

Agriculture Statistics 2019

Tirana, 19 June 2020: The vegetables production in 2019 was 1,258,012 tonnes, increasing by 7.87%, compared with the year 2018. The highest level of vegetables production was achieved in the prefectures of Fier with 484,366 tonnes, Tirana with 128,666 tonnes and Berat with 126,555 tonnes.

The cereals production in 2019 is 666,064 tonnes, decreased by 1.79 % compared with the previous year. The highest level of cereals production was achieved in the prefectures of Fier with 171,480 tonnes, following by Elbasan with 97,454 tonnes and Korça with 73,776 tonnes.

The potatoes production in 2019 is 260,661 tonnes, increasing by 2.40 % compared with the previous year. The highest level of potatoes production was achieved in the prefectures of Korça with 66,016 tonnes, following by Fier with 50,158 tonnes and Elbasan with 26,636 tonnes.

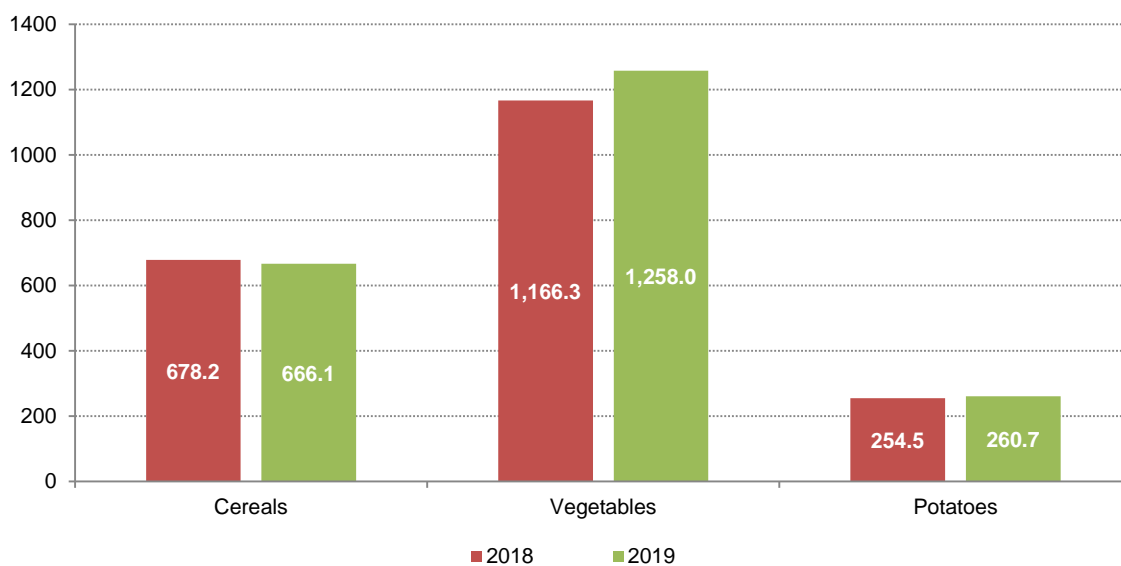
Tab.1 Agriculture production (000 tonnes)

Agriculture production	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Field crops					
Cereals	695.5	698.4	701.7	678.2	666.1
Vegetables	1,030.0	1,129.1	1,151.9	1,166.3	1,258.0
Potatoes	245.0	238.3	249.8	254.5	260.7
White beans	28.0	25.0	21.2	24.5	24.8
Industrial crops	-	-	32.7	30.8	33.7
Medicinal crops	10.8	10.6	12.8	12.5	12.9
Forage	6,000.0	6,144.0	6,688.6	7,050.1	7,115.2
Permanent crops					
Fruit trees	245.0	261.0	262.6	274.3	272.6
Olives	96.0	99.0	107.8	117.6	98.3
Citrus	30.0	40.0	41.0	45.5	46.9
Total grapes	205.0	205.1	202.9	184.8	189.9

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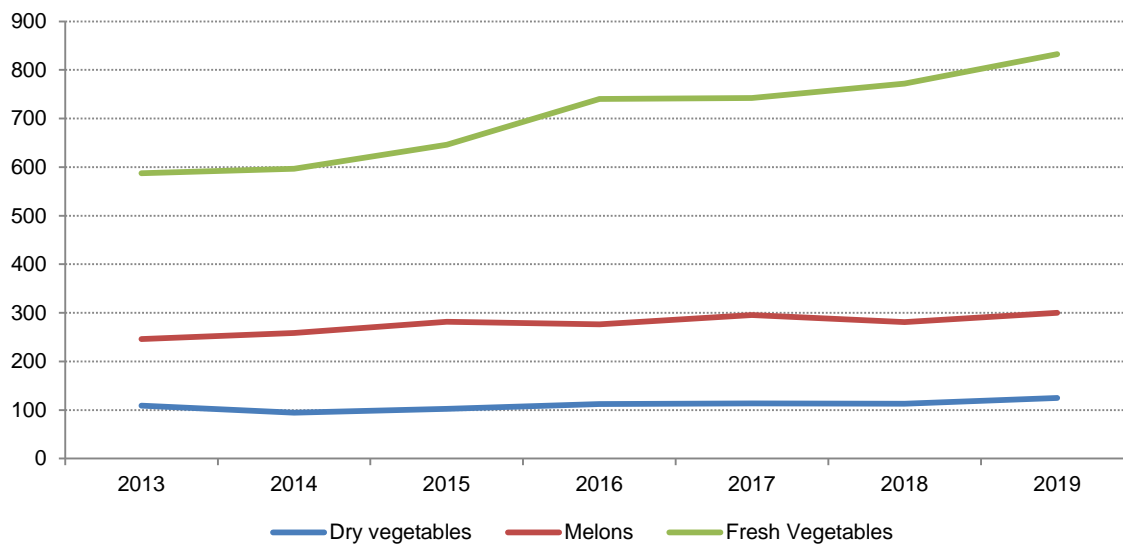
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Fig. 1 Production of cereals, vegetables and potatoes (thousand tonnes)



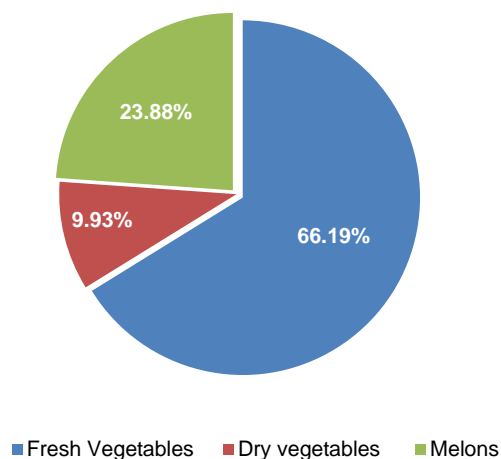
Vegetable production time series has shown growing trend, where fresh vegetables have the most noticeable growth, due to production in greenhouses, followed by melons and dried vegetables.

Fig. 2 Vegetables production, time series (thousand tonnes)



Fresh vegetables represent 66.19 % of total vegetables followed by melons with 23.88% and dried vegetables with 9.93%.

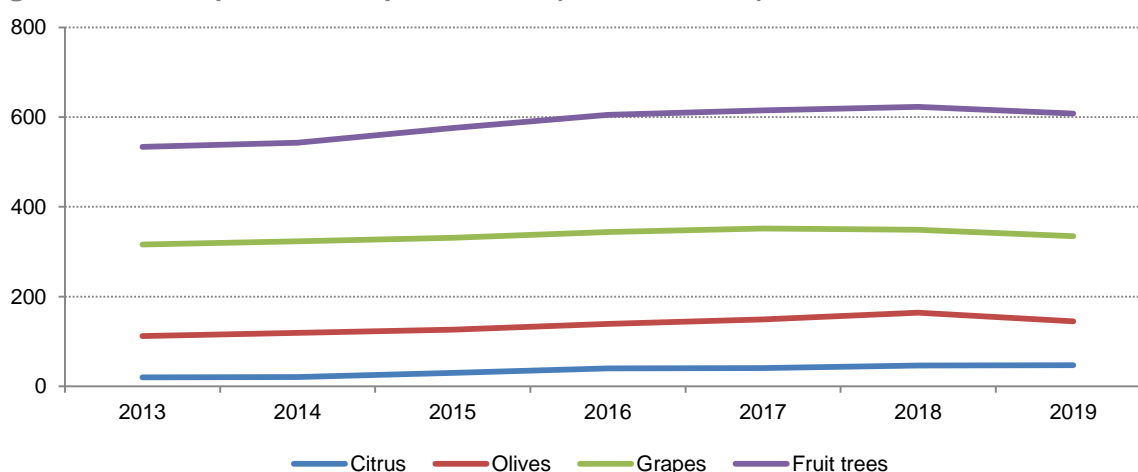
Fig. 3 Share of vegetable production, 2019



Fresh vegetables production in 2019 was 832,732 tonnes, increasing by 7.91%, compared with the year 2018. In the group of fresh vegetables, the most representative crops are tomatoes with 35.99%, cucumbers with 15.21% and peppers 10.21%. In dried vegetables, dry onions represent 87.59% of total production, while in the production of melons, watermelon represents 86.45% of the production.

Vegetable production in greenhouses represents 21.35 % of total vegetable production. Greenhouse vegetable production in 2019 increased by 5.56 % compared to the previous year.

Fig. 4 Production of permanent crops, time series (thousand tonnes)



The production of permanent crops is represented by the production of fruit trees, olives, citrus and grapes.

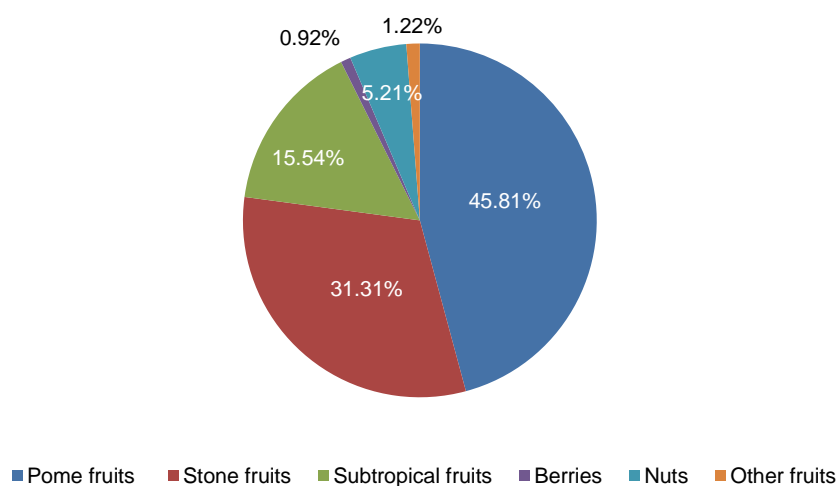
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Fruit trees production in 2019 is 272,643 tonnes, decreasing with 0.62% compared to the previous year. The highest level of production was reached in the prefecture of Korça with 83,555 tonnes, followed by the prefectures of Elbasan with 37,027 tonnes and Fier with 32,634 tonnes.

In 2019, were produced 98,313 tonnes of olives, decreasing with 16.38 % compared to the previous year. The highest level of olive production was reached in the prefecture of Fier with 31,363 tonnes, followed by the prefectures of Vlora with 18,364 tonnes and Elbasan with 17,561 tonnes. Olives for oil represent 88.91% of total olive production and olives for table 11.09 %.

Pome fruits group is represented by apples with 84.83 %, while the largest category in the stone fruits group, is represented by plums with 47.94 %, followed by peaches 23.29 % and cherries with 23.05%. In the subtropical fruits, the major group is represented by figs with 51.99 %, followed by pomegranates with 14.87 %, while in the group of nuts, the maincategory is occupied by nuts with 43.65 %, followed by chestnuts with 41.17%.

Fig. 5 Share of fruit trees production, 2019



The citrus production in year 2019 was 46,882 tonnes, increasing with 3.04 % compared with the previous year. The highest level of citrus production was achieved in the prefecture of Vlora with 31,774 tonnes.

In 2019, grape production is 189,904 tonnes, increasing with 2.67%, compared with the previous year. To the total grape production, 40.0 5% is represented by grape production from pergolas and 59.95 % by grape production from vineyards.

Methodology

Agriculture statistics 2019 are produced in base of administrative data , collected from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Lagal bases for these data is Official Statistica National Program 2017 - 2021, as well as Eu Regulation No. 543/2009 for 'Annual Crop Statistics' and Reg. No. 1337/2011 on 'Permanent Crop Statistics'.

Information is collected in field by experts of extension services in all country. These experts collect data directly from farmers. Harvested production means production including on-holding losses and wastage, quantities consumed directly on the farm and marketed quantities. Crop statistics represented by annual data as: cultivated area, production area for permanent crops, production and yield.

The data for the yields of productions are collected from the most representative farms in commune level. The data collected are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development where the specialists of crop production do the estimations comparing the data collected from the field with the data of the farms during the previous years.

Definition

“Agricultural Holding” is a single unit, both technically and economically, not necessary continuous parcels of agriculture and livestock production which has a single management by one person or group of persons and which undertakes agricultural activities, for crop and animal production.

Arable land

Arable land is (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years. Normally the crops are changed annually, but they can also be multi-annual (alfalfa). To distinguish arable land from permanent crops or permanent grassland, a threshold of five years is used. The area cultivated with field plants is the area planted with these kinds of plants in a given agricultural year. Here we speak of an area with main crops (primary). The main crops normally have a greater economic value than the other cultures and occupy the land in the most part of the year. The main crops are wheat, spring crops like the grain maize, potatoes, the legume, industrial plants, the alfalfa, etc.

Permanent crops

Area with permanent crops is area with fruit trees (pome fruit, stone fruits, subtropical, nuts, etc) olives, citrus, pergola and vineyards. Here are included only area with permanent crops in blocks.

Harvest year

Harvest year' means the calendar year in which the harvest begins.

Area under cultivation

Area under cultivation means the area that corresponds to the total sown area, for production of the specific agricultural product, in a calendar year. In this area excludes ruined areas (e.g. due to natural disasters). In area under cultivation included main and secondary area of crops. Total area of vegetables represent from fresh vegetables area, dry vegetables area and melons area.

Production area of permanent crops

Production area', in connection with permanent crops, means the area that can potentially be harvested in the reference harvest year. It excludes all non-producing areas, such as new plantations that have not yet started to produce, extensive production or abandoned

Classification

Classification of field crops is done by group of cultures (cereals, vegetables, industrial plants, fodder, oilseeds, potatoes, beans) in the open field and greenhouses, main crops and secondary crops. Classification of fruit trees done by: fruit trees, olives, citrus, pergola and grapes in total number of trees, trees in production, production and yields.