**Fishing Harvesting Techniques** [**http://www.fishonline.org/methods**](http://www.fishonline.org/methods)

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| **Name Fish Harvesting****Technique** | **Where Used/Used****For** | **Economic Benefits/Pitfalls** | **Environmental Benefits/Pitfalls** |
| Beam Trawl | Used to catch fish hidden in seabed | Effective in catching fish; no pitfalls besides price | No real environmental benefits; greatly damages seabed from weights that drag across the floor |
| Demersal Otter Trawl | Catching fish that swim along the seabed | Effective in catching specific fish; additional extensions are expensive | Immature fish and bycatch can be filtered by seperators; could damage seabed from trawl towing |
| Dive-Caught | Catching shellfish and reef dwellers  | No expensive equipment for boats required; cost of scuba gear and tools | Least damaging of fishing methods; irresponsible collection could damage ecosystems |
| Dredging | Harvesting mollusks from the seabed | Negates the laborious act of dive-caught fishing; cost of equipment | No benefit; rakes seabed, damaging habitats |
| Hydraulic Dredges | Harvesting mollusks from the seabed | Negates the laborious act of dive-caught fishing; cost of operation | No benefit; removes target species and disrupts sediment and seabed |
| Drift Net | Capturing high seas fish such as tuna | Catches valuable fish that in areas off the coast of countries; distance | Does not disrupt the seabed, drifts on water instead; threat unwanted creatures such as dolphins that get tangled in nets |
| Fish Farming | Acquiring fish without catching wild specimens | Negates use of fishing boats and fish; fish feed must be caught wild | Decreases footprint from catching wild fish; wild fish feed makes this method utterly useless and more inefficient |
| Gill or Fixed Nets | Used for catching low swimming fish | Relatively simple and cost effective; equipment cost and fuel | Catches large fish relatively easy, leaving immature fish to go through; high bycatch chance |
| Tangle Nets | Used for catching low swimming fish | Relatively simple and cost effective; equipment cost and fuel | Catches large fish relatively easy, leaving immature fish to go through; high bycatch chance |
| Trammel Nets | Catching various fish swimming | Simple, more effective than tangle and gill nets;cost | Effective method; high bycatch chance, which was acknowledged in an EU regulation |
| Handline | Catching fish that swim higher up | Low cost and effective; slow and sometimes tedious | Does not disrupt the environment and kill other creatures inadvertently; could harm unintentionally caught animals |
| Jiggling | Capturing squid | Effective, may be costly for light guiding and boat  | Effective and somewhat accurate; could snag other animals or disrupt food chain |
| Trolling | Capturing pelagic species and mollusks | Simple, cost effective; cost of hooks and lures | Baits cater exclusively to a certain fish, reducing bycatch; fish may accidently get hooked |
| Hand-Gathering | Harvesting mollusks  | Simple, cost effective; cost of more sophisticated tools | More precise and less risk of bycatch; seabed may be affected by rakes and tractors |
| Harpoon | Hunting high value fish targets | Simple, cheap; No real pitfalls | Precise and effective; the use of apex fish is harmful to the oceans sustainability |
| Industrial Fishing | Catching fish for meal and oil | Effective; operating costs | Does not disturb the seabed; large removal of species in the food chain |
| Long Lining | Capturing demersal and pelagic fish | Very fuel-efficient; no real pitfalls | Catches certain species easily; risk of seabirds and immature specimens being caught in the web |