tons			
Contents of pure nutrients				
Nitrogen	263	252	234	211
Phosphorus	20	18	16	15
Potassium	81	73	65	64
	tons			
Pesticides, total				
Contents of active substances	3 247	2 858	2 962	3 083
Against weeds	2 256	1 937	2 073	2 164
Against fungi	743	665	588	561
Against insects	51	44	45	49
Growth regulation products	198	213	257	309

¹ 1 feed unit = feed value of 1,04 kg barley.

Table 290

Crop production

	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	— thousand tonnes —		million feed units ¹		Hkg per ha	
Total crop production			15 765	15 129		
Cereals (grain), total	9 423	8 807	9 322	8 682	61	58
Winter wheat	4 625	4 013	4 768	4 137	74	71
Spring wheat	39	46	41	48	46	42
Rye	332	230	332	230	51	49
Triticale	169	122	172	124	49	48
Winter barley	851	654	811	623	58	56
Spring barley	3 115	3 466	2 966	3 301	52	49
Oats	292	276	231	219	49	50
Rape, total	212	218	359	369	27	26
Winter rape	200	208	338	352	28	27
Spring rape	12	10	20	17	16	16
Pulses²	113	150	123	163	35	37
Straw, total	3 434	3 663	639	690	37	35
of which straw of cereals	3 407	3 623	633	679	37	35
Roots, total	5 591	5 606	1 253	1 223	518	532
Seed potatoes	147	104	28	20	309	306
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	973	915	264	249	450	447
Potatoes for human consumption	423	485	83	95	357	351
Beets for sugar production	3 149	3 385	716	733	559	586
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	900	717	162	127	676	720
Tops	182	59	18	6	180	86
Grass and green fodder, total	22 251	20 867	4 051	3 997		

¹ One feed unit = 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, 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.

Table 291

National supply and disposition of cereals

	2000	2001*	2002*
	thousand tons		
Crop production less waste	9 130	9 140	8 543
Imports	507	669	925
Stocks at beginning of period	5 606	5 844	6 251
Total, available	15 243	15 653	15 718
Exports	1 922	1 796	1 899
Used for sowing	293	299	295
Industrial uses	775	818	834
Stocks at end of period	5 844	6 251	6 191
Used for feeding	6 411	6 490	6 500

Table 292

Livestock

	1980	2001	2002
Horses	49 596	43 143	38 136
Cattle, total	2 960 926	1 906 911	1 796 118
Cows	1 104 468	753 414	729 946
Of which dairy cows	1 039 623	623 358	609 602
Of which cows kept for suckling	64 845	130 056	120 344
Pigs, total	9 956 800	12 607 545	12 732 035
Sows, total	1 070 927	1 120 953	1 128 055
Pigs for slaughtering	2 449 211	3 524 473	3 502 465
Sheep, total	55 748	151 855	131 063
Poultry	thousands		
Fowls, total	14 243	20 347	19 734
Of which hens	4 563	3 732	3 653
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 533	15 597	15 129
Turkeys	382	547	552
Ducks	802	337	291
Geese	82	6	3

Table 293

Livestock in regions 2002

	The Islands east of the Great Belt	Funen	Jutland	Total
Horses	9 868	2 481	25 787	38 136
Cattle, total	152 990	116 988	1 526 140	1 796 118
Cows	57 547	45 465	626 935	729 946
Of which dairy cows	38 600	41 683	529 318	609 602
Of which cows kept for suckling	18 947	3 781	97 616	120 344
Pigs, total	1 752 021	1 197 477	9 782 536	12 732 035
Sows, total	149 935	103 275	874 846	1 128 055
Pigs for slaughtering	495 182	351 079	2 656 204	3 502 465
Sheep, total	38 416	3 669	88 978	131 063
Poultry	— thousands —			
Fowls, total	1 598	1 541	16 594	19 734
Of which hens	672	248	2 734	3 653
Of which chickens for slaughtering	674	1 221	13 234	15 129
Turkeys	274	-	278	552
Ducks	1	9	282	291
Geese	0	0	2	3

Table 294

Livestock by size of farms 2002

	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0 ha+	Total
	number of farms				
Horses	2 096	2 403	956	1 924	7 379
Cattle, total	2 667	6 145	3 290	8 522	20 624
Cows	2 330	5 640	3 046	8 049	19 065
Of which dairy cows	230	1 164	1 577	5 924	8 895
Of which cows kept for suckling	2 100	4 515	1 556	2 920	11 091
Pigs, total	899	2 426	1 879	6 543	11 747
Sows	579	1 221	950	3 652	6 402
Pigs for slaughtering	734	1 964	1 560	5 780	10 038
Sheep, total	793	886	369	723	2 771
Fowls, total	1 223	1 537	502	845	4 107
Of which hens	1 172	1 518	486	697	3 873
Of which chickens for slaughtering	89	40	24	169	322
Turkeys	25	36	14	11	86
Ducks	75	59	36	38	209
Geese	55	56	20	7	138
	number of animals				
Horses	9 586	13 213	7 227	8 110	38 136
Cattle, total	46 257	188 766	217 650	1 343 446	1 796 118
Cows	16 349	72 216	85 355	556 027	729 946
Of which dairy cows	5 402	29 672	65 710	508 819	609 602
Of which cows kept for suckling	10 947	42 544	19 645	47 208	120 344
Other cattle	29 908	116 550	132 295	787 419	1 066 172
Pigs, total	768 847	575 976	965 239	10 421 972	12 732 035
Sows	87 796	39 461	80 566	920 233	1 128 055
Pigs for slaughtering	150 998	187 031	279 801	2 884 635	3 502 465
Sheep, total	26 227	27 648	11 422	65 766	131 063
Fowls, total	2 669 436	1 130 029	1 462 541	14 471 977	19 733 983
Of which hens	814 198	423 091	213 515	2 202 492	3 653 296
Of which chickens for slaughtering	1 568 141	592 660	1 222 380	11 745 987	15 129 168
Turkeys	388 551	9 944	64 226	89 120	551 841
Ducks	6 687	13 610	61 459	209 629	291 385
Geese	1 234	1 154	283	39	2 710

Table 295**Farms employing permanent workers 1999**

	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 +	
Farms employing permanent workers	1 109	850	801	1 693	4 523	4 435	13 411
As per cent of total	10	7	11	18	39	72	23
Permanent workers¹	4 857	1 406	1 113	2 270	6 640	9 310	25 596

¹ Includes relations (but not school children), non-family workers, and co-owners of farms which are operated by more than one person and these co-owners work at the farm themselves.

Table 296

Fur farming

	2000	2001	2002
Number of fur farms¹	number of animals		
Minks	2 392	2 035	2 035
Foxes	112	86	75
Chinchilla	54	130	130
Number of breeding females			
Minks	2 186 000	2 278 000	2 385 000
Of which scanglow/brown	1 218 000	1 092 000	941 000
Foxes	11 000	9 150	8 300
Of which blue foxes	5 900	5 400	5 700
Chinchilla	15 300	14 300	15 400
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	11 000	12 200	12 200
Foxes	46	40	40
Other furred animals	20	35	30
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	200	208	205
Foxes	584	583	483
Other furred animals	257	179	148
Value of pelts	DKK million		
Value of sales, total	2 238	2 572	2 530
Minks	2 206	2 544	2 507
Foxes	27	23	19
Other furred animals	6	5	4
Value of changes in livestock	32	34	...

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

Source: *Danish Fur Breeders' Association*.

Table 297

Output and exports of livestock products

	Production			Exports		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002*
Natural milk	thousand tons					
Milk	4 720	4 553	4 590	0	9	6
	kg					
Milk yield per dairy cow	7 218	7 204	7 460	•	•	•
	per cent					
Average fat content	4.28	4.33	4.29	•	•	•
Average protein content	3.42	3.41	3.40	•	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg					
Butter	46	47	49	40	41	48
Cheese	306	318	320	235	243	241
Whole milk and cream powder	97	88	81	78	64	69
Skim milk powder	38	40	42	15	10	11
Eggs (incl. eggs for hatching)	74	81	81	18	19	11
Meat¹ (incl. edible offal)						
Beef and veal	170	169	169	127	99	108
Pork	1 748	1 836	1 892	1 503	1 568	1 599
Poultry meat	205	218	219	129	125	129
Horsemeat	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2	1	1	0
Meat, total	2 126	2 226	2 283	1 761	1 793	1 836
Of which, edible offal	86	89	91	68	70	81
Game meat	3	3	3	0	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	71	75	76	32	32	28

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.

Table 298

Official prices of barley and wheat (for the regulation of farm rents)

	Barley		Wheat	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	91.39	81.58	84.52	71.19
Regions:				
Copenhagen, Frederiksborg, Roskilde, West Zealand and Storstrøm Counties (excl. municipalities in Lolland-Falster)	92.74	87.15	79.90	68.75
Municipalities in Lolland-Falster	95.62	88.49	81.09	69.76
Bornholm County	87.42	73.27	78.15	68.73
Funen County	94.19	85.12	85.74	74.11
South Jutland County	91.17	77.21	87.23	72.08
Vejle and Århus Counties	89.97	78.96	85.83	70.57
Ribe and Ringkøbing Counties	90.67	78.63	88.52	74.47
Viborg and North Jutland Counties	88.06	77.60	88.18	71.82

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.

Table 299

Prices of agricultural sales and raw materials

	2000	2001	2002*
Agricultural products sold			
Crop products	DKK per 100 kg		
Wheat ¹	89	88	78
Rye ¹	82	76	67
Barley ¹	94	93	84
Oats ¹	92	84	79
Sugar beet	33	33	30
Potatoes	125	161	114
Livestock products	DKK 0.01 per kg		
Natural milk, 4.2% fat, 3.4% protein	244	253	252
Eggs ²	849	900	875
Young bulls, extra ³	976	830	824
Heifers, prima ³	938	870	850
Cows, young ³	770	701	719
Young bulls, grade 1. ³	889	746	749
Bacon pigs, average price ⁴	946	1 126	887
Sows for slaughter ⁵	688	850	553
Chickens, extra ⁶	426	473	446
Intermediate products purchased	DKK per 100 kg		
Fertilizers			
Liquid ammonia ⁷	225	310	290
PK 0-4-21 with Mg, Cu and S ⁷	106	110	113
NPK with 19.5% < N < 24.5% ⁷	146	166	159
Feeding stuffs			
Fodder barley ⁸	97	98	89
Compound for cattle, high protein content ⁸	143	163	167
Compound, complete, for pigs for slaughter ⁸	123	135	138
Breeding animals	DKK per. unit		
Cows for calving, RDM/SDM ⁹	6 312	5 646	6 127
Heifers for calving, RDM/SDM ⁹	6 813	6 144	6 606
Pigs for breeding, 22 weeks ¹⁰	1 319	1 596	1 331
Gilts ¹⁰	2 460	2 863	2 433
Piglets, 20 kg ¹⁰	320	392	305
Wholesale prices	DKK 0.01 per kg		
(processed agricultural products)			
Dairy products			
Butter, ex dairy ¹¹	2 876	2 833	...
Cheese, <= 40 weight % ¹²	2 546	3 267	2 628
Meat			
Pigs, half A ¹³	1 474	1 691	1 484

Note. Prices for individual products include farmers' income from produce subsidies under the EU agriculture schemes, and the corresponding taxes payable under these schemes have been deducted.

¹ Prices ex farmers. ² Eggs ex farmers. ³ Kødbbranchens Fællesråd. ⁴ Excl. bonus payment. ⁵ Danske Slagterier's (Danish slaughter houses) national price. ⁶ Andelsfjerkræslagteriernes (association for Danish poultry slaughterers) national prices. ⁷ DLG's and Kemira Danmark A/S's prices. ⁸ Average invoiced prices for sales of fodder to farmers. ⁹ SamMarks recommended purchase prices. ¹⁰ Recommended national price. ¹¹ Butter Export Committee price. ¹² Average dairy price. ¹³ Recommended price for butchers.

Table 300

Agricultural sales

	Weights (1995 values)	Quantity indices			Price indices		
		1999	2000	2001*	1999	2000	2001*
	per cent	1995=100					
Agricultural products sold, total	100.0	104.2	102.3	104.2	88.0	96.2	103.3
Crop products, total	37.5	102.3	97.9	98.8	93.3	95.9	99.3
Cereals, total	15.0	101.7	96.9	105.6	84.4	87.0	89.3
Of which: Wheat	7.3	102.6	100.5	108.3	85.2	88.1	91.0
Barley	6.7	104.7	96.2	105.9	82.6	84.9	88.2
Pulses, ripened	0.5	68.2	49.3	40.9	84.4	102.5	114.0
Seeds for sowing	1.1	105.4	107.2	107.7	105.4	108.2	106.9
Industrial seeds	0.9	133.8	93.9	66.9	88.5	98.2	111.7
Sugar beets	1.9	116.5	106.3	102.9	90.1	102.0	95.5
Potatoes	2.1	100.8	100.9	98.9	85.8	77.5	85.4
Vegetables, fruit and berries	1.8	120.1	109.6	96.4	100.5	107.0	110.1
Flowers and potted plants	4.2	104.0	100.8	100.8	104.3	106.3	110.1
Nursery products	1.4	100.3	115.0	94.0	107.4	109.8	132.0
Christmas trees	0.1	80.5 ¹	81.1 ¹	104.6 ¹	86.2	83.6	83.6
Other crop products	8.7	95.2	93.0	91.7	102.1	103.1	105.4
Livestock products, total	62.5	105.4	105.0	107.4	84.8	96.4	105.7
Natural milk	20.1	99.5	101.0	97.3	98.7	101.3	105.0
Eggs for human consumption	1.0	78.3	73.8	81.0	124.1	134.3	142.4
Meat and live animals, total	37.5	108.3	106.4	110.9	77.1	94.5	107.3
Of which: Cattle	6.4	86.0	83.9	82.2	80.8	84.5	71.8
Pigs	28.8	113.0	110.8	116.4	75.1	97.0	115.6
Poultry	2.1	112.0	113.6	123.3	91.9	90.9	101.1
Furred animals	3.7	115.5	120.8	133.7	77.6	78.4	85.3
Other livestock products	0.2	97.2	96.7	96.0	85.8	90.5	92.6

Note. The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee-keeping. Agricultural products are gross sales of the individual products, including internal consumption of crop products, producers' private consumption of own produce and sales to middlemen. The price indices stated are calculated on the basis of developments in a representative sample of prices for the individual products. All indices are calculated as Laspeyres indices with 1995 as the base year.

¹ The quantity indices are calculated on the basis of incomes and prices.

Table 301

Agricultural intermediate consumption

	Weights (1995- values)	Quantity indices			Price indices		
		1999	2000	2001*	1999	2000	2001*
	per cent	1995=100					
Intermediate consumption	100.0	102.2	103.9	101.6	101.5	104.6	110.3
Seeds, total	4.4	95.5	97.8	97.3	101.2	104.3	108.2
Seeds for sowing, agriculture	2.9	97.8	100.8	101.1	97.3	100.3	104.8
Seeds for sowing, horticulture	1.5	91.2	92.0	89.7	108.9	112.1	114.9
Feeding stuffs, total	54.2	105.2	109.7	107.9	94.6	94.9	101.7
Straight feeding stuffs	28.6	111.0	112.3	109.9	96.3	96.3	100.0
Compound feeding stuffs	25.6	98.7	106.7	105.6	92.7	93.3	103.6
Fertilizers, total	5.7	86.8	82.1	76.2	93.8	98.5	115.0
Of which: Straight fertilizers	2.3	87.1	87.5	82.6	90.3	95.8	118.3
Compound fertilizers	2.9	92.6	83.5	76.5	93.7	97.8	110.8
Pesticides	3.4	84.9	74.4	73.1	123.7	133.6	136.1
Energy	4.2	103.2	102.2	100.0	124.2	156.2	154.6
Repairs and maintenance	9.6	93.2	93.5	91.4	109.9	112.1	114.7
Other raw and auxiliary materials	0.6	124.8	109.2	101.5	94.9	100.1	107.7
Agricultural services	5.7	105.2	101.8	98.8	112.5	116.1	119.6
Services from other industries	12.1	107.3	108.6	105.4	110.6	113.9	117.3

Note. The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping. The intermediate consumption is defined as total purchases of the individual raw and auxiliary materials, including purchases from middlemen, internal consumption of crop products, expenses on repairs and maintenance of the capital equipment, expenses on agricultural services and expenses on services from other industries. The price indices stated are calculated on the basis of developments in a representative sample of prices for the individual products. All indices are calculated as Laspeyres indices with 1995 as the base year.

Table 302

Accounts of Danish farms 2001

	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 +	
	1.000 DKK pr. farm					
Gross output, total	430.2	332.1	727.1	1 608.4	3 865.4	1 279.0
Cereals	34.2	63.5	92.4	138.7	396.7	131.4
Peas	0.6	1.7	1.7	3.3	6.7	2.6
Rape seeds	1.8	4.1	2.7	6.0	22.0	6.6
Seeds for sowing	0.2	1.5	4.0	7.8	38.9	9.2
Potatoes	0.4	4.2	3.6	17.8	98.7	20.2
Sugar beet	3.1	7.9	13.9	27.3	92.6	25.3
Green crops for drying	-	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.5
Horticultural crops	0.6	0.6	2.1	5.4	14.7	4.2
Non-food	-	0.5	1.6	1.8	4.2	1.5
Other crops	1.5	3.1	6.4	17.4	48.8	13.9
Subsidies for plant production	22.8	46.2	75.3	134.4	341.8	112.8
Milk	15.5	49.0	153.5	464.1	663.1	251.6
Other cattle products	11.3	23.8	49.9	78.3	94.8	49.9
Subsidies for cattle	6.3	12.7	21.1	26.0	32.0	19.3
Pigs	104.1	72.8	219.7	577.7	1 698.6	480.8
Poultry	54.1	15.5	19.3	28.5	118.0	41.9
Furred animals	153.5	6.0	17.2	14.3	25.8	51.1
Other livestock	2.2	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5
Livestock, miscellaneous	1.2	0.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.9
Subsidies for other livestock	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Other sources	13.5	12.3	31.8	37.1	127.5	40.3
General subsidies	3.2	4.9	7.8	19.2	36.0	13.3
Costs, total	348.7	276.1	549.6	1 142.3	2 740.1	931.2
Seeds for sowing	5.0	9.8	15.7	29.6	70.9	23.8
Fertilizers	8.2	15.8	23.3	38.5	89.3	32.0
Manure, purchased	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Chemicals	3.7	8.1	14.9	27.6	80.4	24.1
Concentrates	144.7	61.7	162.6	369.9	867.6	297.9
Roughage	1.7	5.0	11.8	28.5	44.5	17.3
Energy	10.7	10.5	20.2	40.7	106.2	34.4
Fees for use of water	0.9	0.7	1.9	3.8	7.1	2.7
Maintenance	24.6	28.5	50.4	91.4	220.9	76.7
Contract operations	17.9	22.3	37.9	74.1	130.7	53.1
Drying and stocking	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4
Other costs of plant production	2.4	4.0	6.2	10.8	21.6	8.5
Vet. service and medicine	7.4	5.2	11.4	30.6	61.2	21.3
Control association	0.4	0.6	2.1	5.5	8.6	3.2
Insemination	1.6	1.5	4.6	12.5	24.7	8.2
Other costs, livestock production	13.0	4.8	8.7	21.4	40.1	16.8
Insurances	9.5	11.3	16.1	24.7	46.7	20.4
Private car	8.7	9.0	11.6	15.3	25.9	13.6
Miscellaneous	18.4	17.2	23.5	34.0	63.7	29.9
Depreciations	43.0	44.9	94.2	193.0	452.2	151.8
Paid labour	20.4	4.3	14.5	60.7	305.6	70.7
Land taxes	5.0	8.8	14.1	22.9	55.8	19.5
CO2-tax	1.2	1.4	2.8	5.9	15.1	4.8
Gross profit¹	81.5	56.0	177.5	466.1	1 125.3	347.8

Note. The figures are based on accounting results from about 2.000 of 10.0 hectares and over.

¹ Gross profit = Gross income, total – costs, total.

Source: The Danish Research Institute of Food Economics

Table 303

Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	1999	2000	2001*
	DKK mio.		
A. Agricultural sales, total	51 063	54 954	59 999
Crop products, total	19 965	19 691	20 420
Cereals, total	7 339	7 192	8 095
Of which: Wheat	3 555	3 600	4 012
Barley	3 211	3 032	3 469
Pulses, ripened	157	138	125
Seeds for sowing	649	681	678
Industrial seeds	556	441	350
Sugar beets	1 081	1 116	1 012
Potatoes	1 009	951	1 010
Vegetables, fruit and berries	1 167	1 136	1 038
Flowers and potted plants	2 508	2 462	2 535
Nursery products and Christmas trees	861	1 013	997
Fodder beets, grass and green fodder	4 289	4 199	4 241
Other crop products	348	363	340
Livestock products, total	31 098	35 263	39 579
Natural milk	10 949	11 343	11 327
Eggs for human consumption	523	534	621
Meat and live animals, total	17 448	21 059	24 884
Of which: Cattle	2 594	2 654	2 178
Pigs	13 500	17 032	21 069
Poultry	1 296	1 294	1 540
Furs	2 091	2 238	2 659
Other livestock products	38	40	40
B. Value of agricultural services	1 255	1 282	1 282
C. Value of secondary activities	56	36	36
D. Changes in producers' stocks, total	- 138	951	290
Changes in grain stocks	- 225	695	228
Changes in livestock	88	256	62
E. Intermediate consumption	35 201	36 665	37 414
Seeds, total	1 458	1 530	1 542
Feeding stuffs, total	18 456	19 228	19 926
Straight feeding stuffs	10 524	10 564	10 443
Compound feeding stuffs	7 932	8 664	9 483
Fertilizers, total	1 520	1 501	1 609
Of which: Straight fertilizers	630	666	762
Compound fertilizers	808	755	767
Pesticides	1 212	1 148	1 148
Energy	1 821	2 268	2 197
Repairs and maintenance	3 327	3 402	3 402
Other raw and auxiliary materials	251	232	232
Agricultural services	2 295	2 292	2 292
Services from other industries	4 860	5 065	5 065
F. Gross value added in producer prices (A+B+C+D-E)	17 035	20 558	24 193
G. Subsidies on products	4 302	4 669	5 318
H. Taxes on products	42	45	8
I. Gross value added in basic prices (F+G-H)	21 295	25 182	29 503
J. Subsidies on production	1 079	942	974
K. Taxes on production	761	844	1 105
L. Gross domestic product at factor cost (I+K-L)	21 613	25 280	29 372

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.

Table 304

Gross capital formation in agriculture

	1999	2000	2001*
Amounts in current prices	DKK million		
Gross capital formation, total	6 867	8 915	9 213
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	- 252	798	- 125
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	- 27	97	83
Changes in value of stocks	- 225	701	- 207
Gross fixed capital formation, total	7 119	8 117	9 338
Farm buildings	2 850	3 343	4 022
Machinery and equipment	4 082	4 515	5 267
Soil improvement and land reclamation	106	131	104
Breeding stock	81	127	- 55
Amounts in 1995 prices			
Gross capital, total	6 232	8 256	8 191
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	- 315	832	- 225
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	- 87	50	6
Changes in value of stocks	- 264	782	- 231
Gross fixed capital formation, total	6 582	7 424	8 416
Farm buildings	2 619	3 076	3 604
Machinery and equipment	3 836	4 181	4 806
Soil improvement and land reclamation	93	113	86
Breeding stock	34	54	- 80
Amounts in current prices	Index 1995=100		
Gross capital formation, total¹	101	131	136
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	111	127	146
Farm buildings	133	156	188
Machinery and equipment	101	111	130
Soil improvement and land reclamation	103	128	101
Amounts in 1995 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	92	122	121
Gross fixed capital formation²	103	116	132
Farm buildings	123	144	169
Machinery and equipment	95	103	118
Soil improvement and land reclamation	90	110	84

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.

Table 305

Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	1999	2000	2001
	DDK mio		
Total interest payments	9 322	9 927	10 599
Total liabilities¹	130 134	140 459	149 530
Secured liabilities	106 414	114 041	121 358
Other liabilities	20 069	21 829	23 153
	avg. amount per farm DKK thousands		
Total interest payments	168	190	208
Total liabilities¹	2 350	2 692	2 931
Secured liabilities	1 922	2 186	2 378
Other liabilities	362	418	454

Note. Includes narrow definition of agriculture, i.e. excl. horticulture, fur farming, hunting and bee-keeping.

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

Table 306

Forest and plantation area

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	1976	1990	2000	1976	1990	2000	1976	1990	2000
	thousands ha								
Total forest area	493	445	486	153	141	149	340	305	337
Auxiliary areas	87	28	13	24	8	4	63	21	9
Total wooded area	406	417	473	129	133	145	277	284	328
Temporarily uncovered area ¹	...	6	5	...	2	1	...	4	4
Total broadleaves	137	143	174	80	81	90	57	63	85
Beech	75	72	80	46	43	44	29	29	36
Oak	25	30	43	14	15	19	11	15	24
Ash	10	10	13	6	6	8	4	4	5
Sycamore	5	8	9	4	6	6	1	2	3
Other broadleaf	22	23	30	10	11	13	12	12	17
Total conifers	269	268	294	49	51	54	220	218	240
Norwegian and Sitka spruce etc.	168	170	166	36	34	31	132	136	135
Silver fir and other spruce species	25	34	56	5	8	15	20	26	41
Other conifer species	76	64	72	8	8	9	68	56	63

¹ Temporarily bare areas in 1976 have been distributed proportionally by species of tree.

Table 307

Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class 2000

	Privately owned forests	Foun- dations etc.	Com-panies and other associ- ations	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

Table 308

Felling in forests 2001

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	Under 250.0 ha	250.0 ha +
	100 m ³				
Beech, total	2 229	913	3 143	818	2 325
Total timber	1 202	386	1 588	332	1 256
Veneer and sawnwood logs	799	234	1 033	211	822
Industrial logs	350	120	469	68	401
Other timber	54	32	85	52	33
Fuel wood, total	1 013	499	1 512	471	1 041
Woodchip, total	15	28	43	15	28
 Oak, total	 390	 333	 724	 137	 587
Total timber	225	178	403	52	351
Veneer and sawnwood logs	129	90	219	26	193
Industrial logs	77	67	143	22	121
Other timber	20	21	41	3	38
Fuel wood, total	158	111	269	81	187
Woodchip, total	7	45	52	4	48
 Other broadleaf, total	 726	 468	 1 194	 510	 684
Total timber	203	82	285	63	222
Veneer and sawnwood logs	116	54	169	46	123
Industrial logs	73	25	98	16	82
Other timber	14	4	18	1	17
Fuel wood, total	504	367	871	429	442
Woodchip, total	18	20	38	19	19
 Conifer, total	 3 639	 9 228	 12 866	 3 985	 8 881
Total timber	3 089	5 710	8 799	2 072	6 727
Timber, rafters	996	1 811	2 807	653	2 154
Short timber	590	1 084	1 674	463	1 211
Industrial timber	1 473	2 681	4 154	906	3 248
Other timber	29	134	164	49	114
Fuel wood, total	274	1 324	1 598	1 131	468
Woodchip	276	2 194	2 470	782	1 687
 Broadleaf and conifer, total	 6 984	 10 943	 17 926	 5 450	 12 477
Timber	4 720	6 355	11 075	2 518	8 557
Fuel wood	1 949	2 301	4 250	2 112	2 137
Woodchip	315	2 287	2 602	819	1 783

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

Table 309

Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	31/12 2000		31/12 2001	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total	2 350	98 727	2 324	96 971
- 4.9 GT	751	2 308	749	2 273
5 - 9.9 GT	496	3 483	484	3 390
10 - 14.9 GT	154	1 926	154	1 934
15 - 19.9 GT	356	6 694	336	6 306
20 - 49.9 GT	281	10 092	290	10 343
50 - 99.9 GT	93	6 173	98	6 616
100 - 249.9 GT	108	19 392	105	18 696
250 - 499.9 GT	90	31 101	88	30 391
500 GT +	21	17 559	20	17 023

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 310

Salt-water fishing

	2000		2001*	
	Nominal catches		Nominal catches	
	Tonnes	DKK thousands	Tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	1 421 164	3 140 731	1 385 247	3 406 296
Landed in Denmark, total	1 339 325	2 875 195	1 318 821	3 134 676
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	534 855	430 495	508 139	478 231
Frederikshavn	1 084	8 646	612	9 008
Hirtshals	80 709	353 309	93 455	425 580
Hvide Sande	54 965	207 249	56 430	227 525
Skagen	134 024	255 472	120 503	282 833
Thyborøn	315 362	431 636	315 254	450 170
Hanstholm	71 617	280 250	72 309	318 971
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	1 066 689	1 538 676	1 039 697	1 716 668
Skagerrak	92 448	565 122	96 063	590 188
Kattegat	34 635	224 104	43 257	247 616
Øresund	8 420	45 736	8 864	51 695
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	38 393	208 683	41 052	198 418
Eastern Baltic	95 589	287 531	86 288	323 385
Limfjorden	4 947	5 973	5 688	8 730
Ringkøbing and Nisum fjerne	348	2 377	518	4 108
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	205 242	2 153 557	226 601	2 371 239
Herring, sprat and mackerel	86 198	189 921	113 476	385 548
Codfish	63 479	868 187	55 341	797 218
Flatfish	36 068	537 205	39 467	601 709
Eel	600	26 822	624	31 008
Other kinds of fish	7 896	106 718	8 172	122 588
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	11 001	424 703	9 519	433 168
Not for human consumption ²	1 136 227	724 645	1 094 826	769 568
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	81 839	265 536	66 426	271 620
Of which:				
Sweden	3 902	12 579	2 601	14 401
Norway	43 893	94 505	36 220	120 432
Germany	1 106	12 369	877	9 707
United Kingdom	1 465	8 131	56	939
Holland	2 740	63 543	2 417	43 136
Belgium	32	741	2	38
Faroe Island and Greenland	28 647	73 437	21 003	75 806
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	485 769	882 553	459 085	1 096 652
Of which:				
Esbjerg	36 765	29 281	14 351	19 442
Thyborøn	18 325	17 420	26 037	27 477
Hanstholm	66 942	271 733	82 145	260 065
Hirtshals	45 810	127 810	39 134	189 573
Skagen	219 786	265 534	212 353	405 806
Bornholm	12 975	84 855	10 190	101 718

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.