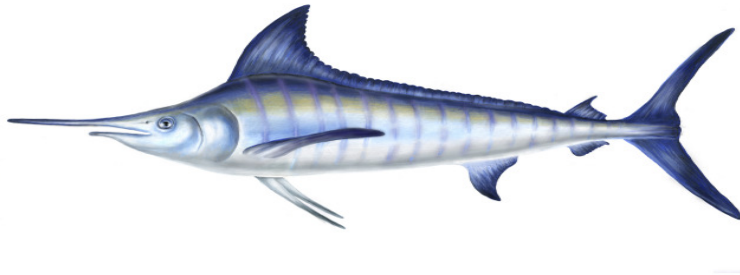


Marlin



Biology facts

Depth Range	pelagic, 0-915m (Black Marlin) pelagic, 0-200m (Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin) pelagic, 0-200 (Atlantic Blue Marlin)
Max Age	28 years (Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin)
Maturity Age	> 2 years (Black Marlin) 4 years (Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin)
Max Size	465 cm (Black Marlin) 500 cm (Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin) 500 cm (Atlantic Blue Marlin)
Max Weight	750 kg (Black Marlin) 170 kg (male, Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin), 906 kg (female, Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin) 150 kg (male, Atlantic Blue Marlin), 900 kg (female, Atlantic Blue Marlin)
Prey	fishes, squids, cuttlefishes, octopods, large decapod crustaceans and mostly on small tunas (Black Marlin) squids, tuna-like fishes, crustaceans and cephalopods (Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin) fishes, octopods, squids (Atlantic Blue Marlin)
Other	Black Marlin are found in tropical and sub-tropical waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans and occasionally temperate waters. Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin occurs in tropical, subtropical and sometimes temperate waters of the Indo-Pacific. Atlantic Blue Marlin are found throughout tropical and temperate waters of the Atlantic.

Fishery Facts

Latin Name	<i>Makaira indica</i> (Black Marlin) <i>Makaira mazara</i> (Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin) <i>Makaira nigricans</i> (Atlantic Blue Marlin)
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Spendenkonto

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Fishing Method	longline, harpoon, and gill net fisheries (Black Marlin) Atlantic and Indo-Pacific Blue Marlin are mostly taken from long-line vessels that fish for tunas and billfishes
Annual catch	in Taiwan around 1 000 to 2 100 mt during 1985 to 1994 declined to around 500 mt during 1995 to 2002; around 40 000t (IATTC 2002) (Black Marlin)
Main fishing nations	Japan, Taiwan (Black Marlin)
IUU	Blue Marlin likely have been caught by IUU fleets.
Certification	not certified

Main Concerns

- **There is only a little data available on some marlin to determine stock levels, but Atlantic White and Atlantic Blue Marlin are overfished and Indo-Pacific blue marlin is thought to be overfished.**
- **Marlin are considered to be highly vulnerable to fishing pressure. They are large predators in the food chain and large reductions in their population levels have significant implications for the stability of marine ecosystems**
- **Marlin are mainly caught as by-catch in long line fisheries for tuna and swordfish. These fisheries catch and kill significant numbers of seabirds, including albatrosses. They also catch and kill endangered sea turtles, marine mammals and vulnerable fishes such as sharks and rays. In New Zealand long lining also catches fur seals.**

Main Sources

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<http://www.wpcouncil.org/protected/Documents/Reference%20List%20Seabird%20bycatch%20Longline%20Fisheries.pdf>

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