

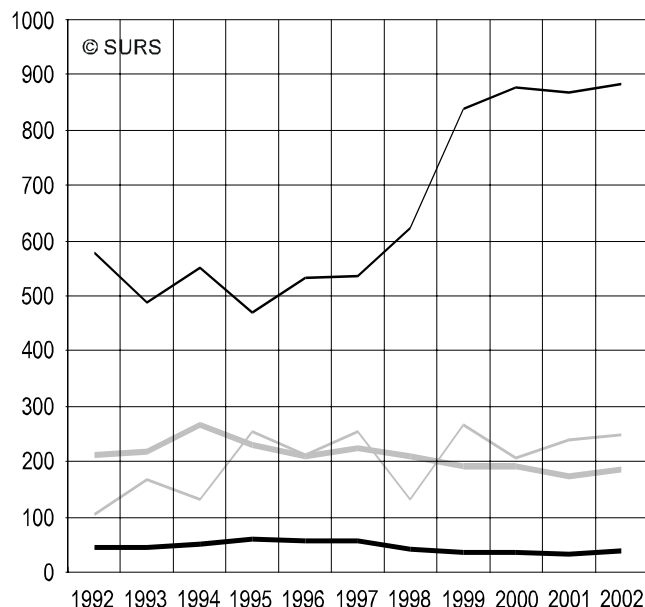


SLADKOVODNO RIBIŠTVO, SLOVENIJA, 2002
FRESHWATER FISHING, SLOVENIA, 2002

➤ V sladkovodnem ribogojstvu in športnem ribištvu je bilo v letu 2002 vzrejenih in izlovljenih 1394 ton rib. Od tega je bilo bodisi v ribogojnicah bodisi v ribnikih za trženje športnega ribolova vzrejenih 920 ton hladnovodnih rib, predvsem šarenke in 248 ton toplovodnih rib med katerimi pa je prevladoval krap. V primerjavi z letom 2001 se je masa vzrejenih rib povečala za 5,5 %, ulov rib v športnem ribolovu pa je večji za 9,4 %.

➤ In 2002 in freshwater fish farming and sport fishing 1394 tons of fish were bred and caught. Of that: 920 tons of coldwater fish were bred in fish farms or in commercial recreational fishing ponds, mostly rainbow trout. Among 248 tons of bred warmwater fish dominated common carp. Compared to 2001 the mass of bred fish increased by 5.5%, while the fish caught in sport fishing was up by 9.4%.

Slika 1: Ulov in vzreja sladkovodnih rib, Slovenija, 1992-2002
Chart 1: Catch and fish farming of freshwater fish, Slovenia, 1992-2002



— Ribogojstvo, hladnovodne ribe/Fish farming, coldwater fish
 — Športni ribolov, hladnovodne ribe/Sport fishing, coldwater fish
 — Ribogojstvo, toplovodne ribe/Fish farming, warmwater fish
 — Športni ribolov, toplovodne ribe/Sport fishing, warmwater fish

Ulov sladkovodnih rib, Slovenija, 2001
Catch and fish farming of freshwater fish, Slovenija, 2001

	Masa Mass (kg)	Struktura Structure (%)	Indeksi Indices <u>2001</u> 2000	
Skupaj	1394234	100,0	106,1	Total
Ribogojstvo, skupaj	1082809	77,7	102,6	Fish farming, total
Hladnovodne ribe	882086	63,3	103,0	Coldwater fish
Toplovodne ribe	200723	14,4	100,7	Warmwater fish
Trženje športnega ribolova, skupaj	85361	6,1	164,2	Commercial recreational fishing, total
Hladnovodne ribe	37809	2,7	293,2	Coldwater fish
Toplovodne ribe	47552	3,4	121,7	Warmwater fish
Športni ribolov, skupaj	226064	16,2	109,4	Sport Fishing, total
Hladnovodne ribe	39148	2,8	116,6	Coldwater fish
Toplovodne ribe	186916	13,4	108,0	Total

RIBOGOJSTVO IN ŠPORTNI RIBOLOV V KOPENSKIH VODAH
FISH FARMING AND SPORT FISHING IN INLAND WATERS
1. Vzreja ribjega zaroda v kontroliranem okolju¹⁾
Fish fry breeding in the controlled environment¹⁾

Vrsta ribe	Število iker (1000), po izvoru Number of spawn (1000), by source			Ikre z očmi Spawn	Zarod Fish fry	Mladice Fingerlings	Matične ribe Own (parent) fish	Species
	lastno smukanje own production	nakup purchase	uvoz import						število (1000) number (1000)	število number
Ribe, skupaj	30290	601	5790	7168	15926	6864	8233	Fish, total
Hladnovodne ribe, skupaj	10620	400	5790	7168	5714	6529	7039	Coldwater fish, total
šarenka	6981	390	5790	6010	3708	5592	3237	Rainbow trout
potočna zlatovčica	1598	-	-	457	1194	171	2165	Brook trout
soška postrv	1121	-	-	679	726	262	1397	Marble trout
druge	920	10	-	22	86	504	240	Other
Toplovodne ribe, skupaj	19670	201	-	-	10212	335	1194	Warmwater fish, total
krap	15020	201	-	-	7762	244	410	Common carp
linj	100	-	-	-	80	3	102	Tench
smuč	400	-	-	-	180	9	127	Pike-perch
podust	2350	-	-	-	1000	62	130	Cyprinids nei
druge	1800	-	-	-	1190	17	425	Other
Skupaj	153,0	79,3	217,7	81,4	133,2	110,1	214,8	Total
Indeksi <u>2002</u> Hladnovodne ribe	104,0	60,8	217,7	81,4	88,5	109,0	226,8	Indices <u>2002</u> Coldwater fish
<u>2001</u> Toplokrvne ribe	205,3	201,0	...	...	185,8	137,8	163,8	<u>2001</u> Warmwater fish

1) Vzreja ribjega zaroda v vzrejnih objektih v ribogojstvu in ribištvu.
Fish fry breeding in the production areas of fish farming and sport fishing.

2. Sonaravna vzreja rib
Sustainable fish breeding

	Skupaj Total	Potočna postrv Sea trout	Soška postrv Marble trout	Šarenka Rainbow trout	Krap Commo ncarp	Linj Tench	Smuč Pike- perch	Ploščič Bream	Druge ribe Other fishes	
Vložek zaroda (1000 kosov)	3665	2097	256	-	176	1	-	-	1647	Stocking (1000 pieces)
Izlov mladic, skupaj	330540	157303	13740	11368	58790	2932	1860	4450	107577	Removal of juveniles, total
enoletnih	121350	39269	6647	3172	40200	2896	1860	3850	36750	one-year-old fish
dvoletnih	155486	86640	5112	2920	12700	-	-	-	58338	two-year-old fish
drugih	53704	31394	1981	5276	5890	36	-	600	12489	other
Indeksi <u>2002</u> vložek zaroda	198,0	138,2	512,0	...	74,6	100,0	...	...	...	Indices <u>2002</u> stocking
<u>2001</u> izlov mladic, skupaj	89,0	74,3	108,7	83,9	64,8	93,4	84,5	50,0	804,7	<u>2001</u> removal of juveniles, total ³⁾
enoletnih	66,0	40,5	96,2	41,5	79,7	137,9	97,9	45,3	777,4	one-year-old fish
dvoletnih	110,4	94,3	122,0	86,6	45,8	...	...	...	...	wo-year-old fish
drugih	115,3	138,1	129,0	209,3	46,9	120,0	...	...	253,7	other

3. Vložek rib v športne ribolovne vode Stocking in angling waters

Vrsta ribe	Vzdrževalna vlaganja (število) Sustainable stocking (number)				Za pod trnek For fishhook		Indeksi 2002 Indices 2001	Species
	skupaj total	enoletne one-year- old fish	dveletne two-year- old fish	ostale velikosti other	število number	kg	skupaj/total number/število	
Skupaj	1277231	723094	165710	108421	280006	158257	70,2	Total
Hladnovodne ribe, skupaj	534802	190271	124039	88526	131966	47398	85,6	Coldwater fish, total
potočna postrv	268119	80718	84904	69766	32731	9239	117,1	Sea trout
šarenka	90815	2483	989	5131	82212	32798	62,9	Rainbow trout
soška postrv	136500	101466	26963	3551	4520	2200	74,0	Marble trout
lipan	21629	2000	5693	9086	4850	1227	41,6	Grayling
sulec	4516	2636	1647	230	3	22	189,5	Huchen
potočna zlatovčica	7250				7250	1812	517,9	Brook trout
druge ribe	5973	968	3843	762	400	100	54,0	Other salmonoides
Toplovodne ribe, skupaj	742429	532823	41671	19895	148040	110859	62,1	Warmwater fish, total
krap	88720	6460	13270	2400	66590	105393	68,8	Common carp
linj	6350	2126	2482	1727	15	12	177,5	Tench
smuč	7444	2580	2470	1540	854	395	136,0	Pike-perch
ščuka	5625	934	2342	1187	1162	1031	99,7	Brochet dunord
klen	14611	1374	5911	5146	2180	943	...	Orfe
podust	511247	508117	2000	0	1130	790	57,3	Cyprinids nei
rdečeočka	84500	4150	5700	600	74050	1550	64,1	Roach
druge ribe	23932	7082	7496	7295	2059	745	89,9	Other cyprinides

4. Športni ribolov, ulov rib v športno - ribolovnih revirjih ribiških družin Sport fishing, catch (angling) in the areas of the fishing district

Vrsta ribe	Ulov / Catch			Sestava / Structure (%)		Indeksi 2002 Indices 2001		Species
	število number	masa mass (kg)		število number	masa/mass skupaj total	število number	masa mass	
		skupaj total	povprečna average					
Skupaj	448120	226064	0,50	100,0	100,0	156,6	109,4	Total
Hladnovodne ribe, skupaj	93066	39148	0,42	20,8	17,3	114,6	116,6	Coldwater fish, total
potočna postrv	20904	8095	0,39	4,7	3,6	110,9	110,4	Sea trout
šarenka	52487	24815	0,47	11,7	11,0	104,3	116,8	Rainbow trout
lipan	4479	1893	0,42	1,0	0,8	88,8	77,4	Grayling
soška postrv	1619	1197	0,74	0,4	0,5	259,9	150,0	Marble trout
križanka	807	406	0,50	0,2	0,2	153,4	134,0	Trouts nei
sulec	55	496	9,02	0,0	0,2	83,3	96,7	Huchen
potočna zlatovčica	227	94	0,41	0,1	0,0	112,4	113,3	Brook trout
jezerska zlatovčica	12484	2145	0,17	2,8	0,9	223,4	255,1	Trucha alpina
druge hladnovodne ribe	4	7	1,75	0,0	0,0	44,4	70,0	Other salmonoides
Toplovodne ribe, skupaj	355054	186916	0,53	79,2	82,7	173,3	108,0	Warmwater fish, total
krap	34163	83016	2,43	7,6	36,7	103,6	111,2	Common carp
smuč	1961	3905	1,99	0,4	1,7	111,5	101,1	Pike-perch
som	1112	7934	7,13	0,2	3,5	129,9	128,3	Wels(=som)/catfish
ščuka	3487	8541	2,45	0,8	3,8	106,6	99,4	Brochet du nord
linj	962	1129	1,17	0,2	0,5	177,2	178,1	Tench
podust	31605	23635	0,75	7,1	10,5	91,1	93,1	Cyprinids nei
klen	18409	12517	0,68	4,1	5,5	89,6	88,8	Orfe
mrena	13706	11216	0,82	3,1	5,0	104,7	101,6	Barbel
ploščič	11988	8678	0,72	2,7	3,8	84,8	86,3	Freshwater bream
rdečeperka	4302	301	0,07	1,0	0,1	70,8	111,5	Rudd
rdečeočka	57726	4165	0,07	12,9	1,8	113,5	110,6	Roach
platnica	10291	7583	0,74	2,3	3,4	110,2	104,1	Roaches
ostriz	8757	715	0,08	2,0	0,3	263,4	131,4	European perch
androga	1450	176	0,12	0,3	0,1	42,0	23,8	White bream
ogrica	3408	558	0,16	0,8	0,2	124,1	27,6	Vimba
srebrni koreselj	8723	1475	0,17	1,9	0,7	152,1	113,9	Prussian carp
beli amur	422	2209	5,23	0,1	1,0	129,1	103,9	Grass carp
druge toplovodne ribe	142582	9163	0,06	31,8	4,1	...	...	Other cyprinides

5. Ulov rib v ribnikih za trženje športnega ribolova

Catch in ponds for commercial recreational fishing

Vrsta ribe	Ulov / Catch			Sestava / Structure (%) masa / mass skupaj		Indeksi 2002 Indices 2001		Species
	število number	masa mass (kg)		število number	število total	število number	masa / mass skupaj total	
		skupaj total	povprečna na ribo average per fish					
Ulov v ribnikih za trženje športnega ribolova, skupaj	168739	85361	0,51	100,0	100,0	231,5	164,2	Catch in ponds for commercial recreational fishing, total
Hladnovodne ribe, skupaj	138828	37809	0,27	82,3	44,3	275,4	293,2	Coldwater fish, total
šarenka	138768	37757	0,27	82,2	44,2	285,8	306,3	Rainbow trout
druge ribe	60	52	0,87	0,0	0,1	7,1	19,2	Other salmonoides
Toplovodne ribe, skupaj	29911	47552	1,59	17,7	55,7	133,1	121,7	Warmwater fishs, total
krap	20310	43027	2,12	12,0	50,4	117,7	120,2	Common carp
ščuka	300	669	2,23	0,2	0,8	170,5	83,4	Northern pike
rdečeočka	2182	202	0,09	1,3	0,2	237,7	144,3	Roach
srebrni koreselj	3180	684	0,22	1,9	0,8	99,4	76,0	Prussian carp
smuč	525	982	1,87	0,3	1,2	783,6	359,7	Pike-perch
beli amur	90	604	6,71	0,1	0,7	94,7	115,0	Grass carp
druge ribe	3324	1384	0,42	2,0	1,6	442,0	212,6	Other cyprinides

6. Ribogojstvo

Fish farming

Vrsta ribe	Izlov in prodaja Removing and sale			Sestava Structure (%)		Indeksi 2002/2001 Indices 2002/2001			
	število number	masa / mass (kg)		število number	masa/mass skupaj total	število number	masa / mass (kg)		
		vsa total	povprečna average				vsa total	povprečna average	
Vzreja, skupaj	3662670	1082809	0,30	100,0	100,0	106,6	102,6	96,2	Fish farming, total
Vzreja hladnovodnih rib									Coldwater fish farming
Tržne ribe, skupaj	3543992	882086	0,25	96,8	81,5	106,5	103,0	96,7	Commercial fish
šarenka	3416944	853400	0,25	93,3	78,8	106,5	104,1	97,7	Rainbow trout
potočna postrv	38000	7600	0,20	1,0	0,7	79,6	66,1	83,0	Sea trout
potočna zlatovčica	76338	18546	0,24	2,1	1,7	117,4	83,4	71,0	Brook trout
druge ribe	12710	2540	0,20	0,3	0,2	149,5	84,7	56,6	Other salmonoides
Vzreja toplovodnih rib									Warmwater fish farming
Tržne ribe	118678	200723	1,69	3,2	18,5	110,2	100,7	91,4	Commercial fish
krap	92735	164863	1,78	2,5	15,2	97,2	91,3	93,9	Common carp
tolstolobik	6126	21574	3,52	0,2	2,0	541,6	311,2	57,5	Silver carp
beli amur	2735	9500	3,47	0,1	0,9	109,4	156,5	143,1	Grass carp
druge ribe	17082	4786	0,28	0,5	0,4	197,8	83,6	42,3	Other cyprinides

7. Poraba krmil in gnojil

Consumption of fodder and fertilizers

	Krmila / Fodder							Gnojila Fertilizers	
	skupaj total	industrijske pelete industrial peletes	krmne mešanice fooder mixtures	koruza maize	pšenica wheat	ječmen barley	drugo other		
Ribogojnice, skupaj	2086	1613	57	160	56	114	86	14	Fish farms, total
Hladnovodne ribe	1584	1530	46	-	-	-	8	-	Coldwater fish
Toplovodne ribe	502	83	11	160	56	114	78	14	Warmwater fish
Indeksi 2002/2001	80,4	77,3	...	78,0	114,3	100,9	63,2	90,3	Total
Hladnovodne ribe	77,1	76,9	...	...	...	...	12,3	...	Coldwater fish
Toplokrvne ribe	93,1	84,7	366,7	78,0	114,3	100,9	109,9	90,3	Warmwater fish

8. Objekti za vzrejo rib Production area

	Število, skupaj Number total	Hladnovodne ribe Coldwater fish		Toplovodne ribe Warmwater fish		Indeksi / Indices 20002/2001	
		število number	prostornina v uporabi (m ²) utilized volume (m ²)	število number	površina v uporabi (ha) utilized area (ha)		
Ribogojstvo							Fish farming
Vališče	33	29	-	4	-	110,0	Hatchery
Bazen/ribnik za vzrejo mladice	341	310	3107	31	27	122,7	Pond for fingerlings
Bazen/ribnik za matične ribe	36	31	1520	5	4	109,1	Pond for own (parent) fish
Bazen/ribnik za vzrejo tržnih rib	454	422	58372	32	51	97,6	Pond for commercial fish
Ribnik za polikulturo	8			8	294	88,9	Pond for polyculture
Športni ribolov							Sport fishing
Bazen/ribnik za vzrejo mladice in matičnih rib	141	124	1483	17	16	133,0	Production area for fingerlings and own fish
Drugo	45	28	1403	17	23	40,2	Other
Trženje športnega ribolova	79	8	...	71	126	105,3	Commercial recreational fishing

9. Oprema Equipment

	Čolni brez motorja Vessels	Motorni čolni Powered vessels	Cisterne za prevoz Fish transporters (m ³)	Črpalke Pumps (kW)	Kosilniki Mowers	Elevatorji Elevators	Povlačne mreže Seines	Traktorji Tractors (kW)	Tovornjaki Trucks capacity (t)	Aeratorji Aerators	
Število, skupaj	62	8	160	147	113	2	74	19	26	48	Number, total
Ribogojstvo	22	5	91	126	68	2	54	16	17	45	Fish farming
Športni ribolov in trženje športnega ribolova	40	3	69	21	45	-	20	3	9	3	Sport fishing and Commercial recreational fishing
Indeksi $\frac{2002}{2001}$ število	110,7	66,7	104,6	93,6	217,3	33,3	119,4	76,0	118,2	62,3	Indices $\frac{2002}{2001}$ number

DELOVNO AKTIVNO PREBIVALSTVO V SLADKOVODNEM RIBIŠTVU IN SEKTORJU RIBIŠTVA PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN FRESHWATER FISHING AND FISHERIES SECTOR

1. Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v sladkovodnem ribištvu Persons in employment in freshwater fishing

	Skupaj Total	Gospodarske dejavnosti Economic activities		Športni ribolov Angling	Indeksi Indices $\frac{2002}{2001}$	
		Ribogojstvo Fish farming	Trženje športnega ribolova Commercial recreational fishing			
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo, skupaj	327	200	28	99	109,0	Persons in employment, total
Zaposlitveni status						Status in employment
zaposlen/a	115	70	17	28	121,1	Employee
samozaposlen/a	100	92	8		104,2	Self-employed
pomagajoči/a družinski/a član/ica ali delavec/ka po pogodbi o delu ali za neposredno plačilo	112	38	3	71	102,8	Unpaid family worker, under contract or cash in hand work

1. Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v sladkovodnem ribištvu (nadaljevanje)

Persons in employment in freshwater fishing (continued)

	Skupaj Total	Gospodarske dejavnosti Economic activities		Športni ribolov Angling	Indeksi Indices 2002 2001	
		Ribogojstvo Fish farming	Trženje športnega ribolova Commercial recreational fishing			
Pogostnost dela						
polni delovni čas	97	74	5	18	101,0	Frequency of work Full-time
skrajšani delovni čas	52	37	3	12	89,7	Part-time
sezonsko	33	21	10	2	206,3	Seasonal
priložnostno	145	68	10	67	112,4	Occasional
Delo						
ribogojec/ka	162	150	-	12	95,7	Job Fish farmer
čuvaj	36	-	-	36	105,9	Fish-warden
delavec/ka v ribniku za trženje športnega ribolova	25	-	25	-	208,3	Worker in commercial recreational fishing
drugo	104	50	3	51	120,4	other
Spol						
moški	262	150	25	87	104,4	Sex Male
ženski	65	50	3	12	132,7	Female

2. Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v sektorju ribištva²⁾Persons in employment in fishery sector²⁾

	Sektor, skupaj Sector, total	Ribištvo, skupaj Fishing, total	Ribištvo / Fishing			Proizvodnja ribjih izdelkov Processing fish products	Trgovina na drobno z ribami Retail sale of fish	
			morsko ribištvo marine fishing	akvakultura / aquaculture				
				kopenske vode inland waters	marikultura mariculture			
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo, skupaj	857	388	143	228	17	258	211	Persons in employment, total
Zaposlitveni status								
zaposlene osebe	580	134	41	87	6	258	188	Status in employment Employees
samozaposlene osebe	216	193	87	100	6	-	23	Self-employed
pomagajoči/e družinski/e člani/ce, osebe, ki delajo po pogodbi o delu ali za neposredno plačilo	61	61	15	41	5	-	-	Unpaid family workers, work contracts or cash in hand work
Trajanje dela								
nedoločen čas	741	365	135	216	14	211	165	Permanency Permanent
določen čas	115	23	8	12	3	46	46	Temporary
neznano	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	Unknown
Pogostost dela								
polni delovni čas	623	158	71	79	8	258	207	Frequency of work Full-time
skrajšani delovni čas, sezonsko ali priložnostno delo	234	230	72	149	9	-	4	Part-time or seasonal or occasional
Spol								
moški	517	323	134	175	14	87	107	Sex male
ženski	340	65	9	53	3	171	104	female

1) Dejavnosti, ki so vključene v sektor ribištva je določil Eurostat. Podatki o delovno aktivnih osebah v dejavnostih proizvodnje ribjih izdelkov (SKD 15.20) in trgovine na drobno z ribami, raki in mehkužci (SKD 52.23) so prevzeti iz Statističnega registra delovno aktivnega prebivalstva (SRDAP). Activities, which are included into fishery sector are determined by Eurostat. Data on employment in activity of processing fish products NACE 15.20 and in retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs (NACE 52.23) are taken over from Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP).

3. Vložek dela v gospodarskih dejavnostih ribištva v polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDM)

Labour input in fishing economic activities in annual work units

	Število oseb Number of persons	PDM AWU	
Skupaj	388	274	Total
Morski gospodarski ribolov	143	112	Marine fishing, economic activity
Akvakultura, skupaj	245	162	Aquaculture, total
Vzreja v kopenskih vodah	228	150	Fish farming in inland water
Marikultura	17	12	Mariculture

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

- ni pojava
- ... ni podatka
- ∅ povprečje
- * popravljene podatke
- 0 podatek je manjši od 0,5 dane merske enote
- 0,0 podatek je manjši od 0,05 dane merske enote
- + in več (let, članov,...)
- 1) izpostavno znamenje za opombo pod tabelo
- () nezadostno preverjen ali ocenjen podatek
- z podatek zaradi zaupnosti ni objavljen

STATISTICAL SIGNS

- no occurrence of event
- ... data not available
- ∅ average
- * corrected data
- 0 value not zero but less than 0,5 of the unit employed
- 0,0 value not zero but less than 0,05 of the unit employed
- + and more (years, members,...)
- 1) footnote
- () incomplete or estimated data
- z data not published because of confidentiality

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen raziskovanja je pridobiti podatke o sladkovodnem ribištvu v Republiki Sloveniji, in sicer o športnem ribištvu, ribogojstvu in dejavnosti trženja športnega ribolova. Zbiramo podatke o masi vzrejenih in izlovljenih rib po vrstah rib, podatke o vodnih površinah, o ribiških objektih in opremi ter o delovno aktivnem prebivalstvu v teh dejavnostih in dejavnostih, ki so vključene v sektor ribištva. Sektor ribištva je definiran z eurostatovim dokumentom Doc.ASA/FISH/226.

Enote opazovanja so Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije, ribiške družine v sestavi Ribiške zveze Slovenije, samostojna ribiška društva in športne organizacije, ki se ukvarjajo z ribištvom, ter vsi tisti, ki se ukvarjajo z vzrejo rib v takem obsegu, da letno vzredijo in izlovijo več kot 300 kg rib. Ko gre za podatke o delovno aktivnem prebivalstvu v sektorju ribištva pa so enote opazovanja zaposlene in samozaposlene osebe, ki so obvezno pokojninsko in zdravstveno zavarovane oziroma so v delovnem razmerju na območju Republike Slovenije, stare od 15 let do upokojitve, ki delajo v podjetjih oziroma so lastniki podjetij, ki se ukvarjajo z proizvodnjo ribjih izdelkov in s trgovino na drobno z ribami, raki in mehkužci.

Viri: Enote opazovanja smo določili na podlagi podatkov, zbranih v Poslovnem registru Republike Slovenije, na Zavodu za ribištvo Slovenije, Ministrstvu za okolje, prostor in energijo, Ministrstvu za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano in Veterinarskem zavodu RS. Podatke o delovno aktivnih osebah v dejavnostih proizvodnje ribjih izdelkov (SKD 15.20) in trgovine na drobno z ribami, raki in mehkužci (SKD 52.23) prevzemamo iz Statističnega registra delovno aktivnega prebivalstva (SRDAP).

Definicije

Sladkovodno ribištvo obsega gojitev, varstvo ter lov rib in drugih vodnih živali.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

The purpose of the statistical survey is to collect data on freshwater fishing in the Republic of Slovenia, i.e. data on angling, fish farming and commercial recreational fishing. For all the activities data are collected on the mass of bred and caught fish by species, on the water area, on production facilities and equipment as well as on persons in paid employment in these activities and in the activities included into the fishery sector. The fishery sector is defined by Eurostat's document Doc.ASA/FISH/226.

Observation units are the Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia, angling clubs that are part of the Fishing Association of Slovenia and other independent fishing and sports organizations engaged in fishery. In addition, all those breeding and catching fish in the amount that exceeds 300 kg of fish per year were taken into account. According to the data on the persons in employment in the fishery sector, the observation units are all employed and self-employed persons who are at least 15 years old and not retired, who have compulsory pension and health insurance, have employment contracts and work in Slovenia in enterprises or are owners of enterprises engaged in the processing and preserving of fish and fish products and in the retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs.

Sources: Observation units were defined on the basis of data of the Business Register of Slovenia and from databases of the Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia, the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food and the Animal Health Centre of Slovenia. The data on persons in employment in the activities of processing and preserving of fish and fish products (NACE 15.20) and of retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs (NACE 52.23) were taken over from the Statistical Register of Employment (SRE).

Definitions

Freshwater fishing comprises breeding, protection and catch of fish and other water animals.

Ribogojstvo je gospodarska dejavnost vzreje ribjega zaroda za prodajo ali prodaja konzumnih rib ali pa vzreja rib za lastne potrebe, če je masa vzrejenih rib večja od 300 kg na leto.

Vzreja rib za potrebe repopulacije posameznih vrst rib – izvajajo jo le ribiške družine in Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije – pa sodi k športnemu ribolovu.

Če so ribogojnice ribiških družin tržni pridelovalci, jih upoštevamo kot poslovne subjekte v ribogojstvu.

Trženje športnega ribolova je trženje ribolova v zaprtem vodnem telesu, ločenem od naravnega okolja (ograjen prostor). Poleg različne športne, turistične in gostinske ponudbe iz teh ribnikov tržijo tudi ribe, ki naj bi bile vzrejene le v ribogojnicah. Zaradi tega te ribe upoštevamo kot v ribogojstvu vzrejene ribe. Pri obdelavi podatkov pa skrbimo, da se podatki iz ribogojnic in tovrstnih ribnikov ne podvajajo. Kadar se v ribnikih za trženje športnega ribolova izvaja ulov rib po sistemu »ulovi - vrni v vodo«, podatki o masi tako ulovljenih rib niso vključeni v to poročilo.

Športni ribolov je ulov rib na športni način, po predpisih Ribiške zveze Slovenije in Pravilnika o ribiško-gojivnih načrtih ter o evidenci izvrševanja. Sem sodi že omenjena vzreja rib za potrebe repopulacije posameznih vrst rib; to dejavnost izvajajo le ribiške družine in Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije.

Sektor ribištva sestavljajo ribiške gospodarske dejavnosti (gospodarski ribolov in akvakultura), proizvodnja ribjih izdelkov in trgovina na drobno z ribami, raki in mehkužci.

Hladnovodne ribe živijo v vodah, bogatih s kisikom, pri temperaturi pod 20 °C.

Toplovodne ribe živijo v vodah, ki se poleti ogrejejo tudi do 30 °C.

Ikre so ribja jajčeca.

Zarod je ribji naraščaj.

Mladice so ribe do spolne zrelosti.

Tržne ribe so ribe, primerne za prodajo in za človeško prehrano.

Vložek so vse v ribnik vložene ribe, tako iz lastne vzreje kot iz nakupa.

Prodaja so vse ribe, ki so prodane v ribogojnih obratih ali s trženjem športnega ribolova.

Zaloge so zaloge vseh rib, ki so 31. decembra bile v ribogojnem obratu ali posameznem ribogojnem objektu (bazenu, ribniku); njihovo število oziroma njihova masa se inventarno ocenita.

Površina ribiškega okoliša je površina športno-ribolovnih, varstvenih voda in voda brez aktivnega ribiškega upravljanja.

Varstvene vode so vode za sonaravno vzrejo in ohranjanje avtohtonih in ogroženih ribjih vrst.

Površine bazenov in ribnikov so le vodne površine teh objektov.

Fish farming is an economic activity of breeding fish fry and fish for selling, selling fish for consumption or breeding for own use with a production of more than 300 kg of fish per year.

Breeding fish for the repopulation of particular species, which is performed by angling clubs and the Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia, is ranked among sport fishing.

If the fish farms of angling clubs had sold the fish on the market, they were considered as a business subject of the fish farming.

Commercial recreational fishing is trading of fishing from a water body that is separated from the natural surrounding area. In addition to various sporting, tourist and catering services, fish bred only in fish farms are traded as well. Therefore, these fish are considered as fish bred in fish farms. During the elaboration of data, care is taken that data obtained from fish farms and those from ponds for commercial recreational fishing are not duplicated.

Sport fishing is the catch of fish in a sporting way, as regulated by the Fishing Association of Slovenia and in the regulation on fishing in freshwaters in Slovenia. That includes also the already mentioned activity of breeding fish for the repopulation of particular species, which is performed by angling clubs and the Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia.

Fisheries sector is combined of the fishing economic activities (marine fishing and aquaculture), processing and preserving of fish and fish products and in the retail sale of fish, crustaceans and mollusks.

Coldwater fish live in waters rich with oxygen with the temperature under 20°C.

Warmwater fish live in waters that in summer reach the temperature of up to 30°C.

Spawn are fish eggs.

Fish fry is fish progeny.

Fingerlings are young fish up to sexual maturity.

Commercial fish are fish suitable for selling and human consumption.

Stocking fish are fish obtained from own fish farming or from purchase that were inserted into the pond.

Sale is commercial fish sold on fish farms or via commercial recreational fishing.

Stocks are all fish that were on 31 December on the fish farm or in a particular fish farm facility (basin, pond) and their number or mass is estimated by inventory.

Area of fishing district is the area of sport-fishing, protective waters and waters with no active fish management.

Protective waters are waters for sustainable breeding and for preservation of autochthonous and endangered fish species.

Surface of basins and ponds is only area of the facilities that are under water.

Ribnik je naravni ali naravi zelo podoben vzrejni objekt. Dno ribnika so običajno naravna tla s podvodnim rastlinjem, ki lahko služi ribam za prehranjevanje. Ribnik je proizvodni objekt v ribogojstvu.

Ribnik za trženje športnega ribolova je vodni objekt, v katerem se nadaljuje vzreja rib iz ribogojnic, ki se potem tržijo kot sestavni del komercialnega športnega ribolova.

Bazen je umetni vzrejni sistem, narejen iz različnih umetnih snovi. V bazenih poteka prehrana rib izključno s krmiljenjem. Bazen je proizvodni objekt v ribogojstvu.

Površina obrata so vse vodne površine, prodajne in predelovalne površine, površine poti in stez med bazeni oziroma ribniki, njihove struge kakor tudi površine, ki so v ribnikih za trženje športnega ribolova namenjene ribičem (gostom).

Poraba krmil, gnojil in dezinfekcijskih sredstev je količina vseh porabljenih krmil, gnojil (tako iz lastne pridelave kot iz nakupa) ter dezinfekcijskih sredstev.

Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v sladkovodnem ribištvu so vse osebe, stare 15 let ali več, ki so v preteklem letu od januarja do decembra opravile v ribiški družini in/ali ribogojnici in/ali ribniku za trženje športnega ribolova kakršno koli delo za plačilo (denarno, nedenarno) ali dobiček. Sem sodijo vse zaposlene osebe, samozaposlene osebe, osebe, ki so delale po pogodbi o delu, preko študentskega servisa, za neposredno plačilo, ter pomagajoči družinski člani. (Vir: Ralf Hussmanns Fahrad Mehran and Vijay Verma: Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment: An ILO manual on concepts and methods, Ženeva, International Labour Office, 1990)

Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v proizvodnji ribjih izdelkov in trgovini na drobno z ribami, raki in mehkužci so vse zaposlene osebe, ki so obvezno pokojninsko in zdravstveno zavarovane oziroma so v delovnem razmerju na območju Republike Slovenije in stare od 15 let do upokojitve. Delovno razmerje je lahko sklenjeno za določen ali nedoločen čas, s polnim delovnim časom ali z delovnim časom krajšim od polnega.

Pomagajoči družinski člani (le člani gospodinjstva) so osebe, ki formalno niso zaposlene niti samozaposlene, a so v preteklem letu delale v družinski ribogojnici in/ali družinskem ribniku in za svoje delo praviloma ne prejema rednega plačila.

Člani ribiških družin in drugih športnih organizacij, ki ljubiteljsko opravljajo določene aktivnosti, **se ne upoštevajo** kot delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v ribištvu (so namreč delovno aktivne osebe v gospodarski dejavnosti, s katero se preživljajo in/ali dodatno služijo).

Osebe, zaposlene za nedoločen čas, so lahko zaposlene ali samozaposlene osebe ali pomagajoči družinski člani. Osebe, ki delajo po pogodbi o delu ali preko študentskega servisa za neposredno denarno ali nedenarno plačilo, štejemo med zaposlene osebe, ki imajo delo za **določen čas**.

Kategorije pogostnosti dela so opredeljene in izračunane na podlagi števila delovnih ur, opravljenih v lanskem letu, in ustrežajočih definicij, sprejetih pri FAO in Eurostatu (Vir: Handbook of Fishery Statistics, FAO and Eurostat, Coordinating working party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics (CWP), Rome, 1990).

Kot osnovo smo upoštevali da je v koledarskem letu 225 delovnih dni oziroma 1800 delovnih ur.

A pond is a natural facility (or one very similar to natural) which is used for breeding. The bottom is usually covered by underwater vegetation which fish may use for feeding. The pond is a fish farm facility.

A pond for commercial recreational fishing is a water body used for trading fish together with the sport fishing activity in which the breeding of fish is keeping up to the sale through the commercial recreational fishing activity.

A basin is an artificial breeding facility, built from artificial materials. Fish kept in basins are nourished only by feeding. The basin is a fish farm facility

Surface of the plant are all water surfaces, selling and processing areas, surfaces of ways and paths among basins and ponds, their riverbeds and other surfaces that are enclosed in areas of ponds for commercial recreational fishing and serve the fishermen (guests).

Consumption of fodder, fertilizers and disinfectants is the total quantity of consumed fodder, fertilizers (from own production and from purchase) and disinfectants.

Persons in employment in the activity of freshwater fishing are all persons older than 15 years that have in the previous year from January to December done any kind of work for payment (in money or other payment) or for profit in the angling club and/or fish farm and/or commercial recreational fishing pond. Included are all persons in paid employment, self-employed persons, persons working under contract, by student's service, for direct payment and assistants (unpaid family workers). (Source: Ralf Hussmanns, Fahrad Mehran and Vijay Verma: Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment: An ILO manual on concepts and methods, Geneva, International Labour Office, 1990)

Persons in employment in processing of fish and fish products and in the retail sale of fish, crustaceans and mollusks activities are all employed and self-employed persons, who have compulsory pension and health insurance respectively who have employment contract working in Slovenia, who are old from 15 years up to be retired. Employment contract could be for fixed or unspecified period of time and according to the frequency of work full time or part time.

Unpaid family workers (only members of the household) are persons who are formal not employed or self-employed but have in the previous year worked in the family fish farm and/or family pond and for their work as a rule do not get payment.

Members of angling clubs and other sporting organizations who perform certain activities as volunteers are not considered as persons in employment in fishery (namely they are employed in other economic activity with which they make living and/or additionally earn).

Permanently employed persons can be persons in paid employment, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, except those who are working under contract, by student's service or for direct financial payment or other non-financial payment and those persons in paid employment who have **temporary work**.

Categories of frequency of work are defined and calculated on the basis of all working hours performed in the previous year and by corresponding FAO and Eurostat definitions (Source: Handbook of Fishery Statistics, FAO and Eurostat, Coordinating working party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics (CWP), Rome, 1990).

As the basis we consider that the calendar year had 225 working days or 1,800 working hours.

V kategorijo »**polni delovni čas**« so vključene osebe, ki so delale več kot 1620 ur ali 90 % od 1800 ur.

V kategorijo »**skrajšani delovni čas**« so vključene osebe, ki so delale celo leto in opravile 30 %–90 % ur od 1800 ur.

V kategorijo »**sezonsko**« so vključene osebe, ki opravijo več kot 30 % ur od 1800 ur v obdobju, krajšem od enega leta.

V kategorijo »**priložnostno**« so vključeni tisti, ki so delali manj kot 30 % od 1800 ur.

Upoštevali smo le tiste osebe, ki so delale vsaj eno uro na dan.

Osebam starejšim od 65 let je število ur zmanjšano za 25 % če jim je ribogojstvo in/ali trženje športnega ribolova edina, glavna ali dopolnilna dejavnost, s katero se ukvarjajo več kot 2 uri na dan.

Obseg dela izražamo v koeficientih »**polnovrednih delovnih moči**«, ki so razmerje med številom ur, letno porabljenih za ribiške dejavnosti, in enoletnim obsegom dela polno zaposlene osebe (1800 ur), ki ga uporablja statistika delovno aktivnega prebivalstva.

Objavljanje rezultatov

Letno:

- Statistične informacije. Kmetijstvo in ribištvo. Sladkovodno ribogojstvo in športni ribolov
- Statistični letopis
- Rezultati raziskovanj. Letni pregled kmetijstva

KOMENTAR

V letu 2002 je bilo v Sloveniji 64 ribiških družin z okoli 14 tisoč člani. Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije in ribiške družine gospodarijo z nekaj več kot 11 tisoč hektarji športno-ribolovnih in varstvenih voda.

V okvirju varstveno-gojitvenih dejavnosti so vzredili več kot 330 tisoč rib in 3665 tisoč kosov ribjega zaroda. Ribe iz sonaravne vzreje, kakor del tistih, ki so vzrejene v ribogojnicah ribiških družin, so bile vložene v športno-ribolovne vode in v ribnike za trženje športnega ribolova. Na ta način se ohranjajo avtohtone in zaščitene vrste rib obenem pa zagotavljajo pogoji za izvajanje športnega ribolova in dejavnosti trženja športnega ribolova.

Domači in tuji ribiči so v lanskem letu v športno-ribolovnih revirjih ribiških družin ulovili 39 ton hladnovodnih in 187 ton toplovodnih rib. Glede na leto 2001 je bila masa ulovljenih rib večja za 9,4 %.

V ribogojstvu smo v letu 2002 evidentirali 93 tržnih pridelovalcev sladkovodnih rib. Med njimi je bilo 7 takih, ki šele gradijo ribogojne obrate ali so v postopku adaptacij oziroma v katerih dejavnost miruje zaradi nastale škode. Nekatere ribogojnice pa so v letu 2002 preusmerile svojo dejavnost v dejavnost trženja športnega ribolova.

V ribogojnicah je vzrejenih 882 ton hladnovodnih in približno 201 tona toplovodnih rib.

S trženjem športnega ribolova se je v letu 2002 ukvarjalo 38 poslovnih subjektov. Največ je bilo ribiško-športnih organizacij, čeprav narašča tudi število drugih poslovnih subjektov, ki se ukvarjajo s to dejavnostjo. V ribnikih

The category »**full employment**« covers persons working more than 1,620 or 90% of the 1,800 hours.

The category »**part-time employed persons**« covers persons working through the whole year between 30% and 90% of the 1,800 hours.

The category »**seasonal**« covers persons working more than 30% of the 1,800 hours in a period less than one year.

The category »**occasional**« covers persons working less than 30% of the 1,800 hours.

We considered only those persons who worked at least 1 hour per day.

The number of working hours was reduced by 25% for all persons older than 65 years if fish farming and/or commercial recreational fishing is their only, principal or supplementary activity and in which they spend more than 2 hours per day.

The extent of work is expressed in »**annual work units**« which is the relationship between the number of hours worked in fisheries activity in one year and the extent of work done by one fully employed person in one year (1,800 hours), which is being used by the national labour force statistics.

Publishing

Yearly:

- Rapid Reports. Agriculture and Fishing. Freshwater Fish Hatcheries and Fish Farms, and Recreational Fishing
- Statistical Yearbook
- Results of Surveys. Annual Review of Agriculture

COMMENT

In 2002 Slovenia had 64 angling clubs with about 14,000 members. The Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia and these angling clubs managed about 11,000 hectares of waters for sport fishing and protected waters.

Through their custodial and semi-natural breeding activities they bred more than 330,000 fish and additional 3,665,000 pieces of fish fry. Semi-naturally bred fish and the part of those which were bred on fish farms of angling clubs were stocked into angling waters or into ponds for commercial recreational fishing. In this way the preservation of autochthonous and protected species is assured as well as the conditions for the sport fishing activities and for the activities of commercial recreational fishing are provided.

Last year domestic and foreign anglers caught in the areas of the fishing districts 39 tons of coldwater fish and 187 tons of warmwater fish. Compared to 2001 the mass of caught fish was up by 9.4%.

In 2002 we recorded 93 market oriented producers of freshwater fish. Among them there were 7 fish farms in the process of building or adapting or being in stand still because of damage incurred. Some fish farms diverted their activity into commercial recreational fishing.

882 tons of coldwater fish and about 201 tons of warmwater fish were bred in 2002 in fish farms.

In 2002, 38 business subjects were engaged in commercial recreational fishing. Most of them were sport fishing organisations (angling clubs) although the number of other business subjects that are engaged in this

za trženje športnega ribolova je vzrejenih dodatnih 37,8 tone hladnovodnih in 47,5 tone toplovodnih rib.

V primerjavi z letom 2001 se je masa vseh vzrejenih sladkovodnih rib povečala; v ribogojstvu za 2,6 %, v dejavnosti trženja športnega ribolova pa za 64,2 %.

Ribogojnice so tudi v letu 2002 kar 100 % iker toplovodnih rib pridobile z lastnim smukanjem, 16 % iker hladnovodnih rib pa je bilo iz uvoza.

Poraba krmil v ribogojstvu je bila v letu 2002 za 19,5 % manjša kot v letu 2001. Menimo, da je bila lanskoletna poraba gnojil precenjena.

V Sloveniji je bilo v letu 2002 v gospodarskih dejavnostih sladkovodnega ribištva 228 delovno aktivnih oseb, od tega 200 v ribogojstvu in 28 v dejavnosti trženja športnega ribolova. Med njimi je bilo 53 ali 23,2 % žensk. Povprečna starost vodilne osebe v ribogojstvu je bila 46 let. V športnem ribolovu, ki ne sodi h gospodarskim dejavnostim, pa je bilo 99 delovno aktivnih oseb.

Obseg dela, opravljenega v gospodarskih dejavnostih v ribištvu, izražen v ekvivalentnih polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDM), znaša 274 PDM. Obseg dela v morskem gospodarskem ribolovu za leto 2002 je imel vrednost 112 PDM, v akvakulturi (sladkovodna in morska vzreja rib in školjk) pa 162 PDM. Če primerjamo število delovno aktivnih oseb in vrednost PDM po dejavnostih, lahko ugotovimo, da je v primerjavi z morskim gospodarskim ribolovom v akvakulturi več oseb, ki delajo s skrajšanim delovnim časom, sezonsko in/ali priložnostno. To pomeni, da je akvakultura bolj pogosto dopolnilna dejavnost ali delo, ki se opravlja po pogodbi in/ali za neposredno plačilo kot pa morski ribolov.

Skupno število delovno aktivnih oseb v sektorju ribištva, kamor sodijo gospodarske dejavnosti ribištva, proizvodnje ribjih izdelkov in trgovine na drobno z ribami, raki in mehkužci, je bilo v letu 2002 le 857. Od teh jih je kar 468 delalo v Obalno-kraški regiji.

activity has increased to. In ponds for commercial recreational fishing additional 37.8 tons of coldwater fish and 47.5 tons of warmwater fish were bred.

Compared to 2001 the mass of all bred freshwater fish increased; in fish farming by 2.6% and in commercial recreational fishing by 64.2%.

In 2002, 100% of warmwater spawn was obtained on Slovene fish farms. 16% of coldwater spawn were imported.

The use of fodder in fish farms was in 2002 19.5% lower than in 2001. We think that the use of fodder in 2001 was overestimated.

In 2002, 228 persons were engaged in the economic activities of freshwater fishing in Slovenia: 200 persons were in paid employment in fish farming and 28 in the activity of commercial recreational fishing. Among them 53 or 23.2% were women. The average age of the leading person in fish farming is 46 years. In the sport fishing, which is not considered as an economic activity, 99 persons were in paid employment.

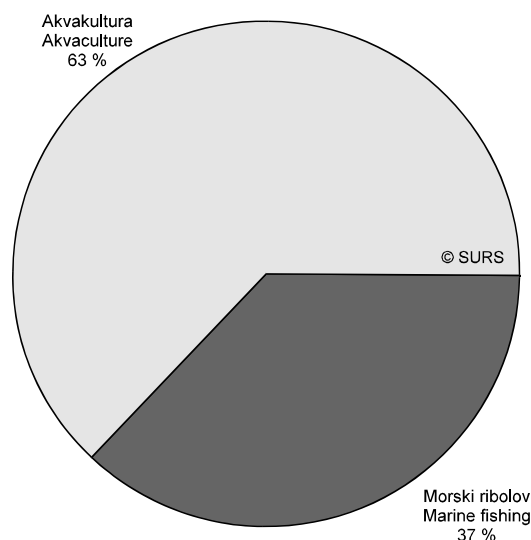
The extent of work done in the fisheries economic activities expressed in annual work units (AWU) was 274 AWU. The extent of work in marine fishing in 2002 had the value of 112 AWU and in aquaculture (fish farming in fresh waters and marine fish and shell farming) 162 AWU. If we compare the number of persons in employment and the values of AWU by activities, we can see that in 2002 there were more persons with part-time, seasonal and occasional work in aquaculture than in marine fishing. This means that aquaculture is more often a supplementary activity or work performed under contract or cash in hand work than marine fishing.

The total number of persons in employment in the fisheries sector in 2002 involving fishing, processing and preserving of fish and fish products and retail sale of fish, crustaceans and mollusks was only 857 persons. Of that 468 persons worked in the Obalno-kraška region.

Slika 2: Delovno aktivne osebe v gospodarskem ribištvu, Slovenija, 2002

Chart 2: Persons in employment in economic fishing, Slovenia, 2002

Število delovno aktivnih oseb
Number of persons in employment
Skupaj / Total 388

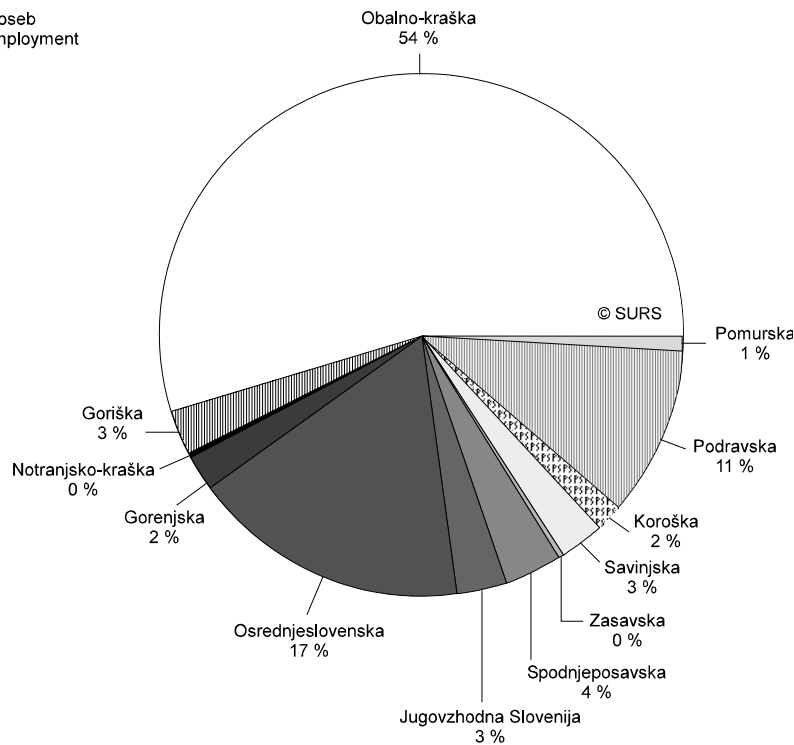


Slika 3: Delovno aktivne osebe v sektorju ribištva, po statističnih regijah, 2002

Chart 3: Persons in employment in the fisheries sector, by statistical regions, Slovenia, 2002

Število delovno aktivnih oseb
Number of persons in employment

Skupaj / Total 857

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Izdaja, založba in tisk Statistični urad Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **Uporaba in objava podatkov dovoljena le z navedbo vira** - Odgovarja mag. generalna direktorica Irena Križman - Urednica zbirke Statistične informacije Avgušтина Kuhar de Domizio - Slovensko besedilo jezikovno uredila Ivanka Zobec - Angleško besedilo jezikovno uredil Boris Panič - Tehnični urednik Anton Rojc - Naklada 110 izvodov - ISSN zbirke Statistične informacije 1408-192X - ISSN podzbirke Kmetijstvo in ribištvo 1408-9335 - Informacije daje Informacijsko središče, tel.: (01) 241 51 04 - El. pošta: indok.surs@gov.si - <http://www.sigov.si/zrs>.

Edited, published and printed by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **These data can be used provided the source is acknowledged** - Director-General Irena Križman - Rapid Reports editor Avgušтина Kuhar de Domizio - Slovene language editor Ivanka Zobec - English language editor Boris Panič - Technical editor Anton Rojc - Total print run 110 copies - ISSN Rapid Reports 1408-192X - ISSN of subcollection Agriculture and Fishing 1408-9335 - Information is given by the Information Centre of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, tel.: +386 1 241 51 04 - E-mail: indok.surs@gov.si - <http://www.sigov.si/zrs>.