

Annex sorting & processing the catch

Recognize Greater weever

Figure 1. Length up to approximately 40 cm. Source: Sportvisserij Nederland

- 1. An elongated and laterally flattened benthic fish with upstanding eyes and a distinct superior mouth that is inclined upwards. The lower jaw is longer than the upper jaw. Upper body greenish, brownish-yellowish sides with yellowish-white and dark-brown oblique stripes.
- 2. Short first dorsal fin with dark spot and hard, sharp (and poisonous!) spines and a long second dorsal fin (29-32 fin rays) and anal fin.
- 3. Belly fins before the pectoral fins
- 4. A long spine on the gill covers and two or three short spines in front of each eye.

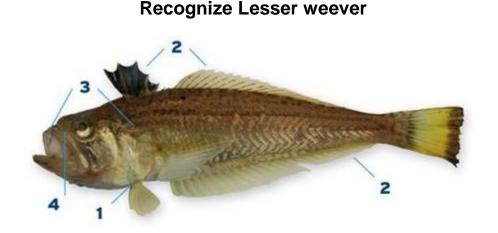


Figure 2. Length up to approximately 16 cm. Source: Sportvisserij Nederland

- 1. Benthic fish with a golden-yellow back and silver-white belly, with belly fins in front of the pectoral fins.
- 2. Short first, completely black dorsal fin with hard, sharp (and poisonous!) spines and a long second dorsal fin (21-24 fin rays) and anal fin.
- 3. A long spine on the gill covers and a large, slanting upwardly directed mouth.
- 4. Unlike the greater weever, there are no spines in front of its eyes.



Recognize the sting of a weever

The following symptoms are observed after a sting by a weever:

- Sharp pain
- Swelling and redness around the area of the sting
- Several wounds in a row
- Sometimes it is hard to move the body part that was stung
- Sometimes: heart problems, respiratory distress and unconsciousness

Treat the sting of a weever

- Pay attention, because an untreated sting may lead to amputation. Fast treatment is therefore very urgent!
- Immerse the body part that was stung in hot water for 15 to 20 minutes. The temperature of the water should be as hot as can be tolerated. The weevers' venom consists of proteins that are broken down at temperatures above 40° C.
- Remove any remaining spines with tweezers.
- In case of a serious allergic reaction call emergency number 112.