

SURVEYS OF THE FISH RESOURCES OF MOZAMBIQUE

Preliminary Cruise Report No I

21 April - 14 May 1990

IIP, Maputo

IMR, Bergen

The "DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN" research programme is sponsored by the Norwegian Agency for Development Assistance NORAD, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO, and the United Nations Development Programme UNDP. The programme in Mozambique is being conducted and planned under agreements between NORAD, Mozambique authorities, IIP Maputo and the Institute of Marine Research, Bergen, Norway.

The programme will comprise several surveys, the timing of which is foreseen as follows:

Survey 1	4 weeks, 20 April to 14 May
" 2	4 " primo August-primo September
" 3	5 " primo November-mid December

This preliminary cruise report describes the work and some of the results of the first survey.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the "DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN" programme in Mozambique in 1990 were discussed in a general way at the annual MOZ-038 project meeting in Maputo in October 1989. At a meeting in Maputo on 19 April 1990 before the start of the cruise the following objectives were defined:

- (i) Conduct a swept area trawl survey at randomly chosen preselected locations covering the Sofala Bank area from Angoche at $16^{\circ}10'$ to Bazaruto at $21^{\circ}20'$ with up to 105 stations and the Delagoa Bay from $22^{\circ}00'$ to $26^{\circ}20'$ with up to 26 stations.
- (ii) Conduct a simultaneous acoustic survey of the same areas with identification of recordings by mid water trawling with the aim of making an acoustic assessment of the stocks of small pelagic fish in these areas.
- (iii) Run a hydrographical programme including six main profiles 120 to 180 nm offshore using the CTD sonde equipment of IIP. A proposal to extend the hydrographical work northwards past Pemba could not be included without seriously reducing the time required to complete the other objectives of the programme. Even without this northern programme some of the selected locations in the swept area programme had to be cancelled due to shortage of time. It also proved necessary to make some reductions in the hydrographic programme by shortening the oceanic parts of some of the profiles.

1.2 PARTICIPATION

The scientific staff from IIP, Maputo was:

Rui de Paula e Silva, Antonio Mubango Hoguane,
Daniel Fernando, Bernardo Alberto, Nelson Manhica.

The scientific staff from NORAD Project Mo 038 was:

Jan Erick Steen

The scientific staff from IMR, Bergen was:

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1.3 NARRATIVE

The course tracks with fishing stations and the main hydrographical profiles are shown in Figure 1.

After departure from Maputo on April 20 the positions for anchoring two current meters near the coast a little north of Beira were reached on April 22. From here course was set for the outermost station in the Angoche profile, a distance of 260 nm. This profile was worked up to the evening of April 24 when the hydrographic work was interrupted and course was set for the shallow ground close inshore off Angoche. The acoustic-cum trawl survey was started in the morning of April 25 with stations southwards inside the islands and reefs towards Moma. The last remaining stations in the profile were occupied during the night and the survey was resumed on the 26th inshore past Pebane and continued down to the Zambezi delta up to April 29. From Angoche to Zambezi a total of 27 swept area hauls were worked, all half hour tows during daylight hours. In addition two hauls were made at night in the slope at 380 and 500 m for deep sea shrimp and six pelagic hauls were made for identification.

The profile out of Zambezi was started in the evening of April 29 and combined with the Bazaruto profile which was completed in the morning of May 1. That day was spent surveying the shelf north of Bazaruto. Surface schools were observed in this area. The night was spent steaming up to the Zambezi and May 2-5 were spent surveying the broad shelf down to Beira. The planned swept area programme in this area was too extensive and some parts had to be cancelled. In order to have a maximum of daylight hauls a high density of stations were maintained in the areas worked.

On May 4-5 attempts were made to retrieve the current meter rigs. The inner rig was picked up directly, but the outer rig was not found despite two 5-hour searches with radar, sonar, hydrophone and visual aid.

Near the edge of the shelf off Beira a concentration of scad was found and in this area a good catch of large sized snappers etc. was made together with a heap of sponges.

The nights May 5-7 were spent in acoustic surveying of the inner parts of the Sofala Bank. Only a few denser aggregations of pelagic fish were encountered. Bazaruto was passed on May 7 and a few stations worked down the coast where bottom conditions were difficult.

The profile Inhambane-eastwards reduced to 80 nm due to shortage of time was worked on May 7-8. Two hauls for deep sea shrimp were worked in the slope on the return course.

May 9 and 10 were spent working the swept area programme on the Boa Paz Bank with acoustic surveying during the night.

The two southernmost hydrographical profiles were worked on May 10-11 and May 12-13 were spent on the swept area programme and surveying of the shelf area southwards to Inhaca with arrival in Maputo at noon May 13.

CHAPTER 2 HYDROGRAPHY

The observations include continuous recording of the surface temperature and CTD stations in profiles and along the shelf as shown in Figure 1. The data will be processed and interpreted by IIP.

CHAPTER 3 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF PELAGIC FISH FROM THE ACOUSTIC OBSERVATION SYSTEM

The acoustic integration system provides observations of fish densities. The units of acoustic reflection used is $0.1 * m^2/nm^2$ reflecting surface. Because of low fish densities and a high number of species no attempt was made to allocate the integrator values among the types of fish, carangids, clupeids, engraulids and scombrids which contribute to them. This type of analysis may be tried in a general way later, on the basis of the catch rates and frequency of appearance of the various main groups by depth strata. Reference is made to ANNEX I for descriptions of the instruments and their use.

An arbitrary scale is used in the distribution charts to illustrate different levels of concentration.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of all fish based on the integrator readings which could be allocated to fish. The overall densities are low and one consequence of this is that the precision of the method becomes low because of the difficulties of discerning the mostly very scattered traces of fish from those of commonly occurring plankton and other irrelevant targets. It is not thought, however, that the conditions have caused any special bias. The general behaviour was for the fish to occur in dispersed single fish layers at night, some times in loose schools, and in denser aggregations and small schools in mid water or near the bottom in daytime.

From Angoche to Quelimane there was a continuous, but scattered distribution inside the shelf with some denser aggregations off Angoche and south of Pebane. The bottom and mid water trawl catches in this area contained the following proportions of pelagic fish: clupeids 48%, anchovies 27%, carangids 18% and scombrids 6%. All the fish except some Spanish mackerel were small sized. A biomass estimate of the areas covered gives 30 000 tons. If allowance is made for areas close to the reefs and islands which were not covered assuming a similar density of fish there, the estimate may be increased to 35 000 tons.

The fishability of these resources is related to the density in which they are found. About 20 000 tons of the total estimate of 30 000 tons or a 2/3 part was found in a thinly scattered distribution with a mean density of $12.5 t/nm^2$, while the mean density of the remaining 10 000 tons was considerably higher at $69 t/nm^2$.

Fish was found over nearly all of the wider shelf from Quelimane past Zambezi and Beira down to Bazaruto, see Figure 2. More extensive areas of denser aggregations were only encountered over the inshore bank, north and south of the Zambezi and offshore off Beira. The pelagic groups in the catches of both bottom and mid water hauls were represented in the following proportions: carangids 63%, scombrids mostly Spanish mackerel 20%, clupeids 8%, anchovies 4%, barracudas 3% and hairtails 2%. The estimated total biomass of this area is 180 000 tons. Of this 100 000 tons derive from a thinly scattered distribution over nearly $8\ 000\ \text{nm}^2$ having a mean density of $13\ \text{t/nm}^2$. The remaining 80 000 tons represent a mean density of $50\ \text{t/nm}^2$.

Previous estimates of the pelagic stocks of the Sofala Bank have reached 120-140 000 tons excluding anchovy. This surveys estimate of about 200 000 tons is thus somewhat higher, but the difference may lie within the precision of the method and perhaps in particular be related to the use of representative sizes for the various species. Sampling in mid water was very incomplete in the present survey due to other programs.

It is noteworthy that anchovy which in previous surveys have been found in generally high although varying abundance was very poorly represented in these findings. This could be caused by a seasonal or interannual fluctuation.

On the passage along the narrow shelf from Bazaruto to Ponta da Barra only low densities of fish were recorded. Some denser patches of small pelagic fish were observed in shallow water over the Boa Paz Bank as well as recordings of fish usually over rough bottom in deeper waters offshore. This pattern of distribution was also observed outside and north of Inhaca.

CAPTER 4 RESULTS OF FISHING EXPERIMENTS, CATCH COMPOSITIONS

All catches were sampled for composition in weight and numbers by species, and size sampling was made of important species, using total length. The complete records of fishing stations are shown in ANNEX III.

One should note that the catch rates would not simulate those of a commercial fishery as most of the fishing formed part of a programme for "swept area" biomass estimation for which the trawl stations are positioned in advance in a random system.

Except in deep water, hauls were of 30 minutes duration, but the catch data are presented standardized to kg/hour. All swept area hauls were made in daylight and tow direction was with the current.

Some of the results are commented on below. These data will otherwise be fully processed and interpreted by the responsible scientists of IIP, Maputo who planned this particular programme.

4.1 ANGOCHE TO THE ZAMBEZI RIVER

The fishing programme in this area included 27 swept area hauls inside the shelf, 2 for deep water shrimp in the slope and 6 hauls with mid water gear for identification.

Table 1 shows the standardized catch rates for main groups in the shelf hauls. The average total catch was 215 kg/hour with roughly equal amounts of pelagic and demersal fish, small amounts of cephalopods, shelf squids and a few cuttlefish, and sharks and a few fair catches of shallow water shrimp.

Table 2 shows the types of pelagic fish in the catches. The carangids were dominated by the scads, the clupeids by the pellona with some sardinellas, the anchovies by the orangemouth glassnose and the scombrids by Spanish mackerels with a few Indian mackerels. The hairtail was fairly common.

Pooled size compositions of the main species of these pelagic fish are shown in ANNEX II. They are mainly of small size with a mean of about 10 cm for the anchovies, 12 cm for the clupeids and 18 cm for the scads. The Spanish mackerels were large sized.

Table 3 shows the standardized catch rates for the main families of demersal fish. The mullets were represented by four species of goatfish, the blotched and silver lined grunts were the main species of that family, the emperor red snapper and the streaker were the main lutjanids and the croakers were the belangers and tigertooth species. Also the demersal fish were generally small sized except at stations 28 where a 15 minute tow gave about 90 kilos of large sized commercial fish (mean weight about 7 kg) mostly snappers but including grunts, emperors and jacks. Such aggregations are probably more common on hard ground than on trawlable bottom.

The two randomly positioned test hauls in the slope at 370 and 500 m of depth yielded about 10 and 35 kg/hour of good sized shrimp.

ST. NO.	DEP.	Pelagic	Demersal	Cephalopod	Sharks	Shrimp	Other
2	18	36.3	51.8	15.0			6.9
3	13	113.7	6.7	3.9		22.5	94.1
4	18	38.9	64.4				11.8
5	21	102.7	102.6				
8	15	4.7	0.2	0.4		4.5	65.7
9	15	76.9	2.6			0.4	0.4
9	17	5.1	0.3	1.1		2.5	0.2
10	81	45.7		9.1			
11	32	6.0	0.2	0.8			2.8
12	13	90.2	115.5			69.6	12.1
13	17	27.8	36.6			7.4	33.6
16	17	67.5	31.4		4.2	0.2	240.0
17	23	28.3		6.0			
18	19	13.6	226.4	0.4	46.0		10.8
19	10	1169.0	0.4	0.4	14.0	111.8	0.4
20	38	17.2	14.9	0.6			2.6
21	71	237.4	9.2	9.7			25.8
25	15	278.2	309.0	3.0		23.6	0.4
26	29	11.0	1.8				0.1
27	50	9.8	1.5	3.2	17.0		19.3
28	47	18.0	298.6	0.6			124.6
29	55	1.8	2.0	0.4			1.9
30	74	5.7	83.0	3.5			12.2
31	68	19.6	275.5			6.0	212.1
33	23	12.3	3.9	8.0			0.9
34	25	93.1	252.0				1.2
35	32	88.6	12.3	3.0			1.2
MEAN		97.0	70.4	2.5	4.1	9.2	32.7

Total number of stations : 27

Table 1. Angoche to Zambezi. Catch rates by main groups in bottom trawl standardized to kg/hour.

ST.NO.	DEP.	Carangids	Clupeids	Anchovies	Scombrids	Bar.+Trich	Other
1	18	16.0	0.2	12.0	4.9	3.2	73.7
2	15	14.4	46.2	32.4	5.7	15.0	127.3
3	13	19.5	8.6	3.9	2.1	4.6	76.3
4	18	9.0	56.7	16.3	0.9	19.8	172.8
5	21	3.9			0.2	0.6	1.5
6		8.2	14.2	2.2	0.4	0.6	4.2
7		1.6	0.8	8.3	0.4	4.6	1.0
8	15	10.0	26.5	29.5		10.8	38.9
9	17			0.3	4.6	0.2	1.6
10	81	7.9			37.5	0.2	9.1
11	32	6.0					3.8
12	13	7.7	5.5	66.0		11.0	197.2
13	17	4.6	3.4	9.2	3.0	7.6	77.6
14		14.3	0.4	6.6	1.2	36.0	97.5
15			0.2	0.2		0.4	0.4
16	17		12.0	24.5	1.0	30.0	275.8
17	23				28.2	0.1	6.0
18	19	8.8	2.4	2.4			283.6
19	10	9.2	802.2	346.6	11.0		127.0
20	38	0.0			17.2		18.1
21	71	218.8			18.6		44.7
23	36	3.8			0.2	0.4	3.9
24		0.1		3.3			1.4
25	15	14.2	4.5	42.0		217.5	336.0
26	29				11.0		1.9
27	50	3.4			6.4		41.0
28	47	18.0					423.8
29	55	1.8					4.3
30	74	5.6				0.1	98.7
31	68	19.5		0.1			493.6
33	23	4.5			7.6	0.2	12.8
34	25	93.1					253.2
35	32	59.8			28.8		16.5
MEAN		17.6	29.8	18.3	5.7	11.0	100.7

Total number of stations : 33

Table 2. Angoche to Zambezi. Catch rates by families of pelagic fish in bottom-and midwater hauls. Kg/hour.

ST.NO.	DEP.	Croakers	Snappers	Grunts	Mullets	Ponyfish	Other
1	18			6.7	1.8	50.0	51.5
2	15	1.2		59.0	4.9	0.6	175.2
3	13			5.4	45.0	19.4	45.3
4	18	7.2		42.3	75.6	18.9	131.5
5	21						6.2
8	15	1.9		0.2	0.3	0.3	113.0
9	17					0.3	6.4
10	81						54.8
11	32						9.8
12	13	115.5		1.6			170.3
13	17	7.0		24.0	8.2	19.8	46.4
16	17	16.0		196.0	3.2	12.2	116.0
17	23						34.3
18	19			216.0	6.8		74.4
19	10			0.4			1295.6
20	38			4.9			30.4
21	71						282.1
25	15	132.0				3.0	479.2
26	29				1.0		11.8
27	50				0.4		50.4
28	47		240.8	74.0	0.6		126.4
29	55		0.2			1.8	4.1
30	74				1.8		102.6
31	68			162.7	242.5		108.0
33	23				214.0		25.1
34	25						132.3
35	32						105.1
MEAN		10.4	8.9	21.1	30.4	4.9	140.3

Total number of stations : 27

Table 3. Angoche to Zambezi. Catch rates by families of demersal fish in bottom hauls. Kg/hour.

4.2 ZAMBEZI TO BAZARUTO

A total of 45 swept area hauls were made in this area with four hauls with mid water trawl for identification and one tow at 500 m for deep water shrimp.

Table 4 shows the catch rates in the swept area hauls by main groups. The mean total catch is 275 kg/hour somewhat higher than in the northern sector and about equally divided between pelagic and demersal fish with an element of cephalopods of some importance, but insignificant rates of sharks and shrimp. Most of the cephalopods were shelf squids, nearly all referred to as *Loligo* species, provisionally identified as *Loligo duvauceli*. The highest catch rates of the squids were made in the 20-40 m depth range. Some cuttlefish were caught in the 40-60 and 60-80 m depth ranges. The length compositions (mantle) of samples of the squid are shown in ANNEX II. Squids often demonstrate an annual cycle in availability and this subject should also be analysed for the Mozambique stocks.

ST. NO.	DEP.	Pelagic	Demersal	Cephalopod	Sharks	Shrimp	Other
36	31	26.2	13.8	3.3		0.0	0.6
38	25	59.5	14.7	8.1			0.9
39	25	126.4	27.3	49.0			2.0
40	22	0.6	9.0	50.1		0.0	3.3
41	13	86.8	348.4	1.0	5.5	13.7	7.8
42	15	30.1	114.3				48.0
43	8	107.4		7.0			10.6
44	15	174.3	54.0	0.7			140.4
45	29	285.7	163.5	79.5	3.6		34.6
46	15	275.1	85.4	0.2		8.6	95.8
47	16	63.1	31.2	3.0		19.5	6.2
48	22	19.0	121.6		1.0		9.4
49	23	5.5	4.1	15.3			258.7
50	21	170.0	156.0		17.7	1.5	182.7
51	13	50.0	192.6	4.0			4.0
52	19	45.3	156.0	0.6		0.2	1.3
53	19	26.7	7.6	20.1			0.3
54	89	0.4	13.7	31.5	2.4		35.9
55	77	282.0	400.8				16.8
56	69	10.4	44.0	0.8			48.6
57	49	0.4	173.4				4.4
58	34	1.1	95.4	9.9			23.1
59	27	1.4	41.7	4.6			1.0
60	34	1.1	71.0	6.0			0.9
61	38	10.6	75.0	5.0		2.4	44.7
63	74	0.8	56.4	8.8	1.6		145.3
64	69	10.9	71.2	18.0			24.4
65	65	315.5	17.5	18.9			46.9
66	54	53.2	767.0	27.2		1.2	103.4
67	50	660.8	371.1				4.7
68	41	5.9	102.1	13.0			3.6
69	33	15.8	164.1	7.2	1.8		4.2
70	29	6.4	35.6	19.7			2.8
71	11	16.9	2.0		4.9		0.5
72	16	31.5	35.1	5.5			2.4
73	22	32.7	24.1	24.3			1.9
74	28	22.0	45.1	3.8			6.7
76	34	13.5	38.0	13.1			0.7
79	46	242.0	101.5	8.0			5.6
80	56	39.2	118.8	14.3			53.6
81	64	285.3	29.7	16.2			28.8
82	51	187.5	254.0	8.2			3.7
83	59	1042.5	331.6	6.9			0.9
84	55		98.8	0.0			204.7
85	56	29.0	42.5	63.7			113.8
MEAN		108.2	113.8	12.8	0.8	1.0	38.6

Total number of stations : 45

Table 4. Zambezi to Bazaruto. Catch rates by main groups in bottom trawl standardized to kg/hour.

Table 5 shows the catch rates by families of pelagic fish. The low representation of clupeids and anchovies should be noted. Of the carangid catches Indian scad were 68% and shortfin scad 18% with Malabar trevally 5%, bigeye scad 4% and kingfish 3%. The highest density of scads were in the 40-80 m depth range. The three highest catch rates for the Indian, shortfin and bigeye scads together were 900, 450 and 300 kg/hour. Size compositions of samples of the scads are shown in ANNEX II. Of the scombrids 2/3 were Spanish mackerel, 1/3 Indian mackerel. Spanish mackerel occurred over the whole survey area, specimens were generally large sized and the three highest catch rates were 140, 90 and 60 kg/hour.

ST.NO.	DEP.	Carangids	Clupeids	Anchovies	Scombrids	Bar+Trich	Other
36	31	5.7			20.5		17.8
37		0.1		0.1			261.0
38	25	49.0			10.2	0.3	23.9
39	25	42.8	52.5		30.4	0.7	78.3
40	22	0.4	0.0		0.1		62.5
41	13		1.8	38.8		46.2	376.4
42	15	10.8	1.8		17.1	0.4	162.3
43	8	58.8	0.7		47.9		17.6
44	15	36.4			17.8	120.0	195.2
45	29	148.6	26.2		110.9		281.2
46	15	10.1	169.2	66.3		29.5	190.0
47	16	12.2	14.0	16.1	0.8	20.0	59.9
48	22	15.0	2.4	1.6			132.0
49	23	5.2			0.3	0.0	278.1
50	21	45.6	21.8	61.7	35.1	5.7	358.0
51	13	12.9	0.3	28.8	8.0		200.6
52	19	12.3			33.0		158.2
53	19	0.3			26.4		28.0
54	89	0.4					83.5
55	77	279.6			2.4		417.6
56	69	10.4					93.4
57	49	0.4					177.8
58	34	1.0	0.0		0.0		128.4
59	27	1.4					47.3
60	34	1.0	0.0		0.1		77.9
61	38	2.0			8.6		127.1
63	74	0.8					212.1
64	69				10.9		113.6
65	65	302.6			12.9		83.3
66	54	20.8			32.4		898.8
67	50	454.3	0.7		205.8		375.8
68	41	5.5				0.4	118.7
69	33	0.0			14.6	1.2	177.4
70	29	0.0			6.4	0.0	58.2
71	11				14.3	2.6	7.4
72	16	11.1			20.4		43.0
73	22	1.6			31.1		50.3
74	28	9.5			12.3	0.2	55.6
75	5	2.1			52.7		218.3
76	34	4.0			9.5		51.9
77	10	35.5	51.7		17.4		1.3
78	5	6.8	5.7		1.0		0.7
79	46	156.2	0.3		85.5		115.1
80	56	20.7			18.5		186.7
81	64	283.5			1.8		74.7
82	51	187.3			0.1		266.0
83	59	911.2	27.6		103.7		339.4
84	55						303.5
85	56	29.0					220.0
MEAN		65.4	7.6	4.3	20.8	4.6	163.4

Table 5. Zambezi to Bazaruto. Catch rates by families of pelagic fish in bottom-and midwater hauls. Kg/hour.

Table 6 gives the standardized catch rates of the most abundant families of demersal fish. Of the mullets the yellowstriped goatfish occurred down to 40 m of depth while the yellowfin goatfish was most abundant in the 40-60 m depth range. The lizardfish was most common between 20 and 60 m of depth. The threadfin breams was represented by the Delagoa species with highest rates beyond 40 m of depth. The size samples of these species which represented the main part of the demersal fish catch show small sized fish

with mean and modal lengths between 10 and 19 cm and few fish larger than 20 cm of length, see ANNEX II. Of the three families shown together in Table 6, the croakers were caught in shallow water and the snappers and grunts in the deeper parts. One catch of snappers and groupers on spongy ground had very large sized fish. A test haul in the slope at 550 m gave well over 20 kg of good sized shrimp.

ST. NO.	DEP.	Mullets	Ponyfish	Lizardfish	Thrf. bream	CroSnaGru	Other
36	31	7.4		3.8	2.4		30.3
38	25	0.0		14.7	0.0		68.7
39	25			26.6	0.7		177.5
40	22	7.5	0.0	1.5			54.1
41	13					325.0	138.2
42	15	2.7	111.6				78.1
43	8						125.1
44	15	33.7		20.2			315.5
45	29	48.0	1.5	101.2	12.8		403.4
46	15	29.4	32.7	18.9		82.1	302.0
47	16		1.4			10.0	111.6
48	22	120.0	1.6				29.4
49	23	1.1		2.8	0.2		279.5
50	21	95.2	38.2	22.0		127.8	244.7
51	13	138.2	17.6	36.8		3.2	54.8
52	19	128.7	4.5	22.7			47.5
53	19			7.6			47.2
54	89	0.4	0.4	11.5	1.4		70.2
55	77	366.0		1.2	33.6		298.8
56	69			7.4	29.6		66.8
57	49	29.6		42.8	13.6	87.2	5.1
58	34	37.2		37.2	21.0		34.2
59	27	9.0		24.9	7.8		7.0
60	34	26.0		25.0	20.0		8.1
61	38	10.5		55.5	9.0		62.7
63	74	14.8	29.2	9.2	3.2		156.5
64	69	37.2		25.2	8.8		53.3
65	65			17.5			381.3
66	54	219.8		473.6	73.6		185.0
67	50	216.3		118.8	36.0		665.5
68	41	36.1		53.2	12.8		22.5
69	33	6.0		150.3	7.8		29.1
70	29	0.0		35.5	0.1		29.0
71	11			2.0			22.3
72	16			32.4	0.3	2.4	39.4
73	22	6.3		3.8	13.1	0.4	59.4
74	28	6.5	1.4	35.2	1.0		33.5
76	34	1.5		22.2	14.2		27.4
79	46	22.5		35.0	44.0		255.6
80	56	85.0		16.2	9.1		115.6
81	64	15.3		8.1	6.3		330.3
82	51	6.6	216.4	0.1	0.1	30.6	199.5
83	59	4.6	317.4	0.4	9.2		1050.3
84	55					98.8	204.7
85	56	7.5	22.5	12.5			206.5
MEAN		39.4	17.7	34.1	8.7	17.0	158.4

Total number of stations : 45

Table 6. Zambezi to Bazaruto. Catch rates by families of demersal fish in bottom hauls. Kg/hour.

4.3 BAZARUTO TO INHACA

22 swept area hauls were made in this area, 14 of which covered the Boa Paz Bank. Table 7 shows the catch rates by main groups. Demersal fish dominate the catches with some sharks and squid. Table 8 shows that the assemblage of bottom fish in this southern area and in particular on the Boa Paz Bank is different from that found on the Sofala Bank with a high dominance of seabreams. The most common species were *Polysteganus coeruleopunctatus*, *Chrysoblephus puniceus* and *Pagellus natalensis* all found in deeper waters. Judging from the echo sounder records where fish traces close to the bottom were mostly found over hard rough bottom, it seems doubtful whether trawl catches will provide unbiased observations of the density of demersal fish in this area.

ST.NO.	DEP.	PELAGIC	DEMERSAL	SHARKS	SQUID	Other
86	49		186.60		15.20	14.04
87	61	0.16	45.90		25.12	8.66
88	109		45.00		15.42	8.94
89	84	0.60	2.50	41.40	0.30	6.40
90	30	11.74			1.71	0.17
93	47	46.80	632.90	0.40	6.10	37.00
94	108		99.50	24.00	16.00	16.80
95	70			111.12	54.67	4.89
96	35	11.46	4.44		12.10	4.28
97	46	45.92	7.32		7.10	1.72
98	55	2.92	10.68		1.42	6.84
99	146	49.60	376.80			42.70
100	18	8.09			1.50	2.08
101	117	2.80	489.90	68.40		47.80
102	128	7.60	18.20		9.20	53.10
103	174	3.20	3.00	8.00	1.30	33.70
104	92	38.44	8.61	15.23	7.85	11.41
105	27	41.94	5.36		7.15	17.03
106	43	38.70	41.46		1.50	0.39
107	50	11.40	21.50		14.30	0.70
108	42	20.50	129.20		3.20	15.60
109	86	0.04	9.66	16.70	35.10	0.08
110	21	19.70	0.80		7.80	
111	47	62.92	0.60		6.80	18.00
MEAN		18.63	89.16	11.89	10.52	14.85

Table 7. Bazaruto to Inhaca. Catch rates by main groups in bottom trawl standardized to kg/hour.

ST.NO.	DEP.	SEABREAMS	SNAPPERS	CROAKERS	EMPERORS	MULLETS	Other
86	49	2.52				90.88	122.44
87	61					30.60	49.24
88	109	31.00	1.20			12.80	24.36
89	84					0.80	50.40
93	47	527.30	11.30		62.70	28.80	93.10
94	108	50.80	11.50				94.00
95	70						170.68
96	35	2.90					29.38
97	46	0.04					62.02
98	55	2.04				0.04	19.78
99	146	300.00		56.00			113.10
101	117	481.70				0.20	127.00
102	128	6.60		0.30			81.20
103	174			1.30			47.90
104	92	0.05				0.02	81.47
105	27						71.48
106	43	0.06				41.40	40.59
107	50	2.00					45.90
108	42	18.20	108.60			0.20	41.50
109	86	9.62					51.96
110	21						28.30
111	47						88.32
MEAN		65.22	6.03	2.62	2.85	9.35	69.73

Total number of stations : 22

Table 8.Bazaruto to Inhaca. Catch rates by families of demersal fish in bottom hauls. Kg/hour.

CHAPTER 5 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND GENERAL COMMENTS

The three main survey objectives, a swept area trawl programme covering the shelf from Angoche to Inhaca, an acoustic programme of the same area and a special hydrographical programme were achieved largely in accordance with the plans. Some modifications had to be made in the number of observations set out for the trawl and hydrographical programmes, but it is not thought that these will reduce the value of the data sets to any significant degree. The details of coverage of the acoustic programme were insufficient in some areas as was also the sampling of targets with the mid water gear.

The hydrographical observations will be processed and reported on by IIP.

The acoustic integration system showed that pelagic fish was distributed over the greater part of the shelf area, but mostly scattered with low densities. Clupeids dominated in the north and carangids, especially scads over the broad bank southwards. Estimates of biomass of the pelagic fish were 30 000 tons for the shelf from Angoche to Quelimane and 180 000 tons from Quelimane to Bazaruto. About 120 000 tons of this total was found at low densities, 12-13 t/nm over wide parts of the bank, while the remaining 90 000 tons occurred in limited areas with higher densities 50-70 t/nm. The fishability of the pelagic fish would generally be low in the areas of low density. But judging from the recordings it even seems doubtful whether the schools and layers observed in the areas of higher fish density are sufficiently concentrated to make exploitation by purse seines a practicable and economic proposition. Little time was, however, spent on details of behaviour in this survey, but it is recommended that the question of fishability should be especially addressed in the August survey.

Previous estimates of the pelagic fish biomass in this area have reached 120-140 000 tons excluding anchovy. The figure obtained from this survey, about 200 000 tons, although somewhat higher is still thought to lie within the precision of the method. Anchovy which has been found in high although varying abundance in previous surveys was very poorly represented this time.

The full processing and interpretation of the catch data from the swept area trawl survey will be undertaken by the IIP and only some comments on catch rates and on the composition of the catches will be made here.

The trawl survey programme over the northern parts of the bank from Angoche to the Zambezi gave an average catch rate of 215 kg/hour, about equally divided between pelagic and demersal species with small amounts of cephalopods and sharks and a few fair catches of shallow water shrimp. A few of the 27 hauls gave relatively high catches, the three highest being 1 300, 600 and 350 kg/hour. The pelagic species were a mixture mainly of small sized clupeids, carangids, and anchovies and some Indian mackerel with lower contributions of larger predators, Spanish mackerels, barracudas and haintails. Of the demersal species various small sized goatfishes dominated, but with croakers inshore and snappers, emperors and grunts offshore. Of the last mentioned group of species one

catch of very large sized fish was made on the outer bank. It seems likely that such fish will be underrepresented in a trawl programme because they prefer hard untrawlable ground. They could probably best be exploited by hook fishing.

The mean standardized catch rate on the shelf from Zambezi to Bazaruto was 275 kg/hour with three highest rates of about 1 400, 1 000 and 800 kg/hour. Again the pelagic and the demersal groups have roughly the same representation, but with higher catch rates than in the northern area of cephalopods, mostly shelf squids. The three highest rates for these were 80, 60 and 50 kg/hour obtained at intermediate depths. These rates may represent indications of the mean rates that could be obtained in a directed fishery for the squids keeping in mind that the random trawl survey made in the present programme does not simulate catch rates in a commercial fishery. The squids usually show seasonal cycles in availability, and it is recommended that this question should be studied in the following surveys by some trial fishing in the appropriate depth range.

The component of pelagic fish in the catches from Zambezi to Bazaruto was dominated by carangids, mostly scads, with minor contributions from sardines and anchovies and some Indian mackerel. Of the predators Spanish mackerel occurred over the whole area with large sized specimens, the three highest catch rates giving 140, 90 and 60 kg/hour.

The dominating forms of the demersal group were the small sized goatfishes, lizardfish, and ponyfishes with some threadfin bream. Some croakers appeared in the shallow inshore hauls and snappers offshore. Also here a catch of large sized snappers and groupers was made near the slope, this time on spongy medium hard bottom indicating the existence of stocks of these fish along the edge of the platform.

Three test hauls were made in the slope at night at 370-550 m of depth north of 20°S with catches of 10 - 35 kg/hour of good sized shrimp, mainly the species *Halioporoides thriarthrus*. These grounds should be included in the survey of the slope resources planned for November-December.

Small surface schools of apparently medium sized, but unidentified fish were observed in various locations near the shelf edge especially off and north of Bazaruto.

The swept area programme with 22 hauls between Bazaruto and Inhaca showed that the assemblage of demersal fish here and in particular on the Boa Paz Bank differs from that of the Sofala Bank in being dominated by various species of seabreams. Since echo sounder traces of near bottom fish was mostly found over rough stretches of bottom it seems perhaps doubtful whether trawl catches will provide unbiased observations of the density of these types of fish.

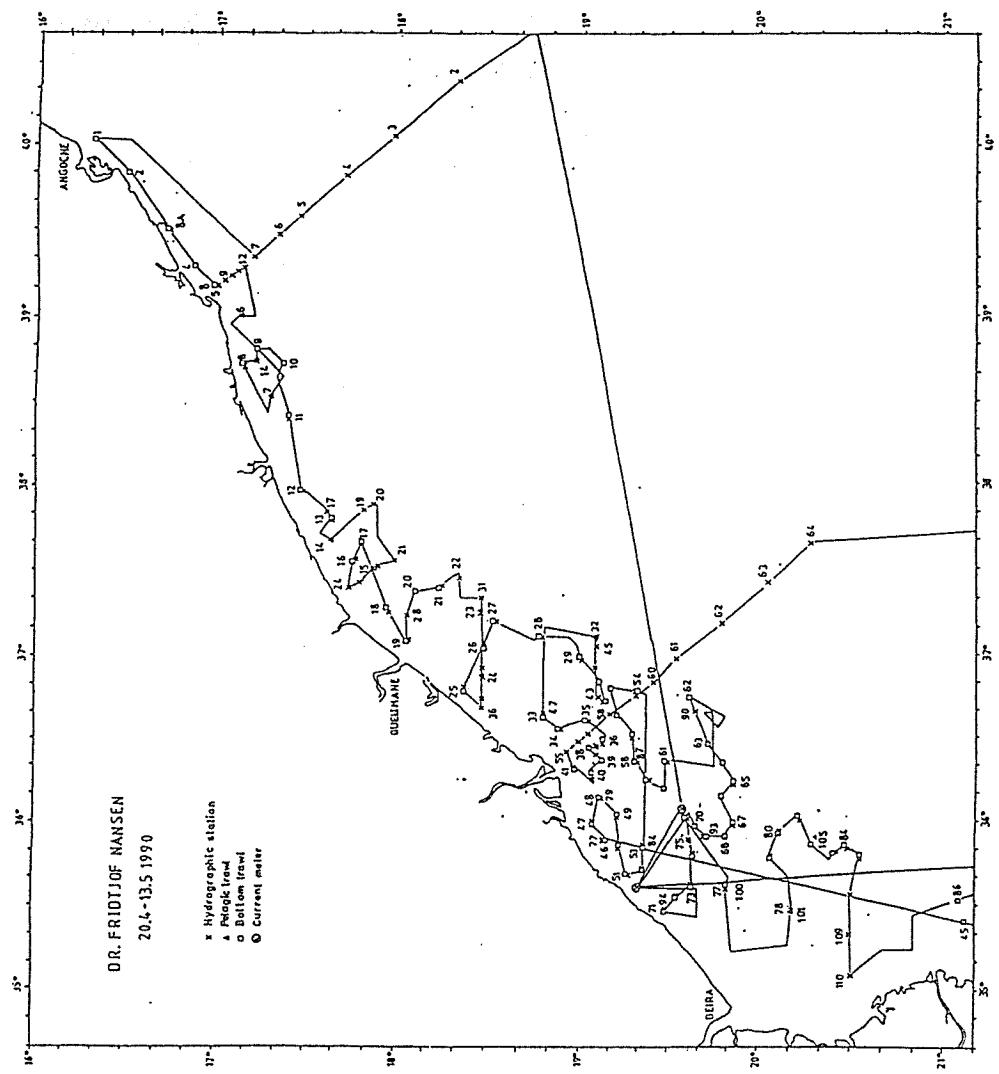
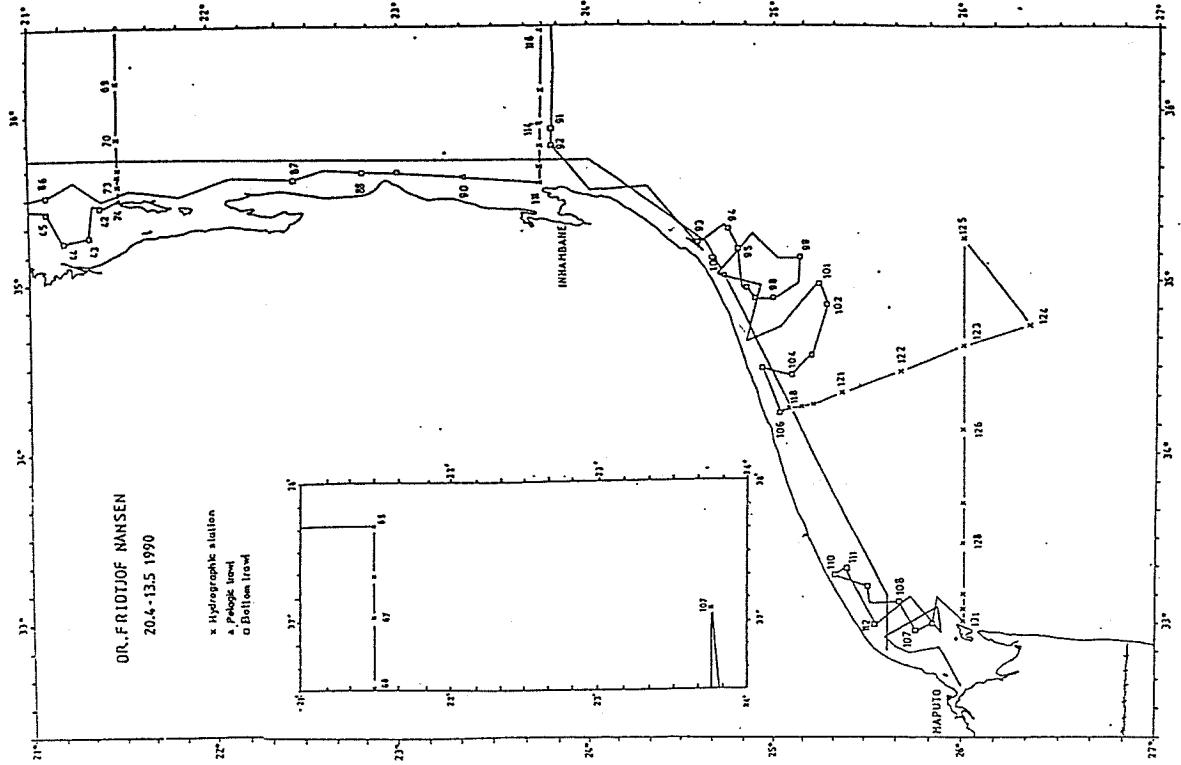


Figure 1. Course tracks, fishing-and hydrographical stations.

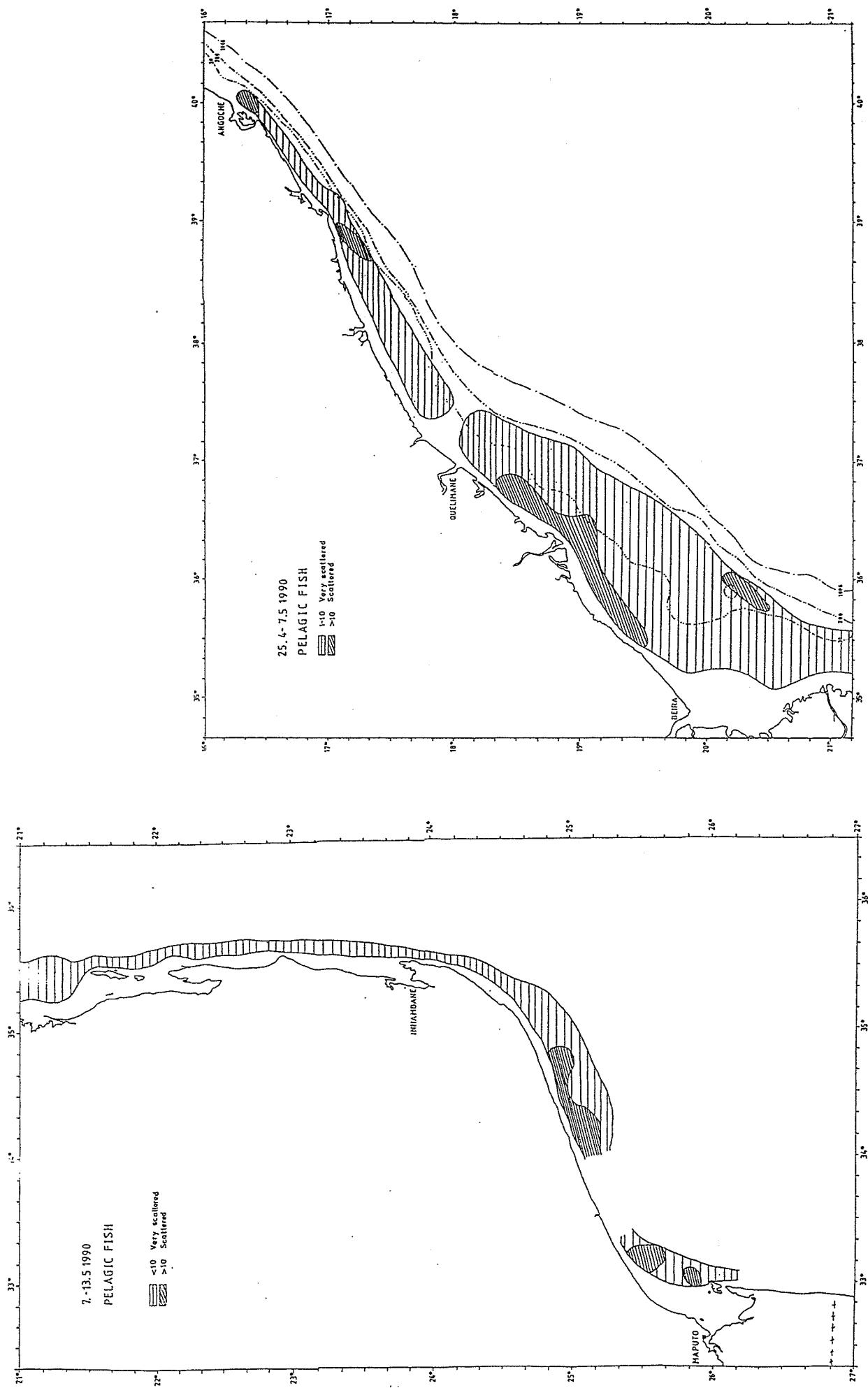


Figure 2. Distribution of fish from observations of the acoustic integration system.

ANNEX I INSTRUMENTS AND FISHING GEAR USED.

ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENTS

Two SIMRAD scientific echo sounders, EK 400/38 kHz and EK 400/120kHz 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:

	EK400/38	EK 400/120
Range	0-100 or 0-250	0-100
Transmitter	High (5000 W Nom)	High (1250 W Nom)
Bandwidth	3.3 kHz	3.3 kHz
Pulse length	0.5 ms	1 ms
TVG	20 log R	20 log R
Attenuator	20 dB	0
Rec. gain	7	5
Transducer	Split beam	Ceramic 10cm

QD settings: Threshold 10 to 24 mv. Gain: 36.1

QM settings: Gain 20 dB x 10. Threshold 7

An ES 400 color display was used for target strength observations.

A calibration experiment using a standard copper sphere performed in Bahia dos Tigres, Angola on March 7, 1990 gave the following results:

30x30 transducer: SL+VR 142.3, instr.constants 1ms 0.77, 0.5 ms 1.85; gain QD: 1ms 28.9, 0.5 ms 32.7. ES transducer: SL+VR 135.4, instr.constant 4.09, gain QD 36.1.

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Use was made of a CTD sonde belonging to IIP. The instrument was calibrated against casts with Nansen bottles.

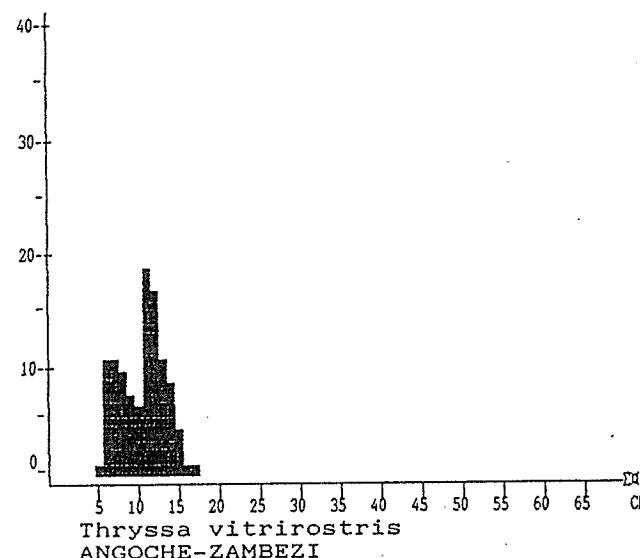
FISHING GEAR

Bottom trawl: High opening shrimp and fish trawl with net headline 31m (floatline),- foot-rope 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.

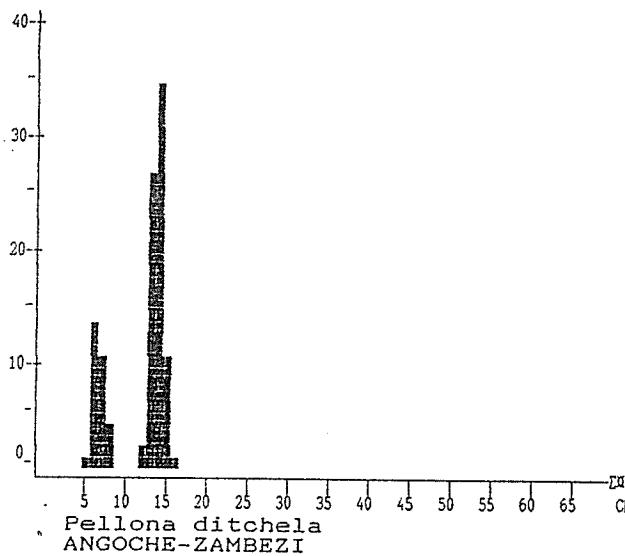
Pelagic trawl: Bottom trawl was used with floats for surface tows in shallow water and in deeper water a modified "Harstadtrawl" with a vertical opening of 20-25 m was used.

Cod ends of trawls with fine meshed inner lining.

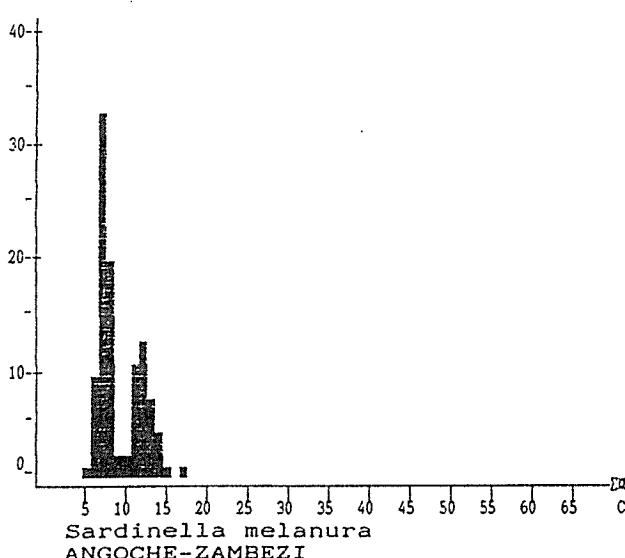
ANNEX II LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF COMMON SPECIES.



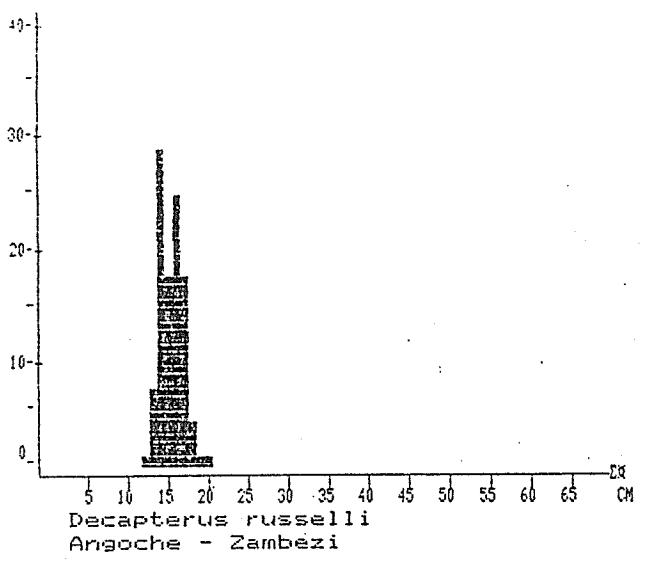
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 10.45cm N= 901
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 6



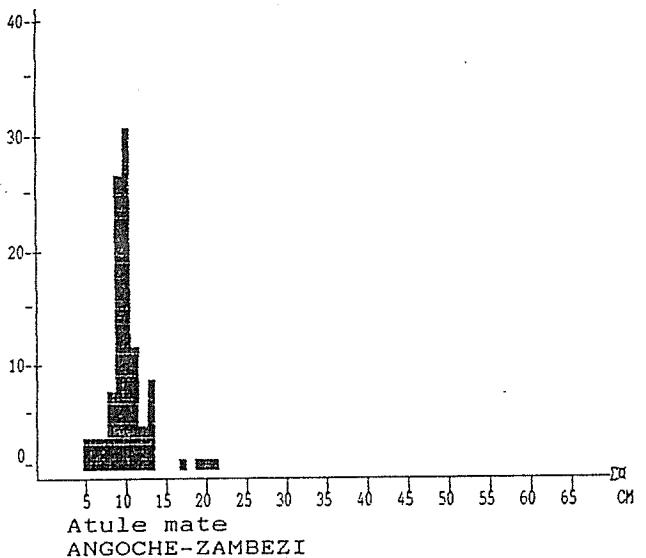
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 11.80cm N= 315
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 3



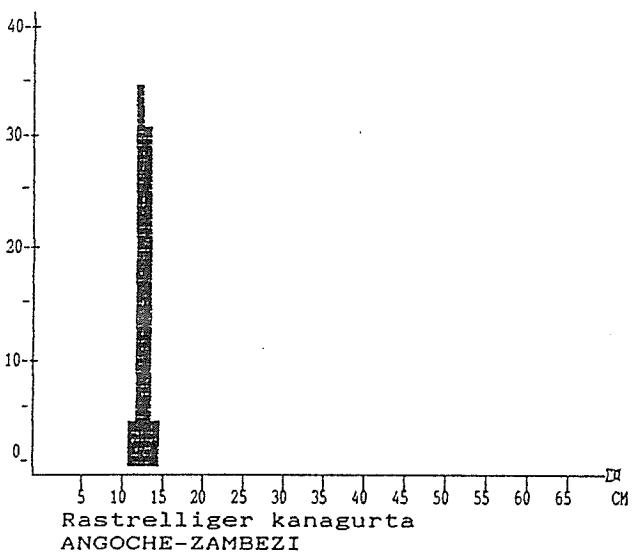
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 9.08cm N= 288
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 2



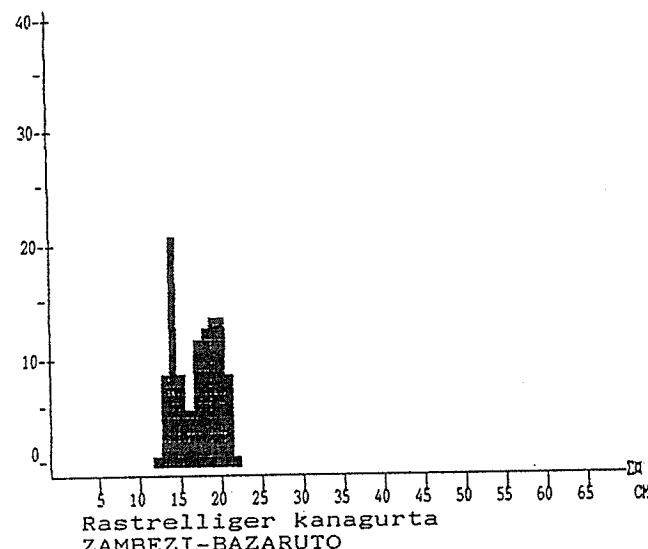
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 15.28cm N= 179
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 3



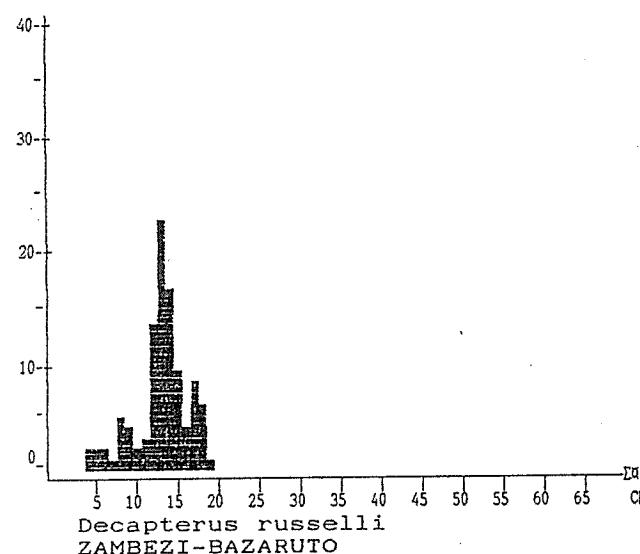
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 10.22cm N= 146
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 2



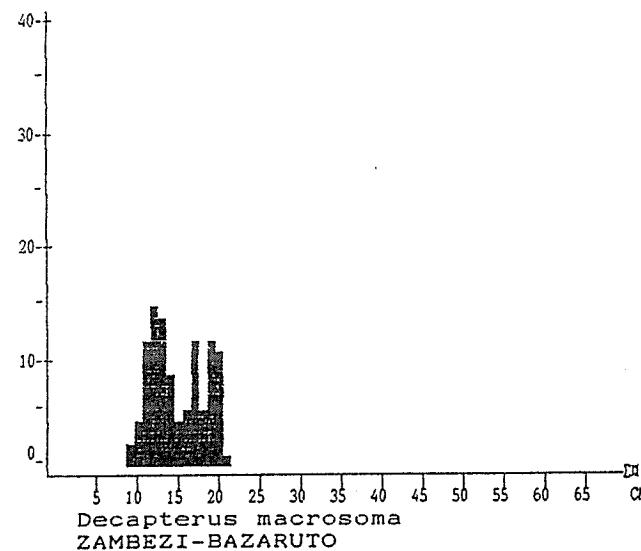
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 12.34cm N= 47
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 1



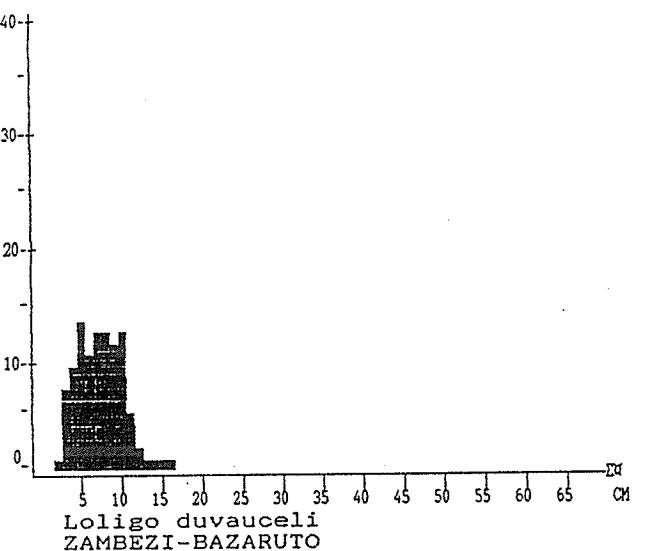
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 16.96cm N= 331
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 6



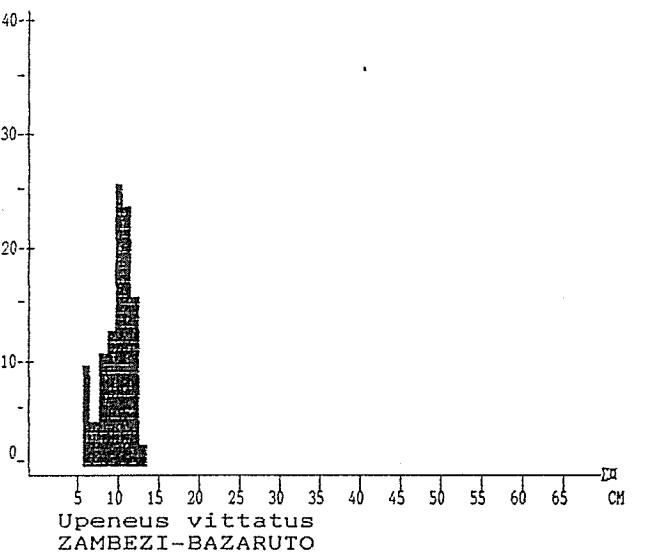
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 12.93cm N= 1447
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 16



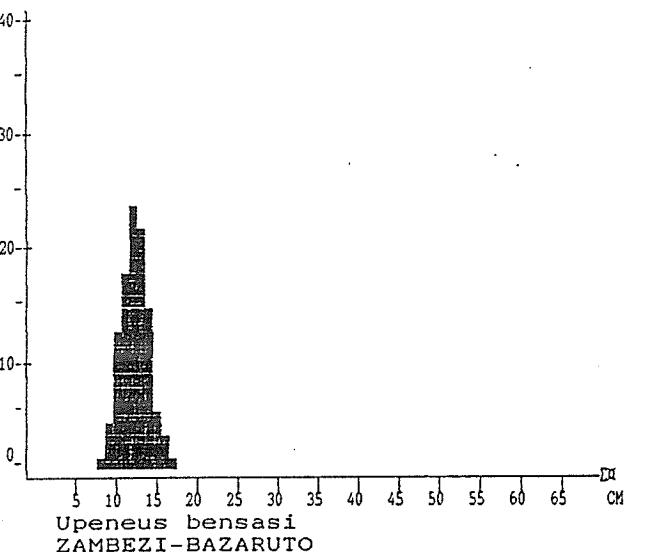
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 14.85cm N= 322
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 4



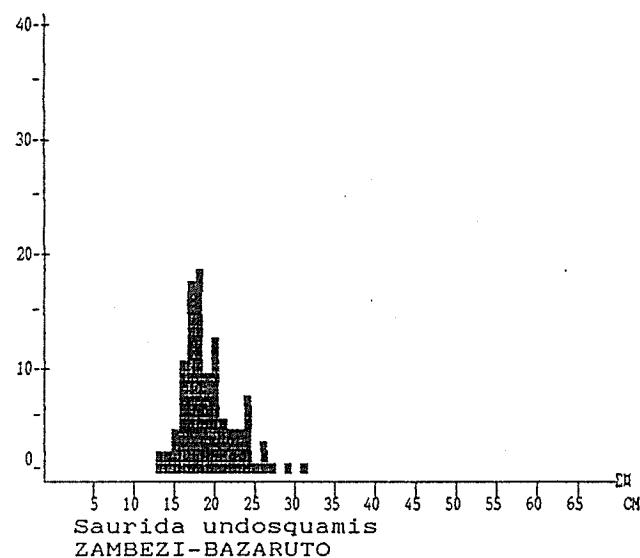
Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 7.45cm N= 847
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 12



Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 9.79cm N= 774
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 7



Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 12.23cm N= 907
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 12



Pooled sample (simple adding)
MEAN LENGTH = 19.04cm N= 752
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 8

ANNEX IV LIST OF SPECIES WITH CATCHES.

ACANTHURIDAE	
<i>Acanthurus nigrofasciatus</i>	93(1.00)
<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i>	84(16.40) , 84(3.30)
ACROPOMATIDAE	
<i>Neoscombrops annectens</i>	22(8.53)
ALEPOCEPHALIDAE	
	32(0.12)
AMMODYTIDAE	
<i>Bleekeria</i> sp	85(1.00) , 89(0.00)
ANGUILLIFORMES	
	23(0.00)
APOGONIDAE	
<i>Apogon quadrifasciatus</i>	31(0.20) 2(0.00) , 3(0.00) , 4(1.80) , 8(0.00) , 34(0.20) , 50(0.96) , 52(0.00) , 56(0.00)
<i>Apogon apogonides</i>	28(0.08) , 86(0.40)
<i>Apogon lateralis</i>	39(1.06) , 103(0.30) , 112(1.50)
<i>Apogon coccineus</i>	90(0.03)
ARIIDAE	
<i>Arius dussumieri</i>	25(174.00) , 41(23.80) , 47(19.80)
ARGENTINIDAE	
<i>Microstoma microstoma</i>	32(0.24) , 92(0.50)
<i>Nansenia macrolepis</i>	91(3.80)
ARIOMMIDAE	
<i>Ariomma bondi</i>	1(0.00) 99(6.40) , 102(8.50)
<i>Ariomma indica</i>	2(0.60) , 4(0.00) , 46(1.60) , 55(1.20) , 56(1.00) , 57(4.00) , 58(0.06) , 60(0.00) , 66(17.60) , 75(0.00) , 79(0.20) , 104(6.23) , 105(0.02)
ATELEOPIDAE	
<i>Ateleopus natalensis</i>	32(1.92) , 103(12.00)
BALISTIDAE	
<i>Abalistes</i> sp.	1(0.00) , 11(2.40) 60(0.50)
<i>Abalistes stellatus</i>	20(1.60) , 21(25.00) , 27(10.10) , 28(44.60) , 30(1.36) , 31(28.50) , 39(0.40) , 48(3.30) , 50(5.70) , 56(0.80) , 59(0.00) , 63(9.60) , 66(1.00) , 68(0.00) , 84(21.40) , 85(77.00) , 93(2.40) , 108(13.40) ,
<i>Sufflamen frenatus</i>	28(2.40) , 84(18.00)
BEMBRIDAE	
<i>Parabembras robinsoni</i>	32(0.12)
BOTHIDAE	
<i>Bothus myriaster</i>	68(0.20) , 70(0.00) 11(0.00) , 57(0.02) , 76(0.00)
<i>Bothus mancus</i>	80(1.00)
<i>Chascanopsetta lugubris</i>	92(0.50)
<i>Engyprosopon valde rostratus</i>	61(0.20) , 66(0.20) , 89(1.60) , 107(0.00)
<i>Pseudorhombus natalensis</i>	10(0.00) , 86(4.40) , 97(0.04) , 98(0.00)
<i>Pseudorhombus arsius</i>	68(0.20) , 70(0.00)
BRANCHIOSTEGIDAE	
<i>Branchiostegus doliatus</i>	22(0.13) , 102(3.70)
<i>Branchiostegus sawakinensis</i>	104(0.07)
BYTIIDAE	
<i>Dermatopsoides talboti</i>	32(0.24)
CAESIONIDAE	
<i>Caesio</i> sp.	58(0.00) , 60(0.00) , 63(0.16) , 67(0.00) , 81(10.80) , 82(3.23) , 85(26.00) , 87(5.10) , 112(0.20)
CALLIONYMIDAE	
<i>Callionymus marleyi</i>	89(0.00)
<i>Callionymus filamentosus</i>	61(1.00) , 72(0.10)

CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE		
<i>Chlorophthalmus punctatus</i>	22(17.07), 32(3.00), 62(2.60), 92(25.00)	.
CHAMPSODONTIDAE		
<i>Champsodon capensis</i>	31(0.00), 32(0.12), 103(2.40)	-
CHIROCENTRIDAE		
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	1(0.20), 2(5.40), 5(0.20), 6(0.40), 14(1.40), 43(6.60), 44(1.20), 74(4.40)	,
CHAUNACIDAE		
<i>Chaunax pictus</i>	32(0.24), 103(0.10)	
CLUPEIDAE		
<i>Amblygaster sisu</i>	77(49.05)	
<i>Dussumieri acuta</i>	2(6.90), 3(5.40), 4(0.00), 6(2.20), 8(0.16), 15(0.04), 18(1.60), 19(12.60), 23(0.00), 24(0.00), 25(1.50), 46(1.20), 48(2.40), 50(21.86), 51(0.32), 67(0.72), 77(2.70), 78(5.30), 79(0.30), 90(0.14), 98(0.04), 107(0.10)	,
<i>Etrumeus micropus</i>	100(1.96)	
<i>Hilsa macrura</i>	14(0.20)	
<i>Hilsa kelee</i>	13(0.20)	
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	2(16.20), 3(3.24), 4(56.70), 6(6.40), 8(20.40), 12(5.50), 13(3.20), 14(0.20), 15(0.20), 16(12.00), 19(777.00), 25(3.00), 46(163.80), 47(7.00)	,
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	1(0.20), 2(12.60), 7(0.20), 8(2.10), 19(12.60), 41(1.80), 42(1.80), 45(26.20), 78(0.20)	,
<i>Sardinella albella</i>	39(52.50), 46(4.20), 47(7.00)	
<i>Sardinella melanura</i>	2(10.50), 6(5.60), 7(0.60), 8(3.90), 9(0.00), 18(0.80), 40(0.06), 43(0.76), 58(0.06), 60(0.02), 78(0.20), 83(27.60), 100(0.12), 112(2.30)	,
CONGRIDAE	22(0.53), 31(0.20)	
C R A B S		
	11(0.20), 12(7.16), 22(0.27), 24(1.20), 27(0.10), 28(0.00), 30(1.36), 38(0.60), 46(0.40), 50(0.30), 53(0.30), 58(0.12), 59(0.80)	,
<i>Geryon quinquedens</i>	22(1.67)	
MAJIDAE	62(0.00), 92(0.50)	
PORTUNIDAE	3(0.00), 5(0.04), 13(0.60), 33(0.50), 36(0.50), 38(0.30), 61(0.50), 68(0.80), 70(0.80), 72(0.30), 92(1.50)	,
PORCELANIDAE	74(0.20)	
<i>Ranina ranina</i>	64(0.80), 65(1.40), 66(3.20), 68(1.60), 70(0.60), 96(0.02), 111(0.00)	,
CRUSTACEANS		
<i>Squilla sp.</i>	5(0.00), 47(5.00), 66(1.60)	
CYNOGLOSSIDAE		
<i>Cynoglossus sp</i>	5(0.02)	
<i>Cynoglossus attenuatus</i>	12(1.10)	
<i>Cynoglossus lachneri</i>	13(0.40), 27(0.00), 41(3.70), 46(0.20)	
<i>Syphurus variegatus</i>	92(0.50)	
DACTYLOPTERIDAE		
<i>Dactyloptena orientalis</i>	21(0.80), 54(11.60), 63(129.60), 64(8.40), 65(31.50), 89(0.50), 104(0.05)	,
<i>Dactyloptena peterseni</i>	30(0.30), 104(0.05)	
DIODONTIDAE		
<i>Chilomycterus orbicularis</i>	27(1.80), 65(1.40)	
<i>Chilomycterus reticulatus</i>	84(3.60), 87(0.06)	
<i>Cyclichthys orbicularis</i>	55(2.40), 76(0.02), 79(0.50), 81(1.80), 89(0.00), 59(0.04), 56(0.40), 103(0.10), 104(0.02)	,
<i>Diodon hystrix</i>	109(0.00)	
<i>Diodon holocanthus</i>	84(7.60)	
<i>Lophodiodon calori</i>	28(1.20), 29(0.04), 30(0.08), 31(7.50), 24(0.02), 84(5.30), 105(13.15)	,
DIRETMIDAE		
<i>Diretmus argenteus</i>	91(0.05)	
DREPANIDAE		
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	12(0.00), 13(5.40), 16(42.00), 44(0.46), 50(0.02), 51(0.00), 105(13.15)	,

ECHENEIDAE	
<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	35(1.20) , 42(10.00) , 79(2.00) , 81(10.80) , 111(0.60)
<i>Remora remora</i>	43(3.76) , 97(0.40)
EMMELICHTHYIDAE	
<i>Emmelichthys nitidus</i>	28(0.04) , 78(0.14)
ENGRAULIDAE	
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	1(0.00) , 3(3.96) , 4(0.10) , 6(0.00) , 51(0.00) , 106(2.40) ,
<i>Stolephorus japonicus</i>	24(3.30) , 37(0.10) , 50(58.90) , 51(28.80)
<i>Stolephorus punctifer</i>	6(0.20) , 31(0.10) , 48(0.00) , 112(15.80)
<i>Stolephorus heterolobus</i>	1(12.00) , 7(7.50) , 9(0.20) , 18(2.40) , 19(0.00) , 48(1.60) ,
<i>Stolephorus devisi</i>	15(0.20) , 72(0.00) , 75(0.00)
<i>Thryssa vitrirostris</i>	6(0.00) , 8(0.16) , 13(0.00) , 16(0.14) , 46(1.00) , 47(0.10) ,
	2(32.40) , 4(16.20) , 6(2.00) , 7(0.80) , 8(29.10) , 12(66.00) ,
	13(9.20) , 14(6.60) , 15(0.06) , 16(24.00) , 19(342.40) , 25(42.00) ,
<i>Tryssa setirostris</i>	41(38.80) , 46(65.10) , 47(1.00) , 47(15.00) , 50(2.86)
<i>Thryssa longirostris</i>	8(0.30) , 16(0.40) , 19(4.20) , 24(0.04) , 46(0.20) , 9(0.10)
EXOCETIDAE	
<i>Cheilopogon sp</i>	7(0.40)
FISTULARIIDAE	
<i>Fistularia petimba</i>	5(0.02) , 20(1.00) , 26(0.12) , 27(3.00) , 28(0.04) , 29(1.80) , 30(8.40) , 31(9.00) , 36(0.00) , 38(0.04) , 49(0.00) , 50(0.02) , 53(0.04) , 54(0.70) , 55(13.20) , 56(40.00) , 57(0.16) , 59(0.00) , 60(0.00) , 64(3.60) , 65(8.40) , 66(1.60) , 67(0.04) , 68(0.00) , 69(0.00) , 70(0.00) , 72(0.30) , 74(0.10) , 75(0.00) , 76(0.00) , 79(0.50) , 80(2.60) , 81(1.80) , 82(0.00) , 87(0.00) , 95(3.56) , 96(0.02) , 98(2.40) , 99(11.70) , 109(0.00)
<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>	84(0.10)
GEMPHYLIDAE	
<i>Neopinnulla orientalis</i>	32(0.72)
<i>Rexea prometheoides</i>	22(1.07)
GERREIDAE	
<i>Gerres filamentosus</i>	1(0.00) , 5(0.04) , 9(0.10) , 18(10.80) , 34(1.00) , 52(1.30) ,
<i>Gerres oyena</i>	3(2.88) , 4(1.80) , 40(0.30) , 44(108.00) , 48(1.60) , 50(38.00) , 51(0.80) , 72(0.90)
GONORHYNCHIDAE	
<i>Gonorynchus gonorynchus</i>	32(2.40)
GRAMMICOLEPIDIDAE	
<i>Xenolepidichthys sp.</i>	32(0.00)
HOLOCENTRIDAE	
<i>Myripristis murjan</i>	99(1.60)
ISTIOPHORIDAE	
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	37(240.00)
LABRIDAE	
<i>Anampses lineatus</i>	28(0.00)
<i>Halichoeres sp</i>	28(0.00)
<i>Labroides dimidiatus</i>	81(0.00)
<i>Pseudojuloides cerasinus</i>	84(0.00)
<i>Pseudojuloides cerasinus</i>	87(0.00)
LEIOGNATHIDAE	
<i>Gazza minuta</i>	2(0.00) , 3(0.72) , 4(0.00) , 25(3.00) , 47(0.40)
<i>Leiognathus elongatus</i>	4(1.80) , 6(0.00) , 9(0.30) , 13(2.40) , 16(0.20) , 29(1.80) , 37(0.02) , 40(0.04) , 42(111.60) , 45(1.50) , 54(0.40) , 63(29.20) , 68(0.00) , 74(1.40) , 82(216.46) , 83(317.40) , 85(22.50) , 86(0.40) , 87(2.20) , 90(0.00) , 96(0.00) , 107(17.80) , 110(0.80) , 109(0.00) , 111(0.60)
<i>Leiognathus equulus</i>	3(2.52) , 4(0.90) , 13(17.40) , 14(0.10) , 16(12.00) , 18(6.80) , 46(1.20) , 50(0.20) , 105(5.31)
<i>Leiognathus lineolatus</i>	1(0.00)
<i>Secutor insidiator</i>	1(50.00) , 2(0.60) , 3(16.20) , 4(16.20) , 6(3.00) , 7(0.04) , 8(0.30) , 12(0.00) , 19(0.00) , 46(31.50) , 47(1.00) , 48(1.60) , 50(38.00) , 51(17.60) , 52(4.56)

<i>Upeneus tragula</i>	18(216.00) , 55(363.60)
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	2(4.80) , 3(11.70) , 4(24.30) , 6(0.20) , 7(0.00) , 8(0.30) , 9(0.00) , 13(3.40) , 16(1.20) , 46(25.20) , 51(19.84) , 66(0.60) ,
<i>Upeneus assymetricus</i>	73(5.70) , 74(1.00) , 77(0.90) , 79(22.50) , 80(0.60)
MURAENIDAE	
<i>Gymnothorax favagineus</i>	84(3.80)
MYCTOPHIDAE	
<i>Diaphus sp.</i>	22(56.53) , 32(4.68) , 91(0.90) , 92(0.50)
NEMIPTERIDAE	
<i>Nemipterus delagoae</i>	20(9.00) , 26(0.48) , 30(80.86) , 35(0.60) , 36(2.40) , 38(0.04) , 39(0.70) , 45(12.80) , 49(0.20) , 54(1.40) , 55(32.40) , 56(28.40) , 57(13.60) , 58(21.00) , 59(7.80) , 60(20.00) , 61(9.00) , 63(3.20) , 64(8.80) , 66(73.60) , 67(36.00) , 68(12.80) , 69(7.80) , 70(0.12) , 72(0.30) , 73(13.10) , 74(1.00) , 76(14.26) , 79(44.00) , 80(9.10) , 81(6.30) , 82(0.16) , 83(9.20) , 86(16.80) , 87(1.70) , 89(1.00) , 93(2.80) , 96(0.00) , 97(7.20) , 107(1.00) , 108(2.20)
<i>Nemipterus metopias</i>	31(12.00) , 53(0.00) , 55(1.20) , 56(1.20) , 98(5.60)
NOMEIDAE	
<i>Cubiceps baxteri</i>	32(0.24)
<i>Cubiceps capensis</i>	32(0.12)
OCCOCEPHALIDAE	
<i>Halieutea fitzsimonsi</i>	22(1.07) , 103(0.00)
OPHIDIIDAE	
<i>Neobythites analis</i>	22(0.53) , 91(4.50) , 32(0.12) , 91(2.00) , 103(0.20)
OSTRACIONTIDAE	
<i>Lactoria cornuta</i>	59(0.02) , 60(0.16) , 69(0.18) , 82(0.32) , 84(1.00) , 86(4.40) , 88(0.04)
<i>Lactoria fornasini</i>	28(0.08) , 57(0.00) , 58(0.18) , 84(9.60)
<i>Lactoria diaphana</i>	27(1.20) , 28(0.80)
<i>Ostracion cubicus</i>	84(19.60)
<i>Tetrosomus gibbosus</i>	88(0.30)
<i>Tetrosomus concatenateus</i>	28(1.20) , 84(7.20) , 93(3.30) , 98(0.40) , 109(0.08)
PERISTEDIIDAE	
<i>Peristedion adeni</i>	32(0.00)
<i>Peristedion weberi</i>	22(0.53) , 92(0.10) , 103(0.00)
PHOTICHTHYIDA	
<i>Woodsia meyerwaardeni</i>	62(5.60)
PLATYCEPHALIDAE	
<i>Platycephalus indicus</i>	45(0.10)
<i>Platycephalus scaber</i>	13(0.00)
<i>Sorsogona prionota</i>	61(14.00) , 72(0.20) , 77(0.27) , 79(0.20) , 85(0.50) , 89(0.10) ,
<i>Thysanophry chiltonae</i>	58(0.00) , 60(0.00) , 68(0.00) , 69(0.12) , 70(0.80) , 76(0.02) , 86(0.00)
PLATACIDAE	
<i>Platax orbicularis</i>	8(2.00) , 93(1.20) , 101(2.50)
PLEURONECTIDAE	
<i>Poecilopsetta sp</i>	22(0.53)
<i>Smaris cristatus</i>	65(0.70) , 66(0.40) , 67(0.36)
POLYNEMIDAE	
<i>Polynemus sextarius</i>	2(12.60) , 3(2.34) , 4(12.60) , 8(0.20) , 12(1.10) , 13(2.40) , 16(2.00) , 19(0.42) , 25(0.40) , 46(10.50) , 47(1.00) , 50(1.90) ,
PLOTOSIDAE	
<i>Plotosus lineatus</i>	44(7.50) , 86(0.00) , 87(0.00) , 96(4.20) , 97(0.60)
POMACANTHIDAE	
<i>Pomacanthus imperator</i>	84(14.00)
<i>Pomacanthus striatus</i>	93(6.80)

SCORPAENIDAE	
<i>Apistus carinatus</i>	84(0.00)
<i>Dendrochirus zebra</i>	61(3.50)
<i>Minous coccineus</i>	67(0.00)
<i>Pterois volitans</i>	54(0.20)
<i>Pterois mombasa</i>	85(7.50)
<i>Pterois miles</i>	3(1.08)
<i>Sebastes capensis</i>	96(0.00)
<i>Scorpaena scrofa</i>	88(0.60) , 101(0.80)
Scorpaena scrofa	32(0.12)
SERRANIDAE	
<i>Epinephelus sp</i>	94(0.60)
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	54(20.60)
<i>Epinephelus chlorostigma</i>	84(2.40)
<i>Epinephelus multinotatus</i>	84(46.40)
<i>Epinephelus albimarginatus</i>	94(15.90) , 101(8.00)
<i>Epinephelus poecilonotus</i>	94(20.70)
<i>Epinephelus retouti</i>	102(9.80)
S H A R K S	19(14.00)
<i>Carcarhinus sp.</i>	109(16.70)
<i>Carcharhinus sealei</i>	27(17.00) , 50(17.74)
<i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i>	101(8.00)
<i>Charcarhinus dussumieri</i>	69(1.80)
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	8(16.00) , 14(96.00) , 45(3.60) , 101(60.40)
<i>Prionace acutus</i>	104(15.23)
<i>Carcharhinus brevipinnna</i>	18(46.00) , 71(4.90)
<i>Carcharhinus amboinensis</i>	75(210.00) , 95(95.56)
<i>Rhizoprionodon acutus</i>	16(4.26) , 48(1.00)
<i>Loxodon macrorhinus</i>	95(15.56)
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	89(41.40)
PROSCYLLIDAE	22(1.07) , 32(0.24)
<i>Pliotrema warenni</i>	92(2.00) , 93(0.40)
<i>Halaelurus boesmani</i>	54(2.40)
<i>Halaelurus natalensis</i>	63(1.60) , 92(2.50)
<i>Sphyraea lewini</i>	8(15.20) , 41(5.50)
<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	32(51.84) , 62(35.00)
<i>Squalus sp.</i>	22(1.07) , 32(0.24)
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	22(1.87) , 92(12.50) , 94(24.00)
<i>Squatina africana</i>	103(8.00)
S H R I M P S	
ARISTEIDAE	62(0.11)
<i>Plesiopenaeus sp.</i>	62(0.40)
CARIDEA	5(0.10) , 12(4.40) , 13(5.00) , 22(0.00) , 25(12.00) , 25(0.60) ,
32(2.64) , 41(11.10) , 47(7.00) , 62(0.35) , 91(3.50)	
<i>Parapandalus sp.</i>	62(0.00)
<i>Heterocarpus dorsalis</i>	91(3.15)
PENAEIDAE	8(0.10) , 15(0.00) , 22(0.07) , 22(0.07) , 22(0.00) , 31(1.50) ,
31(3.00) , 32(3.36) , 91(0.10) , 103(0.40)	
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	2(1.20) , 3(0.00) , 12(12.10) , 13(0.30) , 19(0.40) , 25(3.20) ,
<i>Penaeus indicus</i>	2(2.40) , 4(0.00) , 5(0.04) , 8(1.60) , 12(35.20) , 13(0.90) ,
19(86.20) , 25(6.00) , 31(1.50) , 36(0.06) , 41(1.30) , 46(4.40) ,	
47(8.00)	
<i>Penaeus japonicus</i>	2(13.50) , 4(1.80) , 5(0.10) , 13(0.80) , 46(0.10) , 50(1.14) ,
86(0.00) , 96(0.04)	
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	1(0.00) , 12(0.34) , 46(3.70) , 50(0.38) , 52(0.26)
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	5(0.10) , 61(2.40) , 66(1.20)
<i>Penaeus canaliculatus</i>	61(0.06)
<i>Metapenaeus monoceros</i>	8(0.30) , 4(2.70) , 5(0.10) , 8(0.30) , 12(17.60) , 13(0.40) ,
16(0.20) , 19(25.20) , 25(1.80) , 41(1.30) , 2(5.40) , 46(0.40) ,	
47(4.50)	
<i>Metapenaeus stebbingi</i>	8(0.20)
<i>Metapenaeus affinis</i>	40(0.06)
<i>Parapenaeus sp.</i>	104(0.00)
<i>Sicyonia sp.</i>	24(0.00) , 92(0.10)
<i>Haliporoides triarthrus</i>	22(35.04) , 32(0.00) , 62(22.75) , 91(0.90) , 92(4.50) , 32(35.04) ,
SILLAGIDAE	
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	2(0.00) , 12(0.00) , 42(0.90) , 45(1.50) , 46(1.20) , 50(0.96) ,
105(0.00)	
SOLEIDAE	
<i>Aesopias cornuta</i>	61(0.50)
<i>Solea bleekeri</i>	59(0.04)

Trachinocephalus myops	5(0.04), 13(0.40), 21(0.40), 54(4.50), 57(11.60), 59(0.40), 60(4.50), 61(8.50), 63(4.00), 64(0.80), 65(4.20), 66(6.40), 68(1.20), 69(0.30), 70(2.00), 73(0.40), 76(3.76), 77(0.18), 80(1.30), 81(5.40), 83(0.00), 85(10.50), 86(46.40), 87(0.00), 89(0.20), 96(0.04), 97(0.06), 107(0.10)
Synaxidae sp	24(0.02)
TETRAODONTIDAE	86(0.00), 87(0.00)
Arothron stellatus	94(9.00)
Canthigaster solandri	27(0.00)
Canthigaster rivulata	88(0.00)
Lagocephalus sp	2(1.20), 86(3.60), 87(0.68)
Lagocephalus inermis	4(0.90), 6(0.00), 11(0.20), 39(0.50), 43(0.00), 58(0.00), 66(3.20), 102(0.10)
Lagocephalus sceleratus	79(0.50), 80(2.00)
Lagocephalus lagocephalus	27(0.80), 28(0.20), 29(0.02), 33(0.20), 37(0.00), 38(0.04), 45(30.00), 46(0.00), 47(0.00), 48(0.80), 54(0.00), 58(0.00), 60(0.00), 63(4.00), 64(8.00), 68(0.10), 69(0.06), 70(0.00), 73(0.00), 75(0.00), 82(0.16), 95(0.44), 106(0.30), 107(0.00)
Torquigener sp.	20(0.00)
Torquigener hypselogeneion	20(0.00), 26(0.00), 29(0.10), 54(0.40), 56(0.00), 57(0.16), 58(22.80), 60(0.00), 61(2.00), 63(0.20), 64(2.80), 65(1.40), 66(0.40), 68(0.10), 76(0.06), 79(0.20), 80(44.80), 85(1.00), 88(0.00), 89(0.10), 95(0.89), 97(0.02), 98(0.00), 107(0.50), 109(0.00)
THERAPONIDAE	
Pelates quadrilineatus	2(14.10)
Therapon jarbua	2(0.00), 3(0.08), 4(6.30), 12(1.10), 31(1.50), 38(0.00), 41(3.70), 44(1.50), 50(1.90), 51(0.00), 105(2.31), 106(0.06)
Therapon theraps	5(0.10), 8(0.10), 9(0.16), 13(0.80), 19(0.00), 33(0.20), 46(4.20), 47(0.20), 74(0.50), 105(0.05)
TRIGLIDAE	
Chelidonichthys capensis	64(0.80), 65(1.40), 99(0.00)
Trigloporus lagostoviza african	89(0.00)
TRACHICHTHYIDAE	
Hoplostethus sp.	91(0.20)
TRICHIURIDAE	
Trichiurus lepturus	4(0.90), 6(0.60), 2(0.60), 7(0.20), 8(10.50), 9(0.20), 10(0.24), 12(11.00), 13(7.40), 14(36.00), 15(0.40), 16(30.00), 25(217.50), 30(0.16), 38(0.16), 41(46.20), 46(27.30), 47(20.00), 68(0.20), 69(0.30), 70(0.00), 74(0.20), 96(0.00), 102(0.20), 103(3.20), 104(2.58), 105(0.05), 106(0.00)
TRIACANTHIDAE	
Tamnaconus fajardoi	53(0.00), 88(0.00)
URANOSCOPIDAE	
Uranoscopus archionema	103(0.40)
VELIFERIDAE	
Metavelifer multiradiatus	101(1.90)
ZANCLIDAE	
Zanclus canescens	58(0.00)
Zanclus cornutus	96(0.00)
ZEIDAE	
Zeus faber	89(4.00), 99(0.20)
Zenion sp.	22(0.27)

