

ODRŽIVI SISTEMI GAJENJA U FUNKCIJI OČUVANJA AUTOHTONIH RASA

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Kratak sadržaj

Razvoj poljoprivrede i stočarske proizvodnje tokom 20. veka zasnovan je na principima sigurnosti i zadovoljenju potreba čovečanstva u hrani. Sigurnost ovakve proizvodnje se ostvaruje na račun tehničkih potencijala prirode i proizvodnih osobina domaćih životinja. Ovako intenzivna stočarska proizvodnja uticala je značajno na nestanak autohtonih rasa, pojavu niza tehnopatija kod domaćih životinja, zagađenja abiotičkih činilaca ekosistema (voda, vazduh, zemljište, klima). Jagma da se na osnovu proizvodnih osobina domaćih životinja zaradi što brže i što više, narušila je ne samo krte biološke sisteme programirane proizvodnim genomom domaćih životinja, već i životnu sredinu koju zajedno dele domaće životinje kao proizvođači, njihovi odgajivači i potrošači dobara životinjskog porekla. Poslednjih par decenije poljoprivreda, a sa njom i stočarska proizvodnja kreću se u pravcu održive i stabilne delatnosti. Takva stočarska proizvodnja je ekološka, ekonomična, socijalno pouzdana i humana, zasnovana na prirodnim procesima i upotrebi organskih materija. Održiva proizvodnja u stočarstvu temelji se etološkim obrascima ponašanja životinja, slobodnim načinom držanja, upotrebom ispusta tokom cele godine, optimalnim snabdevanjem životinja kvalitetnom hranom, osiguravanjem optimalnih uslova uzgoja u štali i na ispustima, odgovarajućoj zdravstvenoj zaštiti, pravilnom opterećenju poljoprivrednog zemljišta sa životinjama, izboru odgovarajućih vrsta i rasa životinja, odnosno autohtonih rasa domaćih životinja.

Autohtone rase su nastale na određenom geografskom području i prilagođene su uslovima života tog područja. U Srbiji imamo nekoliko autohtone rase goveda, ovaca, svinja, živine koje su adaptirane na klimatske i uslove tradicionalnog uzgoja na ovom području. Autohtone rase koje se efikasno gaje u različitim ekosistemima (šumskim, pašnjačkim), uz kombinaciju proizvodnje stočne hrane za njihovu prihranu, donose ne samo mogućnost očuvanja genetičkih resursa ovih životinja, već i ekonomski povoljan ambijent za stvaranje profita i isplative proizvodnje. Zapostavljanem stočarske proizvodnje u depopulisanim planinskim predelima i odsustvo ispaše dovelo je do ugrožavanja travnatih zajednica visoke biodiverzitetne vrednosti. Vraćanjem tradicionalnom načinu uzgoja i ispaše ovaca i goveda na ovim terenima, doprinelo bi ne samo obnovi biljnih vrsta i povećanju njihove sposobnosti za opstanak, već i očuvanju i povećanju broja domaćih autohtonih

vrsta životinja sa ovih područija. Takođe tradicionalno gajenje domaćih svinja u šumama i na obalama ravničarskih reka takođe su jedan od sistema koji zavređuju pažnju kada je u pitanju očuvanje ugroženih autohtonih rasa.

Ključne reči: *Stočarska proizvodnja, održiva proizvodnja, autohtone rase*

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SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS OF HUSBANDRY IN FUNCTION OF PRESERVATION INDIGENOUS BREED

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Abstract

The development of agriculture and livestock production in the 20th century is based on the principles of security and meeting the needs of mankind in food. Security of this production come at the expense of technical nature and potential production characteristics of domestic animals. Such intensive animal production is significantly affected by the disappearance of indigenous breeds, the occurrence of a series technopaty in domestic animals, contamination of ecosystems abiotic factors (water, air, land, climate). The scramble to be based on production characteristics of domestic animals as quickly as possible and earn as much as possible, not only undermined the fragile biological systems production, programmed by genome of domestic animal, but also the environment that you share together as livestock producers, their breeders and consumers of goods of animal origin. The last couple of decades, agriculture, and with it the animal production is moving towards a sustainable and stable business. Such animal production is ecological, economical, reliable and socially humane, based on natural processes and the use of organic matter. Sustainable livestock production is based on ethological models of behavior of animals, free-style posture, use of outlets throughout the year, the optimal supply of animal feed quality, providing optimal conditions for breeding in the barn and at outlets, appropriate health care, proper loading of animals of agricultural land, choosing the appropriate species and breeds of animals and indigenous breeds of domestic animals.

Indigenous breeds are created on certain geographic areas that are customized and living conditions of the areas. In Serbia, we have several native breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs, birds that are adapted to climatic conditions and traditional farming in this area. Indigenous breeds which are efficiently grown in different ecosystems (forest, pasture), with a combination of production of fodder for their nourishment, making not only the possibility of preserving genetic resources of these animals but also economically favorable environment for the making and cost-effective production. Neglected livestock production in depopulated mountains area and the absence of grazing led to the endangerment of grassland communities of high biodiversity value. Restoring Traditional cultivation

and grazing sheep and cattle in these fields, not only would contribute to the restoration of plant species and increase their capacity for survival, but also to preserving and increasing the number of local native species from these area. Also traditional breeding of domestic swine in the forests and banks of lowland rivers are also one of the systems that deserve attention when it comes to the preservation of endangered native breeds.

Keywords: *Livestock production, sustainable production, indigenous breeds*

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