



Agriculture

... Go!



Question

Which famous cake is named after a 16-year old trainee chef?

What are the most common farm animals in Belgium?

What is the traditional cheese of Cyprus?

“Knedlíky” are very typical in Czech cuisine. They are made of either wheat or potato flour which is boiled as a roll of dough. What are they?





Answer

Sachertorte

Because the head chef was not present when Prince Metternich ordered a special dish, it was trainee chef Franz Sacher who created the extraordinary recipe. His son opened the famous Hotel Sacher in Vienna.



Poultry



Halloumi

It is made from a mixture of sheep's and goat's milk and can be eaten plain, grilled, marinated or fried.




Dumplings



Question




What percentage of Denmark's 42 000 square kilometres is used for farming (arable and grassland)?



What type of food do Estonians mature in their saunas?



When you order "Kalakukko" in a Finnish restaurant, what do you get?



Where is the most valuable agricultural land in France?





Answer

A little over 60 %



A special kind of ham



Fish in a rye crust



AOC vineyards
(AOC=Appellation
d'origine contrôlée)



Question

In 1703 Louis XIV, the Sun King of France, uttered the following Latin phrase on tasting a Hungarian wine: "Vinum Regum – Rex vinorum" (Wine of Kings, King of Wines). Which wine did he taste?

You can find a fine white coating on Hungarian salamis. What does it consist of?

What is the main cereal in Guinness?

When was the first pizza restaurant opened?





Answer

Aszú from Tokaj

The Tokaj Aszú is a special white wine made with the help of a fungus, *Botrytis cinerea*, which is considered a dangerous enemy for most wines, but not for Tokaj.



Mould

The finely chopped and smoked meat is hung for 100 days to mature in special towers where it gradually becomes coated with a thin layer of mould which gives it a unique aroma.

Barley



1830

In Naples.




Question



What percentage of Latvia's territory is covered by forest?




Where can the oldest tree in Europe be found?



What is the Luxembourgish name for the Luxembourg Ardennes, which covers approximately one third of its territory?



The name of Malta's third island, Comino, was derived from the cumin herb once grown there. How big is this island?





Answer

44 %

Approximately half of Latvia's forests grow in mineral soil, and one quarter are moist forests, which no longer exist in most other European countries.



Lithuania

It has a diameter of 3.15 meters and it is over 1 500 years old.



Eislek

The Ardennes is a region of extensive forest and rolling hill country stretching from France, Belgium and Luxembourg into Germany.



3,5 km²



Question



Roughly how many farms are there in Poland?




**For which of the following products is Portugal the biggest EU consumer?
Rice, olives, tomatoes.**



Which was the first demarcated wine region to be globally recognised?



Beekeeping has been a tradition in Slovenia for more than 600 years. What is the name of the famous Slovenia breed of bees?





Answer

2 000 000



Rice

Portugal is the biggest per-head consumer, taking more than double the amount of the second and third biggest EU consumer countries (Greece and Spain respectively).



Douro

The Douro region, producer of Port wine, was the first demarcated region to be established at world level in 1756.



Carniolian bees



Question



What is Slovakia's main food export?



What is meant by the Spanish expression "Pata Negra"?



How much of Sweden's total land area is used for agriculture?



Yorkshire pudding is made from which ingredients?





Answer

Chocolate

In 2004, chocolate accounted for 7.9 % of total agricultural exports from Slovakia, followed by malt and cheese.



A breed of pig

"Pata negra" is a breed of pig, reared using extensive methods to make a high-quality Spanish ham.



Less than 7 %




Flour, milk and eggs



Question



Which EU country produces the most wine?



How many types of wines and spirits are there in the EU?



What does the EU's food safety policy aim to do?



Which of the following energy sources come from farm products?
Biodiesel, hydroelectric power, wind power






Answer

France

France, Italy and Spain are one, two and three in wine production (by value as well as volume).



Over 4000



Legislate so that food is produced, packaged and sold safely.



Biodiesel

In the EU biodiesel is derived from rapeseed.



Question



What do the letters CAP stand for?



Which EU Treaty laid the foundation of the CAP?



Roughly how much does the CAP cost each EU citizen per week, on average?



Who decides on major changes to the CAP?





Answer

Common Agricultural Policy



Rome

The Treaty of Rome was signed in March 1957.




About 2 euros

This is roughly the cost of a kilo of apples or one or two loaves of bread.



The EU's Council of Ministers

It is the Council – made up of national Ministers (usually of agriculture) – that takes all the big decisions.



Question

Who imports the largest quantity of farm products from Africa?

How rural is the EU?

How many farmers are there in the EU?





Answer

EU

The EU takes 85 % of Africa's agricultural exports (and 45 % of Latin America's), thereby importing more farm products from developing countries than all major developed countries combined.



Rural areas (agricultural land and forest) cover over 90 % of EU territory and are home to more than 60 % of the population (farming community and other people living in these areas). EU 27 figures following enlargement of the EU to 27 Member States in January 2007.



The enlargement of the EU to 27 Member States in January 2007 took the total number of farmers to about 13 million. 3.5 million farmers in the new Member States (Romania and Bulgaria) were added to the EU-25's existing 9.5 million.



Question



What is rural development and what are its aims?

Who is managing rural development policy?


What are the main EU sources of information about the CAP?





Answer

This is a policy approach that seeks to maintain the vitality of the countryside through the balanced development of rural areas. Rural areas cover 90 % of the Union's territory where around half of the EU population lives.



The rural development policy is implemented through rural development programmes which are designed at a national or regional level. Member States or regions can choose measures that reflect their specific needs. The EU and Member States share the financial cost to implement the rural development programmes (co-financing), but the Member States are fully responsible for the management of their programmes.



The Commission's 'Agriculture and Rural Development' website is the most comprehensive source, and it provides links to many other EU-level and national and international sites.

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/index_en.htm





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Directorate-General for Agriculture
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