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: <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps>



فخامة الرئيس محمود عباس "أبو مازن"

رئيس اللجنة التنفيذية لمنظمة التحرير الفلسطينية

رئيس السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية



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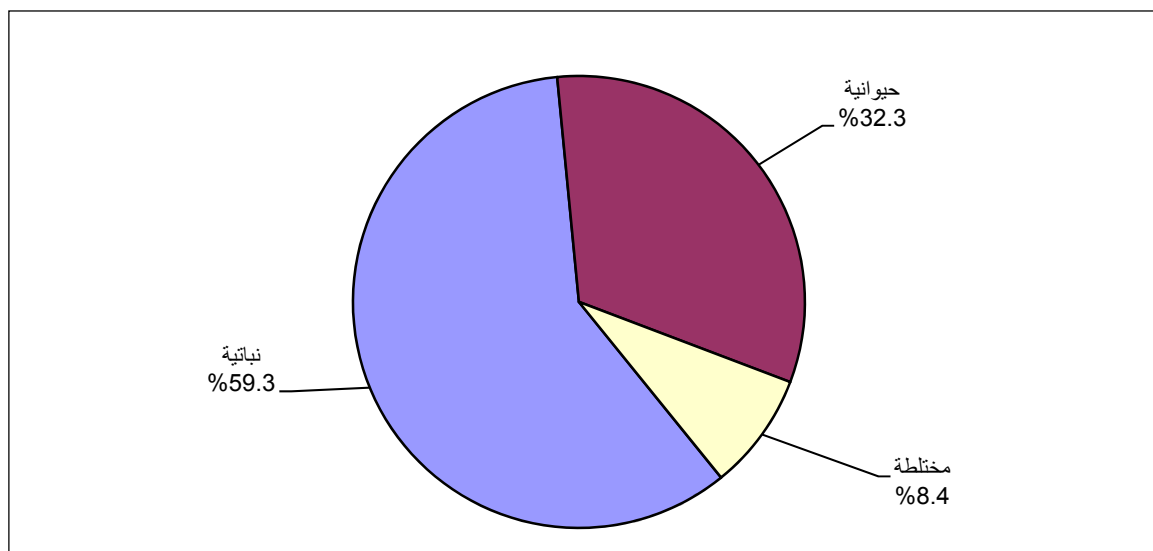
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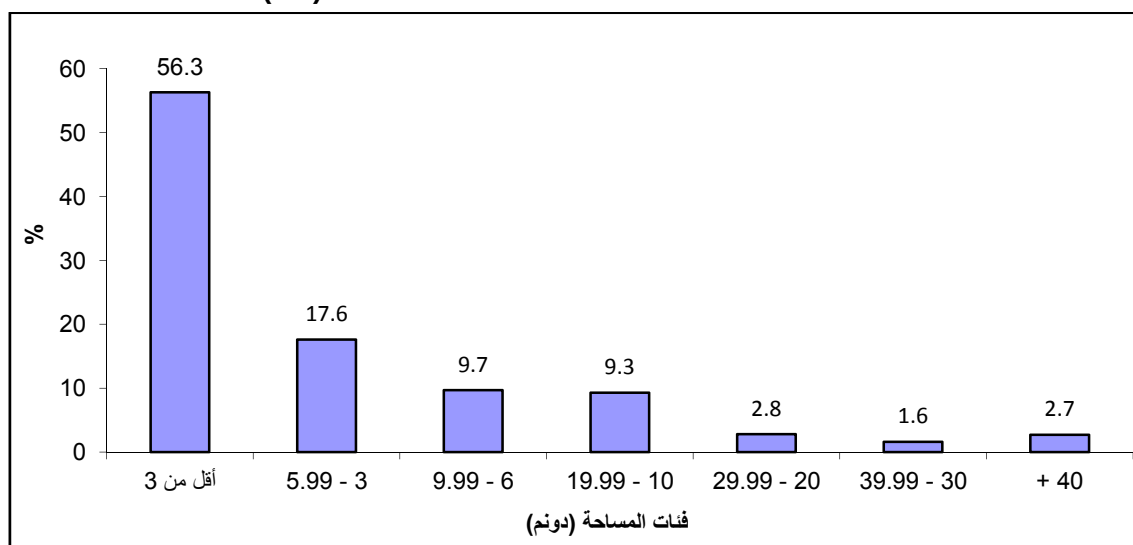
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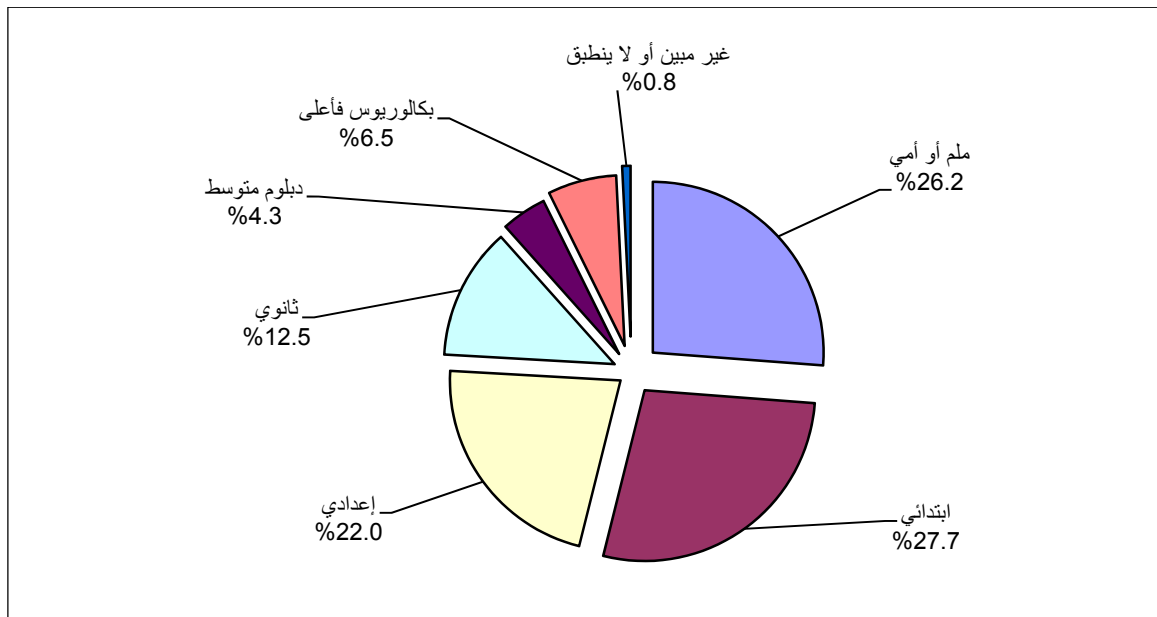


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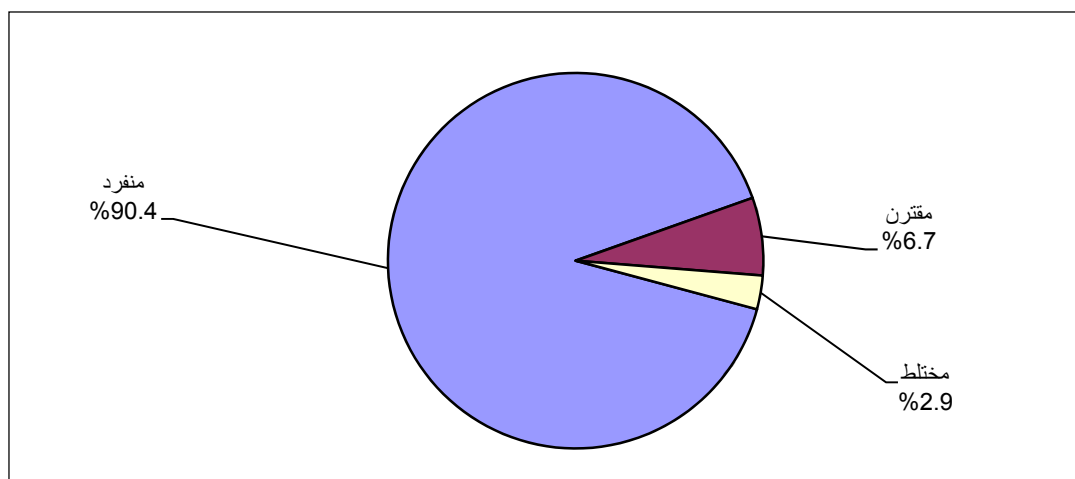


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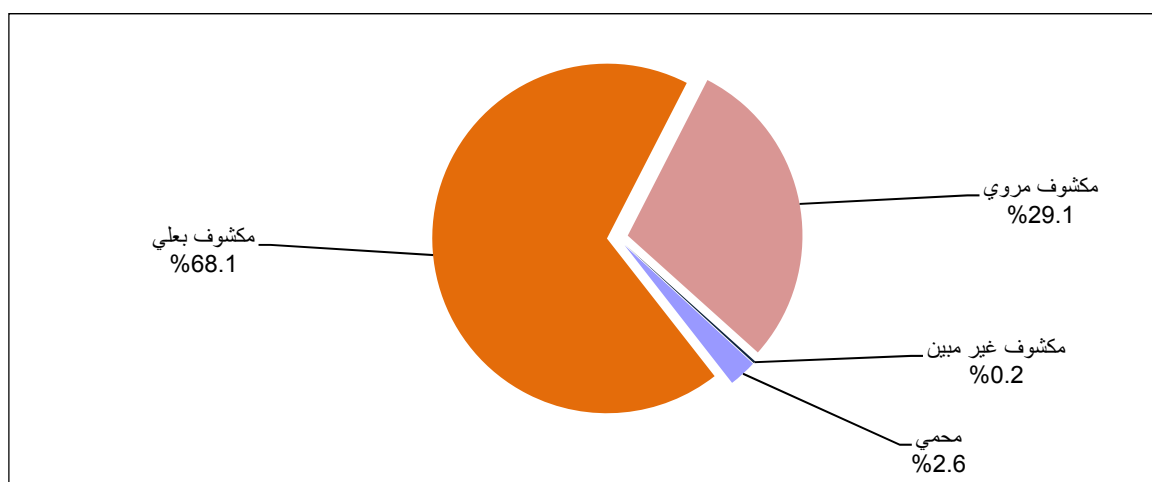
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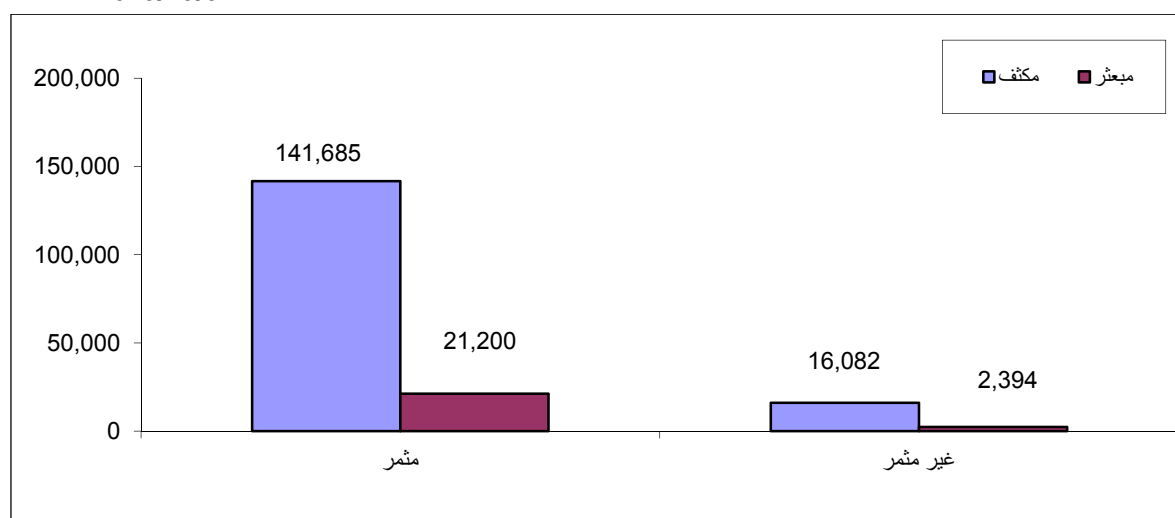
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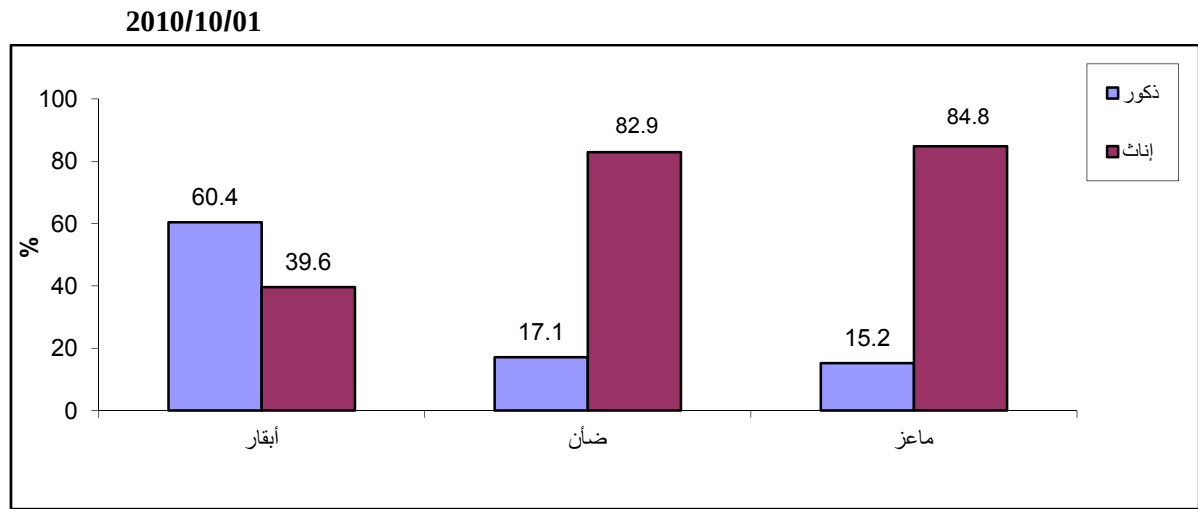
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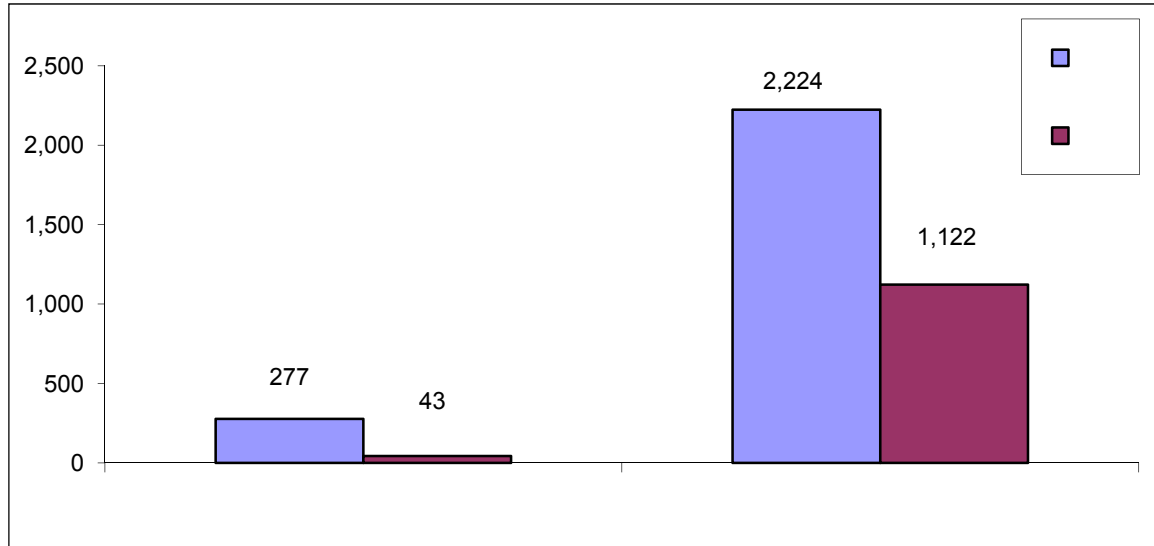
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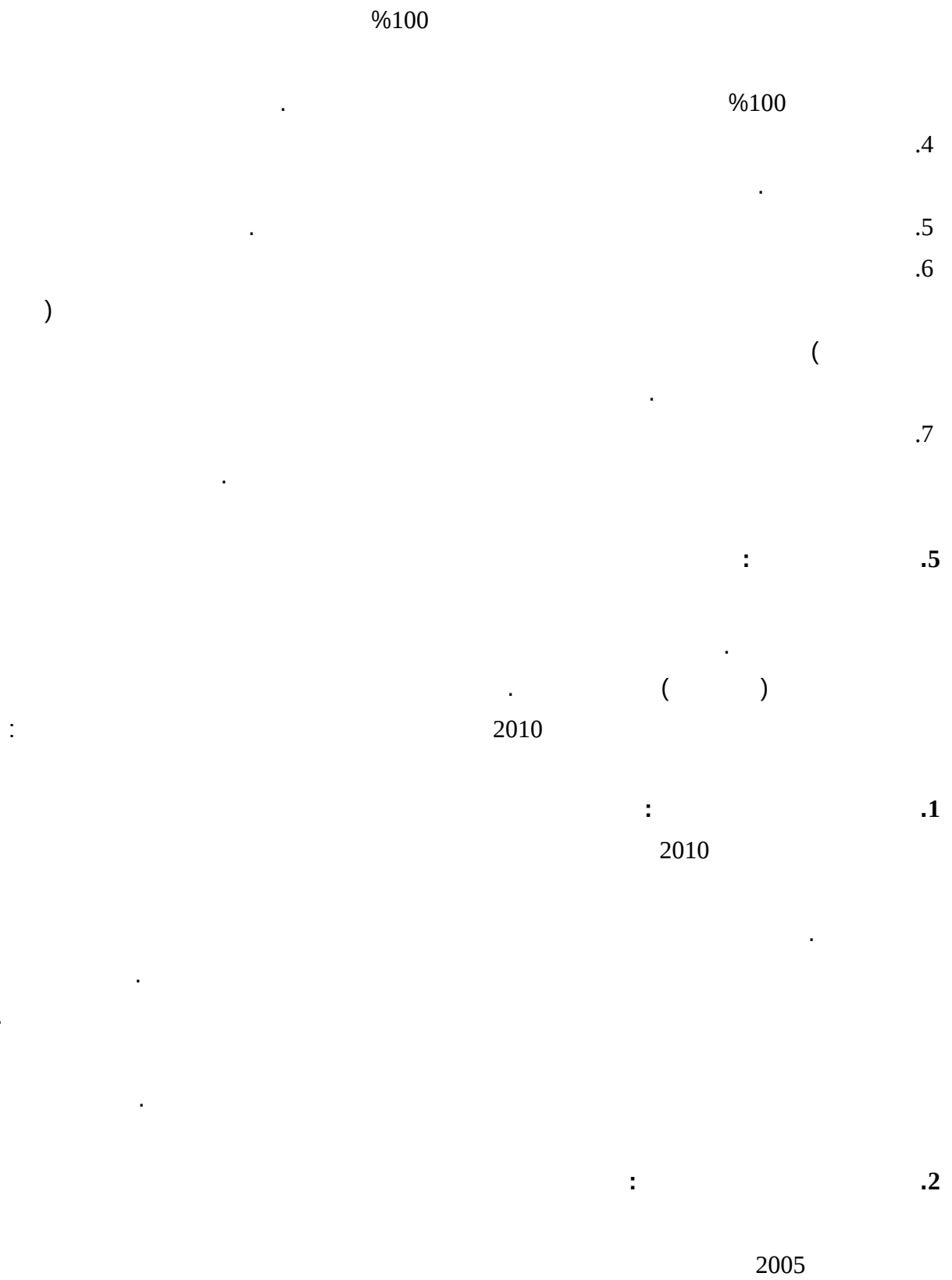
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Tables

جدول 1: عدد الحائزين الزراعيين في محافظة القدس حسب الفئة العمرية للحائز والتجمع، 2010/2009

Table 1: Number of Agricultural Holders in Jerusalem Governorate by Age Group of Holder and Locality, 2009/2010

Locality	Total	Age Group of Holder							
		Not Applicable	Not Stated	+ 60	59 - 50	49 - 40	39 - 30	29 - 15	
Jerusalem Governorate	3,015	3	17	842	683	728	518	224	
Rafat	66	-	-	24	15	18	8	1	
Kafr 'Aqab	28	-	2	6	6	8	5	1	
Mikhmas	163	1	-	78	39	20	19	6	
Qalandiya Camp	11	-	-	6	2	1	1	1	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	()
Qalandiya	19	-	-	9	1	5	2	2	
Beit Duqqu	166	-	1	30	50	51	30	4	
Jaba'	80	-	-	24	17	15	18	6	
Al Judeira	80	-	-	34	20	16	7	3	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	41	-	-	11	11	10	4	5	
Beit 'Anan	253	-	4	72	63	71	35	8	
Al Jib	192	-	2	51	43	46	37	13	
Bir Nabala	102	-	-	29	17	25	18	13	
Beit Ijza	38	-	-	13	9	8	8	-	
Al Qubeiba	112	1	-	35	28	29	18	1	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	18	-	-	5	2	7	4	-	
Beit Hanina	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	
Biddu	165	-	1	57	42	42	17	6	
An Nabi Samwil	14	-	-	5	7	2	-	-	
Hizma	120	-	-	51	35	20	10	4	
Beit Hanina al Balad	37	-	-	5	10	6	10	6	
Qatanna	152	-	1	34	40	48	26	3	
Beit Surik	173	-	-	47	56	47	18	5	
Beit Ikra	66	-	6	23	13	13	7	4	
Shu'fat Camp	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	120	-	-	36	23	28	27	6	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	183	-	-	18	13	43	48	61	()
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayem	40	-	-	4	7	5	16	8	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	()
Al 'Eizariya	134	1	-	31	33	42	22	5	
Silwan	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Abu Dis	81	-	-	20	26	21	13	1	
'Arab al Jahalin	215	-	-	39	23	44	67	42	
Jabal al Mukabbir	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	7	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	76	-	-	23	18	16	14	5	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	9	-	-	4	2	2	1	-	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	39	-	-	13	5	13	4	4	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

جدول 2: عدد الحائزين الزراعيين في محافظة القدس حسب المهنة الرئيسية للحائز ونوع التجمع، 2010/2009

Table 2: Number of Agricultural Holders in Jerusalem Governorate by Main Occupation of Holder and Type of Locality, 2009/2010

Type of Locality	Total	Main Occupation of Holder				نوع التجمع
		لا ينطبق Not Applicable	غير مبيّن Not Stated	Other Than Agriculture	Agriculture	
Urban	1,086	1	63	859	163	
Rural	1,918	2	54	1,343	519	
Camp	11	-	-	9	2	
Total	3,015	3	117	2,211	684	

2010/2009

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Table 3: Number of Agricultural Holders in Jerusalem Governorate by Educational Attainment of Holder and Type of Locality, 2009/2010

Type of Locality	Total	Educational Attainment of Holder									
		Not Applicable	Not Stated	Bachelor and Above	Associate Diploma	Secondary	Preparatory	Elementary	Can Read and Write	Illiterate	
Urban	1,086	1	3	82	52	164	218	316	125	125	
Rural	1,918	2	18	115	78	209	439	519	240	298	
Camp	11	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	-	1	
Total	3,015	3	21	197	130	375	664	836	365	424	

جدول 4: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب أسلوب إدارة الحيازة والغرض الرئيسي للإنتاج، 2010/2009

Table 4: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Holding Management Method and Main Purpose of Production, 2009/2010

Main Purpose of Production	المجموع Total	Holding Management أسلوب إدارة الحيازة				الغرض الرئيسي للإنتاج
		Not Stated	Member of the Holders Family	Paid Manager	Holder Himself	
For Household Consumption	2,361	2	998	34	1,327	للاستهلاك الأسري أساساً
For Sale	558	4	300	16	238	للبيع أساساً
Not Stated	64	53	7	1	3	غير مبين
Total	2,983	59	1,305	51	1,568	المجموع

2010/2009

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Table 5: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Main Purpose of Production and Area Group of Holding, 2009/2010

Area Group of Holding in Dunum	Total	Main Purpose of Production			
		Not Stated	For Sale	For Household Consumption	
Up to 2.99	1,679	38	443	1,198	حتى 2.99
3 - 5.99	525	8	32	485	5.99 - 3
6 - 9.99	290	6	18	266	9.99 - 6
10 - 19.99	276	7	27	242	19.99 - 10
20 - 29.99	84	4	14	66	29.99 - 20
30 - 39.99	48	1	9	38	39.99 - 30
40 - 49.99	25	-	5	20	49.99 - 40
50 - 59.99	12	-	2	10	59.99 - 50
60 - 69.99	7	-	2	5	69.99 - 60
70 - 79.99	8	-	-	8	79.99 - 70
80 +	29	-	6	23	+ 80
Total	2,983	64	558	2,361	

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Table 6: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Main Purpose of Production and Size of Holder Household, 2009/2010

Size of Holder Household	Total	Main Purpose of Production			
		Not Stated	For Sale	For Household Consumption	
One Person	85	2	14	69	
2 - 3	591	20	112	459	3 - 2
4 - 5	628	15	130	483	5 - 4
6 - 9	1,358	21	224	1,113	9 - 6
10 +	317	6	75	236	+ 10
Not Stated	1	-	1	-	غير مبيّن
Not Applicable	3	-	2	1	
Total	2,983	64	558	2,361	

جدول 7: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب الغرض الرئيسي للإنتاج وحقوق الانتفاع، 2010/2009

Table 7: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Main Purpose of Production and Land Tenure, 2009/2010

Land Tenure	Total	Main Purpose of Production			حق الانتفاع
		Not Stated	For Sale	For Household Consumption	
Owned or Owned Like Possession	2,486	52	329	2,105	
Rented	36	-	19	17	
Held Under Atriabal or Traditional Form	191	-	171	20	
Govera-mented or Waqf	2	-	-	2	
More Than One Type of Land Tenure	150	4	20	126	
Not Stated	118	8	19	91	
Total	2,983	64	558	2,361	

جدول 8: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الحيازة والغرض الرئيسي للإنتاج، 2010/2009

Table 8: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Holding and Main Purpose of Production, 2009/2010

Main Purpose of Production	Total	Type of Holding			الغرض الرئيسي للإنتاج
		مختلطة Mixed	حيوانية Animal	نباتية Plant	
For Household Consumption	2,361	196	526	1,639	
For Sale	558	53	416	89	
Not Stated	64	1	23	40	
Total	2,983	250	965	1,768	

جدول 9: مساحة الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع استخدام الارض والتجمع، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 9: Area of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Land Use and Locality, As in 01/10/2010

Area in Dunums

Locality	Total	Type of Land Use									التجمع
		Cultivated Land					Un Cultivated Land				
		Total	Nurseries	Land Under Temporarily Fallow	Wooded Land	Cultivated Land	المجموع Total	* Others *	() Permanent Meadows and Pastures	Buildings Used for Holdings	
Jerusalem Governorate	19,249.53	14,360.83	85.50	1,233.04	66.70	12,975.59	4,888.70	255.37	4,385.95	247.38	()
Rafat	390.58	344.40	-	23.90	3.00	317.50	46.18	2.00	32.00	12.18	
Kafr 'Aqab	63.20	59.40	-	-	-	59.40	3.80	-	1.20	2.60	
Mikhmas	2,233.50	1,284.28	1.00	22.85	-	1,260.43	949.22	171.50	769.40	8.32	
Qalandiya Camp	2.02	1.98	-	-	-	1.98	0.04	-	-	0.04	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	7.32	7.00	-	1.50	-	5.50	0.32	-	-	0.32	
Qalandiya	287.54	278.00	-	-	-	278.00	9.54	-	9.00	0.54	
Beit Duqqu	2,174.29	1,782.27	5.00	7.00	-	1,770.27	392.02	3.00	389.00	0.02	
Jaba'	335.67	269.55	-	-	-	269.55	66.12	-	61.00	5.12	
Al Judeira	561.35	509.35	-	17.50	-	491.85	52.00	-	52.00	-	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	64.18	59.10	-	15.15	-	43.95	5.08	0.40	2.00	2.68	
Beit 'Anan	3,269.34	2,586.44	79.00	603.00	10.00	1,894.44	682.90	50.00	630.65	2.25	
Al Jib	1,385.18	1,313.12	-	148.12	-	1,165.00	72.06	0.50	67.41	4.15	
Bir Nabala	265.04	200.13	-	17.50	-	182.63	64.91	-	60.41	4.50	
Beit Ijza	587.44	521.65	0.50	0.50	-	520.65	65.79	9.00	51.50	5.29	
Al Qubeiba	437.15	302.20	-	12.00	15.00	275.20	134.95	-	127.67	7.28	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	106.17	56.50	-	1.00	-	55.50	49.67	-	49.50	0.17	
Beit Hanina	4.03	2.00	-	-	-	2.00	2.03	-	2.00	0.03	
Biddu	708.60	674.25	-	32.50	-	641.75	34.35	8.50	17.00	8.85	
An Nabi Samwil	519.72	292.00	-	8.00	-	284.00	227.72	-	227.50	0.22	
Hizma	1,791.56	736.34	-	74.50	2.00	659.84	1,055.22	0.04	1,022.55	32.63	
Beit Hanina al Balad	81.23	79.50	-	2.00	-	77.50	1.73	-	-	1.73	

جدول 9 (تابع): مساحة الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع استخدام الارض والتجمع، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 9 (Cont.): Area of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Land Use and Locality, As in 01/10/2010

Area in Dunums

Locality	Total	Type of Land Use									التجمع
		Cultivated Land					Un Cultivated Land				
		Total	Nurseries	Land Under Temporarily Fallow	Wooded Land	Cultivated Land	المجموع Total	* Others *	Permanent Meadows and Pastures	Buildings Used for Holdings Purposes	
Qatanna	529.33	372.16	-	15.80	-	356.36	157.17	0.50	149.12	7.55	()
Beit Surik	1,516.19	1,424.00	-	90.00	-	1,334.00	92.19	-	81.00	11.19	
Beit Iksa	600.34	365.66	-	51.00	6.00	308.66	234.68	2.00	229.00	3.68	
Shu'fat Camp	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	585.40	324.90	-	40.62	30.00	254.28	260.50	0.50	227.25	32.75	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	16.03	-	-	-	-	-	16.03	-	-	16.03	
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayyem	14.31	-	-	-	-	-	14.31	7.13	-	7.18	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	86.33	26.00	-	-	-	26.00	60.33	0.10	60.00	0.23	
Al 'Eizariya	147.95	114.17	-	14.50	0.70	98.97	33.78	-	7.39	26.39	
Silwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	
Abu Dis	167.26	130.62	-	33.10	-	97.52	36.64	0.20	26.70	9.74	
'Arab al Jahalin	22.72	-	-	-	-	-	22.72	-	-	22.72	
Jabal al Mukabbir	2.87	2.00	-	-	-	2.00	0.87	-	-	0.87	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	8.00	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	238.79	198.86	-	1.00	-	197.86	39.93	-	33.00	6.93	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	7.90	7.00	-	-	-	7.00	0.90	-	0.70	0.20	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	27.98	25.00	-	-	-	25.00	2.98	-	-	2.98	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

جدول 10: المساحة المزروعة بأشجار البستنة والخضراوات والمحاصيل الحقلية في محافظة القدس حسب التجمع، 2010/2009

Table 10: Cultivated Area of Horticulture Trees, Vegetables and Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Locality, 2009/2010

Area in Dunums

Locality	Total	Field Crops	Vegetables	Horticulture Trees	التجمع
Jerusalem Governorate	10,704.50	1,713.73	758.04	8,232.73	
Rafat	202.37	34.00	33.00	135.37	
Kafr 'Aqab	34.61	-	-	34.61	
Mikhmas	1,183.72	251.00	6.60	926.12	
Qalandiya Camp	1.98	-	-	1.98	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	5.50	5.50	-	-	()
Qalandiya	277.03	55.00	47.00	175.03	
Beit Duququ	1,165.42	11.54	59.62	1,094.26	
Jaba'	237.65	78.50		159.15	
Al Judeira	519.71	138.50	95.50	285.71	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	33.99	-	-	33.99	
Beit 'Anan	1,309.36	10.00		1,299.36	
Al Jib	1,022.34	257.64	314.42	450.28	
Bir Nabala	289.75	111.80	25.15	152.80	
Beit Ijza	413.50	3.00	3.40	407.10	
Al Qubeiba	208.68	13.70	11.60	183.38	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	51.36	-	-	51.36	
Beit Hanina	1.29			1.29	
Biddu	560.71	5.50	34.80	520.41	
An Nabi Samwil	318.90	237.60	40.00	41.30	
Hizma	517.12	294.00	9.00	214.12	
Beit Hanina al Balad	72.73	-	5.00	67.73	
Qatanna	312.60	2.00	0.10	310.50	
Beit Surik	1,054.48	32.50	26.10	995.88	
Beit Iksa	234.36	1.25	9.95	223.16	
Shu'fat Camp	-	-	-	-	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	229.96	21.20	10.00	198.76	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	-	()
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayem	-	-	-	-	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	10.03	-	-	10.03	()
Al 'Eizariya	103.29	9.00	22.30	71.99	
Silwan	-	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	3.00	-	-	3.00	
Abu Dis	83.28	-	4.00	79.28	
'Arab al Jahalin	-	-	-	-	
Jabal al Mukabbir	2.00	-	-	2.00	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	8.00	-	-	8.00	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	205.14	140.00	-	65.14	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	5.64	0.50	0.50	4.64	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	25.00	-	-	25.00	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	

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Table 11: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Holding and Main Source of Agricultural Extension, 2009/2010

Source of Extension	Total	Mixed	Animal	Plant	
Ministry of Agriculture	360	47	134	179	
Non Governmental Institute	43	15	8	20	
Media	70	2	20	48	
Whole Sellers of the Agricultural Materials	122	13	37	72	
Farmers	1,332	94	511	727	
Institutions and international bodies	7	1	1	5	
Others	778	51	137	590	
not received extension	220	22	94	104	
Not Stated	51	5	23	23	
Total	2,983	250	965	1,768	

Others *: Include agricultural engineer,bulletin extension,internet...etc

أخرى *: تشمل مهندسون زراعيون، نشرات إرشادية، انترنت...الخ

جدول 12: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب أسلوب إدارة الحيازة ونوع الحيازة، 2010/2009

Table 12: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Holding Management and Type of Holding, 2009/2010

Type of Holding	Total	Method of Holding Management				نوع الحيازة
		غير مبين Not Stated	أحد أفراد الأسرة Member of the Holder's Family	مدير بأجر Paid Manager	الحائز نفسه Holder Himself	
Plant	1,768	32	717	23	996	نباتية
Animal	965	26	456	25	458	حيوانية
Mixed	250	1	132	3	114	مختلطة
Total	2,983	59	1,305	51	1,568	المجموع

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Table 13: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Holding and Area Group of Holding, 2009/2010

Area Group of Holding in Dunum	Total	Type of Holding			
		Mixed	Animal	Plant	
Up to 2.99	1,679	62	961	656	حتى 2.99
3 - 5.99	525	67	2	456	3 - 5.99
6 - 9.99	290	36	1	253	6 - 9.99
10 - 19.99	276	40	1	235	10 - 19.99
20 - 29.99	84	14	-	70	20 - 29.99
30 - 39.99	48	11	-	37	30 - 39.99
40 - 49.99	25	5	-	20	40 - 49.99
50 - 59.99	12	3	-	9	50 - 59.99
60 - 69.99	7	2	-	5	60 - 69.99
70 - 79.99	8	1	-	7	70 - 79.99
80 +	29	9	-	20	+ 80
Total	2,983	250	965	1,768	
Average of Holding Size (Dunum)	6.5	14.6	0.2	8.7	()

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Table 14: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Holdings and Land Tenure, 2009/2010

Land Tenure	Total	Type of Holdings			
		Mixed	Animal	Plant	
Owned or Owned Like Possession	2,486	192	733	1,561	
Rented	36	11	3	22	
Held Under Atriabal or Traditional Form	191	1	188	2	
Govera-mented or Waqf	2	-	-	2	
More Than One Type of Land Tenure	150	32	-	118	
Not Stated	118	14	41	63	
Total	2,983	250	965	1,768	

جدول 15: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب أسلوب إدارة الحيازة وحجم أسرة الحائز، 2010/2009

Table 15: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Holding Management Method and Size of Holder Household, 2009/2010

Size of Holder Household	Total	Holding Management method				
		غير مبين Not Stated	أحد أفراد الأسرة Member of the Holders Family	مدير بأجر Paid Manager	Holder Himself	
One Person	85	2	18	9	56	
2 - 3	591	20	234	10	327	3 - 2
4 - 5	628	11	283	14	320	5 - 4
6 - 9	1,358	18	614	11	715	9 - 6
10 +	317	7	156	4	150	+ 10
Not Stated	1	1	-	-	-	
Not Applicable	3	-	-	3	-	
Total	2,983	59	1,305	51	1,568	

جدول 16: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الخدمات الحكومية المقدمة ونوع الحيازة، 2010/2009

Table 16: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Governmental Service and Type of Agricultural Holding, 2009/2010

Type of Agricultural Holdings	Total	Type of Governmental Service					نوع الحيازة
		Not Stated	Don't Receive	كلاهما Both Agricultural and Veterinary	Veterinary	Agricultural	
Plant	1,768	25	1,501	-	-	242	المجموع
Animal	965	21	232	-	712	-	
Mixed	250	4	107	29	79	31	
Total	2,983	50	1,840	29	791	273	

2010/2009

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Table 17: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Legal Status of Holder and Area Group of Holding, 2009/2010

Area Group of Holding in Dunum	Total	Legal Status of Holder					
		Not Stated	* Others*	Household	Partnership	Individual	
Up to 2.99	1,679	1	2	619	37	1,020	حتى 2.99
3-5.99	525	-	-	136	17	372	3 - 5.99
6-9.99	290	-	-	85	18	187	6 - 9.99
10-19.99	276	-	-	67	18	191	10 - 19.99
20-29.99	84	-	-	21	8	55	20 - 29.99
30-39.99	48	-	-	15	7	26	30 - 39.99
40-49.99	25	-	1	10	3	11	40 - 49.99
50-59.99	12	-	-	2	2	8	50 - 59.99
60-69.99	7	-	-	2	2	3	60 - 69.99
70-79.99	8	-	-	3	2	3	70 - 79.99
80+	29	-	-	10	7	12	+ 80
Total	2,983	1	3	970	121	1,888	

*Others: Include Company, Government, Cooperative Society, and Othes.

*أخرى: تشمل شركة، حكومة، جمعية، وأخرى

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Table 18: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Legal Status of Holder and Main Purpose of Production, 2009/2010

Legal Status of Holder	Total	Main Purpose of Production الغرض الرئيسي للإنتاج			الكيان القانوني للحائز
		Not Stated	For Sale	For Household Consuming	
An Individual	1,888	47	223	1,618	فرد
Partnership	121	-	7	114	شراكة
Household	970	16	326	628	أسرة
Others*	3	-	2	1	أخرى*
Not Stated	1	1	-	-	غير مبين
Total	2,983	64	558	2,361	المجموع

*Others: include Company, Government, Cooperative Society, and Others.

*أخرى: تشمل شركة، حكومة، جمعية، وأخرى

جدول 19: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب أسلوب إدارة الحيازة وفئات مساحة الحيازة، 2010/2009

Table 19: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Holding Management and Area Group of Holding, 2009/2010

Area Group of Holding in Dunum	Total	Method of Holding Management				
		غير مبين Not Stated	أحد أفراد الأسرة Member of the Holders Family	مدير بأجر Paid Manager	holder Himself	
Up to 2.99	1,679	39	723	29	888	حتى 2.99
3 - 5.99	525	6	227	8	284	3 - 5.99
6 - 9.99	290	4	135	4	147	6 - 9.99
10 - 19.99	276	6	111	5	154	10 - 19.99
20 - 29.99	84	3	35	2	44	20 - 29.99
30 - 39.99	48	1	25	-	22	30 - 39.99
40 - 49.99	25	-	13	2	10	40 - 49.99
50 - 59.99	12	-	10	-	2	50 - 59.99
60 - 69.99	7	-	5	-	2	60 - 69.99
70 - 79.99	8	-	6	-	2	70 - 79.99
80 +	29	-	15	1	13	+ 80
Total	2,983	59	1,305	51	1,568	

جدول 20: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب أسلوب ادارة الحيازة وجنس الحائز، 2010/2009

Table 20: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Holding Management Method and Sex of Holder, 2009/2010

Sex of Holder	Total	Holding Management method				
		غير مبين Not Stated	أحد أفراد الأسرة Member of the Holders Family	مدير بأجر Paid Manager	Holder Himself	
Male	2,594	49	1,135	38	1,372	
Female	261	9	119	10	123	
Co-holders are Males	78	-	33	-	45	
Co-holders are Males and Females	46	-	18	-	28	
Not Stated	1	1	-	-	-	
Not Applicable	3	-	-	3	-	
Total	2,983	59	1,305	51	1,568	

جدول 21: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الحيازة وجنس الحائز، 2010/2009

Table 21: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Holding and Sex of Holder, 2009/2010

Sex of Holder	Total	Type of Holding			جنس الحائز
		Mixed	Animal	Plant	
Male	2,594	220	880	1,494	
Female	261	13	73	175	
Co-holders are Males	78	11	9	58	
Co-holders are Males and Females	46	6	2	38	
Not Stated	1	-	-	1	
Not Applicable	3	-	1	2	
Total	2,983	250	965	1,768	

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Table 22: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Age Group of Holder and Area Group of Holding, 2009/2010

Area Group of Holding in Dunum	Total	Age Group of Holder							
		Not Applicable	Not Stated	+ 60	59 - 50	49 - 40	39 - 30	29 - 15	
Up to 2.99	1,679	2	3	366	325	401	392	190	حتى 2.99
3 - 5.99	525	-	2	164	149	131	66	13	5.99 - 3
6 - 9.99	290	-	4	106	68	77	25	10	9.99 - 6
10 - 19.99	276	-	5	107	78	62	20	4	19.99 - 10
20 - 29.99	84	-	2	36	21	20	4	1	29.99 - 20
30 - 39.99	48	-	1	23	10	11	2	1	39.99 - 30
40 - 49.99	25	1	-	11	4	9	-	-	49.99 - 40
50 - 59.99	12	-	-	6	4	1	-	1	59.99 - 50
60 - 69.99	7	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	69.99 - 60
70 - 79.99	8	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	79.99 - 70
80 +	29	-	-	14	7	5	3	-	+ 80
Total	2,983	3	17	841	672	717	512	221	

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Table 23: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex of Holder and Area Group of Holding, 2009/2010

Area Group of Holding in Dunum								
	Total	Not Applicable	Not Stated	Co-holders are Males & Females	Co-holders are Males	Female	Male	
Up to 2.99	1,679	2	1	9	30	153	1,484	حتى 2.99
3 - 5.99	525	-	-	8	9	49	459	3 - 5.99
6 - 9.99	290	-	-	9	9	29	243	6 - 9.99
10 - 19.99	276	-	-	5	14	14	243	10 - 19.99
20 - 29.99	84	-	-	3	5	7	69	20 - 29.99
30 - 39.99	48	-	-	4	3	2	39	30 - 39.99
40 - 49.99	25	1	-	2	1	1	20	40 - 49.99
50 - 59.99	12	-	-	1	1	-	10	50 - 59.99
60 - 69.99	7	-	-	2	-	1	4	60 - 69.99
70 - 79.99	8	-	-	-	2	3	3	70 - 79.99
80 +	29	-	-	3	4	2	20	+ 80
Total	2,983	3	1	46	78	261	2,594	

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Table 24: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Size of Holder Household and Area Group of Holding, 2009/2010

Area Group of Holding in Dunum	Total	Size of Holder Household							
		Not Applicable	غير مبين Not Stated	+ 10	9 - 6	5 - 4	3 - 2	One Person	
Up to 2.99	1,679	2	1	194	807	329	302	44	حتى 2.99
3 - 5.99	525	-	-	56	241	115	99	14	5.99 - 3
6 - 9.99	290	-	-	19	128	64	64	15	9.99 - 6
10 - 19.99	276	-	-	26	105	68	70	7	19.99 - 10
20 - 29.99	84	-	-	7	36	19	22	-	29.99 - 20
30 - 39.99	48	-	-	6	16	13	13	-	39.99 - 30
40 - 49.99	25	1	-	-	10	6	7	1	49.99 - 40
50 - 59.99	12	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	59.99 - 50
60 - 69.99	7	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	69.99 - 60
70 - 79.99	8	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	79.99 - 70
80 +	29	-	-	5	8	7	6	3	+ 80
Total	2,983	3	1	317	1,358	628	591	85	

جدول 25: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي تستخدم التطبيقات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الحيازة ونوع التطبيق الزراعي،
2010/2009

Table 25: Number of Agricultural Holdings which Use Agricultural Practices in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Agricultural Holding and Type of Agricultural Practice, 2009/2010

Type of Agricultural Practices	Type of holding				
	Total	Mixed	Animal	Plant	
Treated and Improved Assets	388	60	-	328	
Organic Fertilizers	1,244	178	-	1,066	
Chemical Fertilizers	387	56	-	331	
Pesticides	553	89	-	464	
Biological Control	60	12	-	48	
Vaccination Against Epidemical Diseases	1,070	191	879	-	

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Table 26: Number of Agricultural Holdings which Use Agricultural Practices in Jerusalem Governorate by Legal Status of Holder and Type of Agricultural Practice, 2009/2010

Type of Agricultural Practice	Total	Legal Status of Holder				
		* Others*	Household	Partnership	Individual	
Treated and Improved Assets	388	-	131	23	234	
Organic Fertilizers	1,244	2	331	56	855	
Chemical Fertilizers	387	-	110	14	263	
Pesticides	553	-	130	24	399	
Biological Control	60	-	18	4	38	
Vaccination Against Epidemical Diseases	1,070	-	512	22	536	

*Others: Include Company, Government, Cooperative Society, and Othes.

*أخرى: تشمل شركة، حكومة، جمعية، وأخرى

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Table 27: Number of Agricultural Holdings which Use Agricultural Practices in Jerusalem Governorate by Area Group of Holding and Type of Agricultural Practice, 2009/2010

Type of Agricultural Practice	Total	Area Group of Holding											
		+80	79.99 - 70	69.99 - 60	59.99 - 50	49.99 - 40	39.99 - 30	29.99 - 20	19.99 - 10	9.99 - 6	5.99 - 3	حتى 2.99 Up to 2.99	
Treated and Improved Assets	388	8	3	4	3	11	12	33	67	58	90	99	
Organic Fertilizers	1,244	20	4	5	10	16	34	61	177	184	323	410	
Chemical Fertilizers	387	7	1	4	3	9	11	27	59	62	90	114	
Pesticides	553	11	3	4	4	12	17	34	84	89	132	163	
Biological Control	60	1	-	1	-	4	1	4	10	12	13	14	
Vaccination Against Epidemical Diseases	1,070	9	1	2	3	5	7	11	31	23	54	924	

جدول 28: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي تستخدم التطبيقات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب الغرض الرئيسي للإنتاج ونوع التطبيق الزراعي، 2010/2009

Table 28: Number of Agricultural Holdings which Use Agricultural Practices in Jerusalem Governorate by Main Purpose of Production and Type of Agricultural Practice, 2009/2010

Type of Agricultural Practice	Total	Purpose of Production			
		Not Stated	For Sale	For Household Consumption	
Treated and Improved Assets	388	8	54	326	
Organic Fertilizers	1,244	22	104	1,118	
Chemical Fertilizers	387	8	57	322	
Pesticides	553	7	69	477	
Biological Control	60	3	11	46	
Vaccination Against Epidemical Diseases	1,070	22	435	613	

جدول 29: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي تستخدم التطبيقات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب التخصص وجنس الحائز ونوع التطبيق الزراعي، 2010/2009

Table 29: Number of Agricultural Holdings which Use Agricultural Practices in Jerusalem Governorate by Specialization, Sex of Holder and Type of Agricultural Practice, 2009/2010

Specialization and Sex of Holder	Type of Agricultural Practice						
	Vaccination Against Epidemical Diseases	Biological Control	Pesticides	Chemical Fertilizers	Organic Fertilizers	Treated and Improved Assets	
Agriculture	10	3	10	8	17	11	شراكة ذكور وإناث
Male	9	2	9	7	15	9	
Co-holders are Male	1	1	1	1	2	2	
Not Agriculture	123	13	151	104	306	106	
Male	118	12	142	100	289	98	
Female	-	-	1	-	2	-	
Co-holders are Male	5	-	6	3	9	6	
Co-holders are Male & Female	-	1	2	1	6	2	
Not Stated	17	1	19	12	39	14	
Male	17	1	18	11	33	14	
Female	-	-	1	1	5	-	
Co-holders are Male & Female	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Not Applicable	920	43	373	263	882	257	
Male	827	37	323	229	740	229	
Female	77	4	34	25	100	15	
Co-holders are Male	12	2	8	5	22	10	
Co-holders are Male & Female	4	-	8	4	18	3	
Not Applicable	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Total	1,070	60	553	387	1,244	388	لا ينطبق المجموع

جدول 30: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي تستخدم التطبيقات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب المؤهل العلمي وجنس الحائز ونوع التطبيق الزراعي، 2010/2009

Table 30: Number of Agricultural Holdings which Use Agricultural Practices in Jerusalem Governorate by Educational Attainment, Sex of Holder and Type of Agricultural Practice, 2009/2010

Educational Attainment and Sex	نوع التطبيق الزراعي Type of Agricultural Practice						المؤهل العلمي وجنس الحائز
	Vaccination Against Epidemical Diseases	Biological Control	Pesticides	Chemical Fertilizers	Organic Fertilizers	Treated and Improved Assets	
Illiterate	234	5	44	25	110	20	أمية
Male	178	4	30	15	62	14	ذكر
Female	53	1	11	8	44	4	أنثى
Co-holders are Male	1	-	1	1	2	1	شراكة ذكور
Co-holders are Male & Female	2	-	2	1	2	1	شراكة ذكور وإناث
Can Read and Write	177	7	57	36	134	41	ملم
Male	164	7	48	32	112	36	ذكر
Female	10	-	6	3	18	4	أنثى
Co-holders are Male	3	-	1	1	1	1	شراكة ذكور
Co-holders are Male & Female	-	-	2	-	3	-	شراكة ذكور وإناث
Elementary	295	13	148	113	335	107	ابتدائي
Male	281	11	133	102	300	99	ذكر
Female	12	-	10	7	23	3	أنثى
Co-holders are Male	1	2	4	1	8	5	شراكة ذكور
Co-holders are Male & Female	1	-	1	3	4	-	شراكة ذكور وإناث
Preparatory	214	18	124	89	301	89	إعدادي
Male	204	15	112	80	266	80	ذكر
Female	2	3	7	7	15	4	أنثى
Co-holders are Male	7	-	2	2	11	3	شراكة ذكور
Co-holders are Male & Female	1	-	3	-	9	2	شراكة ذكور وإناث
Secondary	94	7	80	49	185	60	ثانوي
Male	90	5	72	46	172	57	ذكر
Female	-	-	2	1	2	-	أنثى
Co-holders are Male	4	1	4	1	7	2	شراكة ذكور
Co-holders are Male & Female	-	1	2	1	4	1	شراكة ذكور وإناث
Associate Diploma	22	4	42	28	60	26	دبلوم متوسط
Male	21	4	40	26	56	22	ذكر
Female	-	-	-	-	1	-	أنثى
Co-holders are Male	1	-	2	2	2	4	شراكة ذكور
Co-holders are Male & Female	-	-	-	-	1	-	شراكة ذكور وإناث
Bachelor and Above	34	6	55	44	101	44	بكالوريوس فأعلى
Male	33	6	54	43	97	41	ذكر
Co-holders are Male	1	-	1	1	2	2	شراكة ذكور
Co-holders are Male & Female	-	-	-	-	2	1	شراكة ذكور وإناث
Not Stated	-	-	3	3	16	1	غير مبين
Male	-	-	3	3	12	1	ذكر
Female	-	-	-	-	4	-	أنثى
Not Applicable	-	-	-	-	2	-	لا ينطبق
Total	1,070	60	553	387	1,244	388	المجموع

جدول 31: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها محاصيل حقلية في محافظة القدس حسب العروة الزراعية ونوع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 31: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Agricultural Session and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	Agricultural Session		نوع المحصول
	صيفي Summer	شتوي Winter	
Wheat	-	219	()
Barley	1	50	
Dry Onion	-	2	
Peanut	1	-	
Meramieh	-	1	
Ment	1	-	
Thyme	-	1	
Chamomile	-	1	
Kidney Bean	-	1	
Broad Bean	-	10	
Chick Peas	-	1	()
Dry Cowpea (green)	-	1	()
Lentil	-	1	()
Peas	-	5	
Fenugreek	-	2	
Vetch	-	7	
Sern	-	35	
Ramplng Vetch	-	3	
Mixed Crops	-	2	
Clover	-	1	
Local Tobacco	-	1	

جدول 32: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها محاصيل حقليّة في محافظة القدس حسب وضع المحصول ونوع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 32: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Status of Crop and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	Status of Crop			نوع المحصول
	مختلط Mixed	مقترن Associated	منفرد Single	
Wheat	2	13	205	()
Barley	4	13	34	
Dry Onion	-	1	1	
Peanut	-	-	1	
Meramieh	-	-	1	
Ment	-	-	1	
Thyme	-	-	1	
Chamomile	-	-	1	
Kidney Bean	-	1	-	
Broad Bean	-	8	2	
Chick Peas	-	1	-	()
Dry Cowpea (green)	-	1	-	()
Lentil	1	-	-	()
Peas	-	4	1	
Fenugreek	-	2	-	
Vetch	-	4	4	
Sern	4	7	24	
Ramplng Vetch	-	-	3	
Mixed Crops	-	-	2	
Clover	-	-	1	
Local Tobacco	-	1	-	

جدول 33: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها محاصيل حقليّة في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري ونوع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 33: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	Type of Irrigation		نوع المحصول
	مروي Irrigated	بعلي Rainfed	
Wheat	-	219	
Barley	-	51	
Dry Onion	-	2	
Peanut	-	1	()
Meramieh	-	1	
Ment	1	-	
Thyme	-	1	
Chamomile	-	1	
Kidney Bean	1	-	()
Broad Bean	1	9	()
Chick Peas	-	1	()
Dry Cowpea (green)	-	1	()
Lentil	-	1	
Peas	-	5	()
Fenugreek	-	2	
Vetch	-	7	
Sern	-	35	
Ramplng Vetch	-	3	
Mixed Crops	-	2	
Clover	-	1	
Local Tobacco	-	1	

جدول 34: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها محاصيل حقليّة مرويّة في محافظة القدس حسب طريقة الري ونوع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 34: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Irrigated Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Irrigation and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	Method of Irrigation			نوع المحصول
	رشاشات Sprinkler	تنقيط Drip	سطحي Surface	
Ment	-	-	1	
Kidney Bean	-	1	-	()
Broad Bean	-	1	-	()

جدول 35: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها محاصيل حقلية في محافظة القدس حسب العروة الزراعية والمساحة المحصودة،
2010/2009

Table 35: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Agricultural Session and Harvested Area, 2009/2010

Harvested Area in Dunum	Agricultural Session		المساحة المحصودة بالدونم
	صيفي Summer	شتوي Winter	
Up to 2.99	3	148	حتى 2.99
3 - 5.99	-	71	5.99 - 3
6 - 9.99	-	24	9.99 - 6
10 - 19.99	-	19	19.99 - 10
20 - 29.99	-	5	29.99 - 20
30 - 39.99	-	3	39.99 - 30
40 - 49.99	-	2	49.99 - 40
50 - 59.99	-	1	59.99 - 50
60 - 69.99	-	-	69.99 - 60
70 - 79.99	-	1	79.99 - 70
80 +	-	1	+ 80

جدول 36: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها محاصيل حقليّة في محافظة القدس حسب العروة الزراعية ووضع المحصول 2010/2009

Table 36: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Agricultural Session and Status of Crop, 2009/2010

Status of Crop	Agricultural Session		وضع المحصول
	صيفي Summer	شتوي Winter	
Single	3	235	منفرد
Associated	-	38	مقترن
Mixed	-	5	مختلط

جدول 37: مساحة المحاصيل الحقلية في محافظة القدس حسب العروة الزراعية ونمط الري ونوع المحصول والمساحة المحصودة، 2010/2009

Table 37: Area of Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorat by Agricultural Session, Type of Irrigation, Type of Crop and Harvested Area, 2009/2010

Area in Dunums

Type of Crop	Harvested Area	المجموع Total	Agricultural Session and Type of Irrigation				
			Summer		Winter		
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	
Wheat	881.88	916.38	-	-	-	916.38	()
Barley	298.23	590.83	-	5.00	-	585.83	
Dry Onion	0.25	0.25	-	-	-	0.25	
Peanut	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	
Meramieh	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	2.00	()
Ment	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	
Thyme	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	
Chamomile	-	1.50	-	-	-	1.50	
Kidney Bean	0.07	0.25	-	-	0.25	-	()
Broad Bean	7.85	7.85	-	-	0.50	7.35	()
Chick Peas	0.50	0.50	-	-	-	0.50	()
Dry Cowpea (green)	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	()
Lentil	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	()
Peas	4.50	4.50	-	-	-	4.50	
Fenugreek	0.83	0.83	-	-	-	0.83	
Vetch	9.32	9.32	-	-	-	9.32	
Sern	148.52	161.52	-	-	-	161.52	()
Ramplng Vetch	7.50	7.50	-	-	-	7.50	
Mixed Crops	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	2.00	
Clover	0.50	0.50	-	-	-	0.50	
Local Tobacco	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	2.00	()
Total	1,371.95	1,713.73	2.00	6.00	0.75	1,704.98	

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Table 38: Area of Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Agricultural Session and Status of Crop, 2009/2010

Area in Dunums

المساحة بالدونم

Status of Crop	المجموع Total	Agricultural Session		وضع المحصول
		صيفي Summer	شتوي Winter	
Single	1,549.19	8.00	1,541.19	منفرد
Associated	114.54	-	114.54	مقترن
Mixed	50.00	-	50.00	مختلط
Total	1,713.73	8.00	1,705.73	المجموع

جدول 39: مساحة المحاصيل الحقلية في محافظة القدس حسب العروة الزراعية وطريقة الري، 2010/2009

Table 39: Area of Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Agricultural Session and Type of Irrigation, 2009/2010

Type of Irrigation	المجموع Total	العروة الزراعية Agricultural Session		طريقة الري
		صيفي Summer	شتوي Winter	
Rainfed	1,710.98	6.00	1,704.98	بعلي
Artificial	2.00	2.00	-	سطحي
Drip	0.75	-	0.75	تنقيط
Sprinklers	-	-	-	رشاشات
Total	1,713.73	8.00	1,705.73	المجموع

جدول 40: مساحة المحاصيل الحقلية في محافظة القدس حسب وضع المحصول وطريقة الري، 2010/2009

Table 40: Area of Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Status of Crop and Method of Irrigation, 2009/2010

Area in Dunums

المساحة بالدونم

Method of Irrigation	المجموع Total	Status of Crop			طريقة الري
		مختلط Mixed	مقترن Associated	منفرد Single	
Rainfed	1,710.98	50.00	114.29	1,546.69	بعلي
Artificial	2.00	-	-	2.00	سطحي
Drip	0.75	-	0.25	0.50	تنقيط
Sprinklers	-	-	-	-	رشاشات
Total	1,713.73	50.00	114.54	1,549.19	المجموع

جدول 41: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها خضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب العروة الزراعية ونوع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 41: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Agricultural Session and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	العروة الزراعية				نوع المحصول
	خريفي Autumn	صيفي Summer	ربيعي Spring	شتوي Winter	
White Cabbage	-	-	1	1	ملفوف أبيض
Cauliflower	2	6	2	8	قرنبيط
Lettuce	-	-	1	3	خس
Spinach	-	1	1	2	سبانخ
Parsley	-	2	4	3	بقونس
Arugula	-	1	-	-	جرجير
Cucumber	1	13	12	8	خيار
Snake cucumber	5	153	11	3	فقوس
Eggplant	-	8	9	2	بانجان
Tomato	3	50	19	14	بندورة
Squash	4	75	17	2	كوسا
Gourd	-	1	-	-	قرع
Pumpkin	-	5	-	-	يقطين
Okra	6	45	1	1	بامية
Garlic (green)	-	-	-	1	ثوم أخضر
Onion (green)	2	3	3	6	بصل أخضر
Radish	-	2	1	1	فجل
Potato	-	-	-	1	بطاطا عادية
Paprika	-	3	-	3	فلفل حلو
Hot Pepper	-	5	5	3	فلفل حار
Kidney Bean (green)	1	5	1	7	فاصولياء خضراء
Broad Bean (green)	3	-	6	15	فول أخضر
Chick Peas (green)	-	2	-	3	حمص أخضر
Cowpea	-	9	1	2	لوبياء (خضراء)
Peas (green)	2	2	2	15	بازيلاء (خضراء)

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Table 42: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Status of Crop and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	Status of Crop وضع المحصول			نوع المحصول
	مختلط Mixed	مقترن Associated	منفرد Single	
White Cabbage	-	-	2	ملفوف أبيض
Cauliflower	4	5	8	قرنبيط
Lettuce	1	1	2	خس
Spinach	1	1	2	سبانخ
Parsley	1	3	4	بقونس
Arugula	-	-	1	جرجير
Cucumber	10	9	14	خيار
Snake cucumber	25	30	120	فقوس
Eggplant	6	7	6	باننجان
Tomato	20	20	46	بندورة
Squash	26	30	41	كوسا
Gourd	-	-	1	قرع
Pumpkin	2	-	3	يقطين
Okra	6	10	38	بامية
Garlic (green)	-	1	-	ثوم أخضر
Onion (green)	3	5	6	بصل أخضر
Radish	2	1	1	فجل
Potato	1	-	-	بطاطا عادية
Paprika	1	3	2	فلفل حلو
Hot Pepper	2	7	4	فلفل حار
Kidney Bean (green)	2	3	8	فاصولياء خضراء
Broad Bean (green)	5	6	14	فول أخضر
Chick Peas (green)	1	-	4	حمص أخضر
Cowpea	6	2	4	لوبياء (خضراء)
Peas (green)	5	5	11	بازيلاء (خضراء)

جدول 43: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها خضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري ونوع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 43: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	نمط الري Type of Irrigation			نوع المحصول
	غير مبين Not Stated	مروي Irrigated	بعلي Rainfed	
White Cabbage	-	2	-	ملفوف أبيض
Cauliflower	-	14	3	قرنبيط
Lettuce	-	2	2	خس
Spinach	1	1	2	سبانخ
Parsley	-	5	3	يقونس
Arugula	-	1	-	جرجير
Cucumber	-	28	5	خيار
Snake cucumber	1	21	150	فقوس
Eggplant	-	16	3	باننجان
Tomato	-	51	36	بندورة
Squash	-	29	69	كوسا
Gourd	-	-	1	قرع
Pumpkin	-	2	3	يقطين
Okra	-	6	47	بامية
Garlic (green)	-	1	-	ثوم أخضر
Onion (green)	-	8	6	بصل أخضر
Radish	-	3	1	فجل
Potato	-	-	1	بطاطا عادية
Paprika	-	6	-	فلفل حلو
Hot Pepper	-	12	1	فلفل حار
Kidney Bean (green)	-	9	4	فاصولياء خضراء
Broad Bean (green)	-	2	22	فول أخضر
Chick Peas (green)	-	-	5	حمص أخضر
Cowpea	-	2	10	لوبياء (خضراء)
Peas (green)	-	1	20	بازيلاء (خضراء)

جدول 44: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها خضراوات مروية في محافظة القدس حسب طريقة الري ونوع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 44: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Irrigated Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Irrigation and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	Method of Irrigation				نوع المحصول
	غير مبين Not Stated	رشاشات Sprinkler	تنقيط Drip	سطحي Surface	
White Cabbage	-	-	1	1	ملفوف أبيض
Cauliflower	-	-	10	4	قرنبيط
Lettuce	-	-	2	-	خس
Spinach	-	-	1	-	سبانخ
Parsley	-	-	4	1	بقونس
Arugula	-	-	1	-	جرجير
Cucumber	1	-	21	6	خيار
Snake cucumber	-	-	16	5	فقوس
Eggplant	1	-	11	4	باننجان
Tomato	-	-	39	13	بننورة
Squash	2	-	20	7	كوسا
Pumpkin	-	-	2	-	يقطين
Okra	-	-	4	2	بامية
Garlic (green)	-	-	1	-	ثوم أخضر
Onion (green)	1	-	4	3	بصل أخضر
Radish	1	-	2	-	فجل
Paprika	-	-	6	-	فلفل حلو
Hot Pepper	-	-	11	1	فلفل حار
Kidney Bean (green)	1	-	8	-	فاصولياء خضراء
Broad Bean (green)	-	-	2	-	فول أخضر
Cowpea	-	-	2	-	لوبياء (خضراء)
Peas (green)	-	-	1	-	بازيلاء (خضراء)

جدول 45: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها خضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب العروة الزراعية والمساحة المحصودة، 2010/2009

Table 45: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Agricultural Session and Harvested Area, 2009/2010

Harvested Area in Dunum	العروة الزراعية Agricultural Session				المساحة المحصودة بالدونم
	خريفي Autumn	صيفي Summer	ربيعي Spring	شتوي Winter	
Up to 2.99	22	135	47	54	حتى 2.99
3 - 5.99	2	48	7	5	3 - 5.99
6 - 9.99	1	7	-	-	6 - 9.99
10 - 19.99	-	10	1	-	10 - 19.99

جدول 46: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي فيها خضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري ونوع الحماية والعروة الزراعية، 2010/2009

Table 46: Area of Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation, Type of Protection and Agricultural Session, 2009/2010

Area in Dunum

المساحة بالدونم

Agricultural Session	نمط الري ونوع الحماية						العروة الزراعية
	Type of protection			نوع الحماية			
	Type of protection			مكتشوف غير مبيّن	مكتشوف مروي	مكتشوف بعلي	
	بيوت بلاستيكية	أنفاق فرنسية	أنفاق أرضية	Open Not Stated	Open Irrigated	Open Rainfed	
Winter	8	2	-	-	25	34	شتوي
Spring	4	1	-	-	29	26	ربيعي
Summer	10	1	-	2	47	160	صيفي
Autumn	2	-	-	-	8	18	خريفي

جدول 47: مساحة الخضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب العروة الزراعية ونوع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 47: Area of Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Agricultural Session and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Area in Dunum

المساحة بالدونم

Type of Crop	المجموع Total	العروة الزراعية Agricultural Session				نوع المحصول
		خريفي Autumn	صيفي Summer	ربيعي Spring	شتوي Winter	
White Cabbage	3.50	-	-	3.00	0.50	ملفوف أبيض
Cauliflower	24.65	4.50	5.70	0.45	14.00	قرنبيط
Lettuce	1.10	-	-	0.10	1.00	خس
Spinach	3.90	-	0.30	0.10	3.50	سبانخ
Parsley	5.10	-	0.90	2.60	1.60	بققدونس
Arugula	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	جرجير
Cucumber	30.43	0.25	16.53	7.40	6.25	خيار
Snake cucumber	353.88	12.00	325.55	14.03	2.30	فقوس
Eggplant	13.15	-	5.20	7.20	0.75	باذنجان
Tomato	88.49	1.43	53.86	23.10	10.10	بندورة
Squash	109.87	8.50	83.47	14.90	3.00	كوسا
Gourd	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	قرع
Pumpkin	1.30	-	1.30	-	-	يقطين
Okra	47.41	6.00	40.41	0.50	0.50	بامية
Garlic (green)	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	ثوم أخضر
Onion (green)	14.10	3.50	1.10	5.10	4.40	بصل أخضر
Radish	0.85	-	0.40	0.25	0.20	فجل
Potato	0.20	-	-	-	0.20	بطاطا عادية
Paprika	6.13	-	5.20	-	0.93	فلفل حلو
Hot Pepper	4.40	-	1.15	1.50	1.75	فلفل حار
Kidney Bean (green)	10.88	0.40	6.08	1.00	3.40	فاصولياء خضراء
Broad Bean (green)	11.62	1.50	-	3.90	6.22	فول أخضر
Chick Peas (green)	3.05	-	1.10	-	1.95	حمص أخضر
Cowpea	10.50	-	6.50	1.50	2.50	لوبياء (خضراء)
Peas (green)	11.93	0.70	0.70	1.50	9.03	بازيلاء (خضراء)
Total	758.04	38.78	556.05	88.13	75.08	

جدول 48: مساحة الخضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب وضع المحصول ونوع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 48: Area of Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Status of Crop and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Area in Dunum

المساحة بالدونم

Type of Crop	المجموع Total	Status of Crop			نوع المحصول
		مختلط Mixed	مقترن Associated	منفرد Single	
White Cabbage	3.50	-	-	3.50	ملفوف أبيض
Cauliflower	24.65	1.30	7.20	16.15	قرنبيط
Lettuce	1.10	0.70	0.10	0.30	خس
Spinach	3.90	0.30	0.10	3.50	سبانخ
Parsley	5.10	0.50	1.20	3.40	بقونس
Arugula	0.10	-	-	0.10	جرجير
Cucumber	30.43	8.05	4.35	18.03	خيار
Snake cucumber	353.88	30.10	38.65	285.13	فقوس
Eggplant	13.15	2.00	4.50	6.65	باننجان
Tomato	88.49	18.20	19.55	50.74	بندورة
Squash	109.87	26.70	29.90	53.27	كوسا
Gourd	0.50	-	-	0.50	قرع
Pumpkin	1.30	0.45	-	0.85	يقطين
Okra	47.41	5.25	7.15	35.01	بامية
Garlic (green)	1.00	-	1.00	-	ثوم أخضر
Onion (green)	14.10	1.10	5.10	7.90	بصل أخضر
Radish	0.85	0.50	0.25	0.10	فجل
Potato	0.20	0.20	-	-	بطاطا عادية
Paprika	6.13	0.40	5.60	0.13	فلفل حلو
Hot Pepper	4.40	0.45	2.60	1.35	فلفل حار
Kidney Bean (green)	10.88	1.10	4.15	5.63	فاصولياء خضراء
Broad Bean (green)	11.62	1.35	2.90	7.37	فول أخضر
Chick Peas (green)	3.05	0.10	-	2.95	حمص أخضر
Cowpea	10.50	6.20	1.30	3.00	لوبياء (خضراء)
Peas (green)	11.93	1.05	3.15	7.73	بازيلاء (خضراء)
Total	758.04	106.00	138.75	513.29	

جدول 49: مساحة الخضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري ونوع الحماية ونوع المحصول والمساحة المحصودة، 2010/2009

Table 49: Area of Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation, Type of Protection, Type of Crop and Harvested Area, 2009/2010

Area in Dunum

المساحة بالدونم

Type of Crop	المساحة المحصودة Harvested Area	المجموع Total	Type of Irrigation and Type of Protection			نمط الري ونوع الحماية			نوع المحصول
			Type of protection		نوع الحماية	مكتشوف غير مبين Open Not Stated	مكتشوف مروي Open Irrigated	مكتشوف بعلي Open Rainfed	
			بيوت بلاستيكية Plastic House	أنفاق فرنسية French Tunnel					
White Cabbage	3.50	3.50	-	-	-	-	3.50	-	ملفوف أبيض
Cauliflower	21.30	24.65	-	-	-	-	22.65	2.00	قرنبيط
Lettuce	1.10	1.10	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.80	خس
Spinach	3.90	3.90	-	-	-	0.30	3.00	0.60	سبانخ
Parsley	5.10	5.10	0.10	1.20	-	-	3.10	0.70	يقدونس
Arugula	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	جرجير
Cucumber	27.88	30.43	4.00	-	-	-	16.73	9.70	خيار
Snake cucumber	317.43	353.88	2.00	-	-	1.00	40.53	310.35	فقوس
Eggplant	12.10	13.15	-	-	-	-	12.05	1.10	باننجان
Tomato	80.39	88.49	6.05	2.00	-	-	48.18	32.26	بندورة
Squash	101.09	109.87	0.50	-	-	-	31.00	78.37	كوسا
Gourd	0.50	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	قرع
Pumpkin	1.20	1.30	-	-	-	-	0.15	1.15	يقطين
Okra	44.43	47.41	-	-	-	-	6.05	41.36	بامية
Garlic (green)	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	ثوم أخضر
Onion (green)	14.10	14.10	-	-	-	-	10.50	3.60	بصل أخضر
Radish	0.85	0.85	-	-	-	-	0.65	0.20	فجل
Potato	0.20	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	بطاطا عادية
Paprika	6.13	6.13	0.40	-	-	-	5.73	-	فلفل حلو
Hot Pepper	4.40	4.40	-	-	-	-	4.30	0.10	فلفل حار
Kidney Bean (green)	10.38	10.88	1.75	1.00	-	-	6.15	1.98	فاصولياء خضراء
Broad Bean (green)	10.59	11.62	-	-	-	-	1.00	10.62	فول أخضر
Chick Peas (green)	3.05	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	3.05	حمص أخضر
Cowpea	10.25	10.50	-	-	-	-	4.00	6.50	لوبياء (خضراء)
Peas (green)	11.93	11.93	0.50	-	-	-	-	11.43	بازيلاء (خضراء)
Total	692.90	758.04	15.30	4.20	-	1.30	220.67	516.57	

جدول 50: مساحة الخضراوات المروية في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري وطريقة الري ونوع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 50: Area of Irrigated Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation, Method of Irrigation and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Area in Dunum		المساحة بالدونم						
Type of Crop	المجموع Total	نمط وطريقة الري Type and Method of Irrigation						نوع المحصول
		محمي Protected			مكتشوف مروي Open Irrigated			
		رشاشات	تنقيط	سطحي	رشاشات	تنقيط	سطحي	
		Sprinkler	Drip	Surface	Sprinkler	Drip	Surface	
White Cabbage	3.50	-	-	-	-	3.00	0.50	ملفوف أبيض
Cauliflower	22.65	-	-	-	-	15.90	6.75	قرنبيط
Lettuce	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	خس
Spinach	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	سبانخ
Parsley	4.40	-	1.30	-	-	1.10	2.00	بققدونس
Arugula	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	جرجير
Cucumber	20.73	0.05	3.70	0.25	-	11.23	5.50	خيار
Snake cucumber	42.53	-	2.00	-	-	17.53	23.00	فقوس
Eggplant	12.05	-	-	-	0.30	4.95	6.80	بادنجان
Tomato	56.23	-	6.80	1.25	-	29.88	18.30	بندورة
Squash	31.50	-	0.50	-	1.00	22.65	7.35	كوسا
Pumpkin	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	يقطين
Okra	6.05	-	-	-	-	2.05	4.00	بامية
Garlic (green)	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	ثوم أخضر
Onion (green)	10.50	-	-	-	0.40	4.60	5.50	بصل أخضر
Radish	0.65	-	-	-	0.30	0.35	-	فجل
Paprika	6.13	-	0.40	-	-	5.73	-	فلفل حلو
Hot Pepper	4.30	-	-	-	-	3.80	0.50	فلفل حار
Kidney Bean (green)	8.90	0.05	2.70	-	-	6.15	-	فاصولياء خضراء
Broad Bean (green)	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	فول أخضر
Cowpea	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	لوبياء (خضراء)
Peas (green)	0.50	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	بازيلاء (خضراء)
Total	240.17	0.10	17.90	1.50	2.00	138.47	80.20	

جدول 51: مساحة الخضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب وضع المحصول والعروة الزراعية، 2010/2009

Table 51: Area of Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Status of Crop and Agricultural Session, 2009/2010

Area in Dunum					المساحة بالدونم
Agricultural Session	المجموع Total	Status of Crop			
		مختلط	مقترن	منفرد	
		Mixed	Associated	Single	
Winter	75.08	9.65	21.55	43.88	شتوي
Spring	88.13	9.90	24.00	54.23	ربيعي
Summer	556.05	80.95	83.45	391.65	صيفي
Autumn	38.78	5.50	9.75	23.53	خريفي
Total	758.04	106.00	138.75	513.29	المجموع

جدول 52: مساحة الخضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري وطريقة الري والعروة الزراعية، 2010/2009

Table 52: Area of Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation, Method of Irrigation and Agricultural Session, 2009/2010

Area in Dunum

المساحة بالدونم

Agricultural Session	المجموع Total	نمط وطريقة الري								العروة الزراعية
		Type and Method of Irrigation			مكتشوف غير مبين Open Not Stated	مكتشوف مروي			مكتشوف بعلي Open Rainfed	
		Protected	محامي	Open Irrigated						
		رشاشات	تنقيط	سطحي		رشاشات	تنقيط	سطحي		
		Sprinkler	Drip	Surface		Sprinkler	Drip	Surface		
Winter	75.08	0.10	8.60	-	-	-	26.43	7.25	32.70	شتوي
Spring	88.13	-	1.40	-	-	1.20	25.93	20.30	39.30	ربيعي
Summer	556.05	-	7.90	1.50	1.30	0.80	74.53	52.65	417.37	صيفي
Autumn	38.78	-	-	-	-	-	11.58	-	27.20	خريفي
Total	758.04	0.10	17.90	1.50	1.30	2.00	138.47	80.20	516.57	المجموع

جدول 53: مساحة الخضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري ونوع الحماية والعروة الزراعية، 2010/2009

Table 53: Area of Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation, Type of Protection and Agricultural Session, 2009/2010

Area in Dunum

المساحة بالدونم

Agricultural Session	المجموع Total	نمط الري ونوع الحماية						العروة الزراعية
		Type of protection			مكتشوف غير مبين Open Not Stated	مكتشوف مروي Open Irrigated	مكتشوف بعلي Open Rainfed	
		بيوت بلاستيكية Plastic House	أنفاق فرنسية French Tunnel	أنفاق أرضية Surface Tunnel				
		Winter	75.08	5.70	3.00	-	-	
Spring	88.13	1.00	0.40	-	-	47.43	39.30	ربيعي
Summer	556.05	8.60	0.80	-	1.30	127.98	417.37	صيفي
Autumn	38.78	-	-	-	-	11.58	27.20	خريفي
Total	758.04	15.30	4.20	-	1.30	220.67	516.57	المجموع

جدول 54: مساحة الخضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري وطريقة الري ووضع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 54: Area of Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation, Method of Irrigation and Status of Crop, 2009/2010

Area in Dunum

المساحة بالدونم

Status of Crop	المجموع Total	نمط وطريقة الري								وضع المحصول
		Type and Method of Irrigation			مكتشوف غير مبين Open Not Stated	Open Irrigated		مكتشوف بعل Open Rainfed		
		Protected		مكتشوف مروي						
		رشاشات	تنقيط			سطحي				
		Sprinkler	Drip	Surface		Sprinkler	Drip	Surface		
Single	513.29	0.10	15.90	1.00	1.00	-	65.42	55.90	373.97	منفرد
Associated	138.75	-	-	-	-	1.30	35.10	21.30	81.05	مقترن
Mixed	106.00	-	2.00	0.50	0.30	0.70	37.95	3.00	61.55	مختلط
Total	758.04	0.10	17.90	1.50	1.30	2.00	138.47	80.20	516.57	المجموع

جدول 55: مساحة الخضراوات في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري ونوع الحماية ووضع المحصول، 2010/2009

Table 55: Area of Vegetables in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation, Type of Protection and Status of Crop, 2009/2010

Area: Dunum

المساحة: دونم

Status of Crop	المجموع Total	نمط الري ونوع الحماية					وضع المحصول	
		Type of Irrigation and Type of Protection			مكتشوف غير مبين Open Not Stated	مكتشوف مروي Open Irrigated		مكتشوف بعلي Open Rainfed
		Type of protection						
		بيوت بلاستيكية Plastic House	أنفاق فرنسية French Tunnel	أنفاق أرضية Surface Tunnel				
Single	513.29	12.80	4.20	-	1.00	121.32	373.97	منفرد
Associated	138.75	-	-	-	-	57.70	81.05	مقترن
Mixed	106.00	2.50	-	-	0.30	41.65	61.55	مختلط
Total	758.04	15.30	4.20	-	1.30	220.67	516.57	المجموع

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Table 56: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Tree Horticulture in Jerusalem Governorate by Status of Crop and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	Status of Crop			
	Mixed	Associated	Single	
Avocado	1	-	-	أفوجادو
Date	4	-	-	بلح
Fig	169	10	27	تين
Aloe	5	-	-	صبر
Loquat	6	-	1	أسكدنيا
Guava	5	-	-	جوافة
Bomaly	4	-	-	بوملي
Lemon	58	4	3	ليمون
Orange, Valencia Orange	6	-	1	برتقال
Mandarin	2	-	-	مندلينا
Clement	3	-	-	كلمنتينا
Other Citrus	6	3	-	حمضيات أخرى
Grape	323	17	59	عنب
Berry	4	-	-	توت عادي
Apple	31	3	1	تفاح
Apricot	25	1	2	المشمش
Cherry	6	-	-	كرز
Peach	39	3	10	خوخ (دراق)
Pears	2	-	-	كمثرى
Plum	40	1	2	برقوق
Almond (hard)	105	5	19	لوز يابس
Walnut	4	-	1	جوز
Pomegranate	23	-	-	رمان
Other Trees	17	1	4	أشجار بستانة أخرى
Olive	428	80	1,579	زيتون

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Table 57: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Tree Horticulture in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	Type of Irrigation			
	Not Stated	Open Irrigated	Rainfed	
Avocado	-	-	1	أفوجادو
Date	-	2	2	بلح
Fig	4	23	180	تين
Aloe	-	1	4	صبر
Loquat	2	-	5	أسكدنيا
Guava	2	2	1	جوافة
Bomaly	-	3	1	بوملي
Lemon	3	18	44	ليمون
Orange, Valencia Orange	1	5	1	برتقال
Mandarin	1	1	1	مندلينا
Clement	1	1	1	كلمنتينا
Other Citrus	-	1	8	حمضيات أخرى
Grape	4	13	362	عنب
Berry	-	2	2	توت عادي
Apple	-	6	29	تفاح
Apricot	1	2	25	المشمش
Cherry	-	1	5	كرز
Peach	-	5	47	خوخ (دراق)
Pears	-	1	1	كمثرى
Plum	4	1	37	برقوق
Almond (hard)	4	8	115	لوز يابس
Walnut	-	-	5	جوز
Pomegranate	1	7	15	رمان
Other Trees	2	7	13	أشجار بستنة أخرى
Olive	12	96	1,810	زيتون

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Table 58: Number of Agricultural Holdings which have Irrigated Tree Horticulture in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Irrigation and Type of Crop, 2009/2010

Type of Crop	Method of Irrigation			
	Sprinkler	Drip	Surface	
Date	-	-	2	بلح
Fig	-	1	22	تين
Aloe	-	-	1	صبر
Guava	-	-	2	جوافة
Bomaly	-	-	3	بوملي
Lemon	-	1	17	ليمون
Orange, Valencia Orange	-	-	5	برتقال
Mandarin	-	-	1	مندلينا
Clement	-	-	1	كلمنتينا
Other Citrus	-	-	1	حمضيات أخرى
Grape	-	1	12	عنب
Berry	-	-	2	توت عادي
Apple	-	1	5	تفاح
Apricot	-	-	2	المشمش
Cherry	-	-	1	كرز
Peach	-	-	5	خوخ (دراق)
Pears	-	-	1	كمثرى
Plum	-	-	1	برقوق
Almond (hard)	-	1	7	لوز يابس
Pomegranate	-	1	6	رمان
Other Trees	-	1	6	أشجار بستانة أخرى
Olive	1	5	90	زيتون

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Table 59: Number and Area of Bearing and Unbearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Farming and Type of Crop As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

Type of Crop	Method of Farming												
	Total				Unbearing				Bearing				
	Scattered		Compact		Scattered		Compact		Scattered		Compact		
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Avocado	0.03	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	2	-	-	()
Date	0.39	6	0.75	6	-	-	-	-	0.39	6	0.75	6	
Fig	30.61	463	117.21	2,029	2.61	38	6.91	150	28.00	425	110.30	1,879	
Aloe	-	-	0.49	19	-	-	0.12	7	-	-	0.37	12	
Loquat	-	-	0.54	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	17	
Guava	0.03	1	0.39	10	-	-	0.04	1	0.03	1	0.35	9	
Bomaly	0.04	2	0.07	2	-	-	-	-	0.04	2	0.07	2	
Lemon	1.96	98	8.73	355	0.26	13.00	0.57	7	1.70	85	8.16	348	
Orange, Valencia Orange	0.10	5	2.75	106	-	-	-	-	0.10	5	2.75	106	
Mandarin	-	-	1.35	31	-	-	0.28	3	-	-	1.07	28	
Clement	0.02	1	0.28	7	-	-	-	-	0.02	1	0.28	7	
Other Citrus	0.67	31	10.24	462	-	-	3.00	150	0.67	31	7.24	312	
Grape	78.42	5,743	413.16	32,260	6.05	398	8.40	631	72.37	5,345	404.76	31,629	
Berry	0.03	1	0.62	16	-	-	0.60	15	0.03	1	0.02	1	
Apple	3.68	159	11.40	703	0.06	3	3.98	323	3.62	156	7.42	380	
Apricot	3.61	144	7.34	296	0.17	7	1.84	58	3.44	137	5.50	238	
Cherry	0.54	27	0.51	19	0.04	2	0.41	17	0.50	25	0.10	2	
Peach	7.68	384	11.19	560	0.96	48	0.95	37	6.72	336	10.24	523	
Pears	2.00	80	0.17	5	-	-	-	-	2.00	80	0.17	5	
Plum	5.40	270	4.52	380	0.34	17	0.83	53	5.06	253	3.69	327	
Almond (hard)	18.12	689	54.49	2,057	4.01	160	4.21	168	14.11	529	50.28	1,889	
Walnut	-	-	0.88	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.88	10	
Pomegranate	0.43	23	2.79	105	-	-	-	-	0.43	23	2.79	105	
Other Trees	8.06	320	6.57	195	3.00	120	-	-	5.06	200	6.57	195	
Olive	901.38	15,145	6,513.09	118,117	99.81	1,588	707.63	14,462	801.57	13,557	5,805.46	103,655	
Total	1,063.20	23,594	7,169.53	157,767	117.31	2,394	739.77	16,082	945.89	21,200	6,429.76	141,685	

جدول 60: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة المثمرة في محافظة القدس حسب وضع المحصول ونوع المحصول، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 60: Number and Area of Bearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Status of Crop and Type of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة: دونم، العدد: شجرة

Type of Crop	Status of Crop								نوع المحصول
	وضع المحصول								
	Total المجموع		Mixed مختلط		Associated مقترن		Single منفرد		
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Avocado	0.03	2	0.03	2	-	-	-	-	()
Date	1.14	12	1.14	12	-	-	-	-	
Fig	138.30	2,304	93.73	1,514	11.50	210	33.07	580	
Aloe	0.37	12	0.37	12	-	-	-	-	
Loquat	0.54	17	0.49	14	-	-	0.05	3	
Guava	0.38	10	0.38	10	-	-	-	-	
Bomaly	0.11	4	0.11	4	-	-	-	-	
Lemon	9.86	433	6.12	247	3.34	170	0.40	16	
Orange, Valencia	2.85	111	1.85	81	-	-	1.00	30	
Orange									
Mandarin	1.07	28	1.07	28	-	-	-	-	
Clement	0.30	8	0.30	8	-	-	-	-	
Other Citrus	7.91	343	7.34	317	0.57	26	-	-	
Grape	477.13	36,974	357.63	30,098	7.98	582	111.52	6,294	
Berry	0.05	2	0.05	2	-	-	-	-	
Apple	11.04	536	10.18	456	0.46	60	0.40	20	
Apricot	8.94	375	5.14	161	2.50	100	1.30	114	
Cherry	0.60	27	0.60	27	-	-	-	-	
Peach	16.96	859	10.60	509	0.14	10	6.22	340	
Pears	2.17	85	2.17	85	-	-	-	-	
Plum	8.75	580	8.24	556	0.13	5	0.38	19	
Almond (hard)	64.39	2,418	53.25	1,954	4.97	200	6.17	264	
Walnut	0.88	10	0.83	9	-	-	0.05	1	
Pomegranate	3.22	128	3.22	128	-	-	-	-	
Other Trees	11.63	395	7.08	225	0.28	10	4.27	160	
Olive	6,607.03	117,212	967.84	16,755	223.01	3,471	5,416.18	96,986	
Total	7,375.65	162,885	1,539.76	53,214	254.88	4,844	5,581.01	104,827	

جدول 61: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة غير المثمرة في محافظة القدس حسب وضع المحصول ونوع المحصول، كما هو في 2010/10/01
Table 61: Number and Area of Unbearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Status of Crop and Type of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة: دونم، العدد: شجرة

Type of Crop	Status of Crop								نوع المحصول
	المجموع		مختلط		مقترن		منفرد		
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Fig	9.52	188	9.13	183	0.39	5	-	-	تين
Aloe	0.12	7	0.12	7	-	-	-	-	صبر
Guava	0.04	1	0.04	1	-	-	-	-	جرافة
Lemon	0.83	20	0.83	20	-	-	-	-	ليمون
Mandarin	0.28	3	0.28	3	-	-	-	-	مندلينا
Other Citrus	3.00	150	3.00	150	-	-	-	-	حمضيات أخرى
Grape	14.45	1,029	13.23	936	0.25	29	0.97	64	عنب
Berry	0.60	15	0.60	15	-	-	-	-	توت عادي
Apple	4.04	326	4.04	326	-	-	-	-	تفاح
Apricot	2.01	65	2.01	65	-	-	-	-	المشمش
Cherry	0.45	19	0.45	19	-	-	-	-	كرز
Peach	1.91	85	1.01	39	0.30	16	0.60	30	خوخ (دراق)
Plum	1.17	70	1.17	70	-	-	-	-	برقوق
Almond (hard)	8.22	328	6.55	243	-	-	1.67	85	لوز يابس
Other Trees	3.00	120	-	-	-	-	3.00	120	أشجار بستنة أخرى
Olive	807.44	16,050	205.72	3,956	18.44	379	583.28	11,715	زيتون
Total	857.08	18,476	248.18	6,033	19.38	429	589.52	12,014	المجموع

جدول 62: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة المثمرة في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري ونوع المحصول، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 62: Number and Area of Bearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation and Type of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة: دونم، العدد: شجرة

Type of Crop	Type of Irrigation		نمط الري						نوع المحصول
	Total	المجموع	Not Stated	غير مبين	Irrigated	مروي	Rainfed	بعل	
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Avocado	0.03	2	-	-	-	-	0.03	2	أفوجادو
Date	1.14	12	-	-	0.64	7	0.50	5	بلح
Fig	138.30	2,304	2.64	41	7.26	126	128.40	2,137	تين
Aloe	0.37	12	-	-	0.12	4	0.25	8	صبر
Loquat	0.54	17	0.25	8	-	-	0.29	9	أسكدنيا
Guava	0.38	10	0.32	8	0.03	1	0.03	1	جوافة
Bomaly	0.11	4	-	-	0.09	3	0.02	1	بوملي
Lemon	9.86	433	0.34	10	1.77	83	7.75	340	ليمون
Orange, Valencia Orange	2.85	111	0.25	5	2.52	102	0.08	4	برتقال
Mandarin	1.07	28	0.47	5	-	-	0.60	23	مندلينا
Clement	0.30	8	0.25	5	0.02	1	0.03	2	كلمنتينا
Other Citrus	7.91	343	-	-	0.09	4	7.82	339	حمضيات أخرى
Grape	477.13	36,974	1.80	72	2.03	112	473.30	36,790	عنب
Berry	0.05	2	-	-	-	-	0.05	2	توت عادي
Apple	11.04	536	-	-	0.51	21	10.53	515	تفاح
Apricot	8.94	375	0.10	3	0.11	4	8.73	368	المشمش
Cherry	0.60	27	-	-	0.10	2	0.50	25	كرز
Peach	16.96	859	-	-	2.94	197	14.02	662	خوخ (دراق)
Pears	2.17	85	-	-	2.00	80	0.17	5	كمثرى
Plum	8.75	580	0.42	53	0.06	3	8.27	524	برقوق
Almond (hard)	64.39	2,418	2.34	93	1.18	18	60.87	2,307	لوز يابس
Walnut	0.88	10	-	-	-	-	0.88	10	جوز
Pomegranate	3.22	128	0.07	5	0.44	19	2.71	104	رمان
Other Trees	11.63	395	0.30	18	1.28	37	10.05	340	أشجار بستنة أخرى
Olive	6,607.03	117,212	28.98	513	179.98	3,302	6,398.07	113,397	زيتون
Total	7,375.65	162,885	38.53	839	203.17	4,126	7,133.95	157,920	المجموع

جدول 63: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة غير المثمرة في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري ونوع المحصول، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 63: Number and Area of Unbearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation and Type of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة: دونم، العدد: شجرة

Type of Crop	Type of Irrigation						نمط الري		نوع المحصول
	المجموع		Not Stated		مروي		Rainfed		
	Total		غير مبين		Irrigated		بعلبي		
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Fig	9.52	188	-	-	3.13	55	6.39	133	تين
Aloe	0.12	7	-	-	-	-	0.12	7	صبر
Guava	0.04	1	-	-	0.04	1	-	-	جوافة
Lemon	0.83	20	-	-	0.26	13	0.57	7	ليمون
Mandarin	0.28	3	-	-	0.28	3	-	-	مندلينا
Other Citrus	3.00	150	-	-	-	-	3.00	150	حمضيات أخرى
Grape	14.45	1,029	-	-	0.25	29	14.20	1,000	عنب
Berry	0.60	15	-	-	0.60	15	-	-	توت عادي
Apple	4.04	326	-	-	0.51	13	3.53	313	تفاح
Apricot	2.01	65	-	-	-	-	2.01	65	المشمش
Cherry	0.45	19	-	-	-	-	0.45	19	كرز
Peach	1.91	85	-	-	-	-	1.91	85	(دراق)خوخ
Plum	1.17	70	-	-	-	-	1.17	70	برقوق
Almond (hard)	8.22	328	-	-	0.84	40	7.38	288	لوز يابس
Other Trees	3.00	120	-	-	-	-	3.00	120	أشجار بستنة أخرى
Olive	807.44	16,050	7.00	190	166.36	3,409	634.08	12,451	زيتون
Total	857.08	18,476	7.00	190	172.27	3,578	677.81	14,708	المجموع

جدول 64: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة المثمرة المروية في محافظة القدس حسب طريقة الري ونوع المحصول، كما هو في 2010/10/01
Table 64: Number and Area of Bearing Irrigated Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Irrigation and Type of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة: دونم، العدد: شجرة

Type of Crop	Method of Irrigation						طريقة الري		نوع المحصول
	Total		Sprinkler رشاشات		Drip تنقيط		Surface سطحي		
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Date	0.64	7	-	-	-	-	0.64	7	بلح
Fig	7.26	126	-	-	0.53	8	6.73	118	تين
Aloe	0.12	4	-	-	-	-	0.12	4	صبر
Guava	0.03	1	-	-	-	-	0.03	1	جوافة
Bomaly	0.09	3	-	-	-	-	0.09	3	بوملي
Lemon	1.77	83	-	-	0.16	8	1.61	75	ليمون
Orange, Valencia Orange	2.52	102	-	-	-	-	2.52	102	برتقال
Clement	0.02	1	-	-	-	-	0.02	1	كلمنتينا
Other Citrus	0.09	4	-	-	-	-	0.09	4	حمضيات أخرى
Grape	2.03	112	-	-	0.13	8	1.90	104	عنب
Apple	0.51	21	-	-	0.24	12	0.27	9	تفاح
Apricot	0.11	4	-	-	-	-	0.11	4	المشمش
Cherry	0.10	2	-	-	-	-	0.10	2	كرز
Peach	2.94	197	-	-	-	-	2.94	197	خوخ (دراق)
Pears	2.00	80	-	-	-	-	2.00	80	كمثرى
Plum	0.06	3	-	-	-	-	0.06	3	برقوق
Almond (hard)	1.18	18	-	-	0.80	3	0.38	15	لوز يابس
Pomegranate	0.44	19	-	-	0.04	2	0.40	17	رمان
Other Trees	1.28	37	-	-	0.03	1	1.25	36	أشجار بستنة أخرى
Olive	179.98	3,302	-	-	13.68	230	166.30	3,072	زيتون
Total	203.17	4,126	-	-	15.61	272	187.56	3,854	المجموع

جدول 65: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة غير المثمرة المروية في محافظة القدس حسب طريقة الري ونوع المحصول، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 65: Number and Area of Unbearing Irrigated Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Irrigation and Type of Crop, As in 01/10/2011

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة: دونم، العدد: شجرة

Type of Crop	طريقة الري								نوع المحصول
	Method of Irrigation								
	Total		رشاشات Sprinkler		تنقيط Drip		سطحي Surface		
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Fig	3.13	55	-	-	-	-	3.13	55	تين
Guava	0.04	1	-	-	-	-	0.04	1	جوافة
Lemon	0.26	13	-	-	-	-	0.26	13	ليمون
Mandarin	0.28	3	-	-	-	-	0.28	3	مندلينا
Grape	0.25	29	-	-	-	-	0.25	29	عنب
Berry	0.60	15	-	-	-	-	0.60	15	توت عادي
Apple	0.51	13	-	-	-	-	0.51	13	تفاح
Almond (hard)	0.84	40	-	-	-	-	0.84	40	لوز يابس
Olive	166.36	3,409	5.00	100	2.68	65	158.68	3,244	زيتون
Total	172.27	3,578	5.00	100	2.68	65	164.59	3,413	المجموع

جدول 66: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة المثمرة وغير المثمرة في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الحماية ونوع المحصول، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 66: Number and Area of Bearing and Unbearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Protection and Type of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة: دونم، العدد: شجرة

Type of Crop	Type of Protection								نوع الحماية				نوع المحصول
	المجموع Total				غير مثمر Unbearing				مثمر Bearing				
	مكتشوف Open		محمي Protected		مكتشوف Open		محمي Protected		مكتشوف Open		محمي Protected		
	المساحة Area	العدد Number	المساحة Area	العدد Number	المساحة Area	العدد Number	المساحة Area	العدد Number	المساحة Area	العدد Number	المساحة Area	العدد Number	
Avocado	0.03	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	2	-	-	أفوجادو
Date	1.14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	12	-	-	بلح
Fig	147.82	2,492	-	-	9.52	188	-	-	138.30	2,304	-	-	تين
Aloe	0.49	19	-	-	0.12	7	-	-	0.37	12	-	-	صبر
Loquat	0.54	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	17	-	-	أسكندنيا
Guava	0.42	11	-	-	0.04	1	-	-	0.38	10	-	-	جوافة
Bomaly	0.11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	4	-	-	بوملي
Lemon	10.69	453	-	-	0.83	20	-	-	9.86	433	-	-	ليمون
Orange, Valencia Orange	2.85	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.85	111	-	-	برتقال
Mandarin	1.35	31	-	-	0.28	3	-	-	1.07	28	-	-	مندلينا
Clement	0.30	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	8	-	-	كلمنتينا
Other Citrus	10.91	493	-	-	3.00	150	-	-	7.91	343	-	-	حمضيات أخرى
Grape	491.58	38,003	-	-	14.45	1,029	-	-	477.13	36,974	-	-	عنب
Berry	0.65	17	-	-	0.60	15	-	-	0.05	2	-	-	توت عادي
Apple	15.08	862	-	-	4.04	326	-	-	11.04	536	-	-	تفاح
Apricot	10.95	440	-	-	2.01	65	-	-	8.94	375	-	-	المشمش
Cherry	1.05	46	-	-	0.45	19	-	-	0.60	27	-	-	كرز
Peach	18.87	944	-	-	1.91	85	-	-	16.96	859	-	-	خوخ (دراق)
Pears	2.17	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.17	85	-	-	
Plum	9.92	650	-	-	1.17	70	-	-	8.75	580	-	-	
Almond (hard)	72.61	2,746	-	-	8.22	328	-	-	64.39	2,418	-	-	
Walnut	0.88	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.88	10	-	-	
Pomegranate	3.22	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.22	128	-	-	
Other Trees	14.63	515	-	-	3.00	120	-	-	11.63	395	-	-	
Olive	7,414.47	133,262	-	-	807.44	16,050	-	-	6,607.03	117,212	-	-	
Total	8,232.73	181,361	-	-	857.08	18,476	-	-	7,375.65	162,885	-	-	

جدول 67: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة المثمرة وغير المثمرة في محافظة القدس حسب طريقة الزراعة ووضع المحصول، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 67: Number and Area of Bearing and Unbearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Farming and Status of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة: دونم، العدد: شجرة

Status of Crop	طريقة الزراعة												وضع المحصول
	Method of Farming												
	المجموع				غير مثمر				مثمر				
	Scattered		Compact		Scattered		Compact		Scattered		Compact		
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	
Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number		
Single	753.87	14,020	5,416.66	102,821	65.45	1,164	524.07	10,850	688.42	12,856	4,892.59	91,971	منفرد
Associated	20.23	591	254.03	4,682	0.15	9	19.23	420	20.08	582	234.80	4,262	مقترن
Mixed	289.10	8,983	1,498.84	50,264	51.71	1,221	196.47	4,812	237.39	7,762	1,302.37	45,452	مختلط
Total	1,063.20	23,594	7,169.53	157,767	117.31	2,394	739.77	16,082	945.89	21,200	6,429.76	141,685	المجموع

جدول 68: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة المثمرة المروية في محافظة القدس حسب طريقة الري وطريقة الزراعة، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 68: Number and Area of Bearing Irrigated Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Irrigation and Method of Farming, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة بالدونم، العدد: شجرة

Method of Farming	طريقة الري								طريقة الزراعة
	Method of Irrigation		رشاشات		تنقيط		سطحي		
	Total	المجموع	Sprinkler	العدد	Drip	العدد	Surface	العدد	
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Compact	180.43	3,608	-	-	12.50	210	167.93	3,398	مكثف
Scattered	22.74	518	-	-	3.11	62	19.63	456	مبعثر
Total	203.17	4,126	-	-	15.61	272	187.56	3,854	المجموع

جدول 69: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة غير المثمرة المروية في محافظة القدس حسب طريقة الري وطريقة الزراعة، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 69: Number and Area of Unbearing Irrigated Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Irrigation and Method of Farming, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة بالدونم، العدد: شجرة

Method of Farming	طريقة الري Method of Irrigation								طريقة الزراعة
	المجموع Total		رشاشات Sprinkler		تنقيط Drip		سطحي Surface		
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Compact	167.17	3,483	5.00	100	2.68	65	159.49	3,318	مكثف
Scattered	5.10	95	-	-	-	-	5.10	95	مبعثر
Total	172.27	3,578	5.00	100	2.68	65	164.59	3,413	المجموع

جدول 70: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة المثمرة وغير المثمرة في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الحماية وطريقة الزراعة، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 70: Number and Area of Bearing and Unbearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Protection and Method of Farming, As in 01/10/2010

المساحة: دونم، العدد: شجرة												
Method of Farming	نوع الحماية											طريقة الزراعة
	المجموع				غير مثمر				مثمر			
	مكتشف		محمي		مكتشف		محمي		مكتشف		محمي	
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number
Compact	7,169.53	157,767	-	-	739.77	16,082	-	-	6,429.76	141,685	-	-
Scattered	1,063.20	23,594	-	-	117.31	2,394	-	-	945.89	21,200	-	-
Total	8,232.73	181,361	-	-	857.08	18,476	-	-	7,375.65	162,885	-	-

جدول 71: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة المثمرة في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري ووضع المحصول، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 71: Number and Area of Bearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation and Status of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة بالدونم، العدد: شجرة

Status of Crop	نمط الري								وضع المحصول
	Type of Irrigation								
	المجموع Total		غير مبين Not Stated		مروي Irrigated		بعلی Rainfed		
	المساحة المساحة Area	العدد العدد Number	المساحة المساحة Area	العدد العدد Number	المساحة المساحة Area	العدد العدد Number	المساحة المساحة Area	العدد العدد Number	
Single	5,581.01	104,827	15.37	317	122.14	2,394	5,443.50	102,116	منفرد
Associated	254.88	4,844	-	-	4.05	98	250.83	4,746	مقترن
Mixed	1,539.76	53,214	23.16	522	76.98	1,634	1,439.62	51,058	مختلط
Total	7,375.65	162,885	38.53	839	203.17	4,126	7,133.95	157,920	المجموع

جدول 72: عدد ومساحة أشجار البستنة غير المثمرة في محافظة القدس حسب نمط الري ووضع المحصول، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 72: Number and Area of Unbearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation and Status of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

المساحة بالدونم، العدد: شجرة

Status of Crop	نمط الري Type of Irrigation								وضع المحصول
	المجموع Total		غير مبين Not Stater		مروي Irrigated		بعلّي Rainfed		
	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	المساحة	العدد	
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Single	589.52	12,014	7.00	190	155.77	3,165	426.75	8,659	منفرد
Associated	19.38	429	-	-	3.00	70	16.38	359	مقترن
Mixed	248.18	6,033	-	-	13.50	343	234.68	5,690	مختلط
Total	857.08	18,476	7.00	190	172.27	3,578	677.81	14,708	المجموع

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Table 73: Number and Area of Bearing Irrigated Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Irrigation and Status of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

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Method of Farming	Method of Irrigation								
	Total		Sprinkler		Drip		Surface		
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Single	122.14	2,394	-	-	11.18	170	110.96	2,224	
Associated	4.05	98	-	-	-	-	4.05	98	
Mixed	76.98	1,634	-	-	4.43	102	72.55	1,532	
Total	203.17	4,126	-	-	15.61	272	187.56	3,854	

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Table 74: Number and Area of Unbearing Irrigated Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Method of Irrigation and Status of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

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Method of Farming	Method of Irrigation								
	المجموع Total		Sprinkler		Drip		Surface		
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Single	155.77	3,165	5	100	2.68	65	148.09	3,000	
Associated	3.00	70	-	-	-	-	3.00	70	
Mixed	13.50	343	-	-	-	-	13.50	343	
Total	172.27	3,578	5.00	100	2.68	65	164.59	3,413	

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Table 75: Number and Area of Bearing and Unbearing Horticulture Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Protection and Status of Crop, As in 01/10/2010

Area: Dunum, Number: Tree

Status of Crop	Type of Protection												
	Total				Unbearingغير مثمر				Bearing				
	Open		Protected		Open		Protected		Open		Protected		
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Single	6,170.53	116,841	-	-	589.52	12,014	-	-	5,581.01	104,827	-	-	
Associated	274.26	5,273	-	-	19.38	429	-	-	254.88	4,844	-	-	
Mixed	1,787.94	59,247	-	-	248.18	6,033	-	-	1,539.76	53,214	-	-	
Total	8,232.73	181,361	-	-	857.08	18,476	-	-	7,375.65	162,885	-	-	

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Table 76: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Cattles, Sheep, Goats or Camels by Area Group of Holding, 2009/2010

Area Group of Holding in Dunum	Total	Mix	Camels Only	Goats Only	Sheep Only	Cattles Only	
Up to 2.99	987	333	1	383	258	12	حتى 2.99
3 - 5.99	65	22	1	29	12	1	3 - 5.99
6 - 9.99	27	12	-	9	6	-	6 - 9.99
10 - 19.99	32	9	-	12	11	-	10 - 19.99
20 - 29.99	11	4	-	4	3	-	20 - 29.99
30 - 39.99	10	2	-	7	1	-	30 - 39.99
40 - 49.99	4	1	-	1	2	-	40 - 49.99
50 - 59.99	3	1	-	1	1	-	50 - 59.99
60 - 69.99	2	1	-	1	-	-	60 - 69.99
70 - 79.99	1	1	-	-	-	-	70 - 79.99
80 +	9	5	-	3	1	-	+ 80
Total	1,151	391	2	450	295	13	

جدول 77: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس التي تربي أبقار أو ضأن أو ماعز أو جمال حسب حجم أسرة الحائز،
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Table 77: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Cattles, Sheep, Goats or Camels by Size of Holder Household, 2009/2010

Size of Holder Household	Total	Mix	Camels Only	Goats Only	Sheep Only	Cattles Only	
One Person	24	6	-	11	7	-	
2 - 3	217	78	-	76	61	2	3 - 2
4 - 5	234	75	1	94	61	3	5 - 4
6 - 9	511	179	-	201	123	8	9 - 6
10 +	164	52	1	68	43	-	+ 10
Not applicable	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Total	1,151	391	2	450	295	13	

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Table 78: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Cattles, Sheep, Goats or Camels by Legal Status of Holder, 2009/2010

Legal Status of Holder	Total	Mix	Camels Only	Goats Only	Sheep Only	Cattles Only	
Individual	604	206	1	228	162	7	
Partnership	22	13	-	6	2	1	
Household	525	172	1	216	131	5	
Total	1,151	391	2	450	295	13	

*Others: Include Company, Government, Cooperative Society, and Othes.

*أخرى: تشمل شركة، حكومة، جمعية، وأخرى

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Table 79: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Cattles, Sheep, Goats or Camels by Main Purpose of Production, 2009/2010

Main Purpose of Production	Total	Mix	Camels Only	Goats Only	Sheep Only	Cattles Only	
For Household Consumotion	678	209	1	296	165	7	
For Sale	449	177	1	144	121	6	
Not Stated	24	5	-	10	9	-	
Total	1,151	391	2	450	295	13	

جدول 80: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس التي تربي أبقار أو ضأن أو ماعز أو جمال حسب أسلوب إدارة الحيازة، 2010/2009

Table 80: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Cattles, Sheep, Goats or Camels by Holding Management Method, 2009/2010

Holding Management Method	Total	Mix	Camels Only	Goats Only	Sheep Only	Cattles Only	
Holder Himself	531	209	1	165	149	7	
Paid Manager	27	12	-	10	5	-	
Member of the Holders Family	566	162	1	264	133	6	
Not Stated	27	8	-	11	8	-	
Total	1,151	391	2	450	295	13	

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Table 81: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Cattles, Sheep, or Goats by Sex and Strain, 2009/2010

Strain	Sex			
	Males and Females	Females Only	Males Only	
Cattles	12	25	7	
Local	3	5	2	
Friesian	7	18	3	
Hybrid	2	2	2	
Sheep	613	79	15	
Local	469	40	11	
Asaf	126	35	3	
Hybrid	17	4	1	
Others	1	-	-	
Goats	717	120	16	
Local	637	96	14	
Shami	46	11	1	
Hybrid	33	12	1	
Others	1	1	-	

جدول 82: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس التي تربي أبقار حسب العمر والسلالة، 2010/2009

Table 82: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Cattles by Age and Strain, 2009/2010

Strain	Age			
	+ 2	2-1	Less Than 1 Year	
Cattles	26	13	20	
Local	6	4	6	
Friesian	19	8	10	
Hybrid	1	1	4	

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Table 83: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Sheep or Goats by Age and Strain, 2009/2010

Strain	Age		
	+ 1	Less Than 1 Year	
Sheep	675	302	
Local	501	190	
Asaf	153	95	
Hybrid	20	16	
Others	1	1	
Goats	823	363	
Local	725	290	
Shami	55	38	
Hybrid	41	33	
Others	2	2	

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Table 84: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Cattles, Sheep or Goats by Type of Production System and Strain, 2009/2010

Strain	Type of Production System			
	Not Stated	Semi-Nomadic	Ranching	
Cattles	-	2	42	
Local	-	-	10	
Friesian	-	2	26	
Hybrid	-	-	6	
Others	-	-	-	
Sheep	32	468	207	
Local	17	386	117	
Asaf	14	69	81	
Hybrid	1	12	9	
Others	-	1	-	
Goats	49	552	252	
Local	38	515	194	
Shami	7	18	33	
Hybrid	4	17	25	
Others	-	2	-	

جدول 85: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس التي تربي أبقار أو ضأن أو ماعز حسب الغرض الرئيسي للتربية والسلالة،
2010/2009

Table 85: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Cattles, Sheep or Goats by Main Purpose of Production and Strain, 2009/2010

Strain	Main Purpose of Production			
	Not Stated	For Meat	For Milk	
Cattles	-	13	31	
Local	-	3	7	
Friesian	-	6	22	
Hybrid	-	4	2	
Sheep	2	172	533	
Local	-	128	392	
Asaf	2	37	125	
Hybrid	-	7	15	
Others	-	-	1	
Goats	2	228	623	
Local	1	211	535	
Shami	1	8	49	
Hybrid	-	9	37	
Others	-	-	2	

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Table 86: Number of Cattles in Jerusalem Governorate by Strain, Sex and Locality, As in 01/10/2010

Locality	Total	Strain and Sex										
		Total		Others		Hybrid		Friesian		Local		
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Jerusalem Governorate	379	150	229	-	-	19	125	95	69	36	35	()
Rafat	63	2	61	-	-	1	10	1	31	-	20	
Kafr 'Aqab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mikhmas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qalandiya Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qalandiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Duqqu	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Jaba'	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Al Judeira	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	126	16	110	-	-	-	100	1	-	15	10	
Beit 'Anan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Al Jib	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Bir Nabala	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Beit Ijza	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Al Qubeiba	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Hanina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Biddu	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
An Nabi Samwil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hizma	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	-	
Beit Hanina al Balad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qatanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Surik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Table 86 (Cont.): Number of Cattles in Jerusalem Governorate by Strain, Sex and Locality, As in 01/10/2010

Locality	Total	Strain and Sex										
		Total		Others		Hybrid		Friesian		Local		
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Beit Ikka	36	21	15	-	-	2	-	19	15	-	-	()
Shu'fat Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	39	25	14	-	-	15	14	10	-	-	-	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Al 'Eizariya	54	46	8	-	-	-	-	40	7	6	1	
Silwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abu Dis	25	11	14	-	-	-	-	11	14	-	-	
'Arab al Jahalin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jabal al Mukabbir	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Table 87: Number of Sheep in Jerusalem Governorate by Strain, Sex and Locality, As in 01/10/2010

Locality	Total	Strain and Sex										
		Total		Others		Hybrid		Asaf		Local		
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Jerusalem Governorate	32,543	26,987	5,556	34	8	981	114	3,310	745	22,662	4,689	()
Rafat	182	117	65	-	-	-	-	5	2	112	63	
Kafr 'Aqab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mikhmas	1,570	1,263	307	-	-	320	20	390	165	553	122	
Qalandiya Camp	99	68	31	-	-	-	-	13	6	55	25	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qalandiya	328	258	70	-	-	-	-	28	29	230	41	
Beit Duqqu	66	58	8	-	-	-	-	25	6	33	2	
Jaba'	453	375	78	-	-	-	-	57	5	318	73	
Al Judeira	20	18	2	-	-	-	-	18	2	-	-	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	375	264	111	-	-	-	-	44	14	220	97	
Beit 'Anan	271	249	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	22	
Al Jib	739	651	88	34	8	-	-	85	21	532	59	
Bir Nabala	760	618	142	-	-	20	20	104	57	494	65	
Beit Ijza	25	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	
Al Qubeiba	101	81	20	-	-	-	-	22	1	59	19	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	119	107	12	-	-	30	5	19	1	58	6	
Beit Hanina	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	
Biddu	105	88	17	-	-	-	-	41	8	47	9	
An Nabi Samwil	344	308	36	-	-	166	28	22	3	120	5	
Hizma	283	249	34	-	-	-	-	30	3	219	31	
Beit Hanina al Balad	211	200	11	-	-	-	-	89	6	111	5	
Qatanna	67	56	11	-	-	7	2	49	9	-	-	
Beit Surik	119	94	25	-	-	-	-	72	13	22	12	

جدول 87 (تابع): عدد الضأن في محافظة القدس حسب السلالة والجنس والتجمع، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 87 (Cont.): Number of Sheep in Jerusalem Governorate by Strain, Sex and Locality, as in 01/10/2010

Locality	Total	Strain and Sex										
		Total		Others		Hybrid		Asaf		Local		
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Beit Ikse	935	887	48	-	-	-	-	3	-	884	48	()
Shu'fat Camp	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	2,628	1,896	732	-	-	8	2	873	129	1,015	601	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	3,605	3,393	212	-	-	-	-	20	2	3,373	210	
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayyem	1,679	1,369	310	-	-	190	10	182	8	997	292	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	90	79	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	11	
Al 'Eizariya	1,250	1,054	196	-	-	19	3	531	139	504	54	
Silwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	()
Abu Dis	1,064	745	319	-	-	193	21	247	47	305	251	
'Arab al Jahalin	12,384	10,068	2,316	-	-	-	-	84	5	9,984	2,311	
Jabal al Mukabbir	114	59	55	-	-	-	-	20	35	39	20	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	1,800	1,600	200	-	-	1	-	55	3	1,544	197	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	35	22	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	13	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	716	670	46	-	-	27	3	180	25	463	18	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Table 88: Number of Goats in Jerusalem Governorate by Strain, Sex and Locality, As in 01/10/2010

Locality	Total	Strain and Sex										
		Total		Others		Hybrid		Shami		Local		
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Jerusalem Governorate	26,414	22,412	4,002	12	6	385	142	667	183	21,348	3,671	()
Rafat	278	172	106	-	-	-	-	59	8	113	98	
Kafr 'Aqab	15	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	
Mikhmas	487	397	90	-	-	16	2	19	1	362	87	
Qalandiya Camp	53	44	9	-	-	-	-	11	2	33	7	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	164	146	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	18	
Qalandiya	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Beit Duqqu	89	73	16	-	-	6	1	4	3	63	12	
Jaba'	871	766	105	-	-	-	-	22	5	744	100	
Al Judeira	93	64	29	-	-	9	3	9	8	46	18	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	621	321	300	-	-	6	1	-	-	315	299	
Beit 'Anan	205	188	17	-	-	-	-	4	1	184	16	
Al Jib	672	579	93	10	6	32	8	61	17	476	62	
Bir Nabala	810	705	105	-	-	6	1	24	1	675	103	
Beit Ijza	46	24	22	-	-	-	-	6	-	18	22	
Al Qubeiba	147	116	31	-	-	16	10	7	4	93	17	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	35	27	8	-	-	-	-	19	5	8	3	
Beit Hanina	4	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Biddu	124	101	23	-	-	1	-	3	-	97	23	
An Nabi Samwil	38	23	15	-	-	23	15	-	-	-	-	
Hizma	1,689	1,481	208	-	-	-	-	5	1	1,476	207	
Beit Hanina al Balad	402	379	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	23	

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Table 88 (Cont.): Number of Goats in Jerusalem Governorate by Strain, Sex and Locality, As in 01/10/2010

Locality	Total	Strain and Sex										
		Total		Others		Hybrid		Shami		Local		
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Qatanna	338	295	43	-	-	23	4	53	5	219	34	()
Beit Surik	91	71	20	-	-	18	7	-	-	53	13	
Beit Iksa	351	321	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	30	
Shu'fat Camp	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	1,697	1,076	621	-	-	-	-	54	21	1,022	600	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	6,753	6,373	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,373	380	
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayyem	849	729	120	-	-	1	1	4	4	724	115	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	
Al 'Eizariya	1,378	1,063	315	-	-	40	15	193	84	830	216	
Silwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abu Dis	297	251	46	-	-	38	16	64	11	149	19	
'Arab al Jahalin	7,004	5,974	1,030	-	-	100	50	43	2	5,831	978	
Jabal al Mukabbir	61	40	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	21	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	401	319	82	-	-	46	6	3	-	270	76	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	22	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	312	266	46	2	-	2	-	-	-	262	46	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Table 89: Number of Cattles in Jerusalem Governorate by Age, Sex and Strain, As in 01/10/2010

Strain	Total	العمر والجنس Age and Sex						
		+ 2		2-1		Less Than 1 Year		
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Local	71	15	-	8	6	13	29	
Friesian	164	54	2	9	13	32	54	
Hybrid	144	1	1	-	10	18	114	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	379	70	3	17	29	63	197	

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**Table 90: Number of Sheep and Goats in Jerusalem Governorate by Age, Sex and Strain,
As in 01/10/2010**

Strain	Total	العمر والجنس Age and Sex				
		+1		Less Than 1 Year		
		Females	Males	Females	Males	
Sheep	32,543	23,673	2,239	3,314	3,317	ماعز
Local	27,351	20,086	1,894	2,576	2,795	
Asaf	4,055	2,753	287	557	458	
Hybrid	1,095	818	58	163	56	
Others	42	16	-	18	8	
Goats	26,414	19,789	1,858	2,623	2,144	
Local	25,019	19,019	1,701	2,329	1,970	
Shami	850	527	90	140	93	
Hybrid	527	232	67	153	75	
Others	18	11	-	1	6	

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Table 91: Number of Cattles, Sheep and Goats in Jerusalem Governorate by Main Purpose of Production and Strain, As in 01/10/2010

Strain	Total	Main Purpose of Production			
		Not Stated	For Meat	For Milk	
Cattles	379	-	275	104	
Local	71	-	48	23	
Friesian	164	-	86	78	
Hybrid	144	-	141	3	
Others	-	-	-	-	
Sheep	32,543	29	10,154	22,360	
Local	27,351	-	8,415	18,936	
Asaf	4,055	29	1,360	2,666	
Hybrid	1,095	-	379	716	
Others	42	-	-	42	
Goats	26,414	20	10,522	15,872	
Local	25,019	6	10,255	14,758	
Shami	850	14	180	656	
Hybrid	527	-	87	440	
Others	18	-	-	18	

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Table 92: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Poultry by Area of Worked Barns and Type, 2009/2010

Type	Total	Area of Worked Barn (m ²) (²)		
		+ 1,000 - 500	500 Less than 500	
Mothers of Broiler	3	1	2	
Broilers	24	1	23	
Layers	17	7	10	
Turkey Males	-	-	-	
Turkey Females	-	-	-	

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Table 93: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Poultry by Maximum Capacity of Barns and Type, 2009/2010

Type	Total	Maximum Capacity of Barns					
		+ 7,000	6,999 - 4,000	3,999 -2,000	1,999 - 1,000	1,000 Less than 1,000	
Mothers of Broiler	3	1	1	1	-	-	
Broilers	24	-	5	9	8	2	
Layers	17	2	6	4	1	4	
Turkey Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Table 94: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Poultry by Number of Poultry and Type, As in 01/10/2010

Type	المجموع Total	Number of poultry			
		+ 4,000 -2,000	1,999 - 1,000	1000 Less than 1,000	
Broiler	24	4	4	16	
Turkey Males	-	-	-	-	
Turkey Females	-	-	-	-	

جدول 95: عدد الدواجن المرباة في محافظة القدس حسب النوع والتجمع، كما هو في 2010/10/01

Table 95: Number of Raised Poultry in Jerusalem Governorate by Type and Locality, As in 01/10/2010

Locality	Type				
	Turkeys	Mothers of Broiler	Layers	Broilers	
Jerusalem Governorate	-	10,200	41,797	19,700	
Rafat	-	-	-	-	
Kafr 'Aqab	-	-	-	-	
Mikhmas	-	-	3,000	2,800	
Qalandiya Camp	-	-	-	-	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	-	()
Qalandiya	-	-	-	3,500	
Beit Duqqu	-	-	-	1,200	
Jaba'	-	-	-	-	
Al Judeira	-	3,200	-	6,400	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	-	-	-	-	
Beit 'Anan	-	-	-	-	
Al Jib	-	-	-	350	
Bir Nabala	-	-	-	-	
Beit Ijza	-	-	-	-	
Al Qubeiba	-	-	-	-	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	-	-	-	-	
Beit Hanina	-	-	-	-	
Biddu	-	-	6,500	1,500	
An Nabi Samwil	-	-	-	-	
Hizma	-	-	7,200	-	
Beit Hanina al Balad	-	-	-	-	
Qatanna	-	7,000	18,500	-	
Beit Surik	-	-	-	3,000	
Beit Iksa	-	-	-	-	
Shu'fat Camp	-	-	-	-	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	-	-	6,500	-	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	-	()
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayem	-	-	-	-	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	-	-	-	-	()
Al 'Eizariya	-	-	27	150	
Silwan	-	-	70	300	
Ath Thuri	-	-	-	-	
Abu Dis	-	-	-	-	
'Arab al Jahalin	-	-	-	-	
Jabal al Mukabbir	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	-	-	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	-	-	-	500	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	-	-	-	-	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	-	-	-	-	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	

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Table 96: Number of Raised Poultry Per Year, Area of Worked Barns and Average of Cycles Per Year in Jerusalem Governorate by Type and Locality, 2009/2010

Locality	Type of Poultry										نوع الدواجن	
	Turkey			Broilers Mothers		Layers		Broilers				
	Average of Cycles Per Year	Area of Worked Barns (m²)	Number	Area of Worked Barns (m²)	Number	Area of Worked Barns (m²)	Number	Average of Cycles Per Year	Area of Worked Barns (m²)	Number		
Jerusalem Governorate	-	-	-	1,150	10,200	6,870	41,797	3	5,112	137,800	()	
Rafat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	200	8,000		
Kafr 'Aqab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mikhmas	-	-	-	-	-	330	3,000	4	900	30,900		
Qalandiya Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Qalandiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	200	17,500		
Beit Duqqu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	320	6,100		
Jaba'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Al Judeira	-	-	-	400	3,200	-	-	4	750	28,000		
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Beit 'Anan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150	1,500		
Al Jib	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	2	112	1,950		
Bir Nabala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Beit Ijza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Al Qubeiba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Beit Hanina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100	1,200		
Biddu	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	6,500	3	350	5,500		
An Nabi Samwil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hizma	-	-	-	-	-	1,010	7,200	-	-	-		
Beit Hanina al Balad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Qatanna	-	-	-	500	7,000	2,100	18,500	-	-	-		
Beit Surik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	680	21,000		
Beit Iksha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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Table 96 (Cont.): Number of Raised Poultry Per Year, Area of Worked Barns and Average of Cycles Per Year in Jerusalem Governorate by Type and Locality, 2009/2010

Locality	Type of Poultry										نوع الدواجن	
	Turkey			Broilers Mothers		Layers		Broilers				
	Average of Cycles Per Year	Area of Worked Barns (m ²)	Number	Area of Worked Barns (m ²)	Number	Area of Worked Barns (m ²)	Number	Average of Cycles Per Year	Area of Worked Barns (m ²)	Number		
Shu'fat Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	()
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	-	-	-	250	-	1,000	6,500	-	-	-	-	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Al 'Eizariya	-	-	-	-	-	50	27	1	30	150	-	
Silwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abu Dis	-	-	-	-	-	30	70	4	840	5,500	-	
'Arab al Jahalin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jabal al Mukabbir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	480	10,500	-	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Table 97: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Poultry by Average Cycles Per Year and Type, 2009/2010

Type	Average Cycles Per Year and Type							
	Total	+ 6	5	4	3	2	1	
Broilers	24	-	5	6	3	4	6	ذكور حيش
Male Turkey	-	:	:	:	-	-	-	
Female Turkey	-	:	:	:	-	-	-	

(:): Not applicabel

:(:)

جدول 98: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس التي تربي دواجن حسب إجمالي عدد الطيور المرباة في السنة والنوع، 2010/2009

Table 98: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which Raising Poultry by Total Number of Raising Poultry Per Year and Type, 2009/2010

Type	Total	Total Number of Raising Poultry Per Year					
		+ 7,000	6,999 - 4,000	3,999 -2,000	1,999 - 1,000	1,000 Less than 1,000	
Mothers of Broiler	3	1	-	1	-	1	
Broilers	24	8	4	3	7	2	
Layers	17	2	2	3	4	6	
Turkey Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Table 99: Number of Poultry in Jerusalem Governorate by Maximum Capacity of Barns and Type, 2009/2010

Type	Total	Maximum Capacity of Barns					
		+ 7,000	6,999 - 4,000	3,999 - 2,000	1,999 - 1,000	1,000 Less than 1,000	
Mothers of Broiler	10,200	7,000	3,200	-	-	-	
Broilers	137,800	-	49,900	68,500	19,200	200	
Layers	41,797	17,000	17,400	5,750	1,200	447	
Turkey Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Table 100: Number of Poultry in Jerusalem Governorate by Area of Worked Barns and Type, 2009/2010

Type	Total	Area of Worked Barns (m ²) (²)				
		5,999 - 3,000	2,999 - 1,000	999 - 500	500 Less than 500	
Mothers of Broiler	10,200	7,000	-	-	3,200	
Broilers	137,800	1,000	-	-	136,800	
Layers	41,797	23,900	-	-	17,897	
Turkey Males	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey Females	-	-	-	-	-	

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Table 101: Number of Poultry in Jerusalem Governorate by Average Cycles Per Year and Type, 2009/2010

Type	Average Cycles Per Year and Type						
	Total	5	4	3	2	1	
Broilers	137,800	61,000	47,500	6,700	15,900	6,700	ذكور حبش
Male Turkey	-	:	:	-	-	-	
Female Turkey	-	:	:	-	-	-	

(:): Not applicabel

(:): لا ينطبق

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Table 102: Number of Domestic Poultry in Jerusalem Governorate by Type and Locality, As in 01/10/2010

Locality	Type					
	Others	Rabbits	Turkeys	Pigeons	Chickens	
Jerusalem Governorate	102	529	163	4,327	9,341	
Rafat	2	11	18	54	132	
Kafr 'Aqab	-	2	2	140	50	
Mikhmas	-	-	-	180	360	
Qalandiya Camp	-	-	-	-	20	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	-	-	()
Qalandiya	-	-	-	-	100	
Beit Duqqu	2	2	-	60	31	
Jaba'	-	-	-	45	117	
Al Judeira	25	65	5	50	69	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	-	-	-	100	73	
Beit 'Anan	-	7	-	128	92	
Al Jib	-	72	2	16	235	
Bir Nabala	5	-	-	190	373	
Beit Ijza	-	-	-	-	20	
Al Qubeiba	-	24	4	196	159	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Hanina	-	-	-	20	10	
Biddu	3	-	-	2	54	
An Nabi Samwil	-	-	-	-	40	
Hizma	-	23	1	201	273	
Beit Hanina al Balad	-	-	-	80	62	
Qatanna	5	42	8	256	245	
Beit Surik	-	7	-	15	340	
Beit Iksa	-	20	8	60	74	
Shu'fat Camp	-	41	31	352	1,516	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	-	-	-	-	-	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	10	1,062	()
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayem	-	23	6	220	439	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	-	4	4	12	30	()
Al 'Eizariya	9	95	4	512	861	
Silwan	-	-	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	-	-	-	-	-	
Abu Dis	40	43	4	661	436	
'Arab al Jahalin	1	32	58	350	1,680	
Jabal al Mukabbir	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	10	-	8	367	282	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	-	-	-	18	10	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	-	16	-	32	96	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	-	

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Table 103: Number of Equines in Jerusalem Governorate by Type and Locality, As in 01/10/2010

Locality	Type			
	Donkeys	Mules	Horses	
Jerusalem Governorate	923	117	251	
Rafat	6	24	54	
Kafr 'Aqab	2	-	2	
Mikhmas	10	1	11	
Qalandiya Camp	3	-	4	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	1	-	-	()
Qalandiya	7	-	4	
Beit Duqqu	28	8	4	
Jaba'	9	-	3	
Al Judeira	7	3	17	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	2	-	1	
Beit 'Anan	25	23	10	
Al Jib	31	14	24	
Bir Nabala	10	13	11	
Beit Ijza	8	11	7	
Al Qubeiba	1	-	1	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	-	-	-	
Beit Hanina	-	-	2	
Biddu	4	2	2	
An Nabi Samwil	2	-	-	
Hizma	27	2	12	
Beit Hanina al Balad	1	5	2	
Qatanna	3	-	2	
Beit Surik	18	8	5	
Beit Iksa	17	1	1	
Shu'fat Camp	-	-	-	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	
'Anata	21	-	5	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	210	-	7	()
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayem	17	-	3	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	2	-	-	()
Al 'Eizariya	17	1	15	
Silwan	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	2	-	-	
Abu Dis	5	-	19	
'Arab al Jahalin	375	-	4	
Jabal al Mukabbir	2	-	-	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	2	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	29	-	6	
Sharafat	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	5	1	11	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	14	-	2	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	

جدول 104: عدد خلايا النحل في محافظة القدس حسب النوع والتجمع، 2010/2009

Table 104: Number of Beehives in Jerusalem Governorate by Type and Locality, 2009/2010

Locality	Total	Number of Beehives		
		Modern Beehives	خلايا تقليدية Traditional Beehives	
Jerusalem Governorate	418	378	40	
Rafat	10	10	-	
Kafr 'Aqab	-	-	-	
Mikhmas	56	43	13	
Qalandiya Camp	8	-	8	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	()
Qalandiya	4	2	2	
Beit Duqqu	5	5	-	
Jaba'	-	-	-	
Al Judeira	25	25	-	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	10	10	-	
Beit 'Anan	-	-	-	
Al Jib	38	38	-	
Bir Nabala				
Beit Ijza	4	4	-	
Al Qubeiba	12	12	-	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	-	-	-	
Beit Hanina	-	-	-	
Biddu	55	55	-	
An Nabi Samwil	-	-	-	
Hizma	16	13	3	
Beit Hanina al Balad	-	-	-	
Qatanna	-	-	-	
Beit Surik	14	8	6	
Beit Iksha	89	89	-	
Shu'fat Camp	-	-	-	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	
'Anata	6	6	-	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	()
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayem	-	-	-	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	-	-	-	()
Al 'Eizariya	58	58	-	
Silwan	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	-	-	-	
Abu Dis	8	-	8	
'Arab al Jahalin	-	-	-	
Jabal al Mukabbir	-	-	-	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	-	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	-	-	-	
Sharafat	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	-	-	-	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	-	-	-	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	

جدول 105: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الحيازة ونوع العمالة الزراعية المستخدمة، 2010/2009

Table 105: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Agricultural Holdings and Type of Agricultural Employees, 2009/2010

Type of Employee	المجموع Total	نوع الحيازة Type of Holdings			نوع العمالة
		مختلطة Mixed	حيوانية Animal	نباتية Plant	
Unpaid Permanent Family Members	1,530	152	801	577	من افراد الاسرة دائمين بدون اجر
Unpaid Temporary Family Members	1,568	129	194	1,245	من افراد الاسرة مؤقتين بدون اجر
Permanent Wage Employees	130	7	34	89	عمال دائمين بأجر
Temporary Wage Employees	1,152	102	59	991	عمال مؤقتين بأجر

جدول 106: عدد الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس التي فيها عمال دائمين بأجر حسب نوع الحيازة وعدد العمال الدائمين بأجر، 2010/2009

Table 106: Number of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which have Permanent Wage Employees by Type of Agricultural Holding and Number of Paid Permanent Employees, 2009/2010

Number of Permanent Wage Employees	المجموع Total	Type of Agricultural Holding		نوع الحيازة	عدد العمال الدائمين بأجر
		مختلطة Mixed	حيوانية Animal	نباتية Plant	
1	58	3	24	31	1
2	27	1	6	20	2
3	11	-	3	8	3
4	16	1	1	14	4
5	8	1	-	7	5
6 +	10	1	-	9	+ 6
Total	130	7	34	89	المجموع
Average Number of Permanent Wage Employees in Agricultural Holding	2.4	3.0	1.4	2.8	معدل عدد العمال الدائمين بأجر في الحيازة الزراعية

جدول 107: عدد العمال الزراعيين الدائمين بأجر في الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الحيازة والجنس والتجمع، 2010/2009

Table 107: Number of Permanent Wage Employees in Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Agricultural Holding, Sex and Locality, 2009/2010

Locality	المجموع Total		Type of Holding				نوع الحيازة		التجمع
			مختلطة		Animal	حيوانية	Plant	نباتية	
	إناث	ذكور	إناث	ذكور	إناث	ذكور	إناث	ذكور	
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males		
Jerusalem Governorate	43	277	1	20	5	44	37	213	()
Rafat	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	
Kafr 'Aqab	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Mikhmas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qalandiya Camp	15	70	-	1	-	2	15	67	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Qalandiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Duququ	-	12	-	7	-	4	-	1	
Jaba'	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Al Judeira	4	12	-	-	-	-	4	12	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Beit 'Anan	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	
Al Jib	3	21	-	-	-	-	3	21	
Bir Nabala	2	13	1	5	-	-	1	8	
Beit Ijza	6	27	-	-	-	-	6	27	
Al Qubeiba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Beit Hanina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Biddu	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
An Nabi Samwil	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Hizma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Hanina al Balad	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Qatanna	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Beit Surik	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Beit Iksha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shu'fat Camp	2	15	-	-	-	-	2	15	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	6	14	-	4	-	2	6	8	()
Al 'Isawiya	3	19	-	-	3	19	-	-	
Az Za'ayyem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	2	3	-	-	2	3	-	-	()
Al 'Eizariya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Silwan	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	6	
Ath Thuri	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Abu Dis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
'Arab al Jahalin	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	2	
Jabal al Mukabbir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sharafat	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Sur Bahir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

جدول 108: عدد العمال الزراعيين الدائمين من أفراد الأسرة بدون أجر في الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الحيازة والجنس والتجمع،
2010/2009

Table 108: Number of Unpaid Family Member in Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Agricultural Holding, Sex and Locality, 2009/2010

Locality	المجموع Total		Type of Holding				نوع الحيازة		التجمع
			Mixed مختلطة		Animal حيوانية		Plant نباتية		
	إناث	ذكور	إناث	ذكور	إناث	ذكور	إناث	ذكور	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Jerusalem Governorate	1,122	2,224	139	231	552	1,152	431	841	()
Rafat	-	10	-	4	-	2	-	4	
Kafr 'Aqab	7	21	-	-	-	-	7	21	
Mikhmas	72	88	28	34	9	15	35	39	
Qalandiya Camp	4	9	2	3	-	1	2	5	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	2	4	1	3	1	1	-	-	
Qalandiya	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Beit Duqqu	99	132	15	16	-	-	84	116	
Jaba'	48	65	3	3	33	43	12	19	
Al Judeira	50	62	2	8	-	-	48	54	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	20	29	1	1	10	13	9	15	
Beit 'Anan	20	27	1	1	7	4	12	22	
Al Jib	81	95	18	9	5	7	58	79	
Bir Nabala	10	27	-	2	7	19	3	6	
Beit Ijza	4	13	-	-	2	5	2	8	
Al Qubeiba	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	11	19	5	6	2	3	4	10	
Beit Hanina	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	
Biddu	5	5	-	-	4	4	1	1	
An Nabi Samwil	4	10	4	5	-	-	-	5	
Hizma	100	152	27	40	37	47	36	65	
Beit Hanina al Balad	-	9	-	1	-	5	-	3	
Qatanna	3	31	1	9	-	3	2	19	
Beit Surik	57	182	6	15	5	13	46	154	
Beit Iksa	17	52	4	15	8	11	5	26	
Shu'fat Camp	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	85	171	7	15	31	77	47	79	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	190	185	-	-	190	185	-	-	
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Az Za'ayem	57	82	-	-	57	82	-	-	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Al 'Eizariya	58	162	4	8	48	107	6	47	
Silwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abu Dis	21	87	5	20	6	41	10	26	
'Arab al Jahalin	66	363	-	-	66	363	-	-	
Jabal al Mukabbir	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	23	92	5	10	16	64	2	18	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	6	26	-	2	6	24	-	-	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

جدول 109: عدد العمال الزراعيين المؤقتين من أفراد الأسرة بدون أجر في الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الحيازة والجنس والتجمع،

2010/2009

Table 109: Number of Temporary Unpaid Family Member in Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Agricultural Holding, Sex and Locality, 2009/2010

Locality	المجموع Total		Type of Holding				نوع الحيازة		التجمع
			Mixed	مختلطة	Animal	حيوانية	Plant	نباتية	
	إناث Females	ذكور Males	إناث Females	ذكور Males	إناث Females	ذكور Males	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
Jerusalem Governorate	1,207	1,933	130	196	96	181	981	1,556	()
Rafat	23	66	3	4	5	12	15	50	
Kafr 'Aqab	3	24	2	8	-	1	1	15	
Mikhmas	95	101	15	12	1	3	79	86	
Qalandiya Camp	3	6	1	-	1	-	1	6	
Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qalandiya	24	28	3	5	6	4	15	19	
Beit Duqqu	94	179	7	11	-	1	87	167	
Jaba'	67	86	1	4	1	3	65	79	
Al Judeira	58	59	7	12	-	-	51	47	
Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed	24	26	-	1	1	3	23	22	
Beit 'Anan	103	269	7	16	2	8	94	245	
Al Jib	127	174	26	41	5	16	96	117	
Bir Nabala	65	94	4	2	11	24	50	68	
Beit Ijza	17	48	1	5	-	1	16	42	
Al Qubeiba	87	107	10	18	5	6	72	83	
Kharayib Umm al Lahim	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Beit Hanina	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Biddu	127	178	7	15	4	7	116	156	
An Nabi Samwil	8	14	2	2	-	-	6	12	
Hizma	27	39	5	2	4	3	18	34	
Beit Hanina al Balad	21	27	2	-	8	12	11	15	
Qatanna	82	142	14	19	9	12	59	111	
Beit Surik	53	84	7	7	5	2	41	75	
Beit Iksa	16	34	-	3	1	4	15	27	
Shu'fat Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shu'fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
'Anata	4	13	-	-	-	1	4	12	
Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi)	1	6	-	-	1	6	-	-	()
Al 'Isawiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	()
Az Za'ayyem	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Jerusalem (Al Quds)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Al 'Eizariya	16	39	6	9	7	11	3	19	
Silwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ath Thuri	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	
Abu Dis	12	17	-	-	-	8	12	9	
'Arab al Jahalin	14	18	-	-	14	18	-	-	
Jabal al Mukabbir	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	4	
As Sawahira al Gharbiya	10	16	-	-	-	-	10	16	
Beit Safafa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	()
As Sawahira ash Sharqiya	11	7	-	-	4	3	7	4	
Sharafat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sur Bahir	10	9	-	-	1	2	9	7	
Ash Sheikh Sa'd	-	9	-	-	-	8	-	1	
Umm Tuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

جدول 110: عدد العمال الزراعيين في الحيازات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع العمالة والجنس والفئة العمرية، 2010/2009

Table 110: Number of Agricultural Employees in Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Employee, Sex and Age Group, 2009/2010

Age Group	المجموع Total	المجموع Total		عمال دائمين بأجر Permanent Wage Employees		من أفراد الأسرة بدون اجر Unpaid Family Members				الفئة العمرية
		إناث Females	ذكور Males	إناث Females	ذكور Males	Temporary Employee	عمال مؤقتين	Permanent Employee	عمال دائمين	
						إناث Females	ذكور Males	إناث Females	ذكور Males	
Less than 10 years	85	25	60	2	4	10	15	13	41	أقل من 10 سنوات
10 - 14	307	72	235	-	6	33	83	39	146	14 - 10
15 - 17	492	157	335	5	17	74	126	78	192	17 - 15
18 - 29	1,693	535	1,158	13	148	266	459	256	551	29 - 18
30 - 59	3,362	1,308	2,054	23	97	661	961	624	996	59 - 30
60 +	867	275	592	-	5	163	289	112	298	+ 60
Total	6,806	2,372	4,434	43	277	1,207	1,933	1,122	2,224	المجموع

جدول 111: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي تستخدم الآلات والمعدات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب مصدر ونوع الآلة، 2010/2009

Table 111: Number of Agricultural Holdings which Using Machines and Equipments in Jerusalem Governorate by Source and Type of Machine and Equipment, 2009/2010

Type of Machines and Equipment	Source of Machine							نوع الآلات والمعدات
	مصدر الآلة							
	غير مبين	اخرى	استلاف	مستأجرة من الحكومة	مستأجرة من جمعية تعاونية	مستأجرة من افراد	مملوكة	
	Not Stated	Other	Borrowed	Rented from the	Rented from society	Rented from others	owened	
Four-Wheel Tractor	6	-	1	1	10	467	54	()
Track-Laying Tractor	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Cultivator	1	-	-	-	-	10	5	
Plough	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	
Rotary Tiller	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	
Plastic Spreader	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	()
Spike -Tooth Harrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Disk Harrows	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Potatoes Planter	1	-	-	-	-	4	8	
Water Tank	2	-	-	-	-	1	44	
Thresher	2	-	-	-	-	60	1	()
Grounder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	()
Combine	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	()
Cutter - Bar	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Trailer	2	-	-	-	-	1	8	
Milking Machine	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Honey Extractor	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	

جدول 112: عدد الحيازات الزراعية التي تستخدم الآلات والمعدات الزراعية في محافظة القدس حسب نوع الحيازة الزراعية ونوع الآلة، 2010/2009

Table 112: Number of Agricultural Holdings which Using Machines and Equipments in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Agricultural Holdings and Type of Machine and Equipment, 2009/2010

Type of Machine and Equipment	Type of Holdings			نوع الآلات والمعدات
	مختلطة Mixed	حيواني Animal	نباتي Plant	
Four-Wheel Tractor	72	11	456	()
Track-Laying Tractor	-	-	2	
Cultivator	7	-	9	
Plough	3	-	5	
Rotary Tiller	6	-	12	
Plastic Spreader	1	-		()
Spike -Tooth Harrow	-	-	1	
Disk Harrows	-	-	1	
Potatoes Planter	4	-	9	
Water Tank	8	36	3	
Thresher	20	-	43	()
Grounder	1	-		()
Combine	22	-	58	()
Cutter - Bar	1	-	1	
Trailer	6	2	3	
Milking Machine	-	2	-	
Honey Extractor	2	3	-	

2010/2009

:113

Table 113: Number and Area of Agricultural Holdings that are Constrained by Israeli Measures in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Holding and Type of Constrained, 2009/2010

Type of Constrained	Total		نوع الحيازة الزراعية Type of Agricultural Holdings						
			Mixed		Animal		Plant		
	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	
Expansion and annexation wall Only	1,870.66	220	303.40	27	6.68	19	1,560.58	174	
Israeli Settlements Only	605.41	57	132.91	8	0.89	12	471.61	37	
Closed Israeli Military Areas Only	178.29	23	64.90	4	0.44	5	112.95	14	
Military Barriers Only	66.81	13	-	-	0.81	4	66.00	9	
More than One Israeli Constrained	6,882.04	907	2,028.39	82	62.51	425	4,791.14	400	
Total	9,603.21	1,220	2,529.60	121	71.33	465	7,002.28	634	

2010/2009

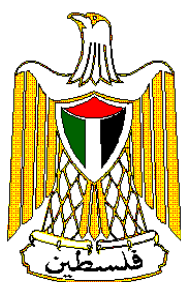
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Table 114: Selected Agricultural Indicators in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Holding, 2009/2010

Indicator	Total	Type of Holding			
		Mixed	Animal	Plant	
Number of the holdings which have hatchery	9	2	7	-	
Number of the holdings which have fishery	12	1	4	7	
Number of the holdings which the income from it is composed the main income of the Household	567	52	403	112	
Number of the holdings which benefit from the reclamation project or opening a street or any other projects	480	43	263	174	
Number of Male Camels	8	2	6	:	
Number of Female Camels	77	6	71	:	

(:): Not applicabel

:(:)



Palestinian National Authority

**Palestinian Central Bureau of
Statistics**

Ministry of Agriculture

Agricultural Census - 2010



Final Results – Jerusalem Governorate

May, 2012

Cover Price US

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Important Remarks

Based on the definition of ‘agricultural holding’ used in the collection of data for the agricultural census, the following remarks should be taken into consideration:

1. Data were not collected for cultivated areas where the total surface area was less than one dunum for open cultivated areas, or less than half a dunum for protected cultivated areas.
2. Areas that had not been cultivated or serviced (by plowing, pruning, spraying, etc., for five years or more) were not calculated as part of the total area of cultivated land.
3. Data were not collected for any livestock that did not meet the conditions for a livestock holding: The holder should have any number of cattle or camels, at least five head of sheep, goats, or pigs, at least 50 poultry birds (layers and broilers), or 50 rabbits, or other poultry like turkeys, ducks, fer, or a mixture of them, or at least three beehives controlled by the holder.
4. The area of cultivated land differs from the total area cultivated with tree horticulture, vegetables, and field crops according to the pattern of agriculture at governorate level in terms of permanent and temporary crops so that:
 - The cultivated land area could be greater than the total area cultivated with tree horticulture, vegetables, and field crops according to the scattered cultivation of permanent crops, concentrated according to the standard area for each type of tree.
 - The cultivated land area could be less than the total area cultivated with tree horticulture, vegetables, and field crops according to repeated cultivation in parcels on the basis of seasonal cultivation.
5. Some tables that are dealing with the numbers of holdings, have unheeded totals due to the probability of frequency of the same holding for more than one time in the same table due to the distribution of the holdings by various variables
6. Symbols Used in Tables: (-): Nill
(:): Not Applicable

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Introduction

Modern and accurate statistics are essential to establish national policies at all levels. Accordingly, the PCBS has striven since its establishment to collect and disseminate official statistics which meet international standards and concepts and are in accordance with Palestinian national requirements. In this regard, PCBS has conducted population, social and economic surveys, plus two censuses on population, housing and establishments in 1997 and 2007, in addition to developing various administrative records. In order to provide comprehensive statistics in all domains, PCBS launched the first census on agriculture in 2010 in the Palestinian Territory in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Union of Agricultural Work Committees.

The PCBS mandate is to develop and maintain the Palestinian National Statistics System based on professional principles and responsive to the needs of users, and capable of providing accurate, neutral, comprehensive and high quality official statistics which meet international standards in all areas. This should improve the capacity building of Palestinian national establishments in economic, social and environmental development and enhance the establishment of better developmental policies. The provision of statistical data will assist in planning at every level, in addition to developing and unifying standards and concepts of economic, social, population and geographic domains.

From the initial planning phase of the agriculture census, PCBS has sought full coordination and consultation with stakeholders to identify needs in agriculture-related statistics necessary for the development of this sector, and also to mobilize all partners to participate in the implementation of this first-ever census. Activities included bilateral consultation meetings, seminars, and workshops with public and private sectors and civil society institutions to ensure that the output of the agriculture census reflects national priorities and is comparable internationally.

We are pleased to release this Report which contains the final results of the agriculture census 2010 in Jerusalem Governorate, which consists of three chapters arranged in a manner that displays the results easily. It also provides the data user with comprehensive documentation of the agriculture census implementation procedures.

The first chapter displays the main results of the census. The second chapter displays the census methodology followed in the planning and conducting of the census, including the census questionnaire and its contents: it also documents the field work including the training, data collection and processing, plus evaluation of the quality of the statistical data collected. The third chapter describes the concepts and definitions adopted in the census. It is hoped that this census will provide the data necessary to build and develop the agricultural sector and to assist policy and decision makers in the process of national development.

May, 2012

**Ola Awad
President of PCBS**

Chapter One

Main Results

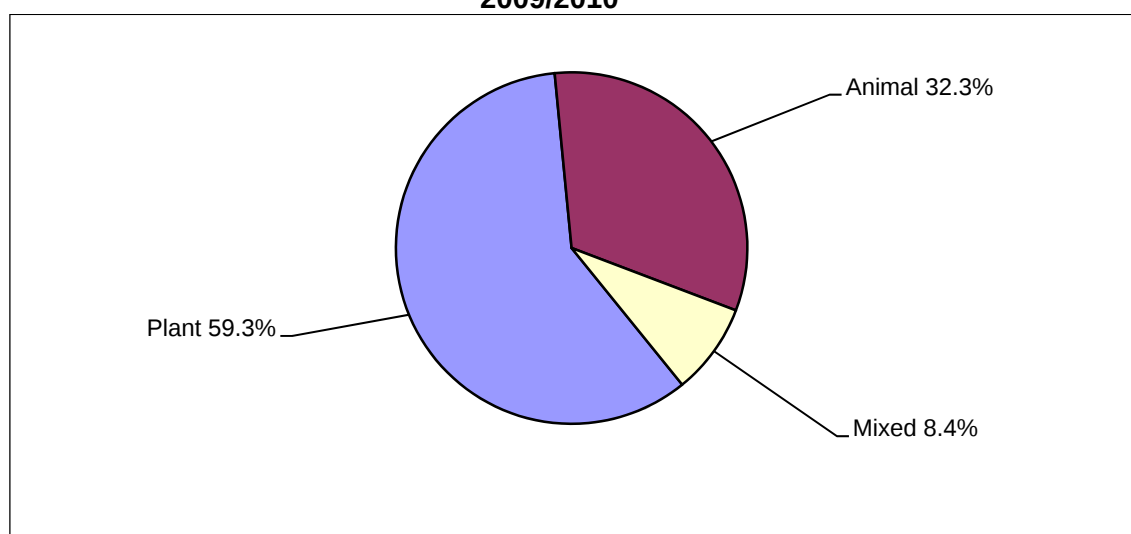
The final results of the Agricultural Census 2010 include the number of agricultural holdings, classified according to the type of holding (plant, animal, or mixed); the area of cultivated land during the agricultural year 2009/2010 from the first of October 2009 to 30 September 2010; the number of domestic livestock (cows, goats, sheep, poultry farms, domestic poultry and other kinds of animals as on the enumeration day of the first of October 2010; the agricultural labor force and its distribution according to sex and age; the number of agricultural machinery and equipment; and agricultural applications.

1.1 Agricultural Holdings

The results indicated that during the agricultural year 2009/2010 there were 2,983 agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate. The most common type of agricultural holding was plant holdings: there were 1,768 plant holdings, equivalent to 59.3% of all agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate.

The results indicated that during the agricultural year 2009/2010 there were 965 animal holdings, equivalent to 32.3% of all agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate. Data indicated that during the agricultural year 2009/2010 there were 250 mixed holdings, equivalent to 8.4% of all agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate.

Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Type, 2009/2010

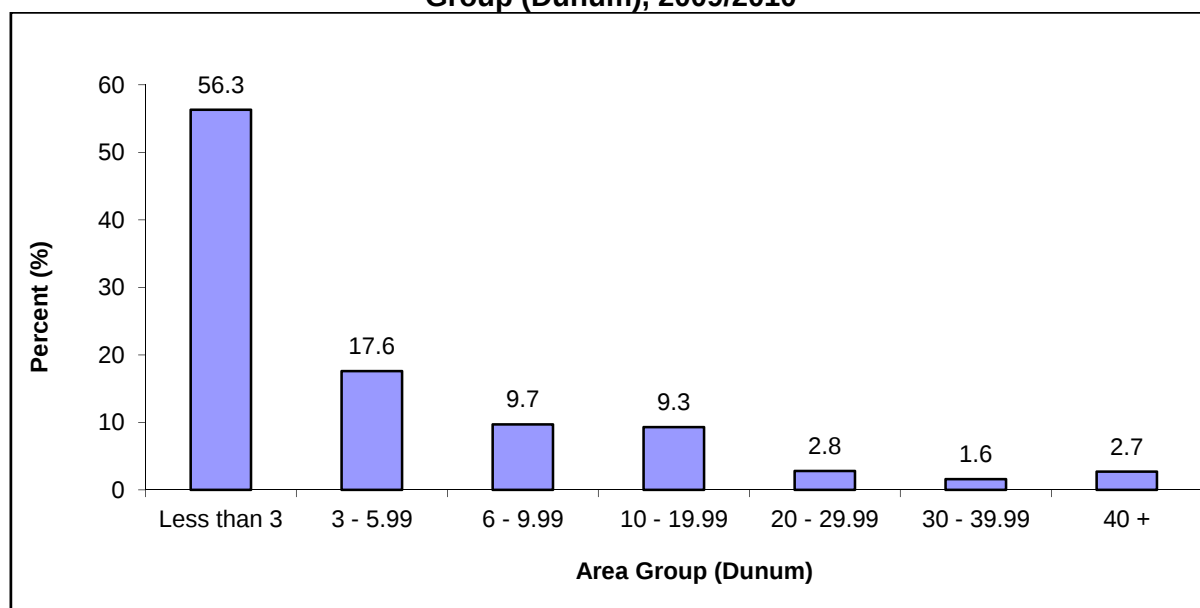


Most agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate 1,888 holdings (63.3%) were held legally by an individual holder, 970 holdings (32.5%) were held by a household, and 121 (4.1%) of agricultural holdings were held by a partnership in addition to 4 (0.1%) holdings were held by others or not stated. Most of agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate are managed by the holder: 1,568 holdings (52.6%). Household members manage 1,305 holdings (43.7%) while holdings managed by a hired manager made up 51 holdings (1.7%) in addition to 59 holdings (2.0%) with not stated management.

The main purpose of production of most of the agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate 2,361 holdings (79.1%) was household consumption during the agricultural year 2009/2010.

According to area of land, 56.3% of agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate (1,679 holdings) were classified as small (less than 3 dunums); 525 holdings (17.6%) were between three to 5.99 dunums in size; 290 holdings (9.7%) were between six and 9.99 dunums in size and 276 holdings (9.3%) were between ten to 19.99 dunums in size. The average size of the agricultural holding in Jerusalem Governorate was 6.5 dunums. The average size of the Plant holding was 8.7 dunums, 0.2 dunums for animal holdings and 14.6 dunums for mixed holdings.

Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Holdings in Jerusalem Governorate by Area Group (Dunum), 2009/2010

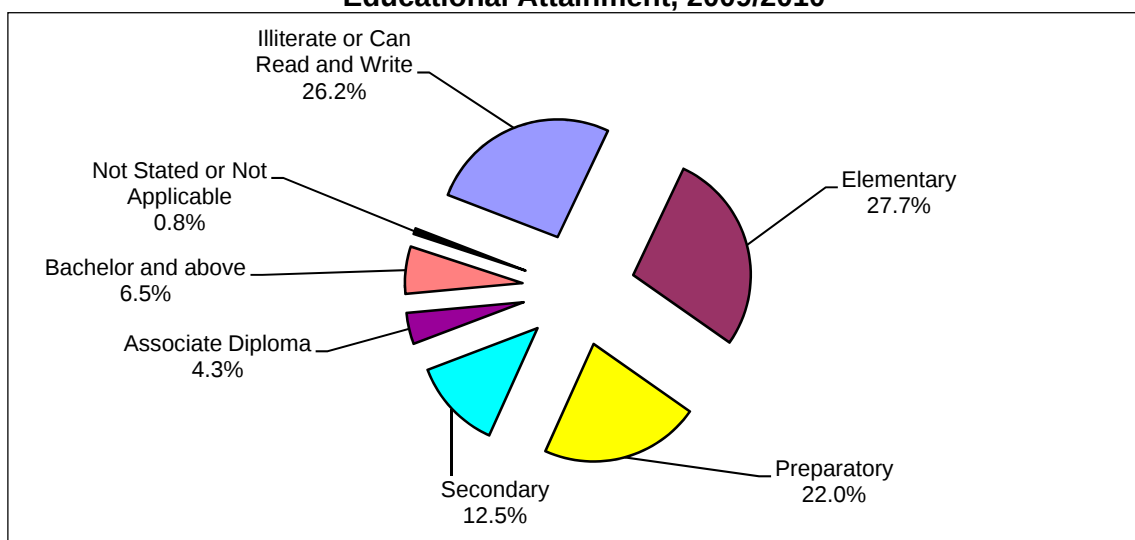


The results indicated that 2,486 of agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate are owned by the agricultural holders (83.3%), while 36 (1.2%) of agricultural holdings are rented or cultivated in return for a share of the production of the holding. Males hold 2,594 (87.0%) of the agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate while females hold 261 holdings (8.7%) and 124 agricultural holdings (4.2%) were held in partnership (male partnership or male/female partnership). In addition to 4 (0.1%) agricultural holdings the sex of the holder was not stated or not applicable.

1.2 Agricultural Holder

There were 3,015 agricultural holders in Jerusalem Governorate: 728 holders (24.1%) aged 40–49 years, 683 holders (22.7%) aged 50–59 years, and 842 holders (27.9%) aged 60 years or more. For 2,211 holders (73.3%) their main occupation was not in agriculture while for 684 holders (22.7%) agriculture was their main occupation. In 120 agricultural holders (4.0%) the main occupation of the holder was not stated or not applicable. In terms of educational attainment, 664 of agricultural holders (22.0%) had completed preparatory level of education and 197 of holders (6.5%) had bachelor's degree or higher.

Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Holders in Jerusalem Governorate by Educational Attainment, 2009/2010



1.3 Land Use

The total area of agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate for the 2009/2010 agricultural year was 19,250 dunums. Cultivated land made up 14,361 dunums (74.6%) of the total area of agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate, the largest area of cultivated land were in Beit 'Anan locality with 2,586 dunums (18.0%). Uncultivated land made up 4,889 dunums (25.4%) of the total area of agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate. the largest area of uncultivated land were in Hizma locality with 1,055 dunums (21.6%).

The cultivated land in Jerusalem Governorate as in 01/10/2010 was 14,361 dunums. Cultivated land was distributed as 90.4% cultivated land area (temporary and permanent crops) and temporary fallow land making up 8.6%. The area with the most cultivated land was Beit 'Anan locality with 1,894 dunums (14.6%). Permanent meadows and pastures made up 89.7% of all uncultivated agricultural land in Jerusalem Governorate: buildings on holdings accounted for 5.1%, and roads, passages, pools, unroofed barns and wasteland areas accounted for 5.2% of the area of uncultivated agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate.

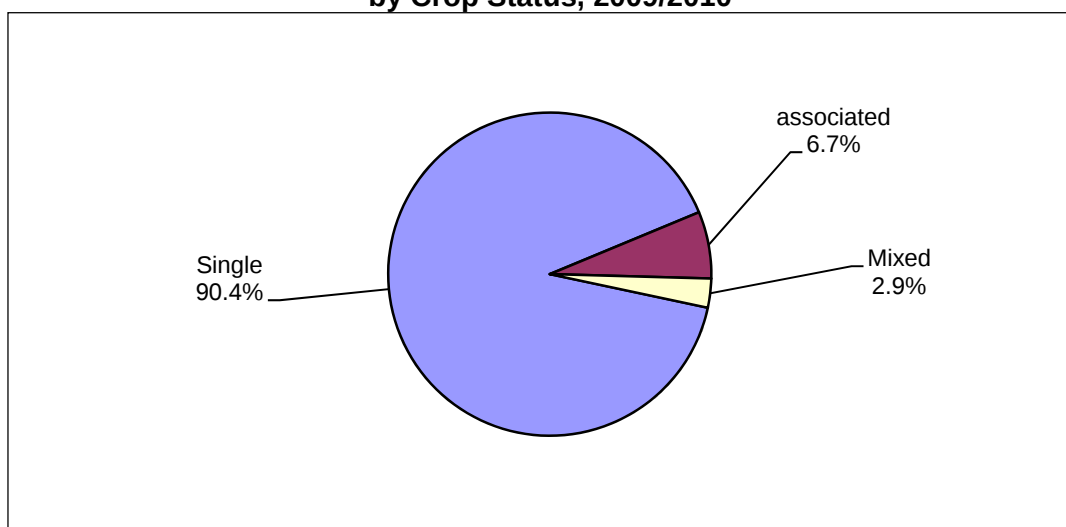
1.4 Crops

1. Field crops:

Areas cultivated with field crops totaled 1,714 dunums in Jerusalem Governorate during the 2009/2010 agricultural year: All field crops planted rainfed cultivation, except 3 dunums was planted irrigated. The area with the most cultivated crops was Hizma locality with 294 dunums (17.2%).

The area of land cultivated with field crops in winter in Jerusalem Governorate was 1,706 dunums while the area cultivated with field crops in summer was 8 dunums. Single crops made up 1,549 dunums, associated crops made up 115 dunums, and mixed crops totaled 50 dunums. Harvested field crops accounted for 1,372 dunums: 80.1% of all field crops in Jerusalem Governorate.

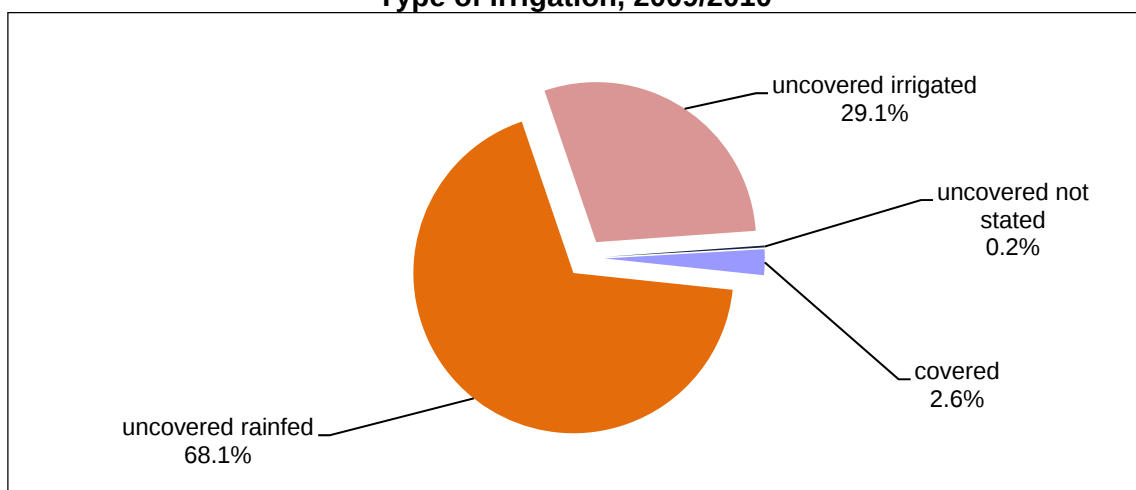
Percentage Distribution of the Cultivated Field Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Crop Status, 2009/2010



2. Vegetable crops:

The area of land cultivated with vegetable crops was 758 dunums in Jerusalem Governorate during the 2009/2010 agricultural year: Uncovered rainfed vegetable crops were planted on 517 dunums (68.1%), uncovered irrigated vegetable crops on 221 dunums (29.1%), uncovered vegetable crops whose type of irrigation was not stated on one dunum (0.2%), in addition to 19 dunums (2.6%) of covered vegetable crops. The area with the most cultivated crops was Al Jib locality with 314 dunums (41.5%).

Percentage Distribution of Vegetable Crops in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Irrigation, 2009/2010



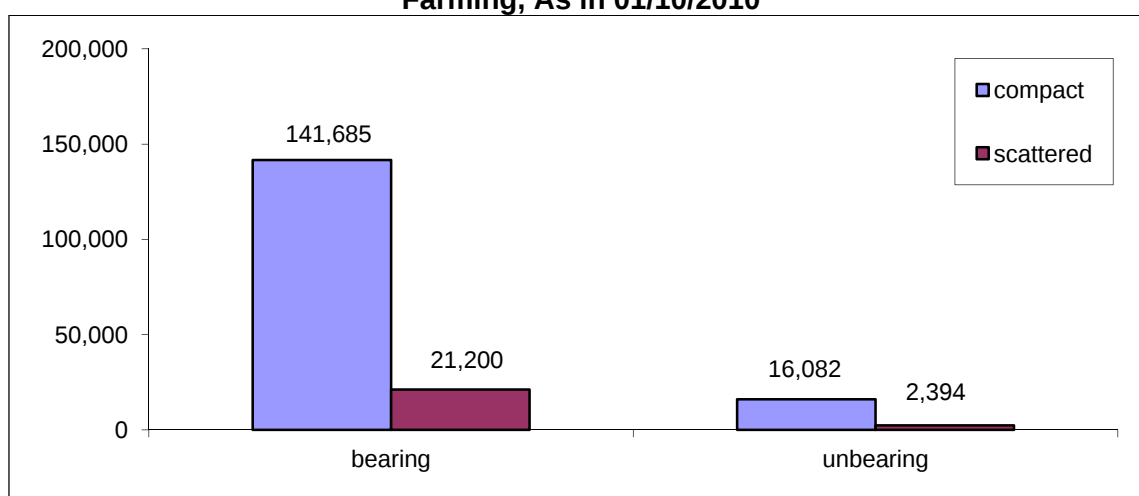
The area of land cultivated with vegetable crops in Jerusalem Governorate was 75 dunums in winter; 88 dunums in spring; 556 dunums in summer; 39 dunums in autumn. The area of land planted with single vegetable crops was 513 dunums; associated crops totaled 139 dunums; mixed crops were 106 dunums. The area of harvested vegetable crops in Jerusalem Governorate was 693 dunums: 91.4% of all cultivated vegetable crops.

3. Horticultural crops:

The area of land cultivated with horticultural crops was 8,233 dunums in Jerusalem Governorate. The percentage area of bearing trees was 89.6% with 10.4% of non-bearing trees. Olive trees made up 90.1% of the total area of horticultural trees in Jerusalem Governorate. Rainfed horticultural trees accounted for 94.9% of the total area of horticultural trees in Jerusalem Governorate. The results indicated that the percentage area of compact farming in Jerusalem Governorate was 87.1% with 12.9% of scattered farming. Also, 75.0% are single crops, 3.3% associated crops and 21.7% mixed crops.

There were about 181,361 horticultural trees in Jerusalem Governorate: 162,885 bearing trees and 18,476 non-bearing trees; 172,628 rainfed horticultural trees, 7,704 irrigated trees, and 1,029 was not stated type of irrigation.

Number of Bearing and Unbearing Trees in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Farming, As in 01/10/2010



1.5 Livestock

1. Cows:

There were 379 cows raised in Jerusalem Governorate: 229 males and 150 females. The breeds of cows in Jerusalem Governorate were 43.3% Holstein-Friesian cows; 18.7% local cows; 38.0% hybrid cows. Cows bred primarily for milk made up 27.4%, with 72.6% bred for meat. Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed locality raised the most cows (33.2%) in Jerusalem Governorate, then 16.6% in Rafat locality on the enumeration day, the first of October 2010.

2. Sheep:

There were 32,543 sheep raised in Jerusalem Governorate: 5,556 males and 26,987 females. The breeds of sheep in Jerusalem Governorate were 84.0% local (Awassi) sheep; 12.5% (Assaf) sheep; 3.4% hybrid sheep and 0.1% Other. The percentage of sheep raised primarily for milk was 68.7%, with 31.2% raised primarily for meat, in addition to 0.1% was not stated. 'Arab al Jahalin locality raised the most sheep (38.1%) in Jerusalem Governorate, then 11.1% in Al Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi) locality on the enumeration day, the first of October 2010.

3. Goats:

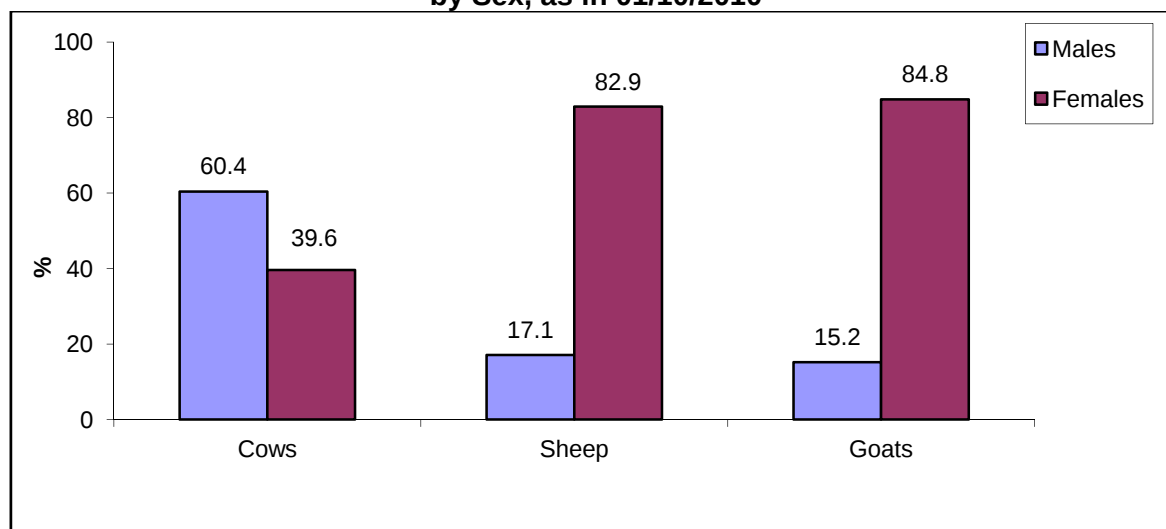
There were 26,414 goats raised in Jerusalem Governorate: 4,002 males and 22,412 females. The breeds of goats in Jerusalem Governorate were 94.7% local goats; 3.2% Shami (Syrian) goats; 2.0% hybrid goats; and 0.1% other. The percentage of goats raised primarily for milk

was 60.1%, with 39.8% for meat, in addition to 0.1% was not stated. 'Arab al Jahalin locality raised the most goats (26.5%) in Jerusalem Governorate then 25.6% in Al Ka'bina (Tajammu' Badawi) locality on the enumeration day, the first of October 2010.

4. Camels:

There were 85 camels raised in Jerusalem Governorate: 8 males and 77 females on the enumeration day, the first of October 2010.

Percentage Distribution of Cows, Goats and Sheep in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex, as in 01/10/2010



1.6 Poultry Farming

There were 19.7 thousand broilers, 41.8 thousand layers, 10.2 thousand mother of broilers on the enumeration day, the first of October 2010. In the 2009/2010 agricultural year, there were 137.8 thousand poultry of broilers. The area size of poultry barns in Jerusalem Governorate totaled 13.1 thousand m².

1.7 Domestic Poultry

There were 9.3 thousand domestic poultry birds in Jerusalem Governorate; 4.3 thousand pigeons; 163 birds of domestic turkeys, 529 rabbits and 102 other domestic birds on the enumeration day, the first of October 2010.

1.8 Bees

There were 418 beehives in Jerusalem Governorate of which 378 were modern beehives (90.4%) and 40 traditional beehives (9.6%) on the enumeration day, the first of October 2010.

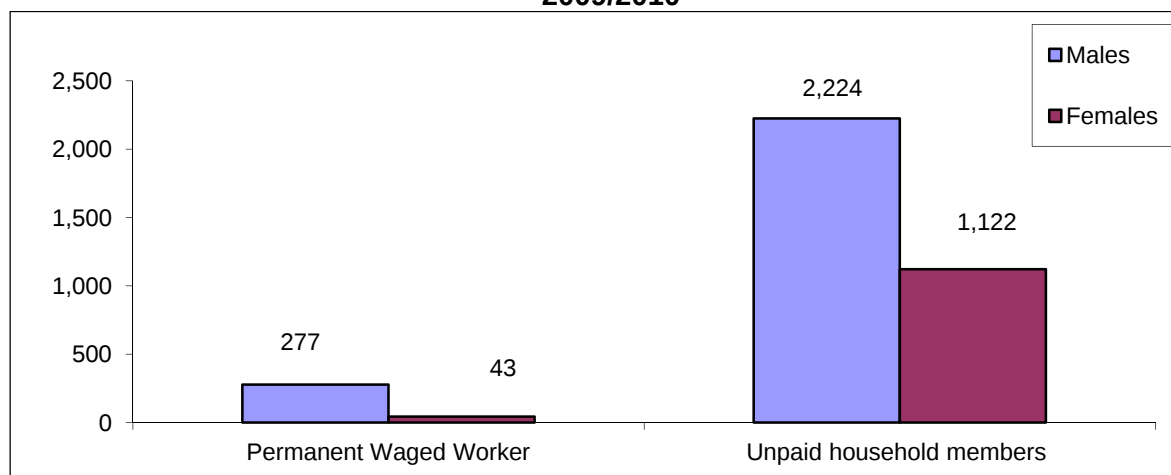
1.9 Other Animals (Equines)

The number of equines animals on agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate was 251 horses, 117 mules and 923 donkeys on the enumeration day, the first of October 2010.

1.10 Agricultural Labor Force

The results indicated that 130 agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate hired permanent waged workers, of which 44.6% hired one permanent waged worker, 47.7% hired two to five permanent waged workers, and 7.7% hired six permanent waged workers or more. The results also indicated that 50.3% of permanent waged workers on agricultural holdings were aged between 18-29 years and 86.6% of permanent waged workers were males.

Number of Permanent Waged and Unpaid Workers in Jerusalem Governorate by Sex, 2009/2010



There were 1,152 agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate which hired temporary waged workers, of which 86.0% were plant holdings, 5.1% animal holdings and 8.9% mixed holdings.

1.11 Agricultural Practices

The results indicated that 61.6% of all plant and mixed holdings in Jerusalem Governorate used organic fertilizers; 19.2% used chemical fertilizers; 27.4% used agricultural pesticides; 19.2% used improved agricultural assets, and 3.0% used integrated pest management. The results indicated that 88.1% of animal and mixed holdings vaccinated animals against Epidemiological Diseases.

The results indicated that 13.5% of plant and mixed holdings received governmental agricultural services; 65.1% of animal and mixed holdings received veterinary services; 1.0% of agricultural holdings received agricultural and veterinary services; and 61.7% did not receive services.

The results indicated that 7.4% of agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate did not receive agricultural extension; 12.1% received agricultural extension mainly from the Ministry of Agriculture; 44.7% from farmers; 2.3% from the mass media; and 4.1% from dealers in agricultural materials.

There were 12 agricultural holdings with fish farms in Jerusalem Governorate. In addition, 567 of agricultural holdings form the main source of income for the household.

The results indicated that Israeli measures deny access to perform farm work to 1,220 agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate, of a total area of 9,603 dunums which equivalent to 49.9% of the total area of the agricultural holdings in Jerusalem Governorate. While on constraints level, 57 agricultural holdings are being affected by Israeli Settlements with a total area of 605 dunums. 220 agricultural holdings are also being affected by Israeli Expansion and Annexation Wall with a total area of 1,871 dunums, 23 agricultural holdings are affected by declared “ a closed Israeli Military Areas” with a total area of 178dunums, 13 agricultural holdings are being affected by Israeli Military Barriers and Check points with a total area of 67 dunums, and 907 agricultural holdings are being affected by more than one of Israeli measures with a total area of 6,882 dunums.

Chapter Two

Methodology and Data Quality

2.1 Objectives of the Agricultural Census

The Agricultural Census aims to provide data on the structure of the agricultural sector as the basis for the efficient utilization of agricultural resources and the projection of related indicators to develop and make optimal use of agricultural resources. In addition, data provide a benchmark for setting estimates for subsequent years and to build a sampling frame as the basis for future agriculture-related surveys on different holdings in the Palestinian Territory. These could include periodic surveys of agricultural holdings, livestock, gardening, and farm management to provide basic and detailed data on the characteristics of the agricultural sector to meet the needs of ministries for planning and monitoring. Such data also contribute to regional planning, best distribution of resources, and meeting the needs of the private sector.

The rationale for the implementation of an agricultural census is as follows:

1. To meet the growing demand for up-to-date and reliable statistical indicators by users concerning the agricultural sector in the Palestinian Territory. Such statistics are necessary for the planning and monitoring of agriculture-related programs by governmental and private institutions.
2. To provide relevant statistics to ensure the optimal use of land and contribute to food security and self reliance in the Palestinian Territory.
3. To monitor the changes affecting agricultural land in the Palestinian Territory as a result of continuous Israeli aggression, confiscation of land, isolation of the population, and the building of the annexation wall.
4. To conduct an agricultural census every ten years according to the General Statistics Law No. 4 of 2000.

2.2 Census Characteristics

1. Geographical coverage:

The Agricultural Census is a comprehensive enumeration that should cover a specific geographical area accurately. The census covered all of the Palestinian Territory, including rural and urban areas and refugee camps.

2. Time reference point:

The moment assigned to the census data is usually the middle of the night. The reference time of the Agricultural Census was midnight of 30 September to the first of October 2010. Most of the census data were based on this time and the reference night which referred to the reference day of the first of October 2010. This time reference covered data related to permanent crops, buildings, and livestock. Some census data were attributed to a specific reference period that includes information from a previous period of time, which is the census reference year that represents a period of 12 consecutive months from the morning of the first of October 2009 to the evening of 30 September 2010. The reference year is the agricultural year for data related to temporary crops and the use of agricultural materials and machinery.

3. Enumeration period:

The collection of data on agricultural holdings within a specified period is called the enumeration period and is based on a number of logistical points. The enumeration period of the Agricultural Census 2010 was the morning of second of October 2010 to 14 November

2010 in the West Bank and the morning of 10 January 2011 to 20 February 2011 in the Gaza Strip.

4. Enumeration unit:

The statistical unit is the agricultural holding. Common grazing lands, public parks, fishing and all land not included in an agricultural holding are not included in the Agricultural Census according to the recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

5. Census frame:

The frame of the Agricultural Census 2010 includes a complete record of holdings by households and collaborative institutions. The frame was prepared by listing all holders through visiting every household, using maps to reach all addresses.

2.3 Stages of Agricultural Census Implementation

The implementation of an agricultural census usually takes three years from the preparatory stage until the dissemination of the detailed data. The Agricultural Census 2010 was conducted via various stages that included a preparation process and all other relevant activities as follows:

1. The preparatory stage (2 January 2009 – 30 September 2010): This stage comprised the issuance of the relevant official decisions and the formation of organizational structures and the agricultural census committees. Consultations were held with the relevant stakeholders and data users to pinpoint the priorities and obtain a national consensus on the census contents. A pilot census was also conducted during this period from 7 October 2009 to 5 November 2009 where the census implementation plan was tested, along with the design of the questionnaires, manuals, plans for data-entry, data coding, data auditing, and preparing the results and census implementation methodology. The pilot census, which was very similar to the main census, was conducted in order to draw up a final version of the census manuals, to prepare the implementation plans and data processing mechanisms, estimate the number of census personnel required, etc.
2. The field work stage: This took place from 01 October 2010 to 14 November 2010 in the West Bank and from 10 January 2011 to 20 February 2011 in the Gaza Strip. In this stage, the borders of enumeration area maps were updated during field work, in addition to listing agricultural holders and holdings.
3. Data processing and dissemination stage: This stage started in November 2010 and will continue until June 2012. This stage includes collecting the questionnaires, editing, coding and entering the booklets and questionnaires, in addition to tabulating and disseminating the preliminary and final results.

2.4 Questionnaires and Forms

Two questionnaires were designed to collect data covered by the census. The first questionnaire was designed to list households and agricultural holdings, while the second was related to the enumeration of the agricultural holdings. Items and variables were as follows:

1. Household and agricultural holdings questionnaire:

This included data of households and agricultural holdings, in addition to identification data, building name or owner, type of building, current use of the building, the total number of housing units in the building, current use of housing unit, the name of the householder, number of household members (males, females), and number of holdings of the household.

2. Agricultural holdings enumeration questionnaire:

The enumeration questionnaire of the agricultural holdings included the following:

Part One: Identification data:

Identification data included the enumeration area number, building number, housing unit number in the building, in addition to identification data on the holder and the respondent.

Part Two: Holders and holding data:

Holders and holding data included data on the holder, such as the legal status, age, sex, main occupation, holder's relation to the householder, number of holder's household members, educational level, specialization, and data about the holding, including the holding type, the holding management method and main purpose of production.

Part Three: Land use:

This included the unit's address, total area, uncultivated area (buildings used for holding's purposes, building not used for holding's purposes, permanent meadows and pastures, other). Cultivated areas include areas of permanent and temporary crops, forests, land that is temporarily fallow, nurseries, sources of irrigation, and utility rights.

Part Four: Crops /field crops, vegetables, horticultural trees:

This included the following:

- **Field crops:** Questions related to the cultivation of field crops during the agricultural year: crop name, agricultural session, crop status, rainfed area, irrigated area, method of irrigation, and harvested area.
- **Vegetable crops:** Questions related to the cultivation of vegetable crops during the agricultural year: crop name, agricultural session, crop status, open air area, method of irrigation, protected area, type of protection, irrigation method, and harvested area.
- **Horticultural trees:** Questions related to the cultivation of horticultural trees during the agricultural year: crop name, method of farming, crop status, number and area of bearing trees and method of irrigation, area and number of nonbearing trees and method of irrigation, area and number of protected bearing trees and method of irrigation, area and number of protected nonbearing trees and method of irrigation.

Part Five: Farm animals:

This included the following:

- Raising farm animals (sheep, goats and cows): type and species, address, type of rearing, the number according to sex and age group, the main purpose of raising the animals.
- Poultry farming: type, address, number of barns, area of barns, maximum production capacity, actual number on the enumeration day of the first of October 2010, average number of barn cycles per year, total number of poultry raised during 2009/2010.
- Domestic poultry breeding: type, number, beekeeping, and other livestock.

Part Six: Agricultural labor force:

It included data on the agricultural labor force in the agricultural holding: employment status, sex, age, number and temporary employment.

Part Seven: Agricultural machinery and equipment:

It included questions on the use of agricultural machinery and equipment during the agricultural year.

Part Eight: Agricultural practices during the agricultural year:

This section included questions related to the use of agricultural practices; the availability of brooders or fish breeding; benefits from land reclamation projects; the construction of agricultural roads or any other agricultural projects.

2.5 Field Work

The field work stage included the following activities:

1. Training field workers and distributing them by activity:

A training program was provided for all field workers recruited for the Agricultural Census 2010. The program included specific training sessions covering concepts, definitions, interviewing, filling out of questionnaires, tasks and responsibilities of field workers, as well as supervision and management references.

2. Updating maps:

The maps of the Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007 were utilized to serve field work activities of the Agricultural Census 2010. Field workers were provided with detailed maps of the enumeration areas. Supervisors were assigned the responsibility to delineate the boundaries of the enumeration areas while field workers were instructed to assign new buildings after 2007 accurately on the maps.

3. Listing and enumerating the agricultural holdings:

The listing and enumeration of the agricultural holdings was conducted in the West Bank during the period from the first of October 2010 to 14 November 2010 and in the Gaza Strip during the period 10 January to 20 February 2011. Enumerators visited each household and filled out the agricultural holding and listing questionnaires. In cases where the household had one holding or more, the details of each holding were recorded in the corresponding questionnaire. The data from the questionnaires were edited in the field during the enumeration process by supervisors in each governorate.

4. Re-interviewing:

Re-interviewing of households was conducted by census supervisors and team leaders in each governorate by conducting random visits to households in the enumeration areas and filling out part of the listing and enumeration questionnaires. Re-interviewing was conducted to ensure data quality and control of field work activities.

5. Delivery of questionnaires:

The receipt of questionnaires from each field worker was conducted after completion of their enumeration areas on the evening of 14 November 2010 in the West Bank and 20 February 2011 in the Gaza Strip. All of the questionnaires of each governorate were received in the field work offices and then sent to the main PCBS premises in Ramallah for the West Bank and the main PCBS office for the Gaza Strip.

Receipt of questionnaires from the field:

After completing the enumeration stage, team leaders received all forms from enumerators (field workers), including the household and agricultural holdings listing questionnaires, holdings questionnaires, administrative forms, maps of enumeration areas, and any cancelled or unused forms. Then, team leaders handed over all questionnaires and administrative forms to supervisors who technically examined these forms and provided them to the census director in the governorate.

Receipt of all relevant materials at the main premises of PCBS:

Receipt of all the relevant materials of the census in the Palestinian Territory took place from 19 November 2010 and continued until 28 February 2011.

2.6 Preliminary Results

After completing the enumeration process on 14 November 2010 in the West Bank, enumerators and team leaders, in cooperation with the directors of the census in the governorates, conducted an office review and preparation of preliminary results in the field during the period from 16 to 18 November 2010 in the West Bank; while in the Gaza Strip the activity was conducted from 20 to 24 February 2011.

The forms of preliminary results received from the field included the number of households and the number of holdings by type in the enumeration area. The preliminary results forms were then checked to verify that they covered all of the enumeration areas registered in the main register of the enumeration areas. The data were electronically entered in order to obtain preliminary statistical tables on the Palestinian Territory and individual governorates. The statistical tables included the number of households and holdings and their type. The preliminary results were disseminated in the local mass media and on the official website of PCBS on 17 April 2011.

2.7 Data Processing

Data processing included all activities that followed the field work, such as office editing of questionnaires, coding, data entry and computer editing. This process started on 15 December 2010 according to the plan, which included training the editors and coders and hiring 100 personnel in addition to the supervisory team.

Special data processing programs were developed and tested to capture the census data. The computer was used to enter the data of the households and holdings listing and enumeration questionnaires.

Data editing, coding, entry, checking and cleaning were finalized on 16 June 2011 in the West Bank and on 31 August 2011 in the Gaza Strip.

The technical team followed up the data processing, testing its accuracy and quality and comparing it with the preliminary results and other data resources, in addition to preparing the tables and the report of the final results of the census in the Palestinian Territory.

2.8 Dissemination Plan

A tabulation plan of the main reports was drawn up. This plan was related to the dissemination of the main census results on a national level, as well as for the West Bank and Gaza Strip separately and for each governorate.

2.9 Data Quality

There are two types of error: statistical errors and non-statistical errors. Statistical errors occur in survey samples and not in censuses. These errors can easily be measured and the error rate estimated since it is an error in sampling. Non-statistical errors occur at any stage of the implementation of a survey or census. Therefore, a data quality system had to be established when conducting the Agricultural Census 2010 to achieve the highest level of data coverage and accuracy for the statistics produced in order for them to be utilized for planning, decision making, and research purposes. The impact of errors on data quality was minimized due to the

high level of competency and professional performance of the well-trained field work team, and also due to the existence of a quality control program to prevent or minimize errors as much as possible, find these errors when they occurred, and take the relevant procedures to correct them. A strict quality control system was established at all stages of the census, from the preparatory stage to the data processing and dissemination stage, to ensure that highly accurate data would be obtained. Quality control in the preparatory stage is crucial as it is succeeded by all census stages. Therefore, adequate time and appropriate procedures were taken into consideration at each stage to ensure high quality and authentic census data.

1. Quality control mechanisms at the preparatory stage:

All necessary definitions and instructions were drawn up in the preparatory stage in line with international recommendations and the needs of data users. Questionnaires were designed properly to ensure the reliable transfer of instructions. Detailed maps were prepared and copied for each enumeration area in order to list every building, housing unit, and household and enumerate all the holdings of the household or any of its members. Booklets and questionnaires were drawn up to collect, enter, and store data, and all questionnaires, forms, mechanisms, field work and office review activities, printing of questionnaires, forms and manuals were tested in the pilot census conducted one year prior to the main census. In addition, data entry programs and electronic editing programs were selected and all coding manuals and tabulation and dissemination processes were reviewed in the preparatory stage. The number of personnel, the financial costs, and time schedule of activities were also estimated and prepared at this preparatory stage.

2. Quality control mechanisms in the implementation stage:

• Selecting and training personnel:

Since the Agricultural Census was a large-scale activity with many stages and a large number of workers, proper mechanisms were required to ensure the collection of authentic data. Maps of the Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2007 were utilized. The number of agricultural holdings for each enumeration area was estimated and the enumeration areas divided according to the capacity of field workers in order for all activities to be accomplished on time with the various levels of supervision.

The best personnel were selected from unemployed graduates, especially those with a diploma and higher. The field workers were selected from the same locality as the enumeration area since they were familiar with the buildings and households.

Training plans and programs were prepared for all personnel. The census directors and their assistants in the governorates were trained first. They then trained the supervisors, who participated in training the team leaders and enumerators. Thirty percent of the personnel at each stage were trained as standby staff who could be summoned in case any workers quit the job, were discharged, or in any other case of emergency.

The selection of personnel was based on the results of a test and individuals with the highest scores were selected. The census directors were selected from Ministry of Agriculture offices in the governorates and had considerable technical experience in the agricultural field. The assistants of census directors in governorates were selected from those who had considerable technical and administrative experience at PCBS. Some supervisors were selected from the Ministry of Agriculture and PCBS and had worked as technical and field workers in the household surveys and agricultural pilot census.

- **Data collection:**

Field work mechanisms were established in order to obtain accurate data. A program of field visits was set up with defined objectives and data quality checks on each visit. Field work review and the processing of regulations were prepared prior to finalizing the field work.

Each supervisor supervised the work of four crew leaders and each crew leader supervised the work of three to four enumerators. Each enumerator worked on filling out the data of the holdings listing questionnaire and the holdings enumeration questionnaire, in case there was a holding for the household or one of its members.

The direct interview method was adopted only where it was necessary to obtain the data from an adult agricultural holder or head of household, or one of the household members who had accurate data on the agricultural holding. In cases where the holder or the appropriate individual was absent, the household was visited again at a different time to obtain the required data.

Data collection was based on official documents, such as basic data (name and ID number). The householders were notified and informed of the importance of the agricultural census and its objectives prior to starting the actual enumeration process and during the visits. Instructions were given to all personnel at every level on how to perform field and office reviews of their activities and the activities of other staff and how to review and correct errors. The census director, his assistant, the supervisor, and the crew leader each reviewed part of the enumerator questionnaires and checked the data quality and comprehensiveness, especially in the first days of the work, in addition to daily office and field work supervision. The supervisor obtained two percent of the data on households and the crew leader obtained five percent of the data on households. They also ensured that all target households were visited and the holdings data were consistent, in addition to notifying enumerators about errors in their work.

The census director in the governorate, his technical assistant, the supervisor, and the crew leader held a daily staff meeting to provide personnel with new instructions for the correction of errors made during the previous day, thereby avoiding any repetition of errors. Work superiors performed a daily office review of staff to check data coverage for all the enumeration units, to ensure the data were consistent in each questionnaire, and to check that staff had followed the necessary instructions. Information was publicized in the media explaining the activities of the census to increase public cooperation with census staff.

Many forms were drawn up and used to follow up work and show goals had been met on a daily basis. Some forms were related to booklets and relevant materials used in the census, or check-in work sheets for staff, or forms to check that all targeted holdings had been covered, etc. A central operations room was formed and worked continuously at the main premises of PCBS. This provided technical, administrative and logistic staff to respond to inquiries and provide general written instructions.

A database was used in each governorate to record the daily achievements of field workers and control the technical and administrative follow-up operations of all work stages. This assisted the census management and the central operations room at PCBS to monitor all stages of the work and perform required procedures promptly.

- **Non-response cases:**

Mechanisms were put in place to deal with non-respondents, especially in Jerusalem governorate and nearby localities. Among these mechanisms were field visits conducted by members of the central operations room and sharing concern with official bodies to minimize the non-response rate.

3. Quality control mechanism in the data processing stage:

This stage included editing, coding, data entry and review processes, in addition to reviewing and checking all the previous processes for all the enumeration areas. Procedures and instructions were implemented to check data consistency and coding, ensure that all enumeration areas and data from booklets and questionnaires, buildings, housing units, households, agricultural holdings and individuals were electronically entered. A mechanism was set up to edit the booklets and questionnaires, follow up their transfer from one process to another and ensure that the process for each questionnaire was accomplished properly. All documents were indexed and classified for easy access and stored in a special place with a supervisor who controlled and organized the received documents and the daily achievements.

Coding manuals were prepared and checked. Instruction manuals for auditing, coding, checking data consistency, and discovering errors and correcting them were also drawn up. Workers in editing and coding were the best field workers who filled out the households and individuals questionnaires. There was centralized work and training to unify concepts and data checking processes in order to overcome field differences in all governorates. All questionnaires were edited and checked for data consistency at the office (100%) and editing and coding was reviewed at the office for 50% of the questionnaires to remove individual differences by editors, discover errors, and correct them.

A test was conducted on all individuals involved in data entry and the individuals with the best results were selected. Central training took place for data-entry operators on a unified data-entry mechanism. During the first three days, all data entered by operators were reviewed and re-entered. Necessary corrections were performed and data entry operators were informed about them. Data entry operators with high error rates were excluded and the best operators were selected based on quality and speed. Mechanisms were set up to ensure that data were entered properly. In the first stage, a special file was prepared for each enumeration area consisting of comprehensive identification data, including the number of households and the total number of booklets to ensure that all households and booklets were entered. A comprehensive check was set when entering the identification data, in addition to a number range for each main question. The computer program would not accept any number beyond this range, such as the type of the holding, utility rights, all previously coded questions in the agricultural census questionnaire, and the type of the building in the holdings listing questionnaire. For the remaining questions, a comprehensive check was performed again for the range of each question after the data entry process, and also after extracting transcripts of the errors resulting from data inconsistency.

4. Extraction of transcript errors:

Programs were prepared to extract transcript errors as follows:

1. A manual was prepared of the electronic and office review instructions for the agricultural holdings enumeration questionnaire. In addition, documents detailed the electronic and office review instructions for the agricultural holdings. A listing questionnaire included checks on the comprehensiveness of data entry, errors in

consistency, and to uncover exceptional cases which have been reviewed. Each error was given a name and number in the manual to enable easy access.

2. A transcript was extracted for each enumeration area, including identification data on each building, housing unit, holding, or plot, in addition to a title and number in the manual to assist the editor in finding the error type and location, in addition to an editing, review and correction mechanism that included more than 600 checks on several stages.
3. The transcripts were provided to the reviewers who referred to the original booklets. If the error occurred while entering the data, it was amended on the transcript. If the error occurred in the field, the related questions were checked and amendments were made according to each case. For example, if the type of holding was a plant holding, data in part five of the animal holding should not be filled out according to the definition. First, the correction was made during manual editing, then electronic transcripts were extracted after the data entry. Then, the cases were corrected manually on the record and the correct data was re-entered. To check the thoroughness of data entry, there was a main manual which included all the enumeration areas. The number of booklets and holdings in the enumeration area were counted manually before being entered electronically. If there was a difference between the entered records or holdings and the total number of entered holdings in each enumeration area, an error message would pop up and the necessary correction would be made. This method ensured that all holdings were entered with all plots in each agricultural holding i.e., field crops, vegetable crops, horticultural trees were entered with 100% coverage through calculating the total area size of the plots in the holding.
4. The amended transcripts were returned to be re-entered and make the necessary corrections. A copy of the entered data was kept on a daily basis.
5. The previous stages were applied two or more times in order to clean all of the enumeration area data.
6. Data files were collected and the tables and repetitions were reviewed, in addition to adding any checks or auditing mechanisms to discover errors or issues that required attention. At this stage, specialists in different domains (plant and livestock) participated in checking the data before the final tabulation, where errors were corrected accordingly.
7. Many detailed tables were created during the data cleaning process. They were edited and reviewed for data quality and accuracy, ensuring that the data are logical and consistent prior to the final extraction of the tables.

5. Evaluation of the data quality:

The evaluation of the results of the agricultural census via error rates is considered an essential response to questions relating to the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the census data. There are many methods and tools to evaluate the results of the census and these may include either one source of the data (the census data) or many sources. The quality control program of the Agricultural Census 2010 comprised many methods to measure the comprehensiveness and quality of the data, as described below:

• Checking the internal consistency of data:

The Agricultural Census 2010 is the first census on agricultural holdings, production and the agricultural labor force so extra attention was given to checking data quality by every means, with checks on the internal consistency of data as the most important. Instructions and procedures were set up during field work activities to ensure high quality data were obtained and additional mechanisms and forms for follow up and controls were put in place. Transcripts were extracted after entering the data in order to ensure that all enumeration areas were entered, in addition to the buildings, households and holdings, and the internal

consistency of data for each unit was verified. Transcripts of errors in consistency or uncertain data were extracted to be checked and corrected. The transcripts were then reviewed by technical personnel.

- **Comparing the results with other sources:**

Data and indicators of the Agricultural Census were compared by technical personnel with data and indicators from PCBS agricultural surveys conducted in 2005 with similar methodology. The results indicated that there was high consistency between data. When census data were compared with data from the Ministry of Agriculture, some differences were found, especially in data relating to cultivated areas due to the difference in methodologies. Ministry of Agriculture data depend on estimates of data by locality by agricultural extension agents, based mainly on data from the agricultural census conducted by the Israeli Civil Administration in 1970.

- **Cases with no stated response:**

These cases were coded and designated the number nine according to the number of items in each question where a response was not given e.g., source of irrigation, utility rights, the agricultural session , etc.

Percentage of Not Stated cases for Selected Indicators of Agricultural Census in Jerusalem Governorate 2009/2010

Indicator	Percent (%)
Source of irrigation for parcel	2.0
Land tenure for parcel	6.5
Agricultural session for field crops	0.0
Status of crop for field crops	0.0
Method of irrigation for irrigated field crops	0.0
Agricultural session for vegetable crops	0.0
Status of crop for vegetable crops	0.0
Method of irrigation for open vegetable crops	0.3
Type of protection for protected vegetable crops	0.0
Method of irrigation for protected vegetable crops	0.0
Method of farming for horticulture trees	0.0
Status of crop for horticulture trees	0.0
Method of irrigation for bearing horticulture trees	1.1
Method of irrigation for non-bearing horticulture trees	0.4
Type of production system for cattle, sheep, and goat	5.0
Main purpose of production for cattle, sheep, and goat	1.4

Chapter Three

Concepts and Definitions

The Agricultural Census 2010 was based on Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recommendations to facilitate future comparisons with neighboring countries and also on the results of consultations with the main users. A specific definition for each variable in the census was prepared on the basis of international recommendations, while taking into consideration the special needs of Palestinian society.

Governorate:

Governorates were defined according to the official administrative division of the Palestinian Territory for the end of 1997. There are 16 governorates, each consisting of a number of localities.

Locality:

A permanently inhabited place with an independent municipal administration, or a permanently inhabited separate place not included within the formal boundaries of another locality.

Agricultural Census:

The complete process of collecting, compiling, processing, analyzing, evaluating, and disseminating to provide statistical data on agricultural holdings, characteristics and agricultural applications in a specific reference period for all holdings within the country.

Agricultural Holding:

An economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all kept livestock and all land used totally or partially for agricultural production purposes regardless of legal form or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe, or by a juridical person such as a corporation, cooperative, or government agency. The land of the holding may consist of one or more parcels located in one or more separate areas, or in one or more territorial or administrative divisions, providing the parcels share the same means of production such as labour, farm buildings, machinery, or draught animals.

Plant Holding:

The presence of cultivated or arable land for any agricultural crops controlled by the holder. This must not be less than one dunum for an open cultivated area and half a dunum for a protected cultivated area.

Animal Holding:

The presence of animals controlled by the holder. The holder should have any number of cattle or camels, at least five heads of sheep, goats or pigs, at least 50 poultry birds (layers and broilers), or 50 rabbits or other poultry like turkeys, ducks, fer, etc, or a mixture of them, or at least three beehives.

Mixed Holding:

Where the holder has plant and animal holdings, according to the definition of plant and animal holdings, providing both animal and plant activities and sharing the same means of production such as labour, farm buildings, machinery, or draught animals.

Agricultural Holder:

The holder is a civil or juridical person who exercises management control over the agricultural holding operation, and takes major decisions regarding the holding and may undertake all responsibilities directly, or delegate responsibilities related to day-to-day work management to a hired manager.

Legal Status of Agricultural Holder:

Refers to the juridical aspects under which the agricultural holding is operated. It also refers to other aspects about the type of holding. From the juridical point of view, a holding may be operated by a single individual, jointly by several individuals with or without a contractual agreement and belonging to the same or to different households, or by a juridical person: cooperation, cooperative, governmental institution.

Management Method of the Agricultural Holding:

A method which is used for daily supervision of agricultural holdings, including workers, irrigation, fertilization, etc, which could be by the holder or hired manager or by a family member.

Hired Manager:

A civil or juridical person who takes technical and administrative responsibility for the management of a holding on the holder's behalf. Responsibilities are limited to making day-to-day decisions on the operation of the holding, including managing and supervising hired labour. Wages may be paid in cash and/or kind. A hired manager who shares economic and financial responsibilities, in addition to managing the holding, should be considered a holder or a joint holder.

Household:

The household is defined as one person or a group of persons with or without a family relationship, who live in the same housing unit or part of the housing unit, share meals and make joint provision of food and other essentials of living.

Head of Household:

The person who usually lives with the household and is recognized as head of household by its other members. Often he/she is the main decision maker and is responsible for financial support and welfare of the household.

Land Tenure:

The arrangements or rights under which the holder operates the land making up the holding. Land rented to another person is not considered part of the tenure may be owned or rented or government or any other form.

Reference Date:

This refers to the moment on which the census data are based. Normally, it refers to midnight of the day preceding the reference period. Thus, the findings of the census relate to that night.

A Parcel:

Any piece of land of one land tenure type, entirely surrounded by other land, water, road, forest or other features not forming part of the holding or forming part of the holding under a different land tenure type. A parcel may consist of one or more fields or plots adjacent to each other.

Main Purpose of Production of the Holding:

The main purpose of the production, which is mainly either for sale or for household consumption. Mainly means half or more of the agricultural production through the agricultural year.

Age of the Holder in Completed Years:

The completed age in years of the person enumerated, which is the difference between the date of birth and the survey reference period.

Educational Attainment:

It refers to the highest successfully completed educational attainment level. The educational level for persons aged 10 years and over.

Specialization:

It refers to the name of the subject the person successfully completed. For the purposes of the agricultural census, specialization was divided into agricultural and non-agricultural.

Unused and Undeveloped Potentially Productive Land:

This includes land uncultivated during the agricultural year. This may be part of the holding crops rotation system or because of lack of water, or other reasons. If data were collected before cultivation was completed, this land should be classified according to the crops grown on the land.

Land Under Permanent Pastures and Meadows:

This means land used permanently (i.e., for five years or more) for herbaceous forage crops. Permanent meadows and pastures on which trees and shrubs are grown should be recorded under this heading only if the growing of forage crops is the most important use of the area.

Permanent Agricultural Workers:

A person whose services are utilized regularly and continuously during the agricultural year for agricultural work on the holding. Permanent agricultural workers work for at least eight months during the agricultural year.

Occasional Agricultural Workers:

A person working one or more times during the agricultural year who is not expected to work regularly or continuously on the holding. Occasional agricultural workers work for less than eight months during the agricultural year.

Unpaid Family Member:

A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Main Occupation:

The job or type of work performed by the employed person, or used to be performed by the unemployed. The occupation refers to the activity in which the employed works more than half of work hours or the most frequent job during the last three months before reference data. For the purposes of the agricultural census, the main occupation was divided into agricultural and non-agricultural.

Holding Area:

This is a derived item obtained by summing the area under each land use category. It is the area of all land making up the agricultural holding and includes all land operated by the

holding without regard to title or legal form. Thus, land owned by members of a household but rented from others should not be included in the area of the holding.

Area under Permanent Crops:

This is an area devoted to fruit trees that does not need to be replanted annually, or an area used for horticulture i.e., scattered and in association with other crops (inter-cropped).

Nurseries:

An area where young plants, trees or vines are propagated for the purpose of transplanting. Plants in a nursery are not harvested and are therefore not included in the area (temporary crops) or current area (permanent crops). A nursery might be in the open or under protective cover. It may be used for the development of planting materials for the holding itself or for sale. Nurseries do not include seed fields and forest tree nurseries.

Cropped Land Under Protective Cover:

Land under a permanent structure with a roof of glass, plastic or other material used for protecting crops against the weather, pests, or diseases. Such structures may be used for growing temporary or permanent crops.

French Tunnels:

A tunnel consisting of a group of iron arches (1-3 inches in diameter) with plastic fixed on it. The distance between the curves is around three meters, which makes a tunnel of 6-10 meters in width, 30-50 meters in length, and 1.5-2 meters in height. These tunnels are mainly cultivated with eggplant, pepper, cucumber, tomato, and kidney beans.

Surface Tunnels:

A tunnel consisting of plastic fixed on iron wires 1.0-1.8 meters in width and 1.5-2 meters high. These tunnels are mainly used in winter to protect open irrigated vegetables from cold weather and to raise the temperature before the fruiting stage.

Cultivated Woodland:

Includes land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow forest. Permanent meadows and pastures on which trees and shrubs are grown should be recorded under this heading only if the growing of forest trees is the most important use of the area and it is used as a source for wood or to protect land from erosion, such as pine, oak, cypress, and carob.

Single Crop:

This term refers to one crop grown alone in the field. This crop may be temporary or permanent.

Associated Crops:

A temporary crop grown in a compact plantation of permanent crops.

Mixed Crops:

Two or more different temporary or permanent crops (but not both temporary and permanent crops) grown simultaneously in the same field or area.

Compact Plantation:

Includes plants, trees and shrubs planted in a regular and systematic manner, such as in an orchard. Plants, trees or shrubs forming an irregular pattern but dense enough to be considered as an orchard are also considered a compact plantation.

Scattered Plantation:

Includes plants and trees scattered or isolated to different degrees without specifying the total area occupied. In determining the area covered by scattered trees, the total was based on the number of trees on the allocated area by each standard tree (whether of one kind or more) planted in the field, scattered or planted on the sides of the field and corridors, as a fence or windbreak, or trees scattered in the garden within the agricultural holding.

Agricultural Year:

The period covering the first of October to the end of September of the following year.

Planting Session for Field Crops:

The period during which field crops are cultivated.

- Summer session: from mid-February to mid-April
- Winter session: from the beginning of October to mid-December.

Planting Session for Vegetables:

The period during which vegetable crops are cultivated:

- Winter session: from the beginning of November to the beginning of December
- Spring session: from mid-February to mid-March
- Summer session: from mid-May to mid-June
- Autumn session: from mid-August to mid-September.

Field Crops

This is a set of temporary crops including cereals such as wheat and barley; legume crops such as chick peas and broad beans; oil crops such as sunflower, sesame, peanuts; tuber crops such as potatoes and onions; medical crops such as anise, sage, and mint; spice crops such as cumin, anise and black cumin; and fodder crops such as clover, alfalfa and sern.

Vegetables

This is a set of temporary crops used mainly for fresh consumption, including fruit vegetables such as pumpkins, eggplants, okra, maize and green legume; root vegetables such as carrots, radishes, and onion; leafy vegetables such as lettuce and spinach, plus strawberries, watermelon and musk melon. Vegetables can be grown open or protected.

Permanent Crops (including trees horticulture)

A crop growth cycle of more than one year that does not need replanting after each season and for the previous few years. For example, olive trees, citrus trees, and nuts. It is possible to grow permanent crops in intensive agriculture or scattered. The area planted with crops include two ways.

Permanent Crops (related to age production - fruit)

Permanent crops already bearing fruit and producing. Most tree crops become productive after a certain length of time. The fall crop, which amounted to this stage in the crop production and age had not yielded or produced yields in the reference year because of the climatic conditions, or for any other reasons, not included aging trees or other trees, which amounted age production but are no longer productive if identified within the crop at the age of production.

Unbearing trees horticulture:

non-bearing means not yet bearing (young plants) but also not anymore bearing (old and damaged plants).

Rainfed Agricultural Land:

Refers to agricultural land that relies mainly on rain for irrigation.

Irrigated Area:

An area of land that is normally provided with water other than rain for the purpose of improving production.

Area Harvested

Refers to the total area from which the crop is gathered. Thus, an area that is destroyed due to drought, flooding, pests or any other reason is excluded. The area harvested only covers crops grown to maturity. It does not include nurseries and includes all crops harvested regardless of their end use, whether for human consumption, for animal feed, or for any other purpose.

Main Source of Water:

1. Public Water Network: A network of pipes for the purpose of providing clean water to households. It normally belongs to a municipality, the council, or to a private company.

2. Israeli Mekorot company: A network of pipes for the purpose of providing clean water to households. It normally belongs to the Israeli Mekorot company.

3. Collection Water Wells: Wells that are dug in the ground for the purpose of collecting rain water.

4. Springs: Water that is discharged from the ground at an intersection point between the topographic surface and the groundwater table. It could be permanent or seasonal and is considered as one of the natural resources for irrigation.

5. Water Tanks: Using water from vehicles that distribute and transfer water.

6. Others: If the source of water was not mentioned above.

Surface Irrigation:

Refers to a system for partially or completely covering land with water for the purpose of irrigation. There are various types, including furrow, border strip, open channels and basin irrigation, regardless of the water source.

Drip Irrigation:

A system where water is distributed under low pressure through a piped network in a pre-determined pattern and applied as a small discharge to each plant, where drip emitters apply water slowly to the soil surface.

Sprinkler Irrigation:

Refers to pipe networks through which water moves under pressure before being delivered to the crop via sprinkler nozzles.

Livestock:

Refers to all animals kept or reared mainly for agricultural purposes. Includes cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, mules, asses, camels, poultry, rabbits, bees and other domesticated animals, as well as foxes, minks, etc.

Strain:

A collection of genetic traits and productivity of one type of animal, such as a Friesian cow, or Assaf sheep.

Type of Livestock Production System:

Refers to the general characteristics and practices of raising livestock on the holding.

- **Semi-intensive farming:** the adoption of animals feeding on grazing plus feed to provide supplementary nutrition.
- **Intensive farming:** raising animals in barns on feed without outside grazing.

Poultry:

Refers to all poultry kept for different purposes of production, such as meat from broilers, eggs from layers, or meat from turkeys or any type of bird or rabbits.

Maximum Capacity for Production:

Refers to the maximum number of chicks that can be kept on the farm.

Barns:

Refers to the place where poultry is kept. It can be a special house or other building.

Number of Cycles in the Barns:

Refers to the number of production cycles the farmer makes during the agricultural year for all poultry houses.

Broiler Cycles:

The period that extends from the raising of chicks (aged one day) until the final marketing of the poultry.

Mothers of Broilers:

Refers to the chicks kept to produce fertilized eggs for hatching and producing broiler chicks.

Layers:

Refers to the chicks kept to produce table eggs, not usually for more than 30 months.

Household Poultry:

Refers to poultry kept in small numbers in special places near the home with the main purpose of household consumption e.g., layers, pigeons, geese, ducks, rabbits.

Main Purpose for Raising Animal:

Refers to the main reason for the animals to be kept. Normally, milk and meat are the main purpose.

Hatchery:

Special machines for the hatching of poultry eggs.

Modern Beehives:

A wooden box with specific dimensions consisting of a base, raising box and cover. Other layers and frames may be added or removed.

Local Beehives:

A locally-made beehive with non-specific dimensions and shapes, made mainly of soil or clay and sometimes from wood, to which layers and frames cannot be added.

Machinery and Equipment:

Covering all machinery, equipment and implements used as inputs to agricultural production. This includes everything from simple hand tools, such as a hoe, to complex machinery such as a combined harvester.

Source of the Machinery/ Equipment:

Refers to the means by which the holder obtained the right to use the specific item.

Improved Asset:

The origins of plants that have been genetically improved through hybridization or other assets to produce desirable genetic qualities, such as being resistant to disease or to encourage early or high production of crops and vegetables. Assets include seedlings, seeds, bulbs, and tubers.

Chemical Fertilizer:

Fertilizer prepared from inorganic materials manufactured through an industrial process such as mechanical enrichment, simple crushing, or more elaborate chemical transformation of one or more raw materials, and containing elements of essential nutrients for plant growth, These include nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphate fertilizers, potassium fertilizers, and mixed fertilizers.

Organic Fertilizers:

Fertilizer prepared from processed plant or animal material and/or unprocessed mineral materials (such as lime, rock or phosphate) containing at least five percent of combined plant nutrients. Organic fertilizers include some organic material of animal origin, such as bone meal, fish meal, leather meal, and blood.

Pesticides:

Substances intended to prevent or control disease or pests in plants or animals, including vectors of human and animal diseases, unwanted species of plant, or to control the behavior or physiology of pests or crops during production or storage. They include insecticides herbicides, fungicides, acaricides, termiticides and rodenticides.

Integrated Pest Management:

The combat system using a wide range of control methods: physical (burning and solar disinfection), biological (parasites and predators), chemical (chemical pesticides), and mechanical (tillage, hand hoeing and collection of insects). All of these are used in parallel against pests with the aim of maintaining human health, the environment, and the safety of the agricultural product. It is also necessary to ensure the survival of pests at a critical level without breaching the normal balance between pests and their vital enemies. Chemical control is the last option and may be integrated with the other methods of control, in addition to the use of chemical pesticides, within regulations which maintain public health, the environment, and the quality of agricultural products free from pesticide residues.

Epidemiological Diseases:

The sudden and unexpected increase in the number of cases of infections of diseases included in the World Organization for Animal Diseases, such as brucellosis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, bird flu, newcastle, pox, etc.

Source of Agricultural Extension:

Refers to the source that provides agricultural advice and information to crop and livestock producers. Extension services may be provided by a government institution (MoA), non-government organization, farmer's organization, educational institutions, informal grass roots organizations, and others.