

SEA BREAMS



Annular Seabream
Photo by Meet the Sea

ANNULAR SEABREAM

Scientific Name:
Diplodus annularis

Key Information

Annular seabreams are smaller than common two-banded sea breams, ranging in size from around 12cm to about 27cm.

As juveniles, they are typically yellow in colour, but they become shades of silver and grey as they grow older, with the colour change starting at the tail and ending at the head.

These seabreams are usually found in shallow waters, less than 90 metres in depth. They are most common at shallow depths between 10 and 15 metres, and can be spotted near the surface of the water.

Habitat and behaviour

These fish usually live in small groups, but sometimes live alone. They can be very territorial and it is fairly common to see two annular seabreams fighting.

COMMON TWO-BANDED SEA BREAM

Scientific Name:
Diplodus vulgaris

Key Information

Common two-banded sea breams usually live in areas with rocky seabeds, but can also be found in areas with sandy bottoms.

They can thrive in a big range of depths, up to 160 metres below the surface of the water, allowing them to travel between different marine ecosystems.

They can be found in and near the Mediterranean Sea.

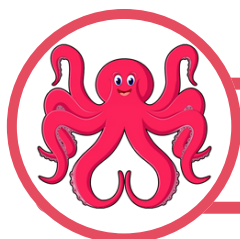
These fish can grow as large as 45cm long and weigh up to 1.3kg.

Behaviour

Common two-banded sea breams often form large social groups, or small clusters in shallower waters. Sticking together as a group helps them stay safe from predators, and they've even been observed congregating with other species of fish that display similar behaviours.



Common Two-Banded Sea Bream
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