

MODUL 2 SYLLABUS

Izradili UNIDU – University of Dubrovnik

MODUL 2. ODBAČENE VRSTE U RIBARSTVU I PREDLOŽENE METODE ZA SMANJENJE

AUTORI

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STRUKTURA ZA RAZVOJ SILABUSA MODULA

Sadržaj nastavnog plana bit će dodan na web stranicu kao "prikaz" modula kako bi se informirali potencijalni student/polaznici.

RAZLOZI ODABIRA MODULA

Motivacija za ovaj modul je pružiti znanje o odbačenim vrstama u ribarstvu i metodama za njihovo smanjenje. Odbačaji se događaju jer ribolovne metode i oprema nisu potpuno selektivni ili zato što su ribari pod pritiskom da ulove više ciljanih vrsta nego što mogu plasirati na tržištu. Sadržaj ovog modula usklađen je sa Zajedničkom ribarstvenom politikom i promjenama u obvezi s iskrcavanjem, koja zahtijeva da ribari bilježe, iskrcaju i evidentiraju sve ulove podložne kvotama. Implementacija CFP-a donijet će značajne operativne promjene za europske flote i upravljanje ribarstvom, a ribari će morati surađivati kako bi pronašli rješenja. Modul ističe dvije glavne kategorije alata za smanjenje odbačaja: pametnije korištenje dostupnih kvota unutar ukupnog dopuštenog ulova (TAC) i povećane mjere selektivnosti i izbjegavanja.

RASPON AKTIVNOSTI

sljedeće aktivnosti u nastavi i učenju Bit će prilagođene i korištene:

- Presentacija
- Pitanja
- Analize slučaja
- Samostalno učenje (čitajte nastavni program i ppt.)

ISHODI UČENJA

Definirani su sljedeći ishodi učenja za modul:

- Polaznik posjeduje znanje o:
 - problemu odbačene ribe
 - statusu mediteranskog ribarstva
 - karakteristikama glavnih komercijalnih vrsta
 - metodama smanjivanja odbacivanja

- izradi plana dobrog gospodarenja u ribarstvu
- Polaznik posjeduje vještine:
 - Sudjelovanja u raspravama koje se odnose na problem odbacivanja
- Polaznik posjeduje kompetencije:
 - identificiranja problema u ribarstvu
 - primjene metoda za smanjivanja odbacivanja
 - implementiranja plana upravljanja radi održivosti

SADRŽAJ MODULA

Odbačaj, dio ulova koji se ne zadržava na brodu i može uključivati ciljane vrste ili druge komercijalne i nekomercijalne vrste koje se odbacuju mrtve ili žive u more, predstavljaju globalni problem. Ovaj modul pruža pregled odbačenih vrsta u ribarstvu i predložene metode za njihovo smanjenje u Mediteranu, uz pregled najboljih praksi iz drugih područja. Modul je podijeljen u četiri poglavlja, počevši s uvodom u temu koji objašnjava problem odbačaja, zatim s poglavljem o Mediteranu koje opisuje stanje ribarstva i glavne razloge za odbacivanje u tom području. Treće poglavlje se bavi vrstama odbačaja i propisima, ističući različite vrste ribolova: pridno kočarenje, lov plivaricom i mali ribolov. Glavni dio ovog poglavlja bavi se karakteristikama glavnih komercijalnih ribljih vrsta u Mediteranu, s posebnim isticanjem razlika u turskom ribarstvu. Zadnje poglavlje predstavlja metode za smanjenje odbačaja, objašnjavajući ograničenja opreme, privremeno zatvaranje ribolovnih područja, zabrane iskrcaja premalih riba i zabrane odbacivanja – obveza iskrcaja, kao i planove upravljanja odbačajima za Sredozemno more te primjere dobre prakse.

MODUL UKLJUČUJE

Modul obuhvaća pregled:

- Statusa mediteranskog ribarstva
- Problema odbacivanja pri korištenju različitih ribarskih alata
- Karakteristika glavnih komercijalnih vrsta riba
- Metoda za smanjenje odbačaja
- Plana za upravljanje za mediteransko ribarstvo

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FORMAT OCJENJIVANJA

IQuiz

RIJEČNIK

BYCATCH: Fish other than the primary target species that are caught incidentally to the harvest of those species. Bycatch may be retained or discarded.

CATCH: The total number (or weight) of fish caught by fishing operations. Catch includes all fish killed by the act of fishing, not just those landed.

DISCARD: The part of the catch that is not retained on board, which may include target species or any other commercial and noncommercial species that are returned to the sea dead or alive

LANDINGS: The number or weight of fish offloaded at a dock by fishermen. Landings are reported at the locations where fish are brought to shore.

MONITORING: The collection of fishery information for the purposes of science, including setting catch limits, assessing stocks and ensuring accountability, including catch accounting and enforcing fishery regulations.

MORTALITY: A measurement of the rate of the death of fish, resulting from several factors but mainly predation and fishing.

MULTI-SPECIES FISHERY: A fishery in which more than one species is caught at the same time. Because of the imperfect selectivity of most fishing gear, most fisheries are “multi-species.” The term is often used to refer to fisheries where more than one species is intentionally sought and retained.

NON-TARGET SPECIES: Species not specifically targeted as a component of the catch but which may be incidentally captured.

QUOTA: The maximum number of fishes that can be legally landed in a time period. Quota can apply to the total fishery or an individual fisherman's share under a catch share program.

SELECTIVITY: Ability to target and capture fish by size and species during harvesting operations, allowing by catch of juvenile fish and non-target species to escape unharmed.

STOCK: A part of a fish population usually with a particular migration pattern, specific spawning grounds and subject to a distinct fishery. A fish stock may be treated as a total or a spawning stock. Total stock refers to both juveniles and adults, either in numbers or by weight, while spawning stock refers to the numbers or weight of individuals that are old enough to reproduce.

TARGET SPECIES: Those species primarily sought by fishermen in a particular fishery. There may be primary as well as secondary target species.

TOTAL ALLOWABLE CATCH (TAC): The annual recommended or specified regulated catch for a species or species group.

POVEZNICE NA KORISNE WEB STRANICE

- <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/studies/>
- <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/fr/c/CA4914EN/>



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