



Fish industry has been an important industry in Iceland since the country was settled. In the early 19th century, Iceland was one of the poorest nations in Europe and the fishing industry was the catalyst in changing the country into one of the most wealthy nations of Europe in the 20th century. The fish hasn't only been used as a food, it was also one of the largest export in the old days and still is now in days. In addition, there is a lot of work around the fishing industry in the fishing it self and in the fish processing. It has been said that the most abundant fishing grounds in the North-Atlantic are in Icelandic fishing limits. First there were used cockboats to fish, they could carry 6 up to 12 men. The first time that an engine was put in a boat was in Ísafjörður in 1902. The power of the engine opened new possibilities for the fishing industry. They could go further and fish more than before.

Total catch during 2010 was 760.868 ton. Total price of the catch was 117.277.120 ISK. The biggest fishing company in Iceland is the company HB Grandi hf but it is located in Reykjavík. Here in Höfn is the fishing company Skinney Pinganes but that is the fifth biggest company in Iceland.



In Iceland farmers raise sheeps, cattle, chickens, horses and pigs. The mutton is most sold out of the country but in 2009 there was sold 2.399 tons. Domestic consumption was almost twice

that, or 6.262 tons. After the mutton comes the horse meat but in 2009 there was exported 343 tons. Domestic consumption was 662 tons. Iceland does not export meat from other animals but local consumption is considerable. The main goal of farmers is to satisfy the local market.



Vegetables are also grown in Iceland. Two types of methods of growing, outdoors and in greenhouses. In greenhouses we grow cucumber, tomatoes, mushrooms, paprika, strawberries, roses and spinach. Outdoors we grow carrots, broccoli, potatoes, yellow turnip, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, celery, parsley, and iceberg. Farmers are located all over the land. In spite of this production the local market is bigger than this and we need to import vegetables to supplement the need.

Both the fish industry and agriculture use the quota system. The Icelandic quota system for the fish industry indicates how much Icelandic fishermen or Icelandic fisheries may catch of each species in a given period. The primary goal of the system is to take care that no species is overfished. In agriculture the system indicates how much milk you may sell, how much meat you can produce.

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