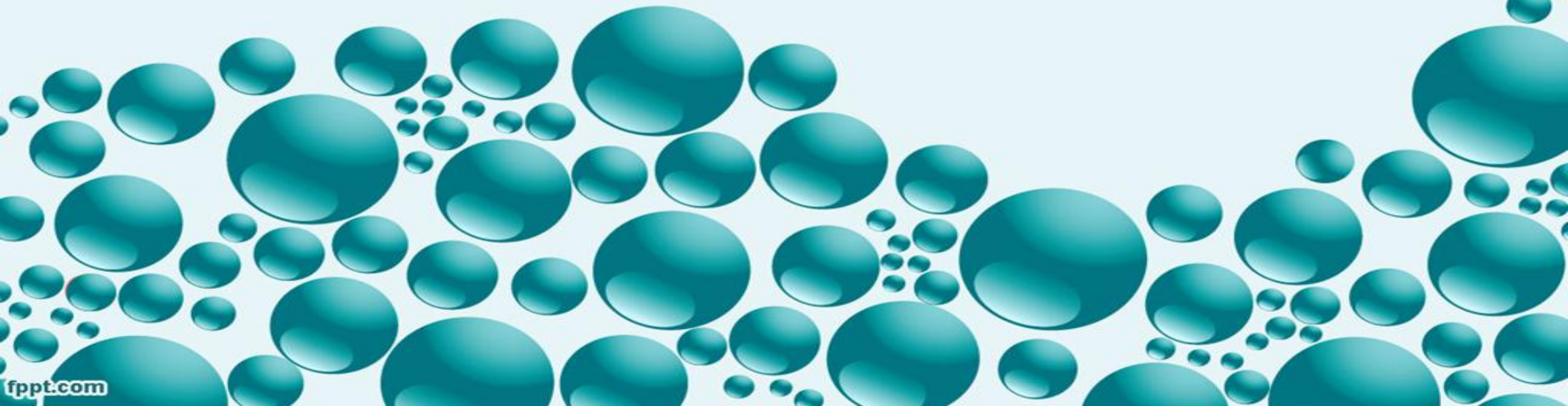


AQUACULTURE IN POLAND

Anna Arwar

Katarzyna Oleszczuk

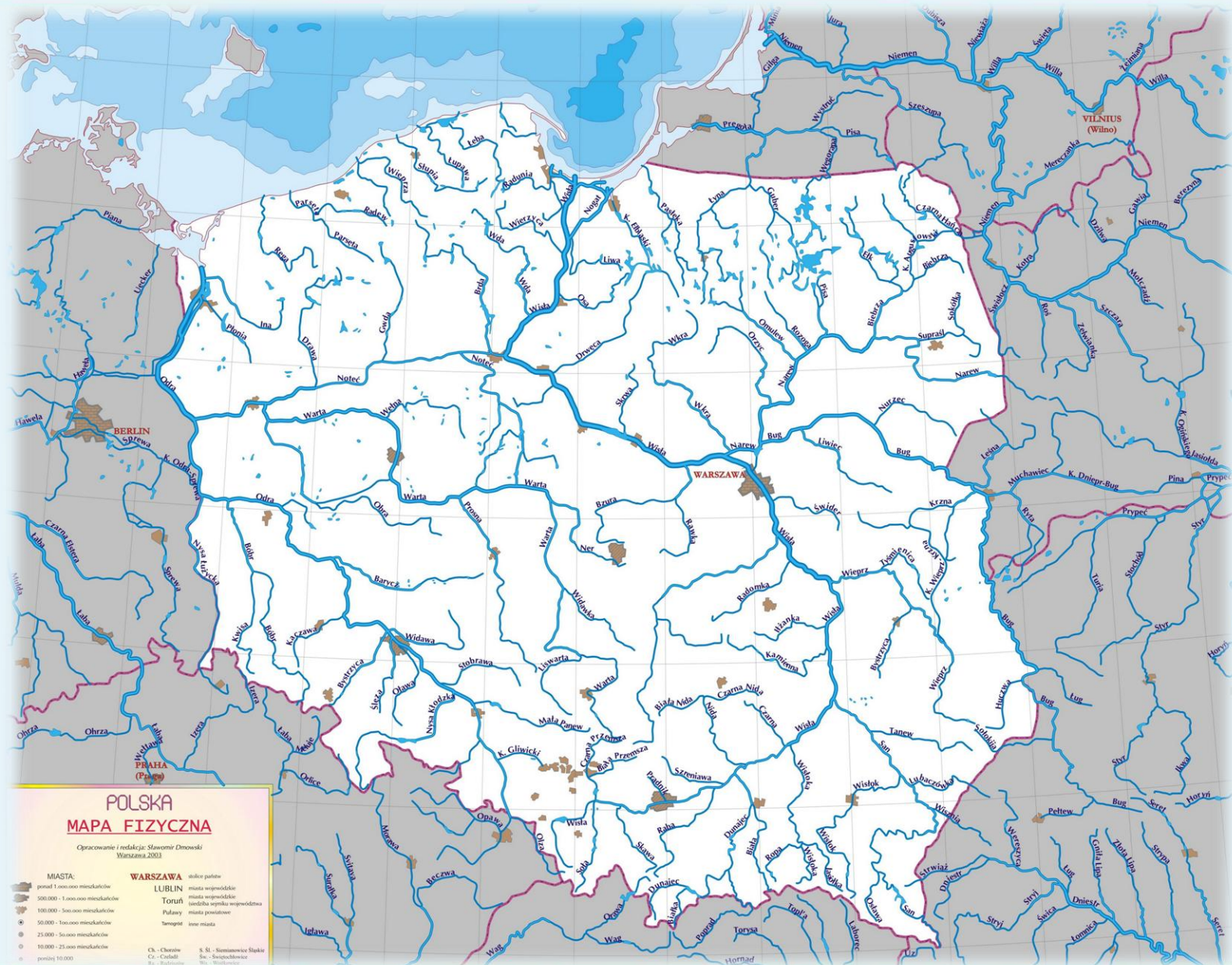


INTRODUCTION

- The total area of Poland 312,679 km²
- Population about 38,5 million people
- Water 3,07% of total area
- Poland has direct access to Baltic Sea
- The Polish Baltic coast is approximately 528 km long
- Poland has a large number of private farms in agricultural sector. The biggest money- makers include dairy products, crop plant production, smoked and fresh fish production and meat production.

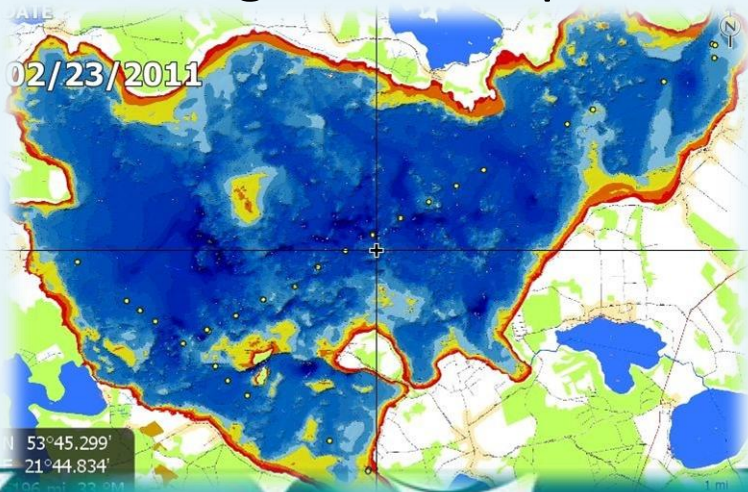


- The longest rivers:
Vistula 1047 km,
Oder 854 km, Warta
808 km (a tributary
of the Oder), Bug
772 km (a tributary
of the Vistula)
- The Vistula and the
Oder flow into the
Baltic Sea



LAKES

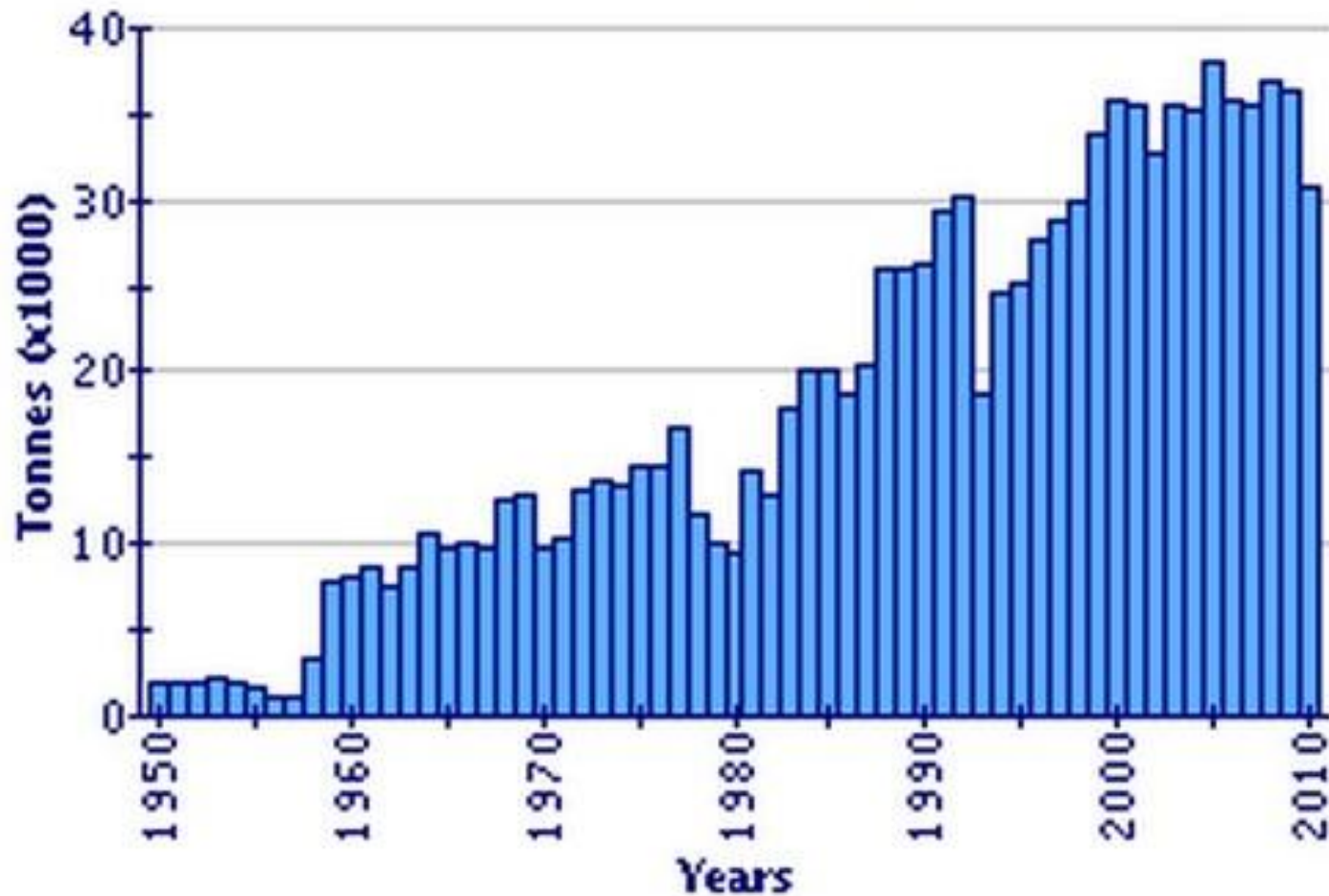
- Poland has one of the highest numbers of lakes in the world. In Europe, only Finland has a greater density of lakes. The biggest areas are Masurian Lake district and Pomerania Lake district, there is also large number of mountain lakes in the Tatras Mountains.
- In Poland there is more than 7000 lakes which are larger than 1 ha.
- The largest are Lake Śniardwy (113,8 km²) and Lake Mamry (104 km²)
- The greatest depth: Lake Hańcza (108,5 m)



AQUACULTURE

- Freshwater aquaculture has a long tradition in Poland. Carp and trout are the most important aquaculture species.
- In 2012, the total national aquaculture production reached 33 226 tonnes, an increase of 14% compared to 2011.
- Fish consumption in 2013 was 12 kg per capita.
- The share of the most important fish species produced in Poland: Carp 60%; Trout 34%; Others (North African Catfish, Sturgeon, Grass Carp, Silver Carp, Bighead Carp) 6%

Reported aquaculture production in Poland (from 1950) (FAO Fishery Statistic)



CARP PRODUCTION

- The total registered area of carp ponds in Poland covers about 70 000 hectares and is the largest among European countries.
- Carp production amounted to 18 000 tones in 2010 and 86% of table carp came from a three-year production system.
- Additional fish species cultivated with carp improve total production. These additional species are used for restocking or consumption. The most important are grass carp, silver carp and bighead carp.



CARP BREEDING

The breeding process is unique in the world and characteristic only for Central and Eastern Europe. The distinctive features are:

- three-year growing period - multiple fish transfers into the ponds of different categories, providing more effective utilization of the natural food,
- harmonious functioning of the whole food chain: from the solar energy at the beginning to the carp on the end,
- big share of the natural food in the diet (benthos, zooplankton), with additional corn feeding (wheat, barley, rye).

The farming procedures are based on the utilization of the biology of carp: natural reproduction, good rate of growth thanks to the combination of natural food with additional corn, wintering at the deep and well oxygenated fish-ponds, specially prepared by fish-breeders.



SEA FISHERIES IN POLAND

The main fish species caught by Polish fishermen in the Baltic Sea are:

- Sprat,



en.wikipedia.pl



www.poland-fish.pl

- Herring,



www.poland-fish.pl

- Cod,

- Flounder,
- Salmon,
- Sea trout.



Catches of those species constitute more than 90% of the total Polish catch in the Baltic Sea. The most economically valuable fish is cod. Most of them are caught for human consumption but also for winter-spring fat.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

I agree that this presentation will be publish on the website of CULS for educational purpose

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