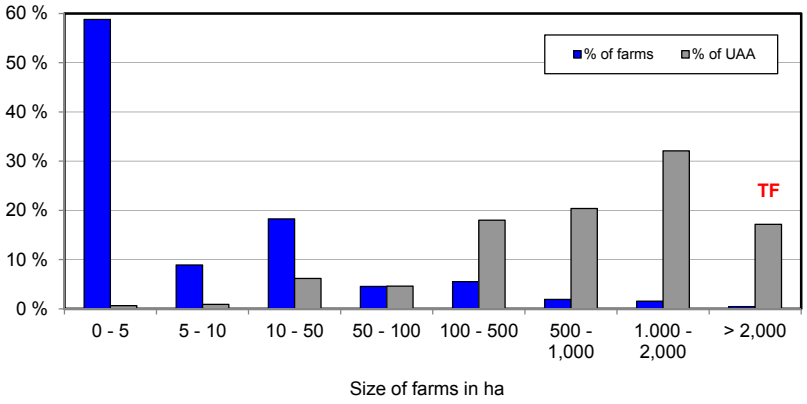
The typical farm CZ4000JC in Jihocesky kraj, Czech Republic

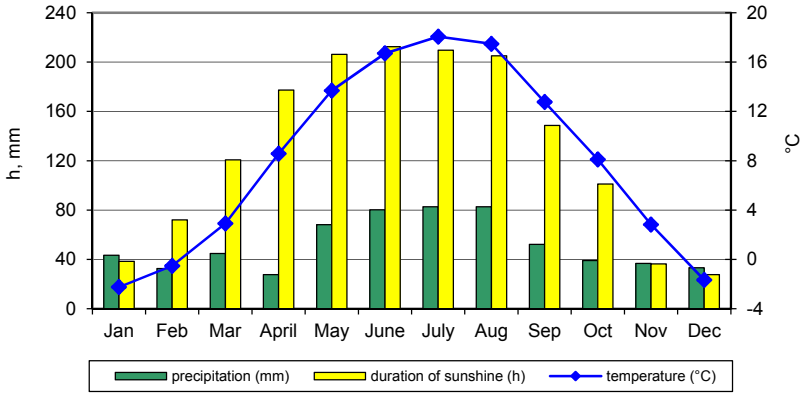
Farm structure in Jihocesky region 2010



Source: Land parcel identification system (2010)

The typical farm CZ4000JC is located in the Jihocesky (JC) region, the Southern Bohemia. Its acreage of about 417,000 ha represents 12 % of Czech's total utilized agricultural area. Given that more than 17 % of the UAA in JC region is farmed by farms larger than 2,000 ha, the typical farm cultivates 4,000 ha out of which ¼ is grassland.
In the JC region, 36 % of agricultural holdings have a combination of animal and crop production; in 43 % of the farms livestock production prevails. Due to the importance of livestock production, besides its main crop production business the typical farm CZ4000JC has also dairy cows, cattle and pigs.

Mean climate data - Tabor, JC region 1998 - 2010

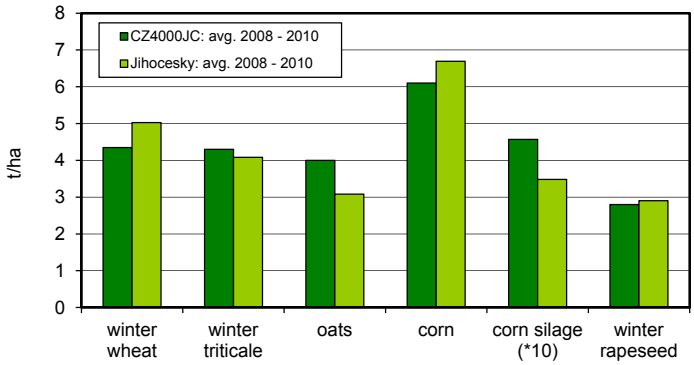


Source: Czech Hydrometeorological Institute 2012

The regional annual precipitation has been on average about 624 mm over the last years.
Precipitation is highest between May and August, accounting for 50 % of the overall rainfall. Average temperature in JC region is about 8.1 °C but can go as low as -2 °C in December-January. Duration of sunshine is highest during the summer period between April and August when sun can shine up to 260 hours during one month.

Authors: Jan Boudný, Bohdana Janotová and Kathrin Strohm, May 2012

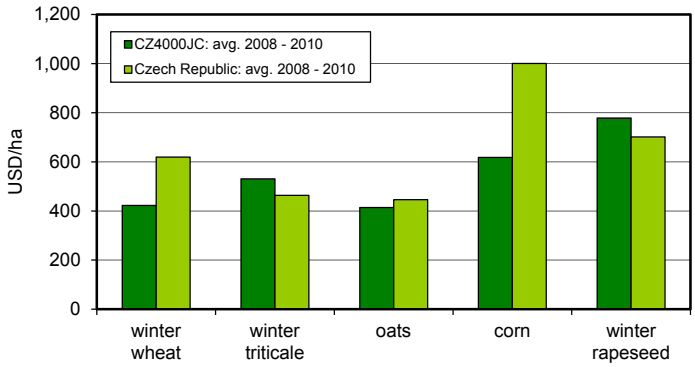
Comparison of average yields



The average yields of the typical farm CZ4000JC are pretty similar to the regional average of the years 2008 - 2010. Given that the typical farm is a mixed farm and not specialized in crop production, its wheat, corn and rapeseed yields are slightly lower than the regional comparison. In the other crops (triticale, oats, corn silage) it obtained slightly higher yields.

Source: Czech statistical office 2011, agri benchmark 2011

Gross margin comparison



As no regional gross margin (GM) data is available, the GM of the typical farm is compared at national level. Since the regional yields are lower than the national average used to calculate the GM at national level, the typical farm performs less good in wheat (- 200 USD/ha) and corn (-380 USD/ha). On the other hand, regarding triticale and rapeseed the typical farm obtains a higher GM (+ 67 and 76 USD/ha respectively). As corn silage is used internally within the farm, no comparable data exists.

Source: Institute of Agricultural Economics and Information (IAEI), agri benchmark 2011