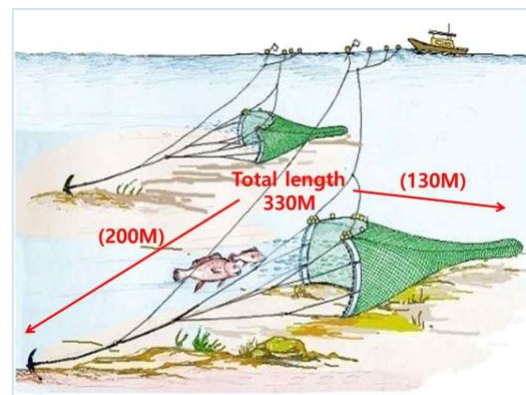
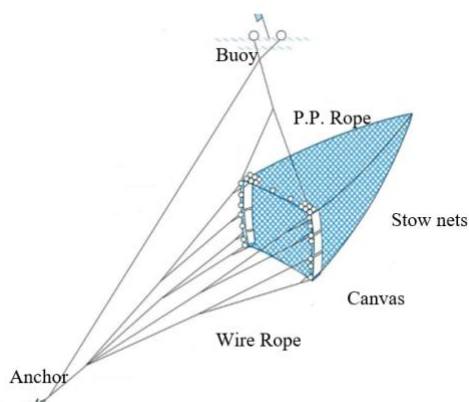


Korea fishing: Overview of local cultivation practices

Stow nets

It is a type of fishnet that is anchored in one position rather than being drifted, trawled, or manipulated by hand. Stow nets are secured by one anchor and placed depending on the direction and strength of the current to catch various kinds of fish, i.e. anchovy, hairtail, mackerel etc. Stow net consists of a net assembly that resembles a sack, canvas, anchor, a buoy, wire ropes and the mouth is held open by an attached frame. An offshore stow net configuration typically comprises a single main anchor, the net set, and four marker buoys, spanning a total length of approximately 315 meters. Because these nets are typically secured by only one anchor, the entire assembly pivots and shifts with tidal currents, with a potential radius of movement dictated by the combined length of the anchor line and the net.

Mariners should be particularly vigilant during the primary fishing seasons, which run from March to June and from August through January of the following year.



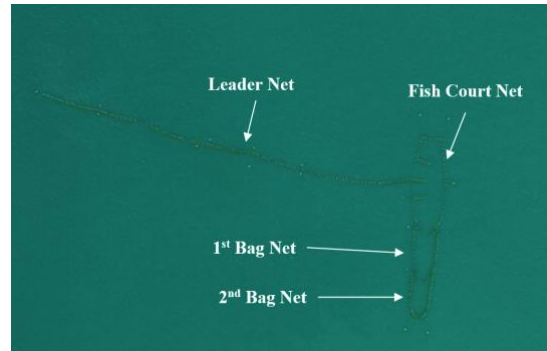
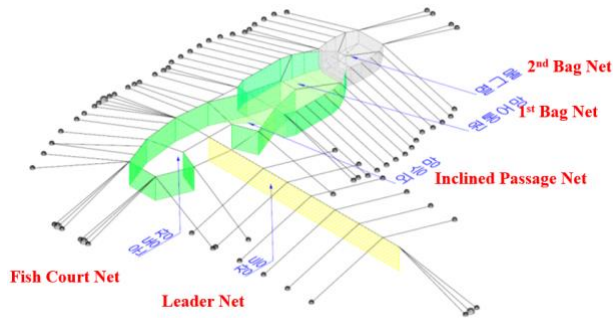
A typical shape of the stow net. The fishing net (single anchor) rotates with tidal stream

Vessels on voyage often spot buoys with flags floating on water but may not be aware of the net below and pass through it, causing damage or loss of the net resulting in adrift or lost buoys, nets, rope etc.

Set nets

A type of fishnet that is anchored in one position rather than being drifted, trawled, or manipulated by hand. Set nets are secured by stones or anchors in muddy seabed in approx. 20 to 30 meters depth to

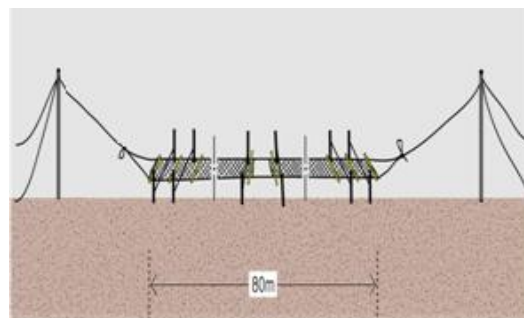
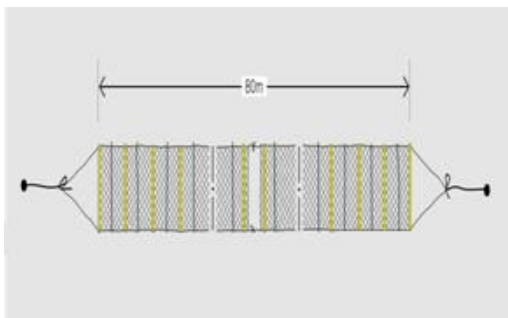
catch various kinds of fish, i.e. anchovy, hairtail, mackerel etc. between April to January of the next year. In off fishing season (from February to March), only the outer guide rope remains after the nets are removed. Fish are entrapped in the pockets of the net and harvested twice a day when the tides are stable between high and low. These set nets have are installed around the entire Korean coast, but most of the claims handled have been concentrated in or around Yeosu outer anchorage area.



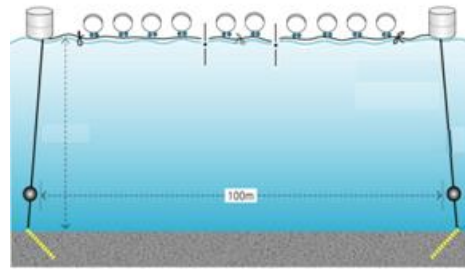
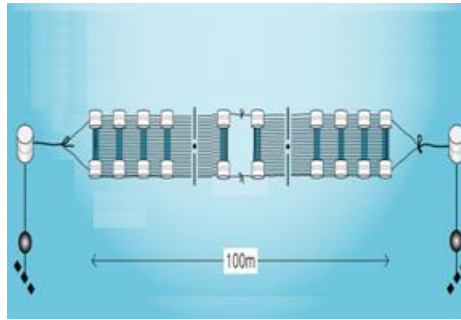
Laver farms

Laver, often called 'Gim', is a species of seaweed cultivated in Korea. Laver cultivation is the oldest aquaculture in Korea, and the main production areas are on the south west coast of Korea including Sinan, Wando and Jindo of South Jeolla Province. Nets with attached laver seeds are installed in sea water usually in October, and harvests are taken from November to May the following year.

There are two main methods of laver cultivation: first is fixed net type where nets are hung between bamboo sticks in the seabed, and second is floating net type where buoys are attached to allow the net to float on the surface.



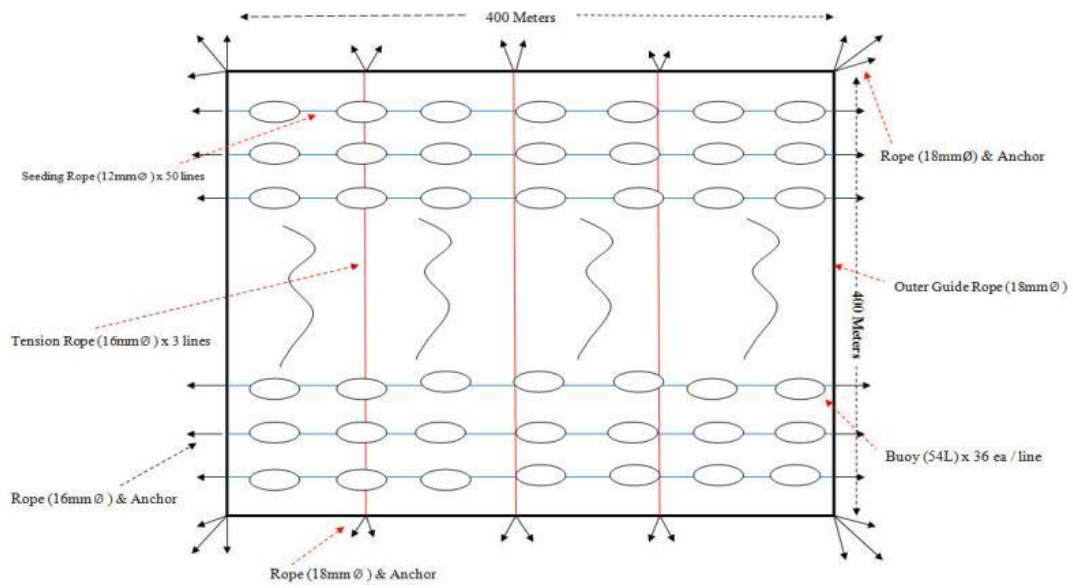
*Fixed net type laver farms
(the bamboo sticks are usually exposed during low tide)*



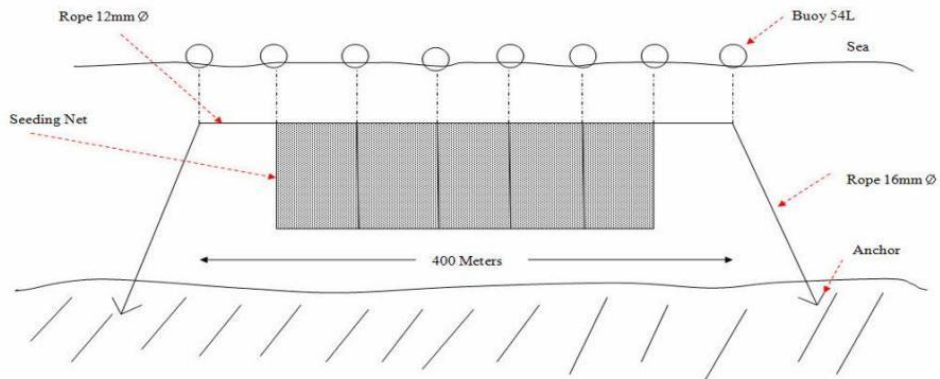
Floating net type laver farms

Arkshell Seed Farming

Arkshell seed production facility is in general approx. 400 meters long x 250 meters wide (outer guide ropes) and has approx. 70 meter-long ropes on each side with steel anchors laid into the bottom of the sea. Tension ropes are set and tightened at the center of the facility. Approx. 400 meter-long seeding ropes with a number of buoys attached at each 5 meters are installed to catch the natural arkshell larva floating in the sea. In general, facilities are installed in July and arkshell larva is attached to the seeding nets over August to November to grow up to a size of 1.2 cm to 1.5 cm. The seedlings will be harvested in November and sold to local arkshell farmers.



Seed farming facility viewed from top



Seed farming facility viewed from side