

Kumukumu

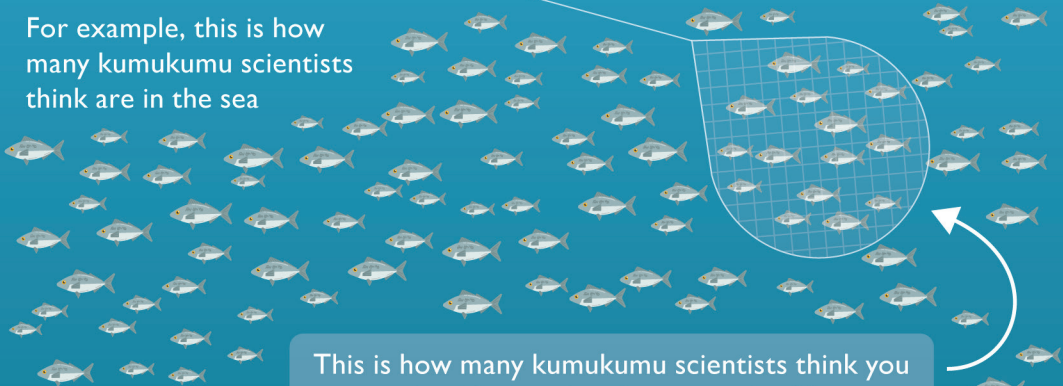
Red Gumard

(koo-moo-koo-moo)



Kumukumu have large pectoral fins which open up like wings and 'feeler feet' that stir up the sea floor for food. They have a reddish-pink body.

For example, this is how many kumukumu scientists think are in the sea



This is how many kumukumu scientists think you can catch while keeping the oceans healthy

You have 5 minutes to catch your kumukumu!

You need to make sure your kumukumu is the right size. Put any undersized fish in your kete and you are out!

If you put too many fish, or fish that are not on your card in your kete, you are out!

If you catch our protected species, the great white shark, you are out. Watch out, there are 2 swimming around.



Did you know?

Kumukumu sometimes grunt when caught! Recent sound studies have shown that the fish makes a surprisingly wide range of sounds!



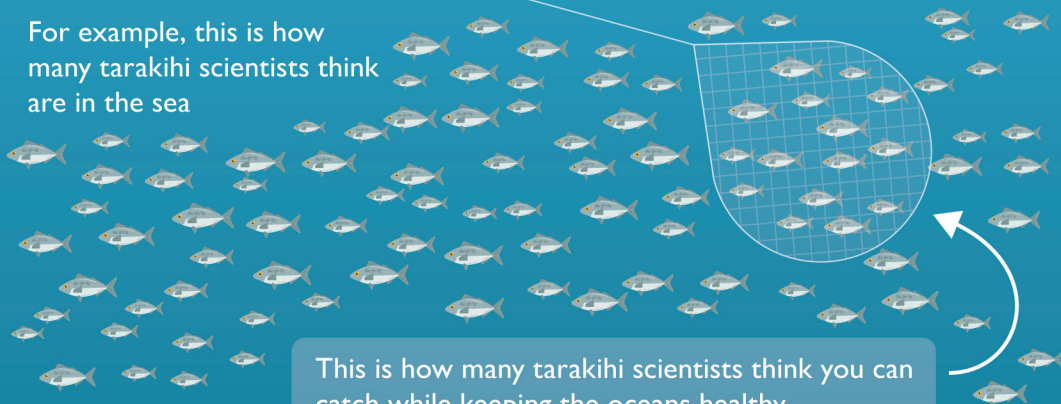
Tarakihi

(Tah-ra-key-he)

Tarakihi are usually a silver-grey with a blue-green sheen, shading to silver and white on the belly. They have a distinctive black band between the head and the dorsal fin. The body tapers to a forked tail.



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Did you know?

Tarakihi can live for up to 45 years!



Pātiki

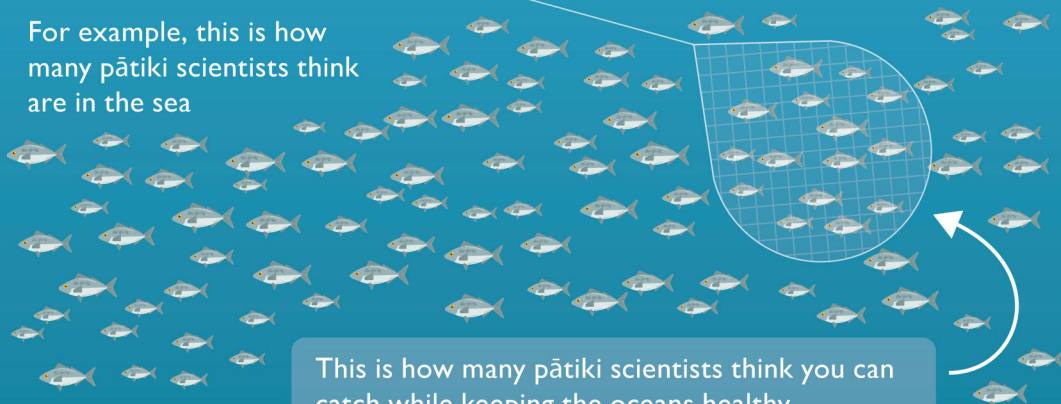
Sand Flounder

(koo-moo-koo-moo)



Pātiki have square or diamond shape bodies, fringed by the dorsal and anal fins. They are Greenish-brown or greyish sometimes with slight mottling on their topside, and white underneath. They also have larger eyes than their related species.

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Did you know?

'Right-eyed' pātiki have an eye on each side of their head when they're larvae. As they grow their left eye shifts to the right side of their head and the body's left side becomes their flat underside. 'Left-eyed' flounders go vice versa.



Hāku

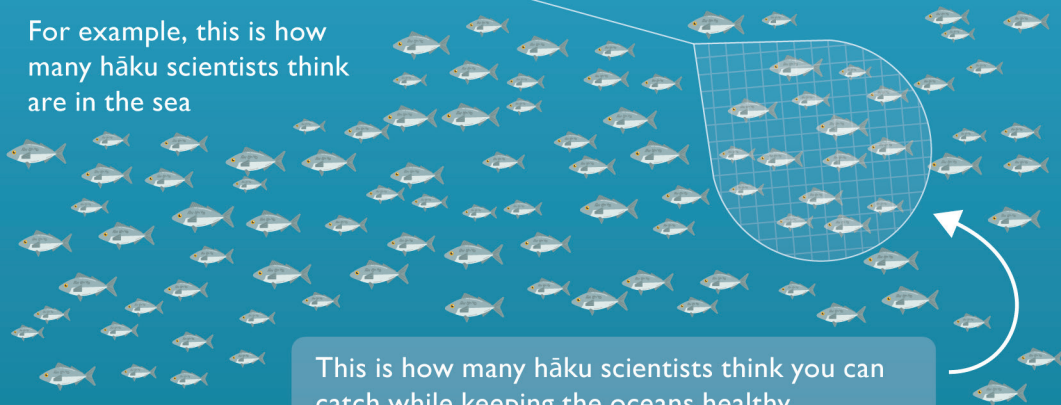
Yellowtail Kingfish

(Ha-koo)



Hāku are fast swimming, streamlined carnivores with smooth scales. They are easily recognizable by their distinct yellow tails and (dorsal, pectoral, caudal) fins. They are generally dark green in colour, with a white stomach, and a yellow stripe which runs along the pectoral line to their caudal fin.

For example, this is how many hāku scientists think are in the sea



This is how many hāku scientists think you can catch while keeping the oceans healthy

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Did you know?

Hāku can get as big as 2 meters long and can weigh 75kg! Divers sometimes grunt to attract hāku!

