

A PROFILE OF TURKEY'S FISHERIES IN 2006

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SUMMARY

Turkey has been known as a country of fishery products since ancient times. She is situated on the two continents: Asia and Europe and surrounded by four seas on three sides. The Black Sea (North), the Aegean Sea (West) and Mediterranean (South). The Black Sea is the most productive among its territorial seas in term of available nutrient and all fish. It is followed by the Marmara Sea, Aegean Sea and Mediterranean Sea.

RÉSUMÉ

La Turquie est connue pour être un pays de produits halieutiques depuis l'ancien temps. Elle est située sur les deux continents, l'Asie et l'Europe, et est entourée de quatre mers sur trois côtés. La Mer Noire (au nord), la Mer Egée (à l'ouest) et la Méditerranée (au sud). La Mer Noire est la mer territoriale la plus productive en termes d'éléments nutritifs disponibles et de poissons. Elle est suivie de la Mer de Marmara, la Mer Egée et la Méditerranée.

RESUMEN

Desde la Antigüedad Turquía es un país conocido por sus productos pesqueros. Está situado entre dos continentes, Asia y Europa, y está rodeado por cuatro mares en tres de sus lados: el mar Negro (Norte), el mar Egeo (Oeste) y el Mar Mediterráneo (Sur). El mar Negro es el más productivo dentro de las aguas territoriales de Turquía en términos de nutrientes disponibles y de todos los peces. Le siguen el mar de Marmara, el mar Egeo y el mar Mediterráneo.

KEYWORDS

Turkish fishery, Turkey production, fleet, fishing vessel

1. Introduction

Turkey's total fishery production reached 662 thousand tons in 2006, including marine, inland and aquaculture fishing. The production has increased 21.5 % with respect to 2005. Increase in catches and aquaculture was 25 % and 9 % respectively with respect to the previous year (**Table 1**).

Due to the rich freshwater resources that consist of 177 km of rivers, 1 million ha of natural lakes, inland fishery has always had a large production potential with respect to variety (**Tables 2 and 3, Figure 1**).

In 2005, 70 % of the total fish was caught from the Black Sea, followed by the Marmara, Aegean and Mediterranean Seas. Marine fishery is by far the most important segment within the sector. In 2005 the total marine catch was 380 thousand tons (**Table 1**).

There are number of species which catch in the surround Turkish Seas as you see below.

Black Sea = 163

Sea of Marmara = 200

Aegean Sea = 300

Mediterranean Sea = 540

But only a few have economic value in the fisheries market economy.

Some of fish have economic value in fisheries market in Turkey.

Anchovy (*Engrailus encrasicolus*)
Horse mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus*)
Chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*)
Pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*)
Whiting (*Merlangius merlangius*)
Mullet (*Mugil spp.*)
Sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*)
Sea bream (*Sparus auratus*)
Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*)

In Turkey anchovies always take the lion's share of the total catch volume. It retains its popularity as the most common fish caught in the Black Sea and enormous contribution to the Black Sea coast's economy. In 2006 more than half (51.2%) of the total fish harvest, which was 210 thousand tons, was derived from anchovies (**Figure 2**).

Atlantic bonito (7.2%), pilchard (3.8%), horse mackerel (3.4%), whiting (2.2%), grey mullet (2.1%) are the other most caught species and their share in the total was more than 23 % in total marine fish catches (**Figure 2**).

Aquaculture is one of the fastest growing sectors in Turkey. Total aquaculture production for 1986 and 2006 was 3075 tons and 128 943 tons respectively. The contribution of aquaculture production to total fish supply has also rapidly increased from 0.5 % in 1986 to 19.4 % in 2006 (**Table 1**).

The main species cultured are rainbow trout, sea bream, sea bass, and to a lesser extent sea trout and mussels. Inland fisheries takes a 6.6 % share of total fish production. The total inland production was 44082 tons in 2006. The most important species are trout, common carp and grey mullet (**Figure 3**).

2. References

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Table 1. Total Fisheries Production, 1985-2006 (m).

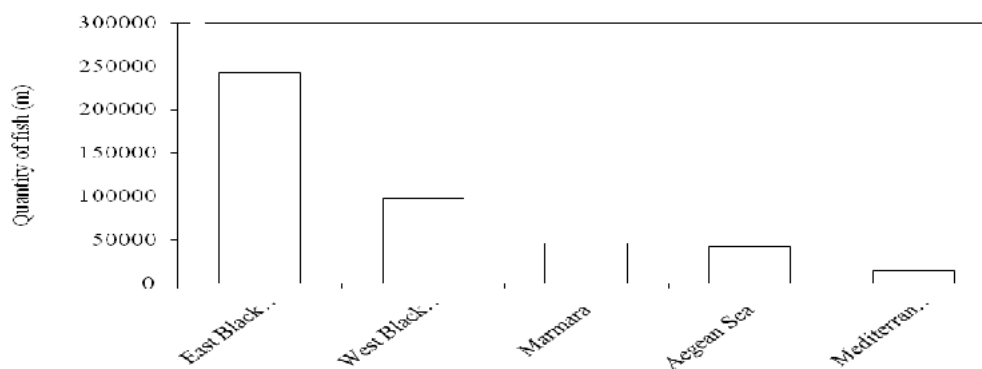
Years	Freshwaters Fish (m)	Marine Fish Inc.shellfish,crust.,mollus (m)	Aquaculture (m)	Total (m)
1985	45 471	532 602	-----	578 073
1986	40 280	539 565	3 075	582 920
1987	41 760	582 853	3 300	627 913
1988	48 500	623 404	4 100	676 004
1989	42 833	409 929	4 354	457 116
1990	37 315	342 017	5 782	385 114
1991	39 401	317 425	7 835	364 661
1992	40 370	304 766	9 210	354 346
1993	41 573	502 031	12 438	556 044
1994	42 838	542 328	15 998	601 104
1995	44 983	582 610	21 607	649 200
1996	42 202	474 243	33 201	549 646
1997	50 460	404 350	45 450	500 260
1998	54 500	432 700	56 700	543 900
1999	50 190	523 634	63 000	636 824
2000	42 824	460 521	79 031	582 376
2001	43 323	484 410	67 244	594 977
2002	43 938	522 744	61 165	627 847
2003	44 698	463 074	79 943	587 715
2004	45 585	504 897	94 010	644 492
2005	46 115	380 381	118 277	544 773
2006	44 082	409 945	128 943	661 991

Table 2. Fishery Resources of Turkey.

Category	Name of Sea	Coast line in km
Marine Resources	Black Sea	1 695
	Sea of Marmara	927
	Aegean Sea	2 805
	Mediterranean	1 577
	Bosphorus	90
	Dardenelles	172
	Islands	1 067
Freshwater Resources	Natural Lakes	906 118 ha
	Reservoir Lakes	378 742 ha
	Aquaculture ponds	155 00 ha
	Rivers	177 714 km

Table 3. Number of fishing vessels by region and operation type, 2006.

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Trawler</i>	<i>Purse seiner</i>	<i>Carrier vessel</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Black Sea	231	199	103	6 865	7 398
Marmara Sea	134	187	51	2 580	2 952
Aegean Sea	122	112	35	5 614	5 883
Mediterranean	238	45	13	1 900	2 196
Total	725	543	202	15 959	18 429

**Figure 1.** Catch of sea fish by sea products in different region, 2006 (m).

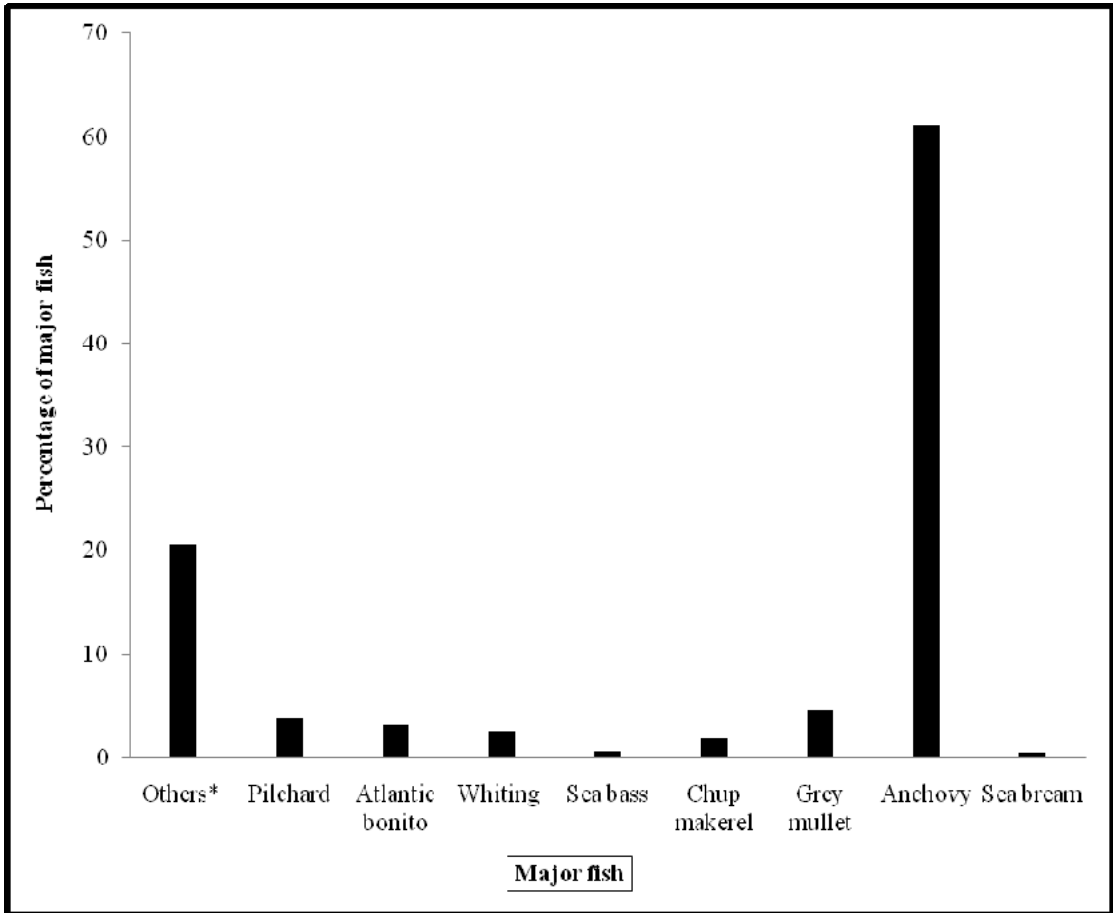


Figure 2. Major Captured Fish in Turkey, 2006.

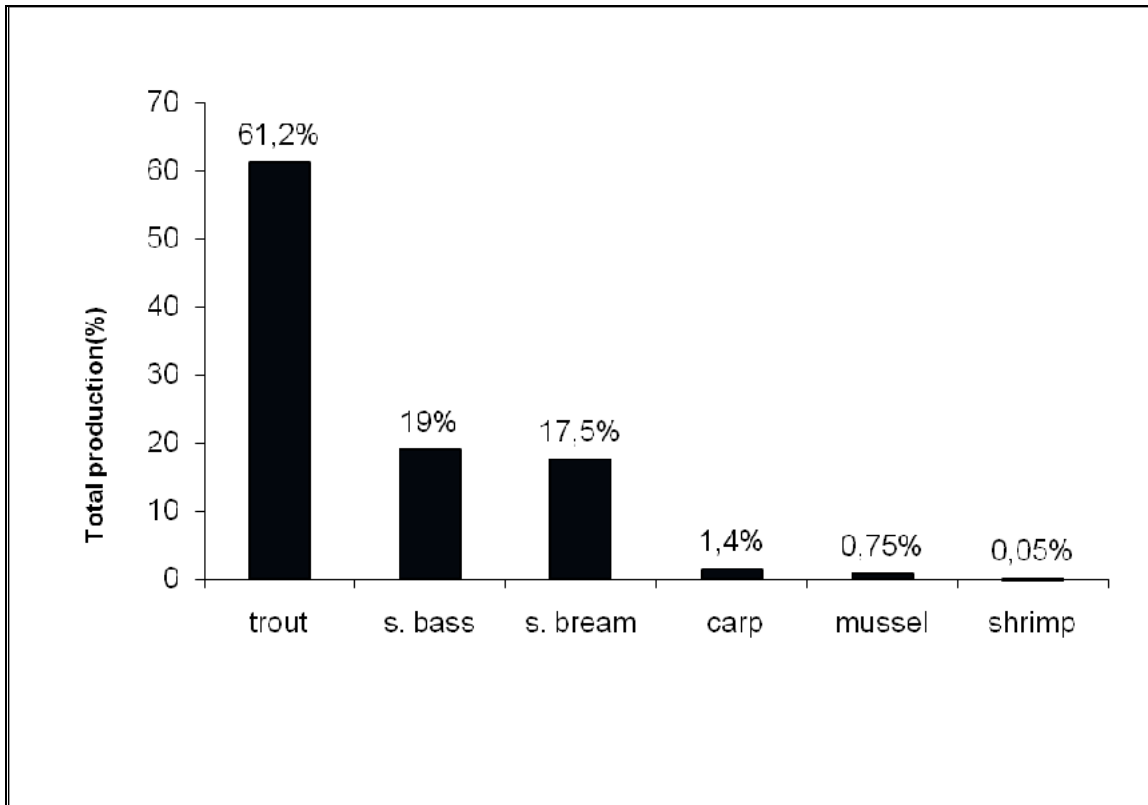


Figure 3. Relative Aquaculture production by species in Turkey (2006).