# AN INTRODUCTION TO THE NORWEGIAN FISHERIES

BY CHEEN SELECTIONS

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# 挪 威 渔 业

陈书生 编著

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BY CHEN SHUSHENG

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### 序 音

我曾访问过挪威两次,挪威渔业给我留下了深刻的印象。本书作者陈书生 国志在挪威进修两年,在挪威渔业界各位朋友的帮助支持下,完成了《挪威渔业》一书的编辑工作,使我们对挪威渔业情况,能有一个全面了解。这是一件很好的事情。我代表中国渔业界同仁,对挪方的支持及作者本人的努力,表示感谢。

中华人民共和国农牧渔业部部长何康同志为此书提了名。《挪威渔业》一书 的出版对进一步增进两国的友好关系和相互了解,将会有所贡献。希望中国各 级渔业部门从中有所收益。更好地促进中挪双方在渔业方面的友好合作。

中华人民共和国农牧渔业部水产局局长

(金俊)

## Foreword

I have been to Norway twice. The Norwegian fisheries left mea deep impresion. Mr. Chen, the author of this book, studied in Norway for two years. With the help of the friends in Norwegian fisheries circles, he is able to write the book of "Norwegian Fisheries", Which Will give us a comprehensive view of the Norwegian fisheries situation. It is a very good thing. On behalf of all the colleaques in Chinese fishing industry, I'd thank Norwegian friends for their kindly help and thank the author for his utmost.

Mr. He Kang, the minister of the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department of China, titled for this book. The publishing of this book will make its constribution to strenghening the friendship and futhering the understanding between our two peoples. I hope that the fisheries organization at all levels in China will get some fresh ideas from this book and promote friendly cooperation between China and Norway.

Director

Bureau of Aquatic Products

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

People's Republic of China

Tu Fengjun

### 挪方写的序

近五年来, 挪威渔业年产量在220—290万吨之间。因此, 挪威在世界上位于渔业八强之中。由于挪威只有400万人口,即使每人每年消费 30 公斤鱼类, 仍有大量剩余, 因此大部分鱼类必须出口。

由于挪威具有长达2万多公里的海岸线,并且在沿海水域及岛屿周围有丰富的渔业资源,捕鱼在挪威有悠久的历史传统。除此之外,远洋捕捞,特别是在北极区域,一直具有重要的意义。上述因素也导致了挪威渔船的多样化,与其他渔业强国比较,这也构成了挪威渔业的特点。渔船的多样化也便于沿海一带较小的居民群落捕捞当地资源。挪威渔船的另一个特点是高效渔网和先进的电子设备,这些设备在渔业资源的探索、导航和通讯方面,都发挥了很大的作用。

从有人居住以来,鱼类一直是沿海居民的食物及收入来源,在北部地区更是如此。鱼类的贮存也就成了很重要的问题。干鲜鱼是挪威北部的特产,那儿的气候条件可以保证产品的高质量。三、四百年以前,引进了腌制鱼类及咸干鱼的方法,咸鱼是在岩石上晒干的。鲜干鱼和咸干鱼这两种贮存鱼类的方法至今仍被运用,在一些市场上也很流行这种干鱼制品。

制罐头和冷冻技术在许多方面改变了渔业加工业。与许多国家相比,挪威的加工厂是很小的,但我们建立起了一个现代食品加工厂系统,来合理生产高质量的鱼类产品。其主要部分是高质量的无骨鱼片和易烹调产品。在1985年,这类产品的出口达到14万吨。

渔民和渔业工业都十分关心来来,一些最重要的鱼群,如大西洋鳕鱼和鲭鱼,目前正迅速增加,可望增加产量。这引起建造新的先进渔船和开发新产品、新技术、新加工方法的兴趣。然而,就渔业整个情况来看,也有一些问题和困难需要解决。

挪威渔业带有多样及传统的包彩,这在其组织和法规方面也反应出来,这 些组织和法规是很难详细陈述,甚至那些在渔业系统工作的人也难以说清。陈 先生决定写这本书时,我们就感到这是一项艰巨、困难的工作。但很明智地集中于主要组织、研究实体和渔船、加工及服务业等方面。我希望他所有这些努力、考察及所付出的劳动,能给读者对挪威渔业结构及其功能有一个有价值的了解。

我代表挪威工学院制冷工程室及所有与作者有联系的挪威人,衷心希望这本书能为了翱挪威渔业的重要性作出贡献,并希望此书能增强中挪两国人民和 渔业尽交流技术和合作。

> 欧拉·玛·孟格努森 于挪威特隆汉姆 1986年秋

### PREFACE

The total annual catch in the Norwegian fisheries have during the last 5 years, varied between 2, 2-2, 9 million tons. This gives a position among the 8 greatest fishing nations in the World. With a pro-capita consumption of about 30 kilo fish and a population of 4 million, the greatest part of the fish has to be exported.

With a coastal line of about 20,000 km, and rich fish resources in fjords and coastal waters, fishing has long tradition in Norway. Besides, fishing in more distant waters always has been important, especially the artic area. This has led to the wide variations in fishing vessel size and type, which is characteristic for Norway compared to most of the other leading fishing nations of the world. However, this gives us a possibility to exploit our resources with a population situated in smaller societies along the coast. Another characteristic of our vessels is the efficient fishing gear and advanced electronic equipment for searching of fish, navigation and communication.

From the earliest settlement and up to now, fish has heen the main source of food and income along the coast, especially in the northern regions. Conservation of the fish is therefore important, and drying of the unsalted cod"stockffish" has always been characteristic of our northern regions, where the climatic condition gives a high quality product. 3:400 years ago salting and drying of the heavily salted fish on the cliffs—klipp-fisk—was intrduced. These two conservation methods are still used and are popular in some markets.

The introduction of canning, and especially freezing, has in many respect changed the fish processing industry. Compared to many other countries, we still have many small processing plants, but there is now built up a chain of modern food processing plants for rational production of high quality fish. The main part of this is high quality boneless filets or ready to eat products, and the export of fish products reached 100,000 tons in 1985.

Both the fishermeo and the fish industry look optimistic into the future. Some of our most important stocks, like Atlantic cod and herring, are now incressing rapidly, and increased catches are expected. This has led to increased interest for building of new advanced fishing vessels and for new products, techniques and processing methods. However, with the great versability in fisheries, there will always be some propblems and difficulties to be solved.

The Norwegian fishery is characteristic by its diversities and traditions. This is also reflected in the organizations and regulations which can be difficult to understand in details, even for those who are working in the system. When Chen Shusheng decided to write this book, we knew it would be a labourous and difficult job. Wisely he has concentrated on the main organizations and institutions like vessels, processing and service industries. I hope all the effort, travels and work laid down will give the reader valuable understanding of this structure and function. On behalf of the Division of Refrigeration Engineering and all Norwe gians who have been in contact with the author, I would like to express my sincere hope that this book will be a contribution to the knowledge and understanding of the importance of fisheries for Norway. We also hope that this will increase the exchange of knowledge and collaboration between China and Norway.

Trondheim, August 1986

Ma M. Maynussen

#### 前言

挪威是一个渔业比较发达的国家。其鱼类产量不仅居世界前列,而且在长期的实践中积累了丰富的经验。早在1900年,挪威就有了渔业董事会组织,在1916年,成立了独立的渔业部,挪威是世界上第一个成立专门的渔业部的国家。挪威渔业的管理、捕捞、加工和销售都形成了一个配套成龙的系统。近几年来养殖业又迅速发展成为一支渔业新秀。与渔业相关的造船业、渔网渔具制造业、加工机械制造业、冷藏运输业等等也相应得以发展,使仅仅400万人口的国家,成为世人皆知的渔业大国,产品销售世界各地,占其总产量的90%。

挪威得天独厚的地理、气候等自然条件是其渔业得以发展的主要原因。长达2万公里的海岸线以及沿海无数的大大小小的岛屿和礁滩,使挪威自从有人居住以来就与大海结下了不解之缘,打鱼成了当地居民主要职业。从大西洋北上的暖流,又给挪威整个沿海带来了生机,使得甚至高达北纬七、八十度的挪威沿海成了鱼类的乐园。鳕鱼、鲭鱼两大家族的成鱼挑选这块地方繁殖后代;幼鱼留恋这块地方发育成长。整个沿海、海湾及深入大海中的广阔的大陆架,都成了富饶的渔场。

尽管我们两国自然条件不同,鱼类资源也不一样,但是挪威在渔业方面的经验还是值得我们学习的。特别是诸如资源的开发、利用及保护、渔类加工等方面又是我们的薄弱环节,因此,在渔业领域内,存在着巨大的合作潜力。中挪双方都把发展渔业合作作为密切我们两国关系的一个纽带。只是因为我们该此了解甚少,至今此类合作进展缓慢。作者本人在挪威二年,涉足整个挪威沿海区域,对挪威的整个渔业工业有所了解,并感到有责任把这些东西介绍给我国,以便使那些未到过挪威的同仁也有个初步了解并引起他们深入研究的兴趣。在我国目前正大力发展渔业,特别是渔类加工业和养殖业的今天,了解一下发达的挪威渔业工业,不无益处。鉴于此,我决定编写这本书。

此书包括有关渔业的所有方面,涉及面广,因此不可能对每方面都做详尽的介绍和评价。读者若对其中某一方面感兴趣并欲作进一步探讨,可与作者或

直接与挪威有关单位联系,本书所有挪威渔业方面的重要部门、大专院校、系研单位、公司等的详细址社。

由于作者荷力和时间所限,因此只能在收集到的大量资料中摄取一些。摄取的原则有二:一是表现挪威鱼业特色的,二是针对我国薄弱环节的。当然,写这本中的基础还完全是建立在这些资料上,作者对挪威渔业的广泛考案以及与各方人士的细致交谈更是促成此中的基础。

作者在挪威期间,由于挪威国际开发署 (NORAD) 和 挪 國 造业研究院 (NFFR) 的资助,由于挪威工学院有关专业教研室及一些教 授的支持,得别 是制冷教研室 Ola M. Magnussen 教授、海洋技术中心的 Anders Endal教授和 T. Digernes 教授的帮助、才能完成这本书的编写工作。对挪方人士的大力协助,在此案表谢意。

在特隆汉姆工业学院攻读博士学位的郑鹏团芯帮助翻译了某些挪文员早,在此表示谢意。

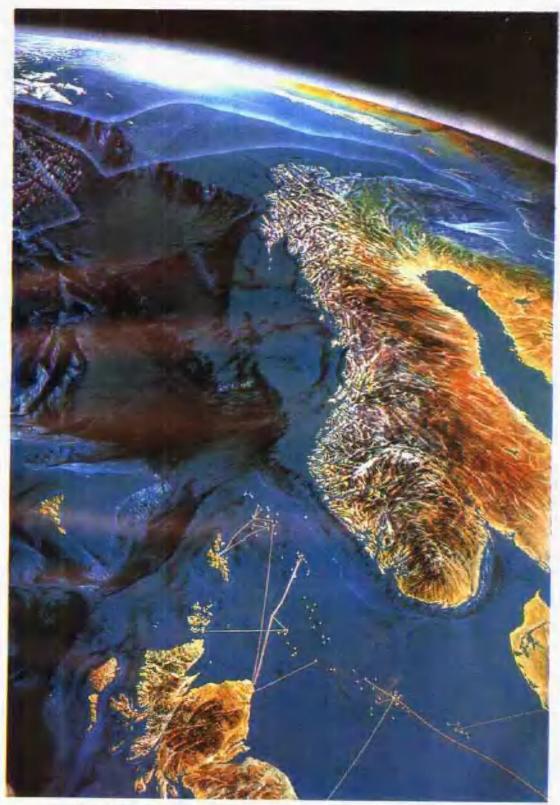
在本书的出版过程中, 挪威渔业部、挪威渔业研究院和挪威罐头工业协会给予了财政资助, 使本书能够早日与中国读者见面。作者谨代表中国渔业尽人 上及本人表示衷心感谢。

中国政府有关部门也很关心、支持本书的出版。农牧渔业部何康部长为本书题名,水产局涂逢俊局长为本书作序,农业出版社范崇权同志、水产局调研室项斯被罚志对本书提了宝贵意见,作者由此得到鼓舞和力量,对他们的关怀和帮助,本人表示衷心感谢。

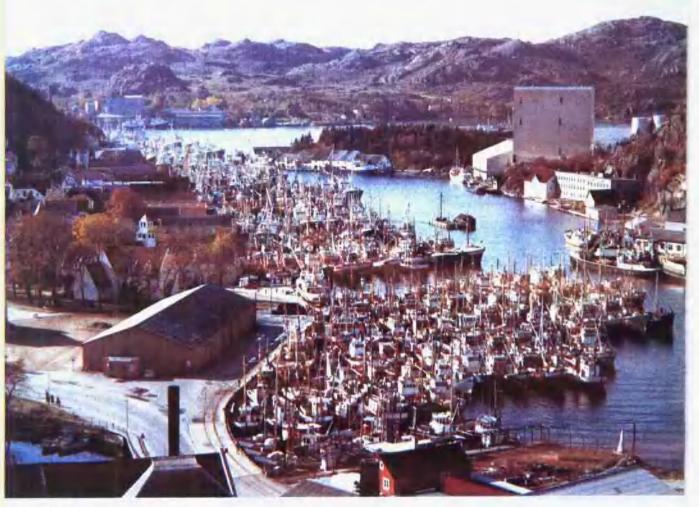
由于编者水平所限,本书缺点、错误在所难免,敬希广大读者和专家批评、指正。

编者 1987年5月于烟台

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挪威大陆及沿海地貌



渔港的早晨



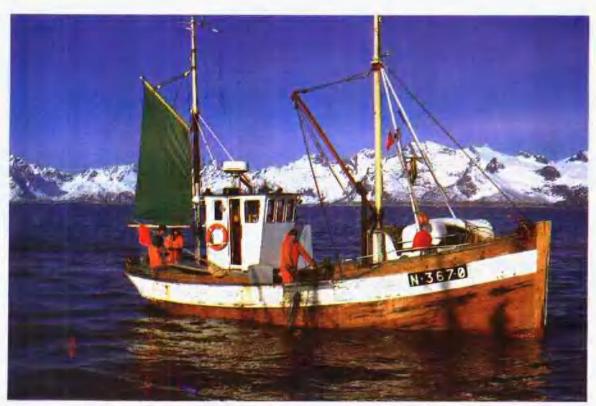
挪威拖网冷冻船



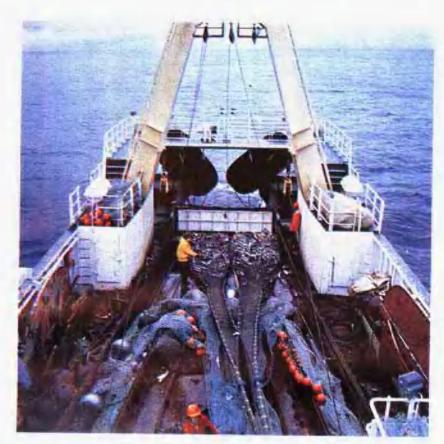
挪威围网加工船



即城铝质渔船



挪威木质渔船



拖网作业







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