

Hoki



Biology facts

Depth Range	benthopelagic, 0–1000 m (Patagonian Grenadier) benthopelagic, 30–500 m (Blue Grenadier)
Max Age	25 years (Patagonian Grenadier) 14 years (Blue Grenadier)
Maturity Age	4-7 years (Patagonian Grenadier)
Max Size	130 cm (Patagonian Grenadier) 115 cm (Blue Grenadier)
Max Weight	7 kg (Patagonian Grenadier) 5 kg (Blue Grenadier)
Prey	zooplankton, plants, nekton, zoobenthos
Other	inhabit waters of New Zealand and Southern Australia (Patagonian Grenadier) Southeast Pacific: Southern Chile, Southwest Atlantic: of Argentina (Blue Grenadier)

Fishery Facts

Latin Name	<i>Macruronus magellanicus</i> (Patagonian Grenadier) <i>Macruronus novaezelandiae</i> (Blue Grenadier)
Fishing Method	Targeted midwater and bottom trawl, by-catch in Illex and hake bottom trawlers (Patagonian Grenadier) Targeted midwater and bottom trawl (Blue Grenadier)
Annual catch	Falkland Islands Interim Conservation and Management Zone (FICZ): 19,000-27,000 t, Argentinean waters: 113,808 t, International waters: not given (Patagonian Grenadier)
Main fishing nations	New Zealand, Chile, Argentina
Certification	The New Zealand Hoki fishery by mid-water trawling and bottom trawling was certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) as sustainable in March 2001 and recertified in October 2007. The main catching areas are off the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island, Cook Strait and the Chatham Rise to the east of the South Island.

Spendenkonto

Postbank, KTO: 2 061 206, BLZ: 200 100 20

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Main Concerns

- Fishing methods that are used for Hoki - bottom trawling or pelagic trawling - are problematic. Bottom trawling is highly destructive to sea-bottom habitats.
- Pelagic trawling in New Zealand for Hoki unintentionally captures hundreds of New Zealand fur seals, seabirds and sharks. Birds which are affected include threatened albatrosses. Basking sharks and other threatened species are also taken.
- There is also concern that Hoki is being overfished. In particular, the fishery captures numerous juvenile Hoki and this threatens future stocks of Hoki.
- The Patagonian grenadier is showing signs of heavy exploitation and is considered to be fully overexploited [Freitas et al 2008]. Biomass is corresponding to 30% of the average spawning stock biomass between 1988 and 1994.
- Hoki reaches maturity at age 4-7 years and can live for 25 years. According to scientists, such characteristics make Hoki stocks high vulnerable to fishing pressure.

Main Sources

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