

## **STRUKTURA KULTIVARA VOĆNIH VRSTA U SUSTAVU POTICAJA ZA PODIZANJE TRAJNIH NASADA**

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Zavod za voćarstvo

U radu je prikazana struktura kultivara jedanaest voćnih vrsta u sustavu poticaja za podizanje trajnih nasada u Republici Hrvatskoj. Predmetna analiza odnosi se na trogodišnje razdoblje (Natječaj: 2000.-2002.).

Sredinom 2000. godine prvi put raspisan je Natječaj za poticanje podizanja trajnih nasada (voćnjaka i vinograda). U sustav poticaja uključene su sljedeće voćne vrste: jabuka, kruška, šljiva, breskva (i nektarina), višnja, trešnja, bajam, orah, lijeska, mandarina i maslina. Operativnim programom u 2000. godini osigurano je 878 ha, u 2001. godini 991 ha, a u 2002. godini 1,165 ha; sveukupno 3,034 ha.

Dominantna voćna vrsta u sustavu poticaja bila je jabuka: 39.1% površina u Operativnom programu, 56.5% odobrenih površina, 37.8% korisnika kojima je odobren poticaj, 46.4% zasađenih površina itd. Na mediteranskom dijelu Republike Hrvatske najzastupljenija vrsta bila je maslina. Jabukom i maslinom zasađeno je cca 64% površina, dok su preostale vrste (njih devet) imale udio od 36%.

Prosječan broj kultivara bio je sljedeći: jabuka 58, kruška 22, šljiva 15, breskva 49, višnja 11, trešnja 21, bajam 6, orah 10, lijeska 4, mandarina 6 i maslina 17.

Analiza je pokazala da se ne sade novi klonovi jabuke ili je njihov postotak u ukupnoj strukturi kultivara nedostatan za tržišnu proizvodnju jabuke namjenjene za čuvanje u ULO hladnjačama. Također, utvrđeno je da se sadi velik broj kultivara jabuke na proizvodnoj površini, što otežava pravilnu zaštitu i kemijsko prorjeđivanje plodova.

Kod koštičavog voća, također, nisu dostatno zastupljeni novi kultivari.

Neophodan je veći angažman na području introdukcije, priznavanja, uvođenja certifikacije, proizvodnje kvalitetnog sadnog materijala i podizanja nasada, poštujući UPOV-ovu konvenciju o zaštiti biljnih kultivara.

Ključne riječi: poticaj, kultivar, jabuka, breskva, maslina.

## **FRUIT CULTIVARS IN THE SYSTEM OF INCENTIVES FOR SETTING UP PERMANENT ORCHARDS**

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The paper describes the structure of eleven fruit cultivars in the system of incentives for setting up permanent plantations in the Republic of Croatia. The analysis refers to a three-year period (Invitations for applications: 2000-2002).

An invitation for applications for incentives for setting up permanent plantations (orchards and vineyards) was first announced in the middle of 2000. The system of incentives included the following fruit species: apple, pear, plum, peach (and nectarine), sour cherry, cherry, almond, walnut, hazel, tangerine and olive. Pursuant to the Operative Program, 878 ha were provided in 2000, 991 ha in 2001, and 1,165 ha in 2002 - 3034 ha in all.

Apple was the predominant fruit species in the system of incentives: 39.1% areas in the Operative Program, 56.5% approved areas, 37.8% users who were granted incentives, 46.4% planted areas, etc. Olive was the prevailing species in the Mediterranean part of the Republic of Croatia. Apple and olive were planted on ca 64% areas, and the remaining species (nine) on 36%.

The average number of cultivars was as follows: apple 58, pear 22, plum 15, peach 49, sour cherry 11, cherry 21, almond 6, walnut 10, hazel 4, tangerine 6, and olive 17.

Analysis has shown that either no new apple clones are planted or their percent in the total cultivar structure is insufficient for market production of apples intended for ULO cold store. It was also found that a large number of apple cultivars are planted on production areas, which makes proper protection and chemical thinning of fruits difficult.

The share of new cultivars of stone-fruits is not sufficient.

More intensive engagement is necessary in the introduction, registration, certification, production of quality planting material and setting-up of plantations, all in compliance with the UPOV Convention on protection of plant varieties.

Key words: incentive, cultivar, apple, peach, olive