

**PREGLJED IN ANALIZA STANJA NA PODROČJU NAPRAV ZA NANAŠANJE  
FITOFARMACEVTSKIH SREDSTEV V REPUBLIKI SLOVENIJI**Gregor LESKOŠEK<sup>1</sup>, Rajko BERNIK<sup>2</sup>, Andrej SIMONČIČ<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup> Inštitut za hmeljarstvo in pivovarstvo Slovenije<sup>2</sup> Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za agronomijo, Katedra za kmetijsko mehanizacijo<sup>3</sup> Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije**IZVLEČEK**

V Sloveniji potekajo redni pregledi naprav za nanos fitofarmaceutskih sredstev (FFS) s prekinitvami že od leta 1975 dalje, vendar niso bili zakonsko obvezni. Leta 1994 je bil sprejet Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu rastlin (Uradni list RS, št.82/94), ki je uredil in poenotil postopke pri testiranju naprav za nanos FFS, ter zakonsko določil, da se morajo redni pregledi izvajati vsake tri leta oziroma vsako leto za organizacije in osebe, ki izvajajo ukrepe varstva rastlin drugim osebam. Leta 2001 je začel veljati nov zakon, Zakon o fitofarmaceutskih sredstvih (Uradni list RS, št.11/01), ki v 47. členu določa, da morajo imetniki naprav pridobiti znak o rednem pregledu vsaki dve leti. V Sloveniji je registriranih 86 324 družinskih kmetij, v uporabi pa je 32 606 naprav za nanašanje FFS. V času neobveznega testiranja naprav za nanašanje FFS je bil delež neustreznih naprav med 70 % in 85 %, skoraj nespremenjen je ostal do leta 1997. Po letu 2001 beležimo v povprečju 2591 naprav pregledanih na leto, odstotek neustreznih naprav se je zmanjšal in je znašal med 35 % in 50 %. Največ napak med 50 in 65 % je bilo na krmilno razvodnem sklopu, sledijo šobe s protikapnimi mehanizmi, kjer je bil delež napak med 20 % in 30 %. V letu 2004 je od 11606 pregledanih naprav bilo neustreznih le med 10 % in 15 %, kar nam kaže, da se je stanje naprav bistveno izboljšalo.

Ključne besede: varstvo rastlin, škropilnice, redni pregledi

**ABSTRACT****AN OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN THE FIELD OF DEVICES USED FOR  
THE APPLICATION OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS IN SLOVENIA**

In Slovenia, regular inspections of devices used for application of plant protection products (PPP) have been carried out with certain interruptions since 1975, however they were not enforced by law. In 1994 a Law on Sanitary Protection of Plants (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 82/94) was passed regulating and unifying the procedures used at testing PPP application devices which also governed that regular inspections had to be performed every third year, or every year by the organisations and persons engaged in plant protection business and performing plant protection activities in the name and for other subjects. In 2001, a new Law on Plant Protection Products (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 11/01) was passed. Its Paragraph No. 47 states that the owners of devices have to acquire a symbol for regular inspection every two years. There are 86324 registered family farms in Slovenia and 32606 devices for PPP application in use. In the time of not obligatory testing of these devices, it was established that the share of unsuitable devices was between 70 to 85%, which remained almost unchanged by 1997. After 2001 a recorded number of inspected devices a year was 2,591 and the percentage of unsuitable devices decreased and was between 35% and 50%. Most flaws, between 50% and 65%, were on the steering divide joint, followed by nozzles with anti-drip mechanisms, where the share was between 20% and 30%. Out of 11604 of inspected devices in 2004 the percentage of unsuitable ones was only between 10% and 15%, which is a proof that the state of devices has improved significantly.

Key words: plant protection, sprayers, regular inspections

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