One of the major challenges in current space weather research concerns the prediction of the characteristics of the high speed streams (HSS) upon arrival at Earth (or at other planets), based on properties of their sources, the coronal holes (CHs) observed at the Sun. This work aims to provide a statistical overview of the CH characteristics detected in the Sun throughout the year 2018 during which the minimum of Solar Cycle 24 was still in progress. The ultimate goal of this analysis is the extensive survey of the properties of the CHs, such as latitudinal and longitudinal extent, position on the solar disc and CHs shape. This is necessary to clarify which of them and at what level, influence the modeling of the fast wind streams in the heliospheric solar wind by means of the new heliospheric 3D MHD model called EUHFORIA (EUropean Heliospheric FORecasting Information Asset). Simulations and first results indicate that the input to EUHFORIA needs to be modified accordingly, in order to reflect the different types of CHs in the simulation of the associated fast solar wind.