

15 KMETIJSTVO IN RIBISTVO AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

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ŽIVINOREJA, SLOVENIJA, 1991–2002

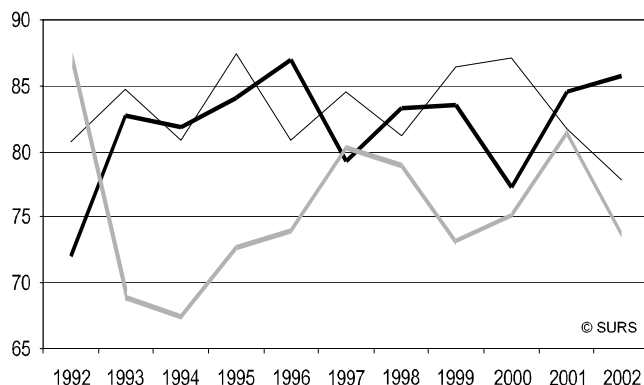
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, SLOVENIA, 1991–2002

- Objavljamo podatke revizije o številu in prireji živali za obdobje 1991–2002. Glavni namen revizije je metodološka uskladitev podatkov in metod ocene podatkov za navedeno obdobje. Metodologija je usklajena s priporočili Statističnega urada Evropskih skupnosti.
- We are publishing revised data on livestock number and production for the 1991–2002 period. The main purpose of this revision was methodological harmonisation of data and methods of estimating data for the mentioned period. The methodology is harmonised with Eurostat's recommendations.
- Popravki se nanašajo na število in prirejo živali, podatki o skupnem številu živali so nespremenjeni. Revidirani niso vsi objavljeni podatki, nekateri so ostali enaki, zato velja razlaga popravkov le za revidirane podatke. Podatki so revidirani predvsem na podlagi rezultatov popisa kmetijskih gospodarstev 2000.
- Corrections refer to livestock number and production, while data on total number of animals did not change. Not all published data have been revised. Some remained the same. Explanations of corrections are therefore valid only for the revised data. Data were revised on the basis of the 2000 Census of Agriculture.

Slika 1: Prirast v živi masi, Slovenija, 1992–2002

Chart 1: Total indigenous meat production, Slovenia, 1992–2002

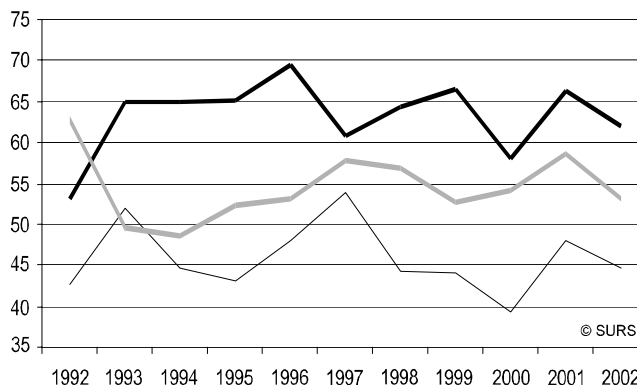
Masa (1000 t) / Weight (1000 t)



Slika 2: Domača prireja mesa, Slovenija, 1992–2002

Chart 2: Gross indigenous meat production, Slovenia, 1992–2002

Masa (1000 t) / Weight (1000 t)



— Govedo/Cattle — Prašiči/Pigs — Perutnina/Poultry

1. Število goveda, Slovenija, 1991–2002

Number of cattle, Slovenia, 1991–2002

Leta	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Years
GOVEDO - SKUPAJ	483865	503770	477548	477400	495535	486198	445724	453097	471425	493670	477075	473242	CATTLE - TOTAL
mlado govedo (do 1 leta)	...	...	...	...	...	162084	142313	152669	160892	145730	136992	138783	young cattle (under 1 year)
- teleta za zakol - bikci	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11108	8775	5968	- calves for slaughter - young bulls
- teleta za zakol - teličke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6759	5362	3603	- calves for slaughter - young heifers
- teleta za nadaljnjo rejo - bikci	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69127	65078	65429	- calves for fattening - young bulls
- teleta za nadaljnjo rejo - teličke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58736	57777	63783	- calves for fattening - young heifers
mlado govedo (1 do 2 leti)	...	...	...	...	...	109256	94951	95555	99565	127199	127410	118068	young cattle (1 - 2 years)
- plemenske telice - skupaj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52841	54192	52791	- breeding heifers total
- plemenske telice - breje	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23798	24401	22092	- breeding heifers in calf
- plemenske telice - nebreje	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29043	29791	30699	- other breeding heifers
- telice za pitanje	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12323	10470	7686	- heifers for fattening
- biki, voli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62035	62749	57591	- bulls, oxen
govedo nad 2 leti	...	...	...	...	...	214857	208460	204873	210967	220741	212673	216391	cattle over 2 years
- plemenske telice - skupaj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16427	15001	15124	- breeding heifers total
- plemenske telice, breje	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11174	11448	11867	- breeding heifers in calf
- plemenske telice, nebreje	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5253	3553	3257	- other breeding heifers
- telice za pitanje	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1424	1395	1054	- heifers for fattening
- krave skupaj	210657	218969	211678	207423	212318	186721	182612	181174	185583	194132	188582	194991	- cows total
- krave molznice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140236	135805	139980	- dairy cows
- druge krave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53896	52777	55011	- other cows
- plemenski biki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	1120	884	- bulls for breeding
- biki in voli za pitanje	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7838	6575	4338	- bulls and oxen for fattening

2. Število prašičev, Slovenija, 1991–2002

Number of pigs, Slovenia, 1991–2002

Leta	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Years
PRAŠIČI - SKUPAJ	529041	601850	591514	570774	592034	552274	578193	592378	558459	603594	599895	655665	PIGS TOTAL
pujski, do 20 kg	136469	165892	161246	161551	178385	158955	170338	174820	161835	178324	181197	179046	piglets under 20 kg
pujski, do 20 kg - sesni	68710	83524	81185	81338	89814	80031	85762	88019	81481	90363	91230	92506	piglets under 20 kg - suckling
pujski, do 20 kg - drugi	67759	82368	80061	80213	88571	78924	84576	86801	80354	87962	89968	86540	piglets under 20 kg - other
mladi prašiči, 20 - 50 kg	110973	123851	122135	115001	116350	107860	115584	118625	109814	122251	122953	143132	piglets 20 - 50 kg
prašiči v pitanju:	220452	246036	242626	228455	231134	227336	227801	236616	226788	235518	229577	267759	fattening pigs:
- 50 - 80 kg	101370	113134	111566	105050	106282	99596	108294	110554	108971	106519	102217	90939	- 50 - 80 kg
- 80 - 110 kg	65661	73281	72266	68045	68843	70792	62269	68424	64028	74404	72396	83516	- 80 - 110 kg
- 110 kg ali več	53421	59620	58794	55360	56009	56948	57238	57638	53789	54595	54964	93304	- 110 kg or more
plemenski prašiči nad 50 kg	61148	66071	65507	65767	66165	58122	64470	62315	60021	67503	66167	65726	breeding pigs (50 kg and over)
- merjasci	1170	1534	1476	1532	1453	1698	2024	1841	1744	1944	1813	1560	- boars
- nebreje mladice	8088	9026	8901	8381	8480	8525	9617	8262	7094	8574	8709	6599	- gilts not yet mated
- breje mladice	9181	11083	10637	11554	9204	8393	9946	8715	8290	8915	8759	7586	- gilts mated
- nebreje plemenske svinje	13586	14130	13508	13237	13825	14050	14061	14137	13605	15359	15037	16960	- sows not mated
- breje plemenske svinje	29123	30298	30985	31063	33203	25456	28822	29360	29288	32711	31850	33021	- sows mated

3. Število perutnine, Slovenija, 1991–2002

Number of poultry, Slovenia, 1991–2002

Leta	1991	1992 ¹⁾	1993 ¹⁾	1994 ¹⁾	1995 ¹⁾	1996 ¹⁾	1997 ²⁾	1998 ³⁾	1999 ³⁾	2000 ⁴⁾	2001 ⁴⁾	2002 ⁴⁾	Years
PERUTNINA SKUPAJ	...	8734000	6192000	5794000	4920000	5573000	7057638	...	...	5105925	5216681	5265687	POULTRY - TOTAL
Kokoši nesnice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1539500	1404630	1401103	Layers
Pitovni piščanci	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2759874	2879902	2919809	Chickens for fattening
Druge kokoši	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483019	589443	446372	Other hens (cocks, spring chickens)
Purice in purani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252055	251002	417269	Turkeys
Goske in gosaki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2548	4013	3333	Geese and ganders
Race in racmani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14940	17590	23650	Ducks and drakes
Pegatke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1025	1812	1002	Guinea fowls
Druga perutnina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52964	68319	53148	Other poultry

- 1) Od leta 1992–1996 smo podatke zbirali, vendar smo jih zaradi napake zbiranja popravili in zaokrožili na tisoč kijunov.
Between 1992 and 1996 data were collected but because of an error they were corrected and rounded to thousand heads.
- 2) Za leto 1997 imamo na voljo le podatke strukturnega raziskovanja na 1. 6. 1997.
For 1997 we only have data of the Sample Farm Structure Survey on 1 June 1997.
- 3) V letih 1998 in 1999 nismo zbirali podatkov o številu perutnine na družinskih kmetijah, niti jih nismo ocenili.
Between 1998 and 1999 we were not collecting data on the number of poultry on family farms nor estimating them.
- 4) Od leta 2000 pa zbiramo podatke o številu perutnine po podrobnejših kategorijah.
Since 2000 we have been collecting data on the number of poultry by detailed categories.

4. Število ovac, Slovenija, 1992–2002

Number of sheep, Slovenia, 1992–2002

Leta	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Years
OVCE SKUPAJ	22011	26566	29077	39118	43192	51947	72361	72533	96227	94068	107400	SHEEP - TOTAL
jagnjeta in mlade ovce	7057	8860	7875	13290	12544	15902	22210	18279	24553	22887	26224	lambs and young sheep
plemenske ovce	13514	15898	19595	23116	28089	32800	45990	50830	66333	66033	75896	breeding sheep
- prvič pripuščene, mlečne	390	459	566	667	811	947	1328	1468	2185	1638	1427	- milk ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram for the first time
- prvič pripuščene, druge	1785	2100	2589	3054	3711	4333	6076	6715	10080	7412	9327	- other ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram for the first time
- ki so že jagnjile, mlečne	540	636	783	924	1123	1311	1838	2032	2708	2584	2857	- milk lambs which have already lambed
- ki so že jagnjile, druge	10798	12703	15657	18471	22444	26209	36748	40615	51360	54399	62285	- other lambs which have already lambed
ovni	1059	1330	1182	1995	1883	2387	2980	2526	3961	3836	3422	rams
jalone ovce	381	478	425	717	676	858	1181	898	1380	1312	1859	barren sheep

5. Število koz, Slovenija, 1992–2002

Number of goats, Slovenia, 1992–2002

Leta	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Years
KOZE SKUPAJ	9941	10599	10738	11950	12640	13882	16805	14643	22041	19900	21977	GOATS - TOTAL
kozlički in mlade ovce	1963	2201	1777	2170	1877	2207	3504	1915	3554	2764	3135	goatlings in young goats
plemenske koze	6656	6916	7765	8319	9499	10189	11428	11444	16103	14799	16744	breeding goats
- prvič pripuščene, mlečne	849	882	990	1061	1212	1300	1458	1763	1953	1588	1260	- milk goats mated for the first time
- prvič pripuščene, druge	875	909	1021	1094	1249	1340	1503	1555	1997	1992	1897	- other goats mated for the first time
- ki so že kotile, mlečne	2444	2539	2851	3054	3488	3741	4196	5263	5390	4542	4287	- milk goats which have already kidded
- ki so že kotile, druge	2488	2585	2903	3109	3551	3809	4272	2864	6763	6676	9300	- other goats which have already kidded
kozli	975	1093	882	1077	932	1096	1347	1082	1723	1571	1652	he-goats
jalone koze	347	389	314	384	332	390	526	202	661	768	446	barren goats

6. Govedo, priraja mesa in mleka, Slovenija, 1992–2002

Cattle, production of meat and milk, Slovenia, 1992–2002

Leta	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Years
Bilanca števila živali												Alteration in livestock number
Število živali, začetek leta	483865	503770	477548	477400	495535	486198	445724	453097	471425	493670	477075	Number of animals, beginning of year
Skoteno govedo	210445	205147	200740	204120	184034	178035	175953	178880	186950	185133	188987	Born
Uvoz	31901	16485	26079	30790	16381	15541	29692	33477	32960	14210	10167	Import
Izvoz	11409	1018	76	-	194	598	13	32	3	1183	8605	Export
Zakol	190837	227150	207628	197187	191898	216367	181374	176831	179722	196989	176248	Slaughtered
Pogin	20195	19686	19263	19588	17660	17085	16885	17166	17940	17766	18136	Losses
Število živali, konec leta	503770	477548	477400	495535	486198	445724	453097	471425	493670	477075	473240	Number of animals, end of year
Priraja												Production
Namolzeno mleko (tisoč litrov)	563318	533029	559145	589985	575531	569646	581824	615371	629736	633820	706446	Net production of milk (thousand litres)
Prirast v živi masi (tisoč ton)	80,7	84,8	80,8	87,4	80,8	84,5	81,2	86,4	87,1	81,7	77,8	Total indigenous meat production (thousand tons)
Vse pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	46,3	55,7	50,2	48,1	50,0	55,6	47,5	47,7	43,3	49,1	42,7	Meat production from slaughtered animals (thousand tons)
Domača priraja mesa (tisoč ton)	42,7	51,9	44,6	43,0	48,0	53,9	44,3	44,1	39,3	48,0	44,6	Gross indigenous production (thousand tons)
V klavnicah pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	31,7	30,1	31,7	33,0	33,6	33,8	33,7	34,5	34,6	39,2	40,5	Meat from slaughter in slaughterhouses (thousand tons)

7. Prašiči, priraja mesa, Slovenija, 1992–2002

Pigs, production of meat, Slovenia, 1992–2002

Leta	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Years
Bilanca števila živali												Alteration in livestock number
Število živali na začetku leta	529041	601850	591514	570774	592034	552274	578193	592378	558459	603594	599895	Number of animals, beginning of year
Skoteno	887364	936387	946513	990247	1008174	974545	993859	967722	981777	1024281	1010432	Born
Uvoz	33092	10699	16158	26499	12363	22094	5208	59938	24393	-	2080	Import
Izvoz	10	10	-	67	-	-	-	2363	72	-	1833	Export
Zakol	641272	747236	773006	783822	843286	757058	772254	851462	729640	801009	731007	Slaughtered
Pogin	206365	210176	210405	211597	217011	213662	212628	207754	231323	226971	223902	Losses
Število živali na koncu leta	601850	591514	570774	592034	552274	578193	592378	558459	603594	599895	655665	Number of animals, end of year
Priraja												Production
Prirast v živi masi (tisoč ton)	72,0	82,8	81,9	84,1	87,0	79,3	83,3	83,5	77,3	84,5	85,8	Total indigenous meat production (thousand tons)
Vse pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	55,9	65,9	66,5	67,5	70,6	62,7	64,9	71,2	60,0	66,4	62,0	Meat production from slaughtered animals (thousand tons)
Domača priraja mesa (tisoč ton)	53,2	65,0	65,0	65,1	69,5	60,9	64,4	66,5	58,1	66,4	61,9	Gross indigenous production (thousand tons)
V klavnicah pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	26,2	35,3	35,2	36,5	38,4	35,9	37,9	46,6	38,0	35,8	37,1	Meat from slaughter in slaughterhouses (thousand tons)

8. Perutnina, priraja mesa in jajc, Slovenija, 1992–2002

Poultry, production of meat and eggs, Slovenia, 1992–2002

Leta	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Years
Priraja												Production
Število nesnic (tisoč) ¹⁾	2323	1858	1840	1653	1615	1805	1854	1768	1695	1573	1560	Number of laying hens (thousand)
Znesena jajca (tisoč)	359941	332907	327849	322426	379286	379874	364627	365474	368088	355729	335051	Eggs (thousand)
Prirast v živi masi (tisoč ton)	87,0	68,9	67,4	72,7	73,9	80,3	78,9	73,2	75,2	81,4	73,7	Total indigenous meat production (thousand tons)
Vse pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	62,7	49,6	48,5	52,3	53,2	57,8	56,8	52,7	54,1	58,6	53,1	Meat production from slaughtered animals (thousand tons)
Domača priraja mesa (tisoč ton)	62,7	49,6	48,5	52,3	53,2	57,8	56,8	52,7	54,1	58,6	53,1	Gross indigenous production (thousand tons)
V klavnicah pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	60,4	47,4	46,3	50,1	51,0	55,7	54,7	50,6	52,1	56,6	51,4	Meat from slaughter in slaughterhouses (thousand tons)

1) Število kokoši nesnic ni enako številu v tabeli 3.
V tabeli 3 se podatki nanašajo na točno določen dan, v tej tabeli pa se podatki nanašajo na opazovano obdobje.
The number of laying hens is not the same as in Table 3.
Data in Table 3 refer to a specific day, while data in this table refer to the observed period.

9. Ovce, priraja mesa, mleka in volne, Slovenija, 1992–2002
Sheep, production of meat, milk and wool, Slovenia, 1992–2002

Leta	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Years
Priraja												Production
Nastrižena volna (ton)	27	32	39	46	56	66	91	102	133	132	152	Wool (tons)
Namolzeno ovčje mleko (tisoč litrov)	73	87	102	134	159	178	243	299	360	372	380	Net production of milk (thousand litres)
Prirast v živi masi (tisoč ton)	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,9	2,0	2,7	2,4	2,9	Total indigenous meat production (thousand tons)
Vse pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,9	1,0	1,2	1,2	Meat production from slaughtered animals (thousand tons)
Domača priraja mesa (tisoč ton)	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,9	1,0	1,2	1,2	Gross indigenous production (thousand tons)
V klavnicah pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	Meat from slaughter in slaughterhouses (thousand tons)

10. Koze, priraja mesa in mleka, Slovenija, 1992–2002
Goats, production of meat and milk, Slovenia, 1992–2002

Leta	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Years
Priraja												Production
Namolzeno kozje mleko (tisoč litrov)	778	808	1001	1341	1353	1459	1771	2095	1957	1771	1659	Net production of milk (thousand litres)
Prirast v živi masi (tisoč ton)	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,6	Total indigenous meat production (thousand tons)
Vse pridobljeno meso (tisoč ton)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	Meat production from slaughtered animals (thousand tons)
Domača priraja mesa (tisoč ton)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	Gross indigenous production (thousand tons)
V klavnicah pridobljeno meso (ton)	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,002	0,003	0,003	0,002	0,002	0,001	0,001	Meat from slaughter in slaughterhouses (thousand tons)

11. Čebelarstvo, pridelava medu, Slovenija, 1992–2002
Beekeeping, production of honey, Slovenia, 1992–2002

Leta	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Years
Pridelava medu v tonah	...	...	2052	1296	1800	1500	1900	1370	2300	2550	2450	Production of honey in tons

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

- ni pojava
- ... ni podatka
- Ø povprečje
- * popravljen podatek
- 0 podatek je manjši od 0,5 dane merske enote
- 0,0 podatek je manjši od 0,05 dane merske enote
- + in več (let, članov,...)
- ¹⁾ označba za opombo pod tabelo
- () nezadostno preverjen ali ocenjen podatek
- z podatek zaradi zaupnosti ni objavljen

STATISTICAL SIGNS

- no occurrence of event
- ... data not available
- Ø average
- * corrected data
- 0 value not zero but less than 0,5 of the unit employed
- 0,0 value not zero but less than 0,05 of the unit employed
- + and more (years, members,...)
- ¹⁾ footnote
- () incomplete or estimated data
- z data not published because of confidentiality

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA**VIRI IN METODE ZBIRANJA PODATKOV****Prikazani podatki so rezultati:**

- popisa prebivalstva, gospodinjstev in stanovanj (1991),
- vzorčnega raziskovanja osnovnih zmogljivosti kmetij (1997),
- popisa kmetijskih gospodarstev (2000),
- vzorčnega raziskovanja posejanih površin in števila živine, 2001 in 2002,
- Letnega poročila o živinoreji in posejanih površinah, 2002,
- in drugih rednih statističnih raziskovanj s področja kmetijstva.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS**SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION****The data are the result of:**

- Census of Population, Households and Housing (1991),
- Sample Farm Structure Survey (1997),
- Census of Agricultural Holdings (2000),
- Sample Survey of Areas Sown and the Number of Livestock, 2001 and 2002,
- Annual Report on Livestock and Areas Sown, 2002 and
- other regular statistical surveys from the field of agriculture.

Od leta 1991 do 1996 smo podatke o številu živine zbirali po načelu lastništva in po stanju 31. 12. Podatke o živini v kmetijskih podjetjih smo zbrali z Letnim poročilom o živinoreji, podatke o živini na družinskih kmetijah pa z Anketo o številu živine na vzorčnem številu kmetij. Podatki o številu živine na dan 31. 12. 1991 na družinskih kmetijah so bili ocenjeni na podlagi podatkov Popisa prebivalstva, gospodinjstev, stanovanj in kmečkih gospodarstev, 1991. Nekateri podatki o številu živine pa so bili prevzeti iz drugih administrativnih virov (Republiški sekretariat za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano).

Podatki o prireji so bili izračunani po metodologiji Zveznega zavoda za statistiko. Podatki o zakolu v klavnicah so bili zbrani z rednimi četrtletnimi poročili vseh klavnic v Republiki Sloveniji. Število vseh zaklanih živali v bilancah smo od leta 1993 računali enako kot zdaj.

Z letom 1997 smo uvedli zbiranje podatkov o številu živine večkrat na leto: podatke o številu prašičev smo zbirali trikrat na leto (1. aprila, 1. avgusta in 1. decembra), o govedu dvakrat na leto (1. junija in 1. decembra) in o drobnici enkrat na leto (1. decembra). Podatke o družinskih kmetijah in kmetijskih podjetjih smo zbirali po pošti, in sicer ločeno za govedo, prašiče in drobnico. Popisana so bila vsa kmetijska podjetja, od družinskih kmetij pa samo tiste, ki so bile izbrane v vzorec. V letu 1997 se je spremenil datum opazovanja števila živali na koncu leta: zaradi uskladitve s standardi EU-ja zbiramo te podatke po stanju na 1. 12. in ne več na 31. 12. Zato tudi podatki o prirastu živine od vključno leta 1997 niso povsem primerljivi s podatki iz preteklih let.

Od leta 2000 zbiramo podatke o številu živine dvakrat na leto (1. junija in 1. decembra) za govedo in prašiče, ter enkrat na leto (1. decembra) za drobnico in perutnino. Prikazujemo število živine glede na uhlevljenje (in ne več po načelu lastništva kot do leta 2000) zaradi lažjega prikaza podatkov o strukturi kmetijskih gospodarstev. V decembrskem raziskovanju 2002 smo podatke o številu živine zbirali na terenu in ne po pošti, zato prihaja do razlik med posameznimi obdobji.

Podatke o zakolu živine v klavnicah pridobivamo z rednimi mesečnimi poročili iz vseh registriranih klavnic v Sloveniji.

Celoten zakol goveda in prašičev na družinskih kmetijah je ocenjen z bilanco števila živali.

Podatke o zakolu živine na družinskih kmetijah izračunamo iz razlike med vsem pridobljenim mesom in mesom, pridobljenim v klavnicah (od števila vseh zaklanih živali iz bilanc odštejemo število zaklanih v klavnicah). Podatke o strukturi živine glede na kategorije in o povprečni masi za posamezne kategorije ter podatke o klavnosti smo privzeli iz klavnic, prav tako podatke o klavnosti uvožene klavne živine.

Dodatni viri podatkov pri ocenah števila in prireje živali:

- Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije (KIS),
- Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za zootehniko (BF),
- Veterinarska uprava Republike Slovenije (VURS),
- Gospodarsko interesno združenje – mlekarstvo (GLZ),
- Čebelarska zveza Slovenije.

DEFINICIJE IN DRUGA POJASNILA

Kmetijska podjetja so podjetja in zadrage, ki opravljajo po podatkih Poslovnega registra Slovenije kmetijsko dejavnost.

Between 1991 and 1996 we collected data on the number of livestock by ownership and as of 31 December. Data on livestock in agricultural enterprises were collected with the Annual Report on Livestock Production while data on livestock on family farms were collected with the Sample Survey on the Number of Livestock. Data on the number of livestock on family farms as of 31 December 1991 were estimated on the basis of the 1991 Census of Population, Households, Housing and Agricultural Holdings. Some data on the number of livestock were taken over from other administrative sources (Secretariat for Agriculture, Forestry and Food).

Data on livestock production were calculated according to the methodology of the Federal Statistical Office. Data on slaughter in slaughterhouses were collected with regular quarterly reports from all slaughterhouses in the Republic of Slovenia. Since 1993 the total number of slaughtered animals in balance sheets has been calculated in the same way as now.

In 1997 we started collecting data on the number of livestock several times a year: data on the number of pigs were collected three times a year (1 April, 1 August and 1 December), data on cattle twice a year (1 June and 1 December) and data on sheep and goats once a year (1 December). Data on family farms and agricultural enterprises were collected by mail, separately for cattle, pigs and sheep and goats. All agricultural enterprises were covered but only those family farms that were selected in the sample. In 1997 the date of observing the number of animals changed: because of the harmonisation with EU standards we no longer collect these data as of 31 December but as of 1 December. The data on animal output up to 1997 are therefore not entirely comparable with the data since 1997.

Since 2000 we have been collecting data on the number of livestock twice a year (1 June and 1 December) for cattle and pigs and once a year (1 December) for sheep and goats, and poultry. To facilitate presentation of data on the structure of agricultural holdings, we show the number of animals by where they are stabled and not by ownership as we used to up to 2000. In the December 2002 survey we collected the data on the number of animals with fieldwork and not by mail, therefore there are some differences between the individual periods.

Data on slaughter of livestock in slaughterhouses are collected with regular monthly reports from all registered slaughterhouses in Slovenia.

Total slaughter of cattle and pigs on family farms is estimated with the balance of the number of animals.

Data on slaughter of livestock on family farms are calculated from the difference between the total meat production and meat produced in slaughterhouses (from the number of all slaughtered animals from balance sheets we subtract the number of animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses). Data on the structure of livestock by categories and on average weight for individual categories as well as data on conversion coefficients into carcass weight are estimated on the basis of data obtained from slaughterhouses. Imported livestock was converted using conversion coefficients into carcass weight taken from slaughterhouses.

Additional data sources for estimates of the number of animals and livestock production:

- Agriculture Institute of Slovenia,
- Biotechnical Faculty, Zootechnical Department,
- Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia,
- Commercial Association – dairy farming,
- Beekeepers' Association of Slovenia.

DEFINITIONS AND OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Agricultural enterprises are enterprises and co-operatives that according to the Business Register of Slovenia data perform agricultural activities.

Družinske kmetije imenujemo tudi evropsko primerljive kmetije (EPK), ki ustrezajo določenim merilom. Po merilih, uporabljenih v Popisu kmetijskih gospodarstev 2000 so evropsko primerljive kmetije tiste, ki imajo v uporabi:

- najmanj 1 ha kmetijskih zemljišč;
- manj kot 1 ha kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi, pa tudi tiste, ki uporabljajo:
 - najmanj 10 arov kmetijskih zemljišč in 90 arov gozda ali
 - najmanj 30 arov vinogradov in/ali sadovnjakov ali
 - 2 glavi velike živine ali več (GVŽ) ali
 - 15 do 30 arov vinogradov in 1 do 2 GVŽ ali
 - več kot 50 panjev čebel ali
 - zelenjadnice, zelišča, jagode in gojene gobe ter cvetje in okrasne rastline za prodajo.

Pri statistiki živinoreje spremljamo prirejo živali, namenjenih za človeško prehrano. V informaciji objavljamo podatke za naslednje vrste živali:

– **Govedo** so domače živali vrste *Bos taurus*, *Bubalus bubalus* in Beefalo.

Krave molznice so krave, katerih mleko se pretežno uporablja za človeško prehrano ali za predelavo v mlečne izdelke. Sem spadajo tudi suhe krave molznice.

Druge krave so krave, katerih mleko se pretežno uporablja za vzrejo telet ne glede na to, ali teleta mleko posedajo ali teletom pokrmijo že namolzeno mleko. Sem spadajo tudi suhe krave rejnice, dojilje in delovne krave.

– **Prašiči** so domače živali vrste *Sus*.

– **Perutnina** so skupina domačih živali kokoši (vrste *Gallus*), puranov (vrste *Meleagris*), rac (vrste *Anas*), gosi (vrste *Anser*), pegatk (vrste *Numida*) in druge perutnine. Med drugo perutnino spadajo prepelice (vrste *Coturnix*), jerebice (vrste *Perdix*), fazani (vrste *Phasianus*).

– **Drobnica** so skupina domačih živali vrste *Ovis*, ovce, in domačih živali vrste *Capra*, koze.

Mleko je vse namolzeno mleko, ne glede na to, ali je bilo namolzeno ročno ali strojno in ali je bilo uporabljeno za človeško prehrano ali prehrano živali.

Klavnost (randman) je v odstotkih od mase živali pred zakolom izražena masa toplih polovic.

Meso je masa primarno obdelanih trupov, kakor je opredeljena v Pravilniku o ocenjevanju in razvrščanju govejih trupov in polovic na klavni liniji (Ur. l. RS 103/01) in v Pravilniku o kakovosti zaklanih prašičev in kategorizaciji svinjskega mesa (Ur. l. RS 68/95).

V klavnicah pridobljeno meso je meso vseh v klavnicah zaklanih živali.

Vse pridobljeno meso je meso vseh v Sloveniji zaklanih živali, zrejenih v Sloveniji, in v Slovenijo uvoženih živali (vse pridobljeno meso = meso iz zakola v klavnicah + meso iz zakola na družinskih kmetijah).

Domača prireja mesa je meso živali, zrejenih na območju Slovenije (domača prireja mesa = vse pridobljeno meso - v meso preračunana masa živih uvoženih živali + v meso preračunana masa živih izvoženih živali).

Family farms are called European size class farms if they meet certain criteria. According to the 2000 Census of Agriculture, European size class farms are those having:

- at least one hectare of utilised agricultural area, or
- if they have less than one hectare of utilised agricultural area
 - at least 0.1 hectare of agricultural area and 0.9 hectare of forest or
 - at least 0.3 hectare of vineyards and/or orchards or
 - at least two livestock units (LSU) or
 - 0.15 to 0.3 hectare if vineyards and one or two LSU or
 - at least 50 beehives or
 - are market producers of vegetables, herbs, strawberries, mushrooms, flowers or ornamental plants.

Livestock statistics monitors animal output intended for human consumption. In this issue of Rapid Reports data on the following species of animals are published:

– **Cattle** include domestic animals of the following species: *Bos taurus*, *Bubalus bubalus* and Beefalo.

Dairy cows are cows whose milk is used predominantly for human consumption or for processing into dairy products. Dry dairy cows are included.

Other cows are cows whose milk is used predominantly for raising calves, irrespective of whether calves suck the milk or are fed the milk. Dry suckler cows, suckling cows and working cows are included.

– **Pigs** are domestic animals of the *Sus* species.

– **Poultry** is a group of domestic animals including hens (*Gallus*), turkeys (*Meleagris*), ducks (*Anas*), geese (*Anser*), guinea fowl (*Numida*) and other poultry such as quails (*Coturnix*), partridges (*Perdix*) and pheasants (*Phasianus*).

– **Sheep and goats** are domestic animals of the *Ovis* (sheep) and *Capra* (goats) species.

Milk is all produced milk, irrespective of whether it was milked by hand or machines and whether it was used for human or animal consumption.

Conversion coefficient into carcass weight is the mass of half-carasses expressed as percentage of the animal mass before slaughter.

Meat is expressed in dressed carcass weight as defined by the Regulation on Estimation and Classification of Cattle Carcasses and Halves on the Line of Slaughter (OJ RS, No. 103/01) and the Regulation on the Quality of Slaughtered Pigs and Categorisation of Pork Meat (OJ RS, No. 68/95).

Meat from slaughter in slaughterhouses is meat of all animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses.

Meat production from slaughtered animals is meat of all animals slaughtered in Slovenia - indigenous and imported (meat production from slaughtered animals = meat from slaughter in slaughterhouses + slaughter on family farms).

Gross indigenous production is meat from animals reared in Slovenia (gross indigenous production = meat production from slaughtered animals - meat equivalent of all animals imported alive + meat equivalent of all animals exported alive).

Prirast v živi masi je izračunan iz žive mase zaklanih živali, razlike v masi izvoženih in uvoženih živali in razlike v masi živali na začetku in koncu leta (prirast v živi masi = domača prireja mesa, izražena v živi masi + razlika v zalogah, izražena v živi masi).

KOMENTAR

Objavljamo podatke revizije o številu in prireji živali za obdobje 1991–2002. Glavni namen revizije je metodološka usklajitev podatkov in metod ocene podatkov za navedeno obdobje. Metodologija je usklajena s priporočili Statističnega urada Evropskih skupnosti.

Popravki se nanašajo na število in prirejo živali, podatki o skupnem številu živali so nespremenjeni. Revidirani niso vsi objavljeni podatki, nekateri so ostali enaki že objavljenim, zato velja razlaga popravkov le za revidirane podatke. Podatki so revidirani predvsem na podlagi rezultatov popisa kmetijskih gospodarstev 2000.

Razlago popravkov smo razdelili na dva dela: število živali in prirejo. Podatki za govedo, prašiče, perutnino in drobnico so bili večinoma revidirani na enak način, razlike se pojavljajo le zaradi posebnosti posamezne živalske vrste in predhodne metodologije zbiranja podatkov za posamezno vrsto domačih živali in kakovosti zbranih podatkov.

1. ŠTEVILO ŽIVALI

Podatki o skupnem številu živali so za vsa leta pridobljeni s statističnimi raziskovanji in jih nismo popravljali. V obdobju 1992–2002 so se opazovane kategorije znotraj posameznih vrst živali spreminjale, zato smo podatke v posameznih kategorijah popravili tako, da veljajo za kategorizacijo posameznih vrst živali, kakor jo zahteva Evropski statistični urad.

Govedo

Pri govedu sta iz raziskovanj za obdobje 1991–2002 primerljiva samo dva podatka: govedo skupaj in krave skupaj. Ker v tem obdobju nismo imeli na voljo podrobnih podatkov za oceno števila živali v posameznih kategorijah, smo se odločili, da objavimo le podatke o skupnem številu goveda in skupnem številu krav. Od leta 1996 objavljamo tudi podatke o številu goveda po starostnih skupinah. Od leta 2000 objavljamo vse podatke.

Prašiči

Kategorije prašičev v obdobju 1991–1999 smo s pomočjo deležev prerazporedili v zdajšnje kategorije. Podlaga za določitev deležev so bili podatki o številu prašičev od 1. 12. 2001, ko smo že upoštevali novo kategorizacijo. V sodelovanju s strokovnjaki smo privzeli, da je podatek o številu pujskov v starosti do 2 mesecev enak podatku o številu pujskov v kategoriji do 20 kg.

Perutnina

Med leti 1992 in 1996 so se podatki zbirali, vendar so bili objavljeni podatki popravljani, ker je prišlo do podvajanja podatkov v enem od

Total indigenous production is calculated from the live weight of slaughtered animals, the difference between the weight of exported and imported live animals and the difference in weight of animals at the beginning and the end of the year (total indigenous production = gross indigenous production expressed in live weight + change in stocks expressed in live weight).

COMMENT

We are publishing revised data on livestock number and production for the 1991–2002 period. The main purpose of this revision was methodological harmonisation of data and methods of estimating data for the mentioned period. The methodology is harmonised with recommendations of the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Corrections refer to livestock number and production, while data on total number of animals did not change. Not all published data have been revised. Some remained the same. Explanations of corrections are therefore valid only for the revised data. Data were revised on the basis of the 2000 Census of Agriculture.

Explanations of corrections were divided into two parts: number of livestock and livestock production. Data on cattle, pigs, poultry and sheep and goats were mostly revised in the same way. Differences appear because of particularities of individual species, the previous method of data collection for individual species of domestic animals and the quality of collected data.

1. LIVESTOCK NUMBER

Data on total number of animals were in all observed years obtained with statistical surveys and have not been corrected. In the 1992–2002 period the observed categories within individual species of animals changed, therefore we corrected data in individual categories so that they are valid for the categorisation of individual species as required by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Cattle

In cattle, only two types of data are comparable from the surveys for the 1991–2002 period: total number of cattle and total number of cows. Because in this period we did not have detailed data for estimating the number of animals in individual categories, we decided to publish only data on the total number of cattle and the total number of cows. Since 1996 we have been publishing data on the number of cattle by age groups. Since 2000 we have been publishing all data.

Pigs

Categories of pigs in the 1991–2002 period were rearranged into the present categories with the help of shares. The basis for determining the shares was the data on the number of pigs as of 1 December 2001 when we already took into account the new categorisation. In co-operation with experts we assumed that the data on the number of piglets aged up to 2 months are the same as the data on the number of piglets weighing less than 20 kg.

Poultry

Between 1992 and 1996 the data were collected, however, the published data were corrected because of duplication in one of the enterprises. For

podjetij. Za ta leta objavljamo skupno število perutnine na tisoč kljunov natančno. Za leto 1997 objavljamo podatek, ki smo ga zbrali z raziskovanjem na dan 1. 6. 1997. V letih 1998 in 1999 nismo zbrali podatkov o številu perutnine na družinskih kmetijah, niti jih nismo ocenili. Od leta 2000 pa smo zbirali podatke o perutnini tudi po podrobnih kategorijah.

Drobnica

Do leta 1997 smo zbirali samo podatke o skupnem številu ovac in koz ter skupnem številu plemenskih ovac in koz. Ocenjeni so bili manjkajoči podatki o številu živali po zdajšnjih kategorijah. Podatke o plemenskih ovcah in kozah, ločene po starosti in namenu reje, smo prvič zbrali leta 1999 z vzorčnim raziskovanjem. Iz podatkov, ki so bili na voljo, smo izračunali deleže števila živali po posameznih kategorijah za vsa leta v obdobju 1992–2002.

2. PRIREJA

Na voljo smo imeli podatke o zakolu v klavnicah (ločeno po vrstah in kategorijah znotraj vrste). Zakol na družinskih kmetijah pa je bilo treba oceniti. Zakol na družinskih kmetijah smo ocenili s pomočjo bilance:

Število zaklanih živali na družinskih kmetijah je:

- število živali na začetku leta
- + število rojenih živali
- + število uvoženih živali
- število izvoženih živali
- število poginulih živali
- število živali na koncu leta
- število živali, zaklanih v klavnicah

V starih izračunih smo imeli na voljo različno zbrane podatke za kmetijska podjetja in družinske kmetije. Za kmetijska podjetja so bili podatki zbrani podrobneje. Na podlagi teh podatkov smo ocenili rojstva in pogin za celotno Slovenijo.

Podatke o uvozu in izvozu živih živali smo dobili na SURS-u – Oddelku za zunanjo trgovino. Primerjali smo jih s podatki z VURS-a in jih po potrebi popravili.

Za izračun prirasta v živi masi smo uporabili podatke o domači prireji mesa, katere smo z enotno klavnostjo pretvorili v živo maso.

Govedo

Število rojenih telet je bilo ocenjeno s pomočjo števila krav, izločenih krav (t. i. remonta krav) in števila prevedenih plemenskih telic.

Po podatkih iz anket se pogin v kmetijskih podjetjih in na družinskih kmetijah zelo razlikuje. Vprašanje o številu poginulega goveda je bilo vključeno le v ankete na kmetijskih podjetjih 1992–1999, zato je za obdobje 1991–2002 pogin ocenjen.

Podatki o številu rojenih telet in poginu po anketah in izračunu se najbolj ujemajo v letih 1998 in 1999. Zato smo se odločili, da za ti dve leti izračunamo povprečen delež pogina in ga prilagodimo na vsa leta.

Zakol na družinskih kmetijah

Po stari metodi izračuna smo do leta 1997 privzeli, da je struktura zakola po kategorijah in masa zaklanega goveda enaka kot v klavnicah.

Pri popravku serij smo zakol na družinskih kmetijah razdelili v 3 kategorije goveda:

- teleta,
- izločene krave,
- drugo govedo.

this period we are publishing the total number of poultry in 1,000 heads. For 1997 we are publishing data collected with the survey as of 1 June 1997. We did not collect the data on the number of poultry on family farms in 1998 and 1999 neither did we estimate them. Since 2000 we have been collecting data on poultry by categories.

Sheep And Goats

Until 1997 we were collecting only data on the total number of sheep and goats and the total number of breeding sheep and goats. Missing data on the number of animals according to the present categories were estimated. Data on breeding sheep and goats by age and purpose of breeding were collected for the first time with the sample survey in 1999. From the available data we calculated the shares of the number of animals by individual categories for all years in the 1992–2002 period.

2. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

We had the data on slaughter in slaughterhouses (divided by species and categories within species). Slaughter on family farms had to be estimated, which we did with the help of the balance sheets:

Number of animals slaughtered on family farms is:

- number of animals at the beginning of the year
- + number of born animals
- + number of imported animals
- number of exported animals
- number of dead animals
- number of animals at the end of the year
- number of animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses.

In old calculations data for agricultural enterprises and family farms were calculated in different ways. Data on agricultural enterprises were more detailed. On the basis of these data we estimated births and deaths for the whole Slovenia.

Data on export and import of live animals were obtained by the External Trade Department of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. We compared them with Veterinary Administration data and corrected them as necessary.

For calculating total indigenous production, we used data on gross indigenous production converted into live weight with uniform conversion coefficients.

Cattle

The number of born calves was estimated with the help of the number of cows, cull cows and the number of breeding heifers.

According to data from surveys, data on deaths in agricultural enterprises and on family farms differ greatly. The question on the number of dead cattle was included only in surveys in agricultural enterprises in the 1992–1999 period, so data on deaths for the 1991–2002 period are estimated.

Data on the number of born calves and deaths according to the surveys and calculation agree the most for 1998 and 1999. We therefore decided to calculate the average share of deaths for these two years and adjust it to all observed years.

Slaughter on family farms

According to the old method of calculation, until 1997 we assumed that the structure of slaughter by categories and the mass of slaughtered animals are the same as in slaughterhouses.

Correcting the series, we divided slaughter on family farms into three categories of cattle:

- calves,
- cull cows,
- other cattle.

Teleta

Iz razpoložljivih podatkov za teleta smo iz bilance za teleta izračunali, koliko jih je bilo zaklanih.

Izločene krave

Od skupnega števila izločenih krav smo odšteli število krav, zaklanih v klavnicah. Preostale krave so zaklane na družinskih kmetijah.

Ostalo govedo

Od skupnega števila goveda, zaklanega na družinskih kmetijah smo odšteli zaklana teleta in izločne krave.

Privzeli smo, da so mase ob zakolih na družinskih kmetijah enake kot v klavnicah.

Mleko

Podatek o količini namolzenega kravjega mleka je ocenjen na podlagi podatka o količini namolzenega mleka, ter s pomočjo podatka o odkupljenem mleku (kmetijske zadrage in mlekarne).

Prašiči

Podatke o **rojenih pujskih** v kmetijskih podjetjih smo zbrali z raziskovanjem, na družinskih kmetijah pa smo jih ocenili s pomočjo rezultatov raziskovanj v kmetijskih podjetjih, podatkov BF-ja – Oddelka za zootehniko in ocen KIS-a.

Pogin je bil ocenjen na podlagi rezultatov raziskovanj v kmetijskih podjetjih.

Masa na družinskih kmetijah zaklanih prašičev:

Ocenili smo maso prašičev le v najtežji kategoriji (110 kg ali več), ker ta ni primerljiva z masami v klavnicah. Za ostale kategorije prašičev smo uporabili povprečne mase iz klavnic za te kategorije prašičev.

Perutnina

V letu 2000 so bili podatki za obdobje 1996–2000 popravljani na podlagi podatkov Popisa kmetijskih gospodarstev 2000. V letu 2000 smo določili tudi enotno razmerje med mesom, pridobljenim v klavnicah in na družinskih kmetijah za obdobje 1996–2000.

V letu 2001 pa se je v klavnicah močno povečal zakol perutnine. Če bi prirejo mesa ocenili na isti način, bi to povečanje vplivalo tudi na prirejo perutnine na družinskih kmetijah. Ker je analiza podatkov 1991, 1997 in 2000 pokazala, da se število perutnine na družinskih kmetijah zmanjšuje, smo morali oceno pridobljenega mesa na družinskih kmetijah določiti drugače.

Za prirejo mesa smo določili 3 vire mesa:

- klavnice,
- intenzivne kmetije (so tiste, ki redijo 100 ali več kljunov perutnine),
- ekstenzivne kmetije (so tiste družinske kmetije, ki redijo do pod 100 kljunov perutnine).

Podatke iz klavnic mesečno pridobivamo z rednim statističnim raziskovanjem.

Predvideli smo, da intenzivni rejci koljejo perutnino v klavnicah, tako da je ta podatek že zajet v mesečnem raziskovanju o zakolu v klavnicah in ga nismo posebej ocenjevali.

Prirejo mesa na družinskih kmetijah smo ocenili na podlagi deležev zaklane perutnine v klavnicah.

Za oceno prireje mesa na ekstenzivnih kmetijah v letu 2002 smo uporabili podatke, pridobljene s statističnim raziskovanjem v decembru 2002.

Calves

We calculated how many calves were slaughtered from the balance sheets for calves.

Cull cows

From the total number of cull cows we subtracted the number of cows slaughtered in slaughterhouses. Other cows were slaughtered on family farms.

Other cattle

From the total number of cattle slaughtered on family farms we subtracted the number of slaughtered calves and cull cows. We assumed that the mass of animals slaughtered on family farms was the same as in slaughterhouses.

Milk

Data on the production of cow's milk are estimated on the basis of data on the amount of milk produced and data on milk purchase (agricultural co-operatives and dairies).

Pigs

Data on **piglets born** in agricultural enterprises were collected with the survey, while data on piglets born on family farms were estimated with the help of results obtained with surveys in agricultural enterprises, data from the Zootechnical Department at the Biotechnical Faculty and estimates of the Agriculture Institute of Slovenia.

Deaths were estimated on the basis of results obtained with surveys in agricultural enterprises.

Mass of pigs slaughtered on family farms:

We estimated the mass of pigs only in the heaviest category (110 kg and more), because it is not comparable to the mass in slaughterhouses. For other categories of pigs, we used average mass from slaughterhouses for the same categories of pigs.

Poultry

In 2000, data for the 1996–2000 period were corrected on the basis of the 2000 Census of Agriculture. In 2000 we also fixed the relationship between meat obtained from slaughterhouses and meat obtained family farms for the 1996–2000 period.

In 2001 slaughter of poultry in slaughterhouses increased considerably. If meat production was estimated in the same way, this would influence poultry production on family farms. Because 1991, 1997 and 2000 data analysis showed that the number of poultry on family farms was falling, we had to estimate meat obtained on family farms in some other way.

For meat production we determined three types of meat:

- slaughterhouses,
- intensive farms (breeding 100 or more heads of poultry),
- extensive farms (breeding fewer than 100 heads of poultry).

Data from slaughterhouses are obtained with the regular monthly statistical survey.

We assumed that intensive breeders slaughter poultry in slaughterhouses, so that the data are already covered in the monthly statistical survey on slaughter of poultry in slaughterhouses.

Production of meat on family farms was estimated from the shares of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses.

For estimating meat production on extensive farms in 2002, we used data obtained with the statistical survey in December 2002. We collected data

Dobili smo podatke o številu in kategorijah posameznih vrst perutnine, ki je bila zaklana na ekstenzivnih kmetijah. Maso smo privzeli iz klavnic, saj nimamo točnega podatka o masi na družinskih kmetijah zaklane perutnine.

Ker uvoza in izvoza žive perutnine praktično ni, velja, da je domača prireja mesa enaka vsemu pridobljenemu mesu.

Jajca

Med leti 1992 in 1996 podatki o številu kokoši nesnic in znesenih jajcih niso popravljeni, ker nimamo na voljo dovolj podrobnih informacij, ki bi bile lahko osnova za popravke nekaterih podatkov.

Od leta 1997 pa rejce kokoši nesnic delimo v 3 skupine. Za družinske kmetije smo ocenili nesnost glede na intenzivnost reje:

- kmetijska podjetja; nesnost dobimo iz decembrskega raziskovanja o številu živine,
- intenzivne družinske kmetije (so tiste, ki redijo 100 ali več kokoši nesnic); nesnost je enaka kot v podjetjih in se med leti spreminja,
- ekstenzivne družinske kmetije (so tiste, ki redijo do pod 100 kokoši nesnic); nesnost je ocenjena na 160 jajc/kokoš nesnico/leto.

Drobnica

Podatek o zakolu ovac v klavnicah spremljamo v vsem obravnavanem obdobju in so bili na voljo. Podatek o zakolu koz v klavnicah pa zbiramo šele od leta 1997, zato so podatki v obdobju 1992–1996 za koze ocenjeni na podlagi podatkov o zakolu ovac.

Od leta 1997 spremljamo v zakolu tudi koze. Podatki kažejo, da je skupni zakol koz zelo majhen in povprečna klavna teža zelo nizka. Zato za klavno težo odraslih koz prevzamemo klavno težo odraslih ovac, za klavno težo kozličkov pa povprečno maso zaklanih koz v klavnicah.

Mleko in volna

Vir podatkov o številu mlečnih ovac, namoljeni količini ovčjega in kozjega mleka in povprečni mlečnosti, je BF – Oddelek za zootehniko.

Vir podatka o nastriženi volni je ocena BF-ja – Oddelka za zootehniko o kilogramih volne, pridobljenih na eno ovco.

Čebelarstvo

Podatke o količini pridelanega medu v Sloveniji smo pridobili na Čebelarski zvezi Slovenije.

on the number and categories of individual species of poultry slaughtered on extensive farms. The mass was taken over from slaughterhouses, since there are no accurate data on the mass of poultry slaughtered on family farms.

Because export and imports of live poultry practically does not exist, indigenous production of meat equals total meat production.

Eggs

Between 1992 and 1996 data on the number of laying hens and eggs were not corrected because we do not have enough detailed information that could be used for correcting some data.

Since 1997 breeders of laying hens have been divided into three groups. For family farms we estimated egg yield in terms of intensity of breeding:

- agricultural enterprises; data on egg yield are obtained with the survey on the number of livestock in December,
- intensive family farms (breeding 100 or more laying hens); egg yield is the same as in enterprises and changes between the years,
- extensive family farms (breeding fewer than 100 laying hens); egg yield is estimated at 160 eggs per laying hen per year.

Sheep And Goats

Data on slaughter of sheep in slaughterhouses were collected during the whole observation period. Data on slaughter of goats in slaughterhouses have only been collected since 1997, so for the 1992-1996 period they were estimated from data on slaughter of sheep.

We have been monitoring slaughter of goats since 1997. Data show that the total slaughter of goats is very small and that the average weight of a slaughtered animal is very low. Therefore, we assume that the slaughter weight of adult goats is the same as for adult sheep, while for the slaughter weight of goatlings we use the average mass of goats slaughtered in slaughterhouses.

Milk and wool

The source of data on the number of milk ewes, sheep's and goat's milk production and average milk yield is the Zootechnical Department at the Biotechnical Faculty.

The source of data on wool production is the estimate of the Zootechnical Department at the Biotechnical Faculty on wool yield (in kilograms) per sheep.

Beekeeping

Data on the quantity of honey produced in Slovenia were obtained from the Beekeepers' Association of Slovenia.

Sestavil / Prepared by: Aladar Belec

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