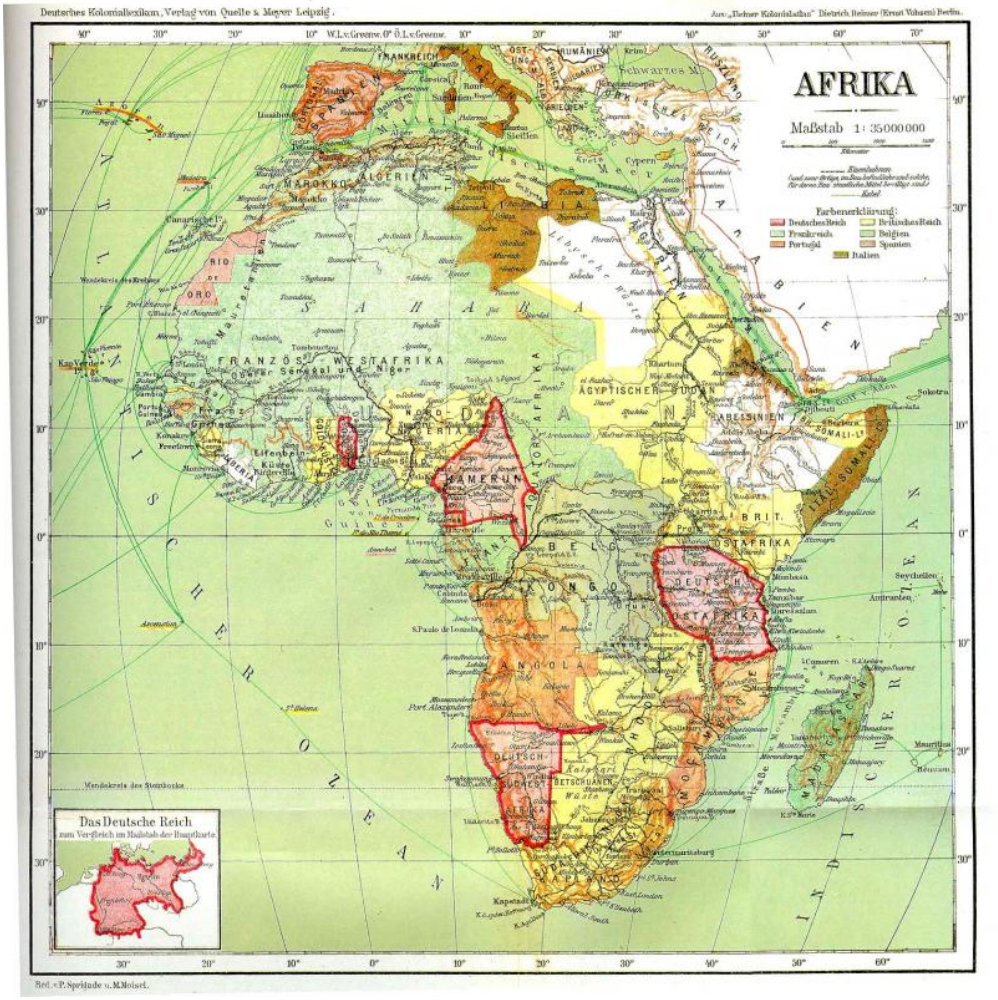
Naturalizing Trout? Fish Farming in German Southwest Africa

Martin Kalb

Summary

Efforts to naturalize trout in German Southwest Africa capture German ambitions within its first and only settler colony. Despite numerous setbacks given an arid landscape, high temperatures, and difficult logistics, German colonialists tried to introduce fish farming. Artificial pools and ponds, originally constructed to sustain cattle farming and agriculture, gave some the idea to introduce carp, tench, and eventually trout. Only over time, and after several setbacks, did German colonialists rethink their ambitions, ultimately acknowledging the environmental circumstances were not suitable for the naturalization of these German fish.



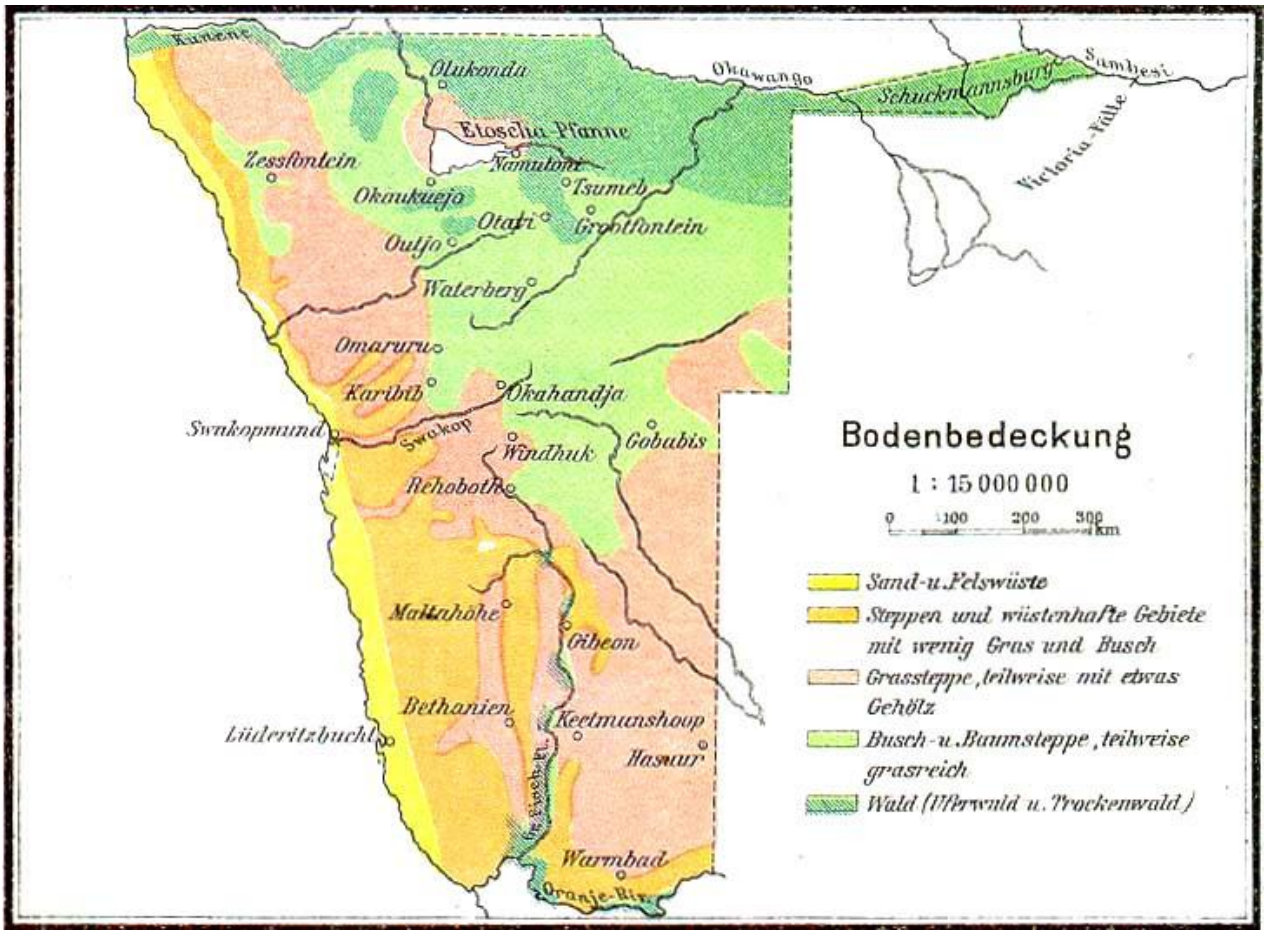
African colonies (Koloniallexion, Bildarchiv der Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft, Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main)

This image is from the *Koloniallexion*, Bildarchiv der Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft, Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main). *Deutsches Kolonial-Lexikon*, edited by Heinrich Schnee. Leipzig: Quelle & Meyer, 1920. Three volumes. Click here to view source.

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The transaction took place on 11 March 1909. That day, the Kassler Fishing Club handed a German colonial official only identified as Dr. v. E. (probably Dr. Max von Eschtruth) an ominous package. He had been on vacation in Germany. Now, he was about to return to Southwest Africa, a German colony originally founded in 1884. In Antwerp, Belgium, he received an unusual delivery: thousands of brown trout (*Salmo trutta fario*) eggs. The precious cargo had come from a well-known fish-breeding institution in Saxony, central Germany, and given its destination more than 6,000 nautical miles (ca. 11,100 kilometers) away, had been carefully packed in ice and covered with cloth. Once aboard, it was stored so as to avoid it being exposed to temperatures above 10°C. It was a long journey, three weeks at sea, through the English Channel, to Las Palmas, and finally to Swakopmund. There, the cargo was repackaged into a small ice box surrounded by two other boxes. After three days by train it arrived in Grootfontein, in central Namibia. According to the *Windhuker Nachrichten* newspaper, only around two hundred eggs had not survived the long journey. The rest were quickly unpacked and put into a nearby stream. There, many trout eggs stopped moving, and by the next day all were dead: the shock of simply releasing them into 21°C warm water had killed them (*Allgemeine Fischerei-Zeitung*, 1 May 1910; *Windhuker Nachrichten*, 30 July 1910).



The landscape of German Southwest Africa (Koloniallexion, Bildarchiv der Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft, Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main)

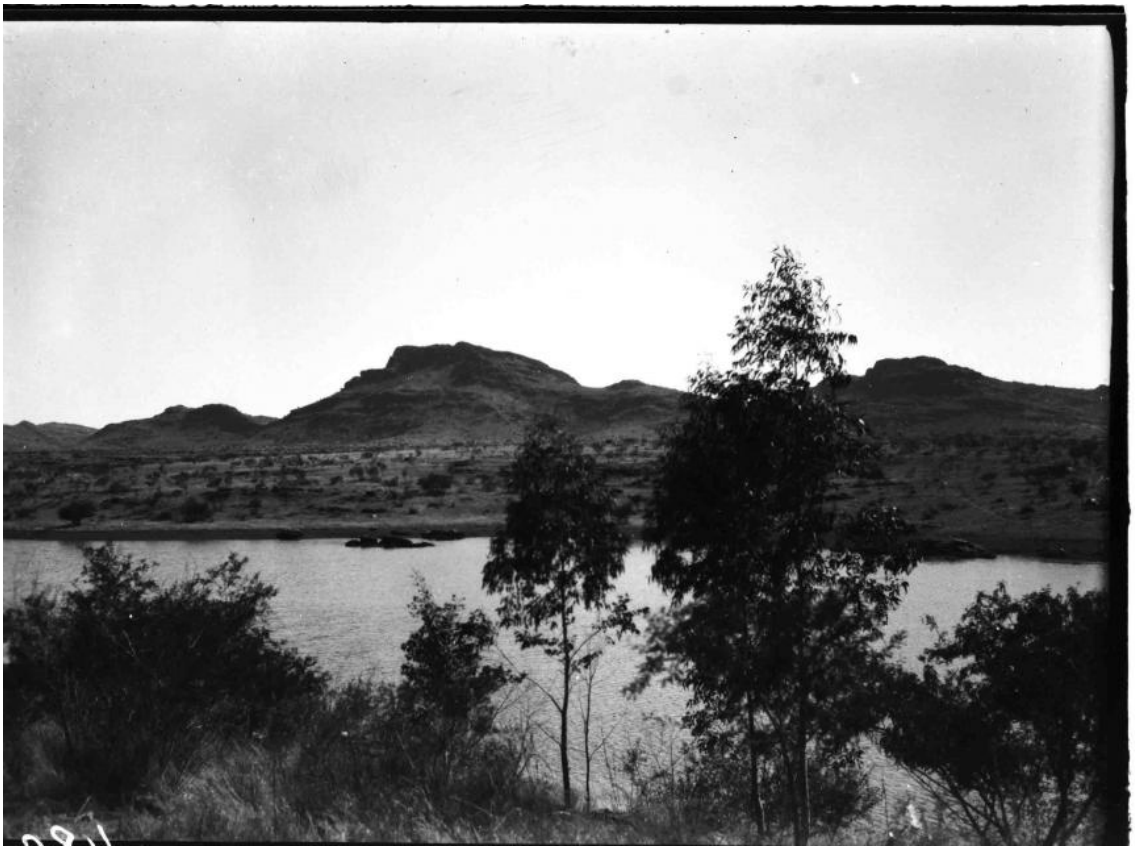
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Part of broader efforts to settle German Southwest Africa, the introduction of fish farming had begun prior to this episode, and against many odds. A variety of experts, increasingly part of the colonial administration, had long planned wells and dams in light of their desires to turn the arid landscapes of Southwest Africa into self-sustaining agricultural settler environments. Countless expeditions had explored and surveyed the area, or had visited neighboring South Africa to learn from the British. Within these contexts different voices soon pointed to the possible introduction of German fish. In 1904, one observer highlighted two main challenges: "For the breeding of trout and carp, [...] the establishment of better water conditions has to be completed first. Plus, it would not be easy to transport stock and seed fish" to German Southwest Africa (Rode, "Südwestafrika," 754).

Colonialists felt they could confront both issues with an increasing investment in and the construction of colonial infrastructures. In 1903, the completed Mole harbor in Swakopmund allowed settlers to disembark much more easily. Newcomers could also travel by train inland—a much simpler journey compared to relying on oxen wagons. Additionally, the colonial administration offered numerous incentives to settlers, including loans. Soon new arrivals began pouring into the colony, especially after the German defeat of the Herero and Nama people in what has been rightfully called "the first genocide of the twentieth century."



Neudamm in German Southwest Africa in 1914

This image shows Neudamm. No. 007-2006-22, 1914, Bildarchiv der Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft, Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main. The image can be found on this website , when searching "Neudamm."

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Early efforts to introduce German fish took shape within these contexts. In fact, in September 1904, the district

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commander of Windhoek, Max von Eschstruth, tried to introduce carp into an artificial pond. He intended for the pond to become part of an agricultural experiment station, which was established in Neudamm five years later and for which he had planned to acquire carp and tench from the consulate in Cape Town. There, and elsewhere in their colonial empire, British efforts had been much more advanced and successful, as outlined in the historiography already. However, Eschstruth was only able to get his hands on 50 carp from an institution in Jonkershoek (*Fischerei-Zeitung*, 11 August 1906). That cargo was then transported by ship to Swakopmund, later by train to Windhoek—and for the last 35 kilometers a Herero worker had to carry it. Luckily, there were no losses and local efforts to control herons and other predators were ultimately successful.



Adult trout can withstand temperatures of up to 25°C; however, their eggs die if temperatures rise above 16°C—a problem given climatic circumstances in Southwest Africa.

Bachforelle (brown trout) drawn by Dumaresq Manning in *Trout Fishing in the Cape Colony*, 1908. Click here to view Google Play source.

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Such early triumphs soon encouraged the naturalization of trout, with additional attempts in 1911. That time "roughly 1,000 eggs were still alive" at arrival in Grootfontein (*Südwestbote*, 25 February 1911). The fish even hatched, and swam into the artificial pond. Yet once again the water temperature reached more than 20°C that afternoon—which killed the trout. Utopian expectations did not match realities on the ground.

Over time, German colonial fantasies tied to the introduction of trout began to fade. In 1911, newspapers like the *Südwestbote* had still been defiant; three years later, the *Deutsches Kolonial-Lexikon* painted a different picture: "Within German colonies the artificial breeding of Cypriniformes is probably not possible at all" (636). And although references jealously pointed to British successes nearby (649), the publication concluded that the breeding of *Salmonidae* would only be promising in more mountainous areas. Since those environments did not exist in Southwest Africa, future efforts were to be "based on transplantation and breeding of native fishes"

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(636). In that sense, German colonial hubris, irritated by the stark realities of a hostile colonial nature, had seemingly learned its lessons.

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Further readings:

- Brown, Duncan. *Are Trout South African? Stories of Fish, Peoples and Places.* Johannesburg: Picador Africa, 2013.
- Halverson, Anders. *An Entirely Synthetic Fish: How Rainbow Trout Beguiled America and Overran the World.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 2010.
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- Wallace, Marion. *A History of Namibia: From the Beginning to 1990.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014.

Related links:

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Martin Kalb
Martin Kalb is Assistant Professor of History at Bridgewater College, a small liberal arts college in Virginia. He received his M.A. at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (2007) and his Ph.D. at Northern Arizona University (2011). His research focuses on Germany and its empires, with an emphasis on youth cultures and environmental history. He has published articles on these topics, and a monograph titled Coming of Age: Constructing and Controlling Youth in Munich, 1942–1973 (Berghahn, 2016). He is currently completing research around environmental dynamics in German Southwest Africa.

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