

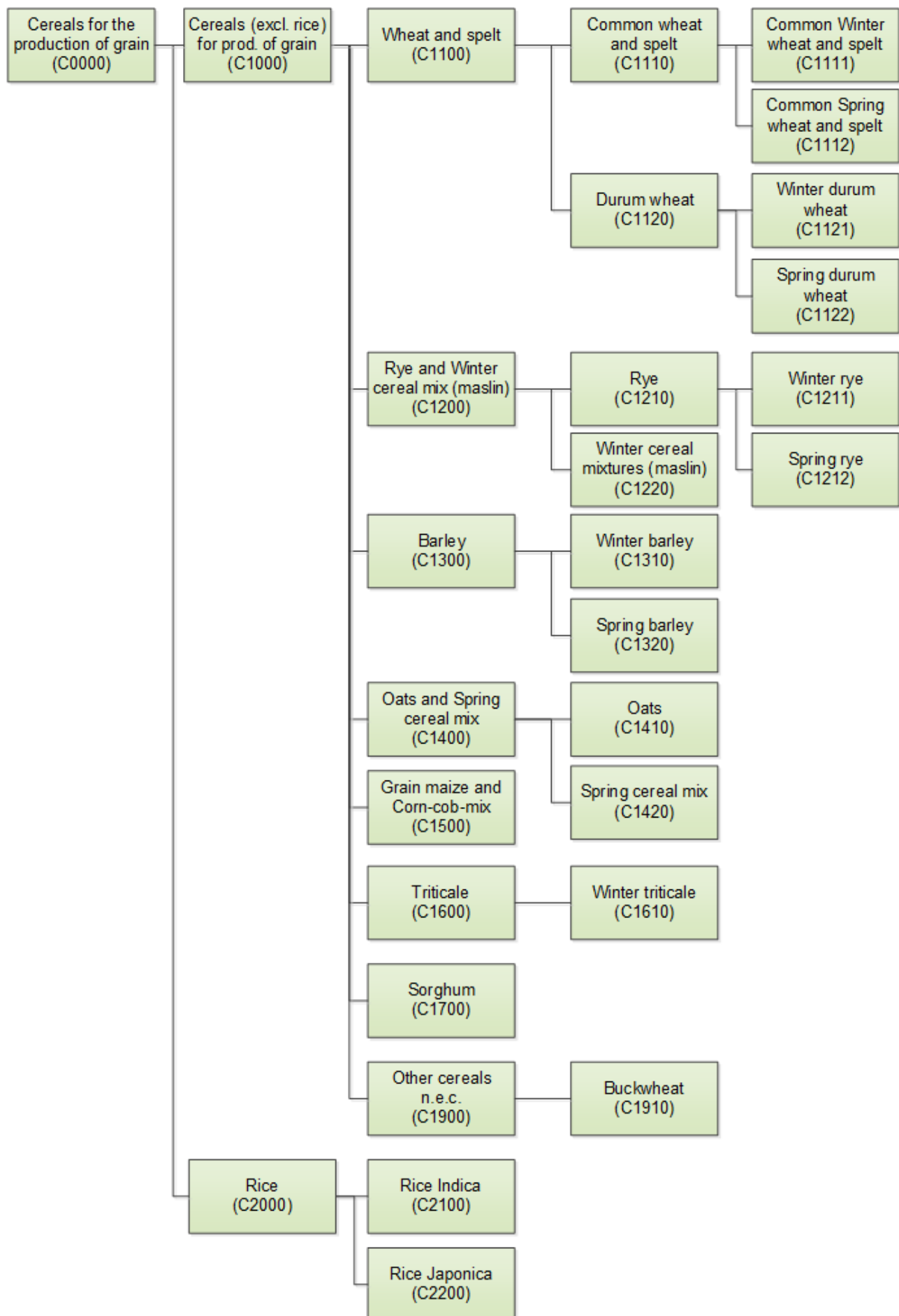
Cereals are annual plants, generally of the graminaceous family, yielding grains used for food, feed, seed and industrial purposes such as production of ethanol.

Includes

- Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Mill.)
- Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.)
- Canary seed (*Phalaris canariensis* L.)
- Common wheat (' *Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.)
- Durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.)
- Einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.)
- Emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum* Schrank ex Schübl.)
- Grain maize (*Zea mays* L.)
- Millet (*Panicum miliaceum* L.)
- Oats (*Avena sativa* L.)
- Perennial sorghum (*Sorghum x sudanense* (Piper) Stapf.)
- Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Wild.)
- Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)
- Rye (*Secale cereale* L.)
- Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Conrad Moench)
- Spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.)
- Triticale (*x Triticosecale* Wittmack)
- Cereals seeds
- Cereal grains harvested just before maturity
- Cereals used for renewable energy production
- Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)
- Spring cereal mixtures (mixed grain, other than maslin)

Excludes

- Maize harvested green (G3000)
 - Cereals (excluding maize) harvested green or yellow as whole plant for fodder, or renewable energy (G9100)
- Sweet corn cobs for human consumption (V0000_S0000; V3900 in ACS)



Tree

Related concepts

- [Permanent crops](#)

Statistical data

- [Farms and farmland in the European Union - statistics](#)