

# ORCHARD CENSUS, SLOVENIA

## METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

PURPOSE OF THE STATISTICAL SURVEY  
LEGAL BASIS FOR THE SURVEY  
OBSERVATION UNITS  
COVERAGE  
SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION  
DEFINITIONS  
EXPLANATIONS  
PUBLISHING  
REVISION OF THE DATA  
OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS  
PREPARED BY  
LAST UPDATED

### PURPOSE OF THE STATISTICAL SURVEY

According to the EU statistical legislation, censuses of fruit and olive plantations must be implemented every five years. The first such census in Slovenia was carried out in 1997, but not all data were processed. Other censuses were carried out in 2002, 2007 and 2012.

Data published in this issue of Results of Surveys present the situation regarding production of fruit in plantations and are the basis for further annual statistical monitoring of this activity and providing data on it for national and EU needs. In 2002 we collected data about olive trees too.

Some data on plantations were published in a special chapter of the Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia and in Rapid Reports – Agriculture and Fishing.

With the Census of Fruit and Olive Plantations we collected the following data:

1. on **producers** of fruit and berries (excluding strawberries);
2. on **plantations** of fruit trees and berries (excluding strawberries);
  - location (plot and cadastral community),
  - gross area,
  - fruit species and variety,
  - rootstock,
  - age (year of planting),
  - number of trees,
  - planting distance,
  - technological characteristics (training system, production method, irrigation, hail protection).

According to Eurostat recommendations, in EU Member States these data are collected every five years.

## LEGAL BASIS FOR THE SURVEY

Orchard survey is defined with Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 concerning European statistics on permanent crops.

## OBSERVATION UNITS

Observation units were producers of fruit and berries (hereinafter producers) in Slovenia that were on critical date using intensive fruit plantations or berries (excluding strawberries), i.e. they had at least:

- 0.2 hectare of intensive fruit or olive plantation or
- 0.1 hectare of berries (excluding strawberries).

## COVERAGE

We have included all producers of fruit and berries in Slovenia that were using intensive fruit or berries plantations and were on critical date included in Register of intensive orchards.

## SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

### 2002

The list of producers with plantations of fruit, olives or berries (excluding strawberries) was prepared on the basis of the existing sources:

- Census of Orchard Plantations in 1997 and
- Agricultural Census in June 2000.

### 2007 and 2012

In 2007 and 2012 SURS used data from administrative source in whole (Register of farms at the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment).

Reference date (period), i.e. the date (period) the census data refer to:

- for data on producers and plantations: *1 June*

## DEFINITIONS

**Net area** is land intended for fruit production, excluding auxiliary land.

**Gross area** is total area with all auxiliary land such as turning areas, pathways, embankments, etc.

**Intensive plantation** is plantation of fruit trees, olives or berries (blueberries, raspberries, currants), except strawberries, intended mostly for sale. It is arranged so that modern

agricultural machinery can be used in it and that it can be mechanically cultivated and nursed.

**Year of first vegetation** is the calendar year in which plants were green for the first time.

**Introduction of a new plantation** means to plant fruit trees or berries in areas where such plantation had not existed.

**Restoration of a plantation** means to replant fruit trees or berries on land where a plantation had already existed.

**Rootstock** is the root part of fruit trees to which a certain fruit species is grafted.

**Fruit species** is a group of fruit plants that have common characteristics and can mutually reproduce. They differ in terms of ripening time, ingredients, applicability and durability. In intensive fruit plantations in Slovenia the following fruit trees are grown: apples, pears, plums, peaches and nectarines, apricots, cherries, sour cherries, quince, olives, kakis, figs, kiwis, walnuts, almonds, hazelnuts and chestnuts. In intensive plantations of berries blueberries, currants (red and black), raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, elders and other species flourish.

**Fruit variety** is represented by plants of the same species that in some characteristics differ from other plants of the same species.

## EXPLANATIONS

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## PUBLISHING

- Statistical Yearbook
- First Release
- Results of Surveys, Agriculture and Fishery
- SI-STAT Data Portal

## REVISION OF THE DATA

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## OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

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## PREPARED BY:

Simon Plešivčnik

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