

**REPUBLIC of SRPSKA**

**CITY of Doboj**

**MAYOR**

**MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**DOBOJ**

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**AGRICULTURE SECTOR ANALYSIS WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE CITY OF DOBOJ**

**INTRODUCTION**

City of Doboj has a favourable geographical location and favourable natural conditions for development of primary agriculture, both crop and livestock production.

Agriculture of this region is characterised, among others, by fragmentation of agricultural holdings, presence of agricultural estates and producers with experience in various types of agricultural production, presence of small number of prospective and young producers, unorganised and unassociated producers and traditional production structure.

Most of the agricultural land, especially arable land, is privately owned. According to the available information, private sector occupies 29697 ha of arable land.

Dominant structural form of family owned agricultural holdings are non-commercial agricultural holdings that are orientated towards production for own-consumption rather than market production, while a small number are partially oriented towards market production. Small agricultural holdings with extensive and mixed production are prevalent.

In family owned agricultural holdings, within this region, there is a tradition of processing certain agricultural produce into plum brandy, juices, jams, dairy products, smoked meat products and these processed products are mostly for own-consumption.

**CROP PRODUCTION**

Cereal crops, according to an estimate from 2019, dominate the cropping system in the region, occupying around 37% of the total cropped area, that is 24900 Ha. Among the cereal crops, maize crop is the most cultivated, occupying around 28% of the cropped area occupied by cereal crops, followed by wheat, triticale, barley and much less so oat.

On arable land, around 5000 Ha, various sorts of fodder are cultivated and these include: alfalfa, clover, maize silage and much less so fodder beet (mangelwurzel).

In olericulture (vegetable production), which occupies around 1300 Ha, that is 5% of the total cropped area, dominant crop is potato, occupying around 40% of the cropped area under olericulture. Potato is followed by beans and red onion while other vegetable crops are cultivated on smaller areas.

Greenhouse production of vegetables and vegetable and flower seedlings is included in the cropped area under vegetables, occupying around 4000 m2. In greenhouses, most cultivated vegetable crops are tomato, spinach, peppers, cucumber and red onion.

In the past few years there has not been any significant fluctuation in the total cropped area of both arable and vegetable crops.

Agricultural output of all arable and vegetable products fluctuates each year, which suggests that the agricultural output is significantly dependent on the weather, that is climatic events. Crop yield fluctuation is the cause of fluctuation in the overall output, rather than fluctuation in the total cropped area.

In the field of fruit growing, according to an estimate, the most grown fruit is plum, around 337600 trees, followed by apple, around 37800 trees, then pear numbering around 23000 trees. Deficiency in care and protection, particularly climatic events lead to yield fluctuations year on year, which in turn causes fluctuation in output of fruit products. Biggest fall in production of the above-mentioned fruits, according to an estimate, occurred in 2019. Much of the fruit is left unused, wasted, because it is not harvested completely or it is harvested irrationally, that is by shaking and thrashing the tree.

Very small part of the total cropped area is occupied by soft fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and etc.

On one side there is a larger number of family owned agricultural holdings that have older plants, heterogeneous assortment with outdated forms of pruning and low yields, and they process the fruits into plum brandy, juices and jams. On the other side there is a smaller number of producers, that is agricultural holdings, that utilise modern technology to produce fruit to be sold fresh on the market.

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**

Within the territory of City of Doboj, according to an estimate, cattle farming, poultry farming and pig farming are of major importance in the field of animal husbandry. Additionally, production of cow’s milk and eggs is also of major importance. Producers of cow’s milk sell part of their produce to the dairies, while some of the broiler chicken farmers are organised through a cooperative system with abattoirs.

Production and sale of honey has become a significant source of additional income of rural households, benefiting from relatively small financial investment needed, simple keeping conditions and ever-increasing price of honey. In the last few years, number of beehives, according to an estimate, has not significantly changed, but the overall output has fluctuated, affected by climatic events upon which the quality of bee pasturage greatly depends.

**MECHANISATION**

According to an estimate, majority of the family owned agricultural holdings own one tractor, while only a small number own more than one tractor. They are relatively well supplied with tractor implements.