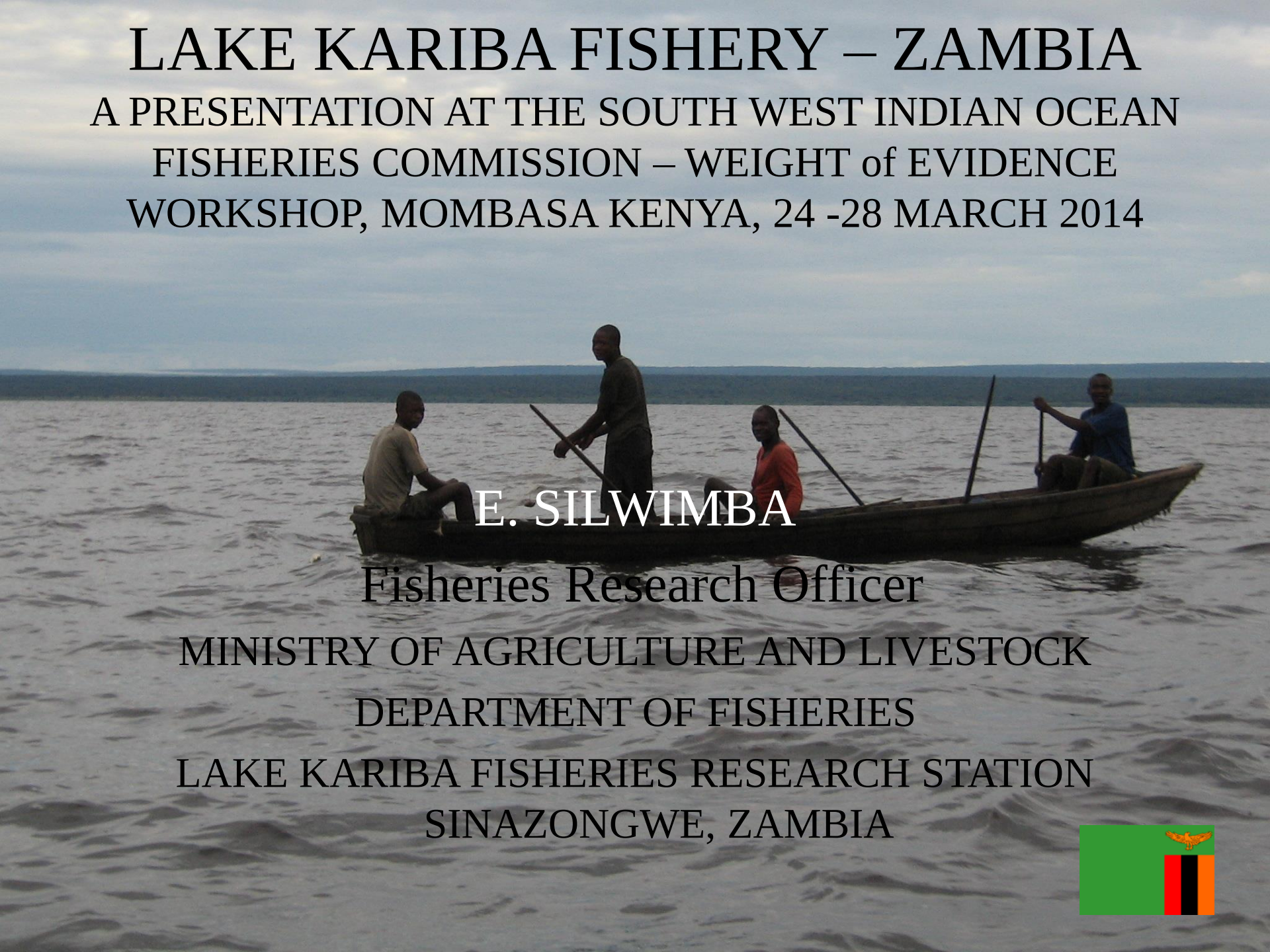
LAKE KARIBA FISHERY – ZAMBIA

A PRESENTATION AT THE SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES COMMISSION – WEIGHT of EVIDENCE WORKSHOP, MOMBASA KENYA, 24 -28 MARCH 2014



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LAKE KARIBA FISHERIES RESEARCH STATION

SINAZONGWE, ZAMBIA

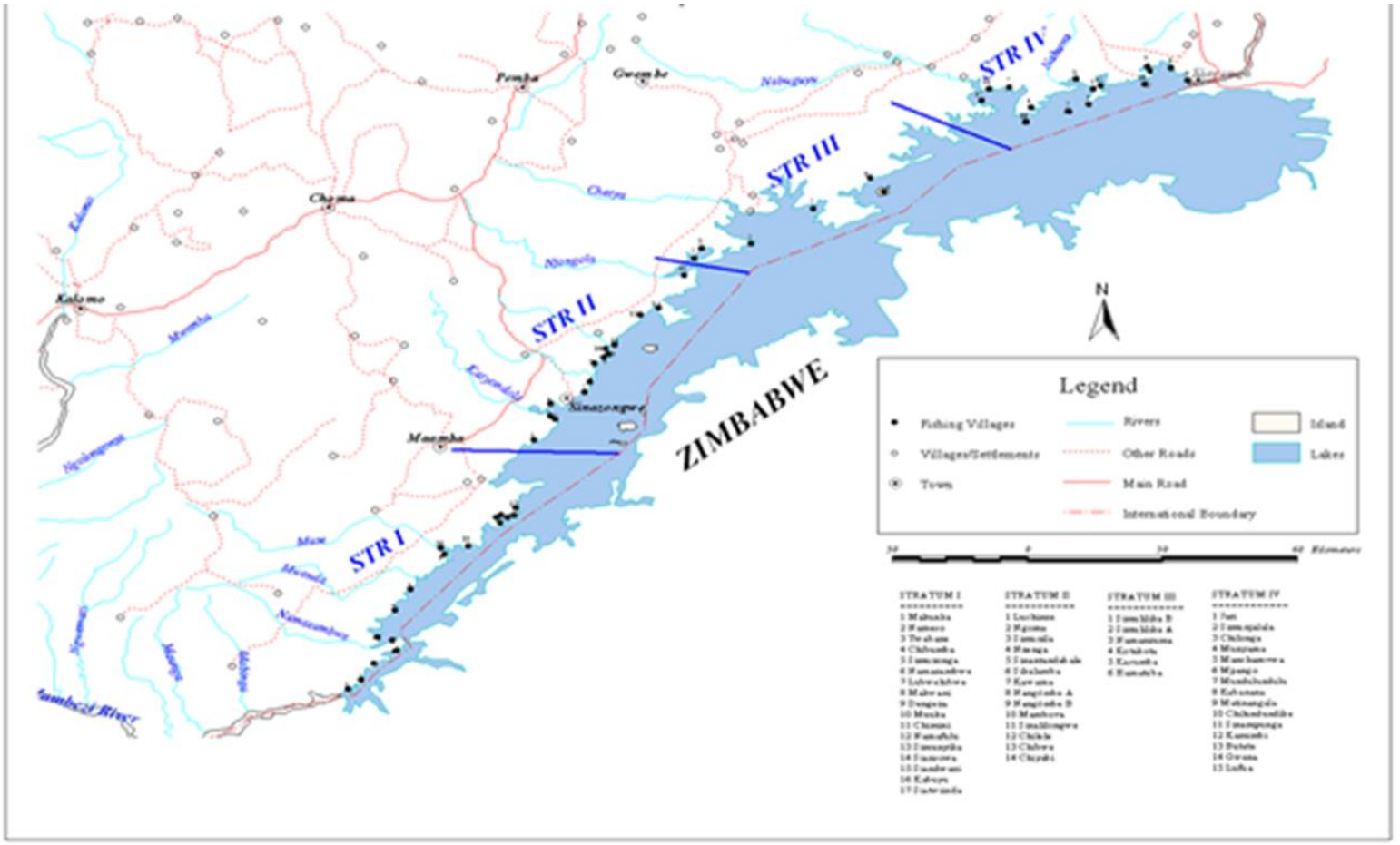
FISHERERY PROFILE

Background

- Lake Kariba one of the largest man-made lake in Southern Africa
- It lies between the latitudes 16º28′ and 18º06′ south and longitudes 26º40′ and 29°03′east.
- Jointly owned by Zambia (45%) and Zimbabwe (55%)
- Made for Hydro-electric power generation for further development of the mines in the copperbelt
- Was sealed off in 1959 and has the following physical feature

• Catchment area	409,600 Km²
• Surface Area	5,364 Km²
• Maximum Length	320 Km
• Maximum Depth	120 m
• Maximum width	40 Km

LAKE KARIBA FISHERY



TARGET FISH SPECIES

- Mult-Species fishery
- Two major fishery

1. Kapenta Fishery
2. Artisanal Fisher
3. Aquaculture – Cage culture Infancy stage

✓ About 50 fish species have been documented

✓ The commercially most significant Fish species include,

- The fresh water sardine (*Limnothrissa miodon*) commonly known as Kapenta from Lake Tanganyika in 1968.
- Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*).

❑ New introduction, Cray fish – *Cherrax quadricarinatus*

KAPENTA FISHERY

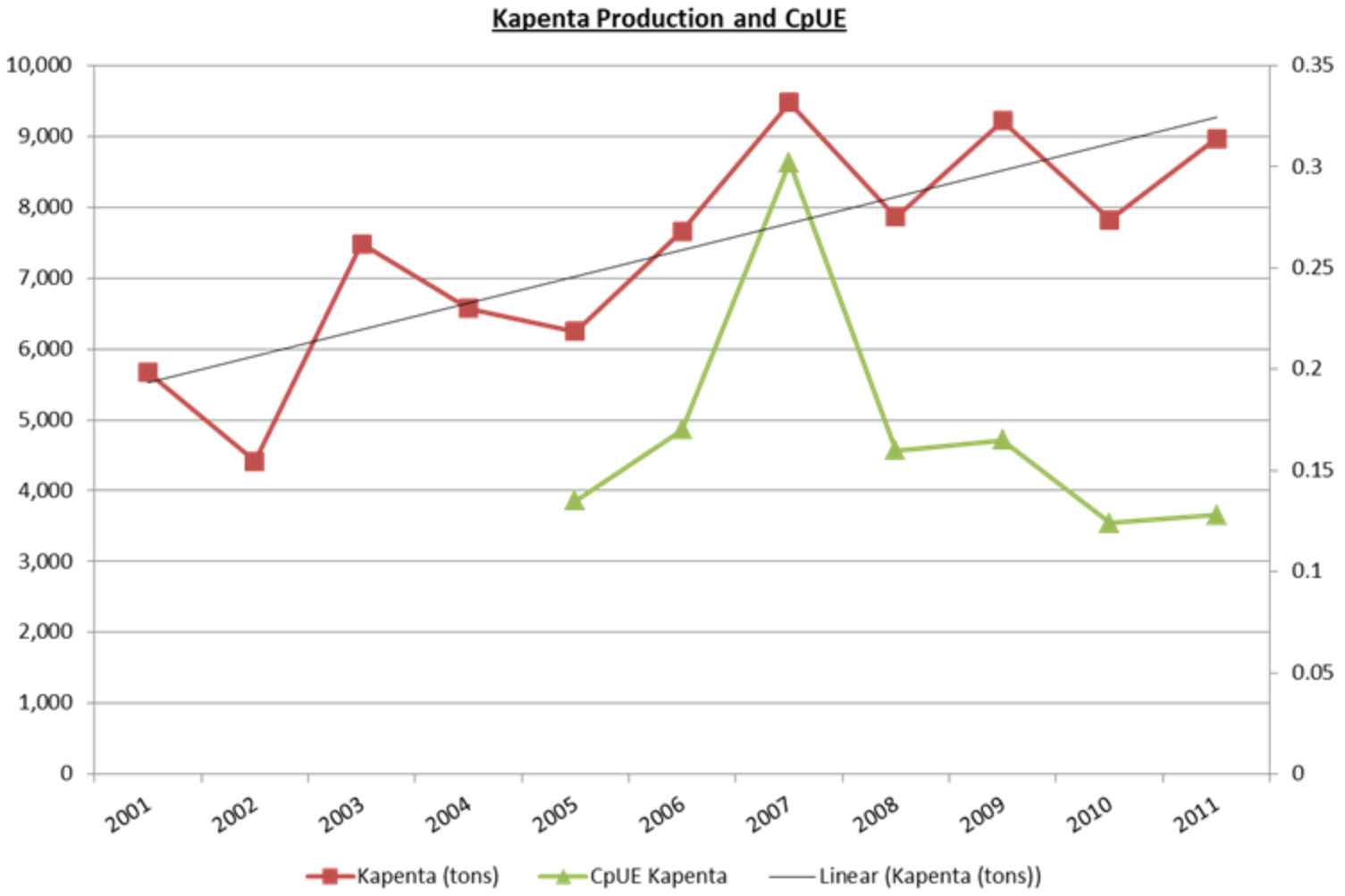
EFFORT AND PRODUCTION

- Number of fishers
- Number of fishing vessels

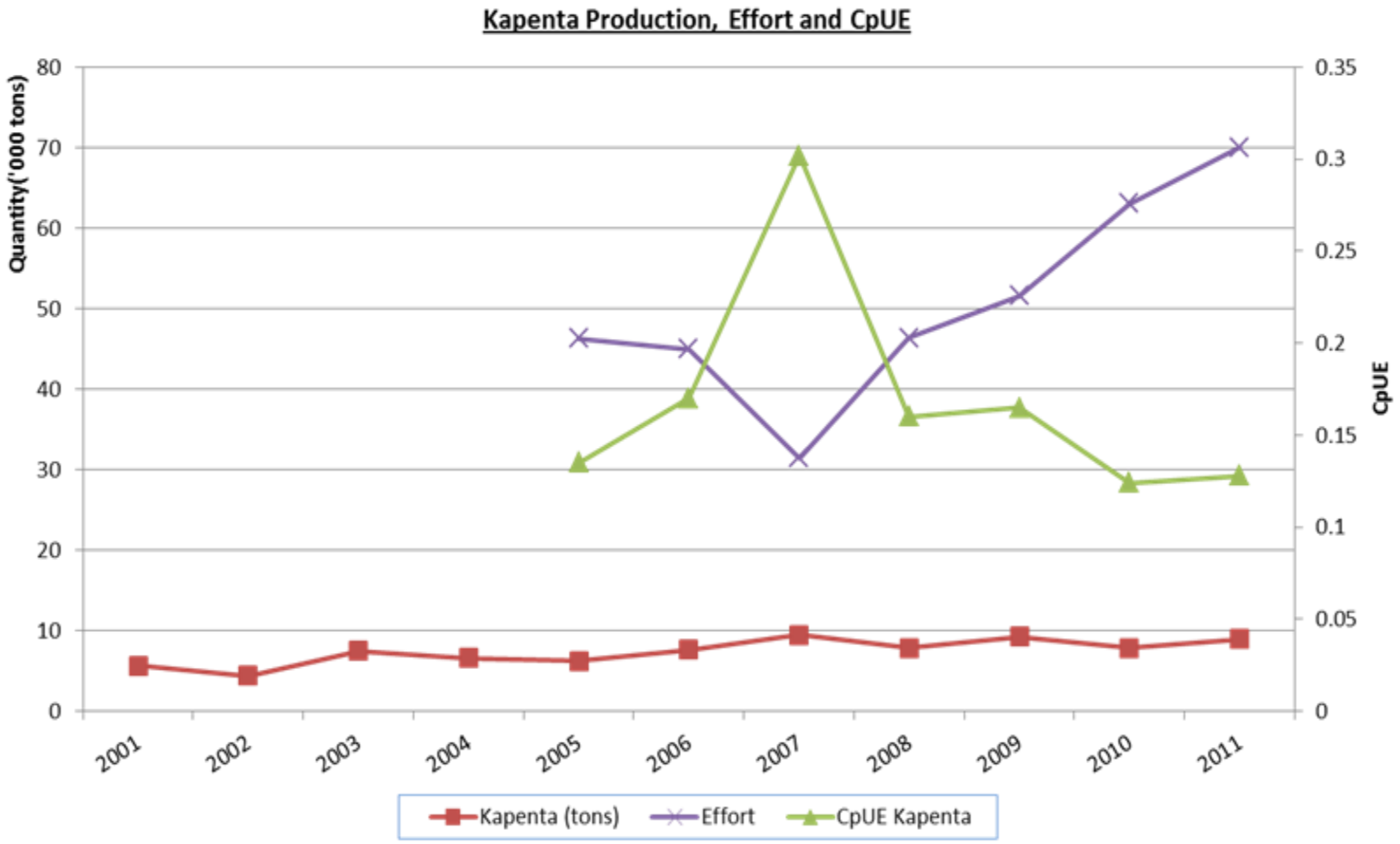
Has increased in the last 10 years

- Production has not changed very much as it fluctuates between 7,000 to 9,000 tons annually
- The CpUE has reduced with the increase in effort

Change in Production and CpUE



Change in effort, CpUE and Production



ARTISANAL FISHERY

Mult-Species

Catch Assessment survey results.

- Fishery production of 6,000 tons
- Catch dominated by Cichlids (Bream family)
- *Oreochromis niloticus* contributing about 30 % of total production

- ✓ Cray fish (*Cherrax quadricarinatus*), recently introduced from aquaculture activites 2008 – 2009
- ✓ Contributed 1% of total production

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- To build Capacity in my work as a Fisheries Research officer.
- To understand new ways of fisheries management Methodology using the WoE
- To learn some of the reliable and cheapest methods of collecting quality fisheries data on fish stocks.
- To be introduced to methods/models of data analysis for information dissemination to manage our fishery sustainably.


THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME