

Technological and Economic Aspects of Consumer Carp Production for Summer Fishing

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Abstract

Marketing concept of consumer carp production in carp fish farms implies adjusting the technology of its farming to meet the needs of the market. Warm-water fish production in the Republic of Croatia is mostly seasonal, thus its supply, as an integral part of the market is directly connected with it. Low fish production per unit of surface in carp fish farms in Croatia (700 kg/ha) directly effects profitability and cost-effectiveness of production which has a negative sign for most producers.

Larger supply of live freshwater fish in autumn-winter season significantly effects the decline of its price on the market which then lowers the producers' income and jeopardizes their business and viability. A total fish farm business could be improved to a certain degree by technological restructuring of the fish farm and introduction of some innovating solutions in consumer carp production for early summer catch. Consumer carp of average ind. mass of 1 589 g/piece was produced by stock density of 530 piece/ha and individual fish mass of 960 g/piece in the stock, feeding by pelleted food with 24% protein by feeders and corn (feeding by hand) in a 1:1 ratio. The yield was 750 kg/ha already at the beginning of July, i.e. in only 75 feeding days. With respect to ichtyomass, daily meal was 1.2-4.0%. A very negative high feeding coefficient of 6.15 was achieved. The cost price of consumer carp, without fixed cost, is 16.13 kn/kg, and its profitability rate 15.25%.

Key words: carp, summer fishing, cost-effectiveness of production

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Tehnološko-ekonomski aspekti proizvodnje konzumnog šarana za ljetni ribolov

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Sažetak

Marketinški koncept proizvodnje konzumnog šarana u šaranskim ribnjacima podrazumijeva prilagođavanje tehnologije njegovog uzgoja potrebama tržišta. Proizvodnja toplovodne ribe u Republici Hrvatskoj, uglavnom je sezonskog karaktera, pa je i njena ponuda, kao značajan element tržišta, izravno vezana za nju. Niska proizvodnja ribe po jedinici površine u šaranskim ribnjacima u RH (700 kg/ha) izravno utječe na ekonomičnost i rentabilnost proizvodnje, koja je kod većine proizvođača s negativnim predznakom.

Veća ponuda žive slatkovodne ribe u sezoni jesen-zima, bitno utječe na pad njene cijene na tržištu, što snižava prihode proizvođačima, čime se dodatno ugrožava njihovo poslovanje i opstojnost. Tehnološkim restrukturiranjem ribnjaka, uvođenjem inovativnih rješenja u proizvodnji konzumnog šarana za ranoljetni izlov, donekle je moguće poboljšati ukupno poslovanje ribnjaka. Gustoćom nasada od 530 kom./ha i individualnom masom ribe od 960 g/kom u nasadu, hranidbom peletiranom hranom od 24% bjelančevina putem hranilica i kukuruzom (ručno hranjenje) u omjeru 1:1, proizveden je konzumni šaran prosječne ind. mase od 1.589 g/kom., s prinosom od 750 kg/ha već na početku srpnja tj., za samo 75 hranidbenih dana. U odnosu na ihtiomasa, dnevni se obrok kretao od 1,2-4,0%. Ostvaren je vrlo negativan visoki hranidbeni koeficijent od 6,15. Cijena koštanja konzumnog šarana, bez fiksnih troškova, iznosi 16,13 kn/kg, a stopa rentabilnosti 15,25%.

Ključne riječi: šaran, ljetni ribolov, ekonomičnost proizvodnje

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