



recensement agricole 2010

First trends Aquitaine

In Aquitaine 43 100 holdings enhance the value of 1 377 200 hectares (*) of farmland in 2010. In ten years, the region has lost a quarter of its holdings and 96 200 hectares of agricultural land.

Large specialized holdings are more resistant. The number of small ones reduced, especially the mixed holdings. In ten years, half of them disappeared. Corn, poultry and quality wine are quite established types of farming in the agricultural landscape of Aquitaine.

Aquitaine in 2010 as in 2000 remains the leading region for agricultural workforce. However, the evolution of non family workers differs : the number of permanent workers declines, the seasonal breaks, the use of external service providers is developing. Farmers bring the main contribution to family labour. In 2010, Aquitaine contributes to almost 8% of national agricultural economic potential.

(*) non included collective grazing

1 477 300 hectares of Utilised Agricultural Area

43 100 holdings and over 120 structures managing collective grazing are counted in Aquitaine in 2010.

Holdings cover 1 377 200 hectares of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA). Structures managing collective grazing operate more than 100 100 hectares, mostly unproductive grasslands made available to graze farmers' cattle in summer.

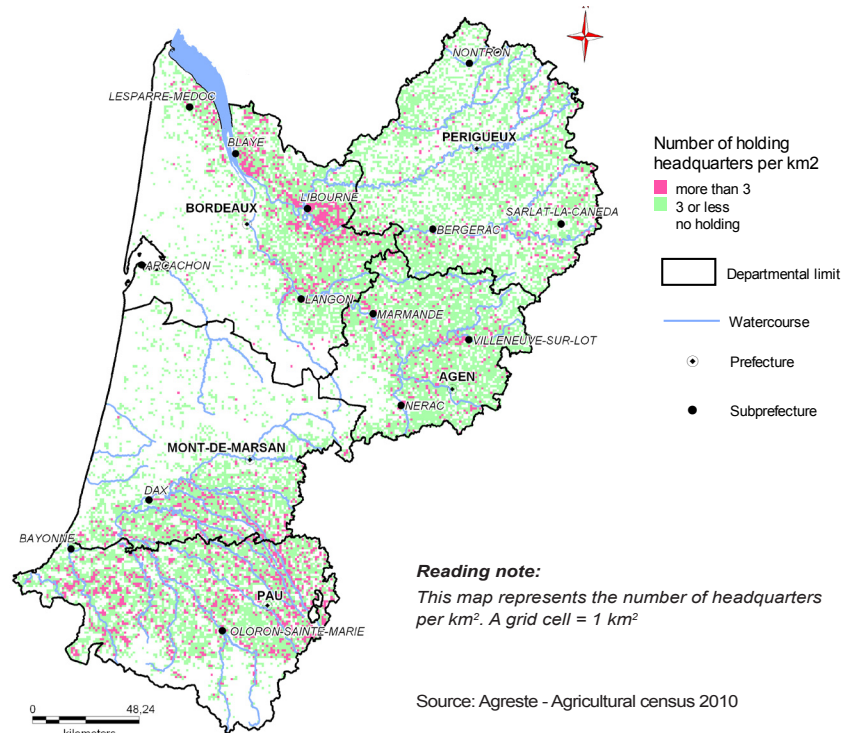
Aquitaine holdings (excluding summer pastures) lost 6.5% of their UAA in ten years. This trend is less pronounced in Landes (- 4.9%) and Lot-et-Garonne (- 5.9%) than in other departments.

Areas always under grass cover and forage represent more than 43% of the holdings UAA, followed by cereals (mostly maize) at 32%, vineyards (10%), oleaginous crops and protein peas (6%), other productions and fallows (less than 9%).

Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne holding headquarters are spread over the entire territory while in Gironde they are rather concentrated on the wine-producing zone ; in Landes on Adour, in Pyrenees Atlantiques in Pays Basque and the north-east plains and hills area.

A network of farms denser in vineyard areas, valleys and Pays Basque

Location of holding headquarters in Aquitaine (density per km²)



Specialized holdings stand better

Definitions

■ An **agricultural holding** is an economic unit involved in the agricultural production that meets certain criteria :

It must have an agricultural activity, by producing, by keeping the land in good agricultural and environmental condition, which allows it to receive aids decoupled from the production tool (SFP), or by making available collective pastures, which allows it to request an "agri-environmental grass premium" (PHAE).

It must have at least one hectare of Utilised Agricultural Area, or 20 ares of specialist crops, or a production above a threshold (a cow or 6 ewes ...)

The current management is independent of any other unit. A registration in the enterprise and establishment Register Database Sirene or a request ID for subsidies of the Common Agricultural Policy assumes that to be an independent management.

■ **UAA:** utilised agricultural area. It includes arable lands, areas permanently under grass and permanent crops.

■ The agricultural areas and livestock are valued using coefficients for the calculation of the **standard gross production (SGP)**. These coefficients result from the average values over the period 2005 to 2009. SGP describes the potential holdings production and allows to classify them as « **medium and large holdings** », when it is greater than or equal to 25 000 Euro, in « **large holdings** » when it is greater than or equal to 100 000 Euro.

The contribution of each surface or livestock to the SGP permits also to classify holdings depending on their **type of farming**.

One holding in four disappeared in ten years

Between 2000 and 2010 Aquitaine lost nearly a quarter of its holdings (- 22%). Meanwhile more than 96 000 hectares of farmland existing in 2000 have lost their agricultural use in 2010. The number of holdings, specialized as well as mixed, fall in all departments. Arable and livestock sectors are equally affected.

In ten years, the number of mixed holdings (mixed crop or livestock, other associations) is divided by almost two. A part of these holdings specialized themselves in cereals, oleaginous crops or protein peas, by parting with their livestock, particularly in the dairy sector, and keeping only their crops.

The decline of breeding in specialized holdings is confirmed. Cattle, sheep and pig farming have lost between a quarter and half of their units on average. Only poultry farming remains

stable. Cereals, oleaginous crops and protein peas have lost one holding in ten, flowers and horticulture one in eight, vineyard one in five. Only fruit culture differs, with a stable number of holdings.

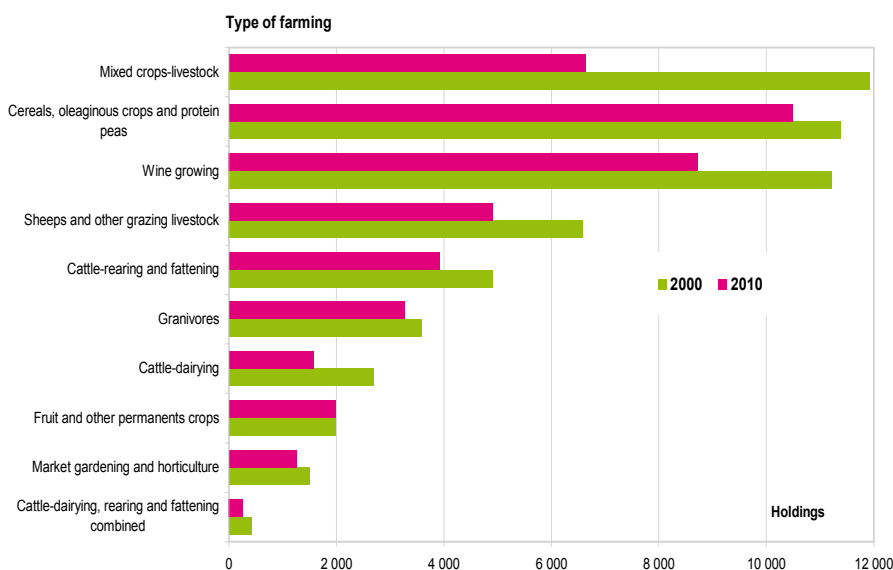
8% of national agricultural potential

Between 2000 and 2010, the holdings disappearance rate is inversely proportional to their size. The number of small and medium holdings (see box) shrinks by 40%, large ones by 10%.

Large holdings (where the production potential exceeds 100 000 Euro), often wine-producers, represent a quarter of the units, against the third in the rest of France. They contribute to the eight-tenths of the potential value of regional production.

In 2010 Aquitaine represents 8% of national agricultural economic potential, as in 2000.

Almost half of the mixed holdings disappeared in ten years



Source: Agreste – Agricultural censuses

Aquitaine: the leader of agricultural employment

In 2010, more than 73 900 people work in Aquitaine, 63 600 in medium and large holdings. In ten years, the amount of work in the region fell one fifth, following the decline of the number of holdings. Aquitaine remains however the leading region for agricultural labour. It weighs 10% of French agricultural employment, before Pays de la Loire.

Aquitaine has the most important number of non-family workers. In 2010, they account for 44% of the work in large and medium holdings, against 29% for the rest of France. Nearly one-tenth permanent labour has disappeared in ten years. But it is above all seasonal work which falls significantly: their volume of work decreased by 17%. On the contrary the work done by ETA (agricultural contractors) and CUMA (cooperative use of farm equipment) increased by 45% over the same period. Part of the labour previously given to seasonal

workers is done now by these growing service providers. Aquitaine employs one sixth of the volume of French ETA and CUMA labour.

Vineyards are the most important users of non-family labour, almost two thirds of Aquitaine permanent and seasonal workers. Permanent crops (market gardening, horticulture, fruit, wine growing) employ eight non-family workers on ten.

Family labour declined with the number of holdings. They work more and more outside the holding: in 2010, 18% of the farmers' partners and other family help, excluding co-farmers, have an external activity. Farmers and co-farmers provide now more than 80% of family labour.

Half of the farmers are over 52. There are more farmers under 40 in the southern Aquitaine. Two thirds of them dedicate full time to their business, cons half of the older farmers.

Definitions

Agricultural workers are those involved in the work holding.

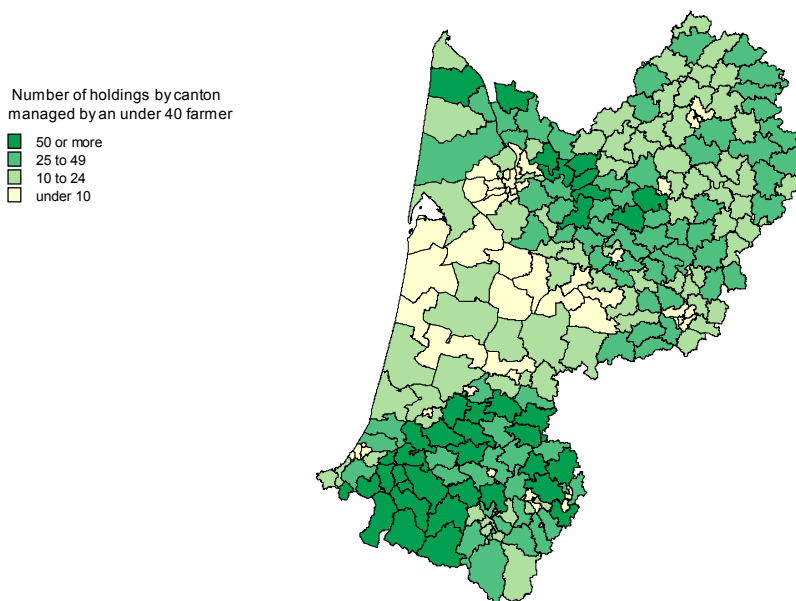
Family labour includes work done by the farmers, co-farmers, family members, farmers' and co-farmers' partners, children as they provide a work on the holding. Permanent workers hold down a job throughout the year, regardless of its duration, full or part time.

Seasonal or occasional workers had part or full time job, but for a part of the year only.

The work on the holding also includes services provided by ETA (agricultural contractors) or CUMA (cooperative use of farm equipment). It is then counted in time work.

The **annual work unit (AWU)** allows to combine different working time. This unit corresponds to the work done by a person employed full-time in one year.

Pyrenees Atlantiques: a third of the under 40 Aquitaine farmers



Source: Agreste - Agricultural census 2010



Diversification, short supply chains : a complementary income

Diversification: an additional activity for one holding on ten

To promote their products, tools or production site better, 4 500 holdings (10% of Aquitaine holdings) diversify their business by offering quite other services: processing of farm products, green tourism, contract work, renewable energy production... A third of them makes more than 50% of their turnover on this way.

One third of diversified holdings offer agrotourism (accommodation, catering, leisure activities). It is more developed in Perigord and Gironde.

Every third time there is processing of agricultural products. It differs consequently with departments : milk processing in Pyrenees Atlantiques, meat cutting and preserving in Dordogne and Landes. Contract work represents almost 20% of para-agricultural activities, even if it requires the holding means of production. They are often specialized in cereals, oleaginous crops or protein peas. Contract work is more important in Lot-et-Garonne.

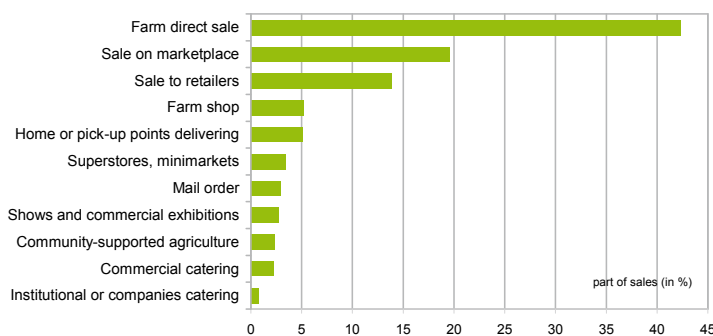
Short supply chains: an additional distribution channel for 15% of the holdings

The marketing through short supply chains (excluding wines, see box) concerns 15% of Aquitaine holdings. Near half of them makes more than 50% of their turnover on this way.

Fruits and vegetables represent the majority of agricultural products sold in this context: one third of the holdings selling through short supply chains. They are followed by animal products (processed or not) and eggs and poultry, with respectively 25% and 16% of the units.

Almost 90% of holdings use a single way of sale. Farm direct sale is the most used (42% of cases), followed by markets (20% of cases) and sales to retailers (14% of cases). Community-supported agriculture represents only 1% of sales. Gironde and Pyrenees Atlantiques have more developed this way than the other departments.

Farm direct sale, markets or sales to retailers:
76% of sales through short supply chains



Source: Agreste - Agricultural census 2010

Definitions

■ Diversification

Profit-making activities mentioned in the «Diversification» chapter concern all the non directly agricultural activities performed by the farmer. It can be processing agricultural products, selling processed products, agrotourism...

These diversification activities can be done in two ways: within the holding itself or as part of a specific legal entity.

■ Short supply chains

A short supply chain is a way of marketing farm products either by the direct sales from producer to consumer, or by indirect sales provided that there is a single intermediary.

The producer can commercialise its products its own behalf or through an other legal entity than holding.

The concept is limited to products from the holding and designed for human consumption, **excluding wines**. Data on wine marketing will be specially analysed.

The Agricultural Census 2010 has been achieved through the collaboration of 43 100 holdings of Aquitaine, questioned by 250 interviewers under the responsibility of the "Pôle Collecte" agents of Sriset Aquitaine. Thanks to all of them.

This publication is available on the websites of Agricultural Statistics: <http://agreste.agriculture.gouv.fr> and of DRAAF Aquitaine: <http://draaf.aquitaine.agriculture.gouv.fr>



Agreste: la statistique agricole

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Prix: 2,50 €

Directeur Régional: Hervé DURAND
Directeur de publication: Jean-Pierre MORZIERES
Composition - Impression: SRISSET Aquitaine
Dépôt légal à parution
N° CPPAP: 2250 AD - ISSN: 1283 - 5412