



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
EUROSTAT

Directorate E: Sectoral and regional statistics  
**Unit E-1: Agriculture and fisheries**

**Eurostat Handbook for Structural Statistics on Orchards  
(Regulation 1337/2011, Annex 1)**

**Reference year 2012**

(last update 18 July 2014)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	6
2.	DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS.....	7
	2.1 Permanent crop.....	7
	2.2 Planted area.....	8
	2.3 Units of measurement.....	8
	2.4 Planting year and age.....	9
3.	FIELD OF APPLICATION AND THRESHOLDS.....	9
	3.1 Marketed production.....	9
	3.2 Data production threshold.....	9
	3.3 Coverage.....	10
	3.4 Handling of non-significant crops.....	10
4.	DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE.....	11
5.	TRANSMISSION DEADLINES.....	11
6.	CLASSIFICATIONS AND DEFINITION OF PRODUCTS.....	11
	6.1 Apple trees.....	12
	6.2 Pear trees.....	13
	6.3 Peach and nectarine trees.....	14
	6.4 Apricot trees.....	16
	6.5 Orange trees.....	17
	6.6 Small citrus fruit trees.....	18
	6.7 Lemon trees.....	20
	6.8 Olive trees.....	21
	6.9 Vineyards for table grapes (optional).....	21
7.	METHODOLOGICAL AND QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND REPORTS.....	23
8.	NOTES ON COUNTRIES.....	24
	Annex 1. Assessment of non-existing and non-significant crops (example).....	33
	Annex 2. Data transmission instructions and validation rules.....	36
	Annex 3a. Dessert Apple Groups.....	42
	Annex 3b. Dessert Apple Varieties.....	50
	Annex 4a. Dessert Pear Groups.....	58
	Annex 4b. Dessert Pear Varieties.....	61
	Annex 5. Orchards data collection - Quality report template.....	64

## TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Relationship between the calendar year and the planting year. ....	9
Figure 2. Classification scheme for apple trees. ....	13
Figure 3. Classification scheme for pear trees. ....	14
Figure 4. Classification scheme for peach and nectarine trees .....	15
Figure 5. Classification scheme for apricot trees. ....	16
Figure 6. Classification scheme for orange trees. ....	17
Figure 7. Classification scheme for small citrus fruit trees. ....	19
Figure 8. Classification scheme for lemon trees. ....	20
Figure 9. Classification scheme for table grapes from vineyards. ....	22
Figure 10 Summary table delivery instructions. ....	36

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Fruit classifications .....	11
Table 2 Example of the national harvest time definitions.....	12
Table 3. Density classes for apple trees.                      Table 4. Age classes for apple trees.....	13
Table 5. Density classes for pear trees.                      Table 6. Age classes for pear trees. ....	14
Table 7 Harvest time classification for nectarine and peach trees. ....	15
Table 8 Density classes for peach and nectarine trees. ....	16
Table 9 Age classes for peach and nectarine trees. ....	16
Table 10 Harvest time classification for apricot trees. ....	17
Table 11. Density classes for apricot trees.                      Table 12. Age classes for apricot trees.....	17
Table 13. Harvest time classification for oranges. ....	18
Table 14. Density classes for orange trees.                      Table 15. Age classes for orange trees. ....	18
Table 16. Harvest time classification for small citrus fruits .....	18
Table 17. Examples of other citrus fruit varieties. ....	19
Table 18. Density classes for small citrus fruit trees.....	19
Table 19. Age classes for small citrus fruit trees. ....	20
Table 20. Harvest time classification for small citrus fruits ( .....	20
Table 21. Density classes for lemon trees.                      Table 22. Age classes for lemon trees. ....	21
Table 23. Density classes olive trees.                      Table 24. Age classes for olive trees.....	21
Table 25. Density classes for table grape vines.....	22
Table 26. Age classes for table grape vines. ....	22
Table 27. Earliness classes for peach and apricot trees in the Czech Republic. ....	24
Table 28. Earliness classes for citrus fruits in Spain. ....	26
Table 29. Earliness classes for peach and apricot trees in France.....	27
Table 30. Earliness classes for peach and apricot trees in Hungary.....	30
Table 31. Example of the summary table.....	33
Table 32. Example of the main data delivery.....	37
Table 33. Field descriptions .....	39

Table 34. Allowed codes. ....	40
Table 35. Aggregates. ....	41

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Structural statistics on orchards are a tool for monitoring and managing the market of fruit products. The Commission needs information on the production potential of orchards in order to ensure that the Common Agricultural Policy is properly administered. They are also becoming an increasingly important instrument for evaluating agricultural policy. Structural statistics on orchards provide also the background for annual crop statistics (Regulation 543/2009), which cover the annual production area and production of most fruit crops.

The main institutional users of orchards data are DG Agriculture, DG Health and Consumers, DG Environment, the European Parliament, the Court of Auditors and European agencies (e.g. European Environment Agency, European Food Security Agency), as well as national bodies dealing with agriculture, food production, trade in agricultural products and food prices. Economic and social players in the 'agricultural world' (enterprises, farms, producers' and consumers' associations, trade unions, consultancy bodies, private and public research bodies, insurance agencies, etc.) are likewise very important users of orchards statistics.

Current EU statistics on orchards include data on structure of orchards. They cover the variety groups, age and density data. The statistics are collected at NUTS1 level every 5 years.

European statistics on the structure and production potential of orchards have been collected since 1977 every 5 years. In the 1977 and 1982 surveys only four fruit species were covered (apples, pears, peaches and oranges). Since 1987 also apricot, lemon and small citrus fruit trees as well as cooking apples and pears have been part of the survey.

The geographical coverage of the survey is the following:

- 1977 survey: EU9 (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom)
- 1982 survey: EU10 (EU9 +Greece)
- 1987 survey: EU12(EU10+Portugal and Spain)
- 1992 survey: EU12 (including ex-DDR)
- 1997 survey: EU15 (EU12 + Austria, Finland and Sweden)
- 2002 survey: EU15
- 2007 survey: EU 27 (EU15 + Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia)

Previously, EU statistics on orchards and vineyards were governed by two different legal acts: Council Regulation 357/79 for vineyards and Directive 2001/109/EC combined with Commission Decision 2002/38/EC for plantations of fruit trees. The new Regulation (Council Regulation 1337/2011) was adopted in December 2011. It repealed Council Regulation 357/79 and Directive 2001/109/EC.

The main objectives of the new Regulation are to:

- reduce the number of legal acts and to integrate and simplify them;
- adapt statistical requests to the simplified new Common Agricultural Policy;
- facilitate the use of the most appropriate and efficient methods of data collection.

The main difference between the old and new legislation is the grouping of fruit tree varieties in the new legal act. Previously the data were collected on more detailed variety level.

Since 2004 the orchards statistics are freely available to all interested users in the Eurostat's database, Eurobase.

The main aims of the Handbook are to

- provide the Member States and the data users with common concepts and definitions in order to improve the harmonisation and comparability of data produced in the Member States and published by Eurostat;
- provide the mapping of fruit varieties (used in the former legislation) against the variety groups (used in the present legislation).

The first part of handbook deals with definitions. The second part is composed of the following annexes:

- Annex 1: Summary table for the assessment of the data delivery (obligatory/optional).
- Annex 2: Data transmission instructions
- Annex 3a and 3b: Apple variety groupings
- Annex 4a and 4b: Pear variety groupings
- Annex 5: Quality reporting framework

This Handbook covers only fruit trees, olive trees and vineyards for table grape production. The handbook for the vineyards survey (to be published in 2014) will cover vineyards used for juice and wine production. The Handbook has been commented by the Member States in a written procedure in summer 2013.

## **2. DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS**

### **2.1 Permanent crop**

Permanent crops under Regulation 1337/2011 are woody crops which yield fruits over several years. They are not grown in rotation as many annual or biannual crops. Permanent grasslands are not covered by Regulation 1337/2011. Regulation 1337/2011 covers the following fruit tree types:

- apple trees;
- pear trees;
- apricot trees;
- peach and nectarine trees,
- orange trees;

- small citrus fruit trees;
- lemon trees;
- olive trees and
- vineyards for tablegrapes.

For apples, pears and peaches Regulation 1337/2011 makes a distinction between dessert fruit and fruit for industrial processing (production of beverages, canned fruit, jams, marmalades etc.). The data collection for fruit trees used for industrial processing is optional. If it is not possible to distinguish the apples, pears and/or peaches used for industrial processing, those trees should be reported under the heading 'dessert' fruits. In this case a note should be added to Chapter 8 of the Handbook and in the Quality Report.

All other fruit trees and berry plantations, such as cherry and plum plantations are excluded from the Regulation 1337/2011, although the Member States are invited to inform Eurostat about other fruits, which are included in the national surveys.

## 2.2 Planted area

The statistics on orchards are based on the planted area. The surveys should be conducted after the usual planting period, which is from mid-autumn to mid-spring depending of the tree type.

### *Special cases*

**Combined cropping:** where a combination of crops occupies a parcel of land at the same time, the planted area should be distributed between the different crops in proportion to the area of ground they occupy. For permanent crops the combined cropping can imply several types of permanent crops e.g. apple and pear trees are mixed. For instance, if the relative proportions of 10 ha are 70%/30%, 7 ha should be recorded for apple trees and 3 ha for pear trees.

Another common way is to combine permanent and annual crops (e.g. fruit trees or vines with vegetables or grassland). In this case the whole area should be counted for fruit trees in a structural survey with the appropriate density, when the fruit trees are the main crops.

When fruit trees are not the main crop, the decision should be based on the density of trees. If one of the crops has no significance for the holding, it can be ignored. If the density of the fruit trees is low and if the second crop is significant, the second crop should be counted as a percentage of the area. In this case the area is divided between the two crops (e.g. 70% of the area should be counted for the fruit tree survey). When the density of the trees is high, the other crop should be taken as a successive secondary crop and ignored in the structural survey. In this case apple trees are counted for the whole area.

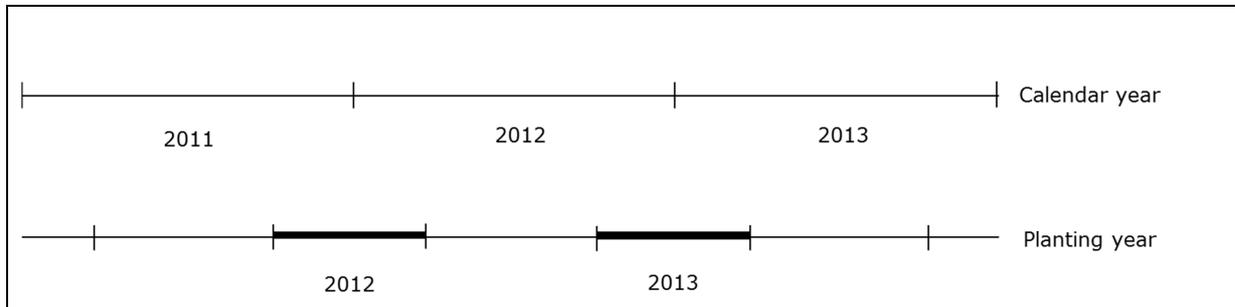
**Dual purpose crops:** All areas under fruit trees which are not specifically intended for industrial processing are to be counted as area of dessert fruit trees. For vineyards only the ones which are intended to produce table grapes shall be included in the orchard survey. All other vineyards are not counted in this survey. If vineyards are allowed to be used both as table grapes and as wine grapes or industrial use, the part of the area which is mainly used for table grapes shall be counted for this survey. The area should be recorded only once: either in the orchards survey (2012) or in the vineyard survey (2015).

## 2.3 Units of measurement

The area shall be reported to Eurostat in hectares (ha) with two decimals of pure crop equivalent (cf. combined cropping).

## 2.4 Planting year and age

The usual planting period is defined in Article 2 of the Regulation 1337/2011 as the period of the year when permanent crops are usually planted starting in mid-autumn and finishing by mid-spring of the following year. Planting year means the first year when the plant has vegetative development after the day when it is installed on its definitive production place. The relationship between the calendar year and the planting year is illustrated in Figure 1. The age is calculated so that the planting year is considered to be year 1.



**Figure 1. Relationship between the calendar year and the planting year.**

The installation to the definitive production place refers both to planting (whole plant) and grafting (putting the scion on the rootstock).

Examples:

If an apple tree was planted to its definitive production place in October 2011, it should be counted in the 2012 orchards survey and it is considered to have 1 year.

If an orange tree was grafted to the rootstock in January 2012, it should be counted in the 2012 orchards survey and it is considered to have 1 year.

## 3. FIELD OF APPLICATION AND THRESHOLDS

### 3.1 Marketed production

According to Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of Regulation 1337/2011 the field of application is limited to total planted area, which produces fruits entirely or mainly for the market. This means that the fruit trees and vineyards for table grapes used mainly for home consumption are excluded from the orchards statistics. The word ‘mainly’ should be interpreted in most cases as 50% or more of the production. Only in the Member States with a large number of very small producers the share may be less than 50% of marketable production if otherwise a considerable amount of the national production will not be counted. Areas planted with fruit trees for other reasons than marketable production, e.g. for biodiversity or habitat reasons (meadows with scattered fruit trees or “Streuobstwiesen”) shall not be included except if the production is marketed.

### 3.2 Data production threshold

Regulation 1337/2011 is applicable to all Member States having a minimum planted area of 1 000 ha for one of the individual crops referred to in points (a) to (l) of Article 1 of the Regulation. If this is the case, the Member State has to deliver the data suitable for fulfilling all the requirements of the tables 1 to 4 of annex I of the regulation, at national and at NUTS1 level (Article 7 (1)).

However, if the data below the thresholds are available, the MS are kindly asked to provide the data on a voluntary basis. The figures will be published in Eurobase and used for calculating the EU aggregates. If it is not possible to deliver the regional level data, Eurostat welcomes the delivery of the available data on national level.

### 3.3 Coverage

According to Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of Regulation 1337/2011 at least 95% of the total planted area for each permanent crop entirely or mainly produced for the market have to be covered by the statistics. The Member States are allowed to exclude holdings below a threshold of 0,2 ha for each permanent crop. If the area covered by such holdings is less than 5%, the threshold may be increased up to 5%.

Example:

There is a holding having a planted area of 0,1 ha for apples, 5 ha for olives and 2 ha of oranges. This holding must be taken into account for determining the planted area for olives and oranges, but is not necessarily needed for the apples (below the threshold of 0,2 ha).

### 3.4 Handling of non-significant crops

The list of crops considered by a Member State as non-significant (low or zero prevalence) has to be reported to Eurostat by filling in an Excel sheet (Annex 1). The Member State has to fill in the surveyed area for each crop variety group. If the prevalence for the Member State is very low, it is allowed to estimate the value. This should be explained in the comments.

The value needs to be 0 if the crop is not at all cultivated in the Member States or if there is no marketable production. Otherwise the real (or estimated) value should be provided. In case the production area is below 1000 ha and no data is collected or available in the Member State, 'M' should be included in the excel sheet.

This information will be kept in the production data base and will be "translated" in the Eurostat dissemination data base using the following mapping conventions:

- A real zero. If a country does not produce any of the items in question, the Eurostat database will indicate '0'. For instance, orange production in Sweden will be '0'.
- If the value of the cell in the Excel form has the information that area is above 1000 ha but the data is not sent to Eurostat, Eurobase will indicate a ':', which means missing data (legal obligation to send the data but the country has failed to comply with the legislation).
- If the area is below the reporting threshold 1000 ha, and the Member State doesn't intend to deliver the data, Eurobase shows ':z', which means that the data is not available because the legal act is not applicable.

Respecting these conventions is very important in order to have coherent and consistent data and to allow the informatics system work properly and to calculate accurate EU aggregates. This information is also used for compliance assessment.

#### 4. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

All datasets should be transmitted to Eurostat via the Eurostat generic data transmission tool, eDAMIS<sup>1</sup> except the Excel table presented in Annex 1.

The data delivery consists of two data transmissions. The first one is linked to the coordination of Non-existing and/or non-significant crops and implemented by filling in the excel table (Annex 1). The file needs to be returned to Eurostat as soon as possible by e-mail to [ESTAT-Crop-products@ec.europa.eu](mailto:ESTAT-Crop-products@ec.europa.eu)

The main data delivery will be done by the SDMX compliant excel sheet via eDamis. For the more detailed instructions, please consult Annex 2.

#### 5. TRANSMISSION DEADLINES

The transmission deadline for fruit trees and olive plantations is 30 September 2013 and every 5 years after that.

#### 6. CLASSIFICATIONS AND DEFINITION OF PRODUCTS

The classification of fruit trees has changed to some extent, if compared to the Directive 2001/109/EC, Article 2 and Annex III of Commission Decision 2002/38/EC, which was based on single variety species, age and density classes. In Regulation 1337/2011 there are four main classification bases for species/varieties: variety group, fruit colour, use and harvest time. Table 1 below shows on which basis each fruit tree type is classified.

**Table 1. Fruit classifications**

Tree type	Variety groups	Colour of the fruit	Use	Harvest time
Apples	X		X	
Pears	X		X	
Peaches and nectarines	X	X	X	X
Apricots				X
Oranges	X			X
Small citrus fruits	X			X
Lemons				X
Table grapes	X	X	X	

---

<sup>1</sup> Electronic Data Administration and Management Information System.

For peaches, nectarines, apricots and citrus fruits the harvest time period definitions overlap because the definition of earliness-lateness of the harvest depends on the region. The producer Member States have to specify at NUTS 1 level, how the earliness/lateness of the harvest period are defined. The periods can't overlap and they must fit into the frame provided in the Regulation 1337/2011 for each tree type. This information will be incorporated into Chapter 8 of this Handbook in a table format separately for each type of fruit group. An example of the table format is given in Table 2.

**Table 2 Example of the national harvest time definitions to be included in Chapter 8 of the Handbook**

<b>Oranges Navel</b>	<b>Early</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Late</b>
<b>NUTS 1/name</b>	October-December	January-March	April-May
<b>NUTS 2/name</b>	October-November	December-February	March-May
<b>NUTS X/name</b>	Etc.	Etc.	Etc.

## 6.1 Apple trees

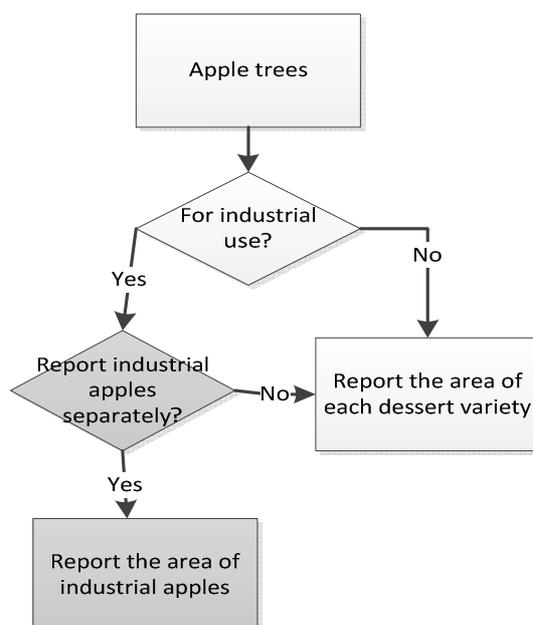
The dessert apple tree (*Malus domestica*) classification is based on 17 most common variety groups and the group 'Other dessert apples n.e.c.', containing all other varieties. It should be emphasized that the grouping is not purely based on the botanical characteristics of apple tree varieties but more on the user needs. Botanically speaking most of apple varieties are crosses and hybrids of each other so it is very difficult to establish a purely botanical classification.

The cross-table of the varieties of Annex III of Commission Decision 2002/38/EC and the corresponding variety groups of Annex I of the Regulation 1337/2011 are presented in Annex 3a (groups) and 3b (varieties).

It should be noted that the group 'Boskoop Rouge' and 'Reinette Blanche du Canada' mentioned in Annex 1 of Regulation 1337/2011 have been renamed as 'Boskoop' and 'Reinette' in order to emphasize the grouping nature of the classification.

All apples regardless of the variety, used for industrial processing, e.g. for the production of cider, juice, apple sauce etc. are recorded under the class 'Apples for industrial processing'. This class is an optional class. If it is not known whether the apples are used as dessert apples or for industrial processing, it is also possible to classify the apples used for industrial processing under 'dessert apple' varieties (see Article 2 (9)).

The figure below shows the classification scheme for apple trees.



**Figure 2. Classification scheme for apple trees (shaded grey classes are optional).**

The density of the apple tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 3. The age of the apple tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 4.

**Table 3. Density classes for apple trees.**

Apple trees Density classes	Trees/ha
Class 1	< 400
Class 2	400-1 599
Class 3	1 600-3 199
Class 4	≥ 3 200

**Table 4. Age classes for apple trees.**

Apple trees Age classes	Years
Class 1	0-4
Class 2	5-14
Class 3	15-24
Class 4	≥ 25

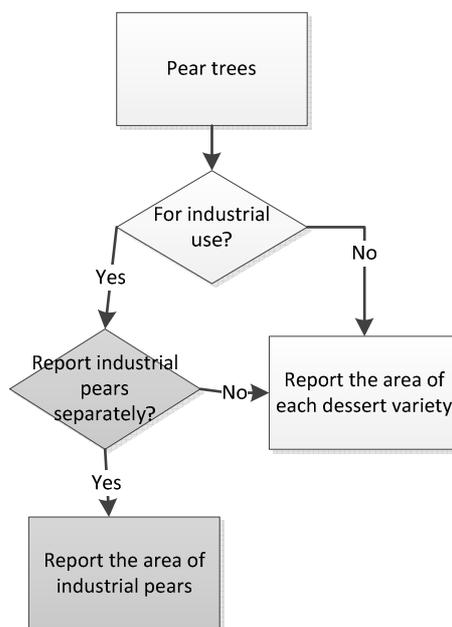
## 6.2 Pear trees

The pear tree (*Pyrus*) classification is based on 9 most common variety groups and the group ‘Other dessert pears n.e.c.’, containing all other varieties. It should be emphasized that the grouping is not purely based on the botanical characteristics of pear tree varieties but more on the user needs. Botanically speaking most of pear varieties are crosses and hybrids of each other so it is very difficult to establish a purely botanical classification.

The cross-table of the varieties of Annex III of Commission Decision 2002/38/EC and the corresponding variety groups of Annex I of the Regulation 1337/2011 are presented in Annex 4a (groups) and 4b (varieties).

All pears regardless of the variety, used for industrial processing, e.g. for the production of juice, canned pears etc. are recorded under the class ‘Pears for industrial processing’. This class is an optional. If it is not known whether the pears are used as dessert pears or for

industrial processing, it is also possible to classify the pears used for industrial processing under ‘dessert pear’ varieties (see Article 2 (9)). Figure 3 shows the classification scheme for pear trees.



**Figure 3. Classification scheme for pear trees (shadowed grey classes are optional)**

The density of the pear tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 5. The age of the pear tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 6.

**Table 5.** Density classes for pear trees.

Pear trees Density classes	Trees/ha
Class 1	< 400
Class 2	400-1 599
Class 3	1 600-3 199
Class 4	≥ 3 200

**Table 6.** Age classes for pear trees.

Pear trees Age classes	Years
Class 1	0-4
Class 2	5-14
Class 3	15-24
Class 4	≥ 25

### 6.3 Peach and nectarine trees

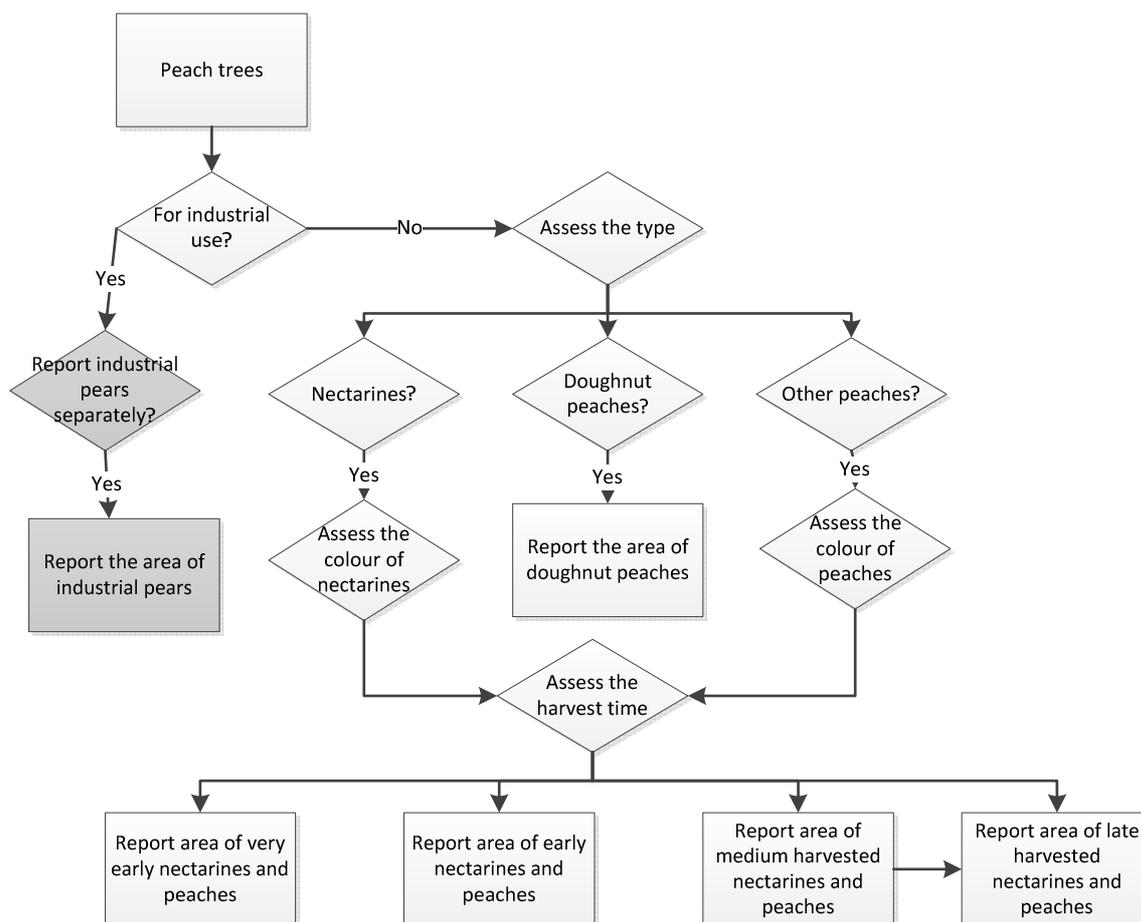
The peach trees (*Prunus persica*) classification is based on the mixture

- use purpose (dessert/industrial)
- variety (nectarine, normal peach, doughnut peach, pavié peaches for industrial processing)
- flesh colour (white, yellow)
- time of harvest (see table 7 below)

Figure 4 shows the classification scheme for peach and nectarine trees. The timing of the harvest should be assessed as specified in Table 7. The colour of the peaches and nectarines is either white or yellow. The red fleshed peach trees (known also in France as Peche de vigne) should be classified under yellow fleshed peaches.

**Table 7 Harvest time classification for nectarine and peach trees.**

Class	Harvest period
Very early	Until 15 June
Early	16 June - 15 July
Medium	16 July – 15 August
Late	After 15 August



**Figure 4. Classification scheme for peach and nectarine trees (shadowed grey classes are optional).**

All peach and nectarine trees regardless of the variety, used for industrial processing, e.g. for the production of juice, canned fruits, marmalade etc. are recorded under the class ‘Peach trees for industrial processing’. This class is an optional. If it is not known whether the peaches are used as dessert peaches or for industrial processing, it is also possible to classify the peach trees used for industrial processing under ‘dessert peach’ trees (see Article 2 (9)).

The density of the peach and nectarine tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 8 and the ages of the peach and nectarine tree plantations need to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 9.

**Table 8 Density classes for peach and nectarine trees.**

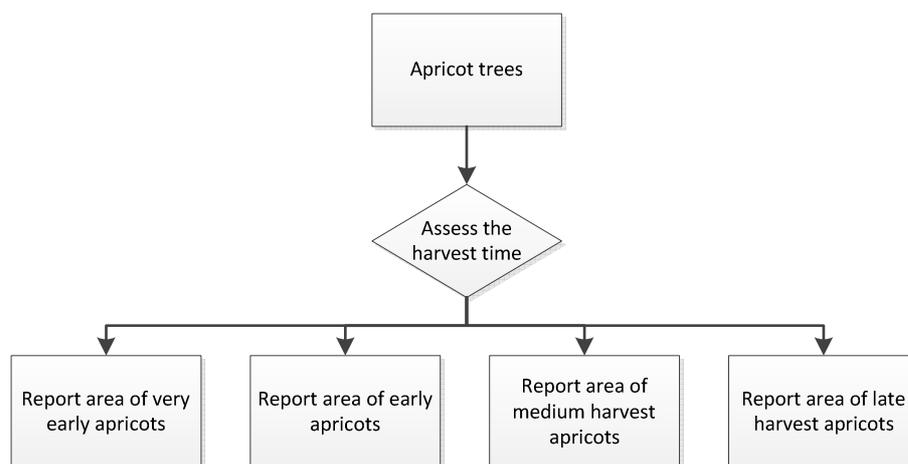
Peach and nectarine trees Density classes	Trees/ha
Class 1	< 600
Class 2	600-1 199
Class 3	≥ 1200

**Table 9 Age classes for peach and nectarine trees.**

Peach and nectarine trees Age classes	Years
Class 1	0-4
Class 2	5-14
Class 3	≥ 15

#### 6.4 Apricot trees

The apricot tree (*Prunus armeniaca*) classification is based purely on the timing of the harvest. Figure 5 shows the classification scheme for apricot trees. The timing of the harvest should be assessed as specified in Table 10.



**Figure 5. Classification scheme for apricot trees.**

**Table 10 Harvest time classification for apricot trees.**

Classes	Harvest period
Very early	Until 31 May
Early	1 June - 30 June
Medium	1 July – 31 July
Late	After 1 August

The density of the apricot tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 11 and the age of the apricot tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 12.

**Table 11. Density classes for apricot trees.**

Apricot trees Density classes	Trees/ha
Class 1	< 600
Class 2	600-1 199
Class 3	≥ 1200

**Table 12. Age classes for apricot trees.**

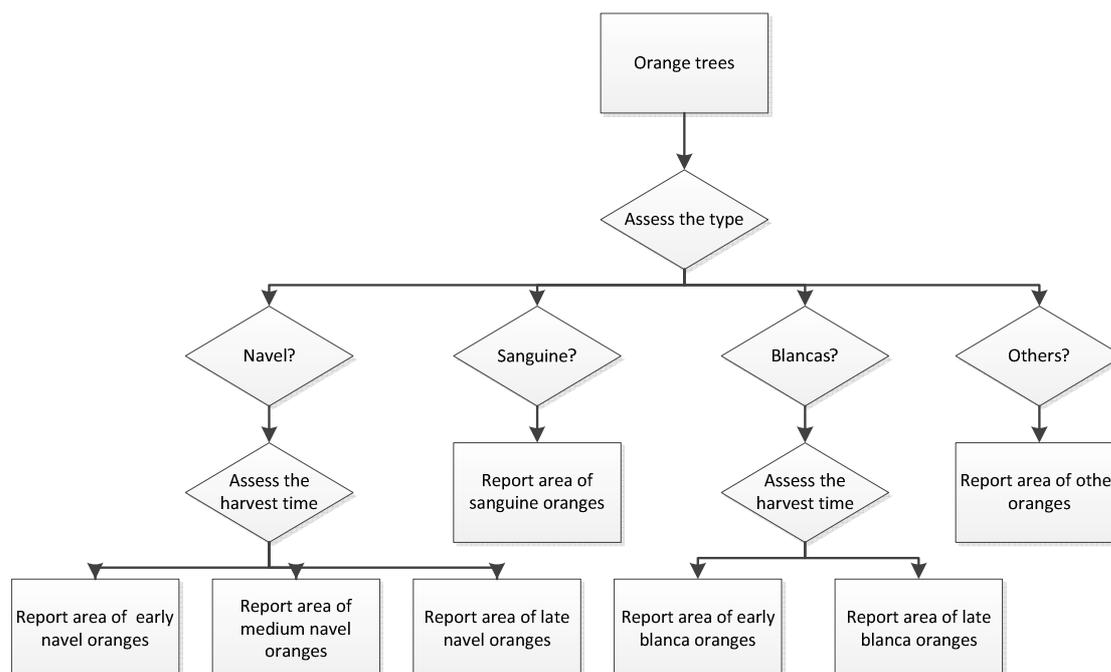
Apricot trees Age classes	Years
Class 1	0-4
Class 2	5-14
Class 3	≥ 15

### 6.5 Orange trees

The orange tree (*Citrus sinensis*) classification is based on the mixture of

- variety (Blanca, Navel, Sanguine (blood orange) and Others), and
- time of harvest.

Figure 6 shows the classification scheme for orange trees. The timing of the harvest should be assessed as specified in Table 13.



**Figure 6. Classification scheme for orange trees.**

**Table 13. Harvest time classification for oranges (see Table 2 on page 11).**

	<b>Navel</b>	<b>Blancas</b>
<b>Early</b>	October-January	December-March
<b>Medium</b>	December-March	X
<b>Late</b>	January-May	March-May

If some fruits are picked before the period defined for ‘Early class’, they should however be classified in the ‘Early harvest’ class. If some fruits are picked after the end of the period defined for ‘Late harvest’, they should be classified in the ‘Late harvest’ class.

The density of orange tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 14. The age of the orange tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 15.

**Table 14. Density classes for orange trees.**

<b>Orange trees Density classes</b>	<b>Trees/ha</b>
<b>Class 1</b>	< 250
<b>Class 2</b>	250-499
<b>Class 3</b>	500-749
<b>Class 4</b>	≥ 750

**Table 15. Age classes for orange trees.**

<b>Orange trees Age classes</b>	<b>Years</b>
<b>Class 1</b>	0-4
<b>Class 2</b>	5-14
<b>Class 3</b>	15-24
<b>Class 4</b>	≥ 25

## 6.6 Small citrus fruit trees

Small citrus fruit trees belong to the mandarin orange family (*Citrus reticulata*). Their classification is based on the mixture of

- variety (satsumas, clementines, others)
- time of harvest

Figure 7 (next page) shows the classification scheme for small citrus fruits. The timing of the harvest should be assessed as specified in Table 16. If some fruits are picked before the period defined for ‘Extra-early’ or ‘Early class’, they should however be classified in the ‘Early harvest’ class. If some fruits are picked after the end of the period defined for ‘Late harvest’, they should be classified in the ‘Late harvest’ class.

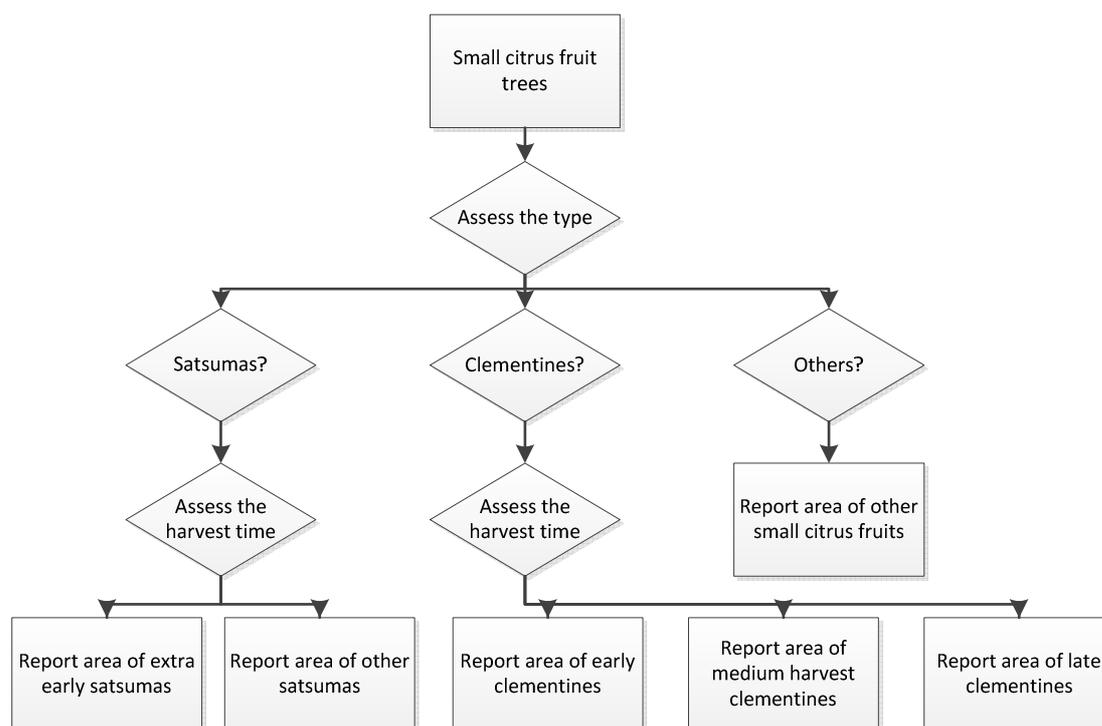
Examples of small citrus fruit varieties can be found in Table 17.

**Table 16. Harvest time classification for small citrus fruits (Table 2 on page 11) .**

	<b>Extra early</b>	<b>Early</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Late</b>	<b>Others</b>
<b>Satsumas</b>	September - November	X	X	X	October - December
<b>Clementines</b>	X	September - December	November - January	January - March	X

**Table 17.Examples of other citrus fruit varieties.**

Type	Varieties
Satsuma	Citrus unshiu ( <i>varieties: owari, mikan, clausellina, planellina, etc.</i> )
Clementine	Citrus reticulata ‘clementine’ ( <i>varieties marisol, oroval, etc.</i> )
Other small citrus fruits (including hybrids)	Tangerine ( <i>Citrus tangerina</i> )



**Figure 7. Classification scheme for small citrus fruit trees.**

The density of small citrus fruit tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 18. The age of small citrus fruit tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 19.

**Table 18.Density classes for small citrus fruit trees.**

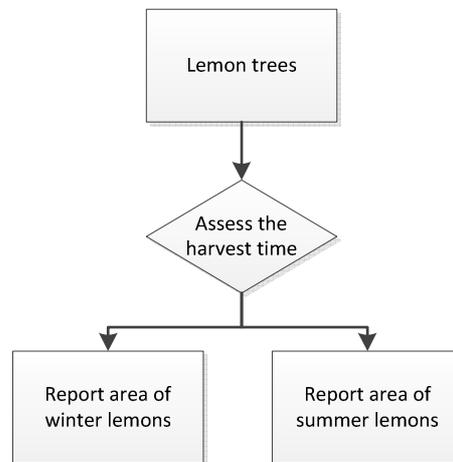
Small citrus fruit trees Density classes	Trees/ha
Class 1	< 250
Class 2	250-499
Class 3	500-749
Class 4	≥ 750

**Table 19. Age classes for small citrus fruit trees.**

Small citrus fruit trees Age classes	Years
Class 1	0-4
Class 2	5-14
Class 3	15-24
Class 4	≥ 25

### 6.7 Lemon trees

Lemon trees' (*Citrus × limon*) classification is based purely on the time of harvest. The Figure 8 shows the classification scheme for small citrus fruits.



**Figure 8. Classification scheme for lemon trees.**

The timing of the harvest should be assessed as specified in Table 20.

**Table 20. Harvest time classification for small citrus fruits (see note on page 3).**

	Winter varieties	Summer varieties
Lemon trees	October - April	February - September

The density of lemon tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 21. The age of lemon tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 22.

**Table 21. Density classes for lemon trees.**

Lemon trees Density classes	Trees/ha
Class 1	< 250
Class 2	250-499
Class 3	500-749
Class 4	≥ 750

**Table 22. Age classes for lemon trees.**

Lemon trees Age classes	Years
Class 1	0-4
Class 2	5-14
Class 3	15-24
Class 4	≥ 25

## 6.8 Olive trees

All olive trees (*Olea europaea*) are included in the same variety group. The density of small citrus fruit tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 23. The age of olive tree plantations needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 24.

**Table 23. Density classes olive trees.**

Olive trees Density class	Trees/ha
Class 1	< 140
Class 2	140-399
Class 3	≥ 400

**Table 24. Age classes for olive trees.**

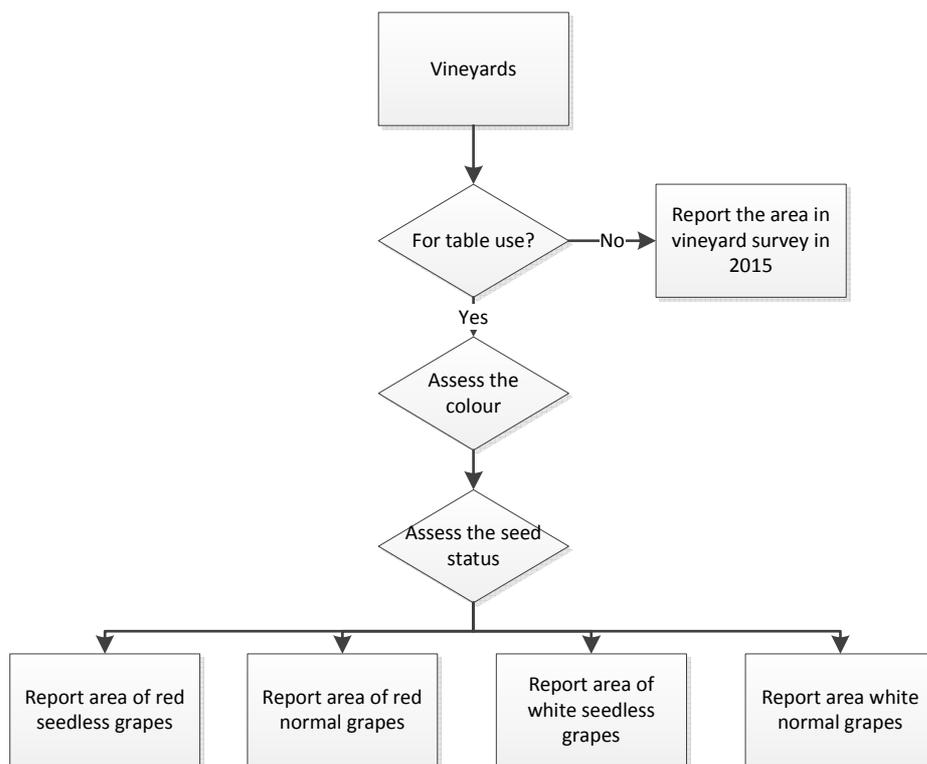
Olive trees Age class	Years
Class 1	0-4
Class 2	5-11
Class 3	12-49
Class 4	≥ 50

## 6.9 Vineyards for table grapes (optional)

The classification of the vineyards (*vitis*) is based on the

- use
- colour
- seed status

For orchards survey, only the vineyards with grapes which are used as table grapes are assessed. The Figure 9 shows the classification scheme for vineyards.



**Figure 9. Classification scheme for table grapes from vineyards.**

The density of vineyards needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 25. The age of vineyards needs to be assessed according to the classes specified in Table 26.

**Table 25. Density classes for table grape vines.**

Vineyards for table grapes Density classes	Vines/ha
Class 1	< 1000
Class 2	1000-1499
Class 3	≥ 1500

**Table 26. Age classes for table grape vines.**

Vineyards for table grapes Age classes	Years
Class 1	0-3
Class 2	4-9
Class 3	10-19
Class 4	≥ 20

## 7. METHODOLOGICAL AND QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND REPORTS

Article 9 of the Regulation 1337/2011 stipulates the obligation for MS to provide the Commission (Eurostat) with a methodological and quality report linked to the data transmitted. The first report was scheduled 30 September 2013. The Quality Report has to be submitted every five years thereafter.

The same article also lists the issues which need to be covered by the report (Article 9(4)):

- organisation of the surveys and the methodology applied
- level of precision (especially for the sample surveys) and coverage (which means regional or special thresholds, etc.)
- quality of other sources than surveys (if administrative data or other sources are used, etc.)

The applicable quality criteria are derived from Regulation 223/2009:

- relevance, which refers to the degree to which statistics meet current and potential needs of the users;
- accuracy, which refers to the closeness of estimates to the unknown true values;
- timeliness, which refers to the period between the availability of the information and the event or phenomenon it describes;
- punctuality, which refers to the delay between the date of the release of the data and the target date (the date by which the data should have been delivered);
- accessibility and ‘clarity’, which refer to the conditions and modalities by which users can obtain, use and interpret data;
- comparability, which refers to the measurement of the impact of differences in applied statistical concepts, measurement tools and procedures where statistics are
- compared between geographical areas, sectoral domains or over time;
- coherence, which refers to the adequacy of the data to be reliably combined in different ways and for various uses.

Annex 5 presents the general framework for the reports. The Member States need to use NRME reporting tool (National Reference Metadata Editor). The full draft report template can be uploaded from CIRCABC:

<https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/34d6b39e-f693-4111-8953-f2e4669acee0>

## 8. NOTES ON COUNTRIES

### BELGIUM (BE)

Belgium delivered data on apple and pear trees. All agricultural holdings with apple or pear orchards for commercial purposes were included in the survey. Optional data on apples and pears for industrial processing are not available. The other fruit types mentioned in the regulation 1337/2011 are below the threshold or non-existent in Belgium.

### BULGARIA (BG)

Bulgaria has no planted area for citrus fruit and olive trees. Bulgaria will not deliver special data (which are optional according the Regulation 1337/2011) for vineyards intended for the production of table grapes as well as for apple and pear trees for industrial processing. The country has no special varieties of apple and pear trees for industrial processing. According to Regulation No 1337/2011 Bulgaria used data from the national survey of structural statistics on orchards 2012 where all producers of fruits with at least 0.10 ha for one of the individual fruit crop types were interviewed. The surveyed agricultural holdings meet the requirements of the Regulation.

**Table 27. Earliness classes for peach and apricot trees in Bulgaria.**

Czech Republic (CZ)	Very Early	Early	Medium	Late
Peaches/Nectarines	until 15.06.	16.06. – 15.07.	16.07 – 15.08.	from 16.08. on
Apricots	until 31.05.	01.06. – 30.06.	01.07. – 31.07.	from 01.08. on

### CZECH REPUBLIC (CZ)

The Orchard Survey as at 5 May 2012 covered all fruit producers registered in the Farm Register (maintained by the Czech Statistical Office) with at least 0.20 ha of fruit orchards whose production was entirely or mainly intended for the market. To obtain required data two data sources were used:

- (i) the Orchard Register maintained by the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture and
- (ii) a standard statistical survey.

Parameters for apple trees, pear trees, peach trees and apricot trees were set down according to Regulation 1337/2011. In addition, information on other species of fruit trees and bushes frequently planted in the Czech Republic were surveyed. These species were cherries, sour cherries, plums, walnuts, hazelnuts, almonds, white currants, red currants, blackcurrants, gooseberries, blackberries, and raspberries.

Fruit trees for industrial processing were reported under the heading 'dessert' fruits as it is not possible to distinguish between these categories of apples, pears and peaches.

**Table 28. Earliness classes for peach and apricot trees in the Czech Republic.**

Czech Republic (CZ)	Early	Medium	Late
Peaches/Nectarines	until 15 July	16 July - 15 August	from 16 August on
Apricots	until 30 June	01 July - 31 July	from 01 August on

## **DENMARK (DK)**

Within the crops defined in the regulation only apples and pears are grown in Denmark, in total less than 2.000 hectares. Only the area for apples is above Member State threshold, but as both apples and pears are grown on about two-third of the units, also pears have been included in the survey. All holdings with an area of apples and pears of 1 hectare and more in the sense of the survey were included.

For domestic reasons 15 specific types/varieties of apples and 4 specific types/varieties of pears were monitored by the survey – plus "other apples" and "other pears". Several of these specific types/varieties are defined as "other apples/pears" in the regulation and the data were submitted accordingly.

The main purpose for production is dessert apples and -pears, why industrial apples and pears do not exist as such. However, low quality apples and pears are used for industrial processing

## **GERMANY (DE)**

The 2012 survey in Germany covered all agricultural holdings with an area of 0.5 hectare or more having planted with apple and pear trees (dessert and industrial processing) provided that the fruit produced is entirely or mainly intended for the market. Agricultural holdings where all fruit production areas had a planting density less than 100 trees per hectare were excluded, if the fruit was not used for economic benefit. In addition, this survey includes sweet and sour cherries, plums, mirabelles and greengage plums which are not covered by the current regulation 1337/2011.

Because of derogation (Commission Decision 2012/337/EU) Germany is allowed to send the data for the year 2012 in accordance to the old legislation (Directive 2001/109/EC combined with Commission Decision 2002/38/EC), but for the compliance task and Eurostat work in modifying the data for EU aggregates the assessment of non-existing and non-significant crops (File: 'Summary\_orchards\_data delivery') is needed.

## **ESTONIA (EE)**

Most of the fruits do not exist and apples are below the legal threshold. Data on apples were collected in 2007 and the annual Crop Production Survey confirms that this is still the case.

## **IRELAND (IE)**

According to Article 4 of Regulation 1337/2011, Ireland is not obliged to send the data, because it has only a total of 615 ha of apple trees. However, Ireland will send the data for apples. There is little or no pear production in Ireland and there is no data on it. Data for all other categories is non-existent.

## **GREECE (EL)**

All species and varieties included in the Regulation have been investigated. In case of apple, pears and peach trees it is not possible to distinguish the plantations used for industrial processing or for dessert fruit. Thus according to the Regulation (Article 2) both classes are recorded under dessert fruits. The orchard survey compiles statistics on area, production and number of fruit trees (orange trees, lemon trees, small citrus fruit trees, peach trees, apple trees, pear trees, apricot trees, cherry trees). An individual sample survey with single stratified random sampling is conducted for every kind of the above trees and the

corresponding data are tabulated and released. All holdings with at least 0,1 Hectar of area under tree crops are surveyed. The unit of the survey is the agricultural holding under the specific kind of fruit tree that is surveyed.

Data on olive trees are coming from administrative sources, namely the 2009 agricultural census, Ministry of Rural Development and Food, as well as experts' studies.

In case of orange trees the national harvest time definitions are as follows:

**Table 29. Earliness classes for Orange trees in Greece.**

Greece (all NUTS regions)	Early	Medium	Late
Navel Oranges	October - January	December - March	January - May
Blancas Oranges	December - March	X	March - September

### SPAIN (ES)

Orchard survey has been done in Spain based on an area frame statistical survey as part of the national ESYRCE survey. All especies and varieties included in the Regulation have been investigated but not pear for industry have been found. Results have been obtained at NUTS 1 level as established in the Regulation. Earliness for Peaches, Nectarines and Apicots have been taken from the proposed in the Annex 1 of the Regulation.

The earliness classes of the citrus fruits harvest in Spain are shown in the table below:

**Table 30. Earliness classes for citrus fruits in Spain.**

Spain (all NUTS regions)	Early	Medium	Late
Navel Oranges	October - December	January - March	April - May
Blancas Oranges	December - March	X	April - May
Small Citrus Fruits - Clementines	September - October	November - December	January - March

	Very early	Others
Small Citrus Fruits - Satsumas	September - October	November - December

Age and density classes breakdown has been done following strictly the Reglamenteation.

### FRANCE (FR)

Because of derogation (Commission Decision C(2012) 4132 final), France is not required to send statistics about olive trees for the year 2012.

The optional data collection for apple and pear trees used for industrial processing has not been done.

The information about national harvest time definition for peaches, nectarines and apricots are shown below.

**Table 31. Earliness classes for peach and apricot trees in France.**

France (all NUTS regions)	Very early	Early	Medium	Late
<b>Peaches and Nectarines</b>	until 15.06.	16.06. – 15.07.	16. 07. – 15.08.	from 16.08. on
<b>Apricots</b>	until 31.05.	01.06. – 30.06.	01.07. – 31.07.	from 01.08. on

**CROATIA (HR)**

The planted area for pears, apricots, lemons and oranges is less than 1000 ha per crop and Croatia will not deliver special data on them as well as for vineyards intended for the production of table grapes.

In Croatia, the most important area of other small citrus fruits is area of mandarins.

According to Reg.1337/2011 Croatia used administrative data source in structural survey of fruit and olive plantations 2012 - Register of the Paying Agency for Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development.

Information on national harvest time definition for peaches and nectarines are shown below.

**Table 32. Earliness classes for peach and nectarine trees in Croatia.**

Croatia	Very Early	Early	Medium	Late
<b>Peaches</b>	until 15.06	16.06. – 15.07.	16.07. – 15.08.	from 16.08.

Register is also part of Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS).

The threshold is coherent with statistical needs.

Data from Register of producers in plantations of fruit trees covers all statistics for statistical survey Census of fruit and olive plantations.

Variables covered by register:

The register covers data on:

- 1- agricultural holder
- 2- agricultural holding
- 3- plantations of fruit trees and olives:
  - a) land use
    - ID number of agricultural holding
    - ID number of parcel
    - numbers of parcels
    - area of parcel
    - area of orchards
  - b) technological characteristics
    - fruit and olive species and varieties

- number of trees
- rootstock
- planting year
- planting distance

### ITALY (IT)

In Italy so far it doesn't exist any official Farm Register, thus, the Orchard survey covered all fruit producers resulted from the 2010 Agricultural Census (yield by the Italian Statistical Office) with at least 0.20 or more of each fruit orchard whose production was entirely or mainly for the market.

The threshold of 0.20 ha was heightened for some orchards and/or nuts though excluding less than 5% of each crop at national level.

Required data was obtained by a standard statistical survey.

Parameters for apple trees, pear trees, peach and nectarine trees, apricot trees, lemon trees, satsumas and clementines were set down according to Regulation 1337/2011.

Earliness classes for orange and tangerine fruits harvest are shown in the table below:

**Table 33. Earliness classes for orange trees in Italy**

Italy (all NUTS regions)	Early	Medium	Late
<b>Blancas Oranges</b>	December-February	February-March	March-May
<b>Navel Oranges</b>	October-January	December-March	January-May
<b>Sanguine Oranges</b>	November-January	December-March	March-May
<b>Tangerines</b>	November-January	X	January-March

The optional data collection has only been done for table grape fruit, and pavia peaches for industrial processing. Apple and pear trees for industrial processing were not reported as it was impossible to establish their use. In addition other nationally relevant species of fruit trees, such as kiwis and cherries, were surveyed.

### CYPRUS (CY)

Cyprus is above the legal threshold for oranges, small citrus fruits and olives. For the rest of fruits (apples, pears, peaches, apricots, lemons) Cyprus is below the threshold (1000 ha) and some data will be available only as totals and not for specific varieties. The survey included all the holdings with total area planted with fruit trees and olives > 0,1 ha.

**Table 34. Earliness classes for orange and small citrus fruit trees in Cyprus**

Cyprus	EARLY	MEDIUM-EARLY	LATE
<b>ORANGES NAVEL</b>	X	DECEMBER-MARCH	X
<b>CLEMENTINES</b>	SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER	X	X

## **LATVIA (LV)**

In accordance with the reporting threshold per Member State set up by Regulation, only apple areas have been surveyed. As breakdown of species by groups differs from the list in Annex I, all apple trees are defined as “others”. All apples are classified as “dessert apples”, apples for industrial processing do not exist as such. Holdings below the threshold 0.2 ha of apple trees have been excluded, and this area comprises 4.4% of the total planted area.

## **LITHUANIA (LT)**

Lithuania only will deliver data for dessert apple trees (without a threshold on holdings). The optional data collection for apple trees used for industrial processing has not been done and these trees also were **not** included in the dessert apple trees. Lithuania has 39 ha of marketable dessert pear trees, which is below the threshold for Member States and all the other fruits required for this Regulation are non-existing in Lithuania.

## **LUXEMBOURG (LU)**

According to Article 4 of Regulation 1337/2011, Luxembourg is not obliged to send the data, because it has only a total of 1 500 ha of permanent crops, of which 130 ha are fruit and berry plantations (Agricultural Census in 2010).

In Luxembourg, there is a break between the orchard surveys in 2007 and 2002: In 2007 only orchards declared as such in the annual declarations by farmers on land use within the IACS (integrated administration and control system) were considered, whereas in 2002 all orchards on the territory were surveyed. For commercial high density orchards, there would be only slight differences as they are run by professional farmers and thus included in their declarations. The main differences come from traditional “high-stem” orchards. The fruits from these orchards are mainly used for the production of juices or spirits. In general only for a part of these orchards the fruits are harvested on a regular basis. An important part of the traditional orchards are owned by private persons who use the fruits for their own needs. The fruits from traditional orchards owned or managed by professional farmers are often no longer harvested, as this activity is no longer economically interesting. In this case farmers tend to declare them for example as pasture land. We consider this change in the “population” of the survey clearly as an improvement. We now match better the target population of directive 2001/109/CE and regulation (EU) 1337/2011 (production of fruits totally or mainly intended to be marketed).

In fact, there are no orchards specifically intended for industrial processing run on a professional basis in Luxembourg (only small processing units; no mean or large processing units in Luxembourg). The orchards for industrial processing are not separately reported. If there should be such an orchard, it would be included under dessert fruits. The survey covers the orchards run on a professional basis independently of the destination of the production (dessert fruits and fruits for processing).

## **HUNGARY (HU)**

In case of apple, pears and peach trees it is not possible to distinguish the plantations used for industrial processing or for dessert fruit. Thus all apple, pears and peach trees are reported as dessert fruits. Orchards having at least 0,15 ha area size were observed in the survey and density and age classes are more detailed.

National harvest time definitions are as follows, (identical for all the regions in Hungary):

**Table 32. Earliness classes for peach and apricot trees in Hungary.**

Hungary	Very Early	Early	Medium	Late
<b>Peaches</b>	until 15.06.	16.06. – 15.07.	16.07. – 15.08.	from 16.08.
<b>Apricots</b>		01.06. – 30.06.	01.07. – 31.07.	from 01.08.

**MALTA (MT)**

According to Article 4 of Regulation 1337/2011, Malta is not obliged to send the data, because it has only a total of 1 251 ha of permanent crops. From the Agricultural Census in 2010 it is known that the amount of fruit and berries, citrus plantation, table grapes and olives is only about 700 ha in total. So Malta will not send data according to the survey.

**THE NETHERLANDS (NL)**

The Netherlands will not report on apples and pears for industrial processing. Depending on the quality of the dessert fruit a small amount of this fruit is processed in industry.

**AUSTRIA (AT)**

In Austria apples, pears, apricots and peaches have been surveyed with reference date of 1th June 2012. All holdings cultivating an area of 0,2 ha in total of the surveyed fruit species were obliged to give the asked information. Fruit plantations for industrial processing are included under dessert fruits, as they cannot easily be separated. Only apples reach an area over 1.000 ha. Apricots are classified for all NUTS regions into harvest periods as they are stated in the Regulation 592/2013.

**POLAND (PL)**

In Poland there are not so many special orchards in which special varieties apples and pears for industry processing are cultivated. Some dessert fruit can be also used for processing. The fruit usage depends on quality of fruit and economic situation.

For Poland the coefficient of variation 3% is too rigorous for peach and apricot trees because of relatively small area of their cultivation.

**PORTUGAL (PT)**

Orchard survey was carried out in Portugal as a sample survey. Around 7 000 holdings were surveyed, which means a sampling rate of 8%. PT excluded all holdings below a threshold of 0,2 ha of each permanent crop producing entirely or mainly for the market. The areas with fruits intended for industrial use (apples, pears and peaches) are included in the areas for dessert fruits. The planted areas of apricots and lemons are fewer than 1000 ha per crop and will not be delivered as well as for vineyards intended for the production of table grapes. Results have been obtained at NUTS 0 level. PT didn't collect data on the autonomous regions. The coefficients of variation are below 3%.

CV_Apple	CV_Citrus	CV_Peach	CV_Pear	CV_Olive	CV_Orange
1,34	1,99	1,91	1,36	2,08	0,79

In this statistical operation was also included a module that aims to respond to Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides for the eligible crops.

## ROMANIA (RO)

Romania will deliver data at NUTS0 and NUTS1 level for: dessert apples, dessert pears, dessert peaches and nectarines, apricots and table grapes. For dessert apples and pears a survey with a the threshold of 0.1 ha of fruit area was performed and for dessert peaches and nectarines, apricots and table grapes RO introduced a census without threshold.

Fruit trees for industrial processing were reported under the heading 'dessert' fruits as it is not possible to distinguish between these categories of apples, pears and peaches.

**Table 33. Earliness classes for peach and apricot trees in Romania.**

Romania (RO)	Early	Medium	Late
<b>Peaches/Nectarines</b>	until 15.07.	16.07. – 15.08.	from 16.08.
<b>Apricots</b>	until 30.06.	01.07. – 31.07.	from 01.08.

## SLOVENIA (SI)

According to Reg.1337/2011 Slovenia will use administrative data source in Census of fruit and olive plantations 2012. The founder and caretaker of administrative source is the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment.

### The Legislative background:

The Ministry of agriculture and of environment has established

- Register of producers in plantations of fruit trees with Rules on register of producers in plantations of fruit trees (OJ of the Republic of Slovenia No. 04/02 and No. 27/04) and
- Register of olive producers with Rules on register of olive producers (OJ of the Republic of Slovenia No. 53/03).

Registers were established among other needs for 'The Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development' (body of the ministry), for the implementation of programs of the agricultural policy reform, alignment to the EU common agricultural policy and payment of SAPARD pre-accession assistance. Since May 2004 it has a role of a paying agency for EAGGF funds. Both registers are also part of 'Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS)'.

### Variables covered with registers:

Both registers cover data on:

- 1- agricultural holder
- 2- agricultural holding
- 3- plantations of fruit trees and olives:
  - a) land use
    - ID number of agricultural holding
    - ID number of plantation
    - location (plot and cadastral community)
    - numbers of parcels
    - gross and net area
    - method of producing
    - hail protection
    - irrigation
  - b) technological characteristics
    - fruit and olive species and varieties
    - number of seedlings

- rootstock
  - planting year
  - planting distance
  - system of planting
  - training system
- c) financial supports

The threshold of both registers is coherent with statistical needs.

Data from Register of producers in plantations of fruit trees and Register of olive producers covers all statistics for statistical survey Census of fruit and olive plantations. Therefore the registers are complete enough to provide needed data.

### **SLOVAKIA (SK)**

Slovak Republic transmits complete data only for apples. Area for other species of fruits does not reach 1000 hectares. In case of apples it is not possible to differentiate orchards for dessert and industrial use. For that reason all the apples are quoted as dessert fruits. None of the farms is specified in growing apples for industrial processing.

### **FINLAND (FI)**

According to Article 4 of Regulation 1337/2011, Finland is not obliged to send the data, because it has only a total of 670 ha of apple trees. Finland will send in summary data delivery sheet.

### **SWEDEN (SE)**

Sweden reports data for apple and pear plantations, of which only the former reaches above the required reporting threshold of 1000 hectares. The Swedish data are based on a voluntary census of all known Swedish apple and pear producers with a commercial horticultural production area of at least 0.25 hectares in 2012. The overwhelming majority of the Swedish fruit cultivation is intended for fresh consumption (i.e. dessert fruit), although fruit exhibiting flaws during harvesting are used for industrial processing. However, as all cultivation is primarily intended as dessert fruit, and no data is available indicating the proportions used for industrial processing, the entire Swedish apple and pear cultivation is reported as dessert fruit.

### **UNITED KINGDOM (UK)**

The UK provides data on dessert apple and pear trees. The other fruit types mentioned in the regulation 1337/2011 are below the threshold or non-existent in the UK. Optional data (according to regulation 1337/2011) on apples and pears for industrial processing are not provided. Data is gathered via the Orchard Fruit survey which is sent to a representative sample of holdings with orchard area. Holdings where the total orchard area is less than 0.3 ha are excluded from the sample.

### **Iceland (IS)**

No marketed production of the fruit types covered by Regulation 1337/2011 exists in Iceland.

## Annex 1. Assessment of non-existing and non-significant crops (example)

(File: 'Summary\_orchards\_data delivery')

Table 34. Example of the summary table.

Status	Group	MS XXX			NUTS 1 YY1	NUTS 1 YY2	NUTS 1 YY3
		Area in hectares	If area is below than 1000 ha, are you intending to transmit?	If area is below 1000 ha and you plan to deliver national data, do you also plan to deliver regional data?	Area in hectares	Area in hectares	Area in hectares
OBLIGATORY	Dessert apples	22646,43			2425,11	5517,05	14704,27
	Boskoop	0			0	0	0
	Braeburn	0			0	0	0
	Cox Orange	0			0	0	0
	Cripps Pink	374,61			0	0	374,61
	Elstar	0			0	0	0
	Fuji	2369,44			0	444,73	1924,71
	Gala	2702,28			0	686,04	2016,24
	Golden Delicious	9883,3			205,7	2568,09	7109,51
	Granny Smith	1024,01			0	62,47	961,54
	Idared	0			0	0	0
	Jonagold/Jonagored	0			0	0	0
	Lobo	0			0	0	0
	Morgenduft	0			0	0	0
	Pinova	0			0	0	0
	Red Delicious	1746,21			0	479,22	1266,99
Reinette	1997,84			101,32	985,29	911,23	
Shampion	0			0	0	0	

Status	Group	MS XXX			NUTS 1 YY1	NUTS 1 YY2	NUTS 1 YY3
		Area in hectares	If area is below than 1000 ha, are you intending to transmit?	If area is below 1000 ha and you plan to deliver national data, do you also plan to deliver regional data?	Area in hectares	Area in hectares	Area in hectares
	Other dessert apples (n.e.c)	2548,74			2118,09	291,21	139,44
	<b>Dessert Pears</b>	1026,00					
	Abete	0,00					
	Blanquilla	0,00					
	Conference	224,00					
	Coscia-Ercolini	M					
	Decana	1,00					
	Guyot	M					
	Kaiser	49,00					
	Rocha	0,00					
	William	73,00					
	Other dessert pears (n.e.c)	679,00					
	<b>Dessert Peach Trees</b>	951,00	X				
	Yellow fleshed peaches	720,00					
	White fleshed peaches	6,00					
	Doughnut peaches	224,00					
	Yellow fleshed nectarines	M					
	White fleshed nectarines	1,00					
	<b>Apricots</b>	0,00					
	<b>Oranges</b>	752,00					
	Navel oranges	0,00					
	Blanca oranges	73,00					
	Sanguine oranges	679,00					
	<b>Small citrus fruits</b>	761,00	X				

Status	Group	MS XXX			NUTS 1 YY1	NUTS 1 YY2	NUTS 1 YY3
		Area in hectares	If area is below than 1000 ha, are you intending to transmit?	If area is below 1000 ha and you plan to deliver national data, do you also plan to deliver regional data?	Area in hectares	Area in hectares	Area in hectares
	Satsumas	720,00					
	Clementines	6,00					
	Other small citrus fruits (including hybrids)	M					
	<b>Lemons</b>	35,00					
	<b>Olives</b>	1637,00					
OPTIONAL	Industrial apples	M					
	Industrial pears	M					
	Industrial peaches	M					
	Table grapes	0,00					
	White table grapes	0,00					
	Red table grapes	0,00					

The file can be downloaded from CIRCABC:

<https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/4b52805f-8fda-45e4-a6bd-fd776e97293b>

## Annex 2. Data transmission instructions and validation rules

The data transfer consists of two steps. The first one is to fill in the excel table called 'Summary\_orchards\_data delivery' and the second step is to deliver the basic data by the means of the DSD (= Data Structure Definition).

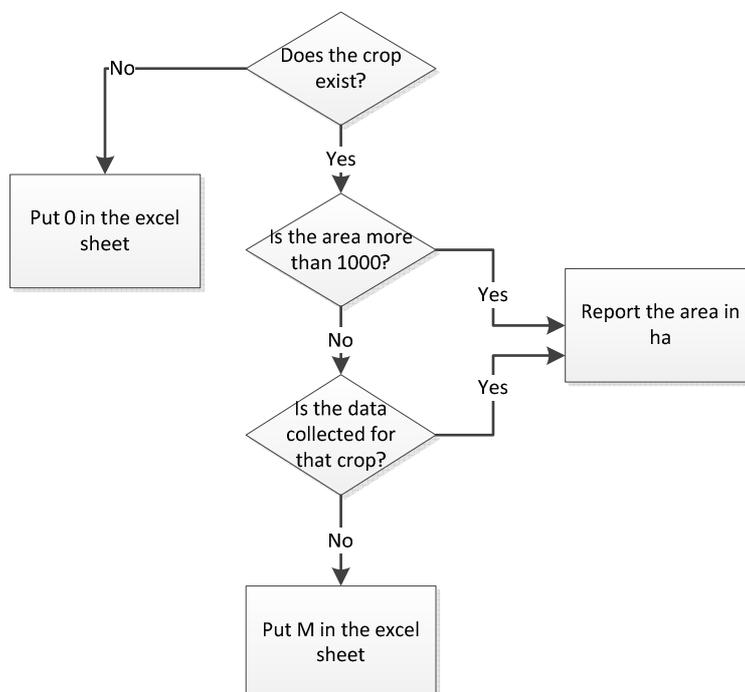
### Step 1

Open the excel table 'Summary\_orchards\_data delivery' and fill in at aggregate level the area data (Annex 1).

This table will be used for assessing the compliance (basic data delivery is compulsory for all fruit tree types, the area of which is more than 1000 ha) and for identifying the non-existing crops (0) and getting an area estimate for crops below the delivery threshold (1 000 ha), if available. The assessment needs to be done at NUTS 1 level.

The unit is hectares (ha) with two decimals. The possible characters in the excel sheet are (see the clarification in the figure below):

- '0' if the crop doesn't exist in the country;
- number for area in ha;
- 'M' if the data is not collected/available.



**Figure 10 Summary table delivery instructions.**

The file needs to be sent to Eurostat by e-mail by using the address: [estat-crop-products@ec.europa.eu](mailto:estat-crop-products@ec.europa.eu)

## Step 2

The basic data delivery is done via an SDMX Data Structure Definition. The dataset consists of single rows with the following columns:

**Table 35. Example of the main data delivery.**

Variable	Region	Variety group	Density class	Age class	Area	Obs_Status	Obs_conf
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	
Value	Noroeste	Golden Delicious	3200 trees per hectare and more	0 - 4 years	40 ha		
Coded value	ES1	APD_GOD	GE3200	Y0-4	40		
Value	Noroeste	Golden Delicious	Less than 400 trees per hectare	5 - 14 years	36 ha		
Coded value	ES1	APD_GOD	LT400	Y5-14	36		
Value	Noroeste	Golden Delicious	From 400 to 1599 trees per hectare	5 - 14 years	300 ha		
Coded value	ES1	APD_GOD	400-1599	Y5-14	300		
Value	Noroeste	Golden Delicious	From 1600 to 3199 trees per hectare	5 - 14 years	520 ha		
Coded value	ES1	APD_GOD	1600-3199	Y5-14	520		
Value	Noroeste	Golden Delicious	3200 trees per hectare and more	5 - 14 years	73 ha		Confidential
Coded value	ES1	APD_GOD	GE3200	Y5-14	73		C
Value	Noroeste	Golden Delicious	Less than 400 trees per hectare	15 - 24 years	210 ha	Low Reliability	
Coded value	ES1	APD_GOD	LT400	Y15-24	210	U	
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	

All columns are obligatory except the Status code (Obs\_status) and the confidentiality field (Obs\_conf) columns. The code lists are available in the DSD.

The areas have to be reported in hectares with two decimals.

It is necessary to create a row for each existing combination of data. The largest possible number of rows is a product of the total number of NUTS regions multiplied by the total number of variety groups multiplied by total number of density classes multiplied by total number of age classes. It is not necessary to report the non-existing combinations as empty rows.

### Example

If in Italy Fuji apples are not cultivated in NUTS 1 region Y, there is no need to report at all the Fuji group for that area.

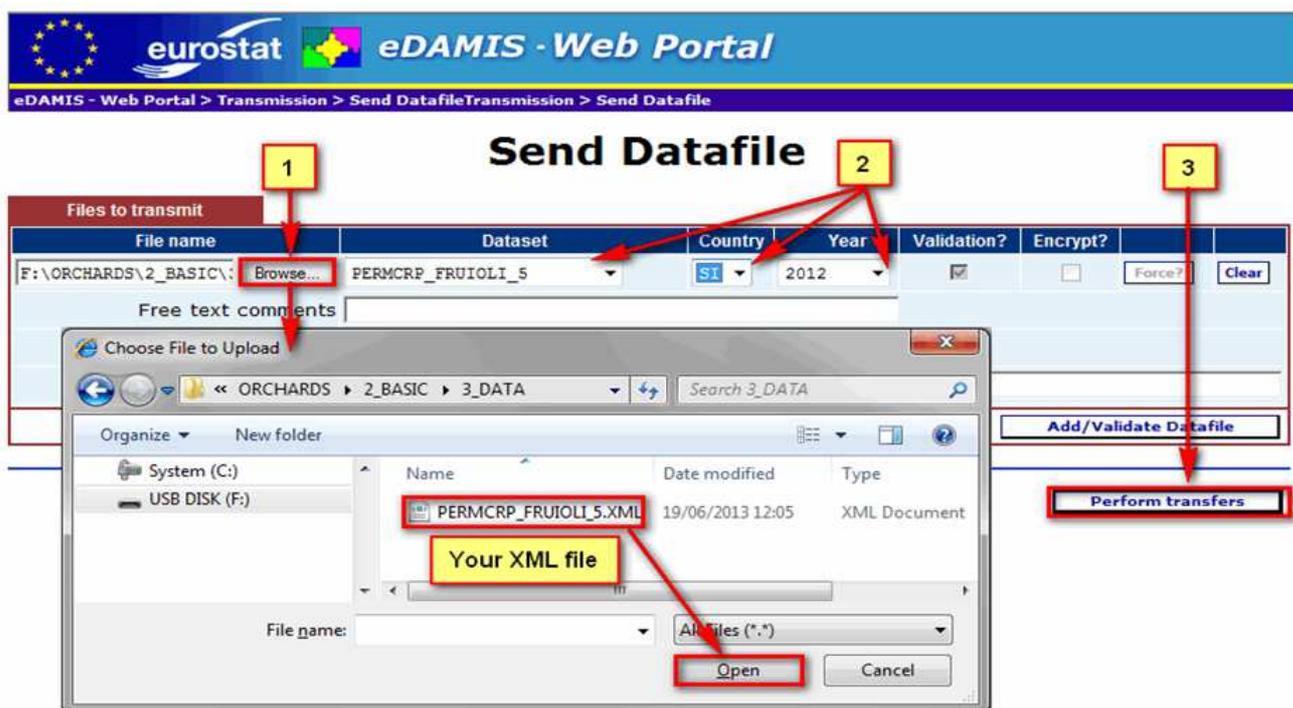
If in the UK, Golden Delicious apples are only cultivated in NUTS 1 region Y only very densely (>3200 trees per/ha) and all the trees are very young (0-4 years old), it is only necessary to report the existing combination. The other non-existing combinations don't need to be reported.

Only in case of a revision of a row where data were erroneously reported, an empty row with no data needs to be transmitted.

It is necessary to create rows also for all existing data aggregates listed in the variety group code lists.

The file needs to be delivered to Eurostat via eDamis in the following way (see picture) and combined with the Country Code and Survey year.

The name of the file should be: PERMCRP\_FRUIOLI\_5.XML



The preliminary Eurostat validation rules are listed on next pages of this document for your information (see next page).

**Table 36. Field descriptions**

	<b>Field</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Region	NUTS 1 code as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003, on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS), OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, and  Commission Regulation (EU) No 31/2011 of 17 January 2011 amending annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS), OJ L 13, 18.1.2011, p. 3
2	Year	Reference Year for the data (e.g. 2012, 2017, ...)
3	Variety group	Codes listed are presented in Annexes 3a,3b, 4a and 4b of this document
4	Plantation density	Codes listed are presented in Table 34
5	Plantation age	Codes listed are presented in Table 34
6	Observation value	In hectares (ha)
7	Observation status	Standard code list
Member States with at least one data set on the crop species:		
8a	Dessert apple trees	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LV, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, SE, UK
8b	apple trees for industrial processing	DE, ES, (IT), UK
8c	dessert pear trees	BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IT, HU, NL, PL, PT, RO, UK
8d	pear trees for industrial processing	(IT)
8e	apricot trees	BG, (CZ), EL, ES, FR, IT, HU, PL, RO
8f	dessert peach trees	BG, (CZ), EL, ES, FR, IT, HU, PL, PT, RO
8g	peach trees for industrial processing	BG, (CZ), EL, ES, (FR), (IT)
8h	orange trees	CY, EL, ES, IT, PT
8i	small citrus fruit trees	(CY), EL, ES, FR, IT, PT
8j	lemon trees	EL, ES, IT
8k	olive trees	CY, EL, ES, FR, IT, PT, SI, MT, HR
8l	vines intended for table grapes	BG, EL, ES, FR, IT, RO

**Table 37. Allowed codes.**

	<b>Allowed codes</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Region</b>	Official NUTS 0 and 1 codes in the country which transmits the data	
<b>Year</b>	2012 + x*5	Only 2012 in the first data transmission in 2013
<b>Variety group</b>	Table 3-4 codes	
<b>Plantation density</b>		
If variety code OLI	LT140 140-399 GE400	
If variety code ORA, SCF, LEM, ORA_SCF_LEM	LT250 250-499 500-749 GE750	
If variety code APD, API, PED, PEI, AP_PE	LT400 400-1599 1600-3199 GE3200	
If variety code PCD, PCI, APC, PC_APC	LT600 600-1199 GE1200	
If variety code GRV	LT1000 1000-1499 GE1500	
<b>Plantation age</b>		
If variety code OLI	Y_LT5 Y5-11 Y12-49 Y_GE50	
If variety code APD, API, PED, PEI, AP_PE, ORA, SCF, LEM, ORA_SCF_LEM	Y_LT5 Y5-14 Y15-24 Y_GE25	
If variety code PCD, PCI, APC, PC_APC	Y_LT5 Y5-14 Y_GE15	
If variety code GRV	Y_LT3 Y3-9 Y10-19 Y_GE20	
Observation value	0 – 200 000 ha	

**Table 38. Aggregates.**

Aggregate total	Components
APD	APD_BKP, APD_BRB, APD_COO, APD_CRP, APD_ELR, APD_FUJ, APD_GAL, APD_GOD, APD_GRS, APD_IDR, APD_JON, APD_MOD, APD_RED, APD_RBC, APD_SHP, APD_LOB, APD_PIN, APD_OTH
PED	PED_CFR, PED_WIL, PED_ABT, PED_ROC, PED_COE, PED_GYT, PED_BLQ, PED_DCN, PED_KAS, PED_OTH
AP_PE	APD_BKP, APD_BRB, APD_COO, APD_CRP, APD_ELR, APD_FUJ, APD_GAL, APD_GOD, APD_GRS, APD_IDR, APD_JON, APD_MOD, APD_RED, APD_RBC, APD_SHP, APD_LOB, APD_PIN, APD_OTH, API, PED_CFR, PED_WIL, PED_ABT, PED_ROC, PED_COE, PED_GYT, PED_BLQ, PED_DCN, PED_KAS, PED_OTH, PEI
PCD	PCD_PEA, PCD_NEC
PCD_PEA	PCD_PEAY, PCD_PEA_W, PCD_PEA_D
PCD_PEAY	PCD_PEAY_VE, PCD_PEAY_E, PCD_PEAY_M, PCD_PEAY_L
PCD_PEA_W	PCD_PEA_W_VE, PCD_PEA_W_E, PCD_PEA_W_M, PCD_PEA_W_L
PCD_NEC	PCD_NEC_Y, PCD_NEC_W,
PCD_NEC_Y	PCD_NEC_Y_VE, PCD_NEC_Y_E, PCD_NEC_Y_M, PCD_NEC_Y_L
PCD_NEC_W	PCD_NEC_W_VE, PCD_NEC_W_E, PCD_NEC_W_M, PCD_NEC_W_L
APC	APC_VE, APC_E, APC_M, APC_L
PC_APC	PCD_PEA, PCD_NEC, PCI, APC or APC, PCD, PCI
ORA	ORA_NV_L, ORA_BLC, ORA_SGU, ORA_OTH
ORA_NV_L	ORA_NV_L_E, ORA_NV_L_M, ORA_NV_L_L
ORA_BLC	ORA_BLC_E, ORA_BLC_L
SCF	SCF_STM, SCF_CLM, SCF_OTH
SCF_STM	SCF_STM_VE, SCF_STM_OTH
SCF_CLM	SCF_CLM_E, SCF_CLM_M, SCF_CLM_L
LEM	LEM_WI, LEM_SU
ORA_SCF_LEM	ORA, SCF, LEM
GRV	GRV_W, GRV_R
GRV_W	GRV_WSDL, GRV_WNML
GRV_R	GRV_RSDL, GRV_RNML
Total	AP_PE, PC_APC, ORA_SCF_LEM, OLI, GRV

**Regional aggregates**

Total (Country) = (NUTS1 (x), NUTS1(y)... Regions without orchards have to be set to value 0

### Annex 3a. Dessert Apple Groups

Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)	Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)
<b>Boskoop</b>	Belle de Boskoop
	Gelber Boskoop
	Red Boskoop
	Roter Boskoop
	Schöne van Boskoop / Schöner von Boskoop
	Spurkoop®
<b>Braeburn</b>	Aporo®
	Braeburn
	Braeburn (Clone Helena)
	Braeburn Hillwell®
	Braeburn Mariri Red
	Early Brae®
	Eve®
	Hidala
	Joburn
	Lochbuie Red Braeburn
	Mahana Red
	Rosabel
	Royal Braeburn
	Redfield
	<b>Cox Orange</b>
Coxdwarf	
Cox La Vera	
Cox Ley	
Cox Orangen Renette	
Cox Queen	
Cox Rheinland	
Cox's orange	
Cox's Orange Pippin	
Holsteiner Cox	
Ina Cox	
Minicox®	
Orange de Cox	
Reinette Orange de Cox	
Russet Pippin	
<b>Cripps Pink</b>	
	Lady in Red
	Pink Kiss®
	Pink Lady®
	Pink Rose®
	Rosy Glow

Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)	Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)	
<b>Elstar</b>	Bel-El	
	Bougie	
	Elrosa	
	Elshof	
	Elstar	
	Elstar Boerecamp	
	Elstar Reinhardt	
	Elstar Roelse	
	Elstar Ruby	
	Elstar van der Grift	
	Elstar van der Zalm	
	Elswout	
	Excellent Star®	
	PCP	
	Red Elstar	
	Roter Elstar	
	Van der Zalm	
	Van Vliet	
	<b>Fuji</b>	Beni Shogun®
		Brak
Fuji		
Heisei Fuji		
Kiku®8		
Yataka		
<b>Gala</b>	Annaglo	
	Baigent	
	Gala Brookfield®	
	Gala Must®	
	Gala	
	Galaxy	
	Imperial Gala	
	Mondial Gala (Mitchgla)	
	Obrogala	
	Regal Gala	
	Royal Gala®	
	Regal Prince	
	Gala Schnitzer / Schniga®	
	Tenroy	
<b>Golden Delicious</b>	Da Rosa®	
	Gelber Köstlicher	
	Golden Delicious	
	Golden Luva	
	Golden Neu	
	Golden Parsi	
	Golden Reinders	

<b>Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)</b>	<b>Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)</b>
<b>Golden Delicious</b>	Golden Smoothee
	Golden Spur / Goldspur
<b>Granny Smith</b>	Granny Smith
<b>Idared</b>	Idared
	Red Idared
<b>Jonagold/Jonagored</b>	Boerekamp
	Crowngold
	Excel®
	Early Queen®
	Highwood
	Jomar
	Jonabel
	Jonacap
	(Early) Jonagold (2000)
	Jonagold Boerekamp
	Jonagold Ley
	Jonagored (Supra)
	Jonaprince
	Jonica®
	King Jonagold
	Marnica®
	Milenga®
	Red Jonaprince
	Red Prince®
	Rubinstar
Schneica	
Wilmuta	
<b>Lobo</b>	Lobo
<b>Morgenduft</b>	Imperatore
	Morgenduft
	Rome Beauty
<b>Pinova</b>	Chanteloup®
	Corail®
	Daligris
	Dalinip
	Dalirail
	Evelina®
	Pinata
	Pinova
	Roho 3615
	Sonata
<b>Red Delicious</b>	Cameo®
	Campbell Spur
	Camspur
	Carousel

Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)	Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)
<b>Red Delicious</b>	Caudle
	Red Chief®
	Red Delicious
	Red King
	Redkan
	Royal Red
	Starking Delicious
	Starkrimson
	Top Red Delicious
<b>Reinette</b>	Apollo
	Berlepsch
	Blenheim Orange
	Freiherr von Berlepsch
	Geheemraat Dr. Oldenburg / Geheimrat Dr. Oldenburg
	Goldparmäne
	Goldrenette
	King of the Pippin
	Luxemburg Reinette
	Minister von Hammerstein
	Other Reinettes
	Reine des Reinettes
	Reine des Reinettes Rouge diploid
	Reine des Reinettes/Goldparmäne
	Reinette à Longue Queue diploid
	Reinette Albemarle
	Reinette Ananas / Annanasrenette
	Reinette Baumann / Baumanns Renette
	Reinette Bergamotte
	Reinette Clochard
	Reinette Courthay
	Reinette d'Amérique
	Reinette d'Armorique
	Reinette de Bretagne
	Reinette de Brive
	Reinette de Champagne
	Reinette de Chênée
	Reinette de Flandre
	Reinette de France
	Reinette de Landsberg / Landsberger Renette
	Reinette de l'Hopital
Reinette de Luxembourg	
Reinette de Savoie	
Reinette de Servin	
Reinette de Tournai	
Reinette Dorée	

Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)	Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)
<b>Reinette</b>	Reinette d'Orléans
	Reinette du Canada
	Reinette du Mans
	Reinette Duquesne
	Reinette étoilée
	Reinette Franche
	Reinette grise de Lorient
	Reinette Hernaut
	Reinette jaune sucrée
	Reinette Newtown
	Reinette Oldenburg
	Reinette Parda
	Reinette Sanguine du Rhin
	Winter-Goldparmäne
<b>Shampion</b>	Champion
	Sampion
	Shampion
	Shampion Arno
	Shampion Red
	Shampion Reno
	Szampion
<b>Other dessert apples n.e.c.</b>	Abbondanza
	Akane
	Aldas
	Alkmene / Alkmine
	Altländer Glockenapfel
	Ambassy®
	Annurca
	Apache®
	Ariane
	Arkcharm
	Arlet
	Aroma
	Auksis
	Auralia
	Bellida
	Bruggers Festivale
	Camela®
	Cardinal
	Cardinal von Galen
	Carola / Carole
	Casa Nova de Alcobaca
	Celeste®
	CIVG 198
	Civni

Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)	Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)
<b>Other dessert apples n.e.c.</b>	Cortland
	Crispin
	Dalili
	Delbarestivale®
	Delblush
	Delcorf (Diana)
	Delicious Pilafa
	Delro
	Diels Sommerkönig
	Discovery
	Early Gold
	Early Windsor
	Egremont Russet
	Elton Beauty
	Empire
	Eversdijk®
	Fiesta
	Fyriki
	Glockenapfel
	Gloster
	Gravenstein(er)/Grasten
	Havelgold
	Hoed Orange
	Ingrid Marie
	Isbranica
	James Grieve
	Jersey Mac
	Jester
	Jonathan (Watson)
	Jumba
	Kalco
	Kanzi®
	Katy
	Kronprinz Rudolf
	Les Naturianes®
	Ligol
	Limoncella
	Lord Lambourne
	Luxembourg Triumph
	McIntosh
Melodie	
Melrose	
Modi	
Monidel	
Mutzu	

Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)	Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)
Other dessert apples n.e.c.	New Esopus Spitzenberg
	Nicoter
	Ontario
	Orlovskoje Polosatoje
	Pigeon
	Pirella
	Pirja
	Pirol®
	Piros
	Prima
	Primrouge
	Rafzubex
	Rafzubin
	Rajka
	Rambour d'hiver
	Reanda
	Red Delcorf
	Red Topaz
	Regine
	Reglindis
	Reka
	Releika
	Resi
	Retina
	Rubens®
	Rubin
	Rubinette (Rosso)
	Rubinola
	Schweizer Glockenapfel
	Schweizer Orangenapfel
	Sinap Orlovskij
	Spartan
	Spur Linus
	Staris
	Stayman
	Strömling
	Summerred
	Sunrise
	Swiss Gourmet®
	Tentation®
	Thurston August
Topaz	
Tumanga	
Verde Doncella	
Vista Bella	

Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)	Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)
Other dessert apples n.e.c.	Winter-Rambour
	Wonik
	Worcester Pearmain

## Annex 3b. Dessert Apple Varieties

Varieties (Directive 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)	Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)
Abbondanza	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Akane	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Aldas	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Alkmene	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Alkmine	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Altländer Glockenapfel	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Apache®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Ambassy®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Annaglo	Gala
Annanasrenette	Reinette
Annurca	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Apollo	Reinette
Aporo®	Braeburn
Ariane	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Arlet	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Arkcharm	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Aroma	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Auksis	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Auralia	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Baigent	Gala
Bel-El	Elstar
Belle de Boskoop	Boskoop
Bellida	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Beni Shogun®	Fuji
Berlepsch	Reinette
Blenheim Orange	Reinette
Boerekamp	Jonagold/Jonagored
Boskoop	Boskoop
Bougie	Elstar
Braeburn (Clone Helena)	Braeburn
Braeburn Hillwell®	Braeburn
Braeburn Mariri Red®	Braeburn
Braeburn	Braeburn
Brak	Fuji
Bruggers Festivale	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Camela®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Cameo®	Red Delicious
Campbell Spur	Red Delicious
Campspur	Red Delicious
Cardinal	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Cardinal von Galen	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Carola / Carole	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Carousel	Red Delicious

<b>Varieties (Directive 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)</b>	<b>Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)</b>
Casa Nova de Alcobaca	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Caudle	Red Delicious
Celeste®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Champion	Shampion
CIVG 198 / Modi	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Civni	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Corail®	Pinova
Cortland	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Coxcolumnaria	Cox Orange
Coxdwarf	Cox Orange
Cox La Vera	Cox Orange
Cox Ley	Cox Orange
Cox OrangenRenette	Cox Orange
Cox Queen	Cox Orange
Cox Rheinland	Cox Orange
Cox's orange	Cox Orange
Cox`s Orange Pippin	Cox Orange
Cripps Pink	Cripps pink
Crispin	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Crowngold	Jonagold/Jonagored
Daligris	Pinova
Dalili	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Dalinip	Pinova
Dalirail	Pinova
Da Rosa®	Golden Delicious
Delbarestivale®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Delblush	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Delcorf (Diana)	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Delicious Pilafa	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Delro	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Diels Sommerkönig	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Discovery	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Early Brae®	Braeburn
Early Gold	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Early Jonagold	Jonagold/Jonagored
Early Queen®	Jonagold/Jonagored
Early Windsor	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Egremont Russet	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Elrosa	Elstar
Elshof	Elstar
Elstar	Elstar
Elstar Boerecamp	Elstar
Elstar Reinhardt	Elstar
Elstar Roelse	Elstar
Elstar Ruby	Elstar

<b>Varieties (Directive 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)</b>	<b>Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)</b>
Elstar van der Grift	Elstar
Elstar van der Zalm	Elstar
Elswout	Elstar
Elton Beauty	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Empire	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Eve®	Braeburn
Evelina®	Pinova
Eversdijk®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Excellent Star®	Elstar
Fiesta	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Freiherr von Berlepsch	Reinette
Fuji	Fuji
Fyriki	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Gala	Gala
Gala Brookfield®	Gala
Gala Must®	Gala
Galaxy	Gala
Geheemraat Dr. Oldenburg / Geheimrat Dr. Oldenburg	Renette
Gelber Boskoop	Boskoop
Gelber Köstlicher	Golden Delicious
Glockenapfel	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Gloster	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Golden Delicious	Golden Delicious
Golden Luva	Golden Delicious
Golden Neu	Golden Delicious
Golden Parsi	Golden Delicious
Golden Reinders	Golden Delicious
Golden Smoothee	Golden Delicious
Golden Spur	Golden Delicious
Goldparmäne	Renette
Goldrenette	Renette
Goldspur	Golden Delicious
Granny Smith	Granny Smith
Gravenstein(er)/Grasten	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Havelgold	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Heisei Fuji	Fuji
Hidala	Braeburn
Highwood	Jonagold/Jonagored
Hillwell®	Braeburn
Hoed Orange	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Holsteiner Cox	Cox Orange
Idared	Idared
Imperatore	Morgenduft
Imperial Gala	Gala

<b>Varieties (Directive 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)</b>	<b>Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)</b>
Ina Cox	Cox Orange
Ingrid Marie	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Isbranica	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
James Grieve	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Jersey Mac	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Jester	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Joburn	Braeburn
Jomar	Jonagold/Jonagored
Jonabel	Jonagold/Jonagored
Jonacap	Jonagold/Jonagored
Jonagold (2000)	Jonagold/Jonagored
Jonagold Boerekamp	Jonagold/Jonagored
Jonagold Ley	Jonagold/Jonagored
Jonagored (Supra)	Jonagold/Jonagored
Jonaprince	Jonagold/Jonagored
Jonathan (Watson)	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Jonica®	Jonagold/Jonagored
Jumba	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Kalco	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Kanzi®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Katy	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Kiku®8	Fuji
King Jonagold	Jonagold/Jonagored
King of the Pippin	Renette
Klarapfel	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Kronprinz Rudolf	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Lady in Red	Cripps Pink
Landsberger Renette	Renette
Les Naturianes®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Ligol	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Limoncella	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Lobo	Lobo
Lochbuie Red Braeburn	Braeburn
Lord Lambourne	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Luxemburg Reinette	Reinette
Luxembourg Triumph	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Mahana Red	Braeburn
Mariri Red	Braeburn
Marnica®	Jonagold/Jonagored
McIntosh	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Melodie	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Melrose	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Milenga®	Jonagold/Jonagored
Minicox®	Cox Orange
Minister von Hammerstein	Renette

<b>Varieties (Directive 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)</b>	<b>Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)</b>
Mitchgla /Mondial Gala®	Gala
Modi (CIVG 198)	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Mondial Gala®	Gala
Monidel	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Morgenduft	Morgenduft
Mutzu	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
New Esopus Spitzenberg	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Nicoter	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Obrogala	Gala
Ontario	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Orange de Cox	Cox Orange
Orlovskoje Polosatoje	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Other Reinettes	Reinette
PCP	Elstar
Pigeon	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Pinata	Pinova
Pink Kiss®	Cripps Pink
Pink Lady®	Cripps Pink
Pink Rose®	Cripps Pink
Pinova	Pinova
Pirella	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Pirja	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Pirol®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Piros	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Prima	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Primrouge	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Rafzubex	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Rafzubin	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Rajka	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Rambour d'hiver	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Reanda	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Red Boskoop	Boskoop
Red Chief®	Red Delicious
Red Delcorf	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Red Delicious	Red Delicious
Red Elstar	Elstar
Red Idared	Idared
Red Jonaprince	Jonagold/Jonagored
Red King	Red Delicious
Red Prince®	Jonagold/Jonagored
Red Topaz	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Redfield	Braeburn
Redkan	Red Delicious
Regal Gala	Gala
Regal Prince	Gala

<b>Varieties (Directive 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)</b>	<b>Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)</b>
Regine	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Reglindis	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Reine des Reinettes	Reinette
Reine des Reinettes Rouge diploid	Reinette
Reinette à Longue Queue diploid	Reinette
Reinette Albemarle	Reinette
Reinette Ananas	Reinette
Reinette Baumann	Reinette
Reinette Bergamotte	Reinette
Reinette Clochard	Reinette
Reinette Courthay	Reinette
Reinette d'Amérique	Reinette
Reinette d'Armorique	Reinette
Reinette de Bretagne	Reinette
Reinette de Brive	Reinette
Reinette de Champagne	Reinette
Reinette de Chênée	Reinette
Reinette de Flandre	Reinette
Reinette de France	Reinette
Reinette de Landsberg	Reinette
Reinette de l'Hopital	Reinette
Reinette de Luxembourg	Reinette
Reinette de Savoie	Reinette
Reinette de Servin	Reinette
Reinette de Tournai	Reinette
Reinette Dorée	Reinette
Reinette d'Orléans	Reinette
Reinette du Canada	Reinette
Reinette du Mans	Reinette
Reinette Duquesne	Reinette
Reinette étoilée	Reinette
Reinette Franche	Reinette
Reinette grise de Lorient	Reinette
Reinette Hernaut	Reinette
Reinette Jaune Sucrée	Reinette
Reinette Newtown	Reinette
Reinette Oldenburg	Reinette
Reinette Orange de Cox	Cox Orange
Reinette Parada	Reinette
Reinette Sanguine du Rhin	Reinette
Reka	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Releika	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Resi	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Retina	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Roho 3615	Pinova

<b>Varieties (Directive 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)</b>	<b>Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)</b>
Rome Beauty	Morgenduft
Rosabel	Braeburn
Rosy Glow	Cripps Pink
Roter Boskoop	Boskoop
Roter Elstar	Elstar
Roter James Grieve	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Royal Braeburn	Braeburn
Royal Red	Red Delicious
Royal Gala®	Gala
Rubens®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Rubin	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
RubINETTE (Rosso)	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Rubinola	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Rubinstar	Jonagold/Jonagored
Russet Pippin	Cox Orange
Sampion	Shampion
Schneica	Jonagold/Jonagored
Schniga	Gala
Schöne van Boskoop / Schöner von Boskoop	Boskoop
Schweizer Glockenapfel	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Schweizer Orangenapfel	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Shampion	Shampion
Shampion Arno	Shampion
Shampion Red	Shampion
Shampion Reno	Shampion
Sinap Orlovskij	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Sissired®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Sonata	Pinova
Spartan	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Spur Linus	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Spurkoop®	Boskoop
Staris	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Starking Delicious	Red Delicious
Starkrimson	Red Delicious
Stayman	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Strömling	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Summerred	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Sunrise	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Swiss Gourmet®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Szampion	Shampion
Tenroy	Gala
Tentation®	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Thurston August	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Top Red Delicious	Red Delicious

<b>Varieties (Directive 2001/109/EC and Other dessert apples n.e.c.)</b>	<b>Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)</b>
Topaz	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Tumanga	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Van der Zalm	Elstar
Van Vliet	Elstar
Verde Doncella	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Vista Bella	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Weißer Klarapfel	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Weißer Winter-Glockenapfel	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Wilmuta	Jonagold/Jonagored
Winter-Goldparmäne	Renette
Winter-Rambour	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Wonik	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Worcester Pearmain	Other dessert apples n.e.c.
Yataka	Fuji

## Annex 4a. Dessert Pear Groups

Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)	Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC) and Other dessert pears n.e.c.
<b>Abate</b>	Abate Fatel
	Abate Fetel
	Abbe Fetel
<b>Blanquilla</b>	Blanca de Aranjuez
	Blanquilla (de Aranjuez)
	Spadona d'Estate
<b>Conference</b>	Conférence
	Conference Vereecken
	Conferencia
	Tiger Pear
<b>Coscia-Ercolini</b>	Coscia
	Ercolini
	Ercollin
<b>Decana</b>	Angelys
	Decana Comicio
	Decana del Comizio
	Decana d'Inverno
	Doyenné d'Hiver
	Doyenné du Comice
	Rode Doyenne van Doorn
	Sweet Sensation®
	Vereinsdechantsbirne
<b>Guyot</b>	Dr. Jules Guyot
	Jules Guyot
	Limonera
<b>Kaiser</b>	(Beurre) Bosc
	Bosc's Flaschenbirne
	Kaiser Alexander
	Kaiserkrone
	Kongreßbirne
<b>Rocha</b>	Rocha
<b>William</b>	Autumn Bartlett
	Bartlett
	Highland
	M. Red Barlet
	Max Red (Bartlett)
	Packham(s)
	Packam's Triumph
	Red Bartlett
	Williams (Christ)
	Williams' Bon Chrétien
	Williams Christbirne

Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)	Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC)and Other dessert pears n.e.c.
	William's rouge
<b>Other dessert pears n.e.c.</b>	Alexander Lucas
	Alexandra Lucas
	Alexandrine Douillard
	Alka
	Alsa
	Amber Grace ®
	Bambinella
	Beurre Alexandre Lucas
	Beurré Diel
	Beurre Giffard
	Beurré Hardy
	Bohemica
	Bürgermeisterbirne
	Butirra d'Estate
	Butirra Precoce Morettini
	Cascade ®
	Castell
	Charneu
	Clapp's Favourite
	Clapps Liebling
	Clara Frijs
	Comtesse de Paris
	Concorde
	Condo
	Curé
	Dazzling Gold ® (Pear)
	Devoe
	Dicolor
	Double Philippe
	Durondeau
	Elliot
	Epine du Mas
	Erika
	Etrusca
	Flemish Beauty
	Flor de invierno
	Fondante de Bois
	Fondante de Charneu
	French Butter Pear
	Gellert's Butterbirne
	Général Leclerc
Gentile Bianca	
Giffard's Butterbirne	
Glou Morceau	

Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)	Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC) and Other dessert pears n.e.c.
<b>Other dessert pears n.e.c.</b>	Gold Sensation
	Gourmonde
	Gräfin Gepa
	Gräfin Gepa
	Gräfin von Paris
	Grashoffs Leckerbissen
	Grosdemange
	Gute Luise
	Harrow Sweet
	Hortensia
	Isolda
	Kieffer
	Köstliche von Charneu
	Kontoula
	Krystalli
	Légipont
	Lombacad
	Louise Bonne d'Avranches
	Lukasowka
	M.P. Morettini
	Madernassa
	Mramornaja
	Nashi
	Novemberbirne / Novembra ®
	Passe Crassane
	Precoce di Fiorano
	Pyrus Communis
	Red Hardy
	Roksolana
	Roma
	Rosada
	Royal Red
	Santa Maria Morettini
	Spadoncina
Saint Remy / St Remy	
Selena (Elliot)	
Sweet Blush ®	
Tosca	
Triomphe de Vienne	
Uta	
Verdi	
Xenia ®	

## Annex 4b. Dessert Pear Varieties

Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC)	Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)
Abate Fatel	Abate
Abate Fetel	Abate
Abbe Fetel	Abate
Alexander Lucas	Other pears n.e.c.
Alexandra Lucas	Other pears n.e.c.
Alexandrine Douillard	Other pears n.e.c.
Alka	Other pears n.e.c.
Alsa	Other pears n.e.c.
Amber Grace ®	Other pears n.e.c.
Angelys	Decana
Autumn Bartlett	William
Bambinella	Other pears n.e.c.
Bartlett	William
Beurre Alexandre Lucas	Other pears n.e.c.
(Beurre) Bosc	Kaiser
Beurré Diel	Other pears n.e.c.
Beurre Giffard	Other pears n.e.c.
Beurré Hardy	Other pears n.e.c.
Blanca de Aranjuez	Blanquilla
Blanquilla (de Aranjuez)	Blanquilla
Bohemica	Other pears n.e.c.
Bosc	Kaiser
Boscs Flaschenbirne	Kaiser
Bürgermeisterbirne	Other pears n.e.c.
Butirra d'Estate	Other pears n.e.c.
Butirra Precoce Morettini	Other pears n.e.c.
Cascade ®	Other pears n.e.c.
Castell	Other pears n.e.c.
Charneu	Other pears n.e.c.
Clapp's Favourite	Other pears n.e.c.
Clapps Liebling	Other pears n.e.c.
Clara Frijs	Other pears n.e.c.
Comtesse de Paris	Other pears n.e.c.
Concorde	Other pears n.e.c.
Condo	Other pears n.e.c.
Conférence	Conference
Conference Vereecken	Conference
Conferencia	Conference
Coscia	Coscia-Ercolini
Curé	Other pears n.e.c.
Dazzling Gold ® (Pear)	Other pears n.e.c.
Decana Comicio	Decana
Decana del Comizio	Decana

<b>Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC)</b>	<b>Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)</b>
Decana d'Inverno	Decana
Devoe	Other pears n.e.c.
Dicolor	Other pears n.e.c.
Double Philippe	Other pears n.e.c.
Doyenné d'Hiver	Decana
Doyenné du Comice	Decana
Durondeau	Other pears n.e.c.
Dr. Jules Guyot	Guyot
Elliot	Other pears n.e.c.
Epine du Mas	Other pears n.e.c.
Ercolini / Ercollin	Coscia-Ercolini
Erika	Other pears n.e.c.
Etrusca	Other pears n.e.c.
Flemish Beauty	Other pears n.e.c.
Flor de invierno	Other pears n.e.c.
Fondante de Bois	Other pears n.e.c.
Fondante de Charneu	Other pears n.e.c.
French Butter Pear	Other pears n.e.c.
Gellert's Butterbirne	Other pears n.e.c.
Général Leclerc	Other pears n.e.c.
Gentile Bianca	Other pears n.e.c.
Giffard's Butterbirne	Other pears n.e.c.
Glou Morceau	Other pears n.e.c.
Gold Sensation	Other pears n.e.c.
Gourmonde	Other pears n.e.c.
Gräfin Gepa	Other pears n.e.c.
Gräfin von Paris	Other pears n.e.c.
Grashoffs Leckerbissen	Other pears n.e.c.
Grosdemange	Other pears n.e.c.
Gute Luise	Other pears n.e.c.
Harrow Sweet	Other pears n.e.c.
Highland	William
Hortensia	Other pears n.e.c.
Isolda	Other pears n.e.c.
Jules Guyot	Guyot
Kaiser Alexander	Kaiser
Kaiserkrone	Kaiser
Kieffer	Other pears n.e.c.
Köstliche von Charneu	Other pears n.e.c.
Kongreßbirne	Kaiser
Kontoula	Other pears n.e.c.
Krystalli	Other pears n.e.c.
Légipont	Other pears n.e.c.
Limonera	Guyot
Lombacad	Other pears n.e.c.

Varieties (Dir. 2001/109/EC)	Groups (Reg. 1337/2011)
Louise Bonne d'Avranches	Other pears n.e.c.
Lukasowka	Other pears n.e.c.
M.P. Morettini	Other pears n.e.c.
M. Red Barlet	William
Madernassa	Other pears n.e.c.
Max red (Bartlett)	William
Mramornaja	Other pears n.e.c.
Nashi	Other pears n.e.c.
Novemberbirne / Novembra ®	Other pears n.e.c.
Packham(s)	William
Packam's Triumph	William
Passe Crassane	Other pears n.e.c.
Precoce di Fiorano	Other pears n.e.c.
Pyrus Communis	Other pears n.e.c.
Red Bartlett	William
Red Hardy	Other pears n.e.c.
Rocha	Rocha
Rode Doyenne van Doorn	Decana
Roksolana	Other pears n.e.c.
Roma	Other pears n.e.c.
Rosada	Other pears n.e.c.
Royal Red	Other pears n.e.c.
Santa Maria Morettini	Other pears n.e.c.
Spadona d'Estade	Blanquilla
Spadoncina	Other pears n.e.c.
Saint Remy / St Remy	Other pears n.e.c.
Selena (Elliot)	Other pears n.e.c.
Sweet Blush ®	Other pears n.e.c.
Sweet Sensation®	Decana
Tiger Pear	Conference
Tosca	Other pears n.e.c.
Triomphe de Vienne	Other pears n.e.c.
Uta	Other pears n.e.c.
Verdi	Other pears n.e.c.
Vereinsdechantsbirne	Decana
Williams (Christ)	William
Williams' Bon Chrétien	William
Williams Christbirne	William
William's rouge	William
Xenia®	Other pears n.e.c.

## **Annex 5. Orchards data collection - Quality report template**

Eurostat has developed a database for the storage and management of the quality reports: The National Reference Metadata Editor (NRME). It is accessible on-line, under restricted access.

The database has a structure organised in 20 headings and subheadings, common to all statistical domains.

This template is proposed to you as a tool for providing the information that constitutes the quality report required in Article 9 of EU Regulation N°1337/2011 concerning European statistics on permanent crops

It only includes the list of headings or subheadings that are relevant for the orchards data collection

The information that you will provide using this template, will be uploaded by Eurostat in the NRME database.

The current template contains the following pages:

1. Contact
- 2 Introduction
- 4.1 User needs
- 4.2 User satisfaction
- 5.1 Sampling error
- 5.3.1 Coverage error
- 5.3.2 Measurement errors
- 5.3.3 Non-response rate
- 5.3.6.2 Data revision practice
- 6.2.1 Punctuality
- 7 Accessibility and clarity
- 8.2 Comparability - over time
- 9.1 Coherence - cross domain
- 10 Cost and Burden
- 11 Confidentiality
- 12.1 Source data
- 12.2 Frequency of data collection
- 12.3 data collection
- 12.4 Data validation
- 13 Comment - Supplementary descriptive text can be attached to data or metadata

The following guidelines are included:

5.1 Sampling error -Guidelines

5.3.1 Coverage error - Guidelines

The full file can be downloaded from CIRCABC

<https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/34d6b39e-f693-4111-8953-f2e4669acee0>