

UNIVERSIDAD TECNICA ESTATAL DE QUEVEDO

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS AGRARIAS

**ESCUELA DE INGENIERIA EN ADMINISTRACION
DE EMPRESAS AGROPECUARIAS**

TESIS DE GRADO

**PREVIA LA OBTENCION DEL TITULO DE INGENIERO
EN ADMINISTRACION DE EMPRESAS
AGROPECUARIAS**

TEMA:

**· ANALISIS FINANCIERO ENTRE EL MANEJO
CONVENCIONAL Y EL MANEJO ECOLOGICO DEL
CULTIVO DE BANANO EN LA HACIENDA "SAN
MARCOS" DEL CANTON MOCACHE, PROVINCIA DE
LOS RIOS**

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VIII. RESUMEN

El objeto principal de estudio es realizar un análisis financiero entre el manejo convencional y el manejo ecológico del cultivo de banano en la hacienda “San Marcos” del cantón Mocache, provincia de Los Ríos, ubicada en el Km. 1.5 en la vía al cantón Quevedo. La hacienda en mención tiene una superficie de 391.32 Has dividida en 7 lotes a saber: AB-1-1, AB2-1, AB2-2, AB3-1, AB4-1, AB4-2 y AB5-1, de los cuales para la presente investigación se utilizaron los lotes AB2-2 que posee el manejo convencional para la producción de banano y el lote AB3-1 que posee el manejo ecológico para producir la mencionada fruta.

El lote de banano convencional posee un tipo de textura de suelo diferente al lote de banano ecológico. El lote de banano convencional posee un tipo de suelo apto para el cultivo de banano, mientras que el lote de banano ecológico presenta un suelo con un elevado porcentaje de arcilla que impide un mejor desarrollo y nutrición de la planta.

Las labores de mantenimiento del cultivo son similares entre sí, con excepción de las labores de control de maleza, fertilización y control de plagas, cuyos costos de las dos primeras labores son más altas en el lote que utiliza el manejo ecológico, mientras que el control de plagas no se lo realiza de manera efectiva por cuanto no existe un control biológico para realizarlo.

Durante el año 1999 y 2000 el lote de banano que emplea tecnología convencional presenta una cantidad de cajas por hectárea de 1786.41 y 1871.14 respectivamente, mientras que el lote de banano que emplea tecnología ecológica presenta una cantidad de cajas por hectárea de 1412.09 y 1310.46 respectivamente, siendo más afectado el lote de banano que emplea tecnología ecológica durante la época invernal del año 2000 por ser un terreno propenso a inundarse y por la textura arcillosa de su suelo. Dentro del aspecto económico este bajo rendimiento influye en el costo total de la producción haciendo que el lote que posee la tecnología ecológica tenga una rentabilidad inferior que fue del 22.42% y 8.73% durante el año 1999 y 2000 respectivamente comparada con el lote de banano convencional cuyos resultados comprenden el 36.64% y 16.02% durante el año 1999 y 2000 respectivamente.

Independientemente del fuerte temporal que afectó a toda la plantación durante el año 2000, las principales causas que influyeron en la producción y, por consiguiente, en la rentabilidad del lote de banano ecológico fueron: la textura del terreno y la falta de control biológico contra el ataque de los insectos. A pesar de lo antes mencionado, sin embargo, muchos productores y compañías exportadoras están considerando la producción alternativa de banano ecológico como una actividad rentable para la salud humana y conservación del medio ambiente, para lo cual se recomienda un adecuado manejo en el

mejoramiento y conservación del suelo y un mejor control biológico contra la acción depredadora de insectos sin el uso de insecticidas químicos que puedan lesionar al ecosistema.

For an analysis financial between the handling conventional and ecology of banana cultivation at the farm "San Marcos" in canton Morona, Los Rios province located in Km 1.5 on the road Quevedo canton. The farm to mention have an extension of 299300 m² to divide in 7 lots: ABI-1, ABI-1, ABI-2, ABI-1, ABI-1, ABI-2 and ABI-1, and for the investigation on used ABI-1 lot which have the handling conventional and ABI-1 lot which have the handling ecology for banana production.

Soil

The banana conventional lot have and clay ground texture different to the banana ecology lot the first have an class of land able for banana cultivation, while the other present on ground which a high clay percentage which obstruct a best plant nutrition.

The labors by maintenance of banana are similar, to exception the labors by control of weeds, fertilizer and pest control, whose costs of the two first labors are most high, while the control by pest not do of way which not have a control biology for to make.

The output by production is obvious in 1999 and 2000 year, the banana conventional lot present 1786.41 and 1871.14 cases respective, while the banana ecology lot present 1412.09 and 1310.46 cases respective.

SUMMARY

The purpose principal of study is to realize an analysis financial between the handling conventional and ecology of banana cultivation at the farm "San Marcos" in canton Mocache, Los Ríos province located in Km 1.5 on the road Quevedo canton. The farm in mention have an extension of 3913200 m² to divide in 7 lots: AB1-1, AB2-1, AB2-2, AB3-1, AB4-1, AB4-2 and AB5-1, and for the investigation do used AB2-2 lot which have the handling conventional and AB3-1 lot which have the handling ecology for banana production.

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this lot was more affected during the winter of 2000 year because to have a down land susceptible to inundate and by clay texture of ground. Inside of the economic aspect this output down affected the total cost of the production doing which the banana lot which have the ecology technology present a lower rental which was 22.42% and 8.73% during the year 1999 and 2000 respective compare with the banana lot which have the conventional technology which present results 36.64% and 16.02% respective.

Independent of the temporal which affected to all the banana plantation during the year 2000 the principals cause which affected the production and rentability of the ecology banana lot are: the texture of the land and the lack of biological control against insects attack. Without a lot producers and export companies are considering the ecology banana alternative production such as activity income in order to human health and conservation of the environment for which recommend and adequate handling in the improvement and conservation of the ground and best biology control against the action destructive of the insects not counting use of chemical products for to avoid injure to the environment.

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