



Foto: Dušan Birtič

MOŽNOSTI ZA RAZVOJ

Zaradi majhne strukture kmetij je možnost za doseganje učinkovitejšega razvoja v uporabi skupne tehnologije reje, s katero lahko dosegamo kontinuirano proizvodnjo ter večje količine enako kakovostnih proizvodov. Za razvoj bo nedvomno potrebna organizirana prodaja klavnih jagnjet ali predelava mesa in prodaja mesnih proizvodov.

DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES

Because of small farm structure the possibility to become more effective and achieve better development a common rearing technology is used. The same rearing technology could improve the sustainable production of higher quantity and more products of equal quality. A more organized market of slaughtering lambs and lamb meat products will be necessary for such development.



Foto: Polonca Zajc



Foto: Polonca Zajc



Foto: Polonca Zajc

Druga priznana organizacija pri reji drobnice
Univerza v Ljubljani
Biotehniška fakulteta
Oddelek za zootehniko
Groblje 3
1230 Domžale, Slovenija
Vodja: prof. dr. Drago Kompan

Informacije:
mag. Angela Cividini
Telefon: +386(1) 320 3926
E-naslov: angela.cividini@bf.uni-lj.si

Priznana rejerska organizacija:
Zveza društev rejcev drobnice Slovenije
Rodica, Groblje 3
1230 Domžale, Slovenija
Predsednik: Boris Grabrijan
Telefon: +386 (0)1 41 366 501
E-naslov: drobnica@km-z.si

Društvo:
Društvo rejcev drobnice Cekin
Trnoveljska cesta 1
3000 Celje, Slovenija
Kontakt: Miran Zmrzлак, predsednik društva
<http://www.drobnica.si/cekin>



Univerza v Ljubljani
Biotehniška fakulteta



JEZERSKO-SOLČAVSKA OVCA

SLOVENSKA AVTOHTONA PASMA OVC

JEZERSKO-SOLČAVA SHEEP

SLOVENIAN AUTOCHTHONOUS SHEEP BREED



Foto: Tomo Jeseničnik

Jezerško-solčavska ovca je mesna pasma in je med avtohtonimi pasmami ovc najštevilčnejša. Razširjena je predvsem v vzhodnem alpskem delu, ki obsega Kamniške Alpe, Karavanke in Karnijske Alpe. Ocenjena velikost populacije je okoli 17.200 ovc. V letu 2011 je bilo v rodovniški knjigi 5.202 čistopasemskih plemenskih ovc jezerško-solčavske pasme.

Jezerško-Solcava sheep is a meat production breed and it is the most numerous autochthonous sheep breed in Slovenia. It is spread in the region of East Alps (Kamnik Alps, Karavanke Mountains and Carnic Alps). The estimated population size is 17.200 sheep. In the year 2011 there were 5202 purebred Jezerško-Solcava sheep included in the herdbook.

ZGODOVINA PASME

Nastala je s križanjem domače primitivne ovce z bergamaško in padovanško pasmo. Kot osnovo za nastanek planinskih ovc vzhodnih Alp navajajo majhno, odporno in plodno ovco ("Zaupelschaf"). V zgodovinskih virih najdemo še druga lokalna poimenovanja, povsod pa omenjajo križanje teh ovc z bergamaško ovco. Jezerške ovce so bile za svojo originalnost nagrajene na sejmu v Parizu leta 1856.



HISTORY OF THE BREED

It was formed with the crossbreeding of primitive white domestic sheep and with Bergamasca or Padovan sheep. The origin of the mountainous sheep breeds of the East Alps was a domestic small, resistant and fertile sheep called Zaupelschaf. Different names of domestic sheep in some historical sources can be found, but all of them are crossbred with Bergamasca sheep. The Jezerško-Solcava sheep was rewarded for its originality at the fair in Paris in 1856.

ZOOtehniške značilnosti pasme

Odlikujejo jo dobra plodnost, celoletna poliestričnost, dolgoživost in prilagodljivost na nizke temperature, paša na strmih planinskih pašnikih. Dvojčki niso redkost, tako je povprečna velikost gnezda 1.4 do 1.5 jagnjet. Prav zaradi rabe te pasme na planinskih pašnikih je njeno meso še posebej

kakovostno. Meso jagnjet s paše ima malo maščobe le ta pa vsebuje veliko n-3 maščobnih kislin, še posebej alfa linolensko ter EPA in DHA.

ZOOtehnical characteristics of the breed

Breed is well adapted to our environment (low temperature, a lot of rainfall and a short pasture season) and is known by its longevity. Besides its good fertility it also supplies year-round lamb's meat which is of special quality just because of their grazing on the mountain pasture. The meat from pasture lambs contains a low percentage of fat having higher percentage of n-3 PUFA, mostly ALA, EPA and DHA. Twin lambs are not unusual, so the litter size is between 1.4 to 1.5 lambs per lambing.

OPIS ZUNANJOSTI

Je velikega okvira. Ovce merijo v višino 65–67 cm, ovni več kot 70 cm. Ovce v povprečju dosežejo 65–75 kg telesne teže, v boljših rejah celo do 90 kg, ovni od 90–110 kg. Noge so dolge in čvrste. Glava ima značilno izbočeno nosno linijo. Volna je večinoma bele barve, obstajajo pa tudi rjavo obarvane živali.

PHENOTYPIC CHARACTERISTICS

The sheep has a large frame, with a height of 65-67 cm (rams over 70 cm), its body weight is between 65 and 75 kg, under good conditions they may exceed 80 kg, while rams weight 90 to 110 kg. It has long and muscular legs. The coat is usually white in colour but a brown variation also exists. It has a characteristic convex head profile.

NAMEN REJE

Priraja jagnjet za zakol in volne.



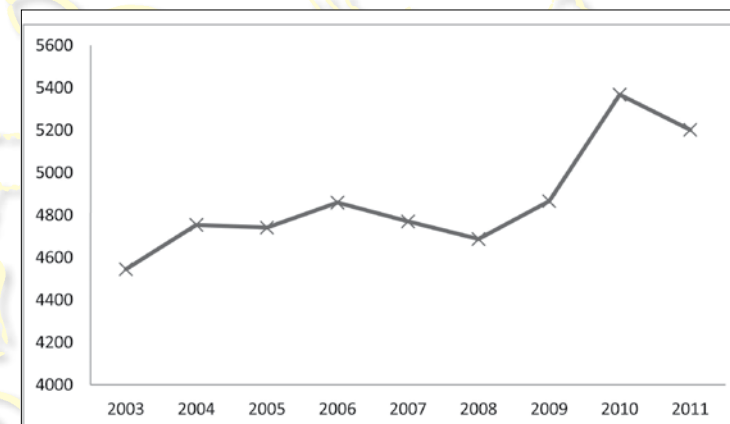
Foto: Gregor Gorjanc

THE PURPOSE OF FARMING

Jezerško-solčava sheep are intended for meat and wool production.

JEZERSKO-SOLČAVSKA OVCA DANES

Danes pasma ni ogrožena in je razširjena tudi izven lokalnega območja njenega nastanka. Velikost populacije se ohranja (slika 3). V rejah prevladuje priraja z majhnim in srednjim vložkom. Tehnologija reje je tradicionalna z uporabo planinske paše v poletnih mesecih. Pasma je ohranila poliestričnost in ima lahke jagnjitve. Za gospodarnost reje je pasma primerna ob zmernih spremenljivih stroških in trenutnih cenah plemenskih jagnjet ter jagnjet za zakol.



Grafikon: Število čistopasemskih ovc jezerško-solčavske pasme v letih od 2003 do 2011
Graph: Number of purebred Jezerško-Solcava sheep in years 2003 to 2011



THE JEZERSKO-SOLČAVA SHEEP TODAY

Today the breed is not endangered and it is spread in and outside of the local environment of its origin. The population size is stabile. Low and medium input systems prevails. The production system is traditional with using mountain (alpine) grazing in pasture season. The breed had preserve it's year-round lambing and has easy lambing. The breed is economical when having moderate costs by momentarily price of breeding lambs and slaughtering lambs.

PROIZVODI IN TRŽENJE

Glavni tržni proizvod so jagnjeta za zakol. Za gospodarnost reje je pasma primerna ob zmernih spremenljivih stroških in trenutnih cenah plemenskih jagnjet ter jagnjet za zakol. Stranski tržni proizvod je volna.

PRODUCTS AND MARKET

The main market product is lamb meat. In view of breeding economy the breed is appropriate by moderate changeable costs and momentary price of breeding lambs and slaughtering lambs. Secondary market product is wool and specially the woollen finished products.