

Foreword

The National Statistics Institute presents the Agrarian Census 1999 project.

The purpose of this publication is to make methodological characteristics and foundations used in this statistics operation available to users from the start.

The census falls within the scope of the community "surveys on structure of agrarian operations" program and was carried out in all European Union member states

The characteristics researched refer to the size of the operations, division of land, land tenancy regime, irrigation methods, use of the soil, , number of livestock, machinery, facilities for storing animal origin fertilisers, labour and main production commercialization canals.

The methodology applied in the last census, in 1989, is maintained in general terms, thus enabling a better agricultural study and improved series comparability.

We wish to express our appreciation to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing & Food, for its active collaboration in the elaboration of this project, as well as to all organisms and users for the suggestions and comments received.

M^a Pilar Martín Guzmán

INE President

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1 Agrarian census

The Agrarian Census is a large scale statistical operation, promoted by the State for the collection, elaboration and publication of mainly quantitative information on the agrarian sector structure. The agricultural operation will be used as elementary information unit.

The Agrarian Census mainly provides data on the sector's organization and structure characteristics and the use of resources such as land, water, machinery and labor.

2 Background

The 1999 Agrarian Census continues in the tradition started by the INE in 1962, when it undertook the first agrarian Census. Subsequently, new Agrarian Censuses were carried out in 1972 and 1982.

When Spain became a full member of the European Community on January 1st, 1986, the INE joined the community programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural operations included in Regulation No. 70/66 of the European Communities Council.

The first community survey was carried out in the member States in 1966/67. Subsequently, surveys were carried out in 1970/71, 1975, 1979/80, 1983 and 1985, incorporating on each occasion modifications based on experience from previous surveys and establishing a periodicity of every two years for the survey.

Spain participated for the first time in this community programme with the sample survey in 1987. Pursuant to Council Regulation No. 571/88, relating to the organisation of community surveys on the structure of agricultural operations during the period 1988/1997, an exhaustive survey or census was carried out in the year 1989 and sample surveys were undertaken in 1993, 1995 and 1997.

Given that developments in the structure of agricultural operations imply a significant element of decision for the direction of common agricultural policy, the new Council

Regulation (EC) No. 2467/96 modifies the previous regulation in order to extend the period to 1998/ 2007. This regulation sets out the obligatory nature of undertaking an exhaustive survey or census between the 1st December 1998 and the 1st March 2001 in relation to the 1999 or 2000 agricultural campaign and sample surveys for the agricultural campaigns of 2003, 2005 and 2007.

The new Agrarian Census, whose project is covered in the present publication, maintains, in general terms, the scheme of the last census, thus enabling a better study on the evolution of agriculture and series comparability.

3 Objectives

The Agrarian Census 1999 has the following main objectives:

a) To evaluate the situation of Spanish agriculture and follow up the structural evolution of agricultural operations, as well as to obtain comparable results from all the European Union member states.

b) To obtain a framework or directory of agricultural operations to carry out sample designs for sectorial agricultural surveys.

c) To comply with legal regulations set by the European Union in the different Council regulations as well as dealing with national statistical requirements and other international requests for statistical information on the agrarian sector.

4 Content

In agreement with its basic objectives, the Agrarian Census 1999 is defined by the characteristics that make up the questionnaire's different charts:

- I Identification of the operation
- II Owner
- III Legal status and management
- IV Total area and division of land
- V Land tenancy regime

- VI Irrigation
- VII Land use
- VII Herbaceous crops and fallow land
- IX Kitchen gardens
- X Woody crops
- XI. Greenhouse and mushroom
- XII Withdrawal of lands under the European Union aid scheme
- XIII Secondary successive crops
- XIV Type of crop association
- XV Machinery
- XVI Livestock
- XVII Facilities for the storage of fertilizers of animal origin
- XVIII Family labour
- XIX Non-family labour
- XX Working days of persons not directly employed by the owner.
- XXI Production Commercialisation

5 Scope of application

The scope of the Agrarian Census is considered from three clearly different scopes:

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The research covers the whole national territory, which includes the fifty peninsular and insular provinces and Ceuta and Melilla.

TIME SCOPE

The Census information refers to the year in which cultivation of crops corresponding to the 1999 harvest takes place, in other words, the agricultural campaign between the 1st October 1998 and 30th September 1999, except for livestock and machinery used owned exclusively by the operation, where the reference date is the day of the interview.

POPULATION SCOPE

The population under investigation in the Agrarian Census includes existing agricultural operations in national territory as of 30th September 1999, whichever individual or legal entity is acting as owner and whatever the destination of the agricultural production.

6 Concepts and definitions

6.1 AGRICULTURAL OPERATION

This is the technical-economic unit from which agricultural products are obtained under the responsibility of an owner. The aforementioned technical-economic unit is characterised by the use of the same means of production: labour, machinery, etc.

Special cases:

a) The following will be considered as a single operation, provided that they are single managed and there is a technical-economic unit

- An operation that has been shared out in the name of various people for tax or other reasons.

- Two or more operations that previously made up independent operations and have been brought together under the management of one owner.

- Farms located in different municipal areas that have the same owner with the same means of production.

b) Lands previously used for agricultural purposes and which, still having an agricultural tendency, have not been worked during the survey's reference period, will be noted in the corresponding operation. Likewise, non cultivated lands, even in the case that they are only exploited for hunting (game preserves). Operations exclusively dedicated to forestry will also be included in the census.

c) Livestock operations, agricultural and farming operations belonging to research institutes, religious communities, schools, etc are also included.

d) The following will not be included in the census as agricultural and farming operations:

- Riding schools, stables and land used for exercising race horses.
- Kennels.
- Animal businesses, slaughterhouses, etc. (without animal breeding).
- Draught or work animal operations, if the unit does not breed these animals.
- Zoos, fur and hunting farms and farms for the repopulation of species such as dogs, cats and ornamental birds, etc.
- Plots of land that are developed or where development work has begun on the day of the interview.
- Agricultural services companies

6.1.1 Agricultural operation with lands

Any land whose total area, in one or a number of plots even when they are not adjoining, is equal to or greater than 0.1 Ha is considered as a agricultural operation with lands.

6.1.2 Agricultural operation without lands

This includes operations that have less than 0.1 Ha. of land, but which own in total one or more heads of cattle; two or more heads of either horse, mule or ass; six or more heads of sheep or goat; two or more heads of pig; fifty or more heads of poultry, including chickens, turkeys, duck, geese, guinea fowl, quails, pheasants and partridges bred in captivity; thirty or more doe; ten or more beehives. This livestock can be in rural or urban areas.

6.2 GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF THE OPERATION

An agricultural operation is considered to be located, for the purposes of the survey, in the municipality where the greatest part of its lands are found, or, where there are doubts, where the only or main operation building lies.

Agricultural operations without lands are considered to be assigned to the

municipality where the owner has declared their livestock or, if there is no declaration, to the municipality where the farming facilities are located.

6.3 OWNER OF THE OPERATION

The owner of the operation is designated as the individual or legal entity that, acting freely and autonomously, takes on the risk of an agricultural operation, managing it themselves or through someone else. In particular, the owner is considered to be:

- The owner when he/she directly runs the lands, although he/she may have handed over all or part of the decision making power to an operation manager.
- The tenant.
- The sharecropper.
- Everyone, who freely and autonomously manages and takes on the risk of an operation, whatever the tenancy regime.

An owner, as such, is able to carry out a triple function with regards the operation where he/she has technical and economical responsibility:

- a) Take on the responsibility of the operation's economic or financial running and the risk of results.
- b) Adopt the the main technical decisions surrounding the use of available means and exercise administrative control over the operation's transactions.
- c) To ensure regular management of operation works and make regular decisions regarding issues of lesser importance.

6.4 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATION MANAGEMENT

6.4.1 Legal Status of the Owner.

The different categories of legal status or condition are the following:

Individual

The owner is considered to be an individual for the purposes of the Census, where they are an individual or a group of individual persons (brothers, joint heirs, etc.) that work a joint heirship or other grouping of lands or livestock together without having legally formed a company or association.

When two or more individuals share the ownership of an operation, just one of them shall be stated for identification purposes in accordance with the following criteria:

- The person who manages the operation or has greatest involvement in its management.
- The person who has the greatest involvement in the operation's financial or economical responsibilities.
- The oldest person.

b) Legal entity

Legal entities are corporations, associations and foundations of public interest recognised by law and special interest associations, whether they are civil, mercantile or industrial and to whom the law grants their own status, independent of the status of each of their associates.

For the purposes of the census, the following will be taken into account:

Mercantile company: Is a group of people whose partnership agreement is documented in a public deed and is also registered in the Mercantile Register. These companies are classified as Public Limited Company, Limited, Collective and Company Responsibility.

Public Entity: in this case, ownership corresponds to one of the different public administrations: Central, Autonomous and Local.

Production cooperative: is an association that works to obtain agricultural products as a joint undertaking, complying with the principles and regulations of the General Law of Cooperatives and their development norms.

Agrarian Transformation Company (ATC): non-profit entity with social and economic purpose for the production, transformation and marketing of

agricultural, livestock or forestry products, duly registered in the corresponding register.

Other legal status: any other legal entity that has not been included in previous sections will be included here: Joint Ownerships, non-profit entities, etc.

6.4.2 Operation manager.

Is the person responsible for the normal and daily management of the agricultural operation.

The operation manager coincides, in general, with the owner. In case it does not coincide, a distinction is made if the operation manager is a member of the owner's family or another paid person.

All operations will have only one person as operation manager. It will be the person that participates the most in the management of the operation. If this contribution is distributed equally, the operation manager will be considered to be the oldest person.

6.4.3 Agricultural training of operation manager

The following agricultural training categories are considered:

Exclusively practical experience: is training acquired through practical work on an agricultural operation.

University agricultural training: includes all university studies completed at a university or university college in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, agricultural technology, forestry, veterinary medicine or any other related subject.

Agricultural vocational training: includes all vocational studies completed of a first or second level in any of the specialisations in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, agricultural technology, forestry, veterinary medicine or any other related subject.

Other agricultural training: all courses or short courses taken that are a minimum of two weeks and relate to

one of the specialisations mentioned are included in this section.

6.5 ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE

Ecological agriculture is understood to be the collection of food and agricultural products without the use of chemical products and whose production methods comply with current legislation (Royal Decree 1852/1993 of 22 October on ecological agricultural production and labelling on the agricultural and food products).

Production should be carried out in such a way that the plots of land and production areas are completely separated from all other units that do not produce in accordance with the biological agriculture regulations.

The owners of operations with biological agriculture must register in the corresponding Register of the Ecological Agriculture Regulating Council and must comply with their regulations and controls.

6.6 OPERATION ACCOUNTING.

Agricultural accounting is understood as all systematic and regular registering of income and current expenditure, which allows a balance sheet and profit and loss account to be drawn up after the close of the "financial year", which can help the operation manager in his/her management of the operation itself. For this purpose, the informal notes on certain operation income and expenditure will not be considered accountable, nor the compilation of data carried out exclusively for tax purposes.

6.7 TOTAL AREA AND DIVISION OF LAND

The total operation area is made up of the area of all the plots included in the operation: the area owned by the owner, the area rented out for working and the area worked and governed by other types of tenancy agreement. Areas owned by the owner, but granted to third persons are excluded.

The plots or reserves are considered to be the complete expanse of land that is

within one single boundary, in other words, surrounded by land, buildings or water that do not belong to the operation.

The number of plots making up the total area is investigated.

6.8 USED AGRICULTURAL AREA (UAA)

Is the ensemble of cultivated areas of land and lands used as permanent pastures. The cultivated lands include arable crops, fallow lands, kitchen gardens and lands for woody crops.

6.9 LAND TENANCY REGIME

This characteristic only refers to agricultural operations with lands and is the legal form under which the operation's owner acts.

One operation can be made up of lands under different tenancy regimes:

a) Owned lands: for the purposes of the survey, those lands where the owner has right of ownership, with or without written deeds, and lands that have been worked peacefully and without interruption by the owner for a minimum of thirty years without paying rent are considered as such. Also considered in this group are usufruct lands.

Within the family-type units, those lands that form part of the operation and where a member of the family nucleus has property rights to the lands are taken as owned lands; similarly, also considered as owned lands are those that form part of the operation whose owner is a factual association and belong to any of the associates.

Lands that are the property of the owner transferred to third parties are not included in this group nor in the operation. In operations where the owner is a municipal or neighbourhood community, lands that have been transferred or let during the reference campaign do not form part of the operation.

b) Leased lands: a land is being leased if the owner benefits from the exploitation of the land independently of the operation's results via the

payment of a levy of rent, in cash, in kind or both at the same time.

Also included are lands from any other operation whose owner transfers them in compensation for a specific piece of work or service, insofar as the lands are not made available to an agricultural worker in the form of salary.

c) Share-cropping lands: are those lands that are the property of a third person given temporarily to the sharecropper via the payment of a certain percentage of the product worked or the equivalent in cash. This percentage depends on the local conditions, the type of company and the owner's contribution.

The sharecropper will be considered as the owner, whenever there is shared financial responsibility between the owner and the sharecropper

d) Lands under other tenancy regimes: included in this section are lands not included in any of the previous regimes: lands worked via free transfer, trust lands, lands in dispute, lands in a precarious position, ground rents, leaseholds, communal lands transferred or leased

6.10 IRRIGATION

Data relating to irrigation is collected with reference to two area types: Irrigated area and not irrigated area, in operations with available facilities and water.

6.10.1 The operation's irrigated area:

Is the area of all plots of land, which during the Census year, have been effectively irrigated at least once.

The operation's irrigated area is classified with regards each of the following criteria:

a) The irrigation method

The following methods are considered:

- Spraying. Procedure by which plants receive water in the form of artificial rain.
- Localised. Means of irrigation where soil water is localised via localised emissors that control the amount of

water supplied to each plant (trickle irrigation, micor-spraying, exuding, etc).

- Mountain flooding. Means of irrigation by which the water is applied to the plot of land and is drained or circulated on it (wild, flush, etc.)

- Other irrigation methods. Any other method that is different from the three previous sections is included in this category.

b) Origin of the water

If an operation, or part of one, is irrigated with water of different origins, only the main source of water will be considered when completing this section:

- Subterranean waters from wells or drill holes

Surface waters from pools, ponds, ditches, rivers, canals, etc

Purified waters from purifiers

- Desalted waters from desalters

c) The water irrigation management system:

- Grant integrated in an irrigation Community, if the holder of the rights to the water for irrigation is an irrigation community

- Individually granted if the holder of the rights to the water for irrigation is an individual

d) Amount of water

The area irrigated is classified into the two following modalities:

- Enough water. The operation area has been irrigated during the campaign as often as the crops in the area require. In other words, the amount of irrigation and the volume of water used have not restricted the crop's intensity, nor its selection.

- Not enough water. Irrigated area not included in the previous section.

6.10.2 Area that has not been irrigated, even though the operation has facilities and water

Is the area that has not been irrigated during the reference year even though

it could have been as the operation has its own technical facilities and enough water.

6.11 ASSOCIATED CROPS

Are crops associated to those with which they coexist during all or part of the plant cycle within the same plot of land or soil during the course of the agricultural campaign.

In associated crops the area is assigned proportionally to the use of land for each of the crops that make up the association.

Mixes of crops or mixed crops whose products are not harvested separately and which are considered to be one crop only are not considered to be associated crops, for example, mixed cereals.

6.12 SUCCESSIVE CROPS

Successive crops are those crops that grow in the same area during the agricultural campaign.

With this type of crop, the total area is allocated to the main crop, which is considered to be the crop with the greatest production value. If the production values do not noticeably differ, the main crop will be considered to be the one that has been planted for the longest time.

Secondary successive crops receive special treatment. Their definition appears in section 6.19.

6.13 LAND USE

In all sections that make up the groups detailed below, both the pure crop area and the proportional part in the case of association is included, as well as the main crop in the case of successive crops.

The total area of each agricultural operation with lands is classified according to its use in three large groups: Cultivated lands, lands used as permanent pastures and other lands. Lands corresponding to the first two groups are in turn classified into dry

and irrigated lands in accordance with the following definitions:

a) Dry lands

Dry lands are considered to be those that have not received more water than natural rainfall during the Census reference period.

b) Irrigated lands

These are considered to be lands that have received water during the reference period via man-made procedures, whatever the duration or quantity of watering, even if it is of a temporary nature.

6.13.1 Cultivated lands.

Are those lands which are tended to, however they are used and whenever this has been carried out during the agricultural year. These lands are tended to with hoes, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, scarifiers, toothed harrows, etc., work involving spreading fertilizer, rolling or boarding, cutting, hand hoeing or reseeding etc. in the permanent pastures is not included in this category. The following types of crop are considered in cultivated lands:

a) Arable crops

Contains those plants whose upper part has a herbaceous consistency (cereals, leguminous plants, potatoes, industrial crops, fodder plants, vegetables, etc.) Seeds designed to be used by the operation itself are included in the corresponding crop sections.

b) Fallow lands

Lands that have been rested during the course of the campaign without any kind of crop, but that have received some tending to.

Also included in this section are lands spread with green manure.

Two features clearly differentiate these lands from those that are later classified in the group "un-cultivated cultivable lands":

- Lands classified as fallow are included in the crop rotation or alternative.

- Fallow lands are justified within the dry farming farming techniques, as

they allow greater exploitation of rain water meaning that the crop can spread over arid zones.

c) Kitchen gardens

Areas destined for growing agricultural fruit and vegetable products (including potatoes), whose production is mainly aimed at self-consumption on the operation. This area must be less than 5 areas (500 m²).

d) Woody crops

Contains those plants whose upper part has a woody consistency. One common characteristic of all of these is that of occupying the land during long periods of time without the need to be transplanted after each harvest

All planted areas are included, even if they are not yet in production.

Woody crops include: fruit trees, olive groves, vineyards, nurseries for non-forest woody crops, woody crops in greenhouses and other permanent crops.

Forest trees and their nurseries are excluded.

6.13.2 Lands for permanent pastures.

Are lands not included in crop rotation, permanently dedicated (for a period of five years or more) to the production of grass. The following types are considered:

a) Permanent fields or grass lands

Lands used permanently for the production of grass, characteristic of areas with a certain degree of humidity and whose main exploitation is carried out through harvesting. These lands may be tended to in some way, such as with reseeding, fertilizer, rollers or boards etc.,. Fodder crops are excluded, as they are included in arable crops.

b) Other areas used for pastures

Other lands not included in the previous section that have been used as pasture for livestock.

Meadows are included in the pastures, as well as disused land and scrubland when they have been used for some type of livestock farming.

6.13.3 Other lands

This section contains other lands, which although forming part of the operation, do not belong to the so-called "Used Agricultural Area" (UAA).

The following modalities are distinguished:

a) Disused land

Land that is characterised by its lack of performance and which has not provided any kind of exploitation for livestock.

b) Straw-like

Land with a main covering of straw or alfa grass whose production is not harvested and if any performance has been obtained, it should be registered within the woody crops group, forming part of the UAA.

c) Brush

Land with a predominance of wild shrubs rockrose, heather, gorse, furze, broom, rosemary, thyme, European fan palm, Kermes oak, boiss, lentiscus etc.

d) Forest tree species

Included in this section are areas covered with forest tree species, which are not principally used for agricultural purposes or which have purposes that are different from forestry ones. Poplar groves within or on the edge of forests are included, as well as chestnut forests and walnut trees used mainly for the production of wood, Christmas tree plantations and forest nurseries that are found within forests and are used for the needs of the operation itself.

Also included are areas covered with forest trees or shrubs that mainly protect, as well as rows of trees outside forest areas and treed boundaries, which are included in the woodland area due to their importance.

Treed areas are classified according to the forest tree species contained in them:

- Leafy trees: forest areas covered with at least 75 percent leafy trees (eucalyptus, oak groves.)

- Resinous trees: forest areas covered with at least 75 percent resinous species (pine, juniper, scotch pine, etc.)

- Mixed: forest areas that do not include any one of the previous cases.

They are also classified by the destination of the wood produced within them:

- Non-commercial: treed areas where production is principally aimed at self-consumption or is used for preserving the environment, protecting the land or as a boundary between operations.

- Commercial: treed areas where production is principally aimed at sales (wood, firewood or other forestry products with profitable aims).

e) Other areas

included in this group are those lands that form part of the the total operation area (TA), but are not UAA nor belong to any of the previous sections, therefore corresponding to the "other lands" group. In this way, the following is registered:

- Areas that are agricultural, but have not been used for financial, social or other similar reasons and are not included in the alternative crops section. These areas may be used once again with means usually available on the operation.

- Areas that are not directly used for vegetal production, but which are needed by the exploitation (land used for buildings, stables, threshing floors, etc.) and areas that are not suitable for agricultural production, in other words, those areas that can not be cultivated if particularly powerful means are not used and which are not normally found on the operation (waste ground, quarries, etc.).

6.14 HEBACEOUS CROPS

Distinction is made between the following arable crops:

6.14.1 Cereals for grain.

Included in this group are those cereals that are mainly aimed at human or animal consumption of grain, both

formed and dry. Straw is considered to be a sub-product. Also included are the following mixes of cereals, such as maslin (a mix of wheat and rye). Cereals harvested for fresh consumption are excluded, given that these are considered to be fodder crops.

Within this group, the following species are differentiated:

- Soft wheat

- Hard wheat

- Barley

- Oats (including possible mixes with: wheat, barley or rye)

- Rye (including maslin)

- Rice

- Corn (green maize which is included in fodder crops and sweetcorn for human consumption which is included in vegetables, are excluded)

- Sorghum

Others (including other cereal mixes)

The two types of wheat mentioned are clearly different due to their flour destination. In this way, soft wheat, which is the most common, is used for bread-baking, whereas hard wheat flours are not good for this purpose and are used for pastries and semolinas.

Another differentiating factor between the two aforementioned types is the price, thus hard wheat variety reaches higher market prices than soft wheat.

6.14.2 Leguminous plants for grain.

Included are those leguminous plants that are mainly used for human or animal grain consumption, both formed and dry. They are considered to be a sub-product of straw. If the plant cycle is shortened in order to take advantage of green plants, the aforementioned leguminous plants are included in the group of vegetables when dealing with human consumption, or in the fodder crop group if they are used for animal consumption.

The following groups are distinguished:

- Chick peas.
- Dry beans.
- Lentils.
- Peas for fodder (unmixed)
- road beans for fodder (unmixed).
- Other dried pulses, such as lentil vetch, vetch common, carob, fenugreek, grass pea, etc, including mixes, even if they are mixed with cereals.

6.14.3 Potatoes.

This section includes both potatoes farmed on worked land and also horticulturally farmed potatoes.

6.14.4 Industrial crops.

These are arable crops whose product requires an industrial process prior to their final use. The seeds of oleaginous plants are included (sunflower, safflower, rape, soya, peanut and others).

Areas used for the cultivation of the following species are considered:

- Sugar beet: beet used for the production of sugar. Excluded from this group are those plants used for the production of fodder for animal use, as well as those used for the production of seeds.
- Sugar cane
- Cotton
- Sunflower
- Safflower
- Soya
- Colza oil and rape
- Tobacco
- Hop plant
- Aromatic and medicinal plants and spices (pepper for paprika, saffron, anise, lavender, camomile, deadly nightshade, gentian, peppermint, liquorice, etc.)
- Others

6.14.5 Fodder crops.

These are crops that are exclusively destined for livestock food and can be consumed fresh or can go through some kind of preservation process (silaging, hay making.). Seeds are excluded. The following species are considered:

- Roots and tubers (turnip, beet, carrot, jerusalem artichoke, yam and other)
- Green maize
- Leguminous fodder plants such as vetch, lentil vetch, carob, lupin, etc.

Other green, annual fodder plants (grases, coles, pumpkin, fodder thistles, etc.).

- Alfalfa.
- Green, multiannual fodder plants (clover, sainfoin, sulla, pastures, etc.).

6.14.6 Vegetables.

This section includes those species destined for human consumption that have a horticultural character and are obtained both through horticultural farming and also on worked land, as can be, in occasions, tomatoes, melons, green peas, green beans, broad beans, strawberries, sweetcorn. Potatoes are excluded. The cultivated area is obtained for each of the following modalities:

- Vegetables on worked land: are vegetables cultivated in lands that are included with other non-horticultural crops, such as cereals, dried pulses, industrial crops.
- Horticulturally cultivated vegetables: are those vegetables cultivated in lands where only horticultural species are cultivated, whether this be in the open air or under shelter.

Within the open air section, all those plants grown under any type of shelter are excluded, both temporary and permanent, as well as those cultivated on sand in the open air.

Within the shelter systems, it is important to note:

- a) Shelter-belts: barriers consisting of trees, osier or plastic screens that

restrict excessive air speed without affecting its circulation.

b) Padded: a covering that is in direct contact with the ground, generally made of plastic and which does not include any kind of framework.

c) Tunnel: device, usually temporary, with framework that is not accessible and which confines a specific volume of air between the land and the protective covering.

d) Seed bed: Specific feature of previous device with very restricted continuance.

e) Open air sanding: an intensive cultivation system based on layers of manure and sand that allow harvests to be brought on, economic use of water and the use of water with a particular salinity.

– Vegetables in greenhouses or under shelter:

Included in this section are those horticultural species that are cultivated during all or part of the plant cycle under frames that are either fixed or mobile, with total or partial sealing and with or without the possibility of air conditioning. The aforementioned structures are usually of wood or metal and the covering sheet of plastic or glass.

In terms of mobile greenhouses that have been used as such, the area to be registered is obtained by adding the different areas covered by the greenhouse. On the other hand, when the greenhouse, either fixed or mobile, has not been moved and there has been successive use of the same area, the area should only be counted once.

6.14.7 Ornamental flowers and plants.

Using the same concepts as for vegetables, two cultivation means are considered in this case:

- Open air and/or sheltered
- In greenhouses and/or sheltered

6.14.8 Seeds and small plants for sale.

The area dedicated to the production of seeds and small plants for sale is

considered, excluding cereals, potatoes and oleaginous plants, which should be included in the headings of the respective crops.

Seeds and plants that fulfill the needs of the operation itself are included in the headings of the corresponding crops.

6.14.9 Other crops

The areas of all arable crops that have not been included in the previous headings and which exist on the operation are included.

6.15 WOODY CROPS

The area dedicated to woody crops, either in regular plantation format or scattered about, will be considered. In regular plantation format the trees are distributed in an orderly and geometric way, which is more or less perfect and with a density greater than forty trees per Ha. and with at least two parallel lines.

Trees that are scattered are treated in the same way as associated crops by noting both the pure crop area and the proportional part that is scattered in the corresponding section.

Distinction is made between the following groups of woody crop species:

6.15.1 Citrus fruit

- Orange tree
- Mandarin tree
- Lemon tree
- Others: Grapefruit, lime, etc.

6.15.2 Fruit trees and berries native to temperate climates

The following species are considered:

- Apple tree
- Pear tree
- Apricot tree
- Peach tree

- Cherry tree and sour cherry tree
- Plum tree
- Fig tree
- Others: Quince tree, loquat, hawthorn, pomegranate tree, persimmon, raspberry, currant-bush, etc.

6.15.3 Fruit trees and berries native to subtropical climates

Species considered are:

- Banana tree
- Avocado tree
- Custard apple tree
- Kiwi tree
- Others: Pineapple, papaya, guava, mango, lychee, passion fruit, prickly pear, date palm, etc.

6.15.4 Dried fruit trees

- Almond tree
- Hazelnut tree
- Walnut tree
- Others: Pistaccio tree, chestnut tree, etc.

The species summarised are included in this section if their main exploitation is their fruit. If this is not the case, they are assigned to the forest tree species section".

6.15.5 Olive grove

The area used for the cultivation of olive groves is classified according to the olive's destination:

- Table olives
- Oil-press olives

6.15.6 Vineyard

The vineyard are is classified according to where the grapes are destined:

- Table grapes
- Grapes for raisins
- Vinification grapes

In vineyards with vinification grapes, it is important to distinguish between those areas used for the cultivation of grapes destined for the production of quality wines, in specific regions in receipt of legal obligations corresponding to wine with denomination of origin, from those areas destined for the production of other wines.

Stock to be grafted is included in the previous sections in accordance with the destination given for its future production.

6.15.7 Nurseries

The area occupied by young, woody plants cultivated in the open air and to be transplanted is registered. Forest nurseries used for the operation's needs and which are located on forest land are excluded.

The following sections are considered:

- Vine nurseries: areas used for the obtention of vegetative vine reproduction materials, such as pickets, rooted vines, grafted plants, etc. excluding mother vines of stock
- Mother vines of stock: those that are used for the production of vine stock.
- Other woody crop nurseries.

6.15.8 Other permanent crops

Included in this section is the area of all open air permanent crops on the operation that have not been included in previous headings, for example, capers, pitas, white mulberry trees, osiers, carobs, reeds, sugar cane, raffia, bamboo, rattan, kapok.

6.15.9 Woody crops in greenhouses

The area occupied by woody species that have been under frames, either fixed or mobile, with total or partial sealing and with elements of air conditioning during all or part of the plant cycle is considered.

6.16 GREENHOUSE BASE AREA

Is the area occupied by greenhouses used on the operation. For mobile greenhouses, the area is registered just once, even when the greenhouse is used on a number of different areas during the year. In greenhouses with a number of floors, the base area relates to the covered base floor.

6.17 MUSHROOMS, WILD MUSHROOMS AND OTHER CULTIVATED FUNGUS

Includes, exclusively, mushrooms, wild mushrooms and other fungus grown in constructions built or adapted for this purpose, or underground or in caves.

The area of beds available for cultivation which, during the twelve months of the reference period, have been filled once or a number of times with mull, is registered.

The surface layers of the beds are counted only once even though they are used a number of times during the agricultural campaign.

6.18 WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS UNDER THE EUROPEAN UNION AID SCHEME

In this section, only the areas for which the operation has received financial aid corresponding to the withdrawal of arable crop land from production during the survey's year of reference (1-X-98 to 30-IX-99) will be included-99).

Lands withdrawn from the **production** of arable crops are classified according to the destination given to them:

- Without crops and without financial use (with or without plant cover)
- With crops
- . Non-food annual products (colza.)
- . Non-food multiannual products (trees, shrubs)
- . Transformed into permanent fields or grasslands
- . Afforestation
- . Non-food products, brown fallow land (lentils, chick peas and vetch)

6.19 SECONDARY SUCCESSIVE CROPS

These are crops that precede or follow the main crop and are gathered during the twelve months of the reference period.

Horticultural crops, greenhouse crops and kitchen gardens are excluded.

The total dry and irrigated cultivated area is counted, differentiating whether it is used for:

- Cereals for grain
- Leguminous plants for grain
- Oleaginous plants for grain
- Others

6.20 TYPE OF CROP ASSOCIATION

In this section, the total area truly occupied by a crop association is recorded. Distinction is made between the following association types:

- Citrus fruit - Citrus fruit
- Vineyard-Arable
- Vineyard-Olive grove
- Vineyard-Fruit trees
- Olive grove-Arable
- Olive grove-Fruit trees
- Fruit trees-Arable
- Fruit trees-Fruit trees
- Corn-Beans
- Other arable crops with arable crops
- Agricultural crops-Forestry species
- Other associated crops

6.21 MACHINERY

Agricultural machinery is understood to be the ensemble of machines used on agricultural operations.

Two types of information are collected in this chapter on machinery:

- Number of machines owned exclusively by the operation: the number machines of all types that are used or available and which exist on the operation on the day of the is collected.
- Use of machines by the operation, without including those that are exclusively owned: Information is collected on whether machinery that is

not exclusively owned by the operation has been used during the campaign, highlighting whether the machinery is jointly owned or cooperative machinery or whether it belongs to other operations or service companies.

The following machinery is considered:

- Tractors (wheels or chains): tractors with two axles or more, used for doing agricultural work on the operation and other motor vehicles, whenever they perform as agricultural tractors (Jeeps, Unimog).

- Garden tractors, motor mowers, motor hoes and self-propelled rotary cultivators: motor machines with one axle that are used in agriculture, horticulture and viticulture and similar machines without an axle.

Machines used exclusively for parks and lawns are excluded

- Cereal harvesters: automobile machinery, or those that work with a tractor for the harvesting (reaping, threshing and sweeping) of cereals, including rice and corn for grain.

Included in this section are combine harvesters for leguminous plants, oligonous seeds and grasses

- Other completely automated combine harvesters. Automobile machines that are dragged or pulled by tractors that are different from the cereal harvesters used for collection. Used continuously for sugar beet, potatoes or fodder crops. The harvesting of a crop can be done in one or a number of operations (for example when machines with different purposes are used in a number of uninterrupted operations). In this case, the different machines count as one.

Irrigation equipment: all the different equipment used for irrigation, whether this is done by spraying or using channels or tubes. Mobile irrigation equipment is understood to be that which can be moved from one piece of land to another during the same vegetation period. Fixed irrigation equipment is firmly installed and can not be moved during the vegetation period.

The animals existing on the operation on the day of the interview are included in this section, including those being moved between winter and summer pastures and livestock on an integration or contract basis. **Integration basis** is considered to be all types of contract that imply a dependence on supplies, animals, fodder and on sale. It includes therefore, vertical integration with private companies and horizontal or cooperative integration.

The following species and classification of animals are considered in the survey

6.22.1 Cattle

a) Cows

Female cows that have calved. This includes, if it is the case, cows of under two years if they have calved. They are classified as:

- Dairy cows: cows that, because of their breed or status, are used exclusively or mainly for the production of milk for human consumption or for its transformation into dairy products. This includes dairy cows for culling, in other words, those destined for the slaughterhouse after their last milking.

- Other cows: cows that, because of their breed or status, are used exclusively or mainly for the production of calves and whose milk production is basically used for feeding their calves. This includes work cows and other cows for culling destined for the slaughterhouse.

b) Other cattle of two years or more

- Males: this section includes studs, work oxen and other males above two years old.

- Young bulls: this includes female cattle of two years old or above that have never calved, even if these females were pregnant on the day of the interview.

c) Cattle of between one and two years old.

- Males

- Females: those that have calved are excluded

d) Cattle of under one year

6.22 LIVESTOCK

- Males
- Females

6.22.2 Sheep

- Ewes

They are females of the sheep variety that have lambed at least once. Also included in this section are those ewes that are destined for culling.

- Replacement lambs

This includes female sheep that have not lambed and whose purpose is to replace or increase the flock of ewes.

- Other sheep

This includes young animals of both sexes, feeding lambs and lambs that have stopped feeding, who are to be slaughtered, as well as studs and castrated males.

6.22.3 Goats

- Female goats

Included in this section are female goats that have kidded at least once; as well as female goats destined for culling.

- Replacement female kids

Are female goats that have not kidded and whose purpose is to replace or increase the herd of mothers.

- Other goats

This includes young animals of both sexes, feeding kids and those that have stopped feeding who are to be slaughtered, as well as studs and castrated males.

6.22.4 Pigs

- Sows

In this heading we consider females used for reproduction that have already farrowed. Once they have stopped suckling their piglets and they are to be slaughtered for culling purposes, they should be counted in the **other pigs** section.

- Replacement sows of 50 kilograms and over

Are females that have not farrowed and whose purpose is to replace or increase the group of mothers. Their live weight is at least 50 kilograms.

- Piglets weighing under 20 kilograms

Included in this heading are male or female pigs whose live weight is under 20 kilograms; whatever their purpose

- Other pigs

This includes animals not included in the previous sections: boars, animals being fattened up of both sexes whose live weight is over 20 kilograms and breeders who are to be slaughtered, both males and females.

6.22.5 Horses

In this chapter the following species are included:

- Horse

Includes all animals of the equine race, whatever their age, sex, breed or status: studs, riding, work, competition and others.

- Mule

All animals, mules and hinnies, whatever their age or status.

- Ass

Includes all animals of the ass breed, whatever their age, sex, breed or status.

6.22.6 Poultry

- Chickens

Females as of laying age and whose eggs are for consumption or for reproduction.

- Chicks destined for laying

Young animals of the chicken variety, females that have not yet started to lay.

- Meat chickens and cockerels

Includes broilers and other chickens bred for the production of meat that are breeding or being fattened up; as well as cockerels and male chickens used for reproduction, whatever their weight, breed and age.

- Turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowl

This includes all these birds, whatever their age, weight and purpose.

- Ostriches

This includes all these birds, whatever their age, weight and purpose.

- Other poultry

This includes pigeons, quails, pheasants and guinea fowl bred in captivity, whatever their age and weight.

6.22.7 Does

Females that have given birth at least once.

6.22.8 Beehives

This includes all beehives, both mobile and fixed, whatever their design.

6.22.9 Other animals

This includes all those game animals bred in captivity that have not been included in previous headings and which belong to the operation. Pets are excluded.

6.23 FACILITIES FOR THE STORAGE OF ANIMAL-ORIGIN FERTILISERS

The survey will research whether the operation has facilities for the storage of natural fertilisers of animal origin that are different from collection tanks distinguishing between solid dung, slurry or semi-liquid dung storage facilities, storage capacity for each type of dung and if the facilities are covered.

Availability of a methane recovery system will also be investigated.

Covered facility for the storage of animal-origin fertiliser is understood to be any facility covered in such a way that the fertiliser is protected from rain and other precipitations.

Different fertilisers are defined as:

- Solid dung: excrement of domestic animals with or without bedding straw, which possibly contains a small quantity of urine.

- Slurry: urine of domestic animals that possibly contains a small quantity of excrement and/or water.

- Semi-liquid dung: dung in liquid form, in other words, a mix of excrement and urine from domestic animals that may eventually contain water and/or a small quantity of bedding straw".

Availability of a methane recovery system will also be investigated, that is, a system which enables recovering the methane released by the fertiliser, preventing it from entering the atmosphere.

6.24 AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ON THE OPERATION

Agricultural labour includes everybody who, having passed the age of obligatory schooling, has carried out agricultural work during the period 1-X-98 to 30-IX-99.

Agricultural work is considered to be all human activity that contributes to the agricultural operation's financial results. It covers:

- Organisation and management work: purchases, sales, accounting.

- Work with sowing, cultivation and harvesting.

- Work with the livestock: the preparation and distribution of food, milking and care of the animals.

- Storage and fitting-out work on the operation: silaging, fencing, packing.

- Upkeep work on buildings, machinery and facilities.

Employees employed by others, or through mutual assistance schemes, for example labour through an agricultural services company or cooperatives, will not be considered. Domestic tasks carried out by the owner or owner's relatives or by wage earners that are not relatives will not be considered as the operation's agricultural work either. Work involving the manufacture of products deriving from the operation's production, such as cheese or cold meats, is also excluded.

Transport work relating to the operation is only considered if it is

carried out by the operation's own employees.

6.24.1 Family labour

This characteristic is only included in agricultural operations whose owner is an individual. Family labour is considered to be the owner, his/her spouse and other family members if they carry out agricultural work for the operation on a continual or temporary basis, as wage earners or not.

Included in the **owner's other family members** are ancestors, descendents and other relatives, including those related by marriage or adoption, regardless of whether they live on the operation or somewhere else.

For each one of the persons included in family labour, the data specified hereunder is collected: Sex, age, if the operation manager, number of full and or/ partial days worked on the operation, whether they are in receipt of any kind of remuneration and whether they have carried out any other profitable activity.

6.24.2 Non-family labour

Is labour which is supplied by persons different from the owner and family members in return for money, in kind or both at the same time.

It covers:

a) Labour by permanent wage earners, whose pay is continuous throughout the year. It includes the number of persons classified by sex, age and intervals of full days, or their equivalent, worked on the operation.

Also included is the operation manager if he/she is not included in the family labour section. Included are the sex, age, number of full days worked on the operation and whether any other profit-making activity was carried out during the reference period.

b) Temporary wage earners' labour. The number of days worked, according to the employees' sex are registered.

6.25 DAYS WORKED ON THE OPERATION BY PERSONS NOT DIRECTLY EMPLOYED BY THE OWNER

The number of days worked on the operation by persons who have not been directly employed by the owner during the twelve months of the agricultural campaign are researched, for example wage earners from contracted companies.

6.26 PRODUCTION COMMERCIALISATION

The main commercialisation channel for the yearly production of the following products sold by the operation will be investigated: grain cereals, leguminous plants for grain, potato, alfalfa, vegetables, ornamental plants and flowers, vinification grapes, table grapes, oil-press olives, table olives, citrus fruits, fresh non citrus fruits, dried fruit fruits, animals for sacrifice, cow milk, goat and sheep milk and eggs.

The commercialisation canals taken into account are: Direct sales to consumers, sales to private sales operators, co-operative delivery, ATC delivery, sales to transformation industries an other means of commercialization.

7 Measurement units and operation types

7.1 MEASUREMENT UNITS

7.1.1 Area units

The crop areas are expressed in hectares and areas.

7.1.2 Animal units

Livestock data is expressed in number of heads or in **animal units** (AU), which are obtained by applying a coefficient to each species and type in order to group different species in one common unit.

The coefficients used are:

Dairy cows: 1; Other cows: 0.8; Male cattle of 24 months and above: 1; Female cattle of 24 months and above: 0.8; Cattle of between 12 and 24 above: 0.7; Cattle of under 12 months: 0.4; Sheep: 0.1; Goats: 0.1; Sows: 0.5; Replacement sows: 0.5; Piglets: 0.027; Other pigs: 0.3; Horses: 0.8; Chickens: 0.014; Laying hens: 0.014; Meat chickens and cockerels: 0.007; Turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowl: 0.03; Other poultry: 0.03; Does: 0.02. Beehives and ostriches are exempt and are not converted into AU.

These coefficients have been modified with regards the last Agrarian Census, in accordance with EUROSTAT recommendations

7.1.3 Labour units

Work data for the operation are expressed in **number of full or partial days** or in **annual labour units (ALU)**; one ALU is equivalent to the work carried out by one person on a full-time basis over one year.

The next chart gives the equivalents of ALUs, working days, hours worked and the percentage of annual work time of one person working on a full time basis:

Porcentaje	Horas	Jornadas	UTA
> 0 a < 25%	> 0 a < 456	> 0 a < 57	> 0 a < 0,250
25 a < 50%	456 a < 912	57 a < 114	0,250 a < 0,500
50 a < 75%	912 a < 1369	114 a < 171	0,500 a < 0,750
75 a < 100%	1369 a < 1826	171 a < 228	0,750 a < 1
100%	1826 y más	228 y más	1

A partial day is calculated as half of a full day.

7.1.4 Other conventional measurement units

The following conventional measurement units are also used in the survey:

a) Gross Margin (GM)

Is the balance between the monetary value of the gross production and the value of certain direct costs inherent in this production.

As it is impossible to obtain this balance for each individual operation, a normalised coefficient is calculated at an Autonomous Community level for

each activity on the agricultural operations, called the **standard gross margin (SGM)**. Activity is understood as each type of crop or type of livestock worked in the region.

These coefficients, which determine each activity's gross margin, are based on average data generally provided by the operations within the Farm Accountancy Network and calculated for a reference period covering a number of years. They are updated at specific points, in accordance with economic trends.

For the 1999 census, the SGM reference period corresponds to the average for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997.

For each operation, the gross margin of a particular activity is calculated by multiplying its physical size, hectares or livestock heads according to each case by the corresponding coefficient. The total of gross margins of all activities on the operation gives us the operation's **total gross margin (TGM)**.

b) European size unit (ESU)

Economic size is expressed in European measurement units known as **European size units (ESU)**. One ESU corresponds to 1,200 European currency units (ECU) of gross margin.

7.2 OPERATION TYPES

The types aim to group agricultural operations that are relatively similar in different classes, based on two essential operation characteristics:

- The type of farming
- Economic size

Both the type and size are determined on the basis of the gross margin.

The economic size is the TGM of an operation. The type of farming (TF) is defined according to the relative composition, by activity, of the operation's gross margin.

The classification of agricultural operations according to its TF appears in annex IV. In accordance with community demands, the General Agriculture TF have been modified as of 1995 and the new TF 13 and TF 14 have been established.

The types have been conceived as a statistical analysis instrument in order

to respond to the needs of agricultural policy. They allow:

- a) An analysis of the operations' situation based on economic criteria.
- b) A comparison of the operations' situations:
 - Between different type classes.
 - Between the different member states or regions.
 - Between different time periods.
- c) A linking of the operations' economic size with their physical size and the work factor.

of agricultural operations (the optimum number of operations is considered to range between 8 and 10 thousand) Regions are comprised by complete municipalities (a municipality can only belong to one region) and must have geographic continuity.

–Regional organisation, as the greatest novelty in the Census, is comprised by a Regional Office used as managing, control and monitoring centre for the development of works within its territorial scope and Local Census Offices.

A Regional Supervisor will be at the head of each Regional Office. Census Agents and Group supervisors will be located at local census offices.

8 Census procedures

8.1 PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.

The scope of the tasks to be undertaken requires hiring, besides INE's permanent staff, temporary workers in the following professional categories and numbers:

6300	Census agents
1550	Group supervisors
250	Regional supervisors
250	Inspection assistants
250	Administrative assistants

8.2 CENSUS STRUCTURE

Basically, the Census will be planned at three levels: national, provincial and regional organisations.

- National organisation: Is the supranational structure, with ehad office at INE's Central Services, which comprises three organisms: National Commision, National Inspection and Central census office.
- Provincial Organisation: is the basic Census organisation. It comprises a Provinical census office, a Provincial Inspection and Regional Inspection.

For proper performance, and for the purposes of the Agriculatural Census, the province is divided into Regions, each one comprising a variable number

8.3 MISSION OF CENSUS PERSONNEL

Regional inspectors, INE Statistical Technicians with University Diploma, are responsible for the census works carried out in regional territories.

Regional Inspectors will control and inspect field works, analyzing and verifying census results obtained in their region.

Regional inspectors will be integrated in the provincial census office and will be supported by *Inspection Assistants*, one per region. The main task of Inspection Assistants is Questionnaire Quality Control, as well as supporting Group Supervisor, Regional Supervisor and Regional Inspector operations, and to act as liaison between the region and the Provincial Census Office.

Each Regional Office will be headed by a *Regional Supervisor*, who will control and monitor correct execution of census works, reporting to the Regional Inspector. He/she will also solve incidences arising regarding offices, personnel, qualified informers, registered surface monitoring, recording activity reports, etc.

Census Agents will be responsible for conducting interviews with agricultural operation owners.

Group Supervisors will be responsible for controlling the work of census agents. Each Group supervisor is in charge of several Census agents. His/her main mission is to carry out an exhaustive depuration of all questionnaires. He/she will fill out activity reports and will supervise the correct updating of directories and adjustment of surfaces registered in the census to the ones in the cadastre.

Administrative tasks of the regional office will be carried out by - *Assistants Clerks*, one or two per region, depending on the number of Operations. Their main duties include recording activity reports and incidence reports.

8.4 CENSUS MATERIAL

8.4.1 Questionnaires

The questionnaire includes main characteristics of agricultural operations.

It is similar to the one used in the Agrarian Census of 89, including the novelties introduced by EUROSTAT.

It includes a Quality Control section. This control will be carried out during the execution of field works and will allow to evaluate the quality of gathered information and to redistribute resources to addresses where it is most appropriate.

The questionnaire model is attached as an Annex.

8.4.2 Directory of agricultural operations

The directory of the Agrarian Census is the result of crossing as many administrative source based files as available.

A first filtering process will be carried out at INE regional offices before starting with Census works.

8.4.3 Training manuals

The personnel involved in Census will receive training courses at different levels, depending on appointed functions. With the purpose of guaranteeing proper personnel training, manuals covering basic contents for Census Agents, Group Supervisors, Inspection Assistants, Regional Supervisors and Regional Inspectors will be edited.

Courses will be taught with the support of a didactic audiovisual unit (VIDEO) with definitions, collection rules and practical case studies.

8.4.4 Software application

This application, which manages information collection works, will be used by the central Census Office, Provincial Census Offices and regional Offices, at a different level.

It manages regional training, listing and tag print-outs for letters, activity and incidence report recording, as well as

the elaboration of control tables and error listings.

8.5 INFORMATION COLLECTION

Appointment of municipalities to regions will be carried out at the provincial Census Office, as well as activities for obtaining municipalities listings and tags.

Census Agents and group Supervisors are appointed at the regional Office.

The Census agent sends subpoena letters to agricultural operations owners. Interviews will be held in a premise fitted out for such purpose at each municipality, Local census office, unless otherwise specified.

If the owner fails to assist to the first subpoena, he would be summoned a second time at a later date. Visits to the owner's residence are also foreseen in case the owner fails to assist to both subpoenas, in a second stage. Census agents will fill out a report with the incidences which might have happened.

The Group supervisor will thoroughly filter all questionnaires from the four interviewers appointed to him and will fill out simultaneously the Activity Report.

The Assistant Clerk will record situation and incidence Reports in the regional office.

The Inspection Assistant will carry out the Quality control of the census operation, on a questionnaire sample which will be selected with such purposes. He/she will fill out a control report on detected errors.

Data collection starts on October 1st and ends December 31st, 1999. During January 2000, regional offices will remain open in order to collect complementary information.

8.6 CENSUS ADVERTISING

An advertising campaign has been programmed, supporting information collection, which consists in issuing information posters, to be shown at public places granting greater diffusion, and a campaign with direct advertising insertions and news articles in written and radio communications means.

Agricultural Professional Organizations (APOS), Agricultural Boards, Councils and any Organisms that might support and advertise the census operation will be contacted.

9 Tables of results

This classifications shall be established at a national level, on a autonomous and provincial basis.

Maintaining in as far as possible, the line set by previous census, with the purpose of enabling series to be compared with each other, and on another hand, alignment with guidelines established in this subject by the European Economic Community for its member states, are among the objectives set in the Agrarian Census of 1999.

The tables appear in two sections: the first one classifies the operations according to "total area" (TA) and used "used agricultural area" (UAA) and the second, according to the "type of farming" (TF).

9.1 CLASSIFICATION OF OPERATIONS ACCORDING TO TOTAL AREA (TA) AND USED AGRICULTURAL AREA (UAA) INDEPENDENTLY AND CROSSINGS BETWEEN THESE VARIABLES AND CULTIVATED LANDS.

This classification is carried out on a national level, by autonomous communities and provinces.

These tables are grouped in seven chapters:

Chapter 1. Classification according to total area:

At the side of all tables in this chapter, operations are classified according to "total area".

Table headings are distributed in accordance with the following subjects:

- General land distribution
- Owner's legal personality and operation management
- Land tenancy regime
- Herbaceous crops and fallow lands, woody crops and Kitchen gardens.

- Secondary successive crops, greenhouse, mushroom and types of crop association

- Livestock

- Machinery

- Irrigation

- Family labour

- Non-family labour

- Annual labour units (ALU) in the operation

- Studies carried out by the operation manager

Chapter 2. Classification according to used agricultural area:

The result tables contained in this chapter are analogue to those in chapter 1. Operations are classified, table sides, taking into account the used agricultural area (UAA)

Chapter 3. Classification according to total area and used agricultural area:

In the tables of this chapter, operations are subject to a double classification by size with regards to total area and used agricultural area.

Tables are distributed in accordance with the following subjects:

- General land distribution

- Exploitation of cultivated lands

- Exploitation of non cultivated lands

- Livestock

- Machinery

- Work

Chapter 4. Classification according to used agricultural area and cultivated lands

This chapter includes the same tables as chapter 3, with the difference that the double classification of operations, side by heading, is carried out with regards to the used agricultural area and cultivated lands.

Chapter 5. Classification of operations whose owner is an individual, according to the total area

In the side of all chapter tables, operations are classified with respect to the total area.

Table headings are distributed in accordance with the following subjects:

- General distribution of area

- Exploitation of cultivated lands

- Exploitation of non cultivated lands

- Livestock

- Machinery

- Work

Chapter 6. Classification of operations whose owner is an individual, according to the used agricultural area

This chapter includes the same tables as chapter 5. Operations are classified, side by heading, taking into account the used agricultural area.

Chapter 7. Classification of operations where the owner is an individual, taking into account used agricultural area (UAA), annual labor units (ALU) and animal units (AU).

In the tables in this chapter, operations are subject to a double classification taking into account used agricultural surface and annual labor units (UTA) and used agricultural surface and animal units (AU).

9.2 OPERATION CLASSIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH TYPE OF FARMING (TF).

This classification is carried out on a national level and by Autonomous Community.

The tables in this section are grouped in four chapters.

Chapters 1 and 2 present classifications in accordance with their type of farming (TF) and operation economic size (Total gross margin) of all operations and those which at least have an annual labor unit (ALU), respectively.

All types of farming, detailed in annex IV, appear at the side for these two chapters.

At headings, operations are classified with respect to the total gross margin in UDE.

In chapter 3, operations are classified by type of farming (two digit TF) and their economic size.

The headings in this chapters are analogue to those of chapters 1 and 2.

A characteristic selection appears at the sides.

In chapter four operations are classified by economic size and gross margin percentage of crops and livestock compared with the operation's total gross margin.

A characteristic selection appears at the sides.

The titles and scheme for all tables appear in annex V

10 Publications schedule

The tables of results are presented in the following books:

Book I. National results (1 book).

Book II. Results by Autonomous Communities. This book will include ten volumes, one per each community comprised by more than one province.

Book III. Provincial results. Will be comprised by 50 volumes, one per province.

Book IV.. Regional and municipal results. Will equally be comprised by 50 volumes, one per province.

Book V National results by type of farming (TF) (1 volume)

Book VI.. Result by Autonomous Communities according to TF. This book will be comprised by 17 volumes, one per Autonomous Community.

Book R National summary by autonomous communities and provinces (1 volume)



Censo Agrario 1999

Cuestionario

I Identificación de la explotación

1. Directorio (A cumplimentar por el Agente Censal)

Nº de Orden de la explotación (Directorio) _____

Provincia _____ Municipio _____

Comarca _____ Agente Censal _____

2. Adscripción (A cumplimentar por el Encargado de Grupo)

Provincia _____ Municipio _____

Nº de Encargado de Grupo _____ Nº de Orden del Cuestionario _____

Naturaleza, características y finalidad

El censo agrario es una operación estadística periódica a gran escala, patrocinada por el Estado, para la recogida, elaboración y publicación de información de la estructura del sector agrario.

El censo proporciona principalmente datos relativos a las características de la organización y la estructura del sector y a la utilización de recursos tales como la tierra, el agua, la maquinaria y la mano de obra.

Legislación

El Reglamento (CE) N° 2467/96 del Consejo de la Unión Europea de 17 de diciembre de 1996, establece en su artículo 2° que los Estados miembros efectuarán un Censo general de todas las explotaciones agrícolas.

Por otra parte, la disposición adicional segunda de la Ley 13/1996, de 30 de diciembre de 1996, señala como estadísticas obligatorias aquellas cuya realización resulte obligatoria para el Estado español por exigencia de la normativa de la Unión Europea. Y, según el artículo 26 j) de la Ley 12/1989 de 9 de mayo de la Función Estadística Pública (LFEP), corresponde al Instituto Nacional de Estadística la formación de los censos generales, tanto demográficos como de carácter económico.

Secreto Estadístico

Serán objeto de protección y quedarán amparados por el **secreto estadístico**, los datos personales que obtengan los servicios estadísticos tanto directamente de los informantes como a través de fuentes administrativas (art. 13.1 de la Ley de la Función Estadística Pública de 9 de mayo de 1989, (LFEP)). Todo el personal estadístico tendrá la obligación de preservar el secreto estadístico (art. 17.1 de la LFEP).

Obligación de facilitar los datos

Los servicios estadísticos podrán solicitar datos de todas las personas físicas y jurídicas nacionales y extranjeras residentes en España (artículo 10.1 de la LFEP).

Todas las personas físicas y jurídicas que suministren datos, tanto si su colaboración es obligatoria como voluntaria, **deben contestar de forma veraz, exacta, completa y dentro del plazo** a las preguntas ordenadas en la debida forma por parte de los servicios estadísticos (art. 10.2 de la LFEP).

El **incumplimiento** de las obligaciones establecidas en esta Ley, en relación con las estadísticas para fines estatales, **será sancionado** de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en las normas contenidas en el presente Título (art. 48.1 de la LFEP).

Las infracciones muy graves serán sancionadas con multas de **500.001 a 5.000.000** de pesetas. Las infracciones graves serán sancionadas con multas de **50.001 a 500.000** pesetas. Las infracciones leves se sancionarán con multas de **10.000 a 50.000** pesetas (art. 51.1, 51.2 y 51.3 de la LFEP).

Información obligatoria

II Titular

Nombre o razón social

NIF/CIF

Domicilio (calle, plaza, paseo, avenida, etc.)

Número

Código Postal

Entidad de población

Teléfono

Provincia

Cód.

Municipio

Cód.

INFORMANTE: ¿Coincide con el titular?

SI → (Pasar al Cuadro III)

NO



Nombre

Domicilio (calle, plaza, paseo, avenida, etc.)

Número

Código Postal

Entidad de población

Teléfono

Provincia

Cód.

Municipio

Cód.

III Personalidad jurídica y gestión de la explotación

1 Personalidad jurídica

- Persona física _____ 1
- Sociedad mercantil (anónima, limitada, etc.) _____ 2
- Entidad pública _____ 3
- Cooperativa de producción _____ 4
- Sociedad agraria de transformación (SAT) _____ 5
- Otra condición jurídica (*especificar:* _____) 6

2 ¿Quién realiza la gestión corriente y cotidiana de la explotación? (Jefe de la explotación)

- El titular _____ 1
- Un miembro de la familia _____ 2
- Otra persona _____ 3

3. ¿La explotación utiliza exclusivamente métodos de agricultura ecológica? _____ SI 1 NO 6

4. ¿Lleva libros contables para la gestión de la explotación? _____ SI 1 NO 6

5. ¿Cuál es la formación agrícola del jefe de la explotación?

- Experiencia agrícola exclusivamente práctica _____ 1
- Formación universitaria agrícola _____ 2
- Formación profesional agrícola _____ 3
- Otra formación agrícola _____ 4

IV Superficie total y parcelación

		Hectáreas	Áreas
¿Cuál es la superficie total de la explotación? _____	0108	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _
		Número	
¿Cuántas parcelas tiene la explotación? _____	0115	_ _ _ _	

V Régimen de tenencia de la tierra

	Superficie total		Superficie de las tierras labradas y tierras para pastos (SAU)	
	Hectáreas	Areas	Hectáreas	Areas
Nº de hectáreas de la explotación que lleva:				
En propiedad _____	0154	<input type="text"/>	1153	<input type="text"/>
En arrendamiento _____	0167	<input type="text"/>	1166	<input type="text"/>
En aparcería _____	0173	<input type="text"/>	1172	<input type="text"/>
Bajo otros regímenes de tenencia (especificar: _____)				
_____)	0189	<input type="text"/>	1188	<input type="text"/>
Total _____		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

VI Riego

		Hectáreas	Areas
1. Total de superficie regada en la campaña _____	1205	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Clasifíquese esta superficie atendiendo a:			
<i>A) El método de riego:</i>			
Por aspersión _____	1212	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Localizado (goteo, microaspersión, etc.) _____	1227	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Por gravedad (a pie, a manta, etc.) _____	1233	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Por otros métodos _____	1248	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<i>B) La procedencia de las aguas:</i>			
Con aguas subterráneas de pozo o sondeo _____	1251	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Con aguas superficiales _____	1264	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Con aguas depuradas _____	1270	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Con aguas desaladas _____	1286	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<i>C) El régimen de gestión del riego:</i>			
Con concesión integrada en una Comunidad de Regantes _____	1299	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Con concesión individual _____	1303	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<i>D) La suficiencia de las aguas</i>			
Con agua suficiente _____	1310	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Con agua insuficiente _____	1325	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Superficie no regada disponiendo la explotación de instalaciones y agua _____	1331	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VII Aprovechamiento de la tierra (Incluye cultivos asociados)

1. Tierras labradas

¿Tiene tierras labradas? SI NO → (Pasarse a Tierras para pastos permanentes, punto 2).

N° de hectáreas de tierras labradas que están con cultivos:	Secano		Regadío	
	Hectáreas	Areas	Hectáreas	Areas
Herbáceos (Inclúyanse los barbechos y huertos familiares) _____	0402	_____	1401	_____
Frutales (Incluidos cítricos) _____	0419	_____	1418	_____
Olivar _____	0424	_____	1423	_____
Viñedo _____	0430	_____	1439	_____
Viveros de cultivos leñosos no forestales; otros cultivos permanentes (pita, mimbrera, etc.) y cultivos leñosos en invernadero _____	0445	_____	1444	_____
Total de tierras labradas _____	a)	_____	b)	_____

2. Tierras para pastos permanentes

N° de hectáreas de tierras que están ocupadas por:

Prados o praderas permanentes _____	0458	_____	1457	_____
Otras superficies utilizadas para pastos _____	0461	_____	=====	=====
Total de tierras para pastos permanentes _____	c)	_____	d)	_____

Superficie agrícola utilizada SAU (a + b + c + d) _____ **e)** _____

3. Otras tierras

		Hectáreas	Areas
Erial _____	0477	_____	_____
Espartizal _____	0483	_____	_____
Matorral _____	0496	_____	_____
Especies arbóreas forestales:			
Frondosas:			
• No comercial _____	0509	_____	_____
• Comercial _____	0516	_____	_____
Resinosas:			
• No comercial _____	0521	_____	_____
• Comercial _____	0537	_____	_____
Mixtas:			
• No comercial _____	0542	_____	_____
• Comercial _____	0555	_____	_____
Otras superficies:			
Cultivables no labradas _____	0568	_____	_____
Baldíos, eras, construcciones, canteras, etc. _____	0574	_____	_____
Total de otras tierras _____	f)	_____	_____

Superficie total (e + f) _____

VIII Cultivos herbáceos y barbechos (Incluye cultivos asociados)

		Secano		Regadío	
		Hectáreas	Áreas	Hectáreas	Áreas
Cereales para grano:					
Trigo blando _____	2008	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3007	<input type="text"/>
Trigo duro _____	2015	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3014	<input type="text"/>
Cebada _____	2020	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3029	<input type="text"/>
Avena (incluso mezclada con trigo, cebada o centeno) _____	2036	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3035	<input type="text"/>
Centeno (incluido tranquillón) _____	2041	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3040	<input type="text"/>
Arroz _____		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3053	<input type="text"/>
Maíz _____	2067	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3066	<input type="text"/>
Sorgo _____	2073	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3072	<input type="text"/>
Otros (incluidas otras mezclas de cereales) _____	2089	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3088	<input type="text"/>
Leguminosas para grano:					
Garbanzos _____	2092	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3091	<input type="text"/>
Judías secas _____	2106	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3105	<input type="text"/>
Lentejas _____	2113	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3112	<input type="text"/>
Guisantes para pienso (sin mezclas) _____	2128	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3127	<input type="text"/>
Habas para pienso (sin mezclas) _____	2134	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3133	<input type="text"/>
Otras (incluidas mezclas de leguminosas aunque sean con cereales) _____	2149	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3148	<input type="text"/>
Patata _____	2152	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3151	<input type="text"/>
Cultivos industriales:					
Remolacha azucarera _____	2165	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3164	<input type="text"/>
Caña de azúcar _____		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3170	<input type="text"/>
Algodón _____	2187	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3186	<input type="text"/>
Girasol _____	2190	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3199	<input type="text"/>
Cártamo _____	2204	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3203	<input type="text"/>
Soja _____	2211	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3210	<input type="text"/>
Colza y Nabina _____	2226	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3225	<input type="text"/>
Tabaco _____	2232	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3231	<input type="text"/>
Lúpulo _____	2247	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3246	<input type="text"/>
Plantas aromáticas, medicinales y especias _____	2250	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3259	<input type="text"/>
Otros _____	2263	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3262	<input type="text"/>
Cultivos forrajeros:					
Raíces, tubérculos, etc. _____	2279	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3278	<input type="text"/>
Maíz forrajero _____	2285	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3284	<input type="text"/>
Leguminosas forrajeras _____	2298	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3297	<input type="text"/>
Otros forrajes verdes anuales _____	2302	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3301	<input type="text"/>
Alfalfa _____	2319	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3318	<input type="text"/>
Forrajes verdes plurianuales _____	2324	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3323	<input type="text"/>
Hortalizas: (excepto patata)					
En terreno de labor _____	2330	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3339	<input type="text"/>
En cultivo hortícola					
• Al aire libre _____	2345	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3344	<input type="text"/>
• En abrigo bajo _____	2358	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3357	<input type="text"/>
En invernadero _____		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3360	<input type="text"/>
Flores y plantas ornamentales:					
Al aire libre y/o abrigo bajo _____	2377	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3376	<input type="text"/>
En invernadero _____		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3382	<input type="text"/>
Semillas y plántulas destinadas a la venta _____		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3395	<input type="text"/>
Otros cultivos (especificar: _____)	2400	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3409	<input type="text"/>
Barbechos _____	2417	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
Total cultivos herbáceos y barbechos _____		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

IX Huertos familiares (Superficies inferiores a 5 áreas o 500 m²)

¿Posee alguna superficie dedicada a cultivos en huertos familiares?

SI NO → (Pasar al Cuadro X)



Indique la superficie total que dedica al cultivo en huertos familiares _____ 3421

Hectáreas					Áreas	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

X Cultivos leñosos (Incluye cultivos asociados con árboles en plantación regular o en diseminado)

	Secano		Regadío	
	Hectáreas	Áreas	Hectáreas	Áreas
Cítricos:				
Naranja _____			3437	
Mandarino _____			3442	
Limonero _____			3455	
Otros (especificar: _____)			3468	
Frutales originarios de clima templado:				
Manzano _____	2475		3474	
Peral _____	2481		3480	
Albaricoquero _____	2494		3493	
Melocotonero _____	2507		3506	
Cerezo y guindo _____	2514		3513	
Ciruelo _____	2529		3528	
Higuera _____	2535		3534	
Otros (especificar: _____)	2540		3549	
Frutales originarios de clima subtropical:				
Platanera _____			3552	
Aguacate _____			3565	
Chirimoyo _____			3571	
Kiwi _____			3587	
Otros (especificar: _____)			3590	
Frutales de fruto seco:				
Almendro _____	2605		3604	
Avellano _____	2612		3611	
Nogal _____	2627		3626	
Otros (especificar: _____)	2633		3632	
Olivar:				
Aceituna de mesa _____	2648		3647	
Aceituna de almazara _____	2651		3650	
Viñedo:				
Uva de mesa _____	2664		3663	
Uva para pasas _____	2670		3679	
Uva de vinificación:				
• Para vinos con denominación de origen _____	2686		3685	
• Para otros vinos _____	2699		3698	
Viveros:				
Viveros de vid _____			3702	
Viñas madres de porta-injertos _____			3719	
Otros viveros de cultivos leñosos _____			3724	
Otros cultivos permanentes (alcaparra, pita, morera, mimbrera, etc.) _____	2731		3730	
Cultivos leñosos en invernadero _____			3745	
Total cultivos leñosos _____				

XI Invernadero y champiñón

	Hectáreas	Areas
Superficie de base de invernadero _____	4809	_____
Champiñón, setas y otros hongos cultivados _____	4816	_____

XII Retirada de tierras bajo el régimen de ayudas de la Unión Europea

¿Ha recibido algún tipo de subvención de la Unión Europea destinada a fomentar la retirada de tierras de cultivos herbáceos durante el período 1-X-98 al 30-IX-99?

SI NO → (Pasar al Cuadro XIII)
 ↓

Utilización de las superficies que han recibido dichas ayudas
 N° de hectáreas destinadas a:

	Hectáreas	Areas
Sin cultivo y sin utilidad económica (con o sin cubierta vegetal) _____	0206	_____
Con cultivo:		
- Productos no alimentarios anuales (colza, etc.) _____	0213	_____
- Productos no alimentarios plurianuales (árboles, arbustos) _____	0228	_____
- Transformadas en praderas permanentes y pastos _____	0234	_____
- Forestación _____	0249	_____
- Productos no alimentarios barbecho marrón (lentejas, garbanzos y veza) _____	0252	_____
- Otros _____	0265	_____
Total _____		_____

XIII Cultivos sucesivos secundarios

Cultivos sucesivos secundarios:	Secano		Regadío	
	Hectáreas	Areas	Hectáreas	Areas
Cereales para grano _____	4821	<input type="text"/>	5820	<input type="text"/>
Leguminosas para grano _____	4837	<input type="text"/>	5836	<input type="text"/>
Oleaginosas para grano _____	4842	<input type="text"/>	5841	<input type="text"/>
Otros (especificar: _____)	4855	<input type="text"/>	5854	<input type="text"/>

XIV Tipo de asociación de cultivos

	Secano		Regadío	
	Hectáreas	Areas	Hectáreas	Areas
Cítricos-Cítricos _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	5867	<input type="text"/>
Viñedo-Herbáceos _____	4874	<input type="text"/>	5873	<input type="text"/>
Viñedo-Oliver _____	4880	<input type="text"/>	5889	<input type="text"/>
Viñedo-Frutales _____	4893	<input type="text"/>	5892	<input type="text"/>
Oliver-Herbáceos _____	4907	<input type="text"/>	5906	<input type="text"/>
Oliver-Frutales _____	4914	<input type="text"/>	5913	<input type="text"/>
Frutales-Herbáceos _____	4929	<input type="text"/>	5928	<input type="text"/>
Frutales-Frutales _____	4935	<input type="text"/>	5934	<input type="text"/>
Maíz-Judías _____	4940	<input type="text"/>	5949	<input type="text"/>
Otros herbáceos con herbáceos _____	4953	<input type="text"/>	5952	<input type="text"/>
Cultivos agrícolas-Especies forestales _____	4966	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Otros cultivos asociados _____	4972	<input type="text"/>	5971	<input type="text"/>
Total cultivos asociados _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

XV Maquinaria

Propiedad exclusiva de la explotación (Anote, para cada una de las siguientes máquinas, el número de ellas que sean propiedad exclusiva de la explotación en el momento de la entrevista).

	N° de máquinas	
Tractores (ruedas o cadenas)		
- De menos de 55 CV. _____	6004	<input type="text"/>
- De 55 a < 82 CV. _____	6011	<input type="text"/>
- De 82 a < 136 CV. _____	6026	<input type="text"/>
- De 136 CV. y más _____	6032	<input type="text"/>
Motocultores, motosegadoras, motoazadas y motofresadoras _____	6047	<input type="text"/>
Cosechadoras de cereales _____	6050	<input type="text"/>
Otras cosechadoras _____	6063	<input type="text"/>
Equipo de riego		
- Fijo _____	6079	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Móvil _____	6085	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

Utilización de maquinaria por la explotación (No incluir maquinaria en propiedad exclusiva)

1) ¿Utiliza la explotación maquinaria en copropiedad, cooperativa o SAT (Sociedad Agraria de Transformación)?

SI NO → (Pasar a 2)

↓

Tractores (ruedas o cadenas) _____	6098	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Motocultores, motosegadoras, motoazadas y motofresadoras _____	6102	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Cosechadoras de cereales _____	6119	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Otras cosechadoras _____	6124	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

2) ¿Utiliza la explotación maquinaria de otras explotaciones o de empresas de servicio?

SI NO → (Pasar a cuadro XVI)

↓

Tractores (ruedas o cadenas) _____	6130	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Motocultores, motosegadoras, motoazadas y motofresadoras _____	6145	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Cosechadoras de cereales _____	6158	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Otras cosechadoras _____	6161	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

XVI Ganadería (Inclúyase el número de animales que pertenecen a la explotación *el día* de la entrevista incluyendo los trashumantes y en contrato)

		Nº de animales
Bovinos:		
Vacas:		
• Lecheras _____	6308	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
• Otras vacas _____	6315	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Otros bovinos de 24 meses y más:		
• Machos _____	6320	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
• Novillas _____	6336	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Bovinos de 12 a menos de 24 meses:		
• Machos _____	6341	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
• Hembras _____	6354	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Bovinos de menos de 12 meses:		
• Machos _____	6367	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
• Hembras _____	6373	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Ovinos:		
Ovejas madres _____	6389	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Corderas para reposición _____	6392	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Otros ovinos (lechales, recentales, sementales, machos castrados) _____	6406	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Caprinos:		
Cabras madres _____	6413	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Chivas para reposición _____	6428	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Otros caprinos (cabritos, sementales, machos castrados) _____	6434	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Porcinos:		
Cerdas madres _____	6449	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Cerdas para reposición de 50 Kg. y más _____	6452	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Lechones de menos de 20 Kg. _____	6465	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Otros porcinos (verracos, cebo y reproductores de desecho) _____	6471	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Equinos:		
Caballar _____	6487	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Mular _____	6490	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Asnal _____	6503	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Aves:		
Gallinas _____	6510	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Pollitas destinadas a puesta _____	6525	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Pollos de carne y gallos _____	6531	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Pavos, patos, ocas y pintadas _____	6546	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Avestruces _____	6559	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Otras aves _____	6562	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Conejas madres _____	6578	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Colmenas (número) _____	6584	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Otros animales _____	6597	SI <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 6

XVII Instalaciones para el almacenamiento de abonos naturales de origen animal

¿Tiene la explotación instalaciones para el almacenamiento de abonos de origen animal?.

SI NO → (Pasar a cuadro XVIII)



1. Indique la capacidad de la instalación para el tipo de abono que almacena

Estiércol sólido (superficie m²) _____ 6709 m²

Purín (volumen en m³) _____ 6716 m³

Estiércol semilíquido (volumen en m³) _____ 6721 m³

2. ¿Alguna de estas instalaciones está cubierta? _____ 6737 SI 1 NO 6

3. ¿Tiene la explotación un sistema de recuperación de metano? _____ 6742 SI 1 NO 6

XVIII Mano de obra familiar (Sólo cuando el titular sea persona física)

Relación con el titular	Sexo	Edad (Años cumplidos)	Jefe de explotación	N° de jornadas trabajadas en esta explotación		¿Recibe regularmente algún tipo de remuneración por el trabajo en esta explotación?		¿Ha ejercido alguna otra actividad lucrativa durante el período del 1-X-98 al 30-IX-99?		
				Completas	Parciales	SI	NO	SI	NO	Principal
Titular	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Cónyuge	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
	Hombre <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

XIX Mano de obra no familiar

¿Ha utilizado la explotación personal asalarado fijo en el período comprendido desde 1-X-98 al 30-IX-99?

SI NO → (Pasar a Mano de obra de los asalarados eventuales)



Mano de obra de los asalarados fijos

Jefe de la explotación (Sólo si no figura en Mano de obra familiar)

Código	Sexo		Edad (Años cumplidos)	Número de jornadas completas trabajadas en esta explotación	¿Ha ejercido alguna otra actividad lucrativa durante el período de referencia?		
	Hombre	Mujer			SI		NO
					Principal	Secundaria	
7502	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

Otros asalarados fijos

Indique el número de personas que han trabajado en la explotación como personal asalarado fijo clasificándolas según el número de jornadas completas

Grupos de edad y sexo		Jornadas				
		< de 57	De 57 a < 114	De 114 a < 171	De 171 a < 228	228 y más
< 25 años	Hombres	8002 <input type="text"/>	8208 <input type="text"/>	8404 <input type="text"/>	8609 <input type="text"/>	8805 <input type="text"/>
	Mujeres	8019 <input type="text"/>	8215 <input type="text"/>	8411 <input type="text"/>	8616 <input type="text"/>	8812 <input type="text"/>
25 a 29 años	Hombres	8024 <input type="text"/>	8220 <input type="text"/>	8426 <input type="text"/>	8621 <input type="text"/>	8827 <input type="text"/>
	Mujeres	8030 <input type="text"/>	8236 <input type="text"/>	8432 <input type="text"/>	8637 <input type="text"/>	8833 <input type="text"/>
30 a 34 años	Hombres	8045 <input type="text"/>	8241 <input type="text"/>	8447 <input type="text"/>	8642 <input type="text"/>	8848 <input type="text"/>
	Mujeres	8058 <input type="text"/>	8254 <input type="text"/>	8450 <input type="text"/>	8655 <input type="text"/>	8851 <input type="text"/>
35 a 39 años	Hombres	8061 <input type="text"/>	8267 <input type="text"/>	8463 <input type="text"/>	8668 <input type="text"/>	8864 <input type="text"/>
	Mujeres	8077 <input type="text"/>	8273 <input type="text"/>	8479 <input type="text"/>	8674 <input type="text"/>	8870 <input type="text"/>
40 a 44 años	Hombres	8083 <input type="text"/>	8289 <input type="text"/>	8485 <input type="text"/>	8680 <input type="text"/>	8886 <input type="text"/>
	Mujeres	8096 <input type="text"/>	8292 <input type="text"/>	8498 <input type="text"/>	8693 <input type="text"/>	8890 <input type="text"/>
45 a 49 años	Hombres	8100 <input type="text"/>	8306 <input type="text"/>	8501 <input type="text"/>	8707 <input type="text"/>	8903 <input type="text"/>
	Mujeres	8117 <input type="text"/>	8313 <input type="text"/>	8518 <input type="text"/>	8714 <input type="text"/>	8910 <input type="text"/>
50 a 54 años	Hombres	8122 <input type="text"/>	8328 <input type="text"/>	8523 <input type="text"/>	8729 <input type="text"/>	8925 <input type="text"/>
	Mujeres	8138 <input type="text"/>	8334 <input type="text"/>	8539 <input type="text"/>	8735 <input type="text"/>	8931 <input type="text"/>
55 a 59 años	Hombres	8143 <input type="text"/>	8349 <input type="text"/>	8544 <input type="text"/>	8740 <input type="text"/>	8946 <input type="text"/>
	Mujeres	8156 <input type="text"/>	8352 <input type="text"/>	8557 <input type="text"/>	8753 <input type="text"/>	8959 <input type="text"/>
60 a 64 años	Hombres	8169 <input type="text"/>	8365 <input type="text"/>	8560 <input type="text"/>	8766 <input type="text"/>	8962 <input type="text"/>
	Mujeres	8175 <input type="text"/>	8371 <input type="text"/>	8576 <input type="text"/>	8772 <input type="text"/>	8978 <input type="text"/>
65 años y más	Hombres	8181 <input type="text"/>	8387 <input type="text"/>	8582 <input type="text"/>	8788 <input type="text"/>	8984 <input type="text"/>
	Mujeres	8194 <input type="text"/>	8390 <input type="text"/>	8595 <input type="text"/>	8791 <input type="text"/>	8997 <input type="text"/>

Mano de obra de los asalarados eventuales

¿Ha utilizado la explotación, durante el período del 1-X-98 al 30-IX-99, personal asalarado eventual?

SI NO → (Pasar al Cuadro XX)



	Hombres	Mujeres
Indique el número total de jornadas completas realizadas	7600 <input type="text"/>	7617 <input type="text"/>

XX Jornadas realizadas por personas no empleadas directamente por el titular

Número de jornadas completas realizadas en la explotación por personas no empleadas directamente por el titular, asalariados de empresas contratadas, durante el período del 1-X-98 al 30-IX-99 _____

7806

XXI Comercialización de la producción

De la producción anual comercializada (vendida) por la explotación, señale el **CANAL PRINCIPAL** de comercialización para los productos o grupos de productos que se indican

Productos o Grupos de productos		Canales de comercialización					
		Venta directa al consumidor	Venta a operadores comerciales privados	Entrega a cooperativa	Entrega a SAT	Venta a industria transformadora	Otras formas de comercialización
1. Cereales para grano	9001	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
2. Leguminosas para grano	9018	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
3. Patata	9023	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
4. Alfalfa	9039	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
5. Hortalizas	9044	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
6. Flores y plantas ornamentales	9057	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
7. Uva para vino	9060	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
8. Uva de mesa	9076	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
9. Aceituna de almazara	9082	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
10. Aceituna de mesa	9095	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
11. Cítricos	9109	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
12. Frutas frescas no "cítricas"	9116	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
13. Frutas de fruto seco	9121	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
14. Animales para sacrificio	9137	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
15. Leche de vaca	9142	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
16. Leche de oveja y cabra	9155	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
17. Huevos	9168	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

Localización de la explotación

1. Sólo para explotaciones con tierras

Superficie total de la explotación		Hectáreas	Areas
_____		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Municipio	Provincia	Hectáreas	Areas
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

2. Sólo para explotaciones sin tierras (Exclusivamente ganaderas)

Adscripción de la explotación

Provincia Municipio

Observaciones

Gracias por su colaboración

Control de calidad

(A cumplimentar por el Auxiliar de Inspección)

1. **Superficie total.** Código 0108 = Total cuadro V = Cuadro VII (e + f) _____ Sí No
2. **Superficie agrícola utilizada (SAU).** Total cuadro V = Cuadro VII (e) _____ Sí No
3. **Explotación sólo ganadera.** Cuadro IV = 0 y cuadro XVI > 0 _____ Sí No
4. **Mano de obra familiar.** Con dato en cuadro III 1.1 y en cuadro XVIII _____ Sí No
5. **Titularidad distinta de persona física.** Con dato XIX, sin dato III 1.1 y XVIII _____ Sí No
6. **Tierras labradas.** Cuadro VII (a + b) = Total cuadro VIII + Cuadro IX + Total cuadro X _____ Sí No
7. **La explotación tiene en el directorio superficie de:**
- Viñedo _____ Sí No
- Olivar _____ Sí No
8. **Coincide esta superficie con los datos del cuestionario:**
- Viñedo _____ Sí No
- Olivar _____ Sí No

EL AUXILIAR DE INSPECCIÓN

Firma:

Observaciones

EL INSPECTOR COMARCAL

Vº Bº



Annex II

Main forest tree species

Leafy trees

Oak, holm oak, cork oak, Pyrenean oak, Kermes oak, elm, ash, black poplar, poplar, buckeye, weeping willow, plum tree (purple colour), lime tree, walnut tree, willow (osier), eucalyptus, beech, palm tree, birch, laurel, maple, gall oak, hackberry.

Resinous trees

Fir (pinate, noble), pinasco, Norway spruce (Christmas tree), cedar (Atlantic cedar), Scotch pine (red deal, red fir, yellow deal), Japanese black pine (Spanish pine), pinus pinaster (salgareño pine, nigra salzmanii pine, spruce pine, lumber pine), Canadian red pine (dwarf pine, pino rubial), stone pine (pacingo pine), aleppo pine, Canary Island pine, monterey pine, common cyprus, juniper, Arizona cyprus, yew.

Annex III

	EU Nomenclature and Denomination characteristics	Survey codes
A	The operations's geographical situation	
A01	District	
	a) Municipality	
A02	Disadvantaged area	
	a) Mountainous area	
B	Legal status and operation management	
B01	¿Do they assume legal and financial responsibility for the operation? a) An individual as the only owner, if the operation is worker	(III-1) 1
B02	If the answer to question B01a) is "Yes", is this person (the owner) also the operation manager? a) If the answer to question B01a) is "No", say if the operation manager is a member of the owner's family b) If the answer to question B02a) is "Yes". Say if the operation manager is the owner's spouse	(III-2) 1 (III-2) 2 701 (JE=1)
B03	Agricultural Vocational Training of the operation manager - Exclusively Practical Agricultural Training - Elementary Agricultural Training - Comprehensive Agricultural Training	(III-5) 1 (III 4 (III-5) 2
B04	¿Are accounting operations performed to control the management of the operation?	(III-4) 1 or 6
C	The land's tenancy regime, division of land on the operation and operation system Used agricultural area:	
C01	Owned	115
C02	Let	116
C03	Crop-share and other tenancy regimes	117 and 118
C04	Number of plots that compose the total area of the operation	011
C05	Practices and operation system a) Ecological agriculture (or conversion to the same)	(III-3) 1 or 6
D	Arable crops and fallow land	
D01	Soft wheat and spelt wheat	200, 300
D02	Hard wheat	201, 301
D03	Rye	204, 304
D04	Barley	202, 302
D05	Oats	203, 303
D06	Corn for grain	206, 306
D07	Rice	305
D08	Other cereals	207, 208, 307, 308
D09	Leguminous plants for grain	209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314

	EU Nomenclature and Denomination characteristics	Survey codes
	c) Peas for fodder (unmixed)	212, 312
	d) Broad beans for fodder (unmixed)	213, 313
D10	Potato	215, 315
D11	Sugar beet (does not include seeds)	216, 316
D12	Fodder roots and tubers (does not include seeds)	227, 327
D13	Industrial plants (except sugar beet)	218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326
	a) Tobacco	223, 323
	b) Hop plant	224, 324
	c) Cotton	218, 318
	d) Other oleaginous or textile plants and other plants	219, 220, 221, 222, 225, 226, 317, 319, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326
	i) Oleaginous seeds or textiles plants (total)	219, 220, 221, 222, 226, 319, 320, 321, 322, 326
	a) Colza oil and rapeseed	222, 322
	b) Sunflower	219, 319
	c) Soya	221, 321
	ii) Aromatic and medicinal plants and spices	225, 325
	iii) Other industrial plants	317
D14	Vegetables in the open air or sheltered	233, 234, 235, 333, 334, 335
	a) On worked land	233, 333
	b) In horticultural cultivation	234, 235, 334, 335
D15	Vegetables in greenhouses	336
D16	Ornamental flowers and plants in the open air or sheltered	237, 337
D17	Ornamental flowers and plants in greenhouses	338
D18	Fodder plants (except roots and tubers)	
	a) Green, multiannual fodder plants	232, 332, 231, 331
	b) Green, annual fodder plants	228, 229, 230, 328, 329, 330
	i) Green maize	228, 328
	ii) Leguminous fodder plants	229, 329
D19	Seeds and plants for sale (except cereals, legumes, potatoes and oleaginous plants)	339
D20	Other arable crops	240, 340
D21	Fallow lands without financial aid	(241 - 020)
D22	Fallow lands in aid regime without economic exploitation	020
E	Kitchen gardens	342

	EU Nomenclature and Denomination characteristics	Survey codes
F	Land for permanent pastures	045, 046, 145
F01	Permanent fields or grass lands	045, 145
F02	Other areas used for pasture (rough pasture)	046
G	Woody crops	
G01	Fruit trees (except citrus fruit)	247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 260, 261, 262, 263, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363
	a) Fresh fruit and berries native to temperate climate	247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354
	b) Fruits and berries native to subtropical climate	355, 356, 357, 358, 359
	c) Dried fruit	260, 261, 262, 263, 360, 361, 362, 363
G02	Citrus fruit	343, 344, 345, 346
G03	Olive grove:	264, 265, 364, 365
	a) Table olives	264, 364
	b) Oil-press olives	265, 365
G04.	Vineyard:	266, 267, 268, 269, 366, 367, 368, 369
	a) For wines with denomination of origin	268, 368
	b) For other wines	269, 369
	c) For table grapes	266, 366
	d) For raisins	267, 367
G05	Nurseries	370, 371, 372
G06	Other permanent crops	273, 373
G07	Woody crops in greenhouses	374
H	Other lands	047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057
H01+H03	Agricultural area not used and other areas	047, 048, 049, 056, 057
H02	Forest tree species	050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055
I	Associated crops, secondary successive crops, mushrooms, irrigation greenhouse, facilities for the storage of natural	

	EU Nomenclature and Denomination characteristics	Survey codes
	fertilisers, the withdrawal of arable crops from the land and the plant food	
I01	Secondary successive crops	482, 483, 484, 485, 582, 583, 584, 585
	a) Cereals for grain	482, 582
	b) Leguminous plants for grain	483, 583
	c) Oligenous plants for grain	484, 584
	d) Other secondary successive crops	485, 585
I02	Mushrooms, wild mushrooms and other cultivated fungus	481
I03	Irrigation areas	
	a) Irrigable area	(120+133)- -(336+338+342+374)
	b) Irrigated area (does not include crops in greenhouses and kitchen gardens)	120-(336+338+342+374)
	1) Hard wheat	301
	2) Corn	306
	3) Potato	315
	4) Sugar beet	316
	5) Sunflower	319
	6) Soya	321
	7) Fodder plants (except roots and tubers)	328, 329, 330, 331, 332
	8) Fruit trees (except citrus fruit)	347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363
	9) Citrus fruit	343, 344, 345, 346
	10) Vineyards	366, 367, 368, 369
I04	Base area of the greenhouses used	480
I05	Associated crops	487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 597
	a) Agricultural crops-Forestry species	496
	b) Permanent crops-Annual crops	487, 490, 492, 587, 590, 592
	c) Permanent crops-permanent crops	488, 489, 491, 493, 586, 588, 589, 591, 593
	d) Others	494, 495, 497, 594, 595, 597

	EU Nomenclature and Denomination characteristics	Survey codes
I07	Facilities for natural fertilisers of animal origin (solid dung, slurry and semi-liquid dung) a) Does the operation have facilities for the storage of?: i) Solid dung ii) Slurry III) Semi-liquid dung c) If yes, does the operation have covered storage facilities? d) Does the operation have a methane recovery system? b) Available storage capacity for i) Solid dung (m ²) ii) Slurry (m ³) iii) Semi-liquid dung (M ³)	670 671 672 (673) 1 or 6 (674) 1 or 6 670 671 672
I08	Areas in aid regime aimed at promoting the abandonment of arable crop lands a) Fallow lands (D/22) b) Crops for the production of non-food, agricultural raw materials including leguminous plants) c) Lands for permanent pastures (F01+F02) d) Forest tree species (H/02) e) Other non-agricultural purposes (H/01+H/03)	020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026 020 025, 021, 022 023 024 026
J	Livestock	
J01	Horses	648, 649, 650
J02	Cattle under 1 year old: a) Males b) Females Cattle from 1 year to under 2 years	636, 637 636 637
J03	Males	634
J04	Females Cattle of 2 years and above	635
J05	Males	632
J06	Young bulls	633
J07	Dairy cows	630
J08	Other cows	631
J09	Sheep a) Ewes and replacement lambs b) Other sheep	638, 639, 640 638, 639 640
J10	Goats	641, 642, 643

	EU Nomenclature and Denomination characteristics	Survey codes
	a) Female goats and replacement female kids	641, 642
	b) Other goats	643
	Pigs	
J11	Piglets under 20 kg.	646
J12	Pigs for reproducing of 50 kg or more	644, 645
J13	Other pigs	647
	Poultry	
J14	Chickens for meat	653
J15	Laying chickens and chicks	651, 652
J16	Other poultry	654, 656
J17	Mother rabbits	657
J18	Beehives	658
J19	Other animals	(659) 1 or 6
K	Machinery	
	1) Machinery in property	
K01	Tractors with wheels or chains	600, 601, 602, 603
	a) Less than 55 CV	600
	b) From 55 to < 82 HP	601
	c) From 82 to < 136 HP	602
	d) \geq 136 CV	603
K02	Garden tractors, motor hoes, self-propelled rotary cultivators and	604
K03	Cereal harvesters	605
K09	Other totally machined harvesters	606
K10	Irrigation equipment	607, 608
	a) Mobile equipment	(608) 1
	b) Fixed equipment	(607) 1
	2) Machinery used in the operation	
K02	Garden tractors, motor hoes, self-propelled rotary cultivators and	(610) 1, (614) 1
K03	Cereal harvesters	(611) 1, (615) 1
K09	Other totally machined harvesters	(612) 1, (616) 1
L	Agricultural labour on the operation	
L01	Owner, individual	700
	- Sex	
	- Age	
	- Percentage of work time	
	a) Percentage of operation managers that are not owners	750 and (701 with JE = 1)
	- Sex	
	- Age	
	- Percentage of work time	
L02	Spouses of owners, not operation managers	701 with JE \neq 1
	- Sex	
	- Age	
	- Percentage of work time	
L03	a) Other family members of the owner that are not operation males	(702 a 714) with JE \neq 1 and

	EU Nomenclature and Denomination characteristics	Survey codes
		sex =1
	b) Other family members of the owner that are not operation females	(702 a 714) with JE \neq 1 and Sex = 6
	- Age	
	- Percentage of work time	
	- ¿Do they receive remuneration?	
L04	Permanent wage earners that are not operation managers	
	a) Men	Even from 800 to 899
	- Percentage of time worked	
	b) Females	Uneven from 800 to 899
	- Percentage of time worked	
L05 and	Days worked by temporary wage earners: Men and women	760, 761
L07	¿Does the owner, who is also the operation manager, have any other profitable activity?	
	- As main activity	700 with JE = 1 and AL = 1
	- As secondary activity	700 with JE1 and AL = 2
L08	¿Does the spouse, who is not operation manager, have any other profitable activity?	
	- As main activity	701 with JE \neq 1 and AL = 1
	- As secondary activity	701 with JE \neq 1 and AL = 2
L09	¿Do the other owner's other family members, who are not have any other profitable activity?	
	- As main activity	(702 to 714) with JE \neq 1 and AL = 1
	- As secondary activity	(702 to 714) with JE \neq 1 and AL = 2
L10	Total number of work days not included in points L01 to L06, worked on the operation by persons not employed directly by the owner (for example:, wage earners piecework companies)	780

JE= Operation manager

AL = Profitable activity

Annex IV

Types of farming

Classification chart	
1	General agriculture
13	Cereals, oleaginous and leguminous plants
131	Cereals (except rice), oleaginous plants and leguminous plants
132	Rice
133	Cereals and rice, oleaginous plants and leguminous plants
14	Various agricultural crops
141	Roots and tubers
142	Cereals and roots and tubers
143	Fresh vegetables on worked land
144	Other various agricultural crops
1441	Tobacco
1442	Cotton
1443	Combined arable crops
2	Horticulture (garden and flowers)
20	Horticulture (garden and flowers)
201	Vegetables
2011	Horticultural crop
2012	In greenhouses
2013	Mixed crops
202	Ornamental flowers and plants
2021	In the open air
2022	In greenhouses
2023	Mixed crops
203	Horticulture and various crops
2031	In the open air
2032	In greenhouses
2033	Mushroom
2034	Mixed crops
3	Woody crops
31	Viticulture
311	Wine with denomination of origin
312	Other wines
313	Wines with denomination of origin and others
314	Vineyard for various types of production
3141	Table grapes
3142	Raisins
3143	Mixed viticulture
32	Fruit trees and citrus fruit
321	Fruit trees (except citrus fruit)
3211	Fresh fruit
3212	Dried fruit
3213	Combined fresh and dried fruit

Classification chart	
322	Citrus fruit
323	Combined fruit trees and citrus fruit
33	Olive grove
330	Olive grove
34	Various woody crops
340	Various woody crops
4	Herbivores
41	Milking cows
411	Dairy cows
412	Dairy cows and breeding of dairy livestock
42	Cattle for meat
421	Breeding of cattle for meat
422	Fattening cattle
43	Mixed cattle
431	Milking cows and breeding of livestock for meat
432	Cattle for meat and breeding of livestock for milking
44	Sheep, goats and other herbivores
441	Sheep
442	Sheep and cattle
443	Goats
444	Various herbivores
5	Granivorous animals
50	Granivorous animals
501	Pigs
5011	Breeding pigs
5012	Fattening pigs
5013	Breeding and fattening pigs
502	Poultry
5021	Laying chickens
5022	Fattening chickens
5023	Laying and fattening chickens
503	Various granivorous animals
5031	Pigs and poultry
5032	Pigs, poultry and other granivorous animals
6	Mixed farming
60	Mixed farming
601	Horticulture and woody crops
602	General agriculture and horticulture
603	General agriculture and viticulture
604	General agriculture and woody crops
605	Mixed crops, predominance of general agriculture

Classification chart	
606	Mixed crops, predominance of horticulture or woody crops
6061	Mixed crops, predominance of horticulture
6062	Mixed crops, predominance of woody crops
7	Mixed livestock
71	Mixed livestock, predominance of herbivores
711	Predominance of milking herbivores
712	Predominance of non-milking herbivores
72	Mixed livestock, predominance of granivorous animals
721	Milking granivorous animals and herbivores
722	Non-milking granivorous animals and herbivores
723	Various granivorous animals and herbivores
8	Crops and livestock
81	General agriculture and herbivores
811	General agriculture with milking herbivores
812	Milking herbivores with general agriculture
813	General agriculture with non milking herbivores
814	Non milking herbivores with general agriculture
82	Other crops and livestock
821	General agriculture and granivorous animals
822	Woody crops and herbivores
823	Other mixed crops and livestock
8231	Apiculture