

## SURVEYS OF THE FISH RESOURCES OF NAMIBIA

Preliminary Report Cruise No 2/94

## Part I

Surveys of the hake stocks
26 April - 31 May 1994
and

Part II
Surveys of the pelagic stocks
1 June - 23 June 1994

The DR FRIDTJOF NANSEN RESEARCH PROGRAMME is sponsored by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The programme in Namibia is organized and planned under agreements between NORAD, Namibian authorities and the Institute of Marine Research, Norway Its execution is the responsibility of the Institute of Marine Research, Bergen in cooperation with the Ministry of Eisheries \& Marine Resources of Namibia.

The progranme has comprised the following surveys:

| Survey | $1 / 90$ | 25 January to 19 March 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 2190 | 27 May to 20 lune 1990 |
| " | 3/90 | 11 September to 6 October 1990 |
| " | $1 / 91$ | 25 January to 23 March 1991 |
| " | $2 / 91$ | 23 October to 16 December 1991 |
|  | $1 / 92$ | 23 April to 21 June 1992 |
| , | $2 / 92$ | 20 October to 16 December 1992 |
| " | $1 / 93$ | 20 January to 19 March 1993 |
| " | $2 / 93$ | 21 April to 25 May 1993 |
| " | 1/94 | 19 January to 21 February 1994* |
| " | 2/94 | 26 April to 24 June 1994 |

* First survey with the new R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansent.


## PART I

SURVEYS OF THE HAKE STOCKS
26 April - 31 May 1994

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Following an offer from NORAD extended through FAO and UNDP, an agreement was reached in Windhoek in January 1990 between the UNDP Resident Representative and Namibian authorities for the execution of a programme of surveys of the fish resources of the Namibian shelf with the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen'.

The main objectives were agreed as follows:

To describe the distribution, composition and abundance of the most important fish resources. Small pelagic fish, including horse mackerel, pilchard and anchovy would be investigated by the acoustic integration method combined with sampling with mid-water and bottom trawls. A swept area trawl survey programme would be used for the demersal stocks. All catches would be sampled by species, weight and numbers, including biological sampling of the commercially important stocks.

To carry out environmental studies including recording of surface temperature on a continuous basis and hydrographic sampling on a series of fixed profiles.

### 1.2 OBJECTIVES OF SURVEY $2 / 1994$

The main objective was to continue the time series obtained with the old 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' of the demersal trawl surveys on the hake stocks. This vessel concluded her operations in Namibia in June 1993. As part of the survey program, the complete demersal fish community within the distribution range of the hake stocks would be studied. The less abundant, but commercially important species as monk, sole and kingklip would be given a special emphasis.

The acoustic system was used to observe possible mid-water occurrence of the hakes. The survey design for the swept-area trawl programme was based on a semi-random distribution of hauls along transects perpendicular to the coast. The transects were intended to cover the depth ranges
of the two hake species and with a density of stations adapted to the expected fish densities. Biomass estimates of hake were based on post stratification by depth and density aggregations.

### 1.3 PARTICIPATION

The scientific staff consisted of:

From Namibia:
Filimon Dauseb, Hashali Hamakuaya, Malakia Shimanda and Jamy Traut (26.4-31.5)
Michael Evenson, Anke Lehmensiek and Heinie Lesch (26.4-16.5)
Michael O'Toole (5.5-16.5)
Johnny Gamathan, Siegfred Gowaseb and Benny Ushona (18.5-31.5)

From Norway:
Oddgeir Alvheim, Terje Haugland and Erling Molvær (26.4-31.5)
Tore Strømme (5.5-16.5), Sigbjørn Mehl (18.5-31.5)

### 1.4 NARRATIVE

The course tracks with the positions of the fishing and hydrographic stations are shown in Figures $1 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{c}$.

The vessel left Walvis Bay on the evening of 26 April and steamed south for about 36 hours to the Orange River to commence the work. The trawl stations were randomly distributed along transects perpendicular to the coast, about 25 NM apart. CTD-stations were taken on every trawl station, and additional CTD-stations were taken along standard hydrographic transects. On 5 May the vessel called on Lüderitz to pick up two members of the scientific staff, and continued to cover the Southern Region and the southern part of the Central Region. On 16 May 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' came to Walvis Bay to exchange personnel and celebrate the Norwegian Constitution Day on 17 May. The cruise continued on the morning of 18 May in the northern part of the Central Region and proceeded to the Northern Region. In order to avoid steaming during day time, 5 transects were passed to be taken on the way back to Walvis Bay. The northern point of the survey area (off the Cunene River) was reached on 25 May, and 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' headed for Walvis Bay, taking the 5 last transects on the way southward. The weather conditions were generally favourable except for a few days with gale, and the programme was completed according to the plans. 210 bottom trawl and 196 CTD-stations were sampled.


Figure la

4


Figure lb
Central Region (St. Francis Bay to Ambrose Bay). Course tracks, fishing stations and hydrographic stations.

5


Figure lc
Northem Region (Ambrose Bay to Cunene River). Course tracks, fishing stations and hydrographic stations.

## CHAPTER 2 HYDROGRAPHY

Surface sea temperature could not be collected during the survey, as a new data logging system was still under development.

Bottom temperature and oxygen were recorded at all fishing stations (Figures 2a-c and 3a-c). This was done in order to investigate the effect of these parameters on the distribution of the hake. Low oxygen conditions characterize the shelf environment until beyond 200 m bottom depth from Lüderitz and northwards and parts of the shallow waters until 100-150 m between Conception Bay and Rocky Point have values less than $0.25 \mathrm{ml}_{2} / \mathrm{l}$.

The oxygen maps were overlaid with the distribution maps of the Cape hake in Figures $4 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{c}$. They show that the main part of the hake stock is found between the oxyclines $0.25 / 0.5$ and $1.0 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$, indicating that this species can easily tolerate such relatively low figures.

The vertical distribution of temperature, salinity and oxygen along four standard hydrographic transects, collected with a CTD and an attached rosette for water samples, are shown in Figures 5a-c.

In the southern region, off Panther Head, the surface waters are characterized by relatively warm water ( $16-18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) with a narrow upwelling zone with colder $\left(13-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ water close to the coast. Much of the shelf and coastal waters had high values of oxygen and the offshore water was relatively stable and defined by a strong thermocline at about 50 m depth. Further to the north, off Dolphin Head, upwelling was intense in the subsurface coastal waters. Oxygen deficient waters at the bottom had developed and the 0.5 ml oxycline was located approximately at the 200 m depth contour.

In the central region, the low oxygen conditions on the bottom prevail and there are indications of upwelling in the coastal surface waters.

In northern waters, upwelling was recorded off Dune Point, and the 0.5 ml oxycline was now located at 300 m bottom depth.


Figure 2a Orange River to St. Francis Bay. Distribution of sea temperature near the bottom.


Figure 2b St. Francis Bay to Ambrose Bay. Distribution of sea temperature near the bottom.


Figure 2c Ambrose Bay to Cunene River. Distribution of sea temperature near the bottom.


Figure 3a Orange River to St. Francis Bay. Distribution of oxygen ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ ) near the bottom.


Figure 3b St. Francis Bay to Ambrose Bay. Distribution of oxygen ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ ) near the bottom.


Figure 3c Ambrose Bay to Cunene River. Distribution of oxygen ( $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{l}$ ) near the bottom.


Figure 4a Orange River to St. Francis Bay. Distribution of Cape hake and oxygen ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ ) near the bottom.


Figure 4b St. Francis Bay to Ambrose Bay. Distribution of Cape hake and oxygen ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ ) near the bottom.


Figure 4c Ambrose Bay to Cunene River. Distribution of Cape hake and oxygen ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{I}$ ) near the bottom.


Figure 5a Orange River to St. Francis Bay. Temperature, salinity and oxygen in the standard profiles worked.


Figure 5b St. Francis Bay to Ambrose Bay. Temperature, salinity and oxygen in the standard profiles worked.


Figure 5c Ambrose Bay to Cunene River. Temperature, salinity and oxygen in the standard profiles worked.

## CHAPTER 3 RESULTS OF THE ACOUSTIC AND TRAWL SURVEY

### 3.1 DISCUSSION OF METHODS

In the trawl survey programme all catches were sampled for composition in weight and numbers by species. The bottom trawl has a headline of 31 m (float line), a footrope of 47 m , estimated headline height of 5 m and a distance between the wings during towing of about 18 m . All trawl hauls were monitored by SCANMAR trawl sensors (bottom contact, headline height and distance between the doors). This technology allows to determine with improved accurracy and the actual time the trawl is on the bottom. For conversion of catch rates to fish densities the area between the wings is assumed to be the effective fishing area i.e. the retention factor $q$ is equal to 1 . With the new vessel, a new trawl gear was introduced with smaller bobbins. This gear gives better bottom contact and higher catch rates for bottom dwelling species as monk and sole. For the hake species the new gear is assumed to have no difference in performance. The trawl doors, net, warp and wire dimensions are as with the former vessel (see Annex IV). The length of a haul, recorded as distance trawled, was measured by Doppler log on the bottom.

The problem of mid-water occurrence of hake and its effect on the swept area assessments has been discussed in earlier cruise reports. As in previous investigations off-bottom hake in midwaters constituted only a minor problem in the south and in the central area. In the north it made up at average an $8 \%$ addition to the demersal biomass in the day hauls and in a more limited number of night hauls the average correction was $35 \%$ (Table 1). These corrections are much lower than those applied for the same area in survey $1 / 94$ and are believed to be more representative (Table 1). However, it still seems probable that the relatively high rate of midwater occurrences observed in the north have caused a negative bias and that the stock biomass for this area may be underestimated.

| Table 1 Hakes. Frequency of observations of hake in midwater during trawling. No. of trawl stations with swept area densities and no. of stations with observations of hake above 5 m from bottom with acoustic density estimate (tonnes/ $\mathrm{nm}^{2}$ ). |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ORANGE RIVER - <br> ST. FRANCIS BAY | DAY | NIGHT |
| Trawl |  |  |
| No. stations | 60 | 16 |
| Mean density | 43.9 | 9.5 |
| Acoustic obs. |  |  |
| No. stations | 11 | 3 |
| Mean density | 7.2 | 2.3 |
| Average acou. corr. | 3\% | 5\% |
| ST. FRANCIS BAY AMBROSE BAY |  |  |
| Trawl |  |  |
| No. stations | 52 | 15 |
| Mean density | 20.7 | 9.4 |
| Acoustic obs. |  |  |
| No. stations | 10 | 2 |
| Mean density | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Average acou. corr. | 3\% | 4\% |
| AMBROSE BAY - |  |  |
| CUNENE RIVER |  |  |
| Trawl |  |  |
| No. stations | 47 | 11 |
| Mean density | 26.2 | 16.5 |
| Acoustic obs. |  |  |
| No. stations | 10 | 6 |
| Mean density | 9.4 | 10.7 |
| Average acou. corr. | 8\% | 35\% |

### 3.2 SOUTHERN REGION, ORANGE RIVER TO ST. FRANCIS BAY

The complete record of the fishing stations is shown in Annex III. Table 2 shows the catch rates of the main commercial species standardized to $\mathrm{kg} /$ hour for the shelf and the slope separately. Compared with the January-February survey the mean catch rates for the hakes are about $30 \%$ higher on the shelf and $40 \%$ higher on the slope. The mean monk catch rates have decreased by over $80 \%$ on the shelf and almost $40 \%$ on the slope, but they are still well above the rates obtained in previous years. The catch rate of kingklip increased by about $75 \%$ on the slope. The catch rates of the soles have not increased and are low as compared with the other commercial species.

Table 2. Southern Region. Catch rates in $\mathrm{kg} /$ hour by main groups by swept area bottom trawl for the shelf and the slope.

SHELF 50-259m

| ST.NO | DEP | Hakes | Monk | Kingklip | Soles | Squid | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 153 | 96 | 77.3 |  | 9.1 | 4.8 |  | 33.2 |
| 154 | 147 | 1291.0 | 8.0 |  |  | 17.8 | 1329.5 |
| 155 | 175 | 107.3 |  |  |  | 17.3 | 28.2 |
| 156 | 174 | 103.0 | 1.9 | 115.1 |  | 2.4 | 70.2 |
| 165 | 215 | 160.0 |  |  |  | 1.7 | 720.2 |
| 166 | 167 | 223.2 | 1.4 |  |  | 9.1 | 193.2 |
| 167 | 159 | 77.8 | 4.3 | 4.7 |  | 0.5 | 83.8 |
| 168 | 152 | 1123.0 |  | 5.9 |  | 28.8 | 343.1 |
| 169 | 172 | 1005.3 | 5.2 |  |  | 17.7 | 345.2 |
| 170 | 177 | 225.8 | 12.1 |  |  | 4.6 | 84.6 |
| 171 | 181 | 474.5 | 11.2 | 3.0 |  | 66.0 | 613.5 |
| 175 | 162 | 32.5 |  |  |  |  | 88.0 |
| 184 | 160 | 189.7 |  |  | 6.4 | 1.0 | 30.0 |
| 185 | 123 | 15.1 |  |  |  | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| 186 | 144 | 46.8 |  |  |  |  | 0.6 |
| 187 | 210 | 311.4 |  |  |  |  | 4.8 |
| 197 | 259 | 134.9 |  |  |  |  | 37.4 |
| 213 | 255 | 474.9 | 18.8 |  |  | 0.2 | 8.0 |
| 214 | 186 | 165.0 |  |  |  |  | 101.0 |
| 215 | 200 | 512.6 |  |  |  |  | 38.8 |
| 216 | 255 | 6689.0 |  |  |  |  | 4.7 |
| 223 | 182 | 2186.0 |  |  |  |  | 47.9 |
| 224 | 224 | 880.5 |  |  | 1.7 | 0.8 | 194.5 |
| 232 | 249 | 632.1 | 15.5 |  | 2.5 | 14.2 | 487.8 |
| 233 | 187 | 257.0 |  |  |  |  | 174.0 |
| MEAN |  | 695.8 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 202.6 |

SHELF 260-700m

| ST.NO | DEP. | Hakes | Monk | Kingklip | Soles | Squid | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 157 | 382 | 432.4 | 33.3 | 14.6 |  | 18.4 | 158.2 |
| 158 | 468 | 1919.4 |  | 41.6 |  |  | 15.4 |
| 159 | 592 | 316.4 |  |  |  | 0.3 | 102.4 |
| 160 | 400 | 2051.9 | 9.2 | 123.8 |  | 7.9 | 103.3 |
| 161 | 320 | 692.8 | 45.7 | 31.4 |  |  | 620.4 |
| 163 | 443 | 2045.6 |  | 29.0 |  | 7.6 | 64.8 |
| 164 | 552 | 506.6 |  |  |  | 0.4 | 86.9 |
| 172 | 599 | 181.0 |  |  |  | 6.5 | 62.3 |
| 173 | 552 | 35.6 |  |  |  |  | 60.0 |
| 174 | 451 | 1407.2 |  | 30.9 |  | 20.4 | 103.1 |
| 176 | 437 | 524.6 |  | 13.6 |  | 11.6 | 54.8 |
| 177 | 550 | 219.5 |  |  |  | 19.6 | 34.6 |
| 178 | 378 | 973.7 |  |  |  | 19.8 | 62.1 |
| 179 | 540 | 536.4 |  |  |  | 4.1 | 67.0 |
| 180 | 588 | 69.2 |  |  |  |  | 268.1 |
| 181 | 475 | 90.5 |  |  |  | 1.7 | 119.9 |
| 182 | 380 | 2998.3 |  | 6.2 |  |  | 51.9 |
| 183 | 262 | 2297.7 |  | 5.5 |  | 1. 1 | 317.1 |
| 188 | 288 | 1627.3 | 7.8 |  |  | 32.6 | 123.9 |
| 189 | 343 | 1961.7 |  |  |  | 10.1 | 199.0 |
| 190 | 426 | 1437.0 | 4.7 | 21.3 |  | 20.6 | 139.0 |
| 191 | 501 | 34.9 |  |  |  | 3.1 | 21.5 |
| 192 | 596 | 160.8 |  | 7.4 |  | 1.1 | 138.2 |
| 193 | 546 | 388.0 |  |  |  | 0.9 | 78.5 |
| 194 | 448 | 203.6 |  | 2.2 |  | 0.1 | 17.5 |
| 195 | 393 | 3962.9 | 21.8 | 25.1 |  |  | 272.6 |
| 196 | 330 | 4892.8 | 73.9 | 7.3 |  |  | 271.7 |
| 199 | 260 | 490.0 |  |  |  |  | 1. 5 |
| 200 | 300 | 2306.6 | 18.8 | 651.6 | 6.7 |  | 29.1 |
| 201 | 348 | 609.4 | 22.3 | 124.8 |  |  | 63.3 |
| 202 | 376 | 3182.0 | 10.0 | 8.1 |  | 10.4 | 310.0 |
| 203 | 403 | 4030.5 |  | 19.9 |  | 7.2 | 324.5 |
| 204 | 419 | 2049.7 |  |  |  | 11.3 | 105.3 |
| 205 | 463 | 59.7 |  |  |  | 0.6 | $40.2$ |
| 206 | 552 | 211. 2 |  |  |  |  | 262.0 |
| 207 | 607 | 1192.8 |  |  |  |  | 4877.0 |
| 208 | 417 | 5790.4 | 49.1 | 14.8 |  | 6.0 | 393.7 |
| 209 | 396 | 1460.8 | 26.4 | 35.8 |  | 5.6 | 408.0 |
| 210 | 376 | 5081.1 | 118.0 | 21.9 |  |  | 244.7 |
| 211 | 332 | 6803.2 | 30.2 | 2.9 |  |  | 345.6 |
| 212 | 292 | 6374.6 | 85.0 | 1. 5 | 7.1 |  | 61.6 |
| 217 | 280 | 1961.6 | 109.3 |  | 18.1 |  | 70.6 |
| 218 | 335 | 1581.4 | 111.3 |  |  | 0.2 | 209.7 |
| 219 | 410 | 67.1 | 91.3 | 22.0 |  |  | 200.0 |
| 221 | 599 | 452.1 | 11.0 |  |  | 22.6 | 126.7 |
| 222 | 465 | 2086.5 |  | 8.6 |  | 24.0 | 47.3 |
| 225 | 310 | 2645.7 | 58.0 |  |  | 12.5 | 291.6 |
| 226 | 341 | 1889.4 | 13.7 |  |  |  | 44.5 |
| 227 | 454 | 218.5 | 2.9 | 4.1 |  | 0.9 | 115.8 |
| 228 | 552 | 501.6 | 32.9 |  |  | 60.1 | 324.9 |
| 229 | 401 | 310.8 | 85.2 | 2.2 |  | 23.7 | 400.0 |
| 230 | 500 | 321.7 | 20.3 |  |  | 59.9 | 341.5 |
| 231 | 600 | 632.7 |  |  |  | 23.6 | 459.0 |
| MEAN |  | 1590.2 | 20.6 | 24.1 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 258.7 |

The depth distribution of the two hake species based on the catch rates converted to densities are shown in Table 3. Except for the Cape hake in shallow waters and deep water hake in 250-350 m , all densities are higher than in the previous survey for both species.

| Table 3 Southern Region. Depth distribution of the two hake spacies. Mean densities in tonnes $/ \mathrm{nm}^{2}$ and mean catch rates $\mathrm{kg} /$ hour. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $100-250 \mathrm{~m}$ | $250-350 \mathrm{~m}$ | $350-450 \mathrm{~m}$ | $450-550 \mathrm{~m}$ | 550-650m |
| Cape hake Density Catch rate | $\begin{array}{r} 5.8 \\ 175 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58.9 \\ 1770 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.8 \\ 175 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \\ 3 \end{array}$ |  |
| Deep w. hake Density Catch rate | $\begin{array}{r} 0.3 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.6 \\ 260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60.5 \\ 1810 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.2 \\ 670 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.2 \\ 370 \end{array}$ |
| No. of hauls | 21 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 11 |

The distribution of the two hake species based on plots of densities by fishing stations is shown in Figures 6 and 7. These include the acoustic estimates of fish present above the 5 m bottom channel during trawling as discussed above. The distribution pattern of the two species is similar to that found in the previous surveys with relatively high densities of Cape hake extending from $25^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ to about $28^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$.

Biomass estimates based on a post-stratification of the densities as shown in Figure 6 and 7, give 240000 tonnes for the Cape and 215000 tonnes for the deep water hake (Table 4). The estimates are 20 and $35 \%$ higher than in survey $1 / 94$ for Cape and deep water hake respectively and for both species the highest in the time series. The $95 \%$ confidence limits give a range of $\pm 14 \%$ on the estimate of the Cape hake and $\pm 22 \%$ of the deep water hake.

| Table 4 <br> Southern Region. Estimates of total <br> biomass by surveys, 1 <br> 000 tonnes. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year/Survey | Cape hake | Deep water <br> hake |
| $90 / 1$ | 130 | 22 |
| $90 / 3$ | 130 | 25 |
| $91 / 1$ | 113 | 31 |
| $91 / 2$ | 80 | 82 |
| $92 / 1$ | 200 | 145 |
| $92 / 2$ | 160 | 125 |
| $93 / 1$ | 210 | 150 |
| $93 / 2$ | 180 | 115 |
| $94 / 1$ | 200 | 160 |
| $94 / 2$ | 240 | 215 |



Figure 6 Orange River to Francis Bay. Distribution of Cape hake. Empty squares indicate stations where Cape hake was not caught.


Figure 7 Orange River to St. Francis Bay. Distribution of deep water hake. Empty squares indicate stations where deep water hake was not caught.

The size compositions of the Cape hake from pooled samples weighted by catch rates are shown for each region by depth ranges in Annex I. There is as usual an increase of size with depth. A length frequency analysis, to identify the cohorts in the stock, was performed in the same way as during the three previous surveys. The results are shown in Table 5.

| Table 5       <br> Southern Region. Cape hake. Estimated age-cohorts from <br> optimized length distributions.       <br> Year <br> class       <br> Mean <br> length       <br> Sigma      Fraction of <br> all fish |  |  |  |  |  |  | Population <br> million N | Biomass <br> 1000 t |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1993 | 22.0 | 1.50 | 0.11 | 85 | 5 |  |  |  |
| 1992 | 27.0 | 2.35 | 0.30 | 232 | 30 |  |  |  |
| 1991 | 32.5 | 3.30 | 0.42 | 237 | 75 |  |  |  |
| 1990 | 42.0 | 3.70 | 0.11 | 95 | 50 |  |  |  |
| older |  |  | 0.07 | 45 | 80 |  |  |  |

The dominating cohorts are the 1992 and 1991 yearclasses which is estimated to $72 \%$ of the total number of fish. The fishable part of the Cape hake in the region constitutes 140 mill. fish with a biomass of 130000 tonnes. Since the previous survey the fishable biomass has increased with 20 mill. fish and about 24 thousand tonnes.

The size composition of the deep water hake is shown in Annex I. Results from a length frequency analysis on the deep water hake is shown in Table 6. The non-fishable part of the stock in the region is estimated to about 390 mill. fish with a biomass of 51 thousand tonnes, and about 270 mill. fish with a biomass of 164 thousand tonnes constitutes the fishable biomass.

| Table 6 | Southern Region. Deep water hake. Estimated age-cohorts from <br> optimized length distributions. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year <br> class | Mean <br> length | Sigma | Fraction of <br> all fish | Population <br> million N | Biomass <br> 1000 t |
| 1993 | 23.5 | 2.0 | 0.26 | 168 | 14 |
| 1992 | 28.4 | 2.5 | 0.28 | 189 | 29 |
| 1991 | 38.0 | 3.0 | 0.25 | 178 | 66 |
| older |  |  | 0.21 | 125 | 106 |

### 3.3 CENTRAL REGION, ST. FRANCIS BAY TO AMBROSE BAY

Table 7 shows the catch composition for the shelf and the slope by main groups. The mean catch rates for hakes on the shelf are only about $50 \%$ of those obtained in the January survey this year, while the catch rates in the slope are almost the double. Also for monk the catch rates in the more shallow depth range have decreased considerably, while the rates in the deeper waters are at the same level as in January.

| SHELF 100-2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ST. NO. DEP. Hakes Monk Kingklip Soles Squid Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 234 | 163 | 508.60 |  |  |  |  | 38.60 |
| 235 | 227 | 1383.76 |  |  |  |  | 156.02 |
| 244 | 235 | 3372.12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 245 | 147 | 182.70 |  |  |  |  | 0.40 |
| 246 | 143 | 158.40 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 247 | 219 | 1422.40 |  |  | 1.34 | 2.56 | 316.94 |
| 248 | 252 | 1748.02 | 4.30 |  |  | 14.80 | 97.04 |
| 257 | 245 | 425.64 | 23.88 |  |  |  | 4520.40 |
| 258 | 218 | 884.30 | 10.82 |  |  | 65.80 | 3712.40 |
| 259 | 193 | 1957.44 | 6.16 |  |  |  | 1924.52 |
| 260 | 179 | 544.74 | 0.70 |  |  |  | 293.50 |
| 261 | 153 | 10.20 |  |  |  |  | 0.40 |
| 262 | 153 | 175.20 |  |  |  |  | 1.60 |
| 263 | 190 | 74.40 |  |  |  |  | 1.92 |
| 272 | 229 | 271.02 | 0.52 |  |  |  | 2.10 |
| 273 | 145 | 90.36 |  |  |  |  | 6.00 |
| 274 | 139 | 6.12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 275 | 160 | 145.38 |  |  |  |  | 6.12 |
| 281 | 224 | 141.04 | 0.18 |  | 5.14 |  | 3.60 |
| 282 | 157 | 242.40 |  |  |  |  | 3.72 |
| 283 | 130 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 284 | 152 | 52.14 |  |  |  |  | 0.78 |
| 285 | 183 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 297 | 212 | 274.00 |  |  |  |  | 1268.00 |
| 298 | 141 | 259.60 |  |  |  |  | 164.78 |
| MEAN |  | 573.20 | 1.86 |  | 0.26 | 3.33 | 500.75 |

SLOPE 260-700m

| ST. NO | DEP. | Hakes | Monk | Kingklip | Soles | Squid | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 236 | 365 | 554.56 | 146.98 |  |  | 34.44 | 176.84 |
| 237 | 414 | 348.80 | 27.48 | 4.20 |  | 26.40 | 337.34 |
| 238 | 614 | 615.18 | 2.92 |  |  | 95.70 | 576.18 |
| 239 | 693 | 206.20 |  |  |  | 61.40 | 562.60 |
| 240 | 371 | 1160.40 | 12.58 | 2.30 |  | 36.80 | 272.24 |
| 241 | 340 | 1524.40 | 19.52 | 10.70 |  | 22.32 | 126.90 |
| 243 | 272 | 2534.72 |  |  |  | 19.60 | 1159.24 |
| 249 | 268 | 3028.92 | 2.88 |  |  | 34.00 | 550.20 |
| 250 | 275 | 1201.86 | 23.70 |  |  |  | 691.54 |
| 251 | 291 | 1128.06 | 12.32 |  |  |  | 1558.14 |
| 252 | 599 | 398.20 | 4.38 |  |  | 52.20 | 422.64 |
| 253 | 652 | 172.44 | 1.80 |  |  |  | 400.00 |
| 254 | 459 | 156.40 | 2.82 |  |  | 14.40 | 918.70 |
| 255 | 324 | 771.62 | 6.28 |  |  | 56.64 | 333.76 |
| 256 | 274 | 91.90 | 3.98 |  |  | 7.00 | 332.00 |
| 264 | 270 | 2043.74 | 5.48 |  | 4.60 |  | 436.42 |
| 265 | 353 | 974.80 | 55.60 | 3.30 |  | 184.80 | 2271.36 |
| 266 | 422 | 449.30 | 19.94 |  |  | 65.28 | 317.06 |
| 267 | 654 | 153.90 | 3.46 |  |  |  | 415.80 |
| 268 | 597 | 155.42 | 4.04 |  |  |  | 400.00 |
| 269 | 447 | 226.40 | 14.98 |  |  | 19.36 | 483.12 |
| 270 | 319 | 707.62 | 25.56 |  |  |  | 241.92 |
| 271 | 325 | 569.06 | 53.56 |  |  | 12.00 | 105.44 |
| 277 | 461 | 82.42 | 17.96 | 2.68 |  |  | 615.90 |
| 278 | 399 | 361.72 | 31.98 | 4.00 |  | 44.60 | 265.34 |
| 279 | 263 | 214.56 |  |  |  |  | 2.28 |
| 280 | 260 | 927.21 | 1.89 |  |  |  | 544.05 |
| 286 | 278 | 2500.16 |  |  |  |  | 541.84 |
| 287 | 329 | 1308.50 | 214.00 | 0.20 | 31.40 |  | 710.24 |
| 288 | 335 | 1379.40 | 22.68 | 0.62 | 9.52 | 23.40 | 1350.56 |
| 289 | 402 | 811.50 | 154.22 | 10.20 |  | 57.12 | 2089.64 |
| 290 | 497 | 385.10 | 243.00 |  |  | 2.04 | 822.58 |
| 291 | 495 | 365.50 | 66.20 |  |  |  | 853.60 |
| 292 | 541 | 174.20 | 44.06 |  |  |  | 577.24 |
| 293 | 463 | 251.60 | 86.42 |  |  |  | 614.08 |
| 294 | 405 | 648.94 | 148.50 |  | 0.68 |  | 608.70 |
| 295 | 333 | 528.64 | 1.08 |  | 2.40 | 2.46 | 92.46 |
| 296 | 284 | 168.60 |  |  |  |  | 7.80 |
| 357 | 400 | 263.64 | 36.58 | 25.94 |  | 2.80 | 355.00 |
| 358 | 604 | 160.90 |  |  |  | 12.30 | 676.14 |
| 359 | 500 | 523.30 | 5.10 |  |  | 20.40 | 651.90 |
| 360 | 361 | 193.92 | 31.02 |  |  |  | 120.00 |
| 361 | 310 | 469.10 | 44.90 | 0.56 | 3.22 | 7.56 | 144.52 |
| MEAN |  | 718.44 | 37.21 | 1. 50 | 1.21 | 21.28 | 575.19 |

The density index by depth ranges of the two hake species is shown in Table 8. For the Cape hake the density for the depth range $100-250 \mathrm{~m}$ is less than $40 \%$ of that obtained in January, while in all the deeper depth ranges the densities are more than doubled compared to the previous survey. The density index on the deep water hake has in the same period increased somewhat in the 250 350 m and $550-650 \mathrm{~m}$ depth ranges, while the index has decreased in the depth ranges from 350 to 550 m .

| Table 8 Central Region. Depth distribution of the two hake species. Mean densities in tonnes $/ \mathrm{nm}^{2}$ and mean catch rates $\mathrm{kg} /$ hour. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $100-250 \mathrm{~m}$ | $250-350 \mathrm{~m}$ | $350-450 \mathrm{~m}$ | 450-550m | 550-650m |
| Cape hake Density Catch rate | $\begin{array}{r} 12.4 \\ 370 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.2 \\ 780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.7 \\ 350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.7 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |  |
| Deep w. hake Density Catch rate |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.3 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.9 \\ 145 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.6 \\ 260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.0 \\ 360 \end{array}$ |
| No. of hauls | 24 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 4 |

The biomass estimate of Cape hake for the central region based on post stratification is 160 thousand tonnes (Table 9.) This represents a further reduction, 65 thousand tonnes or almost $30 \%$ since survey $1 / 94$. The estimate on the deep water hake is 30 thousand tonnes, the same as in the previous survey. The $95 \%$ confidence limits on the estimates are $\pm 15 \%$ on the Cape hake and $\pm 18 \%$ on the deep water hake.

| Table 9Central Region. Estimates of <br> total biomass by surveys, 1000 <br> tonnes. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year/Survey | Cape hake | Deep water <br> hake |
| $90 / 1$ | 180 | 4 |
| $90 / 3$ | 219 | 6 |
| $91 / 1$ | 150 | 6 |
| $91 / 2$ | 302 | 13 |
| $92 / 1$ | 261 | 15 |
| $92 / 2$ | 542 | 15 |
| $93 / 1$ | 280 | 12 |
| $93 / 2$ | 280 | 20 |
| $94 / 1$ | 225 | 30 |
| $94 / 2$ | 160 | 30 |

Figure 8 shows the distribution of Cape hake over this region. This has the same main features as that of previous surveys, with high concentrations of fish forming bands $10-15$ NM thick, but their depth position varying between surveys. In survey $1 / 93$ the high concentrations were found from 20NM off Walvis Bay and in survey $2 / 93$ and $1 / 94$ it was about 30NM further offshore. In the present survey high concentrations were found at about the same distance from the coast, but they covered a smaller area. It is highly probable that the hydrographic conditions are forming a strong barrier for the fish distribution.


Figure 8 St. Francis Bay to Ambrose Bay. Distribution of Cape hake. Empty squares indicate stations where Cape hake was not caught.


Figure 9 St. Francis Bay to Ambrose Bay. Distribution of deep water hake. Empty squares indicate stations where Cape hake was not caught.

The results from a cohort analysis on the length distribution are shown in Table 10.

| Table 10 | Central Region. Cape hake. Estimated age-cohorts from <br> optimized length distributions. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year <br> class | Mean <br> length | Sigma | Fraction <br> of <br> all fish | Population <br> million N | Biomass <br> 1000 t |
| 1992 | 24.1 | 2.6 | 0.83 | 830 | 77 |
| 1991 | 30.5 | 2.7 | 0.11 | 101 | 19 |
| older |  |  | 0.06 | 64 | 64 |

The 1992 yearclass dominates the fish population with $83 \%$ of the number of fish, followed by the 1991 yearclass with $11 \%$. The fishable part of the population is 67 mill. fish and 65000 tonnes, an increase of 15000 tonnes compared to the previous survey. The non-fishable biomass is estimated to 927 mill. fish with a biomass of 95000 tonnes, which is only half of what was estimated in January this year and brings the recruitment potential to the fishable biomass down towards half of the normal.

The more narrow distribution of deep water hake is presented in Fig. 9. Results from the length frequency analysis for the deep water hake is shown in Table 11. In this population the nonfishable biomass makes up $53 \%$ of the number of fish while the remaining $47 \%$ are fish of size bigger than 35 cm and are estimated to 36 mill. fish and 22000 tonnes, 4000 tonnes less than in the previous survey.

| Table 11 Central Region. Deep water hake. Estimated age-cohorts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| from optimized length distributions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year <br> class | Mean <br> length | Sigma | Fraction of <br> all fish | Population <br> million N | Biomass <br> 1000 t |  |
| 1992 | 28.5 | 2.0 | 0.317 | 24 | 4 |  |
| 1991 | 34.3 | 2.2 | 0.29 | 22 | 6 |  |
| 1990 | 41.0 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 16 | 7 |  |
| 1989 | 51.5 | 3.5 | 0.19 | 15 | 13 |  |
| older |  |  | 0.003 | - | - |  |

### 3.4 NORTHERN REGION, AMBROSE BAY TO CUNENE RIVER

Table 12 shows the catch rates by main groups for the shelf and slope separately. The mean rate for hakes has increased by approximately $25 \%$ in the shallower zone and in the deeper zone the rate is more than doubled compared to survey $1 / 94$. The catch rates for monk in the slope is about $30 \%$ lower than in previous survey, but still much higher than in previous years.

Table 12 Northern Region. Catch rates by main groups in swept area bottom trawl hails, kg/hour.

SHELE 100-259m

| ST. NO. | DEP. | Hakes | Monk | Dentex | Horse mok. | Squid | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 299 | 160 | 30.9 |  |  | 1.9 |  |  |
| 300 | 233 | 78.8 |  |  |  |  | 0.0 |
| 309 | 259 | 37.4 |  | 1.0 | 8.6 |  | 1. 1 |
| 313 | 178 | 125.4 |  | 69.8 | 1728.0 | 31.5 | 19.4 |
| 314 | 237 | 456.2 | 11.7 | 1170.0 | 18.3 |  | 256.6 |
| 318 | 242 | 303.0 |  | 36.7 | 17.3 |  | 153.0 |
| 319 | 195 | 560.1 | 80.4 | 5910.0 | 2202.0 |  | 471.0 |
| 322 | 212 | 456.4 | 15.4 | 825.3 | 1143.5 |  | 363.5 |
| 326 | 228 | 2406.9 |  | 376.3 | 793.1 |  | 804.0 |
| 327 | 186 | 637.8 |  | 131.1 | 2990.2 |  | 476.5 |
| 332 | 117 | 447.6 | 17.4 | 594.6 | 575.4 |  | 257.1 |
| 344 | 240 | 234.8 | 2.4 | 1458.0 | 1414.8 |  | 64.8 |
| 345 | 165 | 310.1 |  |  | 1755.0 |  | 46.0 |
| 351 | 197 | 307.3 | 8.2 | 17.4 | 906.0 |  | 5.8 |
| MEAN |  | 456.6 | 9.7 | 756.4 | 968.1 | 2.3 | 208.5 |

SHELF 260-650m

| ST. NO. | DEP. | Hakes | Monk | Dentex | Horse mck. | Squid | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 301 | 345 | 928.7 | 168.3 | 9.6 |  | 15.3 | 831.4 |
| 302 | 442 | 147.8 | 16.2 |  |  | 21.1 | 1404.6 |
| 303 | 528 | 169.9 | 20.6 |  | 1. 8 | 11.5 | 657.9 |
| 304 | 587 | 119.0 | 29.2 |  | 11.4 | 50.7 | 617.4 |
| 305 | 464 | 136.2 | 34.2 |  |  | 15.5 | 701.3 |
| 306 | 399 | 243.9 | 108.6 |  |  | 33.2 | 345.2 |
| 307 | 343 | 351.8 | 30.9 | 44.2 | 0.7 | 13.5 | 198.0 |
| 308 | 302 | 134.5 | 38.2 |  | 2.6 | 9.4 | 89.6 |
| 310 | 307 | 183.0 | 161.2 | 47.1 | 7. 6 | 5.8 | 227.0 |
| 311 | 367 | 1017.3 | 121.4 |  | 15.1 | 4.9 | 280.1 |
| 312 | 453 | 337.6 | 22.7 |  | 0.4 | 8.6 | 418.7 |
| 315 | 330 | 3404.1 | 2.7 | 1325.6 | 10.7 |  | 1031.8 |
| 316 | 413 | 377.4 | 11.2 |  |  |  | 19.1 |
| 317 | 354 | 497.4 | 12.7 |  |  |  | 19.5 |
| 320 | 472 | 486.1 | 82.2 |  |  | 84.0 | 1846.0 |
| 321 | 588 | 422.8 | 33.1 |  |  | 0.6 | 1368.2 |
| 323 | 303 | 3097.6 | 20.8 | 532.4 | 145.2 |  | 1054.2 |
| 324 | 404 | 4705.9 | 126.1 | 26.7 |  |  | 1247.2 |
| 325 | 345 | 2735.5 |  | 463.3 | 218.2 |  | 1845.5 |
| 328 | 372 | 1728.0 | 8.4 |  |  | 98.8 | 2184.2 |
| 329 | 499 | 844.0 | 25.1 |  |  |  | 2188.9 |
| 330 | 524 | 396.8 | 129.8 |  |  |  | 718.1 |
| 331 | 498 | 514.0 | 45.4 |  |  | 50.8 | 2476.4 |
| 333 | 290 | 2632.2 | 22.3 | 327.6 | 179.8 |  | 1224.0 |
| 334 | 374 | 2756.5 | 47.0 |  |  |  | 1074.5 |
| 335 | 443 | 762.1 | 54.3 |  |  | 16.3 | 508.9 |
| 336 | 602 | 130.2 | 10.1 |  |  |  | 1199.1 |
| 337 | 501 | 222.5 | 95.8 |  |  |  | 781.7 |
| 338 | 593 | 182.8 | 74.7 |  |  |  | 617.5 |
| 339 | 499 | 1173.0 | 34.0 |  |  | 12.6 | 382.3 |
| 340 | 394 | 846.6 | 28.0 |  |  | 15.1 | 316.7 |
| 341 | 308 | 1235.7 | 35.7 | 15.7 | 41.7 | 3.3 | 789.4 |
| 342 | 285 | 466.1 | 27.6 | 148.5 | 312.0 | 7.1 | 308.9 |
| 343 | 289 | 256.3 |  | 182.5 | 109.4 |  | 35.9 |
| 346 | 479 | 64.8 | 38.2 |  |  |  | 755.4 |
| 347 | 393 | 409.7 | 23.6 |  |  | 18.4 | 336.8 |
| 348 | 304 | 500.0 | 15.0 |  | 59.2 | 28.0 | 126.6 |
| 349 | 294 | 380.6 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 84.0 | 22.9 | 16.8 |
| 350 | 269 | 500.9 | 2.2 | 206.4 | 49.4 | 7.2 | 66.7 |
| 352 | 303 | 463.6 | 47.5 | 63.4 | 56.4 | 16.0 | 91.9 |
| 353 | 325 | 886.8 | 29.0 | 2.0 | 29.1 | 25.8 | 161.1 |
| 354 | 349 | 450.9 | 27.6 |  | 42.9 | 59.8 | 270.3 |
| 355 | 429 | 771.4 | 65.8 |  |  | 4.9 | 496.5 |
| 356 | 501 | 119.3 | 50.2 |  |  | 28.6 | 843.9 |
| MEAN |  | 868.0 | 45.0 | 77.2 | 31.3 | 15.7 | 731.3 |

Figure 10 shows the distribution of Cape hake in the northern region by levels of density calculated from the catch rates and with corrections for fish in mid-water. The pattern of distribution is similar to that found previously in this region, with concentrations of high density in deeper waters extending northwards to the Cunene River.


Figure 10 Ambrose Bay to Cunene River. Distribution of Cape hake. Empty squares indicate stations where deep water hake was not caught.


Figure 11 Ambrose Bay to Cunene River. Distribution of deep water hake. Empty squares indicate stations where deep water hake was not caught.

The depth distribution of the two hake species based on catch rates converted to densities are shown in Table 13. For Cape hake there was an increase in densities in all depth ranges compared to survey 94/1. The densities of deep water hake decreased somewhat in 350-450 m and 550650 m but on the other hand increased in $450-550 \mathrm{~m}$. This can be explained by small differences in distribution and area coverage between the two surveys.

| Table 13 | Northern Region. Depth distribution of the two hake species. Mean <br> densities in tonnes $/ \mathrm{nm}^{2}$ and mean catch rates $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{hour}$. |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $100-250 \mathrm{~m}$ | $250-350 \mathrm{~m}$ | $350-450 \mathrm{~m}$ | $450-550 \mathrm{~m}$ | $550-650 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Cape hake |  |  |  |  |  |
| Density |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catch rate | 14.7 | 33.1 | 35.4 | 3.9 | 1.3 |
| Deep w. hake | 440 | 990 | 1060 | 120 | 40 |
| Density |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catch rate |  |  | 0.2 | 2.1 | 9.1 |
| No. of hauls | 13 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 5.8 |

Biomass estimates give a total of 130000 tonnes of Cape hake and 14000 tonnes of deep water hake (Table 14). For the Cape hake this represents an increase of 40000 tonnes since the last survey in January 1994. The deep water hake on the other hand shows a decrease from 20 to 14 thousand tonnes, but the estimate is still more than the double of that obtained in April - May 1993. The $95 \%$ confidence limits on the estimates are $\pm 12 \%$ on the Cape hake and $\pm 47 \%$ on the deep water hake.

| Table 14  <br> Northern Region. Estimates of <br> total biomass by surveys, 1000 <br> tonnes.  <br> Year/Survey  Cape hake |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deep water <br> hake |  |  |
| $90 / 1$ | 180 |  |
| $90 / 3$ | $105 \quad *$ |  |
| $91 / 1$ | 200 |  |
| $91 / 2$ | 140 | 2 |
| $92 / 1$ | 185 | 4 |
| $92 / 2$ | 190 | 8 |
| $93 / 1$ | 150 | 4 |
| $93 / 2$ | 110 | 6 |
| $94 / 1$ | 90 | 20 |
| $94 / 2$ | 130 | 14 |
| * + hake in the mid-water. |  |  |

The size compositions of the two hake species are shown in Annex I. The results of an analysis done on the pooled length frequency distribution on Cape hake in the northern region is shown in Table 15. The young part of the population with fish three years and younger makes up $69 \%$ of the number of fish, or 240 million fish with a biomass of 39 thousand tonnes. The so called 'fishable biomass', representing fish of 36 cm and larger, constitutes 135 mill. fish with a biomass of 102000 tonnes.

| Table 15 | Northern Region. Cape hake. Estimated age-cohorts from <br> optimized length distributions. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year <br> class | Mean <br> length | Sigma | Fraction of <br> all fish | Population <br> million N | Biomass <br> 1000 t |  |
| 1992 | 25.9 | 2.7 | 0.50 | 175 | 20 |  |
| 1991 | 35.0 | 3.5 | 0.19 | 65 | 19 |  |
| 1990 | 43.0 | 3.5 | 0.13 | 47 | 24 |  |
| older |  |  | 0.18 | 60 | 67 |  |

A similar analysis on deep water hake (Table 16), shows that only $29 \%$, or 7 million fish with a biomass of 1600 tonnes, is young fish of age 3 years or less. The fishable biomass is 13000 tonnes.

| Table 16Northern Region. Deep water hake. Estimated age-cohorts <br> from optimized length distributions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year <br> class | Mean <br> length | Sigma | Fraction of <br> all fish | Population <br> million N | Biomass <br> 1000 t |  |
| 1992 | 28.1 | 2.0 | 0.11 | 3 | 0.4 |  |
| 1991 | 35.1 | 2.5 | 0.18 | 4 | 1.2 |  |
| 1990 | 42.0 | 3.2 | 0.38 | 10 | 4.8 |  |
| 1989 | 51.0 | 3.0 | 0.33 | 9 | 7.6 |  |

## CHAPTER 4 CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SURVEY RESULTS

## Survey effort

The present survey is the 10th in a series started in early 1990, covering the distribution of the hake stocks over the whole Namibian shelf. Figure 12 shows the effort spent in these investigations. The effort of the present survey is the highest both in number of trawl stations and of length samples.
a)

b)



Figure 12
Hake survey effort 1990-94. a) Number of trawl stations by regions; b) Number of length frequency samples by regions; c) Mean number of fish in length sample.

Mid-water behaviour of the hake can cause problems for the trawl survey methodology. However, improved acoustic technology has made it possible to establish a technique that can reduce the effect of this behaviour on the estimates. In the last four surveys (1993 to 1994) the pelagic behaviour may have caused some underestimate in the biomass, especially in the Northern Region.

## Catch per unit effort

A summary of the estimates of the mean density of the hakes by depth strata is shown in Figure 13. For the Cape hake, the densities in the shallow range $100-250 \mathrm{~m}$ mainly reflect the strength of the young fish, 2-3 years of age, that inhabit this zone. Since the previous survey in February, the Southern Region shows a considerable decrease in the density of young fish from 11 to 6 tonnes $/ \mathrm{nm}^{2}$, the Central Region shows an alarming reduction from 33 to $12.4 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}$, while the Northern Region had an insignificant increase from 12.4 to $14.7 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}$. The drastic reduction in the Central Region will be further discussed below. The densities in the deeper zones mainly reflect the state of the fishable part of the hake stock. In the Southern Region these densities increased for both species, and most pronounced for deep water hake.

## Biomass estimates

Table 19 shows a summary of the biomass estimates for the two hake stocks by regions and surveys. The estimated total biomass of hakes has increased slightly since May 1993 from 740 to 790 thousand tonnes. This increase results from higher estimates of both species in the Southern Region and of Cape hake in the Northern Region. In the Central Region the biomass of Cape hake has continued to decline and is now back to the level of 1990. The sudden drop in the biomass of Cape hake in the Central Region from 225 thousand tonnes to 160 thousand tonnes applies mainly to the young fish that will recruit to the fishery in the next 2-3 years. The cause for this reduction is not known, but the sudden character of the phenomenon indicates an environmental incidence causing mass mortalities, similar to what was observed in early 1993. The total country estimates on fishable biomass and recruits have also been summarized graphically in Figure 14. The dominant feature is the reduction in the fishable biomass of the Cape hake from 390 to 300 thousand tonnes during the last two years. This reduction has mainly taken place in the Central and partly the Northern Region (-105 and -40 thousand tonnes respectively), while in the Southern Region the biomass is 50 thousand tonnes higher than in survey $2 / 92$ (Table 19).

## Northern region Cape hake



Central region
Cape hake


Southern region
Cape hake

## Northern region

 Deep waier hake

Central region
Deep water hake


Southern region
Deep water hake


Figure 13 Estimated mean densities in depth strata by surveys. Mean densities in tonnes $/ \mathrm{nm}^{2}$.


[^0]

Figure 14
Trends in biomass estimates: a) Cape hake, 'fishable stock', b) deep water hake, 'fishable' stock, c) recruits ('non-fishable' biomass) and d) total hake in Namibia. Thousand tonnes.


Figure 15 Relative regional share of fishable biomass of Cape hake 1991-94.

## Geographic shift in the fishable biomass

Figure 13 shows the development of the relative share of the fishable biomass of Cape hake in the regions for the last three years. The figure demonstrates that the Southern Region, which in October 1991 only represented a $13 \%$ share of the biomass, in the last survey had increased to $44 \%$. In the same period the biomass in the Central Region was reduced from 44 to $22 \%$ and in the north from 43 to $34 \%$.

## Recruitment potential

The recruitment to the stock of Cape hake can be estimated from the numerical abundance of the two year old fish. The estimates for the 1992 yearclass based on the current survey data are shown in Table 20 together with previous observations. A 'normal' recruitment level after two years seems to be around 2 billion fish $\pm 200$ million (Table 20). The 1992 yearclass fell within this range on the previous survey, but is now reduced to 1.25 billion, well below the average level. The reduction is mainly located in the Central Region, likely caused by environmental anomalies as discussed above. The further life history of the 1992 yearclass should be followed closely as it will be the main component determining the size of the fishable biomass in 1996.

| Table 20 | Estimates of strength of recent yearclasses of Cape hake. Cohort population numbers at about two years of age for the groups assumed to have been spawned in 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992. Millions of fish. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yearclass | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1990 | 1991 | 1991 | 1991 | 1992 | 1992 |
| Southern region | 980 | 100 | 160 | 300 | 990 | 670 | 390 | 250 | 230 |
| Central region | 1320 | 170 | 1710 | 1620 | 3500 | 1230 | 1370 | 1880 | 830 |
| Northern region | 10 | 10 | 20 | 240 | 440 | 270 | 130 | 70 | 175 |
| Total | 2310 | 280 | 1890 | 2160 | 4930 | 2170 | 1890 | 2200 | 1235 |
| Survey/Year | 1/90 | 1/91 | 2/91 | 1/92 | 2/92 | 1/93 | 2/93 | 1/94 | 2/94 |

## Management considerations

A management practice that would ensure a more balanced harvest on the two hake species is strongly recommended. Administratively, the solution would perhaps be to direct the fisheries by regions. Estimates of the fishable hake biomass in this report are therefore presented by species and regions to allow for this management option, if chosen.

The rebuilding of the Namibian hake stocks since independence has followed a simple but effective strategy where after strict regulations on foreign fishing, part of the surplus production was set off to build up the standing stock of hake and the rest was mainly reserved to a growing national fishing industry. The rapid recovery of the hake stocks during the first years also allowed a gradual increase in the annual hake quotas as follows:

| 1991: | 80 thousand tonnes |
| :--- | ---: |
| 1992: | 100 thousand tonnes |
| 1993: | 120 thousand tonnes |
| 1994: | 150 thousand tonnes |

The first three years' quota were linked to an increasing harvestable biomass, while the most recent raise could seem more based on expectations that the stock should naturally and gradually increase towards its full potential. The findings in this report show that the most recent increase in the quota was not consistent with the trends observed through the survey investigations, that had already in the past year shown a stagnating or even declining stock biomass.

Historical catch records higher than 500 thousand tonnes indicate that the hake stocks have not yet reached their full potential in Namibian waters. Why is then the fishable biomass
levelling out and why are there signs of overfishing when the annual yields still are moderate? To understand this, one should keep in mind that most fish stocks in dynamic ecosystems do not grow gradually even if the conditions for expansion are favourable. Instead, the growth occurs often in uneven steps and leaps not seldom in orders of magnitude, dependent on the reproduction success of the stock. Table 20 has shown that the recruitment, measured at two years of age, has been fairly stable around 2 billion fish since independence, with one exception. The 1991 yearclass had a very promising level at 1.5 years of age, but was decimated drastically down to a 'normal' level during the following 3 months.

Attempts have been made to compare the recruitment indices from the Nansen surveys with similar data from the ICSEAF VPA studies for the yearclasses 1968-1985 and with recruitment indices from Spanish trawl surveys for the yearclasses 1981-86, (Appendix XX). To make the indices comparable several corrections had to be applied which make the results, compiled in Figure 16, indicative only.

Billion recruits


Figure 16 Recruitment indices on Cape hake yearclasses 1968-92. Compiled from ICSEAF VPA studies, Spanish trawl surveys and the Nansen surveys. See Appendix XX for details.

The figure indicates several important features:

- The recruitment process is extremely dynamic with yearclass strengths between 5.9 billion and 0.3 billion fish.
- The recruitment in the period since independence (yearclass 1988 and after) has been moderate with most groups around 2 billion fish.
- High recruitment, defined as more than 3 billion fish occurred in the periods 1968-70, 1973-74 and 1982-83 and these were the fundament for the following rich fishery.

The 1991 yearclass was estimated to 4.9 billion fish at the stage of 1.5 years, and thus set out to be a very strong yearclass. Unfortunately it was drastically reduced during the following months as already pointed out. With reference to the recent development of the fishable biomass, discussed above, one may therefore conclude that with the present recruitment level sustaining around 2 billion fish, the present effort in the fishery is in balance or perhaps even somewhat overexploiting the production capacity of the hake stocks. Further expansion of the fishery should probably await until at least one strong yearclass is recruited and firmly established at 2 years of age.

## Other considerations

The management of the Namibian hake resources is at present based to a large degree on the results from the trawl surveys. The fishery data, stored in a UNIX data base, are not yet available for the urgent needed research. The main obstacle seems to be the transfer of the fish log forms into a user friendly database or statistical package. It is recommended that until the UNIX system is fully developed, to establish a simple PC based database. Past experience from several research institutions show that UNIX systems take a long time to develop, and the user threshold, before they are useful for the scientists, is usually high.

## Annex I Size composition of main stocks



Merluccius capensis
SOUTHERN REGION 50-259m


Merluccius capensis
SOUTHERN REGION 260-650m


Merluccius capensis
SOUTHERN REGION Total


Merluccius capensis
CENTRAL REGION $100-259 \mathrm{~m}$


Merluccius capensis
CENTRAL REGION 260-700m


Merluccius capensis
CENTRAL REGION Total


Merluccius capensis NORTHERN REGION 100-259m


Merluccius capensis NORTHERN REGION 260-650m


Merluccius capensis NORTHERN REGION Total


Merluccius paradoxus NORTHERN REGION Total


Merluccius paradoxus
CENTRAL REGION Total


Merluccius paradoxus
SOUTHERN REGION Total

## Annex II The size composition of the hake stocks split into length cohorts through optimizing techniques

## CAPE HAKE

NORTHERN REGION



The length frequency distribution with the estimated cohorts.


The length frequency distribution with the resultant distribution explained by the estimated cohorts.

NORTHERN REGION



The length frequency distribution with the estimated cohorts.


The length frequency distribution with the resultant distribution explained by the estimated cohorts.

## Annex III Records of fishing stations


species
Merluccius capensis. female Merluccius capensis, male Squilla acuelata calmani Genypterus capensis
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Austroglossus microlepis
Callorhinchus capensis
Jasus lalandii
Trachurus capensis
Total




## species

Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Lophius vomerinus
Holohalaelurus regani
Malacocephalus laevis
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Helicolenus dactylopte
Genypterus capensis
octopus vulgaris
Squalus megalops
Todarodes sagittatus
Trachurus capensis
Trachurus capensis
Hoplostethus mediterraneus
zenopsis conchifer
myctophidae
Cynoglossus capensis
Callinectes
Callinectes sp
Epigonus denticulatus
Tripterophycis gilchristi
myxine capensis
Notopogon macrosolen
Rossia sp
Total

| CATCh/HOUR |  | 8 OF tot c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 266.00 | 520 | 40.49 | 30 |
| 166.40 | 312 | 25.33 | 29 |
| 67.80 | 1204 | 1032 |  |
| 33.30 | 12 | 507 | 27 |
| 27.72 | 240 | 4.22 |  |
| 25.84 | 36 | 393 |  |
| 18.88 | 148 | 2.87 |  |
| 14.60 | 10 | 222 | 28 |
| 14.56 | 2 | 222 |  |
| 10.96 | 日 | 1.67 |  |
| 3.84 | 4 | 0.58 |  |
| 2.68 | 12 | 0.41 |  |
| 1.08 | 16 | 0. 16 |  |
| 0.68 | 4 | 0.10 |  |
| 0.64 | 56 | 0.10 |  |
| 0.60 | 12 | 0.09 |  |
| 0.36 | 20 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.36 | 64 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.32 | 54 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.12 | 20 | 0.02 |  |
| 0.12 | 4 | 0.02 |  |
| 0.08 | 4 | 0.01 |  |
| 0.04 | 4 | 0.01 |  |
| 656.98 |  | 9999 |  |

656.9 B
$-999$



```
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { TIME } & : 15 ; 29: 00 & 15: 59: 00 & 30 & \text { (min) } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Purpose code: } \\ \text { LOG } \\ : 1480: 00\end{array} \\ \text { Area code } & 1482.30 & 1.50 & \end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lrrll}\text { LOG : } 1480.00 & 1482.30 & 1.50 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 402 & 397 & & \text { Gearcond code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 402 & 397 & & \text { validity code: }\end{array}\)
ing dir: \(360^{\circ}\) wire out: 1300 m speed: \(33 \mathrm{kn} * 10\)
    Sorted: 261 kg Total catch: 1148.13 CATCH/HOUR: 2296.26
```

species
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius paradoxus. male
Merluccius capensis, female
Genypterus capensis
Coelorinchus braueri
Merluccius capensis, male
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Lophius vonerinus
Lepidopus caudatus
Todarodes sagittatus
Malacocephalus laevis
Sepia sp
Epigonus denticulatus
Yarrella blackfordi
Paracallionymus costatus
CRABS

Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tor C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 1056.00 | 1492 | 4599 | 38 |
| 779.80 | 1114 | 3396 | 39 |
| 170.98 | 56 | 7.45 | 36 |
| 123.80 | 86 | 5.39 | 40 |
| 71.50 | 1610 | 3.11 |  |
| 45.10 | 12 | 1.96 | 37 |
| 15.92 | 78 | 0.69 |  |
| 9.20 | 4 | 0.40 | 41 |
| 8.46 | 12 | 0.37 |  |
| 6.24 | 12 | 0.27 |  |
| 5,34 | 22 | 0.23 |  |
| 1.66 | 56 | 007 |  |
| 0.88 | 66 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.66 | 44 | 0.03 |  |
| 0.44 | 66 | 0.02 |  |
| 0.10 | 12. |  |  |
| 2296.08 |  | 99.98 |  |




Total

SPECIES
Merluccius paradoxus. female
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Genypterrs capensis
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Todarodes sagittatus
Merluccius paradoxus, juvenile
Holohalaelurus regan
Epigonus denticulatus
Malacocephalus laevis

Total



```
\(\begin{array}{lrlll}\text { LOG :1544.70 } & 1546.20 & 1.50 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FOEPTH: } & 550 & 553 & & \text { Gearcond. code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 550 & 553 & & \text { Validity code: }\end{array}\)
```



```
    Sorted: 158 kg Total catch: 296.92 CATCH/HOUR: 59384
```

species
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Ruvettus pretiosus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Coelorinchus braueri
Yarrella blackfordi
Selachophidium guentheri
Notacanthus sexspinis
Raja caudaspinosa
Neocytus rhomboidalis
Etmopterus lucifer
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Malacocephalus laevis
Tripterophycis gilchristi
Nezumia sp.
Todarodes sagittatus
Epigonus denticulatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT | S |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weight | Sump |  |  |
| 477.40 | 444 | 80.39 | 55 |
| 36.50 | 2 | 6.15 |  |
| 29.20 | 60 | 4.92 | 54 |
| 22.72 | 434 | 3.83 |  |
| 8.52 | 734 | 1.43 |  |
| 5.48 | 84 | 0.92 |  |
| 3.12 | 60 | 0.53 |  |
| 2.66 | 2 | 0.45 |  |
| 2.24 | 12 | 0.38 |  |
| 2.00 | 120 | 0.34 |  |
| 1.60 | 8 | 0.27 |  |
| 1.08 | 12 | 0.18 |  |
| 0.40 | 8 | 0.07 |  |
| 0.40 | 12 | 0.07 |  |
| 0.36 | 4 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.16 | 4 | 0.03 |  |
| 593.84 |  | -100.02 |  |


rluccius capensis. feral
trumeus whiteheadi
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Helicolenus dactylopterus
eus capens da
Thyrsites atun
Merluccius capensis, male
grama brama
seyliorhinus c
Raja leopardus
Todarodes sagittatus
ynoglossus capensis
Emmelichthys nitidus
rotal

| CATCH/HOUR weight numbers |  | 8 of tot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 532.00 | 2230 | 60.32 |
| 108.40 | 62 | 12.29 |
| 64.26 | 672 |  |
| 45.50 | 308 | 5.16 |
| 37.10 | 1204 | 4.21 |
| 25. 76 | 280 | 292 |
| 15.82 | 84 | 1.79 |
| 15.80 | 10 | 1.79 |
| 14.50 | 10 | 1.64 |
| 13.90 | 8 | 1. 58 |
| 2.80 | 14 |  |
| 2.72 | 2 | 0.31 |
| 1.68 | 28 | 0.19 |
| 1.12 | 14 | 0.13 |
| 0.56 | 14 | 0.06 |
| 881.92 |  | 10000 |

SAMP


| spectes | CATCH | HOUR | - of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Merluccius capensis, female | weight 108.10 | numbers | 25.32 | 62 |
| merluccius capensis, juveniles | 80.00 | 5442 | 18.74 | 67 |
| Thyrsites atun | 69.60 | 82 | 16.30 | 64 |
| Lepidopus caudatus | 38.80 | 624 | 9.09 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 35.10 | 32 | 8.22 | 63 |
| Chelidonichthys capensis | 19.68 | 40 | 4.61 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 15.20 | 56 | 3.56 | 66 |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 14.16 | 136 | 3.32 | 68 |
| congiopodus torvus | 13.28 | 8 | 3.11 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 11. 36 | 112 | 2.66 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 7.84 | 32 | 1.84 |  |
| Scyliorhinus capensis | 7.36 | 24 | 1.72 |  |
| zeus capensis | 2.96 | 16 | 0.69 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 1.40 | 2 | 0.33 | 65 |
| Sepia australis | 1.28 | 120 | 0. 30 |  |
| cynoglossus capensis | 0.80 | 16 | 0.19 |  |
| Total | 426.92 |  | 10000 |  |


spectes
Merluccius capensis. male
Merluccius capensis, male
rhyrsites atun
Galeorhinus galeus
scyliorhinus capensi
enypterus capensis
rachurus capensis
ophius vomer
cynoglossus capensis
Helicolenus dactylopterus
heja pullopuncta
Raja leopardus
Merluccins paradoxus, female
hepidopus caudatus
tepidopus caudatus
shrimps, small, non con
Congiopodus
NEMICHTHYIDAE
NEMICHTHYIDAE
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
octopus sp
Total

| Catch/HOUR |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |
| 49.60 | 44 |
| 26.30 | 40 |
| 24.00 | 26 |
| 22.50 | 46 |
| 10.62 | 42 |
| 4.66 | 14 |
| 4.38 | 18 |
| 4.30 | 26 |
| 3.70 | 36 |
| 3.40 | 36 |
| 3.24 | 66 |
| 2.56 | 6 |
| 2.08 | 2 |
| 2.02 | 2 |
| 128 | 4 |
| 1.18 | 18 |
| 1.16 | 176 |
| 1.14 | 242 |
| 0.82 | 8 |
| 0.66 | 32 |
| 0.66 | 72 |
| 0.52 | 10 |
| 0.32 | 2 |


| 28.99 | 70 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 15.37 | 69 |
| 14.03 | 71 |
| 13.15 |  |
| 6.21 |  |
| 2.72 | 73 |
| 2.56 | 72 |
| 2.51 | 75 |
| 2.16 |  |
| 1.99 |  |
| 1.89 |  |
| 1.50 |  |
| 1.22 |  |
| 1.18 |  |
| 0.75 | 76 |
| 0.69 |  |
| 0.68 |  |
| 0.67 |  |
| 0.48 |  |
| 0.39 |  |
| 0.39 | 74 |
| 0.30 |  |
| 0.19 |  |
|  |  |



```
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { start stop duration } & \text { Long } \\ \text { E } & 1534\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { THME } & 06: 33: 00 & 07: 03: 00 \quad 30 & \text { (min) } & \text { Purpose code: } \\ \text { LOG } & 1638.40 & 1640: 20 \quad 180 & \text { Area code }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lrrl}\text { LOG }=1638.40 & 1640.20 & 180 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FPEPTH: } & 152 & 152 & \text { Gearcond Code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 152 & 152 & \text { validity code }\end{array}\)
Towing dir: \({ }^{\text {P }}\) Wire out: 500 m speed: \(31 \mathrm{kn} * 10\)
    Sorted: 268 kg Total catch: 750.42 CATCH/HOUR: 1500.84
```

species
derluccius capensis, juvenile
Merluccius capensis, female
Thyrsites atun
chelidonichthys capensis
erluccius capensis. male
sepia australis
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Merluccius paradoxus. female
ferluccius paradoxus. female
rachurus capensis
Lepidopus caudatus
enypterus capensis
Merluccius capensis. male
zeus capensis
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Merluccius paradoxus. male
Genypterus capensis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weicht | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 721.80 | 60420 | 48.09 | 84 |
| 225.70 | 582 | 15.04 | 78 |
| 153.00 | 40 | 10.19 | 81 |
| 145.44 | 432 | 9.69 |  |
| 84.30 | 220 | 5.62 | 77 |
| 52.56 | 612 | 3.50 | 83 |
| 28.80 | 188 | 1.92 |  |
| 22.68 | 288 | 1.51 | 87 |
| 17.38 | 144 | 1.16 | 86 |
| 10.50 | 72 | 0.70 | 80 |
| 9.00 | 36 | 0.60 |  |
| 7.20 | 72 | 0.48 | 85 |
| 6.84 | 324 | 0.46 |  |
| 5.36 | 2 | 0.36 |  |
| 2.52 | 36 | 0.17 | 82 |
| 2.16 | 36 | 0.14 |  |
| 2.16 | 216 | 0.14 |  |
| 1.44 | 36 | 0.10 |  |
| 1.02 | 88 | 0.07 | 79 |
| 0.52 | 36 | 0.03 |  |
| 0.36 | 36 | 0.02 |  |
| 1500.74 |  | 99.99 |  |

Catch/Hour
B OF TOT. C SAMP
erluccius capensis, juveniles hyrsites atun
erluccius apensis. erluccius capensis, temale epia australis

Merluccius paradoxus. female
rrachurus capensis.
epidopus caudatus
Merluccius capensis, male
paracallionymus costatus enypterus capensis

Total

species
Merluccius capensis, female Merluccius capensis, juve Trachurus capensis
zeus capensis
Chelidonichthys capens
Chelidonichthys capens
Raja leopardus
Etrumeus whitehead
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Squalus megalops
Brama bram
Lepidopus caudatus
Lophius vomerinus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Congiopodus spinifer
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Paracallionymus costatus
Sepia australis
cynoglossus capensis
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Total

1373.40
species
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius parado Merluccius paradoxus, female Merluccius capensis. juveniles sepia australis Merluccius capensis. Holohalaelurus regani Merluccius capensis. ma Todarodes sagittatus Lophius vomerinus Paracallionymus costatus Merluccius paradoxus. male Merluccius capensis, male Todaropsis eblanae Chelidonichthys queketti Etrumeus whiteheadi Genypterus capensis Zeus capensis
Helicolenus dactylopterus Total


$\begin{array}{lrllll}\text { TIME }: 17: 30: 00 & \text { 18:00:00 } & 30 & \text { (min) } & \text { Purpose code: } \\ \text { LOG } & 1729.30 & 1731.20 & 1.90 & & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 182 & 180 & & \text { Gearcond code : }\end{array}$

Sorted: 134 kg Total catch: 584.08 CATCH/HOUR: 1168.16

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 507.00 | 1710 | 43.40 | 113 |
| 167.40 | 104 | 14.33 | 107 |
| 136.80 | 1680 | 11.71 | 112 |
| 94.20 | 8390 | 8.06 | 110 |
| 45.30 | 3840 | 3.88 |  |
| 39.30 | 570 | 3.36 |  |
| 36.60 | 540 | 3.13 | 109 |
| 31.80 | 120 | 2.72 |  |
| 23.90 | 26 | 2.05 | 106 |
| 14.70 | 30 | 1.26 |  |
| 11.40 | 180 | 0.98 |  |
| 11.20 | 10 | 0.96 | 1.04 |
| 8.40 | 1860 | 0.72 |  |
| 8.10 | 150 | 0.69 | 111 |
| 7.50 | 180 | 0.64 | 108 |
| 6.30 | 30 | 0.54 |  |
| 6.00 | 120 | 0.51 |  |
| 3.90 | 30 | 0.33 |  |
| 3.00 | 30 | 0.26 |  |
| 2.96 | 2 | 0.25 | 105 |
| 1.80 | 30 | 0.15 |  |
| 0.60 | 120 | 0.05 |  |
| 1168.16 |  | 99.98 |  |


species
erluccius paradoxus femal
Trachyrincus scabrus
Todarodes sagittatus
Etmopterus pusillus
elachophidium quentheri
Nezumia sp.
Aristeus varidens
Neocyttus rhonboidalis
Trachurus capensis
tmopterus lucife
Notacanthus sexspinis
ASTRONESTHIDAE
Hoplostethus atlanticus Hydrolagus sp.

Total


species
Deepwater fish mixture
Merluccius paradoxus. female Total

| CATC |  | Of tot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight |  |  |
| 60.00 |  | 62.76 |
| 35.60 | 28 | 37.24 |
| 95.60 |  | 100.00 |

species
Merluccius capensis, female Merluccius capensis, juveniles Galeorhinus galeus Chelidonicht hys queketti Lophius vomerinus
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Trigla lyra
Trachurus capens is
Merluccius paradoxus, male
zeus capensis scyliorhinus capensis
Lepidopus caudatus
sepia austrailis
Squalus megaiops
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Cynoglossus capensis
Todaropsis eblanae
Paracallionymus costatus Omnastrephes pteropus
Ennelichthys nitidus NEMICHTHYIDAE squilla acuelata calmani total
$\square$97
103
100

Catch/HOUR OF TOT


species
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Ruvettus pretiosus
Genypterus capensis
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Todarodes sagittatus
Coellorinchus fasciatus
Photichthys argenteus
Maurolicus muelleri

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT C | SAMP |
| 1328.00 | 1184 | 85.04 | 118 |
| 79.20 | 108 | 5.07 | 117 |
| 58.80 | 6 | 3.77 | 116 |
| 30.90 | 12 | 1.98 | 116 |
| 29.40 | 100 | 188 |  |
| 20.40 | 42 | 1.31 |  |
| 9.20 | 100 | 0.59 |  |
| 4.90 | 350 | 0.31 |  |
| 0.80 | 334 | 0.05 |  |
| 1561.60 |  | 100.00 |  |





$\begin{array}{lrrll}\text { LOG }: 1905: 60 & 1906.90 & 1.30 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPR: } & 535 & 545 & \text { Gearcond.code } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 535 & 545 & & \text { Validity code }\end{array}$
Towing dir: $30^{\circ}$ wire out: 1400 m Speed: $24 \mathrm{kn} * 10$
Sorted: 174 Kg Total catch: 303.70 CATCH/HOUR: 607.40
species
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius paradoxus, fema
Merluccius paradoxus, male Merluccius paradoxus, Notacanthus sexspinis CONGRIDAE
Todarodes sagittatus
Galeus polli Etmopterus lucifer Photichthys argenteus Coelorinchus braueri MXXINIDAE
MXCTOPHIDAE OPHICHTHIDAE

Total

species
Trachyrincus scabrus
Merluccius paradoxus, temale
Neocyttus rhomboidalis
Etmopterus pusillus
Nezumia sp,
Yarrella blackfordi
Yarrella blackfordi
Scomberesox saurus
Scomberesox saurus
Aristeus varidens
Selachophidium guentheri
Phot ichthys argenteus
OPHICHTHIDAE
Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | rot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 94.20 | 590 | 27.92 |  |
| 69.20 | 52 | 20.51 | 138 |
| 63.60 | 216 | 18.85 |  |
| 4400 | 2 | 13.04 |  |
| 36.00 | 36 | 10.67 |  |
| 16.20 | 324 | 4.80 |  |
| 6.60 | 288 | 1.96 |  |
| 3.60 | 12 | 1.07 |  |
| 2.40 | 420 | 0.71 |  |
| 1. 20 | 12 | 0.36 |  |
| 0.12 | 24 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.12 | 12 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.02 | 24 | 0.01 |  |
| 337.26 |  | 99.98 |  |


| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 OF TOT | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | number |  |  |
| Meriuccius paradoxus. female | 77.50 | 82 | 36.54 | 140 |
| Krill | 39.70 |  | 18.72 |  |
| Coelorinchus braueri | 18.90 | 388 | 8.91 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 13.00 | 16 | 6.13 | 139 |
| Bathyraja smithii | 12.76 | 2 | 6.02 |  |
| Deania profundorum | 9.20 | 12 | 4.34 |  |
| Neocyttus rhomboidalis | 8.68 | 28 | 4.09 |  |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 7.56 | 80 | 3.56 |  |
| Malacocephalus laevis | 5.38 | 48 | 2.54 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 4.54 | 66 | 2.14 |  |
| Galeus polli | 3.82 | 34 | 180 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 1.72 | 4 | 0.81 |  |
| Photichthys argenteus | 1.36 | 88 | 0.64 |  |
| Deania calcea | 124 | 2 | 0.58 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 1.24 | 48 | 0. 58 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 1.08 | 6 | 0.51 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 0.96 | 2 | 0.45 |  |
| Aristeus varidens | 0.82 | 62 | 0.39 |  |
| Scopelosaurus meadi | 0.68 | 14 | 0.32 |  |
| Etmopterus lucifer | 0.58 | 34 | 0.27 |  |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 0.40 | 34 | O. 19 |  |
| Photonectes braueri | 0.36 | 14 | 0.17 |  |
| Neoscopelus macrolepidotus | 0.32 | 8 | 0.15 |  |
| Raja sp. | 0.14 | 4 | 0.07 |  |
| Shrimps, small, non cormm | 0.08 | 14 | 0.04 |  |
| myctophidae | 0.08 | 6 | 0.04 |  |
| Total | 212.10 |  | 100.00 |  |






```
\(\begin{array}{llll}\text { FDEPTH: } & 255 & 268 & \text { Gearcond code } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 255 & 260 & \text { Validity code }\end{array}\)
Sorted: 132 kg Total catch: 1310.66 CATCH/HOUR: 2621.32
```

spectes
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis. female
PHOTICHTHYIDAE
Brama brama
Genypterus capensi
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Scomber japonicus
rodarops is eblanae
Lepidopus caudat
rotal

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  | OF TOT C |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | SAMP |  |  |
| 1645.00 | 89616 | 62.75 | 146 |
| 367.50 | 1716 | 14.02 | 145 |
| 285.20 | 1330 | 10.88 | 144 |
| 190.40 | 39666 | 7.26 |  |
| 74.90 | 66 | 2.86 |  |
| 43.00 | 2 | 1.64 |  |
| 5.50 | 12 | 0.21 | 148 |
| 4.20 | 280 | 0.16 |  |
| 3.86 | 2 | 0.15 | 149 |
| 0.70 | 106 | 0.03 |  |
| 0.70 | 36 | 0.03 |  |
| 0.36 | 36 | 0.01 |  |
| 2621.32 |  | 100.00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |


species
Merluccius capensis
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius paradoxus, female
MYCTOPHDAE
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Todarodes sagittatus
Todarodes sagittatus
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Mustelus palumbes
Merluccius paradoxus, juvenile
Lophius vomerinus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
sufflogobius bibarbaticher
Todarops is eblanae
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | - of tot c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 864.60 | 3080 | 48.26 | 166 |
| 60500 | 2332 | 33.77 | 165 |
| 75.68 | 792 | 4.22 | 169 |
| 66.00 |  | 368 |  |
| 63.36 | 1936 | 3.54 | 167 |
| 30.58 | 44 | 1.71 |  |
| 24.86 | 22 | 1. 39 |  |
| 14. 30 | 198 | 0. 80 |  |
| 13.42 | 22 | 0.75 |  |
| 11.88 | 264 | 0.66 | 170 |
| 7.80 | 2 | 0.44 | 164 |
| 6.82 | 66 | 0. 38 | 168 |
| 2.86 |  | 0.16 |  |
| 2.20 | 594 | 0.12 |  |
| 198 | 66 | 0.11 |  |
| 0.22 | 22 |  |  |
| 0.00 | 22 |  |  |
| 1791.56 |  | 100.00 |  |





$$
\text { Sorted: } 113 \mathrm{~kg} \text { Total catch: } 113.53 \text { CATCH/HOUR: } 227.06
$$

spectes
Merluccius capensis. female Merluccius capensis, male Trachurus capensis
Austroglossus microlepis meriduccius capensis.
Meriuccius capensis. juveniles
Raja clavata
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Todaropsis eblanae
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 of tot | samp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 108.80 | 660 | 47.92 | 150 |
| 78.50 | 588 | 34.57 | 151 |
| 12.98 | 46 | 5.72 |  |
| 7.90 | 32 | 3.48 | 154 |
| 6.40 | 26 | 2.82 | 153 |
| 3.70 | 132 | 1.63 |  |
| 2.42 | 128 | 1.07 | 152 |
| 2.30 | 2 | 1.01 |  |
| 2.00 | 2 | 0.88 |  |
| 1.10 | 220 | 0.48 |  |
| 0.50 | 14 | 0.22 |  |
| 0.46 | 24 | 0.20 |  |
| 227.06 |  | 100.00 |  |



Merluccius capensis. juveniles
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, female
Mufflogobius bibarbatus
Todaropsis capens eblanae
portunidae
Total


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{llrll}
\text { LOG }: 2020.00 & 2020.70 & 0.70 \quad & \text { Area code } \\
\text { FDEPTH: } & 142 & 145 & & \text { Gearcond code: }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sorted: } 11 \mathrm{~kg} \text { Total catch: } 11.06 \text { CATCH/HOUR: } 47.40
\end{aligned}
$$

| species | CATC | HOUR | 8 Of tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 22.11 | 176 | 46.65 | 159 |
| Merluccius capensis, juveniles | 18.69 | 4564 | 39.43 | 160 |
| Merluccius capensis, maje | 6.00 | 56 | 12.66 | 158 |
| sufflogobius bibarbatus | 0.60 | 99 | 27 |  |
| Total | 47.40 |  | 100.01 |  |

Total



Sorted: 146 kg Total catch: 1085.39 CATCH/HOUR: 2170.78

## species

Merluccius paradoxus, femal
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Herluccius capensis, male
Shrimps. small. non comm.
Galeus polli
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Coelorinchus fasciatus Trachurus capensis
rotal

| CATCH/HOUR |  | \% of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 963.48 | 5950 | 44.38 | 173 |
| 559.44 | 680 | 25.77 | 171 |
| 250.86 | 1998 | 11.56 | 174 |
| 187.96 | 282 | 8.66 | 172 |
| 74.20 |  | 3.42 |  |
| 64.68 | 696 | 2.98 |  |
| 29.90 | 296 | 1. 38 |  |
| 16.14 | 252 | 0.74 |  |
| 14.06 | 14 | 0.65 |  |
| 10.06 | 74 | 0.46 |  |
| 2170.78 |  | 10000 |  |



Sorted: 131 Kg Total catch: 日ll. 30 CATCH/HOUR: 1622.60
species
Merluccius paracoxus, female
Merluccius paradoxus, femal
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Genypterus capensis
Malacocephalus laevis
Galeus polli
tophius vomerinus
Aristeus varidens
PHOTICHTHXIDAE
Hoplostethus atlanticus
NEMICHTHYIDAE
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 1042.20 | 2188 | 64.23 | 175 |
| 394.80 | 972 | 24.33 | 176 |
| 85.00 | 1012 | 5.24 |  |
| 29.96 | 122 | 1.85 |  |
| 21.30 | 8 | 1.31 | 180 |
| 20.64 | 40 | 1.27 |  |
| 10.38 | 54 | 0.64 |  |
| 5.80 | 54 | 0.36 |  |
| 4.70 | 24 | 0.29 | 179 |
| 2.56 | 784 | 0.16 |  |
| 2.02 | 202 | 0.12 |  |
| 2.02 | 28 | 0.12 | 178 |
| 1.22 | 14 | 0.08 |  |
| 1622.60 |  | -100.00 |  |


spectes
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius paradoxus, femai
Deepwater fishmixture
Merluccius paradoxus. male
Raja confundens
Todarodes sagittatus
Trachyrincus scabrus
Yachyrincus scabrus
Selachophidium guentheri
Nezumia sp
vezumia leonis
Myxine capensi
Aristeus varidens
rotal

species
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Coelorinchus braueri
centrophorus squamosu
SHR1MPS
Nezumia sp.
Genypterus capensis
Genypterus cap
Deania calcea
Malacocephalus laevis
Merluccius
Merluccius paradoxus. male
Raja sp
Photichthys argenteus
Todarodes sagittatus
Yarrella blackfordi
Hydrolagus sp
Neoscopelus macrolepidotus
Galeus polli
Shrimps, small, non comm Notacanthus sexspinis Ebinamia costaecanarie Leptostomias gracil
Lycodes aquihensis Malacocephalus occidentalis scopelosaurus meadi Etmopterus lucifer Lepidion capensis

Total


species
Merluccius paradoxus. female
Nezumia
RAJIDAE
Trachyrincus scabrus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Selachophidium guent heri
Selachophidium guentheri
Raja leopardus
Raja leopardus
Shrimps. small.
Etmopterus lucifer
Raja confundens
Trachyscorpia capensis
Yarrella blackfordi
Notacanthus sexspinis
Todarodes sagittatus
coloconger scholesi
Galeus polli
Etmopterus pusillus
PORTUNIDAE
Total



```
\(\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { FDEPTH: } & 334 & 325 & 1.50 \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 334 & 325 & \text { Gearcond code: }\end{array}\)
```



```
Sorted: 201 kg Total catch: 2622.84 CATCH/HOUR: 5245.68
```

species
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Merluceius paradoxus, male
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Galeus polli
Lophius vomerinus
MYCTopHiDAE
Trachurus capensis
Helicolenus dactyopterus
Genypterus capensis
portunidat
Krili
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  | OF TOT. C |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weiqht | Sumbers | SAMP |  |
| 2596.80 | 3456 | 49.50 | 198 |
| 910.40 | 1536 | 17.36 | 197 |
| 891.20 | 7296 | 16.99 | 201 |
| 275.20 | 10370 | 5.25 | 199 |
| 219.20 | 1984 | 4.18 | 200 |
| 142.72 | 2224 | 2.72 |  |
| 8.28 | 832 | 1.55 |  |
| 73.90 | 18 | 1.41 | 196 |
| 19.20 |  | 0.37 |  |
| 10.56 | 32 | 0.20 |  |
| 8.96 | 64 | 0.17 |  |
| 7.30 | 8 | 0.14 | 195 |
| 5.76 | 96 | 0.11 |  |
| 3.20 |  | 0.06 |  |
| 5245.68 |  | 100.01 |  |


species
Herluccius capensis. juveniles
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Squilla acuelata calmani
CRAB
Merlucius
Merluccius capensis, male
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | Of tot c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 127.20 | 5184 | 73.85 | 202 |
| 31.04 | 6390 | 18.02 |  |
| 7.04 | 32 | 4.09 | 203 |
| 4.88 | 184 | 2.83 |  |
| 1.44 | 24 | 0.84 |  |
| 0.64 | 8 | 0.37 | 204 |
| 172.24 |  | 100.00 |  |



| SPECIES | catc | - of tot. c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ight |  |
| Merluccius capensis. juveniles | 60.00 | 100.00 |
| Total | 60.00 | 10000 |


SPECIES
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merlucius paradoxus, male
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Selachophidium gentheri
Genypterus capensis
Nezumia sp.
RAJIDAE
Malacocephalus laevis
Raja confundens
Raja leopardus
Todaropsis eblanae
MACROURDAE
PARALEPIDIDAE
PORTUNIDAE
TOtal




| SPECles | CATCH/ROUR |  | 8 OF TO | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 180600 | 1620 | 59.94 | 212 |
| Genypterus capensis | 651.60 | 638 | 21.63 | 208 |
| merluccius capensis. male | 493.20 | 502 | 16.37 | 211 |
| L.ophius vomerinus | 1880 | 6 | 0.62 | 20. |
| Galeus polli | 11.60 | 200 | 0.39 |  |
| Callorhinchus capensis | 966 | 14 | 0.32 |  |
| Hexanchus griseus | 780 | 2 | 0.26 |  |
| Merluccius capensis. juveniles | 7.40 | 402 | 0.25 | 213 |
| Austroglossus microlepis | 674 | 36 | 0.22 | 210 |
| Squilla acuelata calmani |  | 14 |  |  |
| Total | 301280 |  | 100.00 |  |



SPECIES
Merluccius capensis, female
Genypterus capensis
Merluccius capensis, male coelorinchus fasciatus. merluccius paradoxus. female ophius vomerinus herluccius paradoxus. male entrolophus niger
Callinectes sp
Total


MP

219
215
218
218
100.01

species
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius capensis, female Meriuccius paradoxus, male Coelorinchus fasciatus Deepwater fish mixture
Helicolenus dactylopteru Todarodes sagittatus Lophius vomerinus Galeus polli
Genypterus capens is
Callinectes sp.
selachophidium guentheri
Total
 $\begin{array}{lllllll} & \text { start } & \text { stop } & \text { duration } & & \\ \text { TIME } & : 20: 30: 00 & 21: 00: 00 & 300 & \text { (min) } & \text { Purpose code: } & \\ \text { LOG } & : 2308.50 & 2309.70 & 1.20 & \text { Area code } & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrrrl}\text { LOG }: 2308.50 & 2309.70 & 1.20 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 465 & 460 & \\ \text { EDEPTH: } & 455 & 460 & \text { Gearcond code: } \\ \text { Validity code: }\end{array}$

Sorted: 50 Kg Total catch: 50.27 CATCH/hoUR: 100.54
SPECRES
Merluccius paradoxus, female
SHRIMPS
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Raja confundens
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Photichthys argenteus
Selachophidium guentheri
Galeus polli
Nezumia sp.
Todarodes sagittatus
MYCTophida
Nansenia tenera
Epigonus denticulatus
Macroparalepis macrogeneion
PORTUNIDAE

| Catch/hour |  | Of tot C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 50.30 | 78 | 50.03 | 236 |
| 10.64 | 980 | 10.58 |  |
| 9.40 | 18 | 9.35 | 235 |
| 6.90 | 4 | 6.86 |  |
| 6.74 | 102 |  |  |
| 6.04 | 22 | 6.01 |  |
| 3.44 | 360 | 3.42 |  |
| 342 | 62 | 3.40 |  |
| 136 | 12 | 1.35 |  |
| 0.90 | 40 | 0.90 |  |
| 0.64 |  | 0.64 |  |
| 0.40 |  | 0.40 |  |
| 0.16 | 6 | 0.16 |  |
| 0.10 | 2 | 0.10 |  |
| 0.08 | 2 | 0.08 |  |
| 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 |  |
| 100.54 |  | 100.00 |  |



```
TIME : 22:08:00 \(22: 38: 00 \quad 30\) (min) purpose code:
\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { LIME } & : 22: 08.20 & 23 \\ \text { LOC } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 550 & 554 & 1.40 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { Gearcond code: }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { FDEPTH: } & 550 & 554 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 550 & 554 & \text { Gearcond code }\end{array}\)
```



```
    Sorted: 132 ka Total catch: 236.58 CATCH/HOUR: 473.16
```

Species
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Coelorinchus matamua
Coelorinchus braueri
Nezumia sp.
Selachophidium guentheri
Ebinania costaecanarie
Deania protundorum
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Hydrolagus sp.
Etmopterus lucifer
Myxine capensis
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Photichthys argenteus
Shrimps, small, non comm.
Epigonus denticulatus
S H $\quad$ I M P
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Tripterophyis gilchisti
Leptostomias gracilis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | 8 of tot c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 209.20 | 180 |  | 44.21 | 238 |
| 52.00 | 240 | 10.99 |  |
| 48.50 | 1078 | 10.25 |  |
| 38.00 | 1048 | 8.03 |  |
| 34.60 | 420 | 7.31 |  |
| 34.20 | 30 | 7.23 |  |
| 26.20 | 40 | 5.54 |  |
| 12.90 | 110 | 2.73 |  |
| 3.10 | 10 | 0.66 |  |
| 2.90 | 10 | 0.61 |  |
| 2.00 | 20 | 0.42 |  |
| 1.96 | 2 | 0.41 | 237 |
| 1.90 | 110 | 0.40 |  |
| 1.50 | 260 | 0.32 |  |
| 1.20 | 10 | 025 |  |
| 1.10 | 80 | 0.23 |  |
| 1.00 | 10 | 0.21 |  |
| 0. 50 | 30 | 0.11 |  |
| 0.40 | 10 | 0.08 |  |
| 47316 |  | 99.99 |  |


species
oplostethus ata
Deania profundorum
Merluccius paradoxus, femal
Nezumia sp.
Deania quadrispinosum
Epigonus denticulatus
coelorinchus matamua
Notacanthus sexspinis
Ebinania costaecanarie
elachop
Serluccius paradoxus. male
total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weight | rumbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 2057.00 | 3128 | 33.89 | 241 |
| 1825.80 | 1904 | 30.08 |  |
| 1185.80 | 810 | 19.54 | 240 |
| 266.60 | 2924 | 4.39 |  |
| 158.44 | 136 | 2.61 |  |
| 153.00 | 204 | 2.52 |  |
| 135.32 | 136 | 2.23 |  |
| 116.88 | 476 | 1.92 |  |
| 96.56 | 1088 | 1.59 |  |
| 31.28 | 68 | 0.52 |  |
| 21.76 | 68 | 0.36 |  |
| 14.96 | 136 | 0.25 |  |
| 7.00 | 8 | 0.12 | 239 |
| 6069.80 |  | 100.02 |  |

239
Total



Sorted: 217 Kg Total catch: 96835 CATCH/HOUR: 193670
species


| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 1001.60 | 2560 | 51.72 | 250 |
| 364.80 | 1126 | 18.84 | 249 |
| 300 | 16 | 2730 | 15.50 |
| 94.40 | 36 | 4.87 | 248 |
| 61.20 | 486 | 3.16 |  |
| 35.80 | 22 | 1.85 | 246 |
| 26.42 | 8 | 1.36 | 247 |
| 19.40 | 244 | 1.00 |  |
| 9.10 | 90 | 0.47 |  |
| 8.70 | 140 | 0.45 |  |
| 5.64 | 26 | 0.29 |  |
| 4.74 | 128 | 0.24 |  |
| 256 |  | 0.13 |  |
| 2.18 | 26 | 0.11 |  |
| 1936.70 |  | 99.99 |  |





| DATE: 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Roject stat | ION | 211 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $7 / 5 / 94$ |  | GE | AR TYPE | bt No:1 | POSI | ition:lat | 5 | 2621 |
|  | start | stop | durat | ion |  |  | Long | E | 1409 |
| TIME : | :14:58:00 | 15:28:00 | 30 | (min) | Purpose | de | 3 - |  |  |
| Log : | :2384.00 | 2385.60 | 1.60 |  | Area cod |  | 1 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 336 | 327 | Gearcond code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 336 | 327 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Towing di | $80^{\circ}$ | wire | out 10 | 0 m Spe | 32 | kn*10 |  |  |
| sorted | d: 209 kg |  | tal c | tch: | 3590.94 | CATC | Ch/HOUR: | 718 |  |


| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 Of Tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 347986 | 6142 | 48.45 | 256 |
| Merluccius capensis. male | 2005.40 | 4736 | 27.92 | 257 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 1056. 36 | 5994 | 14.71 | 258 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 255.30 | 1480 | 3.55 | 259 |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 222.74 | 3786 | 3.10 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 64.76 | 740 | 0.90 |  |
| Galeus polli | 36.26 | 52 | 0.50 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 30.20 | 14 | 0.42 | 261 |
| Nezumia sp | 15.18 | 740 | 0.21 |  |
| Callinectes sp | 6.66 | 112 | 0.09 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, juveniles | 6.30 | 148 | 0.09 | 262 |
| cenypterus capensis | 2.86 | 4 | 0.04 | 260 |
| Total | 7181.88 |  | 99.98 |  |


| DATE: 7 |  |  |  |  |  | Project stat | Ion: | 212 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7/5/94 |  | gear type | BT No: 1 | POS | Ition:Lat | s | 2620 |
|  | start | stop | duration |  |  | Long | E. | 1418 |
| time | :17:12:00 | 17:42:00 | 30 (mín) | Purpose | de: |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | : 2391.60 | 2393.40 | 1.80 | Area code |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | 296 | 288 |  | Gearcond | ode : |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH | 296 | 288 |  | validity | ode |  |  |  |
|  | Towing d | ir: $80^{\circ}$ | wire out | 50 m spee | 32 | kn* 10 |  |  |
| Sorted | ed: 163 kq |  | tal catch: | 3264.90 | cat | Ch/hOUR: | 6529 |  |


| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tot c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 3203.80 | 10780 | 49.06 | 267 |
| Merluccius capensis. juveniles | 1611.60 | 55334 | 24.68 | 268 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 1559.20 | 7260 | 23.88 | 266 |
| Lophius vomerinus | B5. 00 | 54 | 1.30 | 263 |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 46.20 | 936 | 0.71 |  |
| Squilla acuelata calmani | 9.90 | 550 | 0.15 |  |
| Austroglossus microlepis | 7.10 | 10 | 011 | 265 |
| Galeus polli | 2.20 | 110 | 0.03 |  |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 1.66 | 716 | 0.03 |  |
| Lepidopus caudatus | 1.64 | 56 | 0.03 |  |
| Genypterus capensis | 1.50 | 4 | 0.02 | 264 |
| Total | 6529.80 |  | 10000 |  |



| spectes | CATCH/hOUR weight numbers |  | OF rot | SAM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 23460 | 1266 | 46.74 | 271 |
| Merluccius capensis. juveniles | 140.70 | 5565 | 28.03 | 272 |
| Merluccius capensis. male | 9960 | 654 | 19.84 | 270 |
| Lophius vomerinus | 18.84 | 3 | 3.75 | 269 |
| Thyrsites atun | 450 | 3 | 90 |  |
| Chelidonichthys capensis | 192 | 6 | 038 |  |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 162 | 30 | 032 |  |
| Todaropsis eblanae | 0. 18 | 6 | 004 |  |
| Total | 50196 |  | 100.00 |  |



Sorted: 32 kg Total catch: 133.00 CATCH/HOUR: 266.00
species
Merluccius capensis. juveniles
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Thyrsites atun
Callorhinchus capensis
Total

spectes
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Serfuccius capensis, female
utrluccius capensis. male
Merluccius capensis, male
Maurolicus muelleri
Total

| CATCH/HOUR | OF TOT | C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 449.00 | 12656 | 81.43 | 276 |
| 41.20 | 460 | 7.47 | 275 |
| 37.20 | 9300 | 6.75 |  |
| 22.40 | 290 | 4.06 | 274 |
| 1.20 | 700 | 0.22 |  |
| 0.40 | 150 | 0.07 |  |
| 551.40 |  | 100.00 |  |


species
Merluccius capensis. female
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, jus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 3208.20 | 22534 | 47.93 | 277 |
| 2283.00 | 19806 | 34.11 | 278 |
| 1197.80 | 41850 | 17.89 | 279 |
| 4.74 | 1068 | 0.07 |  |
| 6693.74 |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE: 8 | 8/ 5/94 |  |  |  |  | PROJECT Station |  |  | 217 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | GE | R TYPE: | BT No:1 | posi | Ition:Lat | S | 2602 |
|  | start | stop | durat |  |  |  | Long | E | 1407 |
| TIME | :14:16:00 | 14:46:00 | 30 | (min) | Purpose | : | 3 - |  |  |
| Log | :2463. 50 | 2465.30 | 1.80 |  | Area code |  | 1 |  |  |
| FDEPTH | : 281 | 279 |  |  | Gearcond |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH | : 281 | 279 |  |  | validity |  |  |  |  |
|  | Towing d | : $355^{\circ}$ | Wire | ut: 85 | 50 m Speed | 35 | $\mathrm{kn}=10$ |  |  |

species
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis. male
Merluccius capensis, male
ophius vomerinus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Austroglossus microlepis
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Galeus polli
squilla acuelata calmani
orpedo nobiliana
MYCTOPHIDAE
epidopus caudatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 1200.00 | 3568 | 55.57 | 282 |
| 495.60 | 2346 | 22.95 | 283 |
| 266.00 | 8340 | 12.32 | 284 |
| 109.28 | 92 | 5.06 | 280 |
| 23.60 | 3690 | 1.09 |  |
| 18.10 | 18 | 0.84 | 281 |
| 17.62 | 194 | 0.82 |  |
| 15.80 | 638 | 0.73 |  |
| 6.40 | 306 | 0.39 |  |
| 3.12 | 2 | 0.14 |  |
| 1.80 | 2638 | 0.08 |  |
| 0.28 | 14 | 0.01 |  |
| 2159.60 |  | 100.00 |  |



| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | 3 Of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight |  |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, temale | 1084.20 | 1028 | 56.99 | 287 |
| Meriuccius capensis, male | 35360 | 620 | 18.59 | 286 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 124.70 | 824 | 6.55 | 289 |
| Lophius vomerinus | 111.26 | 48 | 5.85 | 285 |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 70.20 | 1284 | 3.69 |  |
| portunidae | 62.70 | 2132 | 3.30 |  |
| Galeus polli | 35.80 | 542 | 1.88 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 30.40 | 264 | 1.60 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 18.90 | 144 | 0.99 | 288 |
| Nezumia sp. |  | 528 | 0.46 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 064 | 8 | 0.03 |  |
| squilla acuelata calmani | 0.60 | 120 | 0.03 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 056 | 8 | 0.03 |  |
| Todaropsis eblanae |  | 8 | 001 |  |
| Total | 190260 |  | 10000 |  |



```
IME \(\begin{array}{cc}\text { Start } & \text { stop } \\ \text { duration } \\ \text { 19:06:00 } \\ \text { 19:36:00 } & \text { (min) purpose code. }\end{array}\)
LOG :2491.50 \(2493.00 \quad 1.50\) (min) Area code :
```




```
    Sorted: 90 kg Total catch: 190.21 CATCH/HOUR: 380.42
```



| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | OF tot C SAmp |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 245.90 | 212 | 45.98 | 295 |
| Deania calcea | 55.20 | 56 | 1032 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 41.90 | 6 | 7.84 | 298 |
| nezumia sp. | 40.20 | 04 | 7.52 |  |
| Raja confundens | 31.20 | 8 | 5.83 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 25.36 | 384 | 4. 74 |  |
| Coelorinchus matamua | 24.16 | 104 | 4. 52 |  |
| Etmopterus lucifer | 18.80 | 4 B | 3. 52 |  |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 13.20 | 2 | 2.47 | 297 |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 11.04 | 16 | 2.06 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 8. 72 | 8 | 1.63 |  |
| majidae | 6.80 | 8 | 1.27 |  |
| Raja caudaspinosa | 4.40 | 8 | 0.82 |  |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 384 | 24 |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 1.48 | 2 | 0.28 | 296 |
| Scomberesox saurus | 0.80 | - | 0.15 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 0.72 | - | 0.13 |  |
| Galeus polii | 0.64 | 16 | 0.12 |  |
| myxine capensis | 0.40 | 8 | 0.07 |  |
| Total | 534.76 |  | 99.99 |  |



| SPECIES | CATCH | Hour | Of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 448.20 | 374 | 33.19 | 299 |
| Nezumia sp. | 72.60 | 1342 | 1186 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 22.62 | 54 | 3.69 |  |
| Deania calcea | 20.10 | 18 | 3.28 |  |
| selachophidium guentheri | 18.90 | 276 | 3.09 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 10.98 | 2 | 1.79 | 301 |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 4.98 | 612 | 0.81 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 3.92 | 4 | 0.64 | 300 |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 2.82 | 48 | 0.46 |  |
| Galeus polli | 1.86 | 6 | 0.30 |  |
| Photichthys argenteus | 1.08 | 120 | 0.18 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 1.08 | 42 | 0.18 |  |
| Etmopterus lucifer | 0.90 | 12 | 0.15 |  |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 0.84 | 48 | 0.14 |  |
| Scomberesox saurus | 0.72 | 6 | 0.12 |  |
| Neocyttus rhomboidalis | 0.42 | 6 | 0.07 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 0.36 | 6 |  |  |
| Total | 612.38 |  | 10001 |  |


Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius paradoxus.
Todarodes saqittatus
Galeus polli
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Genypterus capensis
selachophidium guentheri
Nezumia sp
Beryx splendens
Photichthys argenteus

Total

species
Meriuccius capensis, juveniles
Total

CATCHy Hour
numbers of tot $c$ SAMP
Meriuccius capensis, juveniles total
$-\quad 2233.90-\quad 10000$



```
\(\begin{array}{lccccl}\text { TIME } & \text { 06:40:00 } & 07: 10: 00 & 30 & (\mathrm{~min}) & \text { Purpose code: } \\ \text { LOG } & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTM: } & 2678.60 & 2680: 20 & 1.60 & 220 & \text { Gearcond code: }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { FDEPTH: } & 227 & 220 & 1.60 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 227 & 220 & \text { Gearcond code }\end{array}\)
```



```
    Sorted: 165 kg rotal catch: 538.75 CATCH/HOUR: 1077.50
```

spectes
Merluccius capensis. male
Merluccius capensis, female Thyrsites atun Merluccius capensis, juveniles rachurus capensis ufflogobius bibarbatus Austroglossus microlepis Lepidopus caudatus

Total

species
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capenis, juveniles
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Lophius vomerinus
Trachurus capensis
Cubiceps caerulus
Todarodes sagittatus
Galeus polli
Nezumia leonis
MYCTopidaE
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
PortunidaE
Merlucius paradoxus, male
Squilla acuelata calmani
Todaropsis eblanae
Total

Total


 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { LIME } & \text { 09:07:00 } & \text { 09:37:00 } & \text { 30 } \\ \text { LOG } & \text { (min) } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Purpose code: } \\ \text { Area code }\end{array}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrll}\text { LOG : } & 2693.30 & 2694,80 & 1.50 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 300 & 320 & \text { Gearcond code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 300 & 320 & \text { Validity code : }\end{array}$ Towing dir: $270^{\circ}$ wire out: 850 m speed: $30 \mathrm{kn} \times 10$ Sorted: 147 kg Total catch: 1503 89 CATCH/HOUF: 3007.78



| spectes |
| :---: |
| Merluccius paradoxus. female Galeus polli |
| Merluccius capensis, female |
| Hoplostethus cadenati |
| Nezumia sp |
| Deepwater fish mixture |
| Selachophidium quentheri |
| Notacanthus sexspinis |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus |
| Genypterus capensis |
| Trachipterus jacksonensis |
| Lophius vomerinus |
| Merluccius paradoxus. male |
| Tripterophyeis gillchristi |
| gonostomatidae |
| Merluccius capensis. ma |
| Todarodes sagittatus |
| Epigonus denticulatus |
| Ebinania costaecanarie |
| mYCTOPHIDAE |
| elorinchus fasciatus |


| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 186.10 | 308 | 54.37 | 325 |
| 42.40 | 1016 | 12.39 |  |
| 29.00 | 16 | 8.47 | 323 |
| 16.64 | 682 | 4.86 |  |
| 13.48 | 586 | 3.94 |  |
| 12.32 |  | 3.60 |  |
| 8.88 | 172 | 2.59 |  |
| 852 | 264 | 2.49 |  |
| 5.64 | 28 | 1.65 |  |
| 4.10 | 2 | 1.20 | 328 |
| 3.40 | 2 | 0.99 |  |
| 2.90 | 2 | 0.85 | 327 |
| 2.10 | 12 | 0.61 | 326 |
| 1.64 | 220 | 0.48 |  |
| 1.60 | 80 | 0.47 |  |
| 1.30 | 2 | 0.38 | 324 |
| 0.92 | 4 | 0.27 |  |
| 0.48 | 4 | 0.14 |  |
| 0.36 | 8 | 0.11 |  |
| 0.32 | 44 | 0.09 |  |
| 0.16 | 4 | 0.05 |  |
| 342.26 |  | 100.00 |  |



Sorted: 294 Kg Total catch: 459.75 CATCH/HOUR: 919.50
spectes
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Nezumia sp.
Todarodes sagittatus
Selachophidium quenther
Lophius vomerinus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Epigonus denticulatus
Deania calcea
ATELEOPODIDAE
Coelorinchus matamua
Trachyrincus scabrus
Trachyrincus scabru
Etmopterus lucifer
Galeus polli
Notacanthus sexspinis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 OF TOT C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 475.40 | 592 | 51.70 | 329 |
| 144.76 | 7824 | 15.74 |  |
| 67.34 | 1182 | 7.32 |  |
| 60.06 | 140 | 6.53 |  |
| 34.58 | 504 | 3.76 |  |
| 32.90 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 358 | 331 |
| 26.20 | 38 | 2.85 | 330 |
| 23.52 | 364 | 2.56 |  |
| 17.50 | 14 | 1.90 |  |
| 16. 24 | 882 | 1.77 |  |
| 9.24 | 70 | 1.00 |  |
| 4.34 | 70 | 0.47 |  |
| 4.20 | 14 | 0.46 |  |
| 2.24 | 28 | 0.24 |  |
| 098 | 56 | 011 |  |
| 919.50 |  | 99.99 |  |




| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 OF тот | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus. female | 312.00 | 506 | 4197 | 340 |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 96.04 | 3946 | 12.92 |  |
| Raja confundens | 70.00 | 56 | 9.42 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 59.92 | 182 | 8.06 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 40.04 | 574 | 539 |  |
| Galeus polli | 31.92 | 364 | 4.29 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 24.50 | 70 | 3. 30 |  |
| centroscymnus crepidater | 20.30 | 14 | 2.73 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 20.28 | 4 | 2.73 | 337 |
| Deania calcea | 17.92 | 28 | 2.41 |  |
| Nezumia micronychodon | 14.00 | 434 | 1.88 |  |
| Lithodes ferox | 10.80 | 18 | 1.45 |  |
| Meriuccius paradoxus. male | 7.90 | 12 | 1.06 | 339 |
| MYCTOPHIDAE | 7.00 |  | 0.94 |  |
| Shrimps, small, non comm. | 560 |  | 0.75 |  |
| Cubiceps caerulus | 252 | 28 | 0.34 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 180 | 2 | 0.24 | 338 |
| Trachyrincus scabrus |  | 14 | 0.08 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 0.14 | 14 | 0.02 |  |
| Squilla acuelata calmani | 0.14 | 28 | 0.02 |  |
| Total | 74338 |  | 100.00 |  |

```
Merluccius paradoxus. femal
Trachyrincus scabrus
Selachophidium guent he
Dicrolene introniqra
Deania calcea
Todarodes sagittatus
Merluccius paradoxus
Hoplostethus cadenati male
Allocyttus verrucosus
Raja confundens
hrimps, small, non coms
```

Total



species
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis, female Merluccius capensis, juveniles Merluecius capensis, male Coelorinchus fasciatus Lophius vomerinus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Austroglossus microlepis
Total


## species

Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male Merluccius capensis, juveniles Trachurus capensis

Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | 8 OF TOT | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 263.00 | 2140 | 48.06 | 353 |
| 199.00 | 1330 | 36.37 | 352 |
| 46.60 | 1180 | 日 52 | 354 |
| 33.30 | 220 | 6.09 | 355 |
| 5.30 | 600 |  |  |
| 547.20 |  | 10001 |  |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DATE: } 11 / \text { 5/94 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: } 7 \text { POSITION:LAT STATION: } 235 \\
& \text { TIME 12.39.00 stop du.09.00 } 30 \text { (min) purpose code: } \\
& \begin{array}{l:ccccl}
\text { LIME } & \text { 12:39:00 } & 13: 09: 00 & 30 & \text { (min) } & \text { Purpose code: } \\
\text { Area code } & \\
\text { FDEPTH: } & 2811 & 220 & 2813: 00 & 1.80 & \\
\text { Arearcond code: }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sorted } 78 \mathrm{~kg} \text { Total catch: } 769.69 \text { CATCh/Hour: } 1539.78
\end{aligned}
$$

specties

Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis. juveniles sufflogobius bibarbatus
Total


## species

Merluccius capensis, female
tophius vomerinus
Merluccius capensis, male
Helicolen
merluccius dactylopterus mbinanias capensis, juveniles
Todarodes sagittanas
Todarodes sagittatus
Merluccius paradoxus. female
Merluccius paradoxus. female
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Merluccius capensis, male
Galeus polli
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Selachophidium guenther
Notacanthus sexspinis Notacanthus sexspinis
Merluccius paradoxus

Total








```
\(\begin{array}{llrll}\text { LOG :2895.70 } & 2897.20 & 1.50 \quad & \text { Area code } & \text { Gearcond code: }\end{array}\)
```


Sorted: 186 kg Total catch: 851.92 CATCH/HOUR: 1703.84
species

| Merluccius paradoxus, femaleMerluccius capensis, femalemerluccius capensis, maleMerluccius paradoxus. maleCoelorinchus fasciatusTrachurus capensisSelachophidium guentheriTodarodes sagittatusEpigonus denticulatusLophius vonerinusCenypterus capensisMYCrophidaeNezumia spGaleus poliKrillGuentherus altivelaPORTUNIDAE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weight | nurbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 797.50 | 2880 | 46.81 | 392 |
| 635.00 | 512 | 37.27 | 390 |
| 49.30 | 58 | 2.89 | 389 |
| 42.60 | 184 | 2.50 | 391 |
| 28.04 | 436 | 1.65 |  |
| 26.40 | 48 | 1.55 | 393 |
| 24.16 | 38 | 1.42 |  |
| 22.32 | 48 | 1.31 |  |
| 19.80 | 764 | 1.16 |  |
| 19.52 | 14 | 1.15 | 387 |
| 10.70 | 8 | 0.63 | 388 |
| 9.60 |  | 0.56 |  |
| 8.50 | 280 | 0.50 |  |
| 6.20 | 126 | 0.36 |  |
| 2.40 | 10 | 0.14 |  |
| 1.50 | 10 | 0.09 |  |
| 0.30 | 10 | 0.02 |  |
| 1703.84 |  | 100.01 |  |



| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | of tot. c samp |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, juveniles | 1120.90 | 43472 | 30.18 | 403 |
| Trachurus capensis | 1092.06 | 6816 | 29.41 | 404 |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 773.48 | 6942 | 20.83 | 401 |
| merluccius capensis, male | 640.34 | 7164 | 17.24 | 402 |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 54.20 | 348 B | 1.46 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 19.60 | 32 | 0.53 |  |
| coelorinchus fasciatus | 7.60 | 158 | 0.20 |  |
| Pterothrissus belloci | 444 | 32 | 0.12 |  |
| Squilla acuelata calmani | 0.94 | 64 | 0.03 |  |




species
Merluccius capensis. juveniles Merluccius capensis. juveni Merluccius capensis. female Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT C |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | S |
| 161.50 | 6542 | 88.20 |
| 10.80 | 160 | 5.90 |
| 10.40 | 150 | 5.68 |
| 0.40 | 150 | 0.22 |
| 183.10 |  | -100.00 |



SPECIEs
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Helicolenus dactyiopterus
Merluccius capensis, femaie
Trachipterus jacksonensis
Trachurus capensis
Galeus poli
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Todarodes sagittatus
Merluccius capensis, male
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Lepidopus caudatus
Lophius vomerinus
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Total

Total

| Catch/hour |  | Q of tot c samp |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 2032.24 | 70672 | 56.20 | 430 |
| 478,80 | 2872 | 13.24 | 428 |
| 367:08 | 2340 | 10.15 | 429 |
| 175.00 | 5692 | 4.84 |  |
| 122.90 | 104 | 3.40 | 425 |
| 110.64 | 54 | 3.06 |  |
| 102. 14 | 212 | 282 | 43 |
| 79.80 | 2288 | 2.21 |  |
| 61.18 | 1916 | 1.69 |  |
| 34. 00 | 54 | 0.94 |  |
| 27.90 | 30 | 0.77 | 426 |
| 10.20 | 958 | 0.28 |  |
| 9.04 | 54 | 0.25 |  |
| 2.88 | 4 | 0.08 | 42 |
| 2. 20 | 320 | 0.06 |  |
| 3616.00 |  | 99.99 |  |




$\begin{array}{lrrrl}\text { LOG : } 302920 & 3031,00 & 1.80 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: }\end{array} & 291 \\ 291 & 291 & & \text { Gearcond code }\end{array}$
Towing dir: $360^{\circ}$ wire out: 900 m Speed: $35 \mathrm{kn} * 10$
Sorted: 500 kg Total catch: 1349.26 CATCH/HOUR: 2698.52 SPECIES
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, fema
Merluccius capensis, juveniles Galeus polli
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Chiorophthalmus atianticus
Beryx splendens
Lepidopus caudatus
Scomber japonicus
Merluccius paradoxus. female
Total

| Catch/hour |  | 8 OF TOT C SAMP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 980.80 | 2560 | 36.35 | 445 |
| 544.40 | 294 | 20.17 | 440 |
| 358. 40 | 9190 | 13.28 |  |
| 327.20 | 410 | 12.13 | 439 |
| 255.68 | 10944 | 9.47 | 443 |
| 114.24 | 4576 | 4.23 |  |
| 82. 24 | 2720 | 3.05 |  |
| 12.32 | 12 | 0.46 | 441 |
| 7.68 | 928 | 0.28 |  |
| 6.72 | 64 | 0.25 |  |
| 4.16 | 32 | 0.15 |  |
| 3.90 |  | 0.14 |  |
| 0.78 | 6 | 0.03 | 442 |
| 2698.52 |  | 99.99 |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rojec | T STA | Ion |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATE: 13 | 3/ 5/94 |  |  | Ar TYPE: | BT No: 7 | POSI | ITION | : Lat |  |  | 2401 |
|  | start | stop | dura | ion |  |  |  | long | E |  | 1310 |
| TIME : | :18:50:00 | 19:20:00 | 30 | (min) | Purpose | de: | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| LOG : | : 3045.20 | 304680 | 1.6 |  | Area code |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | : 600 | 597 |  |  | Gearcond | ode: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 600 | 597 |  |  | validity | ode: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing |  | ir: $340^{\circ}$ | wire | out : 17 | 0 m spee | 32 | kn*1 |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted | d: 227 k |  | tal | atch: | 438.71 | catc | CH/ H | UR: |  |  | . 42 |

sPECIES
merluccius paradoxus, female
Deania calcea
Deania profundorum
Todarodes sagittatus
Beryx splendens
Galeus polli
Trachyrincus guentheri Hoplostethus cadenati Ebinania costaecanarie
Merluccius paradous Merluccius paradoxus. male Coelorinchus matamua
shrimps. small, non comm
Yarrella blackfordi
Lithodes ferox
Lophius vomerinus
Dophius vomerinus
Epigonus denticulatus
stereomastis sculpta
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 387.40 | 390 | 44.15 | 448 |
| 81.00 | 54 | 9.23 |  |
| 77.04 | 1806 | 8.78 |  |
| 53.10 | 54 | 6.05 |  |
| 52.20 | 126 | 5.95 |  |
| 37.26 | 288 | 4.25 |  |
| 34.92 | 450 | 3.98 |  |
| 32.94 | 540 | 3.75 |  |
| 24.48 | 72 | 2.79 |  |
| 23.40 | 468 | 2.67 |  |
| 17.46 | 18 | 1.99 |  |
| 10.80 | 10 | 1.23 | 447 |
| 8.64 | 36 | 0.98 |  |
| 8.10 | 18 | 0.92 |  |
| 7.92 | 342 | 0.90 |  |
| 7.20 | 0.82 |  |  |
| 6.66 | 36 | 0.76 |  |
| 4.38 | 4 | 0.50 | 446 |
| 1.62 | 36 | 0.18 |  |
| 0.54 | 18 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.36 | 18 | 0.04 |  |
| 877.42 |  | 99.98 |  |



```
IME \(\quad\) start stop duration
LoG : \(3052.00 \quad 3053.50 \quad 1.50\) (min) \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Purpose code: } \\ & \text { Area code }: 2\end{aligned}\)
```



```
    Towing dir: \(340^{\circ}\) wire out: 1800 m Speed: 30 kn " 10
    Sorted: 287 kg Total catch: 287.12 CATCH/HOUR: 574.24
```

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR \& TOT. C SAMP
Deepwater fish mixture
Merluccius paradoxus. female
Merluccius paradoxus. temale
Lophius vomerinus
Total

| CATCH/Hour |  | \& OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 400.00 |  | 69.66 |  |
| 170.40 | 156 | 29.67 | 451 |
| 2.04 | 2 | 0.36 | 450 |
| 1.80 | 2 | 0.31 | 449 |
| 574.24 |  | 100.00 |  |



| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 OF TOT | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 399.00 | 15384 | 36.53 |  |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 243.00 | 1620 | 22.25 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus. female | 14200 | 296 | 1300 | 455 |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 62.40 | 60 | 5.71 |  |
| Nezumia leonis | 56.70 | 2040 | 5.19 |  |
| Galeus polli | 43.80 | 360 | 4.01 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 43.20 | 360 | 3. 95 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 29.70 | 600 | 2.72 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 14.40 | 60 | 1. 32 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 12.60 | 150 | 1.15 |  |
| merluccius capensis, female | 12. 30 | 6 | 1.13 | 453 |
| Trachipterus jacksonensis | 10:00 | 4 | 0.92 |  |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 9.60 | ${ }^{810}$ | 0.88 |  |
| $5 \mathrm{HRIM}^{\text {P P }}$ | 8.70 | 930 | 0.80 |  |
| Lophius vomerimus | 2.82 | 4 | 0.26 | 452 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 2.10 | 4 | 0.19 | 454 |
| Total | 1092.32 |  | 100.01 |  |



Total







Sorted: 77 kg Total catch: 419.47 САтCH/HOUR: 838.94

## species

Merluccius capensis, female Merluccius capensis, male Trachurus capensis Chelidonichthys capensis Merluccius capensis, juveniles pterothrissus belloci iophius vomerinus trachurus capensis. juvenile Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 282.40 | 2116 |  | 3366 | 485 |
| 240.84 | 2408 | 28.71 | 486 |
| 175.00 | 1274 | 20.86 | 489 |
| 115.60 | 410 | 13.78 |  |
| 21.50 | 778 | 2.56 | 487 |
| 2.06 | 226 | 0.25 |  |
| 0.74 | 10 | 0.09 |  |
| 0.70 | 10 | 0.08 | 490 |
| 0.10 | 32 | 0.01 | 49 |
| 83894 |  | 100.00 |  |


species
Merluccius capensis. female
Merluccius capensis. male
merluccius capensis, male Chelidonichthys capensis total

| CATCH/HOUR weight rumbers |  | Q of tor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 6.70 | 82 | 63.21 |
| 2.30 | 30 | 21.70 |
| 1.20 | 66 | 1132 |
| 0.40 | 2 | 3.77 |
| 10.60 |  | 10000 |

 species

Merluccius capensis. juvenile
Merluccius capensis. male
Herluccius capensis, female
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Trachurus capensis. juvenile
total



Merluccius capensis, juveniles Merluccius capensis, male Merluccius capensis. female sufflogobius bibarbatus Trachurus capensis

| weight | numbers |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 26.40 | 1122 | 34.59 |
| 25.20 | 426 | 33.02 |
| 22.80 | 348 | 29.87 |
| 1.08 | 138 | 1.42 |
| 0.78 | 6 | 1.02 |
| 0.06 | 18 | 0.08 |
| 76.32 |  | 100.00 |

rotal


Merluccius capensis. male
Merluccius capensis. female
Merluccius capensis, juveniles Trachurus capensis
pterothrissus belloci
Coelorinchus fasciatus Helicolenus dactylopterus PORTUNIDAE
Chelidonichthys capensis Lophius vomerinus Trachurus capensis, juvenile

| CATCH/HOUR |  | Of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 780.48 | 8502 | 3134 | 504 |
| 773.16 | 6602 | 3105 | 503 |
| 490.10 | 26792 | 19.68 | 505 |
| 381.74 | 2600 | 1533 | 506 |
| 16.68 | 466 | 067 |  |
| 1400 | 534 | 0.56 |  |
| 9.00 | 566 | 0.36 |  |
| 766 | 334 | 031 |  |
| 100 | 34 | 0.28 |  |
| 5.48 | 12 | 0.22 | 501 |
| 4.60 | 6 | 0.18 | 502 |
| 034 | 100 |  | 507 |
| 2490-24 |  |  |  |



Sorted: 545 kg Total catch: 1744.93 CATCH/HOUR: 3489.86
SPECIES
Hexanchus griseus
Merluccius capensis, female
Todarodes sagittatus
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Deepwater fishmixture
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Lophius vomerinus
Galeus polli
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Beryx splendens
Merluccius capensis, female
Nezumia sp.
Genypterus capensis
Selachophidium guentheri
Merluccius capensis. juveniles
Malacocephalus laevis
portunidaE
total

| Catch/hour |  | OF TOT C | Amp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 2000.00 | 2 | 57.31 |  |
| 678.00 | 442 | 19.43 | 520 |
| 184.80 | 432 | 5.30 |  |
| 166.40 | 700 | 4.77 | 511 |
| 110.90 | 134 | 3.18 | 509 |
| 104.16 |  | 2.98 |  |
| 83.20 | 1328 | 2.38 |  |
| 55.60 | 36 | 1.59 | 514 |
| 36.32 | 512 | 1.04 |  |
| 31.04 | 304 | 0.89 |  |
| 12. 50 | 56 | 0.36 | 512 |
| 8.32 | 16 | 0.24 |  |
| 5.62 | 34 | 0.16 | 508 |
| 4.16 | 112 | 0.12 |  |
| 3.30 | 2 | 0.09 | 513 |
| 1.76 | 32 | 0.05 |  |
| 1.38 | 52 | 0.04 | 510 |
| 1.28 | 16 | 0.04 |  |
| 1.12 | 48 |  |  |

$\overline{3489.86} \quad 100.00$


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | project | Stat |  |  | 267 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATE: 15/ 5/94 |  |  | gear type: bt No:7 |  |  | posi | Ition: | Lat | s |  | 318 |
|  | start | stop | durat |  |  |  |  | Long | E |  | 259 |
| TIME : 18:47:00 19:17:00 30 (min) Purpose code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOG $: 3239.40 \quad 3240.90 \quad 1.50$ (min) Area code |  | 3240.90 | 1. 50 |  | Area code |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: 655652 gearcond code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 655 | 652 | validity code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $360^{\circ}$ wire out: 1800 m Speed: $31 \mathrm{kn*10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sorted | d: 97 k |  | tal | tch: | 286.58 | cat | СН/HOU |  |  | 3. |  |


| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | Of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbe |  |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 180.62 | 6132 | 31.51 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus. temale | 151.80 | 146 | 26 48 | 521 |
| Deania calcea | 79.20 | 66 | 13.82 |  |
| Neocyttus rhomboidalis | 62.70 | 110 | 10.94 |  |
| Lamprogranmus exutus | 28.82 | 1.32 | 503 |  |
| Nezumia sp | 23.32 | 1012 | 4.07 |  |
| selachophidium quentheri | 13.42 | 176 | 2.34 |  |
| Diplophos maderensis | 7.70 | 132 | 1. 34 |  |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 6.30 | 242 | 1.11 |  |
| Galeus polli | 5.06 | 44 | 088 |  |
| OPHICHTHIDAE | 4.84 | 44 | 0.84 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 3.46 | 4 | 0.60 | 523 |
| oreosoma at lanticum | 2.42 | 44 | 0.42 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus. male | 2.10 | 2 | 0.37 | 522 |
| Shrimps, small, non comm | 1. 32 | 88 | 0.23 |  |
| Total | 573:16 |  | 99.98 |  |

Total


```
    DATE: \(15 / 5 / 94\) GEAR TYPE: ET NO:7 POSITION: Lat \(\quad\) stop 2302
    \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { start stop } \\ \text { duration } \\ \text { stang } & \text { E } \\ 1302\end{array}\)
```



```
    \(\begin{array}{lrrll}\text { LOG }: 3258.10 & 325920 & 1.10 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 450 & 444 & & \text { Gearcond code } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 450 & 444 & & \text { Validity code: }\end{array}\)
    Towing dir: \(355^{\circ}\) wire out: 1250 m Speed: \(23 \mathrm{kn*} 10\)
```

    Sorted: 143 kg Total catch: 371.93 CATCH/HOUR: 743.86
    species
Trachyrincus scabrus $\quad$ weight numbe
$\begin{array}{lrrrr} & 385.00 & 3352 & 51.76 \\ \text { Merluccius paradoxus. female } & 192.90 & 464 & 25.93 & 527 \\ \text { Merluccius capensis, female } & 25.50 & 10 & 3.96\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Herluchus capens } 15 \text {, female } & 26.50 & 10 & 3.56 & 5 \\ \text { Helicolenus dactylopterus } & 25.74 & 418 & 3.46 & \end{array}$
Selachophidium guenther
Todarodes sagittatus
Nezumia sp
Lophius vomerinus
Deania calcea
Hoplostethus cadenat
Merluccius paradoxus. male
Yarrella blackfordi
Epigonus denticulatus
Epigonus denticulatus
Ebinania costaecanarie
Raja confundens
Total

| Date: 16 | 6/ 5/94 |  | project station: 270 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | AR TYPE: | BT No: 7 | Posi | ITION: | Lat | S | 2301 |
|  | start | stop | durat | ion |  |  |  | Long | E | 1311 |
| time : | 06:35:00 | 07:05:00 | 30 | (min) | Purpose cod |  | 3 |  |  |  |
| Log | -3279 00 | 3280 | 1.70 |  | Area code |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 325 | 312 |  |  | Gearcond. | de : |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 325 | 312 |  |  | validity |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Towing d | ir: $360^{\circ}$ | wite | out: 95 | 0 m Spee | 33 | kn* 10 |  |  |  |

species
Merluccius paradoxus. female
Merluccius capensis. female
Helicolenus dactylopterus
coelorinchus fasciatus
Galeus polli
Lophius vomerinus
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Merluccius capensis, mal
Epigonus denticulat
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius paradoxus. male
Nezumia leonis non corm
Shrimps. sma
PORTUNIDAE
Total

Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Lophius vomerinus
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, female
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Merluccius capensis. male
Trachurus capensis.
Coelorinchas fasciatus
Todarodes sagittatus
Galeus poli
Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli
Nezumia leonis
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Squilla acuelata calmani
Total

| Catch/hour |  | 8 Of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 295.20 | 358 | 3989 | 539 |
| 153.60 | 8132 | 20.76 | 542 |
| 53.56 | 96 | 7.24 | 537 |
| 47.30 | 114 | 6.39 | 538 |
| 37.76 | 416 | 510 | 541 |
| 37.12 | 1424 | 5.02 |  |
| 35.20 | 368 | 4.76 | 540 |
| 26.40 | 80 | 3.57 | 543 |
| 22.88 | 400 | 3.09 |  |
| 12.00 | 16 | 1.62 |  |
| 7.84 | 304 | 1.06 |  |
| 6 88 | 240 | 0.93 |  |
| 2.24 | 160 | 0. 30 |  |
| 1.92 | 144 | 0.26 |  |
| 0.16 | 16 | 0.02 |  |
| 740.06 |  | 100.01 |  |





## species

Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Merluccius capensis. female Merluccius capensis. male Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | \% OF TOT C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 5.10 | 200 | 83.33 | 553 |
| 0.64 | 8 | 10.46 | 551 |
| 0.38 | 6 | 6.21 | 552 |
| 6.12 |  | 100.00 |  |


|  |  |  |  | Project station: |  |  |  | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATE:18/ 5/94 |  | gear type | Br No: 7 | POSI | ITION:Lat | 5 |  | 237 |
| start | stop | duration |  |  | Long | E |  | 333 |
| TIME : $16: 26: 00$ 16:56:00 30 (min) Purpose code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOG: $343.80 \quad 3440.60 \quad 1.80$ Area code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { FDEPTH: } & 139 & 180 & \text { Gearcond code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 139 & 180 & \text { validity code }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $260^{\circ}$ wire out : 500 m speed: $35 \mathrm{kn*10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted: 25 kg | Tо | tal catch: | 75.75 | cat | сh/hour: |  |  |  |


| species | catc | UR | OF TOT | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | bers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis juvenites | 92.10 | 3206 | 60.79 | 556 |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 30.36 | 366 | 20.04 | 554 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 22.92 | 300 | 15.13 | 555 |
| sufflogobius bibarbatus | 3.36 | 300 | 2.22 |  |
| Trachurus capensis. juvenile | 2.76 | 108 | 1.82 | 557 |
| Total | 151.50 |  | 100.00 |  |


 Total



| Species | Catch/hour |  | 8 OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 291.90 | 152 | 41.25 | 566 |
| Galeus polli | 64.00 | 840 | 9.04 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | $4 \mathrm{B}$. | 180 | 90 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 44:60 | 80 | 6. 30 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 37.10 | 106 | 5.24 | 568 |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 36.00 | 660 | 5.09 |  |
| Lophius vomerimus | 31.98 | 36 | 4.52 | 363 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 31.70 | 26 | 48 | 565 |
| Etmopterus lucifer | 31.00 | 100 | 4.38 |  |
| Raja confundens | 24.40 | 20 | 3.45 |  |
| Nezumia leonis | 21.20 | 660 | 3.00 |  |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 17.20 | 300 | 243 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 8.40 | 200 | 19 |  |
| Neania calcea | 7.20 | 20 | 02 |  |
| Centrolophus niger | 6.34 | 2 | 090 |  |
| Genypterus capensis | 4.00 | 2 | 0.57 | 564 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 1.02 | 6 | 014 | 567 |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 0.80 | 60 | 11 |  |
| Total | 70764 |  | 100.01 |  |





```
\(\begin{array}{llll}\text { FDEPTH: } & 265 & 261 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Gearcond code } \\ \text { BDEPTH: }\end{array} \\ 265 & 261 & \text { validity code }\end{array}\)
    Towing dir: \(150^{\circ}\) wire out: 750 m speed: \(31 \mathrm{kn} * 10\)
    Sorted: 36 kg Total catch: 108.42 CATCH/HOUR: 216.84
```

species
Merluccius capensis. female
Merluccius capensis, male
Mrachurus capensis
Total






Total


```
rotal
Merluccius capensis. juveniles
Merluccius capensis, juvenil
Herluccius capensis, male
otal
```



rotal

DATE:20/5/94 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 7 PROSITION:LAL STATION: 290

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { TIME } & : 18: 20: 00 & 18: 50: 00 & 30\end{array}$ (min) $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Purpose code: } & 3 \\ \text { LOG } & : 3672.30 & 3673.80 & 1.50\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrrll}\text { LOG }: 3672.30 & 3673.80 & 150 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 450 & 544 & & \text { Gearcond code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 450 & 544 & & \text { Validity code: }\end{array}$

Sorted: 342 kg Total catch: 726.36 CATCH/HOUR: 1452.72
species
Trachyrincus scabrus
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Nezumia leonis
Galeus polli
Merluccius capensis, female
meriuccius paradoxus
Merluccius capensis, male
Hoplostethus cadenat $i$
Geryon maritae
Lithodes ferox
Lithodes fero
Plesionika sp
Todarodes sagittatus
Aristeus varidens
Epigonus denticulatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR | OF TOT. C | SAMP |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 595.00 | 4148 | 40.96 |  |
| 328.80 | 722 | 22.63 | 621 |
| 243.00 | 164 | 16.73 | 617 |
| 82.28 | 238 | 5.66 |  |
| 74.80 | 1768 | 5.15 |  |
| 38.42 | 510 | 2.64 |  |
| 36.50 | 22 | 2.51 | 619 |
| 18.02 | 136 | 1.24 |  |
| 12.50 | 40 | 0.86 | 620 |
| 7.30 | 6 | 0.50 | 616 |
| 2.72 | 136 | 0.19 |  |
| 2.46 | 2 | 0.17 |  |
| 2.42 | 2 | 0.17 |  |
| 2.04 | 952 | 0.14 |  |
| 2.04 | 4 | 0.14 |  |
| 1.70 | 306 | 0.12 |  |
| 1.70 | 68 | 0.12 |  |
| 1.02 | 34 | 0.07 |  |




| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tot. C |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 479.70 | 2166 | 60.30 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus female | 169.70 | 258 | 21.33 | 626 |
| Lophius vomerinus | 44.06 | 28 | 5.54 | 628 |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 37.96 | 1430 | 4.77 |  |
| Nezumia sp | 18.98 | 858 | 2.39 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 16.12 | 26 | 2.03 |  |
| Lithodes ferox | 9.40 | 18 | 1.18 |  |
| Rajidae | 8.58 | 76 | 1.08 |  |
| merluccius paradoxus male | 4.50 | 8 | 0.57 | 627 |
| Galeus polli | 4.16 | 52 | 0.52 |  |
| Laemonema laureysi | 1.56 | 52 | 0.20 |  |
| Epigonus telescopus | 0.52 | 104 | 0.07 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 0.26 | 26 | 0.03 |  |
| Total | 795.50 |  | 100.01 |  |


| DATE: $20 /$ |  |  |  |  | Project station 293 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | / 5/94 | stop | GEAR TYPE:durat No: 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Start |  |  |  | Purpose code: 3 Long |  | E | 1237 |
| TIME | 23:35:00 | 00:05:00 | 30 (min) | Purpose code :Area code |  |  |  |  |
| Log | 369360 | 3695.10 | 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 467 | 459 |  | Gearcond | ode: |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 467 | 459 validity code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $340^{\circ}$ Wire out: 1300 m speed: $31 \mathrm{kn*10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sorted | d: 188 kg | rotal catch: |  | 476.05 | catc | H/hour: | 952.10 |  |


| Species | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 563.20 | 3308 | 59.15 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus. female | 17110 | 258 | 17.97 | 631 |
| Lophius vomerimus | 86.42 | 60 | 908 | 633 |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 73.10 | 38 | 7.68 | 629 |
| Galeus polli | 19.20 | 192 | 2.02 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 16.00 | 672 | 168 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 8.96 | 96 | 094 |  |
| Merluccius capensis. male | 5.10 | 4 | 0.54 | 630 |
| Aristeus varidens | 3.20 | 576 | 0.34 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 2.30 | 6 | 0.24 | 632 |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 1.92 | 64 | 020 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 0.96 | 32 | 0.10 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 0.32 | 32 | 0.03 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 0.32 | 32 | 0.03 |  |
| Total | 952.10 |  | 10000 |  |

```
DATE: \(21 /\) 5/94 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 7 PROSECT STATION: 294
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { start stop duration } & \text { Long } & \text { E } & 1239\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { TIME } & : 06: 43: 00 & 07: 13: 00 & 30 \\ \text { LOG } & : 3710: 00 & 371140 & \text { (min) } & \text { Purpose code: } \\ \text { Area code }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { LOG :3710.00 } & 371140 & 140 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 403 & 406 & & \text { Gearcond code }\end{array}\)
```



```
    Sorted : 419 kg Total catch: \(703.41 \mathrm{CATCH} / \mathrm{HOUR}\) : 1406 B 2
```

| species | CATCh/hour |  | 8 OF TOT | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight |  |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 52540 | 312 | 37.35 | 637 |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 47850 | 8614 | 34.01 |  |
| merluccius capensis, male | 123.30 | 112 | 8.76 | 636 |
| Lophius vomerinus | 9640 | 112 | 6.85 | 634 |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 53.70 | 450 | 3.82 |  |
| Lophius vaillanti | 52.10 | 10 | 3.70 | 635 |
| chiorophthalmus atlanticus | 28.80 | 870 | 2.05 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 1530 | 570 | 1.09 |  |
| Nezumia leonis | 12.90 | 510 | 0.92 |  |
| galeus polli | 6.90 | 90 | 0.49 |  |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 6.90 | 120 | 0.49 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 3.30 | 30 | 0.23 |  |
| Shrimps, small, non comm. | 2.40 | 510 | 0.17 |  |
| Austroglossus microlepis | 0.68 | 4 | 0.05 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus. female | 0. 24 | 2 | 0.02 |  |
| Total | 1406.82 |  | 100.00 |  |


species
Merluccius capensis, temale
Merluccius capensis, temal
Merluccius capensis, male
Dentex macrophthalmus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Todarodes sagittatus
Austroglossus microlepis
Lophius vomerinus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 OF tot C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 312.78 | 764 |  | 641 |
| 209.04 | 504 | 33.33 | 640 |
| 79.56 | 344 | 12.69 |  |
| 9.00 | 2296 | 1.44 |  |
| 6.82 | 546 | 1.09 | 642 |
| 3.90 | 214 | 0.62 |  |
| 2.46 | 6 | 0.39 |  |
| 2.40 | 6 | 0.38 | 639 |
| 108 | 6 | 0.17 | 638 |
| 627.04 |  |  |  |




Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis. male
Merluccius capensis. juveniles

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 1268.00 | 20932 | 82.23 | 650 |
| 130.60 | 1620 | 8.47 | 647 |
| 91.00 | 1280 | 5.90 | 648 |
| 52.40 | 2460 | 3.40 | 649 |
| 1542.00 |  | 10000 |  |



Trachurus capensis
Meriuccius capensis, juveniles
Merluccius capensis, female
Meriuccius capensis, male
Chatrabus melanurus.
Sufflogobius bibarbatus

| catc | HoUR | \& OF TOT C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |
| 148.50 | 2662 | 34.99 |
| 138.16 | 5654 | 32. 56 |
| 70.62 | 902 | 16.64 |
| 50.82 | 770 | 11.98 |
| 1320 | 44 | 3.11 |
| 3.08 | 462 | 0.73 |




```
\(\begin{array}{lrrrl}\text { LOG } & : 3880.00 & 3880.90 & 0.90 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: }\end{array} \\ & 161 & 159 & & \text { Gearcond code: }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{llll}\text { FDEPTH: } & 161 & 159 & \text { Gearcond code } \\ \text { BOEPTH: } & 161 & 159 & \text { Validity code }\end{array}\)
Towing dir: \(340^{\circ}\) Wire out: 450 m speed: \(30 \mathrm{kn} * 10\)
    Sorted: 2 kg Total catch: 9.84 CATCH/HOUR: 32.80
```

SPECIES
Merluccius capensis. juveniles
Merluccius capensis. female Trachurus capensis Herluccius capensis. male Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | \& OF TOT C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Weight | numbers |  |  |
| 25.73 | 1200 | 78.45 | 657 |
| 3.60 | 67 | 10.98 | 656 |
| 1.87 | 53 | 5.70 | 658 |
| 1.60 | 27 | 4.88 | 655 |
| 32.80 |  | 100.01 |  |



SPECIES
Merluccius capensis. female Merluccius capensis, male Merluccius capensis, juvenile

Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | B OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 49.20 | 376 | 62.40 | 660 |
| 27.20 | 232 | 34.50 | 659 |
| 2.40 | 148 | 3.04 | 66 |
| 0.04 | 20 | 0.05 |  |
| 78.84 |  | 99.99 |  |



Sorted: 578 kg Total catch: 97668 CATCH/HOUR: 195336




Total CATCH/HOUR \& OF TOT. C SAMP species
Trachyrincus scabrus
Nezumia sp Merluccius paradoxus, female Galeus poll
Lophius
Hoplostethus cadenat
Prachurus capensis, juvenile
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Lophius vaillanti
Epigonus telescopus Notacanthus sexspinis Ebinania costaecanarie Merluccius paradoxus. male Laemonema laureysi Epigonus denticulatus Aristeus varidens
Phrynichthys wedli

species
Trachyrincus scabrus
Merluccius paradoxus
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius capensis. female
Hoplostethus cadenati
Lophius vomerinus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Todarodes sagittatus
Galeus polli
merluccius capensis, male
Ebinania costaecanarie
Raja leopardus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | - of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 585.00 | 3742 | 6594 |  |
| 78.80 | 190 | 8.88 | 681 |
| 50.00 | 38 | 5.64 | 683 |
| 42.12 | 2088 |  |  |
| 33.48 | 828 | $3.7 \%$ |  |
| 26.90 | 8 | 3.03 | 685 |
| 26.64 | 180 | 300 |  |
| 15.48 | 36 | 1.74 |  |
| 9.00 | 108 | 1.01 |  |
| 7.30 | 4 | 0.82 | 686 |
| 6.60 | 6 | 074 | 684 |
| 3.24 | 72 | 0.37 |  |
| 1.44 | 36 | 0.16 |  |
| 0.82 | 2 | 0.09 | 682 |
| 0.36 | 36 | 0.04 |  |
| 887.18 |  | 99.98 |  |

PATE:23/5/94 GEAR TYPE: BT NO:7 POSITION:LATATION: 308
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { LOG } & : 3998: 40 & 3999.80 & 1.40\end{array}$ (min) Purpose code: $\quad \begin{array}{lll}\text { Area code } & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrll}\text { LOG : } & 3998.40 & 3999.80 & 1.40 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 300 & 297 & & \text { Gearcond code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 306 & 297 & & \text { Validity code: }\end{array}$ Towing dir: $70^{\circ}$ wire out: 900 m Speed: $28 \mathrm{kn} \cdot 10$
Sorted: 106 kg Total catch: 137.13 CATCH/HOUR: 274.26

## species

Merluccius capensis, female Pterothrissus belioci temal Merluccius capensis. Trigla lyra Todarodes sagittatus CRABS
Neoharriotta pinnata
Austroglossus microlepis Trachurus capensis
coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Helicolenus dactylopterus Helicolenus dactylopterus Coelorinchus fasciatus Synagrops microlepis Etrumeus whiteheadi

Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | 8 Of TOT C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 95.90 | 280 | 34.97 | 698 |
| 53.20 | 394 | 19.40 |  |
| 38.60 | 150 | 14.07 | 697 |
| 38.20 | 58 | 13.93 | 700 |
| 9.76 | 72 | 3.56 |  |
| 9.44 | 28 | 3.44 |  |
| 7.36 | 352 | 268 |  |
| 5.52 | 160 | 2.01 |  |
| 4.82 | 2 | 1.76 |  |
| 3.36 | 16 | 1.23 |  |
| 2.56 | 56 | 0.93 | 699 |
| 1.62 | 2 | 0.59 |  |
| 1.12 | 48 | 0.41 |  |
| 0.72 | 112 | 0.26 |  |
| 0.64 | 48 | 0.23 |  |
| 0.48 | 24 | 0.18 |  |
| 0.40 | 96 | 0.15 |  |
| 0.32 | 8 | 0.12 |  |
| 0.24 | 8 | 0.09 |  |
| 274.26 |  | 100.01 |  |



## species

Helicolenus dactylopterus
Merluccius capensis, female
Lophius vomerinus
Todarodes sagittatus
Merluccius paradoxus, temale
Hoplostethus cadenati
Merluccius capensis, male
Ebinania costaecanarie
Trachyrincus
Galeus polli
selachophidium guentheri Lophius vaillanti Neoharriotta pinnata Laemonema laureysi chlorophthalmus atlanticu Total

species
Pterothrissus be
Lophius vomerinus
Merluccius capensis, temal
Dentex macrophthalmus
Austroglossus microlepis
chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Galeus poll:
Trachurus capen
Hexanchus qrise
Hexanchus griseus
Todarodes sagittatus
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Synagrops microlepis
Coekorinchus coelorhinc. polli
Total

CATCH/HOU

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 Of tot $C$ | SAmp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 174.60 | 1136 | 27.64 |  |
| 161.20 | 150 | 25.52 | 705 |
| 154,70 | 218 | 24.49 | 708 |
| 47.10 | 146 | 7.46 | 709 |
| 28.30 | 70 | 4.48 | 707 |
| 19.50 | 34 | 3.09 | 706 |
| 9.96 | 408 | 1.58 |  |
| 8.88 | 240 | 1.41 |  |
| 7.56 | 36 | 1.20 | 710 |
| 6.22 | , |  |  |
| 5.84 | 12 | 0.92 |  |
| 4.08 | 252 | 0.65 |  |
| 2.40 | 420 | 0.38 |  |
| 1.32 | 120 | 0.21 |  |

100.01


| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 Of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 806.20 | 840 | 56.03 | 713 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 199.60 | 248 | 13.87 | 712 |
| Helicolemus dactylopterus | 172.56 | 2130 | 11.99 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 121.40 | 78 | 844 | 711 |
| Galeus polli | 45.12 | 456 | 314 |  |
| Squalus megalops | 2400 | 48 | 67 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 15. 12 | 720 | 1.05 | 715 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 11. 50 | 46 | 0.80 | 714 |
| Nezumia sp | 8.64 | 504 | 0.60 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 840 | 168 | 0.58 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 6.72 | 312 | 0.47 |  |
| chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 5.04 | 168 | 0.35 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 488 | 8 | 0.34 |  |
| coelorinchus fasciatus | 4.08 | 216 | 0.28 |  |
| Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli | 336 | 120 | 0.23 |  |
| portunidae | 2.16 | 48 | 0.15 |  |
| Total | 1438.78 |  | 99.99 |  |


| spectes | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 Of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 806.20 | 840 |  | 713 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 199.60 | 248 | 13.87 | 712 |
| Helicolemus dactylopterus | 172.56 | 2130 | 11.99 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 121.40 | 78 | 844 | 711 |
| Galeus polli | 45.12 | 456 | ${ }^{3} 14$ |  |
| Squalus megalops | 2400 | 48 | 167 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 15.12 | 720 | 1.05 | 715 |
| merluccius paradoxus. female | 11. 50 | 46 | 0.80 | 714 |
| Nezumia sp | 8.64 | 504 | 0.60 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 840 | 168 | 0.58 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 6.72 | 312 | 0.47 |  |
| Chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 5.04 | 168 | 0.35 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 488 | 8 | 0.34 |  |
| coelorinchus fasciatus | 4.08 | 216 | 0.28 |  |
| coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli | 336 | 120 | 0.23 |  |
| portunidae | 2.16 | 48 | 0.15 |  |
| Total | 1438.78 |  | 99.99 |  |

Total

| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | of tot |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 806.20 | 840 | 56.03 | 713 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 199.60 | 248 | 13.87 | 712 |
| Helicolenus dectylopterus | 172.56 | 2130 | 11.99 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 121.40 | 78 | 844 | 711 |
| Galeus polli | 45.12 | 456 | 14 |  |
| Squalus megalops | 2400 | 48 | 67 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 15.12 | 720 | 05 | 715 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 11.50 | 46 | 0.80 | 714 |
| Nezuria sp | 8.64 | 504 | 0.60 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 840 | 168 | 0.58 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 6.72 | 312 | 0.47 |  |
| chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 5.04 | 168 | 0.35 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 488 | 8 | 0.34 |  |
| coelorinchus fasciatus | 4.08 | 216 | 0.28 |  |
| coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli | 336 | 120 | 0.23 |  |
| portunidae | 2.16 | 48 | 15 |  |
| Total | 1438.78 |  | 99.99 |  |




```
\(\begin{array}{lrrrl}\text { TIME } & : 4063.80 & 4065: 40 & 1.60 & \text { Areacode } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 455 & 450 & & \text { Gearcond code }\end{array}\)
```



```
Sorted: 205 kg Total catch: 394.03 CATCH/HOUR: 788.06
```

species
Merluccius paradoxus, femal
Trachyrincus scabrus
Deania calcea
helicolenus dactylopterus
ezumia sp
Galeus polli
ophius vomerinus
Ruvettus pretiosus
Todarodes sagittatus
merluccius capensis, female
Laemonema laureysi
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Geryon maritae
arapenaeus longirostris
rrachurus capensis. juvenile
Epigonus telescopus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 OF TOT C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 331.10 | 644 | 42.01 | 717 |
| 129.00 | 1280 | 16.37 |  |
| 109.00 | 20 | 13.83 |  |
| 67.00 | 640 | 8.50 |  |
| 37.60 | 1400 |  |  |
| 24.80 | 520 | 3.15 |  |
| 24.80 | 260 | 3.15 |  |
| 17.60 | 10 | 2.23 |  |
| 17.40 | 2 | 2.21 |  |
| 860 | 16 | 1.09 |  |
| 5.10 | 4 | 0.65 |  |
| 3.96 | 2 | 0.50 | 718 |
| 3.20 | 40 | 0.41 |  |
| 2.54 | 6 | 0.32 | 716 |
| 2.14 | 2 | 0.27 |  |
| 1.80 | 640 | 0.23 |  |
| 1.20 | 40 | 0.15 |  |
| 0.42 | 14 | 0.05 | 719 |
| 0.40 | 20 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.40 | 20 | 0.05 |  |
| 78806 |  | 99.99 |  |


species
Trachurus capensis
Dentex macropht halmus
Meriuccius capensis. femal
Merluccius capensis. femal
Merluccius capensis. male
Todarodes sagittatus
pterothrissus belloci
Merluccius capensis. male
Austroglossus microlepis
Merluccius capensis. juveniles
Total
 Sorted: 65 kg Total catch: 637.60 CATCH/HOUR: 1912.80
species
Dentex macrophthalmus
merluccius capensis. female synagrops microlepis Rajamiraletus
Trigla lyra Trachurus capensis PORTUNIDAE
Lophius vomerinus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Pterothrissus belloci
Total

| Catch/hove |  | 8 Of TOT | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 1170.00 | 7059 | 61.17 | 732 |
| 237.90 | 1755 | 12.44 | 730 |
| 175.50 | 1443 | 9.18 | 729 |
| 101.40 | 17118 | 5. 30 |  |
| 65.91 | 78 | 3.45 |  |
| 57.72 | 312 | 3.02 |  |
| 40.80 | 66 | 2.13 | 728 |
| 18.33 | 156 | 0.96 | 731 |
| 17.94 | 1287 | 0.94 |  |
| 11.70 | 15 | 0.61 | 726 |
| 8.97 | 1521 | 0.47 |  |
| 4.68 | 39 | 0.24 |  |
| 1.95 | 6 | 0.10 | 727 |
| 1912.80 |  | 100.01 |  |


| spectes | catch | gour | 8 OF tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | urnbers |  |  |
| Merluctius capensis. female | 2439.00 | 4182 | 42.23 | 733 |
| Dentex macropht halmus | 1325.60 | 5562 | 22.95 | 735 |
| merluccius capensis, male | 965.10 | 1998 | 16.71 | 734 |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 797.20 | 19468 | 13.80 |  |
| Galeus polli | 48.40 | 926 | 0.84 |  |
| chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 46.76 | 1422 | 0.81 |  |
| coelorinchus fasciatus | 34.60 | 1936 | 0.60 |  |
| Hyperoglyphe moselis | 27.18 | 42 | 0.47 |  |
| portunidae | 26. 20 | 598 | 0.45 |  |
| synagrops microlepis | 20.80 | 2780 | 0.36 |  |
| Pterothrissus belloci | 18.74 | 82 | 0.32 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 10.70 | 62 | 0.19 | 737 |
| Laemonema laureysí | 6.38 | 164 | 011 |  |
| Coelorinchus coelorhinc polli | 350 | 164 | 0.06 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 274 | 2 | 0.05 | 736 |
| OPHICHTHIDAE | 206 | 20 | 0.04 |  |
| Total | 5774.96 |  |  |  |

Total


spectes

| Trachyrincus scabrus Merluccius paradoxus, femal |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Raja confundens |  |
| Merluccius capensis, |  |
|  |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati |  |
| Alepocephalus sp |  |
|  | Merluccius polli. fe |
| Lophius vomerinus |  |
| cragelz |  |
|  | Merluccius capensis ma |
| Etmopterus lucife |  |
| CRAGEI 3 |  |
| Lophius vaillanti |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarieHelicolenus dactylopterus |  |
|  |  |
| Laemonema laureysi |  |
| rajidae |  |
| Galeus polli |  |
| OPISTHOTEUTHIDAE |  |
|  |  |
|  | hodes fer |

total

SpRecies
Trachurus capensis
Dentex macrophthalmus
Merluccius capensis. feriale
Pterothrissus belloci
Merluccius capensis, male
Helicolenus dact ylopterus
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Rajaconfundens
Synagrops micropis
Lophius vomerinus
Total



Total -
$4850.24 \quad 100.01$


| Species | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 Of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Merluccius capensis, female | werght 433160 | unber 3920 | 69.30 | 785 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 474.32 | 510 | 7.77 | 786 |
| Helicalerus dactylopterus | 463.60 | 2396 | 7.59 |  |
| Galeus polli | 310.60 | 3352 | 5.09 |  |
| Squalus megaiops | 109.76 | 196 | 1.80 |  |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 81.00 | 1686 | 1.33 |  |
| Laemonema laureysi | 80.94 | 824 | 1.33 |  |
| S Hark S | 73.50 | 40 | 1.20 |  |
| Lophius vaillanti | 70.22 | 20 | 1.15 | 784 |
| Lophius vomerinus | 55.92 | 22 | 0.92 | 783 |
| Rajidae | 42.52 | 20 | 0.70 |  |
| Hexanchus griseus | 32.00 | 2 | 0.52 |  |
| Dentex macrophthalmus | 26.66 | 78 | 0.44 | 787 |
| Nezumia sp. | 21.16 | 1078 | 0.35 |  |
| coloconger scholesi | 17.80 | 20 | 0.29 |  |
| Malacocephalus laevis | 7.24 | 58 | 0.12 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 4.32 | 40 | 0.07 |  |
| Epigonus telescopus | 176 | 40 | 003 |  |
| portunidae | 058 | 20 | 0.01 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 0.38 | 20 | 0.01 |  |
| Total | 610588 |  | 100.02 |  |



Sorted: 319 kg Total catch: 2631.09 CATCH/HOUR: 5262.18
species
Merluccius capensis, fema
Squalus megalops
Merluccius capensis. mal
Helicolenus dactylopteru
Dentex macrophthalmus
Trachurus capensis
Laemonema laureysi
Raja leopardu
Hyperoqlyphe moselii
Coelorinchus fasciatus PORTUNIDAE
chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. $C$ | SAMP |
| 1971.20 | 2820 | 37.46 | 788 |
| 1018.40 | 3324 | 19.35 |  |
| 764.28 | 1278 | 14.52 | 789 |
| 525.60 | 49796 | 9.99 |  |
| 463.30 | 1526 | 8.80 | 790 |
| 218.20 | 968 | 4.15 | 791 |
| 105.94 | 1362 | 2.01 |  |
| 62.48 | 50 | 1.19 |  |
| 42.32 | 442 | 0.80 |  |
| 41.00 | 82 | 078 |  |
| 30.34 | 754 | 0.58 |  |
| 9.02 | 164 | 0.17 |  |
| 7.06 | 114 | 0.13 |  |
| 3.30 | 16 | 0.06 |  |
| 5262.44 |  | 99.99 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


species
Merluccius capensis, temale
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis. male
Dentex macrophthal mus
pterothrissus belloc
Squalus megalops
Chlorophthalmus at lanticus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Synagrops microlepis
portunidae
Merluccius polli. juveniles Aristeus varidens
rotal

| CATCH/HOUR |  | Q of tot c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1981.60 | 4018 | 46.73 | 792 |
| 793.08 | 8324 | 18.70 | 795 |
| 423.16 | 1832 | 9.98 | 793 |
| 376.30 | 1946 | 887 | 794 |
| 284,70 | 1704 | 671 |  |
| 186.00 | 802 | 4.39 |  |
| 149.82 | 3892 | 3.53 |  |
| 105.78 | 1818 | 2.49 |  |
| 71.28 | 12176 | 168 |  |
| 4.82 | 212 | 0.11 |  |
| 2.12 | 28 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.86 | 14 | 0.02 |  |
| 0.72 | 116 | 0.02 |  |
| 4380.24 |  | 103.28 |  |



Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weiqht numbers |  | 8 OF TOT | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2958. 30 | 27459 | 69.84 | 798 |
| 506.25 | 1143 | 11.95 | 197 |
| 136.80 | 456 | 3.23 |  |
| 131.10 | 1140 | 3.10 | 799 |
| 117.90 | 327 | 2.78 | 796 |
| 103.74 | 1482 | 2.45 |  |
| 101.46 | 3420 | 2.40 |  |
| 80.94 | 13680 | 1.91 |  |
| 53.58 | 342 | 1.26 |  |
| 31.92 | 912 | 0.75 | 800 |
| 13.68 | 342 | 0.32 | 801 |
| 4235.67 |  | 99.99 |  |




```
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { TIME }: 19: 36: 00 & 20: 06: 00 & 30 & \text { stan) } & \text { (min) } & \text { Purpose code: } \\ \text { LOG } & : 4282.80 & 4284.20 & 1.40 & \text { Area code } & 3\end{array}\)
```



```
SEPTH: Towing dir: \(170^{\circ}\) wire out : 1400 m Vpeed 28 kn*
    Sorted: 453 Kg Total catch: 152900 CATCH/HOUR: 3058.00
```





Species
Dentex macrophthalimus
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis, female
Pterothrissus belloci
Merluccius capensis. male
Merluccius capensis, female
synaqiops microlepis
Raja miraletus
Merluccius capensis, male
Lophius vomerinus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Chatrabus melanurus
Total

| CATCH/hOUR |  | 8 OF TOT $C$ | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | nunbers |  |  |
| 594.64 | 3343 | 31.43 | 832 |
| 57536 | 4243 | 30.41 | 831 |
| 206.36 | 1607 | 10.91 | 830 |
| 125.36 | 2314 | 6.62 |  |
| 113.14 | 1157 | 598 | 829 |
| 99.21 | 219 | 5.24 | 828 |
| 70.07 | 8633 | 370 |  |
| 52.71 | 64 | 279 |  |
| 28.93 | 81 | 1.53 | 827 |
| 17.44 | 17 |  | 826 |
| 5.14 | 1093 | 0.27 |  |
| 3.86 | 64 | 0.20 |  |
| 1892.22 |  | 100.00 |  |






```
    Sorted: 269 kg Total catch: 2192.85 CATCH/HOUR: 4385.70
```



| Catch/hour |  | Of TOT. | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 2207.40 | 2416 | 50.33 | 836 |
| 528.60 | 18198 | 12.05 |  |
| 424.80 | 1030 | 9.69 | 835 |
| 400.20 | 42718 | 9.13 |  |
| 327.60 | 1098 | 7.47 | 837 |
| 250.00 | 5292 | 5.70 |  |
| 179.80 | 692 | 4.10 | 838 |
| 19.40 | 540 | 0.44 |  |
| 13.52 | 744 | 031 |  |
| 13.36 | 14 | - 30 | 833 |
| 12.32 | 198 | 0.28 |  |
| 890 | 4 |  | 834 |
| 438590 |  | 100.00 |  |

species
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Galeus potli
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Coelorinchus tasciatus
portuidaE
Lophius vaillanti
Nezuma sp
Lopinius vomerinus
Laemonema taureysi
Coelorinchus coelorhinc poll
Notacanhus sexspinis
Merluccius paradoxus, female

Merluccius paradoxus. female
Total



| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | \& of tot. C | SAmp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 649.90 | 1442 | 4844 | 846 |
| 199.10 | 2546 | 14.84 |  |
| 13926 | 1276 | 10.38 |  |
| 91.90 | 90 | 6.85 | 844 |
| 55.44 | 2112 | 4.13 |  |
| 43.12 | 506 | 3.21 |  |
| 36.74 | 880 | 2.74 |  |
| 31.04 | 24 | 2.31 | 848 |
| 23.22 | 14 | 1. 73 | 849 |
| 16. 28 | 66 | 1.21 |  |
| 15.18 | 22 | 1.13 |  |
| 11.44 | 34 | 0.85 | 847 |
| 8.90 | 10 | 0.66 | 845 |
| 748 | 396 | 0.56 |  |
| 638 | 44 | 0.48 |  |
| 3.30 | 528 | 0.25 |  |
| 1. 32 | 318 | 0.10 |  |
| 088 | 22 | 0.07 |  |
| 0.66 | 22 | 005 |  |
| 1341.54 |  | 99.99 |  |



| spectes | CATCh/HOUR |  | - of ror | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | nunbers |  |  |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 48100 | 1828 | 35.91 |  |
| Dearia calcea | 188.24 | 156 | 14.05 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 183.04 | 6188 |  |  |
| Raja caudaspinosa | 151.32 | 400 | 11.30 |  |
| al epocephalidae | 132.00 | 986 | 9.86 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 124.36 | 128 | 29 | 850 |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 22.36 | 260 | 67 |  |
| Galeus polli | 19.76 | 260 | 1.48 |  |
| Laemonema laureysi | 6.24 | 156 | 0.47 |  |
| Lophius vaillant | 5.74 | 2 | 043 | 854 |
| Geryon maritae | 5.20 | 52 | 039 |  |
| Plesionika sp | 5. 20 | 1976 |  |  |
| Lophius vomerinus |  | 2 | 0.32 | 853 |
| Merluccius paradoxus. male | 412 | 6 | 031 | 851 |
| OPhichthidae | 2.60 | 104 |  |  |
| merluccius polli, female | 1.68 | 2 | 0.13 | 852 |
| lamprogrammus exutus |  | 52 | 008 |  |
| Phrynichthys wedil | 0.52 | 52 | 0.04 |  |
| Hoplostethus caderiati | 052 | 52 | 04 |  |
| Aristens varídens | 0.06 | 60 |  |  |




| spectes | СатCh/hour |  | 8 Of tot c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 485.80 | 2044 |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus. female | 175.70 | 194 | 20.08 | 862 |
| Nezumia sp. | 52.64 | 2772 | 6.02 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 38.80 | 16 | 4.43 | 860 |
| Lophius vaillanti | 35.90 | 12 | 4.10 | 861 |
| Raja confundens | 28.00 | 168 | 3.20 |  |
| Alepocephalus sp | 18.20 | 28 | 208 |  |
| Selachophidium quentheri | 6.44 | 140 | 0.74 |  |
| Galeus polli | 4.76 | 56 | 0.54 |  |
| Lamprogramnus exutus | 4.76 | 28 | 0.54 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 4.20 | 532 | 0.48 |  |
| merluccius paradoxus. male | 3. 84 | 4 | 0.44 | 863 |
| cracel2 | 3. 70 | 10 | 0.42 | 865 |
| Raja leopardus | 3. 36 | 56 | 0.38 |  |
| Merluccius polli, female | 3.30 | 4 | 0.38 | 864 |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 2.52 | 280 | 0.29 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 1.40 | 28 | 0.16 |  |
| craceis | 1. 20 | 8 | 0.14 | 866 |
| Plesionika sp. | 0.56 | ${ }^{84}$ |  |  |
| Total | 875.08 |  | 99.99 |  |


| DATE: 26 |  |  |  |  |  | roject stat | ION | 339 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6/5/94 |  | gear type: | Bt No: 7 | Posi | Ition:lat | s | 1909 |
|  | start | stop | duration |  |  | Long | E | 1125 |
| TIME : | :20:18:00 | 20:48:00 | 30 (min) | Purpose c | : | 3 |  |  |
| Log :4 | :4420.70 | 4422.10 | 1.60 | Area code |  | 3 |  |  |
| FDEPTH:BDEPTH: | 500 | 497 |  | Gearcond | de: |  |  |  |
|  | 500 | 497 |  | validity | de: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | Towing | $355^{\circ}$ | wire out: 140 | 0 m spee | 29 | $\mathrm{kn*10}$ |  |  |

```
species
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Trachyríncus scabrus
Nezumia sp
ophius vomerinus
aemonema laureysi
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Todarodes sagittatus
Raja confundens
ophius vaillanti
Gamopterus polli
Selachophidium guenther;
Total
```

| CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 1154.10 | 2190 | 72.05 | 868 |
| 291.60 | 1740 | 18.20 |  |
| 39.72 | 1224 | 2.48 |  |
| 22.70 | 18 | 1.42 | 869 |
| 20.16 | 216 | 1. 26 |  |
| 18.90 | 42 | 1.18 | 867 |
| 13.44 | 72 | 0.84 |  |
| 12.60 | 24 | 0.79 |  |
| 12.00 | 72 | 0.75 |  |
| 11.28 | 6 | 0.70 | 870 |
| 3.84 | 12 | 0.24 |  |
| 0.96 | 12 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.60 | 12 | 0.04 |  |
| 160190 |  | 100.01 |  |






Sorted: 242 kg Total catch: 1060.77 CATCH/HOUR: 2121.54

| spectes | CATCH/HOUR |  | Of TOT | AMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 901.20 | 1414 | 42.48 | 876 |
| chlorophthalmus atianticus | 471.70 | 14798 | 22.23 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 33454 | 748 | 15.77 | 877 |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 21240 | 5818 | 10.01 |  |
| galeus polli | 81.70 | 1522 | 3.85 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 41.70 | 84 | 1.97 | 878 |
| Lophius vomerinus | 35.66 | 30 | 1.68 | 879 |
| Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli | 15.74 | 800 | 0.74 |  |
| Dentex macrophthalmus | 15.74 | 34 | 0.74 | 880 |
| portunidae | 756 | 266 | 0.36 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 3.34 | 8 | 0.16 |  |
| scopelosaurus meadi | 0.26 | 34 | 0.01 |  |
| Total | 2121.54 |  | 100.00 |  |


SPECIES
Meriuccius capensis, female
Trachurus capensis
Synagrops microlepis
Dentex macrophthalmus
Merluccius capensis, male
Perothrissus belloci
Galeus polli
Lophius vomerinus
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Chiorophthalmus atlanticus
Todarodes saqittatus
Austroglossus microlepis
Portunidas
Genypterus capensis
Total


species
Dentex macrophthalmus
Merluccius capensis, female
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis, male
Pterothrissus belloci Galeus polli
Synagrops microlepis
sufflogobius bibarbatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | - Of tot c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 182.50 | 825 | 31.25 | 891 |
| 171.13 | 620 | 29.30 | 888 |
| 109.38 | 650 | 18. 73 | 89 |
| 85.13 | 475 | 14.58 | 889 |
| 15.75 | 213 | 2.70 |  |
| 15.13 | 413 | 2.59 |  |
| 4.75 | 1100 | 0.81 |  |
| 0.25 | 75 | 0.04 |  |



SPECIES
Dentex macrophthalmus
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis. female
Merluccius capensis, male
Mer inccius capensis,
Pterothrissus belloci
Austroglossus micralepis
tophius vomerinus
Total



```
DATE: \(28 / 5 / 94\) GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 7 POSITION:LAT STATION: 3036
TIME 08.29 .00 stap duration \(08: 59.00\) purpose code:
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { TIME } & \text { : 08:29:00 } & 08: 59: 00 & 30 & (\mathrm{~min}) & \begin{array}{l}\text { Purpose code: } \\ \text { Area code }\end{array} \\ \text { LOG } & 4609.60 & 4611.20 & 160 & & \end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lrrrl}\text { LOG }: 4609.60 & 4611.20 & 1.60 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 485 & 472 \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 485 & 472 & & \text { Gearcond code } \\ \text { Validity code }\end{array}\)
Towing dir: \(345^{\circ}\) wire out : 1350 m Speed: \(32 \mathrm{kn} * 10\)
    Sorted: 25 kg Total catch: 429.20 CATCH/HOUR: 858.40
```

spectes
Trachyrincus scabrus
rachyrincus scabrus
Neoharriotta pinnata
merluccius paradoxus. female
ezumia sp
oplostethus cadenati
ophius vomerimus
Tetragonurus cuvieri
Epigonus denticulatus
rotal

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | OF TOT C SAM






```
    Sorted: 236 kg Total catch: 395.85 CATCH/HOUR: 791.70
```

species
Merluccius capensis, female
Trachyrincus scabrus
Merluccius capensis. male
Nezumia sp
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Selachophidium guentheri
Lophius vomerinus
Todarodes sagittatus
Deania calcea
Coellorinchus sp.
Ebinania costaecanarie
Laemonema lauresi
Aristeus varidens
Galeus polli
Lophius vailianti
Epigons telescopus
Hoplostethus cadenati
Chlorphthalmus atlanticus
Meriuccius paradoxus. female
Synagrops microlepis
Epigonus denticulatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 339.30 | 188 | 42.86 | 904 |
| 124.20 | 1130 | 15.69 |  |
| 69.50 | 46 | 8.78 | 905 |
| 60.12 | 4934 | 7.59 |  |
| 47.88 | 684 | 5.05 |  |
| 30.42 | 1152 | 3.84 |  |
| 20.20 | 28 | 2.55 | 907 |
| 16.36 | 36 | 2.32 |  |
| 17.28 | 36 | 2.18 |  |
| 15.84 | 468 | 2.00 |  |
| 10.80 | 126 | 1.36 |  |
| 9.36 | 108 | 1.18 |  |
| 7.20 | 2610 | 0.91 |  |
| 7.02 | 108 | 0.89 |  |
| 3.44 | 2 | 0.43 | 921 |
| 2.88 | 72 | 0.36 |  |
| 1.98 | 198 | 0.25 |  |
| 1.44 | 54 | 0.18 |  |
| 0.88 | 6 | 0.11 | 906 |
| 0.18 | 18 | 0.02 |  |
| 0.18 | 36 | 0.02 |  |
| 788.46 |  | 99.57 |  |



| Species | CATCH/hOUR |  | 8 Of tot | samp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | bers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis. female | 372.04 | 454 | 51.05 | 908 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 128.00 | 220 | 17.56 | 909 |
| Deepwater fish mixture | 60.96 |  |  |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 59.20 | 432 | 8.12 | 913 |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 28.00 | 80 | 3.84 |  |
| Pterothrissus belloci | 20.96 | 216 | 2.88 |  |
| Galeus polli | 19.04 | 336 | 2.61 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 14.96 | 14 | 205 | 912 |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 11. 84 | 336 | 1.62 |  |
| Squalus megalops | 10.32 | 16 | 1.42 |  |
| chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 1.28 | 136 | 0.18 |  |
| Austrogiossus microlepis | 1.22 | 4 | 0.17 | 910 |
| Genypterus capensis | 0.46 | 2 | 0.06 | 911 |
| Nezumia sp | 0.32 | 24 | 0.04 |  |
| Portunidae | 0.16 | 24 | 02 |  |
| Total | 728.76 |  | 9998 |  |



| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | OF TOT | C | SAMP |
| 158.10 | 1124 | 31.09 | 917 |
| 146.90 | 1066 | 28.89 | 918 |
| 84.00 | 672 | 16.52 | 920 |
| 75.60 | 70 | 14.87 | 914 |
| 22.88 | 136 | 4.50 |  |
| 12.00 | $B$ | 2.36 |  |
| 3.60 | 16 | 0.71 |  |
| 3.52 | 8 | 0.69 | 919 |
| 0.80 | 4 | 0.16 | 915 |
| 0.70 | 4 | 0.14 | 916 |
| 0.40 | 136 | 0.08 |  |
| 508.50 |  | -100.01 |  |



```
start stop duration
```



```
\(\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { LOG } & 4649.80 & 465180 & 2.00 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 271 & 267 & & \text { Gearcond code: }\end{array}\)
BDEPTH: \(\begin{gathered}271 \\ \text { Towing dif: } \quad 350^{\circ}\end{gathered}\) wire out: \(\begin{gathered}\text { Validity code: } \\ 900 \mathrm{~m} \text { Speed: } 35 \mathrm{kn} 10\end{gathered}\)
    sorted: 107 Kg Total catch: 416.44 CATCH/HOUR: B32.88
```

species
Merluccius capensis.
Dentex macrophthalmus
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, female Pterothrissus belloc
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Todarodes sagittatus
Merluccius capensis. male
merluccius capensis. 品价eniles
Lophius vomerinus
Austroglossus microlepis Galeus poll

Total


SPECIES
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis. female
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Dentex macrophthalmus
Lophius vonerinus
Merluccius capensis, female
Suflogobius ibarbatus
Pterothrissus belloci

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 OF TO | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight. | numbers |  |  |
| 906.00 | 9952 | 72.79 | 936 |
| 135.00 | 1188 | 10.85 | 935 |
| 104.40 | 1236 | 8. 39 | 934 |
| 62.40 | 4172 | 5.01 | 93 |
| 17.40 | 72 | 140 | 937 |
| B. 24 | 10 | 0.66 | 93 |
| 5.50 | 6 | 0.44 | 932 |
| 3.36 | 768 | 0.27 |  |
| 2.40 | 24 | 0.19 |  |




| CATCH/hour |  | 8 OF Tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 320.46 | 732 | 43.38 | 938 |
| 141.90 | 384 | 19.21 | 939 |
| 63.40 | 164 | 8.58 | 941 |
| 56.40 | 180 | 7.63 | 944 |
| 47.48 | 34 | 6.43 | 940 |
| 31.50 | 144 | 4.26 |  |
| 16.56 |  | 2.24 |  |
| 16.00 | 44 | 2.17 |  |
| 15.06 | 36 | 2.04 |  |
| 14.76 | 720 | 2.00 |  |
| 5.82 | 180 | 0.79 |  |
| 3.34 | 10 | 0.45 | 942 |
| 2.40 | 420 | 032 |  |
| 2.22 | 30 | 0.30 |  |
| 1.26 | 66 | 0.17 | 943 |
| 0.24 | 6 | 0.03 |  |
| 738.80 |  | 10000 |  |


species
terluccius capensis. female herluccius capensis, male chlorophthalmus atlanticus deepwater fish mixture
Trachurus capensis
Todius vomerinus sagittatus
centrolophus niger
Coelorinchus coelorhine polli
Helicolenus dactylopterus
squalus megalops
Galeus pollif
Nezumia sp
Dentex macrophthalmus
Austrogiossus microlepis
epigonus denticulatus
Total

| CATCH | /HOUR | - of tot | samp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 647.40 | 876 | 57.10 | 947 |
| 171.00 | 300 | 15.08 | 948 |
| 68.40 | 366 | 6.03 | 951 |
| 64.50 | 2594 | 5.69 |  |
| 37.86 |  | 3.34 |  |
| 29.10 | 84 | 2.57 | 949 |
| 29.00 | 44 | 2.56 | 946 |
| 25.80 | 126 | 2.28 |  |
| 19.90 | 6 | 1.76 |  |
| 10.86 | 420 | 0.96 |  |
| 7.26 | 192 | 0.64 |  |
| 5.46 | 6 | 0.48 |  |
| 4.80 | 72 | 0.42 |  |
| 3.42 | 42 | 0.30 |  |
| 264 | 144 | 0.23 |  |
| 1.98 | 6 | 0.17 | 950 |
| 1.90 | 6 | 0.17 | 945 |
| 1.50 | 6 | 0.13 |  |
| 0.96 | 24 | 0.08 |  |
| 1133.74 |  | 99.99 |  |

ROject Station: 354
 Sorted: 265 Kg Total catch: 425.75 CATCH/HOUR: 851.50

Total
SPECIES
Merluccius capensis, female Helicolenus dactylopterus
Merluccius capensis. male Todarodes sagittatus male Merluccius paradoxus, female Trachurus capensis
Lophius vomerinus Lophius vomerinus
Squalus megaiops coelorinchus fascia Nezumia sp.
Galeus polli centrolophus niger
Laemonema
Epigonus denticulatus
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Epigonus telescopus




Sorted: 180 kg Total catch: 341.98 CATCH/HOUR: 68396

Trachyrincus scabrus
Merluccius capensis, female Helicolenus dactylopterus
Nezumia sp.
Genypterus capensis
Lophius vaillant i
Merluccius capensis. male
RAJIDAE
Lophius vomerinus
Galeus polli
Plesionika sp
Merluccius paradoxus, male
portundide
Laemonema laureysi
Todarodes sagittatus
Ebinania costaecanarie
Total

| catch | Hour | 8 OF TOT C | AM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 231.00 | 2318 | 33.77 |  |
| 145.82 | 70 | 21.32 | 96 |
| 91.68 | 158 | 13.40 | 97 |
| 42.20 | 260 | 6.17 |  |
| 42.00 | 1820 | 6.14 |  |
| 25.94 | 12 | 3.79 | 97 |
| 23.60 | 2 | 3. 45 | 97 |
| 22.20 | 14 | 3.25 | 97 |
| 21.20 | 354 | 3.10 |  |
| 12.98 | 14 | 1.90 | 97 |
| 5.20 | 60 | 0.76 |  |
| 5.00 | 1400 | 0.73 |  |
| 3.94 | 6 | 0.58 | 97 |
| 3.20 | 40 | 0.47 |  |
| 3.00 | 80 | 0.44 |  |
| 2.80 | 20 | 0.41 |  |
| 1.40 | 20 | 0.20 |  |
| 0.80 | 20 | 012 |  |
| 683.96 |  | 100.00 |  |



$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { EOG } & : 4775: 100 & 4776 & 50 & 140 \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 600 & 600 & & \begin{array}{l}\text { Area code } \\ \text { Gearcond code }\end{array}\end{array}$

Sorted: 104 kg Total catch: 424.67 CATCH/HOUR: 84934


| CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 357.00 | 810 | 42.03 |  |
| 157.10 | 172 | 18.50 | 976 |
| 135.90 | 6136 | 16.00 |  |
| 95.70 | 5358 | 11.27 |  |
| 36.90 | 30 | 4.34 |  |
| 18.90 | 30 | 2.23 |  |
| 15.00 | 930 | 1.77 |  |
| 12.30 | 30 | 1.45 |  |
| 6.30 | 60 | 0.74 |  |
| 3.80 | 6 | 0.45 | 977 |
| 3.30 | 30 | 0.39 |  |
| 2.10 | 90 | 0.25 |  |
| 1.74 | 2 | 0.20 |  |
| 1.50 | 150 | 0.18 |  |
| 0.90 | 90 | 0,11 |  |
| 0.90 | 30 | 0.11 |  |
| 849,34 |  | 100.02 |  |





```
species
Trachurus capensi
Lophius vomerinus
merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis. ;uveniles
LOPHIMDAE
Sufflogobjus bibarbatus
Total
```

| СатСh/hour |  | 8 Of tot | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 807100 | 165830 | 65.10 | 995 |
| 143840 | 2608 | 1160 | 996 |
| 138340 | 15928 | 11.16 | 994 |
| 1026.46 | 12906 | 8. 28 | 993 |
| 42080 | 24000 | 339 | 997 |
| 54.20 | 1028 | 0.44 |  |
| 3.44 | 1032 | 0.03 |  |
| 239770 |  | 000 |  |

## Annex IV Instruments and fishing gear used

## Acoustic instruments

The SIMRAD EK500/38 KHZ scientific sounder was used during the survey for estimation of fish density. The EK500 has a built- in digital echo integrator, but the Bergen Echo Integrator system (BEI) was used throughout the survey. The details of the instrument settings are as follows:

Transceiver settings:

| Bandwidth | Wide (3.8 KHz) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Pulse length | Medium (1 ms) |
| Max Power | 2000 Watt |
| Sv Transducer gain | 27.8 dB |
| Ts Transducer gain | 28.1 dB |

Printer settings:

| Range | $0-100$ or $0-250 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| TVG | $20 \log \mathrm{R}$ |
| TS Colour min | -50 dB |
| Sv Colour min | -64 dB |

An ES38B with a $6.8^{\circ}-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ beamwith transducer was used for integration.

A calibration experiment using a standard copper sphere, performed in Baia dos Tigres 23/2 1994 gave the following results: Sv Transducer gain 27.8 dB , Ts Transducer gain 28.1 dB .

Glossary:

Sv Transducer gain: Peak transducer gain assumed during computation of volume backscattering strength.

Ts Transducer gain: Peak transducer gain assumed during computation of target strength.

Ts Colour min: Lower limit of colour scale relative to target strength.

Sv Colour min: Lower limit of colour scale relative to volume back scattering.

## Hydrography

Conductivity, temperature, density and oxygen were sampled regularly at CTD stations with a Seabird CTD-sonde. The salinity was calculated by a computer.

## Fishing gear

The vessel has two different sized 'Åkrahamn' pelagic trawls and one Gisund super bottom trawl. Only the bottom trawl was used during the survey.

The bottom trawl has a headline of 31 m , footrope 47 m and 20 mm meshsize in the codend with an innernet of 10 mm meshsize. The estimated headline height is 5 m and distance between the wings during towing about 18 m . The trawl is equipped with a $12^{\prime \prime}$ rubber bobbins gear and $6 \mathrm{~m}^{2}, 1500 \mathrm{~kg}$ 'Egersund' combi-doors. The sweeps are 40 m long.

The following drawings show the size of these trawls.



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# Annex $\mathbf{V}$ Work note on recruitment variations in the Namibian stock of Cape hake. 

by Gunnar Sætersdal

It is important to be able to evaluate the levels of recruitment observed in recent years in the light of information from the history of the previous fisheries on the Cape hake stock especially since it is a general experience that recruitment from hakes and other cod like fishes may fluctuate considerably from year to year and between periods. In this brief note the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' data will be compared with the results of a series of Spanish surveys and with those of a VPA analysis of fishery - and biological data collected through ICSEAF.

All survey results agree in showing distinct cohorts which can be followed up to a size well over 30 cm . The main spawning is assumed to take place in August-September (Sedleskaya, 1988). The 0 -group is still mainly pelagic in January-March with a size of $10-12 \mathrm{~cm}$, the cohort is 20 25 cm at 1.5 to 2 years of age and about 30 cm at $2.5-3$ years of age. The growth rate is likely to be density dependent with lower growth for abundant cohorts.

Table 1 shows estimates of the strength of the yearclasses 1988-1992 from the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' surveys 1990-1994 (Anon 1994a). These represent numerical abundance of cohorts at 1.5-2 years of age. The estimates vary greatly between yearclasses, from 0.3 to 4.9 billion, but also between estimates of the same yearclass from different surveys. Especially notable is this for the 1991 yearclass where the estimate declined from 4.9 billion in November-December 1992 to 2.2 billion in February-March 1993. This decline was observed mainly in the Central Region and is thought to have been associated with the phenomenon of mass fish mortality which occur periodically in the Walvis Bay region (Copenhagen et al. 1953). Ignoring this high estimate 4 out of the 5 yearclasses investigated show estimates of approximately 2 billion fish. It is important to know whether this represents a high, average or low level of recruitment to the stock. In absolute terms these data may be affected by bias related to the swept area method on which they are based, but they should represent comparable indices.

| Table 1 Estimates of strength of recent yearclasses of Cape hake. Cohort population numbers at about two years of age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| for the groups assumed to have been spawned in 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992. Millions of fish. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yearclass | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1990 | 1991 | 1991 | 1991 | 1992 |
| Southern region | 980 | 100 | 160 | 300 | 990 | 670 | 390 | 250 |
| Central region | 1320 | 170 | 1710 | 1620 | 3500 | 1230 | 1370 | 1880 |
| Northern region | 10 | 10 | 20 | 240 | 440 | 270 | 130 | 70 |
| Total | 2310 | 280 | 1890 | 2160 | 4930 | 2170 | 1890 | 2200 |
| Survey/Year | $1 / 90$ | $1 / 91$ | $2 / 91$ | $1 / 92$ | $2 / 92$ | $1 / 93$ | $2 / 93$ | $1 / 94$ |

A set of data similar to that of the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' is available from the Spanish Benguela surveys which covered the period 1983 to 1988 with annual or biannual coverages in JanuaryFebruary and July-August, (Macpherson et al, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and Gordoa and Macpherson 1988). Table 2 reviews these data which cover the yearclasses 1981 to 1986. In identifying the cohorts use has been made of the growth pattern described above resulting in some disagreements with the identification made by the authors. The simple mean of all estimates at ages from 1.5 to 3 years will be negatively biased when compared with the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' estimates at 1.5 to 2 years of age.

| Table 2 | Strength of yearclasses 1981-1986. Estimates based on Spanish trawl survey data <br> 1983-1989. Number of fish in billion. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Yearclass |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |  |
| At 1.5-2 years | 3.4 | $4.0,7.0$ | 1.3 | $3.0,4.7$ | 0.6 | 0.1 |  |
| At 2.5-3 years | $5.4,2.2$ | 2.0 | $4.7,5.0$ | 1.0 | $0.6,0.8$ |  |  |
| Simple mean | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 |  |
| Plus $25 \%$ | 4.6 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 |  |

There is also a negative bias caused by an incomplete coverage of the Spanish surveys which did not include the shelf north of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$, Walvis Bay. (This area was to be covered by a Soviet survey programme which does not seem to have materialized). As shown in Table 1 the Central and Southern Regions were the main areas of recruitment for the Cape hake and this is likely to be a general pattern of distribution. A rough assessment of the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' data indicates that on average about $3 / 4$ of the 1.5 to 2 year old fish is found on the shelf south of Walvis Bay. The Spanish estimates should thus be increased by $25 \%$.

Whether these estimates are directly comparable to those of the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' could only have been properly checked by comparative fishing experiments. The estimated effective fishing width of the Spanish trawl gear was first reported to be 15.7 m (Macpherson et al, 1985), but in a later communication referred to as 18.3 m (Macpherson, personal communication 1990). On the basis of the trawl design a fishing gear expert assessed the width to be 20 m . (Bill West, IMR internal memorandum). There is thus some uncertainty regarding the effective fishing width of the spanish trawl, but it is anyhow not very different from the 18.5 m estimated for the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' trawl.

The resulting totals range from 0.1 to 5.8 billion and compared with the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' data they show recruitment in the early 1980s to have been more than the double of the 2 billion
level of recent years. The high recruitment from that period is well known from the history of the fishery and was especially ascribed to the yearclasses 1982 and 1983. The Spanish data show high recruitment also from the adjoining 1981 and 1984 yearclasses. This may, however, partly be an effect of "overflow" from the abundant cohorts 1982 and 1983 through the use of age length keys.

VPA analyses from the ICSEAF period represent a further source of historical information on recruitment in this stock. Table 3 shows recruitment estimates of a VPA analysis including data up till 1985 from Schumacher (1988). Natural mortalities incorporate estimates of cannibalism.

| Table 3 <br> VPA, Cape hakes, Divisions <br> in millions. (Source:Schumacher (1988), Table 1.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5178 | 1974 | 4308 | 1980 | 1408 |
|  | 4481 | 1975 | 2776 | 1981 | 2218 |
|  | 5877 | 1976 | 2408 | 1982 | 4836 |
|  | 2801 | 1977 | 2286 | 1983 | 5315 |
|  | 1989 | 1978 | 1046 | 1984 | 1874 |
|  | 3308 | 1979 | 879 | 1985 | 2303 |

Under the ICSEAF system the Namibian hake stocks were considered as two management units, one covering Division 1.3 and 1.4 and one for the shelf south of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$, the Division 1.5. Catches were only identified to species in research vessel surveys. In order to be comparable with the recruitment estimates from the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' surveys, the VPA should have excluded the deep water hake caught in Divisions 1.3 and 1.4 and included the Cape hake catches in Division 1.5. Data on the proportion of the fishable biomass of the two species by regions is available for recent years from the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' surveys (Anon, 1994,b) and show the following:

| Table 4. Mean fishable biomass of Cape hake and deep water hake by regions. Data from 7 surveys 1991-1994. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southern region |  |  |
| Cape hake | 102000 | tonnes |
| Deep water hake | 104000 |  |
| Central region |  |  |
| Cape hake | 111000 | tonnes |
| Deep water hake | 17000 | " |
| Northern region |  |  |
| Cape hake | 114000 |  |
| Deep water hake | 5000 |  |

In this period half the biomass in the Southern region which corresponds to Division 1.5 was Cape hake, while deep water hake was only $9 \%$ of the biomass north of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. These proportions may change between periods, but the Spanish surveys 1983-1988 showed an average proportion of $31 \%$ of deep water hake of a total mean biomass of 960000 tonnes south of $23^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ which could well indicate a $50 / 50$ proportion south of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ (Gordoa et al, 1988). The reported geographical distribution of catch rates in these surveys showed only insignificant rates of deep water hake north of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$.

The mean of the reported hake catches in the VPA period 1968-1985 is 290000 tonnes and 178000 tonnes for Divisions $1.3+1.4$ and 1.5 respectively. Use of the biomass proportions from the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' surveys gives a mean Cape hake catch in this period of 353000 tonnes. It thus seems reasonable to assume that the VPA based on the Division 1.3+1.4 data underestimate the recruitment to the total Cape hake stock by about 20 per cent.

The VPA estimates may also be negatively biased if catches have been underreported as has some times been claimed for periods of this fishery.

A comparison with the Spanish series for the early 1980s shows high recruitment for both sets of data in this period. But the mean yearclass strength 1981-1984 is considerably lower in the VPA series: 3.7 billion against 4.7 billion for the Spanish data which tend to confirm the existence of a negative bias in the VPA.

These three sets of recruitment estimates may be linked up. The methodical basis for the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' data is the same as that of the Spanish series. Although a difference in bias can not be excluded it is not likely to be substantial. There is a good correspondence between the estimates from the Spanish surveys in the early 1980s and those of the VPA especially if it is assumed that the VPA underestimates the total Cape hake recruitment. There is thus a basis for considering the VPA and the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' data as a time series in which the following periods can be described with recruitment in billion fish:

| 1968-1974 | Generally high recruitment | Range 2.0-5.9 | Mean | 4.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1975-1980 | Low to moderate recruitment | Range $0.9-2.8$ | Mean | 1.8 |
| 1981-1985 | Moderate to high recruitment | Range 1.9-5.3 | Mean | 3.3 |
| 1988-1992 | Low to moderate recruitment | Range $0.3-2.3$ | Mean | 1.8 |

There may be evidence of a spawning stock-recruitment relationship in the history of this stock. The severely depleted stock in the late 1970s produced the weakest yearclasses of the VPA series.

Otherwise yearclass strength seems to vary apparently stochastically within a range of six times or more. In similarity with many Gadid species which demonstrate comparable patterns of yearclass fluctuations it must be inferred that yearclass strength in the Cape hake is initially determined at an early stage by the survival success of larvae or post larvae, but may later be modified by phenomenon of mass mortality and by cannibalism.

Against this historical background the predominant recruitment levels of about 2 billion for the 1988 to 1992 yearclasses must be assessed as moderate. The estimate of nearly 5 billion for the 1991 yearclass in survey $2 / 1992$ is at the level of previous high recruitment years and confirms the high reproductive capacity of the stock.

An additional conclusion is that more comprehensive pre-recruit and recruitment studies should be given high priority.

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## PART III

SURVEY OF THE PELAGIC STOCKS
1 June - 23 June 1994

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 OBJECTIVES

- To estimate the biomass of four of the commercially important pelagic and mesopelagic fish species in the northern Benguela system; pilchard Sardinops ocellatus, anchovy Engraulis capensis, round herring Etrumeus whiteheadi, juvenile (inshore) and adult (mid-water) Cape horse mackerel Trachurus capensis.
- To estimate the biological condition of pilchard, anchovy, round herring and horse mackerel, length, weight, reproductive stage and age.
- To conduct an intercalibration of the scientific acoustical systems of the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' and RV 'Welwitschia'.
- To conduct in situ target strength measurements on the surveyed fish, using a new split beam sonde, and to perform measurements of schools using the scientific SA950 sonar, dependent on time available, weather conditions and fish distribution.
- To collect data on basic oceanographic parameters, namely dissolved oxygen, temperature and salinity, for correlation with pelagic fish distribution and densities.
- To obtain data on vertical distribution of phytoplankton and sea surface chlorophyll in order to assess the applicability of the satellite biomass estimation programme (SEAWIFS).
- To obtain data on the distribution of planktonic food in relation to hydrography and planktivorous fish.
- To perform smaller experiments as opportunities arise (e.g. if the vessel remains semistationary in an area for hours, short-term fluctuations in phytoplankton biomass would be monitored). If time allows, alternative pathways in chlorophyll extraction would be tested.
- To determine densities of zooplankton for preliminary estimates of zooplankton biomass and to identify the most dominant zooplankton organisms and their relative distributions. This programme is to be regarded as a trial.


### 1.2 PARTICIPATION

The scientific staff from Namibia on the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' were:
from 1/6/94 to 23/6/94: David Boyer, Heidrun Plarre, Mari du Plooy, Deon Louw and James Cole (Warwick University, U.K.), from 1/6/94 to 10/6/94: Graca D Almeida and Sielfried Gowaseb, from 10/6/94 to 24/6/94: Ann-Lisbeth Agnalt, Michael Evenson and Victor Hashoonga from 17/6/94 to 23/6/94: Janet Botha

From Angola:
N'Kossi Luyeye and Alphonso Pedro Kingombo joined the cruise until 10/6/94.

The scientific staff from the Institute of Marine Research were:
Egil Ona, Ingvald Svellingen, Valantine Anthonypillai and Erling Molvær.

### 1.3 SCHEDULE

The RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' left Walvis Bay at 18 h 00 on 1st June and conducted a preliminary survey from Walvis Bay northward to Angola. The 18,38 and 120 kHz echo-sounders and the split-beam sonde were calibrated using standard targets in Baía dos Tigres on 5th and 6th June. Trials of calibrating the SA950 sonar were also performed in Baia dos Tigres. The entire area southwards to $26^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ was surveyed between 6th June and 19th June. An intercalibration exercise was conducted with the RV 'Welwitschia' on 8th June (Annex X). The RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' met with the RV 'Welwitschia' on 10th June and exchanged Namibian staff. The two vessels met a second time on 19th June to transship another Namibian scientist. The RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' arrived in Walvis Bay on 23 rd June at 08 h 00 . A total of 3900 nautical miles were steamed and 83 trawl stations worked.

The RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' was assisted between 17th and 20th June by the Namibian purse seiner 'Fiskeskjer', which served as a scouting vessel using a medium range 50 kHz Furuno multibeam sonar and fish-finding echo-sounder.

Since the present project began in 1990, this survey was the first pelagic survey to start in the north and work southwards. This was in order to accommodate the participants from Angola during the Angolan section of the survey as they were unable to participate later in the survey period.

## CHAPTER 2 METHODS

### 2.1 HYRDOGRAPHIC AND PLANKTON SAMPLING

### 2.1.1 Hydrographic sampling methods

A total of 58 hydrographic profiles were worked along 10 hydrographic sections (Annex II) using a Seabird $911+$ CTD probe, also carrying a sensor for dissolved oxygen. At each station, water samples were taken at 5 m and at the bottom. These were analyzed for dissolved oxygen using the Winkler method for a check on the measurements made with the sensor. Earlier calibration factors between sensor and Winkler seemed to fit well with the measurements made. Some of the Winkler analysies were, however, regarded as inaccurate, as analysed by untrained personnel.

### 2.1.2 Plankton sampling methods

At each environmental station, namely at 20 m depth, 2,5,10, 15 and 25 nautical miles from the coast along each latitudinal degree line, the CTD rosette was used to obtain water samples for chlorophyll analysis. Biomass will be estimated for the following depths: 0 m (sampled with a bucket), $5 \mathrm{~m}, 10 \mathrm{~m}, 25 \mathrm{~m}, 50 \mathrm{~m}, 75$, bottom of water column.

Chlorophyll was estimated fluorometrically, based on the applied recommendations of the SCOR UNESCO Working Group as reported in "Recommended Procedures for Measuring the Productivity of Plankton Standing Stock and Related Properties" by the U.S.A. National Academy of Sciences (1969). In short, the analysis entailed:
a. Removal of the algae from the sample by filtration through a 45 micrometer membrane filter.
b. Extraction of the pigment with acetone.
c. Measuring the chlorophyll level against a chlorophyll standard of known concentration, using a Turner $10-\mathrm{AU}$ Fluorometer.

The zooplankton sampling methods were based on those used by Sea Fisheries Research Institute in Cape Town. A vertical Calvet haul was taken at every CTD station on the 10 hydrographic lines. The net was attached to the CTD cable just above the CTD frame and was lowered with the CTD to the bottom. The Calvet and the CTD were retrieved at $1.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Before and after each haul, the reading of the flowmeter was recorded. After each haul, the net was thoroughly washed down with a strong jet of seawater. The contents of the cod-end bucket were then transferred to a labelled jar and preserved with $5 \%$ formalin.

The samples were taken to Swakopmund for sorting and identification of the most dominant zooplankton groups.

The flowmeter was calibrated at the beginning of the cruise by lowering the net (without buckets at the cod-ends) several times to 70 m in order to obtain an average recording the flowmeter reading each time.

A separate report on the plankton results will be presented later.

### 2.2 DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE ESTIMATION

### 2.2.1 Survey area

The limits of the survey area were determined from the previous data of pelagic fish distribution and from reports of commercial fishing vessels prior to, and during, the survey. Previous surveys have extended in the south either from the boundary of the northern and southern Benguela systems, the Lüderitz upwelling cell, or from the border between South Africa and Namibia. Immediately prior to the present survey the South African RV 'Africana' surveyed the Namibian region south of the Lüderitz upwelling cell, and it was therefore regarded as unnecessary for the

RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' to survey this far south. The southern extent of the survey was therefore taken as the Lüderitz upwelling cell, $26^{\circ}$ S. Since the pelagic fish distribution also extends into Angolan waters, permission was obtained from the Angolan authorities to survey northward to the area west of Tombua $\left(16^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\right)$.

The inshore limit of the survey was determined by the vessel draught and was normally about 15 m sea depth, or 10 m below the transducer. The offshore limit was determined from a preliminary investigation survey which covered the area to the 150 m isobath. As the schooling species pilchard, anchovy and round herring were found within the 100 m isobath, a larger part of the effort was allocated to this zone. Less frequent transects extended offshore to a depth of about 350 m to cover the more dispersed concentrations of horse mackerel.

To allow comparison with previous pelagic fish surveys, the region was divided into three areas:

| $2600^{\prime}$ to $2100^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ | Dolphin Head to Ambrose Bay |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2100^{\prime}$ to $1715 ' \mathrm{~S}$ | Ambrose Bay to Cunene River |
| $1715^{\prime}$ to $1600^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ | Cunene River to Tombua |

The course tracks with the fishing stations for the three areas are shown in Figures $1 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{c}$ respectively.

Annex I gives a description of the instruments and the fishing gear used.

### 2.2.2 Sampling methods

The acoustic echo-integration system provided measurements of fish area densities, usually averaged over 5 nm distances. However, in areas of high fish concentrations and large along-track variability, an output resolution of 1 nm was used. The acoustic unit measured by a calibrated echo-integrator system is the area back-scattering coefficient, $s_{A}$, defined as the integral of the volume back-scattering coefficient between the depth limits $\mathrm{Z}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{Z}_{2}$, normalized to $\left[\mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}\right]$ :

$$
s_{A}=4 \pi(1852)^{2_{2}} \int s_{v} d z
$$



Figure 1a Course track and fishing stations, Easter Point to Ambrose Bay.


Figure lb Course track and fishing stations, Ambrose Bay to Cunene River.


Figure 1c Course track and fishing stations, Cunene River to Tombua.

The integrator data from fish targets were allocated to the following groups on the basis of trawl sampling and acoustic character, as recognised from the echo recordings:

Pilchard
Anchovy
Horse mackerel
Non-commercial pelagic fish, mainly myctophids and gobies
Plankton, including jellyfish
Other demersal species, e.g. hake, sharks, etc.

In general, the integrator data was partitioned to species or species groups by separating the echo recordings horizontally or vertically in the scrutinizing process on the Bergen Echo Integrator, BEI, (Knudsen, 1990). However, where several species or groups of species occur as mixed recordings, their relative contribution to the total integrator reading were computed from the trawl data, assuming a catch efficiency equal for all species and length groups. The correct way to partition the integrator reading when assuming similar target strength-to-length relations for the different species may then be determined from:

$$
k_{j=}=S_{A_{T}} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} n_{i,} L_{i}^{2}}{\sum_{j=1 i=1}^{m} \sum_{i, j}^{n} n_{i j} L_{i}^{2}}
$$

where $k_{j}$ is the relative contribution to the total area backscattering coefficient, $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{T}}}$ from species ${ }_{\mathrm{ij}}$. If the length differences between the different groups are small, the relative contribution may with care be simplified by determining the factor directly from its relative contribution to the total weight of the catch. During this survey, the latter simplification has been used in the partitioning of the integrator data on mixed recordings.

The sampling intensity, or degree of coverage, was determined from the approximate density distribution of fish determined during the course northward, reports from the fishing fleet and the accompanying fishing vessel.

The survey strategy used was essential similar to the one used in previous surveys:

1 All available prior information on fish density and distribution was assessed and used to estimate the probable distribution and density of each region surveyed.

2 The effort was increased in areas with high fish densities.

3 When possible, the most important areas were covered both during day and night.

In regions of expected low densities zig-zag transects were surveyed from inshore of the distribution, where possible, to the offshore edge of the distribution. In areas of high expected densities parallel transects were surveyed, also from the inshore to offshore limits of the distribution, perpendicular to the fish density gradient.

5 The widely dispersed mid-water horse mackerel were mainly surveyed using parallel transects.

Information from the fishing fleet and from the preliminary coverage of the area by the RV 'Dr. 'Fridtjof Nansen' and 'Fiskesjer' indicated that the current fish densities were low in most regions and that a zig-zag type of survey pattern would give an appropriate degree of coverage.

In one area, however, in southern Angola, an increased frequency of recorded schools on the northward track indicated that parallel transects would provide the most appropriate coverage of this area.

The weather was favorable for an acoustic survey during most of the cruise, although some echoes were lost during rough weather on 8th and 9th June off Cape Frio. The fish densities in this area were low and air bubble attenuation has not unduly affected the survey results.

Trawl sampling of fish was generally successful, although some hauls were disrupted by high concentrations of jellyfish, as experienced in some previous surveys. This was particularly serious in the mid-water horse mackerel targeted trawls. It was not established whether the jellyfish concentrations were close to the surface and caught during setting or hauling the net, or at the same depth as the horse mackerel. Dense layers of jellyfish also occurred south of Walvis Bay and disrupted trawling in that region.

Mixed species tended to occur in fairly open, low density, shoals and the allocation of species proportions was based solely on the results of trawls in adjacent areas. Some pilchard occurred in these mixed shoals, but in general most of the pilchard stock occurred in small, dense monospecific schools which were easy to identify from the echo recordings. The identification of these schools was confirmed by a number of trawls.

All catches were sampled for composition by weight and numbers of each species and the size distribution of commercially important species, using total length, was determined. The length frequencies of these species are given in Annex V. The complete records of fishing stations are shown in Annex IV.

The distributions of the target species are shown in Figures 2a-c, 3a-c, 4a-c and 5a-c. The scale used in the distribution charts to illustrate different levels of density is in absolute acoustic units, the area back-scattering coefficient, $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{A}}\left[\mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}\right]$. This ensures the maps to be comparable from survey to survey. Note that in earlier surveys, the scale used was $0.1 \mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{A}}$. The conversion of the area back-scattering coefficient to biomass, i.e to [tons $/ \mathrm{nm}^{2}$ ], is dependent of the average size of


Figure 2a Distribution of pilchard, Easter Point to Ambrose Bay.


Figure 2b Distribution of pilchard, Ambrose Bay to Cunene River.


Figure 2c Distribution of pilchard, Cunene River to Tombua.


Figure 3a Distribution of round herring, Easter Point to Ambrose Bay.


Figure 3b Distribution of round herring, Ambrose Bay to Cunene River.


Figure 3c Distribution of round herring, Cunene River to Tombua.


Figure 4a Distribution of anchovy, Easter Point to Ambrose Bay.


Figure 4b Distribution of anchovy, Ambrose Bay to Cunene River.


Figure 4c Distribution of anchovy, Cunene River to Tombua.


Figure 5a Distribution of horse mackerel, Easter Point to Ambrose Bay.


Figure 5b Distribution of horse mackerel, Ambrose Bay to Cunene River.


Figure 5c Distribution of horse mackerel, Cunene River to Tombua.
the surveyed fish. An aproximate conversion factor for three fish sizes, 10,20 and 30 cm , and average values in the density scales used are given in the table below, asuming a target strength of TS $=20 \log \mathrm{~L}-72[\mathrm{~dB}]$. As the actual mean density within the scale are not indicated in the charts, it is not possible to compute the total biomass directly from the distribution maps, using the indicated conversion, but may help in the interpretation of the distribution maps.

| Density $\left(s_{A}\right)$ | $1-500$ | $501-1000$ | $1001-3000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fish length $(\mathrm{cm})$ |  |  |  |
| 10 | 20 | 60 | 130 |
| 20 | 47 | 140 | 380 |
| 30 | 115 | 230 | 460 |

### 2.2.3 Data analysis

The area density of fish as determined by the hydroacoustic method is:

$$
\rho_{A}=\frac{s_{A}}{\langle\sigma\rangle}
$$

where $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{A}}$ is the area backscattering coefficient, and $\langle\sigma\rangle$ is the average acoustic cross section of one fish of the measured species.

The mean area backscattering coefficient, $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{A}}$, for each surveyed area was obtained by averaging all data measured during the coverage of that area, excluding those values obtained during trawling. The $95 \%$ confidence intervals of the mean $s_{\mathrm{A}}$ values were also computed for some areas and comparisons between the different types of transects will be made in a separate report.

The average acoustic cross-section for the fish surveyed was derived from the target strength to size relation earlier used during the surveys conducted by RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen':

$$
T S=10 \log \left(\frac{\langle\sigma\rangle}{4 \pi}\right)=20 \log L-72
$$

where the total length of the fish is expressed in centimeters. This target strength to size relation has been used for a number of fish species (pilchard, anchovy and round herring), although originally derivated from early measurements of North Sea herring. In earlier reports, the relation is also referred to as the fish conversion factor:

$$
C_{F=}=\frac{1}{\langle\sigma\rangle}=1.26 E \sigma \times L^{-2.0}
$$

However, recent studies using split-beam echo-sounders indicate that the target strengths of these species may be higher than assumed above (Ona and Svellingen, pers. comm.). Until a reliable, in situ target strengths have been established, the indicated TS has been used to enable comparison with previous estimates. It is therefore important to note that if a more realistic target
strength of $\mathrm{TS}=20 \log \mathrm{~L}-70[\mathrm{~dB}]$ is used the total biomass will be reduced for all species by about $40 \%$.

The length distribution of pilchard within an element area was computed by weighting the lengthfrequencies obtained in each trawl sample within the area by the measured area backscattering coefficient, $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{A}}$, during trawling and close to the trawl station. This was done mainly because the trawling was directed on schools and layers for identification purpose, and that the CPUE varied from haul to haul. For species with a looser schooling behaviour, often registered as shoals or in layers, such as anchovy, round herring and horse mackerel, the length-frequency of each trawl was weighted by the CPUE.

The following formula was applied to calculate the number of fish in each length frequency group (cm) in an area:

$$
n_{i=}=s_{A} \times A \times \frac{p_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{i} \cdot p_{i}}
$$

where
$\mathrm{A}=$ area in $\mathrm{nm}^{2}$
$\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{A}} \quad=$ mean acoustic backscattering coefficient in the area
$p_{i} \quad=$ proportion of fish in length group $i$ in samples from the area
$\sigma_{\mathrm{i}} \quad=$ acoustic cross section for one fish in length group i

The number per length group was then summed and the total number of fish obtained. The total biomass of fish was computed using the length-weight relationship obtained from trawl samples.

The biomass estimates for all the target species are shown in Table 2.

### 2.3 BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

Total length (Lt.), body weight, and gonad weights were recorded for pilchard, anchovy, and horse mackerel to the nearest $1 / 2 \mathrm{~cm}$ or 1 g below, respectively. Sex and reproductive stage were described by macroscopic examination, scoring each individually sampled fish according to the following categories:

1 Juvenile
2 Inactive
3 Active
4 Ripe
5 Spent

Otoliths were removed for ageing at a future date.

Sampling was standardized across $2^{\circ}$ latitudinal intervals according to the following rules:

1 The minimum size of anchovy sampled was 10.0 cm Lt ., and for horse mackerel and pilchard 14.0 cm Lt.
2 Up to 10 individuals were sampled per 0.5 cm length class in each 2 latitude interval.
3 Not more than 3 individuals were sampled per 0.5 cm length class per trawl.

Separate from the above parameters, length and weights for each of the four species were recorded by selective sampling across the full range of fish sizes found in trawls. The actual length-weight relationships were determined by fitting power curves to the regressions of weight against length. These relationships were determined for the whole region, as well as for each latitude interval where there was a sufficient spread of lengths among the samples.

The length-weight data of fish above the minimum size (see above) were also used to calculate the fish condition factor, (weight X 100)/length ${ }^{3}$, of pilchard and anchovy. The condition factors of individual samples were pooled and averaged for each $2^{\circ}$ latitude interval in which suitably sized fish were found. For pilchard this included areas $16^{\circ}-17^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ and $20^{\circ}-21^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$, and for anchovy: areas $16^{\circ}-17^{\circ} \mathrm{S}, 18^{\circ}-19^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$, and $20^{\circ}-21^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$.

Significance tests were performed to evaluate differences in fish condition between areas for each species. The type of test depended on the number of areas being compared; for a comparison of the two 'pilchard areas', a two-tailed F-test followed by a Student's t-test on the differences between the means was used. Whereas for a comparison of the three 'anchovy areas' a Model-I Anova for 'unplanned' comparisons between means was used (see Sokal \& Rohlf, 1987).

Time limitations prevented similar calculations for horse mackerel and round herring to be done during the survey. These will be available at a later stage.

## CHAPTER 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 HYDROGRAPHY

Annex II shows sections of temperature, salinity and oxygen obtained during the cruise.

The surface temperature is relatively low, about $13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, typical for the season, resulting in weakly stratified water masses. In the upper 200m the temperature varies less than 2 degrees in the southern part, increasing to slightly above 2 degrees in the northern part where the surface layer is somewhat warmer.

The salinity is also extremely homogeneous in the upper 200 m , especially in the southern part.

The surface oxygen censentration is above $4 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ in the southern part, decreasing to less than $3 \mathrm{ml} / 1$ in the northernmost section at Cunene. The bottom values are less than $1 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$.

The water characteristica indicate upwelling at some of the sections. This is most clearly seen in the oxygen distribution by the upward tilt of the isolines approaching the coast, but it is also indicated by the temperature and salinity distributions. The most typical upwelling situation is seen in the section taken at Walvis Bay, where the surface oxygen consentration is less than $2 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ close to the shore. Strong upwelling also seems to have occurred at the Rocky Point section. There is evidence for upwelling also at the other sections, except the northernmost one at Cunene.

### 3.2 DISTRIBUTION

### 3.2.1 Dolphin Head to Ambrose Bay

No adult pelagic fish were found in this region. Scattered shoals of juvenile fish occurred close inshore from Walvis Bay to Conception Bay. North of Sandwich Harbour this concentration was fairly dense, but elsewhere the values were low. The species composition was mixed and owing to high densities of jellyfish disrupting the trawls, difficult to determine with any accuracy. Horse mackerel appeared to be the dominant species.

Some mixed shoals of juvenile pelagic fish occurred in the northern part of this region, extending northwards of Ambrose Bay. At the end of the survey a number of shoals of surface schooling juvenile fish were also found in 100 to 130 m waters off Cape Cross. Two trawls were made, one shoal was identified as juvenile hake and juvenile Cape horse mackerel, while another consisted of mainly anchovy and round herring, with smaller proportions of pilchard, horse mackerel and hake. The Lt. of all species was 6.5 to 8.5 cm . While steaming back to Walvis Bay from this region large areas of dispersed juvenile fish were observed near the surface. As it was full moon, it is likely that these fish had occurred above the transducer level during earlier coverages of this region and had not been observed. Owing to lack of time further investigations of this region were not possible. Both the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' and RV 'Welwitschia' had surveyed this region acoustically during the previous week and had not found any pelagic fish. It was therefore assumed that the total biomass of juvenile fish occurring in this offshore region was not large.

Very little adult pelagic fish was found north of Walvis Bay.

Despite reports of commercial catches of mid-water horse mackerel being made south of $22^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ and the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' recording substantial catches at $24^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ in particular during the trawl survey in May, mid-water horse mackerel was not recorded south of Walvis Bay. Some few individuals were caught in day-time bottom trawls targeted at demersal hake.

### 3.2.2 Ambrose Bay to Cunene River

The main concentration of pelagic fish in this region was a dense area of pilchard schools north of $17^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$, continuing northwards into Angolan waters. These schools migrated from very shallow waters during daylight out to between the 40 and 60 m isobaths at night. Some few very small schools of pilchard were also recorded near Cape Frio Point and south of Cape Frio reef.

Some dispersed pelagic fish occurred in waters less than 50 m deep in the northern part of this region. These fish were often scattered between the dense pilchard schools. These layers were mixed species, usually dominated by anchovy, but also containing round herring, horse mackerel, pilchard and various predatory species such as snoek Thyrsites atun, sharks and kob Argyrosomus hololepidotus.

Dispersed juvenile fish occurred between Möwe Bay and Ambrose Bay near the surface between the 20 m and 80 m isobaths, the density being fairly high near Ambrose Bay. Pilchard, anchovy, horse mackerel and round herring occurred in this layer, but concentrations of jellyfish hindered
the determination of species proportions. Inshore all four target species seemed to be well represented, while further offshore round herring formed the dominant species.

Further offshore juvenile horse mackerel occurred throughout the region in sometimes fairly dense layers close to the seabed in depths of 80 to 150 m . Adult horse mackerel formed a band of fish between the 200 m and 350 m isobaths in the north. Trawling in this region was disrupted by dense layers of jellyfish.

### 3.2.3 Cunene River to Tombua

This region was dominated by dense schools of pilchard occurring from south of the Cunene to Baia dos Tigres, including inside the bay. As with the pilchard south of the Cunene, these schools migrated inshore into very shallow waters during the day and into depths of 20 to 40 m water at night, in some areas this represented a daily migration of at least 5 nm in each direction.

Some less dense shoals consisting mainly of anchovy occurred just north of the Cunene, while round herring occurred throughout the region, often in fairly dense shoals near the seabed around the 80 m isobath.

Horse mackerel occurred throughout the inshore part of the region. Transects to assess the midwater stocks were not conducted north of $17^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$, but as relatively high densities were recorded on the northern-most transect it is likely that some mid-water horse mackerel also occurred north of this line. Trawl samples north of $16^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ consisted almost entirely Cunene horse mackerel Trachurus trecae, while further south Cape horse mackerel T. capensis was caught.

### 3.3 ABUNDANCE

A strong lateral migration of pilchard into shallow waters was noted in the north, such that during the day all fish were in waters less than 15 m depth and hence outside of the range of the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen'. All areas where pilchard were found were therefore surveyed at night, and in most areas zero-values were recorded on the inshore part of each transect indicating that all fish had moved into deep waters..

Previous surveys have shown that lower densities are recorded at night compared to the day-time values in the same area. In these instances the daytime values were used for the biomass estimate
based on the assumption that at night considerable amounts of fish occurred above the transducer level. As in previous surveys a vertical migration of pilchard was noted to occur at night, but judging from the recordings, and the SA950 sonar records, most of the fish seemed to be distributed within the transducer range.

The total biomass of pilchard found in Namibia and southern Angola (Table 1) was estimated to be about 260000 tonnes.

Owing to the inherent problems of assessing a small stock of schooling fish in shallow water using vertical echo sounders, the precision of the estimated biomass of pilchard may be rather low. However, supportive data from the sonar, not yet quantified for biomass estimation, also indicate that the present stock is small.

| Table 1 Species composition and biomass estimates (in tonnes) of pelagic fish |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | Pilchard | Anchovy | Round <br> herring | Horse <br> mackerel |
| Tombua- <br> Cunene River | 240000 | 6000 | 2000 | 60000 |
| Cunene River- <br> Ambrose Bay | 20000 | 30000 | 50000 | 1330000 |
| Ambrose Bay- <br> Dolphin Head | 1000 | 15000 | 18000 | 110000 |
| Total Angola <br> Total Namibia | 240000 | 6000 | 2000 | 60000 |
| Total northern <br> Benguela | 20000 | 45000 | 70000 | 1440000 |

Some few pre-recruit pilchard schools were registered near Ambrose Bay and south of Walvis Bay, but the abundance was very low. While these fish may still be dispersed in the surface water layers, or possibly in deep waters outside of the survey area, and hence are not yet be fully available to acoustic surveys of this type, the indications are that recruitment of pilchard in 1994 will be weak.

Most anchovy were found in the Ambrose Bay to Möwe Bay region, but at an estimated biomass of some 51000 tonnes, this stock is also extremely small. More anchovy pre-recruits were recorded than pilchard, but the total number remains very few.

The biomass of round herring was estimated to 72000 tonnes. The round herring biomass was larger than anchovy, but as much of the stock formed small dispersed schools close to the bottom in waters of 50 m deep or more, this species is unlikely to be targeted by the purse seine fleet and therefore will remain economically unimportant.

Horse mackerel was widely dispersed between Ambrose Bay and $16^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ S, and the total biomass was estimated at about 1500000 tonnes.

### 3.4 BIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FISH

### 3.4.1 Length-frequency

Annex VI shows the length-frequency of each species in each of the $2^{\circ}$ areas. Samples for ageing were collected and these data will become available later.

Adult pilchard and anchovy were found north of $19^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$, while pre-recruits occurred at Ambrose Bay and south of Walvis Bay. Few adult round herring were sampled. Pre-recruit round herring (Lt. $=15-18 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) were found north of $21^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$, usually in deeper waters than the other pelagic species. Juvenile round herring occurred in shoals mixed with similarly sized horse mackerel or anchovy, the main concentrations being north of Ambrose Bay and just south of Walvis Bay.

### 3.4.2 Length - Weight

Length-weight curves and regression equations for each of the four species in the whole region and for each latitude interval per species may be found in Annex VII.

### 3.4.3 Reproductive Status

Results were tabulated for both anchovy and pilchard per latitude interval (see Annex VIII). It was difficult to draw any conclusions from these results given the low number of samples per 1 cm length class and apparent inconsistencies between workers in evaluating maturity stage. Nevertheless the following were noted.

1 The sex ratio of anchovy and pilchard appeared to be inversely related to length in all the latitude intervals for which there were data.

2 Low spawning activity was suggested by low mean gonad weights. This is to be expected given that the main spawning activity of both species in the northern Benguela usually occurs in late summer and autumn.

### 3.4.4 Condition

Mean condition factor, and related parameters, are presented per area for pilchard and anchovy in Annex IX. For both species mean condition was found to be significantly higher in $16^{\circ}-17^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ than for the more southerly latitude intervals. The null hypothesis for both species was that there was no difference in condition between the areas.

For pilchard the results of the two tailed F-test and Students $t$-test on the difference between two means was $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{s}}=1,20(\mathrm{P} \leq 0,05)$ and $\mathrm{T}_{s}=6,71(\mathrm{P} \leq 0,001)$. The results of the ANOVA test on anchovy condition are presented in Annex VI. Condition factor variances were found to be significantly greater among latitude intervals than within latitude intervals ( $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{s}}=8,81, \mathrm{P} \leq 0,01$ ). Although no significant difference in condition was found between intervals $18^{\circ}-19^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ and $20^{\circ}-21^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ( $\mathrm{F}=0,74, \mathrm{P} \leq 0.05$ ), anchovy had significantly lower condition factors in both these intervals than in $16^{\circ}-17^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\left(\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{s}}=16,00, \mathrm{P} \leq 0,01\right.$ and $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{s}}=6,97, \mathrm{P} \leq 0,05$ respectively $)$.

These differences in fish condition between the northern and central parts of the region suggest that feeding conditions were better in the north, at least during the duration of the survey. It is recommended that this be investigated further by examining the results of the plankton and environmental samples.

## CHAPTER 4 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Conditions were, in general, favourable for surveying pelagic fish acoustically. Weather conditions were acceptable, while the fish distributions were usually within the range of the equipment. Some problems were encountered, including surface shoaling and diurnal migration into shallow waters occurred, but were compensated for by adjusting the survey strategy accordingly. Dense concentrations of jellyfish occurred, particularly in the central and southern region. These hampered trawling and probably masked fish echoes. The impact of such concentrations on the functioning of the ecosystem are likely to be large, whether through predation on fish eggs and
larvae, or through the removal of large amounts of energy and nutrients from the system. Determining the role of jellyfish in the northern Benguela urgently requires attention.

The survey commenced in the north and proceeded southwards, the first time that the region has been surveyed in this direction. Apart from the discomfort of sailing into the prevailing winds and seas, the major part of the fish stocks were surveyed during the early part of the survey, while large areas with low densities were covered at the end. It was therefore difficult to allocate survey time according to fish density. It is recommended that future surveys should be conducted from south to north thereby finishing with the highest concentrations and any remaining time can be allocated to improving the accuracy of the estimate of these high densities.

For the first time in several years the mid-water horse mackerel stocks were assessed during a pelagic survey. This necessitated spending a considerable amount of time on long transects offshore, when the time might have been better spent working more intensively inshore. It is suggested that the offshore stocks of horse mackerel would be better surveyed during the hake swept-area trawl surveys.

The pilchard abundance for the northern Benguela system, that is the Namibian region north of Luderitz and southern Angola, was estimated at below 300000 tonnes. This confirms the trends documented during the previous six surveys, that the stock size is declining rapidly and is now at such a small size that despite relatively conservative quotas, over-fishing is likely to exasperate the situation. The anchovy and round herring stocks are similarly very small, while the horse mackerel estimate is also lower than most previous estimates.

Experiments conducted during this and previous surveys and, in particular, on similar species elsewhere, indicate that the target strength used to calculate these estimates may be too low and that the actual biomass is somewhat less than the values reported. This means that Namibian pelagic stocks may be considerably smaller than the following tables suggest.

These data are supported by the poor catches of the purse seine fleet during the past 6 months. The catch of non-quota species, anchovy, round herring and juvenile horse mackerel, is some $70 \%$ below the catches during the same period in 1993, which was itself only an average season. The total amount of pilchard caught in 1994 has been similar to 1993, but while in most seasons almost all catches have been made close to Walvis Bay, between $24^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ and $21^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$, only $23 \%$ have come from this region in 1994 and indeed less than 40 tonnes have been caught within 60 nm of Walvis so far this year.

In addition, the condition factor of the fish caught during this survey was significantly poorer in the central region, $22^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ to $19^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$, than farther north. Assuming that the condition factor reflects the quality of the fishes' environment this suggests that feeding conditions, and other related environmental parameters, were not conducive to the maintenance of high pelagic biomasses in this region. Furthermore these poor environmental conditions are likely to have been further shunted up the food chain given the high seal moralities, reportedly due to starvation, in the region.

| Table 2 Biomass estimates of pilchard, 1990 to 1994 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Survey | Vessel | Namibian <br> waters | Angolan <br> waters | Total |
| March 1990 | Nansen | 160000 | - | - |
| June 1990 | Nansen | 515000 | - | - |
| March 1991 | Nansen | 495000 | - | - |
| August 1991 | Benguela | 565000 | - | - |
| November 1991 | Nansen/Benguela | 625000 | 155000 | 780000 |
| June 1992 | Nansen/Benguela | 610000 | 45000 | 655000 |
| August 1992 | Benguela | 410000 | - | - |
| November 1992 | Benguela | 515000 | - | - |
| March 1993 | Nansen | 385000 | 50000 | 435000 |
| June 1993 | Nansen | 300000 | 105000 | 405000 |
| August 1993 | Benguela | 445000 | - | - |
| November 1993 | Benguela | 320000 | - | - |
| February 1994 | Nansen/Benguela | 0 | 250000 | 250000 |
| June 1994 | Nansen | 20000 | 240000 | 260000 |


| Table 3 | Biomass estimates of anchovy and round herring combined and horse <br> mackerel, 1990 to 1994, in the northern Benguela system. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Survey | Vessel | Anchovy/ <br> Round herring | Horse <br> mackerel |
| March 1990 | Nansen | 170000 | 1200000 |
| June 1990 | Nansen | 140000 | 1700000 |
| March 1991 | Nansen | 180000 | 1300000 |
| August 1991 | Benguela | 345000 | - |
| November 1991 | Nansen/Benguela | 325000 | 1400000 |
| June 1992 | Nansen/Benguela | 175000 | 2100000 |
| August 1992 | Benguela | 250000 | - |
| November 1992 | Benguela | 17000 | - |
| March 1993 | Nansen | 335000 | - |
| June 1993 | Nansen | 230000 | - |
| August 1993 | Benguela | 220000 | - |
| November 1993 | Benguela | $?$ | - |
| June 1994 | Nansen | 120000 | 1500000 |

## Annex I Instruments and fishing gear

The Simrad EK-500, 38 kHz echo scientific sounder was used during the survey for fish abundance estimation. The Bergen Echo Integrator system (BEI) logging the echogram raw data from the echo sounder, was used to scrutinize the acoustic records, and to allocate integrator data to fish species. All raw data was stored to tape, and a backup of the database of scrutinized data, stored. The EK-500, 18 kHz and 120 kHz was often run simultaneously with the 38 kHz echo sounder to analyze frequency-different scattering, in particular in areas with myctophids or jellyfish. Only the echograms were however stored from these frequencies. The details of the settings of the 38 kHz were as follows:

| Transceiver-1 menu | Transducer depth | 0.0 m |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Absorbtion coeff. | $10 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{km}$ |
|  | Pulse length | medium |
|  | Bandwidth | wide |
|  | Max Power | 2000 W |
|  | 2-way beam angle | -21.0 dB |
|  | SV transducer gain | 28.1 dB |
|  | TS transducer gain | 28.1 dB |
|  | Angle sensitivity | 21.9 |
|  | 3 dB beamwidth | 6.8 deg |
|  | Alongship offset | 0.00 deg |
| Display menu | Athwardship offset | 0.04 deg |
|  |  |  |
|  | Echogram | $1,1 \& 2$ |
|  | Bottom range | 15 m |
|  | Bottom start | 10 m |
|  | TVG | $2010 g \mathrm{l}$ |
|  | SV Colour minimum | -75 dB |
|  | TS Colour minimum | -65 dB |

Printer menu Slave

Bottom detection menu Varying, -30 to -55 dB depending on school density, and bottom conditions.

Settings of the other echo sounders is given in detail in Instrument report, Nansen 1994404.

## Hydrography

Conductivity, temperature density and dissolved oxygen were sampled regularly at CTD stations with a Seabird $911+$ CTD sonde. The salinity is computed from the data on conductivity by the software retrieving data from the sensors.

## Fishing gear

Two pelagic trawl were used to sample pelagic fish during the survey. The small pelagic trawl, a 320 m circumference, 198 meshes opening Åkrehamn trawl were mainly used in medium to shallow water on high density registrations. In deeper water, in mixed, low density recordings, a larger pelagic trawl, a Åkrehamn $486 \mathrm{~m}, 152$ meshes opening trawl was used for identification and sampling. In very shallow water, where the small pelagic trawl could be destroyed by accidental bottom contact, a bottom trawl, the "Gisund super", was occasionally used to identify and sample schools. The bottom trawl was then rigged as for normal bottom trawl operation, but supplied with large surface floats on the wings. At depths of 20 meters or less, the opening then covered most of the water column. For all trawls, the Tyborøn, $7.8 \mathrm{~m}^{2}(1670 \mathrm{~kg})$ trawl doors were used. Complete drawings of the trawls used are included.




## Annex II Hydrographic profiles





Annex III Summary of trawl stations

FRIDTJOF-NANSEN TRAWL INFORMATION (JUNE 199A)

| Trawl Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Latitude } \\ \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\right) \end{gathered}$ | Bottom Depth (m) | Headrope Depth (m) | Catch by Species (\% of total catch) |  |  |  | Total Caich (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Trachurus | Sardinops | Engraulis | Etrumeus |  |
| 375 | 15,57 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 269 |
| 374 | 16,01 | 600 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 165 |
| 373 | 16.26 | 55 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4500 |
| 376 | 16,37 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 187 |
| 371 | 16,38 | 50 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 99 | 0 | 3027 |
| 372 | 16.40 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 13 | 15 |
| 377 | 16,41 | 80 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 381 | 16,42 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 91 | 77 |
| 380 | 16.52 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 98 | 1 | 0 | 10000 |
| 384 | 17,00 | 900 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 383 | 17.00 | 130 | 130 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3000 |
| 379 | 17,00 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 77 | 6 | 2 | 1005 |
| 382 | 17,02 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 0 | 49 | 17 | 417 |
| 385 | 17,11 | 23 | 10 | 3 | 43 | 50 | 3 | 708 |
| 370 | 17.21 | 65 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1 |
| 387 | 17,34 | 40 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 27 | 26 | 413 |
| 386 | 17,41 | 85 | 85 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7000 |
| 389 | 18,00 | 180 | 50 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 388 | 18,13 | 40 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 69 | 8 | 26 |
| 390 | 18,28 | 313 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 369 | 18,35 | 117 | 117 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2888 |
| 391 | 18,38 | 70 | 22 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1001 |
| 368 | 18,43 | 33 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 53 | 0 | 28 |
| 378 | 18,49 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 392 | 18.57 | 60 | 25 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 210 |
| 397 | 19,03 | 50 | 50 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 |
| 367 | 19.03 | 136 | 45 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 396 | 19,05 | 30 | 15 | , | 4 | 80 | 2 | 178 |
| 398 | 19,13 | 80 | 30 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 |
| 395 | 19,19 | 48 | 12 | 54 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 24 |
| 393 | 19,25 | 300 | 53 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 |
| 394 | 19,27 | 180 | 30 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 624 |
| 399 | 19,39 | 50 | 20 | 49 | 0 | 40 | 3 | 90 |
| 366 | 19,45 | 93 | 29 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| 400 | 19,46 | 80 | 37 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10003 |
| 401 | 19,57 | 25 | 10 | 73 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 243 |
| 402 | 20,01 | 285 | 92 |  | et burs |  |  |  |
| 408 | 20,04 | 90 | 90 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145 |
| 365 | 20,06 | 142 | 35 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 96 | 339 |
| 407 | 20,06 | 64 | 40 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 61 | 46 |
| 364 | 20,13 | 127 | 100 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 97 | 77 |
| 409 | 20.14 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 45 | 8 | 424 |
| 406 | 20.16 | 44 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 95 | 21 |
| 405 | 20.18 | 18 | 10 | 0 | 23 | 68 | 8 | 365 |
| 410 | 20,20 | 95 | 55 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 83 |
| 403 | 20,28 | 327 | 327 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 238 |
| 404 | 20,28 | 170 | 70 | 94 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 149 |


| Trawl Number | Latitude ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ) | Bottom Depth (m) | Headrope Depth (m) | Catch by Species (\% of total catch) |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Catch }(\mathrm{kg}) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Trachurus | Sardinops | Engraulis | Etrumeus |  |
| 415 | 20,30 | 317 | 311 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 151 |
| 411 | 20,38 | 70 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 97 | 146 |
| 363 | 20,42 | 30 | 15 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 1430 |
| 412 | 20,58 | 45 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 85 | 945 |
| 413 | 20,59 | 34 | 34 | 41 | 3 | 39 | 1 | 2000 |
| 414 | 20,59 | 171 | 164 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2464 |
| 416 | 20,59 | 256 | 249 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146 |
| 417 | 21,02 | 270 | 165 | $\overline{8}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 423 | 21.04 | 25 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 43 | 1 |
| 422 | 21.10 | 35 | 5 | 31 | 26 | 5 | 29 | 41 |
| 420 | 21.12 | 299 | 292 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| 424 | 21.12 | 47 | 40 |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| 419 | 21,13 | 297 | 195 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 418 | 21.17 | 300 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 425 | 21,29 | 44 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 97 | 172 |
| 421 | 21,30 | 97 | 0 | 32 | 1 | 66 | 0 | 8 |
| 444 | 21,43 | 114 | 5 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 443 | 21,44 | 114 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 442 | 22,00 | 78 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 426 | 22.06 | 36 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| 441 | 22,12 | 283 | 276 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 445 | 22,13 | 98 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 37 | 55 | 119 |
| 427 | 22,42 | 34 | 27 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 438 | 22,48 | 314 | 307 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 446 |
| 440 | 22,53 | 111 | 70 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 437 | 22,58 | 296 | 289 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231 |
| 439 | 23,06 | 27 | 10 | 50 | 3 | 10 | 36 | 153 |
| 428 | 23,09 | 22 | 5 | 70 | 4 | 14 | 11 | 70 |
| 430 | 23.19 | 49 | 42 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 55 |
| 429 | 23.27 | 33 | 26 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| 431 | 23,39 | 24 | 5 | 38 | 11 | 44 | 4 | 2 |
| 436 | 24,00 | 323 | 316 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 611 |
| 435 | 24,23 | 324 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 435 | 24,23 | 325 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 432 | 24,55 | 26 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 74 | 6 |
| 434 | 25,01 | 120 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| 434 | 25,01 | 120 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| 433 | 25,07 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 254 |

## Annex IV Records of fishing stations


species

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP.NO |
| 5308.64 | 171158 | 72.25 | 998 |
| 2038.31 | 86029 | 27.74 | 999 |
| 12.00 | 60 | 0.16 | 1000 |
| 7358.95 |  | 100.15 |  |



SPECIES
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Sardinops ocellatus
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
triglidaE
Lepidopus caudatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP.NO |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 149.76 | 3430 | 98.00 | 1004 |
| 2.32 | 36 | 1.52 | 1003 |
| 0.40 | 18 | 0.26 | 1001 |
| 0.24 | 18 | 0.16 | 1002 |
| 0.06 | 4 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.04 | 2 | 0.03 |  |
|  |  |  |  |


species
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Sardinops ocellatus
rrachurus capensis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | of tot. a sam |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 651.89 | 22032 | 96.00 | 1006 |
| 25.56 | 332 | 3.76 | 1005 |
| 1.58 | 70 | 0.23 |  |
| 679.02 |  | 99.99 |  |



| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | \% OF TOT. | SAMP . NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 120.00 | 6964 | 82.96 | 1008 |
| Merluccius eapensis, juveniles | 16.80 | 912 | 11.62 | 1007 |
| Thyrsites atun | 5.72 | 4 | 3.95 | 1009 |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 1.40 | 280 | 0.97 |  |
| Trichiurus lepturus | 0.72 | 72 | 0.50 |  |
| Total | 144.64 |  | 100.00 |  |



| Species | CATCH/HOUR |  | - OF TOT. C | SAMP. No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 4515.00 | 192290 | 100.00 | 1009 |
| rotal | 4515.00 |  | 100.00 |  |



| spectes | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 of tot | SAMP. No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Engraulis capensis | 828.00 | 164352 | 86.86 | 1011 |
| trachurus, Juveniles | 77.52 | 11872 | 8.13 | 1010 |
| sardinops ocellatus | 47.28 | 7704 | 4.96 | 1012 |
| Merluccius capensis, juveniles | 0.48 | 24 | 0.05 | 1013 |
| Total | 953.28 |  | 100.00 |  |


Species
Trachurus, Juveniles
Dentex macrophthalmus
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Trigla lyra
Raja miraletus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Ophisurus serpens


species
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Trachurus, Juveniles
Trachu

| CATCH/HOUR | OF TOT. C | SAMP. NO |  |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 0.44 | 8 | 69.75 | 1019 |
| 0.20 | 76 | 31.25 | 1018 |
| 0.64 |  | 100.00 |  |



| species | Catch/hour |  | - of tot c samp |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Enqraulis capensis | 89925.00 | 2866500 | 99.04 | 1020 |
| Sardinops ocellatus | 645.00 | 16500 | 0.71 | 1021 |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 195.00 | 6000 | 0.21 | 1023 |
| Trachurus, Juveniles | 26.70 | 810 | 0.03 | 1022 |
| Myliobatis aquila | 7.80 | 30 | 0.01 |  |
| rotal | 90799.50 |  | 100.00 |  |



| species | CATCH/HOUR weight numbers |  | Q of tor. C | SAMP NO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| sardinops ocellatus | 54.00 | 624 | 61.64 | 1226 |
| Trachurus trecae | 18.36 | 540 | 20.96 | 1225 |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 9.96 | 294 | 11.37 | 1224 |
| Pomatomus saltatrix | 2.94 | 18 | 3.36 |  |
| spondyliosoma cantharus | 2.34 | 6 | 2.67 |  |
| Total | 87.60 |  | 100.00 |  |








DATE: $9 / 6 / 94$ GEAR TYPE; PT NO: 6 PROSITION:Lat STATION: 388 $\begin{aligned} & \text { start } \text { stop duration } \\ & \text { Long } \text { E } \\ & 1150\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { TIME } & : 03: 13: 00 & 03: 37: 00 & 24 \\ \text { LOG } & : 5260.70 & 6262.00 & 1.30\end{array}\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { Purpose code: } \\ \text { Area code }: ~\end{array}\right.$ $\begin{array}{lrrll}\text { LOG }: 5260.70 & 6262.00 & 1.30 & \text { Area code : } \\ \text { OEPTH: } & 5 & 5 & & \text { Gearcond.code: }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { PDEPTH: } & 5 & 5 & \text { Gearcond code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 33 & 47 & \text { validity code: }\end{array}$

Sorted: 24 kg Total catch: 25.55 CATCH/HOUR: 63.88
species
Engraulis capensis
ardinops ocellatus
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Thyrsites atun
chelidonichthys capensis
Todarodes sagittatus
Frachurus, Juveniles
Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | of tot, | SAmp. no |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 45.25 | 8978 | 70.84 | 1077 |
| 9.40 | 1560 | 14.72 | 1076 |
| 4.73 | 260 | 7.40 | 1075 |
| 2.73 | 3 | 4.27 |  |
| 1.05 | 3 | 1.64 |  |
| 0.48 | 18 | 0.75 |  |
| 0.25 | 48 | 0.39 | 1074 |



species
myctophidae
Ruvettus pretiosus
Brama brama
synagrops microlepis

Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP.NO |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 20.00 | 11376 | 59.70 | 1079 |
| 7.94 | 2 | 23.70 |  |
| 5.08 | 2 | 15.16 |  |
| 0.24 | 16 | 0.72 |  |
| 0.24 | 2 | 0.72 |  |
|  |  |  |  |





species
Trachurus capensis
Thyrsites atun
Todarodes sagittatus
Total

| DATE: 12 | ( $6 / 94$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GEAR TYPE: PT No: I } \\ & \text { duration } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Project station 399 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | stop |  |  |  | OSITION:Lat | s | 1939 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Long | E | 1247 |
| time : | 03:43:00 | 03:58:00 | 15 (min) | Purpose code: 1 |  |  |  |  |
| LOG :67 | 6753.20 | 6754.20 | 1.00 | Area code : 3 |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 20 | 15 |  | Gearcond, code: |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 48 | 57 |  | validity |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $290^{\circ}$ Wire out: 150 mm Speed: $4 \mathrm{kn*10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted | d: 18 Kg |  | tal catch: | 90.38 |  | TCH/HOUR: |  | . 52 |


| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | \% of rot c | Samp. no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 177.80 | 17780 | 49.18 | 1101 |
| Engraulis capensis | 145.40 | 9268 | 40.22 | 1102 |
| merluccius capensis | 19.60 | 660 | 5.42 | 1100 |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 10.20 | 1260 | 2.82 | 1104 |
| Trigla lyra | 6.00 | 60 | 1.65 |  |
| Galeichthys feliceps | 2.12 | 4 | 0.59 |  |
| Sardinops ocellatus | 0.40 | 60 | 0.11 | 1103 |
| Total | 361.52 |  | 100.00 |  |




| species | CATCH/hour |  | - of tot. C | SAMP. no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Trachurus, Juveniles | 357.70 | 28222 | 73.70 | 1107 |
| Engraulis capensis | 100.54 | 7392 | 20.72 | 1108 |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 14.96 | 1518 | 3.08 | 1109 |
| Sardinops ocellatus | 7.04 | 418 | 1.45 | 1110 |
| Pomatomus saltatrix | 5.10 | 2 | 1.05 | 1111 |
| Total | 485.34 |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE: 12 | 2/ 6/94 |  |  |  |  | Project station: 402 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | gear type: PT No: 5 |  |  |  | SItion:Lat | s | 2001 |
|  | start | stop | durat | ion |  |  | Long | E | 1207 |
| TIME : 17:28:00 17:52:00 24 (min) Purpose code: 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOG : 6862.40 $6863.40 \quad 1.00$ Area code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | : 100 | 85 |  |  | Gearcond. | de: | 8 |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 287 | 285 | validity code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Towing d | r: 151* | wire | out: 4 | 50 m Spee |  | kn*10 |  |  |
| Sorted | d: k |  | tal | tch: |  |  | Ch/HOUR : |  |  |



Species
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Galeus polli
Merluccius paradoxus, female
RAIDAE
Lophius upsicephalus
CRA $s$
Nezamia sp
MYCTOPHIDAE
Merluccius paradoxus, male
ATHADOO
Total

| CATCH/HOUR weight numbers |  | - of tot. c | samp no. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 386.20 | 412 | 40.49 | 1117 |
| 184.80 | 228 | 19.37 | 1116 |
| 164.64 | 5704 | 17.26 | 1112 |
| 158.88 | 4916 | 16.66 | 1113 |
| 23.28 | 264 | 2.44 |  |
| 12.84 | 48 | 1.35 | 1115 |
| 10.52 | 8 | 1.10 |  |
| 7.44 | 24 | 0.78 |  |
| 2.16 | 48 | 0.23 |  |
| 1.68 | 120 | 0.18 |  |
| 0.72 | 192 | 0.08 |  |
| 0.48 | 4 | 0.05 | 1114 |
| 0.24 | 48 | 0.03 |  |
| 953.86 |  | 100.02 |  |


specties
Trachurus capensis
Thyrsites atun
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Engraulis capensis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP.NO. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 1674.00 | 35688 | 93.83 | 1118 |
| 43.80 | 24 | 2.46 |  |
| 26.64 | 12 | 1.49 |  |
| 23.40 | 1800 | 1.31 | 1119 |
| 9.00 | 180 | 0.50 |  |
| 7.20 | 540 | 0.40 | 1120 |
| 1784.04 |  | 99.99 |  |


| DATE: $13 / \begin{aligned} & \text { 6/94 } \\ & \text { start }\end{aligned}$ | stop | GEAR TYPE: PT NO:7 duration |  | Project station: 405 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Ition: Lat | $s$ | 2018 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Long | E | 312 |
| TIME :09:30:00 | 10:00:00 | 30 (min) | Purpose cod | de: | 1 |  |  |
| LOG : 6992.40 | 6994.10 | 1.70 | Area code |  | 3 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: 10 | 10 |  | Gearcond. | ode | 1 |  |  |
| BDEPTH: 19 | 17 |  | validity | ode |  |  |  |
| Towing dir | ir: $150^{\circ}$ | Wire out | 00 mm spee | 34 | $\mathrm{kn} * 10$ |  |  |
| Sorted: 25 Kg |  | tal catch: | 364.76 | cat | CH/HOUR: | 729 | . 52 |




Sorted: 11 kg Total catch: 46.36 CATCH/HOUR: 139.08



species
Engraulis capensis
Engraulis Capensis
sardinops ocellatu
merluccius capensis. juveniles
Trachurus, Juvenile
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP.NO |
| 345.55 | 19473 | 44.78 | 1136 |
| 118.35 | 1413 | 15.34 | 1133 |
| 82.47 | 2367 | 10.69 | 1134 |
| 75.98 | 267 | 9.85 | 1138 |
| 74.07 | 7293 | 9.60 | 1137 |
| 67.20 | 5536 | 8.71 | 1135 |
| 8.09 | 7 | 1.05 | 1139 |
| 771.72 |  | 100.02 |  |


| DATE:14/ |  |  |  |  |  | Project station: 410 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4/6/94 | stop |  | R TYPE: | : PT No:l |  | Sition:Lat | 5 | 2020 |
|  |  |  | duration |  |  |  | Long | E | 1302 |
| time = | :01:20:00 | 01:35:00 | 15 | (min) | Purpose code: |  | 1 |  |  |
| LoG : | :7106.60 | 7107.20 | 0.60 |  | Area cod | : | 3 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 55 | 55 |  |  | Gearcond | ode : |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 96 | 94 |  |  | validity | ode : |  |  |  |
|  | Towing d | r: $60^{\circ}$ | wire | out: 20 | 00 m Spe | 28 | kn*10 |  |  |
| sorte | d: 9 K |  | tal | atch: | 83.03 |  | CH/HOUR: |  |  |


| species | CATCh/hour |  | of tot. c samp.no |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 306.00 | 15520 | 92.14 | 1140 |
| Merluccius paradoxus | 14.76 | 720 | 4.44 |  |
| chelidonichthys capensis | 6.68 | 12 | 2.01 |  |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 4.68 | 144 | 1.41 |  |
| Total | 332.12 |  | 100.00 |  |


| / $6 / 94$ | stop | GEAR TYPE: PT NO:1 duration |  | project station: $4: 1$ <br> POSITION:Lat S 2038 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Long | E | 15 |
| TIME :05:37:00 | 05:52:00 | 15 (min) | Purpose c | : | 1 |  |  |
| L.OG :7143.80 | 7144.90 | 1.10 | Area code |  | 3 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: 10 | 22 |  | Gearcond. | de: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: 63 | 72 |  | validity | de: |  |  |  |
| Towing | r: $295^{\circ}$ | Wire out: 100 | 0 m spee |  | kn*10 |  |  |
| Sorted: 29 Kg |  | tal catch: | 146.10 |  | CH/HOUR: | 584 |  |

species
trumeus whitehead
ardinops ocellatu
Trachurus, Juveniles
Total

| CATCH/hour |  | 3 OF TOT | SAMP. NO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 572.00 | 26480 | 97.88 | 1141 |
| 6.00 | 180 | 1.03 | 1144 |
| 3.20 | 180 | 0.55 | 1143 |
| 3.20 | 700 | 0. 55 | 1142 |
| 584.40 |  | 100.01 |  |




| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR |  | \& OF TOT, C | SAMP.NO |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 4911.00 | 191892 | 40.93 | 1153 |  |
| Engraulis capensis | 4711.80 | 914118 | 39.27 | 1150 |  |
| Callorhinchus capensis | 1041.60 | 540 | 8.68 |  |  |
| Argrosomus hololepidotus | 424.80 | 126 | 3.54 |  |  |
| Sardinops ocellatus | 320.40 | 46800 | 2.67 | 1152 |  |
| Chelidonichthys capensis | 188.40 | 1344 | 1.57 |  |  |
| Galeichthys feliceps | 180.60 | 540 | 1.51 |  |  |
| Etruneus whiteheadi | 172.20 | 25636 | 1.44 | 1151 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, juveniles | 45.60 | 2154 | 0.38 |  |  |
| GOBIDAE | 3.00 | 540 | 0.03 |  |  |
| Total |  | 11999.40 |  | 100.02 |  |


species
Trachurus capensis Merluccius capensis Sufflogobius bibarbatus Austroglossus microlepis
rotal

| CATCH/HOUR |  | \& of tot. C | SAMP. No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 8880.00 | 188400 | 90.11 | 1154 |
| 968.00 | 17800 | 9.82 | 1155 |
| 4.00 | 1200 | 0.04 |  |
| 1.92 | 8 | 0.02 |  |
| 0.68 | 4 | 0.01 |  |
| 9854.60 |  | 100.00 |  |



| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | of tot. C | SAMP. No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 147.20 | 282 | 48.82 | 1157 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 50.60 | 114 | 16.78 | 1156 |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 33.60 | 1032 | 11.14 |  |
| Lophius upsicephalus | 30.60 |  | 10.15 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 11.36 | 64 | 3.77 | 1158 |
| Galeus polli | 10.72 | 176 | 3.56 |  |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 8.16 | 312 | 2.71 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 4.02 | 6 | 1.33 |  |
| Nezumia leonis | 1.76 | 168 | 0.58 |  |
| Dentex macrophthalmus | 1.72 | 6 | 0.57 |  |
| Austrogiossus microlepis | 1.04 | 4 | 0.34 |  |
| pterothrissus belloci | 0.34 | 4 | 0.11 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 0.24 | 24 | 0.08 |  |
| Solenocera africana | 0.16 | 72 | 0.05 |  |
| Total | 301.52 |  | 99.99 |  |



| DATE: 15 , | /6/94 | stop | GEAR TYPE: PT No: 1 duration |  | Project station: 417 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sition: Lat | $s$ | 2102 |
|  | start |  |  |  |  | L.ong | E | 1253 |
| time : 0 | 05: 23:00 | 05: 38:00 | 15 (min) | Purpose |  |  |  |  |
| LOG : 7 | 7292.60 | 7293.30 | 0.70 | Area code |  | : |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 180 | 150 |  | Gearcond |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 268 | 272 |  | validity |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $180^{\circ}$ wire out: 500 m Speed: $28 \mathrm{kn} * 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted | d: 1 Kg |  | tal catch: | 0.76 |  | TCH/HOUR |  | . 04 |


| spectes | CATCH/HOUR weight numbers |  | 8 of tot. C | SAMP. No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, juveniles | 2.20 | 72 | 72.37 | 1165 |
| Synagrops microlepis | 0.36 | 144 | 11.84 | 1163 |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 0.24 | 52 | 7.89 | 1164 |
| Trachurus, Juveniles | 0.08 | 28 | 2.63 | 1166 |
| Squalus megalops | 0.08 | 4 | 2.63 |  |
| MYCTOPHIDAE | 0.04 | 8 | 1.32 | 1167 |
| Total | 3.00 |  | 98.68 |  |




 FOEPTH: $210 \quad 180 \quad$ Gearcond.code:


Sorted: 1 kg Total catch: 8.70 CATCH/HOUR: 104.40
SPECIES
myctophidae
rachurus capensis
Total


spectes
Merluccius capensis
Nezumia $s p$
rachurus capensis
ophius upsicephalus
sufflogobius bibarbatus
Austroglossus microlepis
chlorophthalmus punctatus
Neoharriotta pinnata
small squids
entex macrophthalmus
ongridae
synagrops microlepis
rigla lyra
MYCTOPHIDAE
pterothrissus belloci
Total

| Catch/hour |  | - of tot. C | SAMP. No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 82.60 | 252 |  | 1172 |
| 13.20 | 604 | 10.35 | 1175 |
| 6.40 | 36 | 5.02 | 1170 |
| 4.48 | 20 | 3.51 |  |
| 4.36 | 104 | 3.42 |  |
| 3.40 | 760 | 2.67 | 1173 |
| 2.28 | 4 | 1.79 |  |
| 2.24 | 216 | 1.76 | 1174 |
| 2.00 | 4 | 1.57 |  |
| 0.88 | 8 | 0.69 |  |
| 0.88 | 4 | 0.69 |  |
| 0.56 | 12 | 0.44 |  |
| 0.44 | 56 | 0.35 |  |
| 0.32 | 4 | 0.25 |  |
| 0.04 | 28 | 0.03 | 1171 |
| 0.00 | 8 |  |  |
| 0.00 | 8 |  |  |
| 124.08 |  | 97.33 |  |



| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | of tot. | SAMP N N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Engraulis capensis | 9.92 | 2304 | 65.61 | 1180 |
| Trachurus, Juveniles | 4.88 | 1208 | 32.28 | 1176 |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 0.08 | 8 | 0.53 | 1181 |
| MYCTOPhidae | 0.08 | 24 | 0.53 | 1179 |
| Saxdinops ocellatus | 0.08 | 128 | 0.53 | 1178 |
| Merluccius capensis. juveniles | 0.08 | 40 | 0.53 | 1177 |
| Total | 15.12 |  | 100.01 |  |



## species

Galeichthys feliceps
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Merluccius capensis, juvenile
Engraulis capensis
chelidonichthys capensis
Galeus polli
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | B OF TOT. C | SAMP.NO |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 3.49 | 7 | 45.44 |  |
| 3.36 | 144 | 43.75 | 1186 |
| 0.42 | 18 | 5.47 |  |
| 0.18 | 18 | 2.34 |  |
| 0.18 | 6 | 2.34 |  |
| 0.06 | 6 | 0.76 |  |
| 7.69 |  | 100.12 |  |


spectes
Trachurus capensis
trumeus whiteheadi
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP.NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 0.60 | go | 75.00 | 1187 |
| 0.20 | 8 | 25.00 | 1188 |
| 0.80 |  | 100.00 |  |



SPECIES
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Sardinops
Trigla lyra
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Galeichthys feliceps
Trachurus, Juveniles
Total


| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | - of tot c | SAMP. NO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Chelidonichthys capensis | 26.72 | 1493 | 68.39 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 6.56 | 1098 | 16.79 |  |
| Galeichthys feliceps | 2.26 | 4 | 5.78 |  |
| Engraulis capensis | 1.69 | 469 | 4.33 | 1195 |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 1.02 | 42 | 2.61 | 1193 |
| Sardinops ocellatus | 0.53 | 98 | 1.36 | 1194 |
| Merluccius capensis, juveniles | 0.11 | 21 | 0. 28 |  |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 0.11 | ${ }^{7}$ | 0.28 |  |
| argentinidae | 0.07 | 18 | 0.18 |  |
| Total | 39.07 |  | 100.00 |  |



species
Engraulis capensis
Trachurus capensis
trumeus whitehead
Merluccius capensis, juveniles triclidae

Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tot. | Samp, no |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 506.80 | 15660 | 69.87 | 1197 |
| 114.00 | 19512 | 13.57 | 1198 |
| 95.28 | 47664 | 11.34 | 1196 |
| 37.20 | 16920 | 4.43 | 1199 |
| 5.52 | 984 | 0.66 |  |
| 1.08 | 552 | 0.13 |  |
| 839.88 |  | 100.00 |  |

```
                                    PROJECT STATION: 429
```



```
TIME :08:03:00 08:10:00 7 (maration (min) purpose code: 1
TIME :08:03:00 08:10:00 7 (min) Purpose code: l
```




```
    Sorted: 1 kg Total catch: 19.09 CATCH/HOUR: 163.63
```

spectes
Callorhinchus capensis
Mustelus palumbes
chelidonichthys capensis
Merluccius capensis. juveniles Trachurus, Juveniles
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Austroglossus microlepis Small squids
Shrimps, small, non comm.
Total


SPECIES
Trachurus, Juveniles
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Callorhinchus capensis
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Chelidonichthys capensis
Smald squids
Sardinops ocellatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tot. c | SAMP. NO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 96.84 | 16056 | 29.60 | 1202 |
| 80.64 | 900 | 24.65 | 1204 |
| 58.68 |  | 17.94 |  |
| 50.10 | 30 | 15.31 |  |
| 28.80 | 4536 | 8.80 | 1203 |
| 8.52 | 30 | 2.60 |  |
| 3.24 | 1368 | 0.99 |  |
| 0.36 | 36 | 0.11 |  |
| 327.18 |  | 100.00 |  |


species
Engraulis capensis
Trachurus, Juveniles
sardinops ocellatus
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
chelidonichthys capensis
Merluccius capensis, juveniles

| CATCH/HOUR |  | * OF TOT. C SAMP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 2.40 | 600 | 44.44 | 1206 |
| 1.77 | 316 | 32.78 | 1205 |
| 0.57 | 32 | 10.56 |  |
| 0.22 | 120 | 4.07 |  |
| 0.19 | 88 | 3.52 |  |
| 0.09 | 63 | 1.67 |  |
| 0.06 | 63 | 1.11 |  |
| 0.03 | 13 | 0.56 |  |
| 5.33 |  | 98.71 |  |

Total


| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | of tot. C | SAMP. NO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight. | numbers |  |  |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 9.12 | 1488 | 73.55 | 1207 |
| Trachurus, Juveniles | 3.16 | 592 | 25.48 | 1208 |
| Engraulis capensis | 0.08 | 12 | 0.65 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, juveniles | 0.04 | 4 | 0.32 |  |
| Small squids | 0.04 | 4 | 0.32 |  |
| Total | 12.44 |  | 100.32 |  |


species
Chelidonichthys capensis Thyrsites atun
ithognathus auret
Trachurus, Juveniles Etrumeus whiteheadi Sma1l squids Merluccius capensis Engraulis capensis Hyperoglyphe moselif Sardinops ocellatus
Austroglossus microlepis Trichiurus lepturus Sufflogobius bibarbatus

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| wight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP.NO. |
| 154.84 | 310 | 31.53 |  |
| 79.55 | 283 | 16.20 | 1210 |
| 74.52 | 37 | 15.17 | 1212 |
| 52.65 | 35110 | 10.72 |  |
| 50.71 | 2981 | 10.33 | 1213 |
| 33.68 | 4065 | 6.86 | 1209 |
| 14.32 | 7161 | 2.92 |  |
| 10.84 | 503 | 2.21 | 1211 |
| 10.45 | 1471 | 2.13 | 1214 |
| 4.94 | 4 | 1.01 |  |
| 2.32 | 426 | 0.47 |  |
| 1.16 | 39 | 0.24 |  |
| 0.75 | 2 | 0.15 |  |
| 0.39 | 271 | 0.08 |  |
| 491.12 |  | 100.02 |  |

Total

sPECIES
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Sufflogobius bibarbatus

Sufflogobius bibarbatus
MYCTOPHIDAE
total

| CATCH/ROUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP. no |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Weight | numbers |  |  |
| 180.00 | 4896 | 97.34 | 1215 |
| 3.00 | 3600 | 1.62 |  |
| 1.20 | 600 | 0.65 |  |
| 0.72 | 72 | 0.39 |  |
| 184.92 |  | 100.00 |  |

PROJECT Station: 435
DATE: 19/6/94 GEAR TYPE: PT No:1 POSITION:Lat S 2423

 Sorted: 2 kg Total catch: 2.00 CATCH/HOUR: 12.00

| SPECIES | catch | - of tot c | SAMP . NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight |  |  |
| myctophidae | 12.00 | 100.00 |  |
| Total | 12.00 | 100.00 |  |



species
Merluccius capensis, female
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Merlucius capensis, male
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Lophius upsicephalus
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Galeus polli
Solenocera africana
Nezumia leonis
Epigonus denticulatus
portunidae
Lepidopus caudatus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Genypterus capensis
Todarodes sagittatus
Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli
MYCTophidAe
Schedophilus huttoni
Trachurus capensis
Austroglossus microlepis
Total

| CATCh/HOUR |  | 8 of tot. C | SAMP : No |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 682.00 | 824 | 55.78 | 1218 |
| 185.00 | 3020 | 15.13 |  |
| 120.00 | 224 | 9.81 | 1219 |
| 98.80 | 352 | 8.08 | 1216 |
| 48.70 | 32 | 3.98 |  |
| 25. 20 | 880 | 2.06 |  |
| 13.40 | 300 | 1.10 |  |
| 10.00 |  | 0.82 |  |
| 9.80 | 640 | 0.80 |  |
| 5. 60 | 180 | 0.46 |  |
| 5.20 | 320 | 0.43 |  |
| 3.70 | 8 | 0.30 |  |
| 3.20 | 8 | 0.26 | 1217 |
| 2.94 | 6 | 0.24 |  |
| 2.58 | 4 | 0.21 |  |
| 2.00 | 20 | 0.16 |  |
| 2.00 | 240 | 0.16 |  |
| 1.26 | 2 | 0.10 |  |
| 0.92 | 4 | 0.08 |  |
|  | 6 | 0.03 |  |
| 1222.70 |  | 99.99 |  |


Spectes
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Nezumia leonis
Brama brama
Galeus polli
Lophius upsicephalus
Todarodes sagittatus
Epigonus denticulatus
Squalus megalops
CMLOROPHTHALMIDAE
PORTUNIDAE
TOtal

| CATCH/HOUR <br> Weight |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP.NO |  |
| 141.38 | 543 | 36.55 | 1221 |
| 101.43 | 188 | 26.22 | 1220 |
| 53.07 | 83 | 13.72 | 1222 |
| 28.95 | 765 | 7.48 | 1223 |
| 13.20 | 360 | 3.41 |  |
| 12.60 | 8 | 3.26 | 1224 |
| 8.85 | 293 | 2.29 |  |
| 6.78 | 2 | 1.75 |  |
| 6.60 | 23 | 1.71 |  |
| 5.70 | 263 | 1.47 |  |
| 3.23 | 8 | 0.83 |  |
| 3.08 | 120 | 0.80 |  |
| 1.95 | 60 | 0.50 |  |
| 386.82 |  | 99.99 |  |


spectes
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Trachurus capensis
Todarodes sagittatus
Nezumia leonis
Lophius upsicephalus
CHLorophthalmidae
Galeus polli
Epigonus denticulatus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Tolal

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | Q of tot. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 455.60 | 436 | 51.05 | 1228 |
| 202.40 | 300 | 22.68 | 1227 |
| 61.20 | 340 | 6.86 | 1226 |
| 52.40 | 1320 | 5.87 | 1229 |
| 28.08 | 70 | 3.15 | 1230 |
| 24.72 | 36 | 2.77 |  |
| 24.64 | 262 | 2.76 |  |
| 20.30 | 28 | 2.27 |  |
| 9.46 | 378 | 1.06 |  |
| 8.12 | 204 | 0.91 |  |
| 3.08 | 162 | 0.35 |  |
| 2,36 | 16 | 0.26 | 1225 |
| 0.08 | 8 | 0.01 |  |
| 892,44 |  | 100.00 |  |


species
Trachurus, Juveniles
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Engraulis capensis
Thyrsites atun
Sardinops ocellatus
TRIGIIDAE
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Small squids
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | of tot. c samp no |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 417.27 | 88020 | 49.96 | 1232 |
| 287.18 | 76336 | 34.38 | 1231 |
| 80.51 | 11967 | 9.64 | 1234 |
| 21.82 | 5 | 2.61 |  |
| 21.60 | 3976 | 2.59 | 1233 |
| 4.42 | 2553 | 0.53 |  |
| 1.47 | 393 | 0.18 |  |
| 0.98 | 393 | 0.12 |  |
| 835.25 |  | 100.01 |  |



| species | Catch | HOUR | - of tot. | SAMP . NO. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 6.00 | 3312 | 62.50 | 1235 |
| merluccius capensis, juveniles | 2.04 | 948 | 21.25 | 1236 |
| trachurus. Juveniles | 1.20 | 372 | 12.50 | 1237 |
| Small squids | 0.36 | 36 | 3.75 |  |



| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 OF TOT. C | SAMP.NO. |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, juveniles | 1.44 | 36 | 64.00 | 1238 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 0.81 | 9 | 36.00 |  |  |
| Total |  | 2.25 |  | 100.00 |  |



Total



Merluccius capensis, juveniles Trachurus, Juveniles

Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP. NO |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 0.24 | 102 | 57.14 | 1242 |
| 0.18 | 72 | 42.86 | 1241 |
| 0.42 |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE: $23 /$ |  |  |  |  | project station: 445 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | /6/94 |  | GEAR TYPE: PT NO: 7 duration |  |  | Sition:lat | s | 2213 |
|  |  |  |  | Long | E | 1354 |
| TIME :00:15:00 00:30:00 15 (min) purpose code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOG : 8832.80 8833.70 0.90 Area code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: 1010 Gearcond.code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: 98 98 validity code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $324^{*}$ Wire out: 150 m Speed: $41 \mathrm{kn*10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted | d: 6 K |  |  |  | tal catch: | 119.00 |  | H/HOUR : |  |  |

species
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Engraulis capensis
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
sardinops ocellatus
rotal

| CATCH/HOUR |  | of tot. C samp. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 260.80 | 61768 | 54.79 | 1244 |
| 176.00 | 18972 | 36.97 | 1243 |
| 34.40 | 1360 | 7,23 | 1246 |
| 2.40 | 1520 | 0.50 | 1247 |
| 2.40 | 1520 | 0. 50 | 1245 |
| 476.00 |  | 99.99 |  |

## Annex $V$ Biomass and numbers

Total biomass (tonnes) of pilchard, Sardinops ocellatus, and total number per 1 cm length class (in millions) per area.

| Area | Baia dos Tigres | $16^{\circ} 40-17^{\circ} 15$ | 17 ${ }^{\circ} 15-17^{\circ} 45$ | $18^{\circ} 00-21^{\circ} 00$ | $23^{\circ} 00-23^{\circ} 30$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size of the Area ( $\mathrm{nm}^{2}$ ) | 35.4 | 166.7 | 99 | 668 | 144 |
| Mean Sa value ( $\mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}$ ) | 14432 | 3530 | 756 | 46 |  |
| Total biomass (tonnes) | 108325 | 131190 | 16206 | 3127 | 712 |
| No. per length class (millions): 6 |  |  |  |  | 78 |
| No. per lengh 7 |  |  |  |  | 97 |
| 8 |  |  | 5 | 48 | 14 |
| 9 |  |  | 34 | 144 | 34 |
| 10 |  | 3 | 9 | 82 | 37 |
| 11 |  | 5 | 7 | 4 |  |
| 12 |  | 8 | 7 | 1 |  |
| 13 |  | 6 | 1 | 15 |  |
| 14 |  |  | 1 | 47 |  |
| 15 |  |  |  | 11 |  |
| 16 |  |  | 1 | 3 |  |
| 17 |  |  | 2 | 1 |  |
| 18 |  | 1 | 2 |  |  |
| 19 |  | 1 | 5 |  |  |
| 20 | 53 | 1 | 16 |  |  |
| 21 | 552 | 127 | 52 |  |  |
| 22 | 539 | 450 | 45 |  |  |
| 23 | 184 | 553 | 33 |  |  |
| 24 | 39 | 261 | 16 |  |  |
| 25 |  | 22 | 8 |  |  |
| 26 |  | 8 | 2 |  |  |
| 27 |  | 3 | 1 |  |  |
| Sum | 1367 | 1449 | 247 | 356 | 260 |

Total biomass (tonnes) of round herring, Etrumeus whiteheadi, and total number per 1 cm length class (in millions) per area.

| Area | $16^{\circ} 40-17^{\circ} 15$ | 170 $15-19^{\circ} 15$ | 19 ${ }^{\circ} 50-21^{\circ}$ | 23 ${ }^{\circ} 0-25^{\circ} 15$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size of the Area ( $\mathrm{nm}^{2}$ ) | 128 | 328 | 645 | 869 |
| Mean Sa value ( $\mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}$ ) | 109 | 50 | 648 |  |
| Total biomass (tonnes) | 1762 | 1783 | 50299 | 17638 |
| No. per length class (millions): 6 |  |  |  | 1183 |
| 7 |  |  |  | 1797 |
| 8 |  |  | 2 | 2054 |
| 9 |  |  | 18 | 854 |
| 10 |  | 1 | 35 | 234 |
| 11 |  | 4 | 100 | 34 |
| 12 |  | 7 | 314 | 40 |
| 13 |  | 4 | 321 | 32 |
| 14 | 2 | 13 | 185 | 11 |
| 15 | 8 | 37 | 188 |  |
| 16 | 24 | 27 | 440 |  |
| 17 | 67 | 3 | 466 |  |
| 18 | 27 |  | 204 |  |
| 19 |  |  | 62 |  |
| 20 |  |  | 17 |  |
| Sum | 128 | 96 | 2352 | 6239 |

Total biomass (tonnes) of anchovy, Engraulis capensis, and total number per 1 cm length class ( in millions) per area.

| Area | $17^{\circ} 07-17^{\circ} 15$ | $17^{\circ} 15-18^{\circ} 15$ | $19^{\circ}-21^{\circ}$ | $21^{\circ} 00-23^{\circ} 30$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Size of the Area $\left(\mathrm{nm}^{2}\right)$ | 122 | 289 | 783 | 429 |  |
| Mean Sa value $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}\right)$ |  | 459 | 282 | 298 |  |
| Total biomass (tonnes) | 6630 | 6904 | 22394 | 17000 |  |
| No. per length class (millions): 7 |  |  |  | 251 |  |
|  | 8 | 7 | 38 | 15 | 700 |
|  | 9 | 5 | 195 | 31 | 1498 |
|  | 10 | 34 | 53 | 84 | 1002 |
|  | 11 | 75 | 71 | 97 | 92 |
|  | 12 | 76 | 126 | 82 |  |
|  | 13 | 126 | 154 | 322 |  |
|  | 14 | 184 | 115 | 917 |  |
|  | 15 | 11 | 18 | 105 |  |
| Sum: | 16 | 1 |  | 4 |  |

Total biomass (tonnes) of horse mackerel, Trachurus capensis, and total number per 1 cm length class (in millions) per area.

| Area |  | $\begin{gathered} 16^{\circ} 40^{\prime}- \\ 17^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 17^{\circ} 15^{\prime}- \\ & 21^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21^{\circ} 00^{\prime}- \\ 21^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23^{\circ} 00^{\prime}- \\ 25^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Sum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size of the area ( $\mathrm{nm}^{2}$ ) |  | 730 | 9224 | 2560 | 796 | 13310 |
| Mean Sa value ( $\mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}$ ) |  | 606 | 1003 | 255 | 124 |  |
| Total Biomass (tonnes) |  | 61589 | 1331835 | 101873 | 10485 | 1505782 |
| No. per length class (mill.) | 6 |  |  | 3 | 8 | 11 |
|  | 7 | 10 | 2480 | 4 | 251 | 2745 |
|  | 8 | 13 | 3370 | 18 | 801 | 4202 |
|  | 9 | 18 | 5660 | 26 | 230 | 5934 |
|  | 10 | 19 | 3750 | 2 | 1 | 3772 |
|  | 11 | 11 | 3000 |  | 19 | 3030 |
|  | 12 | 26 | 4070 | 54 | 14 | 4164 |
|  | 13 | 431 | 8050 | 258 | 14 | 8753 |
|  | 14 | 1540 | 13500 | 649 | 29 | 15718 |
|  | 15 | 519 | 9020 | 426 | 6 | 9971 |
|  | 16 | 73 | 4220 | 235 | 15 | 4543 |
|  | 17 | 23 | 2060 | 552 | 12 | 2647 |
|  | 18 | 19 | 1230 | 475 | 50 | 1774 |
|  | 19 | 19 | 674 | 266 | 12 | 971 |
|  | 20 | 1 | 382 | 90 |  | 473 |
|  | 21 |  | 274 | 51 |  | 325 |
|  | 22 | 17 | 490 |  |  | 507 |
|  | 23 | 17 | 528 | 22 |  | 567 |
|  | 24 |  | 598 | 9 |  | 607 |
|  | 25 |  | 216 | 1 |  | 217 |
|  | 26 |  | 70 | 1 |  | 71 |
| Sum |  | 2756 | 63642 | 3142 | 1472 | 71012 |

Annex VI Length frequencies of different areas


















Area $18^{\circ} 00-20^{\circ} 00$



Amnex VII Length-weight relations














HORSE MACKEREL LENGTH WEIGHT
IN AREAS $19^{\circ} \& 20^{\circ}$



## Annex VIII Reproductive status

## PILCHARD BIOLOGICAL DATA

$16^{\circ}-17^{\circ} S$

| Length Class | $n$ | Mean Weight | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Sex } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \% per Maturity Stage |  |  |  |  | Mean Gonad Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 5 |  |
| 14,0-19,9 | insufficient number of observations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19,0-19,9 | 12 | 60,64 | 0,67 | 25 | 50 | 25 |  |  | 1,38 |
| 20,0-20,9 | 13 | 70,93 | 0,46 | 38 | 16 | 23 | 15 | 8 | 1,11 |
| 21,0-21,9 | 20 | 80,45 | 0,60 | 45 | 40 | 10 | 5 |  | 1,15 |
| 22,0-22,9 | 20 | 90,47 | 0,60 | 10 | 15 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 2,19 |
| 23,0-23,9 | 20 | 102,35 | 0,65 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 35 | 25 | 3,04 |
| 24,0-24,9 | 11 | 115,28 | 0,36 |  | 18 | 36 | 36 | 9 | 3,43 |
| 25,0-28,9 | insufficient number of observations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$20^{\circ}-21^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$

| Length Class | $n$ | Mean Weight | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sex } \\ \text { Ratio } \end{gathered}$ | \% per Maturity Stage |  |  |  |  | Mean Gonad Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |
| 14,0-14,9 | 11 | 22,50 | 0,70 | 91 |  | 9 |  |  | 0,03 |
| 15,0-18,9 | insufficient number of observations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19,0-19,9 | 10 | 55,62 | 0,80 | 30 | 50 | 10 | 10 |  | 1,31 |
| 20,0-20,9 | 15 | 66,37 | 0,73 | 33 | 33 | 33 |  |  | 0,87 |
| 21,0-21,9 | 15 | 74,95 | 0,53 | 13 | 47 | 20 | 7 | 13 | 1,14 |
| 22,0-22,9 | 11 | 85,00 | 0,36 | 9 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 27 | 1,41 |
| 23,0-25,9 | insufficient number of observations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## ANCHOVY BIOLOGICAL DATA

$16^{\circ}-17^{\circ} 5$

| Length Class | $n$ | Mean | Sex | \% per Maturity Stage |  |  |  |  | Mean Gonad Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Weight | Ratio | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |
| 10,0-10,9 | insufficient number of observations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11,0-11,9 | 14 | 9,10 | 0,80 | 100 |  |  |  |  | 0,00 |
| 12,0-12,9 | 18 | 12,08 | 0,50 | 72 | 17 | 11 |  |  | 0,08 |
| 13,0-13,9 | 20 | 15,22 | 0,40 | 65 | 20 | 15 |  |  | 0,12 |
| 14,0-14,9 | 20 | 17,56 | 0,18 | 70 | 15 | 15 |  |  | 0,14 |
| 15,0-15,9 | 13 | 20,65 | 0,30 | 54 | 15 | 31 |  |  | 0,25 |
| 16,0-16,9 | insuffi | nt numb | obser |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$18^{\circ}-19^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$

| Length Class | $n$ | Mean | Sex |  |  | aturit |  |  | Mean Gonad |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Weight | Ratio | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Weight |
| 10,0-12,9 | insufficient number of observations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13,0-13,9 | 13 | 14,87 | 0,62 | 92 | 8 |  |  |  | 0,02 |
| 14,0-14,9 | 20 | 17,50 | 0,33 | 100 |  |  |  |  | 0,06 |
| 15,0-15,9 | 11 | 19,63 | 0,30 | 73 | 27 |  |  |  | 0,13 |
| 16,0-16,9 | insufficient number of observations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$20^{\circ}-21^{\circ} S$

| Length Class | $n$ | Mean | Sex | \% per Maturity Stage |  |  |  |  | Mean Gonad Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Weight | Ratio | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |
| 10,0-10,9 | 11 | 6,59 | - | 100 |  |  |  |  | 0,14 |
| 11,0-11,9 | insufficient number of observations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14,0-14,9 | 12 | 18,14 | 0,08 | 17 | 42 | 25 |  | 16 |  |
| 15,0-16,9 | insufficient number of observations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Annex IX Fish condition factor

Pilchard condition per area: number of samples ( $n$ ), mean, variance ( $s^{2}$ ), and standard deviation (s).

|  | mean condition |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | $n$ | factor | $s^{2}$ | $s$ |
| $16^{\circ}-17^{\circ}$ | 138 | 0,803 | 0,0028 | 0,053 |
| $20^{\circ}-21^{\circ}$ | 100 | 0,747 | 0,0023 | 0,048 |

Anchovy condition per area: number of samples ( $n$ ), mean, variance $\left(s^{2}\right)$, and standard deviation (s).

| Area | $n$ | mean condition |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $16^{\circ}-17^{\circ}$ | 90 | 0,600 | 0,0022 | 0,0471 |
| $18^{\circ}-19^{\circ}$ | 62 | 0,572 | 0,0011 | 0,0338 |
| $20^{\circ}-21^{\circ}$ | 43 | 0,579 | 0,0020 | 0,0452 |

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of pilchard condition per $2^{\circ}$ latitude interval: degrees of freedom (df), sum of squares (SS), mean squares (MS), and $F$ value ( Fs ).

| Source of <br> Variation | df | SS | MS | FS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Among Areas | 2 | 0,0324 | 0,01619 | $8,811^{* *}$ |
| $16^{\circ}-17^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ vs $18^{\circ}-19^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ | 1 | 0,0294 | 0,02940 | $15,999^{* *}$ |
| $16^{\circ}-17^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ vs $20^{\circ}-21^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ | 1 | 0,0128 | 0,01280 | $6,967^{*}$ |
| $18^{\circ}-19^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ vs $20^{\circ}-21^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ | 1 | 0,0014 | 0,00136 | 0,741 (ns) |
| Within Areas | 192 | 0,3528 | 0,00184 |  |
| Total | 194 | 0,3852 |  |  |

$F_{0,05(2,192)}=3,07$
** $=\mathrm{P}<=0,01$
$\mathrm{F} 0,01(2,192)=4,79$

* $=P<=0,05$
$n s=$ not significant


## Annex X Results of intercalibration experiment

## Intercalibration report

An intercalibration of the 38 kHz Simrad EK-500 echo sounder / integrator systems on the R/V Dr. Fridjof Nansen ( $57 \mathrm{~m}, 2700 \mathrm{HP}$ ), and R/V Welwitchia ( $47 \mathrm{~m}, 1500 \mathrm{HP}$ ), was conducted on June 8,1994 , from position 1745S 1138E to 1730S 1125E. The acoustic recordings mainly consisted of plankton and mesopelagic fish. The intercalibration was performed in the standard manner, (Foote et. al 1987), Nansen sailing 0.5 nautical miles in front and to the port of Welwitchia. Both echo sounder systems had recently been calibrated using standard targets according to Foote et al. (1987), adjusted to split beam systems after Nes (1991). The vessel log on the following vessel, Welwitchia, was adjusted to Nansen's log, ensuring pairwise outputs of the integrator, relative to ground.

Contributions from fish and plankton were integrated and averaged over one nautical miles in 8 pelagic channels covering the depth interval from 5 to 500 meters. The integrator output, $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{A}}$, varied from 1 to $22000\left[\mathrm{~m}^{2} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}\right]$ throughout the intercalibration. The threshold and color settings of the instruments were the same in the two vessels, Table 1, and depth layers were adjusted according to the relative draft of the transducer mountings on the vessels.

The echo recordings was after the intercalibration transferred to one of the vessels, and carefully scrutinized by the instrument chiefs on the two vessels in order to validate the datasets log by log, with the intention to remove miles where the acoustic recordings were different because of the horizontal distance between the vessels. A few nautical miles was removed because of obvious $\log$ differences after a 90 degree course change, and some because of air bubble attenuation on Welwichia. A total of 58 valid pairvise observations have been included in the comparison.

Fig. 1 show the area backscattering coefficients recorded during the intercalibration, and Fig. 2 show a regression on the two datasets, with $95 \%$ confidence belts for the regression line indicated. Forcing the regression through the origo 0,0 yields an estimate of the slope of 1.038, indicating that Welwitcia's values are slightly higher than Nansens. In a pairvise test, however, the difference is not significant ( $\mathrm{p}=0.28$ ). The observed difference is within the expected accuracy of the sphere calibration method, 0.1 dB .

| Table 1 Settings of the echo sounder/echo integrators during the intercalibration. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Echo sounder <br> setting | R.V.Dr. Fridtjof Nansen | R.V.Velwitschia | Comments |
| 2 way beam angle | -21.0 | -20.8 | Spec. from Simrad |
| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{v}}$ Transducer gain | 28.1 | 27.9 | Does not affect <br> integration |
| TS Transducer gain | 28.1 | 27.9 | Does not affect <br> integration |
| -3 dB beam angle | 6.8 | 6.7 | Does not affect <br> integration |
| Offsets | $0.00,0.04$ | $0.0,-0.01$ |  |
| Integrator threshold <br> All channels | -80 dB SV | -80 dB SV |  |
| SV colour minimum | -75 dB SV | -75 dB SV |  |



Fig.1. Area backscattering coefficients from R/V Dr. Fridjof Nansen and R/V Welwitchia during the intercalibration survey track. Two large values are omitted from the plot.


Fig.2. Linear regression between the area backscattering coefficients with $95 \%$ confidence belts indicated. Logarithmic scale.

## Annex XI Additional experiments

## In situ target strength measurements

Target strength measurements in situ was conducted on horse mackerel and hake using the split beam sonde, at depths up to 300 meters. The basic setup during these measurements is shown below:


TS somde, R/V Dr. Fridjof Nansen

The main advantage with this system is its ability to resolve layers and shoals into single fish by reducing the pulse volume compared to the hull mounted transducer. This ensures a high signal to noise ratio for the target strength measurement, as well as reducing the probability for multiple target to be accepted as single targets. When sufficiently pure concentrations of fish occurred during the survey, 1-3 hours were spent on one TS-station, indicated in the station charts. High resolution target strength data on hake closer than one meter from the seabed was recorded at 300 $m$ depth, and experiments on close bottom echo integration on single hake, $0.2-0.5$ meters from the bottom was successfully conducted using the TS-sonde. The data will be analyzed and presented at a later stage.

## School measurements with the SA-950 multibeam sonar

The Simrad SA-950 sonar was run during most of the survey. The sonar was connected to a HP-9000/712 computer, logging detected school data via the ethernet. The sonar was used in side looking mode, producing a hardcopy output of schools detected within $50-150$ or $50-300 \mathrm{~m}$ starboard. All detected schools were measured by the school recognition software developed at IMR by Misund and Totland (1993), and stored to file for later analysis.

## Quantitative measurements

The sonar was calibrated in Baía dos Tigres, Angola, using a target of 10 air filled, hard, plastic 11 inch diameter trawlfloats. One of these floats was measured to be -23.5 dB ( $\mathrm{SD}=0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ ) using the 120 kHz split beam echo sounder. Having almost the same wavelength-to size ratio to the large-air filled target, it is reasonable to believe that the TS at 95 kHz is close to the target strength measured at 120 kHz . The total target of 10 should then be about TS $=-23.5+10 \operatorname{logn}=-13.5 \mathrm{~dB}$. Several passes were made, recording this target by the school recognition software. Within the recognition software a computation the target and approximate echo strength is made, simply by adding each colour pixel value (1-64) over the entire school area. This parameter, in the output files called count, could be calibrated to approximate absolute SV, using the measured TS of the calibration target.

## Comparative measurements

From the vertical echo sounder, the average school size in an area is determined by echo integration. The echo sounder has a very low sampling volume at the depths where the bulk of the pilchard was recorded during the survey, $4-30 \mathrm{~m}$, and the biomass estimate will be sensitive towards school avoidance reactions during the survey. Analysing the area density of schools detected by the sonar in the area covered to the starboard of the vessel, from $50-150 \mathrm{~m}$, computations of comparative biomass estimates may be made using the previously computed average school size.

The data will be analyzed and presented later.

## School measurements with the SA-950 multibeam sonar

The Simrad SA- 950 sonar was run during most of the survey. The sonar was connected to a HP-9000/712 computer, logging detected school data via the ethernet. The sonar was used in side looking mode, producing a hardcopy output of schools detected within $50-150$ or $50-300 \mathrm{~m}$ starboard. All detected schools were measured by the school recognition software developed at IMR by Misund and Totland (1993), and stored to file for later analysis.

## Quantitative measurements

The sonar was calibrated in Baía dos Tigres, Angola, using a target of 10 air filled, hard, plastic 11 inch diameter trawlfloats. One of these floats was measured to be -23.5 dB ( $\mathrm{SD}=0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ ) using the 120 kHz split beam echo sounder. Having almost the same wavelength-to size ratio to the large-air filled target, it is reasonable to believe that the TS at 95 kHz is close to the target strength measured at 120 kHz . The total target of 10 should then be about $\mathrm{TS}=-23.5+10 \log n=-13.5 \mathrm{~dB}$. Several passes were made, recording this target by the school recognition software. Within the recognition software a computation the target and approximate echo strength is made, simply by adding each colour pixel value (1-64) over the entire school area. This parameter, in the output files called count, could be calibrated to approximate absolute SV, using the measured TS of the calibration target.

## Comparative measurements

From the vertical echo sounder, the average school size in an area is determined by echo integration. The echo sounder has a very low sampling volume at the depths where the bulk of the pilchard was recorded during the survey, $4-30 \mathrm{~m}$, and the biomass estimate will be sensitive towards school avoidance reactions during the survey. Analysing the area density of schools detected by the sonar in the area covered to the starboard of the vessel, from $50-150 \mathrm{~m}$, computations of comparative biomass estimates may be made using the previously computed average school size.

The data will be analyzed and presented later.

## Trawl experiments

Experiments using the constraint technique on bottom trawl doors have been conducted using the $7.8 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ Tyborøn trawldoors on the Gisund Super bottom trawl, holding 40 m sweeps. The method is described by Engås \& Ona (1991 and 1993).

A constant doorspread of about 52 m was achieved at all depths sampled, Figure 1, compared to a varying doorspread of $52-69 \mathrm{~m}$, increasing with depth, when the trawl was shot without constraining rope between the warps. The results from the trials will be reported to the Catch Division, IMR.


Figure 1 Door door spread as a function of depth for Gisund Super, Tyborøn doors.
Upper curve: normal spread
Lower curve: with constraining rope


[^0]:    * Unadjusted underestimate due to fish off the bottom.

