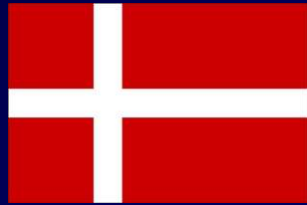


SUStainable AQUaculture and the environment (SUSAQ) The Baltic Region - Good Practice Workshop



Aquaculture in freshwater ponds in Poland – the way to protect environment

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Freshwater fisheries in Poland – general information

- The total area of inland waters in Poland is approximately **600 000 ha**, of which:
 - **lakes** - almost **300 000 ha**
 - **rivers and streams** - **140 000 ha**
 - **fish ponds** – more than **55 000 ha**
 - **dam reservoirs** - **55 000 ha**
 - **other waters** - **40 000 ha** (oxbow lakes, gravel pits ...).
- Inlandwater fisheries in Poland comprises:
 - **fish farming and fish breeding** (aquaculture);
 - **sustainable use of living freshwater resources** (captures + enhancing).
- Production of freshwater species from inland fisheries amount more than **50 000 t**, of which are:
 - **caught: 15 000 t** (**3-4 ths. t** - commercial, **10-15 ths. t** - recreational),
 - **farmed: 35 000 t** (carp **15 -18 ths. t**, trout **12-15 ths. t**, others **3 ths. t**).

Types of aquaculture

marine aquaculture



brackish water aquaculture



fresh water aquaculture



Ponds - artificial water bodies (installations) built for fish production

Pond fish farming might be divided in two main groups:

intensive farming – seeks to produce a maximum fish in a minimum of water



extensive farming – where obtaining a quantity of fish corresponds to natural productivity of pond

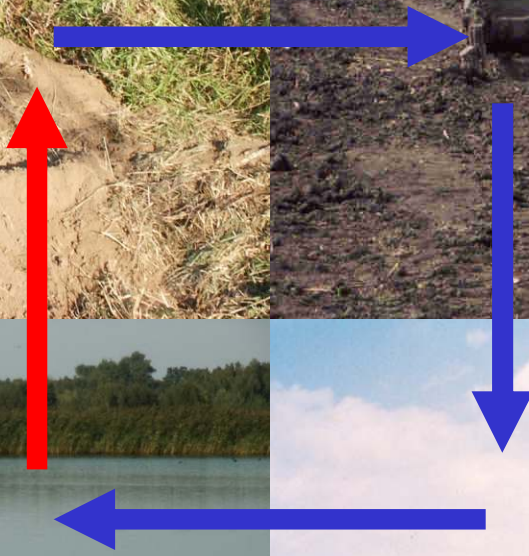


Extensive pond aquaculture

traditional and „modern”



Ponds are usually built on low value lands



Ponds – located in different places – are very important components for every landscape as reservoirs of water

woodland



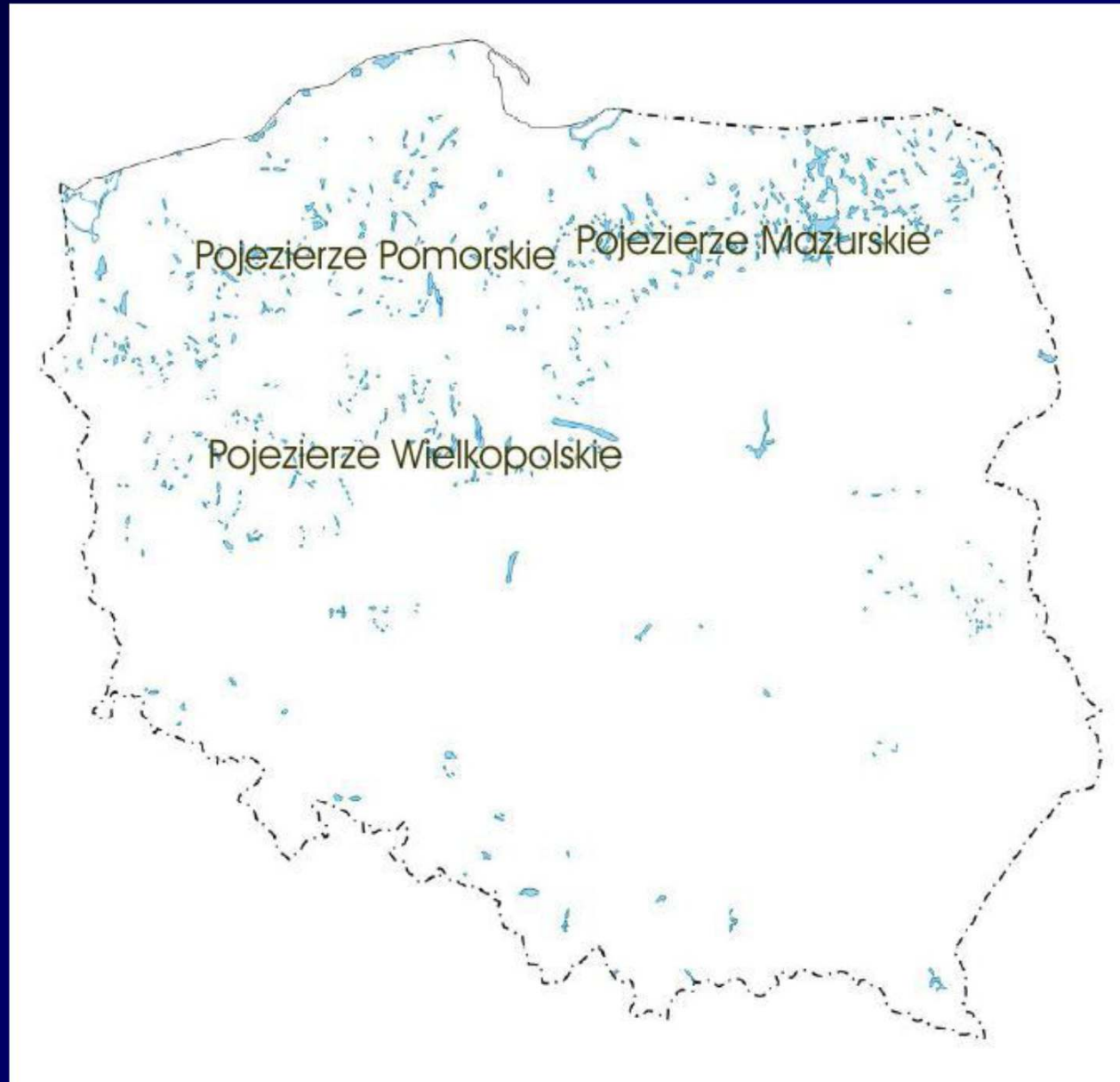
agrarian landscape



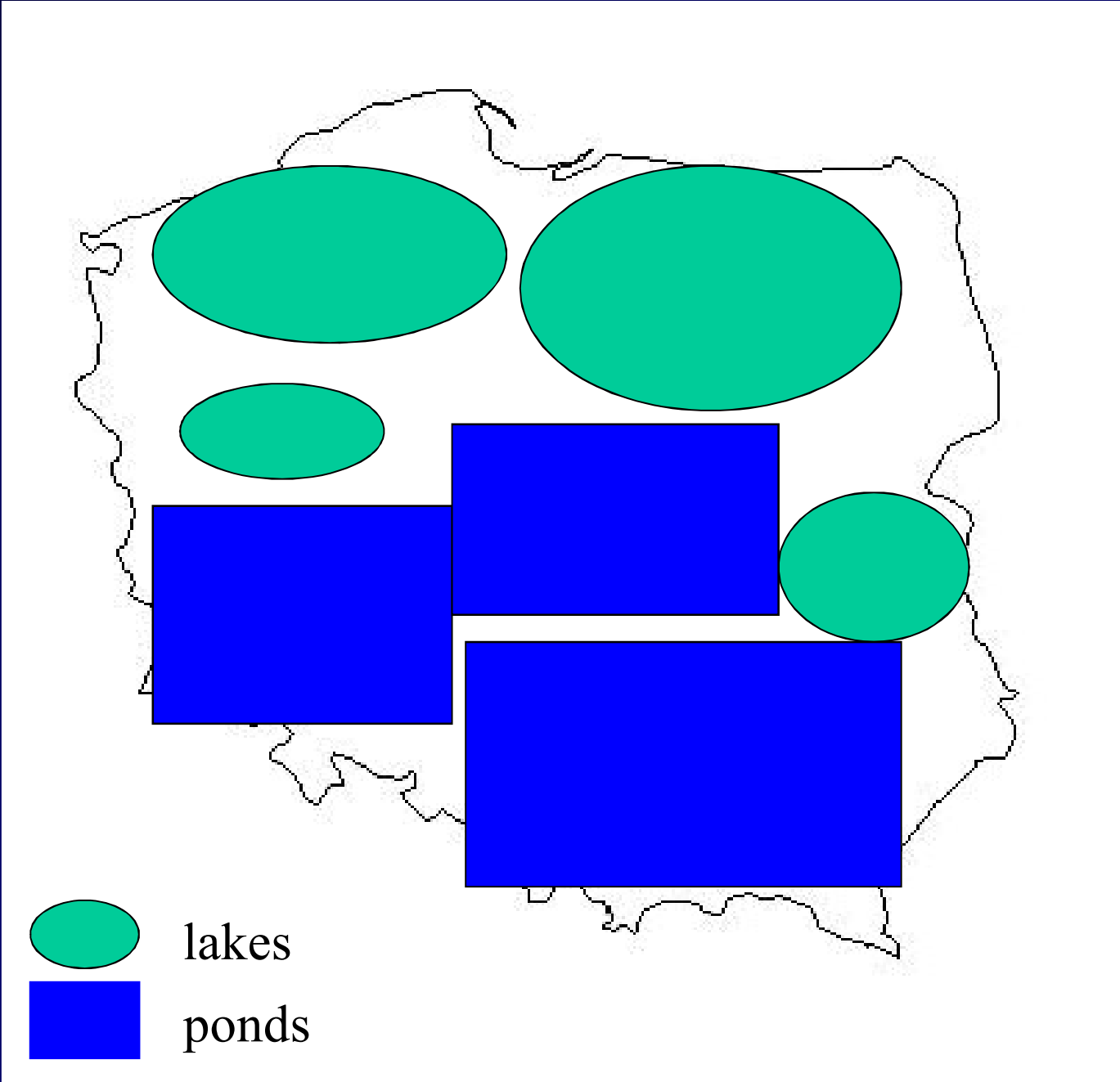
grassland



Ponds - usually are supplementary to natural water bodies



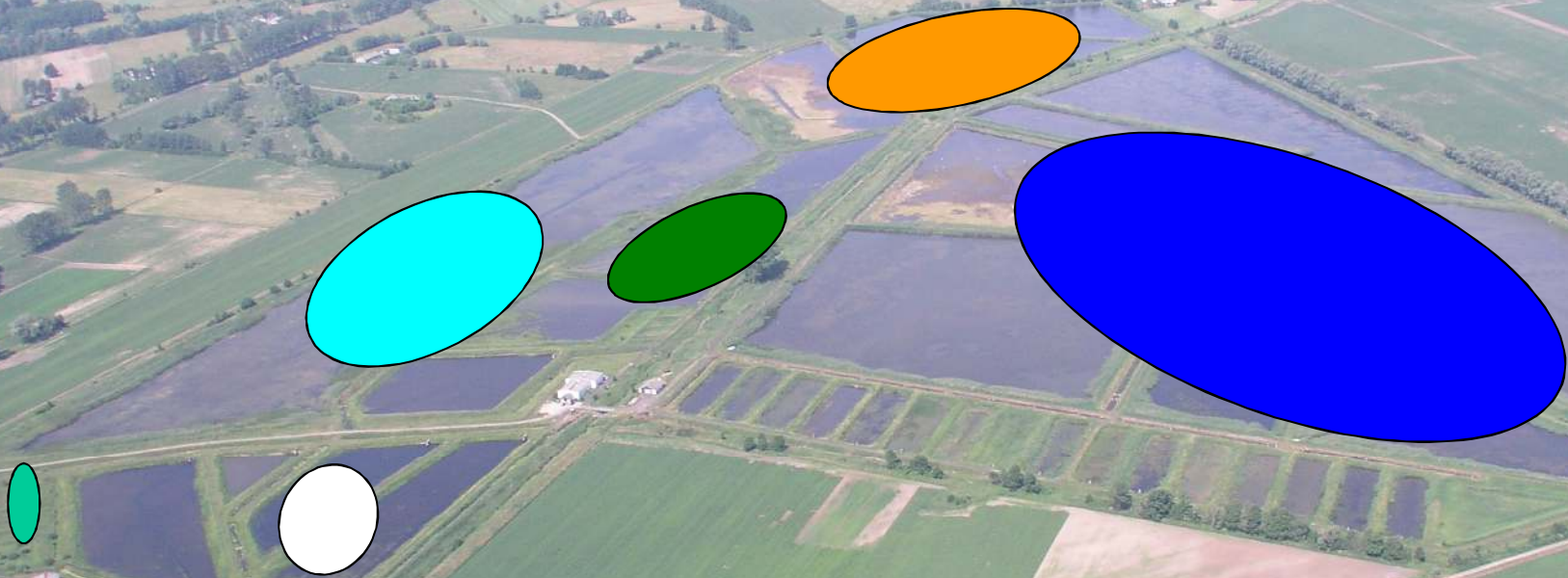
Ponds - usually are supplementary to natural water bodies



Traditional pond fish farm is organized due to the Dubisch system...



...,where pond conditions are adjusted to fish demands



40cm	spawning ponds	250cm	winter ponds
80cm	fingerlings ponds	150cm	two-years old restocking ponds
120cm	fry ponds	250cm	ongrowing ponds

In fish ponds different habitats could be distinguished

surrounding area:
-meadows
-fields
-forest
-waste lands

dike and outlet ditch
bushes outside the pond

10-20%
of total pond area

bank reedbeds
and weeds
„brakewater”

5-10%
of water mirror

shallow, open water
„pasture” for fish

90-95%
of water mirror



Gołysz Ponds (1500ha)
2105 species of plant and
animal species recorded,...

Siemińska A, Siemińska J. 1967.

Stawinoga Ponds (74 ha)
160 species of birds recorded,...

Dobrowolski et al. 1995.

and this is due to the traditional aquaculture only!

Ponds retains nutrients



1ha of pond retains:

3,8-8,36kg P

96,5-559,8kg N

1100kg-1600kg ss

(Knoesche et al. 2000)

1ha of pond retains:

2,6kg P

4,9kg N

186,5kg ss

(Zygmunt 2006)



TRADITIONAL POND FARMING
abundance of habitats and food resources

big carrying capacity

variety of species

BIODIVERSITY



Biodiversity – the variety of life

Thank you for your attention

Thanks for providing materials for:

Mirosław Cieśla

Warsaw Agricultural University

Division of Ichthyobiology and Fisheries