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The current state and perspective of aquaculture in Croatia

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Short introduction

- Area: 56.578 km²
- Population size: 4.124.531
- Sea area: 31.067 km²
- 6.4 km² of marine area for aquaculture
- 155 producers: 4 tuna, 28 finfish, 123 shellfish
- 400 locations



National Growth Objectives (2014-2020)

- **Production volume** from 13,916 tonnes (2012) to 24,050 tonnes in **2020 (73% increase)**
- **Production value** from 78 million euro to 181 million euro in **2023 (142% increase)**
- Freshwater fish farming **43.7% increase** in volume **by 2020**
- Marine fish farming **98.3% increase** in volume **by 2020**
- Mollusc farming **58.7% increase** in volume **by 2020**

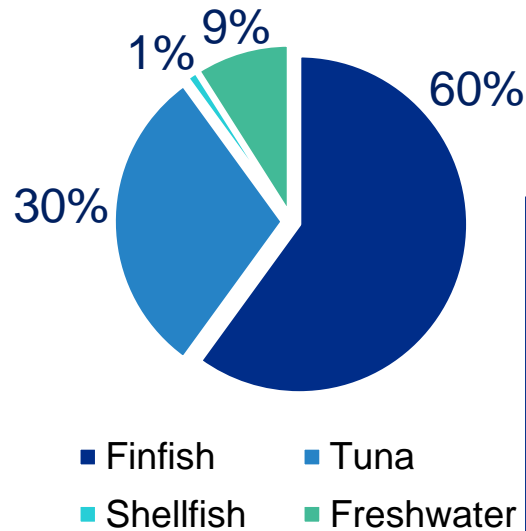
Croatian aquaculture production 2018

Species	Quantity (t)
European sea bass (<i>D. labrax</i>)	6,220
Sea bream (<i>S. aurata</i>)	5,591
Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>T. thynnus</i>)	3,227
Meagre (<i>A. regius</i>)	808
FINFISH TOTAL	15,846
European flat oyster (<i>O. edulis</i>)	54
Mediterranean mussel (<i>M. galloprovincialis</i>)	882
SHELLFISH TOTAL	936
MARINE AQUACULTURE TOTAL	16,782
Common carp (<i>C. carpio</i>)	1,959
Rainbow trout (<i>O. mykiss</i>)	336
Other freshwater species	604
FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE TOTAL	2,899
AQUACULTURE TOTAL	19,681

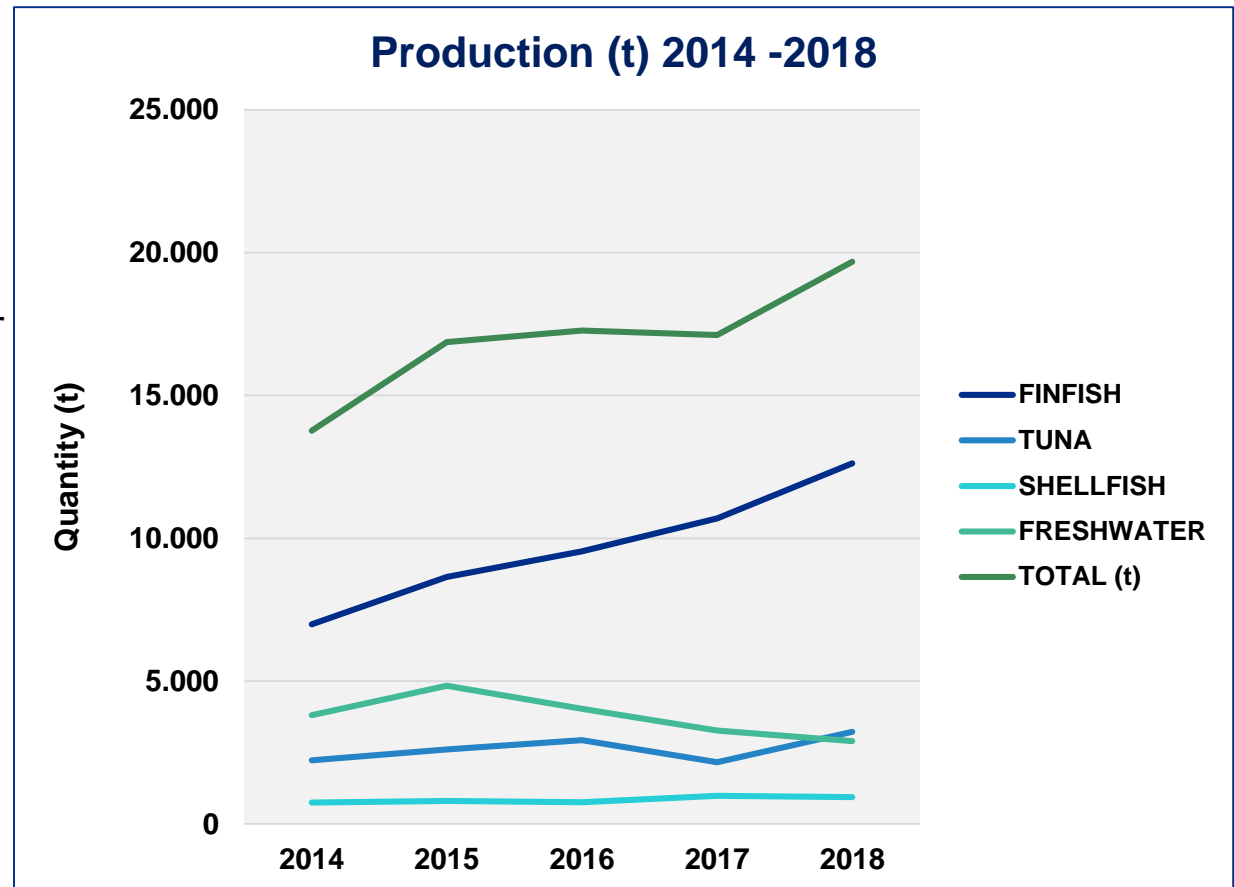


European sea bass, sea bream and Atlantic bluefin tuna

Croatian production value 2018 and comparison 2014 - 2018



- Total value 2018:
120 mil. €

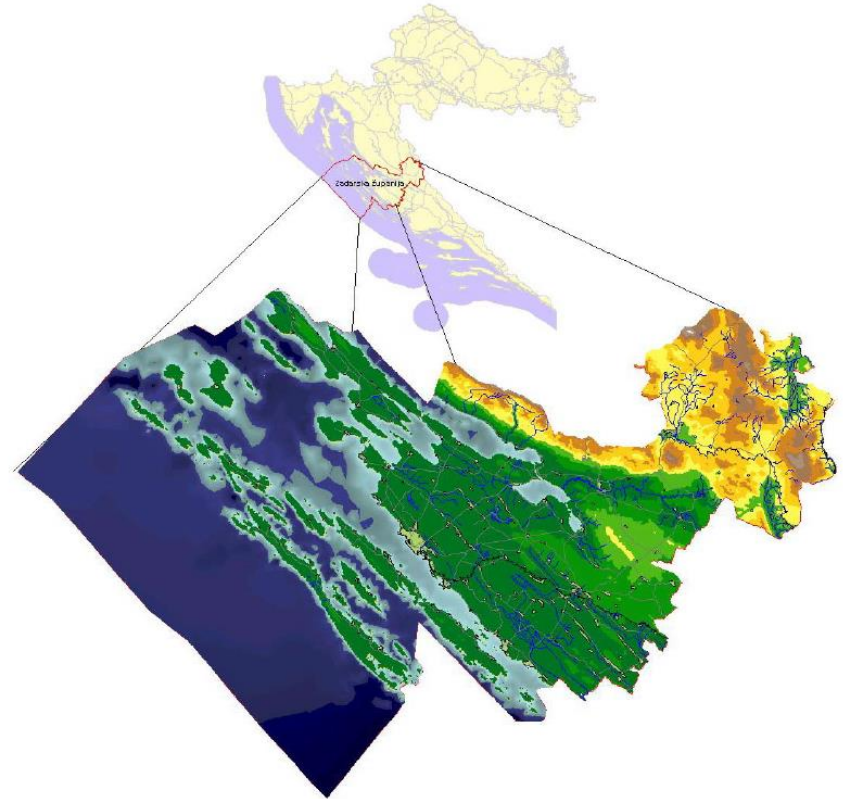


Response to the strategic guidelines

- **Objective 1:** Strengthen the **social, business and administrative environment** for aquaculture development
- **Objective 2:** **40% increase in the total production** while adhering to the principles of economic, social and ecological **sustainability**
- **Objective 3:** Improvement of the **perception** and **increase in the national consumption** of aquaculture products

Best practices

- **Integrated Coastal Zone Management:** determining the possible locations for marine farming and integration into the local marine spatial plan - the case of **Zadar County**
- **Impact assessment of marine aquaculture on the environment:** special procedures introduced to marine farming sites
- A **unified procedure for aquaculture permitting** has been developed



Source: Study on the use and protection of the sea in the Zadar County, in Croatian

Priorities

- 1) **Simplification** of legal framework and administration
- 2) Spatial placement of the activity and **spatial planning** – establishing new locations
- 3) Environment and nature – **environmental sustainability and resource efficiency**
- 4) Health of organisms in farming –epidemiological zoning and protocols for **disease control and prevention**
- 5) Market and competitiveness – better market position; **diversification** (new species and new products)
- 6) Perception and communication – **branding**, effective planning and domestic consumption increase
- 7) Education and employment – knowledge and **social sustainability**



Source: www.cromaris.hr

Mussel and oyster farms

- Traditional farming technology of floating parks
- Based entirely on the collection of immature bivalves
- Oyster farming in the Mali Ston Bay (**Special Nature Reserve**) - a challenge for adding greater value to the final product and developing a specific marketing strategy
- Mussel farming requires implementation of new technologies
- Ecological farming



Relevant projects at IZOR

- BICRO project 2011 **Shell guardian**: using non-destructive acoustic technology to alter fish predatory behaviour on mussel farms
- Currently active: Monitoring predation at Mali Ston Bay and performing targeted experimental fishing of sea bream at mussel and oyster farms



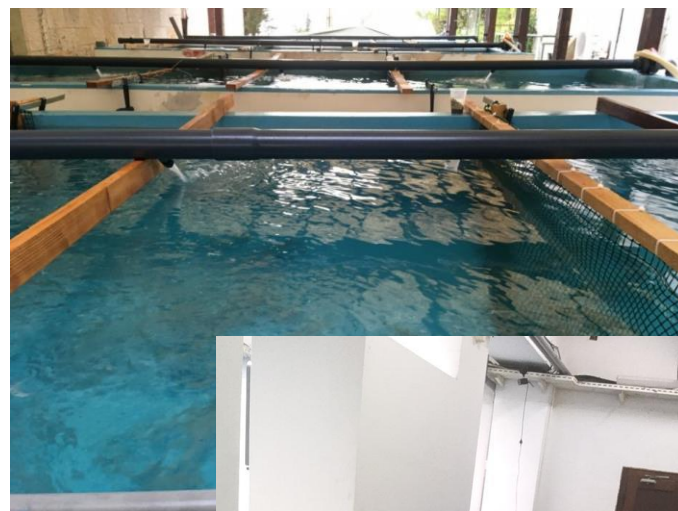
AquaPop (Aquaculture impact on wild marine populations) (2015 – 2019)

- Expansion of marine farming sites raised the concern of potentially adverse impacts on wild populations and ecosystem
- To better understand the complexity of aquaculture impacts on the native populations, this project employed **cutting edge instrumental and genetic approaches** to **support aquaculture activity and management**, as well as the **protection of marine environment**



Interreg AdriAquaNet (Enhancing Innovation and Sustainability in Adriatic Aquaculture) (2019 – 2021)

- In the recent years, research has shown that farmed fish can grow more resistant to pathogens and environmental stress by changing its feeding.
- By **designing** and **testing new feeds**, we aim at addressing a number of understandable doubts of consumers about the quality of farmed fish.
- Furthermore, by introducing new technology to extract **biofuel** for the wastes accumulating in cages, farms will be able to keep clean their local waters and obtain energy for operating their installations.



Thank you for your attention!

