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## SPATIAL TYPES FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SPECIAL CULTURES IN SLOVENIA

The intention of this article is to show the role and functions of special cultures in the suburbicarian-rural space of Slovenia, their typology and definition of the spatial types from the point of view of viticulture, fruit-culture, hop-growing and horticulture.

When we have the rural space of Slovenia in mind, we cannot leave out the special character of the deagraticization and urbanization of our country-side in the form of a dispersed urbanization and polycentricity. At the same time its central framework of development in the form of a kind of triangle is a characteristic feature of Slovenia. It comprises more and more deagraticized, industrialized and urbanized areas of Maribor with Dravska and Mežiška dolina (the Valley of the Drava and Meža), Celje with Spodnja Savinjska dolina (the Lower Valley of the Savinja), zasavski Črni revir (the Black District along the Sava), a part of Ljubljanska kotlina (the Ljubljana Basin) and the southern hinterland of Trieste, i.e. Koprsko primorje (the Littoral of Koper). Next to them there are still some highly agrarian territories characteristic for Slovenia, above all in the N.E. and in the S.E. (1, 4, 7).

In the year 1975 Slovenia numbered over 1,8 million inhabitants, the density amounted to 87.5 inhabitants on a square kilometre. During the last 200 years the population has doubled, after the last war it has increased for a quarter, as it has been growing rather regularly (by 0.8 % annually). The fundamental characteristics of the post-war development have been the depopulation of the mountainous districts, the abandoning of agriculture, the development of non-agrarian activities, especially of tertiary and quaternary ones, the process of urbanization etc. Thus in 1971 there were only 20.4 % or 353,000 of peasant inhabitants. From 1961 to 1971 their number was reduced for 28.7 %, and now there are already less than 16 %, which is just the reverse of 100 years ago. The expressly industrial character of Slovenia shows itself also from the data that farming and forestry yield only 9 % of the national income (2).

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The urbanization in Slovenia has the character of hypourbanization, for a great part of the non-agrarian population live in the country and in small half-urbanized settlements. In small towns (of from 2000 to 20.000 inhabitants), which are a dominant link of our urban network, there live a weak half of our urban inhabitants (3,210.211). As completely agrarian areas may be considered yet those with less than 15 % of non-agrarian inhabitants, but these too perform already partly the function of recreation. In the settlements with 15 to 33 % of non-agrarian inhabitants the agrarian structure has already been noticeably affected. The areas where the share of these inhabitants amounts to from 33 to 55 %, are rather much deagrarized. These are the areas of mixed households, respectively of a high daily migration, and they have the character of a functional transition. The settlements with a share of non-agrarian inhabitants of 50 to 80 % are strongly exposed to the influences of the urbanization. In their economic profile they are nearer to the urban than to the rural settlements, though their physiognomic transformation has not yet shown it, those with a share of over 80 % may be denoted as urbanized (4, 95-97). There are already over 43 % of urban inhabitants in Slovenia, while in the year 1948 there were 56 % of immigrated inhabitants in the towns (2).

The rural space which I define from the point of view of special cultures must be considered as rural-urban continuum because of its specific character of urbanization and its extraordinarily intensive class-shift of the inhabitants after the war. In it the urban and agrarian functions interlace themselves closely, as to its physiognomy it is often only pseudo-agrarian. Settlements with farm-houses, but households of workers or peasant-workers for instance remind us of the former agrarian function. The very latter represent an indicator and a grade of intensity of the decomposition of the classic agrarian structure and a transition into a modern industrial society. Occupations in non-agrarian activities became attractive not only for the rural agrarian proletariat, but also for the households of middle-sized and bigger farms. The number of peasant households has therefore been much diminished, mixed households have passed over to non-peasant. To a great part of the former peasant population the soil signifies only a means of additional earnings (5,61).

The consequence of a shortage of labour force, of the aging of the peasant population, of the dismemberment of propriety, and other factors caused the abandonment of farming land and the rise of social waste land.

The extent of farming grounds has been reduced in Slovenia during the last 40 years by 10 %, in some valleys more than 20 % of good farming soil have been built on, on the other side the extent of forest grounds has been increased by 19 %, 94.000 hectares of fields have been turned into meadows, and the best grounds have been built on. The process of turning the ground into grassland and of afforestation and the loss of grounds because of the needs of the urbanization have therefore been strongly present.

According to the state in the year 1974 the vineyards and orchards take nearly 57.000 hectares of 6.3 % of the landed properties in Slovenia. While in the

period between 1960 and 1974 the vineyards were reduced for 2531 hectares or 10.9 %, the orchards were increased for 6864 hectares or 23.5 %; but it must be emphasized that the traditional peasant vineyards as well as the orchards have been incessantly retrograding. The increase of fruit-growing areas must be connected with the intensive renewal in the socialized sector. The latter also appeased the retrogression of the vine-growing areas. The share of socialized vineyards amounts to 16,6%, that of orchards to 11.2 % (2). The hop-fields occupied 2328 hectares in the year 1976, 31,7% of them fell to the private sector, which has also reduced the hop plantations for some length of time. (6)

Slovenia is an explicitly cattle-growing country, therefore the feeding herbs strongly prevail. The typification of the utilization of the agricultural grounds is leant on them too, beside the different feeding types we distinguish yet a combined type and a type of the utilization of the landed property with a prevalence of special cultures. In the last the special cultures comprise over 40 % of the values of agricultural products and those of fruit - and viticulture ( 7, 4, 5).

By valorizing the oecologic givings, the concentration, the degree of socialization and of the changes in the extent of the cultures several subtypes of the utilization of the grounds with special cultures have been defined in Slovenia:

- the subtype with a predomination of a highly developed, socialized and commercialized culture,
- the subtype with a predomination of a developed, with regard to proprietorship mixed special culture,
- the subtype with a predomination of a traditional, rural special culture and
- the subtype with a predomination of a poorly developed special culture.

Their division is to be seen from the map. It is evident that the more developed subtypes of special cultures appear nearer to the innovation centres. In the immediate vicinity of Maribor there are famous wine-growing and fruit-growing areas, as well as in the regions of Ptuj, Gornja Radgova, Ljutomer, Gorica and Koper. This characteristic is conditioned above all historically by a peculiar non-rural socialpossessionary structure, making the post-war socialization of propriety and the development of modern farming possible. At a greater distance from the innovation centres, usually also in remote districts as to traffic, appear the less developed subtypes of special cultures. These subtypes appear also in areas with worse natural givings, so e.g. in the viticulture in the regions of Celje or in the Karst land.

Hop-growing, explicitly concentrated in Savinjska dolina (the Valley of the Sava), has been in its growth also dependent above all on socio-economic

factors (expertness, organization of trade, brewery, factory of drying-houses and the like). Similarly the needs of Trieste for early vegetables have been a decisive factor for the development of horticulture in Koprsko primorje (the Littoral of Koper), which even undermined fruit-growing and wine-growing. Before the war about 4300 hectares of grounds were planted there with garden-fruit, after the war this branch has again retrograded because of the new frontier and the different market needs, because of the shortage of labour force, the dismemberment of the possession and the absolute farm cultivation (8, 89, 90). The orientation into the production of vegetables has been in Slovenia more significant yet in the areas of Gorica and Ljubljana (in the suburbs of Krakovo and Trnovo), between the two wars horticulture began to develop also around Maribor and Celje. In the vicinity of Ptuj the produce of onions has been much expanded (9, 275-277).

The special cultured yield together 10.1 % of the total value of agrarian products and products of fruit - and viticulture in Slovenia, in the communities of Nova Gorica, Ajdovščina and Izola even over 45 % (7, 8, 9).

The definition of the subtypes of the utilization of landed properties with special cultures issuing from the valuation of the oecologic and agrarian complex of the elements have been completed still from the socio-economic aspect. The reduction of the intensively cultivated area, the demographic dynamics, the process and degree of deagrarization, the social structure and the dismemberment of the possession have been analyzed. By a synthesis of all the defining elements, by their entire valuation and statement of the correlation, the following spatial types have been stated on the example of selected probed regions from the point of view of special cultures:

# 1. The type of a socio-economically relatively developed suburbicarian and rural space

It deviates very much demographically and socio-economically from the other types. The population increases and intensively shifts to other classes with the possibilities of non-agrarian occupations in the innovation centres. Explicit streams of daily migrations appear. The areas of special cultures grow with the introduction of modern technology and are rounded off into ground totals, the social and physiognomic transformations are very intensive. The traditional wine and fruit-growing areas are included in the innovation processes, their market orientation raises. The process of socializing the ground has reached a high degree in many places, by directing the farms and by their co-operation with the social sector the socialization of private production has progressed too.

In this spatial type at least three subtypes may be distinguished with respect to the grade of urban influence:



a) the subtype, formed in the immediate vicinity of the innovation centres, respectively in the larger outskirts (in the outer part of the narrower influential area), which is under an especially strong urban influence. The share of the agrarian population is low, the daily labour migrations are very intensive, an explicit direction into the intensification of the cultivation of the soil (garde-fruit) appears, at the same time the extent of the farming ground is diminished because of the needs of the urbanization, a closer communication with the town is characteristic and the like. The former agrarian physiognomy of the settlements has got mostly lost, they are getting a more and more urban appearance. "Sleeping settlements" appear. Examples of the reinnovation of special cultures for recreation and for building weekend houses are frequent too. Among that subtype may be counted the suburbicarian zones of a lot of Slovene towns, such as Maribor, Ptuj, Radgona, Novo mesto, Krško, the coastal towns, Nova Gorica etc.

b) the subtype with a somewhat weaker influence of the innovation centres, which forms itself in their larger influential area, in less favourable surroundings with respect to traffic and in a gravitationally weak region of the occupational crossing among them. Though the effects of the urban influences are similar, they are less explicit than in the first subtype.

c) Both subtypes can appear in the frontier spatial variant, for which a bigger provisional and communicational equipment is characteristic, conditioned by the international tourism and recreation, but the labour migrations across the frontier are also important. Such a character have the influential areas of Koper and Nova Gorica on the Italian frontier (subtype a) and of Maribor on the Austrian frontier (subtype b). The seasonal employment beyond the frontier is characteristic especially for the region of Murska Sobota.

## 2. The type of a rural space with beginnings of innovation processes

The demographic and socio-economic profile is not so favourable as in the previous type, but the influences of the innovation centres are nevertheless shown, and that above all by the possibilities of occupations, respectively by the migrations, in some places also employment abroad is explicit. Special cultures do not retrograde more strongly, in examples of a changed valuation or a new function of the grounds it comes to their reinnovation. The degree of socialization is small, the modern technology asserts itself only slowly. The special cultures are usually not so strongly concentrated as in the previous type, the social and physiognomic changes are therefore less explicit. Into this type of rural space are ranged the somewhat remote areas as to traffic in the zones of a weaker gravitation of the innovation centres.

### 3. The type of a socio-economically relatively retrograding or undeveloped agrarian space.

It is characterized by a depopulation, aging and dying out of the population, by abandoning the intensive cultures, by a lack of innovations and by a weak economic activity. The polycentres as focuses of non-agrarian activities are poorly developed, nor do there come any more apparent influences from elsewhere. Any appropriate forms of tourism and recreation have not yet been able to assert themselves there, too. The former vivid trade declined. The old agrarian structure was decomposed, it did not come to a socialization of the soil. Such a development led to the formation of an express social waste land, respectively to processes of turning the land into grassland and of degrading the cultural region, though the natural givings may be appropriate for agriculture or even very appropriate.

To this type belong above all the areas away from the thoroughfares and the influences of the innovation centres in the higher Pre-Alpine and Pre-Dinarian land, we find it sporadically also in the expressly wine - and fruit - growing areas of the Sub-Mediterranean and Sub-Pannonian land. In the latter the social and physiognomic effects are still especially strong because of the retrogradation of these branches. Especially in the Mediterranean area the degradation of the cultural region is to be ascribed to the technological waste land too, for it has not been possible to draw many abandoned terraces into modern production. Generally this type is withdrawing to the other types.

### 4. The spatial type with socialized agriculture

can be denoted as special type because several characteristics give it a quite unique character. A high degree of concentration and socialization of special cultures is characteristic for it, and a high share of the inhabitants employed in the social sector of agriculture and migrations directed to agricultural working places and central plants. The areas of special cultures have quickly increased because of the social intervention, the modern technology of cultivation and the infrastructure (processing, trade) have asserted themselves too. The modernized production contributed to the demographic emptying, but in this type, conditioned by the agrarian reform, it had no negative results, as may be stated in the private peasant agrarian structure, especially of small-holdings. The waste land is therefore there where it appears, of a mostly technological character.

This spatial type is limited to smaller, but significant areas in different distances from the innovation centres. It can be met in the immediate vicinity of towns as well as in highly agrarian districts, for its origin was not so much dependent on the urban influences, but above all on the strong social orientation.

With respect to the further development the retrograding and undeveloped rural space is the most problematic, it has been also demographically very much emptied. It may be reorganized only by activating the non-agrarian activities in the innovation polycentres, by which the depopulation could be stopped, and a part of the younger labour force on specialized farms along with a co-operation with a co-operation with the social sector and with uniting the landed properties could be bound to the farming activity. The reinnovation of intensive cultures is also closely connected with the development of the infrastructure, especially of roads, and with urging the appropriate forms of tourism.

The spatial type with the beginnings of innovation processes will demand similar measures, in all types it will be necessary to strive for such trends of development which will lead to a socially verified model of rural space structure where an essential increase of the agricultural production and an optimal utilization of the space from the point of different users will be assured. The social endeavours are therefore nowadays directed into the uniting of work, land and means irrespective of proprietorship, and into the forming of big integrations of agriculture, processing industry and trade in the sense of agro-food complexes.

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## PROSTORSKI TIPI Z VIDIKA POSEBNIH KULTUR V SLOVENIJI

Namen prispevka je prikaz funkcije posebnih kultur v ruralnem prostoru Slovenije z vidika opredelitve prostorskih tipov. Pri tem moramo poudariti specifični značaj urbanizacije našega podeželja, ki je značilno razpršena oz. policentrična, njena druga bistvena značilnost pa je prikritost, tj. da živi velik del neagrarnega prebivalstva na podeželju in v malih polurbaniziranih naseljih. Urbanega prebivalstva je v Sloveniji že čez 43 %. Ruralni prostor je zaradi specifičnega razvoja urbanizacije in izredno intenzivnega povojnega socialnega preslojevanja smatrati za ruralno-urbani kontinuum, v katerem se prepletajo urbane in agrarne funkcije, po svoji fiziognomiji pa je pogosto še psevdoagrarren. Mešana, delavsko-kmečka gospodinjstva zavzemajo visok delež in so indikator intenzivnosti razkroja klasične agrarne strukture ter nastajanja moderne industrijske družbe. Število kmečkih gospodinjstev se močno zmanjšuje, kmečko prebivalstvo pa se stara. Odtod opuščanje kmetijske zemlje in nastanek socialnega preloma. Obseg kmetijskih zemljišč se je v Sloveniji v zadnjih 40 letih zmanjšal za 10 %, ponekod posebno močno tudi zaradi zazidave, gozdna zemljišča pa so se povečala za 19 %. Ozelenjevanje in ogozdovanje je zato močno prisotno.

Vinogradi in sadovnjaki so zavzemali leta 1974 blizu 57.000 ha ali 6,3 % kmetijskih zemljišč. Medtem ko so se vinogradi v obdobju 1960-74 skrčili za 2531 ha ali 10,9 %, so sadovnjaki porasli za 6864 ha ali 23,5 %. Tradicionalni kmečki vinogradi in sadovnjaki nenehno nazadujejo. Napredovanje sadjarskih površin je povezano z intenzivno obnovo v družbenem sektorju, ki je ublažila tudi nazadovanje vinogradniških površin. Delež podružbljenih vinogradov dosega 16,6 %, sadovnjakov 11,2 %. Hmeljske površine so zavzemale leta 1976 2328 ha, od česa je odpadlo 31,7 % na zasebne lastnike, ki pa že dalj časa zmanjšujejo nasade s hmeljem.

Čeprav je slovensko kmetijstvo močno usmerjeno v živinorejo, je ob različnih krmnih tipih dokaj močno zastopan tip izrabe zemljišča s prevlado posebnih kultur, v katerem zavzemajo te kulture preko 40 % vrednosti poljedelskih in sadjarsko-vinogradniških pridelkov. Posebne kulture dajejo skupno 10,1 % celotne vrednosti poljedelskih in sadjarsko-vinogradniških pridelkov v Sloveniji, v občinah Nova Gorica, Ajdovščina in Izola celo nad 45 %.

Z valorizacijo ekoloških danosti, koncentracije, stopnje podružbljenosti in sprememb v obsegu kultur smo opredelili v Sloveniji več podtipov izrabe zemljišč s posebnimi kulturami. Bolj razviti podtipi se pojavljajo bliže inovacijskim



centrom, npr. v vinogradniških in sadjarskih območjih bliže Ptuja, G. Radgone, Ljutomera, Gorice in Kopra, kar kaže na vplive zgodovinskih dejavnikov. Za prometno bolj odmaknjena in naravno manj ugodna območja je značilna manjša razvitost tipov izrabe tal. Tudi v hmeljarstvu, izrazito skoncentriranem v Savinjski dolini, in gojenju vrtnin se kažejo regionalne razlike v razvitosti.

Opredelitev podtipov izrabe zemljišč s posebnimi kulturami, ki izhaja iz ovrednotenja ekološkega in ožjega agrarnega kompleksa elementov, smo razširili še na dejavnike kot so zmanjšanje intenzivno obdelanih površin, demografsko dinamiko, proces in stopnjo deagrarizacije, socialno strukturo in razdrobljenost posesti. S sintezo vseh opredelitelvenih elementov in dejavnikov, njihovim celovitim ovrednotenjem in ugotovitvijo stopnje korelacije, je bilo mogoče izdvojiti naslednje prostorske tipe posebnih kultur:

#### 1. Tip relativno razvitega obmestnega in ruralnega prostora.

Površine posebnih kultur ob uvajanju sodobne tehnologije naraščajo in jih zao krožujejo v zemljiške celote. Tradicionalna vinogradniška in sadjarska območja so močno zajeta v inovacijske procese, njihova specializacija in tržna usmerjenost se stopnjujeta, podružbljanje kmetijstva pa je močno napredovalo.

#### 2. Tip ruralnega prostora s pričetki inovacijskih procesov

Vplivi inovacijskih centrov se kažejo v možnostih neagrarne zaposlitve oz. v delovnih migracijah. Koncentracija posebnih kultur je manjša, njihov obseg v splošnem ne nazaduje, socialne in fiziognomske spremembe v pokrajini so manj izrazite.

#### 3. Tip relativno nazadujočega ali nerazvitega agrarnega prostora

Označujejo ga depopulacija, staranje in odmiranje prebivalstva, opuščanje intenzivnih kultur, pomanjkanje inovacij in šibka gospodarska aktivnost. Do podružbljanja zemlje ni prišlo, značilna sta socialni prelog in degradacija pokrajine.

#### 4. Prostorski tip s podružbljenim kmetijstvom

Opredeljujejo ga visoka stopnja koncentracije in podružbljenosti posebnih kultur, sodobna obdelovalna tehnologija in infrastruktura ter visok delež kmetijskega prebivalstva, zaposlenega v družbenem sektorju. Razvojno je najbolj problematičen nazadujoč in nerazvit ruralni prostor, v vseh pokrajinskih tipih pa bo

treba pospeševati trende, ki bodo vodili v model sodobne ruralne prostorske strukture, v kateri bo zagotovljena optimalna izkoriščenost prostora. Pri tem bodo imela pomembno vlogo družbena prizadevanja, usmerjena v združevanje dela, zemlje in sredstev.

TIPI SADJARSKIH REGIJ V SR SLOVENIJI  
TYPES OF FRUIT-GROWING REGIONS IN THE SR OF SLOVENIA

