

Proizvodnja šipka u Turskoj i Hrvatskoj

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Sažetak

Šipak (*Punica granatum* L.) je vrlo cijenjena voćna vrsta čija se proizvodnja proširena u Sredozemlju i zemljama Bliskog Istoka. Plodovi se koriste kao svježe voće i za preradu u sok, vino, slastice itd. Mnogi dijelovi šipka imaju veliku terapijsku vrijednost, a kora se koristi u industriji kože i kao bojadiser. Uzgoj šipka ne zahtijeva velika ulaganja, a i razmnožava se vrlo jednostavno. Također ne zahtijeva puno njege. To je idealna kultura za održivost malog gospodarstva, dobro je prilagođen za topografske i agroklimatske uvjete sušnih i polusušnih regija. Pored nutritivne vrijednosti, ima visok potencijal za razvoj zapuštenih površina u regiji i idealna kultura za raznolikost. Turska je prihvaćena kao jedan od centara podrijetla šipka i različitih vrsta šipka distribuirane u različitim dijelovima zemlje. Za vrijeme turske okupacije na Balkanu, šipak je dovezen u Hrvatsku kao drvena sirovina, a trenutno važnije sorte šipka Hrvatskoj imaju Osmanska imena kao što su Glavaš, Dividis itd. U ovom radu, s obzirom na situaciju dviju zemalja utvrđena je različitost proizvodnih područja i tehnike proizvodnje. Studija je pokazala da Turska ima vrlo bogatu gen bazu šipka i nekoliko regija u zemlji ima svoje specifične sorte i genotipove. U Hrvatskoj, šipak je malih razmjera i samo nekoliko sorti je prisutno u proizvodnji.

Ključne riječi: šipak, proizvodnja, raznolikost, obrada

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Pomegranate cultivation in Turkey and Croatia

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Abstract

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum* L.) is a highly valued crop and it is widely cultivated in Mediterranean and Near Asia countries. Its fruit has been using as fresh and also processed into juice, wine, candy etc. Most parts of pomegranate plants have great therapeutic value and peels are using in leather and dyeing industry. The cultivation of pomegranate is not need big investments and it also propagated very easily. It also not need much cultivation techniques. It is an ideal crop for sustainability of small holdings, as pomegranate is well suited to the topography and agro-climate of arid and semi-arid regions. In addition, it provides nutritional security, has high potentials to develop wastelands widely available in the region and an ideal crop for diversification. Turkey is accepted one of the origin center of pomegranate and different type of pomegranate plants distributed in different parts of country. During the Ottoman occupation in Balkans, it was brought as wood material to Croatia and currently important pomegranate cultivars in Croatia has Ottoman names such as Glavas, Dividis etc. In this study, considering two countries situation, pomegranate growing areas, cultivation techniques, different using areas has been determined. The study showed that Turkey has very rich gen pool of pomegranate and several regions in the country has its own special cultivars and genotypes. In Croatia, pomegranate is small scale and there were only a few cultivars gained importance.

Key words: pomegranate, cultivation, diversity, processing

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