

Igor Vrišer

**THE SYSTEMS OF AGRARIAN UTILIZATION OF LAND
IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

The term »system of farming« is used in agrarian geography to denote an intricate system of farming economy. This is a complex set of natural and sociological laws which affect the orientation of the production, the rotation of crops, the organization and intensity of production, and the spatial distribution of crops. It is presented by means of the following four methods rotation of crops, systems of crops, system of agrarian utilization of land, and systems of production orientation.

The method of rotation of crops is based on the study of the phenomena accompanying the regular changes of crops over a number of years. The systems of crops considers the system of farming from the viewpoint of the dominant crops or of the production activity. The method of production orientation gives an estimation of the productivity of the utilization of land or an estimation of the newly created worth of the agrarian products. The created income or some other criterion serves to make conclusions concerning the characteristics of the system of farming. The method of the systems of agrarian utilization of land deals with the systems of farming on the basis of the proportion between the different farming categories and the respective sowable areas. In the main proportion is calculated for four groups of crops: cereals (corn, maize, millet), plants requiring hilling (roots, garden vegetables and industrial crops excluding hop), fodder (meadows, pastures, fodder plants), and special crops (vineyards, orchards, hop). Because of the varying intensity of the work expended and because of the varying yield of production the significance of each group of crops (and its relation to other groups) has to be established either by means of special instruments of ponderation (intensity points) or by means of a special scale which can measure the weight of each crop. The measuring scale and the individual values are generally constructed for each separate crop on the basis of the structure of the agrarian land or rather on the basis of the relative participation of each group of crops on the land under consideration. With regard to the material at disposal and the simplicity of the procedure the present author had decided to use the latter method.

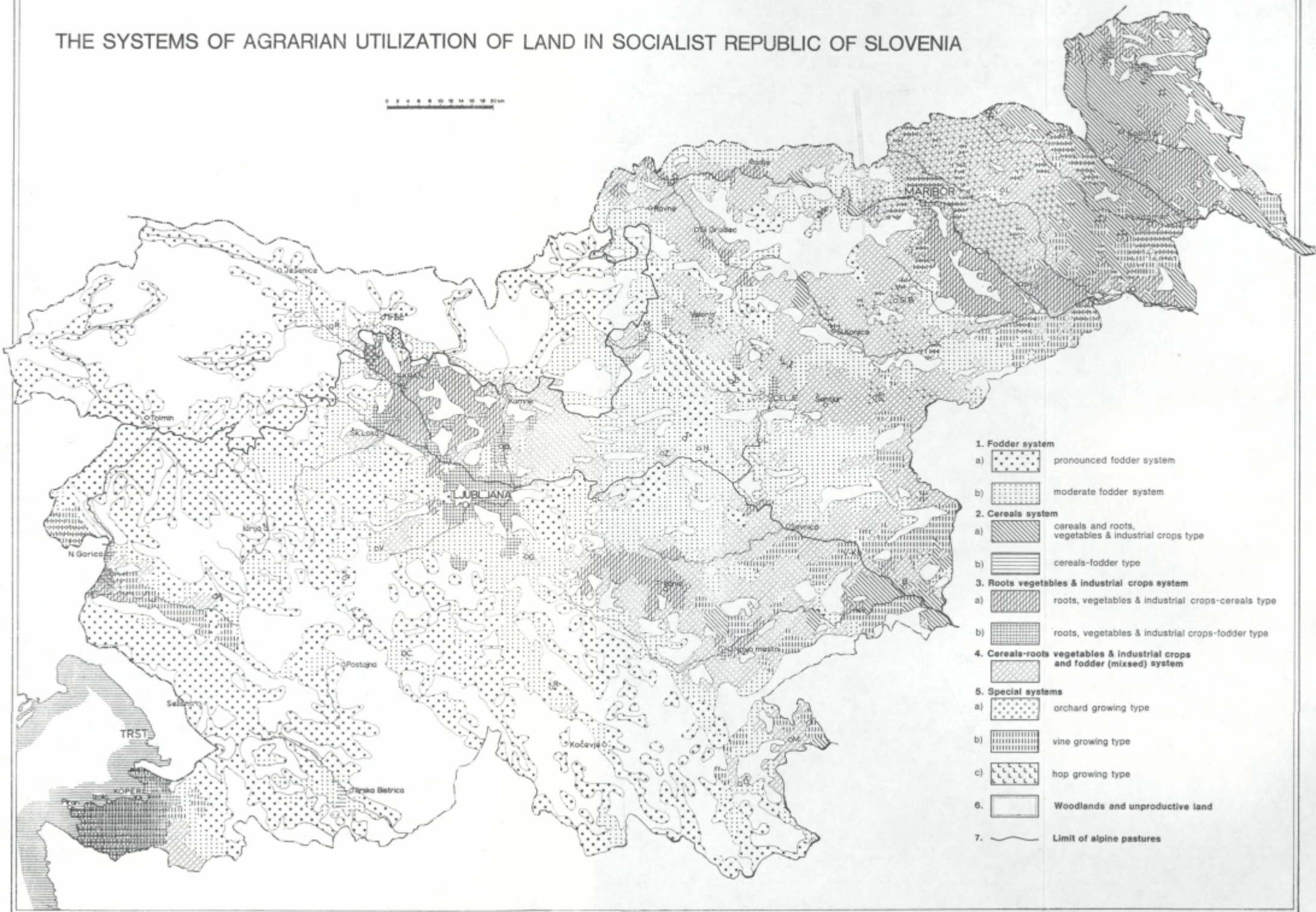
The study of the system of the agrarian utilization of land in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia has shown that individual systems of agrarian utilization of land with us can best be established on the basis

of the proportion between cereals, plants requiring hilling (roots and vegetables), fodder, and special crops. But owing to the differential natural and sociological circumstances the considered values on the measuring scale differ considerably from the measures used outside our country. Medium values and standard deviation for individual farming categories and plants calculated for a 10% — pattern for 2634 cadastrian parishes in Slovenia have shown that we can establish five systems of agrarian utilization of land on the basis of the following measuring scale.

As is evident from the map, the present author has found it appropriate with the cereals type and with the hilling plants type to present the two most significant crops in a combined way, and here priority has been given to the one which is grown more intensively and brings higher yield. The material has likewise required the introduction of a »mixed« type fodder system he has distinguished two forms: a pronounced one, and a moderate one where other agrarian crops are also significant. Characteristic examples of vine-growing, orchard-growing, and hop-growing have been classified under a special system. For purposes of better definition of the systems the author has worked out two diagrams which show the relation between the number of cattle per 1 ha of farming surface and the percentage of fodder surface, and the relation between the number of pigs per 1 ha of farming surface and the percentage of hilling plants and maize surfaces. With regard to the intensity of the work expended and the relative yields the two most important systems are the two fodder systems. To a large degree this characteristic is also shared by the »mixed system« which is typical of the traditional semi-commercialized farming.

Regional distribution of the individual systems of the agrarian utilization of land is shown by the map.

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- 1. Fodder system**
 - a) pronounced fodder system
 - b) moderate fodder system
- 2. Cereals system**
 - a) cereals and roots, vegetables & industrial crops type
 - b) cereals-fodder type
- 3. Roots vegetables & industrial crops system**
 - a) roots, vegetables & industrial crops-cereals type
 - b) roots, vegetables & industrial crops-fodder type
- 4. Cereals-roots vegetables & industrial crops and fodder (mixed) system**
 - mixed system
- 5. Special systems**
 - a) orchard growing type
 - b) vine growing type
 - c) hop growing type
- 6. Woodlands and unproductive land**
 - Woodlands and unproductive land
- 7. Limit of alpine pastures**
 - Limit of alpine pastures