

Carp

(farmed)



Biology facts

Depth Range	benthopelagic, freshwater, brackish
Max Age	38 years
Maturity Age	0.5-6 years
Max Size	120 cm
Max Weight	40 kg
Prey	plants, detritus, zoobenthos, nekton, zooplankton
Other	Carp is found in Europe, Russia, China, India and South-East Asia. One of the first species to be introduced into other countries and now attains global distribution. Inland aquaculture and capture fisheries contributions proved to be very significant.

Fishery Facts

Latin Name	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
Fishing Method	aquaculture
Annual catch	farmed 3 172 488 t (FAO 2006)
Market	Europe and Asia
Main fishing nations	in Europe: Austria, Czech Republic, Croatia and Lithuania

Important Informations

- **Carp is a good alternative fish. According to the Greenpeace criteria it is NOT listed red.**
- **The effect of extensive carp farming on the environment is negligible or even positive, since the carp help to maintain aerobic bottom conditions.**

Spendenkonto

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

Greenpeace ist vom Finanzamt als gemeinnützig anerkannt. Spenden sind steuerabzugsfähig.

- Carp are omnivorous. Natural feeding is used for the majority of farms which consists of zooplankton and zoobenthos. The pond farming of carp is based on the ability of the species to accept and utilize cereals supplied by the farmers.

Main Sources

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/governance/consultations/consultation100507_background_en.pdf

http://www.fao.org/fishery/culturedspecies/Cyprinus_carpio

<http://fishbase.org/ComNames/CommonNameSearchList.php>

http://genimpact.imr.no/__data/page/7650/common_carp.pdf

Spendenkonto

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

Greenpeace ist vom Finanzamt als gemeinnützig anerkannt. Spenden sind steuerabzugsfähig.