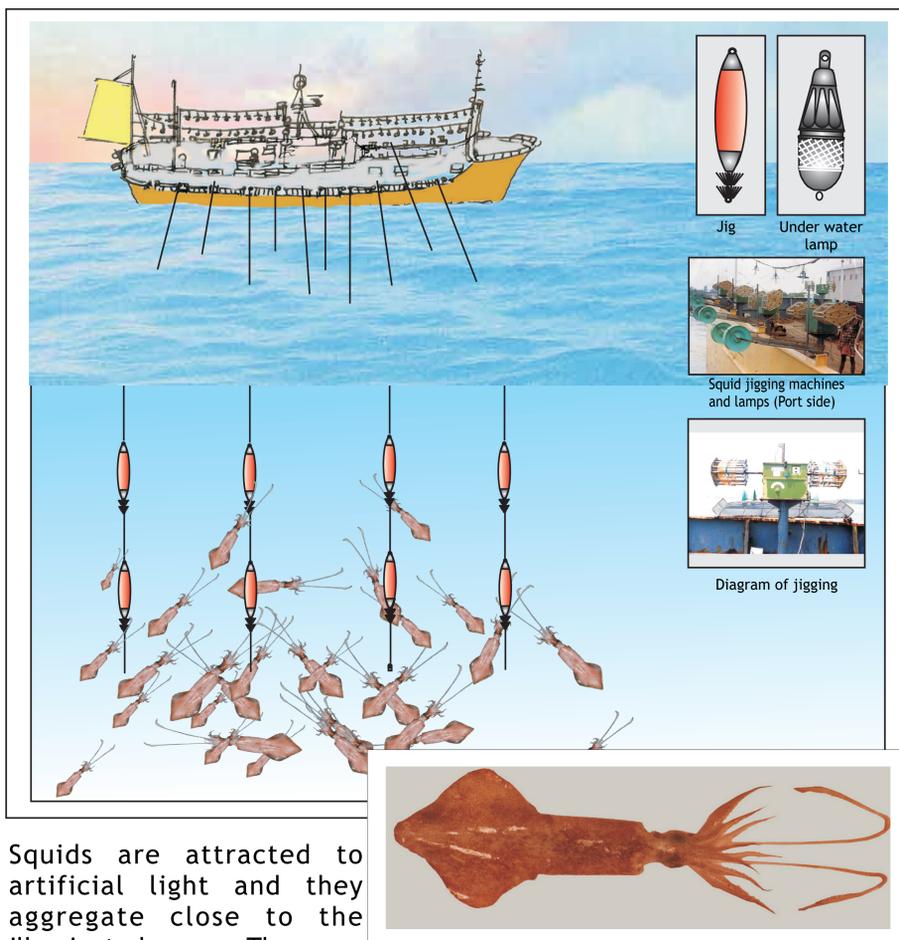


## Eco-friendly fishing methods

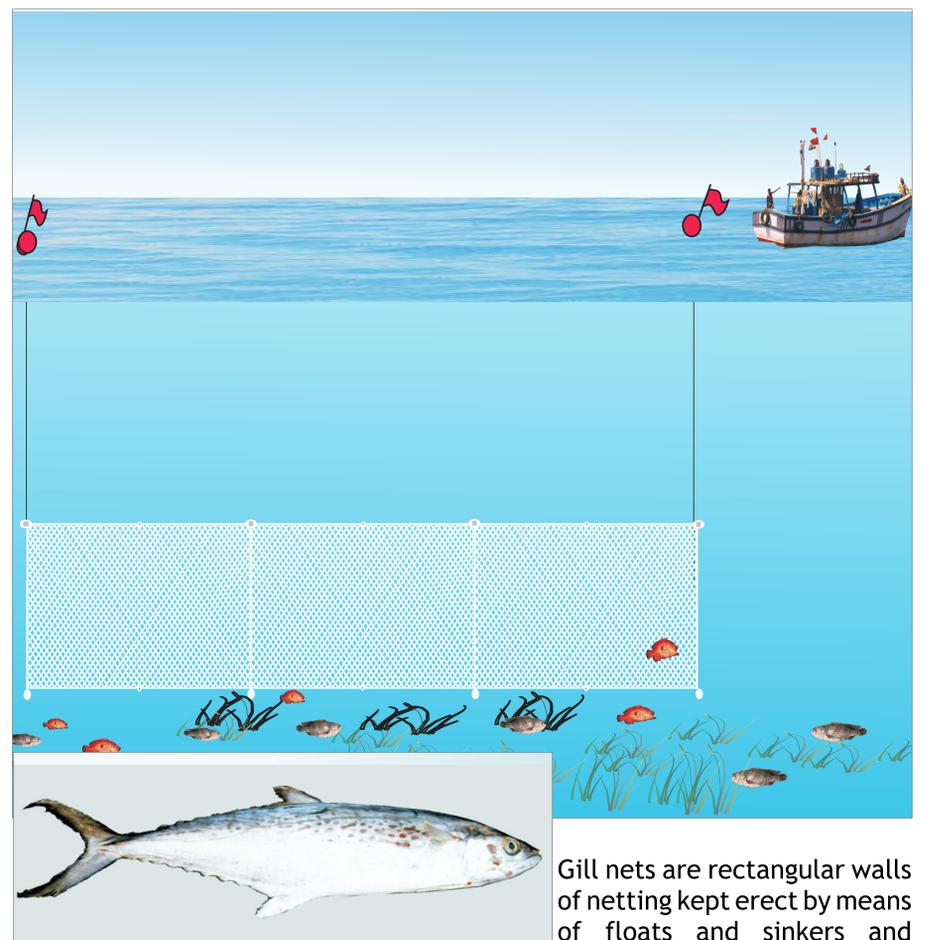
### Squid Jigging



Squids are attracted to artificial light and they aggregate close to the illuminated area. They are also easily attracted to a fast moving bait or a bait like object. Squid jigging operation take advantage of this behavior of squids. Squids are first attracted by artificial light. Lines carrying jigs are vertically hauled through the congregation of squids. Squids get entangled in the jigs and fall on the deck when jigs are inverted.

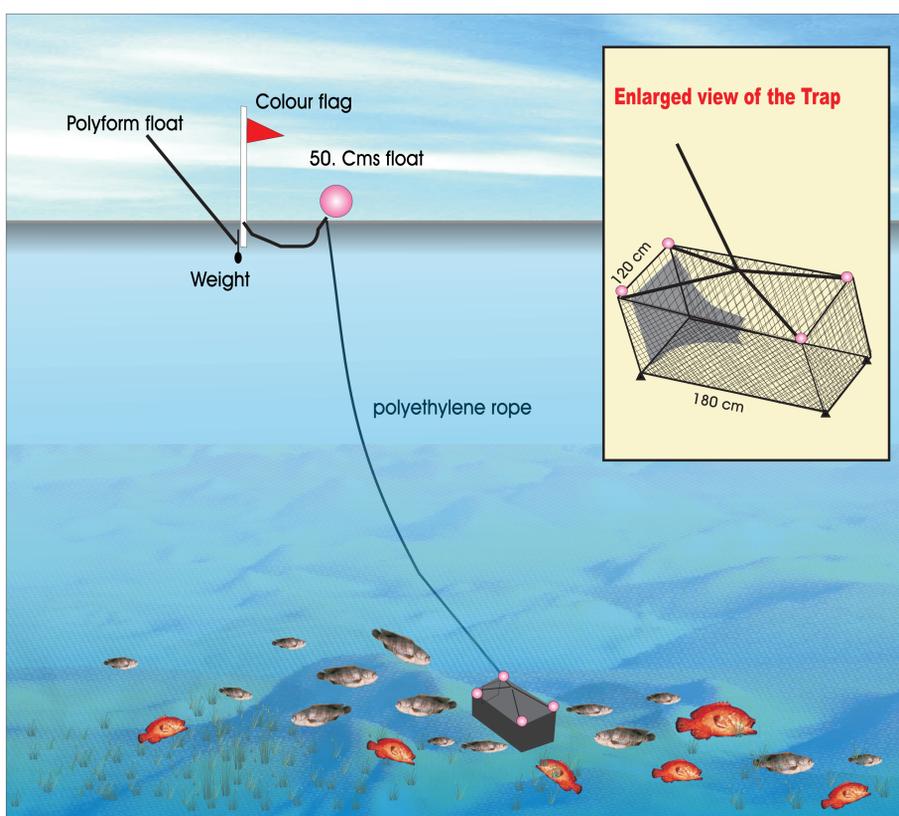


### Bottom Set Gillnet



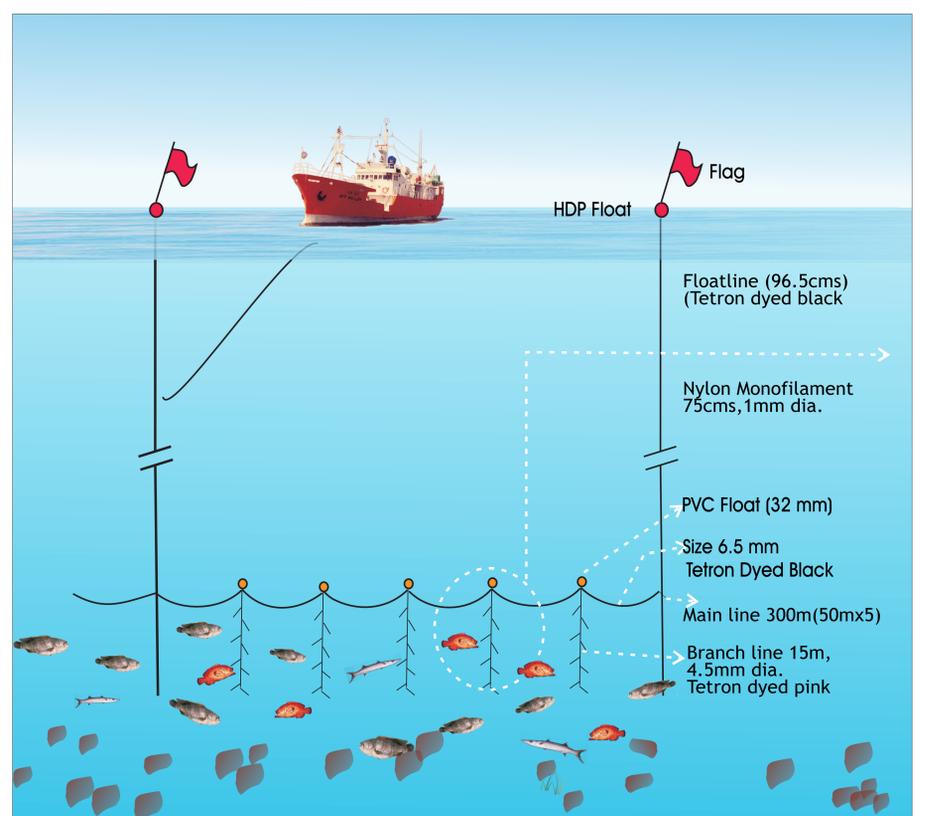
Gill nets are rectangular walls of netting kept erect by means of floats and sinkers and positioned in the swimming layer of the target fish. The fish are caught by gilling. Drift gill nets are operated in the surface layers and drift with the current. Set gill nets or anchored gill nets are fixed to the bottom or at a distance above the bottom by means of floatation or ballast. Fixed gill nets operated in the shallow coastal waters are fixed by means of stakes and the catch is collected during low tide.

### Trap fishing



Traps are passive fishing gears with enclosures to which the fish are lured or guided. Escape is made difficult by means of labyrinths or retarding devices like funnels or constrictions.

### Bottom set vertical long lining



Bottom set long lines are operated close to bottom for predatory demersal fishes such as sharks, sea breams, sea bass, groupers, snapper, etc. Main line is positioned at an appropriate height from the bottom by adjusting buoyancy. As the main line does not touch the ground, the gear is particularly suitable for uneven grounds inhabited by high value perches.

