

16. RIBARSTVO

METODOLOŠKA OBJAŠNENJA

Izvori i metode prikupljanja podataka

Statistika ribarstva prati kretanja osnovnih pokazatelja iz područja slatkovodnog i morskog ribarstva te prikuplja podatke o zaposlenom osoblju, osnovnim sredstvima potrebnima za obavljanje ribolova, plovnim sredstvima, ribarskoj opremi, površinama šaranskih i pastvrskih ribnjaka, ulovu i proizvodnji morske i slatkovodne ribe, ljuskavaca, kamenica, ostalih mekušaca i školjkaša, proizvodnji mladi te utrošku hrane i gnojiva u ribnjacima.

Statistika morskog ribarstva prati posebno podatke za pravne osobe i dijelove pravnih osoba, a posebno za ribare obrtnike koji obavljaju gospodarski ribolov (Zakon o morskome ribarstvu, NN, br. 74/94.) ili se bave uzgojem (proizvodnjom) morske ribe i ostalih morskih organizama. Podaci za pravne osobe i dijelove pravnih osoba iz djelatnosti morskog ribarstva prikupljaju se redovitom izvještajnom službom.

Podaci o ribarima, plovilima i njihovoj opremi do 1997. preuzimani su od Ureda za gospodarstvo, a od 1998. Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, šumarstva i vodnog gospodarstva – Uprava ribarstva – preuzelo je u svoju nadležnost evidenciju o broju ribara, plovila i njihovoj opremi na osnovi izdanih povlastica za obavljanje gospodarskog ribolova.

Podaci o ulovu i proizvodnji morske ribe i drugih morskih organizama prikupljaju se tromjesečno. Za pravne osobe i njihove dijelove podaci se prikupljaju redovitom izvještajnom službom u tijeku godine, dok su ribari obrtnici određeni selekcijom prema ostvarenom prometu iz gospodarskog ulova.

Podaci o ulovu i proizvodnji morske ribe daju se po najvažnijim skupinama. Iskazuje se ukupan iskrcan ulov svim ribolovnim sredstvima korištenima tijekom tromjesečja bez obzira na područje ulova. Unose se količine istovarene svježe ribe, tj. stvarni ulov umanjen za one količine koje su iz bilo kojeg razloga odbačene od trenutka izvlačenja iz mora do istovara na kopno. Podaci za ljuskavce, kamenice i ostale mekušce i školjkaše odnose se na jestivu i nejestivu težinu ulova.

Uz navedene podatke, pri izradi konačnih rezultata o uzgoju (proizvodnji) morske ribe i drugih morskih organizama korišteni su podaci Ministarstva poljoprivrede, šumarstva i vodnog gospodarstva – Uprava ribarstva.

Kod slatkovodnog ribarstva izvještajne jedinice jesu pravne osobe i njihovi dijelovi koji se bave proizvodnjom slatkovodne ribe i mladi te ribari obrtnici koji se bave gospodarskim slatkovodnim ribolovom ili uzgajaju slatkovodnu ribu.

Podaci o ribarima, plovnim sredstvima, ribarskoj opremi, površinama šaranskih i pastvrskih ribnjaka, količini utrošene hrane, gnojiva, energije, goriva, vrijednosti utrošenog materijala, vrijednosti izvršenih usluga i proizvodnji i ulovu slatkovodne ribe i mladi prikupljaju se jedanput na godinu. Podaci o proizvodnji i ulovu slatkovodne ribe te proizvodnji mladi daju se po najvažnijim vrstama.

Obuhvat i usporedivost

Izvještajnom službom obuhvaćene su pravne osobe i njihovi dijelovi te ribari obrtnici koji obavljaju djelatnost definiranu prema NKD-u 2002. u području B Ribarstvo te druge pravne osobe i ribari obrtnici koji obavljaju navedenu djelatnost, a razvrstani su drugdje. Kod pravnih osoba i njihovih dijelova obuhvat je potpun. Kod ribara obrtnika u slatkovodnom ribarstvu obuhvat je potpun, dok je kod ribara obrtnika morskog ribarstva obuhvat selektivan prema ostvarenom prometu iz gospodarskog ulova.

Definicije

Gospodarski ribolov jest djelatnost ulova ribe i drugih morskih organizama radi stjecanja dobiti (Zakon o morskome ribarstvu – pročišćeni tekst, NN, br. 46/97.).

FISHING

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Data and methods of data collection

The statistics of fishing surveys basic indicators in the area of freshwater and maritime fishing. The data are collected on personnel, basic fishing means, vessels, fishing equipment, surface areas of carp and trout fishponds, catches and the production of sea and freshwater fish, crustaceans, oysters and shell-fish, production of milt, consumption of food and fertilisers in fishponds.

Data are collected separately for legal entities and parts thereof, as well as for private independent fishermen engaged in professional fishing (the Law on Maritime Fishing, NN, No. 74/94) or in the production of sea fish and other sea organisms. Data for legal entities and parts thereof engaged in maritime fishing are collected through regular annual reports.

Data on fishermen, vessels and their equipment were obtained from the Office of Economy until 1997, and since 1998 the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management – Department of Fishery has taken responsibility for the records on the number of fishermen, fishing vessels and their equipment, based on the issued licences for engagement in professional fishing.

Data on catch and production of sea fish and other sea organisms are collected quarterly. Data for legal entities and parts thereof are collected through regular annual reports, and those for private fishermen are determined by selection according to the realised turnover of commercial catch.

Data on catch and production of sea fish are given by major groups through presentation of the total unloaded catch weight including all fishing means used in the respective quarter, irrespective of the catching area. It comprises the quantity of fresh fish unloaded, i.e. actual catch lessened by the quantity of fish that was, for no matter what reason, discarded from the total quantity in the period from the moment of catch until unloading. Data on crustaceans and shellfish refer both to edible and non-edible catch weight.

Along with the above mentioned data, in getting the final data on the production of sea fish and other sea organisms, data of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management – Department of Fishery were used.

Reporting units in freshwater fishing are legal entities and parts thereof engaged in the production of freshwater fish and milt as well as tradesmen engaged in the commercial freshwater fishing or in the production of freshwater fish.

Data on fishermen, vessels and fishing crafts, fishing equipment, areas of carp and trout fishponds, quantity of food, fertilisers, energy and fuel consumed, value of material used, services done and data on production and catches of freshwater fish and milt are collected once a year. Data on production and catches of freshwater fish and production of milt are selected by main species.

Coverage and comparability

Reports comprise legal entities and parts thereof as well as independent fishermen engaged in the activity defined in the NKD 2002. under section B Fishing and other legal entities and independent fishermen engaged in the above said activity but classified somewhere else. The coverage of legal entities and parts thereof is full. The coverage of independent fishermen engaged in freshwater fishing is also full, while that of independent fishermen engaged in maritime fishing is selective, that is, it is defined by the turnover realised in commercial catches.

Definitions

Commercial fishing is an activity of catching fish and other sea creatures for profit (the Law on Maritime Fishing – consolidated text, NN, No. 46/97).

Boat is a vessel that has the length of 12 m and over and weight of 15 GT and

Brod je plovni objekt čija je duljina veća od 12 m i veličina plovila (GT) veća od 15. **Ribarski brod** jest brod namijenjen i opremljen za ulov ribe ili drugih morskih organizama u moru ili na morskom dnu.

Prema Pravilniku o povlastici za obavljanje gospodarskog ribolova na moru (NN, br. 99/97.), ribarske mreže razvrstane su u sljedeće skupine: povlačne mreže (koče), okružujuće mreže (plivarice), potegače i stajačice (jednostruke i trostruke).

Povlačnim mrežama (kočama) pripadaju pridrena povlačna mreža (koča), pelagijska povlačna mreža (koča), obalna povlačna mreža (kočica), dredže (kunjare) i dredže (ramponi).

Okružujućim mrežama (plivaricama) pripadaju plivarica za malu plavu ribu, plivarica za veliku plavu ribu (tunolovka), plivarica za ciple (ciplara), plivarica za igle (plivarica igličara) i plivarica za gavune olige (plivarica oližnica).

Potegačama pripadaju ljetna trata ili srdelara, zimska trata ili girarica, migavica, igličara, šabakun, potegača za olige, kogol i strašin.

Mrežama stajačicama pripadaju jednostruke mreže stajačice – oližnice, gavunare, girare, vojge, menulare, poklopnice, bukvarne, prostice, polandare, psare, jastogare, sklatare i rakovice te trostruke mreže stajačice – salpare, poponice, listarice i sipare.

Ljuskavcima pripadaju jastog, škampi i ostali ljuskavci.

Ostalim mekušcima i školjkašima pripadaju dagnje i ostali školjkaši, lignja, sipa, hobotnica i muzgavac.

over. Fishing boat is a boat intended and equipped for catching fish and other sea organisms in the sea or on the seabed.

According to the Regulation on Licence for Commercial Maritime Fishing (NN, No. 99/97), fishing nets are classified into following groups: trawl nets, purse seine nets, drift nets and single and triple gillnets.

Trawl nets are: benthic trawl net, pelagic trawl net, coastal trawl net, dredges for Noah's ark and dredges.

Purse seine nets are: purse seine for small pelagic fish, purse seine for great pelagic fish, purse seine for mullets, purse seine for needlefish and purse seine for smelt.

Drift nets are: drift net for sardines, drift net for picarels, motion drift net, drift net for needlefish, drift net for amberjack, drift net for smelt, drift net with trap and drift net with frightening rope.

Single gillnets are: gillnet for sand smelt, gillnet for smelt, gillnet for picarel (Spicara smaris), gillnet for sardines, gillnet for picarel (Spicara flexuosa), gillnet for cacckarel, gillnet for bogue, gillnet for various fish, gillnet for Atlantic bonito, gillnet for sharks, gillnet for lobsters, gillnet for angle shark and gillnet for sea spider. Triple gillnets are gillnet for salema, triple gillnet for various fish, gillnet for solea and gillnet for cuttlefish.

Crustaceans are lobster, shrimps and other crustaceans.

Other molluscs and shellfish are: mussels and other shellfish, squid, cuttlefish, octopus and musk octopus.

STATISTIČKE PUBLIKACIJE

Statistička izvješća

177 R,O; 358 R,ZO,O,S.

Studije i analize

10. Josip Basioli:
Ribarstvo u kotaru Karlovac

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Statistical reports

177 R,M; 358 R,AM,M,OS.

Studies and analyses

10. Josip Basioli:
Fishing in the District of Karlovac

R = Republika Hrvatska
ZO = zajednice općina
O = općine
S = sektori vlasništva

R = the Republic of Croatia
AM = Regional Associations of Municipalities
M = Municipalities
OS = Ownership sectors

16-1. PLOVNA I RIBOLOVNA SREDSTVA NA MORU
MARINE VESSELS AND FISHING CRAFT

	Brodovi ¹⁾ <i>Ships¹⁾</i>		Ribarske mreže prema vrstama <i>Fishing nets by type</i>			
	broj <i>Number</i>	ukupna veličina plovila, GT <i>Total size of vessels, GT</i>	povlačna mreža (koča) <i>Trawl nets</i>	okružujuće mreže (plivarice) <i>Purse seine nets</i>	potegače <i>Drift nets</i>	jednostruke i trostruke mreže stajačice <i>Single and triple gillnets</i>
Ukupno <i>Total</i>						
1997.	290	7 361	1 519	381	1 181	156 942
1998. ²⁾	323	10 699	1 410	608	816	9 160 274
1999.	381	17 659	1 552	577	774	10 288 577
2000.	375	16 540	1 527	610	828	9 936 894
2001.	579	20 097	1 728	659	878	7 642 545
2002.	660	21 800	1 785	725	969	12 500 000
2003.	477	27 604	2 082	916	1 149	16 628 910
2004.	475	27 404	2 078	920	1 151	16 629 827
2005.	478	27 695	1 951	895	1 102	17 365 505
2006.	485	28 755	1 948	898	1 095	17 893 302

1) Do 1997. brodom se smatra plovni objekt čiji je volumen veći od 28,32 m³, a otad brodom zovemo plovni objekt čija je duljina veća od 12 m i veličina plovila (GT) veća od 15.

2) Do 1997. jednostruke i trostruke mreže stajačice iskazivane su u komadima, a otad u metrima.

1) Until 1997, boats were defined as vessels displacing 28.32 m³ of volume, and since then they have been defined as vessels with the length of 12 m and over and weight of 15 GT and over.

2) Until 1997, single and triple gillnets were measured in units, and since then in metres.

16-2. ULOV I PROIZVODNJA MORSKE RIBE, LJUSKAVACA, KAMENICA TE OSTALIH MEKUŠACA I ŠKOLJKAŠA
CATCHES AND PRODUCTION OF SEA FISH, CRUSTACEANS, OYSTERS AND OTHER MOLLUSCS AND SHELLFISH

u tonama
Tonnes

	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Plava riba <i>Pelagic fish</i>		Ostale ribe <i>Other fish</i>	Ljuskavci ¹⁾ <i>Crustaceans¹⁾</i>	Kamenice ¹⁾ , ostali mekušci i školjkaši <i>Oysters¹⁾, other molluscs and shellfish</i>
		ukupno <i>Total</i>	od toga srdela <i>Of that, pilchard</i>			

Ukupno

Total

1997.	16 752	10 071	6 996	4 445	571	1 666
1998.	24 668	15 659	12 500	5 901	590	2 518
1999.	21 787	15 020	10 500	4 267	273	2 227
2000.	24 254	17 082	11 226	4 500	282	2 390
2001.	25 698	15 892	9 097	4 649	308	4 849
2002.	29 155	21 728	12 626	4 124	204	3 099
2003.	26 181	19 593	12 271	3 880	184	2 524
2004.	39 954	29 951	16 357	5 880	274	3 849
2005.	44 111	32 046	16 521	7 623	258	4 184
2006.	52 037	38 346	16 950	8 357	298	5 036

1) Podaci se odnose na jestivu i nejestivu težinu ulova.

1) Data refer to edible and non-edible fish.

16-3. PROIZVODNJA SLATKOVODNE RIBE
PRODUCTION OF FRESHWATER FISH

	Šaranski ribnjaci – ukupno ¹⁾ <i>Carp fishponds – total¹⁾</i>			Pastrvski ribnjaci <i>Trout fishponds</i>		
	broj ribnjaka <i>Number of fishponds</i>	površina u eksploataciji, ha <i>Area in exploitation, ha</i>	proizvodnja konzumne ribe, t <i>Production of consumable fish, t</i>	broj ribnjaka <i>Number of fishponds</i>	površina u eksploataciji, ha <i>Area in exploitation, ha</i>	proizvodnja konzumne ribe, t <i>Production of consumable fish, t</i>
1997.	22	9 118	2 783	7	3,316	448
1998.	24	9 124	2 909	7	2,819	296
1999.	20	8 967	2 836	13	3,842	471
2000.	18	8 369	2 713	18	5,676	678
2001.	21	7 887	3 350	18	4,612	1 040
2002.	19	7 786	2 549	18	4,275	911
2003.	19	7 663	2 449	17	4,510	791
2004.	19	7 809	2 318	20	5,704	1 075
2005.	20	6 623	3 002	20	5,774	1 301
2006.	19	6 229	3 202	20	5,867	1 865

1) Veliki i mali šaranski ribnjaci

1) Large and small carp fishponds

16-4. PROIZVODNJA MLAĐI
*PRODUCTION OF MLT*u tonama
Tonnes

	1997.	1998.	1999.	2000.	2001.	2002.	2003.	2004.	2005.	2006.	
Ukupno	1 422	1 856	2 056	1 350	1 200	1 396	1 141	1 634	1 690	1 480	Total

16-5. PROIZVODNJA SLATKOVODNE RIBE U RIBNJACIMA I ULOV U OTVORENIM VODAMA
*PRODUCTION OF FRESHWATER FISH IN FISHPONDS AND CATCHES IN NATURAL WATERS*u tonama
Tonnes

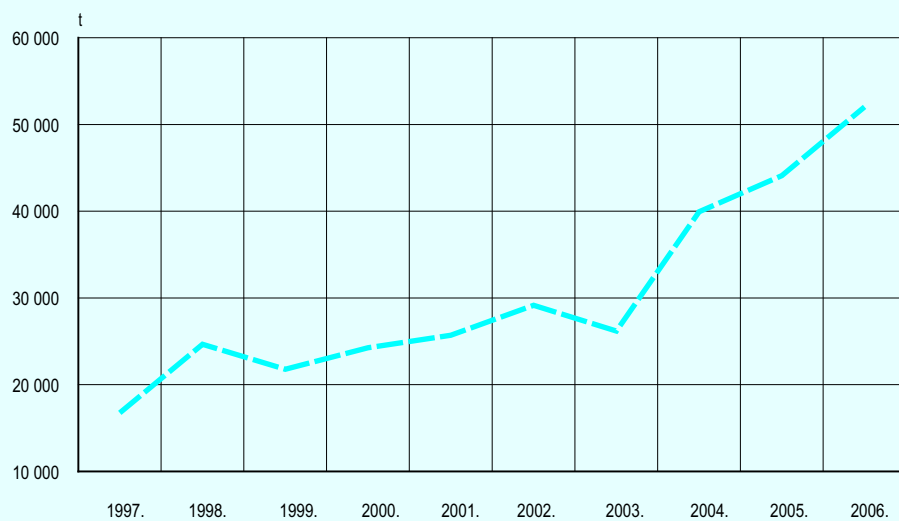
	Konzumna riba <i>Consumable fish</i>						
	ukupno <i>Total</i>	šaran <i>Carp</i>	štuka <i>Pike</i>	som <i>Sheat-fish</i>	smuč <i>Perch</i>	pastrva <i>Trout</i>	ostale ribe <i>Other fish</i>
1997.	3 640	2 607	42	55	20	453	463
1998. ¹⁾	3 205	2 299	18	53	5	296	534
1999. ²⁾	3 316	1 993	5	54	9	471	784
2000.	3 408	2 013	18	42	7	680	648
2001.	4 408	2 775	9	32	6	1 042	544
2002.	3 485	1 851	10	42	10	913	659
2003.	3 260	1 633	8	71	8	791	749
2004.	3 429	1 577	7	62	9	1 075	699
2005.	4 335	2 183	11	40	9	1 301	791
2006.	5 113	2 312	8	23	14	1 885	871

1) U 1998. nije uključen ulov u otvorenim vodama (sportska ribolovna društva).

2) Od 1999. uključen je ulov u otvorenim vodama samo za obrtnike koji obavljaju gospodarski ribolov.

1) Catches in open waters (sports fishing societies) are not included in 1998.

2) Since 1999, including catches in natural waters only for private independent fishermen engaged in commercial fishing.

G 16-1. ULOV I PROIZVODNJA MORSKE RIBE, LJUSKAVACA, KAMENICA TE OSTALIH MEKUŠACA I ŠKOLJKAŠA OD 1997. DO 2006.*CATCHES AND PRODUCTION OF SEA FISH, CRUSTACEANS, OYSTERS AND OTHER MOLLUSCS AND SHELLFISH, 1997 – 2006***G 16-2. PROIZVODNJA SLATKOVODNE RIBE U RIBNJACIMA I ULOV U OTVORENIM VODAMA OD 1997. DO 2006.***PRODUCTION OF FRESHWATER FISH IN FISHPONDS AND CATCHES IN NATURAL WATERS, 1997 – 2006*