

**ADVISORY SERVICES FOR
ANIMAL PRODUCTION IN CROATIA****I. Katalinić, P. Caput, D. Pejaković***Introduction*

The origins of the agriculture advisory services in Croatia go back to the beginning of the 20th century.

Modern system of the advisory services was established in 1991 within The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Since 1997 Croatian Agriculture Extension Institute (CAEI) has been operating as an authorised institution for the agriculture advisory work.

Some other scientific and expert institutions partly offer advisory services in animal production to the individual farmers.

A few facts about Croatian livestock production

The Republic of Croatia has both absolutely and relatively (per ha of agricultural land and per capita) small number of livestock (domestic animals).

- 4,8 million inhabitants in Croatia - 56.691 km² surface area
- 534.000 family farms (35,3 % full-time farmers)
- 2,94 ha - average farm size

- 230.650 cows in total
- 933 farms own 10 or more cows (1,2%)
- 2.500 kg - estimated average milk production/cow/year

- 180.545 sows in total
- 1.252 registered breeders have 4.238 sows
- 2% of the farmers keep 20 or more sows

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- 426.285 ewes in total
- 712 registered breeders keep 51.356 ewes
- 116 farmers keep 100 or more ewes

- 84.403 goats in total
- 319 registered breeders keep 15.333 goats
- 93 farmers keep 50 or more goats

Tasks of the advisory services

The main task of Croatian Agriculture Extension Institute (CAEI) is to provide expert advises, instructions and practical presentations on new technologies and to disseminate knowledge and skills, which are necessary for the development of production on private agriculture holdings (family farms). At the same time CAEI acts as the link between Croatian Government and farmers concerning implementation of the agriculture policy and determination of the problems of private agriculture holdings.

The actual mission of Croatian Agriculture Extension Institute is as follows:

- CAEI is expert organisation in Croatia's agriculture,
- CAEI helps farmers in their decision, making using high quality information, and stimulates co-operation of farmers with companies, institutions and individuals important for successful agriculture,
- CAEI is also government institution for mediation competent for implementation of measures supporting development of farms and rural areas.

The prevailing opinion is that the main assignment of CAEI in the near future will not be only the advisory work, but it will also do many administrative jobs.

The management of CAEI is still working out precise strategy, which should define the long term role of CAEI in private agriculture holdings development. Besides, the law on agriculture advisory work is under the preparation.

Organisation and working methods of CAEI

Croatian Agriculture Extension Institute today has 160 employees. Only 5 of them are not agronomists.

CAEI operates through the management department (headquarters) situated in Zagreb and through branch offices in each of 21 county.

Out of 16 employees in the headquarters 3 are livestock specialists.

In all branch offices together there are 144 agronomists in total and out of them 32 are livestock specialists and 1 is veterinarian.

It means that total number of livestock specialists in CAEI is 35 (1 has Ph.D., 4 have M.sc. and 30 have B.sc.).

For partial restructuring of the agricultural knowledge system and its adapting to the new established market-oriented agriculture system, Croatian Government has taken the World Bank loan for "Farmers Support Services Project" (FSSP). The main objective of the Project is to establish supporting system primarily aimed on improvement of the production and marketing efficiency of the private agriculture holdings. The Agriculture Advisory Service is one of the fundamental holder in the farmers supporting system. Therefore, the ultimate goal of the FSSP is to develop and modernise public advisory service as the basic prerequisite for modernisation of the private agricultural sector. Besides the public service, one of the objectives of FSSP is to encourage the beginning of the private advisory service. Through the WB project private advisers who work for the farmers associations are partly financed for the 3-years period. Thus, today in Croatia 10 private advisers are working for the farmers associations, partly financed by the FSSP. Two of them work for livestock farmers associations:

1. Posavina-horse breeders association "Hrvatski Posavac"
2. Farmers association "Brodski Stupnik"

It is interesting that in Croatia 104 farmers associations whose names contain the word "livestock" are registered, but only about 10 are really active.

Croatian Agriculture Extension Institute, as a public advisory service, very often uses mass approach to influence the public opinion and to increase the level of understanding new knowledge and information in agriculture. At the same time CAEI provides the advises and services to the farmers associations and groups as well as individual farmers helping them to improve their technological and entrepreneurial knowledge and skills. Thus, CAEI-advisers use the combination of individual, group and mass method in their day-to-day job.

Individual advisory method is used in the livestock production to the limited extent owing to the insufficient number of specialists. This method is efficient but very time consuming and expensive. Today in livestock sector CAEI-advisers intensively advice (follow) about 300 private holdings, mainly cattle and pig producers. There are few times more farmers which are less intensively followed. Each adviser is able to serve few hundreds of farmers advising them periodically or at "on-call" basis.

Group methods are also very efficient and most of the advisers base their work on them. Those are: lectures, practical demonstrations, presentations, field-days, excursions and study-groups. Using those methods advisers are able to reach few times more farmers than using individual advising. Additional benefits of group methods are improved farmers communication and the establishment of narrow specialised farmers associations. One good example is the study-group of the goat-farmers formed in the region where most of the farmers are specialised. Using group methods CAEI obtained very good results concerning improved forage production and conservation. Hundreds of new grasslands are established, natural grasslands are more efficiently used and the preparation of grass silage becomes a routine job of specialised milk producers.

In their work CAEI-advisers use mass-media very often. Specialised programme on national TV "The Agricultural Adviser" is based on the contribution of CAEI-specialists. Each adviser regularly provides information and expert advice through local radio programme, newspapers and agricultural magazines. Because of limited number of advisers, mass-media are used to reach as many farmers as possible, but this method is not efficient enough for the improvement of farmers specific knowledge and skills.

Within the World Bank's "Farmers Support Services Project" Croatian Agriculture Extension Institute is provided with a technical assistance by the Dutch consortium STOAS/RDP/IDC/NAK. The main part of the technical assistance is oriented to the education of advisers in modern advisory methods and skills. CAEI has adopted the "diagnostic survey" method for determination of farmers problems. The greatest problems determined on counties' level are grouped according to the priority and based on those priorities the advisory technical packages are defined. The technical package is the best combination of advisory methods used for obtaining the solution of determined farmers problems.

The sub-component of the FSSP is "The pilot project of advisory skills development for dairy farmers advising". The pilot project is carried out on 17 family farms specialised for milk production in 6 most developed counties. The working group consists of 6 advisers - livestock specialists, the co-ordinator from the CAEI headquarters and the Dutch consultant for the technical assistance. The selected farms are specialised, progressive and farmers are very motivated to improve their management skills. Those farms should become demonstration farms for milk production in the region and on that experience other farmers will learn modern procedures in farm technology and management. One of the crucial point in the pilot project is co-operation between The Croatian Agriculture Extension Institute (CAEI) and The Croatian Livestock Selection Centre (CLSC) concerning the application of

milk recording results in daily farm management operations. Other, not less important, subjects of the pilot project are: on-farm registration; fodder - production planing, conservation, quality analysing; nutrition, reproduction, housing. Some practical in-service training took place in the new built educational dairy training centre in Poleve near Čakovec (Dutch-Croatian project).

Croatian Agriculture Extension Institute is actively involved in the project "Open climate stables". In collaboration with Bavarian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry a project for promotion of new trends in farm constructing was established. The first farm for 80 milking cows is ready to accept the cattle.

Almost all advisers are involved in the applied research projects (on-farm research) financed by the WB Project. Thus the CAEI is directly involved in the problems determination, research and transfer of the results to the private agriculture holdings.

The following figures briefly present the CAEI's activities in 1998:

- 71.270 consultations with farmers
- 67.612 verbal advises
- 38.499 farm visits
- 1.196 lectures
- 2.337 media presentations

Actual problems in the work of public advisory services

a) Owing to the limited possibilities for financing from the State budget and difficult situation concerning self-financing, the number of specialised advisers is insufficient. One advisor "covers" in some cases few thousands farmers.

b) The lack of narrow specialised advisers is every day more and more clear as farmers specialise themselves rapidly. Very often agronomist of other specialisation provides the advice in animal production.

c) CAEI does not have it's own information system (network). Only one third of advisers can use a PC. During 1999 the process of establishing data base on private agriculture holdings was set up.

d) CAEI does not have laboratory facilities for basic analyses (soil, fodder, milk) and sometimes uses services provided by other labs.

e) There is lack of technical personnel for handling simple jobs. This problem should be solved together with the previous two.

f) The advisers need special training for their job and have to pass special examination for working in CAEI (certificate) besides their general professional adduction on the B.Sc. level and practical experience which are conditions for employment in certain area.

g) The advisers do their job mainly on the basis of their own initiative. This offers a certain flexibility in the advisory work to a relatively simple activity, more to transference of basic knowledge from literature. The service is not alert enough towards the complex transition condition in the Croatian agriculture of today.

h) Since the advisers are paid 100% by the Government, there is no strong motivation to work in private or co-operatively organised advisory associations. In such a situation considerable stimulation should be some profitable activities (auction sales, directly organised marketing etc.)

Besides CAEI, as a public advisory service, there are some more institutions providing advisory services for farmers in animal production:

1. Croatian Livestock Selection Centre (CLSC) is governmental authorised institution responsible for central animal registration for productivity control in registered herds organization and implementation of breeding programmes for certain animal species and breeds and for quality livestock trade. CLSC has a network of branch offices in each Croatian county. CLSC provides breeding and selection services in animal production for 20.000 private holdings.

2. Traditionally the agriculture universities have well developed co-operation with numerous private agriculture holdings and farmers associations. Faculty of agriculture at The University of Zagreb, Faculty of agriculture at The University of Osijek and High Agriculture School in Križevci provide advisory services in animal production through their departments and laboratories, primarily in projecting farms and introducing new technologies.

3. Advisory services in animal reproduction are provided by 4 regional centres for animal reproduction (Križevci, Varaždin, Osijek, Slavonski Brod). Their activities are mainly focused on improvement of reproductive performances of farm animals and education of specialised farmers in farm reproduction management.

4. Veterinary Institute and its 4 regional centres cover the whole farm animal population concerning protection against mastitis and some other diseases. This job has also some advisory characteristics.

5. Bigger dairy plants have their own specialised services for advisory work and development. They closely co-operate mainly with specialised farmers, where the essential interest is production of high quality milk.

6. Feed-concentrate suppliers develop their own specialised advisory service with the role of promoting (on a commercial base) their products. For that reason their field advisors provide ration calculations for farm animals free of charge.

The conclusion could be that agriculture advisory service has a certain tradition in Croatia and it is changing according to a new agricultural policy. Priority task is to develop an efficient advisory service where the producers (farmers) will find their interest and from the profit will be able to pay for the advises.

SAVJETODAVNE SLUŽBE ZA STOČARSTVO U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

Uvod

Začeci poljoprivredne savjetodavne službe u Hrvatskoj sežu u početak 20. stoljeća.

Suvremeni sustav savjetodavne službe utemeljen je 1991. godine u okviru Ministarstva poljoprivrede i šumarstva.

Hrvatski zavod za poljoprivrednu savjetodavnu službu (HZPSS) djeluje od 1997. godine kao ovlaštena ustanova Vlade za savjetodavni rad u poljoprivredi.

Djelomičnu savjetodavnu ulogu u stočarskoj proizvodnji imaju i neke stručne i znanstvene ustanove koje pružaju savjete i usluge pojedinim proizvođačima, odnosno obiteljskim poljoprivrednim gospodarstvima.

Osnovni podaci o hrvatskoj stočarskoj proizvodnji

Republika Hrvatska ima apsolutno i relativno (u odnosu na poljoprivredne površine i broj stanovnika) mali broj stoke, odnosno domaćih životinja.

- 4,8 milijuna stanovnika – 56691 km² ukupna površina
- 534000 poljoprivrednih gospodarstava (35,3% pravi poljoprivrednici)
- 2,94 ha – prosječna veličina zemljišnog posjeda
- 230650 krava
- 933 gospodarstava drži 10 ili više krava (1,2%)
- 2500 kg – procijenjena prosječna godišnja proizvodnja mlijeka/kravi
- 180545 krmača
- 1252 registrirana uzgajivača drži 4238 krmača
- 2% uzgajivača drži 20 ili više krmača
- 426285 ovaca
- 712 registrirana uzgajivača drži 51356 ovaca
- 116 uzgajivača drži 100 ili više ovaca
- 84403 koza
- 319 registriranih uzgajivača drži 15333 koza
- 93 uzgajivača drži 50 ili više koza

Zadaci Hrvatskog zavoda za poljoprivrednu savjetodavnu službu

Temeljna zadaća Hrvatskog zavoda za poljoprivrednu savjetodavnu službu je davanje stručnih savjeta, instrukcija i praktičnih prikaza novih tehnologija i načina gospodarenja te prijenosa svih znanja i vještina potrebnih za razvitak poljoprivredne proizvodnje na obiteljskim poljoprivrednim gospodarstvima. Osim toga, Zavod djeluje kao posrednik između Vlade republike Hrvatske i poljoprivrednika u smislu provođenja cjelokupne agrarne politike te utvrđivanja problema s kojima se obiteljska poljoprivredna gospodarstva suočavaju.

Aktualna definicija misije HZPSS glasi:

1. HZPSS je stručna ustanova u poljoprivredi
2. Pomaže obiteljskim poljoprivrednim gospodarstvima u donošenju odluka pružanjem kvalitetnih informacija
3. Pospješuje suradnju obiteljskih poljoprivrednih gospodarstava sa svim institucijama, tvrtkama i pojedincima važnim za uspješnu poljoprivredu
4. HZPSS je vladina ustanova nadležna za posredovanje u provođenju mjera potpore razvitku obiteljskih poljoprivrednih gospodarstava i ruralnih prostora u cjelini.

Prevladava mišljenje da se Zavod u dogledno vrijeme neće moći baviti samo savjetodavnim radom, nego će obavljati i mnoge administrativne poslove.

U izradi je detaljnija strategija Zavoda kojom se treba definirati dugoročna uloga u razvitku obiteljskih poljoprivrednih gospodarstava. U pripremi je zakon o poljoprivrednoj savjetodavnoj djelatnosti u Republici Hrvatskoj.

Organizacija i metode HZPSS-a

Hrvatski zavod za poljoprivrednu savjetodavnu službu ukupno broji 160 zaposlenih, od kojih samo 5 nisu agronomi.

HZPSS djeluje putem Ureda ravnatelja smještenog u Zagrebu i 21 podružnice u svim županijama u Hrvatskoj. Od 16 zaposlenika u Uredu ravnatelja 3 su agronoma stočarske specijalnosti.

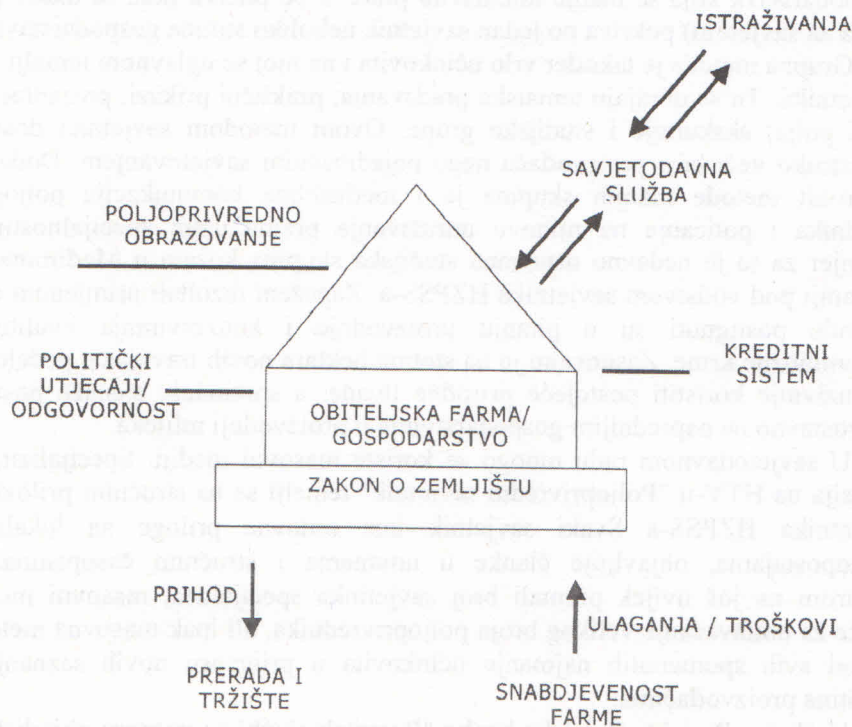
U svim podružnicama zajedno zaposleno je 144 agronoma od kojih su 32 stočarske specijalnosti i 1 je veterinar. Dakle, ukupan broj stočarskih specijalista u Zavodu je 35 (1 doktor znanosti, 4 magistra i 30 diplomiranih inženjera).

Za djelomično restrukturiranje sustava znanja u poljoprivredi te njegova prilagođavanja novim tržišnim uvjetima, hrvatska je Vlada dobila zajam

Svjetske banke za projekt "Razvitak službi za potporu obiteljskim poljoprivrednim gospodarstvima". Glavni cilj Projekta jest stvaranje sustava za potporu koji je prije svega usmjeren unapređenju razine učinkovitosti proizvodnje i prodaje u obiteljskim poljoprivrednim gospodarstvima, a poljoprivredna savjetodavna služba je jedan od temeljnih nositelja potpore. Stoga je jedna od najprećih zadaća Projekta modernizacija i razvitak javne poljoprivredne savjetodavne službe kao temeljnog preduvjeta za modernizaciju privatnog sektora poljoprivrede. Uz razvitak javne službe, jedan od ciljeva Projekta je i stvaranje začetaka privatne poljoprivredne savjetodavne službe za što su osigurana i poticajna financijska sredstva. Tako danas u Hrvatskoj pri udugama poljoprivrednika radi 10 privatnih savjetnika, djelomično financiranih od HZPSS-a. Dva su od njih pri stočarskim udugama:

Konjogojska uduga "Hrvatski posavec",
Uduga poljoprivrednih proizvođača "Brodski Stupnik".

KAMENI MEĐAŠI SISTEMA OBITELJSKIH FARMI



Prema: The Danish Agricultural advisory Centre, Skejby

Interesantno je da u Hrvatskoj ima 104 registrirane udruge privatnih proizvođača koje u nazivu imaju "stočarstvo". Samo je desetak značajnije aktivno.

HZPSS kao javna poljoprivredna savjetodavna služba u velikoj mjeri primjenjuje masovni pristup kojim može djelovati na javno mnijenje te na širenje općeg razumijevanja novih znanja i informacija u poljoprivredi. U isto vrijeme pruža savjete i usluge skupinama poljoprivrednika i pojedincima kojima pomaže u razvitku njihovih tehnoloških, ali i poduzetničkih znanja i vještina. Dakle, u svom radu djelatnici HZPSS-a koriste individualne, grupne i masovne metode savjetodavnog rada.

Individualna metoda, tj. pojedinačno savjetovanje provodi se u domeni stočarske proizvodnje, ali u dosta ograničenom opsegu s obzirom na nedostatan broj savjetnika specijalista. Ova metoda je učinkovita, ali i najskuplja i vremenski najzahtjevnija. Trenutno HZPSS u domeni stočarstva intenzivno savjetuje (prati) oko 300 obiteljskih gospodarstava i to najviše proizvođača mlijeka i proizvođača prasadi. Još je tu nekoliko puta veći broj gospodarstava koja se manje intenzivno prate, a po pozivu (kad se ukaže potreba za savjetom) pokriva po jedan savjetnik nekoliko stotina gospodarstava.

Grupna metoda je također vrlo učinkovita i na njoj se uglavnom temelji rad savjetnika. Tu se ubrajaju tematska predavanja, praktični prikazi, prezentacije, dani polja, ekskurzije i studijske grupe. Ovom metodom savjetnici dosežu višestruko veći broj proizvođača nego pojedinačnim savjetovanjem. Dodatna dobrobit metode manjih skupina je i međusobna komunikacija poljoprivrednika i poticanje na njihovo udruživanje prema užim specijalnostima. Primjer za to je nedavno osnovana studijska skupina kozara u Međimurskoj županiji pod vodstvom savjetnika HZPSS-a. Zapaženi rezultati primjenom ove metode postignuti su u pitanju proizvodnje i konzerviranja kvalitetne voluminozne krme. Zasnovano je na stotine hektara novih travnjaka, počelo se intenzivnije koristiti postojeće prirodne livade, a spremanje sjenaže postaje neizostavno na naprednijim gospodarstvima u proizvodnji mlijeka.

U savjetodavnom radu mnogo se koriste masovni mediji. Specijalizirana emisija na HTV-u "Poljoprivredni savjetnik" temelji se na stručnim priložima djelatnika HZPSS-a. Svaki savjetnik ima redovne priloge na lokalnim radiopostajama, objavljuje članke u novinama i stručnim časopisima. S obzirom na još uvijek premali broj savjetnika specijalista, masovni mediji služe za obuhvaćanje velikog broja poljoprivrednika, ali ipak masovna metoda je od svih spomenutih najmanje učinkovita u prijenosu novih saznanja i vještina proizvođačima.

U okviru Projekta Svjetske banke "Razvitak službi za potporu obiteljskim poljoprivrednim gospodarstvima", HZPSS prima tehničku pomoć od nizo-

zemskog konzorcija STOAS/RDP/IDC/NAK. Glavnina tehničke pomoći usmjerena je na educiranje djelatnika o suvremenim metodama i načinu rada savjetodavne službe. Tako je služba usvojila metodu dijagnostičkog anketiranja ("diagnostic survey") za ustanovljavanje područja problema za farmere. Najvažniji problemi poljoprivrednika ustanovljeni u županijskim podružnicama grupiraju se i na osnovi prioriteta definiraju tehnički paketi kao projekti za njihovo rješavanje (na osnovi, po mogućnosti za cijelu Hrvatsku).

Jedna od podkomponenti Projekta je i "Pilot projekt razvitka savjetničkih vještina za praćenje mliječnih farmi". Pilot projekt je u provedbi na 15 obiteljskih mliječnih farmi u 6 govedarski najrazvijenijih županija, a provodi ga 6 savjetnika stočarske specijalnosti uz pomoć nizozemskog savjetnika za tehničku pomoć u okviru Projekta. Odabrana gospodarstva spadaju u progresivna, motivirana i trebala bi postati ogledna za proizvodnju mlijeka na svom području gdje će drugi proizvođači moći usvajati moderne procese u tehnologiji i upravljanju. Jedna od temeljnih sastavnica u provođenju projekta je korištenje rezultata kontrole mliječnosti (HSSC) u svrhu poboljšanja upravljanja farmom/stadom.

HZPSS je aktivno uključen u projekt "Staje s vanjskom klimom". U suradnji s bavarskim ministarstvom za poljoprivredu pokrenut je projekt koji će promovirati nove trendove u gradnji objekata u stočarstvu. Prva farma ovog tipa već je pred useljenjem, a namijenjena je proizvodnji mlijeka (kapacitet 80 muznih krava).

Dobar dio savjetnika uključen je u projekte primijenjenih istraživanja u poljoprivredi također financiranih Projektom Svjetske banke. Na taj način HZPSS je izravno uključen u utvrđivanje problema, pronalaženje rješenja i transfer informacija/preporuka obiteljskim poljoprivrednim gospodarstvima.

Sljedeće brojke prikazuju aktivnosti HZPSS u 1998. godini:

- 71270 stručnih konzultacija
- 67612 izravnih savjeta
- 38499 obilazaka gospodarstava
- 1196 predavanja
- 2337 nastupa u medijima

Aktualni problemi u radu savjetodavne službe

- S obzirom na ograničena financijska sredstva iz državnog proračuna i nemogućnost samofinanciranja u službi je nedovoljan broj savjetnika specijalista (jedan savjetnik "pokriva" i nekoliko tisuća obiteljskih poljoprivrednih gospodarstava)

- Teritorijalno pokrivanje terena: jedan savjetnik pokriva nekoliko općina i daje savjete iz svih područja poljoprivredne djelatnosti bez obzira na vlastitu specijalnost (problem posebice mlađih savjetnika)

- Nedostaju savjetnici užih specijalnosti koji bi zadovoljili potrebe sve naglašenije specijalizacije u poljoprivrednoj proizvodnji.

- HZPSS nema vlastiti informatički sustav; svaki treći savjetnik koristi PC; tijekom 1999. ustrojava se baza podataka o obiteljskim poljoprivrednim gospodarstvima

- HZPSS nema laboratorije za osnovne analize (tla, krme, mlijeka i dr.), nego se povremeno koristi uslugama drugih

- Nedostaje asistentsko osoblje za obavljanje manje složenih tehničkih poslova. Ovaj problem trebat će rješavati usporedo s rješavanjem informatičke i laboratorijske infrastrukture.

Pored Hrvatskog zavoda za poljoprivrednu savjetodavnu službu i neke druge službe također imaju savjetodavnu ulogu u stočarskoj proizvodnji:

1. Hrvatski stočarsko selekcijski centar (HSSC) je Vladina ustanova ovlaštena za obavljanje kontrole proizvodnosti u registriranim stadima, vodi središnju matičnu evidenciju, izdaje rodovnice, organizira provedbu uzgojnih programa za pojedine vrste i pasmine stoke, organizira promet uzgojno valjanom stokom itd. Ova ustanova ima dobro razvijenu mrežu službe u svim županijama. Stručnjaci ove službe pružaju usluge u uzgoju i selekciji životinja u 20.000 obiteljskih poljoprivrednih gospodarstava.

2. Tradicionalna je praksa da univerzitetske ustanove – fakulteti imaju razvijenu suradnju s brojnim obiteljskim gospodarstvima i njihovim udrugama. Agronomski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Poljoprivredni fakultet Sveučilišta u Osijeku i Viša poljoprivredna škola u Križevcima putem svojih zavoda i laboratorija pružaju usluge u stočarskoj proizvodnji, primarno u projektiranju farmi i uvođenju novih tehnologija.

3. Savjete i usluge u reprodukciji životinja pružaju četiri regionalna centra (Križevci, Varaždin, Slavonski brod, Osijek). Njihova aktivnost je u poboljšanju plodnosti i obrazovanju većih gospodarstava za samostalno reprodukcijско vođenje svojih stada.

4. Veterinarski institut sa svoja 4 regionalna centra pokriva čitavu populaciju stoke u vezi prevencije mastitisa i nekih drugih bolesti. Ovaj veterinarski posao ima i savjetodavni karakter.

5. Veće mljekare imaju vlastite usko specijalizirane savjetodavne službe. One neposredno usko surađuju s velikim brojem kooperanata.

6. Tvornice stočne hrane u novije vrijeme razvijaju vlastitu savjetodavnu službu. Cilj im je proširiti suradnju u plasmanu stočne hrane na obiteljske farme.

Može se zaključiti da poljoprivredna savjetodavna služba ima određenu tradiciju u Hrvatskoj, a mijenja se u smislu prilagodbe novoj agrarnoj politici. Primarni zadatak je razviti djelotvornu savjetodavnu službu u kojoj će primarni proizvođači naći svoj interes i biti u stanju iz dobiti koju će savjet donijeti platiti savjetodavnu uslugu.

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