

Horticulture Statistics

Metadata

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Uses and user information

1 Introduction

Horticulture Statistics is an annual publication of key statistical information for around 50 key fruits and vegetables (excluding potatoes) covering area, home production marketed and farm-gate value of production from 1985 to 2015 and import and export statistics from 1988 to 2015. Historic data for ornamentals covering the period 1986 to 2004 are included along with value, import and export statistics up to 2015.

The statistics are for the United Kingdom and for calendar years, with the exception of areas which are in crop years. For crops such as strawberries, raspberries and asparagus where the crops are grown, harvested and marketed in the same calendar year, this will in effect be the same as crop year. However it should be noted that for some crops which are marketed over more than one calendar year, the home production marketed figures reported for a particular calendar year will relate to marketing's from both the previous and current season's production, for example apples and carrots. For more detailed information on crop areas, multi cropping and crop marketings please refer to the publication's methodology section.

2 Users

This information is used by the UK government and the EU for assessing market conditions and evaluating agricultural and horticultural policy and to meet certain EU legislative requirements on crop area and production statistics (Regulation 543/2009). The value of production estimates are used in the estimation of farm income, annual aggregate account calculations and calculations for UK self-sufficiency in food. The annual report and datasets are published on the Defra [website](#).

The figures are widely used by the UK government and the EU, the National Farmers Union, the Food and Drink Federation, the British Retail Consortium, the Agriculture & Horticultural Development Board, growers, horticultural trade associations, academics, media and researchers and by the wider horticultural community. Information on crop area, production and a range of other statistics on agriculture and horticulture for the EU is available from the Eurostat [website](#).

- The statistics are important evidence to assist Government policy makers and to improve profitability of the horticulture sector.
- The statistics are used to monitoring productivity and competitiveness, including supply and self-sufficiency of the UK horticulture industry.
- The statistics provide market information for growers and the trade.
- The statistics are used to assess the impact of disease outbreaks, e.g. E-coli.

3 Feedback

We welcome feedback on the data from all users including how and why the data are used. This helps us to understand the value of the statistics to external users, and identifies any unmet needs.

Enquiries and Feedback to: Lisa Brown, Defra, 201 Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York, YO1 7PX Email: crops-statistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk or Lisa.Brown@defra.gsi.gov.uk

4 Revisions policy

Figures in the statistical notice and datasets for the latest year reported are provisional and subject to revision. We will provide information about any revisions we make to previously published information in this [notice, and the associated datasets](#). Revisions could occur for various reasons, including when data from third parties is unavailable or provisional at the time of publishing.

The provisional 2014 figures have been replaced with final estimates. There are revisions to Scotland and Northern Ireland estimates. Revisions have been made back to 2007 for Orchard fruit production. The changes are due to new data becoming available (Cider Apples & Perry Pears) and discrepancies found in the datasets. A list of the changes can be found in the dataset that accompanies this statistical notice

	Orchard Fruit Production (Thousand tonnes)	Value (£ Million)
Published 2014	291.1	615.8
Current figures	588.1	695.2
Change (%)	50	13

Data Sources, Methodology and Quality Assurance

5 Geographic coverage and breakdowns

All statistics presented in Horticulture Statistics are presented at United Kingdom level only.

Data on area, yield and production for England and Wales are collected for Defra under contract by an external provider. These are combined with data for Scotland and Northern Ireland to produce UK figures. The approaches to the data collection for all of the various countries is summarised below.

The approaches to data collection and principles of compilation of data on a calendar year basis are consistent across all countries. There are some differences in the data sourcing which reflect the size, scale and concentration of the sector and the individual crops. The use of farm-gate prices to estimate the annual value of production is the same for all

countries. The reporting for some crops is combined where these are not available individually for all commodities for all countries.

Information on agricultural and horticulture for Scotland and Northern Ireland (limited detail published for horticulture) can be found at:

Scotland: [Scotland Publications](#)

Northern Ireland: [DAERA Statistical Review of Agriculture](#)

No further geographic breakdowns are available. Breakdowns to county or Government Office Region cannot be produced due to the method by which the statistics are collated. Other related publications may be able to produce geographic breakdowns for some crops, see Related Publications in [Section 13](#).

6 Data sources Scotland

The crop area data for fruit, vegetables and ornamentals are obtained from the annual June Census. The June area data are obtained from data reported under the Single Farm payment plus data from a sample survey of those holdings which do not claim the Single farm payment. Full methodological details including quality assurance is contained within the reports for each year which are available from the following link: [Scotland Final Results June Census](#)

The latest edition of the Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture (ERSA) which has been compiled by the Rural and Environmental Science and Analytical Services division (RESAS) in the Scottish Government (SG) includes information on the output and value of horticulture. The report presents an overall picture of Scottish agriculture using data from the various agricultural surveys that RESAS manage. It brings together the information on related subjects from three sets of data

- [June Census and December survey of farms](#),
- [Farm Business Income \(FBI\)](#) - which collects statistics from the business accounts of around 500 farms in Scotland,
- [Total Income from Farming \(TIFF\)](#) - estimates of the output values and associated input costs of Scottish agriculture which underpins the Scottish Agricultural Account which is submitted to the EC every year.

Selected detail is published in Tables A2 & A4 of this Report and there is a separate report on the methodology used to calculate output and value of production. The output is estimated using the June area multiplied by the crop yield. Yield data for key vegetable crops such as carrots, turnips & swedes, sprouts, peas and beans are taken from Surveys carried out by the Scottish Rural College (SRuC).

Prices have been estimated using the previous year's survey data adjusted by latest price data taken from the Glasgow Market price data. Yields and price data for strawberries and blackcurrants are derived from a postal survey of horticultural units. Yield data for other

vegetables and orchard fruit uses data collected by Defra for crops grown in England and Wales. The reports and methodology document which give further detail are available at:

[Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture](#)

[Methodology for the Annual Aggregate Agricultural Account in Scotland](#)

7 Data sources Northern Ireland

The crop area data are collected under the Agricultural Census which is an annual sample survey of farmers conducted in June. Information on methodology is included in the Report which is available from the link:

[DAERA Agricultural Census](#)

The Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture has detailed information on output, prices and value of production for fruit (primarily apples), vegetables, mushrooms and ornamental and hardy nursery stock.

Horticulture is a relatively small contributor to the value of agricultural output, typically contributing 3-4 per cent of the total value of output in Northern Ireland. Representative yield and farm-gate price data are obtained through key industry contacts. These are cross compared across sources and against general trends and taking into account wider agronomic and market knowledge of each of the different sectors to ensure the data are credible and representative.

Price data take into account the end use of the produce and any price differentials in order to derive a representative weighted annual average price. The volume of output takes into account marketings in each particular year so for crops such as apples where the crop is marketed over two years, it will take into account marketings from two seasons for each particular calendar year.

Emphasis is placed on data for the main high value items with mushrooms being the main contributor and driver for horticulture. In this case data are obtained directly from industry and represent 75 per cent of total mushroom production. Data are available from the link:

[DAERA Statistical Review](#)

8 Data sources England and Wales

Data are collected from various sources (growers, producer organisations, processors and suppliers etc) for the major fruit and vegetable crops and the crop list is reviewed each year. In some cases the crop category reported may relate to more than one type e.g. winter cabbage includes Savoy, winter white and other winter cabbage; details are provided in the statistics available tables in [Section 14](#).

The nature of horticultural production in England and Wales is such that, for most crops, there are concentrations of production in certain regions. For example apples are largely grown in the South East, West Midlands and the East of England, carrots in the East Midlands and East of England, with some in the North-West and Yorkshire and Humberside. Therefore intelligence gathering activities are focussed in the main growing regions, although allowance is also made for production of each crop in the other regions.

Estimates are made as the result of impartial intelligence gathering from a wide range of sources and based on the mean value of up to three independent estimates. In the case of fruit, the area and production estimates are mainly sourced via three separate 'Fruit Panels' (consisting of key growers, producer groups, marketing companies and independents) based

in the South East, East Anglia and West Midlands. These will meet regularly through the growing season to assess and agree cropping information with suitable input and challenge by the contractor representatives based on their own knowledge and expertise. Post harvest, supplies of apples and pears from storage to retail are quantified from specific survey returns by larger stores, including producer groups, marketing companies and independents.

The panel structure does not lend itself towards data collection for field vegetables due to the relatively large number of vegetable crops, the specialist nature of many producers and commercial sensitivities. Therefore data for the field vegetable sector is collected from a range of key contacts in the course of farm visits, by phone or email rather than through formal committee panels.

A significant proportion of field vegetables in particular, are grown on land which is rented out, both for business and crop rotation purposes. Consequently the specific crops grown on individual parcels of land can alter considerably from year to year. The above approach rather than a formal survey, where it is difficult to maintain complete and accurate register information, offers more flexibility and sensitivity to reflect annual cropping changes, with estimates sourced directly from the industry (growers, consultants and suppliers). Liaison between data coordinators guards against the risk of double-counting of crops grown at a considerable distance from a business's home base, for example across Government Office region boundaries.

The protected crop industry benefits from relative geographical stability and most cropping carried out by larger businesses is usually a long-season monoculture. However changes in glasshouse area (expansion or closure) and crop switching are monitored. Producers are mostly located on the South Coast, on Humberside and in the Lee valley (Hertfordshire/Essex) with smaller groupings in the West Midlands, North-West and South Wales. The focus for data collection is the three main production areas, with contact being maintained with representatives of the two principal Crop Associations in the sector (Tomato and Cucumber Crop Associations).

More emphasis is placed on securing accurate information from the major producers, co-operatives and marketing organisations, who account for the bulk of production, rather than numbers of producers.

In addition to intelligence collected from crop producers and businesses with which they are associated (for example, those who market their produce), data coordinators also liaise with other industry bodies and stakeholders to seek both information on cropping trends and more specific data. The relative importance of each information source varies between regions and the degree of contact and usefulness varies between crops, but these comprise:

- Growers and farming businesses (sole traders)
- Producer organisations responsible for production planning (areas grown, planting and harvesting schedules) for their members. These groups can often represent

significant quantities of production although this can also be the case for some sole traders.

- Direct contact with processors and farming groups is made for crops such as vining legumes.
- Agronomists/ independent consultants provide information in some regions.
- Crop associations are potentially a useful source of information and intelligence in some instances. The availability of information varies between associations, as does their coverage of the industry since not all growers of that crop may be members.
- Suppliers: Some of the seed companies and plant propagators can yield broad information on cropping trends. Although this can provide a good indicator of planting intentions, the relationship with crop areas can be complicated by seed and other planting material imported direct by growers (e.g. onion sets, strawberries), as well as seed bought and not drilled.
- Published data: Additional information relating to crops and areas of production is sourced from press articles, the internet etc. to supplement the main methods of acquiring data outlined above.

These sources can provide useful additional intelligence to compare with other information collected. An impartial viewpoint, free from commercial pressures is maintained in assessing all of the data collected and in constructing the final estimates.

Challenges and difficulties can arise where there is a lack of conformity or consistency in approach from different sources. This can relate to categorisation of crops where there is a broader definition covering multiple varieties eg winter cabbage, differences in reporting basis for example planted or tree area vs field area, exclusion of figures for countries other than England and Wales where a grower or business may operate across all of the UK, differences in approach for dealing with multiple-cropping and where there are a relatively large number of growers.

Additional investigations during 2012 were introduced to enhance the quality assurance measures. This has shown some larger differences in area between the different sources used for England and Wales for winter cabbage. Additional guidance has been put in place which has been combined with additional checks and closer discussion with industry contacts supplying data for 2013 to reconcile these differences and to improve conformity and consistency of reporting which is challenging because of the range of different types of crops grown e.g. brassicas, the relatively large number of growers and the range of agronomic practice, including multi-cropping. The situation will continue to be monitored to ensure the reliability of the data.

It should be noted that for some crops which are marketed over more than one calendar year, the home production marketed figures reported for a particular calendar year will relate to marketing's from both the previous and current season's production, for example apples, carrots.

9 Quality assurance

The data are collected and collated along sector lines by specialist horticultural consultants, who are knowledgeable of the crops and various production methods for each sector. Standard operating procedures are in place for collecting and recording the data. In addition to the broad method which sources and compares information from different origins, estimates are compared against other official survey data figures where possible e.g. Defra June Survey, Orchard Fruit Survey. The figures are also checked for consistency and trend analysis against historic data. Quality assurance of the data is carried out by the project manager and a dedicated quality control manager. The list of growers and other contacts is regularly reviewed and maintained to ensure that it is kept up to date. Panel membership relevant to fruit data collection is kept under review to assist maintenance of up to date knowledge of the crops being reported.

In addition, an annual narrative highlighting the main factors that have affected crop areas and harvested production is provided to explain and justify the estimates, including any significant variation in yields, production and shifts in cropping area.

Due to the way in which the data are sourced, it is not possible to calculate standard errors or confidence intervals. The general target coverage in terms of area grown is to obtain cropping information based on at least 80% of the latest Defra published figure for horticulture. For crops where production is more dispersed i.e. grown by a relatively large number of smaller growers, this can be challenging, in such cases, greater reliance is placed on information on sources other than just the key growers.

Data coverage in terms of area grown is estimated to be at least around 85% for fruit except for cider apples and other soft fruit where coverage is around 80%. Data coverage in terms of area grown for vegetables is estimated around at least 80% with the following exceptions: asparagus 65%, turnips 70% and onions 75%.

10 Valuation estimates

For the major fruit crops, monthly output marketed tonnage estimates are supplied by the contractor for the full marketing season each year which is obtained from the same sources described earlier. For some crops, such as apples and pears, the crop is marketed over two calendar years. The valuation estimates for a particular calendar year will relate to marketing's in that year from both the previous and the current season's production. In the case of vegetables, monthly output marketed tonnage estimates were provided for the main vegetable crops each year up until 2010. These showed a relatively stable pattern of monthly marketing's. Therefore these historic data have been used to derive the typical proportions

for each month and these percentages are applied to the annual production figure to estimate the monthly output marketed tonnage for subsequent years. This situation will be kept under review so that if there are major changes to this established pattern, this can be captured.

Price data is widely available for a range of fruit and vegetables from wholesale markets. This is the national average of the most usual prices charged by wholesalers for selected home-grown fruit and vegetables at four leading wholesale markets in England i.e. Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool and New Spitalfields which is collected each week and reported at:

[Defra Fruit and vegetable wholesale prices](#)

The wholesale price for each fruit and vegetable is adjusted by a factor which takes into account the relative proportions and values of produce going through the various supply chains to the market (e.g. the supermarkets, processing, direct sales on-farm etc as well as through wholesale markets). These factors were estimated based on a commissioned survey/research in 2003/4 and then updated in 2005/6. This price is further adjusted to take into account commission and handling and carriage costs in order to derive an estimate of the farm-gate price. These factors and the need for more up to date information is kept under review but analysis has shown that the final valuation estimates are not highly sensitive to these factors, especially given wider limitations for the valuation estimates in using wholesale market price data (see below).

The annual value for each crop is calculated by summation of monthly valuations over the calendar year, which in turn is calculated by multiplying the monthly output marketed tonnage by the derived monthly farm-gate price. For some crops which are marketed over more than one calendar year e.g. apples, the estimates are based on crop production from two seasons.

11 Data limitations

The area, yield and production estimates provide sound, representative and robust estimates based on structured and independent intelligence gathered from a wide variety of sources and which are subject to quality assurance checks as outlined above. Data coverage in terms of the crop areas is typically at least around 85% and 80% for the major items of fruit and vegetables respectively.

The valuation estimates should be treated with more caution because they are derived from wholesale market prices with several factors applied to derive an approximate farm-gate price. It won't capture the full range or complexity of pricing and marketing arrangements but should still provide a reasonable estimate of the broad trend. Despite its limitations, wholesale market price data provides the best available route for deriving farm-gate price/valuation estimates as it is widely available and cost effective to collect, especially given commercial sensitivities concerning the sourcing of reliable and up to date price data.

12 Trade data

Trade data are sourced by Defra through HM Revenue and Customs import and export records. Detailed commodity codes are used to identify specific categories. Note that BHS includes dried vegetables in the import and export figures, this differs to the Agriculture in the United Kingdom publication which does not include dried vegetables in the trade figures.

13 Historic datasets (within BHS)

Information on ornamentals is included in BHS up to 2004 for area, production, and up to 2015 for value imports and exports. These can be seen in the spreadsheet in tables 21-24. More recent ornamental statistics can be seen in table 7.10 of Agriculture in the United Kingdom at: [Agriculture in the United Kingdom](#)

Information on hops is included in BHS up to 2005. This can be seen in the dataset in table 25.

14 Related publications

The following related publications may be of use in gaining a wider picture of horticultural statistics:

❖ Agriculture in the United Kingdom

AUK is an annual publication that collates statistics from a wide variety of sources to give a comprehensive overview of the UK's agriculture. This includes **potatoes** (table 7.11), fresh vegetables (table 7.9) and fresh fruit (table 7.12). The latest datasets can be found at: [Agriculture in the United Kingdom](#)

❖ Mushrooms

UK Mushroom statistics are not part of BHS. They are available separately as a Mushroom Area statistical release with data for 2004 - 2010 at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mushrooms/>

❖ June Survey

The June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture gives the UK areas of cereals, other crops, horticulture and grassland. Lower level geographical breakdowns of the data are also available from the associated datasets. The latest results and datasets are available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/JuneSurvey/>

❖ Orchard Fruit Survey

This survey is run every few years to provide information on the tree area of commercial orchards with detailed information for the main varieties of orchard fruit. It also gathers data on the end use of apples ie dessert, culinary, cider. <https://www.gov.uk/orchard-fruit>

Dataset details of the items covered in Horticulture statistics

All of the statistics are published in spreadsheet (in .xls format) available on the [Horticulture Statistics webpage](#). The crops for which statistics are available are shown in the tables below and are correct for the latest data. Due to various category changes over the years there may be some small differences in what is available in previous years. Please see the footnotes on the spreadsheets for further details.

Table 1: List of fruit crops covered by the statistics

Statistics	Fresh Fruit	Trade Data
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planted area Tonnage of home production marketed Value of home production marketed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity imported Value imported Quantity exported Value exported
Fruit Items	<p>Dessert Apples - Cox's Orange Pippin Worcester Pearmain Discovery Early Season Mid-Season Desserts - (Egremont Russet, Red Pippin) Late Season Desserts - (Gala Jonagold, Braeburn, Jazz, Kanzi, Rubens, Zari)</p> <p>Culinary Apples - Bramley's Seedling Total Other Culinary</p> <p>Pears - Conference Others - (Williams Bon Chretien* and Doyenne Du Comice* and other) *Cider Apples & Perry Pears</p> <p>Plums - Victoria Other Plums (Marjorie's Seedling*, Pershore Yellow Egg* and damsons* and other)</p> <p>Others & Mixed - (Cherries)</p> <p>Soft Fruit - Strawberries Raspberries Blackcurrants Other Soft Fruit - (Blueberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Logan- and hybrid berries, Red and White currants)</p>	Apples Pears Cider Apples and Perry Pears Bananas Grapes Cherries Plums Peaches And Nectarines Other fruit with stones (Apricots, Sloes) Oranges Lemons and Limes Small Citrus Fruit (Clementines, Mandarins, Satsumas) Other Citrus Fruit (Grapefruit etc.) Dates and Figs Avocados Pineapples Melons (inc. Watermelons) Other Exotic fruit (Mango, Pawpaw/Papaya, Kiwifruit, Guava, Persimmon, Durian) Strawberries Raspberries Other Soft Fruit (Blackberries, Blueberries, Cranberries, Blackcurrants, Redcurrants, White currants, Gooseberries) Other Fruit (Quinces and all fresh fruit not covered above)

*Are no longer recorded individually but historic data are available.

Table 2: List of vegetable crops covered by the statistics

Statistics	Field & Protected Vegetables	Trade Data
Vegetable Items	<p>Roots and Onions - Beetroot Carrots Parsnips Turnips and Swedes Onions, Dry Bulb Onions, Spring</p> <p>Brassicas - Brussels Sprouts Cabbage, Spring - (spring greens) Cabbage, Summer and Autumn Cabbage, Winter - (winter white, other winter and Savoy) Cauliflower – (summer, autumn and winter) Broccoli</p> <p>Legumes - Beans, Broad Beans, Runner and Dwarf *Peas, Green for Market Peas, Green for Processing Peas, Harvested Dry</p> <p>Others - Asparagus Celery Leeks Lettuce - (Iceberg, Cos and Butterhead) Rhubarb - (Forced and Natural) Watercress Others field - (parsley, celery, soup leeks, aubergines, peppers and chillies)</p> <p>Protected Vegetables - Tomatoes (round, vine, plum and cherry) Cucumbers Lettuce (indoor) Self-Blanching Celery Sweet Peppers Others protected (courgettes, aubergines, chillies) Mushrooms</p>	<p>Fresh or chilled –</p> <p>Asparagus Aubergines Beans (fresh or chilled) Cabbages (White and Red) Carrots and Turnips Cauliflowers and Broccoli Celery Courgettes Cucumbers Garlic Other Alliaceous Vegetables (Leeks, Spring Onions, Chives) Lettuce Mushrooms Onions and Shallots Other Brassicas (Brussels Sprouts, Green Cabbage, Kale, Collard, Kohlrabi, Bok Choy) Peas (fresh or chilled) Sweet Peppers Sweetcorn Tomatoes All Other Fresh Vegetables (Celeriac, Chicory, Gherkins, Artichokes, Olives, Spinach, Pumpkins, Squash, Gourds, Horseradish, Chard, Fennel, Capers, Chillies, Arrowroot and all fresh vegetables not covered above)</p> <p>Dried -</p> <p>Dried Beans Dried Peas Dried Chickpeas (Garbanzos) Other Dried Vegetables (Lentils, Onions, Carrots, Sweetcorn, Tomatoes, Mushrooms, Mixtures)</p>

*Are no longer recorded individually but historic data are available.

The below tables show which fruit and vegetable items are included in their respective major and minor categories.

Table 3: Major and minor fruit

	Major fruit	Minor fruit
Fruit Items	Bramley's Seedling apples Cox apples Pears (all types) Strawberries Raspberries	Other Dessert Apples: (main varieties: Discovery, Worcester Pearmain, Egremont, Fiesta (Red Pippin), Gala, Jonagold, plus early, mid and late desserts) Plums: (include Victoria plums, other plums and damsons) Blackcurrants Cider apples and Perry pears: (combined bush and traditional, including Katy apples grown for cider) Other soft fruit: (including blueberries, gooseberries, blackberries, red and white currants, logan berries, hybrid berries and cherries)

Table 4: Major and minor vegetables

	Major Vegetables	Minor Vegetables
Vegetable Items	Carrots Onions, dry bulb Parsnips Broccoli Cauliflower Field lettuce (iceberg) (outdoor) Tomatoes - cherry Tomatoes - vine Tomatoes (round, plum and others) Cabbage (summer and autumn) Cabbage winter (winter white, other winter and Savoy) Cabbage spring greens Leeks Cucumber	Asparagus Beans (Dwarf) Beans (Runner) Beetroot Brussels sprouts Field Celery Lettuce, Speciality (previously categorised as Butterhead) Lettuce (Cos) Peas (all types, including for processing, canning and freezing) Protected Lettuce Rhubarb (forced, natural) Spring Onions Swede Sweetcorn Sweet peppers Turnips Watercress

15 Glossary of terms

- **Major Crops** - This relates to fruit and vegetable items that have been selected due to their higher level of production and/or economic importance.
- **Minor Crops** - This relates to fruit and vegetable items that have a lower production or value in comparison with the major items, but still have a guide value of more than around £5m per annum.
- **Planted Area (hectares)** - This relates to the 'planted' area on which the crops are actually grown - excluding hedgerows etc. In the case of orchards it relates to the 'tree' area rather than the field area (this is in line with the Orchard Fruit Survey).
- **Marketable Yield (tonnes per hectare)** - This relates to the average tonnage actually harvested per planted hectare taking into account any waste losses (post harvest). Wastage relates to any post-harvest item for which no income is obtained, such as storage losses, including both weight loss and rots.
- **Marketable Production (tonnes)** - The total figure for the harvested crop is derived from the planted area multiplied by harvested yield taking into account wastage figures (post harvest).
- **Crop Year** - The crop year will vary according to the production pattern of each crop and when the majority of the crop is harvested and marketed. Some crops may mature early, others late; in either case production will be assigned to the crop year in which the majority of the crop was marketed.
- **Multi Cropping** - The cultivation of more than one crop on the same piece of land in one year. Multi-cropping of sequentially planted crops is taken into account when calculating areas (e.g. of lettuce), but in the case of cucumbers, although the long-season crop is planted either once or twice during the season, it is counted as a single crop for area purposes, with each crop yield being totalled through the season to provide a single production figure. This accords with industry practice.
- **Farm-gate prices (in £/tonne) or value based on farm-gate price** - The price the farmer is paid for his produce with no extra delivery or packaging costs.