

**SURVEYS OF THE FISH RESOURCES OF
CONGO AND GABON**

Preliminary Report Cruise No II
31 May -12 June 1989

The purpose of the surveys was to obtain information on the fish resources of the Congo River and its tributaries and the coastal waters of Gabon, specifically the Gulf of Guinea. The surveys were conducted under funds from UNDP received through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the World Bank. The surveys were conducted by the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) of Norway, which also provided scientific and technical advice and personnel. The surveys were conducted by the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) of Norway, which also provided scientific and technical advice and personnel.

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DR FRIDTJOF NANSEN RESEARCH PROGRAMME SECOND SURVEY 1981

Report No. 1
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The programme will comprise several surveys. This cruise report describes the work and some of the findings of the second survey. Full reports will be issued after the completion of the programme.

This report has been prepared by O. Hagstrøm and H. Ullebust IMR.

1 Introduction

Objectives of the survey

Under the same programme in 1985 four seasonal surveys were carried out on the shelf of Congo and Gabon. The findings of the surveys in 1985 are summarized in the preliminary report from the first survey in 1989. For references to general objectives, amendments and methodology see part 1 of the same report.

Participation

The following participated from Congo and Gabon respectively:

Agnes Boulingui Ilama, Direction de Peches Maritime et Cultures Marines, Libreville, Gabon
Jean Alogho Nang, Direction General de l'Economie Forestiere, Libreville, Gabon
Felix Domba, Secretariat General a la Peche, Brazzaville, Congo
Prosper M'Fina, ORSTOM, Pointe Noire, Congo.

The scientific staff from IMR was:

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The participant from FAO was:

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Narrative

The survey on the shelf of Congo started off Pointe Noire at the 31 of May, somewhat later than the plan due to late incoming flight, with the hydrographic profile off Pointe Noire. During 31 May to 4 June the shelf and the slope areas of Congo were surveyed. The sampling for swept area estimate was carried out during day time and deep water hauls for hake and shrimps as well as hauls for species identification were mainly concentrated to dark hours. Integration was carried out throughout the day and the survey grid of transects were about 10 nm apart. The course tracks and fishing station are shown in Figure 1. The survey intensity was highest in the inshore area where shoals of sardinella were observed in very shallow waters. Fishing with bottom trawl was in many areas restricted by rough bottom and in particular at the depth zone about 100 m. Two bottom trawls were damaged, one on coral reef and one on otherwise favourable bottom.

The vessel steamed 450 nm and in total 20 bottom trawl station and 3 pelagic trawl station were worked.

The Gabon shelf south of the protected area of Cap Lopez was surveyed during 4 to 10 June. Fishing station and cruise tracks are shown in Figure 1. Two hydrographic profiles were worked at Pte. Panga and at the Equator. Also in Gabonese waters the survey intensity was highest in inshore areas but a number of hauls were also made in the slope area. Rough bottom condition especially at about 90-100 m depth and in shallow waters

restricted bottom trawling along the coast and some trawls were damaged. The distance steamed in Gabones water was 1200 nm and 55 bottom and 3 pelagic trawl stations were carried out. The survey ended in Port Gentile at 10 June.

2 Hydrography

Figure 2 shows the distribution of surface temperature observed with the thermograph at 4 m of depth and Figure 3 the distribution of temperature, salinity and oxygen in the profiles worked over the shelf off Pointe Noire and off Pte. Panga and at the Equator.

The features of the hydrographic situation is different from the situation observed during the first survey in January-February. The surface temperature is about 3-5°C lower, decreasing northward along the coast to minimum of 23°C and a thermocline is not developed. The salinity in the surface layer is 35‰ or more and decreases gradually with depth at Pointe Noire and Pointe Panga as well as at the Equator. The isohalines at Pointe Panga indicate a moderate upwelling close to the coast. The present hydrographic situation shows that the discharges from the Congo River is not transported northwest ward over the shelf. The oxygen content on the shelf is not likely to limit the distribution of fish.

3 Fish distribution

Figure 4 illustrates the distribution of fish as observed with the acoustic integration system. The units of acoustic reflection is $0.1 \times \text{m}/\text{nm}^2$ reflecting surface. An arbitrary scale has been used to illustrate different levels of concentration. The intergrator values were allocated to the following groups on the basis of the species composition in the trawl catches and characteristic behaviour and shoaling:

- Pelagic fish type 1, Clupeids and anchovies;
- Pelagic fish type 2, Carangids, scombrids, barracudas etc.;
- Demersal fish in mid water.

Details of the pelagic trawl used for species identification are shown in Annex IV.

CONGO

The pelagic 1 fish was recorded in a band along the coast mostly at depth shallower than 30 m. No offshore registration of pelagic 1 fish was observed. The inshore distribution was a mixture of West African ilisha, *Ilisha africana*, and Madeiran sardinella, *Sardinella maderensis*. The mean length of the sardinella was 14.8 cm and the length frequency distribution was polymodal, see Annex I. The length frequency distribution of ilisha was polymodal with a mean length of about 13.7 cm. The sardinella was concentrated in shoals during both day and night whereas the ilisha dispersed during night. Most of

the integration was made during night and based on the contribution of shoals during night about 65 % of the biomass could be allocated to sardinella.

The pelagic 2 registration formed a continuous scattered band of low strength from inshore areas over the shelf to about 120 m depth. The distribution appears to be a continuation of the findings off Angola and horse mackerel, *Trachurus trecae*, and partly Spanish mackerel, *Scomber japonicus*, was found over the deeper part of the shelf. In inshore areas African lookdown, *Selene dorsalis*, Guanchane barracuda, *Sphyrena guanchano*, and some Atlantic bumper, *Chloroscombrus chrysurus*, contributed to the biomass. Length frequency distributions are given in Annex I.

Estimates of biomass

Preliminary estimates of pelagic 1 and 2 fish are shown below:

<i>Sardinella maderensis</i>	8 800 tonnes
Total pelagic 1	13 500 "
Total pelagic 2	12 100 "
Grand total	25 600 "

The corresponding estimates of total pelagic biomass in the 1985 surveys are:

March 1985	28 000 tonnes
June 1985	51 000 "
September 1985	57 000 "
December 1985	7 000 "

The present acoustic estimate is only half of the June estimate in 1985. It is however too early in the program to make conclusions whether the decline in biomass is caused by reduced stocks or merely a reflection of migrations in and out of this restricted area.

GABON

The distribution of the two categories of pelagic fish in Gabonese waters are shown in Figure 2. The pelagic 1 type fish mainly Maderian sardinella, *Sardinella maderensis*, was found distributed in shallow waters. Most of the pelagic 1 fish was obtained in the southern area with a concentration of biomass in the area Pte. Panga to Mayumba and an other area at the border of Congo where some African ilisha, *Ilisha africana*, were mixed with the sardinella. The later area is indicated to be a continuation of the distribution in Congo water. In the northern area at Igue'la small patches of sardinella was observed. The observation of round sardinella, *Sardinella aurita*, was very sparse and only in few small single shoals at depth of about 50-60 m. The length frequency distribution of Maderian sardinella was polymodal with two dominating modes at 9 cm and 22 cm respectively. All the round sardinella were mature fish with a mean length of 21.4 cm. The length frequency distribution are given in Annex II.

The pelagic 2 fish was found to be distributed over a large part of the shelf. Most of the distribution is of low densities but patches of higher density were observed in mid-shelf off Sette Cama. Inshore the distribution consisted of several species of carangids, lookdown, *Selene dorsalis*, false scad, *Decapterus rhoncus*, bumpers, *Chloroscombrus*

chrysurus, and barracudas mostly, *Sphyraena guachancho*. Off shore Cunene horse mackerel, *Trachurus trecae*, dominated followed by chub mackerel, *Scomber japonicus*. The mean length of horse and chub mackerel were about 15 cm and 20 cm respectively. The pooled size distribution of pelagic 2 species are given in Annex II. The mackerels formed shoals at bottom during day and appeared to lift off bottom at night time. Several attempts were made to locate mackerel during night time over the same depth interval where shoals were observed during day but without success. The findings indicate that the mackerel could have dispersed in the surface layers and possibly above the transducer level. The dense plankton layers occurring during night time in the upper layers could also contributed to the difficulties to observe these species when dispersed.

The contribution of demersal species to the acoustic biomass were negligible.

Estimates of biomass

The preliminary estimates of pelagic 1 and 2 components and what is allocated to sardinella are shown below:

<i>Sardinella maderensis</i>	52 000 tonnes
Total Pelagic 1	56 000 "
Total Pelagic 2	53 000 "
Grand total	109 000 "

Corresponding estimates of total pelagic biomass in 1985 are:

Mars	25-30 000 tonnes
June	25-30 000 "
September	160 000 "
December	60 000 "

The present June estimate is about double the corresponding estimates from June 1985. The difference is mainly due to higher estimate of sardinella.

4 RESULTS OF THE FISHING EXPERIMENTS, CATCHCOMPOSITIONS AND SWEPT AREA BIOMASS ESTIMATES

The result of the fishing experiments with bottom trawl for Congo and Gabon are summarized in Tables 1 to 5 and 6 to 10 respectively. It should be noted that most of the fishing forms a part of randomized swept area programme and trawl stations is prepositioned in advance in the different depth stratas with the intention to estimate fish density and not to obtain high catches. The catch rates thus do not simulate those of commercial fishery where additional information is used to increase catch rates. Details of the bottom trawl used are given in Annex IV.

All catches were sampled for composition in weight and number by species and size sampling was made of important species, using total length.

The composition of the fish fauna on the shelf and the slope changes with depth and a partition in an inner shelf down to 55 m and an outer shelf from 55 m to 150 m has been used in the analysis of the data. In addition a slope area from 150 m and downwards have been grouped separately. The location of the trawl stations are shown in Figure 1 and the catches standardized to kg per hour trawling are given in Annex III for both Congo and Gabon.

CONGO

Table 1 shows the catch rates of bottom hauls on the two parts of the shelf. The catch rates of demersal species dominates both on the inner and the outer shelf with mean values of 122 kg/hour and 82 kg/hour respectively. The second highest catch rate is obtained of the pelagic group. Sharks and shrimps are indicated to be more abundant on

Table 1. Congo. Catch rates by main groups in bottom trawl hauls, standardized to kg/hour.

INNER SHELF

ST.NO.	DEP.	Demersal	Pelagic	Sharks	Shrimps	Lobster	Other
101	47	21.00	27.80	22.00	0.20	4.00	2.20
102	15	208.80	124.80		25.20		57.60
107	28	388.80	119.70				
108	31	8.60	15.00	2.80			1.20
109	18	299.79	114.41			14.48	26.07
110	34	118.00	142.50	15.00	1.00		
111	46	25.40	24.40		0.80		1.20
114	15	248.80	92.40		8.40	19.20	27.60
115	51		29.30	7.20	0.30		0.80
MEAN		146.56	76.70	5.22	3.99	4.19	12.96

OUTER SHELF

ST.NO.	DEP.	Demersal	Pelagic	Sharks	Shrimps	Cephalopod	Other
99	97	74.40	225.60			7.20	46.80
100	59	10.60	3.60		0.30	0.80	4.40
105	104	143.00	70.00			1.00	54.50
106	60	190.40	65.60		1.60	0.80	3.20
116	71	3.80	82.60			0.40	1.00
117	101	150.40	24.80	2.00		4.00	71.60
118	73	58.40	147.20				16.80
MEAN		90.14	89.20	0.29	0.27	2.03	28.33

SLOPE

ST.NO.	DEP.	Demersal	Pelagic	Sharks	Shrimps	Cephalopod	Other
97	707	10.40	1.60	9.60	9.20		90.00
98	343						
104	503	28.00	2.00	6.80	7.20		68.60
112	452	28.70	14.00	2.10	79.10		57.40
MEAN		16.78	4.40	4.63	23.88		54.00

Total number of stations : 4

the inner shelf and squids on the outer shelf. Lobsters were only caught on the inner shelf. The catch rates on the slope were generally lower than on the shelf with the exception of the catch rate of shrimps. The increased catches of shrimp are mainly due to one large catch of African spider shrimp, *Nematocarcinus africanus*, station no. 112. The catch rates are generally lower for all groups compared with the results from the February survey with the catch rates of lobster as the only exception.

The pelagic group broken down on families are shown in Table 2. The clupeids were most common on the inner shelf and were not recorded on the outer shelf. The dominating species was West African ilisha, *Ilisha africana* and sardinellas were only occasionally recorded. Among the carangids lookdown, *Selene dorsalis*, was most common on the inner shelf but lookdown was also frequent on the outer shelf where Cunene horse mackerel, *Trachurus trecae*, dominated. The catch rates of scombrids and hairtails were low over the whole shelf area. Barracudas were mostly obtained on the inner shelf.

Table 2. Congo. Catch rates of main pelagic families in bottom trawl hauls, standardized to kg/hour.

INNER SHELF

ST. NO.	DEP.	Clupeids	Carangids	Barracudas	Scombrids	Hairtails	Other
101	47	0.40	4.40	18.00	4.80	0.20	49.40
102	15	87.60	25.20	3.60		8.40	291.60
107	28	55.80	17.10	27.00	19.80		388.80
108	31	0.60	14.00	0.40			12.60
109	18	53.59	20.27	31.86		8.69	340.34
110	34	3.50	61.00	70.00	6.00	2.00	134.00
111	46	4.40	4.80	10.40		4.80	27.40
114	15	20.40	24.00	6.00		42.00	304.00
115	51	0.90	25.40	3.00			8.30
MEAN		25.24	21.80	18.92	3.40	7.34	172.94

OUTER SHELF

ST. NO.	DEP.	Clupeids	Carangids	Barracudas	Scombrids	Hairtails	Other
99	97		219.60			6.00	128.40
100	59		7.60	1.00			16.10
105	104		60.00			10.00	198.50
106	60		51.20	8.00	6.40		196.00
116	71		73.00	4.00	5.60		5.20
117	101		19.20	5.60			228.00
118	73		135.20	1.60	9.60	0.80	75.20
MEAN			80.83	2.89	3.09	2.40	121.06

Table 3. shows the catch rates of demersal fish by families and zones. The grunts dominated the catches on the whole shelf and consisted mainly of the bigeye grunt, *Brachydeuterus auritus*, and followed by sompat grunt, *Pomadasys jubelini*, in waters shallower than 50 m. Among the croakers the commercially important longneck croaker, *Pseudotolithus typus*, and cassava croaker, *Pseudotolithus senegalensis*, were most common in inshore areas with the highest catch rates in the depth interval 10-20 m followed by blackmouth croaker, *Pentheroscion mbizi*, in the deeper zone. Angola dentex, *Dentex angolensis*, followed by red pandora, *Pagellus belotti*, were most abundant among the seabreams.

Table 3. Congo. Catch rates by families for demersal fish, kg/hour.

INNER SHELF

ST.NO.	DEP.	Grunts	Croakers	Catfish	Sparids	Groupers	Other
101	47	14.00			5.00	2.00	56.20
102	15	105.60	42.00	26.40			242.40
107	28	324.00	30.60				153.90
108	31	1.60			4.40	2.60	19.00
109	18	31.86	186.83	21.72			214.34
110	34	108.00					168.50
111	46	22.80	1.20		1.40		26.40
114	15	158.40	34.00	1.20			202.80
115	51						37.60
MEAN		85.14	32.74	5.48	1.20	0.51	124.57

OUTER SHELF

ST.NO.	DEP.	Grunts	Sparids	Croakers	Groupers	Other
99	97	54.00	12.00	8.40		279.60
100	59	2.60	8.00			14.10
105	104		18.00	125.00		125.50
106	60	176.00	12.80	1.60		71.20
116	71		3.00	0.80		84.00
117	101	36.00	91.80	5.60	17.00	102.40
118	73	4.00	54.40			164.00
MEAN		38.94	28.57	20.20	2.43	120.11

Table 4 shows the swept area estimates of mean densities by species and depth strata, based on 23 successfull random botton hauls. The catchability coefficient applied in the estimation is 1.0. The bigeye grunt dominates both the 0-50 m and 50-200 m zone, followed by sompat grunt, *Pomadasys jubelini*, in the shallow zone and Angolan dentex, *Dentex angolensis*, in the deeper zone. In the depth zone 50-200 m, Angolan dentex followed by boe drum, *Pentheroscion mbizi*, showed the highest densities. The deeper waters were dominated by spider shrimp, *Nematocarcinus africanus*, and hake, *Merluccius polli*. The catch rates of red shrimp varied between 4-7 kg/hour which gives a density of 0.19 kg per nm².

Table 5 shows the estimated area by depth zone and total for the shelf down to 200 m for all demersal species and seperately for some selected species.

Table 5. Congo. Biomass estimates of demersal species by depth strata. Tonnes.

	Total	0-50m	50-200 m
Shelf area nm ²	2520	750	1770
<i>Brachydeuterus auritus</i>	3800	1900	1900
<i>Pomadasys jubelini</i>	500	500	
<i>Dentex angolensis</i>	900		900
<i>Pseudotolithus</i> sp.	700	700	
All demersal	12500	5700	6800

Table 4. Congo. Swept area estimates of demersal fish densities by species and depth ranges.

SPECIES NAME	CATCH DISTRIBUTION BY KG/RM GROUPS						% Inci- dence	Mean dens. t/mn ²	Mean densities by bottom depth strata t/mn ²			
	<10	10-30	30-100	100-300	300-1000	>1000			- 50m	50-200m	200-300m	300-802
Brachydeuterus auritus	7	2	3	1			68	1.55	2.59	1.09		
Sphyraena guachancho	12	2					74	0.33	0.70	0.10		
Pomadasys jubelini	1		1				11	0.28	0.66			
Dentex angolensis	3	2					26	0.22		0.53		
Pentheroscion mbizi	3		1				21	0.22	0.01	0.51		
Pseudotolithus typus	2		1				16	0.20	0.48			
Pseudotolithus senegalensis	3	1					21	0.20	0.47			
Galeoides decadactylus	2	2					21	0.14	0.34			
Ariomma bondi	4	1					26	0.14		0.33		
Nematocarcinus africanus		1						0.12		0.78		
Merluccius polli	3						16	0.12		0.75		
Saurida brasiliensis	3	1					21	0.11		0.27		
Pteroscion peli	4						21	0.10	0.24			
Drepane africana	5						26	0.10	0.23			
Chloroscombrus chrysurus	5						26	0.09	0.21			
Arius heudeloti	2	1					16	0.09	0.22			
Paragaleus pectoralis	3						16	0.08	0.15	0.03		
Pentanemus quinquarius	2	1					16	0.08	0.19			
Pagellus bellottii	7						37	0.07	0.05	0.13		
Sarda sarda	4						21	0.07	0.08	0.09		
Panulirus regius	3						16	0.06	0.15			
Cynoglossus browni	3						11	0.06	0.14			
Dentex gibbosus	1						5	0.05		0.11		
Parapenaeus longirostris	4						21	0.05	0.11			
Stereomastis sculpta	3						16	0.05		0.29		
Cynoglossus monodi	1						5	0.05	0.12			
Aristeus varidens	3						11	0.03		0.19		
Penaeus notialis	7						37	0.01	0.02	0.01		
Parapenaeopsis atlantica	1						5	0.01	0.03			
Solenocera africana	2						11			0.03		
Sergia robusta	1						5					
Sergestes sp.	1						5					
Glypus marsupialis	2						11			0.01		
Penaeus kerathurus	1						5					
Heterocarpus grimaldii	1						5					
Acanthephryra sp.	2						11					
Plaesiopenaeus edwardsianus	2						11			0.03		
S H R I M P S	1						5			0.02		
Other fish								0.85	0.45	0.65	2.51	
Sum all species								5.53	7.65	3.85	4.61	
Sum Snappers								0.04	0.02	0.07		
Sum Groupers								1.83	3.25	1.09		
Sum Grunts								0.77	1.23	0.59		
Sum Croakers								0.37	0.05	0.84		
Sum Seabreams								0.12	0.16	0.04	0.21	
Sum Sharks								0.05	0.11	0.02		
Sum Rays								0.05	0.05	0.06		
Sum Squids												
Sum												
Sum shrimps (excl. SHRA01)								0.22	0.17	0.01	1.06	
Number of stations included in analysis, total and by depth strata								19	8	8	3	

GABON

Table 6 shows the catch rates by main groups divided by inner shelf, outer shelf and the slope. The demersal group dominated on the inner shelf with a mean catch rate of 76 kg/hour followed by the pelagic group, 21 kg/hour. The catch rates of squids, shrimps and lobster were less than 3 kg/hour.

Table 6. Gabon. Catch rates for main groups in trawl stations standardized to kg/hour.

INNER SHELF

ST.NO.	DEP.	Demersal	Pelagic	Cephalop.	Shrimps	Lobster	Other
123	55	114.60	10.20	1.00			0.50
124	25	86.20	4.80				44.40
125	16	101.60	104.80				18.40
126	19	54.80	46.40		0.40		2.40
127	46	19.00	9.20				2.60
131	29	57.80	19.30				5.10
132	37	30.00	12.40	2.40			17.80
134	41	54.20	3.80				15.80
135	45	306.00	1.20				9.00
138	32	135.00	4.00	3.00	0.80	3.60	134.00
139	39	49.50	2.70	7.50			33.00
140	50	18.00	5.00	14.00			7.80
143	43	33.20	2.40	5.80			9.00
144	33	284.40	10.40	1.60	0.80		16.00
145	31	164.80	2.40		6.00		67.20
146	28	65.60		2.00	3.60		33.60
149	47	19.80	16.00	6.00			7.10
150	18	58.80	46.40		0.60		11.60
152	24	13.20	101.80				1.20
153	38	57.00	7.50	7.50			6.30
157	36	46.00	5.20				4.40
158	15	0.80	22.80				
159	14	3.40	4.80				2.20
160	21	26.20	14.60	4.00			2.40
161	54	111.20	77.80		0.80		3.60
MEAN		76.44	21.44	2.19	0.52	0.14	18.22

OUTER SHELF

ST.NO.	DEP.	Demersal	Pelagic	Cephalop.	Shrimps	Lobster	Other
122	93	182.40	32.00	8.80			4.80
128	67	94.40	121.60				4.80
129	104						
133	75	240.80	155.40	11.20			2.80
136	64	217.00	196.00	12.60			16.80
141	83	108.00	3480.00	36.00			48.00
142	88	360.00	131.20	54.40			4.80
148	76	8.00	448.00				6.40
156	57	72.80	333.20	4.20			11.20
MEAN		173.80	586.04	14.13			15.69

SLOPE

ST.NO.	DEP.	Demersal	Pelagic	Cephalop.	Shrimps	Lobster	Other
121	349	45.00	38.00	3.00	26.70		154.50
137	467	55.00	20.00		49.50		54.50
147	465	15.40	6.30		39.20	0.70	64.30
154	699	3.90	1.50		5.70	3.00	64.50
155	628	2.00	0.80		6.20	3.00	35.20
MEAN		24.26	13.32	0.60	25.46	1.34	74.60

On the outer shelf the catch rate of the pelagic group increased to about 590 kg/hour mainly due large catches of cunene horse mackerel. The catch rate of demersals was more than doubled to 174 kg/hour compared to the catch rates on the inner shelf. Squids were also more common on the outer shelf. The group of non commercial interest labeled "other" dominated the catches on the slope area followed by increased catch rates of shrimps to about 25 kg/hour. The catch rates of all other groups decreased.

The pelagic group broken down on families are shown in Table 7. The carangids were the dominating family in all areas with the highest catch rates on the outer shelf where also scombrids and clupeids were common in the bottom trawl catches. It should, however, be noted that the bottom trawl catches reflects accessibility of pelagic species rather than abundance. The abundance of the pelagic species are given in section on acoustic estimates.

Table 7. Gabon. Catch rates by families for pelagic fish, kg/hour.

INNER SHELF

ST. NO.	DEP.	Clupeids	Carangids	Barracudas	Scombrids	Hairtails	Other
123	55		5.60		4.60		116.10
124	25			1.20	3.60		130.60
125	16	33.60	4.00	60.00	5.60	1.60	120.00
126	19	24.40		17.60	1.60	2.80	57.60
127	46		6.20	3.00			21.60
131	29	3.00	13.00	3.00		0.30	62.90
132	37		4.60	6.00	1.80		50.20
134	41		0.80	3.00			70.00
135	45		1.20				315.00
138	32			4.00			276.40
139	39			2.70			90.00
140	50		5.00				39.80
143	43		2.40				48.00
144	33		0.80	9.60			302.80
145	31			2.40			238.00
146	28						104.80
149	47		16.00				32.90
150	18	0.80	37.60	8.00			71.00
152	24	2.80	97.00	2.00			14.40
153	38		3.90		3.60		70.80
157	36		5.20				50.40
158	15		20.00	0.80	2.00		0.80
159	14		2.00		2.80		5.60
160	21		11.40	1.20	2.00		32.60
161	54		77.80				115.60
MEAN		2.58	12.58	4.98	1.10	0.19	97.52

OUTER SHELF

ST. NO.	DEP.	Clupeids	Carangids	Barracudas	Scombrids	Hairtails	Other
122	93		32.00				196.00
128	67		120.00		1.60		99.20
129	104						
133	75		133.00		22.40		254.80
136	64	105.00	70.00		21.00		246.40
141	83		2760.00		720.00		192.00
142	88		131.20				419.20
148	76		448.00				14.40
156	57	182.00	147.00		4.20		88.20
MEAN		31.89	467.24		86.91		203.62

The catch rates of the main demersal families are shown in Table 8. The sparids or seabreams were the most common family with increasing dominance with depth. The unspecified group "others" forms the main component in the outer shelf. The catch rates of grunts and groupers increased with depth but the rates were still low. For snappers the catch rates were highest on the inner shelf. Among the seabreams red pandora, *Pagellus bellottii*, was most common followed by bluespotted seabream, *Sparus caeruleostictus*. The most common grunt was the bigeye, *Brachydeuterus auritus*. Among the groupers, white grouper, *Epinephelus aeneus*, dominated.

Table 8. Gabon. Catch rates by families for demersal fish, kg/hour.

INNER SHELF

ST. NO.	DEP.	Sparids	Snappers	Grunts	Groupers	Croak+Catf	Other
123	55	113.60		1.00			11.70
124	25	48.00	17.20				70.20
125	16			19.20		31.20	174.40
126	19			28.40		16.80	58.80
127	46	3.00		16.00			11.80
131	29	2.10		38.10			42.00
132	37	18.00		12.00			32.60
134	41	43.40		0.80	10.00		19.60
135	45	68.40	104.40	126.00		7.20	10.20
138	32	108.00	2.00	21.00			149.40
139	39	49.50					43.20
140	50	18.00					26.80
143	43	33.00		0.20			17.20
144	33	232.80		32.00	14.80		33.60
145	31	136.00	4.80	16.80	0.80		82.00
146	28	39.20		18.40	0.40	2.80	44.00
149	47	19.80					29.10
150	18	3.20		4.00			110.20
152	24	6.40		5.20			104.60
153	38	57.00					21.30
157	36	46.00					9.60
158	15	0.80					22.80
159	14	3.40					7.00
160	21	24.20					23.00
161	54	35.20		68.00			90.20
MEAN		44.36	5.14	16.28	1.04	2.32	49.81

OUTER SHELF

ST. NO.	DEP.	Sparids	Snappers	Grunts	Groupers	Croak+Catf	Other
122	93	102.40					125.60
128	67	72.80		21.60			126.40
129	104						
133	75	238.00					172.20
136	64	217.00					225.40
141	83	96.00					3576.00
142	88	272.00			48.00		230.40
148	76	8.00					454.40
156	57	70.00					351.40
MEAN		124.20		11.64	5.33		648.49

Table 9 gives the swept area estimates of mean densities by selected species and groups and by depth strata, based on 55 random bottom hauls. The red pandora dominates the shelf area down to 100 m, followed by bigeye grunt. The deeper waters are dominated by hake, *Merluccius polli*, and greeneye, *Chloropthalmus agassizi*. Among the shrimp,

African spider shrimp, *Nematocarcinus africanus* and scarlet shrimp, *Plesiopenaeus edwardsianus*, shows the highest densities, followed by red shrimp, *Aristeus varidens*. The catch rates for red shrimp varied between 1.4 to 7 kg/hour and the scarlet shrimp between 1-40 kg/hour. The catchability coefficient applied in the estimation is 1.0.

Table 9. Gabon. Swept area estimates of demersal fish densities by species and depth ranges.

SPECIES NAME	CATCH DISTRIBUTION BY KG/NM GROUPS						% inci- dence	Mean dens. t/nm ²	Mean densities by bottom depth strata t/nm ²			
	<10	10-30	30-100	100-300	300-1000	>1000			- 50m	50-100m	100-200m	200-800
<i>Pagellus bellottii</i>	17	9	4				77	1.13	0.78	2.37		
<i>Brachydeuterus auritus</i>	14	3	1				44	0.35	0.34	0.53		
<i>Sparus caeruleostictus</i>	14	2	1				44	0.27	0.42	0.07		
<i>Ariomma bondi</i>	3	2	1				15	0.25		0.89		
<i>Sepia officinalis hierredda</i>	12	2					36	0.14	0.07	0.35		
<i>Chelidonichthys capensis</i>	14	2					41	0.13	0.14	0.17		
<i>Sparus pagrus africanus</i>	3		1				10	0.12	0.02	0.37		
<i>Sphyraena guachancho</i>	14	1					38	0.11	0.18			
<i>Boops boops</i>	6	1					18	0.11		0.38		
<i>Merluccius poili</i>	3	2					13	0.11			0.82	
<i>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</i>	3		1				10	0.10	0.17			
<i>Alectis alexandrinus</i>	4	1					13	0.10	0.05	0.23		
<i>Chlorophthalmus agassizi</i>			1				3	0.09			0.70	
<i>Dentex angolensis</i>	2	1					8	0.08		0.28		
<i>Dentex gibbosus</i>	1	2					8	0.07	0.07	0.12		
<i>Benthodesmus tenuis</i>	4	1					13	0.06			0.45	
<i>Dentex congogensis</i>	6	1					18	0.06		0.23		
<i>Nematocarcinus africanus</i>	3	1					10	0.06			0.44	
<i>Epinephelus aeneus</i>	2	1					8	0.06	0.04	0.15		
<i>Galeoides decadactylus</i>	9						23	0.06	0.10			
<i>Drepane africana</i>	4	1					13	0.06	0.10			
<i>Dentex canariensis</i>	5						13	0.05	0.08			
<i>Pomadasys incisus</i>	5						13	0.05	0.09			
<i>Pseudupeneus prayensis</i>	15	1					41	0.05	0.08	0.02		
<i>Lutjanus fulgens</i>	3	1					8	0.05	0.09			
<i>Plesiopenaeus edwardsianus</i>	1	1					5	0.04			0.28	
<i>Aristeus varidens</i>	5						13	0.02			0.12	
<i>Penaeus notialis</i>	6						15	0.01	0.01			
<i>Sergia robusta</i>	2						5				0.02	
<i>Nematopalaemon hastatus</i>	1						3				0.01	
<i>Penaeus kerathurus</i>	3						8		0.01			
<i>Parapenaeus longirostris</i>	2						5					
<i>Heterocarpus grimaldii</i>	1						3					
<i>Acanthephyra</i> sp.	1						3				0.01	
Other fish							0.89	0.81	0.35		2.11	
Sum all species							4.68	3.65	6.51		4.96	
Sum Snappers							0.10	0.19				
Sum Groupers							0.06	0.04	0.15			
Sum Grunts							0.43	0.49	0.53			
Sum Croakers							0.06	0.08				
Sum Seabreams							1.92	1.40	3.84			
Sum Sharks							0.04	0.02			0.17	
Sum Rays							0.07	0.06	0.09		0.03	
Sum Squids							0.16	0.07	0.38		0.02	
Sum												
Sum shrimps (excl. SHRAA01)							0.13	0.02			0.88	
Number of stations included in analysis, total and by depth strata							39	23	11		5	

Table 10 shows the estimated area of the shelf and the resulting biomass for all demersal species and separately for the dominating species in each depth zone.

Table 10. Gabon. Biomass estimates of demersal fish by depth strata.

	Total	0-50m	50-100m
Shelf area nm ²	7 075	4 182	2 893
<i>Pagellus bellottii</i>	10 200	3 300	6 900
<i>Brachydeuterus auritus</i>	2 900	1 400	1 500
<i>Sparus caeruleostictus</i>	2 000	1 800	200
<i>Dentex</i> spp.	2 400	600	1 800
All demersal	34 100	15 300	18 800

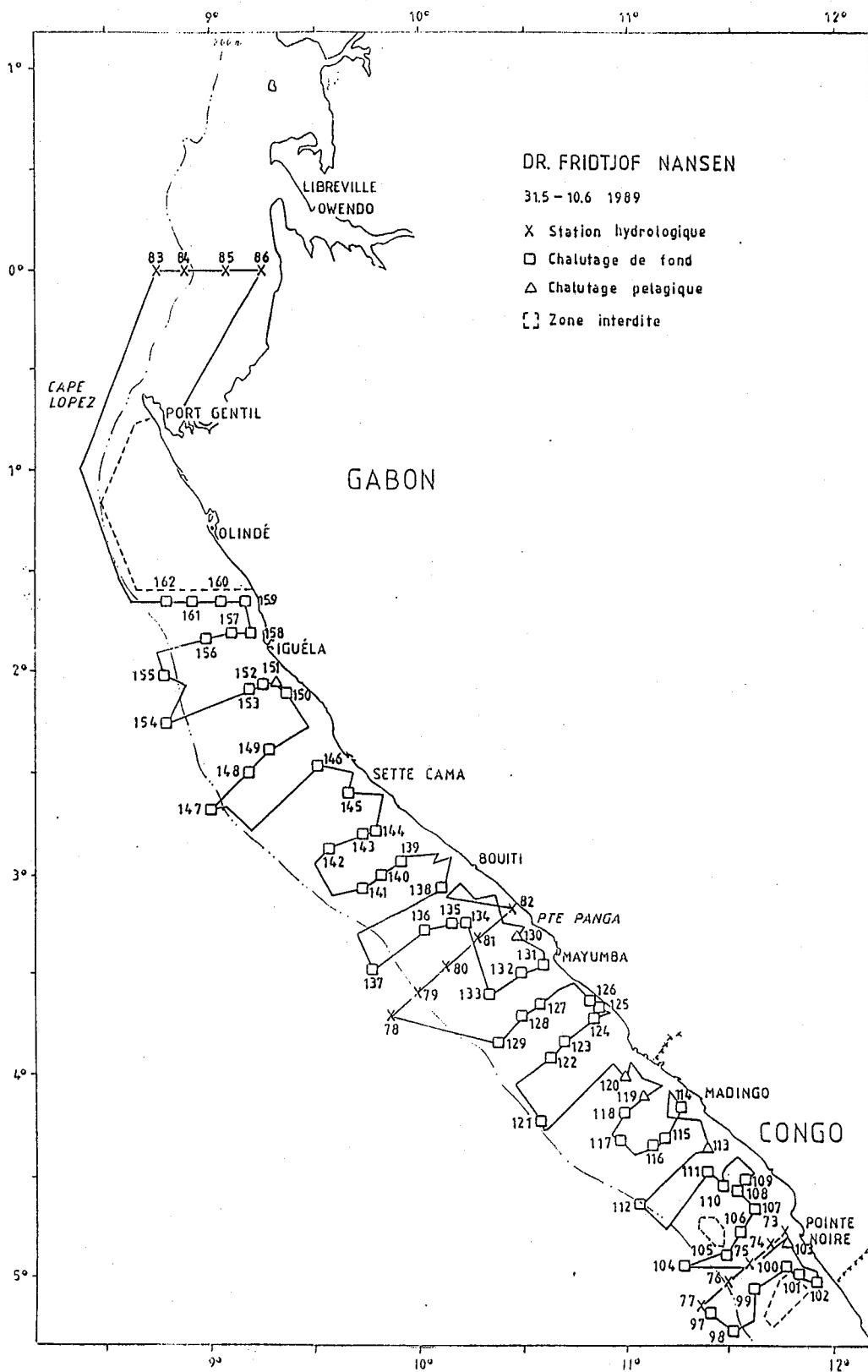


Figure 1. Course tracks, fishing stations and hydrographical profiles.

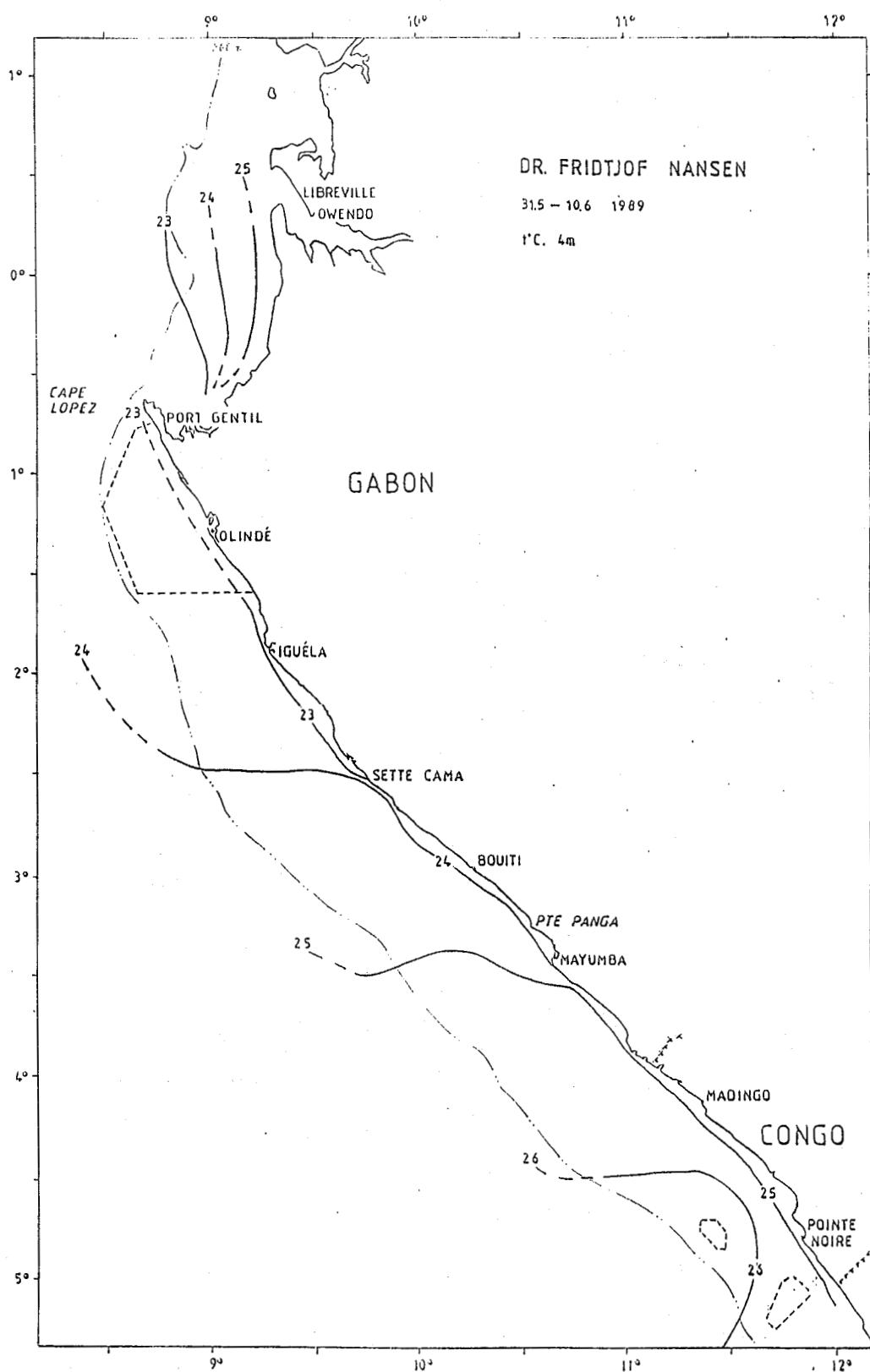


Figure 2. Temperature at sea surface.

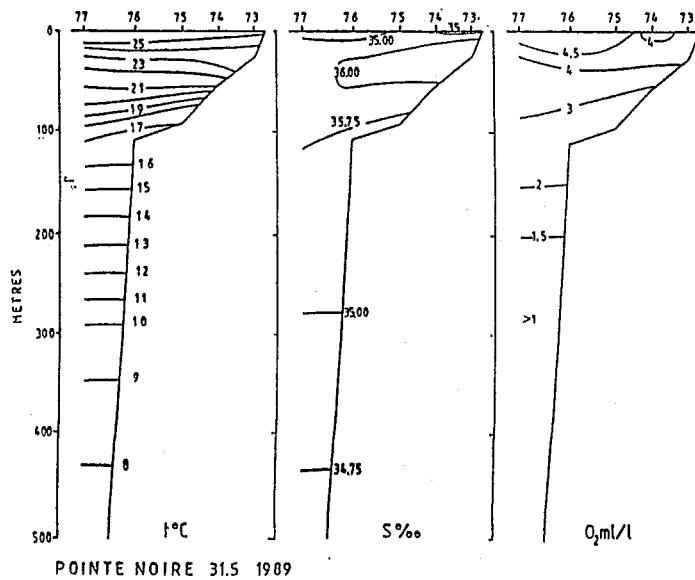
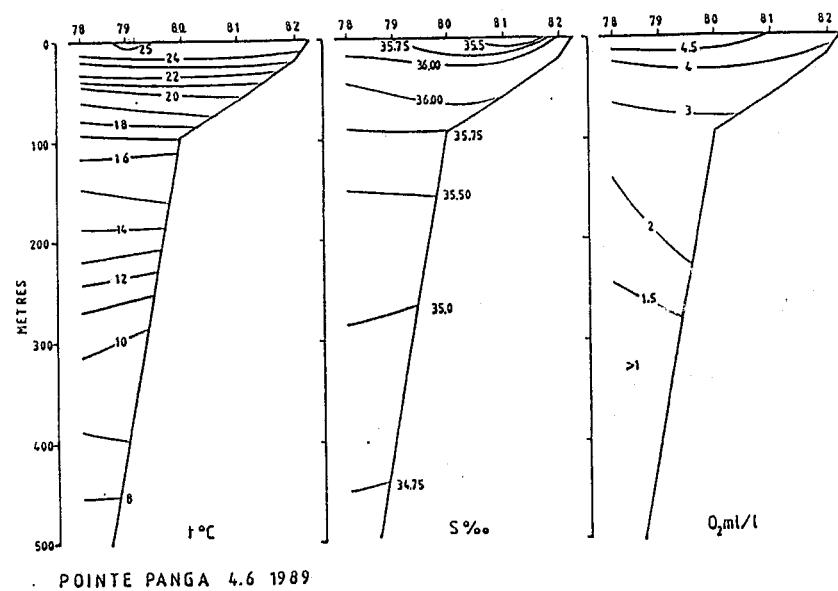
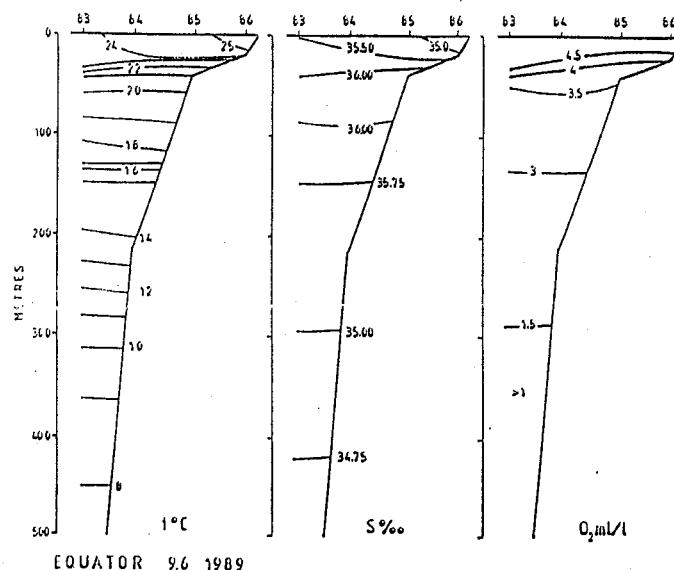


Figure 3. Hydrographic profiles.

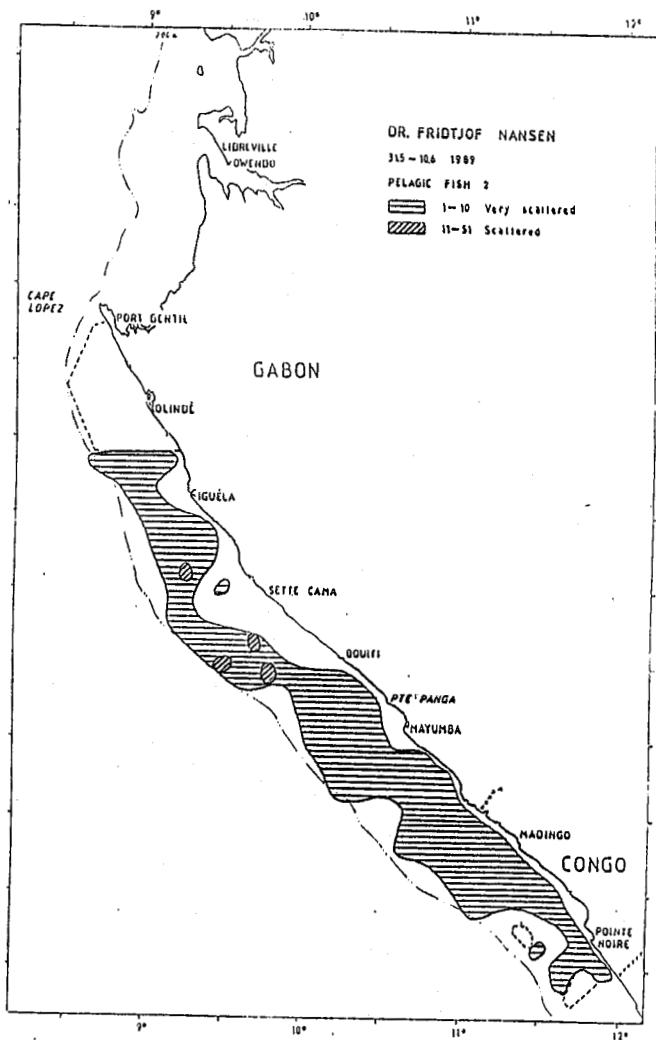
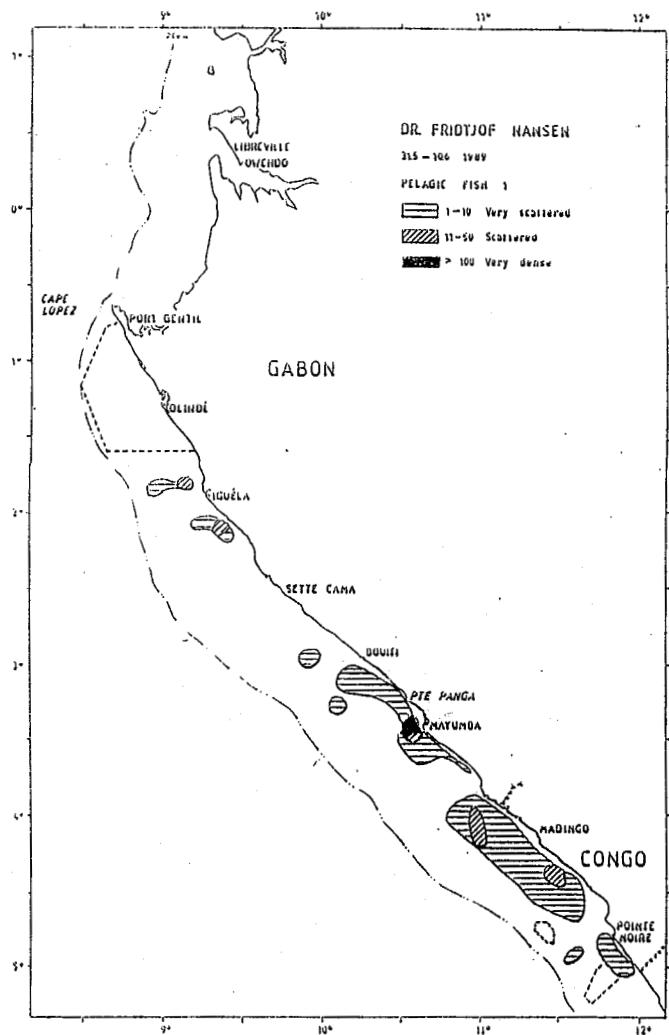
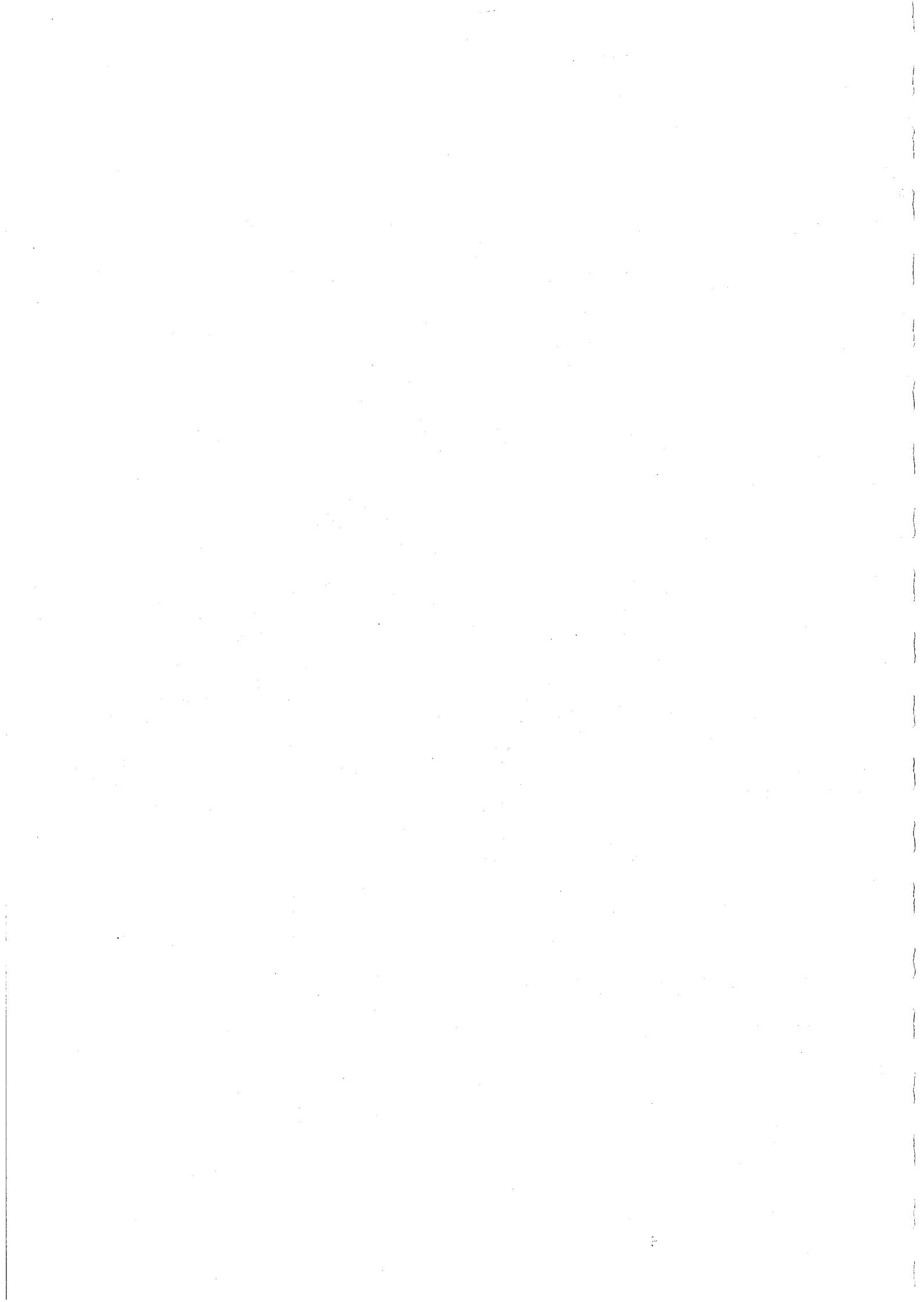
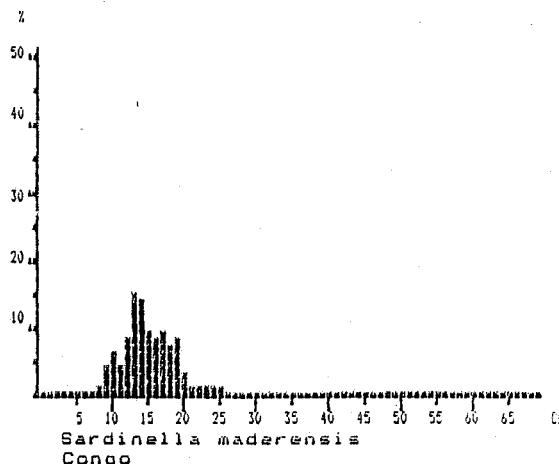


Figure 4. Distribution of pelagic fish 1 and pelagic fish 2.



ANNEX I. CONGO. LENGTH DISTRIBUTIONS OF SAMPLES OF MAIN SPECIES



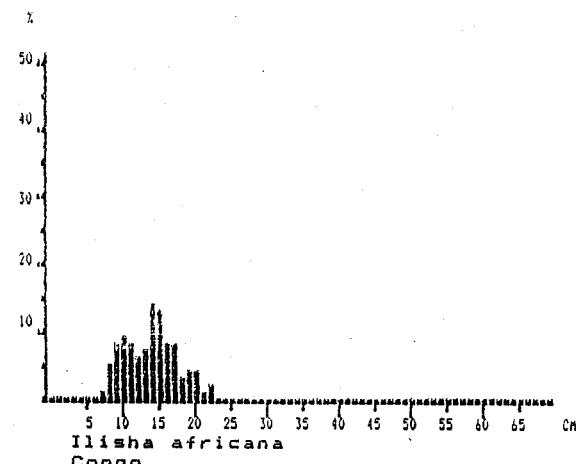
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 14.84cm N= 734

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 10

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 521 AND 537.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



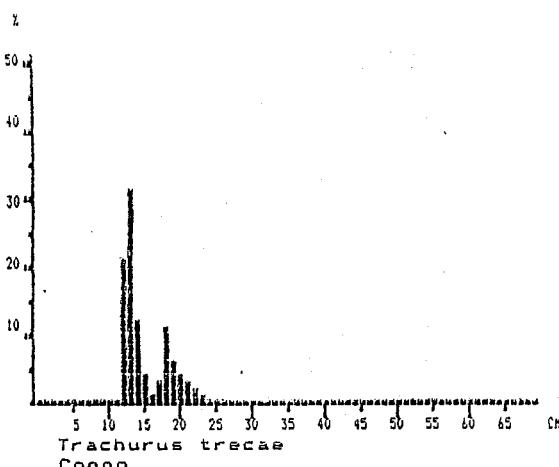
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 13.73cm N= 340

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 6

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 520 AND 537.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



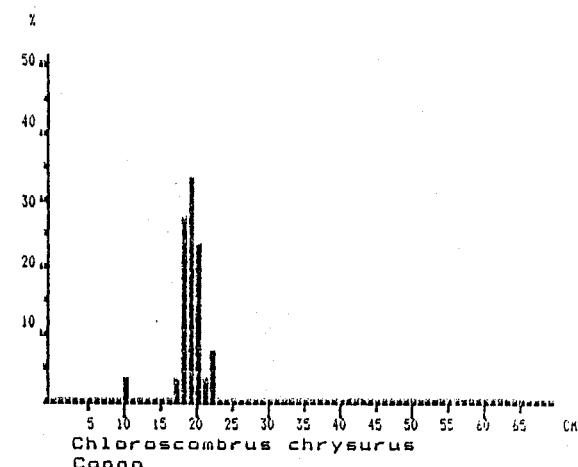
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 15.00cm N= 324

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 4

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 517 AND 535.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



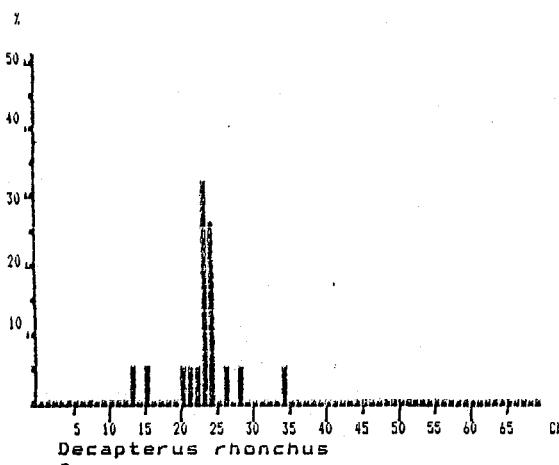
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 18.97cm N= 30

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 532 AND 532.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



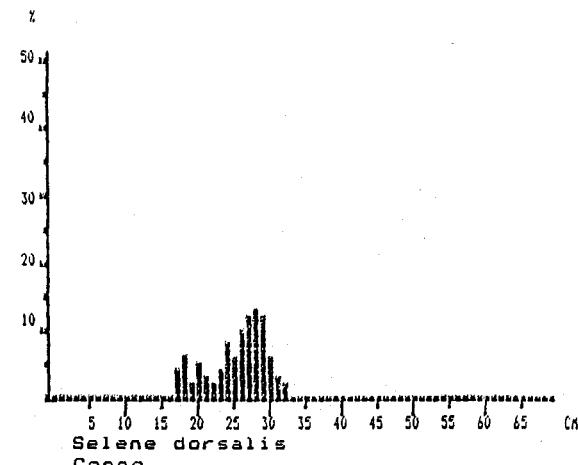
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 23.00cm N= 19

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 524 AND 524.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



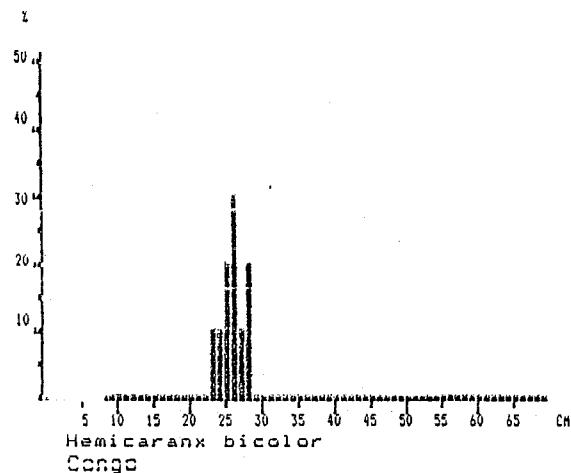
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 25.26cm N= 206

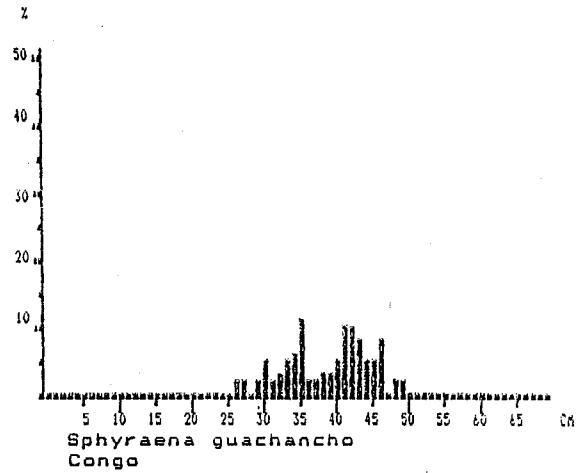
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 5

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 524 AND 537.

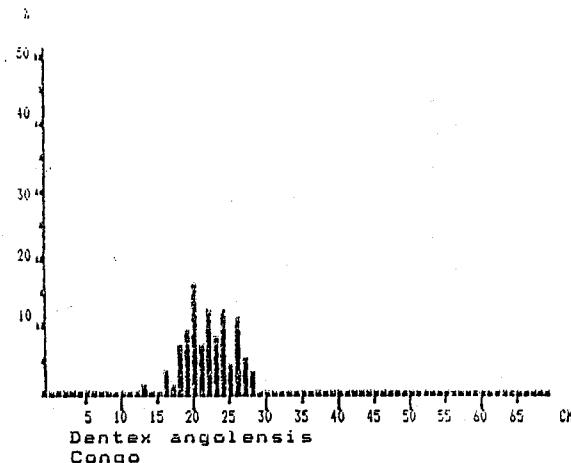
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



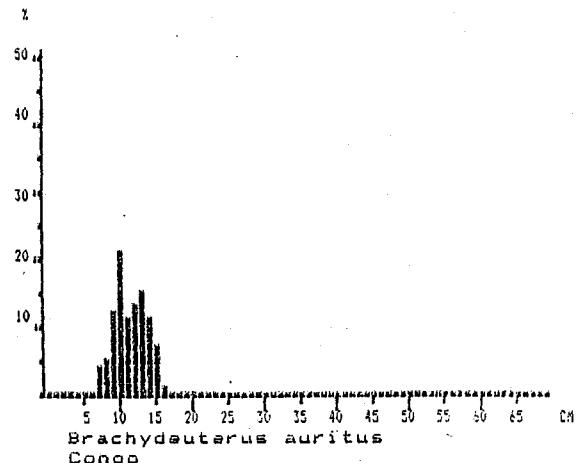
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 25.80cm N= 10
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 521 AND 521.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



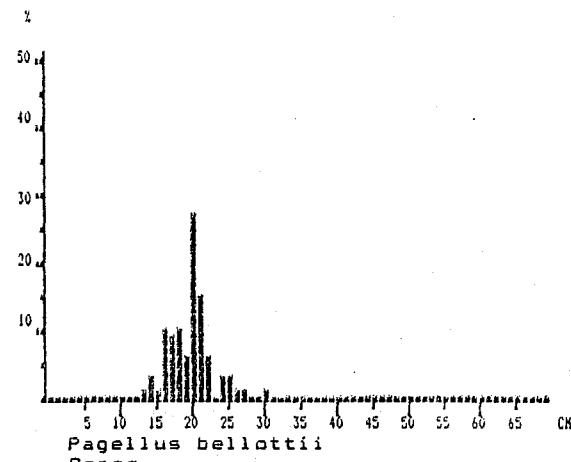
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 39.73cm N= 62
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 2
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 528 AND 537.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



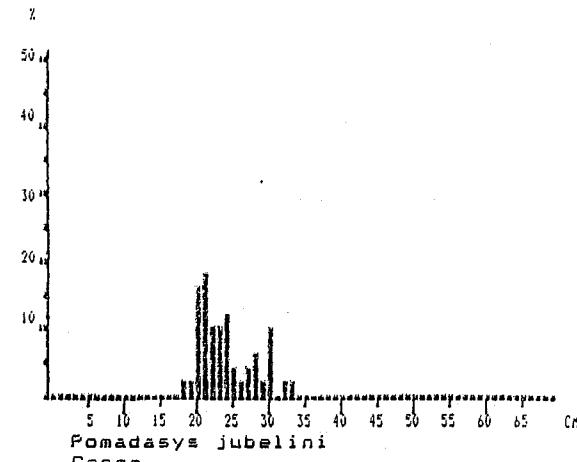
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 22.01cm N= 74
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 2
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 535 AND 536.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



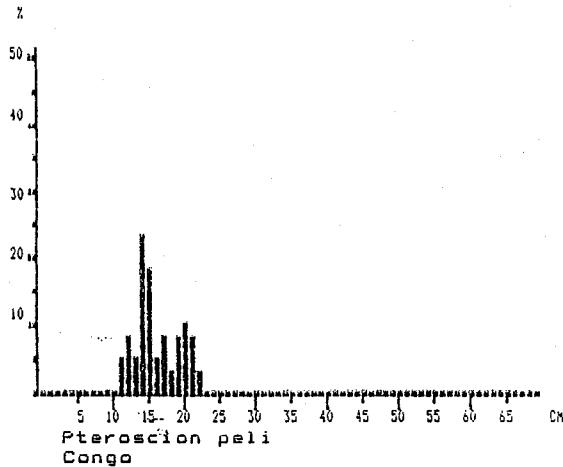
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 11.31cm N= 383
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 6
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 517 AND 529.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



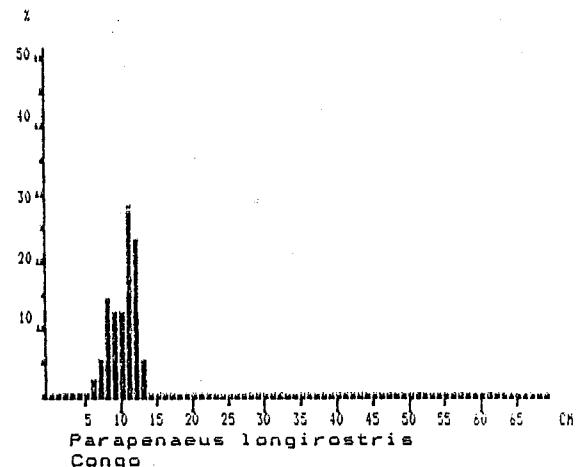
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 19.57cm N= 67
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 3
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 518 AND 536.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



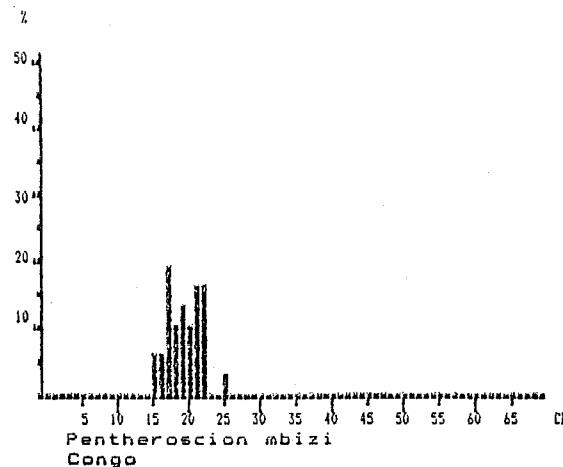
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 23.78cm N= 51
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 532 AND 532.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



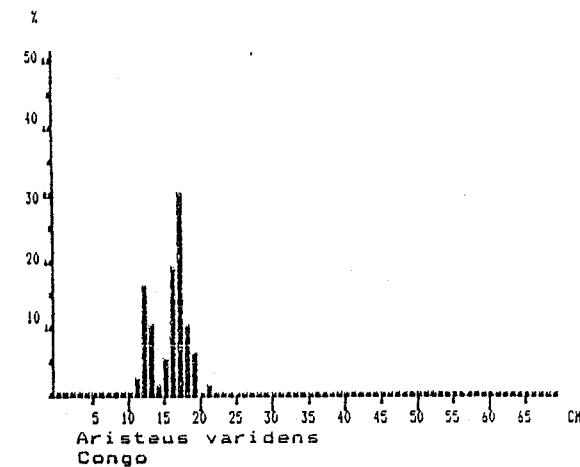
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 15.95cm N= 40
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 527 AND 527.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



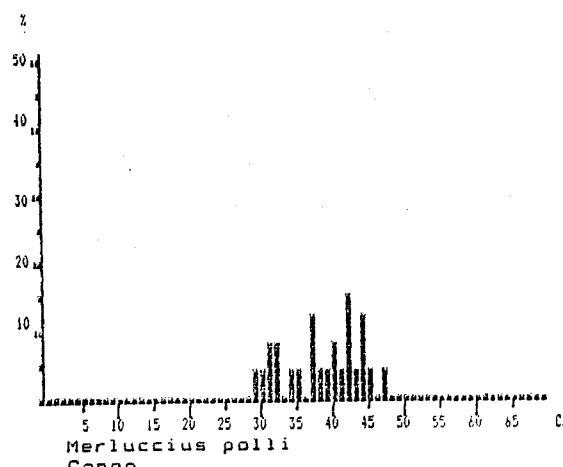
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 10.28cm N= 43
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 520 AND 520.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



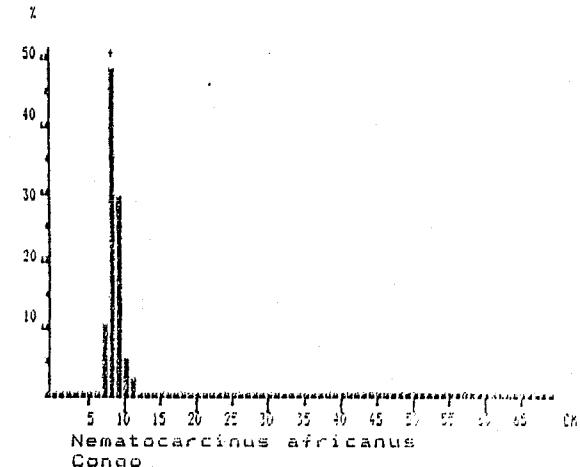
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 19.16cm N= 31
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 523 AND 523.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 15.60cm N= 81
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 2
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 530.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



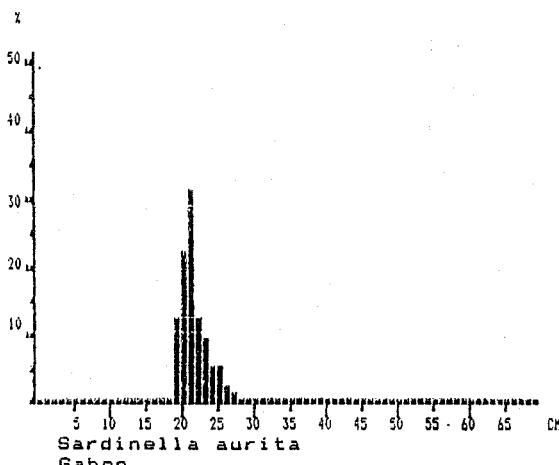
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 38.38cm N= 26
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 2
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 522 AND 530.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 0.34cm N= 58
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 530 AND 530.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 515 AND 537 .



ANNEX II. GABON. LENGTH DISTRIBUTIONS OF SAMPLES OF MAIN SPECIES



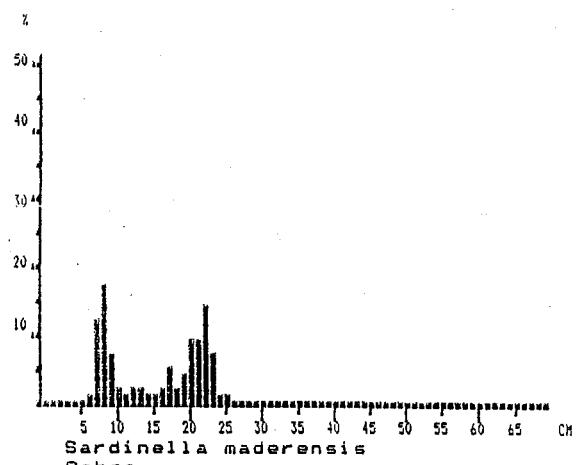
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 21.36cm N= 98

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 4

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 538 AND 574.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



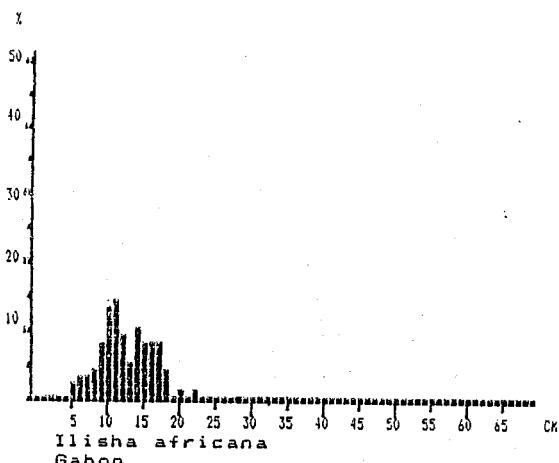
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 15.19cm N= 361

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 4

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 549.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



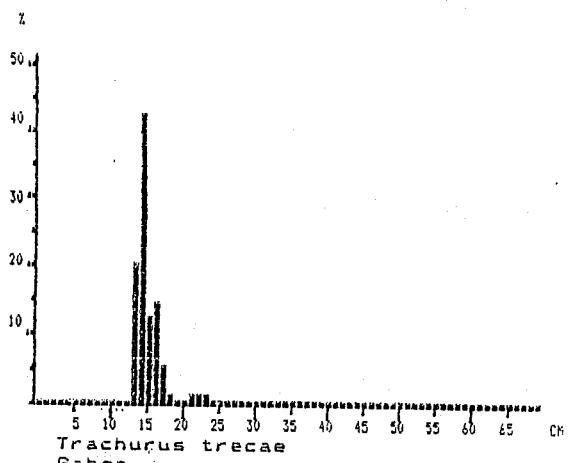
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 12.36cm N= 196

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 3

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 543.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



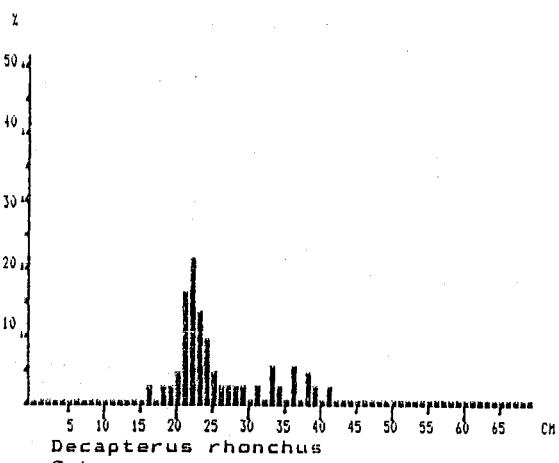
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 14.77cm N= 622

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 9

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 540 AND 560.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



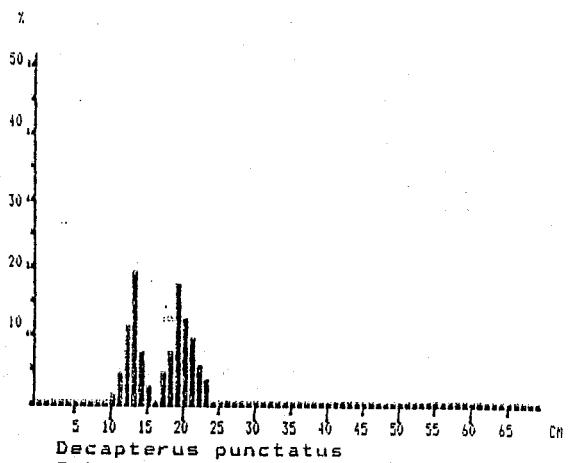
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 25.27cm N= 56

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 3

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 550 AND 578.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



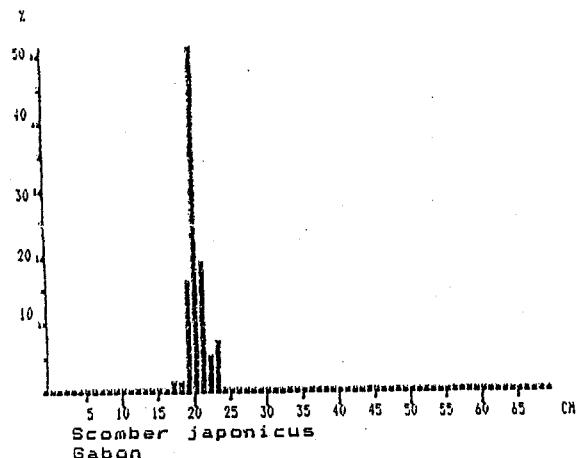
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 16.60cm N= 161

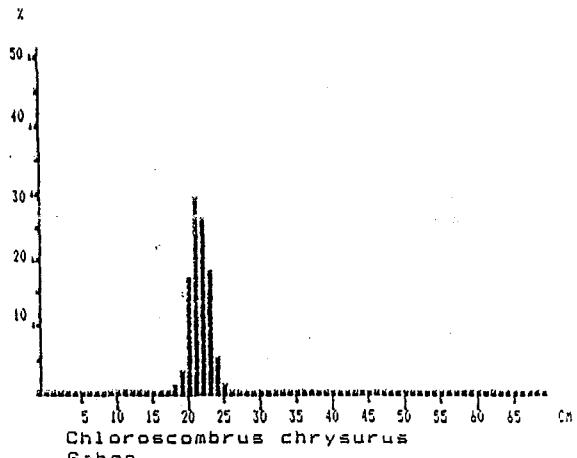
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 3

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 554 AND 574.

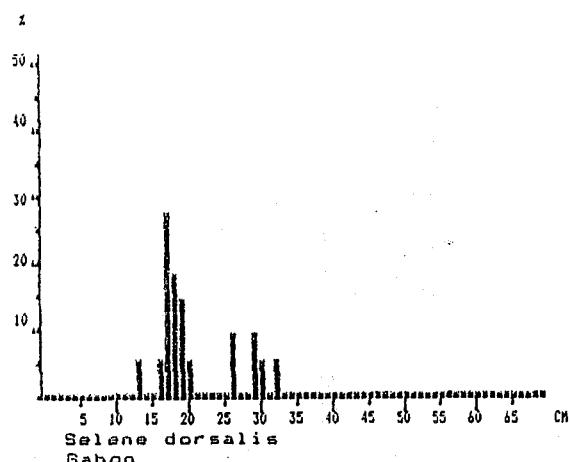
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



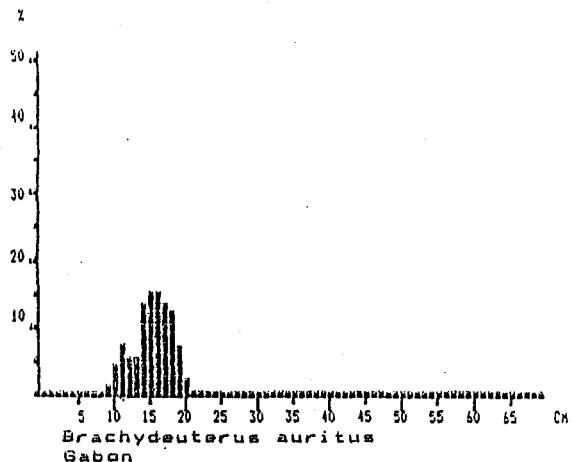
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 20.27cm N= 75
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 3
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 551 AND 559.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580.



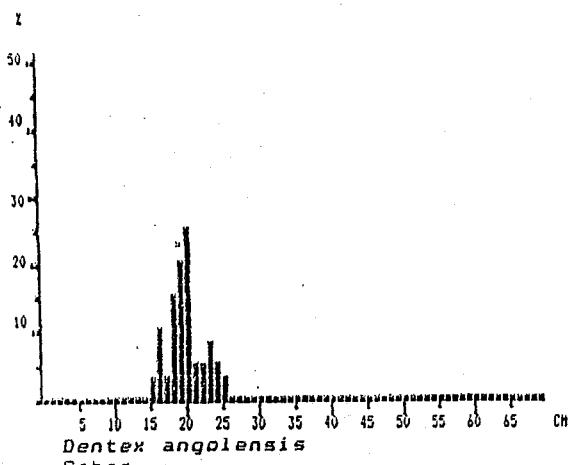
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 21.56cm N= 115
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 2
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 568 AND 570.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580.



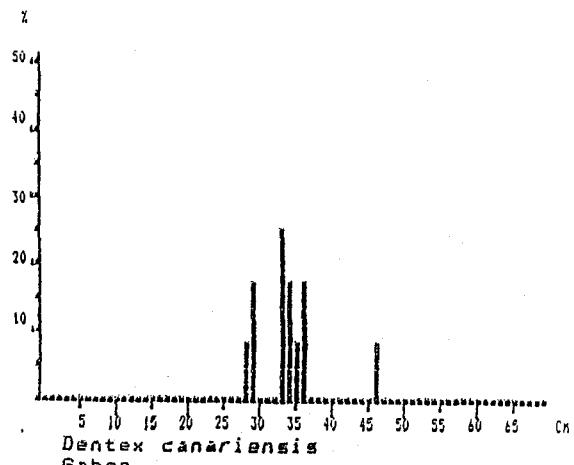
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 20.55cm N= 132
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 537.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580.



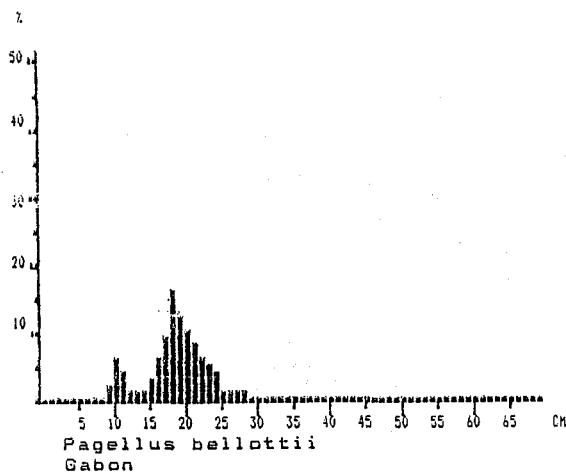
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 15.24cm N= 336
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 6
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 544 AND 580.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580.



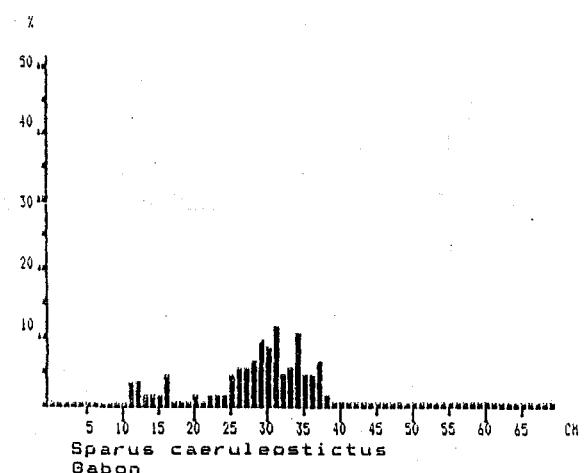
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 19.60cm N= 40
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 540 AND 540.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580.



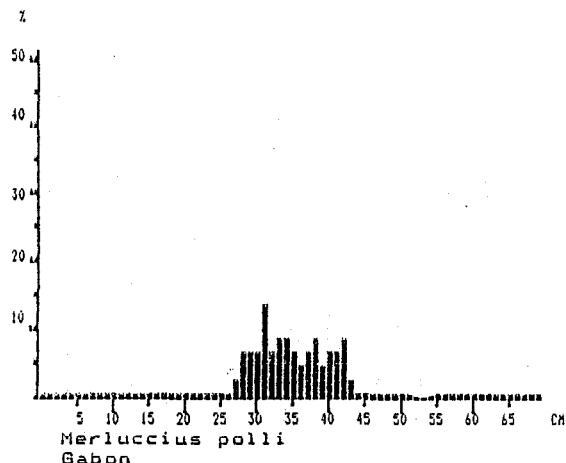
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 33.83cm N= 12
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 552 AND 552.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580.



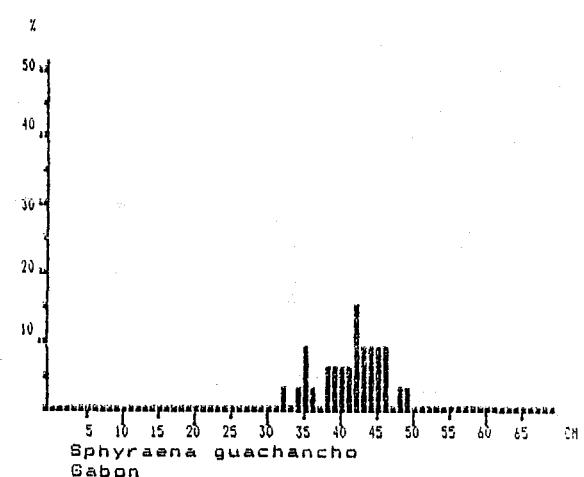
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 18.22cm N= 888
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 18
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 541 AND 579.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



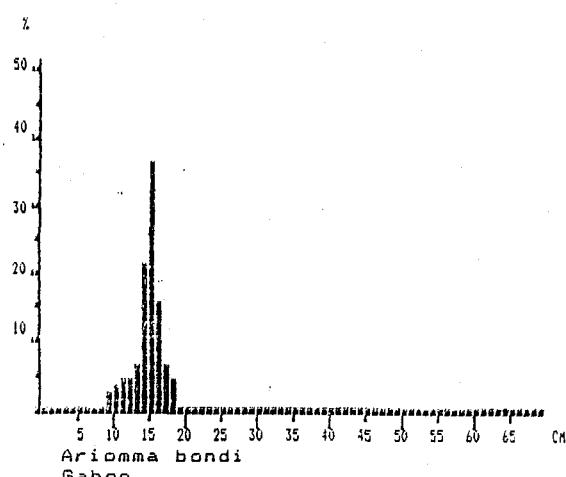
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 28.48cm N= 79
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 4
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 542 AND 562.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



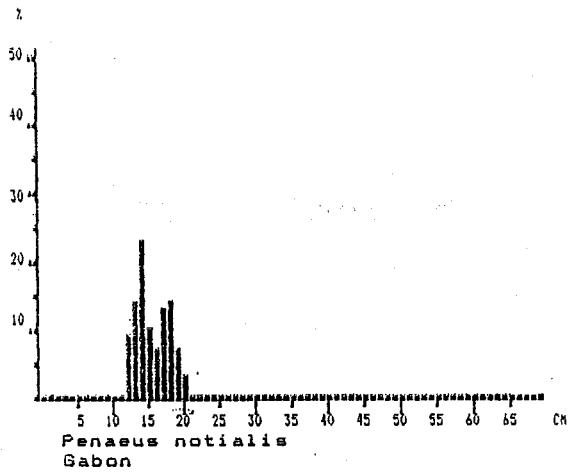
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 34.74cm N= 53
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 2
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 539 AND 555.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 41.33cm N= 33
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 537.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 14.56cm N= 108
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 2
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 540 AND 580.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



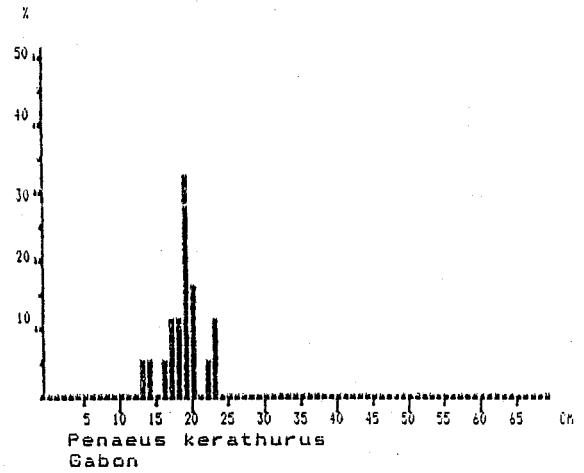
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 15.41cm N= 70

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 563 AND 563.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



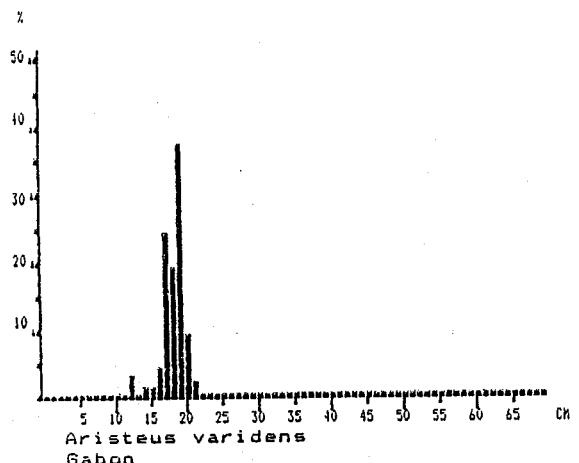
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 18.68cm N= 19

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 564 AND 564.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



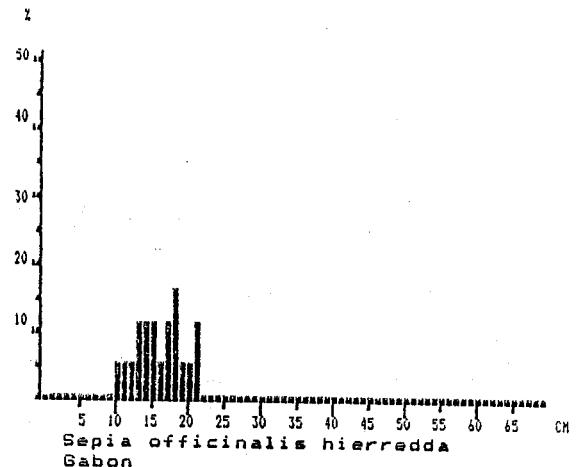
Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 18.04cm N= 97

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 572 AND 572.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .



Pooled sample (simple adding)

MEAN LENGTH = 15.89cm N= 19

NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1

SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 558 AND 558.

SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 537 AND 580 .

DATE: 8/ 6/89 GEAR TYPE: BT No:1 POSITION:Lat S 140
TIME :12:54:00 13:24:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 3
L00 :3075.30 3076.50 1.50 Area code: 3
DEPTH: 22 19 GearCond. code:
BDEPTH: 22 19 Validity code:
Towing dir: 330° Wire out: 150 m Speed: 3 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 23.60 CATCH/HOUR: 47.20

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR	% OF TOT. C	SAMP.NO.
<i>Pagellus bellottii</i>	24.00	214	50.85
<i>Dactylopterus rhinocerous</i>	11.00	30	23.31
<i>Sepia officinalis hierredda</i>	5.09	6	8.47
<i>Balistes punctatus</i>	2.00	2	4.24
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	2.00	6	4.24
<i>Psettodes belcheri</i>	1.80	6	3.81
<i>Sphoeroides macracantho</i>	1.20	6	2.54
<i>Dascyllus punctatus</i>	0.40	4	0.85
<i>Xyrichtys novacula</i>	0.20	2	0.42
<i>Fistularia petiota</i>	0.20	2	0.42
<i>Eucinostomus melanopterus</i>	0.20	2	0.42
<i>Sparus caeruleostictus</i>	0.20	4	0.42
Total	47.20	39.99	

PROJECT STATION: 161
DATE: 8/ 6/89 GEAR TYPE: BT No:1 POSITION:Lat S 140
TIME :14:39:00 15:09:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 3
L00 :3087.40 3088.40 1.50 Area code: 3
DEPTH: 53 54 GearCond. code:
BDEPTH: 53 54 Validity code:
Towing dir: 360° Wire out: 300 m Speed: 3 kn*10

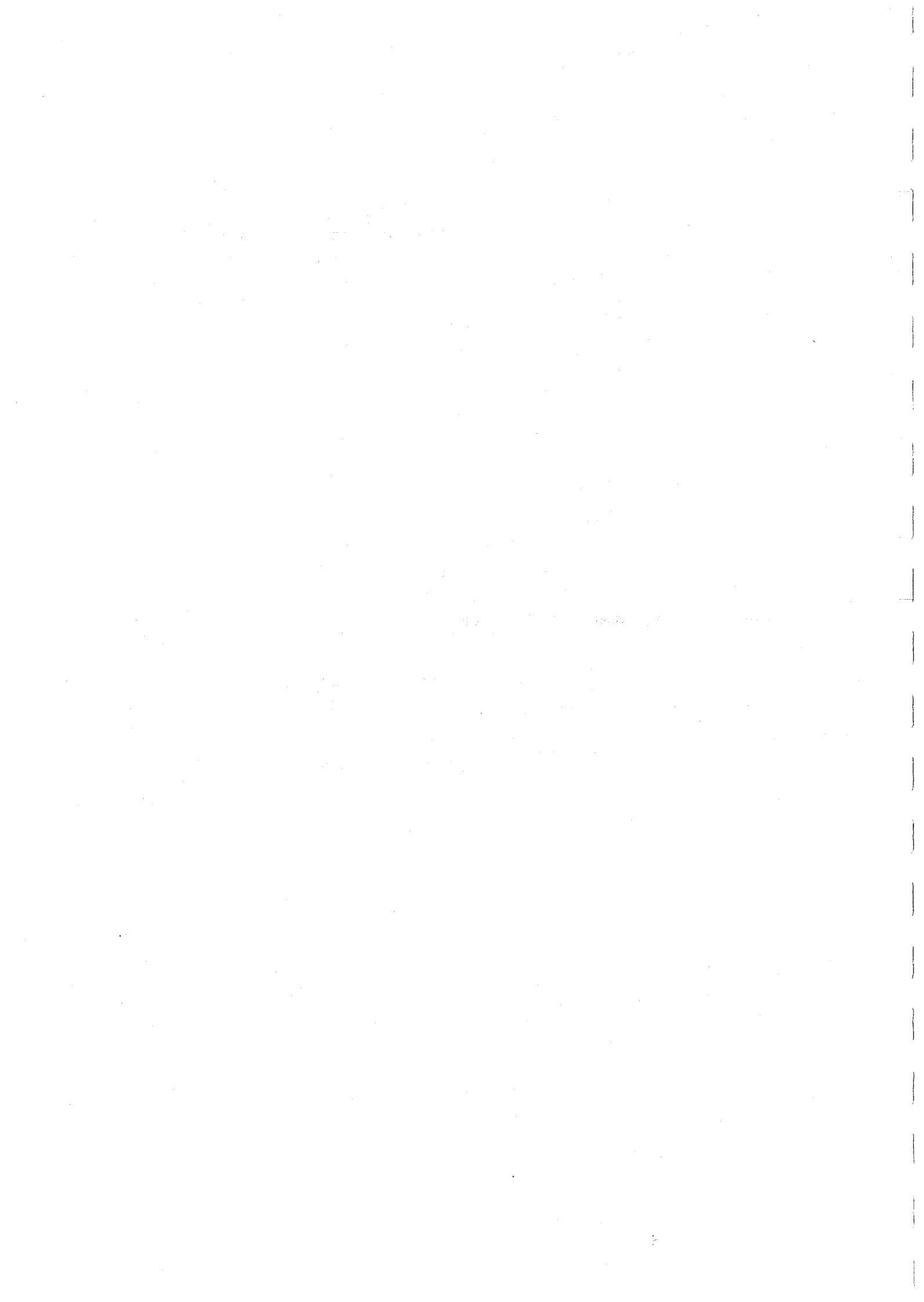
Sorted: 15 Kg Total catch: 96.70 CATCH/HOUR: 193.40

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR	% OF TOT. C	SAMP.NO.
<i>Alectis alexandrinus</i>	77.00	22	39.81
<i>Brachydeuterus auritus</i>	68.00	176	35.16
<i>Pagellus bellottii</i>	27.00	308	14.06
<i>Dolichos punctatus</i>	6.00	8	4.14
<i>Sparus caeruleostictus</i>	4.00	16	2.40
<i>Dentex congomensis</i>	3.20	40	1.65
<i>Dactylopterus volitans</i>	2.40	8	1.24
<i>Pseudupeneus pravensis</i>	1.20	8	0.62
<i>Penaeus notialis</i>	0.80	8	0.41
<i>Trachurus trecae</i>	0.80	8	0.41
Total	193.40	99.08	

PROJECT STATION: 162
DATE: 8/ 6/89 GEAR TYPE: BT No:1 POSITION:Lat S 140
TIME :16:22:00 16:52:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 3
L00 :3098.90 3099.80 1.50 Area code: 3
FDEPTH: 74 71 GearCond. code:
BDEPTH: 74 71 Validity code:
Towing dir: 330° Wire out: 350 m Speed: 3 kn*10

Sorted: 27 Kg Total catch: 349.70 CATCH/HOUR: 699.40

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR	% OF TOT. C	SAMP.NO.
<i>Trachurus trecae</i>	364.00	1296	59.04
<i>Ariommus bondi</i>	156.00	4290	22.30
<i>Brachydeuterus auritus</i>	83.20	1248	11.90
<i>Torpedo torpedo</i>	23.40	26	3.35
<i>Dentex congomensis</i>	20.80	780	2.97
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	13.00	102	1.06
<i>Scopelus bouqu</i>	13.00	624	1.86
<i>Pagellus bellottii</i>	7.00	234	1.12
<i>Prionacanthus arenaecum</i>	7.00	52	1.12
<i>Chelidonichthys capensis</i>	5.20	70	0.74
<i>Fistularia petiota</i>	2.00	20	0.57
<i>Pseudupeneus pravensis</i>	2.00	26	0.57
Total	699.40	100.00	



ANNEX IV INSTRUMENTS AND FISHING GEAR USED

Acoustic instruments

Two SIMRAD scientific echo sounders, EK 400/38 kHz and EK 400/120 kHz were used during the survey for estimation of fish density. The EK 400/38 was coupled to a digital integrator QD as well as to an analog integrator QM. The details of the instrument settings used are as follows:

	EK 400/38	EK 400/120
Range	0-100 m or 0-250 m	0-100 m
Transmitter	High (5000 W Nom)	High (1250 W Nom)
Bandwidth	3.3 kHz	3.3 kHz
Pulse length	1.0 ms	1.0 ms
TVG	20 log R	20 log R
Attenuator	20 dB	0
Rec. gain	8 or 9	5
Transducer	split beam (ES)	Ceramic 10cm

QD settings: Threshold 10 to 24 mv. Gain: -35.7 dB

QM settings: Gain 20 dB x 10. Threshold 7

A calibration experiment using standard copper spheres performed in Baia dos Tigres 26/4/89 gave the following results: 30x30 transducer, SL+VR: 141.46 dB, instr. constants 1ms: 1.18, 0.5 ms: 2.30. ES transducer: SL+VR: 135.47 dB, instr. constant: 3.69. The result of the calibration showed that the 30x30 transducer was unstable and hence the split beam transducer was used for integration.

Hydrography

Temperature, salinity and oxygen were sampled at standard depths with Nansen bottles. Oxygen was measured with the Winkler method and salinity determined with an inductive salinometer. Surface temperature was recorded at 4 m depth with a thermograph.

Fishing gear

Bottom trawl: High opening shrimp and fish trawl with net headline 31 m (floatline), footrope 47m, gear with 12 cm diameter roller disks, 40 m sweeps, estimated headline height 6 m and distance between wings during towing 18-20 m.

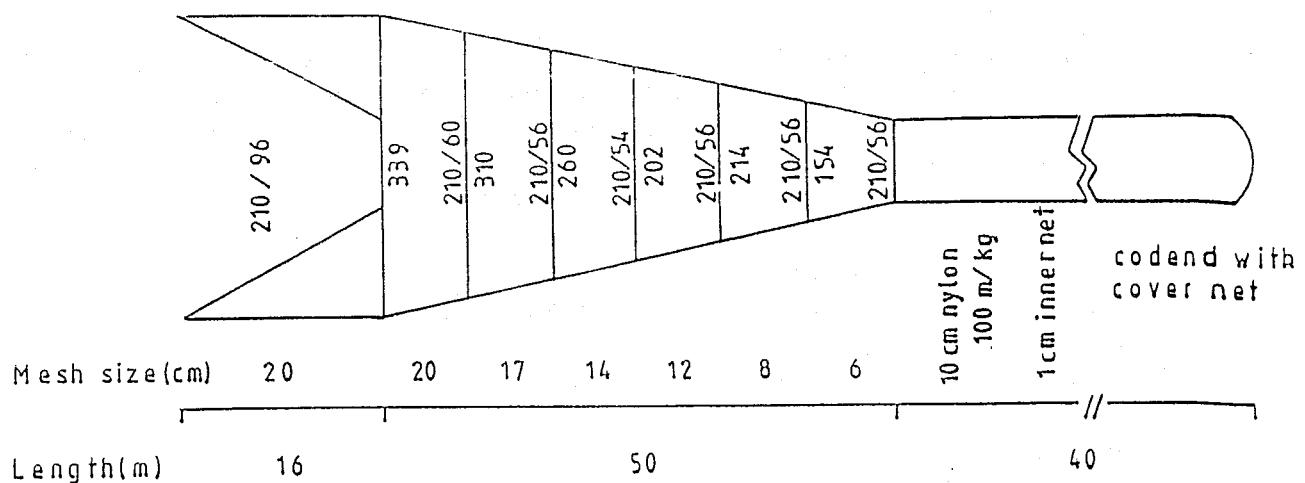
Pelagic trawl: Type "Harstadtrawl", width about 30 m, vertical opening 10-15m.

Cod ends of trawls with fine meshed inner lining.

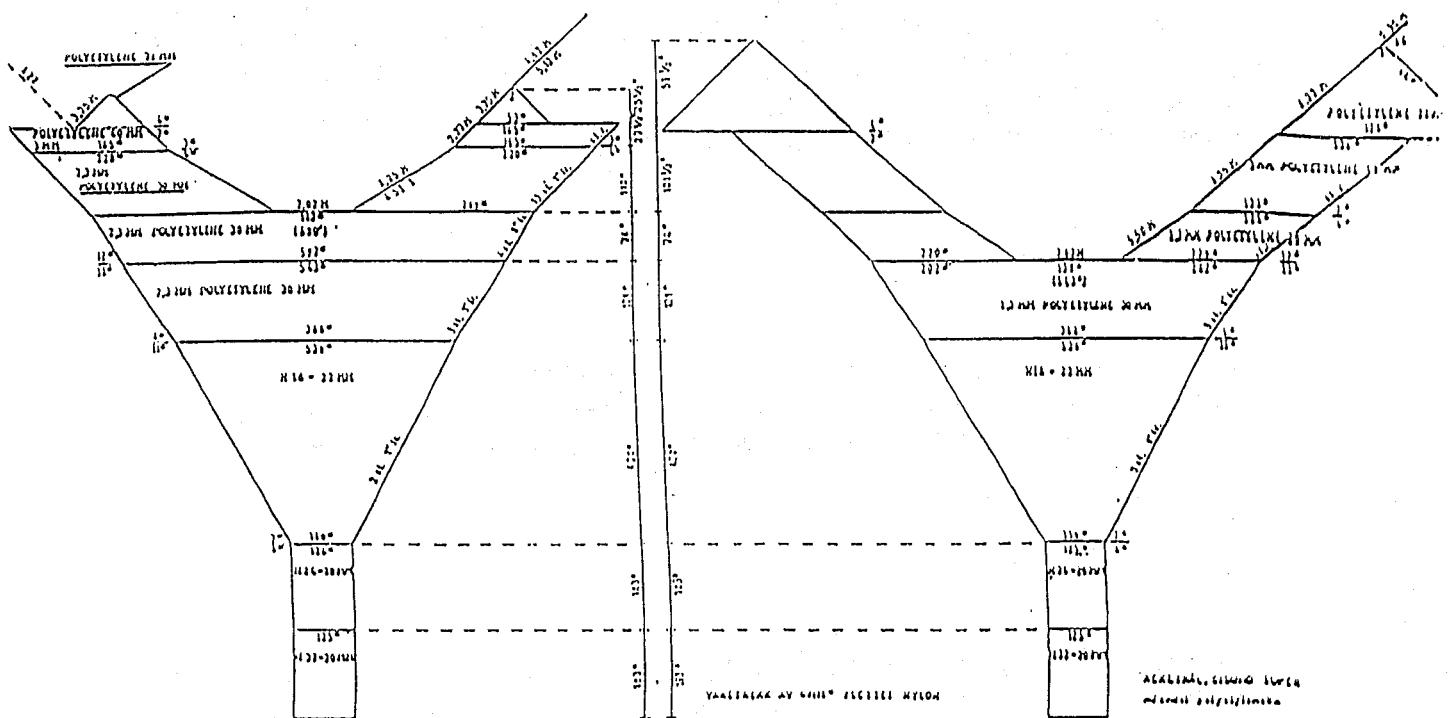
Figures giving details of the trawls are attached.

PELAGIC TRAWL

Four equal parts



BOTTOM TRAWL



Upper part
Headline 41 m
Sweep 40 m

Lower part
Groundrope 47 m
Sweep 40 m