

## Agriculture, livestock and fishing

### Current definitions

#### **Active substances in plant protection products**

The responsible for the chemical substance determined by a phytosanitary product.  
(EEC Directive no. 91/414 on the placing on the market of plant protection products, Legislative Decree. N. 194 of 17 March 1995)

#### **Agricultural, forestry or livestock holding (Census of agriculture)**

Single unit, both technically and economically, formed of land, even in non-adjointed plots, and possible with various types of plant or equipment in which agricultural or livestock activities are performed as a primary or secondary activity by a single management – physical person, company or institution -who bears the risk, either alone, as a farm-holder or a holder with paid labourers or partners, or as part of a partnership.

#### **Arable land**

The area used to cultivate herbaceous plants subject to crop programmes with cultivation of duration of no longer than five years.

#### **Carcass Weight**

For cattle and horses, the weight of the skinned carcass, with the kidneys and their fat but without the head, the abdominal and thoracic organs (lungs, heart, oesophagus, stomach, spleen, gall, liver, stomach and intestinal fat, etc.), feet and tail, and with cooling loss detracted; for pigs, sheep and goats the deadweight includes the head and feet, without internal organs and “cooling loss”.

#### **Cattle**

The various breeds of cloven-hoofed domesticated ruminant mammals of the *Bos taurus*, *Babalus* and *Beefalo* species, widely used for breeding throughout the world.

##### Males:

- for breeding purposes, including bull-calves (intact cattle destined for breeding purposes), bulls (intact cattle already used for natural or artificial insemination) and reformed bulls at the end of their reproductive career;
- beef cattle, including calves, yearlings and steers destined for slaughter.

##### Females:

- for breeding purposes: heifers that have never calved, even if pregnant at the time of the census or which are bred for breeding purposes;
- for slaughter: heifers that have never calved and are bred for slaughter;
- dairy cows (including cows bred for both dairy and slaughter): cows (cattle that have already calved at least once) that, due to breed or suitability, are exclusively destined for the production of milk for human consumption or transformation into dairy products. These include reformed dairy cows at the end of their economic career;
- other cows (for slaughter and/or work): cows that have already calved at least once, but which are bred for the production of calves or draught work or both economic functions, and whose milk is not usually destined for direct human consumption or transformation into dairy products. These include reformed cows at the end of their economic career.

#### **Drinking milk**

Milk destined for human consumption in pasteurised, sterilised or UHT form.

## **Farming**

*Self-managed farming*, when the director provides his own manual labour in the enterprise on their own or with the help of family members, regardless of the amount of labour provided by any paid labourers, which may also be more than that provided by the director and their family members. Self-managed farming is divided into the following forms:

- using only family labour;
- using prevalently family labour;
- using prevalently non-family labour.

*Farming with employed workers and/or stakeholders* (in economics), when the manager exclusively employs paid labourers with permanent or temporary contracts (fixed or seasonal labourers, workers, daily workers and similar) and/or stakeholders for the manual work on the enterprise, while their own work and that of their family members is usually limited to managing the technical-organisational aspects of the business.

*Share-farming*, when a physical or legal entity (grantor) grants a farm or smallholding to the head of a family who undertakes, with the help of family members (share-farming family), to perform all the work necessary on the farm, including paying some of the necessary expenses.

*Other form of farming*, includes all forms of farming that cannot be classified under own of the categories above, such as:

- *land-based share farming*, where the grantor does not grant an entire holding as in the definition above, but only one or more plots of land. Furthermore, the legal relationship does not extend to the family members of the share farmer, although their labour is usually required;
- *livestock leasing*: an associative contract between a livestock and pasture owner (lessor) and a farmer (lessee) who provides manual labour, although part of the livestock or other supplies may also be provided. The two parties work in partnership to conduct the livestock farming and associated activities in order to divide the resulting profits and products.

## **Felled area**

The forest area in which the soil has been totally or partially used by the felling of logs or part of logs belonging to forest cultivations forming the soil cover. Forest area is intended as the area identified by the Istat definition.

## **Fermented milk**

Dairy product (yoghurt) with a pH of between 3.8 and 5.5.

## **Fertilisable area**

The area that includes arable land (including family vegetable gardens, excluding fallow land) and agricultural cultivations of woody plants.

## **Fertilisers**

Substances used to help improve the structure and fertility of the agricultural land, the nourishment of cultivated plant species, or at least their better development thanks to their nutrient content or for their peculiar chemical, physical and biological properties.

Fertilisers include natural or artificial, mineral or organic substances used to provide one or more chemical elements useful for improving the fertility of crops; fertilisers, which are sold either in solid (granular, powder or pellet) or liquid (solutions and suspensions) form, are divided into mineral products, including formulas based on one or more macro elements or microelements, organic and organic-mineral products, which in turn are divided into simple and composite forms according to whether they contain one or more fertilising elements.

## **Fishing yield**

The amount of fishing products landed by Italian ships, expressed in weight.

## **Fishing in lakes and reservoirs**

Fishing obtained in lakes and reservoirs excluding lagoons and coastal brackish lakes.

**Forest**

An area covered by trees and/or forest shrubs. Land where the area occupied by forest plants is partially used for cultivating herbaceous plants of an accessory or marginal nature.

**Fuel timber**

Assortments taken from standing timber in the place where timber is felled, destined directly for combustion (wood for fuel and brushwood), in addition to that destined directly for carbonisation (charcoal wood). The quantity is the actual volume removed, evaluated after logging and hauling operations have been performed.

**Goats**

Group of cloven-hoofed ruminant mammals from the Capra species.

**Greasy wool**

Wool that has just been sheared and has not yet been washed.

**Harvested production**

The amount actually removed from the place of production by human labour, independently of its final use, including any quotas used for livestock fodder. The amount is therefore equal to the production present on the plants less the amount not harvested and/or lost during harvesting.

**Horses**

Single-hooved mammal, the only living genus of the equidae family.

**Live weight**

The weight of the animal before slaughter.

**Livestock**

Number of animals present on farms within the national territory.

**Milk yield**

Purchases of all types of full cream milk (from cows, sheep, goats or buffalos) directly from agricultural enterprises.

**Mineral fertilisers**

Products that contain only one or combinations, according to various reports, of the chemical elements of fertility. Simple mineral fertilisers are divided into: nitrogenous, phosphorus and potassium fertilisers; compound mineral fertilisers are divided into binary (nitrogen - potassium, nitrogen - phosphorous, phosphorous - potassium) and ternary made of three elements: phosphorus, nitrogen and potassium.

**Non-timber use of forest and woodland**

Various types of forest products (fruit, mushrooms, bark, other products from the growth and development of the plant) used for human or animal consumption, or suitable for industrial use.

**Nutrients**

The active part of fertilisers, i.e. the component useful for the soil structure and promoting the growth of plants, formed of nutrients (primary, secondary, macro, micro or oligo-elements and organic substances) which are commonly indicated in a percentage value in the title of the formula.

**Ovine**

Generic term indicating sheep and goats.

**Plant protection product**

Active substances and preparations containing one or more active substances, put up in the form in which they are supplied to the user, intended to:

- Protect plants or plant products against all harmful organisms to plants or plant products or to prevent their action;
- Favouring or regulating the life processes of plants, with the exception of fertilisers;
- Preserving plant products, excluding preservatives governed by special provisions;

- Destroying undesired plants;
- Destroy parts of plants, check or prevent undesired growth.

### **Permanent grassland**

Cultivations of long-lasting herbaceous plants on land destined for livestock forage for a period of more than five years.

### **Pigs**

The name for the various species of domesticated cloven-hooved swine from the suidae family widely raised all over the world. Boars: intact males already used for or destined for breeding purposes; Sows: females used or destined for breeding purposes; Pigs for slaughter: pigs destined for the production of meat, including reformed boars and sows, i.e. at the end of their reproductive career.

### **Primary nutrients**

These include nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

### **Sea and lake fishing**

Fishing products landed by Italian boats.

### **Secondary nutrients**

These include calcium, magnesium and sulphur.

### **Size**

The number of heads of livestock held by an enterprise on a given day, whether owned by the enterprise, lent to it or bred by it. These include livestock temporarily absent for migratory herding, pasturing, etc., while those temporarily present (for example, females for breeding purposes) are excluded.

### **Slaughterhouse**

The term 'slaughterhouse' means an officially registered and approved establishment used for slaughtering and dressing animals whose meat is intended for human consumption.

### **Title**

Represents the concentration of all the nutrients (primary, secondary, micro, macro or oligo elements and the organic substances) contained in each fertiliser expressed in a percentage value.

### **Total area**

The whole area of land owned by the enterprise, formed of utilised agricultural area (UAA), areas used for timber cultivation, forests, unused agricultural area (land not used for farming, including abandoned land and areas destined for recreational activities), in addition to the land occupied by parks and ornamental gardens, buildings, ponds, canals, courtyards situated within the perimeter of land that forms the enterprise. (*General agricultural census survey*)

### **Total production**

The total amount of hanging fruit present on the plants at the time when normal harvesting begins.

### **Traps**

Instrumentations containing active substances used both for monitoring and to report the reproduction of pests to crops . Based on the active ingredient, they are distinguished in traps with diammonium phosphate, traps with pheromones and other types of traps .

### **Use of forest timber**

The amount of timber obtained from felling in forest areas according to the Istat definition, expressed in cubic metres.

### **Use of timber**

The amount of timber felled and separated from the soil to be hauled but before hauling, expressed in cubic metres.

**Workable timber**

The assortment of unworked timber found in the place where the standing timber is felled; the quantity, expressed in cubic metres, is the actual volume of timber used, estimated after logging and hauling activities have been performed.

**Yield per hectare**

The total amount of product present on the plants with reference to one hectare of cultivated land.