

11/95  
leto 64

# Hmeljar



NOVEMBER 1995, ŽALEC, S. 113 - 144

ISSN 1318 - 6138



**Slovenija**

**50 LET HMELJNE KOMISIJE SLOVENIJE  
50 YEARS OF SLOVENIAN HOP CONTROL BOARD**



## VSEBINA

## CONTENTS

50 LET HMELJNE KOMISIJE	116	50 YEARS OF THE HOP CONTROL BOARD	116
INŠTITUT ZA HMELJARSTVO IN PIVOVARSTVO ŽALEC	124	HOP AND BREWING RESEARCH INSTITUTE ŽALEC	124
NAJBOLJ POGOSTI SLOVENSKI KULTIVARJI	129	MOST FREQUENT SLOVENIAN CULTIVARS	129
HMELJARSKO ZDRUŽENJE JE VPISANO V SODNI REGISTER	135	SLOVENIAN HOP-GROWING COMPANY REGISTERED IN REGISTER OF COMPANIES	135
SLOVENSKO HMELJARSTVO IN MEDNARODNA HMELJARSKA ZVEZA	137	HOP-GROWING IN SLOVENIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOP-GROWERS	137
33. PRAZNIK HMELJARJEV V BRASLOVČAH	141	HOP-GROWERS CELEBRATION IN BRASLOVČE	141
HMELJARSKI MUZEJ	143	HOPGROWING MUSEUM	143

Revija Hmeljar, Žalskega tabora 2, 63310 ŽALEC

Izdajatelj in založnik: Hmeljarsko združenje Slovenije

Glavni in odgovorni urednik: Martina Zupančič; urednik strokovne priloge: Miljeva Kač; člani uredniškega odbora: Marjana Natek, Franc Puklavec, Marjan Drobne, Janez Luževič, dr. Lojze Četina, dr. Dragica Kralj, mag. Iztok Košir, mag. Marta Dolinar, Drago Gajšek, Vinko Drča in Karin Savinek; prevod v angleščino: Mira Koreš, lektor: Anka Krčmar, Franja Centrih za angleščino

TISK: HARI tisk, Novo Celje; Frekvenca 12 - krat letno

Revija je po mnenju št. 23/40 pristojnega organa uvrščena med proizvode informativnega značaja, za katerega se plačuje davek od prometa proizvoda po 5 % stopnji.

Naklada: 1200 izvodov





REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
Ministrstvo  
za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
Ministrstvo  
za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano

26. oktober 1995

Ob srečanjih s kmetijskimi ministri tujih držav pogosto s ponosom pripovedujem o slovenskem hmeljarstvu.

K temu ugledu je dosti prispevala tudi Hmeljna komisija.

Ob njeni 50 - letnici ji iskreno čestitam in ji želim uspešno delo tudi poslej !

26th October 1995

At the occasion of meetings with agricultural ministers of foreign countries I often talk with pride of Slovenian Hop-growing and Hop Control Board has much contributed to its reputation.

Congratulations for its 50th anniversary and best wishes for its further successful work !

Prof.dr. Jože Osterc

Minister

## 50 LET HMELJNE KOMISIJE



## 50 YEARS OF THE HOP CONTROL BOARD

Ob zlatem jubileju - 50. letnici se človek običajno zamisli nad prehojeno potjo. Dogodek, ki v zasebnem življenju pomeni za večino izmed nas določeno prelomnico, je tudi za ustanovo, kot je Hmeljna komisija za Slovenijo tako pomemben, da je potrebno pregledati prehojeno pot, kar nam lahko tudi pomaga pri prihodnjih odločitvah. Osnovna skrb Hmeljne komisije je in bo ostala skrb za varovanje kvalitete slovenskega hmelja in varovanje porekla. Tudi v prihodnosti želim, da bi Hmeljna komisija uspešno opravljala svoje delo v zadovoljstvo in v dobro vseh slovenskih hmeljarjev.

*dipl.ing. J. Luževič*

Proti koncu preteklega stoletja se je hmeljarstvo v Savinjski dolini precej razširilo. Zagnanost posameznih posestnikov in naravni pogoji so omogočali pridelavo hmelja, ki se je uveljavil na svetovnem trgu. Razvoj hmeljarstva je terjal tudi boljšo organiziranost hmeljarjev. Leta 1880. so ustanovili hmeljarji "Južnoštajersko hmeljarsko društvo", ki je leta 1908. organiziralo v Sloveniji

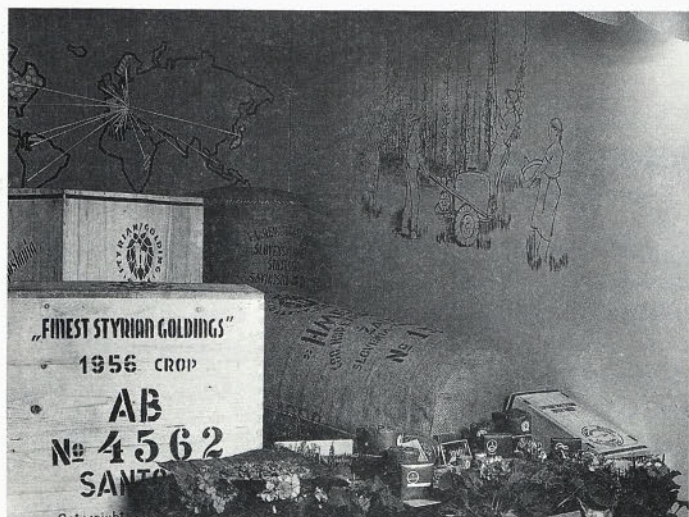


Foto: arhiv Hmezad El

Hmeljna komisija je večkrat organizirala razstave vzorcev hmelja. Utrinek iz razstave v letu 1956. Hop Control Board often organized exhibitions of hop samples (as in above picture)

At golden anniversary one usually thinks over the years that passed. Event, meaning a certain turning-point in private life, is for institution as is Hop Control Board of Slovenia so important that it is necessary to look back and this can help us making decisions for the future. Main task of Hop Control Board is and will still remain the supervision of Slovenian hops quality and protection of origine. I wish Hop Control Board will in the future, as well, perform its tasks succesfully in order to meet the needs of Slovenian hop-growers.

*grad.eng. J. Luževič*

Towards the end of the previous century the hop-growing in Savinja Valley expanded noticeably. Euthusiasm of some farmers and natural characteristics of the land made hop-growing possible. The development of hop-growing dictated better organization of Slovenian hop-growers. In 1880 they founded "JUŽNOŠTAJERSKO HMELJARSKO DRUŠTVO" (South Styrian Hop-growing Society), which in 1908 organized the first hop hall in Slovenia. The appropriate legal basis was accomplished in 1928 by the Act of compulsory hop-sealing, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Waters in agreement with the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Yugoslavia. In 1940 the Hop-Commission was founded in Žalec. Immediately after the end of World War II, i.e. 26.6.1945, the hop-growing co-operative was founded and gave initiative for establishing the Hop Control Board of Slovenia. In September 1945, the Ministry of Agriculture founded the mentioned Control Board, set its duties and nominated its members. On 30th September 1945 founders' meeting of the Hop-Control Board, which was operating at the hop-growing co-operative, was held.

Since 1950 it belonged by decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Export and Import to the Ministry of Agriculture. Five years later, the Executive Committee of SRS Slovenia pro-



prvo oznamkovalnico hmelja. Ustrezno pravno podlago so dobili hmeljarji s predpisom o obveznem oznamkovanju hmelja leta 1928., ki ga je izdalo Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo in vode sporazumno z Ministrstvom za trgovino in industrijo Jugoslavije. Leta 1940 je bila z zakonom ustanovljena Hmeljna komisija v Žalcu, ki zaradi vojne ni zaživela.

Takoj po končani drugi svetovni vojni (26.6.1945) je bila ustanovljena Hmeljarska zadruga, ki je spodbudila ustanovitev Hmeljne komisije za Slovenijo. Le-to je Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo ustanovilo septembra 1945, določilo njene naloge in imenovalo njene člane. Že 30. septembra 1945 je bil na podlagi ministrske uredbe ustanovni sestanek Hmeljne komisije, ki je delovala pri Hmeljarski zadrugi.

Od leta 1950 je bila z uredbo Ministrstva za kmetijstvo in Ministrstva za izvoz in uvoz, Hmeljna komisija pri Ministrstvu za kmetijstvo. Pet let kasneje je razglasil Izvršni svet SRS Hmeljno komisijo za samostojen finančni zavod. Istega leta je državni sekretar za gospodarstvo izdal tudi pravilnik o ocenjevanju in oznamkovanju hmelja. S temi akti sta bila dorečena status in poslovanje Hmeljne komisije za vrsto let. Leta 1964 sta se zaradi racionalnosti poslovanja združila Hmeljna komisija, ki je bila samostojni zavod, in Inštitut za hmeljarstvo, prav tako samostojni zavod. S tem funkcija Hmeljne komisije ni bila okrnjena.

Leta 1993 je Ministrstvo za znanost in tehnologijo izdalo nov pravilnik o kakovosti hmelja. S tem pravilnikom so bile usklajene zahteve trga in pridelave, pa tudi delo Hmeljne komisije s sedanjim družbeno gospodarskim stanjem. Vsi našteti akti, ki so jih izdali in so določali organizacijo Hmeljne komisije, so delo Hmeljne komisije prilagajali in usklajevali z zahtevami časa, ob enem pa varovali sloves ter poudarjali pomen slovenskega hmelja za državo in številne družine hmeljarjev.

Za boljše razumevanje pomena Hmeljne komisije pri slovenskem hmeljarstvu je prav, da se ozremo na hmeljarjenje v tem stoletju. Razvoj kulture pitja piva je v svetu potekal različno, s tem pa tudi zahteve po surovinah za to žlahtno pijačo. Že začetki hmeljarjenja pri nas so bili pogojeni z bližino zahtevnejšega trga s pivom, ko so pivovarji iskali hmelj kot dodatek pivu, s prijetno

claimed the Hop Control Board to be an independent financial institution. In the same year, the State Secretary for Economy issued the Rules for evaluation and sealing of hops. By these acts, the status business activities of the Hop Control Board have been set for a number of years. In 1964, (due to rationalization of work) the Hop Control Board an independent Institution, and the Hop Research Institute also an independent institution, merged. By this merging the role of the Hop Control Board was not diminished.

In 1993, the Ministry of Science and Technology issued new Rules on quality of hops by which the hop market and production demands as well as the operation of the Hop Control Board were adjusted to the present socio-economical situation. All issued acts defining the organization of the Hop Control Board coordinated the work of the Control Board with the requirements of the time, and at the same time they protected the fame and stressed the meaning of Slovenian hops for the country as well as for the numerous hop growers' families.

For a better understanding of the meaning of the Hop Control Board for the Slovene hop-growing, we have to look back on the development of hop-growing during this century. The culture of beer drinking was being developed quite differently in different parts of the world, and along with that also demand for raw material for this noble drink. The beginnings of hop-growing in our country were conditioned by the vicinity of a demanding beer market when brewers were looking for hops to be added to beer to give it that pleasant bitter and aromatic note. Slovenian hop-growers produced good quality hops which were easy to sell.

In order to introduce their produce to the world and to protect it, the seal hall sealed from 1908 onward the Slovenian hops with the mark "JUŽNOŠTAJERSKA-SAVINJSKA DOLINA" - "SOUTHSTYRIAN-SAVINJA VALLEY". Under this mark the fame of our hops was taken all over the world. After the World War I it was necessary to keep up and even increase the prestige and fame of the Slovenian hops, therefore the state protection of quality and origin was necessary in those changed circumstances. This was accomplished in 1928 by the Act of compulsory sealing of hops intended for export. In that time, hop-sealing was divided according to the growing districts, which



grenčico in aromo. Slovenski hmeljarji so pridelovali hmelj dobre kakovosti, ki je zlahka našel kupca.

Da bi ta svoj pridelek predstavili svetu in ga tudi zaščitili, je oznamkovalnica od 1908. leta dalje oznamkovala slovenski hmelj z oznako "Južnoštajerska - Savinjska dolina". S tem se je po svetu širil ugled slovenskega hmelja. Ugled in ime slovenskega hmelja je bilo potrebno obdržati in širiti tudi po prvi svetovni vojni. V spremenjenih razmerah je bila nujna državna zaščita kakovosti in izvora. To je bilo doseženo šele leta 1928 z odlokom o obveznem oznamkovanju hmelja za izvoz. Tedaj je bilo oznamkovanje pridelka razdeljeno po pridelovalnih okoliših. Ozka rajonizacija pridelanega hmelja pa je najbrž poleg dobrih lastnosti imela tudi pomanjkljivosti, ki so povzročale negotovanja zlasti pri trgovcih.

Neposredno pred drugo svetovno vojno, leta 1940, je bila z zakonom o hmelju uradno imenovana Hmeljna komisija. Ta zakonodaja pa ni zaživela. Od pomladi 1941 do pomladi 1945 je bilo slovensko hmeljarstvo skoraj povsem uničeno. Po vojni je bilo pred slovenskimi hmeljarji veliko nalog. Poleg obnove v vojni porušene države, ki je večinoma slonela na kmetijstvu, je bilo potrebno obnoviti izkrčena hmeljišča, ki jih je ostalo od predvojnih le četrtina, usposobiti zapuščene sušilnice, zgraditi

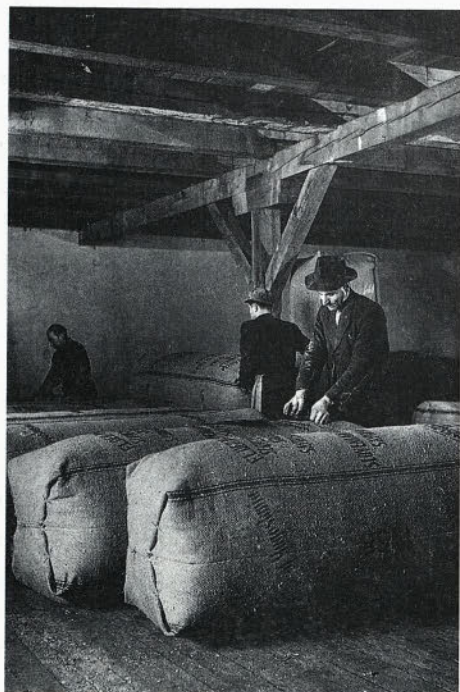


Foto: arhiv Hmezad El

Signiranje hmelja v letu 1958  
Hop-sealing in 1958

probably had beside advantages also some disadvantages causing dissatisfaction especially among the traders. In 1940, just before the World War II the Hop Control Board was officially appointed by the Act on hops. Legislation, however, did not get the chance to work because the Slovenian hop-growing was almost completely destroyed from spring 1941 till spring 1945. After the war the Slovenian hop-growers had many tasks to perform. Beside restoration of the destroyed country which was mainly agricultural, it was necessary to renew cut down hop-growing areas as there was only one quarter left of those grown before the war; abandoned kilns had to be restored and new ones built, equipment had to be renewed, the supply of repro-material had to be organized, and last but not least, it was necessary to keep up the pre-war fame of the Slovenian top quality hops.

The tasks of the Hop Control Board in that time surpassed its primary role of keeping records of hop-gardens, controlling the crop, marking and issuing Certificates of Origine. The HCB was at that time the carrier of planning the renewal and growing of hops and together with the authorities it took care for the distribution of the reproduction material (hop poles, fertilizers, hop protection, chemicals, coal etc). It was an inspection body for the implementation of the rules in hop production as well as mediator of professional knowledge. Besides, it contributed a great deal to organization and start up of the newly established Hop Research Institute.

In 60-ies, Hop-growing had already been the developed branch of agriculture. The public hop-growing developed, co-operatives associated individual growers.

Combines and co-operatives took care for development, renewal, material, growing and sales. The Hop Research Institute professionally conducted the production and took care of planting material. Hop Control Board kept records on hop-grown areas, crops, planting material, it evaluated the quality of the crop, performed marking and issued Hop-Control Certificates of Origine of hops. It did much for improvement of hop quality by destroying wild hops and organizing competitions among the growers.

As an expert body of the Ministry of Agriculture it directed and controlled growing and trade of hops.

The 90-ies were one of more important milestones for the work of the Hop Control Board. Not



nove, obnoviti opremo, organizirati nabavo reprodukcijskega materiala in nenazadnje obdržati sloves slovenskega hmelja iz predvojnega časa, ki je uvrščal slovenski hmelj v vrh svetovne kakovosti.

Naloge Hmeljne komisije so v tistem času presegle njene prvenstvene naloge: vodenje evidence hmeljišč, kontrolo pridelka, oznamovanje in izdajanje potrdil o izvoru. Hmeljna komisija je bila tedaj nosilec planiranja obnove in pridelave hmelja in je poleg nadrejenih oblasti skrbela za ustrezno razdeljevanje reprodukcijskega materiala (hmeljevke, gnojila, sredstva za varstvo rastlin, premog in drugo). Bila je kontrolni organ izvrševanja predpisov s področja hmeljne pridelave pa tudi posredovalec strokovnega znanja. Prispevala je tudi velik delež pri organizaciji in začetnem delu novo ustanovljenega Inštituta za hmeljarstvo.

V šestdesetih letih je bilo hmeljarstvo že razvita panoga kmetijstva. Razvila se je družbena pridelava. Individualne pridelovalce so povezovale zadruga. Kombinati in zadruga so skrbeli za razvoj, obnovo, material, pridelavo in prodajo. Pridelavo je strokovno vodil Inštitut za hmeljarstvo in skrbel za sadilni material. Hmeljna komisija pa je vodila evidenco o zasajenih površinah, pridelkih, sadilnem materialu, ocenjevala kakovost pridelka, oznamovala in izdajala potrdila o izvoru hmelja. Mnogo skrbi je posvečala izboljšanju kakovosti s kontrolo uničevanja divjega hmelja, s prirejanjem razstav pridelkov in tekmovanj med pridelovalci. Kot strokovni organ Ministrstva za kmetijstvo je usmerjala in nadzirala pridelovanje in trgovino s hmeljem. Pomembnejši mejnik pri delu Hmeljne komisije so bila devetdeseta leta. S spremembo gospodarskega sistema so se spremenile tudi državne meje. S tem se je povečal izvoz kar za petino. Močno se je povečal promet s hmeljnimi proizvodi. Hmeljna komisija je komaj zdržala red na področju certificiranja. Tem novostim je bilo potrebno prilagoditi predpise in delo Hmeljne komisije.

Hmeljna komisija je v velikem obsegu sodelovala pri dopolnitvah, usklajevanju in izdelavi novih predpisov, kar je vodilo Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo Republike Slovenije. Nov pravilnik o kakovosti hmelja je izdalo Ministrstvo za znanost in tehnologijo v letu 1993 po treh letih usklajevanja. V tem letu je izdala Hmeljna

only economical system, but also the borders of the state changed. By these changes the export increased by one fifth.

The business with hop products increased substantially. Hop Control Board was hardly able to keep order in certifying. Board regulations as well as operation of the Hop Control Commission had to be adopted to these novelties.

Hop Control Board has contributed a great deal to the amendments, adjustments and making of new regulations imposed under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Republic of Slovenia. New regulations on quality of hops were issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology in 1993, after three years of adjustments. In that year the Hop Control Board issued new control certificates and organized its work beside certifying office in Hmezad Export-Import Žalec at two other certifying locations, namely in Gotovlje and in Radlje. Computerized records of the yield, take-over and dispatch of hops was introduced which made work more accurate and quicker and enabled numerous reports on yield and quality of hops to be produced.

The Hop Control Board continues to take care for the good reputation of the Slovene hops at home and on foreign markets.

It issues control certificates on the basis of evidence of origine, visual and laboratory evaluation of hops quality and it controls the implementation of the regulations in hop business.

The issued certificate is a guarantee that hops are of Slovene origin and of good quality.

Since the first sealing office for hops grown in Slovenia until recent days when Slovene hops is still known in the world for its quality and good selling prices, all the work of the Hop Control Board was being, and has still been performed by the people, to whom hops not only represent an every day bread, but are also great enthusiasts, since the hop bread was often very bitter.

Most of the credit for the first sealing office goes to the President of South Styrian Hop-growing society Mr. Anton Petriček.

The first president of the Control Board in 1945 was Mr. Dolfe Cizej grad.eng., from Ministry of Agriculture, followed by Zoran Žagar, Assistant of Ministry of Agriculture; Miran Cvenk, vice-president of the district peoples committee of Celje district, Tone Wagner grad.eng. from the Hop research Institute in Žalec, grad.eng. Ludvik Semprimožnik of Agricultural co-operative



komisija nova kontrolna potrdila in organizirala delo, poleg certificirnega mesta v Hmezad E-I v Žalcu še na dveh certificirnih mestih v Gotovljah in v Radljah. Uvedeno je bilo računalniško vodenje evidence pridelave, prevzema in odpreme hmelja, kar je omogočilo natančnejše in hitrejšo delo, pa tudi številnejše prikaze in podrobnejša poročila o pridelavi in kakovosti hmelja. Hmeljna komisija še naprej skrbi za dober sloves slovenskega hmelja na domačem in tujem trgu s tem, da izdaja kontrolna potrdila za hmelj v prometu na podlagi evidence o pridelavi (izvor), vizualne in laboratorijske ocene kakovosti in skrbi za izvajanje predpisov o prometu s hmeljem. Izdano kontrolno potrdilo je dokaz, da je hmelj slovenski in dobre kakovosti.

Vse delo od prve oznamkovalnice hmelja, ki je bil pridelan v Sloveniji, pa do danes, ko slovenski hmelj v svetu še vedno pomeni kakovost in dosega dobre prodajne cene, so delo v Hmeljni komisiji opravljali in opravljajo ljudje, ki jim je hmelj ne samo vsakdanji kruh, ampak tudi zanos, saj je bil hmeljski kruh mnogokrat hudo grenak. Za prvo oznamkovalnico hmelja je imel največ zaslug Anton Petriček, predsednik "Južno-štajerskega hmeljarskega društva". Prvi predsednik Hmeljne komisije 1945. leta je bil dipl.ing. Dolfe Cizej iz kmetijskega ministrstva.

Njemu so sledili: Zoran Žagar, pomočnik min. za kmet.;

Miran Cvenk, podpredsednik OLO Celje okolica; dipl.ing. Tone Wagner iz Inštituta za hmeljarstvo v Žalcu;

dipl.ing. Ludvik Semprimožnik, iz KZ SD, Božo Jurak, direktor Posl. združenja Styria-Celje; dipl.ing. Žarko Žigon, direktor Kmetijstva Radlje ob Dravi;

dipl.ing. Janez Luževič iz Kmetijstva Žalec, ki je predsednik še danes.

Redno so bili zaposleni pri Hmeljni komisiji upravnik, pozneje pa tajnik komisije: Franc Smukovec, za njim ing. Tone Sedevšek in danes dipl.ing. Marijan Drobne. V času, ko je bila Hmeljna komisija samostojen zavod, je bila njena računovodkinja Anka Srebre.

Poleg predsednikov, tajnikov in računovodje so sodelovali v Hmeljni komisiji številni člani, eni krajši čas, drugi več mandatnih dob, nekateri pa so člani še danes. Ne smemo mimo njih:

- Franc Goričan, kmet zadružnik iz Žalca;
- Karl Kočevar iz Žalca,
- Anton Kopriva

Savinja Valley, Božo Jurak, director of Business Association STYRIA-Celje, grad.eng. Žarko Žigon director of Agriculture Radlje ob Dravi, grad.eng. Janez Luževič Žalec, the present president.



foto: M. Zupančič

Komisija za vzorčenje ocenjuje hmeljne vzorce v septembru 1995

*Hop evaluation of samples in September 1995*

The employees who were regularly employed with the Hop Control Board were: manager and later on Secretary of the board Mr. Franc Smukavec, and after him Eng.agr. Mr. Tone Sedovšek. Today the sealing is performed by grad.eng.agr. Mr. Marjan Drobne. In the time when Hop Control Board was an independent institution its accountant was Mrs. Anka Srebre. Beside presidents, secretaries and accountants there were also members of the Hop Control Board of whom some worked with the Board for shorter period, others for a few mandates, and some of them are its members, therefore we would like to state their names:

- Franc Goričan - farmer - co-operant from Žalec
- Karl Kočevar - from Žalec
- Anton Kopriva
- Josip Aubrecht - from Hop Growing Co-operation
- Jernej Kunst
- Martin Jošt, the President of Hop Growing Co-operation
- Pongrac Turnšek - landowner from Breg near Polzela
- grad.eng. Tone Berkovec advisor of main agriculture advising office
- Jože Jelovšek - farmer - co-operant from Petrovče
- Avgust Podgoršek - landowner from Šmartno



- Josip Aubrecht iz Hmeljarske zadruge;
- Jernej Kunst
- Martin Jošt, predsednik Hmeljarske zadruge;
- Pongrac Turnšek, posestnik z Brega pri Polzeli;
- dipl.ing. Tone Berkopec, uslužbenec glavne dir. za posp. km.;
- Jože Jelovšek, kmet zadružnik iz Petrovč;
- Avgust Podgoršek, posestnik iz Šmartega ob Paki;
- Milutin Roš, uslužbenec OLO Šoštanj;
- Kristjan Bobovnik, direktor Hmezada;
- dr. Peter Pavlič, pravni referent pri OZZ Celje;
- dipl.ing. Janko Petriček iz Inštituta za hmeljarstvo;
- dipl.ing. Veljko Križnik iz Inštituta za hmeljarstvo;
- dipl.ing. Zvone Pelikan iz Inštituta za hmeljarstvo;
- Vinko Kolenc, direktor Kmetijstva Šempeter;
- dipl.ing. Vinko Molan, iz Kmetijskega zavoda Maribor;
- dipl.ing. Lojze Četina iz Inštituta za hmeljarstvo;
- Edi Omladič iz Kmetijstva Petrovče
- dipl.ing. Marijan Drobne iz Kmetijstva Vrbje;
- mag. Ernest Ermenc iz Inštituta za hmeljarstvo;
- dipl.ing.agr. Tone Korenjak iz Kmetijstva Latkova vas;
- dr. Tone Wagner iz Inštituta za hmeljarstvo;
- dipl.ing.agr. Marko Zemljič iz KK Ptuja;
- ing.agr. Franc Kravonja iz Slovina -Jeruzalem, Ormož;
- Janko Bedrač iz KK Ptuja;
- dipl.oec. Andrej Natek iz Hmezada Export-import;
- dip.ing.agr. Martina Krajnc iz KZ Savinjska dolina;
- mag. Janez Zupanec iz Inštituta za hmeljarstvo;
- dipl.ing.agr. Alojz Podjavoršek iz Posl. sk. za hmelj.;
- mag. Milan Žolnir iz Inštituta za hmeljarstvo;
- dipl.ing.agr. Jože Brežnik iz Inštituta za hmeljarstvo;
- dipl.ing.agr. Damjan Finžgar iz KK Ptuj.

Najbrž je še nekaj tistih, ki bi jih moral navesti, a jih zaradi pomanjkljive dokumentacije ne morem. Zato bom zaključil z besedami F. M. Dostojevskega: "Biti junak v eni minuti ali eni uri je lažje, kakor prenašati vsakodnevno življenje v tistem junaštvu."

Marjan Drobne - tajnik HKS

- ob Paki
- Milutin Roš - official of Communal peoples committee in Šoštanj
- Kristjan Bobovnik - director - Hmezad
- PhD. Peter Pavlič - legal executive office of the commune
- grad.eng. Janko Petriček - Hop Research Institute Žalec
- grad.eng. Veljko Križnik - Hop Research Institute Žalec
- grad.eng. Zvone Pelikan - Hop Research Institute Žalec
- Vinko Kolenc, director - Kmetijstvo (agriculture) Šempeter
- grad.eng. Vinko Molan, Agricultural institution, Maribor
- PhD. Lojze Četina, Hop Research Institute Žalec
- Edi Omladič - Agriculture Petrovče
- grad.eng. Marjan Drobne - Agriculture Vrbje
- MSc. Ernest Ermenc - Hop Research Institute Žalec
- grad.eng.agr. Tone Korenjak - Agriculture Latkova vas
- PhD. Tone Wagner - Hop Research Institute Žalec
- grad.eng.agr. Marko Zemljič from Agricult. Combine Ptuj
- eng.agr. Franc Kravonja - Slovin - Jeruzalem Ormož
- Janko Bedrač KK Ptuj (agricultural combine)
- grad.oec. Andrej Natek, Hmezad Export Import Žalec
- grad.eng.agr. Martina Krajnc-Zupančič
- PhD. Janez Zupanec, Hop Research Institute Žalec
- grad.eng.agr. Alojz Podjavoršek - Business Hop-growing Association
- MSc. Milan Žolnir - Institute, Žalec
- grad.eng.agr. Jože Brežnik - director, Hop Research Institute
- grad.eng.agr. Damjan Finžgar, KK Ptuj

There are still some, whom I should mention, however, due to lack of documentation I am not able to do so. Let me therefore end by words of F. M. Dostojevski: "To be a hero one minute or one hour is easier than to bear the burden of everyday life in silent heroism."

Marjan Drobne - secretary HCB





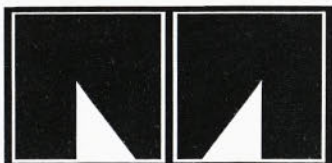
**OBČINA ŽALEC  
ŽUPAN**

Ul. Savinjske čete 5, Žalec, 63310 ŽALEC  
Tel.št. 386/063/713-237; 386/063/715-313  
Št.fax: 386/063/712-132

*K častitljivemu jubileju 50 - letnici  
obstoja hmeljne komisije  
Slovenije iskreno čestitam v  
imenu občanov Občine Žalec  
vsem hmeljarjem ter jim želim  
mnogo delovnih uspehov in  
dobrega medsebojnega  
sodelovanja.*

**Milan Dobnik, profesor  
ŽUPAN**





Mercator - Sevnica

*V jubilejnem letu se pridružujemo s čestitko vsem hmeljarjem Slovenije.*

*Priporočamo vam obisk v naših trgovinah in koriščenje solidnih mehaničnih storitev v naši delavnici.*

**DELAVCI MERCATORJA SEVNICA**



Vse, kar nosi blagovno znamko JERUZALEM,  
je kot prijazen nasmeh narave:

vrhunska vina - kvalitetne trsne cepljenke  
sadje iz domačih korenin - kvalitetne sadne sadike  
dišeče bučno olje - zlati storžki hmelja  
in še mnogo drugega, pristnega in nepokvarjenega !

Če boste deležni tega nasmeha, se ga boste še dolgo spominjali in ga vedno  
znova želeli doživeti !



**HMEZAD BANKA d.d.**

**MODRA ODLOČITEV : RENTNO VARČEVANJE**

**Primer:** po 9 + 1 letu rentnega varčevanja po 200 DEM na mesec lahko prejmete 37.785 DEM v enkratnem znesku ali v 10 letih po 490 DEM na mesec, ali v 15 letih po 395 DEM na mesec, ali v 20 letih po 350 DEM na mesec.

Vplačila in izplačila so v tolaški protivrednosti po srednjem tečaju Banke Slovenije. V izračunih je upoštevana 10-odstotna letna realna obrestna mera.

**Informacije:**

Ljubljana, Slovenska c. 36 (v posl. Kompas Holidays), med 10. in 13. ter 14. in 18. uro; tel. 061/331-444

Maribor, Svetozarevska 10/2 (v prostorih Time Holding), med 7. in 15. uro; tel. 062/20-991

Žalec, Hmeljarska ul. 3, med 7. in 15. uro; tel. 063/715-602

Celje, Miklošičeva 7, med 8. in 18. uro; tel. 063/442-604

Laško, Trubarjeva ul. 5, med 8. in 18. uro; tel. 063/730-345

Rogaška Slatina, Celjska cesta 7, med 8. in 18. uro; tel. 063/814-142

**HMEZAD BANKA, d.d. - ZA VAŠ DENAR IN NAŠ UGLED GRE**



## INŠTITUT ZA HMELJARSTVO IN PIVOVARSTVO ŽALEC



Po zadnji svetovni vojni so slovenski hmeljarji začeli resno razmišljati o ustanovitvi posebnega razvojno-raziskovalnega inštituta za hmeljarstvo. V Savinjski dolini je bilo precej izkušenih hmeljarjev, ki so želeli izboljšati savinjsko hmeljarstvo, saj je bilo le-to v drugi svetovni vojni zelo prizadeto. Na izrednem občnem zboru Hmezadove hmeljarske zadruga v Žalcu so 18. maja 1947 soglasno sklenili, da bodo takoj začeli z gradnjo inštituta z utemeljitvijo, da je bila taka raziskovalna hmeljarska ustanova potrebna že pred 30 leti. Zgledi v tujini so jasno in zgovorno pričali o koristnosti čim hitrejšega prenašanja novih dosežkov v kmetijsko prakso. Zato naj tudi savinjski hmeljar po svojih močeh prispeva k čimprejšnji uresničitvi načrtov.

Inštitut za hmeljarstvo je začel uradno delovati že avgusta 1952, in sicer kot oddelek Okrajne zadružne zveze v Celju. Po sklepu Okrajne zadružne zveze 9. avgusta 1955 so bile ustanoviteljske pravice prenešene na novo ustanovljeno Kmetijsko proizvodno poslovno zvezo Žalec, ki je z odločbo 11. 9. 1956 preosnovala Inštitut v finančno samostojni zavod.

Skupščina okraja Celje je 10. julija 1964 Inštitutu za hmeljarstvo pripojila Hmeljno komisijo Slovenije. V letu 1975 je ustanoviteljske pravice Inštituta za hmeljarstvo prevzela Poslovna skupnost za hmeljarstvo Slovenije. Naslednje leto je Inštitut za hmeljarstvo razširil svojo dejavnost na področje pivovarstva in se preimenoval v Inštitut za hmeljarstvo in pivovarstvo Žalec. Sočasno pa so se pričeli na Inštitutu za hmeljarstvo in pivovarstvo ukvarjati

## HOP AND BREWING RESEARCH INSTITUTE ŽALEC

After the last world war Slovenian hop growers began to seriously think about of establishing a special institute for the development and research of hops. Some well experienced growers tried to improve hop growing in Savinjska dolina (Savinja Valley) which regressed considerably during the war. At the special general assembly of Hmezad Hop-Co-operative on 18th May, 1947 in Žalec the decision was unanimously taken that an institute should immediately be established with an argument that such a research establishment had been needed for 30 years already. Examples from other countries had clearly shown, how necessary it was to employ new accomplishments in praxis as soon as possible. Therefore each hop grower of the Savinja Valley was called upon to contribute as much as he could for realisation of the set plans .

Hop Research Institute began to operate officially in 1952 as a department of the District Co-operative Society, Celje. According to the resolution of the District Co-operative Society, the rights of founders were transferred onto the newly founded Agricultural Production Business Society in Žalec, which transformed the institute into an independent financial establishment by the Resolution of 11th September 1956.

On 10th July 1964 the Assembly of Celje district attached the Hop Control Board to the Institute. In 1975, the Hop-growers Association of Slovenia took over the founding rights. In the following year, the Hop Research Institute expanded its activity onto beer brewing research and changed its name to the Hop and Beer Brewing Research Institute. Simultaneously researches of medicinal herbs started.

On 1st October 1991 the Business Hop-growing Association of Slovenia transformed into Slovenian Hop Company Ltd., Žalec and took over the founders' rights for the Institute.

By further transformation of the Hop Company of Slovenia Ltd., into Economic Interest Association of Hop growing, Slovenia, the latter took over the founders' rights for the Institute, as well.

On the basis of the Public Institutions Act the Hop



tudi z raziskovanjem zdravilnih rastlin.

1. oktobra 1991 se je Poslovna skupnost za hmeljarstvo Slovenije preoblikovala v Hmeljarsko družbo Slovenije, d.o.o. Žalec, ki je prevzela tudi ustanoviteljske pravice za Inštitut.

Z nadaljnim preoblikovanjem Hmeljarske družbe Slovenije, d.o.o. v gospodarsko interesno združenje - Hmeljarsko združenje Slovenije je leto 13.9.1995 prevzelo tudi ustanoviteljske pravice za Inštitut.

Na osnovi Zakona o javnih zavodih posluje Inštitut za hmeljarstvo in pivovarstvo kot zavod s pravico javnosti.

Osnovne dejavnosti Inštituta danes pa so: raziskovanje, izobraževanje in svetovanje na področju hmeljarstva, pivovarstva, gojenja zdravilnih in aromatičnih rastlin. Oddelek za varstvo rastlin skrbi tudi za vso rastlinsko pridelavo. V laboratorijih opravljamo analize hmelja, piva, tal, krmil in surovin za proizvodnjo piva, zdravilnih in aromatičnih rastlin, ostankov pesticidov. Uradno preizkušamo fitofarmaceutске pripravke, žlahtnimo nove hmeljne kultivarje, gojimo brezvirusne matične hmeljne rastline za pridelovanje sadik ter vršimo zdravstveni nadzor sadilnega materiala. Zato dejavnosti Inštituta potekajo na različnih oddelkih.

#### ODDELEK ZA HMELJARSTVO

opravlja raziskave in svetovanja v pridelavi hmelja, zdravilnih in aromatičnih rastlin.

- Vzreja nove hmeljne kultivarje, primerne za pridelovanje v slovenskih razmerah in sortno čiste ter brezvirusne matične rastline za pridelovanje hmeljnih sadik.
- Določa hmeljne kultivarje v matičnih nasadih in na osnovi eteričnih olj identificira hmeljne vzorce za pivovarstvo.
- Glede na kemične analize tal svetuje ustrezno gnojenje hmelja in drugih posevkov.
- Prognozira namakanja hmeljnih in drugih nasadov in posevkov, pridelek hmelja ter optimalni čas obiranja.
- Vzdržuje in določa akcesije hmelja, zdravilnih in aromatičnih rastlin ter vzreja sadike in semena.
- Preverja kaljivost semen zdravilnih rastlin.
- Načrtuje vrtove zdravilnih rastlin v šolah in

Research and Beer Brewing Institute functions as an institution with public rights.

Basic activities of the Institute are: research, education, advising services in hop business, brewing and growing of medicinal and aromatic plants. The Plant protection department takes care about the protection of all the plants. In our laboratories analyses of soil, feed-stuffs, hops, beer and raw materials for making beer as well as those of medicinal plants, aromatic herbs and pesticides residues are being performed. We are officially testing phytopharmaceutical preparations, we are breeding new cultivars, growing virus-free mother hop plants for planting material, and are performing sanitary control of the planting material, etc... Institute's activities are performed by the following Departments:

#### HOP GROWING DEPARTMENT

The assignments of the Hop-growing Department are as follows:

- Researches and advising on agrotechnics of hops and medicinal and aromatic plants;
- Breeding of new hop cultivars suitable for growing in Slovenia;
- Cultivation of variety-clean and virus-free mother plants for acquiring good hop planting material;
- Identification of samples for beer brewing according to the content of essential oils;
- Determination of hop cultivars in mother plantations
- Advising on directed manuring (fertilizing) of hop and other plantations acc. to the chemical analyses of soil to macro and micro nutrition
- Prognosis of irrigation in hop gardens and for other plantations and cultures
- Estimation of hop yield and optimal harvesting time;
- Maintenance and defining of hop, medicinal herbs and aromatical plants accessions and cultivating of planting material and seeds;
- Checking seed germinative faculty of medicinal plants
- Planning the medicinal plants gardens at schools and health resort
- Instructions and advise on medicinal plants growing;
- Pedologic expertize for agromeliorations, hydromeliorations, irrigations, drainage and comasations;



zdraviliščih.

- Daje navodila in nasvete za pridelovanje zdravih rastlin.
- Opravlja pedološke ekspertize za agromelioracije, hidromelioracije, namakanje, osuševanje ter komasacije.
- Valorizira kmetijska zemljišča.
- Ugotavlja onesnaženost tal in podtalnice.

*Vodja oddelka: dr. Dragica Kralj*

## ODDELEK ZA VARSTVO RASTLIN

raziskuje in svetuje v integralnem varstvu rastlin.

- Prognozira pojave bolezni in škodljivcev gojenih rastlin ter signalizira roke za njihovo omejevanje.
- Zdravstveno nadzoruje pridelavo sadilnega materiala.
- Opravlja diagnoze in analize po metodi ELISA.
- Uradno biološko preizkuša fitofarmacevtske pripravke.
- Dela kvantitativne in kvalitativne raziskave depozitov pri aplikaciji fitofarmacevtskih pripravkov.
- Preizkuša naprave za aplikacijo fitofarmacevtskih pripravkov.
- Standardno testira pršilnike.
- Determinira rastlinske bolezni in škodljivce.
- Opravlja entomofavnistične in floristične raziskave agrikulturnih biotopov.
- Ugotavlja odziv povzročiteljev bolezni in škodljivcev ter plevelov na fitofarmacevtske pripravke.
- Izdeluje programe varstva posevkov in nasadov.
- Svetuje in izobražuje na področju varstva rastlin.

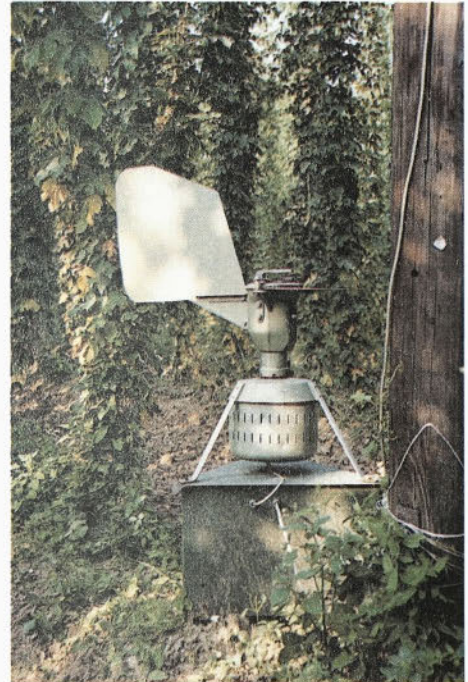
*Vodja oddelka: mag. Milan Žolnir*

## ODDELEK ZA AGROKEMIJO

- Uradno ugotavlja kakovost hmelja in ostalih komercialnih hmeljnih produktov.
- Analitsko vrednoti kakovost zdravih zelišč in začimb.
- Opravlja analize živilske krme.
- Proučuje in razvija tehnologije za sušenje rastlinskih materialov.
- Analitsko vrednoti zemljo za potrebe kmetijstva

- Evaluation of agricultural land;
- Identifying the pollution of the ground and ground water

*Chief of Department: Dragica Kralj, PhD*



*Za prognozo peronospore so na 13 mestih v slovenskih hmeljiščih lovilci spor.*

*For downy mildew prognosis there are sporecatchers set on 13 spots in Slovenia.*

## PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

deals with:

- Research and advising on integral plant protection;
- Prognosis of pests and diseases outbreaks and signalling of dates for their limitation;
- Sanitary control of planting material preparation
- Diagnosis and analyses acc. to ELISA methode;
- Official biological testing of phytopharmaceutical preparations;
- Quantitative and qualitative researches of phytopharmaceutical preparations
- Testing of equipment for application of phytopharmaceutical preparations;
- Standard testing of spraying equipment;
- Determination of plant diseases and pests
- Entomofavnical and floristical research of agri-



in opravlja analize organskih ter mineralnih gnojil.

*Vodja oddelka: mag. Iztok Košir*

#### ODDELEK ZA KMETIJSKO EKONOMIKO

- Analizira stroške pridelovanja hmelja.
- Išče možnosti zniževanja stroškov pridelave hmelja in izdeluje kalkulacije za ugotavljanje stroškov pridelave in investicij.

*Vodja oddelka: Helena Gajšek, dipl.oec.*

#### ODDELEK ZA PIVOVARSTVO

- Proučuje in razvija tehnologijo varjenja piva v mikro in makro merilu, ter vrednoti hmeljne kultivarje in druge surovine za varjenje piva.
- Vzdržuje in proučuje čiste kulture pivskih kvasovk v genski banki.
- Analizira pivo in surovine za proizvodnjo piva ter izdaja certifikate o kakovosti surovin in piva za domače in tuje tržišče.

*Vodja oddelka: ing. Majda Virant*

#### POSKUSNO POSESTVO

- Tu opravljamo poizkuse s področja pridelovanja in varstva hmelja.
- Skrbimo za praktično svetovanje in izobraževanje.
- Preizkušamo hmeljarsko in drugo opremo ter nove tehnološke postopke v pridelavi hmelja.
- Pridelujemo brezvirozne hmeljne sadike.

*Vodja posestva: Marko Zmrzlak, dipl.ing. agr.*

Poglavitni rezultati znanstveno-raziskovalnega in svetovalnega dela inštituta v preteklih letih so: zmanjšanje števila delovnih ur/ha od 4500 v letu 1960 na 800 v letu 1994, uvedba pridelovalne tehnike in vzgoje enajstih novih hmeljnih kultivarjev, s čimer so se hektarski pridelki povečali za približno 30%.

Pomembni so tudi uspehi pri pridelavi brezvirusnega sadilnega materiala, ki pri

cultural biotopes;

- Ascertaining and monitoring the resistance of diseases and pests to phytopharmaceutical preparations
  - Making protection programmes for hop plantations and other agricultural areas
  - Advising and education on plant protection
- Chief of Department: MSc. Milan Žolnir*

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGROCHEMISTRY

deals with:

- Official defining of quality of hops and other hop products
  - Analytical quality evaluation of medicinal herbs and spices
  - Analyses of animal fodder
  - Studying and development of plant material drying technology
  - Analytical evaluation of agricultural soil and analyses of organic manures and fertilizers
- Chief of Department: MSc. Iztok Košir*

#### AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

- Analyses of hop growing expenses
  - Calculations of growing and investment expenses
- Chief of Department: Helena Gajšek, grad.econ.*

#### BEER BREWING DEPARTMENT

deals with:

- Beer brewing technology research (micro and macro) and development
  - Evaluations of hop cultivars and other raw materials requested in beer brewing
  - Studying and keeping pure beer cultures in genetic bank
  - Analyses of beer and raw materials for beer making and issuing Quality certificates for home and foreign markets
- Chief of Department: Majda Virant, Eng.chem.*

#### TRIAL FARM

- Performing trials in hop growing and protection of plants
  - Practical advising and education
  - Testing of equipment used in hop growing
  - Cultivation of virus-free hop planting material
- Manager of the farm: Marko Zmrzlak, Dipl.Eng.Agr.*



savinjskem goldingu poveča pridelek za 25-30%.

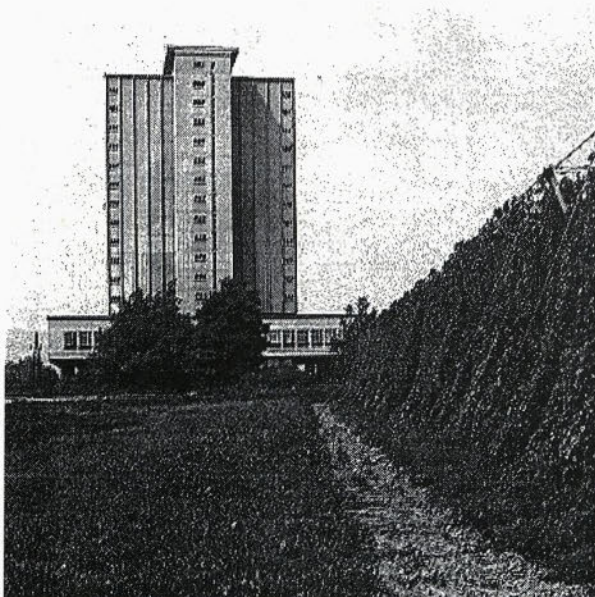
Uvedeno je usmerjeno varstvo hmeljišč, ki zmanjšuje število škropljenj in porabo fitofarmaceutskih sredstev za 25-30%.

Tu je nenazadnje tudi razvoj ekološko uravnotežene tehnike pridelave hmelja z usmerjenim gnojenjem, prognoziranam namakanjem, zmanjšanim številom vodil na hektar, reducirano obdelavo, s podorinami in kompostirano hmeljevino, večje število manjših tehničnih izboljšav in dva odobrena patenta.

Jože Brežnik, direktor

The most important results of scientific research and advisory work of the Institute are: reducing working hours per ha from 4.500 in 1960 to 800 in 1994, introducing of growing technique and breeding of 11 new cultivars, resulting in 30% higher yield per ha, growing of virus-free planting material, giving 25-30% higher yield of Styrian Golding sort, directed hop gardens protection resulting in lower frequency and use of phytopharmaceutical preparations by 25-30%, developing ecologically balanced techniques of hop growing with directed manuring and fertilizing, prognostic irrigation, lower number of strings per hectar, reduced cultivation through introduction of underploughing and composted hop bines, greater number of minor technical improvements and two approved patents.

Jože Brežnik, general manager



Nadaljujemo več kot 150-letno tradicijo proizvodnje in prodaje visokokakovostnega savinjsko-štajerskega hmelja, poznanega in zelo cenjenega med poznavalci zlatorumenega piva na vseh meridianih, od Brazilije do Japonske. Zaradi prijetne arome, je savinjski-štajerski hmelj zelo cenjen v številnih pivovarnah po svetu, kjer ga samo iz našega hmelja po tradicionalnih recepturah zvarijo več kot 50 mio hl vsako leto. Izključno zaradi dobre kakovosti in dolge tradicije več kot 95 odstotkov slovenskega pridelka prodamo v tujino. Ko boste v prijetni senci spet pestovali svoje pivo, pomislite, da so od vsakih sto vrčkov piva v širnem svetu, vsaj štirje narejeni iz našega "zelenega zlata", ponosa slovenskih hmeljarjev.



# NAJBOLJ POGOSTI SLOVENSKI KULTIVARJI

Hmeljni kultivar

## SAVINJSKI GOLDING

Hop variety

<b>IZVOR</b>	<b>OBIRANJE</b>	<b>PEDIGREE</b>	<b>PICKABILITY</b>
ekotip fugglesa	zadovoljivo	Fuggles ecotype	fair
<b>ZRELOST</b>	<b>S K L A D I Š Č N A OBSTOJNOST</b>	<b>RIPENING TIME</b>	<b>STORAGE STABILITY</b>
srednja zgodnja	zelo dobra	medium early	very good
<b>PRIDELEK</b>	<b>OPOMBA</b>	<b>YIELD</b>	<b>OTHER INFORMATION</b>
1200 - 2500 kg/ha	klasičen aromatičen hmelj, v Sloveniji od leta 1925, zgoden, občutljiv za spomladanske vremenske razmere, korenika občutljiva za peronosporo	1200 - 2500 kg/ha	classical aroma hop variety, in Slovenia since 1925, early, susceptible to the weather conditions in spring, rootstock susceptible to downy mildew
<b>ODPORNOST PROTI BOLEZNIM</b>		<b>RESISTANCE TO DISEASE</b>	
proti peronospori srednja, (na koreniki šibka), proti pepelasti plesni dobra		to downy mildew medium, (on the rootstock weak), to powdery mildew good	





## SESTAVINE

### Grenčične sestavine

$\alpha$ -kislina	2,8-7,1%
$\beta$ -kislina	1,8-4,1%
kohumulon <sup>1</sup>	27-33%
kolupolon <sup>1</sup>	45-53%

<sup>1</sup>Kohumulon in kolupolon v %  $\alpha$ - in  $\beta$ - kislina

### Aromatske sestavine

<sup>2</sup> eterično olje	0,3-1,7%
<sup>3</sup> miracen	25-38%
<sup>3</sup> $\alpha$ -humulen	29-38%
<sup>3</sup> $\beta$ -kariofilen	9-12%
<sup>3</sup> farnesen	6-8%

<sup>2</sup>Eterično olje v % suhe snovi

<sup>3</sup>Posamezne aromatske sestavine v % eteričnega olja

## PIVOVARSKA VREDNOST

tradicionalen aromatičen hmelj s plemenito grenčico in aromo

## PRIDELOVALNE LASTNOSTI

Savinjski golding, ekotip fugglesa, je tradicionalni hmeljni kultivar v Sloveniji. Je srednje zgoden, v Sloveniji je tehnološko optimalno zrel od 18. avgusta do 25. avgusta. Rastline imajo obliko srednje širokega valja, 60 cm dolge zalistnike, srednje debele in rahlo vijoličaste trte, srednje velike in zelene liste in srednje močan koreninski sistem. Korenika savinjskega goldinga je občutljiva za hmeljevo peronosporo, listi so odporni, storžki pa nekoliko občutljivi. Pričakovani pridelek je 2500 kg/ha. Uspeva na srednje globokih in globokih ilovnatih tleh. Gojijo ga v Sloveniji in Avstriji. Potrebuje srednje saditvene razdalje. Priporočen čas rezi v Sloveniji je od 5. do 15. aprila. Storžki so povprečno 26,5 mm dolgi, 100 suhih storžkov tehta povprečno 14 g, so srednje gosto raščeni, zeleni in se pri strojnem obiranju drobijo. Maksimalna temperatura zraka pri sušenju je 60°C.

## ZNAČILNE SESTAVINE IN PIVOVARSKA VREDNOST

Savinjski golding je aromatičen tip hmelja z blago, žlahtno hmeljno aromo. Vsebuje 2,8-7,1 %  $\alpha$ -kislina, od tega je 27-33% kohumulona. Razmerje med  $\alpha$ - in  $\beta$ -kislina je približno 1,5. Vsebnost eteričnega olja je 0,3 - 1,7% suhe snovi. Razmerje med  $\alpha$ -humulenom in  $\beta$ -kariofilenom v eteričnem olju je približno 3,5. S savinjskim goldingom hmeljeno pivo ima zelo dobro organoleptično oceno za grenčico, okus in aromo. Izkoristek  $\alpha$ -kislina pri varenju piva je dober.

## COMPONENTS

### Bitter substances

$\alpha$ -acid	2,8-1,7%
$\beta$ -acid	1,8-4,1%
columulone <sup>1</sup>	27-33%
colupulone <sup>1</sup>	45-53%

<sup>1</sup>Cohumulone and colupulone % of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -acids

### Aroma substances

<sup>2</sup> total oil	0,7-4,0%
<sup>3</sup> myrcene	49-57%
<sup>3</sup> $\alpha$ -humulene	13-19%
<sup>3</sup> $\beta$ -caryophyllene	4-6%
<sup>3</sup> farnesene	4-7%

<sup>2</sup>Total oil in % of dry matter

<sup>3</sup>Single components of total oil in rel. % of oil total oil

## BREWING QUALITY

tradicional aroma hop variety with noble bitterness and aroma

## BREEDING PROPERTIES

Savinjski golding, which belongs to the Fuggles ecotype, is a traditional hop in Slovenia. It is a medium early variety, its optimal picking time in Slovenia being between August 18 and 25. The plants have a cylindrical form of medium width, the lateral shoots being 60 cm long, the vines of medium thickness and slightly purple, leaves green and of medium size. The root system is relatively strong. The rootstock is susceptible to downy mildew, the leaves are resistant, the cones moderately susceptible. The expected yield is about 2500 kg/ha. It is grown on moderately deep or deep loamy soil. It is grown in Slovenia and Austria. Medium planting distance is required. The recommended pruning time in Slovenia is between April 5 and 15. An average cone is 26,5 mm long, the average weight of 100 dry cones is 14 g. They are relatively dense, green and tend to get shattered when picked by a picking machine. The drying temperature does not exceed 60°C.

## CHARACTERISTICAL INGREDIENTS AND BREWING QUALITY

Savinjski golding is an aroma hop variety, its aroma is very mild, it excels by noble hoppy flavour. It contains 2,8-7,1 of  $\alpha$ -acids (27-33% of cohumulone). The ratio between  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -acids is about 1,5. The essential oil content varies from 0.3 to 1.7% of dry hops. The ratio between  $\alpha$ -humulene and  $\beta$ -caryophyllene in essential oil is about 3,5. Savinjski golding has a very good storage stability. Bier prepared with this variety has good organoleptical scores for its bitterness, taste and aroma. The yield of  $\alpha$ -acids is good when brewing with this variety.



## IZVOR

diploidni križanec med kultivarjem Northern Brewer in TG sejančkom neznanega izvora

## OBIRANJE

dobro

## PEDIGREE

a diploid hybrid between Northern Brewer and a TG seeding of unknown origin

## PICKABILITY

good

## ZRELOST

srednja pozna

S K L A D I Š Č N A  
OBSTOJNOST

dobra

## RIPENING TIME

medium late

## STORAGE STABILITY

good

## PRIDELEK

1300 - 3500 kg/ha

## OPOMBA

kultivar vzgojen 1979, aromatičen hmelj z velikim pridelkom

## YIELD

1300 - 3500 kg/ha

## OTHER INFORMATION

released in 1979, an aroma hop variety with high yield

ODPORNOST PROTI  
BOLEZNIM

proti peronospori srednja, (na koreniki šibka), proti pepelasti plesni srednja

RESISTANCE TO  
DISEASE

to downy mildew medium, (on the rootstock weak), to powdery mildew medium





## SESTAVINE

### Grenčične sestavine

$\alpha$ -kislina	3,5-7,8%
$\beta$ -kislina	4,0-6,1%
kohumulon <sup>1</sup>	28-34%
kolupolon <sup>1</sup>	48-53%

<sup>1</sup>Kohumulon in kolupolon v %  $\alpha$ - in  $\beta$ - kislina

### PIVOVARSKA VREDNOST

kakovosten in aromatičen hmelj z odlično grenčico in aromo

### Aromatske sestavine

<sup>2</sup> eterično olje	0,7-4,0%
<sup>3</sup> mircen	49-57%
<sup>3</sup> $\alpha$ -humulen	13-19%
<sup>3</sup> $\beta$ -kariofilen	4-6%
<sup>3</sup> farnesen	4-7%

<sup>2</sup>Eterično olje v % suhe snovi

<sup>3</sup>Posamezne aromatske sestavine v % eteričnega olja

## COMPONENTS

### Bitter substances

$\alpha$ -acid	3,5-7,8%
$\beta$ -acid	4,0-6,1%
columulone <sup>1</sup>	28-34%
colupulone <sup>1</sup>	48-53%

<sup>1</sup>Cohumulone and colupulone % of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ - acids

### BREWING QUALITY

aroma hop variety of high quality with excellent bitterness and aroma

### Aroma substances

<sup>2</sup> total oil	0,7-4,0%
<sup>3</sup> myrcene	49-57%
<sup>3</sup> $\alpha$ -humulene	13-19%
<sup>3</sup> $\beta$ -caryophyllene	4-6%
<sup>3</sup> farnesene	4-7%

<sup>2</sup>Total oil in % of dry matter

<sup>3</sup>Single components of total oil in rel. % of oil total oil

## PRIDELOVALNE LASTNOSTI

Bobek je diploidni križanec med kultivarjem Northern Brewer in TG sejančkom neznanega izvora. Je srednje pozen, v Sloveniji je tehnološko optimalno zrel od 28. avgusta do 5. septembra. Rastline imajo obliko gostega valja ali koša, tanke močne razvejane zalistnike z značilnimi kratkimi internodiji, tako da je cvetni nastavek nadpovprečno velik. Trte so tanke, robate in zeleno vijoličasto sivkaste. Listi so majhni, temno zeleni in gosto ožiljeni. Korenika bobka je občutljiva za hmeljevo peronosporo, listi so odporni, storžki pa nekoliko občutljivi. Pričakovani pridelek je 3500 kg/ha. Ima dobro razvit koreninski sistem. Uspeva na srednje globokih in globokih glinastih tleh. Gojimo ga v Sloveniji. Potrebuje velike saditvene razdalje. Priporočen čas rezi v Sloveniji je od 1. do 10. aprila. Storžki so povprečno 20 mm dolgi, 100 suhih storžkov tehta povprečno 12 g. So majhni in okrogli, gosto raščeni, zeleni in se pri strojnem obiranju ne drobijo. Maksimalna temperatura zraka pri sušenju je 65°C.

## ZNAČILNE SESTAVINE IN PIVOVARSKA VREDNOST

Bobek ima intenzivno in prijetno hmeljno aromo. Vsebuje 4-8 %  $\alpha$ -kislina, od tega je 28-34% kohumulona. Razmerje med  $\alpha$ - in  $\beta$ - kislina je približno 1. Vsebnost eteričnega olja je 0,7 - 4,0% suhe snovi. Razmerje med  $\alpha$ -humulenom in  $\beta$ -kariofilenom v eteričnem olju je približno 3. Bobek je dobro skladiščno obstojen. Z bobkom hmeljeno pivo ima dobro organoleptično oceno za grenčico in aromo. Posebnost bobka je največji delež  $\beta$ -kislina med kultivarji v Sloveniji.

## BREEDING PROPERTIES

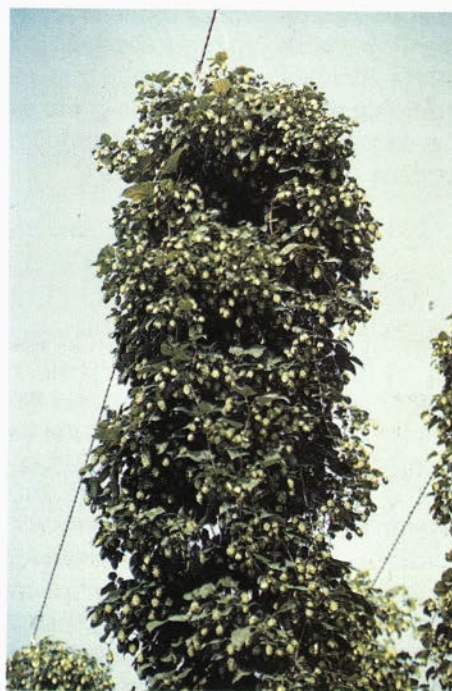
Bobek is diploid hybrid between Northern Brewer and a TG seedling of unknown origin. It is a medium late variety, its optimal picking time in Slovenia being between August 28 and September 5. The plants have a form of a dense cylinder or basket, thin and markedly branched lateral shoots, with characteristically short internodes, so that the bloom set can be well over the average. The vines are thin, rough, of green - purple - greyish colour. The leaves are small, of deep green colour, with typically dense venation. The rootstock is susceptible. The expected yield is about 3500 kg/ha. It has a well developed root system. It is grown on moderately deep and deep clay soil. It is grown in Slovenia. Large planting distance is required. The recommended pruning time in Slovenia is between April 1. and April 10. An average cone is 20 mm long, the average weight of 100 dry cones is 12 g. They are small, of round shape, dense, of green colour and do not get shattered when picked by a picking machine. The dryin temperature does not exceed 65°C.

## CHARACTERISTICAL INGREDIENTS AND BREWING QUALITY

Bobek has an intense and pleasant hoppy aroma. It contains 4-8% of  $\alpha$ -acids (28-34% of cohumulone). The ratio between  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ - acids is about 1. The essential oil content varies from 0.7 to 4.0% of dry hops. The ratio between  $\alpha$ -humulene and  $\beta$ -caryophyllene in essential oil is about 3. Bobek has a good storage stability. Bier prepared with this variety has good organoleptical scores for its bitterness and aroma. It is worth mentioning that among all the hop varieties in Slovenia this one has the highest contents of  $\beta$ -acids.



<b>IZVOR</b>	<b>OBIRANJE</b>	<b>PEDIGREE</b>	<b>PICKABILITY</b>
diploidni križanec med kultivarjem Northern Brewer in TG sejančkom neznanega izvora	odlično	a diploid hybrid between Northern Brewer and a TG seeding of unknown origin	excellent
<b>ZRELOST</b>	<b>S K L A D I Š Č N A OBSTOJNOST</b>	<b>RIPENING TIME</b>	<b>STORAGE STABILITY</b>
srednja zgodnja	zelo dobra	medium early	very good
<b>PRIDELEK</b>	<b>OPOMBA</b>	<b>YIELD</b>	<b>OTHER INFORMATION</b>
1600 - 3200 kg/ha	kultivar vzgojen 1971, ima veliko grenčičnih smol in prijetno aromo, primeren za strojno obiranje, dober gostitelj za listne uši	1600 - 3200 kg/ha	released in 1971, high content of bitter substances, pleasant aroma, suitable for picking with a picking machine, sensitive to aphids
<b>ODPORNOST PROTI BOLEZNIM</b>		<b>RESISTANCE TO DISEASE</b>	
proti peronospori dobra, proti pepelasti plesni dobra		to downy mildew good, to powdery mildew good	





## SESTAVINE

### Grenčične sestavine

$\alpha$ -kislina	7,2-12,6%
$\beta$ -kislina	2,7-4,4%
kohumulon <sup>1</sup>	22-26%
kolupulon <sup>1</sup>	50-55%

<sup>1</sup>Kohumulon in kolupulon v %  $\alpha$ - in  $\beta$ - kislina

### Aromatske sestavine

<sup>2</sup> eterično olje	0,9-1,6%
<sup>3</sup> miracen	35-53%
<sup>3</sup> $\alpha$ -humulen	20-27%
<sup>3</sup> $\beta$ -kariofilen	4-8%
<sup>3</sup> farnesen	6-9%

<sup>2</sup>Eterično olje v % suhe snovi

<sup>3</sup>Posamezne aromatske sestavine v % eteričnega olja

## PIVOVARSKA VREDNOST

kakovosten aromatičen hmelj, vsebuje mnogo grenčičnih sestavin, ima odlično grenčico in aromo.

## PRIDELOVALNE LASTNOSTI

Aurora je diploidni križanec med kultivarjem Northern Brewer in TG sejančkom neznanega izvora. Kultivar je srednje zgoden, v Sloveniji je tehnološko optimalno zrel od 23. do 30. avgusta. Rastline imajo obliko srednje širokega valja, 60 cm dolge zalistnike, ki odganjajo tudi na spodnjem delu trte. Trte so srednje debele, rahlo vijoličaste in imajo kratke internodije. Listi so srednje veliki, gladki, v neugodnih razmerah se robovi listov sušijo. Korenika aureore je nekoliko občutljiva za hmeljevo peronosporo, listi so odporni, storžki pa nekoliko občutljivi. Je dober gostitelj za hmeljeve listne uši. Pričakovani pridelek je 3200 kg/ha. Aurora ima šopast koreninski sistem. Uspeva na srednje globokih glinastih tleh, prenese tudi ilovnata glinasta tla. Gojijo jo v Sloveniji, Avstriji in na Madžarskem. Potrebuje srednje saditvene razdalje. Priporočen čas rezi v Sloveniji je od 25. marca do 5. aprila. Storžki so povprečno 25 mm dolgi, 100 suhih storžkov tehta povprečno 15 g. So gosto raščeni, temno zeleni in se pri strojnem obiranju ne drobijo. Maksimalna temperatura zraka pri sušenju je 65°C.

## ZNAČILNE SESTAVINE IN PIVOVARSKA VREDNOST

Aurora ima intenzivno in prijetno hmeljno aromo. Vsebuje 7-13 %  $\alpha$ -kislina, od tega je 22-26% kohumulona. Razmerje med  $\alpha$ - in  $\beta$ - kislina je približno 2,7. Vsebnost eteričnega olja je 0,9 - 1,6 % suhe snovi. Razmerje med  $\alpha$ -humulenom in  $\beta$ -kariofilenom v eteričnem olju je približno 3,2. Aurora je zelo dobro skladiščno obstojna. Z auroro hmeljeno pivo ima dobro organoleptično oceno za grenčico, izkoristek  $\alpha$ -kislina pri varenju piva je zelo dober. Aurora je zelo ustrezna za ekstrakcijo in za kombiniranje z drugimi kultivarji v proizvodnji piva.

## COMPONENTS

### Bitter substances

$\alpha$ -acid	7,2-12,6%
$\beta$ -acid	2,7-4,4%
columulone <sup>1</sup>	22-26%
colupulone <sup>1</sup>	50-55%

<sup>1</sup>Cohumulone and colupulone % of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -acids

### Aroma substances

<sup>2</sup> total oil	0,9-1,6%
<sup>3</sup> myrcene	35-53%
<sup>3</sup> $\alpha$ -humulene	20-27%
<sup>3</sup> $\beta$ -caryophyllene	4-8%
<sup>3</sup> farnesene	6-9%

<sup>2</sup>Total oil in % of dry matter

<sup>3</sup>Single components of total oil in rel. % of oil total oil

## BREWING QUALITY

aroma hop variety of high quality, high content of bitter substances excellent bitterness and aroma

## BREEDING PROPERTIES

Aurora is a diploid hybrid between Northern Brewer and a TG seedling of unknown origin. It is a medium early variety, its optimal picking time in Slovenia being between August 23 and 30. The plants exhibit a cylindrical form of medium width, the lateral shoots being 60 cm long, they sprout also in the lower part of the plant. The vines are slightly purple, of medium thickness, with short internodes. The leaves are smooth and of medium size, their edges tend to become dry under unfavourable conditions. The rootstock is slightly susceptible to downy mildew, the leaves are resistant, the cones slightly susceptible. It is sensitive to aphids. The expected yield is about 3200 kg/ha. It has a fibrous root system. It is grown on moderately deep clay soil, it can thrive also on loamy clay soil. It is grown in Slovenia, Austria and Hungary. Medium planting distance is required. The recommended pruning time in Slovenia is between March 25 and April 5. An average cone is 25 mm long, the average weight of 100 dry cones is 15 g. They are dense, of deep green colour and do not get shattered when picked by a picking machine. The drying temperature does not exceed 65°C.

## CHARACTERISTICAL INGREDIENTS AND BREWING QUALITY

Aurora has an intense and pleasant hoppy aroma. It contains 7-13% of  $\alpha$ -acids (22-26% of cohumulone). The ratio between  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ - acids is about 2,7. The essential oil content varies from 0.9 to 1.6% of dry hops. The ratio between  $\alpha$ -humulene and  $\beta$ -caryophyllene in essential oil is about 3,2. Aurora has a very good storage stability. Bier prepared with this variety has good organoleptical scores. The yield of  $\alpha$ -acids is good when brewing with this variety. Aurora is very suitable for extraction and for combination with other varieties in the brewing process.



## HMELJARSKO ZDRUŽENJE JE VPISANO V SODNI REGISTER



## SLOVENIAN HOP-GROWING COMPANY REGISTERED IN REGISTER OF COMPANIES

Na osnovi Zakona o gospodarskih družbah je skupščina Hmeljarske družbe Slovenije, d.o.o. Žalec 27.5.1994 sprejela sklep o preoblikovanju družbe v gospodarsko interesno združenje z imenom Hmeljarsko združenje Slovenije. Hkrati so družbeniki Hmeljarske družbe Slovenije, d.o.o. soglašali z ustanovitvijo Hmeljarskega združenja Slovenije in pristopili k njemu.

Slovenski hmeljarji so že v preteklem stoletju spoznali, da potrebujejo stanovsko organizacijo, ki bo skrbela za razvoj hmeljarstva in jih zastopala doma in v svetu. Organiziranost hmeljarstva se je glede na razmere spreminjala in prilagajala vsakokratnim potrebam in možnostim. Pred prvo svetovno vojno je bilo najbolj učinkovito za razvoj slovenskega hmeljarstva Južnoštajersko hmeljarsko društvo s sedežem v Žalcu, ki je bilo ustanovljeno leta 1880. Društvo in njegovi nasledniki so sicer spreminjali organizacijske oblike novejšega časa, a so odločilno vplivali na pridelovanje in trgovanje s hmeljem vse do danes.

Po drugi svetovni vojni je bila leta 1945 ustanovljena Hmeljarska zadruga "Hmezad", ki je organizirala obnovo med vojno izkrčenih hmeljišč in trgovino s hmeljem.

Leta 1952 je "Hmezad" postal zunanje trgovinsko podjetje za prodajo hmelja. Pri Okrajni zadrugi zvezi v Celju pa je bil ustanovljen Hmeljarski odbor kot operativni organ hmeljarjev na območju celjske zadruške zveze, ki je poleg organizacijskih in pospeševalnih nalog prevzel tudi dograditev Inštituta za hmeljarstvo v Žalcu.

Leta 1956 je bila z reorganizacijo ustanovljena Kmetijska proizvajalna poslovna zveza s sedežem v Žalcu, ki je za žalsko občino povezovala vso kmetijsko proizvodnjo, zunaj nje pa le pridelavo hmelja. Ta zveza je prevzela vse naloge do takrat obstoječega Hmeljarskega odbora.

According to Companies Act, the assembly of Slovenian Hop-growing Company Ltd. on 27th May 1994 adopted a resolution to transform the Company into economic interest association "Hop-growing Association of Slovenia".

At the same time, the partners of Slovenian Hop-growing Company Ltd. gave their consent to the foundation of Slovenian Hop-growing Association and became its members. In the past century, already, Slovenian hop-growers realized that they needed a rank organization which would take care of the development of hop growing and represent them at home and abroad. The organisation of hop-growing was being constantly changed according to the circumstances, and adopted to the requirements and possibilities. The major contribution to the development of hop growing before the World War I was made by the South Styrian Hop Growing Society, which was founded in 1880 and had its head office in Žalec. Society and its successors were changing the form of organization, however, they have notably influenced the hop-growing and trading up till present days.

After the World War II hop Co-operative "HMEZAD" was founded and organized renewal of hop-gardens and trade, both cut-down severely during the war.

In 1952 "HMEZAD" was registered as a foreign trade company for selling hops. At District co-operative Association in Celje HOPS COMMITTEE was formed as a hop-growers operative body, which took over along with its organizational and advising duties the building of Hop Research Institute in Žalec, as well.

In 1956 the reorganization took place and Agricultural Production Business Association with the head office in Žalec was founded. This association dealt with the complete agricultural production within the borders of the Commune Žalec. Outside those borders it was only



Ob ustanovitvi Kmetijskega kombinata Žalec in Kmetijske zadruge Savinjske doline leta 1961 je Kmetijska proizvodna poslovna zveza prenehala obstajati. Na novo pa so ustanovili Hmeljarsko poslovno združenje, ki je skrbelo za pridelovanje in prodajo slovenskega hmelja.

V letu 1965 je dejavnost Hmeljarskega poslovnega združenja zajela še sadje, vino in živino. Ustanovljeno je bilo Poslovno združenje za proizvodnjo hmelja, sadja, vina in živine "Styria" Celje-Maribor. V okviru tega združenja je deloval poseben Izvršilni odbor za hmeljarstvo, ki je nadaljeval delo Hmeljarskega poslovnega združenja.

Leta 1975 je bila ustanovljena Poslovna skupnost za hmeljarstvo Slovenije. Ustanovitelji so bili pridelovalci hmelja, Hmezad Export-Import, Inštitut za hmeljarstvo in pivovarstvo in pivovarne. Ta se je leta 1991 preoblikovala v Hmeljarsko družbo Slovenije, d.o.o.. Pivovarne niso postale družbenice.

13. septembra 1995 je Okrožno sodišče v Celju sprejelo sklep o preoblikovanju Hmeljarske družbe Slovenije, d.o.o. v Hmeljarsko združenje Slovenije.

Hmeljarsko združenje Slovenije je ustanovljeno z namenom, da bi zagotavljalo enotnost slovenskih hmeljarjev, si prizadevalo za ustrezne ekonomske razmere hmeljarjenja, olajšalo in pospeševalo dejavnost svojih članov na področju pridelave, predelave, razvoja in raziskav ter trgovine s hmeljem, izboljševalo rezultate teh dejavnosti, povezovalo in usklajevalo člane združenja pri opravljanju njihove dejavnosti.

Člani Hmeljarskega združenja Slovenije so pridelovalci hmelja, Hmezad Export-Import kot komisionar za prodajo hmelja in Inštitut za hmeljarstvo in pivovarstvo kot razvojno-raziskovalna ustanova.

Hmeljarsko združenje Slovenije bo nadaljevalo delo predhodnice, to je Hmeljarske družbe Slovenije, in tako zagotavljalo kontinuiteto in kakovost dela.

Jože Brežnik, direktor

interested in hop growing.

This association took over all the tasks of the Hop Committee. After the Agricultural Combine and Agricultural Co-operative "Savinjska dolina" were founded in 1961, the Agricultural Business Production Association ceased to exist. A Hop-growing Business Association was founded, and its main goal was growing and selling of Slovenian hops. In 1965, fruit and vine growing and cattle breeding were added to the activities of Hop-growing Business Association. The Business Association for hops, fruit and vine growing and cattle breeding "Styria", Maribor-Celje was founded as the result. Within this association a special executive committee for hop-growing was formed and it continued the work of Hop-growing Business Association.

In 1975, the Hop-growing Business Association of Slovenia was founded. The founders were Hop-growers, Hmezad Export-Import, Hop and Beer-brewing Research Institute and some breweries. When in 1991 this was transformed into Hop-growing Company of Slovenia Ltd., the breweries did not become associates.

On 13th September 1995 the District court in Celje has passed the decision to reform the Hop-growing Company Ltd., into the Hop-growing Association of Slovenia. Hop growing Association of Slovenia was founded to ensure unity of Slovenian hop-growers, to make effort for suitable economic situation in hop-growing; to facilitate and advise its members in growing, processing, development and in research of hops as well as in the field of trading. Its aim is also to improve the results of these activities, to combine and coordinate the members of the Association at work.

The members of Hop-growing Association of Slovenia are: hop-growers, Hmezad Export-Import as a commissionery for hops selling and Hop and Beer-brewing Research Institute as an institution for the development and research in hop growing.

The Hop-growing Association of Slovenia will continue the work of its predecessor i.e. Hop-growing Company of Slovenia Ltd. and assure continuity of its work.

Jože Brežnik, manager





## 1. UVOD

Hmeljarstvo je kmetijska panoga, ki je kapitalno in delovno zelo intenzivna. Pridelovanje hmelja zahteva veliko strokovnega znanja in posebnih delovnih veščin. Hmelja ni mogoče uporabiti doma na kmetiji za hrano ali krmo, zato je izrazito tržni pridelek. Zaradi naravnih in socio-ekonomskih razlogov se je pridelava osredotočila na večjih ali manjših območjih po svetu. Ta razporeditev pa ni vsklajena s potrebami na teh območjih. Razporeditev ponudbe in povpraševanja je zelo neuskklajena, kar zahteva zelo intenziven promet oz. trgovanje s hmeljem v svetovnem merilu. Sorazmerno močno nihanje proizvodnje zaradi nihanja hektarskih pridelkov in površin v posameznih letih - v manjši meri tudi zaradi nihanja porabe hmelja v pivovarnah - povzroča stalno večjo ali manjšo nevsklajenost med ponudbo in povpraševanjem in s tem močno nihanje cen. Ta v zadnjem času niso tako izrazita, ampak smo pričr nekemu stalnemu pritisku cen navzdol, kar je posledica prodaje hmelja v naprej (večletne predprodajne pogodbe), boljših možnosti skladiščenja hmelja v predelani obliki in nekaterih podjetniško-ekonomskih posebnosti pridelave hmelja.

V takih tržnih razmerah se na svetovnem trgu ustvarjajo zanimiva razmerja. Vsak hmeljar je drugemu tekmeč pri pridelavi in prodaji. Prav tako so si tekmeči na svetovnem trgu tudi trgovci med seboj. Isto velja za posamezna območja in države. Kljub različnosti interesov, ki vladajo na tem tako zamotanem hmeljnem trgu, so težnje po povezovanju že davno bile in so še vedno bolj zaznavne. Vsi udeleženci na svetovnem hmeljnem trgu so spoznali, da je nasprotje interesov le navidezno in kratkoročno. Dolgoročno gledano pa je cela vrsta vprašanj, ki jih lahko skupno rešujejo v dolgoročno korist vseh. Na to spoznanje kaže zgodovina povezovanja,

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Hop growing is an agricultural branch which is very intensive in regard to work and capital. Hop-growing demands a great deal of professional knowledge and special working skills. Hops can not be used at home on the farm for food or fodder, therefore they are explicitly market product. Due to the natural and socio-economical conditions, hop-growing is concentrated on smaller or bigger areas all over the world. This allocation, however, is not in accordance with the requirements of these districts. Offer and demand are not properly adjusted, therefore, very intensive world trade is dictated.

Relatively strong ups and downs in the production which are the result of yields per hectare and areas changes in some years and due to different quantity of hops used in breweries each year are causing bigger or smaller discordance between offer and demand and consequently strong fluctuations of hop prices. These are not so apparent lately, however, we are witnessing a constant pressure on prices to be lowered which is the consequence of sale, better storing possibilities of processed hops, and some business - economical characteristics of hop-growing.

In such marketing circumstances, some interesting relations are being formed in the world market. Each hop-grower represents a competitor to the other in hop-growing as well as in selling. Traders are also competing among themselves. The same holds true for individual districts and countries.

In spite of different interests ruling in this complicated hop-market, the tendencies of uniting have long since been present and can still be noticed. All the participants in the world hop-market have realized, that clash of interests among them is only apparent and short lived. In



kakor tudi sedanje aktivnosti na tem področju doma in na mednarodni ravni. Včasih gre za podjetniško-kapitalske, drugič pa že za interesna združevanja. Ena takih je tudi Mednarodna hmeljarska zveza (MHZ), v kateri je tudi Slovenija aktiven član.

## 2. MEDNARODNA HMELJARSKA ZVEZA IN SLOVENSKO HMELJARSTVO

### 2.1 Zgodovinski razvoj MHZ

Evropski hmeljarji so potrebo po povezovanju spoznali že davno. Že leta 1911 so se s tem namenom sestali predstavniki nemških in avstrijskih (v okviru Avstro-Ogrske monarhije so bile tedaj sedanje hmeljarske dežele Češka, Slovenija, Slovaška, Madžarska in Vojvodina) hmeljarjev in leta 1912 ustanovili "Centralo hmeljarskih korporacij srednje Evrope" (Zentralstelle der Hopfenbaukorporationen Mitteleuropas). Po 1. svetovni vojni je z razpadom Avstro-Ogrske monarhije ta zveza razpadla. Z enako težnjo je bil med obema vojnama ustanovljen Hmeljarski biro za srednjo Evropo s sedežem na Dunaju. Tudi ta je med 2. svetovno vojno prenehal delovati.

Sedanja oblika organiziranosti pa sega v prva leta po 2. svetovni vojni. Leta 1950 so se v Strasbourgu sestali predstavniki hmeljarjev Belgije, Nemčije, Anglije in Španije. Sklenili so, da bodo ustanovili Evropski hmeljarski biro (Europäisches Hopfenbaubüro). Leto kasneje 1951 je bil ustanovni kongres v Strasbourgu, kjer je bil Evropski hmeljarski biro (EHB) registriran na Gospodarskem sodišču kot društvo. Tako je Strasbourg postal in je še danes uradni sedež ustanovljene evropske hmeljarske zveze. Administrativni sedež (generalni sekretariat) pa je navadno v državi, iz katere je vsakokratni generalni sekretar. Trenutno je to v Sloveniji. Gostoljubje mu že od leta 1983 nudi Inštitut za hmeljarstvo in pivovarstvo v Žalcu.

V letih po ustanovitvi so se EHB priključile še Českoslovaška, Jugoslavija (glavne aktivnosti v odnosu do EHB je že takrat opravljala Slovenija), Poljska, Bolgarija, DR Nemčija in Madžarska. Že leta 1953 je bil kongres EHB v Sloveniji na Dobrni in je po poročilih kronistov zelo dobro uspel. To je bila dobra promocija za slovensko hmeljarstvo. S priključitvijo ZDA, Avstralije in Nove Zelandije je

the long run, however, there is a number of questions that can be resolved for the common benefit of all of them. This cognition has been confirmed by the history of uniting as well as by present activities in this field at home and on the international level.

This united organisations are sometimes business-capital associations and sometimes interest associations.

One of these is also the International Hop-growers Association, including Slovenia as an active member.

## 2. THE INTERNATIONAL HOP-GROWERS CONVENTION and HOP-GROWING IN SLOVENIA

### 2.1 Historical development of IHG

The European Hop-growers had long ago recognized the necessity to unite. Already in 1911, the representatives of German and Austrian hop-growers (the present hop-growing countries Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia, Hungary and Vojvodina existed within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy) held a meeting with this purpose, and in 1912 they founded the "Central Office of the Hop-growing Corporations of the Central Europe". After the World War I this alliance fell apart along with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. With the same intention, a Hop-growing Committee for the Central Europe was founded in the period between the two world wars. Its head office was in Vienna. This committee ceased to operate during the World War II.

The present form of organization reaches back to the first years after the World War II. In 1950, the representatives of hop-growers from Belgium, Germany, England and Spain came together in Strasbourgang and decided to establish the European Hop-growing Committee (Europäisches Hopfenbau-büro). A year later i.e. in 1951, the Establishing Congress was held in Strasbourg, where European Hop-growers Committee was registered as a society. Strasbourg has then become, and has still been, the official centre of the European Hop-growers Association.

General secretary's office is usually in the home country of Secretary General. At present this is in Slovenia - at the Hop Research Institute, Žalec,



zveza dobila svetovni značaj. Preimenovala se je v Mednarodno hmeljarsko zvezo (nemško: Internationales Hopfenbaubüro, angleško: International Hop Growers Convention). Tako ima zaradi novih članic, zaradi izstopa Madžarske in novih držav v Evropi Mednarodna hmeljarska zveza (MHZ) trenutno 15 članic: Avstralija, Belgija, Bolgarija, Nemčija, Češka, Anglija, Španija, ZR Jugoslavija (zaradi embarga ZN je članstvo začasno zamrznjeno), Poljska, USA, Ukrajina, Nova Zelandija, Slovenija in Slovaška. Tako predstavlja danes MHZ po površini skoraj 80%, po pridelku pa nekaj manjši delež (78.4%) vse svetovne proizvodnje hmelja. Če se bodo uresničile težnje, da bi se včlanile še Kitajska in Japonska, bi MHZ predstavljal pretežni del hmeljarske pridelave.

## 2.2 Mednarodna hmeljarska zveza in Slovenija



Slovenija je že od takrat leta 1952, ko se je kot Jugoslavija vključila v MHZ, izredno aktivno sodelovala prek svojih predstavnikov v predsedstvu in članstva v ekonomski, znanstveni in tehnični komisiji. Čeprav Slovenija predstavlja v svetovni pridelavi po površini komaj 2.8 po pridelku pa 2.9%, je njen delež v svetovnem neto izvozu okrog 7%, kar jo uvršča na 4. ali 5. mesto v svetovnem hmeljarstvu za USA, Nemčijo, Češko in ev. Kitajsko.

Prav to je narekovalo slovenskim hmeljarjem, da se aktivno vključujejo v mednarodno sodelovanje in na ta način izmenjavajo informacije, izkušnje in znanstvene izsledke z drugimi hmeljarskimi deželami. Za sodelovanje Slovenije v MHZ je značilno tudi to, da so nas vedno smatrali za nevtralen a vendar konstruktiven člen med

which has been offering it its hospitality since 1983.

In years after it had been established, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia (main activities related to IHG were already then performed by Slovenia), Poland, Bulgaria, DR Germany and Hungary joined the IHG. Already in 1953, a IHGA congress was held in Dobrna in Slovenia and according to chronologists it succeeded well. This was a good promotion for the Slovenian hop-growing. After the USA, Australia and New Zealand had joined in, got the union a world character. It was renamed into the International Hopgrowers Convention. At present it has 15 members as Hungary left it and some new European countries joined in: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Czech Republic, England, Spain, France, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (due to the temporary United Nations embargo its membership is frozen), Poland, USA, Ukraine, New Zealand, Slovenia and Slovakia. Today the International Hop-growers Convention covers almost 80% of hop-growing areas and 78,4% of the total world hops production. If China and Japan become members, which is the latest tendency, the IHGC would cover the greatest part of world hop production.

## 2.2 International hop-growing convention and Slovenia

Since 1952, after Yugoslavia had joined the IHGC, Slovenia has actively cooperated through its representatives in presidency, as well as a member in economic, scientific and technical committee. Although Slovenia represents only 2,8% of the world hop-growing areas and 2,9% of hops yield, is its participation in the world net export approx. 7%, which is placing it on the 4th or 5th place in the world hop-growing, after U.S.A., Germany, Czech republic, and maybe China.

This has dictated Slovenian hop-growers to actively join in the International co-operation and in this way exchange information, experiences as well as scientific findings with other Hop-growing countries. It is typical for Slovenia's cooperation with IHGC, that Slovenia has always played a role of constructive member among the big hop-growing countries. Thus we occupied for 3 mandates the president's seat: 1967-69 (Četina),



velikimi hmeljarskimi deželami. Tako smo imeli v predsedstvu kar tri mandate predsedniško mesto in sicer: 1967-69 (Četina), 1981-83 (Kolenc), 1991-93 (Brežnik) in dva mandata podpredsedniško mesto 1961-63 (Četina) in 1964-65 (Četina). Kar precej dolgo so nam zaupali mesto generalnega sekretarja. Od 1969 do 1983 je to mesto zasedal dr. P. Pavlič z Gospodarske zbornice v Ljubljani, od 1983. leta dalje pa dr. L. Četina z Biotehniške fakultete v Ljubljani in dolgoletni sodelavec Inštituta za hmeljarstvo in pivovarstvo v Žalcu.

### 3 SKLEP

Iz že omenjenih razlogov je sodelovanje Slovenije v MHZ zelo pomembno. Zato ga bo potrebno ohranjati in gojiti tudi v bodoče. Z vključevanjem Slovenije v Evropo bo tako sodelovanje še toliko bolj potrebno. Za ta namen pa moramo biti tudi sami slovenski hmeljarji ustrezno in enotno organizirani. Le tako bomo lahko dodobra izkoristili rezultate, ki jih tako sodelovanje nudi.

dr. Lojze Četina, generalni sekretar Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze

1981-83 (Kolenc), 1991-93 (Brežnik), and vice-president's seat for 2: 1961-63 (Četina) and 1964-65 (Četina). For quite a long period, the seat of the Secretary General was entrusted to us i.e. from 1969-83 to dr. P. Pavlič from the Chamber of Economy, Ljubljana, and from 1983 onwards to dr. Alojz Četina, lecturer at Biotechnical Faculty, Ljubljana and a long year co-worker of the Institute of Hop and Brewing Research, Žalec.

### 3. CONCLUSION

Due to the above mentioned reasons, the Slovenia's cooperation with the IHGC is very important and we have to preserve it and carry on practicing it in the future. Because of Slovenia's intention to join Europe such cooperation will be even more necessary. For this reason Slovenian hop-growers must be suitably and uniformly organized in order to be able to take advantage of the results offered by such a cooperation.

dr. Lojze Četina, Secretary General of the IHGC

## TEHNOS d.o.o.

Cesta ob železnici 1  
63310 ŽALEC

Tel.: 063 / 715 - 821  
Fax: 063 / 715 - 321



*Tudi mi se pridružujemo obletnici kot izdelovalci HMELJARSKE (in kmetijske) opreme. V letu '95' smo izdelali prototip ter "ničelno" serijo prikolic za prevoz hmeljskih trt. Že v tej seriji smo upoštevali pripombe kupcev. V naslednji seriji pa mislimo še na dodatne spremembe oziroma konkretno: na večjo uporabnost iste prikolice.*

*Zaradi izdelave malih serij in zaradi pravočasne dobave uvoženih komponent že zbiramo kupce za sezono '96' in za naprej. Prijave bomo zbirali do konca leta 1995.*

*Vemo, da je potrebno še veliko razvojnega dela na področju hidravličnih rezalnikov in obsipalnikov. Posebnosti v strukturi naše zemlje potrebujejo drugačno tehnologijo obdelave in drugačen razvojni pristop.*

*Razvijamo tudi drugo opremo za potrebe hmeljarstva, med njo:*

- stroj za čiščenje spodnjega dela trt
- kultivator z dognojevalnikom
- kultivator s sejalnico (zeleno gnojenje)

**TEHNOS ZA OBLETNICO ČESTITA VSEM HMELJARJEM IN JIM ŽELI DOBER PRIDELEK !**



### 33. PRAZNIK HMELJARJEV V BRASLOVČAH



*Prihod starega starešine in spremljevalke.  
Arrival of the elder and companion.*

Turistično društvo Braslovče in Hmeljarska družba Slovenije sta letos že triintridesetič organizirali zbor hmeljarskih starešin, predajo starešinstva za tekoče leto in izvolitev spremljevalke novemu starešini.

Poleg tega tradicionalnega običaja je tu vsako leto organiziran tudi prikaz starih običajev iz hmeljarskega življenja, da ne bi utonili v pozabo. Letos je to bilo stavljenje hmeljev, ki so še pred 40 leti bile glavna opora hmelju, danes pa so le še spomin.

Upravni odbor Hmeljarske družbe je na predlog hmeljarjev letos potrdil za novega starešino g. Vlada Marovta iz Topovelj. Njegova spremljevalka pa je Ksenija Rovn iz Vranskega. Na lep sončni dan se je v Braslovčah zbralo kar precej ljudi, ki so lahko uživali ob predaji mačka kot simbola starešinstva med starim in novim starešino. Dosedanja spremljevalka pa je naslednici predala "škaf", ki je nekdanj služil za merjenje ročno obranega hmelja.



*Predaja starešinstva  
Giving over elderhood*

### HOP-GROWERS CELEBRATION IN BRASLOVČE

Tourist Society of Braslovče together with Hop-growing Society of Slovenia organized this year - already for the 33rd time, a gathering of Hop-growing elders, giving over the elderhood for the running year and the selection of a lady-companion for the new elder.

Beside this traditional custom, the presentations of old customs were organized, as well, in order not to slip into oblivion. This year, this was thrusting of poles, which were the main support for hop-winding 40 years ago, nowadays they are but a memory.



*Novi starešina in njegova spremljevalka na poti v novo hmeljarsko leto  
New elder and his companion on their way into new hop-growing year*

The Board of directors of the Hop Growing Society has confirmed upon the proposal of the hop-growers Mr. Vlado Marovt from Topovlje for the new elder. His companion is Ksenija Rovn from Vransko.

On a nice and sunny day numerous of visitors gathered in Braslovče and enjoyed giving over of "maček" (cater) - device used for lifting of poles from the ground at harvesting hops, being the symbol of elderhood. The former companion lady has given over the "škaf" (pail) to the new one. Škaf was container for measuring hand-picked hops.





**HRANILNO KREDITNA SLUŽBA  
KZ SAVINJSKA DOLINA  
ŽALEC p.o.**

*sedež hranilnice:  
Ul. Žalskega tabora 1, ŽALEC  
tel: 063 / 715 - 211  
fax: 063 / 714 - 309*

**VAŠA PRAVA HRANILNICA**

**VAM PONUJA NAJUGODNEJŠE POGOJE VARČEVANJA:**

- mesečni pripis obresti
- opravljanje plačilnega prometa za občane
- vodenje žiro računov za občane (kmete, obrtnike)
- nakazila pokojnin na hranilne knjige ali tekoče račune
- tekoči računi - čeki občanov
- varčevanje in kreditiranje v tolarjih z devizno klavzulo z nespremenjenimi obrestmi

Na področju Savinjske doline nadaljujemo tradicijo nekdanje združne posojilnice in hranilnice ter ohranjamo navezanost na slovensko zemljo. V naši hranilno kreditni službi opravljamo vse posle plačilnega prometa za občane, vodenje žiro računov za kmete in obrtnike, najemanje in dajanje kreditov varčevalcem in ustanoviteljicam. Posebno ugodno kreditiramo razvoj kmetij in podeželja, nudimo vam kreditiranje tekoče proizvodnje, mehanizacije, izgradnjo nasadov in ostalo.

Vabimo vas, da nas obiščete v eni izmed poslovnih enot po Savinjski dolini:

PE Žalec, Ul. Žalskega tabora 1 (pri dvorani Hmezad)  
PE Braslovče v Kmetijski zadrugi Braslovče  
PE Gotovlje v Kmetijski zadrugi Gotovlje ter v Grižah  
PE Petrovče v Kmetijski zadrugi Petrovče  
PE Polzela v Kmetijski zadrugi Polzela  
PE Prebold v Kmetijski zadrugi Prebold  
PE Šempeter v Kmetijski zadrugi Šempeter  
PE Tabor v Kmetijski zadrugi Tabor  
PE Trnava v Kmetijski zadrugi Trnava Gomilsko  
PE Vranksko v Kmetijski zadrugi Vranksko

Ker se zavedamo, da v današnjem času potrebujete čim sodobnejši način poslovanja z denarjem, imamo uvedene za vaše dnevne potrebe **TEKOČE RAČUNE-ČEKE OBČANOV**, kar vam omogoča brezgotovinsko plačevanje blaga in storitev, koriščenje dovoljenega negativnega salda. S tekočim računom vam je gotovina vedno pri roki.

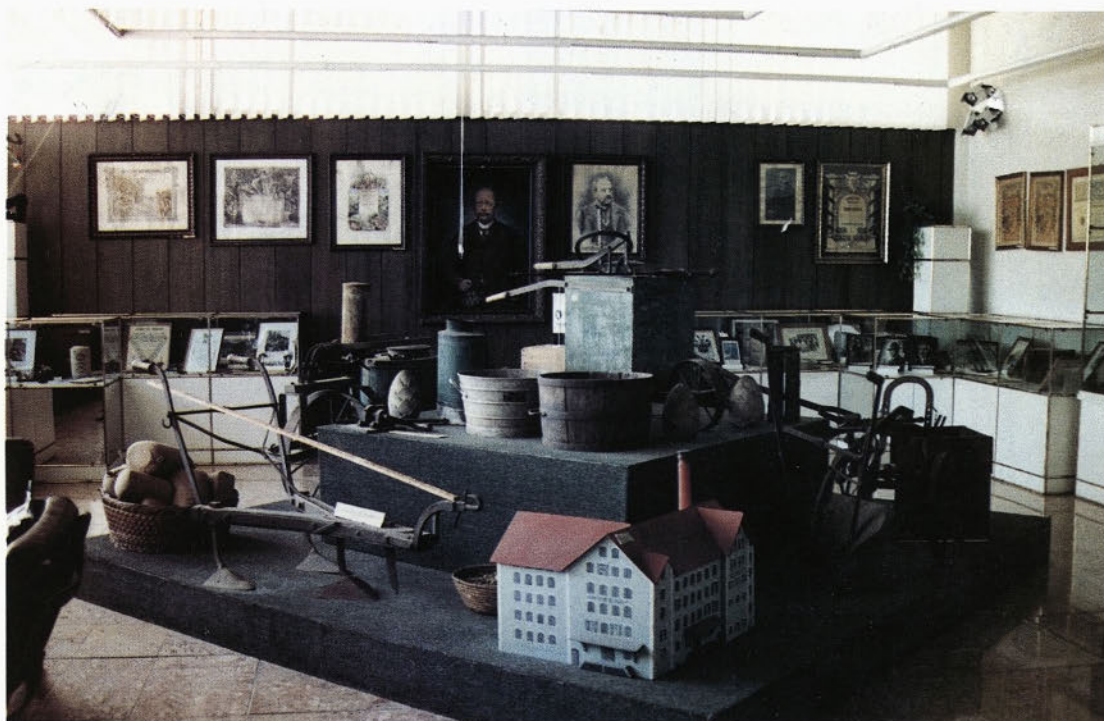
**HKS PLAČILNA KARTICA** - prava poslovna odločitev, ker je plačevanje s kartico preprosto, ker je plačilo računov odloženo, ker je lepo sprejeta na prodajnih mestih v Savinjski dolini.

Še enkrat Vas vabimo, da nas obiščete v eni izmed poslovnih enot v Savinjski dolini.

**OHRANJAMO TRADICIJO**

**SKRBIMO ZA RAZVOJ**





V pritličju stavbe Hmezad Export Import je našel svoje mesto hmeljarski muzej. Njegovo prvotno domovanje je bilo v Savinovi hiši. Leta 1988 so bili vsi eksponati prenešeni v današnji prostor, ki je bolj dostopen vsem obiskovalcem.

V prostoru, ki sicer ni velik, so razstavljeni staro orodje in pripomočki za pridelovanje hmelja, vse od začetkov do sredine tega stoletja.

V steklenih vitrinah so priznanja za dober hmelj, ki so jih prejeli hmeljarji doma in po svetu, ter stara navodila in literatura o hmelju. Zanimivi so tudi ohranjeni eksponati prvih združnih pravil, odpreme hmelja, prvi certifikati in drugo.

Na stenah visijo fotografije in slike zaslužnih hmeljarjev in zadnjih pet let tudi hmeljarski prapor.

V delu muzeja je tudi kotiček, namenjen delu naših pisateljev in pesnikov, ki so v svojih delih opisovali hmeljarski utrip, in ne nazadnje tudi 64 let izhajajoče glasilo Hmeljar.

The Museum of Hop-growing found its place in the ground floor of Hmezad Export-Import after it had been moved from the SAVIN'S HOUSE in 1988. Here, many visitors have better access to it.

In medium sized room old equipment and instruments for hop-growing from the early beginnings up to the middle of this century are exhibited.

In glass cabinets there are awards for quality hops, Slovenian hop-growers were awarded at home and abroad, as well as old instructions and literature on hops. The exhibits of the first co-operative regulations, exhibits on hop-dispatch, first certificates and similar are also of great interest.

On the walls, there are photographs and paintings of important hop-growers, joined by hop-growers flag in the last five years. There is also a corner in the museum, which is intended for the works of our writers and poets for describing hop-growing pulsation, as well as HMELJAR - hop growers gazette which has been appearing for 64 years.





Tel.: (00386) 602 85-307  
(00386) 602 85-082  
Fax.: (00386) 602 85-498

IMONT  
INDUSTRIJA KEMIČNE OBDELAVE LESA  
(WOOD IMPREGNATING INDUSTRIE)

Otiški vrh 156  
62373 ŠENTJANŽ

Iz globinsko impregniranega lesa izdelujemo:

- drogove za hmeljne žičnice
- drogove za PTT in elektrodistribucijo
- vrtno pohištvo
- protihrupne ograje
- počitniške hiše

Manufacture made out of wood impregnated with salt:

- poles for field of hops,
- PTT and electrical distribution
- outdoor furniture,
- partition wall against the noise
- wooden houses



TEKSTILNA TOVARNA *Motvoz in platno* p. o. GROSUPLJE

61290 GROSUPLJE — TABORSKA 34

Telefon: (061) 761-311, 763-253; Fax: (061) 763-096

Za potrebe kmetijstva proizvajamo :

**1. Vse vrste veziv za baliranje sena in slame**

- PP veziva TIP 320, 500, 800
- sisal veziva TIP 0,15 in 0,40

Za vse vrste balirnih strojev

- za okrogle bale do 700 kg
- za kvadratne bale od 20 do 50 kg

**2. Vodila za hmelj**

PP TIP 1000, 2000, 1300, 1500 UVS

3. PP kontejner vreče za prevoz in skladiščenje umetnih krmil, semen, koruze, pšenice, umetnih gnojil.

**4. Polipropilenske tkane vreče za pakiranje žitaric**

- različne dimenzije
- različne kvalitete
- različne barve
- možnost tiskanja vreč

5. Polipropilenske tkane suktjanka vreče za pakiranje sadja in zelenjave

nizka cena in promptna dobava

večletna garancija

NOVO NOVO NOVO NOVO NOVO NOVO NOVO NOVO NOVO

TKANINA IN VREČE ZA POKRIVANJE KORITASTIH SILOSOV

Tkanina ščiti folijo pred mehanskimi poškodbami.

Vrečke za pesek, dimenzije 24 x 125 cm, črne barve namenjene za obtežitev tkanine oz. folije, ki zaradi načina izdelave omogočajo optimalno zaščito krme.

PROIZVODNJA  
ORGANIZACIJA  
S 75-LETNO  
TRADICIJO