

Odpadki in izvrški hrane v pridelavi in razlogi zanjo

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Izveček

Samooskrba v Sloveniji nezadostna oziroma občutno premajhna in sicer je po večini ocen približno 50%. Za varno stopnjo prehranske samooskrbe bi morala znašati vsaj 70 oziroma 80%. Še posebej zaskrbljujoče stanje ugotavlja na ravni rastlinske pridelave hrane, kjer je stopnja samooskrbe še nižja in sicer komajda 40% (samooskrba z zelenjavo znaša npr. le dobrih 30%). Problem zanesljive preskrbe s hrano je globalen. Zagotavljanje zanesljive preskrbe s hrano je najpomembnejša naloga človeštva v vsakem trenutku, tako na mednarodni ravni kot v okviru posameznih držav in regij. Varnost preskrbe s hrano je bistven pogoj za trajnostni razvoj države in njeno nacionalno varnost, zlasti v kontekstu svetovne krize in pretresov svetovnega gospodarstva. Zato je razvoj prehranske industrije pomembna naloga vlade. Poseben pomen vidika varnosti hrane določajo dejavniki, kot so razpoložljivost le-te, gospodarska dostopnost in ekološka varnost hrane. Spremembe v pridelavi se lahko lotimo tudi na način, da zmanjšamo izgube pridelkov po spravilu, optimiziramo procese pridelave hrane ali tej dodamo t.i. dodano vrednost v obliki predelave. Višje pridelke lahko dosežemo tudi z višjimi hektarskimi donosi. Lahko pa se osredotočimo tudi na nove tehnologije.

Ključne besede: kmetijstvo, ostanki pridelave, predelava, dopolnilne dejavnosti, planiranje

Reasons for Food Wastes and Food Production Discards

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Abstract

Self-sufficiency in Slovenia is insufficient or significantly insufficient. According to most estimates it is about 50%. For a safe level of nutritional self-sufficiency, it should be at least 70 to 80%, respectively. It is particularly worrying at the level of plant food production, where the level of self-sufficiency is even lower, namely barely 40% (for example, self-sufficiency in vegetables is just over 30%). The problem of food security is global. Ensuring food security is the most important task of humanity at all times, both internationally and within individual countries and regions. Food security is an essential condition for the sustainable development of a country and its national security, especially in the context of the global crisis and the turmoil of the world economy. Therefore, the development of the food industry is an important task for the government. The special importance of the food safety aspect is determined by factors such as its availability, economic affordability and ecological food safety. Changes in production can also be tackled by reducing crop losses after harvest, optimizing food production processes or adding added value in the form of processing. Higher yields can also be achieved with higher yields per hectare. But we can also focus on new technologies.

Key words: agriculture, by-products, food processing, supplementary activities, planning

Hrana, prehrana, zdravje:

Gojimo, hranimo, ohranjamo. Skupaj

P. Raspor (ur.)

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