

Make Up of the Agricultural Sector

According to the "Input-Output Table for the Chilean Economy, 1986" (which appeared only recently), this sector is divided into five large groups of activities, which contribute 7.8% of the country's gross production (Table 3), and which contribute the following percentages of the total value of production in their own sector:

(i)	Agricultural production, except fruit.	39.5%
(ii)	Fruit production.	24.4%
(iii)	Livestock production.	27.4%
(iv)	Agricultural services.	03.7%
(v)	Forestry.	05.0%

This study will focus on the first three items mentioned.

Another aspect which helps to classify the comparative size of the various items within their own sector is the use given to the soil. According to official figures, in 1992 between Region III and Region X, 7.41 million hectares were destined for agricultural use; of these, 4.14 million hectares consisted of pasture land (both improved and natural), 2.82 million consisted of other types of soil (mostly suitable for forestry), and 1.78 million consisted of farmland. The latter was broken down as follows:

- annual crops	:	793.9 thousand hectares
- fruit trees and vineyards	:	265.5 thousand hectares
- vegetables and flowers	:	88.4 thousand hectares
- artificial grasslands	:	449.0 thousand hectares
- cultivated fallow	:	186.4 thousand hectares

The National Institute of Statistics (INE) informed that in 1992 crops had been sown in 861.9 thousand hectares. Of these, 630.8 thousand hectares were sown with grains, 142.5 with field crops, and 88.6 thousand with industry crops. The most important grains in terms of extent sown were wheat (395.1 thousand hectares) and corn (106.0 thousand hectares). As far as field crops were concerned, potatoes (63.5 thousand hectares) and beans (46.7 thousand hectares) stood out. Finally, as far as industry crops were concerned, the largest by far was beets with 51.1 thousand hectares.