

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.

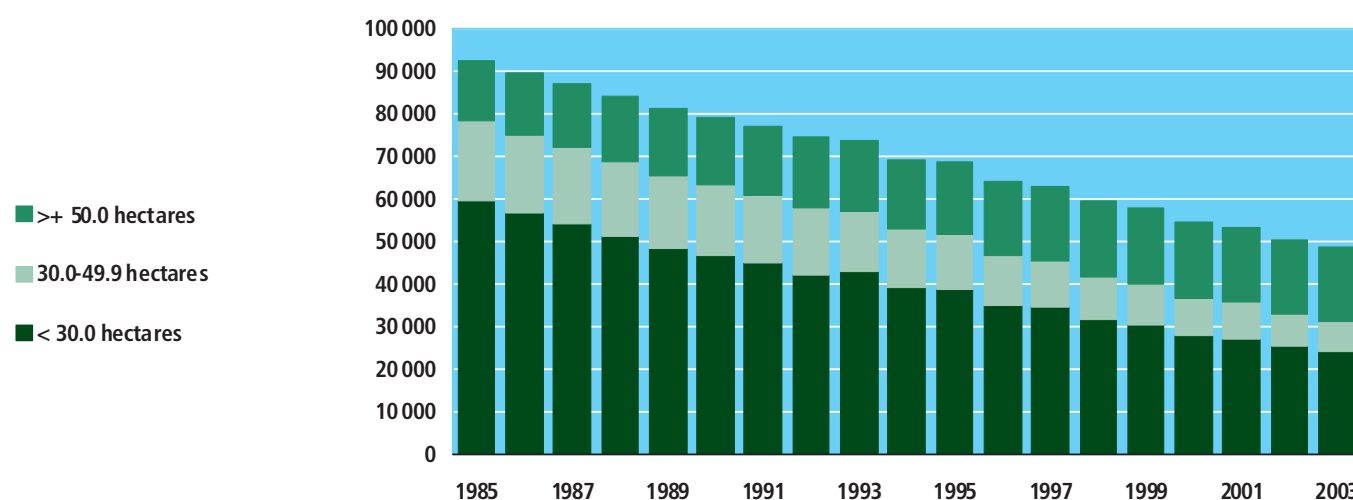
The percentage of total employment and income in Denmark accounted for by agriculture has fallen in the post-war era. However, agriculture still makes a significant contribution to the Danish economy. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, 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 2003, the number of farms in Denmark has fallen approximately 53,000. This corresponds to a little more than a 50 per cent reduction.

Figure 1

Number of farms by area 1985-2003



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 50 per cent in 2003. 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 2003. Large farms of 50 ha or more have increased in number by 5,000 during the period 1982-2003. This group of farms accounted for 13 per cent of all farms in 1982, whereas the corresponding 2003 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 1985-2003

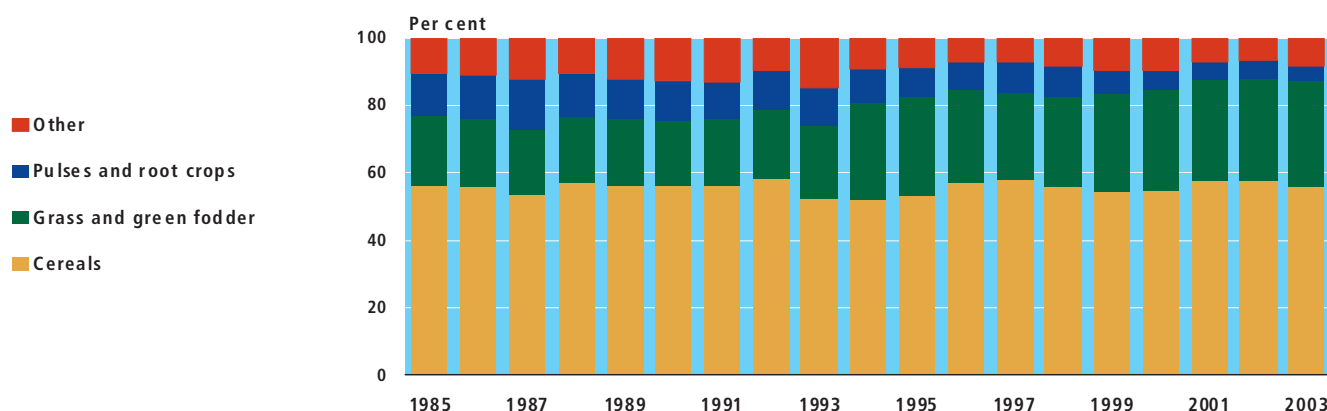
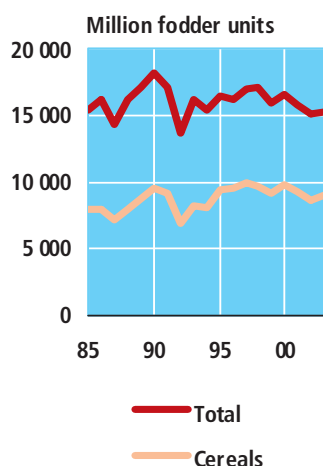


Figure 3
Crop production
1985-2003



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.

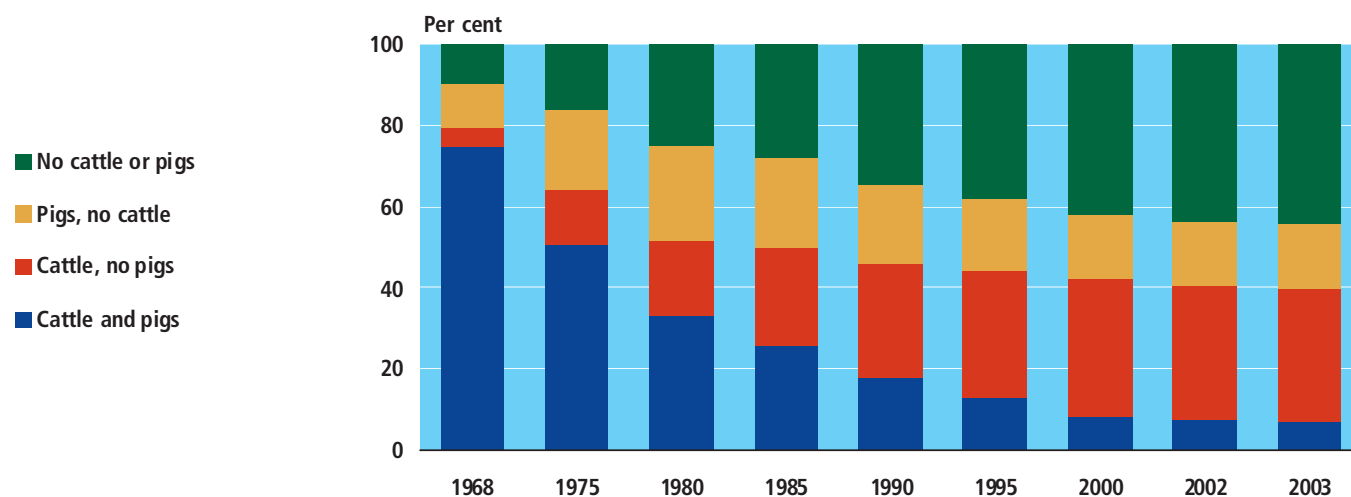
Illustrated in figure 3 are the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

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 7 per cent of all farms.

Figure 4

Degree of specialization 1968-2003



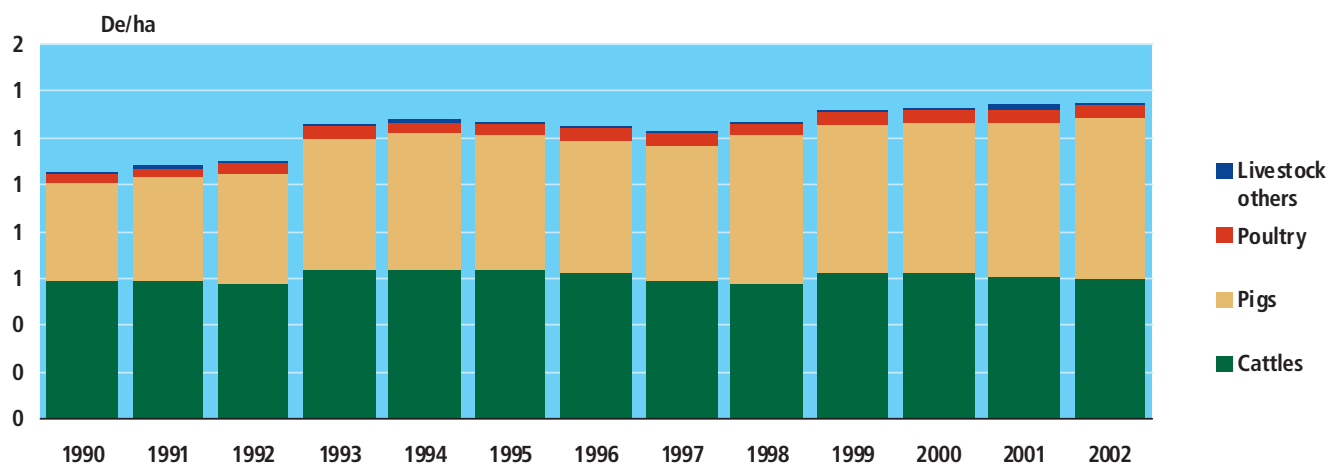
Livestock density reflects the environmental impact

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 1.36 DE per hectare in 2002, see figure 5. This is an increase of more than 1/4, 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 why 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.

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Figur 5 Livestock density 1990-2002

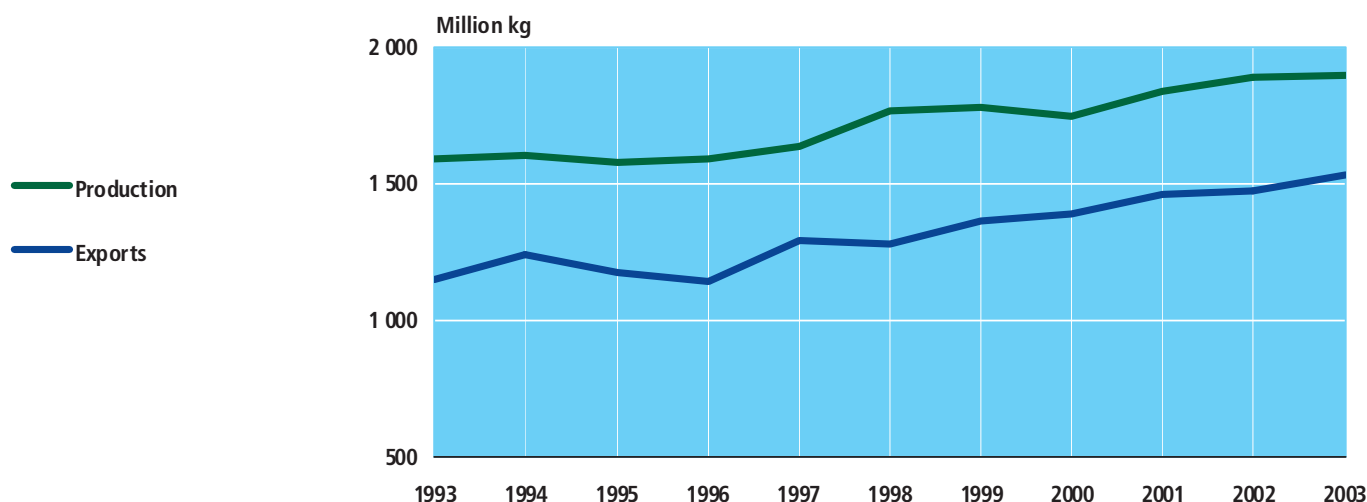


Since 1990, the contribution by cattle to livestock density has generally remained constant, while the contribution by pigs has increased. Consequently, pigs accounted for the largest contributions to livestock density in 2002. A great majority of the fertilization production stems from cattle and pigs, as the contribution of the livestock categories together accounted for 96 pct.

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 1,165 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 6 also shows pork exports. Denmark is the world's leading exporter of pork.

Figure 6 Production and exports of pork

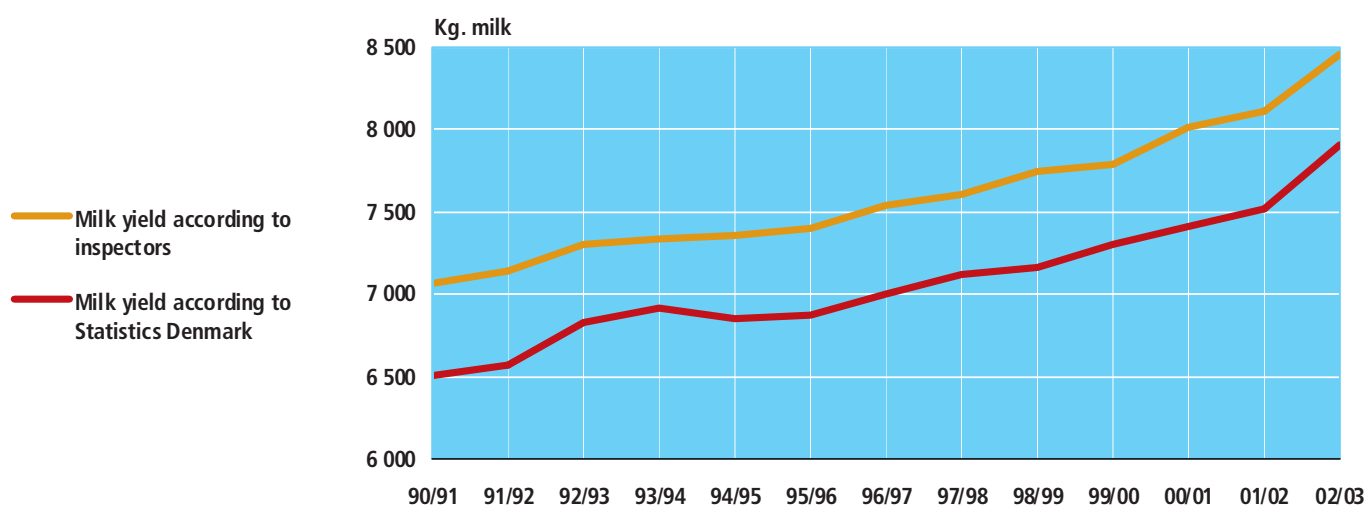


Milk production

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 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.

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.

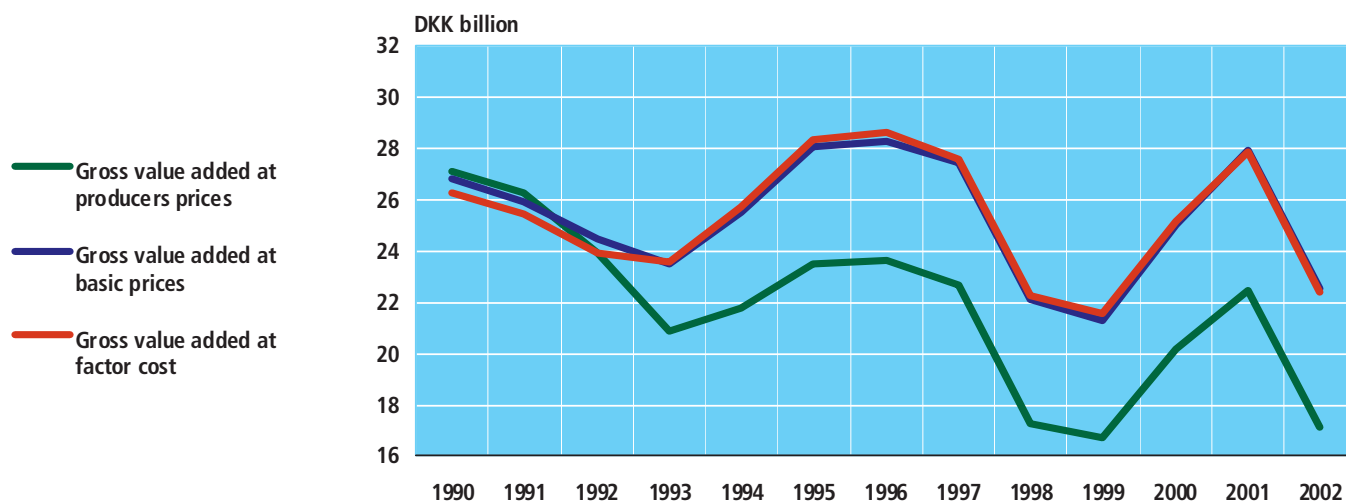
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It appears from figure 8 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is great changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export for Danish agriculture. The great increase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

Among EU countries, France and Italy, with about 20 pct. each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU. In 2002, Denmark accounted for 2.1 pct. of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 1.2 pct. of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture. Denmark received 2.7 pct. of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 300 billion, whereas farmers in France received 22 pct.

Figure 8

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



Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2002, gross capital formation reached about DKK 8.6 billion, compared to about DKK 9.3 billion in 2001. In 2002, gross capital formation at current prices was 22 per cent higher than in 1995, as capital formation in farm buildings has increased by 57 per cent., while capital formation in machinery and equipment has only increased by 4 per cent

At the end of 2002, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 157 billion, which is 5 per cent higher than in 2001 and 38 per cent higher than in 1995. In 2002, interest payments amount to almost DKK 9.9 billion, which is 3 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 2002, organic farms made up about 7 per cent of all farms, whereas the 100 per cent reallocated organic area accounted for almost 6 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 9

Forest area, broadleaf and conifers

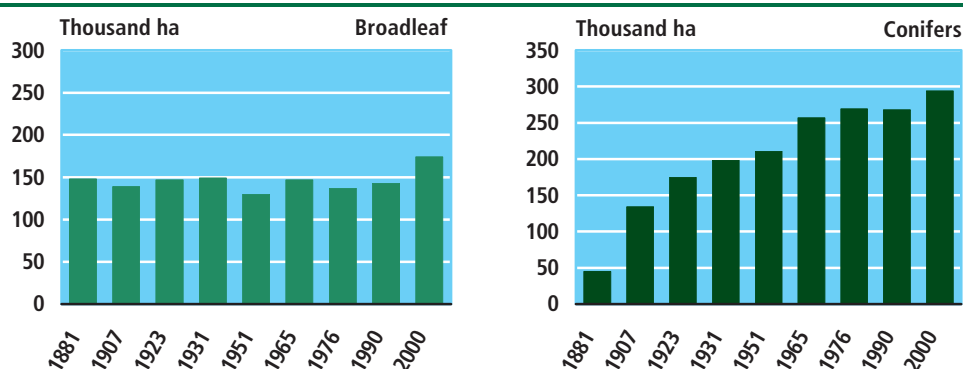


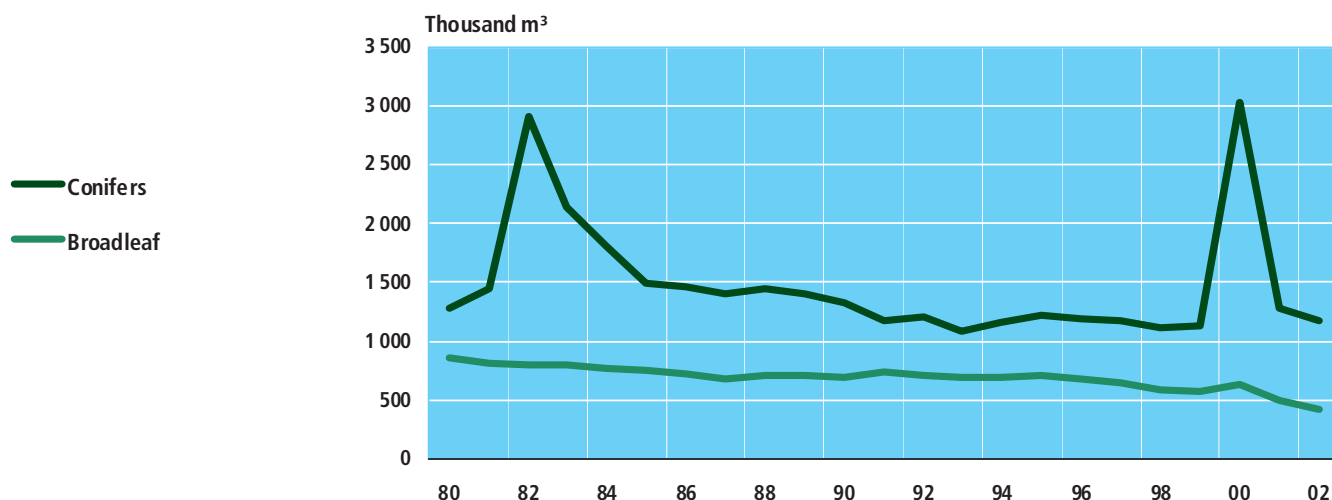
Figure 8 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2000. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers. As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include 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 10

Felling 1881-2003



3. Fishing

Common EU fishing policies

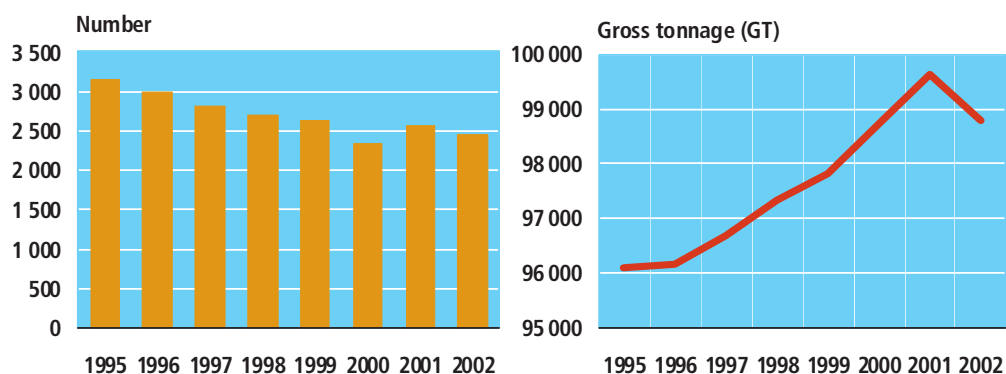
The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system which aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by means of quotas.

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 11

The Danish fishing fleet

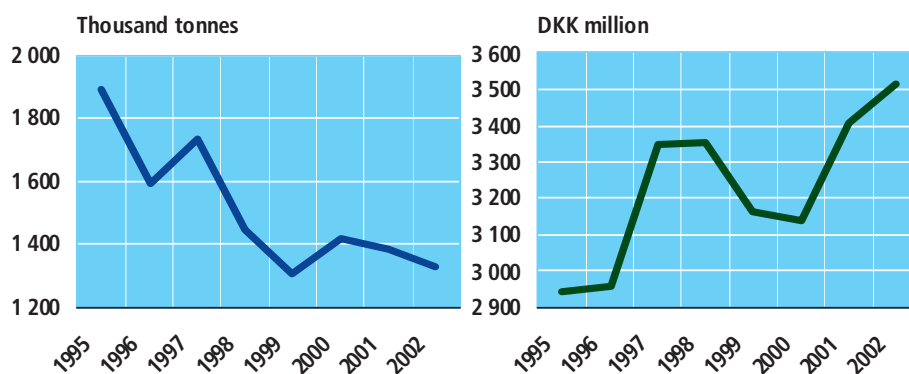


Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1995-2002: from 1.9 million tonnes in 1995 to 1.3 million tonnes in 2002. During this period, the value of the catch has increased from DKK 2.9 billion in 1995 to DKK 3.5 billion in 2002.

Figure 12

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 280

Farms and agricultural area

	1980	2002	2003			
	number of farms					
Total number of farms	119 155	50 531	48 613			
Copenhagen County	}	}	}			
Frederiksborg County				6 337	3 129	2 906
Roskilde County						
West Zealand County	9 510	4 236	4 037			
Storstrøm County	8 807	3 444	3 280			
Bornholm Municipality	2 029	606	636			
Funen County	12 805	4 570	4 400			
South Jutland County	8 707	4 274	4 091			
Ribe County	7 727	3 626	3 494			
Vejle County	8 809	3 688	3 512			
Ringkøbing County	11 598	5 027	4 938			
Århus County	12 665	5 389	5 158			
Viborg County	12 485	5 550	5 325			
North Jutland County	17 676	6 991	6 836			
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	36 196	9 650	9 829			
10.0 –19.9 ha	30 838	9 752	8 843			
20.0 –29.9 ha	20 850	6 256	5 603			
30.0 –49.9 ha	19 506	7 369	7 159			
50.0 –99.9 ha	9 616	9 880	9 498			
100.0 ha +	2 149	7 624	7 683			
	ha					
Total agricultural area of farms	2 904 745	2 665 507	2 657 706			
Copenhagen County	}	}	}			
Frederiksborg County				132 111	117 935	112 834
Roskilde County						
West Zealand County	209 795	192 795	192 204			
Storstrøm County	249 588	235 435	235 136			
Bornholm Municipality	37 200	32 016	33 797			
Funen County	250 648	233 295	227 714			
South Jutland County	290 129	282 723	279 441			
Ribe County	210 729	192 185	189 478			
Vejle County	205 805	177 441	183 287			
Ringkøbing County	322 547	297 270	299 919			
Århus County	297 046	266 743	263 229			
Viborg County	276 334	254 168	254 637			
North Jutland County	422 812	383 500	386 031			
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	37 740	59 733	60 717			
10.0 –19.9 ha	447 535	142 454	128 162			
20.0 –29.9 ha	509 476	154 878	138 240			
30.0 –49.9 ha	739 268	285 302	278 753			
50.0 –99.9 ha	631 294	700 622	678 624			
100.0 ha +	389 434	1 322 518	1 373 209			

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 281**Farms with area in tenancy 2003**

	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	8 378	5 936	3 159	2 859	1 707	564	22 602
Farms with tenant area	1 451	2 907	2 444	4 300	7 790	7 119	26 011
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 985	18 445	21 311	53 601	176 355	477 964	752 661
Average tenant area per farm	3.4	6.3	8.7	12.5	22.6	67.1	28.9


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf2

Table 282

Farms by type of farming and county 2003

	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	23 718	878	579	9 743	3 190	1 275	960	8 270	48 613
Copenhagen Region	1 844	136	75	394	41	85	21	311	2 906
West Zealand County	2 623	60	65	372	151	164	39	563	4 037
Storstrøm County	2 366	39	46	195	100	118	15	400	3 280
Bornholm Municipality	326	3	2	83	49	26	16	130	636
Funen County	2 135	318	191	599	277	175	54	651	4 400
South Jutland County	1 620	31	14	1 212	344	65	92	713	4 091
Ribe County	1 435	31	14	1 158	171	51	77	558	3 494
Vejle County	1 643	31	36	747	281	76	69	628	3 512
Ringkøbing County	2 051	26	17	1 266	497	88	92	900	4 938
Århus County	2 702	108	52	788	340	163	121	885	5 158
Viborg County	2 186	45	31	1 216	462	122	161	1 101	5 325
North Jutland County	2 786	50	36	1 714	478	141	202	1 428	6 833


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 283**Fur farms on agricultural farms**

	1989	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002
Fur farms	5 217	3 049	2 890	2 553	2 523	2 455	2 374
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	2 710	1 705	1 645	1 483	1 441	1 408	1 377
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	51.9	55.9	56.9	58.1	57.1	57.4	58.0

Table 284**Organic farms by area**

	2001		2002	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	3 525	6.6	3 714	7.3
Under 10 ha	906	8.7	1 052	10.9
10.0-19.9 ha	660	6.5	663	6.8
20.0-29.9 ha	367	5.5	394	6.3
30.0-49.9 ha	418	4.9	435	5.9
50.0-99.9 ha	636	6.0	628	6.4
100.0 ha +	538	7.7	542	7.1

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

Table 285

Land use of organic farms 2002

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as pct. of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area¹	146 819	2 665 507	100.0	100.0	5.5
Cereals	45 613	1 531 443	31.1	57.5	3.0
Pulses	5 205	40 184	3.5	1.5	13.0
Root crops	1 095	105 410	0.7	4.0	1.0
Seeds for industrial use ²	920	63 263	0.6	2.4	1.5
Seeds for sowing	2 582	71 040	1.8	2.7	3.6
Grass and green fodder ³	85 480	607 369	58.2	22.8	14.1
Horticultural products	1 263	19 478	0.9	0.7	6.5
Set aside	4 311	225 484	2.9	8.5	1.9
Other crops	350	1 834	0.2	0.1	19.1

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 286**Livestock on organic farms**

	Number of herds 2001		Number of herds 2002	
	Organic	Per cent of all farms	Organic	Per cent of all farms
Dairy cows	789	8.1	718	8.1
Breeding cows	860	7.4	860	7.8
Pigs	400	3.1	364	3.1
Sheep	619	18.0	593	21.4
Chickens	468	11.2	465	12.0

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1

Table 287**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
2003	636	425	10

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and [ani7](#)

Table 288**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
2002	465	7.3	14


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and [ani8](#)

Table 289

Agricultural area by type of crop

	2001	2002	2003
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 675 566	2 665 507	2 657 706
Cereals	1 536 516	1 531 443	1 487 312
Pulses	31 964	40 184	31 356
Root crops	107 811	105 410	93 637
Seeds for industrial use	80 047	84 025	106 488
Seeds for sowing	84 958	71 040	87 193
Grass and green fodder in rotation	436 932	429 823	444 303
Horticultural products	20 880	19 479	20 889
Other crops	940	1 834	2 309
Permanent grassland	375 519	382 267	384 219
Set aside ¹	221 922	225 484	227 617
Total arable area in per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	57.4	57.5	56.0
Pulses	1.2	1.5	1.2
Root crops	4.0	4.0	3.5
Seeds for industrial use	3.0	3.2	4.0
Seeds for sowing	3.2	2.7	3.3
Grass and green fodder in rotation	16.3	16.1	16.7
Horticultural products	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other crops	0.0	0.1	0.1
Permanent grassland	14.0	14.3	14.5
Set aside ¹	8.3	8.5	8.6

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/afg

Table 290

Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03*
	million FU ¹			
Feeding stuffs, total	15 192	15 297	15 420	14 928
Fodder concentrates				
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 690	6 729	6 986	7 005
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 573	2 615	2 662	2 441
Other vegetable products, total	686	608	449	479
Meat-and-bone meal, fish meal etc.	556	524	513	692
Milk and milk products	147	154	153	151
Coarse fodder				
Roots, total	730	588	516	441
Beet tops	41	29	27	6
Grass and green fodder	3 389	3 659	3 786	3 541
Straw	378	391	328	177
Commercial fertilizers				
	thousand tons			
Contents of pure nutrients				
Nitrogen	252	234	211	201
Phosphorus	18	16	15	14
Potassium	73	65	64	62
Pesticides, total				
	tons			
Contents of active substances	2 858	2 962	2 976	2 868
Against weeds	1 937	2 073	2 135	2 105
Against fungi	665	588	568	574
Against insects	44	45	46	43
Growth regulation products	213	257	228	146

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 291

Crop production

	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units ¹ —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	15 129	15 253	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	8 807	9 051	8 682	8 966	58	61
Winter wheat	4 013	4 647	4 137	4 790	71	71
Spring wheat	46	55	48	57	42	44
Rye	230	169	230	169	49	51
Triticale	122	146	124	149	48	52
Winter barley	654	769	623	732	56	59
Spring barley	3 466	3 007	3 301	2 864	49	52
Oats	276	260	219	206	50	53
Rape, total	218	354	369	600	26	33
Winter rape	208	346	352	586	27	34
Spring rape	10	8	17	14	16	20
Pulses²	150	124	163	135	37	40
Straw, total	3 663	3 416	690	640	35	34
of which straw of cereals	3 623	3 359	679	626	35	34
Roots, total	5 606	4 816	1 223	1 060	532	514
Seed potatoes	104	99	20	19	306	296
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	915	883	249	240	447	432
Potatoes for human consumption	485	429	95	84	351	351
Beets for sugar production	3 385	2 857	733	618	586	576
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	717	547	127	98	720	683
Tops	59	41	6	4	86	72
Grass and green fodder, total	20 867	19 386	3 997	3 847	•	•

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 and [hst7](http://www.statbank.dk/hst7)

Table 292

National supply and disposition of cereals

	2001	2002*	2003*
	thousand tons		
Crop production less waste	9 140	8 543	8 832
Imports	669	926	819
Stocks at beginning of period	5 844	6 190	5 977
Total, available	15 653	15 658	15 628
Exports	1 796	1 777	1 762
Used for sowing	299	295	288
Industrial uses	818	834	857
Stocks at end of period	6 190	5 977	5 837
Used for feeding	6 551	6 774	6 883


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 293**Livestock**

	1980	2002	2003
Horses	49 596	38 136	42 707
Cattle, total	2 960 926	1 796 118	1 724 409
Cows	1 104 468	729 946	708 141
Of which dairy cows	1 039 623	609 602	596 034
Of which cows kept for suckling	64 845	120 344	112 107
Pigs, total	9 956 800	12 732 035	12 948 944
Sows, total	1 070 927	1 128 055	1 148 589
Pigs for slaughtering	2 449 211	3 502 465	3 528 735
Sheep, total	55 748	131 063	143 699
Poultry		thousands	
Fowls, total	14 243	19 734	17 152
Of which hens	4 563	3 653	3 701
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 533	15 129	12 211
Turkeys	382	552	376
Ducks	802	291	260
Geese	82	3	8

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr og [hdyr1](http://www.statbank.dk/hdyr1)

Table 294

Livestock in regions 2003

	The Islands east of the Great Belt	Funen	Jutland	Total
Horses	13 175	2 947	26 585	42 707
Cattle, total	135 929	110 656	1 477 824	1 724 409
Cows	52 747	46 556	608 838	708 141
Of which dairy cows	34 660	41 792	519 582	596 034
Of which cows kept for suckling	18 087	4 764	89 256	112 107
Pigs, total	1 703 342	1 236 997	10 008 606	12 948 944
Sows, total	150 987	108 146	889 457	1 148 589
Pigs for slaughtering	476 326	348 692	2 703 716	3 528 735
Sheep, total	42 287	6 998	94 414	143 699
Poultry	————— thousands —————			
Fowls, total	1 324	1 039	14 789	17 152
Of which hens	738	288	2 676	3 701
Of which chickens for slaughtering	187	698	11 325	12 211
Turkeys	75	0	300	376
Ducks	4	8	248	260
Geese	4	0	4	8

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 295**Farms employing permanent workers 2003**

	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	1 320	964	736	1 390	3 792	5 744	13 946
As per cent of total	13	11	13	19	40	75	29
Permanent workers¹	5 352	1 491	1 159	2 069	5 563	12 597	28 232

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 296

Livestock density on holdings with livestock 2002

	Holdings	Livestock units ¹	Area	Livestock density
	number	de	ha	de per ha
All Denmark	34 042	2 512 526	1 852 982	1.36
Copenhagen region	1 645	39 721	59 366	0.67
West Zealand County	2 499	109 381	112 802	0.97
Storstrøm County	1 714	97 474	112 845	0.86
Bornholm Municipality	438	34 209	24 612	1.39
Funen County	2 545	199 603	146 834	1.36
South Jutland County	3 293	321 478	219 999	1.46
Ribe County	2 554	207 285	145 367	1.43
Vejle County	2 548	189 597	127 542	1.49
Ringkøbing County	3 666	351 992	224 572	1.57
Århus County	3 538	230 269	183 460	1.26
Viborg County	4 342	319 706	209 424	1.53
North Jutland County	5 259	411 810	286 160	1.44
Type of farm				
Pig farms	7 714	1 204 755	607 075	1.98
Cattle farms	12 511	1 009 128	673 807	1.50
Poultry farms	384	84 288	23 553	3.58
Other livestock farms	1 778	114 376	73 848	1.55
Plant growers with livestock	11 655	99 980	474 699	0.21

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

¹ A livestock unit (de) for cattle corresponds to 100 kilos of nitrogen in the manure ab stock and for the other livestock to 132.76 kilos nitrogen in the manure ab stock.

 For further information www.statbank.dk/brug2

Table 297

Fur farming

	2001	2002	2003
Number of fur farms¹	number of animals		
Minks	2 095	2 035	1 998
Foxes	86	75	60
Chinchilla	130	130	108
Number of breeding females			
Minks	2 278 000	2 385 000	2 440 000
Of which scanglow/brown	1 092 000	941 000	972 201
Foxes	9 150	8 300	7 500
Of which blue foxes	5 400	5 300	3 800
Chinchilla	14 300	15 400	15 000
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	12 200	12 200	12 200
Foxes	40	40	34
Other furred animals	29	24	30
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	212	180	191
Foxes	539	483	483
Other furred animals	179	151	148
Value of pelts	DKK mio.		
Value of sales, total	2 607	2 164	2 344
Minks	2 580	2 141	2 324
Foxes	22	19	16
Other furred animals	5	4	4
Value of changes in livestock	27	9	...

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/ani3 and lbfi

Table 298

Output and exports of livestock products

	Production			Exports		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003*
Natural milk	thousand tons					
Milk	4 553	4 590	4 675	5	2	10
	kg					
Milk yield per dairy cow	7 204	7 460	7 772	•	•	•
	per cent					
Average fat content	4.33	4.29	4.30	•	•	•
Average protein content	3.41	3.40	3.40	•	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg					
Butter	47	49	53	41	48	58
Cheese	318	320	326	243	241	245
Whole milk and cream powder	88	81	82	64	69	79
Skim milk powder	40	42	44	10	11	13
Eggs (incl. eggs for hatching)	81	81	126	19	11	13
Meat¹ (incl. edible offal)						
Beef and veal	169	169	161	99	109	93
Pork	1 836	1 892	1 899	1 568	1 609	1 668
Poultry meat	218	219	205	125	129	126
Horsemeat	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2	1	0	1
Meat, total	2 226	2 283	2 268	1 793	1 847	1 888
Of which, edible offal	89	91	91	70	81	83
Game meat	3	3	3	0	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	75	76	76	32	28	26

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 299

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

	Barley		Wheat	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	81.58	89.55	71.19	84.45
Regions:				
Copenhagen, Frederiksborg, Roskilde, West Zealand and Storstrøm Counties (excl. municipalities in Lolland-Falster)	87.15	91.13	68.75	81.76
Municipalities in Lolland-Falster	88.49	95.93	69.76	81.27
Bornholm Municipality	73.27	76.51	68.73	75.97
Funen County	85.12	89.41	74.11	85.28
South Jutland County	77.21	87.27	72.08	85.39
Vejle and Århus Counties	78.96	89.69	70.57	87.00
Ribe and Ringkøbing Counties	78.63	88.17	74.47	88.64
Viborg and North Jutland Counties	77.60	86.52	71.82	85.41

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.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/kapit1

Table 300

Agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (1995 values)	Quantity indices			Price indices		
		1999	2000	2001*	1999	2000	2001*
		per cent ————— 1995=100 —————					
Agricultural products sold, total	100.0	102.0	104.6	104.7	95.4	102.5	93.3
Crop products, total	37.3	97.1	99.9	97.0	93.7	97.2	94.1
Cereals, total	15.1	96.6	108.3	103.8	87.0	89.3	80.2
Of which: Wheat	7.4	100.9	107.4	99.4	88.1	91.0	81.3
Barley	6.7	95.5	112.3	109.7	84.9	88.2	79.7
Pulses, ripened	0.5	49.3	40.4	55.4	102.5	114.9	116.9
Seeds for sowing	1.1	107.2	109.7	99.7	108.2	103.4	112.9
Industrial seeds	0.9	93.9	66.4	66.4	98.2	115.6	115.3
Sugar beets	1.9	106.3	102.9	106.7	102.0	95.9	88.3
Potatoes	2.1	100.9	97.6	100.8	77.5	88.2	79.4
Vegetables, fruit and berries	1.8	109.6	105.6	105.2	107.0	114.9	122.7
Flowers and potted plants	4.2	100.8	98.9	99.2	106.3	110.1	113.0
Nursery products	1.0	93.7	85.9	61.8	109.8	132.0	139.9
Christmas trees	0.1	98.9	44.9	45.2	87.8	87.4	87.0
Other crop products	8.8	93.0	92.4	89.3	94.4	96.3	97.3
Livestock products, total	62.7	105.0	107.4	109.2	96.5	105.7	92.9
Natural milk	20.2	101.0	97.3	98.1	101.3	105.0	104.6
Eggs for human consumption	1.0	73.8	81.0	82.1	134.3	142.4	138.2
Meat and live animals, total	37.6	106.4	110.9	113.6	94.5	107.3	87.4
Of which: Cattle	6.4	83.9	82.2	82.7	84.5	71.8	69.8
Pigs	28.9	110.8	116.4	120.1	97.0	115.6	90.7
Poultry	2.1	113.6	123.3	118.0	90.9	101.1	95.3
Furred animals	3.8	120.8	133.7	133.7	80.1	84.7	72.8
Other livestock products	0.1	96.7	92.4	92.9	90.5	92.5	85.8
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	104.8	105.3	104.1	102.7	108.4	108.1
Seeds	4.4	97.8	99.6	97.3	104.3	108.4	113.2
Feeding stuffs, total	54.2	110.0	108.6	107.9	92.5	99.3	98.5
Straight feed	28.6	113.1	111.4	113.6	91.8	95.5	92.4
Compound feed	25.6	106.5	105.4	101.6	93.3	103.6	105.3
Fertilizers, total	5.7	80.6	73.4	68.3	97.4	115.8	106.6
Other intermediate consumption	35.7	101.5	106.0	105.0	118.9	121.1	122.4
Pesticides	3.4	74.4	75.5	90.8	133.6	136.1	122.0
Energy	4.2	105.1	107.0	102.0	156.2	154.6	153.5
Repairs and maintenance	9.6	93.9	93.7	88.2	112.1	114.7	118.0
Other raw materials	0.6	87.5	91.2	100.9	105.4	107.7	99.1
Contract work, agricultural sector	5.7	99.3	105.1	105.3	116.1	119.6	122.3
Services, other industries	12.1	115.7	125.2	123.3	109.1	111.6	116.5

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 1995 as the base year. Some indices on quantities are calculated based on values and prices.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/piprisand mipris

Table 301

Accounts of Danish farms 2002

	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	445.3	317.3	674.5	1 478.4	3 459.2	1 227.7
Cereals	22.4	52.0	69.1	116.4	354.3	115.1
Peas	0.5	1.0	2.1	3.7	11.7	3.5
Rape seeds	1.0	1.8	2.8	5.7	21.8	6.2
Seeds for sowing	-	2.0	1.8	9.6	37.6	9.1
Potatoes	0.5	0.1	1.8	7.0	28.1	6.6
Potatoes for manufacturing	-	0.3	1.4	6.1	47.1	9.8
Sugar beets	2.8	4.3	14.8	25.6	83.4	23.8
Green crops for drying	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5
Horticultural crops	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.3	11.6	3.4
Non-food	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.1	4.3	1.5
Other crops	2.3	3.9	9.3	20.5	63.0	18.9
Subsidies for plant production	21.8	46.7	72.4	137.8	361.0	120.9
Milk	15.3	49.7	148.2	474.3	657.1	261.5
Other cattle products	20.2	18.3	37.3	74.3	95.7	47.7
Subsidies for cattle	19.5	10.9	32.2	39.1	51.1	28.4
Pigs	97.6	61.7	149.0	441.7	1359.3	406.7
Poultry	46.7	15.6	44.8	36.0	98.0	45.0
Furred animals	173.2	25.3	44.1	9.5	21.5	60.8
Other livestock	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Livestock, miscellaneous	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.0
Subsidies for other livestock	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other sources	15.4	15.0	28.9	45.6	119.5	43.5
General subsidies	2.1	4.2	9.9	18.0	30.1	12.4
Costs, total	388.6	284.6	564.1	1 150.4	2 731.9	987.4
Seeds for sowing	5.5	9.6	16.5	32.6	79.8	27.3
Fertilizers	7.1	14.2	20.0	33.2	82.8	29.7
Manure, purchased	-	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
Chemicals	3.7	9.2	15.9	29.8	87.7	27.3
Concentrates	157.6	71.3	174.4	379.9	852.5	318.1
Roughage	6.0	3.3	13.7	28.7	44.1	18.0
Energy	11.1	9.9	19.5	39.8	98.8	34.2
Fees for use of water	1.1	0.7	1.9	3.4	7.5	2.9
Maintenance	28.5	29.9	46.3	90.8	216.5	79.8
Contract operations	17.4	21.9	37.4	76.9	140.9	57.1
Drying and stocking	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other costs of plant production	2.2	4.3	6.7	11.4	22.5	9.0
Vet. service and medicine	8.2	5.5	13.1	31.6	62.5	23.4
Control association	0.3	0.8	1.9	5.3	8.8	3.3
Insemination	2.2	1.7	5.4	13.3	27.2	9.6
Other costs, livestock production	13.8	5.0	11.7	21.5	41.5	18.7
Insurances	10.4	12.0	17.0	26.0	49.7	22.2
Private car	9.3	9.2	11.7	15.2	27.2	14.1
Miscellaneous	21.0	19.1	25.2	36.6	66.6	33.0
Depreciations	49.5	43.1	87.9	184.8	440.5	155.1
Paid labour	26.5	3.3	19.9	58.2	297.1	77.0
Land taxes	5.5	8.9	14.7	25.2	62.0	22.1
CO2-tax	1.5	1.4	2.7	5.8	14.7	5.0
Gross profit¹	56.7	32.7	110.4	328.0	727.3	240.3

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 302

Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	1999	2001	2002*
	DKK mio.		
A. Agricultural sales, total	54 133	59 499	53 972
Crop products, total	18 854	19 977	18 544
Cereals, total	7 184	8 269	7 097
Of which: Wheat	3 614	3 978	3 286
Barley	3 012	3 677	3 245
Pulses, ripened	138	126	173
Seeds for sowing	682	662	475
Industrial seeds	441	375	373
Sugar beets	1 116	1 016	971
Potatoes	951	1 028	977
Vegetables, fruit and berries	1 136	1 177	1 213
Flowers and potted plants	2 462	2 481	2 562
Nursery products and Christmas trees	601	625	488
Fodder beets, grass and green fodder	3 781	3 878	3 712
Other crop products	363	340	504
Livestock products, total	35 278	39 522	35 428
Natural milk	11 343	11 327	11 412
Eggs for human consumption	534	621	611
Meat and live animals, total	21 074	24 884	21 154
Of which: Cattle	2 669	2 177	2 204
Pigs	17 032	21 069	17 433
Poultry	1 294	1 540	1 406
Furs	2 238	2 607	2 164
Other livestock products	89	83	87
B. Value of agricultural services	1 282	1 326	1 437
C. Value of secondary activities	36	50	59
D. Changes in producers' stocks, total	956	- 152	- 216
Changes in grain stocks	701	- 207	151
Changes in livestock	255	62	- 367
E. Intermediate consumption	36 218	38 268	38 112
Seeds, total	1 530	1 610	1 641
Feeding stuffs, total	18 818	19 648	19 509
Straight feeding stuffs	10 185	10 208	10 243
Compound feeding stuffs	8 633	9 440	9 267
Fertilizers	1 463	1 579	1 349
Pesticides	1 148	1 135	1 279
Energy	2 268	2 309	2 201
Repairs and maintenance	3 402	3 563	3 462
Other raw and auxiliary materials	232	241	239
Agricultural services	2 292	2 593	2 643
Services from other industries	5 065	5 591	5 788
F. Gross value added in producer prices (A+B+C+D-E)	20 188	22 455	17 140
G. Subsidies on products	4 896	5 431	5 467
H. Taxes on products	45	8	64
I. Gross value added in basic prices (F+G-H)	25 038	27 878	22 543
J. Subsidies on production	889	995	966
K. Taxes on production	770	1 036	1 096
L. Gross domestic product at factor cost (I+K-L)	25 157	27 837	22 414

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 303

Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2000	2001	2002*
DKK million			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	8 914	9 161	8 439
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	798	- 177	55
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	97	83	- 194
Changes in value of stocks	701	- 260	249
Gross fixed capital formation, total	8 116	9 338	8 384
Farm buildings	3 343	4 022	3 791
Machinery and equipment	4 515	5 267	4 665
Soil improvement and land reclamation	131	104	109
Breeding stock	126	- 55	- 182
Amounts in 1995 prices			
Gross capital, total	8 256	8 132	7 516
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	832	- 284	72
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	50	6	- 247
Changes in value of stocks	782	- 290	319
Gross fixed capital formation, total	7 424	8 416	7 444
Farm buildings	3 076	3 604	3 361
Machinery and equipment	4 181	4 806	4 234
Soil improvement and land reclamation	113	86	88
Breeding stock	54	- 80	- 238
Index 1995=100			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total¹	131	135	124
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	127	146	131
Farm buildings	156	188	177
Machinery and equipment	111	130	115
Soil improvement and land reclamation	128	101	106
Amounts in 1995 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	122	120	111
Gross fixed capital formation²	116	132	117
Farm buildings	144	169	157
Machinery and equipment	103	118	104
Soil improvement and land reclamation	110	84	86

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 304**Farmer's interest payments and liabilities**

	2000	2001	2002
	----- DDK mio -----		
Total interest payments	9 927	10 599	9 889
Total liabilities¹	140 459	149 530	156 615
Secured liabilities	114 041	121 358	129 797
Other liabilities	21 829	23 153	21 672
	----- avg. amount per farm DKK thousands -----		
Total interest payments	190	208	205
Total liabilities¹	2 692	2 931	3 252
Secured liabilities	2 186	2 378	2 695
Other liabilities	418	454	450

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".


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rent

Table 305

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 306

Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class 2000

	Privately owned forests	Foun- dations etc.	Companies 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 307

Felling in forests 2002

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	Under 250.0 ha	250.0 ha +
	100 m ³				
Beech, total	1 752	790	2 542	617	1 925
Total timber	792	315	1 107	223	884
Veneer and sawnwood logs	492	156	648	139	509
Industrial logs	282	137	420	69	351
Other timber	18	21	39	15	24
Fuel wood, total	954	458	1 412	392	1 021
Woodchip, total	6	17	23	3	20
Oak, total	419	181	600	121	479
Total timber	231	96	327	65	262
Veneer and sawnwood logs	138	43	181	31	150
Industrial logs	73	35	108	24	84
Other timber	20	17	38	11	27
Fuel wood, total	185	77	262	55	207
Woodchip, total	2	9	11	1	10
Other broadleaf, total	669	431	1 100	502	598
Total timber	152	97	249	74	175
Veneer and sawnwood logs	83	48	131	36	95
Industrial logs	57	37	94	31	63
Other timber	13	11	24	7	17
Fuel wood, total	469	316	785	398	387
Woodchip, total	47	19	66	31	36
Conifer, total	2 837	8 990	11 827	4 031	7 796
Total timber	2 358	4 727	7 085	1 732	5 353
Timber, rafters	658	1 552	2 210	547	1 663
Short timber	662	1 224	1 887	453	1 434
Industrial timber	997	1 812	2 810	670	2 140
Other timber	40	138	178	62	116
Fuel wood, total	199	1 392	1 591	1 187	405
Woodchip	280	2 871	3 151	1 113	2 038
Broadleaf and conifer, total	5 676	10 393	16 069	5 272	10 797
Timber	3 533	5 234	8 767	2 094	6 674
Fuel wood	1 808	2 243	4 051	2 031	2 020
Woodchip	335	2 916	3 251	1 148	2 103

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 308

Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	31/12 2001		31/12 2002*	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total	2 579	99 620	2 457	98 783
- 4.9 GT	942	2 843	952	2 861
5 - 9.9 GT	475	3 280	453	3 125
10 - 14.9 GT	173	2 139	162	1 983
15 - 19.9 GT	296	5 471	237	4 339
20 - 49.9 GT	371	12 325	321	10 568
50 - 99.9 GT	108	7 298	115	7 793
100 - 249.9 GT	106	18 808	105	18 806
250 - 499.9 GT	88	30 434	91	31 528
500 GT +	20	17 023	21	17 780

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 309

Salt-water fishing

	2001		2002*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	Tonnes	DKK thousands	Tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	1 385 379	3 407 816	1 328 744	3 512 689
Landed in Denmark, total	1 318 988	3 136 135	1 231 140	3 212 653
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	508 117	478 060	458 357	529 915
Frederikshavn	612	9 008	1 911	11 166
Hirtshals	93 455	425 597	98 880	469 980
Hvide Sande	56 424	227 478	55 460	256 311
Skagen	120 537	283 021	132 287	299 882
Thyborøn	315 239	450 147	290 572	520 499
Hanstholm	72 333	319 129	77 904	318 455
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	1 039 668	1 716 585	998 865	1 908 791
Skagerrak	96 117	590 549	98 826	621 823
Kattegat	43 378	247 926	42 128	234 424
Øresund	8 889	51 957	7 340	47 812
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	41 005	198 707	19 385	160 239
Eastern Baltic	86 292	323 662	63 541	232 453
Limfjorden	5 727	8 767	2 555	6 830
Ringkøbing and Nissum fjerne	518	4 113	286	2 663
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	226 841	2 372 767	217 243	2 295 933
Herring, sprat and mackerel	113 724	386 114	108 806	363 434
Codfish	55 362	797 504	54 219	729 843
Flatfish	39 418	601 764	34 790	545 414
Eel	635	31 507	551	21 455
Other kinds of fish	8 182	122 633	7 113	108 518
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	9 520	433 245	11 764	527 269
Not for human consumption ²	1 094 753	769 499	1 015 684	919 101
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	66 391	271 681	97 604	300 036
Of which:				
Sweden	2 594	14 463	7 320	22 897
Norway	36 220	120 432	54 732	168 872
Germany	866	9 707	634	7 009
United Kingdom	55	939	108	2 055
Holland	2 402	43 136	1 798	32 258
Belgium	2	38
Faroe Island and Greenland	21 003	75 806	27 753	56 946
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	458 508	1 096 692	500 428	1 146 293
Of which:				
Esbjerg	14 347	19 442	21 637	26 753
Thyborøn	25 798	27 478	39 583	69 935
Hanstholm	81 819	260 065	113 615	337 897
Hirtshals	39 135	189 612	40 258	176 699
Skagen	212 345	405 806	228 898	377 210
Bornholm	10 190	101 718	10 077	47 978

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.