



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

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15 KMETIJSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

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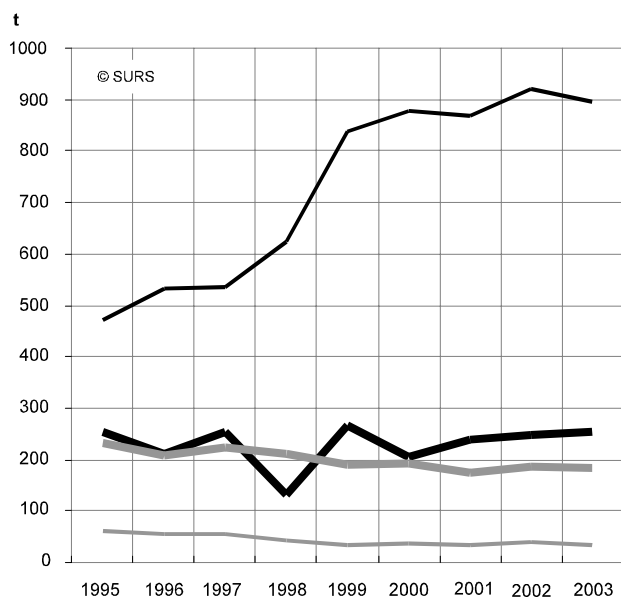
SLADKOVODNO RIBIŠTVO, SLOVENIJA, 2003

FRESHWATER FISHING, SLOVENIA, 2003

- Ribogojci so v letu 2003 vzredili in izlovili 1 148 ton sladkovodnih rib ali za 1,7 % manj kot v letu 2002. Ribogojnice so pridelale in prodale 1 065 ton ribjih proizvodov, dodatnih 83 ton pa so prispevali ribniki za trženje športnega ribolova.
- In 2003 in freshwater fish farming 1,148 tons of fish were bred and removed, which is 1.7% less than in 2002. Fish farms produced and sold 1,065 tons of fish products, while ponds for commercial recreational fishing contributed additional 83 tons.
- Ulov v športnem ribolovu je tehtal 218 ton in je bil za 3,5 % manjši kot v letu 2002.
- Sport fishing catch was 218 tons and it was 3.5% lower than in 2002.

Slika 1: Ulov in vzreja sladkovodnih rib, Slovenija, 1995-2003

Chart 1: Catch and fish farming of freshwater fish, Slovenia, 1995-2003



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

Ulov in vzreja sladkovodnih rib, Slovenija, 2003

Catch and fish farming of freshwater fish, Slovenia, 2003

	Masa Mass (kg)	Struktura Structure (%)	Indeks Indices 2003 2002	
Vzreja, skupaj	1148168	100,0	98,3	Fish farming, total
Ribogojnice:	1064768	92,7	98,3	Fish farms:
hladnovodne ribe	858203	74,7	97,3	Coldwater fish
toplovodne ribe	206565	18,0	102,9	Warmwater fish
Ribniki za trženje športnega ribolova:	83400	7,3	97,7	Ponds for commercial fishing:
hladnovodne ribe	36760	3,2	97,2	Coldwater fish
toplovodne ribe	46640	4,1	98,1	Warmwater fish
Športni ribolov, skupaj	218184	100,0	96,5	Sport fishing, total
hladnovodne ribe	34768	15,9	88,8	Coldwater fish
toplovodne ribe	183416	84,1	98,1	Warmwater fish

RIBOGOJSTVO IN ŠPORTNI RIBOLOV V KOPENSKIH VODAH, Slovenija, 2003

FISH FARMING AND SPORT FISHING IN INLAND WATERS, Slovenia, 2003

1. Vzreja ribjega zaroda v kontroliranem okolju¹⁾, Slovenija, 2003Fish fry breeding in the controlled environment¹⁾, Slovenia, 2003

Vrsta ribe	Število iker (1000), po izvoru Number of spawn (1000), by source			Ikre z očmi Spawn	Zarod	Mladice Fingerlings	Matične ribe Own (parent) fish	Species
	lastno smukanje own production	nakup purchase	uvoz import					
Ribe, skupaj	28091	2027	4270	13162	23871	11670	7285	Fish, total
Hladnovodne ribe, skupaj	9120	1875	4270	13162	11315	7790	5768	Coldwater fish, total
šarenka	1935	1227	4270	6485	5203	4355	1258	Rainbow trout
potočna zlatovčica	1470	120	-	1468	1126	545	30	Brook trout
soška postrv	1242	-	-	1102	1119	390	1763	Marble trout
druge	4473	528	-	4107	3867	2500	2717	Other
Toplovodne ribe, skupaj	18971	152	-	-	12556	3880	1517	Warmwater fish, total
krap	11189	151	-	-	8192	2368	297	Common carp
linj	52	-	-	-	40	5	30	Tench
smuč	1030	-	-	-	420	42	95	Pike-perch
podust	600	-	-	-	428	158	220	Cyprinids nei
druge	6100	1	-	-	3476	1307	875	Other
Indeksi <u>2003</u> Skupaj	92,7	337,3	73,7	183,6	149,9	170,0	88,5	Indices <u>2003</u> Total
<u>2002</u>								<u>2002</u>
Hladnovodne ribe	85,9	468,8	73,7	183,6	198,0	119,3	81,9	Coldwater fish
Toplovodne ribe	96,4	75,6	-	-	123,0	115,8	127,1	Warmwater fish

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

2. Sonaravna vzreja rib, Slovenija, 2003

Sustainable fish breeding, Slovenia, 2003

	Skupaj Total	Potočna postrv Sea trout	Soška postrv Marble trout	Šarenka Rainbow trout	Krap Common carp	Linj Tench	Smuč Pike- perch	Ploščič Bream	Druge ribe Other fishes	
Vložek zaroda (1000 kosov)	2868	2210	361	-	190	11	-	8	88	Stocking (1000 pieces)
Izlov mladice, skupaj	357629	197966	20629	9385	74978	466	1197	3950	49058	Removal of juveniles, total
enoletnih	174567	71586	9472	1264	55160	382	-	2750	33953	one-year-old fish
dvoletnih	128007	94817	9638	4196	14040	-	1129	820	3367	two-year-old fish
drugih	55055	31563	1519	3925	5778	84	68	380	11738	other
Indeksi <u>2003</u> vložek zaroda	78,3	105,4	141,0	...	108,0	...	...	...	5,3	Indices <u>2003</u> stocking
<u>2002</u>										<u>2002</u>
izlov mladice, skupaj	108,2	125,9	150,1	82,6	127,5	15,9	64,4	88,8	45,6	removal of juveniles, total
enoletnih	143,9	182,3	142,5	39,8	137,2	13,2	...	71,4	92,4	one-year-old fish
dvoletnih	82,3	109,4	188,5	143,7	110,6	...	...	...	5,8	two-year-old fish
drugih	102,5	100,5	76,7	74,4	98,1	233,3	...	63,3	94,0	other

3. Vložek rib v športne ribolovne vode, Slovenija, 2003

Stocking in angling waters, Slovenia, 2003

Vrsta ribe	Vzdrževalna vlaganja (število) Sustainable stocking (number)				Za pod trnek For fishhook		Indeksi Indices 2003 2002	Species
	skupaj total	enoletne one-year- old fish	dveletne two-year- old fish	ostale velikosti other	število number	kg	skupaj število total number	
Skupaj	1336263	638047	231100	155192	311924	175168	104,6	Total
Hladnovodne ribe, skupaj	832653	426710	185521	111569	108853	40385	155,7	Coldwater fish, total
potočna postrv	413601	162009	121202	88305	42085	9151	154,3	Sea trout
šarenka	77634	989	4282	7331	65032	30764	85,5	Rainbow trout
soška postrv	127127	95387	25360	6380	-	-	93,1	Marble trout
lipan	169552	144590	17821	6934	207	49	783,9	Grayling
sulec	9319	4585	4130	595	9	41	206,4	Huchen
druge ribe	35420	19150	12726	2024	1520	380	267,9	Other salmonoides
Toplovodne ribe, skupaj	503610	211337	45579	43623	203070,7	134782,6	67,8	Warmwater fish, total
krap	117436	32650	9420	4277	71089	127799	132,4	Common carp
linj	19830	7886	6683	4548	713	243	312,3	Tench
smuč	4831	132	2742	1159	798	911	64,9	Pike-perch
ščuka	6741	266	2030	3455	990	839	119,8	Brochet du nord
klen	24415	1061	8269	9867	5218	1887	167,1	Orfe
podust	122577	120511	-	433	1633	545	24,0	Cyprinids nei
rdečeoka	21509	4000	11497	6012	-	-	25,5	Roach
druge ribe	186271	44831	4938	13872	122630	2559	778,3	Other cyprinides

4. Športni ribolov, ulov rib v športnoribolovnih revirjih ribiških družin, Slovenija, 2003

Sport fishing, catch (angling) in the areas of the fishing district, Slovenia, 2003

Vrsta ribe	Ulov Catch			Sestava Structure (%)		Indeksi 2003 Indices 2002		Species
	število number	masa mass (kg)		število number	masa skupaj mass total	število number	masa mass	
		skupaj total	povprečna average					
Skupaj	388637	218184	0,56	100,0	100,0	86,7	96,5	Total
Hladnovodne ribe, skupaj	82879	34768	0,42	21,3	15,9	89,1	88,8	Coldwater fish, total
potočna postrv	14912	6070	0,41	3,8	2,8	71,3	75,0	Sea trout
šarenka	48562	23457	0,48	12,5	10,8	92,5	94,5	Rainbow trout
lipan	3032	1317	0,43	0,8	0,6	67,7	69,6	Grayling
soška postrv	575	566	0,98	0,1	0,3	35,5	47,3	Marble trout
križanka	576	278	0,48	0,1	0,1	71,4	68,5	Trouths nei
sulec	37	303	8,19	0,0	0,1	67,3	61,1	Huchen
potočna zlatovčica	615	284	0,46	0,2	0,1	270,9	302,1	Brook trout
jezerska zlatovčica	14564	2488	0,17	3,7	1,1	116,7	116,0	Trucha alpina
druge hladnovodne ribe	6	5	0,83	0,0	0,0	150,0	71,4	Other salmonoides
Toplovodne ribe, skupaj	305758	183416	0,60	78,7	84,1	86,1	98,1	Warmwater fish, total
krap	35132	82118	2,34	9,0	37,6	102,8	98,9	Common carp
smuč	1643	3313	2,02	0,4	1,5	83,8	84,8	Pike-perch
som	3898	10401	2,67	1,0	4,8	350,5	131,1	Wels(=som)catfish
ščuka	3462	8638	2,50	0,9	4,0	99,3	101,1	Brochet du nord
linj	762	950	1,25	0,2	0,4	79,2	84,1	Tench
podust	28610	22516	0,79	7,4	10,3	90,5	95,3	Cyprinids nei
klen	16684	11860	0,71	4,3	5,4	90,6	94,8	Orfe

4. Športni ribolov, ulov rib v športnoribolovnih revirjih ribiških družin, Slovenija, 2003 (nadaljevanje)

Sport fishing, catch (angling) in the areas of the fishing district, Slovenia, 2003 (continued)

Vrsta ribe	Ulov Catch			Sestava Structure (%)		Indeksi ²⁰⁰³ Indices ²⁰⁰²		Species
	število number	masa mass (kg)		število number	masa skupaj mass total	število number	masa mass	
		skupaj total	povprečna average					
mrena	12372	10285	0,83	3,2	4,7	90,3	91,7	Barbel
ploščič	12369	8005	0,65	3,2	3,7	103,2	92,2	Freshwater bream
rdečeperka	3317	365	0,11	0,9	0,2	77,1	121,3	Rudd
rdečeoka	26922	3565	0,13	6,9	1,6	46,6	85,6	Roach
platnica	14113	10080	0,71	3,6	4,6	137,1	132,9	Roaches
ostriž	3096	348	0,11	0,8	0,2	35,4	48,7	European perch
androga	1957	476	0,24	0,5	0,2	135,0	270,5	White bream
ogrica	3552	2565	0,72	0,9	1,2	104,2	459,7	Vimba
srebrni koreselj	6775	1306	0,19	1,7	0,6	77,7	88,5	Prussian carp
beli amur	267	1471	5,51	0,1	0,7	63,3	66,6	Grass carp
druge toplovodne ribe	130827	5154	0,04	33,7	2,4	91,8	56,2	Other cyprinides

5. Ulov rib v ribnikih za trženje športnega ribolova, Slovenija, 2003

Catch in ponds for commercial recreational fishing, Slovenia, 2003

Vrsta ribe	Ulov Catch			Sestava Structure (%)		Indeksi 2003 Indices 2002		Species
	število number	masa mass (kg)				število number	masa skupaj mass total	
		skupaj total	povprečna average	število number	masa skupaj mass total			
Ulov v ribnikih za trženje športnega ribolova, skupaj	152034	83400	0,55	100,0	100,0	90,1	97,7	Catch in ponds for commercial recreational fishing, total
Hladnovodne ribe, skupaj	116338,4	36760	0,32	76,5	44,1	83,8	97,2	Coldwater fish, total
šarenka	112585,4	35544	0,32	74,1	42,6	81,1	94,1	Rainbow trout
druge ribe	3753	1216	0,32	2,5	1,5	...	...	Other salmonoides
Toplovodne ribe, skupaj	35695	46640	1,31	23,5	55,9	119,3	98,1	Warmwater fishes, total
krap	21158	41953	1,98	13,9	50,3	104,2	97,5	Common carp
ščuka	110	331	3,01	0,1	0,4	36,7	49,5	Northern pike
rdečeoka	2599	339	0,13	1,7	0,4	119,1	167,8	Roach
srebrni koreselj	785	522	0,66	0,5	0,6	24,7	76,3	Prussian carp
smuč	91	242	2,66	0,1	0,3	17,3	24,6	Pike-perch
beli amur	141	930	6,60	0,1	1,1	156,6	154,0	Grass carp
druge ribe	10811	2323	0,21	7,1	2,8	325,2	167,8	Other cyprinides

6. Ribogojstvo, Slovenija, 2003

Fish farming, Slovenia, 2003

Vrsta ribe	Izlov in prodaja Removing and sale			Sestava Structure (%)		Indeksi 2003/2002 Indices 2003/2002			Species
	število number	masa mass (kg)		število number	masa skupaj mass total	število number	masa mass (kg)		
		vsa total	povprečna average				vsa total	povprečna average	
Vzreja, skupaj	3634897	1064768	0,29	100,0	100,0	99,2	98,3	99,1	Fish farming, total
Vzreja hladnovodnih rib									Coldwater fish farming
Tržne ribe, skupaj	3488167	858203	0,25	96,0	80,6	98,4	97,3	98,8	Commercial fish, total
šarenka	3328262	825622	0,25	91,6	77,5	97,4	96,7	99,3	Rainbow trout
potočna postrv	20000	3500	0,18	0,6	0,3	52,6	46,1	87,5	Sea trout
potočna zlatovčica	139905	29081	0,21	3,8	2,7	183,3	156,8	85,6	Brook trout
Vzreja toplovodnih rib									Warmwater fish farming
Tržne ribe, skupaj	146730	206565	1,41	4,0	19,4	123,6	102,9	83,2	Commercial fish, total
krap	116457	159319	1,37	3,2	15,0	125,6	96,6	77,0	Common carp
tolstolobik	5695	26841	4,71	0,2	2,5	93,0	124,4	133,8	Silver carp
beli amur	10555	16415	1,56	0,3	1,5	385,9	172,8	44,8	Grass carp
druge ribe	14023	3990	0,28	0,4	0,4	82,1	83,4	101,6	Other cyprinids

7. Objekti za vzrejo rib, Slovenija, 2003

Production area, Slovenia, 2003

	Število, skupaj Number, total	Hladnovodne ribe Coldwater fish		Toplovodne ribe Warmwater fish		Indeksi Indices 2003 2002	
		število number	prostornina v uporabi (m³) utilized volume (m³)	število number	površina v uporabi (ha) utilized area (ha)	Število, skupaj Number, total	
Ribogojstvo							Fish farming
Vališče	36	30	-	6	-	109,1	Hatchery
Bazen/ribnik za vzrejo mladice	261	235	3048	26	7	76,5	Pond for fingerlings
Bazen/ribnik za matične ribe	36	31	1987	5	4	100,0	Pond for own (parent) fish
Bazen/ribnik za vzrejo tržnih rib	463	439	53734	24	50	102,0	Pond for commercial fish
Ribnik za polikulturo	8	-	-	8	253	100,0	Pond for polyculture
Športni ribolov	229	198	1069	31	21	123,1	Sport fishing
Trženje športnega ribolova	81	11	...	70	258	102,5	Commercial recreational fishing

DELOVNO AKTIVNO PREBIVALSTVO V SLADKOVODNEM RIBIŠTVU IN SEKTORJU RIBIŠTVA, SLOVENIJA, 2003

PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN FRESHWATER FISHING AND FISHERIES SECTOR, SLOVENIA, 2003

1. Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v sladkovodnem ribištju in športnem ribolovu, Slovenija, 2003

Persons in employment in freshwater fishing and angling, Slovenia, 2003

	Skupaj Total	Gospodarske dejavnosti Economic activities		Športni ribolov Angling	Indeksi Indices 2003 2002	
		Ribogojstvo Fish farming	Trženje športnega ribolova Commercial recreational fishing			
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo, skupaj	314	203	39	72	96,0	Persons in employment, total
Zaposlitveni status						Status in employment
zaposlen/a	110	78	13	19	95,7	Employee
samozaposlen/a	93	88	5	-	93,0	Self-employed
pomagajoči/a družinski/a član/ica ali delavec/ka po pogodbi o delu ali za neposredno plačilo	111	37	21	53	99,1	Unpaid family worker, under contract or cash in hand work
Pogostost dela						Frequency of work
polni delovni čas	99	70	9	20	102,1	Full-time
skrajšani delovni čas	45	39	z	z	86,5	Part-time
sezonsko	33	26	z	z	100,0	Seasonal
priložnostno	137	68	23	46	94,5	Occasional
Delo						Job
ribogojec/ka	161	150	-	11	99,4	Fish farmer
čuvaj	27	-	-	27	75,0	Fish-warden
delavec/ka v ribniku za trženje športnega ribolova	23	-	23	-	92,0	Worker in commercial recreational fishing
drugo	103	53	16	34	99,0	Other
Spol						Sex
moški	247	156	30	61	94,3	Male
ženski	67	47	9	11	103,1	Female

2. Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v sektorju ribištva²⁾, Slovenija, 2003Persons in employment in fishery sector²⁾, Slovenia, 2003

	Sektor, skupaj Sector, total	Ribištvo, skupaj Fishing, total	Ribištvo / Fishing			Proizvod- nja ribjih izdelkov Processing fish products	Indeksi Indices 2003 2002 Sektor, skupaj Sector, total	
			morsko ribištvo marine fishing	akvakultura / aquaculture				
				kopenske vode inland waters	marikultura mariculture			
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo, skupaj	623	386	132	242	12	237	96,4	Persons in employment, total
Zaposlitveni status								Status in employment
zaposlen/a	366	129	35	91	3	237	93,4	Employees
samozaposlen/a, pomagajoči/a družinski/a član/ica, delavec/ka po pogodbi o delu ali za neposredno plačilo	257	257	97	151	9	-	133,2	Self-employed Unpaid family workers, work contracts or cash in hand work
Trajanje dela								Permanency
nedoločen čas	530	334	122	204	8	196	92,0	Permanent
določen čas	92	52	10	38	4	40	133,3	Temporary
neznano	1	-	-	-	-	1	100,0	Unknown
Pogostost dela								Frequency of work
polni delovni čas	403	166	81	79	6	237	96,9	Full-time
skrajšani delovni čas, sezonsko ali priložnostno delo	220	220	51	163	6	-	95,7	Part-time or seasonal or occasional

2) Dejavnosti, ki so vključene v sektor ribištva so določene s strani Eurostata. Podatki o delovno aktivnih osebah v dejavnosti proizvodnje ribjih izdelkov (SKD 15.20) 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 are taken over from Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP).



3. Vložek dela v gospodarskih dejavnostih ribištva v polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDM), Slovenija, 2003

Labour input in fishing economic activities in annual work units, Slovenia, 2003

	Število oseb Number of persons	PDM AWU	Indeksi / Indices 2003/2004	
Skupaj	386	271	98,9	Total
Morski gospodarski ribolov	132	111	99,1	Marine fishing, economic activity
Akvakultura, skupaj	254	160	98,8	Aquaculture, total
Vzreja v kopenskih vodah	242	151	100,7	Fish farming in inland water
Marikultura	12	9	75,0	Mariculture

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, etc)
- 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 ter o delovno aktivnem prebivalstvu v teh dejavnostih in dejavnostih, ki so vključene v sektor ribištvo. Ta 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 ribištvo, 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 s proizvodnjo ribjih izdelkov.

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 dejavnosti proizvodnje ribjih izdelkov (SKD 15.20) smo prevzeli 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 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 the employment in the fishery sector, the observation units are all employed and self-employed persons who are at least 15 years old and are not retired, who have a compulsory pension and health insurance, have an employment contract and work in Slovenia in enterprises or are owners of enterprises engaged in the processing and preserving of fish and fish products.

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 activity of processing and preserving of fish and fish products (NACE 15.20) 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, ki se ukvarja z vzreje ribjega zaroda za prodajo ali s prodajo konzumnih rib ali pa z vzrejo rib za lastne potrebe, če je masa vzrejenih konzumnih 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 tržijo tudi ribe iz teh ribnikov, te 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-gojitvenih 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) in proizvodnja ribjih izdelkov.

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.

Kot **prodajo** upoštevamo ribe, ki so bile prodane v ribogojnih obratih ali s trženjem športnega ribolova.

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

Površina ribiškega okoliša je površina športnoribolovnih in varstvenih voda ter 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.

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

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 krmljenjem. Bazen je v ribogojstvu proizvodni objekt.

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 in 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) and processing and preserving of fish and fish products.

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.

Sale refers to 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 the only area of the facilities that are under water.

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.

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 Fahrhad 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)

Kot delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v proizvodnji ribjih izdelkov upoštevamo vse zaposlene osebe, ki so obvezno pokojninsko in zdravstveno zavarovane oziroma so v delovnem razmerju na območju Republike Slovenije in so 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 prejemajo 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 v lanskem letu opravljenih delovnih ur in ustreznih 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 1 800 delovnih ur.

V kategorijo »**polni delovni čas**« so vključene osebe, ki so delale več kot 1 620 ur ali 90 % od 1 800 ur.

V kategorijo »**skrajšani delovni čas**« so vključene osebe, ki so delale celo leto in opravile 30 %–90 % ur od 1 800 ur.

V kategorijo »**sezonsko**« so vključene osebe, ki opravijo več kot 30 % ur od 1 800 ur v obdobju, krajšem od enega leta.

V kategorijo »**priložnostno**« so vključeni tisti, ki so delali manj kot 30 % od 1 800 ur.

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

Pri osebah, starejših od 65 let, je število ur zmanjšano za 25 %.

Obseg dela izražamo v koeficientih »**polnovrednih delovnih moči**«, to je razmerje med številom ur, letno porabljenih za ribiške dejavnosti, in enoletnim obsegom dela polno zaposlene osebe (1 800 ur), ki ga uporablja statistika delovno aktivnega prebivalstva.

Persons in employment in the activity of freshwater fishing are all persons older than 15 years who 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, Fahrhad 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 activity are all employed and self-employed persons, who have a compulsory pension and health insurance respectively who have an employment contract for working in Slovenia, who are old from 15 years up to retirement. Employment contract could be for fixed or unspecified period of time and according to the frequency of work either full time or part time.

Unpaid family workers (only members of the household) are persons who are formally not employed or self-employed but have in the previous year worked in the family fish farm and/or family pond and who 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 another 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 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.

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.

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.

Objavljanje rezultatov

Letno:

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

KOMENTAR**Športni ribolov**

V Sloveniji je okoli 11 000 hektarjev športnoribolovnih in varstvenih voda. Upravljajo jih Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije in 64 ribiških družen, organiziranih v Ribiški zvezi Slovenije.

Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije in ribiške družine so v letu 2003 v okviru varstveno-gojitvenih dejavnosti vzredili 358 tisoč rib in 2 868 tisoč kosov ribjega zaroda. Iz tega okolja in iz ribogojnic ribiških družen so izlovili 1 336 tisoč rib in jih vložili v športnoribolovne vode in v ribnike za trženje športnega ribolova.

Domači in tuji ribiči so v letu 2003 v športnoribolovnih revirjih ulovili 34 768 kg hladnovodnih in 183 416 kg toplovodnih rib. V primerjavi z ulovom v letu 2002 je bila masa ulovljenih rib manjša za 7 880 kg ali za 3,5 %.

V letu 2003 je v dejavnosti športni ribolov delalo 72 delovno aktivnih oseb. Največji del aktivnosti v ribiških druženih pa je bil opravljen prostovoljno.

Podatki o dejavnostih ribiških družen, ki so se ukvarjale tudi s trženjem rib ali ribjega zaroda oziroma so tržile športni ribolov, so vključeni v poglavje o ribogojstvu in trženju športnega ribolova.

Ribogojstvo in trženje športnega ribolova

V ribogojstvu smo v letu 2003 evidentirali 101 poslovni subjekt. Med njimi je bilo 42 kmetijskih gospodarstev, ki jim je ribogojstvo dopolnilna dejavnost, 25 samostojnih podjetnikov, 7 ribiških družen ter 27 drugih poslovnih subjektov. V 10 ribogojnicah je bila dejavnost ustavljena zaradi gradnje ali adaptacije objektov, zmanjšane pretoka vode ali drugih težav.

V ribogojnicah je bilo v letu 2003 vzrejenih 1 065 ton rib; od tega 858 ton hladnovodnih ali za 2,7 % manj kot v letu 2002 in 207 ton toplovodnih rib ali za 2,9 % več kot v letu poprej. Glavni razlog za manjšo vzrejo hladnovodnih rib je bilo sušno leto, vendar so škodo povzročale tudi ribojede ptice in bolezni rib. Ribogojci so prijavili škodo za približno 37 ton rib.

S trženjem športnega ribolova se je v letu 2003 ukvarjalo 47 poslovnih subjektov. Največ je bilo ribiško-športnih organizacij, vendar še naprej narašča število poslovnih subjektov, ki se ukvarjajo tudi s to dejavnostjo. V ribnikih za trženje športnega ribolova je bilo vzrejenih dodatnih 37 ton hladnovodnih in 47 ton toplovodnih rib in toliko jih je bilo tudi prodanih.

V letu 2003 je bilo skupaj vzrejenih 1 148 ton sladkovodnih rib. Če jim prištejemo še vzrejene morske ribe in školjke, potem je bila masa vseh vzrejenih vodnih živali 1 354 ton, to je za 266 ton več, kot so tehtale ulovljene vodne živali (morski gospodarski ribolov).

Primerjava slovenske akvakulture z akvakulturo drugih držav EU je smiselna le s tistimi, ki imajo približno enako letno pridelavo vodnih živali. Po podatkih Eurostata za leto 2001 je Slovenija v tem pogledu primerljiva

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**Sport fishing**

Slovenia has about 11,000 hectares of waters for sport fishing and protected waters. These waters are managed by the Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia and by 6 angling clubs organised within the Fishing Association of Slovenia.

In 2003, through the custodial and semi-natural breeding activities the Fisheries Research Institute and angling clubs bred 358,000 fish and 2,868,000 pieces of fish fry. 1,336,000 fish which had been bred in this environment or in fish farms of angling clubs were caught and stocked into angling waters and ponds for commercial recreational fishing.

Last year domestic and foreign anglers caught in the areas of the fishing districts 34,768 kg of coldwater and 183,416 kg of warmwater fish. Compared to 2002 the mass of caught fish was down by 7,880 kg or by 3.5%.

In sport fishing there were 72 persons in employment in 2003. The largest part of all angling clubs activities had been performed as volunteers' work.

The data on activities of angling clubs which were also engaged in the production of fish and fish fry for the market or in the commercial recreational fishing activity are included in the chapter of fish farming and commercial recreational fishing.

Fish farming and commercial recreational fishing

In 2003 we recorded 101 fish farming business subjects. Among them there were 42 agricultural holdings with fish farming as a supplementary activity, 25 self-employed persons, 7 angling clubs and 27 other business subjects. In 10 fish farms the activity came to a stand-still because of building or adapting their facilities, reduction of water flow or other difficulties.

In 2003, 1,065 tons of fish were bred in fish farms; of that 858 tons were coldwater fish, which is 2.7% less than in 2002, and 207 tons were warmwater fish, which is 2.9% more than in 2002. The main reason for the decrease of the mass of coldwater fish was aridity but the damage was caused also by predatory birds and fish illnesses. Fish farmers gave notice of damage for about 37 tons of fish.

In 2003, 47 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 were engaged in this activity is still increasing. In ponds for commercial recreational fishing additional 37 tons of coldwater fish and 47 tons of warmwater fish were bred and sold.

In 2003 the total mass of bred freshwater fish was 1,148 tons. If added to bred marine fish and shells, the total mass of all bred water animals amounts to 1,354 tons, which is 266 tons more than the total mass of caught water animals (marine economic fishing).

The comparison of Slovene aquaculture with other EU countries is meaningful only with those countries that had a similar yearly production of bred water animals. According to Eurostat these countries in 2001



z Malto in Slovaško. Dvakrat večjo proizvodnjo pa smo imeli od Estonije in Latvije.

Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo v ribištvu in sektorju ribištvo

V Sloveniji je v letu 2003 v dejavnostih sladkovodnega ribištva delalo 242 delovno aktivnih oseb, od tega 203 v ribogojstvu, 39 pa v dejavnosti trženje športnega ribolova. Med njimi je bilo 56 (ali 23 %) žensk. Povprečna starost delovno aktivnih oseb v ribogojstvu je bila okoli 43 let, v dejavnosti trženje športnega ribolova pa okoli 48 let.

Obseg dela, opravljenega v gospodarskih dejavnostih v ribištvu, izražen v ekvivalentu polnovrednih delovnih moči (PDM), je v letu 2003 znašal 271 PDM. Obseg dela v morskem gospodarskem ribolovu za leto 2003 je znašal 111 PDM, v akvakulturi (sladkovodni in morski vzreji rib in školjk) pa 160 PDM. Ti podatki nam v primerjavi s številami delovno aktivnih oseb med drugim povedo, da je bil delež tistih, ki v letu 2003 niso dosegli enoletnega obsega dela polno zaposlene osebe (1 800 ur), velik v vseh dejavnostih gospodarskega ribolova, bodisi zaradi tega, ker sta jim gospodarski ribolov ali akvakultura dopolnilna dejavnost, bodisi zaradi težav, ki so jih imeli pri opravljanju teh dejavnosti. V primerjavi z obsegom dela, opravljenega v gospodarskem ribištvu, v letu 2002, beležimo v letu 2003 za 1,1 % manj polnovrednih delovnih moči.

were Malta and Slovakia. In 2001 we had two times larger aquaproduction than Estonia and Latvia.

Persons in employment in fishery and the fishery sector

In 2003, 242 persons were engaged in the economic activities of fresh water fishing in Slovenia: of these 203 persons were in paid employment in fish farming and 39 in the activity of commercial recreational fishing. Among them 56 or 23% were women. The average age of all persons in employment in fish farming was about 43 years and in the commercial recreational fishing about 48 years.

The extent of work done in the fisheries economic activities expressed in annual work units (AWU) was 271 AWU. The extent of work in marine fishing in 2003 had the value of 111 AWU, in aquaculture (fish farming in freshwater and marine fish and shell farming) 160 AWU. If these data are compared to the number of persons in employment in all economic activities of fishing, it is obvious that in 2003 there was a huge share of those who did not reach the extent of work done by one fully employed person in one year (1,800 hours). The reason lies in the fact, that the economic fishing or aquaculture could be their supplementary activity or due to problems they had in performing these activities. Compared to 2002, annual work units in the economic fishing decreased by 1.1%.

Sestavila / Prepared by: Enisa Lojović, Andrej Haramina

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