

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

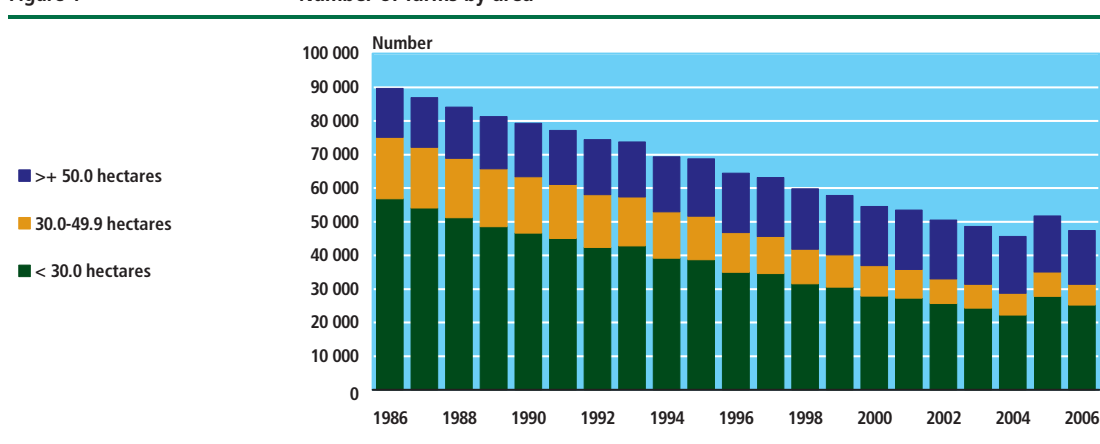
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value. Agricultural exports continue 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 2006, the number of farms in Denmark constitutes 47,000 with more than 5 ha of farm area, which almost is as halved over a period of 20 years of time. The average farm size is currently 57 hectare, way above the EU-average.

Figure 1

Number of farms by area



See table 259.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

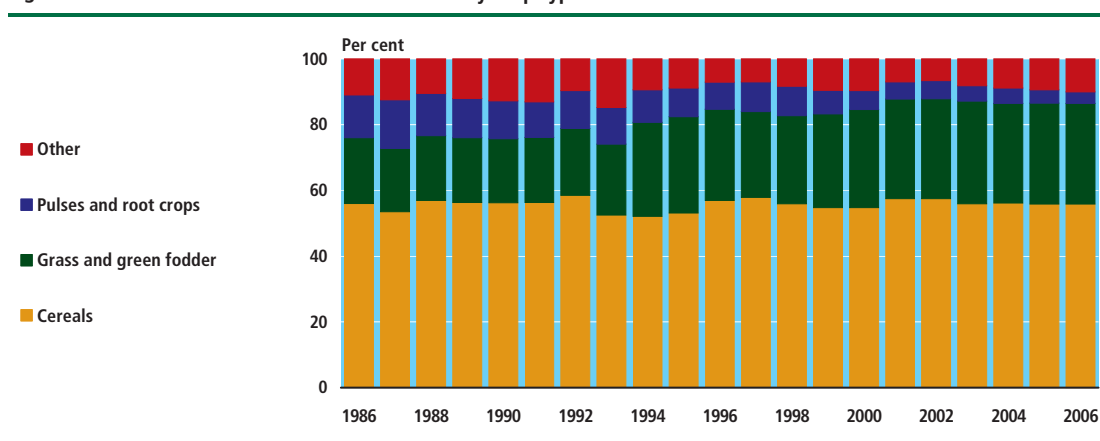
The smaller farms, extending to less than 30.0 ha, constitute a significant proportion of the total number of farms. This proportion has, however, fallen from 63 per cent in 1987 to 53 per cent in 2006. In terms of land area, the importance of agriculture has been sharply reduced from 29 per cent of the total area in 1987 to 12 per cent of the area in 2006. However, the importance of the large agricultural holdings of at least 50 hectares has substantially increased. The share of these holdings increased from 17 per cent to 34 per cent from 1987 to 2006, while their share of the total area increased from 46 per cent to 79 per cent.

Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterized 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. Cereals are still the most important production accounting for almost 55 per cent of the total area.

Figure 2

Total arable area by crop type



See table 269.

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 that are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and areas that are set aside. 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 fodder turnips having been replaced by maize for silage.

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

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

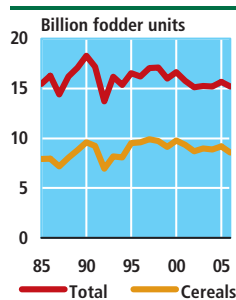
Crop production

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

Figure 3
Crop production



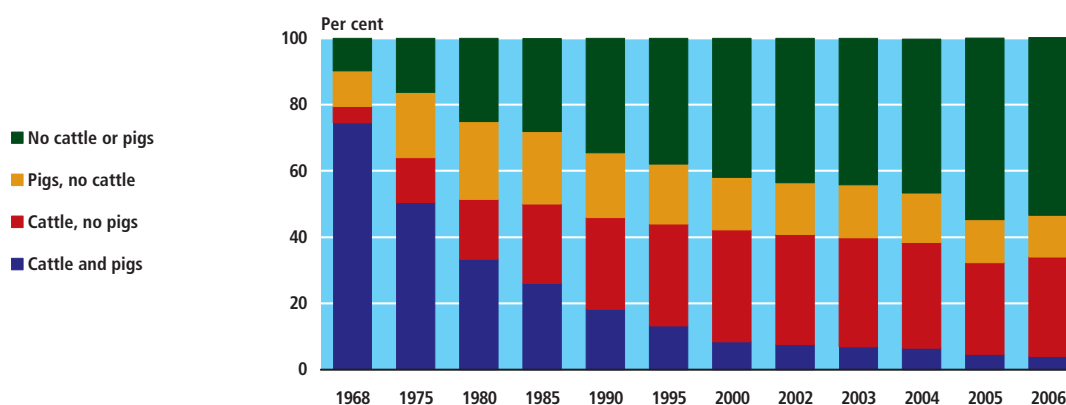
See table 271.

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 4 per cent of the farming has both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4

Degree of specialization



See table 261.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Livestock density indicates the environmental impact

Livestock density is a measurement of the number of livestock converted to livestock units 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 0.92 DE per hectare in 2005, see figure 5, when it is calculated in proportion to the total area where it can be spread. This is an increase of 0.09, 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 claim aid per hectare, it was required to set-aside land, and against this background 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

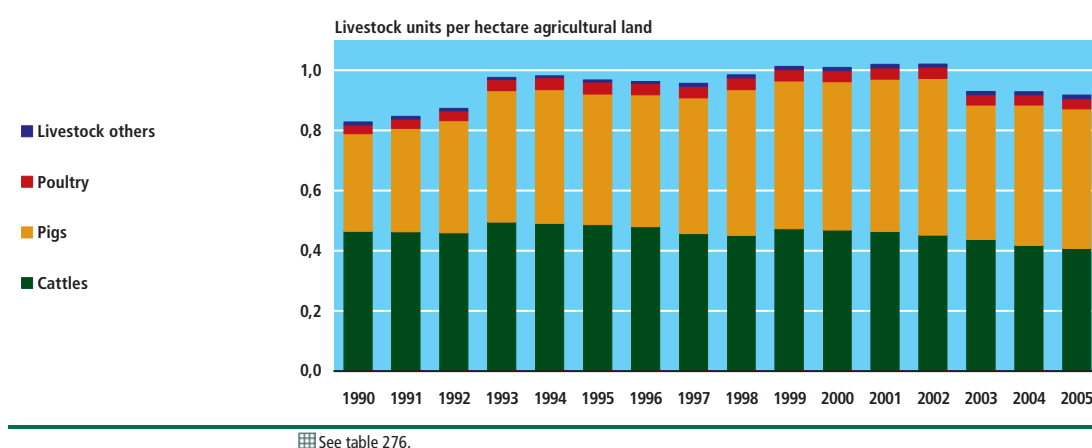
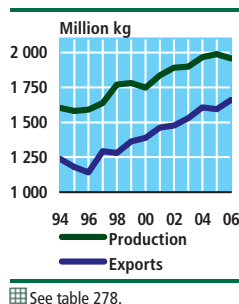


Figure 6
Production and exports of pork



Since 1990, the contribution by cattle to livestock density has generally remained constant, while the contribution by pigs has increased until 2003. In 2005, the pigs accounted for a little larger contribution to live stock density than the 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 from pigs from 2002 to 2003 is due to the 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 has increased from 10 million in 1980 to 13 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm has increased from 150 to 1,500 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.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

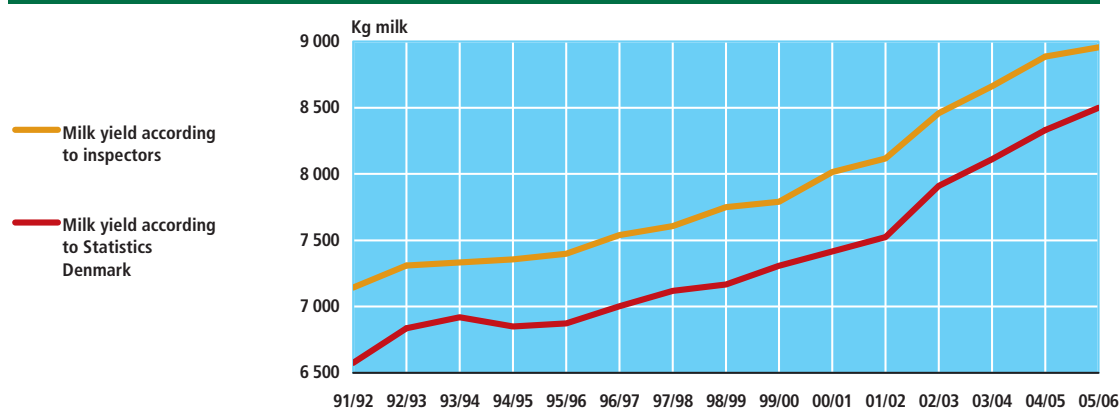
In addition to the total production of pork, figure 6 also shows pork exports. Denmark is the world's leading exporter of pork.

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, a part of this milk production has come from organic farming and now accounts for 10 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 278.

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

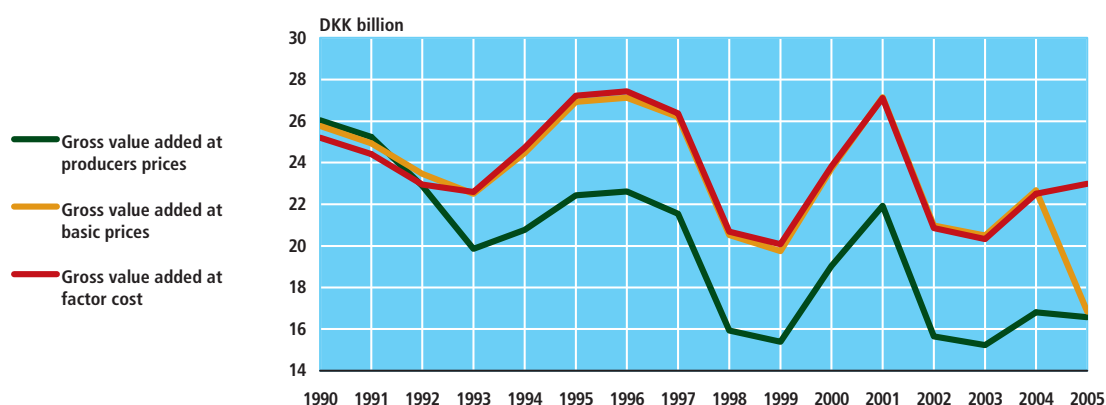
Agriculture, forestry and fishing

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 18 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU (EU-25). Denmark accounts for 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.7 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture. Denmark received 2.7 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 330 billion.

Figure 8

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



See table 282.

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2005, agricultural gross capital formation reached DKK 9.6 billion and was consequently 1 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 8.2 billion and reflects a positive net capital formation in the agricultural industry, which is also connected with the structural development.

At the end of 2005, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 206 billion, and they have been increasing for several years. In 2005, interest payments amounted to DKK 8.8 billion and they have consequently been decreasing in recent years. 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.

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 been a minor decline the recent years. In 2005, organic farms made up about 6 per cent of all farms, whereas the 100 per cent re-allotted

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

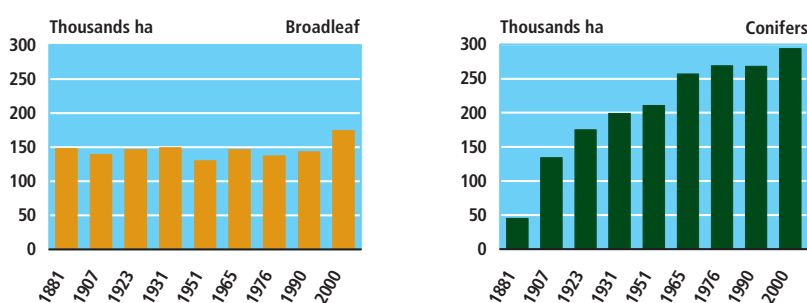
organic area accounted for almost 5 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 1995, organic farms made up only about 1.5 per cent of all farms, and the organic area only about 0.5 per cent of the total agricultural area.

2. Forestry

Forestry censuses

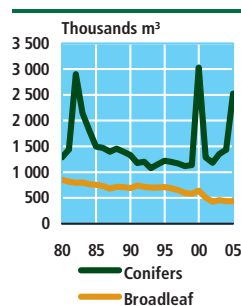
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the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

Figure 9 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



See table 285.

Figure 10 Felling



See table 287.

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 ten-year period.

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 a tree generation (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 storm damage of 1981, 1999 and

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

latest in 2005 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers. For many years, there has been a decline in the production of broadleaf.

3. Fishing

Common EU fishing policies

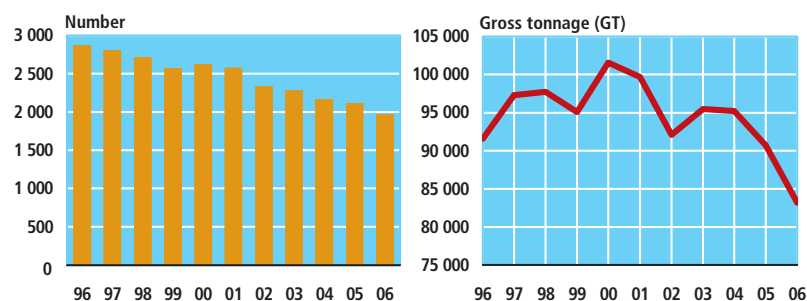
The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

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 six metres and over are shown in the figure below.

Figure 11

The Danish fishing fleet



See table 288.

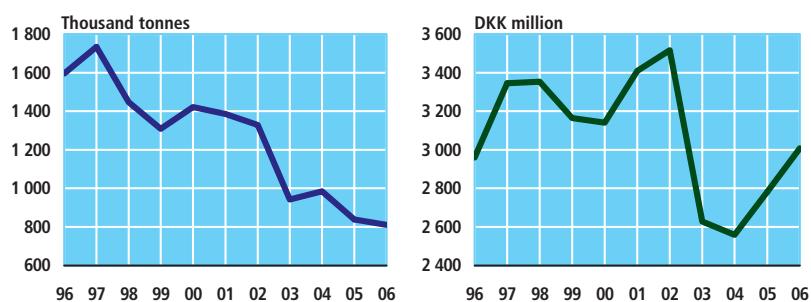
Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1996-2006: from 1.6 million tonnes in 1996 to well over 800,000 tonnes in 2006. In 2006, however, the value of the catch of DKK 3.0 billion was the same as 1996 when calculated in current prices.

Figure 12

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



See table 289.

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.

Table 259

Farms and agricultural area

	1990	2000	2006
	number of farms		
Total number of farms	79 338	54 541	47 385
The Greater Copenhagen	4 033	3 055	3 101
West Zealand County	6 162	4 458	4 060
Storstrøm County	5 510	3 723	3 119
Bornholm Municipality	1 170	743	571
Funen County	7 488	4 827	3 944
South Jutland County	6 347	4 580	3 889
Ribe County	5 534	3 806	3 400
Vejle County	5 796	3 990	3 378
Ringkøbing County	8 375	5 772	4 595
Århus County	8 625	5 869	5 136
Viborg County	8 912	6 122	5 328
North Jutland County	11 385	7 597	6 864
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	14 408	10 203	10 758
10.0 – 19.9 ha	18 561	11 188	9 100
20.0 – 29.9 ha	13 667	6 531	5 291
30.0 – 49.9 ha	16 688	9 017	6 278
50.0 – 99.9 ha	12 287	10 891	7 704
100.0 ha +	3 726	6 711	8 255
	ha		
Total agricultural area of farms	2 788 276	2 646 982	2 710 507
The Greater Copenhagen	122 561	111 904	121 164
West Zealand County	203 468	193 508	191 520
Storstrøm County	241 930	236 729	244 820
Bornholm Municipality	35 406	34 850	35 534
Funen County	237 736	219 818	225 395
South Jutland County	281 928	276 683	281 322
Ribe County	202 900	193 483	198 319
Vejle County	196 822	181 065	180 348
Ringkøbing County	316 827	299 549	300 075
Århus County	278 626	264 426	271 578
Viborg County	266 970	254 107	269 706
North Jutland County	403 101	380 859	390 727
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	93 531	62 946	67 985
10.0 – 19.9 ha	269 576	164 418	131 245
20.0 – 29.9 ha	336 162	161 145	130 064
30.0 – 49.9 ha	642 319	352 518	244 769
50.0 – 99.9 ha	826 533	769 273	552 242
100.0 ha +	487 009	819 745	1 584 203

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 visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 260**Farms with area in tenancy. 2006**

	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	9 431	6 657	3 286	2 963	1 957	724	25 018
Farms with tenant area	1 327	2 443	2 005	3 314	5 748	7 531	22 367
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 926	16 076	18 487	40 293	122 649	543 767	746 198
Average tenant area per farm	3.7	6.6	9.2	12.2	21.3	72.2	33.4

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf2

Table 261**Farms by type of farming and county. 2006**

	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	26 632	859	505	8 521	2 651	792	384	7 042	47 385
Copenhagen Region	2 079	118	76	455	45	56	9	264	3 101
West Zealand County	2 800	70	57	376	109	88	27	534	4 060
Storstrøm County	2 372	47	41	149	84	59	6	360	3 119
Bornholm Municipality	323	2	3	77	41	10	-	115	571
Funen County	2 014	298	152	529	210	124	23	594	3 944
South Jutland County	1 925	23	20	982	300	45	33	561	3 889
Ribe County	1 648	20	14	1 044	126	24	24	499	3 400
Vejle County	1 826	49	35	624	236	37	37	534	3 378
Ringkøbing County	2 316	28	15	1 036	382	51	37	730	4 595
Århus County	3 030	115	43	717	304	135	30	762	5 136
Viborg County	2 789	41	28	1 070	395	60	69	875	5 328
North Jutland County	3 510	46	22	1 461	418	104	90	1 213	6 864

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 262**Fur farms on agricultural farms**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Fur farms	2 533	2 523	2 455	2 374	2 134	2 091	1 948
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	1 483	1 441	1 404	1 377	1 272	1 266	1 276
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	58.1	57.1	57.2	58.0	59.6	60.5	65.5

Source: Copenhagen Fur.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pels3

Table 263

Organic farms by area

	2004		2005	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	3 166	7,1	3 036	6,4
Under 10 ha	784	10,1	727	7,0
10.0-19.9 ha	534	6,4	509	5,6
20.0-29.9 ha	332	6,2	322	5,8
30.0-49.9 ha	365	5,6	368	5,5
50.0-99.9 ha	501	5,5	524	6,1
100.0 ha +	518	6,6	442	6,0
No information on area	132	...	144	...

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 264

Land use of organic farms. 2005

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as pct. of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area¹	137 059	2 589 347	100.0	100.0	5.3
Cereals	39 035	1 454 462	28.5	56.2	2.7
Pulses	3 217	15 104	2.3	0.6	21.3
Root crops	1 075	90 671	0.8	3.5	1.2
Seeds for industrial use	1 273	86 211	0.9	3.3	1.5
Seeds for sowing	1 066	93 797	0.8	3.6	1.1
Grass and green fodder	84 985	616 783	62.0	23.8	13.8
Horticultural products	1 497	19 678	1.1	0.8	7.6
Set aside	4 585	192 416	3.3	7.4	2.4
Other crops	325	20 226	0.2	0.8	1.6

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 265

Organic livestock

	1995	2005
	number	
Total	260 456	1 170 601
Cattle	21 196	122 760
Pigs	4 177	53 541
Poultry	229 564	979 241
Other animals	5 519	15 059

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko2

Table 266**Milk production in organic farms**

	Farms	Quota scheme	Proportion of total quota scheme
	number	mio. kg	per cent
1990	63	18	0
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
2003	636	425	10
2004	513	367	8
2005	490	390	9
2006	480	412	9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and ani7

Table 267**Egg production in organic farms**

	Farms	Production	Proportion of total production
	number	mio. kg	per cent
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
2002	465	7.3	14
2003	421	7.6	14
2004	421	7.3	13
2005	428	7.4	14

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and ani8

Table 268

Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2004	2005
	DKK thousand	
Turn over, total	2 040 319	2 285 173
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	222 079	232 198
Of which: Ryebread	43 285	43 076
Flour	43 992	43 389
Groats, cornflakes, müsli etc.	65 003	73 884
Meat, spreads, offal	148 226	193 908
Of which: Beef and veal	71 260	91 082
Pigmeat	24 314	31 943
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	42 537	57 018
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 037 102	1 112 201
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk incl. Minimilk	365 873	...
Semi-skimmed milk	...	176 660
Minimilk	...	228 571
Skimmed milk	190 809	208 612
Cheese	85 698	92 766
Eggs	185 437	190 078
Fats, oils	94 704	127 163
Of which: Butter etc.	78 787	107 105
Fruits	98 108	123 524
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	27 352	34 147
Bananas, fresh	12 918	15 652
Apples, fresh	13 764	19 441
Dried fruits	24 495	27 618
Vegetables	236 623	271 411
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	21 508	26 548
Carrots, fresh	87 571	105 206
Potatos, fresh	32 450	36 151
Onions, fresh	19 159	23 426
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	49 536	51 978
Of which: Sugar	17 107	19 446
Syrup, honey	9 016	9 577
Jams etc.	13 234	11 620
Spices, stock cube etc.	40 794	55 534
Of which: Spices	11 739	15 766
Babyfood (canned goods)	18 222	25 113
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	58 086	63 330
Juices, fruit juices, wine, cider, beer etc.	55 061	53 925

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko3

Table 269

Agricultural area by type of crop

	2004	2005	2006
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 645 304	2 707 236	2 710 507
Cereals	1 485 639	1 510 833	1 512 814
Pulses	26 593	15 819	11 353
Root crops	96 027	92 895	83 642
Seeds for industrial use	121 755	113 571	124 840
Seeds for sowing	90 781	96 122	103 941
Grass and green fodder in rotation	431 941	464 164	474 084
Horticultural products	20 522	20 113	20 429
Other crops	2 538	25 551	22 518
Permanent grassland	369 508	368 168	356 886
Set aside ¹	207 914	199 800	193 348
Total arable area in per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	56.2	55.8	55.8
Pulses	1.0	0.6	0.4
Root crops	3.6	3.4	3.1
Seeds for industrial use	4.6	4.2	4.6
Seeds for sowing	3.4	3.6	3.8
Grass and green fodder in rotation	16.3	17.2	17.5
Horticultural products	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other crops	0.1	0.9	0.8
Permanent grassland	14.0	13.6	13.2
Set aside ¹	7.9	7.4	7.1

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/afg

Table 270

Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
	million FU ¹			
Feeding stuffs, total	14 909	15 053	15 083	15 531
Fodder concentrates				
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 978	7 128	7 190	7 438
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 469	2 520	2 695	2 587
Other vegetable products	462	464	371	282
Fish meal, silage and waste	681	745	741	715
Milk and milk products	152	130	116	109
Coarse fodder				
Roots, total	443	429	358	369
Beet tops	6	4	3	-
Grass and green fodder	3 541	3 480	3 391	3 834
Straw	177	153	218	197
Commercial fertilizers				
Contents of pure nutrients	thousand tons			
Nitrogen	201	207	206	192
Phosphorus	14	15	15	14
Potassium	62	64	63	61
Pesticides, total	tons			
Contents of active substances	2 911	2 927	3 073	3 246
Against weeds	2 155	2 146	2 198	2 308
Against fungi	561	576	649	693
Against insects	45	34	29	36
Growth regulation products	151	171	198	209

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

For further information visit [www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2](http://www.statbank.dk/foder1,pest1andkvael2)

Table 271

Crop production

	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units ¹ —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	15 662	15 208	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	9 283	8 632	9 166	8 545	62	58
Winter wheat	4 834	4 769	4 951	4 884	73	70
Spring wheat	53	33	55	34	46	35
Rye	132	130	132	130	48	47
Triticale	152	156	152	156	49	50
Winter barley	836	896	799	856	60	57
Spring barley	2 961	2 374	2 828	2 268	52	46
Oats and mixed grain	315	274	250	218	46	40
Rape, total	342	435	583	741	31	35
Winter rape	335	430	570	733	31	35
Spring rape	7	4	13	7	20	20
Pulses²	53	32	58	35	33	31
Straw, total	3 253	3 005	609	563	34	32
of which straw of cereals	3 217	2 950	600	549	34	32
Roots, total	4 672	3 946	1 034	873	508	468
Seed potatoes	147	118	28	23	287	268
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	889	747	242	203	469	397
Potatoes for human consumption	540	496	106	97	339	323
Beets for sugar production	2 763	2 314	598	501	588	559
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	333	271	60	49	682	640
Grass and green fodder, total	21 739	22 994	4 212	4 452	•	•
Lucerne	245	217	33	29	508	506
Maize for green fodder	4 637	5 246	1 229	1 390	343	386
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 382	1 137	385	317	179	177
Grass and clover in rotation	11 236	11 883	1 909	2 019	423	429
Permanent grass	3 506	3 667	558	584	158	162
Aftermath	733	845	98	113	61	73

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 272

National supply and disposition of cereals

	2004	2005	2006
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	8 694	9 005	8 373
Imports	847	750	602
Stocks at beginning of period	5 726	6 115	6 758
Total, available	15 267	15 870	15 733
Exports	956	841	1 466
Used for sowing	285	283	262
Industrial uses	854	814	805
Stocks at end of period	6 115	6 758	5 924
Used for feeding	7 056	7 174	7 276

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 273

Livestock

	1980	2005	2006
Horses	49 596	53 512	52 882
Cattle, total	2 960 926	1 570 085	1 534 763
Cows	1 104 468	665 609	650 351
Of which dairy cows	1 039 623	564 265	550 279
Of which cows kept for suckling	64 845	101 343	100 072
Pigs, total	9 956 800	13 534 436	13 361 099
Sows, total	1 070 927	1 151 482	1 127 345
Pigs for slaughtering	2 449 211	3 808 690	3 689 079
Sheep, total	55 748	173 203	170 013
Poultry	thousands		
Fowls, total	14 243	17 633	17 425
Of which hens	4 563	3 192	2 759
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 533	11 905	12 924
Turkeys	382	116	122
Ducks	802	320	295
Geese	82	21	6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr1

Table 274

Livestock in regions. 2006

	The Islands east of the Great Belt	Funen	Jutland	Total
Horses	16 617	2 977	33 288	52 882
Cattle, total	113 769	90 191	1 330 803	1 534 763
Cows	45 628	40 465	564 258	650 351
Of which dairy cows	29 088	34 917	486 274	550 279
Of which cows kept for suckling	16 540	5 548	77 984	100 072
Pigs, total	1 831 437	1 246 319	10 283 343	13 361 099
Sows, total	151 748	99 324	876 273	1 127 345
Pigs for slaughtering	505 423	371 674	2 811 982	3 689 079
Sheep, total	41 573	7 961	120 479	170 013
Poultry	thousands			
Fowls, total	1 153	1 337	14 935	17 425
Of which hens	605	180	1 974	2 759
Of which chickens for slaughtering	122	1 014	11 788	12 924
Turkeys	17	0	105	122
Ducks	1	9	285	295
Geese	1	0	5	6

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 275

Farms employing permanent workers. 2005

	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	1 265	1 071	725	1 224	3 338	5 450	13 072
As per cent of total	11	10	12	17	37	72	25
Permanent workers ¹	5 165	2 220	1 219	1 976	5 351	13 595	29 527

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf3

Table 276

Livestock density on holdings. 2005

	Holdings	Livestock units ¹	Area	Livestock density
	number	de	ha	de per ha
All Denmark	48 275	2 221 648	2 420 987	0.92
Copenhagen region	3 068	34 943	105 096	0.33
West Zealand County	4 010	87 089	170 507	0.51
Storstrøm County	3 179	82 828	223 400	0.37
Bornholm Municipality	624	29 867	30 676	0.97
Funen County	4 344	174 177	208 158	0.84
South Jutland County	4 032	298 028	252 236	1.18
Ribe County	3 453	196 354	166 411	1.18
Vejle County	3 459	164 561	166 706	0.99
Ringkøbing County	4 705	303 184	266 840	1.14
Århus County	5 049	196 099	244 179	0.80
Viborg County	5 436	273 836	234 386	1.17
North Jutland County	6 917	380 680	352 391	1.08
Type of farm				
Pig farms	9 837	917 148	532 558	1.72
Cattle farms	5 948	1 063 383	602 755	1.76
Poultry farms	336	74 194	24 960	2.97
Other livestock farms	1 805	74 705	49 154	1.52
Plant growers with livestock	30 349	92 218	1 211 560	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/brug6

Table 277

Fur farming

	2004	2005	2006
Number of fur farms¹	number of animals		
Minks	1 980	1 859	1 727
Foxes	59	44	35
Chinchilla	90	80	89
Number of furred animals			
Minks	2 463 405	2 547 338	2 703 918
Foxes	7 563	4 805	4 009
Chinchilla	13 000	12 596	12 044
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	12 600	12 900	13 500
Foxes	27	20	10
Other furred animals	25	25	28
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	232	310	281
Foxes	329	340	390
Other furred animals	213	332	382
Value of pelts	DKK mio.		
Value of sales, total	2 931	4 020	3 815
Minks	2 917	4 005	3 800
Foxes	9	7	4
Other furred animals	5	8	11
Value of changes in livestock	17	44	...

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 278

Output and exports of livestock products

	Production			Exports		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Natural milk	thousand tonnes					
Milk	4 569	4 584	4 627	16	10	...
	kg					
Milk yield per dairy cow	7 967	8 157	8 319	•	•	•
	per cent					
Average fat content	4.31	4.30	4.31	•	•	•
Average protein content	3.43	3.42	3.42	•	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg					
Butter	47	44	38	66	72	66
Cheese	336	355	335	255
Whole milk and cream powder	87	94	91	75	81	76
Skim milk powder	18	15	27	12	13	21
Eggs (incl. eggs for hatching)	83	79	77	32	35	48
Meat¹ (incl. edible offal)						
Beef and veal	164	145	140	97	97	72
Pork	1 967	1 988	1 957	1 757	1 788	..
Poultry meat	213	207	185	136	129	125
Horsemeat	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2	0	1	1
Meat, total	2 347	2 343	2 285	1 990	2 059	..
Of which, edible offal	94	85	84	80	80	78
Game meat	3	3	3	0	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	79	83	82	29	31	30

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 279

Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	80.54	87.81	75.78	87.39
Regions:				
Copenhagen, Frederiksborg, Roskilde, West Zealand and Storstrøm Counties (excl. municipalities in Lolland-Falster)	76.88	88.38	70.37	83.06
Municipalities in Lolland-Falster	79.80	98.31	71.67	83.45
Bornholm Municipality	72.64	72.89	65.44	75.74
Funen County	82.48	91.37	80.75	92.91
South Jutland County	80.65	85.97	76.24	88.21
Vejle and Århus Counties	80.90	86.08	77.09	87.48
Ribe and Ringkøbing Counties	82.11	86.33	77.85	88.97
Viborg and North Jutland Counties	80.70	83.63	78.07	85.79

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 form rents.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kapit1

Table 280

Agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2000 values)	Quantity indices			Price indices		
		2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	per cent	2000 = 100					
Agricultural products sold, total	100.0	103.1	102.2	103.5	94.6	96.2	96.4
Crop products, total	34.8	101.1	95.3	97.1	102.9	101.5	96.7
Cereals, total	13.3	111.6	98.2	103.1	97.7	98.6	89.1
Barley	5.6	121.9	98.0	107.7	100.0	94.9	88.5
Wheat	6.7	104.7	100.8	99.5	97.7	103.5	90.1
Pulses, ripened	0.3	97.2	73.7	41.8	106.4	95.5	93.2
Potatoes	1.8	94.6	86.2	98.4	105.8	98.9	93.6
Seeds for sowing	1.3	105.1	99.0	127.0	114.3	121.3	80.4
Industrial seeds	0.8	116.1	153.8	112.3	114.0	106.9	101.8
Sugar beets	2.1	86.9	87.5	83.1	105.7	101.1	97.9
Vegetables, fruit and berries	2.1	92.0	91.9	88.6	125.6	122.0	118.9
Potted plants	4.4	100.8	102.0	94.0	105.1	98.8	104.1
Livestock products, total	65.2	104.1	105.9	106.9	90.2	93.4	96.3
Natural milk	21.0	99.0	96.7	97.0	100.1	95.2	91.7
Eggs for human consumption	1.0	109.7	114.1	109.7	108.9	100.5	97.7
Meat and live animals, total	38.9	106.0	109.7	111.2	81.5	89.9	92.6
Cattle	4.9	93.2	96.1	86.8	78.0	79.9	95.4
Pigs	31.5	108.8	112.9	115.8	80.7	90.6	91.5
Poultry	2.4	96.6	95.7	100.1	99.8	101.9	100.4
Furred animals	4.1	110.5	113.9	116.4	116.2	115.8	154.0
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	100.0	98.7	97.5	105.5	108.5	108.6
Seeds, total	4.2	98.1	96.4	94.3	109.0	111.0	111.5
Feeding stuffs, total	52.1	99.4	97.7	97.1	105.7	107.2	102.1
Straight feeding stuffs, total	28.4	105.8	101.6	104.5	105.5	107.6	100.4
Cereals for feeding, total	10.1	117.2	114.6	117.3	96.4	99.8	90.0
Compound feeds, total	23.7	91.8	92.9	88.2	105.8	106.7	104.1
Compound feeds for cattle	5.5	84.6	82.9	72.4	104.7	109.4	104.0
Compound feeds for pigs	14.7	92.5	93.9	91.0	104.5	104.9	104.0
Fertilizers, total	4.0	84.7	85.3	85.1	101.4	118.1	127.1
Pesticides	3.2	120.1	118.1	119.4	94.7	100.8	99.7
Energy	6.2	99.5	94.6	90.8	103.2	111.5	131.4
Repairs and maintenance	9.4	89.9	90.1	86.4	110.3	113.2	116.5
Services, other industries	13.9	109.9	109.1	108.7	108.4	111.5	113.8

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 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 2000 as the base year. Some indices on quantities are calculated based on values and prices.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pipris and mipris

Table 281

Accounts of Danish farms. 2005

	Agricultural area of farm					All farms
	Under 20.0	20.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50.0-99.9	100.0	
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha +	
	1 000 DKK pr. farm					
Gross output, total	487.0	279.3	533.7	1 389.6	3 589.5	1 247.0
Cereals	27.2	56.4	81.7	135.2	406.3	136.8
Peas	-	0.2	0.2	1.7	3.8	1.2
Rape seeds	0.5	2.8	7.2	8.7	34.1	10.3
Seeds for sowing	0.2	2.2	5.7	13.3	69.8	17.4
Potatoes	0.4	0.6	2.8	2.1	46.0	9.5
Potatoes for manufacturing	0.3	0.4	1.2	5.5	32.1	7.4
Sugar beets	1.5	3.1	9.8	21.3	80.0	23.0
Green crops for drying	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Horticultural crops	0.1	0.8	2.1	1.7	16.1	4.4
Non-food	-	0.5	1.5	2.6	8.3	2.5
Other crops	5.1	6.8	14.3	27.2	72.0	24.5
Subsidies for plant production	-	0.2	0.4	1.6	8.7	2.1
Milk	60.6	40.3	129.0	493.4	648.5	260.9
Other cattle products	15.7	36.5	46.4	81.6	95.7	57.4
Subsidies for cattle	1.8	5.8	6.1	9.2	7.9	6.7
Pigs	106.4	58.2	128.2	392.6	1677.6	465.2
Poultry	24.7	1.0	17.3	78.4	124.2	51.6
Furred animals	212.1	39.9	34.7	47.3	42.3	89.3
Other livestock	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.0
Livestock. miscellaneuos	1.0	0.7	0.9	4.2	3.6	1.8
Subsidies for other livestock	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other sources	27.5	21.7	42.4	61.6	211.0	73.6
Costs, total	425.0	311.1	537.3	1 254.6	3 186.9	1 130.0
Seeds for sowing	5.5	10.0	16.9	32.9	83.2	29.1
Fertilizers	7.4	15.0	21.1	35.4	91.4	32.9
Manure, purchased	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Chemicals	3.8	8.4	16.6	30.7	98.9	30.8
Concentrates	138.4	68.6	133.0	378.2	964.5	335.9
Roughage	21.5	6.2	14.3	36.7	52.4	22.6
Energy	15.3	12.4	24.6	57.3	160.2	53.2
Fees for use of water	1.5	1.2	1.7	4.2	9.1	3.5
Maintenance	32.1	29.8	48.5	94.5	233.5	87.0
Contract operations	19.2	25.9	43.9	93.3	186.8	72.8
Drying and stocking	0.6	1.4	1.5	2.5	5.2	2.2
Other costs of plant production	3.3	5.2	8.3	14.7	31.4	12.5
Vet. service and medicine	9.6	5.7	11.8	33.1	78.9	27.5
Insemination	2.5	1.9	4.7	13.8	34.2	11.2
Other costs. livestock production	19.9	6.6	11.8	35.8	67.3	28.6
Insurances	12.3	13.5	18.5	29.8	57.2	25.8
Private car	12.8	9.3	13.9	18.4	27.6	16.7
Miscellaneous	24.8	22.4	28.1	44.4	81.4	40.1
Depreciations	57.0	48.7	86.2	201.2	512.4	178.9
Paid labour	30.8	8.5	15.4	68.7	331.0	90.9
Land taxes	5.0	9.2	13.9	22.9	64.3	22.3
CO ₂ -tax	1.6	1.2	2.4	5.9	15.7	5.3

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 282

Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2003	2004	2005
	DKK mio.		
A. Agricultural sales, total	53 090	53 855	54 198
Crop products, total	19 706	18 576	17 707
Cereals, total	7 848	6 973	6 521
Of which: Wheat	3 697	3 772	3 240
Barley	3 671	2 803	2 869
Pulses, ripened	141	91	49
Seeds for sowing	835	830	702
Industrial seeds	606	742	523
Sugar beets	1 025	988	907
Potatoes	952	998	885
Vegetables, fruit and berries	1 291	1 270	1 221
Flowers and potted plants	2 576	2 452	2 381
Nursery products and Christmas trees	476	468	471
Fodder beets, grass and green fodder	3 445	3 345	3 502
Other crop products	512	419	480
Livestock products, total	33 383	35 279	36 491
Natural milk	11 279	10 395	10 076
Eggs for human consumption	638	613	573
Meat and live animals, total	18 655	21 246	21 955
Of which: Cattle	2 094	2 227	2 311
Pigs	15 130	17 498	18 131
Poultry	1 317	1 395	1 383
Furs	2 721	2 931	3 775
Other livestock products	90	95	112
B. Value of agricultural services	1 398	1 549	1 543
C. Value of secondary activities	559	638	638
D. Changes in producers' stocks, total	- 640	310	- 131
Changes in grain stocks	- 414	468	340
Changes in livestock	- 226	- 158	- 471
E. Intermediate consumption	39 178	39 558	39 500
Seeds, total	1 549	1 627	1 595
Feeding stuffs, total	19 587	19 289	18 648
Straight feeding stuffs	11 151	10 708	10 696
Compound feeding stuffs	8 436	8 581	7 952
Fertilizers	1 254	1 465	1 568
Pesticides	1 306	1 367	1 367
Energy	2 278	2 366	2 284
Repairs and maintenance	3 344	3 372	3 372
Other raw and auxiliary materials	225	213	217
Agricultural services	2 834	2 910	2 995
Billed bank charges	869	893	892
Services from other industries	5 933	6 055	6 161
F. Gross value added in producer prices(A+B+C+D-E)	15 230	16 794	16 748
G. Subsidies on products	5 367	5 857	272
H. Taxes on products	90	4	0
I. Gross value added in basic prices (F+G-H)	20 506	22 647	17 020
J. Subsidies on production	1 047	1 011	7 184
K. Taxes on production	1 226	1 170	1 045
L. Gross domestic product at factor cost (I+K-L)	20 328	22 489	23 159

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/lbfi

Table 283

Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2003	2004	2005
Amounts in current prices	DKK million		
Gross capital formation, total	7 817	8 903	9 180
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	-487	557	-219
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	-74	114	-314
Changes in value of stocks	-413	443	95
Gross fixed capital formation, total	8 304	8 346	9 399
Farm buildings	3 868	3 831	4 058
Machinery and equipment	4 482	4 729	5 438
Soil improvement and land reclamation	104	75	104
Breeding stock	-150	-289	-201
Amounts in 2000 prices			
Gross capital, total	7 339	8 161	8 121
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	-501	330	-190
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	-45	-125	-303
Changes in value of stocks	-456	456	113
Gross fixed capital formation, total	7 840	7 831	8 311
Farm buildings	3 645	3 579	3 733
Machinery and equipment	4 285	4 331	4 787
Soil improvement and land reclamation	95	69	92
Breeding stock	-185	-148	-301
Amounts in current prices	Index 2000=100		
Gross capital formation, total¹	88	100	103
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	98	99	111
Farm buildings	100	99	105
Machinery and equipment	100	106	121
Soil improvement and land reclamation	100	72	100
Amounts in 2000 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	82	92	91
Gross fixed capital formation²	97	96	102
Farm buildings	94	93	97
Machinery and equipment	96	97	107
Soil improvement and land reclamation	91	66	88

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 284

Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2003	2004	2005
	DDK mio.		
Total interest payments	9 938	9 094	8 778
Total liabilities¹	173 659	191 204	206 317
Credit Institute Loans (Secured debt)	144 161	145 740	154 732
Short term liabilities (Other debt)	22 997	37 634	41 726
	avg. amount per farm DKK thousands		
Total interest payments	212	207	188
Total liabilities¹	3 704	4 346	4 421
Credit Institute Loans (Secured debt)	3 075	3 313	3 315
Short term liabilities (Other debt)	490	855	894

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 285**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 area in 1976 has been distributed proportionally by species of tree.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 286**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 287

Felling in forests. 2005

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0 – 100 ha	100 – 1 000 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	508.9	2 453.4	2 962.3	849.0	1 006.5	1 106.7
Timber	249.9	1 431.7	1 681.6	397.4	623.8	660.5
Firewood	185.5	286.0	471.5	235.8	127.3	108.3
Wood for energy	73.6	735.7	809.3	215.9	255.5	338.0
Broadleaves, total	269.6	164.2	433.8	120.9	149.1	163.7
Total timber	89.7	32.5	122.2	17.3	43.9	61.0
Veneer and sawnwood logs	65.9	23.4	89.3	12.4	30.2	46.6
Industrial logs	20.3	7.0	27.4	3.7	11.9	11.8
Other timber	3.4	2.1	5.5	1.2	1.8	2.6
Firewood	173.7	114.3	288.0	91.8	99.1	97.1
Wood for energy	6.2	17.4	23.7	11.9	6.2	5.6
Beech, total	145.5	79.2	224.7	52.3	79.7	92.6
Total timber	44.0	16.5	60.4	8.4	21.7	30.2
Veneer and sawnwood logs	35.8	11.7	47.5	6.0	16.0	25.5
Industrial logs	7.8	4.1	11.9	2.1	5.6	4.3
Other timber	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.4
Firewood	101.5	62.8	164.3	43.9	58.0	62.4
Oak, total	46.2	23.0	69.2	11.2	23.6	34.4
Total timber	25.1	10.1	35.2	4.1	12.0	19.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	16.3	7.2	23.4	2.9	7.6	12.9
Industrial logs	7.3	2.1	9.4	1.1	3.5	4.9
Other timber	1.5	0.8	2.4	0.1	0.9	1.4
Firewood	21.1	12.9	34.0	7.1	11.6	15.3
Other broadleaf, total	71.7	44.6	116.3	45.5	39.7	31.1
Total timber	20.6	6.0	26.5	4.7	10.1	11.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	13.9	4.4	18.3	3.5	6.6	8.2
Industrial logs	5.2	0.8	6.0	0.5	2.8	2.7
Other timber	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.7
Firewood	51.1	38.6	89.8	40.8	29.5	19.4
Conifer, total	239.3	2 289.2	2 528.5	728.1	857.4	943.0
Total timber	160.2	1 399.2	1 559.4	380.1	579.9	599.5
Timber, rafters	38.3	352.4	390.8	89.6	121.0	180.2
Short timber	55.7	470.0	525.7	120.6	206.5	198.6
Industrial wood	62.5	561.0	623.4	161.5	246.5	215.5
Other timber	3.7	15.8	19.5	8.4	5.9	5.2
Firewood	11.7	171.7	183.5	144.1	28.2	11.2
Wood for energy	67.4	718.3	785.7	204.0	249.4	332.4

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 288

Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	31.12.2005		31.12.2006	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total	2 113	90 696	1 965	83 159
0 - 4.9 GT	836	2 458	809	2 355
5 - 9.9 GT	384	2 620	356	2 426
10 - 14.9 GT	142	1 735	140	1 706
15 - 19.9 GT	125	2 170	108	1 885
20 - 49.9 GT	290	9 341	262	8 476
50 - 99.9 GT	144	9 852	127	8 623
100 - 249.9 GT	98	16 723	82	14 076
250 - 499.9 GT	69	24 169	57	20 086
500 GT +	25	21 628	24	23 527

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 289

Salt-water fishing

	2005		2006	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	839 469	2 781 673	811 342	3 007 126
Landed in Denmark, total	789 992	2 507 675	731 882	2 650 830
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	165 652	207 438	182 232	259 387
Frederikshavn	189	6 648	188	5 746
Hirtshals	83 809	503 899	69 591	470 557
Hvide Sande	52 871	210 011	50 319	197 847
Skagen	92 690	285 600	83 262	291 918
Thyborøn	222 330	352 746	164 308	357 585
Hanstholm	50 503	255 421	79 389	334 618
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	581 294	1 497 069	566 518	1 552 222
Skagerrak	79 223	445 654	53 273	469 292
Kattegat	39 427	182 035	29 692	195 932
Øresund	4 552	44 677	4 419	52 800
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	28 629	130 171	28 491	147 285
Eastern Baltic	48 997	194 298	40 708	212 714
Limfjorden	7 478	10 465	8 182	16 663
Ringkøbing and Nisum fjerne	393	3 307	599	3 923
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	241 793	2 085 462	211 820	2 096 229
Herring, sprat and mackerel	156 696	537 360	127 246	455 405
Codfish	40 653	517 957	40 870	557 424
Flatfish	28 146	489 731	28 701	516 312
Eel	516	31 358	566	35 964
Other kinds of fish	4 216	89 975	3 799	95 509
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	11 566	419 081	10 638	435 615
Not for human consumption ²	548 198	422 213	520 062	554 602
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	49 477	273 998	79 460	356 296
Of which:				
Sweden	5 557	30 065	4 389	32 758
Norway	6 356	72 556	14 834	54 552
Germany	5 730	14 176	11 809	31 573
United Kingdom	8 729	15 988	14 885	61 691
Holland	2 247	66 714	2 332	69 027
Belgium	13	692	2	159
Faroe Island and Greenland	18 874	70 491	21 761	89 614
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	509 326	1 134 708	473 774	1 189 692
Of which:				
Esbjerg	48 376	159 472	17 864	45 825
Thyborøn	83 961	124 272	58 936	156 274
Hanstholm	79 175	226 307	75 522	287 512
Hirtshals	33 178	190 661	29 835	162 199
Skagen	189 362	272 281	218 406	380 070
Bornholm	17 198	24 709	18 107	38 254

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.