

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

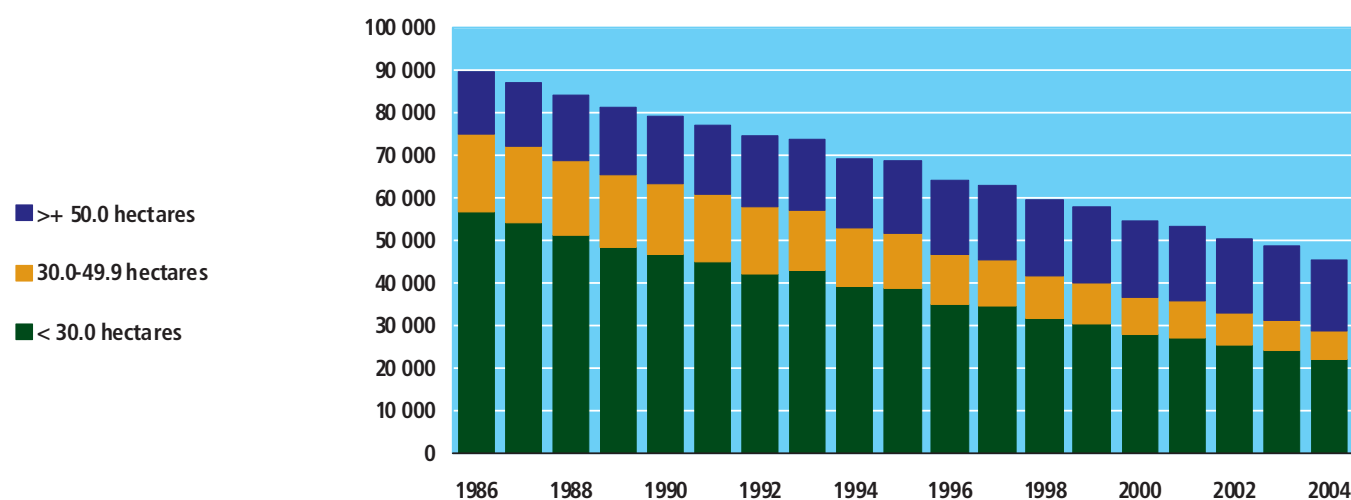
The agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in size of other sectors. However, agriculture still makes a significant contribution to the Danish economy. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural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

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. In 2004 the number of farms in Denmark constitutes 45,000 with more than 5 ha of farm area, which is as halved over a period of 20 years of time. The average farm size in 2004 was 58 hectare, way above the EU-average.

Figure 1

Number of farms by area 1986-2004



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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 65 per cent in 1985 to 49 per cent in 2004. In terms of land area, the importance of agriculture has been sharply reduced from 31 pct. of the total area in 1985 to 12 pct. of the area in 2004. However, the importance of the large agricultural holdings of at least 50 hectares has substantially increased. The share of these holdings increased from 15 pct. to 37 pct. from 1985 to 2004, while their share of the total area increased from 43 pct. to 79 pct.

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 60 per cent of the total area.

Figure 2

Total arable area by crop type 1985-2004

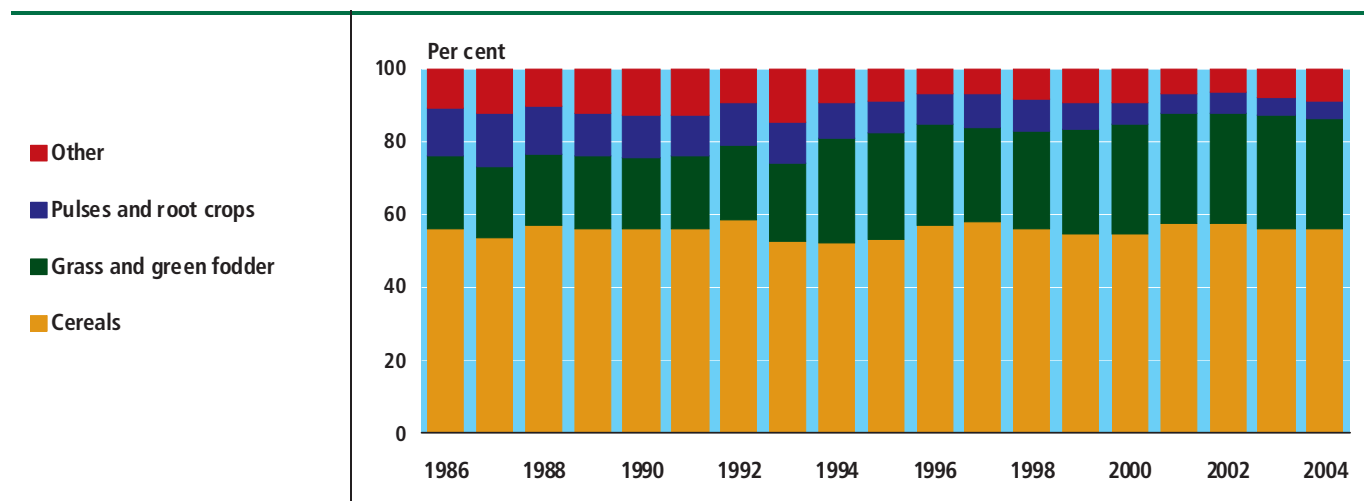
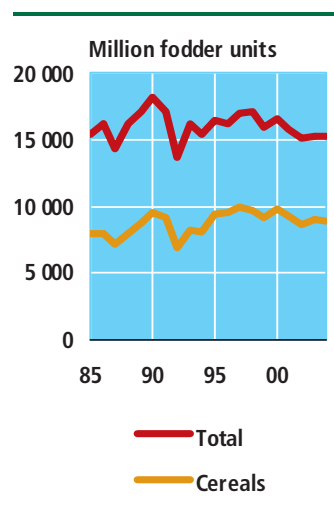


Figure 3
Crop production
1985-2004



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. 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.

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, while crops for cattle feeding is the second most important activity.

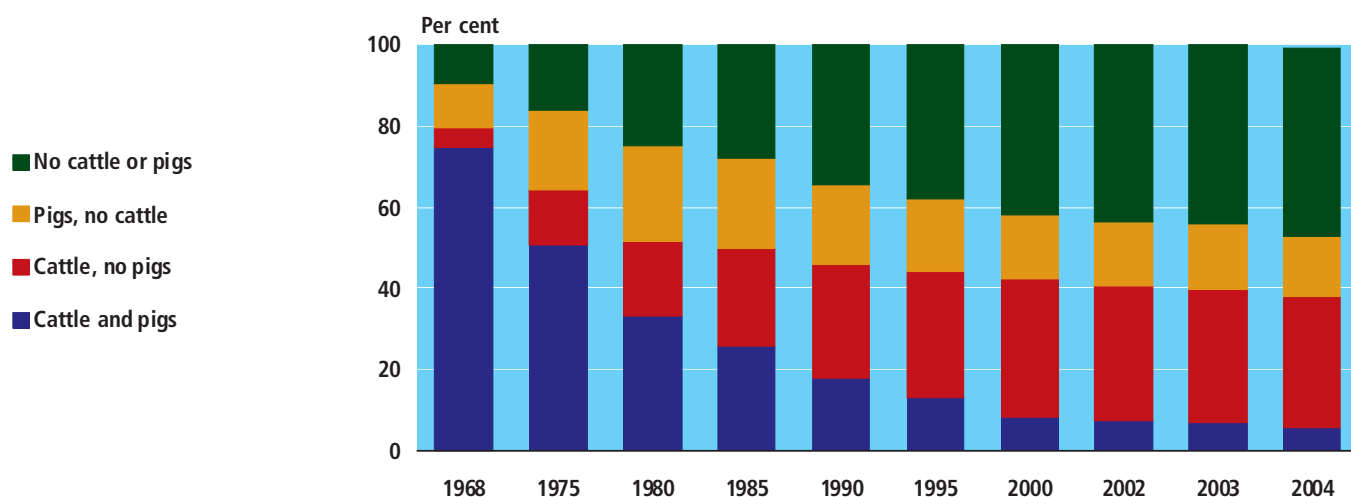
Crop production can be divided into three groups: Products which are used as foods, either directly or after processing; products which are used for livestock fodder; and a third group which comprises flowers, plants, and other non-food crops.

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 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 1960's the many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. More than 40 per cent has neither cattle nor pigs, while only 6 per cent of the farming has both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4 Degree of specialization 1968-2004



Livestock density reflects the environmental impact

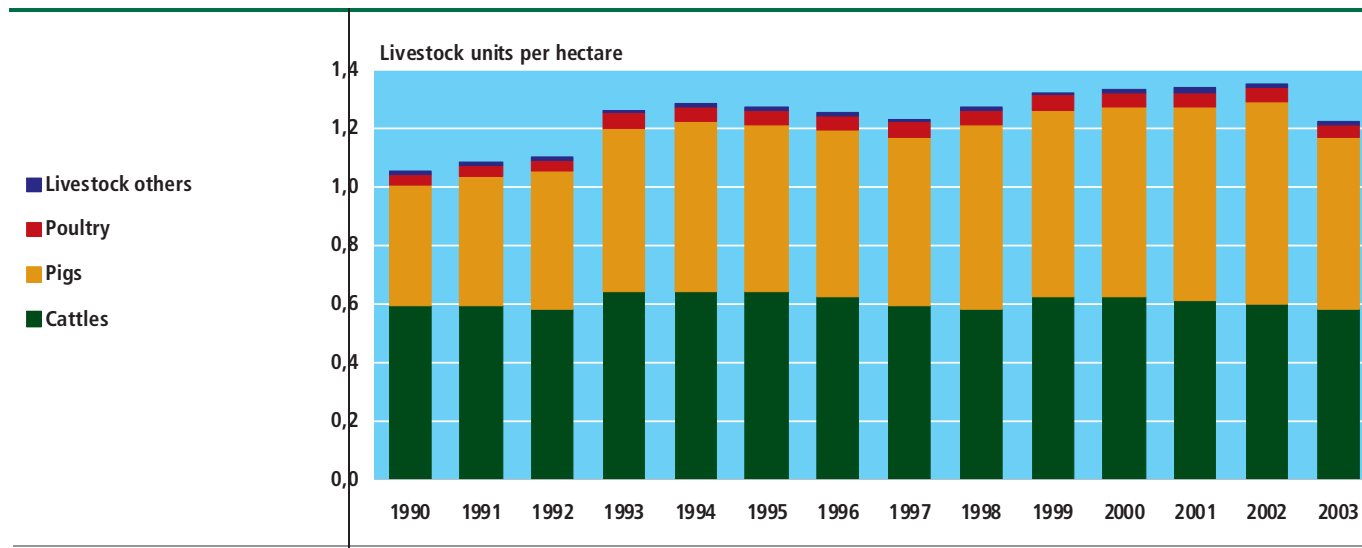
Livestock density is a measurement of the number of livestock converted to livestock units in relation to the area suitable for fertilization. Livestock units reflect the quantity of nitrogen in the slurry, while the area suitable for fertilization is the land where the slurry can be spread.

The livestock density was 1.23 DE per hectare in 2003, 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

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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 1990-2003

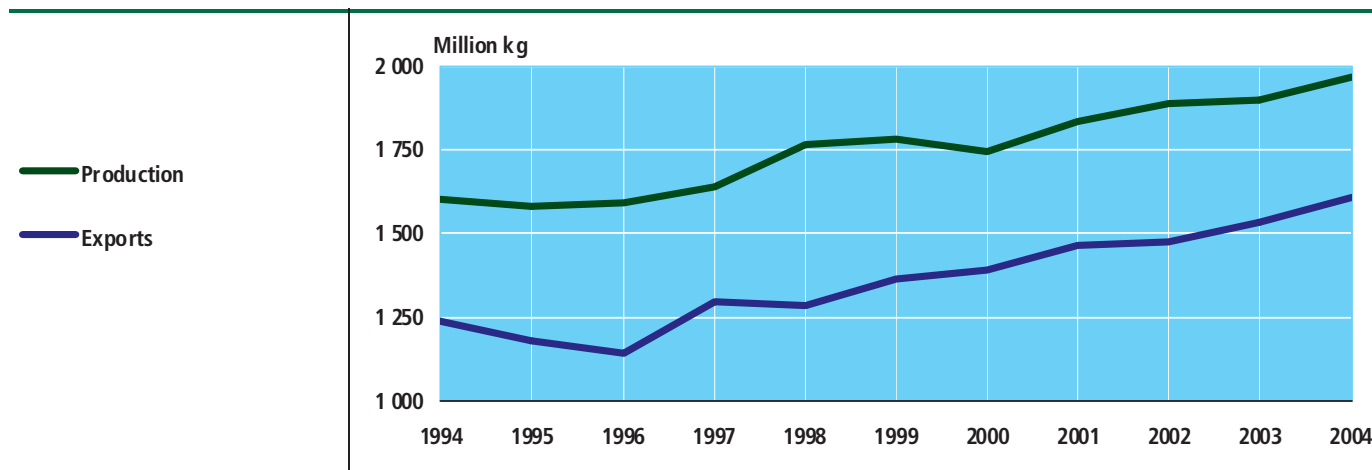


Since 1990, the contribution by cattle to livestock density has generally remained constant, while the contribution by pigs has increased until 2003. Consequently, pigs accounted for the largest contributions to livestock density in 2003. A great majority of the fertilization production stems from cattle and pigs, as the contribution of the livestock categories together accounted for 95 per cent.

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 10 million in 1980 to 13 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm has increased from 150 to 1,200 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 1994-2004

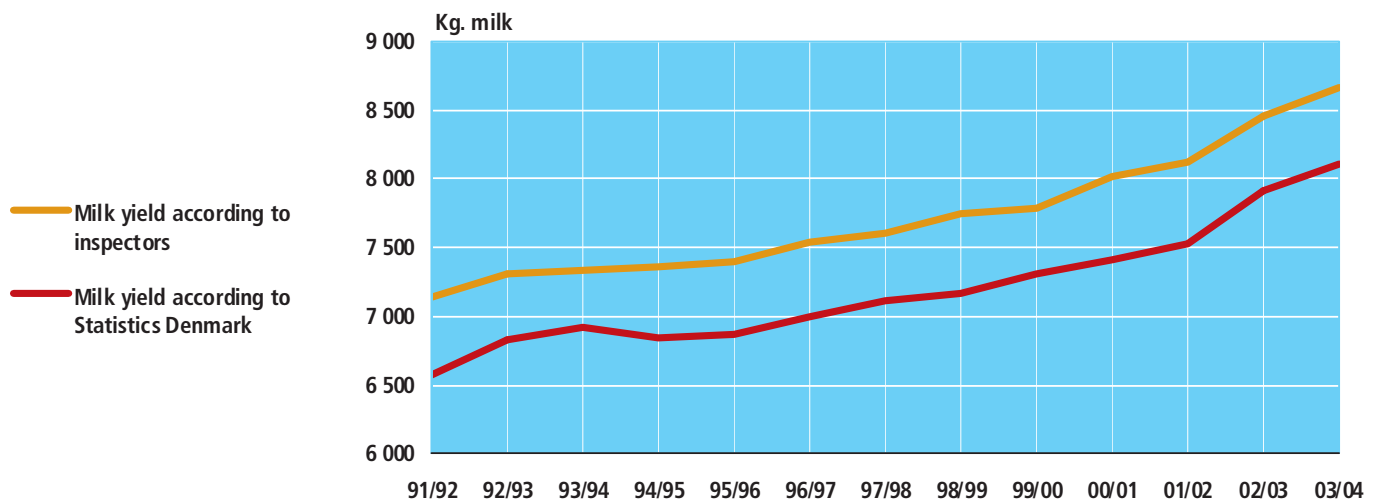


Milk production

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 1991-2004



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

The financial position of the agricultural sector

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

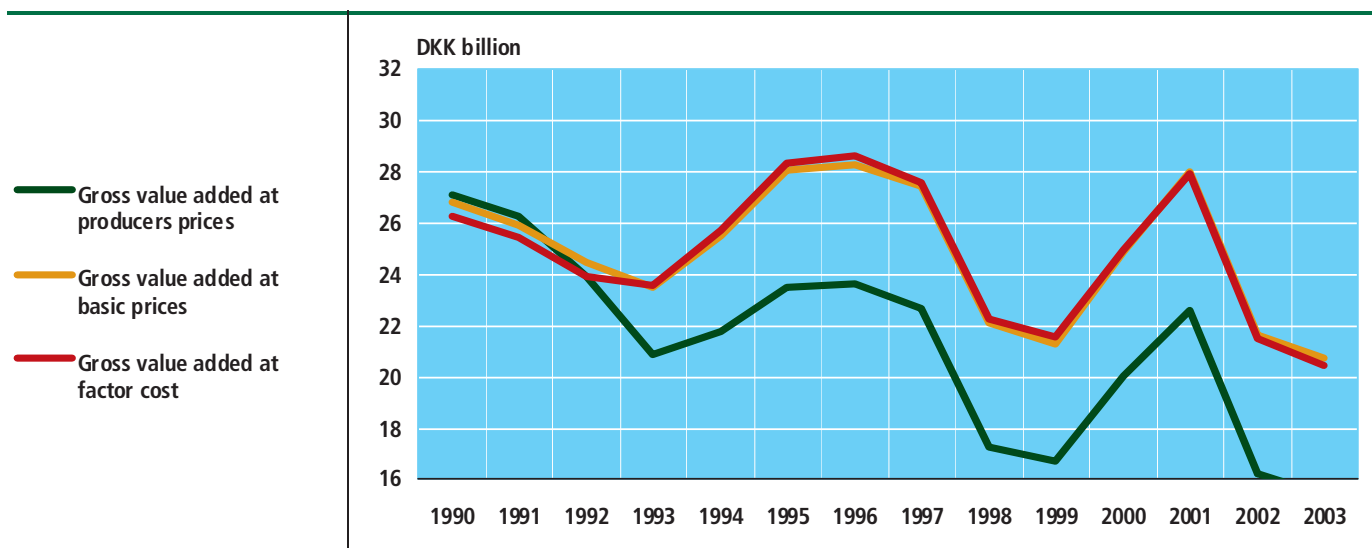
It appears from figure 8 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is great changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export for Danish agriculture.

The increasing difference between value added at producer and at basic prices, respectively, are primarily due to reforms in EU's agricultural policies, where an adjustment from price subsidies to direct area and livestock subsidies was initiated in 1993. In 2002, the product-linked subsidies thus accounted for DKK 5.5 bn.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Among EU countries, France and Italy, with about 20 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU. 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 1.2 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 300 billion.

Figure 8 Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost 1990-2003



Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2003, gross capital formation reached about DKK 8.3 billion, compared to about DKK 8.6 billion in 2002. In 2003, gross capital formation at constant prices was 1 per cent lower than in 2000, as capital formation in farm buildings has increased by 6 per cent, while capital formation in machinery and equipment was 6 per cent lower than in 2000.

At the end of 2003, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 162 billion, which is 3 per cent higher than in 2002 and 15 per cent higher than in 2000. In 2003, interest payments amount to almost DKK 9.4 billion, which is almost 5 per cent lower than in 2000. 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 the last decade. In 2003, 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

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

Forest area, broadleaf and conifers 1881-2000

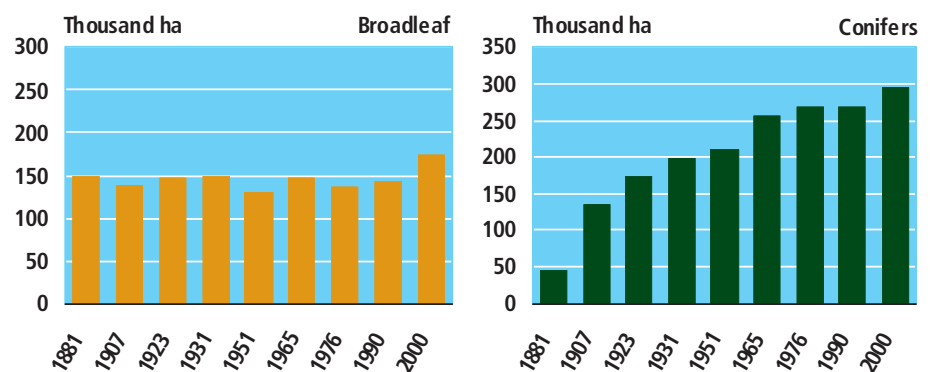


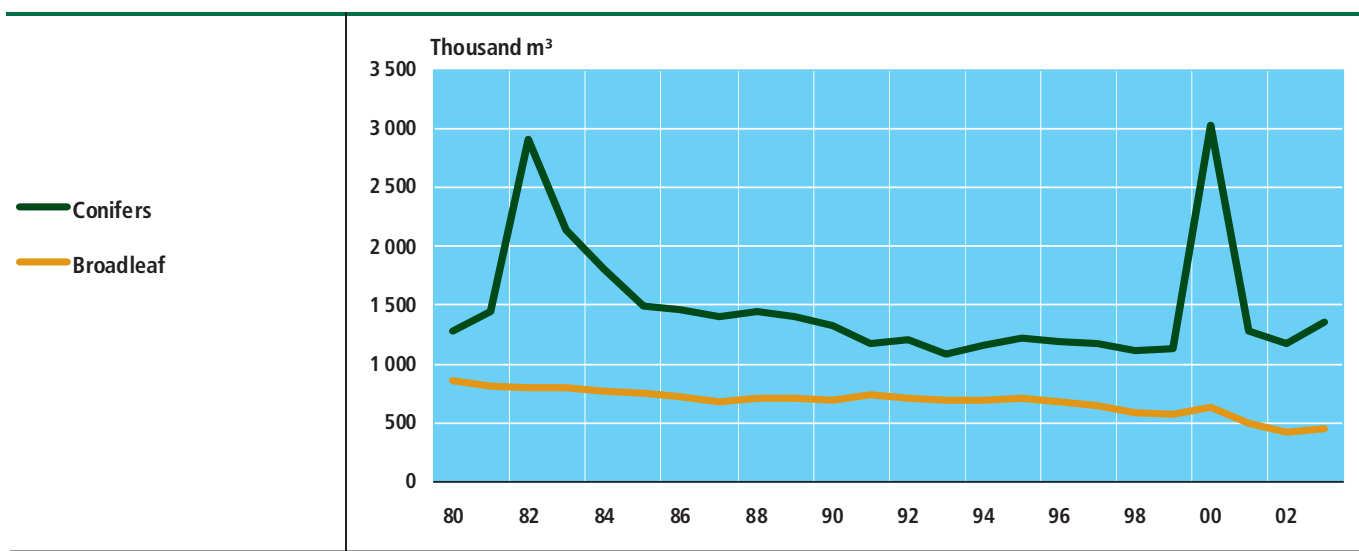
Figure 9 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2000. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers. As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish 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. For many years, production from conifers has been dominant. More than half of the felling in 2003 was for energy purposes. The storm damage of 1981 and 1999 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers.

Figure 10

Felling 1980-2003



3. Fishing

Common EU fishing policies

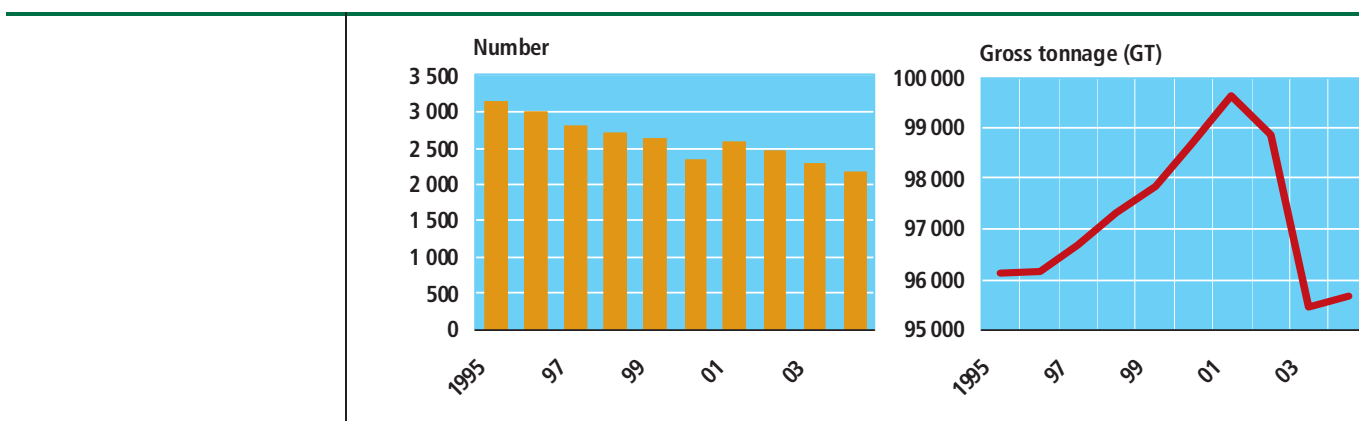
The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system which aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

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 1995-2004



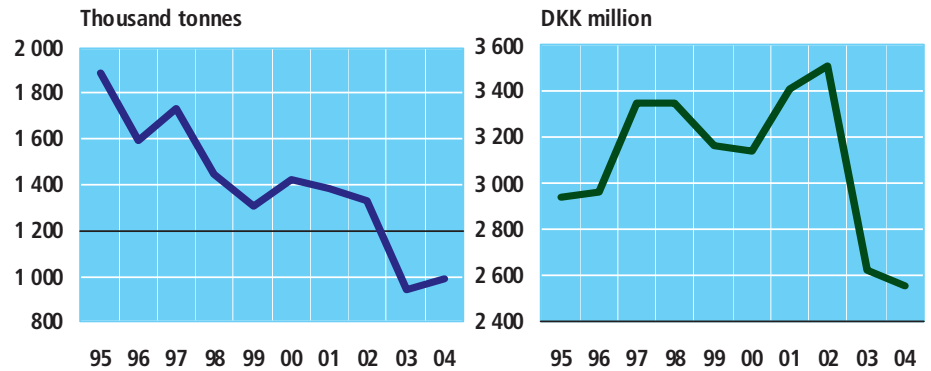
Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 1995-2004: from 1.9 million tonnes in 1995 to 1

million tonnes in 2004. During this period, the value of the catch has increased from DKK 2.9 billion in 1995 to DKK 3.5 billion in 2002, but has fallen rapidly in 2004 to 2.6 billion DKK.

Figure 12

Salt-water fishing - total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value 1995-2004



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 286

Farms and agricultural area

	1990	2000	2004
	number of farms		
Total number of farms	79 338	54 541	45 624
The Greater Copenhagen	4 033	3 055	2 832
West Zealand County	6 162	4 458	3 706
Storstrøm County	5 510	3 723	3 050
Bornholm Municipality	1 170	743	586
Funen County	7 488	4 827	4 056
South Jutland County	6 347	4 580	4 010
Ribe County	5 534	3 806	3 385
Vejle County	5 796	3 990	3 174
Ringkøbing County	8 375	5 772	4 535
Århus County	8 625	5 869	4 998
Viborg County	8 912	6 122	5 033
North Jutland County	11 385	7 597	6 257
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	14 408	10 203	8 529
10.0 – 19.9 ha	18 561	11 188	8 349
20.0 – 29.9 ha	13 667	6 531	5 347
30.0 – 49.9 ha	16 688	9 017	6 517
50.0 – 99.9 ha	12 287	10 891	9 040
100.0 ha +	3 726	6 711	7 843
	ha		
Total agricultural area of farms	2 788 276	2 646 982	2 645 304
The Greater Copenhagen	122 561	111 904	112 319
West Zealand County	203 468	193 508	187 679
Storstrøm County	241 930	236 729	234 098
Bornholm Municipality	35 406	34 850	33 926
Funen County	237 736	219 818	224 948
South Jutland County	281 928	276 683	279 351
Ribe County	202 900	193 483	189 873
Vejle County	196 822	181 065	182 332
Ringkøbing County	316 827	299 549	293 243
Århus County	278 626	264 426	263 759
Viborg County	266 970	254 107	257 424
North Jutland County	403 101	380 859	386 353
Under 10.0 ha agricultural area	93 531	62 946	53 393
10.0 – 19.9 ha	269 576	164 418	120 873
20.0 – 29.9 ha	336 162	161 145	131 489
30.0 – 49.9 ha	642 319	352 518	253 408
50.0 – 99.9 ha	826 533	769 273	650 690
100.0 ha +	487 009	819 745	981 141

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 287

Farms with area in tenancy 2004

	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	7 279	5 677	2 973	2 580	1 675	587	20 770
Farms with tenant area	1 251	2 671	2 374	3 937	7 365	7 255	24 854
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 233	16 041	19 762	49 423	164 964	488 950	743 373
Average tenant area per farm	3.4	6.0	8.3	12.6	22.4	67.4	29.9

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf2

Table 288

Farms by type of farming and county 2004

	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	22 598	822	529	8 522	3 015	1 403	737	7 997	45 624
Copenhagen Region	1 804	122	77	411	39	67	2	312	2 832
West Zealand County	2 390	48	63	326	119	119	34	608	3 706
Storstrøm County	2 218	43	41	194	114	94	19	326	3 050
Bornholm Municipality	308	4	2	64	41	17	8	143	586
Funen County	1 878	296	179	551	275	160	49	668	4 056
South Jutland County	1 726	25	12	1 020	315	90	68	755	4 010
Ribe County	1 471	22	18	1 034	162	57	51	573	3 385
Vejle County	1 450	31	28	594	291	125	62	592	3 174
Ringkøbing County	1 820	24	15	1 131	453	125	76	892	4 535
Århus County	2 620	119	47	750	297	224	81	862	4 998
Viborg County	2 159	43	24	1 052	450	154	130	1 019	5 033
North Jutland County	2 755	46	23	1 395	459	175	159	1 246	6 257

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf

Table 289**Fur farms on agricultural farms**

	1989	1995	1997	1999	2001	2002	2003
Fur farms	5 217	3 049	2 890	2 553	2 455	2 374	2 134
Of which, fur farms on agricultural farms	2 710	1 705	1 645	1 483	1 408	1 377	1 272
Percentage of fur farms on agricultural farms	51.9	55.9	56.9	58.1	57.4	58.0	59.6

Source: Copenhagen Fur.

Table 290

Organic farms by area

	2002		2003	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	3 714	7.3	3 510	7.2
Under 10 ha	930	9.6	820	8.3
10.0-19.9 ha	663	6.8	581	6.6
20.0-29.9 ha	394	6.3	370	6.6
30.0-49.9 ha	435	5.9	387	5.4
50.0-99.9 ha	628	6.4	578	6.1
100.0 ha +	542	7.1	527	6.9
No information on area	122	...	247	...

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 291

Land use of organic farms 2003

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as pct. of total area
	ha	ha	per cent	per cent	
Total area¹	147 331	2 657 705	100.0	100.0	5.5
Cereals	46 031	1 487 312	31.2	56.0	3.1
Pulses	22 345	31 356	15.2	1.2	71.3
Root crops	1 236	93 637	0.8	3.5	1.3
Seeds for industrial use ²	1 171	85 454	0.8	3.2	1.4
Seeds for sowing	2 943	87 193	2.0	3.3	3.4
Grass and green fodder ³	67 903	621 938	46.1	23.4	10.9
Horticultural products	1 121	20 889	0.8	0.8	5.4
Set aside	4 299	227 617	2.9	8.6	1.9
Other crops	282	2 309	0.2	0.1	12.2

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.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 292**Livestock on organic farms**

	Number of herds 2002		Number of herds 2003	
	Organic	Per cent of all farms	Organic	Per cent of all farms
Dairy cows	718	8.1	625	7.9
Breeding cows	860	7.8	753	7.2
Pigs	364	3.1	292	2.6
Sheep	593	21.4	530	18.1
Chickens	465	12.0	421	10.5

Source: Danish Plant Directorate.


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeko1

Table 293

Milk production in organic farms

	Farms	Quota scheme	Proportion of total quota scheme
	number	mio. kg	per cent
1990	63	18	0
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
2004	513	367	8

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

Table 294**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	7.5	14

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oeo1 and [ani8](#)

Table 295

Agricultural area by type of crop

	2002	2003	2004
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 665 507	2 657 706	2 645 304
Cereals	1 531 443	1 487 312	1 485 639
Pulses	40 184	31 356	26 593
Root crops	105 410	93 637	96 027
Seeds for industrial use	84 025	106 488	121 755
Seeds for sowing	71 040	87 193	90 781
Grass and green fodder in rotation	429 823	444 303	431 941
Horticultural products	19 478	20 889	20 522
Other crops	1 834	2 309	2 538
Permanent grassland	382 267	384 219	369 508
Set aside ¹	225 484	227 617	207 914
Total arable area in per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	57.5	56.0	56.2
Pulses	1.5	1.2	1.0
Root crops	4.0	3.5	3.6
Seeds for industrial use	3.2	4.0	4.6
Seeds for sowing	2.7	3.3	3.4
Grass and green fodder in rotation	16.1	16.7	16.3
Horticultural products	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other crops	0.1	0.1	0.1
Permanent grassland	14.3	14.5	14.0
Set aside ¹	8.5	8.6	7.9

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 296

Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04*
	million FU ¹			
Feeding stuffs, total	15 276	15 420	14 909	15 067
Fodder concentrates				
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 729	6 986	6 978	7 124
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 615	2 662	2 469	2 517
Other vegetable products, total	608	448	462	465
Meat-and-bone meal, fish meal etc.	524	513	681	742
Milk and milk products	154	153	152	130
Coarse fodder				
Roots, total	568	516	443	452
Beet tops	29	27	6	4
Grass and green fodder	3 659	3 786	3 541	3 480
Straw	391	329	177	153
Commercial fertilizers				
	thousand tons			
Contents of pure nutrients				
Nitrogen	234	211	201	207
Phosphorus	16	15	14	15
Potassium	65	64	62	64
Pesticides, total				
	tons			
Contents of active substances	2 962	2 976	2 911	2 954
Against weeds	2 073	2 135	2 155	2 205
Against fungi	588	568	561	547
Against insects	45	46	45	46
Growth regulation products	257	228	151	156

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/08

Table 297

Crop production

	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units ¹ —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	15 254	15 201	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	9 051	8 963	8 966	8 853	61	60
Winter wheat	4 647	4 697	4 790	4 810	71	72
Spring wheat	55	62	57	64	44	39
Rye	169	146	169	146	51	46
Triticale	146	160	149	160	52	48
Winter barley	769	736	732	703	59	60
Spring barley	3 007	2 854	2 864	2 726	52	50
Oats and mixed grain ²	260	310	206	246	52	50
Rape, total	354	468	600	797	33	38
Winter rape	346	465	586	791	34	39
Spring rape	8	4	14	6	20	26
Pulses³	125	96	136	105	40	36
Straw, total	3 416	3 103	640	583	34	33
of which straw of cereals	3 359	3 042	626	567	34	33
Roots, total	4 816	4 898	1 060	1 076	514	510
Seed potatoes	99	161	19	31	296	323
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	883	874	240	238	432	451
Potatoes for human consumption	430	594	84	117	351	357
Beets for sugar production	2 857	2 829	619	612	576	580
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	547	440	98	79	683	702
Tops	41	27	4	3	72	70
Grass and green fodder, total	19 386	19 108	3 847	3 784	•	•
Lucerne	211	229	28	31	529	547
Maize for green fodder	4 283	4 381	1 135	1 161	362	339
Cereals for green fodder etc.	2 030	1 865	566	520	184	182
Grass and clover in rotation	8 490	8 208	1 442	1 394	397	409
Permanent grass	3 565	3 372	568	537	192	184
Aftermath	807	1 054	108	141	42	69

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 From 2004 including mixed grain ³ Includes fodder peas and broad beans.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hst6, [/hst7](http://www.statbank.dk/hst7) and [/halm](http://www.statbank.dk/halm).

Table 298**National supply and disposition of cereals**

	2002	2003*	2004*
	————— thousand tons —————		
Crop production less waste	8 543	8 779	8 768
Imports	926	816	761
Stocks at beginning of period	6 190	5 974	5 725
Total, available	15 659	15 569	15 254
Exports	1 777	1 751	838
Used for sowing	295	287	285
Industrial uses	834	857	856
Stocks at end of period	5 974	5 725	6 263
Used for feeding	6 778	6 949	7 011

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 299

Livestock

	1980	2003	2004
Horses	49 596	42 707	39 209
Cattle, total	2 960 926	1 724 409	1 645 764
Cows	1 104 468	708 141	671 152
Of which dairy cows	1 039 623	596 034	563 454
Of which cows kept for suckling	64 845	112 107	107 697
Pigs, total	9 956 800	12 948 944	13 233 235
Sows, total	1 070 927	1 148 589	1 155 485
Pigs for slaughtering	2 449 211	3 528 735	3 666 796
Sheep, total	55 748	143 699	140 950
Poultry		thousands	
Fowls, total	14 243	17 152	16 136
Of which hens	4 563	3 701	3 684
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 533	12 211	11 286
Turkeys	382	376	149
Ducks	802	260	299
Geese	82	8	14

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

Table 300

Livestock in regions 2004

	The Islands east of the Great Belt	Funen	Jutland	Total
Horses	12 334	2 549	24 326	39 209
Cattle, total	126 358	107 581	1 411 826	1 645 764
Cows	49 691	43 755	577 705	671 152
Of which dairy cows	33 082	38 448	491 923	563 454
Of which cows kept for suckling	16 610	5 307	85 780	107 697
Pigs, total	1 765 370	1 255 868	10 211 997	13 233 235
Sows, total	154 900	106 973	893 614	1 155 485
Pigs for slaughtering	488 556	351 830	2 826 409	3 666 796
Sheep, total	37 587	8 342	95 022	140 950
Poultry	————— thousands —————			
Fowls, total	1 228	1 322	13 586	16 136
Of which hens	662	261	2 761	3 684
Of which chickens for slaughtering	240	1 000	10 046	11 286
Turkeys	0	0	0	149
Ducks	4	17	279	299
Geese	2	2	10	14

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hdyr

Table 301**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 workers ¹	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 302

Livestock density on holdings with livestock 2003

	Holdings	Livestock units ¹	Area	Livestock density
	number	de	ha	de per ha
All Denmark	32 869	2 280 994	1 854 834	1.23
Copenhagen region	1 590	35 213	59 060	0.60
West Zealand County	2 336	89 140	110 319	0.81
Storstrøm County	1 549	81 744	107 245	0.76
Bornholm Municipality	441	29 632	25 416	1.17
Funen County	2 544	180 770	146 707	1.23
South Jutland County	3 118	303 749	219 775	1.38
Ribe County	2 632	201 098	146 532	1.37
Vejle County	2 461	169 754	130 907	1.30
Ringkøbing County	3 672	319 014	225 589	1.41
Århus County	3 349	206 009	183 401	1.12
Viborg County	4 048	284 436	205 083	1.39
North Jutland County	5 129	380 435	294 799	1.29
Type of farm				
Pig farms	7 153	1 026 174	602 621	1.70
Cattle farms	11 709	980 357	650 247	1.51
Poultry farms	361	74 870	24 060	3.11
Other livestock farms	1 802	87 922	60 239	1.46
Plant growers with livestock	11 844	111 670	517 666	0.22

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 www.statbank.dk/brug2

Table 303

Fur farming

	2002	2003	2004
Number of fur farms¹	number of animals		
Minks	2 035	1 998	1 876
Foxes	75	60	57
Chinchilla	130	108	89
Number of breeding females			
Minks	2 385 000	2 440 000	2 434 000
Of which scanglow/brown	941 000	972 200	1 044 622
Foxes	8 300	7 500	7 400
Of which blue foxes	5 300	3 800	3 200
Chinchilla	15 400	15 000	12 800
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	12 200	12 200	12 600
Foxes	40	34	27
Other furred animals	24	23	20
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	178	222	216
Foxes	417	414	383
Other furred animals	151	201	148
Value of pelts	DKK mio.		
Value of sales, total	2 186	2 721	2 729
Minks	2 166	2 702	2 715
Foxes	17	14	10
Other furred animals	4	4	3
Value of changes in livestock	10	-2	...

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

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association.

 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ani3 and lbfi

Table 304

Output and exports of livestock products

	Production			Exports		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Natural milk	thousand tons					
Milk	4 590	4 675	4 569	2	10	16
	kg					
Milk yield per dairy cow	7 460	7 772	7 967	•	•	•
	per cent					
Average fat content	4.29	4.30	4.31	•	•	•
Average protein content	3.40	3.40	3.43	•	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg					
Butter	49	53	47	48	58	66
Cheese	320	326	336	241	245	255
Whole milk and cream powder	81	82	87	69	79	75
Skim milk powder	42	44	18	11	13	12
Eggs (incl. eggs for hatching)	81	81	83	11	13	20
Meat¹ (incl. edible offal)						
Beef and veal	169	161	164	109	93	97
Pork	1 892	1 899	1 967	1 609	1 668	1 757
Poultry meat	219	205	213	129	126	136
Horsemeat	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2	0	1	0
Meat, total	2 283	2 268	2 347	1 847	1 888	1 990
Of which, edible offal	91	91	94	81	83	78
Game meat	3	3	3	0	0	0
Edible tallow and lard	76	76	79	28	26	29

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 305

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

	Barley		Wheat	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	89.55	79.46	84.45	76.80
Regions:				
Copenhagen, Frederiksborg, Roskilde, West Zealand and Storstrøm Counties (excl. municipalities in Lolland-Falster)	91.13	77.76	81.76	71.64
Municipalities in Lolland-Falster	95.93	86.06	81.27	71.25
Bornholm Municipality	76.51	71.29	75.97	68.38
Funen County	89.41	79.03	85.28	80.67
South Jutland County	87.27	78.39	85.39	78.06
Vejle and Århus Counties	89.69	77.04	87.00	76.00
Ribe and Ringkøbing Counties	88.17	80.72	88.64	79.88
Viborg and North Jutland Counties	86.52	80.68	85.41	80.16

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 306

Agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2000 values)	Quantity indices			Price indices		
		2001	2002	2003*	2001	2002	2003*
		per cent ————— 2000 = 100 —————					
Agricultural products sold, total	100.0	102.6	101.5	102.3	107.5	97.3	94.3
Crop products, total	34.8	103.3	97.0	98.9	102.2	98.9	104.4
Cereals, total	13.3	112.6	99.0	109.7	102.8	92.3	97.7
Of which: Wheat	6.7	107.3	89.4	101.6	103.4	92.3	97.7
Barley	5.6	118.1	112.1	123.0	103.8	93.8	100.0
Pulses, ripened	0.3	81.9	111.1	97.2	112.0	113.9	108.0
Seeds for sowing	1.3	104.4	79.0	103.4	92.2	103.7	113.5
Industrial seeds	0.8	70.0	71.5	116.1	119.6	123.2	122.4
Sugar beets	2.1	96.8	100.4	86.9	94.1	86.7	103.4
Potatoes	1.8	96.6	104.0	93.7	111.7	99.8	102.6
Vegetables, fruit and berries	2.1	92.7	92.0	75.8	114.6	119.6	129.9
Flowers and potted plants	4.6	97.6	98.1	96.6	103.4	106.2	109.7
Nursery products	1.0	104.0	74.8	65.1	106.0	112.4	148.3
Christmas trees	0.1	45.6	59.0	59.0	99.9	93.0	93.0
Other crop products	7.7	101.7	100.2	94.5	100.2	101.2	101.0
Livestock products, total	65.2	102.2	104.0	104.1	110.4	96.5	88.8
Natural milk	21.0	96.4	97.2	99.0	103.7	103.3	100.1
Eggs for human consumption	1.0	109.6	111.2	109.7	106.0	102.8	108.9
Meat and live animals, total	38.9	104.2	106.8	106.0	114.4	92.9	81.5
Of which: Cattle	4.9	97.4	98.1	93.2	85.4	82.9	78.0
Pigs	31.5	104.9	108.4	108.8	119.2	93.6	80.7
Poultry	2.4	109.2	104.0	96.6	111.2	104.8	99.8
Furred animals	4.1	110.6	110.6	110.5	107.6	94.1	95.2
Other livestock products	0.2	96.6	97.3	97.2	103.9	95.2	89.0
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	105.5	107.3	105.9
Seeds	4.2	101.4	99.1	96.8	103.8	108.3	110.4
Feeding stuffs, total	52.1	100.1	100.0	98.8	106.6	109.0	105.4
Straight feed	28.4	100.9	104.0	104.6	103.4	105.6	105.7
Compound feed	23.7	99.0	95.1	91.8	110.4	113.0	104.9
Fertilizers, total	4.0	91.0	85.4	84.3	118.8	109.2	101.0
Other intermediate consumption	39.6	104.3	103.2	103.6	102.9	104.8	106.6
Pesticides	3.2	102.4	111.9	114.9	100.8	99.5	94.7
Energy	6.2	101.7	97.1	97.1	100.2	100.3	103.2
Repairs and maintenance	9.4	99.4	93.3	92.4	102.8	106.7	107.4
Other raw materials	0.6	96.5	96.5	96.1	107.7	106.7	107.2
Contract work, agricultural sector	6.3	110.7	111.0	112.2	103.1	105.4	107.7
Services, other industries	13.9	106.7	107.5	107.9	104.3	106.5	109.8

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 1995 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 307

Accounts of Danish farms 2003

	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	402.9	319.8	626.0	1473.1	3516.7	1261.8
Cereals	29.7	61.2	88.2	129.6	389.1	135.6
Peas	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.9	9.0	3.0
Rape seeds	1.4	2.5	7.9	9.7	42.9	12.6
Seeds for sowing	0.1	2.5	2.8	11.7	60.5	14.8
Potatoes	0.2	0.2	2.0	14.6	39.5	11.7
Potatoes for manufacturing	-	-	2.8	8.8	51.9	12.0
Sugar beets	3.1	6.9	11.9	27.9	86.3	26.2
Green crops for drying	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.7
Horticultural crops	0.6	0.2	1.8	4.4	11.2	4.0
Non-food	-	1.0	1.4	2.7	7.4	2.4
Other crops	1.5	3.0	9.8	22.2	66.1	20.3
Subsidies for plant production	21.1	47.2	75.5	138.1	369.8	126.9
Milk	11.0	39.9	146.1	477.1	705.5	274.6
Other cattle products	13.6	21.4	41.1	74.2	91.3	48.6
Subsidies for cattle	8.7	14.3	24.9	46.5	50.9	28.9
Pigs	89.8	60.9	111.8	369.6	1 250.8	371.7
Poultry	50.2	11.6	33.8	47.7	102.2	47.8
Furred animals	145.6	20.8	28.3	14.5	27.0	57.1
Other livestock	1.0	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.7
Livestock, miscellaneous	1.3	0.4	0.2	4.8	1.5	2.1
Subsidies for other livestock	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.2
Other sources	20.4	17.9	26.0	47.8	125.7	47.3
General subsidies	1.9	3.3	7.0	15.8	25.6	10.7
Costs, total	377.0	291.1	508.6	1 156.0	2 819.6	1 026.3
Seeds for sowing	5.1	9.3	15.6	31.4	78.0	27.3
Fertilizers	6.9	12.1	19.1	28.9	72.9	27.3
Manure, purchased	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2
Chemicals	4.3	8.6	16.1	31.2	89.9	29.3
Concentrates	145.2	74.8	141.7	360.7	871.6	318.5
Roughage	2.4	3.4	11.5	33.3	47.9	19.8
Energy	12.5	10.9	20.0	42.1	105.1	37.7
Fees for use of water	1.0	0.8	1.7	3.7	8.2	3.1
Maintenance	29.3	27.3	46.5	88.4	204.5	78.7
Contract operations	15.5	24.1	36.8	85.3	163.7	64.6
Drying and stocking	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Other costs of plant production	2.4	4.2	7.1	11.3	26.8	10.1
Vet. service and medicine	8.1	5.8	11.6	31.8	71.9	25.7
Control association	0.4	0.6	1.8	5.5	9.9	3.6
Insemination	2.3	1.6	4.6	14.3	31.7	10.9
Other costs, livestock production	16.1	6.3	10.0	22.5	45.8	21.0
Insurances	10.5	12.0	16.4	28.0	51.6	23.6
Private car	8.6	10.4	11.8	15.6	25.3	14.3
Miscellaneous	22.0	19.0	23.8	38.7	71.1	35.1
Depreciations	48.1	45.6	77.8	186.0	448.8	160.4
Paid labour	28.5	2.4	16.2	64.0	311.6	84.9
Land taxes	6.0	10.3	15.6	27.1	67.4	24.7
CO2-tax	1.6	1.3	2.6	5.8	14.9	5.2
Gross profit¹	25.9	28.7	117.4	317.1	697.1	235.5

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.

 For further information visit www.foi.dk

Table 308

Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2001	2002	2003*
	DKK mio.		
A. Agricultural sales, total	59 546	53 587	52 443
Crop products, total	20 023	18 137	19 439
Cereals, total	8 320	6 578	7 727
Of which: Wheat	4 010	2 982	3 585
Barley	3 694	3 167	3 706
Pulses, ripened	126	173	143
Seeds for sowing	662	562	810
Industrial seeds	371	398	653
Sugar beets	1 016	971	1 003
Potatoes	1 028	977	918
Vegetables, fruit and berries	1 177	1 213	1 063
Flowers and potted plants	2 481	2 532	2 591
Nursery products and Christmas trees	625	488	556
Fodder beets, grass and green fodder	3 878	3 712	3 437
Other crop products	340	504	539
Livestock products, total	39 522	35 450	33 005
Natural milk	11 327	11 412	11 279
Eggs for human consumption	621	611	638
Meat and live animals, total	24 884	21 154	18 655
Of which: Cattle	2 177	2 204	2 094
Pigs	21 069	17 433	15 130
Poultry	1 540	1 406	1 317
Furs	2 607	2 186	2 345
Other livestock products	83	87	88
B. Value of agricultural services	1 326	1 437	1 480
C. Value of secondary activities	50	59	59
D. Changes in producers' stocks, total	- 205	- 104	- 515
Changes in grain stocks	- 260	263	- 291
Changes in livestock	55	- 367	- 224
E. Intermediate consumption	38 156	38 733	38 081
Seeds, total	1 610	1 641	1 594
Feeding stuffs, total	19 535	20 131	19 310
Straight feeding stuffs	10 095	10 864	11 019
Compound feeding stuffs	9 440	9 267	8 219
Fertilizers	1 579	1 349	1 249
Pesticides	1 135	1 279	1 250
Energy	2 309	2 201	2 260
Repairs and maintenance	3 563	3 462	3 500
Other raw and auxiliary materials	241	239	239
Agricultural services	2 593	2 643	2 730
Services from other industries	5 591	5 788	5 950
F. Gross value added in producer prices (A+B+C+D-E)	22 561	16 246	15 387
G. Subsidies on products	5 431	5 467	5 441
H. Taxes on products	8	64	90
I. Gross value added in basic prices (F+G-H)	27 984	21 649	20 737
J. Subsidies on production	995	968	936
K. Taxes on production	1 078	1 149	1 214
L. Gross domestic product at factor cost (I+K-L)	27 901	21 468	20 460

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 309

Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2001	2002	2003*
DKK million			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	9 161	8 450	7 668
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	- 177	67	- 488
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stocks etc.)	83	- 194	- 74
Changes in value of stocks	- 260	261	- 414
Gross fixed capital formation, total	9 339	8 383	8 156
Farm buildings	4 022	3 791	3 766
Machinery and equipment	5 267	4 665	4 438
Soil improvement and land reclamation	104	109	102
Breeding stock	- 55	- 182	- 150
Amounts in 2000 prices			
Gross capital, total	8 654	8 187	7 235
Changes in value of stocks and livestock, total	- 454	103	- 501
Changes in value of livestock (excl. breeding stock etc.)	- 195	- 191	- 45
Changes in value of stocks	- 259	294	- 456
Gross fixed capital formation, total	9 108	8 084	7 737
Farm buildings	3 897	3 623	3 549
Machinery and equipment	5 174	4 542	4 243
Soil improvement and land reclamation	101	104	93
Breeding stock	- 64	- 185	- 148
Index 2000=100			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total¹	103	95	86
Gross fixed capital formation, total²	117	105	102
Farm buildings	120	113	113
Machinery and equipment	117	103	98
Soil improvement and land reclamation	79	83	78
Amounts in 2000 prices			
Gross capital formation¹	97	92	81
Gross fixed capital formation²	112	100	95
Farm buildings	117	108	106
Machinery and equipment	115	101	94
Soil improvement and land reclamation	77	79	71

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

	2001	2002	2003
	----- DDK mio -----		
Total interest payments	10 599	9 889	9 444
Total liabilities¹	149 530	156 615	161 555
Secured liabilities	121 358	129 797	133 272
Other liabilities	23 153	21 672	22 349
	----- avg. amount per farm DKK thousands -----		
Total interest payments	208	205	204
Total liabilities¹	2 931	3 252	3 489
Secured liabilities	2 378	2 695	2 878
Other liabilities	454	450	483

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 311

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 312

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


 For further information visit www.statbank.dk/skov1

Table 313

Felling in forests 2003

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	Under 250.0 ha	250.0 ha +
	100 m ³				
Broadleaf and conifer, total	6 190	11 887	18 077	5 602	12 475
Timber	3 344	5 660	9 004	2 174	6 830
Firewood	2 188	2 195	4 382	1 991	2 391
Wood for energy	658	4 033	4 690	1 437	3 253
Broadleaves, total	2 987	1 577	4 564	1 327	3 237
Total timber	977	388	1 365	211	1 153
Veneer and sawnwood logs	639	247	886	163	723
Industrial logs	302	121	423	34	389
Other timber	36	20	55	14	41
Firewood	1 921	1 044	2 965	1 007	1 957
Wood for energy	90	145	235	108	127
Beech, total	1 615	824	2 439	584	1 855
Total timber	560	267	827	119	707
Veneer and sawnwood logs	388	168	556	92	464
Industrial logs	159	91	250	20	231
Other timber	12	8	20	7	12
Firewood	1 055	557	1 613	465	1 148
Oak, total	527	192	719	152	567
Total timber	277	61	338	47	291
Veneer and sawnwood logs	172	40	212	37	175
Industrial logs	93	11	104	7	97
Other timber	12	10	22	2	20
Firewood	250	131	381	105	275
Other broadleaf, total	755	416	1 171	483	689
Total timber	140	60	200	45	154
Veneer and sawnwood logs	78	39	118	34	84
Industrial logs	50	18	68	7	61
Other timber	11	2	14	5	9
Firewood	616	356	972	437	534
Conifer, total	3 203	10 310	13 513	4 275	9 238
Total timber	2 368	5 272	7 640	1 963	5 677
Timber, rafters	541	1 416	1 957	597	1 360
Short timber	752	1 626	2 378	674	1 704
Industrial wood	1 008	2 104	3 112	634	2 478
Other timber	67	126	193	58	135
Firewood	267	1 151	1 418	984	434
Wood for energy	568	3 888	4 455	1 329	3 127

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 314**Fishing vessels**

Gross tonnage	31/12 2003		31/12 2004	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
Total	2 289	95 449	2 180	95 685
- 4.9 GT	902	2 699	861	2 557
5 - 9.9 GT	422	2 902	408	2 808
10 - 14.9 GT	148	1 800	137	1 668
15 - 19.9 GT	179	3 210	132	2 285
20 - 49.9 GT	286	9 264	285	9 322
50 - 99.9 GT	137	9 425	150	10 255
100 - 249.9 GT	109	19 238	106	18 264
250 - 499.9 GT	86	29 714	75	26 109
500 GT +	20	17 198	26	22 418

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 315

Salt-water fishing

	2003		2004	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	Tonnes	DKK thousands	Tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	941 506	2 628 286	984 037	2 557 676
Landed in Denmark, total	853 961	2 377 508	924 816	2 298 479
Of which in:				
Esbjerg	312 101	324 997	303 371	280 067
Frederikshavn	254	6 997	196	6 584
Hirtshals	73 789	347 261	84 151	393 205
Hvide Sande	31 255	199 577	47 647	189 117
Skagen	96 008	227 910	106 749	229 442
Thyborøn	182 942	350 272	217 365	331 677
Hanstholm	47 009	227 421	50 883	235 174
Fishing grounds				
North sea ¹	657 239	1 368 198	734 263	1 383 062
Skagerrak	71 397	404 058	72 560	410 229
Kattegat	44 442	212 780	33 176	158 810
Øresund	3 513	30 920	3 876	36 332
Bælthavet and Western Baltic	23 158	126 268	26 101	127 773
Eastern Baltic	50 987	229 172	48 877	173 617
Limfjorden	3 883	5 629	10 968	13 886
Ringkøbing and Nissum fjerne	166	2 305	174	3 063
Types of catch				
For human consumption, total	219 431	1 840 573	228 643	1 794 606
Herring, sprat and mackerel	122 908	292 214	131 433	350 329
Codfish	44 681	517 037	43 368	495 968
Flatfish	32 220	521 092	30 942	471 048
Eel	602	25 892	515	27 740
Other kinds of fish	12 279	375 572	11 640	343 460
Lobster, shrimp and prawn	6 741	108 766	10 745	106 061
Not for human consumption ²	635 355	538 757	701 353	512 167
Danish fishermen's catches landed in foreign countries	87 545	250 778	59 221	259 197
Of which:				
Sweden	4 883	23 080	4 620	24 406
Norway	45 100	105 010	22 279	83 648
Germany	984	8 528	1 232	8 333
United Kingdom	1 896	2 574	4 551	6 781
Holland	1 955	40 578	1 983	49 559
Faroe Island and Greenland	32 726	70 999	24 149	85 309
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	564 414	1 013 148	489 794	836 332
Of which:				
Esbjerg	24 493	31 127	24 644	46 972
Thyborøn	70 040	95 932	64 702	103 927
Hanstholm	97 290	264 681	82 380	225 592
Hirtshals	34 925	119 700	25 306	73 696
Skagen	259 011	327 281	215 689	247 713
Bornholm	15 609	40 676	18 230	38 710

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.