



MarLIN

Marine Information Network

Information on the species and habitats around the coasts and sea of the British Isles

Ocean perch (*Sebastes norvegicus*)

MarLIN – Marine Life Information Network
Marine Evidence-based Sensitivity Assessment (MarESA) Review

Morvan Barnes

2008-06-02

A report from:

The Marine Life Information Network, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.

Please note. This MarESA report is a dated version of the online review. Please refer to the website for the most up-to-date version [<https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species/detail/153>]. All terms and the MarESA methodology are outlined on the website (<https://www.marlin.ac.uk>)

This review can be cited as:

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See online review for
distribution map

Distribution data supplied by the Ocean
Biogeographic Information System (OBIS). To
interrogate UK data visit the NBN Atlas.

Researched by	Morvan Barnes	Refereed by	Admin
Authority	(Ascanius, 1772)		
Other common names	-	Synonyms	<i>Sebastes marinus</i>

Summary

Description

Sebastes marinus is a large, robust member of the scorpionfish family that may reach up to 1 m in length although is usually about half that size. Like similar species it has relatively large and tall fins including an almost truncate tail fin, rounded anal, pectoral and pelvic fins, and a continuous dorsal fin. The dorsal fin is split into two parts, the first with 14-16 strong spines at the front and as many rays at the back. The anal fin has 3 spines and about 8 soft rays. It is bright red with a dusky area behind the opercle.

Recorded distribution in Britain and Ireland

Found off the coasts of Scotland and north-east England.

Global distribution

-

Habitat

The ocean perch is a pelagic species usually found at depths over 100 m. Juveniles may be found in

shallower, inshore waters.

↓ Depth range

-

🔍 Identifying features

- Up to 1 m in length.
- Dorsal fin with 14-16 strong spines at the front and as many soft rays at the back.
- Anal fin with 3 spines and about 8 soft rays.
- Bright red colouration with dusky area behind the opercle.
- Lower preopercular spine is directed downward and slightly backward.
- More than 55 oblique scale rows below the lateral line.

🏠 Additional information

The ocean perch, also known as the golden redfish, can be distinguished from the small redfish *Sebastes viviparous* by its larger size but also by not having several large dark lateral bands like those of *Sebastes viviparous*.

✓ Listed by

🔗 Further information sources

Search on:



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Datasets

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