



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

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15 KMETIJSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

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MORSKO RIBIŠTVO, SLOVENIJA, FEBRUAR 2004

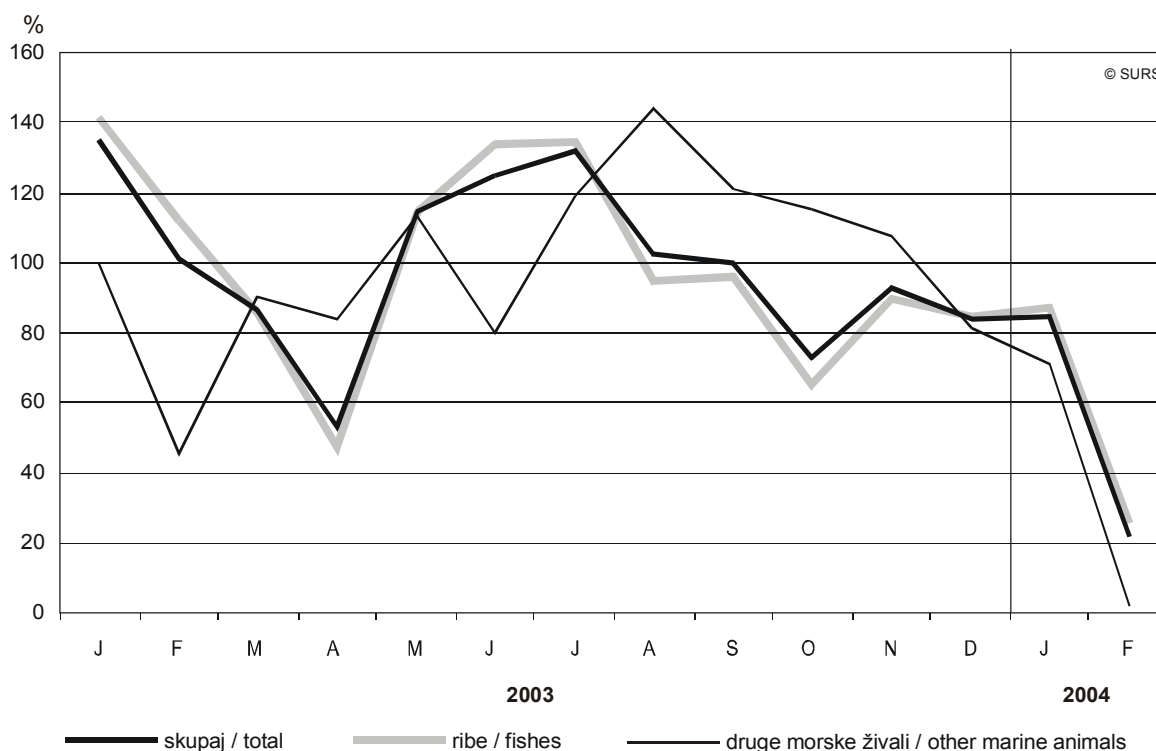
MARINE FISHING, SLOVENIA, FEBRUARY 2004

ZAČASNI PODATKI
PROVISIONAL DATA

- ▶ V februarju 2004 so ribiči, ribogojci in školjkarji ulovili in vzredili le 23 ton morskih živali. Za primerjavo: leta 1992 je bila tolikšna masa njihovega dnevnega ulova.
- ▶ In February 2004 fishermen, fish farmers and shell farmers caught and bred only 23 tons of marine animals. For illustration only: in 1992 that had been the mass of their daily catch.
- ▶ Febuarski ulov je tehtal le 11 ton rib, rakov in mehkužcev. V primerjavi s preteklim mesecem je bil manjši za 81,2 %, v primerjavi s februarjem 2003 pa za 88,5 %. Slab ulov je bil posledica pojava ogromnega števila morskih meduz; ribiči ga primerjajo z naravno katastrofo na kopnem.
- ▶ The total mass of caught marine animals in February was only 11 tons of fishes, crustaceans and molluscs. Compared to the previous month it decreased by 81.2%, while in comparison with February 2003 it was down by 88.5%. The low catch is the result of the invasion of marine jellyfish, which the fishermen claim it could be compared to a natural disaster in inland areas.
- ▶ Ribogojci so v februarju dostavili na trg 12 ton vrzejenih brancinov in orad. Zaradi onesnažene morske vode in visokih stroškov za prečiščevanje vrzejenih školjk pa je promet s školjkami začasno ustavljen.
- ▶ In February fish farmers placed on the market 12 tons of European seabass and gilthead seabream. Because of polluted marine water and high expenses of cleaning bred shells, trade with bred shells is for the time being stopped.
- ▶ V prvih dveh mesecih 2004 je bila masa ulovljenih in vzrejenih morskih živali manjša za 54,8 % kot v enakem obdobju lanskega leta.
- ▶ In the first two months of 2004 the total mass of caught and bred marine animals is 54.8% lower than in the same period of 2003.

Slika 1: Indeksi mesečnega ulova in vzreje morskih živali, Slovenija, januar 2003 – februar 2004, $\varnothing$ 2003 = 100

Chart 1: Indices of monthly catch of marine animals and mariculture, Slovenia, January 2003 – February 2004, $\varnothing$ 2003 = 100



1. ULOV IN MARIKULTURA V FAO RIBOLOVNEM OBMOČJU F_R37_2_1, FEBRUAR 2004¹⁾
CATCH AND MARICULTURE IN FAO FISHING REGION F_R37_2_1, FEBRUARY 2004¹⁾

kg

Vrste rib	Šifra New Cronos New Cronos code	Ulov II 04 Catch II 04 skupaj (kg) total (kg)	Indeksi Indices		Species
			II 04 I 04	II 04 II 03	
Ulov, skupaj	CATCH F00	11160	18,8	11,5	Total fishery products
Ribe, skupaj	CATCH F03	10835	18,7	11,3	Total marine fish
Sardela	PIL	8232	17,9	12,2	European pilchard
Papalina	SPR	80	5,1	800,0	European sprat
Sardon (inčun)	ANE	477	23,2	12,0	European anchovy
Mol	WHG	501	15,2	12,9	Whiting
Molič (bužban)	POD	64	25,0	59,8	Poor cod
Oslíč	HKE	32	17,0	3,6	European hake
Bradači	MUR+MUT	3	25,0	...	Red mullet and Striped mullet
Zlati cipelj	MUL-1	723	45,2	4,8	Golden mullet
Glavati cipelj (volpina)	MUF	20	22,2	1,8	Flathead grey mullet
Drugi ciplji	MUL-2	30	90,9	7,5	Mullets nei
Ugor	COE	10	55,6	58,8	European conger
Brancin	BSS	71	177,5	3,8	European seabass
Orada	SBG	1	100,0	4,6	Gilthead seabream
Gavun	SIL	274	142,7	54,0	Silversides (Sandsmelts)
Morski list (švoja)	SOL	16	9,2	76,2	Common sole
Iverka (pasara)	FLE	57	3,2	96,6	European flounder
Špar	SRG	10	83,3	40,0	Sargo breams
Ovčica (mormora)	SSB	180	360,0	720,0	Sand steenbras
Ribon	PAC	5	5,4	3,7	Common pandora
Druge ribe	MZZ	49	59,0	14,2	Marine fishes nei
Raki, skupaj	CATCH F40	36	58,1	514,3	Crustaceans, total
Morska bogomolka	MTS	36	58,1	...	Spottail mantis squiid
Morski pajek	SCR	-	...	...	Spinous spider crab
Mehkužci, skupaj	CATCH F50	289	19,3	35,9	Molluscs, total
Ligenj	SQC	96	10,8	30,4	Common squids
Sipa	CTC	50	25,6	21,9	Common cuttlefish
Moškatna hobotnica	OCM	46	23,6	51,1	Musky octopuses
Ladinka (dondola)	SVE	40	105,3	53,3	Striped venus
Čokati in bodičasti volek	MUE	-	...	...	Murex
Druge školjke in polži	-	57	34,5	60,0	Shells and snails nei
Marikultura, skupaj	AQUA F00	12230	39,3	108,4	Total aquaculture production
Ribe, skupaj	AQUA F03	12210	59,7	287,0	Total marine fish
Brancin	BSS	8450	66,8	334,3	European seabass
Orada	SBG	3760	48,2	217,7	Gilthead seabream
Školjke, skupaj	AQUA F04	20	0,2	0,3	Total shellfish
Klapavica	MSM	20	0,2	0,3	Mediterranean mussel
Morski ulov in marikultura, skupaj	GPR_R37_2_1	23390	25,9	21,6	Total fishery and aqua products

1) FAO 37_2_1 ribolovno območje je ribolovno območje slovenskih ribičev (severni del Jadranskega morja).
 FAO 37_2_1 fishing region is the fishing region of Slovene fishermen (North part of Adriatic sea).



STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

-	ni pojava
...	ni podatka
Ø	povprečje
*	popravljen podatek
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)	označba za opombo pod tabelo
()	nezadostno preverjen ali ocenjen podatek
z	podatek zaradi zaupnosti ni objavljen

STATISTICAL SIGNS

-	no occurrence of event
...	data not available
Ø	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 statističnega raziskovanja

Na podlagi zbranih podatkov prikazujemo mesečno maso ulova in vzreje morskih živali. V raziskovanju je zajetih 66 vrst plavih in belih rib in približno 10 vrst glavonožcev, rakov, školjk in polžev, ki jih ribiči lovijo v slovenskih ali mednarodnih vodah, in 5 vrste rib in školjk, ki jih ribogojci in školjkarji gojijo v urejenih gojitvenih objektih.

Enota opazovanja

so podjetja in družbe, ki se ukvarjajo z ulovom ali vzrejo morskih rib in školjk, in registrirani zasebni ribiči, ki jim je ribolov glavna ali dopolnilna dejavnost. Če več samostojnih ribičev lovi skupaj uporabljajo isto ribiško plovilo (ista plovila), jih štejemo kot eno opazovano enoto.

Viri in zajetje podatkov

Podatke o ulovu in vzreji morskih rib, glavonožcev, rakov in školjk zbiramo z mesečnimi poročili o morskem ribolovu, ki jih izpolnjujejo podjetja, družbe in zasebni ribiči, ki so registrirani za opravljanje gospodarskih dejavnosti v ribištvu.

Definicije

Morsko ribištvo je gospodarska dejavnost, ki se ukvarja z lovljenjem morskih živali.

Marikultura je gospodarska dejavnost, ki se ukvarja z vzrejo morskih živali.

Z **ulovom morskih živali** je prikazana količina ulovljenih rib, glavonožcev, rakov in/ali školjk ter količina vzrejenih belih rib in školjk.

Ribe delimo po načinu ulova in okolju, v katerem živijo, v dve podskupini, na plave in bele ribe:

Plave (drobne pelagične) ribe lovijo ribiči z večjimi plovili na odprtem morju in so posebno pomembne za industrijsko predelavo (konzerve); prevladujejo sardele.

Bele (pridnene ali bentonske) ribe lovijo ribiči z manjšimi plovili in pridnenimi (talnimi) mrežami v bližini obale; najpogostejši so moli in ciplji.

Indeksi mase ulovljenih morskih živali veljajo za tiste, ki so jih ribiči ulovili v opazovanem mesecu.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Purpose of the survey

On the basis of collected data we show the monthly marine catch and mariculture. Reports cover 66 types of pelagic and demersal fishes and about 10 types of cephalopods, crustaceans, shells and snails fishermen catch in Slovene and international waters and five types of fish and shells breed at breeding sites.

Observation units

are enterprises and companies dealing with catch and breeding of marine fish and shells and registered private fishermen whose main or supplementary activity is fishing. If a few fishermen catch together using the same fishing vessels, they are considered as one observation unit.

Data source

Data on catch and breeding of marine fish, cephalopods, crustaceans and shells are collected with monthly reports on marine fishing filled in by enterprises, companies and private fishermen registered in economic activity of catching or breeding marine animals.

Definitions

Marine fishing is an economic activity of catching marine animals.

Mariculture is an economic activity of breeding marine animals.

Catch of marine animals shows the quantity of unloaded fish, cephalopods, crustaceans and/or shells and the quantity of removed mariculture.

Fish are divided by the method of fishing and the environment in which they live into two subgroups, pelagic and demersal fishes.

Pelagic fishes, European pilchard prevailing, are fished with bigger vessels on the open sea and are especially important for manufacturing (tins).

Demersal fishes which fishermen catch with smaller vessels and ground nets near the coast; European hake and mullets are most common.

Indices of caught marine animals represent animals caught in the observed month.

Objavljanje rezultatov

Mesečno:

- Nekateri pomembnejši podatki o Republiki Sloveniji
- Mesečni statistični pregled
- Statistične informacije. Kmetijstvo in ribištvo. Morsko ribištvo

Letno:

- Statistični letopis

Rezultati raziskovanj. Letni pregled kmetijstva

Publishing

Monthly:

- Some Important Data of the Republic of Slovenia
- Monthly Statistical Review
- Rapid Reports. Agriculture and Fishing. Marine Fishing

Annually:

- Statistical Yearbook
- Results of Surveys. Annual Review of Agriculture

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