

# Fruitgrowing in Saxony

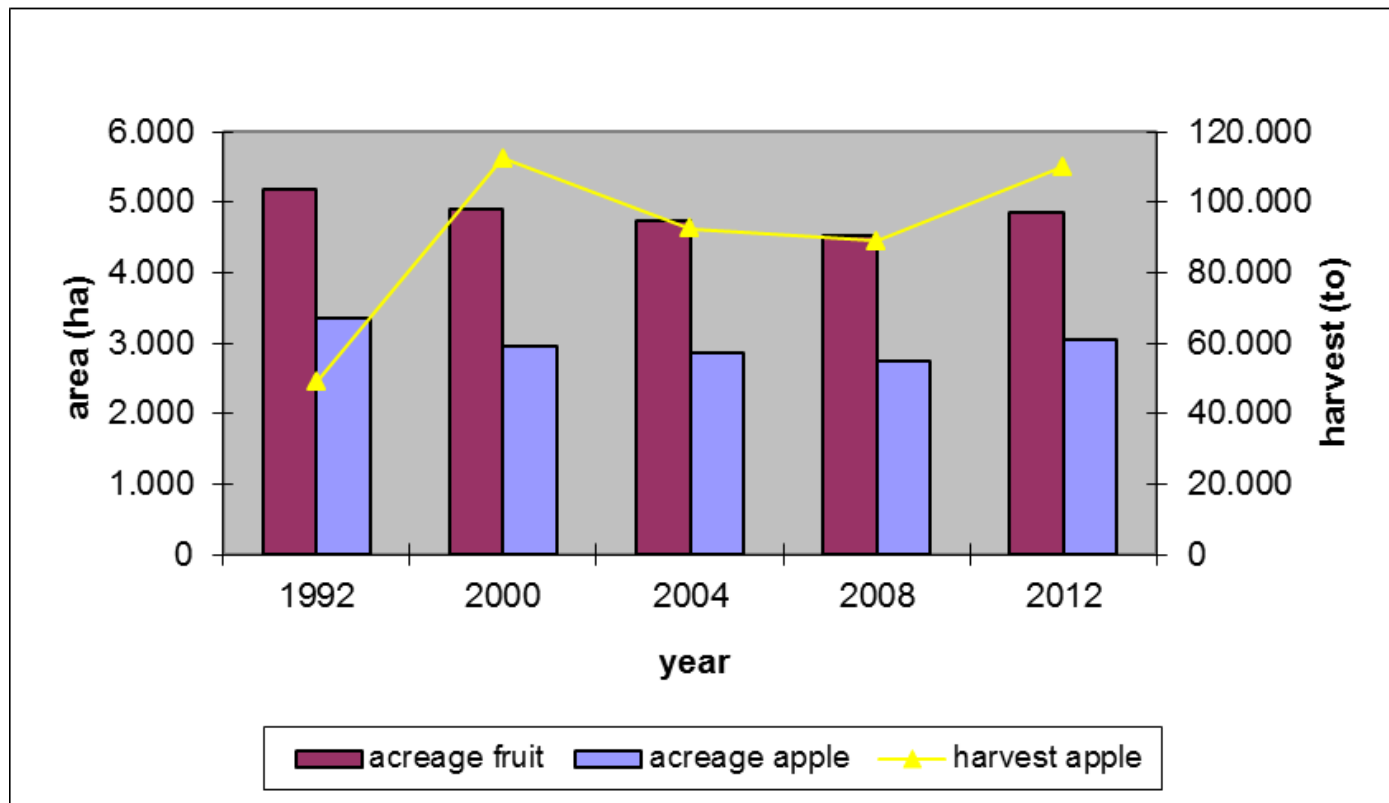




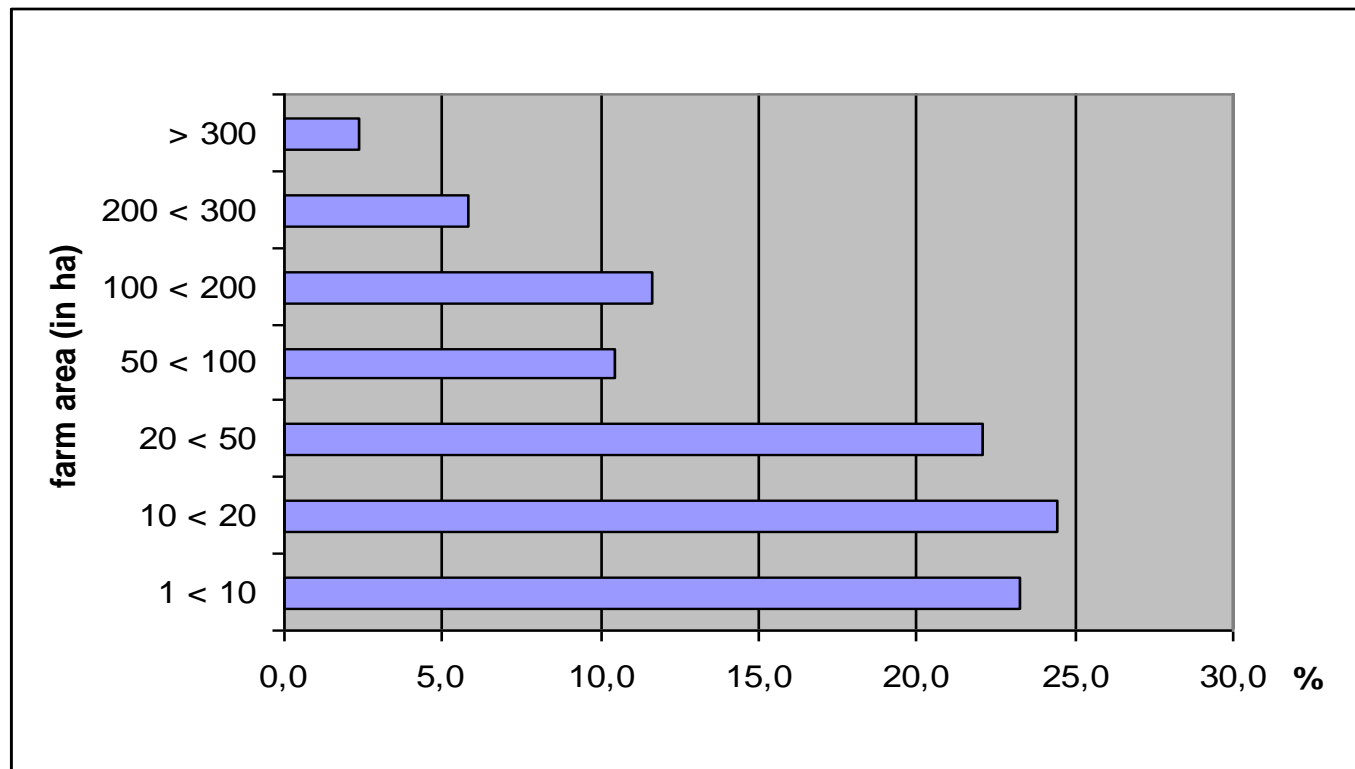
## Overview

- I Fruit growing in Saxony – a short abstract
- I Some results of the horticultural benchmark for Middle Germany
- I Summary

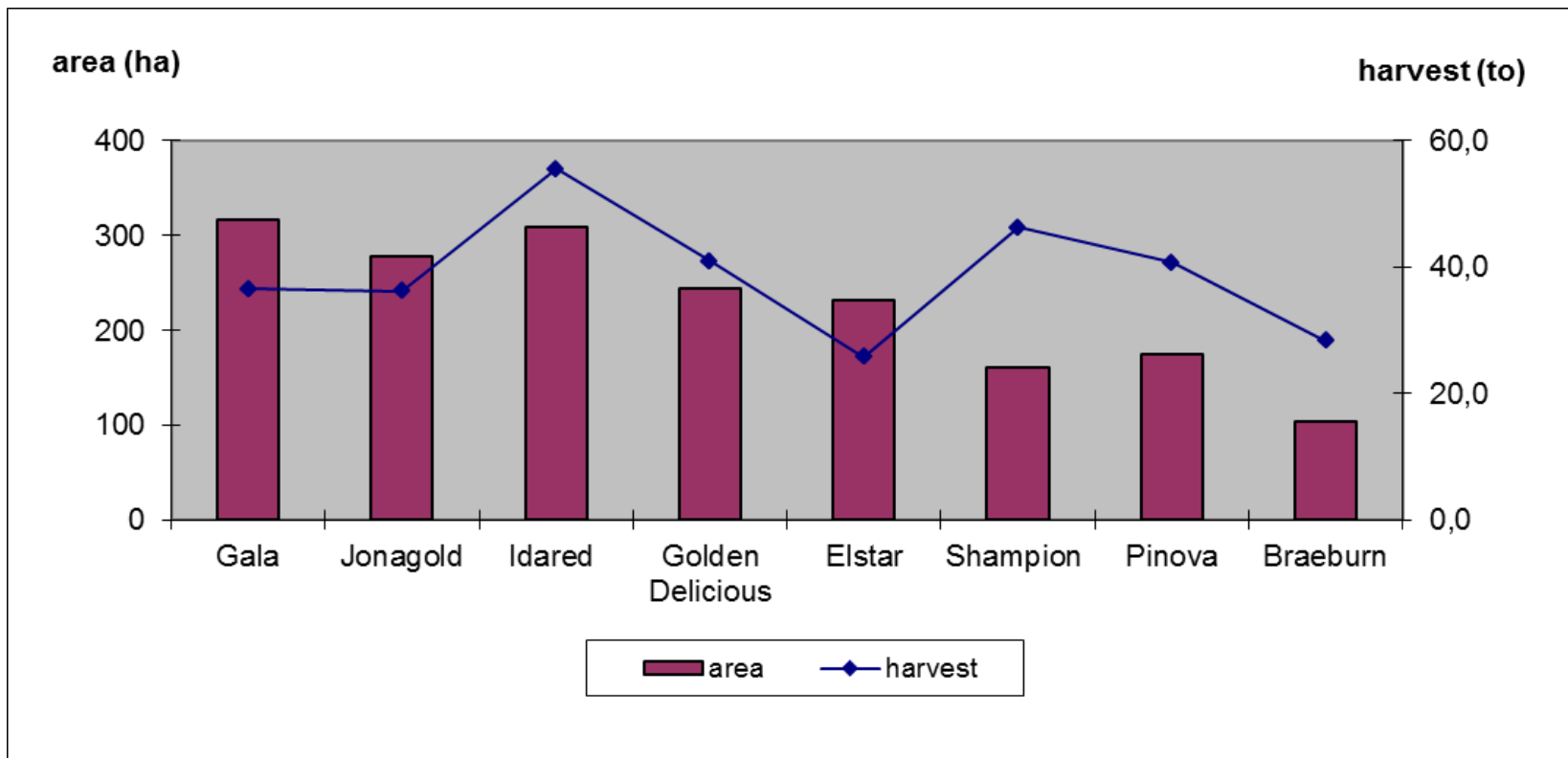
## Fruit production in Saxony – Area under cultivation and harvest



## Size structure of fruit farms in Saxony, 2012

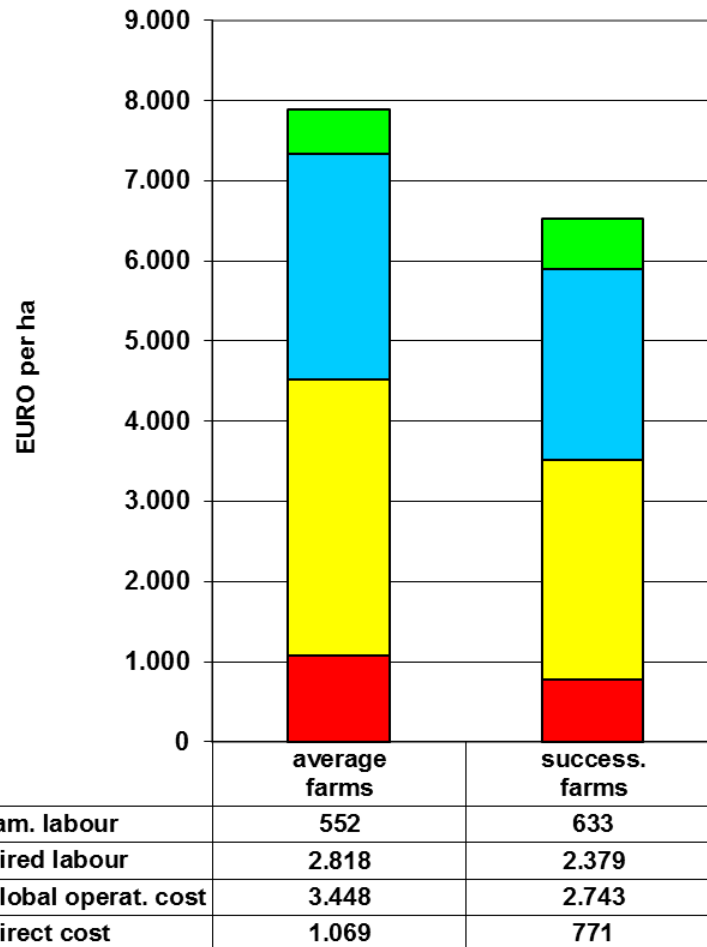


## Important apple varieties, area and harvest in Saxony, 2012



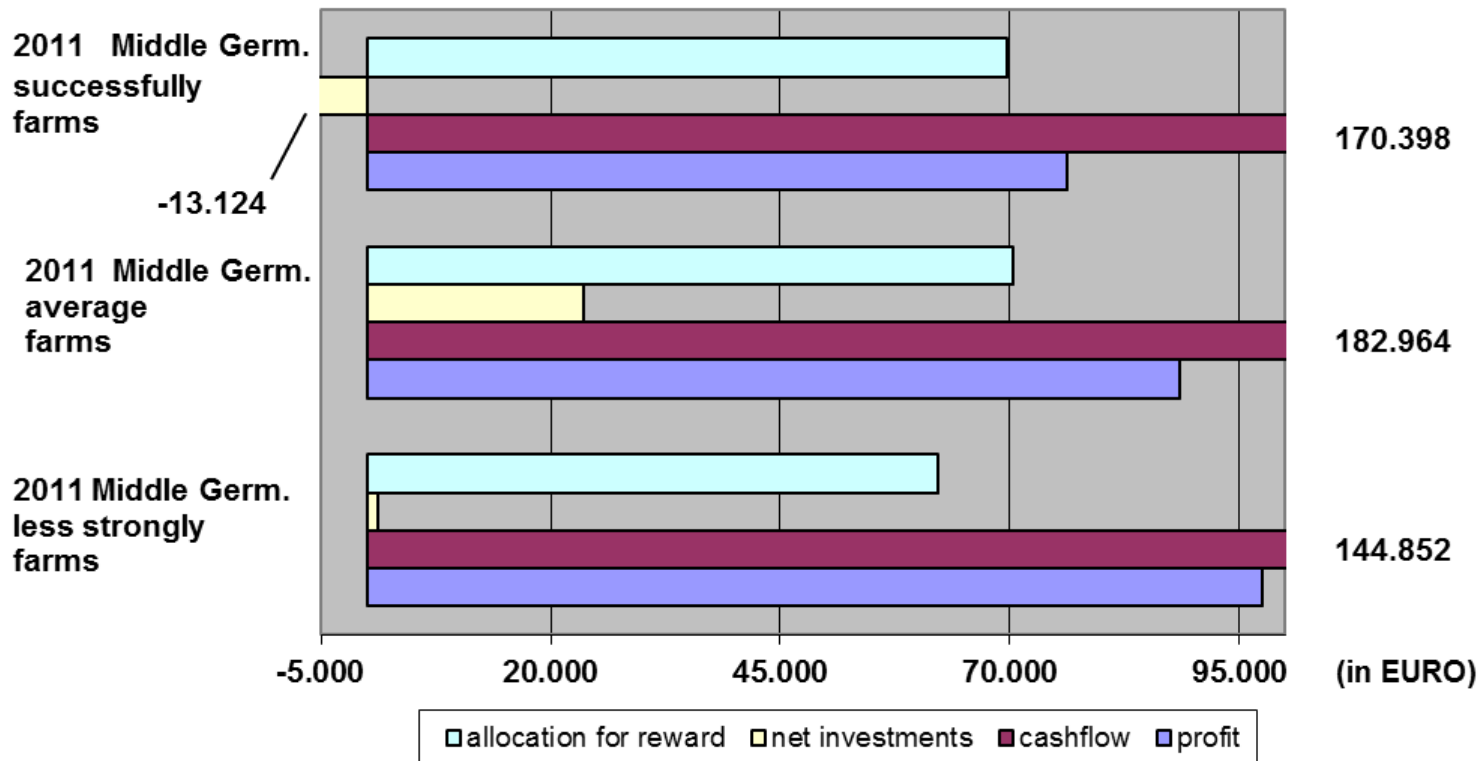
## Age structure of fruit trees in Saxony, 2012

Age of fruit trees in years, percentage distribution							
	1	2 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	> 20
<b>apple</b>	5,4	6,8	8,0	12,2	19,1	20,3	28,2
<b>pear</b>	0,2	4,2	2,0	14,5	5,1	25,8	48,2
<b>sour cherry</b>	3,6	3,4	1,1	16,5	21,4	9,6	44,4



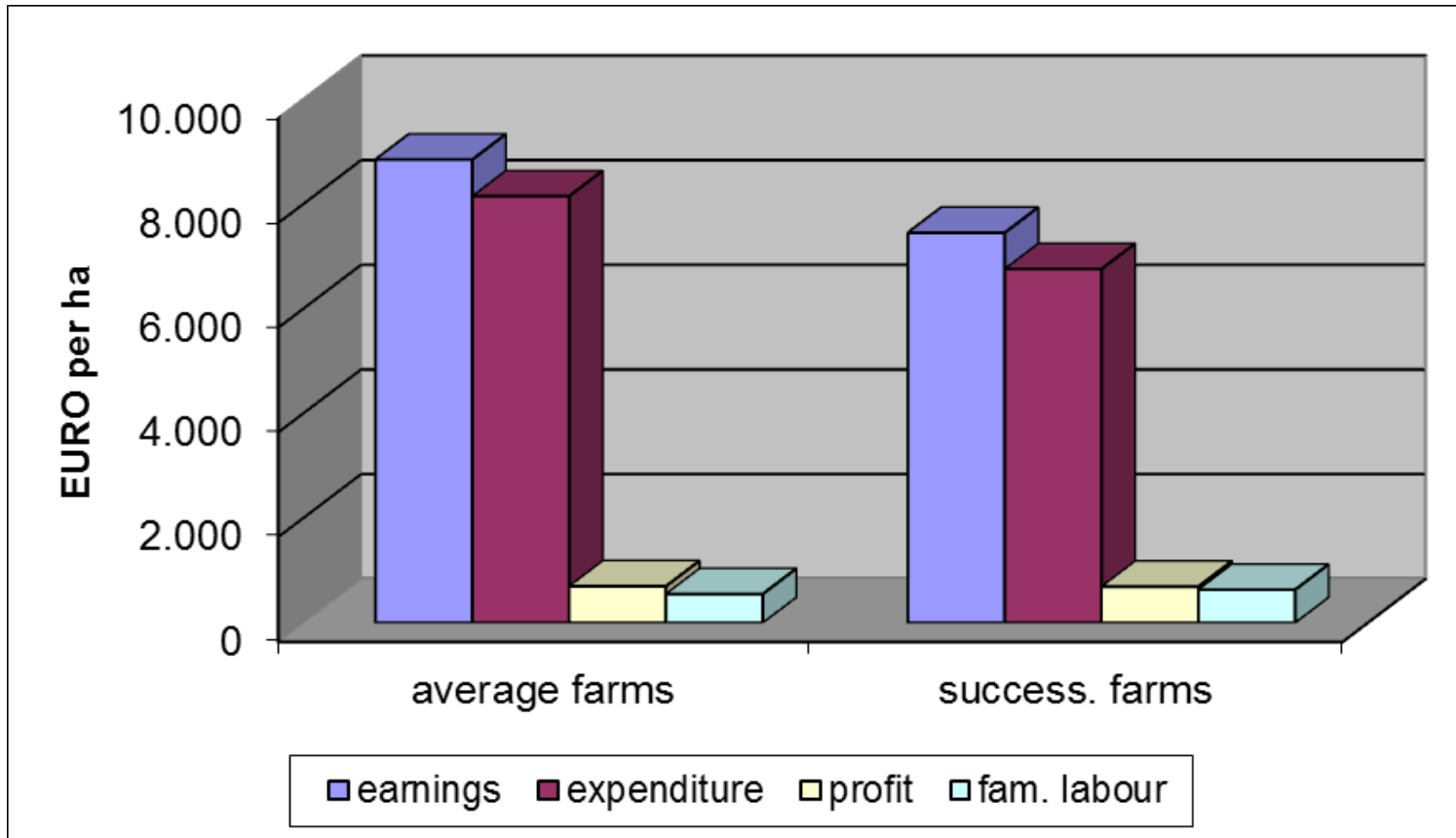
**Operating expenditure  
in a group of  
13 fruit farms, 2011**

## Success and investment in fruit farms





## Earnings and expenditure in fruit farms, 2011



## Summary

- 1. In Saxony the area under fruit cultivation has been relatively constant for two decades, whereby fruit production doubled.**
- 2. The most important fruit is apple. The main varieties comprise about 70 % of the acreage.**
- 3. The farm structure is differentiated. The majority is produced in farms with less than 50 ha. Five of the biggest firms own more than half of the total acreage.**
- 4. The horticultural benchmark for Middle Germany reveals that the profit in fruit farms is high enough to pay allocation for reward. In successful farms there was a lack of investment.**
- 5. In successful farms operating expenditure and especially global operating cost are lower than in the average farms.**
- 6. Successful farms generate a lower operating income and a higher profit than the average farms.**