

Definitions

Holdings with legal status	includes legal entities and private entrepreneurs.
Legal entity:	<p>organization which has a separated property as ownership and accounts for its duties with this property; it may, on its behalf, acquire and exercise property and personal non-property rights, undertake obligations, act as a plaintiff or a defendant in court.</p> <p>According to the methodological approaches of this census, only commercial organizations engaged in agriculture have been considered.</p> <p>Commercial organizations which have branch offices in different marzes (communities), have been calculated in each marz (community) as one conventional unit.</p> <p>Organizations which have branch offices in different marzes (communities), have been calculated as one conventional unit in each marz (community).</p>
Private entrepreneur:	<p>a natural person who has the right to implement activities, independently on their behalf and at their own risk, without forming a legal entity, the main purpose of which is to gain profit (income) from using property, selling goods, performing works or delivering services.</p> <p>According to the methodological approaches of this census, only private entrepreneurs engaged in agriculture have been considered.</p>
Holdings without legal status:	includes individual households and individual farms of members of horticultural associations.
Individual households:	association of rural and urban citizens within (in) the household, who are linked to each other by family and/or other bonds, have common property and are engaged in production, processing, conservation, transfer, sale, etc. of agricultural products.
Individual farms of members of horticultural associations:	public associations of natural persons who, within the individual horticultural farm, are engaged in production, processing, conservation, transfer, sale, etc. of agricultural products.

Agricultural lands:	lands used for production of agricultural products. By soils, the agricultural lands are divided into arable lands, perennial plantings, hay fields, pastures, as well as the sector of homestead land plots used for agricultural purposes. According to the methodological approaches of this census, the agricultural lands include both lands with ownership right, except for leased ones and the rented lands.
Arable lands:	lands which are regularly cultivated and used for agricultural crops, including the ploughed lands.
Perennial plantings:	lands under orchards, berry fields and vineyards.
Orchard and berry field:	lands under orchards and berry fields, irrespective of whether they are newly founded or at fruit-bearing age, as well as areas of fruit and berry nurseries.
Vineyard:	lands under vineyards, irrespective of whether they are newly founded or at fruit-bearing age, as well as areas of grapevine nurseries.
Hay field:	lands regularly used for haymaking.
Pasture:	lands under natural or sown grass fit for regular (systematic) grazing of the livestock and not used for haymaking.
Other lands:	lands envisaged for agricultural purposes, yet unused for agricultural production – saline soils, sand lands, gorges, ravines, stone land areas, as well as field roads, etc.
Irrigated lands:	Lands which have irrigation networks irrespective of whether it is operating or not, and whether the lands are irrigated or not.
Actually irrigated areas:	areas which are actually irrigated from any source and by any method of irrigation.

Sources of land irrigation:	general irrigation networks, rivers, lakes, streams, deep wells (artesian water), as well as drinking water, etc.
Methods of land irrigation	furrow irrigation (water-filled furrows among seedbeds), sprinkler irrigation (high-pressure irrigation through special devices, in the form of rainfall), drip irrigation (irrigation of crops with water dripping on plants).
Backyard:	lands allocated to the household (family) for dwelling within the administrative territory of the settlement, with the right of ownership or other forms of use. According to the methodological approaches of this census, the sector of homestead land plots used for agricultural purposes (i.e. the areas which were used for crop cultivation, or which have perennial plantings – orchards, berries and grapevines, irrespective of whether they are newly founded or at fruit-bearing age), was included only in agricultural lands and sown areas of agricultural crops (not included in agricultural soils – arable lands and perennial plantings).
Sown areas of agricultural crops:	actually sown areas, including reseeded and intercropping areas, for growing all types of agricultural crops on ploughed land, inter-row areas of orchards and vineyards and homestead land plots. According to the methodological approaches of this census, the sown areas index did not include the destroyed winter crop areas, i.e. the sown areas which were destroyed and were not sown again until the end of spring sowing.
Sown areas of winter crops:	areas which were sown in autumn and were preserved until the end of spring crop sowing, without destroyed areas.
Reseeding:	after the harvest of main crops, sowing of another crop in the same area aiming to reap crops more than once from the same area.
Intercropping:	simultaneous mixed cultivation of more than one agricultural crop on the same land plot.
Fallow land :	ploughed land which includes.

Bare fallow:	lands which have been tilled during previous autumn, and have not been used for spring crops at the time of final survey of crops.
Early fallow:	lands tilled in spring, which were maintained unused (non-cultivated) until autumn sowing.
Green manure fallow:	lands on which leguminous crops were sown, and which were tilled while plants are green to enrich the soil with organic matters.
Strip fallow :	lands on which tall-stalked crops were planted in order to retain snow in winter.
Greenhouses:	small-scale facilities with mobile sheds (frames covered with glass or film), not heated, which are operated in spring, summer and autumn for growing vegetable crops, flowers, seedlings, etc.
Hothouses:	facilities of varied size, equipped with hothouse constructions and devices, heated; they allow plant cultivation all year round (cultivation of vegetable crops, flowers, seedlings, etc).
Mushroom farm:	areas (in specially equipped facilities, cellars, etc.) for growing mushrooms.
Fruit, berry, grapes and ornamental tree nurseries:	land used for growing saplings, vines, seedlings and ornamental tree saplings, irrespective of the type and variety.
Wine grape variety:	grapes grown for processing – Rkatsiteli, Kangun, Areni, Meghrabuyr, Banants, Voskehat, Haghtanak, Garandmak, etc.
Table grape variety:	grapes grown for food - Shahumyan, Cardinal, Yerevan, Hayastan, Ararat, Hayrenik, etc.
Universal grape variety:	grapes grown both for food and processing – Kakhet, Anahit, Mskhali, Van, etc.
Drugs and pesticides:	include herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides.

Herbicides:	chemicals used to fight against weeds.
Insecticides:	chemicals meant to destroy harmful insects, caterpillars, their eggs and larvae.
Fungicides:	chemicals meant to prevent the development of fungi, bacteria, spores causing various diseases, and destroy them; means of biological protection of plants: biological bodies, which, through their activities, establish a sustainable biological environment promoting the most favourable (pest-free) development of agricultural crops.
Biological means of plant protection:	biological means for fighting against and destroying organisms (insects, fungi, bacilli, pheromone traps, etc.) which are harmful for plants.
Mineral fertilizers:	nitrogen - ammonium nitrate, carbamide, etc., phosphorous, potassium, combined - nitroammophos, ammophos and other fertilizers.
Organic fertilizers:	dung of all kinds of animals and birds, as well as other substances of organic origin, in any form.
Livestock and poultry:	animals for cattle-breeding production (meat, milk, eggs, wool, etc.), reproduction, fattening (increase), sale, implementation of agricultural works, scientific and other purposes: cattle (cows, service bulls, etc.), buffalos, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, mules, rabbits and poultry.
Cattle:	includes cows, service bulls, heifers, calves, etc.
Cows:	adult females of all cattle species that have borne calves at least once.
Dairy cows:	cows bred for milk production.
Service bulls:	cattle males aged 18 months and over used for breeding.
Heifers over two years of age:	pregnant female calves over two years of age.
Calves aged 1-2 years:	cattle calves aged 1-2 years.

Buffalos:	includes mares, bulls, etc.
Mares:	mature female buffalo.
Bulls:	mature male buffalo used for breeding.
Pigs:	includes sows and other pigs.
Sows:	female pigs that farrowed twice or more.
Sheep:	Includes dams, rams, young ewes, etc.
Dams:	young ewes that bore lambs.
Rams:	male sheep aged 18 months and over used for breeding.
Young ewes:	pregnant female lambs 1-1.5 years of age.
Goats:	nanny-goats, bucks, does, etc.
Nanny-goats:	does which have born kids.
Bucks:	male goats mated with nanny-goats for reproduction.
Does:	pregnant female goats 1-1.5 years of age.
Horses:	includes mares, stallions, foals, etc.
Mares, over 3 years of age:	female horses fit for reproduction.
Stallions:	mature male horses used for breeding.
Foals:	1-year-old male or female foal.

Pisciculture:	Fish-breeding, production of young fish, young crabs, algae and other edible marine plants, and services related to these activities.
Agricultural buildings and facilities:	includes storehouses, sheds, refrigerators, cattle-sheds, piggens, sheepfolds, poultry-houses.
Storehouse:	area or facility with relevant conditions (humidity, temperature, lighting) suitable for storing agricultural production.
Shed:	premises with a roof and sides made of any material except for wood and stone.
Refrigerator:	premises or facility equipped with relevant devices for preservation of agricultural production, which can ensure the necessary (required) temperature.
Cattle-shed:	facility for keeping cattle (of any species and age).
Piggens:	facility for keeping pigs (of any species and age).
Sheepfolds:	facility for keeping sheep (of any species and age).
Poultry-houses:	facility for keeping poultry (of any species and age).
Agricultural machinery/equipment:	<p>machinery and equipment for implementation of agricultural works - tillage, sowing, cultivation, harvesting, agricultural cargo transfer, treatment of plants, pollination, processing, etc.</p> <p>According to the methodological approaches of this census, only operational agricultural machinery/equipment was considered.</p>

Operational agricultural machinery /equipment:	machinery/equipment, which is in working condition, or the current malfunction does not refer to main junctions – engine, transmission, front and rear axles, etc, fixing of which requires replacement or repair of the junctions, and can be fixed quickly and with minimum investments.
Processing of agricultural raw produce and production:	technological process (cooking, dryng, smoking, pickling, fermentation, distillation, aging, conservation, etc) during which the physical and (or) chemical composition of the agricultural raw produce and production is significantly altered.
Agritourism:	kind of tourism in rural areas which allows the visitors and tourists, particularly the urban ones, to acquire knowledge about the agricultural management, get to know the production of agricultural stuff (allowing to directly participate in land cultivation, irrigation works, harvesting, etc), taste fresh natural and healthy food, as well as see and practice unusual leizure forms peculiar for the rural environment.
On-farm record-keeping:	implemmentation of any kind of record-keeping related to management of agriculture (both as a whole and in part) by a household.

The households that are not considered the residents of the community from the viewpoint of this census haven't been included in "Holdings without legal status" indicator, as they haven't been observed as separate units of census, but the lands belonging to them have been included in land registration.