



## **Ekonomičnost vzgoje matičnih dreves jablan in breskev v mrežnikih v Sloveniji**

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Zdravstvena (fitosanitarna) kakovost sadik in razmnoževalnega blaga jablan in breskev v Sloveniji ni zadovoljiva glede na sodobne standarde o kakovosti sadik, ki so uveljavljeni v EU. Pridelava sadik je močno ogrožena zaradi možnosti okužb od številnih virusov, bakterij in fitoplazm (Plum pox virus, Apple proliferation phytoplasma, ESFY phytoplasma, ...). Če ne želimo postati preveč odvisni od uvoza sadilnega blaga iz drugih držav moramo izboljšati razmere za vzgojo matičnih dreves in za pridelavo certificiranih sadik. Ena od oblik za povečanje fitosanitarne kakovosti razmnoževalnega materiala sadnih rastlin je vzgoja matičnih rastlin v zavarovanem okolju. Ta sistem pridelovanja je običajno drag, vendar je sajenje okuženih sadik za sadjarje še dražje. V sestavku je predstavljena primerjava modelnih kalkulacij stroškov pridelave oces - cepičev jablan in breskev pri klasičnem pridelovanju v izoliranih matičnih nasadih in v matičnih nasadih vzgajanih v mrežnikih. Predstavljen je celoten pregled stroškov pridelovanja in izračun lastne cene cepičev - oces pri pridelovanju v mrežnikih z različnimi konstrukcijskimi značilnostmi in iz različnih vgrajenih materialov.

### *ABSTRACT*

#### **The economics of growing the apple and peach mother plants (basic propagating stock) in protected-environment conditions (screen-houses) in Slovenia**

The existing phytosanitary quality of Slovenian apple and peach planting and propagating material does not meet the requirements of the stricter EU standards - regulations. The production of apple and peach propagating and planting material is hindered by infections caused by important disease agents (Plum pox virus, Apple proliferation phytoplasma, ESFY phytoplasma, ...). If we want to avoid the dependence on the imports of planting material from other countries too much, we have to improve conditions for breeding of mother plants and production of certified planting material. One of the methods for improving phytosanitary quality of propagating plant material is growing it in protected environment conditions (i.e. in screen-house conditions), where insect vector intrusion is almost fully prevented. Usually such growing systems are expensive, but growing of plants of bad quality and infected with diseases is even more expensive for growers. In the article the comparison between model calculations for production of apple and peach propagating material in classical manner and in screen-house conditions is made. The detailed overview of production costs and prices for scions or buds produced in classical production system and by production in different types of screen-houses, constructed from different materials (frames from rustless metal, nets from PVC, roofs from PVC or fibreglass or polycarbonate, ...) is presented.