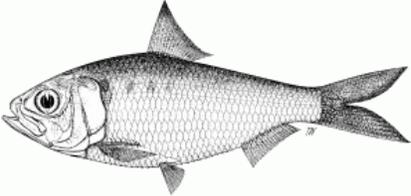
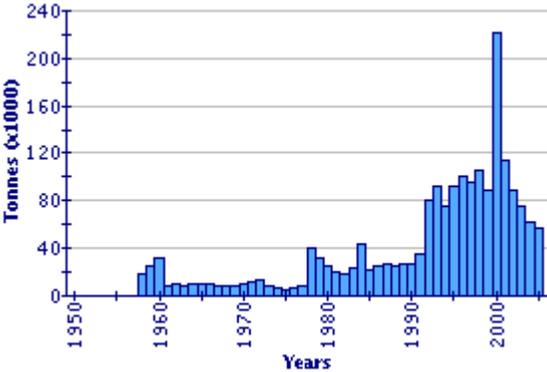
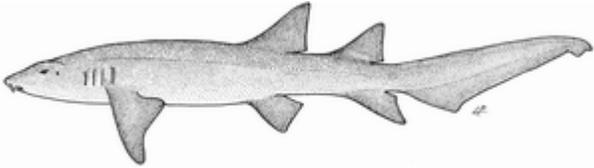


SPECIES CAUGHT IN MOZAMBIQUE

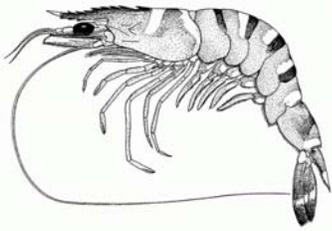
Common Name	Kelee shad 
Scientific Name	<i>Hilsa kelee</i>
Red List Category	Not In IUCN Red List
Target Specie Details	Marine, pelagic, but entering estuaries and able to tolerate quite low salinities (7‰). Feeds chiefly on phytoplankton (mainly diatoms, also dinoflagellates), but also copepods, molluscan and crustacean larvae, prawns, amphipods and polychaetes
Geographical Distribution	 <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hilsa kelee ■ Certain ■ Uncertain Countries <p>0  4322 nmi Indo-West Pacific.</p>
Interest to Fisheries	<p style="text-align: center;">Global Capture production for <i>Hilsakelee</i> (Fao Fishery Statistic)</p>  <p>The total catch reported for this species to FAO for 1999 was 90 111 t. The countries with the largest catches were India (90 111 t).</p>

<p>Common Name</p>	<p>Tawny nurse shark,</p>  <p>South Africa : Giant sleepy shark Madagascar : Yahiya</p>
<p>Scientific Name</p>	<p><i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i></p>
<p>Red List Category</p>	<p>Vulnerable (VU)</p>
<p>Target Species Details</p>	<p>A large, tropical inshore shark of the continental and insular shelves. Able to swim a few meters of depth, commonly at 5 to 30 m and ranging down to at least 70 m on coral reefs. It occurs on or near the bottom in lagoons, in channels, or along the outer edges of coral and rocky reefs, in areas with seagrass and sand on reefs, sandy areas near reefs and off sandy beaches.</p> <p>Food of this shark includes corals, crabs, lobsters and other crustaceans, Octopus, squid and probably other cephalopods, sea urchins, and reef fish including surgeonfish (Acanthuridae), queenfish (Carangidae) and rabbitfish (Siganidae), and occasionally sea snakes.</p>
<p>Geographical Distribution</p>	 <p>Legend</p> <p>Nebrius ferrugineus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certain Uncertain Countries <p>0  4322 nmi</p> <p>Wide-ranging in the Indo-West and Central Pacific: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal), Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, Chagos Archipelago and Madagascar to Red Sea, Maldives, Persian Gulf, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam, China, Taiwan (Province of China), Japan (Ryukyu Islands, southern Honshu), Philippines (Luzon), Papua New Guinea, Australia (Western Australia, Northern Territory, and Queensland), New Caledonia, New Ireland, Samoa, Palau, Marshall Islands, and Tahiti.</p>
<p>Interest to Fisheries</p>	<p>Conservation Status : The conservation status of this shark is uncertain and urgently needs investigation despite its wide range</p>

Common Name	Redeye barb
	
Scientific Name	<i>Barbus radiatus</i>
Red List Category	Not In IUCN Red List
Target Specie Details	Prefers marshes and marginal vegetation of streams, rivers and lakes. Active in subdued light and at night (Ref. 7248). Feeds on invertebrates (Ref. 5595).
Geographical Distribution	Africa: widespread

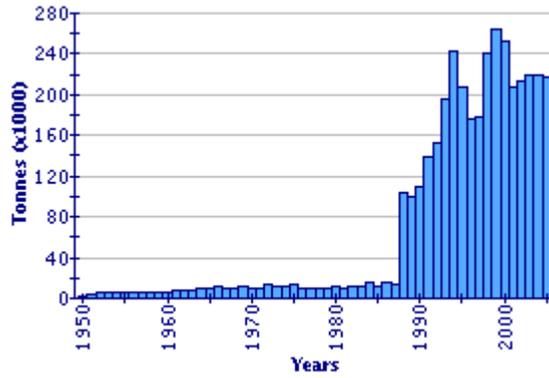
Common Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Limnothrissa miodon</i>
Red List Category	Least concern
Target Specie Details	Near shore and in bays. Mainly nocturnal and feeds on plankton.
Geographical Distribution	Africa: Lake Tanganyika, but introduced into several other lakes

CULTURED SPECIES IN MOZAMBIQUE.

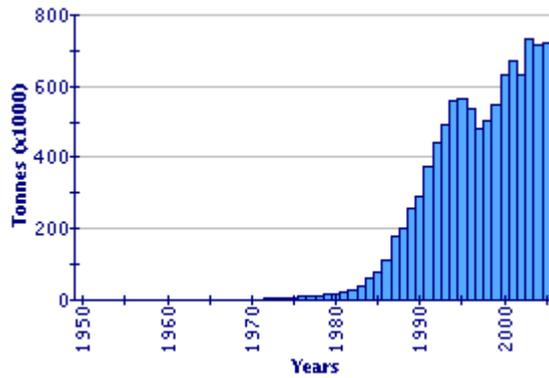
Common Name	Giant tiger prawn 
Scientific Name	<i>Penaeus monodon</i>
Red List Category	Not In IUCN Red List
	 <p>Legend</p> <p>Penaeus monodon</p> <p> Certain</p> <p> Uncertain</p> <p> Countries</p> <p>0  4322 nmi</p>

Interest to Fisheries

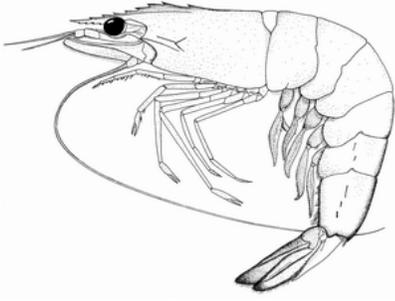
Global Capture production for *Penaeusmonodon*
(Fao Fishery Statistic)



Global Aquaculture production for *Penaeusmonodon*
(Fao Fishery Statistic)

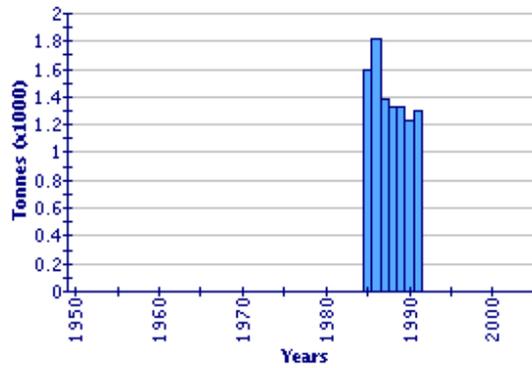


The total catch reported for this species to FAO for 1999 was 144 042 t. The countries with the largest catches were India (93 830t) and Indonesia (31 510 t).

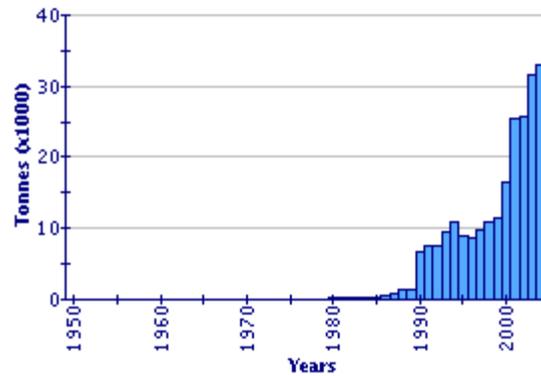
Common Name	Indian white prawn 
Scientific Name	<i>Penaeus indicus</i>
Red List Category	Not In IUCN Red List
Geographical Distribution	 <p>legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penaeus indicus Certain Uncertain Countries <p>0  4322 nmi</p> <p>Indo-West Pacific: E. and S.E. Africa to S. China, New Guinea and N. Australia.</p>

Interest to Fisheries

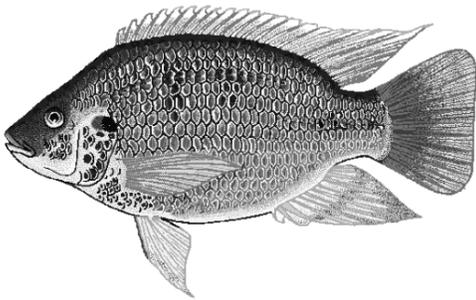
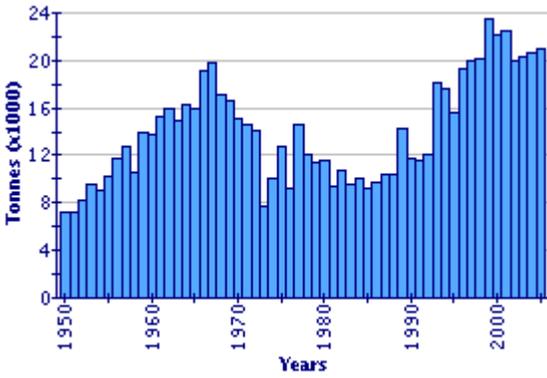
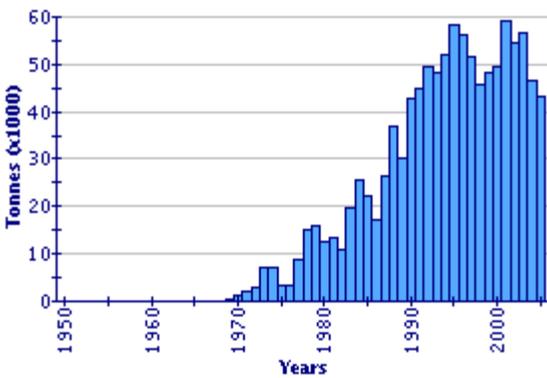
Global Capture production for *Penaeusindicus*
(Fao Fishery Statistic)



Global Aquaculture production for *Penaeusindicus*
(Fao Fishery Statistic)



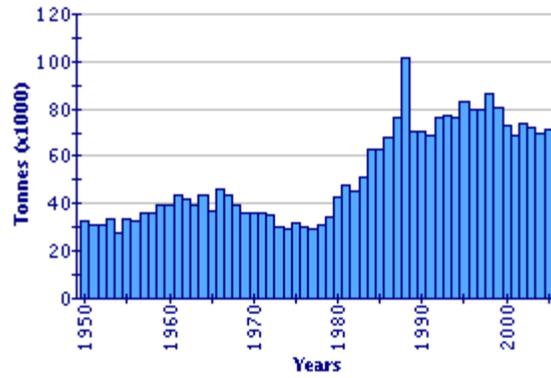
In Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Somalia the fishery for this species is of major importance, the species being dominant in the shrimp catches and in the pond culture.

Common Name	Mozambique tilapia 
Scientific Name	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>
Red List Category	Near threatened (NT)
Target Species Details	Lives in warm, weedy pools of sluggish stream, canals, and ponds .Omnivorous, feeds on almost anything from algae to insects but also crustaceans, and fishes. Can be reared under hypersaline conditions.
Geographical Distribution	Native of East Africa to Natal
Interest to Fisheries	<p style="text-align: center;">Global Capture production for <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> (Fao Fishery Statistic)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Global Aquaculture production for <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i> (Fao Fishery Statistic)</p>  <p>The total catch reported for this species to FAO for 1999 was 20 500 t. The countries with the largest catches were Indonesia (18 190 t) and Papua New Guinea (2 310 t).</p>

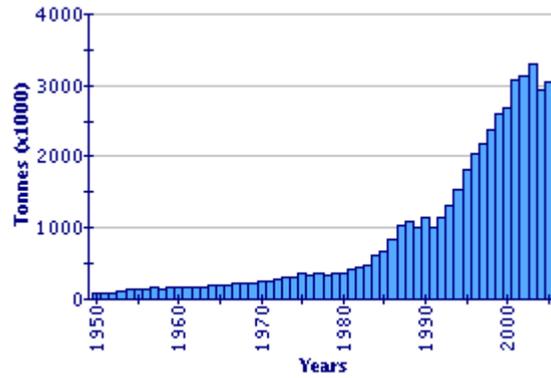
Common Name	Common carp 
Scientific Name	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
Red List Category	Data deficient (DD)
Target Species Details	The natural conditions that suit carp are lowland lakes and rivers where there is abundant vegetation to provide food and shelter. Omnivorous, feeds mainly on bottom-living insect larvae, small snails, crustaceans, and some vegetable matter
Geographical Distribution	 <p>Legend :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Countries  <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Certain  Uncertain <p>0  4322 nmi</p> <p>European lakes and rivers. It has been widely introduced to other parts of the world (North America, southern Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Asia).</p>

Interest to Fisheries

Global Capture production for *Cyprinus carpio*
(Fao Fishery Statistic)



Global Aquaculture production for *Cyprinus carpio*
(Fao Fishery Statistic)

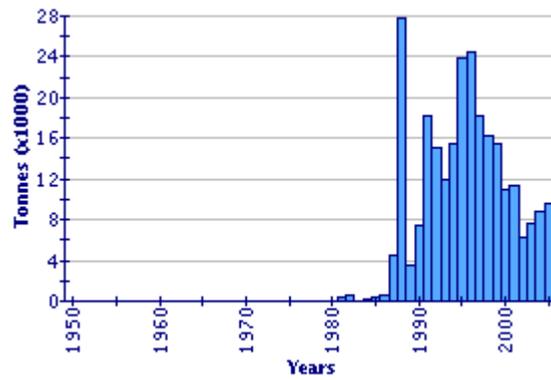


The total catch reported for this species to FAO for 1999 was 75 235 t. The countries with the largest catches were Turkey (17 797 t) and Thailand (14 000 t).

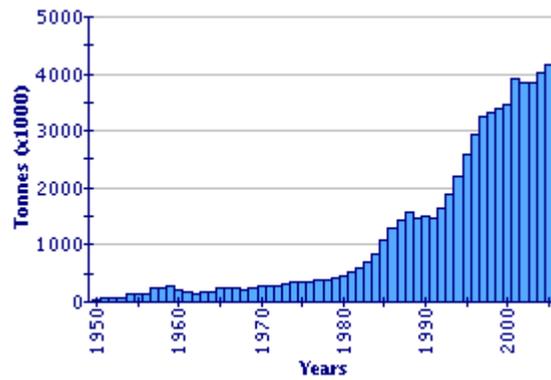
Common Name	<p style="text-align: center;">Silver carp</p> 
Scientific Name	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>
Red List Category	Not In IUCN Red List
Fishing Techniques	
Target Specie Details	Requires standing or slow-flowing conditions such as in impoundments or the backwaters of large rivers. Feeds on phytoplankton
Geographical Distribution	 <p>  Countries <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> Certain Uncertain </p> <p>  4322 nmi </p> <p>Distributed in the Tone River, Manchuria and Mongolia, Canton, Fuchow, China, Hanoi (Vietnam). Introduced to other parts of the world.</p>

Interest to Fisheries

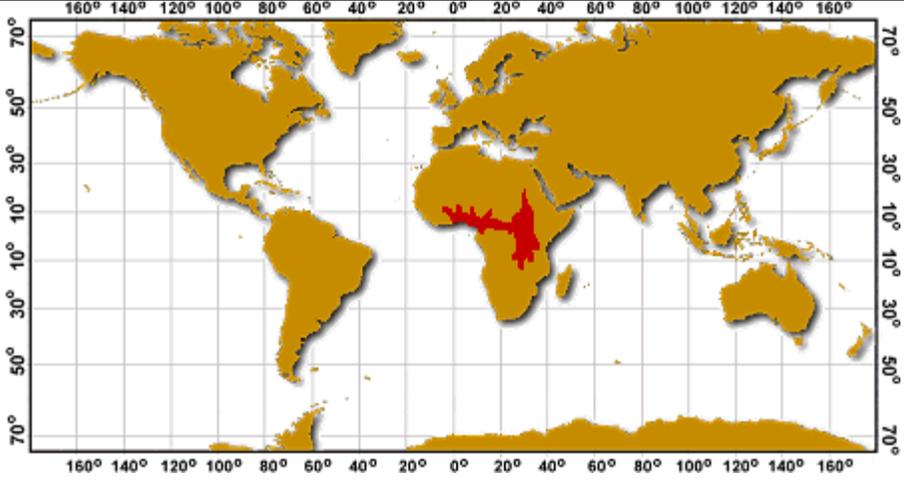
Global Capture production for *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*
(Fao Fishery Statistic)



Global Aquaculture production for *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*
(Fao Fishery Statistic)

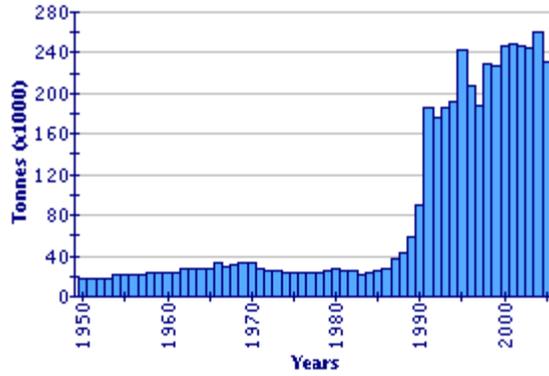


The total catch reported for this species to FAO for 1999 was 18 103 t. The countries with the largest catches were Iran (Islamic Rep. of) (14 400 t) and Romania (1 308 t).

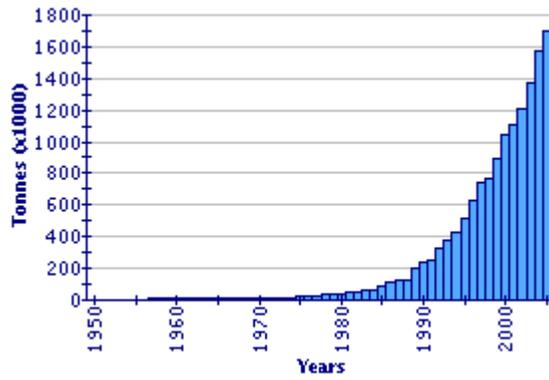
Common Name	Nile tilapia 
Scientific Name	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>
Red List Category	Not In IUCN Red List
Fishing Techniques	
Target Specie Details	Wide variety of freshwater habitats. Is mainly diurnal. Feeds mainly on phytoplankton or benthic algae.
Geographical Distribution	 <p data-bbox="435 1291 1214 1323">Native of Africa; introduce to Thailand, Japan, Southeast Asia and India.</p>

Interest to Fisheries

Global Capture production for *Oreochromis niloticus*
(Fao Fishery Statistic)



Global Aquaculture production for *Oreochromis niloticus*
(Fao Fishery Statistic)



Cultured in hot spring areas. The total catch reported for this species to FAO for 1999 was 230 445 t. The countries with the largest catches were Egypt (112 811 t) and Thailand (53 000 t).

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Introduced species to Mozambique

- *Ctenopharyngodon idella* introduced to Mozambique from Cuba.
- *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* introduced to Mozambique from Cuba
- **Date of introduction: 1991**
- *Limnothrissa miodon* introduced to Mozambique from Tanzania
- **Date of introduction: 1970s**
- *Micropterus salmoides* introduced to Mozambique from Swaziland
- **Date of introduction: 1947**

RESOURCES

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/factsheets>

<http://www.fishbase.org/search.php>

<http://www.norway.org.mz/NR/rdonlyres/D1D42B58-1CE5-457B-B8F6->

[6AF348BBF3E1/26053/NovoProgramadeCooperação20052007PDOficialFeb05.doc](http://www.norway.org.mz/NR/rdonlyres/D1D42B58-1CE5-457B-B8F6-6AF348BBF3E1/26053/NovoProgramadeCooperação20052007PDOficialFeb05.doc)