Who is the carp?

Carp are native to Eurasia and have been introduced around the world by humans.

Carp are closely related to the goldfish

Carp live up to 20 years and the longest living carp lived 47 years but in commercial production are slaughtered at 2-14 months old, so they do not reach adulthood during their lifetime. Carp are harvested at 0.25-3 kg.



How do carp spend their day (or night)?

Swimming





What does the carp want?

to be undisturbed

to live in good quality water

to have vegetation and shelter

> to have natural substrate

to choose their swimming depth based on lifestage

to respond to environmental cues

Swimming

Swimming behaviour varies with season: they aggregate during winter and early summer. Carp often swim in small schools with larger individuals becoming solitary.

Foraging

Carp are omnivorous fish who feed on plants, and scavenge the bottom for insects, crustaceans, crawfish, and benthic worms

Resting

Carp are mainly nocturnal. They are active during the night and swim less during the day

> Although carp have been farmed since Roman times, little is known about their behaviour in the wild

to have access to food

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to forage for their food



to have space to swim

to choose the size of their school

They adjust the colour of their body based on the colour of their environment

They learn fast and

have good spacial memory

How can we provide carp with a good quality life?

Give them environmental enrichment like a natural and diverse substrate, hiding places and cover

Give them nutritious food

> Give them enough space to swim, explore, and escape dominant fish

What can carp do?

Carp calm and scare easily









Give them good quality water

Made with infogram

Give them a life that is free from pain and stress: no fin clipping

