

An underwater photograph of a coral reef. The scene is dominated by vibrant pink and white corals, likely sea anemones or soft corals, which are densely packed in some areas. Interspersed among the corals are several sea urchins with their characteristic spiky, radial patterns. The background is dark, suggesting a deep or shaded underwater environment. The overall composition is rich and detailed, showcasing the biodiversity of the marine ecosystem.

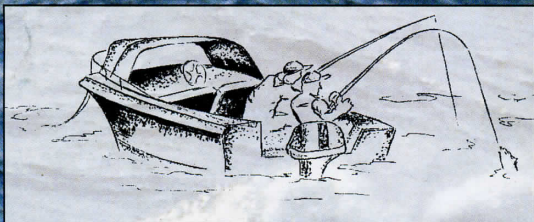
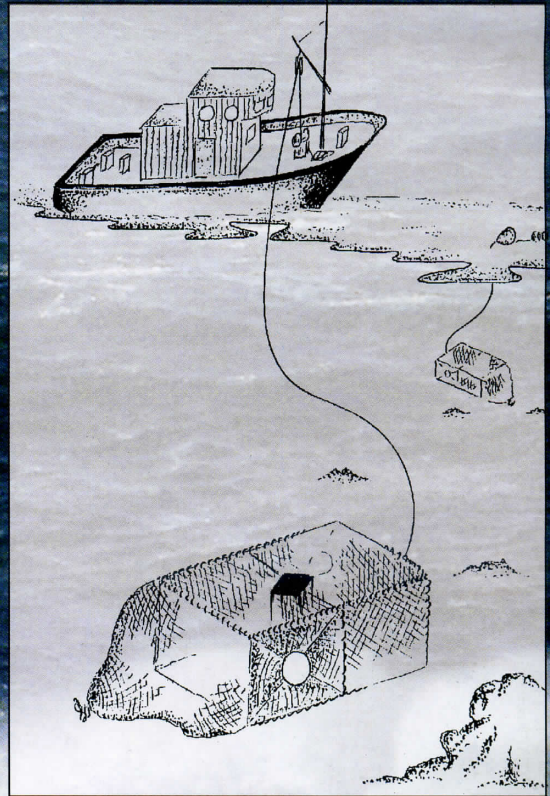
***Namibia's  
Commercial  
Fisheries***

***and  
Marine  
Environment***

## Line Fish and Lobster

Commercial ski-boats operate around Walvis Bay and Swakopmund and provide fresh cob to local restaurants. During snoek runs they provide fresh snoek to locals. Snoek is a migratory species and appears approximately from October to February

in Namibian waters 12nm WNW of the Orange River Mouth but some longlining also occurs. Main tuna species caught are long fin, bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack. Rock lobster is caught in traps by the commercial fleet and for recreational purposes.



ROCK LOBSTER



KOB (KABELJOU)



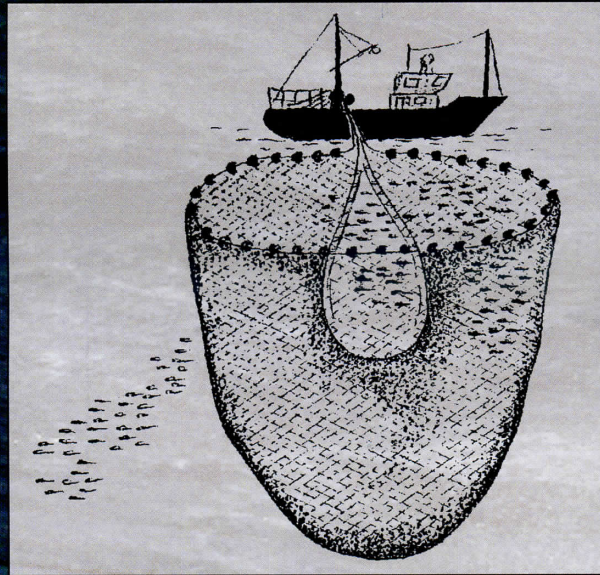
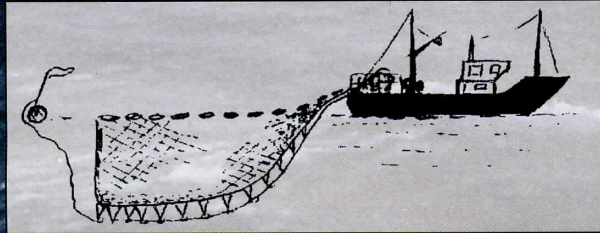
SNOEK



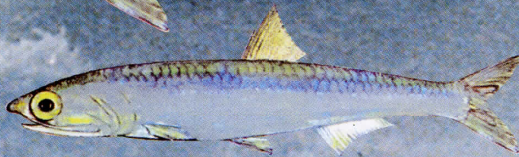
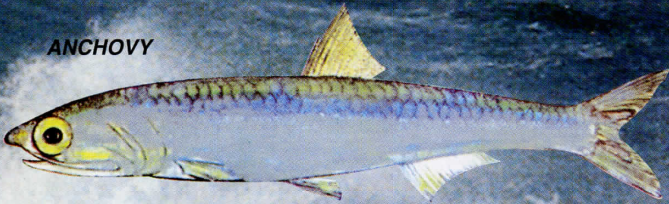
# Pelagic Industry

Pelagic fish like pilchard, juvenile horse mackerel and anchovy form large shoals for protection against predation by seals and dolphins. The purse-seiner net was developed to encircle and catch immense pelagic shoals. Juvenile horse mackerel

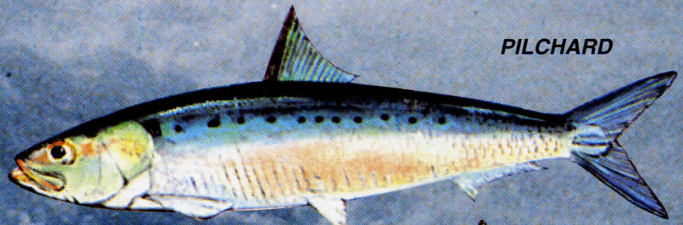
spend their early years in shallow water and are exploited by purse seiners for processing into fishmeal. The pilchard resource has never recovered from the disastrous onslaught in the late sixties when 2 million tons were harvested annually.



ANCHOVY



PILCHARD



HORSE MACKEREL

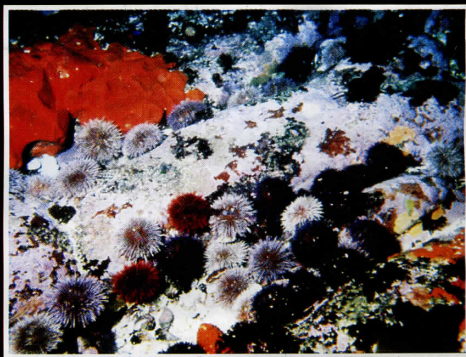




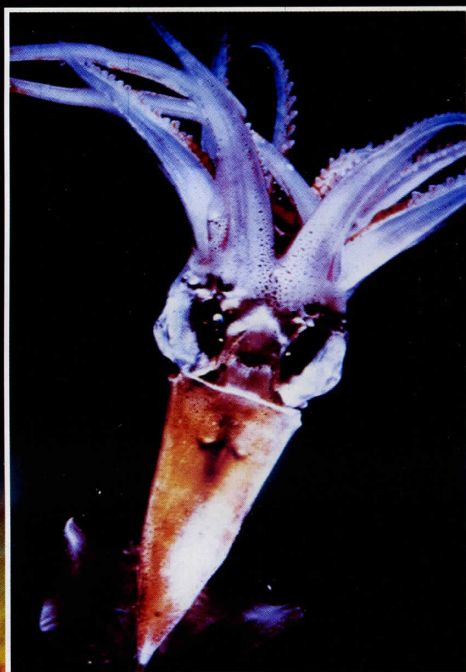
Anemone



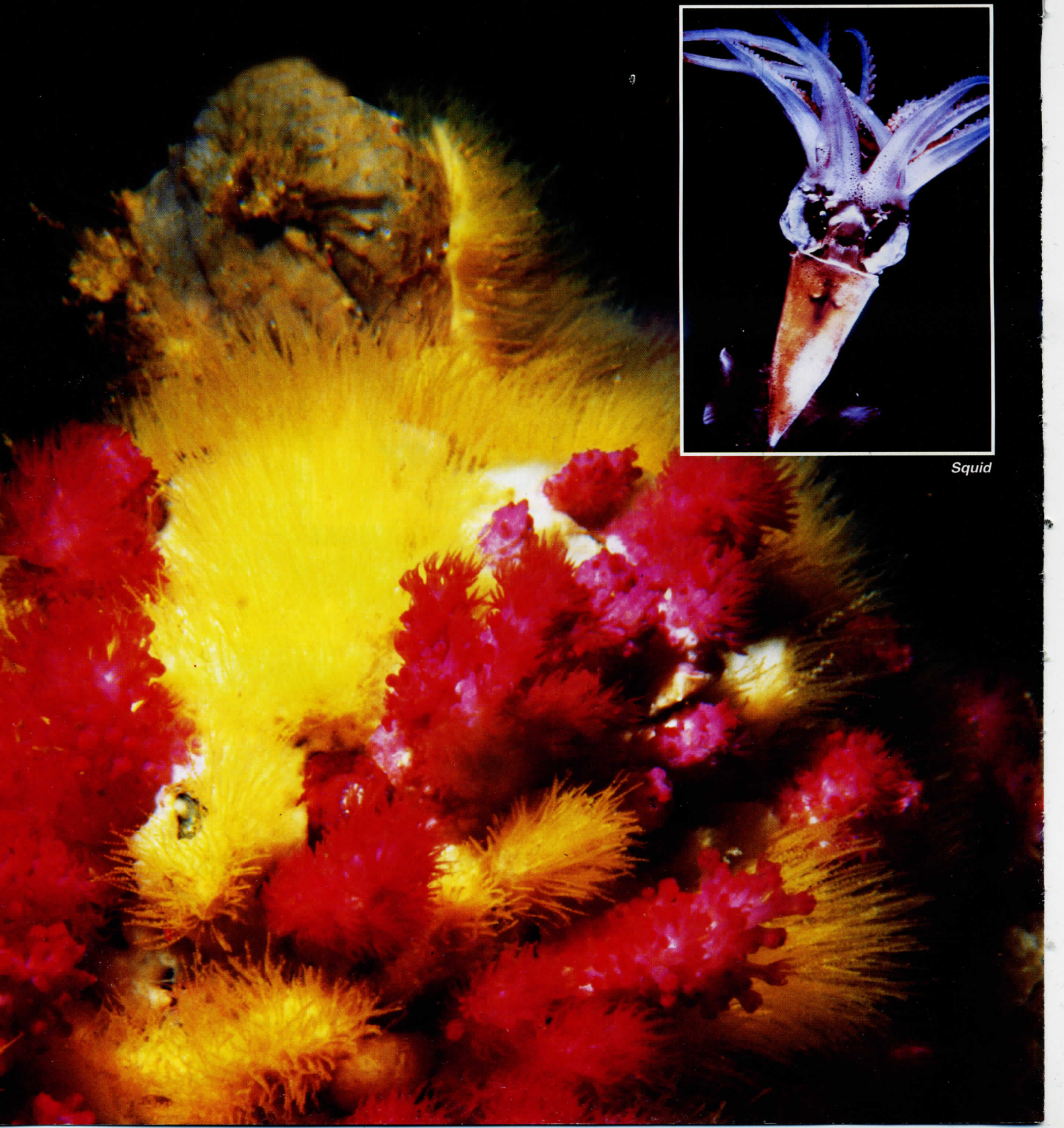
Limpets



Sea Urchins



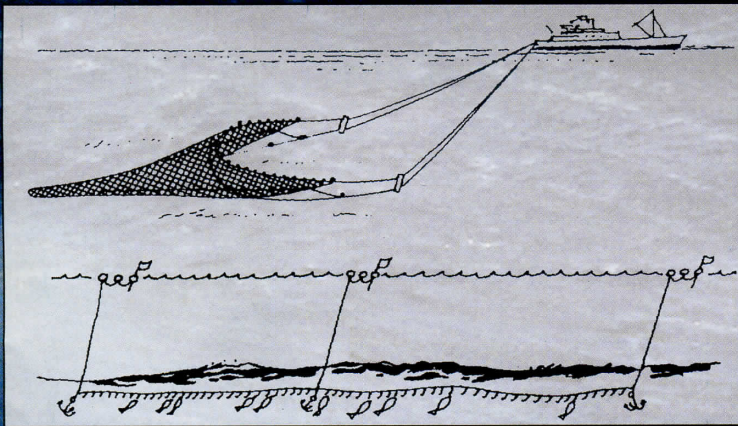
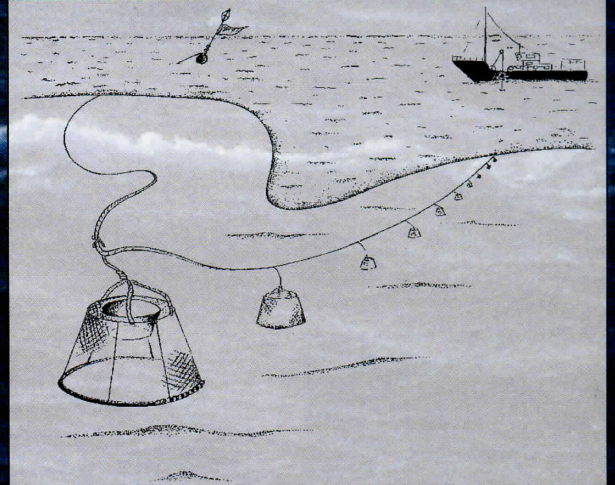
Squid



# Demersal Industry

The bulk of Namibia's deepwater hake is caught by the demersal fleet. Monk and sole, which used to be a valuable bycatch in the hake fishery, is now a valuable fishery in its own right. An important bycatch in the bottom trawl fishery is kingklip. The

deepsea crab targeted by Japanese trawlers occurs from the Cunene river to 23°C along the Namibian coast. Orange roughy and alfonsino occur at depths ranging from 600 metres to beyond 1 000 metres and are Namibia's newest fishery.



DEEPSEA CRAB



SOLE



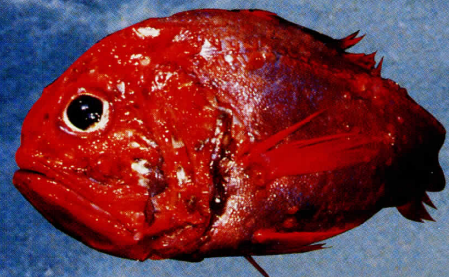
HAKE



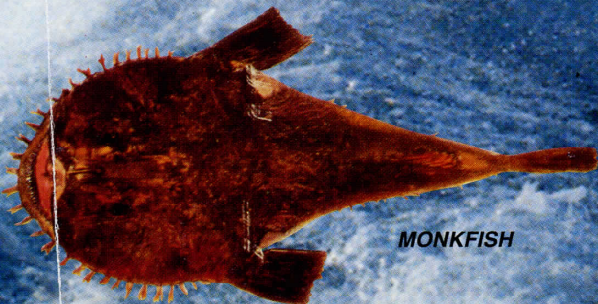
KINGKLIP



ORANGE ROUGHY



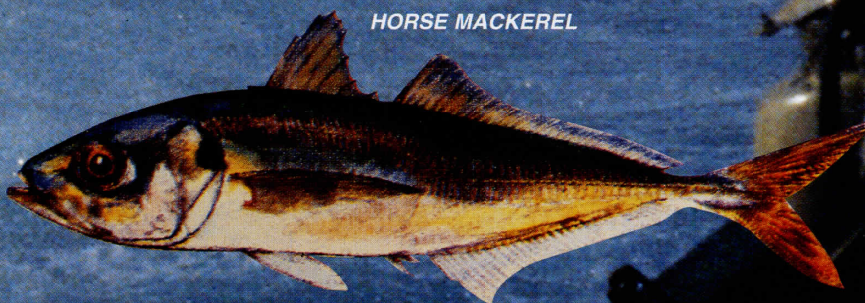
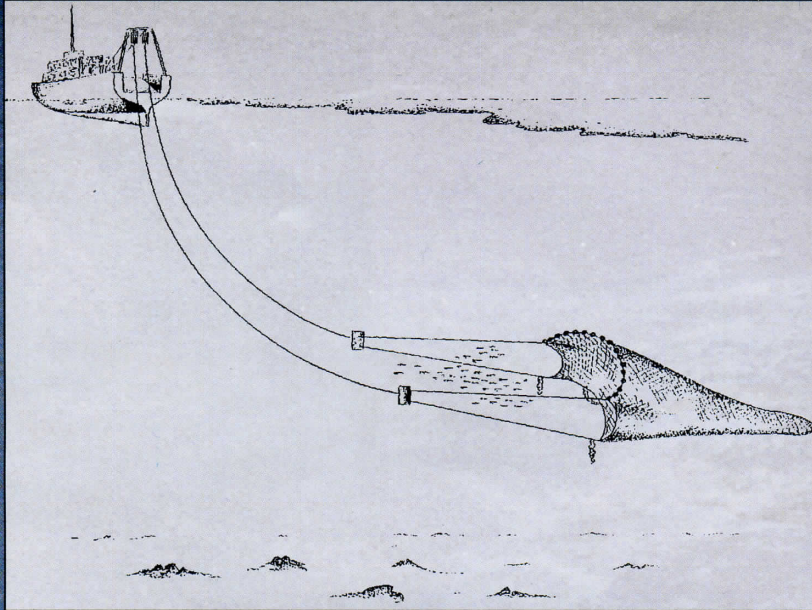
MONKFISH



## Midwater Trawl Industry

Horse mackerel occur along the entire Namibian coast at depths of up to 400m. They move into deeper waters from the age of two years onwards and are caught by midwater trawlers. Part of the catch is processed into fish meal aboard ship.

The bulk is frozen at sea into 10 kg blocks. It is also salted and dried on land. In tonnage it is Namibia's largest fishery. It is sold to African countries where there is an increasing demand for this high protein food.



HORSE MACKEREL