

## SURVEYS OF THE FISH RESOURCES OF NAMIBIA

Cruise Report No $2 / 95$

Part I
Surveys of the hake stocks
22 April - 28 May 1995

## Part II

Surveys of the ofishore and inshore horse mackerel stock

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\text { 1-22 June } 1995
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The programme has comprised the following surveys:

| Survey | $1 / 90$ | 25 January to 19 March 1990 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $"$ | $2 / 90$ | 27 May to 20 June 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 (First survey with the new RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen'.) |
| " | $2 / 94$ | 26 April to 24 June 1994 |
| $"$ | $3 / 94$ | 19 October to ?? December 1994 |
| $"$ | $1 / 95$ | 16 January to 19 February 1995 |

# SURVEY OF THE FISH RESOURCES OF NAMIBIA 

Preliminary Report: Cruise No 2/95

Part I<br>Survey of the hake stocks<br>22 April - 28 May 1995

by

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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:


#### Abstract

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 $2 / 1995$

The main objectives were to continue to monitor the abundance, geographic distribution and size composition of the hake stocks within the Namibian EEZ and to describe the trends in development of the hake stocks. These objectives conform with the aim set by the Government White Paper of rebuilding the hake stocks. As secondary objectives, the lesser abundant, but commercial important species as monk, sole and kingklip would be studied in detail as these species form the bycatch of hake survey in Namibia. As part of the hake research, environment parameters, as temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen where recorded at each trawling station in order to improve knowledge on the influence of the physical environment on the hake distribution. On this particular survey, an acoustic current Doppler profiler (ADCP) was also used to monitor the general current pattern in the survey area, and a current meter data rig holding three current meters was deployed for 18 days off Walvis Bay at position $23^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S} 13^{\circ} 34^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$.

Apart from standardized catch rates of hake and other demersal fishes, the biological sampling programme included sampling of otoliths of hake and monk, individual length weight measurements, and also a series of morphometric characters on hake.

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 regular transects perpendicular to the coast. The transect distance was normally 20 nm , except in the very southern part where the distance was 30 nm due to a persistent lower density of fish observed during the previous period of the survey programme. On the slope the stations were laid out to cover the depth ranges of the two hake species. The on-shelf stations where laid out 10 to 15 nm apart until the zero density line for hake were found. Biomass estimates of hake were based on post stratification by depth and density aggregations. Different methods for correcting the bottom trawl estimate for hake above the headline of the bottom trawl are investigated. Additional research objectives on this particular survey included:

Optimize settings of the acoustic instruments in order to improve registration of hake in the pelagic region, in particular when mixed with plankton.

Carry out experiments to assess vertical avoidance of hake during the trawling process, to better understand how the bottom trawl density estimate should be accordingly corrected.

Carry out in situ target strength measurements of hake at selected stations where specific length groups of hake were trawled.

Monitor and record the trawl performance, in order to document the efficiency of the warp constraining method.

Special survey considerations:

A tickler chain was mounted to improve the catchability of monk and sole. In order to test its performance on the catchability of the main demersal species the chain was fitted on every second bottom trawl haul only (Annex 6).

### 1.3 PARTICIPATION

The scientific staff consisted of:

From Ministry of Fisheries \& Marine Resources (MFMR), Swakopmund:
Hilma ASINO (until 12/5), Filimon DAUSAB, Johnny GAMATHAM, Hashali HAMUKUAYA (from 14/5), Heinrich LESCH, Lima MAARTENS (until 12/5), Heidrun PLARRE (from 14/5), Malakia SHIMHANDA, Lizette VOGES (until 12/5).

From Sea Fisheries Research Institute (SFRI), Cape Town:
Alan J. BOYD (until 27/4).

From Institute of Marine Research (IMR), Bergen:
Oddgeir ALVHEIM, Svein FLOEN, Terje HAUGLAND, Erling MOLVAER, Egil ONA (until 12/5) and Tore STRØMME (from 12/5).

### 1.4 NARRATIVE

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

The vessel left Cape Town on the morning of 20 April. Calibration of the ADCP started during the steaming northwards to Orange River where the demersal survey commenced. Trawling was mainly carried out during daylight hours. CTD-stations were taken at most trawl stations in order to map environment conditions in relation to fish distribution. In the Orange Bank area the ADCP was collecting data on CTD stations, trawl stations and while steaming, in order to improve instrument settings for data collection. From Lüderitz to Cunene River ADCP profiles were collected on each CTD station and along selected transects across the shelf steaming at 8 knots. In situ target strength (TS) measurements were collected at several localities by lowering the a pressure stabilized 38 kHz transducer on 400 m split beam cable, the "TS sonde" to about 50 m above the fish, or until the fish was clearly separated in single fish traces. Investigations of fish vessel avoidance were conducted from a stationary skiff, using a portable Simrad EY-500 echosounder. Observations were made both while the main vessel were steaming and trawling past the stationary skiff. On 9 May a moored rig holding three current meters was deployed west off Walvis Bay in position $23^{\circ} 01.1^{\prime} \mathrm{S} 13^{\circ} 33.7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. The ADCP was collecting data near the moored
rig for two hours immediately after the mooring and four CTD stations were made near the rig. On May 11, the vessel called on Walvis Bay for crew change.

The vessel left for the last leg of the survey on 14 May after some delay due to faults in the hydraulic system. The work was continued northwards following the standard grid pattern and the northern border was reached on 26 May. On return to Walvis Bay the moored buoy was retrieved and arrival in port was on the morning of 28 May.

For most part of the survey the weather conditions were favourable, and no regular work had to be interrupted. However, the abundance of jellyfish in Namibian waters has been increasing during the last year and caused about ten trawl stations to be aborted in this survey. Densest concentrations were observed on the inner shelf ( $150-250 \mathrm{~m}$ ) between Lüderitz and Conception Bay where most trawl stations were cancelled. Occasionally the jellies also caused problems on the slope. The survey was completed with 35 sea-days and two days lost in port for extraordinary maintenance. 38-40 days must be considered as optimal for this survey task and would allow some additional time for experimental work. 184 bottom trawl 1 pelagic trawl and 184 CTD-stations were sampled.

One of the suggested objectives prior to the survey, namely to map the distribution of horse mackerel in the survey area of the hakes was partly omitted, as an optimum setting of the acoustic instruments for the detection of hake would not be obtained if the entire depth distribution of horse mackerel should be covered. The use of elevated ping rate and bottom locked, 250 m observation depth for all devices connected to the sounder, prevented a full coverage of the upper layers when working in deep waters.


Figure 1a
Southern Region (Orange River to St. Francis Bay). Course tracks, fishing stations and hydrographic stations.


Figure 1b Central Region (St. Francis Bay to Ambrose Bay). Course tracks, fishing stations and hydrographic stations.


Figure 1c
Northern Region (Ambrose Bay to Cunene River). Course tracks, fishing stations and hydrographic stations.

## CHAPTER 2 HYDROGRAPHY

Sea temperature at 5 m depth was continuously recorded along the cruise track and is shown in Figures 3a-c. Strong southern winds prevailed during most of the survey making conditions favorable for upwelling. The minimum surface temperatures found near the coast indicate active upwelling, and the Lüderitz upwelling cell may be identified by near shore surface temperature below $13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Note that the surface temperature generally is increasing northwards until Dune Point, where the gradient reverses. This is also probably due to upwelling; north of Dune Point the shelf is narrow, and prevailing upwelling favourable winds may provoke lifting of colder water masses from deeper levels than further south. However, this may also be due to a temporal rather than a spatial variation, as the northern part was surveyed some days after the central part, a steady upwelling favourable wind will also lift up water masses from increasingly deeper levels.

The relative more intense upwelling in the Northern Region is also confirmed by the vertical sections, shown in Figures 2a-b. Comparing the sections at Hottentot Point, close to the Lüderitz upwelling cell, and the Dune Point in the northern part, we note that the horizontal temperature gradient in the surface layers provoked by the upwelling is about twice as big in the northern section.

Oxygen profiles were recorded at all fishing stations on the shelf from Holland Bird Island and northwards. The distribution close to the bottom is shown in Figures 4a-c, and the vertical distribution in Figures 2a-b. Of particular interest is the bottom oxygen minimum layer $\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}<0: 5 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}\right)$ usually found between 100 and 200 m depth. The distribution of Cape hake, overlaid the bottom oxygen distribution given in Figures $4 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{c}$, show the main part of the stock is found deeper than the oxygen minimum layer.

Some results from the ADCP current measurements south of Läderitz (by A. Boyd)

On the central Orange Bank the currents converged in a southward flow on the southernmost line. Offshore currents were northerly (apparently strong on the shelf-edge). Data on line 2 were sparse but showed southerly flow inshore. The measurements on line 3 (offshore SW from $28^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ) are reproduced in two vertical sections of N/S and E/W components in Figure 5. The north
component was strongest inshore and in an upper mid-water belt over the shelf edge, with isotachs following the bathymetry. At 150 m off the shelf edge a southerly core was observed. In the E/W profile a westerly core partly coincided with the southerly core subsurface whilst strong easterly (onshore) flow occurred in mid-water close to the coast. (Is this water moving onshore and then northwards to supply the Lüderitz upwelling cell to the north?) On the next two lines (not shown) northerly flow at 35 m was observed to predominate, reading $40 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{s}$ over the shelf edge in places. Weak southward flow in mid-water (at a 500 m shelfedge station) did not coincide with a low oxygen minimum or salinity maximum, but the flow core was restricted to above the thermocline at 50 m .


Figure 2a Temperature, salinity and oxygen in the standard profiles worked.


Figure 2 b Temperature, salinity and oxygen in the standard profiles worked.


Figure 3a Orange River to St. Francis Bay. Distribution of sea temperature at 5 m depth.


Figure 3b St. Francis Bay to Ambrose Bay. Distribution of sea temperature at 5 m depth.


Figure 3c Ambrose Bay to Cunene River. Distribution of sea temperature at 5 m depth.


Figure 4a Orange River to St. Francis Bay. Distribution of Cape hake and oxygen ( $\mathrm{ml} / 1$ ) near the bottom.


Figure 4 b 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 ( $\mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ ) near the bottom.


Figure 5 ADCP current measurements along the Panther Head transect.

## 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 , headline height of $5-6 \mathrm{~m}$ and a distance between the wings during towing of about 21 m . All trawl hauls were monitored by SCANMAR trawl sensors (bottom contact, headline height, door spread and depth of restrictor). This technology allows to determine with improved accurracy the actual time the trawl is on the bottom, and also keep distances between the doors and the wings of the trawl constant. For conversion of catch rates to fish densities the area between the wings is assumed to be equal to the effective fishing area and the retention factor $q$ is equal to 1 for all species and lengths.

With the new vessel, starting from January 1994, a new trawl gear was introduced with smaller bobbins. This gear has 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. From January 1995, a new set of bottom trawl doors, Tyborøn, type 7, (7.9 m²) was introduced in the trawl surveys for improved bottom contact. The new doors were intercalibrated with the previously used doors, Waco, during a special gear methodology survey in January 1995. No significant changes in catch efficiency for hake were observed, and it is assumed that the new doors have the same fishing power as the old doors. It is however important to note that it is imperative to use warp restrictor on the new doors on all hauls. If the restrictor is not used, the trawl will be over-spread in deep water. Using the constraining technique, a stable, effective door spread of 50 m , a wing spread of 21 m , and a vertical height of 5.5 m was recorded on average at all depths, only varying slightly with bottom substrate. The distance trawled, was measured by the GPS. Time at bottom was defined as the time from bottom contact and a proper heigth was registered by the trawl height sensor.

The problem of mid-water occurrence of hake and its effect on the swept area assessments has been discussed in earlier cruise reports.

During this particular survey several alternative methods to correct the bottom trawl estimate for off bottom hake have been reviewed on the basis of detailed acoustic measurements of vertical availability to the trawl gear.

The settings of the EK500 echo sounder have been optimized for the display, detection and scrutinizing of hake. The main task has been to be able to identify the single fish traces of deep water hake within a layer of weak scatterers, and also to detect the presence of young hake distributed extremely close to the sea bed in the shallow areas of the survey. The first task has been solved by increasing the ping repetition frequency by using a fixed bottom locked display covering 250 m above the bottom at all depths, with a 10 m wide bottom locked expanded layer. The SV-colour threshold on the echosounder display has been fixed at -67 dB , and at -72 dB at the printer, both working at $20 \operatorname{logR}$ TVG. It is important to note that this is not integrator threshold, as the integrator threshold used in the BEI system can be varied independently of the colour threshold and the integrator threshold set on the echo sounder. The main purpose of setting a lower threshold on the printout is for identification of single hake traces in the pelagic region, within layers of weaker scatterers.

During scrutinizing, the dynamic colour range was interactively reduced to dark red at about -60 dB SV, and a hard threshold, $\mathrm{SV}=-66$, was used to first identify a layer, and isolate single traces of hake. At this threshold level, a fair estimate of the contribution from large hake to the total backscattering from hake and plankton can be made. However, smaller hake, registered individually, and the weaker echoes of large hake will be strongly filtered away at this threshold level, and it is necesarry to increase the relative contribution of hake when storing the data at the non-threshold level, $\mathrm{SV}=-76$ to -80 . The actual effect of thresholding on the echo energy of hake could be learned from clean, non mixed, single fish registrations of hake at the same depths.

The single target rejection criteria in the EK500 were relaxed by the use of a high $\mathrm{TS}_{\min }$-limit, -45 dB , and a hard beam width threshold, maximum gain compensation -2.0 dB . With this setting the sounder accepts larger single fish echoes, and target strengths are computed even within plankton layers. It should be noticed that the target strength distribution is likely to be truncated in the lower end by this thresholding setting, and may therefore not be used to compute the average TS of the fish registered. This was a valuable tool as an index for fish size in the deeper hake layers, for the identification of single targets during the scrutinizing work.

For each 5 nautical mile, including at trawl stations, the echo energy from hake was isolated and stored to the database in 50 m pelagic channels, and one 10 m wide bottom locked integrator
channel. The bottom channel was further devided into 2 meter wide layers. Other fish and scatterers were roughly isolated and categorized, but should not be used for biomass estimation, as a full vertical coverage has not been made outside 200 m depth.

## Measurements on pelagic hake

A standard method for correction of bottom trawl density estimates with acoustic estimates of fish off bottom have been applied with Dr. Fridtjof Nansen since 1991. During this survey several additional estimates have been made on hake biomass in order to elucidiate the relationship between trawl estimates and acoustic estimates. These additional estimates do not serve any management purpose at the present stage. The various estimates applied are explained in Annex V.

## General comments on hake off bottom.

As in previous investigations off-bottom hake in mid-water constituted only a minor problem in the Southern and Central Region for the day-hauls on the shelf. For the deeper slope hauls carried out at night, the average correction was $39 \%$ in the Southern Region and $44 \%$ in the Central Region. In the north it made up an average $14 \%$ addition to the demersal biomass in the day hauls and in a more limited number of night hauls the average correction was $20 \%$ (Table 1). These corrections are higher than those applied for the same area in survey 3/94 and are believed to be representative (Table 1). Because of the generally very low densities encountered both in the bottom trawl and in the acoustic correction during the previous survey in

| 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 ST. FRANCIS BAY | DAY | NIGHT |
| Trawl |  |  |
| No. stations | 28 | 23 |
| Mean density | 25.2 | 10.4 |
| Acoustic obs. |  |  |
| No. stations | 6 | 12 |
| Mean density | 4.2 | 7.8 |
| Average acou. corr. | 4\% | 39\% |
| ST. FRANCIS BAY - |  |  |
| AMBROSE BAY |  |  |
| Trawl |  |  |
| No. stations | 46 | 27 |
| Mean density | 12.2 | 8.9 |
| Acoustic obs. |  |  |
| No. stations | 28 | 23 |
| Mean density | 2.5 |  |
| Average acou. corr. | 12\% | 44\% |
| AMBROSE BAY - |  |  |
| CUNENE RIVER |  |  |
| Trawl |  |  |
| No. stations | 37 | 12 |
| Mean density | 18.8 | 18.5 |
| Acoustic obs. |  |  |
| No. stations | 28 | 12 |
| Mean density | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Average acou. corr. | 14\% | 20\% |

November 94, special attention was applied in the present survey to scrutinize if there were possibilities that quantities of hake were masked in dense concentration of other fish or plankton. There were no signs of this and the acoustic system is assumed to have detected the major occurrences of hake off the bottom over the continental shelf down to 650 m .

## Special measurements

The analysis of the special measurements on target strength, avoidance measurements and trawl geometry will be included in a special report on these topics.

### 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 survey $2 / 94$ which took place in the same period last year the mean catch rates for the hakes are about $43 \%$ lower on the shelf and almost $60 \%$ lower on the slope. A similar trend but with stronger decline was observed between May and November last year and part of that decline was ascribed seasonal migration. The mean monk catch rates have decreased to about $30 \%$ of the level of the previous survey. The fluctuations for monk are associated with the seasonal behaviour of the species effecting the catchability. The catch rate of kingklip is down to $40 \%$ of the rate in the two previous surveys. This may not be statistically significant as the previous mean catch rate of kingklip is heavily influenced by a few catches beyond $100 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{hour}$, catch rates absent during this survey.

| SHELF | 50-259 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ST. NO. | DEP. | Hakes | Monk | Kingkiip | Soles | Squid | Other |
| 920 | 88 | 0.9 |  |  |  |  | 76.6 |
| 921 | 147 | 148.8 | 6.1 |  |  | 46.5 | 362.4 |
| 922 | 173 | 37.6 | 5.0 | 1.8 |  | 16.4 | 517.1 |
| 923 | 175 | 357.0 | 3.5 | 1.0 |  | 103.4 | 130.8 |
| 927 | 173 | 315.8 | 15.6 |  |  | 162.6 | 156.2 |
| 928 | 161 | 339.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 |  | 25.4 | 688.6 |
| 929 | 157 | 93.9 | 0.8 | 12.9 |  | 1.3 | 32.0 |
| 930 | 139 | 204.3 |  | 41.1 |  | 0.2 | 11.6 |
| 931 | 175 | 896.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 |  | 154.0 | 83.2 |
| 932 | 182 | 188.3 | 2.3 | 1.2 |  | 21.4 | 129.6 |
| 933 | 171 | 149.8 | 17.9 |  |  | 4.4 | 1221.5 |
| 939 | 258 | 1982.1 | 7.6 | 1.7 |  | 49.0 | 1112.3 |
| 940 | 175 | 184.4 |  | 10.2 | 1.7 | 12.7 | 71.6 |
| 941 | 125 | 349.7 |  |  |  |  | 3.4 |
| 942 | 179 | 989.6 |  | 27.2 | 1.9 |  | 363.7 |
| 950 | 216 | 220.7 |  | 11.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| 951 | 149 | 214.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 958 | 237 | 407.0 |  |  |  | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| MEAN |  | 393.3 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 32.9 | 276.0 |

SLOPE 260-700 m

| ST. NO | DEP. | Hakes | Monk | Kingklip | Soles | Squid | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 924 | 391 | 139.8 | 6.1 | 6.2 |  | 0.6 | 53.5 |
| 925 | 566 | 30.9 | 10.4 |  |  |  | 267.4 |
| 926 | 329 | 288.4 | 11.0 | 5.0 |  | 7.8 | 1164.7 |
| 934 | 392 | 487.0 |  | 23.0 |  | 14.4 | 81.9 |
| 935 | 646 | 45.1 |  |  |  | 1.4 | 466.2 |
| 936 | 441 | 50.3 |  | 11.9 |  | 2.6 | 45.4 |
| 937 | 390 | 40.9 |  |  |  |  | 22.5 |
| 938 | 498 | 124.0 |  | 4.3 |  | 7.5 | 60.1 |
| 943 | 327 | 4.5 |  |  |  |  | 16.0 |
| 944 | 329 | 396.1 | 2.7 | 4.9 |  | 4.6 | 47.5 |
| 945 | 448 | 72.9 | 11.2 | 6.7 |  | 11.3 | 174.3 |
| 946 | 467 | 170.3 |  | 5.8 |  | 1.3 | 33.5 |
| 947 | 539 | 398.3 |  |  |  | 28.4 | 137.7 |
| 948 | 419 | 804.0 | 7.0 | 34.3 |  | 31.3 | 237.9 |
| 949 | 315 | 1758.2 | 26.1 | 19.1 |  | 51.8 | 219.9 |
| 953 | 330 | 255.6 | 2.0 | 26.5 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 18.5 |
| 954 | 421 | 427.4 |  | 2.8 |  | 12.6 | 69.0 |
| 955 | 627 | 1329.0 |  |  |  | 55.0 | 451.4 |
| 956 | 445 | 734.7 |  | 12.8 |  | 28.1 | 263.1 |
| 957 | 347 | 1362.9 | 35.2 | 54.6 |  | 115.4 | 271.3 |
| 961 | 276 | 1366.5 | 35.2 |  |  | 216.0 | 1066.8 |
| 963 | 339 | 374.0 | 51.0 | 29.3 | 4.7 |  | 308.5 |
| 964 | 469 | 139.4 | 4.2 | 13.5 |  |  | 459.6 |
| 965 | 577 | 736.9 |  |  |  |  | 1302.0 |
| 966 | 607 | 253.3 |  |  |  | 16.8 | 491.0 |
| 967 | 485 | 758.8 | 19.2 |  |  | 29.7 | 191.5 |
| 968 | 401 | 318.1 | 25.2 | 14.2 |  | 19.6 | 332.7 |
| 970 | 374 | 201.5 | 17.0 | 5.6 |  | 7.8 | 122.6 |
| 971 | 275 | 826.2 | 25.9 |  |  | 69.1 | 1981.2 |
| 973 | 323 | 2982.1 |  |  |  | 71.3 | 1190.0 |
| 974 | 403 | 3222.8 | 77.1 | 42.2 |  | 15.4 | 214.7 |
| 975 | 509 | 460.8 |  |  |  | 73.4 | 2037.6 |
| 976 | 580 | 669.7 | 7.5 |  |  | 161.5 | 997.4 |
| 977 | 667 | 669.8 |  |  |  | 128.8 | 529.2 |
| MEAN |  | 644.1 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 0.2 | 35.0 | 450.8 |

The depth distribution of the two hake species based on the catch rates converted to densities are shown in Table 3. Since the previous survey the young Cape hake in the $75-250 \mathrm{~m}$ zone have declined, while in the $250-350 \mathrm{~m}$ depth zone densities have increased. The shift is probably due to offshore migration since the previous survey. In spite of the recent increase in this depth zone, the densities are well below the figures of the May survey last year.

| Table 3 3 <br> Southern Region. Depth distribution of the two hake spacies. Mean densities <br> in tonnes $/ \mathrm{m}^{2}$ and mean catch rates kg/hour. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $75-250 \mathrm{~m}$ | $250-350 \mathrm{~m}$ | $350-450 \mathrm{~m}$ | $450-550 \mathrm{~m}$ | $550-700 \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape hake | 7.4 | 17.9 | 1.3 |  |  |  |
| Density | 220 | 540 | 40 |  |  |  |
| Catch rate | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deep w. hake |  | 14.4 | 19.3 | 11.9 | 18.6 |  |
| Density | 2.2 | 430 | 580 | 360 | 560 |  |
| Catch rate | 65 | 430 | 11 | 6 | 7 |  |
| No. of hauls | 17 | 11 | 11 |  |  |  |

The distribution of the two hake species based on plots of densities by fishing stations is shown in Figures 5 and 6. These include the acoustic estimates of fish present above the 5 m bottom channel during trawling as discussed above. The distribution pattern of Cape hake shows an improvement since the previous survey when the only aggregations were small clusters of fish in the shallow waters. However, comparing with the distribution charts of May last year one can see that the recovery has only been slight. The deep water hake follows its typical high density bands in the 350-450 bottom depth range but with a more northern shift in its distribution gravity point than usual.

Biomass estimates based on a poststratification of the densities as shown in Figures 5 and 6, give 145000 tonnes for the Cape and 140000 tonnes for the deep water hake (Table 4), figures much in line with the findings of the previous survey. A serious drop in the biomass in the Southern Region since May 1994 is thus confirmed. The $95 \%$ confidence limits give a range of $\pm 30 \%$ on the estimate of the Cape hake and $\pm 33 \%$ of the deep water hake.

| Table 4  <br> Southern Region. Estimates of total <br> biomass by surveys, 1000 tonnes.  <br> 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 |
| $94 / 4$ | 150 | 121 |
| $95 / 1$ | 145 | 140 |



Figure 5 Orange River to Francis Bay. Distribution of Cape hake. Empty squares indicate stations where Cape hake was not caught.


Figure 6 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 cohorts in the stock, was performed in the same way as during the four previous surveys. The results are shown in Table 5.

| Table 5 | Southern Region. Cape hake. Estimated age-cohorts from <br> optimized length distributions. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean <br> length | Sigma | Fraction of <br> all fish | Population <br> million N | Biomass <br> 1000 t |
|  | $22.5!$ | 1.9 | 0.59 | 512 | 40 |
|  | 28.0 | 2.5 | 0.24 | 237 | 35 |
|  | 35.0 | 2.5 | 0.08 | 62 | 17 |
|  |  |  | 0.09 | 67 | 53 |

The dominating cohort is the 1993 year-class which is estimated to $59 \%$ of the total number of fish. The fishable part of the Cape hake in the region is estimated to 92 mill. fish with a biomass of 61000 tonnes. This is about $40 \%$ increase in the adult biomass from 35000 tonnes in November last year, it is however more than $50 \%$ less than the fishable biomass in May 1994 (130 000 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 fishable part of the stock in the region is estimated to about 116 mill. fish with a biomass of 65000 tonnes, figures very close to the previous survey ( 120 mill. fish and 60000 tonnes).

| Table 6 <br> Southern Region. Deep water hake. Estimated age-cohorts from <br> optimized length distributions. <br> Year <br> class <br> Mean <br> length <br> SigmaFraction of <br> all fish |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1993 | 21.0 | 1.8 | 0.80 | Population <br> million N | Biomass <br> 1000 t |
| 1992 | 28.4 | 2.5 | 0.55 | 64 | 52 |
| 1991 | 36.0 | 3.0 | 0.09 | 98 | 9 |
| older |  |  | 0.055 | 62 | 30 |

### 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 remarkably close to the low mean rates obtained during the previous survey both in shallow and deeper waters. The mean catch rate of monk is reduced to about $25 \%$ of the November 1994 level, while kingklip remain low as normal for this region.

Table 7 Central Region. Catch rates by main groups in swept area bottom trawl hauls, $\mathrm{kg} /$ hour.

SHELF 100-259 m

| ST. NO | DEP. | Hake | Monk | Kingklip | Soles | Squid | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 984 | 225 | 1104.2 | 3.5 |  | 1.8 | 34.9 | 49.1 |
| 985 | 245 | 430.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 995 | 205 | 285.8 |  |  |  |  | 2.0 |
| 996 | 238 | 709.3 |  |  |  |  | 7212.6 |
| 1004 | 251 | 251.7 |  |  |  | 0.9 | 2476.3 |
| 1005 | 214 | 52.0 |  |  |  |  | 5599.8 |
| 1006 | 157 | 35.2 |  |  |  |  | 18.8 |
| 1007 | 188 | 42.8 |  |  |  |  | 22.2 |
| 1008 | 241 | 549.9 | 0.9 |  | 0.6 | 0.6 | 259.2 |
| 1013 | 231 | 93.6 |  |  | 1.6 |  | 23.4 |
| 1014 | 154 | 8.2 |  |  |  | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| 1015 | 138 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  | 0.5 |
| 1016 | 151 | 1919.6 |  |  | 11.7 |  | 28.1 |
| 1023 | 207 | 622.5 | 3.1 |  |  |  | 13.5 |
| 1026 | 134 | 260.8 |  |  |  |  | 10.7 |
| 1028 | 128 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1029 | 206 | 325.8 |  |  |  | 1.7 | 348.6 |
| 1037 | 246 | 576.9 | 4.0 |  | 0.7 | 7.3 | 262.1 |
| 1038 | 209 | 737.0 | 12.3 |  |  | 9.0 | 358.4 |
| 1039 | 167 | 167.0 | 1.7 |  | 0.8 | 0.6 | 637.8 |
| 1044 | 195 | 191.3 | 4.0 |  | 0.8 | 2.0 | 581.2 |
| 1045 | 153 | 251.5 |  |  |  | 1.1 | 4145.4 |
| 1046 | 254 | 251.1 | 2.2 |  |  | 0.2 | 16.9 |
| 1054 | 234 | 101.2 | 0.0 |  | 1.2 |  | 14.6 |
| MEAN |  | 373.7 | 1.3 |  | 0.80 | 2.5 | 920.1 |

SLOPE 260-700 m

| ST.NO | DEP. | Hake | Monk | Kingklip | Soles | Squid | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 977 | 667 | 669.8 |  |  |  | 128.79 | 529.2 |
| 978 | 602 | 973.8 | 8.0 |  |  | 136.1 | 738.8 |
| 979 | 503 | 549.4 |  |  |  | 31.7 | 171.6 |
| 980 | 464 | 477.1 | 29.1 | 8.0 |  | 33.6 | 236.3 |
| 981 | 355 | 257.1 | 15.6 | 16.1 |  | 25.6 | 239.5 |
| 982 | 272 | 192.1 | 17.8 |  |  | 12.8 | 178.4 |
| 986 | 369 | 600.3 |  | 57.8 |  |  | 175.2 |
| 987 | 441 | 399.2 | 4.4 |  |  | 14.5 | 149.1 |
| 988 | 572 | 262.9 | 43.6 |  |  | 128.5 | 1189.4 |
| 989 | 504 | 169.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 990 | 369 | 415.0 | 6.5 |  |  | 56.3 | 275.2 |
| 991 | 324 | 689.1 |  | 32.8 |  | 17.2 | 326.3 |
| 994 | 281 | 479.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 7.6 | 31.4 |
| 997 | 267 | 489.5 |  | 0.5 |  | 2.3 | 47.5 |
| 998 | 282 | 91.9 |  |  | 0.7 | 3.0 | 261.6 |
| 999 | 396 | 28.7 | 11.1 | 17.4 |  | 34.6 | 227.0 |
| 1000 | 506 | 130.7 |  |  |  | 22.0 | 563.8 |
| 1001 | 609 | 187.4 | 2.6 |  |  | 35.2 | 608.5 |
| 1002 | 452 | 103.5 | 1.2 |  |  | 29.5 | 514.1 |
| 1003 | 339 | 495.6 |  |  |  | 54.6 | 151.9 |
| 1009 | 330 | 490.4 |  |  |  | 26.0 | 211.2 |
| 1010 | 412 | 266.0 | 9.4 | 8.5 |  | 20.9 | 460.0 |
| 1011 | 554 | 149.5 | 1.0 |  |  | 19.0 | 116.4 |
| 1012 | 645 | 257.1 | 3.1 |  |  | 115.1 | 301.3 |
| 1017 | 311 | 544.9 |  |  |  | 4.8 | 261.0 |
| 1018 | 380 | 364.1 |  | 5.8 |  | 15.7 | 372.0 |
| 1019 | 499 | 196.0 | 1.7 |  |  | 17.8 | 164.3 |
| 1020 | 605 | 51.7 |  |  |  | 57.7 | 152.8 |
| 1021 | 430 | 136.8 |  |  |  | 22.1 | 310.6 |
| 1022 | 318 | 295.5 |  | 1.3 |  | 0.1 | 68.3 |
| 1024 | 366 | 48.0 | 5.7 | 1.2 |  | 37.3 | 232.9 |
| 1025 | 285 | 291.8 | 0.8 |  | 0.2 | 6.9 | 152.7 |
| 1030 | 277 | 435.1 | 40.1 |  | 1.4 | 34.8 | 748.1 |
| 1031 | 294 | 820.5 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 60.1 | 338.2 |
| 1032 | 494 | 375.5 | 36.2 |  |  | 21.2 | 596.9 |
| 1033 | 588 | 478.7 | 11.9 |  |  | 17.9 | 505.2 |
| 1034 | 545 | 190.7 | 5.4 |  |  | 1.2 | 107.4 |
| 1035 | 449 | 451.3 | 5.0 |  |  | 7.7 | 876.9 |
| 1036 | 345 | 312.3 | 11.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 141.1 |
| 1040 | 597 | 182.5 | 8.2 |  |  | 19.7 | 364.4 |
| 1041 | 498 | 222.5 | 20.3 |  |  | 12.6 | 406.1 |
| 1042 | 400 | 114.6 | 4.0 |  |  | 0.2 | 249.2 |
| 1043 | 295 | 81.0 | 7.2 |  | 2.8 | 2.3 | 48.1 |
| 1047 | 328 | 63.1 | 2.1 |  | 0.4 | 3.1 | 37.4 |
| 1048 | 430 | 332.9 | 20.6 |  |  |  | 358.3 |
| 1049 | 639 | 69.0 | 1.2 |  |  | 25.3 | 162.4 |
| 1050 | 593 | 20.9 | 8.3 |  |  | 5.5 | 63.1 |
| 1051 | 499 | 126.9 | 6.1 |  |  | 23.7 | 289.6 |
| 1052 | 378 | 125.2 | 6.7 | 10.2 |  | 3.0 | 209.1 |
| 1053 | 331 | 60.8 | 18.1 |  | 4.6 | 2.0 | 38.7 |
| MEAN |  | 304.4 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 27.2 | 296.8 |

The density index by depth ranges of the two hake species is shown in Table 8. In the previous survey in November a strong decline of Cape hake was observed in all depth strata since May 1994. This drop is confirmed in the present survey and a further drop in the $350-450 \mathrm{~m}$ depth zone is observed. On the other hand the deep water hake rates have been rather stable over several surveys and in the $350-450 \mathrm{~m}$ depth zone a slight increase is observed.

| Table 8 Central Region. Depth distribution of the two hake species. Mean 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 | $\begin{array}{r} 13.0 \\ 390 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.9 \\ 300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.8 \\ 20 \end{array}$ |  |
| Deep w. hake Density Catch rate |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.1 \\ 60 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.6 \\ 230 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.3 \\ 250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.5 \\ 285 \end{array}$ |
| No. of hauls | 22 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 11 |

The biomass estimate of Cape hake for the Central Region based on post stratification is 105 thousand tonnes (Table 9). This is a confirmation of the low figures estimated on the previous survey which fall into a pattern of decline since early 1993. The recent estimate is a new record low in the time series from the Central Region. The estimate on the deep water hake is 40000 tonnes, the highest recorded in our time series. The $95 \%$ confidence limits on the estimates are $\pm 23 \%$ on the Cape hake and $\pm 18 \%$ on the deep water hake.

Figure 7 shows the distribution of Cape hake in this

Table 9 Central Region. Estimates of total biomass by surveys, 1000 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 |
| $94 / 4$ | 112 | 16 |
| $95 / 2$ | 105 | 40 | region. Areas with densities of more than 25 tonnes $/ \mathrm{nm}^{2}$, equivalent to 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' catches of more than $750 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{hour}$, is restricted to one aggregation in the shallow waters holding young hake. Compared to the situation two years ago when thick and longitudinal bands of such aggregations between 200 and 500 m were the common feature, the changes are dramatic.



Figure 7 St. Francis Bay to Ambrose Bay. Distribution of Cape hake. Empty squares indicate stations where Cape hake was not caught.


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

| Table 10 | Central Region. Cape hake. Estimated age-cohorts from optimized <br> length distributions. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year <br> class | Mean <br> length | Sigma | Fraction of <br> all fish | Population <br> million N | Biomass <br> 1000 t |
| 1993 | 21.9 | 2.3 | 0.64 | 430 | 29 |
| $1992 ?$ | 27.0 | 2.8 | 0.24 | 147 | 19 |
| 1991 | 36.0 | 3.0 | 0.05 | 31 | 10 |
| older |  |  | 0.08 | 45 | 47 |

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

The 1993 year-class dominates with $64 \%$ of the number of fish, followed by the 1992 year-class with $23 \%$. The older fish, 4 years and older makes up $12 \%$ of the number of fish, but $54 \%$ of the biomass. The fishable part of the population is 63 mill. fish and 53000 tonnes, a decrease in number ( -9 mill.) and biomass ( -4000 tonnes) to the previous survey. The non-fishable biomass is estimated to 64 mill. fish with a biomass of 54000 tonnes. This confirms the alarmingly low figures from November 1994, which set the recruitment potential of the fishable biomass considerably below the situation during in the previous years.

The more narrow distribution of deep water hake is presented in Figure 8. Results from the length frequency analysis for the deep water hake is shown in Table 11. In this population the fishable biomass is 34000 tonnes and 50 mill. fish and makes up $70 \%$ of the number of fish while the remaining $30 \%$ are fish of size smaller than 36 cm and are estimated to 8000 tonnes and 46 mill. fish.

| Table 11 | Central Region. Deep water hake. Estimated age-cohorts from <br> ptimized length distributions. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year <br> class | Mean <br> length | Sigma | Fraction of <br> all fish | Population <br> million N | Biomass <br> 1000 t |
| 1993 | 25.4 | 2.5 | 0.15 | 14 | 1 |
| 1992 | 32.0 | 3.2 | 0.34 | 33 | 7 |
| 1991 | 38.0 | 3.5 | 0.15 | 14 | 5 |
| 1990 | 47.2 | 3.5 | 0.255 | 25 | 17 |
| older |  |  | 0.105 | 10 | 11 |

### 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 shows a recovery since the previous survey with an increase of almost $100 \%$ in the deeper waters and $35 \%$ in the more shallow area. The monk catches are very close to the rates in November last year.

Table 12 Northern Region. Catch rates by main groups in swept area bottom trawl hauls, kg/hour.
SHELF $\quad 100-259 \mathrm{~m}$

| ST. NO | DEP. | Hakes | Monk | Dentex | Horse mok. | Squid | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1055 | 254 | 29.8 |  | 3.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 4.4 |
| 1066 | 180 | 33.5 |  | 1.7 | 0.4 |  | 0.8 |
| 1067 | 251 | 11.4 |  |  | 0.1 | 0.04 | 1.5 |
| 1076 | 233 | 228.0 |  |  | 94.2 |  | 6.0 |
| 1077 | 234 | 141.7 |  | 0.5 | 2.4 |  | 1.7 |
| 1078 | 193 | 50.4 |  |  | 0.3 |  | 3.0 |
| 1089 | 229 | 247.0 | 3.5 | 462.4 | 380.2 |  | 49.7 |
| 1090 | 216 | 62.5 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 16.9 |  | 0.9 |
| 1092 | 160 | 411.5 |  | 234.3 | 376.2 |  | 301.0 |
| 1094 | 190 | 216.8 |  | 180.0 | 624.0 |  | 757.0 |
| 1095 | 254 | 2600.5 | 11.1 | 280.2 | 245.7 |  | 1379.1 |
| 1100 | 222 | 753.9 | 1.5 | 10.3 | 9.1 |  | 395.8 |
| 1101 | 189 | 47.6 |  | 151.2 | 1792.8 |  | 6.5 |
| 1102 | 222 | 124.4 |  | 168.0 | 3040.8 |  | 0.3 |
| MEAN |  | 354.2 | 1.7 | 106.7 | 470.3 | 0.1 | 207.7 |

SIOPE 260-700 m

| ST.NO | DEP. | Hakes | Monk | Dentex | Horse mok. | Squid | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1056 | 313 | 36.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.02 | 0.9 | 18.8 |
| 1057 | 334 | 264.2 | 15.3 |  |  |  | 59.0 |
| 1058 | 449 | 126.8 | 38.2 |  |  | 7.8 | 459.9 |
| 1059 | 548 | 263.3 | 20.1 |  |  | 50.8 | 552.7 |
| 1060 | 651 | 216.3 | 3.7 |  |  | 60.1 | 284.9 |
| 1061 | 595 | 232.1 | 11.3 |  |  | 19.2 | 530.9 |
| 1062 | 492 | 142.9 | 170.5 |  |  |  | 669.1 |
| 1063 | 298 | 28.0 | 5.1 | 16.8 |  | 1.4 | 9.0 |
| 1064 | 281 | 163.2 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 0.5 |  | 9.0 |
| 1068 | 283 | 90.8 |  | 12.1 |  |  | 1.6 |
| 1069 | 313 | 566.8 | 152.5 | 403.0 |  |  | 772.6 |
| 1070 | 390 | 218.7 | 52.0 |  |  | 19.0 | 842.1 |
| 1071 | 594 | 163.4 | 6.8 |  |  | 35.3 | 487.2 |
| 1072 | 491 | 490.8 | 25.7 |  |  | 2.0 | 534.7 |
| 1073 | 385 | 96.5 | 22.8 |  |  |  | 404.2 |
| 1074 | 340 | 33.8 | 1.2 |  |  | 0.5 | 15.8 |
| 1075 | 289 | 208.6 | 34.4 | 173.6 | 23.3 |  | 61.6 |
| 1079 | 326 | 679.7 |  | 69.4 | 23.3 | 1.6 | 66.0 |
| 1080 | 345 | 1160.6 | 45.3 | 8.8 | 33.9 | 7.4 | 251.5 |
| 1081 | 450 | 392.7 |  |  |  | 18.9 | 107.8 |
| 1082 | 555 | 134.2 |  |  |  | 8.0 | 106.7 |
| 1083 | 656 | 123.4 | 12.2 |  |  | 17.4 | 290.2 |
| 1084 | 602 | 283.0 | 40.5 |  |  | 83.8 | 174.3 |
| 1085 | 498 | 676.5 | 30.1 |  |  | 0.7 | 369.3 |
| 1086 | 345 | 547.0 | 82.4 |  | 3.8 | 7.1 | 316.9 |
| 1087 | 319 | 284.9 | 17.5 | 5.0 | 16.6 | 4.1 | 51.4 |
| 1088 | 285 | 1509.7 | 62.0 | 303.4 | 87.3 |  | 1122.4 |
| 1091 | 351 | 1328.4 | 19.0 |  |  | 5.7 | 270.7 |
| 1093 | 277 | 2707.2 | 123.5 | 254.4 | 315.3 | 3.2 | 880.4 |
| 1096 | 354 | 682.6 | 49.5 |  | 5.6 | 15.6 | 392.3 |
| 1097 | 308 | 1814.3 | 134.2 | 19.1 | 25.3 |  | 1029.2 |
| 1098 | 296 | 2124.0 | 9.7 | 9.9 |  |  | 1062.2 |
| 1099 | 352 | 1138.9 | 12.1 |  |  |  | 641.2 |
| 1103 | 281 | 1600.4 | 52.8 | 88.6 | 96.4 |  | 531.3 |
| 1104 | 269 | 909.3 | 17.1 | 312.6 | 4.3 |  | 337.0 |
| MEAN |  | 612.6 | 36.4 | 48.1 | 18.2 | 10.6 | 391.8 |



Figure 9 Ambrose Bay to Cunene River. Distribution of Cape hake. Empty squares indicate stations where Cape hake was not caught.


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

Figure 9 shows the distribution of Cape hake in the Northern Region by levels of density calculated from the catch rates and with correction for fish off bottom. Compared to the previous survey when high concentrations were restricted to between the Cunene and $18^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ such densities were now observed continuously from the Cunene to Möve Point. The present distribution resembles much the situation in May 1994.

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 between 250 and 450 m bottom depth. The densities of deep water hake have increased with record high densities in the $450-550 \mathrm{~m}$ zone.

| Table 13Northern Region. Depth distribution of the two hake species. Mean densities <br> in tonnes/ $\mathrm{nm}^{2}$ and mean catch rates kg /hour. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $100-250 \mathrm{~m}$ | $250-350 \mathrm{~m}$ | $350-450 \mathrm{~m}$ | $450-550 \mathrm{~m}$ | $550-700 \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape hake | 7.3 | 28.2 | 17.7 | + | + |
| Density | 220 | 850 | 530 | + | + |
| Catch rate |  |  | 0.1 | 3.5 | 13.2 |
| Deep w. hake |  | 4 | 105 | 400 | 6.3 |
| Density |  | 21 | 7 | 4 | 60 |
| Catch rate |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. of hauls | 11 |  |  |  |  |

Biomass estimates give a total of 117000 tonnes of Cape hake and 24000 tonnes of deep water hake (Table 14). For the Cape hake this represents a slight recovery since the last survey in May 1994. The deep water hake shows an increase from 10 to 24000 tonnes. The $95 \%$ confidence limits on the estimates are $\pm 19 \%$ on the Cape hake and $\pm 24 \%$ on the deep water hake.

The size compositions of the two hake species are shown in Annex I. A cohort analysis was done on the pooled length distributions of Cape hake, while it was not possible to define

| Table 14 Northern Region. Estimates of total biomass by surveys, 1000 tonnes. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year/Survey | Cape hake | Deep water hake |
| 90/1 | 180 |  |
| 90/3 | 105 * |  |
| 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 | 15 |
| $94 / 4$ | 90 | 10 |
| 95/2 | 117 | 24 |

reasonable cohorts for the deep water hake. The so called 'fishable biomass' of Cape hake, representing fish of 36 cm and larger, constitutes 146 mill. fish with a biomass of 92000 tonnes, compared to 63000 tonnes in November 94. For the deep water hake the fishable biomass is 21000 tonnes and 35 mill. fish.

| Table 15 Northern Region. Cape hake. Estimated age-cohorts. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year <br> class | Mean <br> length | Sigma | Fraction of <br> all fish | Population <br> million $N$ | Biomass <br> 1000 t |
| 1993 | 24.6 | 2.5 | 0.27 | 83 | 8 |
| 1992 | 31.0 | 3.0 | 0.24 | 75 | 15 |
| 1991 | 39.9 | 3.5 | 0.29 | 91 | 38 |
| 1990 | 49.5 | 3.5 | 0.14 | 44 | 35 |
| older |  |  | 0.06 | 15 | 20 |

CHAPTER 4 CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SURVEY RESULTS

## Survey effort

The present survey is the 12 th in a series started in early 1990, covering the distribution of the hake stocks over the whole Namibian shelf. Figure 11 shows the effort spent in these investigations. The survey was done with 35 sea-days, while two days were lost in port due to extraordinary maintenance. The optimal time required for a hake survey is $38-40$ days, and would allow time for a few days for methodological investigations.

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 previous surveys (1993 to Jan. 1994) the pelagic behaviour may have caused some underestimate in the biomass, especially in the Northern Region. During the recent survey the average acoustic corrections during day time were $4 \%, 12 \%$




Figure 11 Hake survey effort 1990-95. a) Number of trawl stations by regions; b) Number of length frequency samples by regions; c) Mean number of fish in length sample.
and $14 \%$ for the Southern, Central and Northern Regions respectively. The pelagic behaviour of the hake did not constitute a major problem when assessing the stock, and there are no signs that major aggregations of hake have avoided acoustic detection.

## Catch per unit effort

A summary of the estimates of the mean density of the hakes by depth strata is shown in Figure 12. After the previous survey in November it was noted that the mean densities of Cape hake have dropped in all depth zones and in all regions except for the southern shelf area $100-250 \mathrm{~m}$. Figure 12 shows that a slight recovery in the densities have taken place in the north and in the $250-350 \mathrm{~m}$ range in the south.

The densities in the shallow ranges $100-250 \mathrm{~m}$ mainly reflect the strength of the young fish, 2-3 years of age, that inhabit this zone. One should note that the densities in these nursery areas remain low and are considerably below the situation in 1990 when the programme for rebuilding the hake stocks started. It is therefore concluded that the recruitment to the fishable biomass will be low for the next two years.

Expected catch rates in fisheries will generally be proportional to the fish densities observed. As mentioned above, the densities in the Northern Region are relatively high, and this is also the area where the fishing fleet was most active during the survey. It is therefore important to keep in mind that CPUE from the fisheries can not be used as an index of the state of the stock, but only represents the situation in the limited fishing area.

## Biomass estimates

Table 16 shows a summary of the biomass estimates for the two hake stocks by regions and surveys. Since May 1994, the estimated total biomass of hakes has dropped sharply from 790000 to 490000 tonnes in November, with signs of slight recovery to 575000 tonnes in the recent survey. However, the general trend is of decline since mid 1993, as visualized in Figure 13d.


Figure 12 Estimated mean densities in depth strata by surveys. Mean densities in tonnes $/ \mathrm{nm}^{2}$.

When splitting the biomass by fishable/non-fishable categories the fishable stock of Cape hake shows the same trend of decline since 1993 as for the total biomass, and the adult stock of Cape hake is now lower than in 1990, Figure 13a. The deep water hake, Figure 13b, increased during the first years of the programme and have in the later years fluctuated between 120000 and 200000 tonnes with a sudden temporary drop in November, probably due to seasonal migration. Recruits or non-fishable biomass is below average (Figure 13c) and is also below the level in 1995. Generally one can therefore conclude that the state of the Cape hake is not better in 1995 than in 1990.

| TOTAL BIOMASS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FebMar $1990$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { Oct } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan- } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & 1991 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct- } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & 1991 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr- } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1992 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct- } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & 1992 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan- } \\ \text { Feb } \\ 1993 \end{gathered}$ | Apr- <br> May <br> 1993 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan- } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | Apr- <br> May <br> 1994 | OctNov 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr- } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ |
| SOUTHERN REGION <br> Cape hake <br> Deep water hake | 130 22 | 130 25 | 126 31 | 80 83 | 200 145 | 160 125 | 210 150 | 180 115 | 200 160 | 240 215 | 150 120 | 145 -140 |
| CENTRAL REGION <br> Cape hake Deep water hake | 180 4 | 219 6 | 150 | 302 13 | $\begin{array}{r} 261 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | 542 15 | $\begin{array}{r} 280 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 280 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | 105 <br> 40 |
| NORTHERN REGION Cape hake Deep water hake | 180 | 105* | 200 | 140 | 185 4 | 190 8 | 150 4 | 110 | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 25 \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL NAMIBIA <br> Cape hake Deep water hake Both | $\begin{array}{r} 490 \\ 25 \\ 516 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 450 \\ 35 \\ 485^{*} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 480 \\ 40 \\ 513 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 520 \\ & 100 \\ & 620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 650 \\ & 160 \\ & 810 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 890 \\ 150 \\ 1040 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 640 \\ & 170 \\ & 810 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 570 \\ & 140 \\ & 710 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 520 \\ & 210 \\ & 737 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 530 \\ & 260 \\ & 790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & 145 \\ & 495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 370 \\ & 205 \\ & 575 \end{aligned}$ |
| FISHABLE BIOMASS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SOUTHERN REGION <br> Cape hake Deep water hake |  |  |  | 42 42 | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \\ & 113 \end{aligned}$ | 75 80 | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 95 \end{aligned}$ | 112 114 | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | 62 66 |
| CENTRAL REGION Cape hake Deep water hake |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ (13) \end{array}$ | 85 15 | 170 15 | 150 | 118 16 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | 54 34 |
| NORTHERN REGION <br> Cape hake <br> Deep water hake |  |  |  | 135 | 143 | 143 | 113 | 88 | 74 19 | 102 13 | 63 8 | 93 21 |
| Cape hake Deep water hake | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 270^{*} \\ 20^{*} \end{array}$ | 280 20 | 320 50 | 370 130 | 390 100 | 380 140 | 300 120 | 240 160 | 300 200 | 156 79 | 209 121 |
| TOTAL FISHABLE | 220 | 290* | 300 | 370 | 503 | 490 | 520 | 420 | 400 | 500 | 235 | 330 |
| NON-FISHABLE BIOMASS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape hake | 290 | 180 | 200 | 200 | 280 | 500 | 260 | 270 | 280 | 230 | 193 | 161 |
| Deep water hake TOTAL | 5 | 15 | 20 | 50 | 130 | 50 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 60 | 66 | 84 |
| NON-FISHABLE | 295 | 195 | 220 | 250 | 410 | 550 | 290 | 290 | 330 | 290 | 259 | 245 |

[^0]

Figure 13 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.

## Geographic shift in the fishable biomass

Figure 14 shows the development of the relative share of the fishable biomass of Cape hake in the regions for last five years. The figure demonstrates that the Northern Region during the last survey hold $44 \%$ of the fishable biomass of Cape hake while the Central Region has only $26 \%$. The figure also show that the Central Region's share has decreased considerably since 1993.

## Recruitment potential

The recruitment to the stock of Cape hake can be estimated from the numerical abundance of the 1.5-2 year old fish. November is usually the month when one for the first time through trawl
surveys can estimate the strength of the year-class born the previous year, as it has then settled on bottom during the previous months. The estimates for the 1993 year-class, based on the current survey data, are shown in Table 17 together with previous observations. A 'normal' recruitment level after two years seems to be around 2 billion fish $\pm 200$ million (Table 17). The 1993 year-class is at present with 1.05 billion fish only half of the normal recruitment level. The 1992 year-class was


Figure 14 Relative regional share of fishable biomass of Cape hake 1991-95. estimated to 1.2 billion fish in May 1994, and is now reduced to 0.5 billion fish. Our data thus indicate two consecutive year classes with strength below normal. This indicates low recruitment to the fishery in the next two years.

At several locations, juvenile hake with modal lengths around 15 cm were caught in high abundance in the bottom trawl during the survey. At that stage in the life cycle the normal habitat is the pelagic zone which was not sampled during the survey. The relatively good catches at bottom could indicate rich presence of the 1994 year-class in the pelagic zone, but the size of the class can not be estimated before it settles on bottom towards the end of the year. The 1994 year-class will, even if it proves to be strong later in the year, does not recruit to the fishery before 2.5-3 years from now, that is in the 1998 fishing season.

| Table $17 \begin{array}{cc}\text { Es } \\ & \text { two } \\ & 19\end{array}$ | Estimates of strength of recent year classes 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year-class | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1991 | 1991 | 1992 | 1992 | 1993 | 1993 |
| Southern Region | 980 | 100 | 300 | 990 | 670 | 390 | 250 | 2308 | 1730 | 510 |
| Central Region | 1320 | 170 | 1620 | 3500 | 1230 | 1370 | 1880 | 3017 | 490 | 430 |
| Northern Region | 10 | 10 | 240 | 440 | 270 | 130 | 70 | 5 | 190 | 0 |
| Total | 2310 | 280 | 2160 | 4930 | 2170 | 1890 | 2200 | 1235 | 2410 | 1020 |
| Survey/Year | 1/90 | 1/91 | 1/92 | 2/92 | 1/93 | $2 / 93$ | 1/94 | $2 / 94$ | 3/94 | $1 / 95$ |

## Annex I Size composition of main stocks



Cape hake
SOUTHERN REGION $260-700 \mathrm{~m}$


Cape hake SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL


Cape hake CENTRAL REGION $100-259 \mathrm{~m}$


Cape hake CENTRAL REGION $260-700 \mathrm{~m}$


Cape hake CENTRAL REGION TOTAL


Cape hake
NORTHERN REGION $100-259 \mathrm{~m}$


Cape hake NORTHERN REGION $260-700 \mathrm{~m}$


Cape hake
NORTHERN REGION TOTAL


Deep water hake SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL



Deep water hake NORTHERN REGION


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

## CAPE HAKE

NORTHERN REGION


CENTRAL REGION



SOUTHERN REGION


The length frequency distribution with the estimated cohorts.


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

## CENTRAL 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


spectes
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Squilla sp.


Et=rumeus whiteheadi Merluccius capensis, female

Cotal

SPECIEs
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Galeorhinus galeus
Merluceius capensis
Merluccius capensis, femaie
Sepia australis
Thymites atun
Merluccius capensis, male
Squalus megalops
Chelidonichthys capensis
Lophius vomerinus
Congiopodus spinifer
Lepidopus caudatus
Chelidonichthys queketti
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Tocaropsis eblane
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Paracalilionymus costatus
Total

| CATCH/BOUR |  | 12 Fr | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 194.40 | 2628 | 34.48 |  |
| 88.80 | 8 | 15.75 |  |
| 66.16 | 2854 | 11.73 | 2900 |
| 54.90 | 215 | 9.74 | 2899 |
| 45.98 | 2512 | 8.15 |  |
| 42.20 | 16 | 7.48 | 2901 |
| 27.72 | 270 | 4.92 | 2898 |
| 14.22 | 18 | 2.52 |  |
| 10.90 | 36 | 1.93 |  |
| 6.10 | 20 | 1.08 | 2902 |
| 3.88 | 28 | 0.69 |  |
| 3.70 | 298 | 0.66 |  |
| 2.88 | 36 | 0.51 |  |
| 0.54 | 10 | 0.10 |  |
| 0.54 | 45 | 0.10 |  |
| 0.46 | 18 | 0.08 |  |
| 0.46 | 18 | 0.08 |  |
| 563.84 |  | 100.00 |  |



## spectes

trumeus whiteheadi
Merluccius capensis, female
Sepia austrais
Herluccius capensis, male
Thyrsites atun ylopteru
paracallionymus
Lophius vomerizus
Merluceius capensis
Holohalaelurus regani
Chelidonichtiys queketti
Chelidonichthys capens
Genypterus capensi
MYCTOPHIDAE
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Lepidopus caudatus
cynoglossus capensis
rotal

| CATCE/HOUR |  | \% of tot. | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 481.50 | 6102 |  |  |
| 18.90 | 192 | 3.27 | 2904 |
| 15.66 | 1566 | 2.71 |  |
| 14.20 | 104 | 2.46 | 2903 |
| 9.36 | 486 | 2.62 |  |
| 6.90 | 4 | 2.19 | 2905 |
| 5.94 | 576 | 2.03 |  |
| 5.00 | 16 | 0.87 | 2907 |
| 4.50 | 150 | 0.78 | 2908 |
| 4.30 | 36 | 0.78 |  |
| 3.60 | 54 | 0.62 |  |
| 3.60 | 18 | 0.62 |  |
| 2.76 | 14 | 0.30 | 2906 |
| 0.72 | 360 | 0.12 |  |
| 0.72 | 90 | 0.12 |  |
| 0.54 | 162 | 0.09 |  |
| 0.36 | 270 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.06 | 10 | 0.02 |  |
| 577.82 |  | 99.98 |  |



spectes
zeus faber
Epigonus denticulatus Merluccius paradoxus, female nerluccius paradoxus, female Coelorinchus fasciatus Kalacocephalus laevis Holohalaelurus regani Herluccius capensis, female Lophius vomerinus Helicolenus dactylopterus Brama brama Genypterus Todarodes sagittatus Todaropsis eblanae cynoglossus capensis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | \% of tat. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 678.50 | 1104 | 45.94 |  |
| 397.90 | 7292 | 26.94 |  |
| 126.74 | 1128 | 日. 58 | 2929 |
| 112.00 | 966 | 7.58 | 2928 |
| 29.30 | 34 | 1.98 | 2925 |
| 28.60 | 276 | 1.94 |  |
| 28.30 | 46 | 1.92 |  |
| 16.34 | 70 | 1.11 |  |
| 11.90 | 4 | 0.81 | 2923 |
| 11.00 | 6 | 0.74 | 2927 |
| 8.50 | 14 | 0.58 | 2924 |
| 6.68 | 24 | 0.45 |  |
| 6.50 | 4 | 0.44 |  |
| 5.00 | 4 | 0.34 | 2926 |
| 4.60 | 6 | 0.31 |  |
| 3.22 | 24 | 0.22 |  |
| 2.84 | 46 | 0.12 |  |
| 1476.92 |  | 100.00 |  |


SpEcies
sepia australis
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluceius capensis, female
Zeus capensis
Merlucius paradoxus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Chelidonichthys gueketti
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis, male
HoIohalaelurus regai
Lophius vomerinus
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Etmopterus brachyurus
Congiopodus spinifer
Todarodes sasittatus
Lepidops caudatus
Thynsites atun
Todarodes sagittatus
Paracalilionymus costatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tot.c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 156.00 | 25298 | 23.99 |  |
| 136.50 | 1800 | 20.99 | 2935 |
| 93.30 | 60 | 14.35 | 2931 |
| 59.40 | 556 | 9.14 |  |
| 38.56 | 2236 | 5.93 | 2936 |
| 29.86 | 496 | 4.59 | 2934 |
| 23.40 | 166 | 3.60 |  |
| 17.86 | 76 | 2.75 | 2933 |
| 17.60 | 16 | 2.71 | 2930 |
| 16.20 | 46 | 2.49 |  |
| 25.60 | 18 | 2.40 | 2937 |
| 14.70 | 196 | 2.26 |  |
| 13.66 | 30 | 2.10 |  |
| 4.20 | 60 | 0.65 |  |
| 4.06 | 60 | 0.62 |  |
| 2.70 | 46 | 0.42 |  |
| 2.58 | 2 | 0.41 | 2932 |
| 2.58 | 2 | 0.40 |  |
| 1.36 | 106 | 0.21 |  |
| 650.22 |  | 100.01 |  |



| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR |  | or tor. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbe |  |  |
| Emmelichthys mitidus | 528.00 | 806 | 50.03 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 224.71 | 180 | 12.82 | 2943 |
| Merluceius paradoxus | 89.57 | 5040 | 8.49 | 2946 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 71.06 | 129 | 6.73 | 2942 |
| Chelidonichthys capensis | 67.29 | 111 | 6.38 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 43.97 | 660 | 4.17 | 2945 |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 28.11 | 317 | 2.66 |  |
| Sepia australis | 24.60 | 1637 | 2.33 |  |
| Squalus megalops | 14.14 | 43 | $\therefore .34$ |  |
| Trachurus eapensis | 12.43 | 69 | 2.18 | 2938 |
| chelidonichthys queketti | 9.94 | 94 | 0.94 |  |
| merluceius paradoxus, male | 9.77 | 163 | 0.93 | 2944 |
| Lepidopus caudatus | 7.54 | 197 | 0.71 |  |
| Cynoglossus eapensis | 7.11 | 69 | 0.67 |  |
| zeus capensis | 4.20 | 137 | 0.40 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 3.09 | 103 | 0.29 |  |
| Paracallionymus costatus | 2.31 | 354 | 0.22 |  |
| Lephius vomerinus | 2.06 | 9 | 0.20 | 2939 |
| HoLohalaelurus regani | 1.97 | 17 | 0.19 |  |
| Congiopodus spinifer | 1.53 | 9 | 0.15 |  |
| Sardinops ocellatus | 0.86 | 9 | 0.08 | 2941 |
| Todaropsis eblanae | 0.77 | 43 | 0.07 |  |
| Genypterus capensis | 0.17 | 9 | 0.02 | 2940 |
| Total | 1055.30 |  | 100.00 |  |


species
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluceius capensis
kaja pullopunctata
Callorhinchus capensis
Thyrsites atup
Holohalaelurus regani
Sepia australis
Lophius vomerinus
rachurus capensis
Coelorinchus fas fasciatus
zeus capensis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 Of TOT. $C$ | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 47.90 | 378 | 34.01 | 2949 |
| 30.70 | 320 | 21.79 | 2948 |
| 15.30 | 674 | 10.86 | 2947 |
| 13.80 | 2 | 9.80 |  |
| 12.90 | 24 | 9.16 | 2950 |
| 8.82 | 4 | 6.26 |  |
| 4.70 | 2 | 3.34 |  |
| 3.42 | 16 | 2.43 |  |
| 1.28 | 58 | 0.91 |  |
| 0.80 | 2 | 0.57 |  |
| 0.40 | 2 | 0.28 |  |
| 0.32 |  | 0.23 |  |
| 0.30 | 6 | 0.21 |  |
| 0.14 | 4 | 0.10 |  |
| 0.08 | 2 | 0.06 |  |
| 140.86 |  | 100.01 |  |

## spectes

Herluccius capentis, male Merluccius capensis, female Genypterus capensis
Herluccius capensis
zeus faber
allorhinchus capensis
Helicolenus dactylopterue
angiopodus spinifer
sepia australis
rotal


Sorted: 142 Kg Total caten 56382 CATCH/HOUR: 1137.64

Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, femal
epia australis
erluccius capensis, male
merluccius gapensis
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Merluccius capensis
MYCTOFHIDAE
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Chelidonichthys capensis
odarodes sagittatus
Trachurur capensis
Todaropsis eblanae
Lepidopus caudatus
Holohalaelwrus regani.
Genypterus capensis
zeus capensis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | * or tot. C SAMP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weratt | numbers |  |  |
| 33830 | 5270 | 29.74 | 2960 |
| 19244 | 2210 | 16.92 | 2958 |
| 1 So 60 | 142 | 13.77 | 2956 |
| :4. 22 | 7584 | 12.94 |  |
| $13^{\prime \prime} 36$ | 1122 | 12.07 | 2957 |
| 4140 | 2 | 3.64 |  |
| 2450 | 28 | 2.15 | 2955 |
| 2414 | 340 | 2.12 | 2959 |
| 2346 | 986 | 2.06 | 2961 |
| 1632 | 97920 | 1.43 |  |
| 918 | 4828 | 0.81 |  |
| 816 | 34 | 0.72 |  |
| 4.78 | 6 | 0.42 |  |
| 340 | 34 | 0.30 | 2964 |
| 2.10 | 4 | 0.18 | 2963 |
| 2.04 | 68 | 0.18 |  |
| 2.04 | 34 | 0.18 |  |
| 1.70 | 34 | 0.15 |  |
| 1.48 | 12 | 0.13 | 2962 |
| 1.02 | 68 | 0.09 |  |
| 1137.64 |  | 100.00 |  |


spectes
Merluccius capensis, female Merluccius paradoxus, femal Etmopterus brachyurus Zeus capensis
Chelidonichthys capensis Lepiciopus caudatus Merluccius paradoxus, male Thyrsites atur
Mustelus palumbes
Sepia australis
Merluccius paradoxus
Holohalaelurus regani
Congiopodus spini.
Trachurus capensis
Cheliconichthys queketti
Todaropsis eblanae
Todarodes sagittatus
Genypterus capensis
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Total

| Catch/botr |  | 2 OF тот. $=$ | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weigtt | numbers |  |  |
| 99.70 | 72 | 29.95 | 2970 |
| 46.24 | 624 | 13.89 | 2973 |
| ${ }^{23.84}$ | 56 | 7.16 |  |
| 23.76 | 192 | 7.14 |  |
| 20.80 | 56 | 6.25 |  |
| 19.84 | 280 | 5.96 |  |
| 19.76 | 312 | 5.94 | 2972 |
| 16.00 | 14 | 4.81 | 2969 |
| 13.70 | 10 | 4.12 | 2965 |
| 13.42 | 8 | 4.03 |  |
| 7.76 | 1096 | 2.33 |  |
| 6.64 | 424 | 1.99 | 2971 |
| 6.32 | 24 | 1.90 |  |
| 2.96 | 16 | 0.89 |  |
| 2.34 | 4 | 0,70 | 2969 |
| 2.32 | 16 | 0.70 | 2966 |
| 2.24 | 16 | 0.67 |  |
| 2.08 | 32 | 0.62 |  |
| 1.54 | 2 | 0.46 |  |
| 1.16 | 4 | 0.35 | 2967 |
| 0.24 | 56 | 0.07 |  |
| 0.16 | 56 | 0.05 |  |
| 332.82 |  | 99.98 |  |


SPEEIES
Squalus megalops
Zeas capensis
Merluceius capensis, female
Eamelichthys nitidus
Lepidopus caudatus
Callorhinchus capensis
Chelidonichthys queketti
Chelidonichthys capensis
Melluecius capensis, male
Trachurus capensis
Lophius vomerinus
Thysites atun
Congiopodus spinifer
Polyprion americaus *
Seia australis
Holohalaelurus regani
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 654.16 | 1618 | 46.94 |  |
| 195.30 | 988 | 24.01 |  |
| 110.00 | 52 | 7.89 | 2977 |
| 104.38 | 4242 | 7.49 |  |
| 87.16 | 106 | 6.25 |  |
| 45.16 | 42 | 3.24 |  |
| 43.06 | 588 | 3.09 |  |
| 40.74 | 64 | 2.92 |  |
| 39.80 | 22 | 2.86 | 2976 |
| 24.78 | 148 | 1.78 | 2974 |
| 17.90 | 14 | 1.28 | 2975 |
| 8.82 | 22 | 0.63 | 2978 |
| 8.62 | 42 | 0.62 |  |
| 6.40 | 2 | 0.46 |  |
| 4.42 | 316 | 0.32 |  |
| 1.48 | 22 | 0.11 |  |
| 1.48 | 22 | 0.11 |  |
| 1393.66 |  | 100.00 |  |



| SPDCIES | CATCH/HOJR <br> weight numbers |  | 1 of tot.c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 246.20 | 520 | 40.61 | 2980 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 240.80 | 570 | 39.72 | 2979 |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 47.50 | 832 | 7.83 |  |
| Genypterus capensis | 23.00 | 14 | 3.79 | 2981 |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 18.10 | 82 | 2.99 |  |
| octopus vulgaris | 10.70 | 2 | 2.76 |  |
| Raja pullopuctata | 7.40 | 2 | 1.22 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 3.75 | 10 | 0.61 |  |
| Holchalaelurus regani | 3.10 | 10 | 0.51 |  |
| Raja confundens | 2.70 | 2 | 0.45 |  |
| myctophidae | 1.40 | 108 | 0.23 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 0.48 | 4 | 0.08 |  |
| Malacocephalus laevis | 0.30 | 16 | 0.05 |  |
| etmopterus pusillus | 0.24 | 4 | 0.04 |  |
| Chelidonichthys queketti | 0.24 | 6 | 0.04 |  |
| Emelichthys nitidus | 0.12 | 4 | 0.02 |  |
| zeus capensis | 0.12 | 4 | 0.02 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 0.12 | 12 | 0.02 |  |
| Paracallionymus costatus | 0.04 | 4 | 0.01 |  |
| total | 606.26 |  | 100.00 |  |





SPECIES
Merluceius paradoxus, female
Deepwater fish mixture
Nezumia leonis
Todarodes sagittatus
Hydrolagus sp.
Raja confusdens
Genypterus capensis
Etmopterus pusillus
Merluecius paradoxus, male
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Cruriraja parcomaculata
Selachophidium guentheri
Notacanthus sexspinis
Photichthys argenteus
Plesionika martia
MycrophidaE
Epigonus denticulatus
Scopelosaurus meadi
Yarrella blackfordi
Total

| CATCH/HOUR weight numbers |  | 1 of tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 120.00 | 98 | 51.24 | 2989 |
| 19.60 |  | 10.00 |  |
| 16.90 | 702 | 8.63 |  |
| 7.54 | 16 | 3.85 |  |
| 5.22 | 6 | 2.56 |  |
| 5.00 | 2 | 2.55 |  |
| 4.26 | 4 | 2.17 | 2991 |
| 4.06 | 238 | 2.07 |  |
| 4.00 | 8 | 2.04 | 2990 |
| 3.66 | 42 | 1.87 |  |
| 3.39 | 2 | 1.73 |  |
| 0.54 | 4 | 0.28 |  |
| 0.46 | 14 | 0.23 |  |
| 0.44 | 28 | 0.22 |  |
| 0.38 | 48 | 0.19 |  |
| 0.20 | 16 | 0.10 |  |
| 0.12 | 2 | 0.06 |  |
| c. 10 | 2 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.08 | 2 | 0.04 |  |
| 295.94 |  | 99.98 |  |


SPECIEs
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Trachurus capensis
Merluecius paradoxus, male
Chelidonichthys capensis
Meriuccius capensis, female
Sepia australis
Merluccius capensis, male
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Todarodes sagittatus
Mrcrophidas
Lophus vomerinus
Thyrsites atun
Merluecius paradoxus, female
Genypterus capensis
Total

| CATCH/ROUR |  | Q OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 1618.50 | 24492 | 51.34 | 2995 |
| 994.50 | 3822 | 31.54 | 2999 |
| 265.98 | 3978 | 8.44 | 2994 |
| 81.90 | 156 | 2.60 |  |
| 69.96 | 122 | 2.22 | 2993 |
| 39.00 | 1794 | 1.24 |  |
| 24.18 | 52 | 0.77 | 2992 |
| 21.84 | 1872 | 0.69 |  |
| 10.02 | 22 | 0.32 |  |
| 9.36 | 5070 | 0.30 |  |
| 7.60 | 8 | 0.24 | 2996 |
| 4.70 | 2 | 0.15 | 2998 |
| 3.50 | 6 | 0.13 | 3000 |
| 1.68 | 10 | 0.05 | 2997 |
| 3252.72 |  | 200.02 |  |


| DATE: $25 / 4 / 95$ | PROJECT STATION: 940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | gear type: | gT No:6 | POSI | Ition: Lat | s |  | 2742 |
|  | stop duration |  |  |  | Long | E |  | 2501 |
| TIME :14:15:00 14:45:00 30 (min) Purpose code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOG : 113.50 135.00 1.50 Area code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FDEFTH: 171278 gearcond.code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \#DEFTH: 171 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mowing dir: 2370 wire out: 600 mm speed: 30 kn 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted: 36 kg |  | tai catch: | 140.28 | catc | CH/HOOR: |  | 80. | . 56 |



| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight oumbers |  | Of rom. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 105.60 | 1034 | 37.64 | 3001 |
| 40.82 | 110 | 14.55 |  |
| 35.54 | 572 | 12.67 | 3004 |
| 33.00 | 320 | 11.76 | 3002 |
| 12.22 | 56 | 4.36 | 3007 |
| 10.34 | 528 | 3.69 |  |
| 10.20 | 50 | 3.64 | 3005 |
| 9.90 | 6 | 3.53 |  |
| 7.82 | 408 | 2.79 | 3008 |
| 4.08 | 1134 | 1.45 |  |
| 3.68 | 2 | 1.31 |  |
| 2.42 | 144 | 0.85 | 3003 |
| 1.72 | 8 | 0.61 | 3006 |
| 1.56 | 2 | 0.55 |  |
| 0.88 | 452 | 0.31 |  |
| 0.78 | 22 | 0.28 |  |
| 280.56 |  | 100.01 |  |



| species | CATCH/BOUR |  | 3 OF tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 186.50 | 1530 | 52.82 | 3011 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 138.00 | 1450 | 39.08 | 3010 |
| merluccius eapensis | 25.20 | 1230 | 7.14 | 3009 |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 3.40 | 1310 | 0.96 |  |
| Total | 353.10 |  | 100.00 |  |



SPECIES
CATCH/HOUR : OF TOT. C SAMP
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluceius capensis, female Sufflogobius bibarbacus Raja sp.
MYCTOPHIDAE
merluceius capensis
genypterus capensis
Chelidonichthys capensis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 596.37 | 6510 | 43.14 | 3015 |
| 365.04 | 2907 | 26.11 | 3016 |
| 165.00 | 31131 | 21.94 |  |
| 121.20 | 3 | 8.77 |  |
| 58.20 | 48501 | 4.21 |  |
| 28.20 | 1071 | 2.04 | 3014 |
| 27.15 | 120 | 1.95 | 3012 |
| 19.29 | 48 | 1.40 |  |
| 1.86 | 12 | 0.13 | 3013 |
|  |  | 100.00 |  |


species
aycrophidae
rerluccius capensis, female
erluccin paradoxus, femal
total

| CATCH/HOUR \% OF TOT. C SAMP |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight |  |  |  |
| 16.00 |  | 78.13 |  |
| 2.52 | 2 | 12.30 | 3017 |
| 1.40 | 16 | 6.84 | 3019 |
| 0.56 | 6 | 2.73 | 3018 |
| 20.48 |  | 00.00 |  |



Merluccius paradoxus, female Merluccius capensis, female Merluccius capensis, male Merluccius paradoxus, male Deepwater fish mixture coelorinchus fasciatus Helicolenus dactylopterus Genypterus capensis Lophius vomeritus
Epigonus denticulatus
Malacocephalus laevis Galeus polli chiorophthalmus punctatus rotal

| CATCH/HOLR |  |  | OF TOT. C |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | SAMP |  |  |
| 161.78 | 834 | 35.50 | 3021 |
| 141.94 | 284 | 31.15 | 3023 |
| 46.18 | 102 | 10.13 | 3022 |
| 46.18 | 294 | 10.13 | 3020 |
| 28.62 |  | 6.28 |  |
| 8.22 | 334 | 5.80 |  |
| 6.40 | 90 | 1.40 |  |
| 4.88 | 10 | 1.07 | 3025 |
| 4.58 | 12 | 1.01 |  |
| 2.68 | 6 | 0.59 | 3024 |
| 1.76 | 118 | 0.39 |  |
| 1.48 | 6 | 0.32 |  |
| 0.90 | 6 | 0.20 |  |
| 0.12 | 6 | 0.03 |  |
| $\mathbf{4 5 5 . 7 2}$ |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE: 26 | 6/ 4/95 | PROJECT STATYON: 945 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | gear type: | BT No:6 | POSI | ITION: Lat | s | 2733 |
|  | TIME : $02: 50: 00$ start $03: 20: 00$ duration 30 (min) purpose code: 3 Long E 2428 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOG : 1192.901194 .50 1.60 Area code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FOEPTH: 450445 GearCond.code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: 450 ¢45 Validity code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $340^{\circ}$ wire out: 1300 m speed: $30 \mathrm{kn*10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sorted | d: 72 K |  | tal catch: | 138.24 | catc | $\mathrm{CH} / \mathrm{HOCR}$ : |  | 6.48 |

species


Trachyrincus scabrus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 62.30 | 84 | 22.53 | 3027 |
| 49.00 | 672 | 27.72 |  |
| 28.70 | 1436 | 10.39 |  |
| 24.50 |  | 8.85 |  |
| 15.76 | 140 | 5.70 |  |
| 14.08 | 14 | 5.09 |  |
| 13.16 | 70 | 4.75 |  |
| 13.16 | 8 | 4.75 |  |
| 11.34 | 22 | 4.10 |  |
| 11.20 | 2 | 4.05 | 3028 |
| 10.60 | 16 | 3.83 | 3026 |
| 10.22 | 148 | 3.70 |  |
| 6.70 | 4 | 2.42 | 3029 |
| 3.64 | 280 | 1.32 |  |
| 0.70 | 14 | 0.25 |  |
| 0.64 | 8 | 0.23 |  |
| 0.64 | 8 | 0.23 |  |
| 0.14 | 22 | 0.05 |  |
| 276.48 |  | 99.98 |  |



Sorted: 88 kg Total catch: 105.46 CATCH/HOUR: 210.92

Merluccius paradoxus, $f$ enale
Merluccius paradoxus, male
coelorinchus fasciat
Raja confundens
eania profundorum
Galeus polij
Nezumia sp.
Hydzolagus sp.
Selachophidium guentheri
coelorinchus braueri
Todarodes sagittatus
metophidae
photichthys argenteus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Malacocephalus laevis
Ebinania costaecanarie
sotal

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |  |
| 148.30 | 166 | 70.31 | 3031 |  |
| 22.00 | 30 | 10.43 | 3030 |  |
| 5.94 | 60 | 2.82 |  |  |
| 5.82 | 2 | 2.76 | 3032 |  |
| 5.22 | 4 | 2.47 |  |  |
| 5.18 | 2 | 2.46 |  |  |
| 3.02 | 28 | 1.43 |  |  |
| 3.00 | 126 | 1.42 |  |  |
| 2.68 | 4 | 1.27 |  |  |
| 2.56 | 40 | 1.21 |  |  |
| 1.50 | 58 | 0.71 |  |  |
| 1.34 | 2 | 0.64 |  |  |
| 1.04 | 130 | 0.49 |  |  |
| 1.40 | 2 | 0.47 |  |  |
| 0.96 | 80 | 0.46 |  |  |
| 0.80 | 8 | 0.38 |  |  |
| 0.44 | 2 | 0.21 |  |  |
| 0.12 | 2 | 0.06 |  |  |
| 210.92 |  | 100.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


species
Merluccius paradoxus, female
beania calcea
ajarodes sagitt
Sliachophidium guenthe
coelorinchus braueri
etmopterus lucifer
Trachyscorpia capensis
vezumia sp.
Galeus folli
Gerluccius paradoxus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Neoscopelus macrolepidotus
photichthys argenteus
Todaropsis eblanae
MXCTOPHIDAE
Yarrella blackfordi
Solenocera africana
Notacanthus sexspinis
Total

| CATCH/HODR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Weight | numbers |  |  |
| 396.60 | 322 | 70.28 | 3034 |
| 102.16 | 72 | 18.10 |  |
| 27.64 | 64 | 4.90 |  |
| 8.92 | 54 | 1.58 |  |
| 4.78 | 64 | 0.95 |  |
| 4.60 | 172 | 0.82 |  |
| 3.52 | 28 | 0.52 |  |
| 3.42 | 18 | 0.51 |  |
| 2.98 | 144 | 0.53 |  |
| 2.26 | 28 | 0.40 |  |
| 2.16 | 18 | 0.38 |  |
| 1.65 | 2 | 0.29 | 3033 |
| 0.90 | 64 | 0.16 |  |
| 0.90 | 64 | 0.16 |  |
| 0.72 | 10 | 0.13 |  |
| 0.36 | 28 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.28 | 10 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.28 | 36 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.18 | 10 | 0.63 |  |
| 564.32 |  | 100.00 |  |



| Spectes | CATCH/HOUR |  | * OF tat. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Meriuccius paradoxus, female | 572.00 | 1368 | 51.32 | 3038 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 232.00 | 578 | 20.82 | 3037 |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 168.36 | 1984 | 25.11 |  |
| Genypterus capensis | 34.30 | 16 | 3.08 | 3035 |
| rodarodes sagittatus | 31.32 | 58 | 2.81 |  |
| Raja confundens | 18.08 | 14 | 1.62 |  |
| Galeus polli | 15.80 | 146 | 1.42 |  |
| Krill | 13.20 |  | 1.18 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 7.40 | 36 | 0.66 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 7.00 | 4 | 0.63 | 3035 |
| MYCTOPHIDAE | 5.12 |  | 0.46 |  |
| Photichthys argenteus | 3.60 | 270 | 0.32 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 2.06 | 30 | 0.18 |  |
| Beryx splendens | 0.96 | 日 | 0.09 |  |
| Myxine capensis | 0.88 | - | 0.08 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 0.58 | 30 | 0.05 |  |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 0.52 | 30 | 0.05 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 0.52 | 22 | 0.05 |  |
| Malacocephalus laevis | 0.44 | 14 | 0.04 |  |
| macrouridae | 0.36 | 14 | 0.03 |  |
| Total | 1114.50 |  | 100,00 |  |


SPECIEs
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Deepwatex fish mixture
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Todarodes sagittatus
Coelorinchu fasciatus
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Lophius vomerinus
Genypterus capensis
Helicolenus dactylopterus
CEA is
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | Of TOT. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 105日. 40 | 2028 | 51.00 | 3042 |
| 521.52 | 1234 | 25.13 | 3041 |
| 165.00 |  | 7.95 |  |
| 151.92 | 660 | 7.32 | 3040 |
| 51.84 | 96 | 2.50 |  |
| 50.82 | 1440 | 2.45 |  |
| 26.34 | 126 | 1.27 | 3039 |
| 26.10 | 18 | 1.26 | 3044 |
| 19.14 | 24 | 0.92 | 3043 |
| 2.40 | 12 | 0.12 |  |
| 1.68 | 30 | 0.08 |  |
| 2075.16 |  | 100.00 |  |




| DATE: 27 | / 4/95 | GEAR TYPE: BT No: 6 duration |  |  | Prosect station: 952 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Position:lat |  | S | 26321456 |
|  | start |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TIME : 0 | :09:40:00 | 09:42:00 | 2 (min) | Purpose code: 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Log : 1 | : 1320.80 | 1320.90 | 0.10 | Area code : 2 |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | - 110 | 110 |  | gearcond.code: 8 |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 110 | 110 |  | validity | ode: | 9 |  |  |
| Towing cir: $130^{*}$ wire out: 350 m Speed: $30 \mathrm{kn} \times 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sozted | d: 30 K |  | tal catch: | 30.00 | CRTC | CH/HOUR: |  | 0.00 |




| DATE: $27 / 4 / 95$ |  |  | Protect station: 954 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | GEAR tYpe: bT No:8 PO |  | Ition:Lat | s | 2656 |
| start |  | stop | duration |  | Long | E | 1359 |
| TIME : | :22:09:00 | 22:39:00 | 30 (min) | Purpose code: | 3 |  |  |
| LOG : | :1391.50 | 1393.10 | 1.60 | Area code | 1 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | : 421 | 421 |  | Gearcond.code: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | : $4^{421}$ \% ${ }^{421}$ |  | Wire out:1300 m speed: $28 \mathrm{kn*10}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorte | ed: Kg |  | tal eatch: | 255.88 CAT | CH/HOUR: |  | 1.76 |

spectes
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Todarodes sagittatus
Genypterus capensis
Raja leopardus
Selachophidium guentheri
Nezumia sp.
Galeus polii
total

| CAICH/HOUR |  | 3 OF TOT. | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 328.70 | 1420 | 64.23 | 3059 |
| 98.70 | 360 | 19.29 | 3058 |
| 37.10 | 334 | 7.25 |  |
| 27.90 | 106 | 5.45 |  |
| 12.60 | 24 | 2.46 |  |
| 2.78 | 2 | 0.54 | 3060 |
| 2.66 | 2 | 0.52 |  |
| 1.00 | 16 | 0.20 |  |
| 0.20 | 4 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.12 | 2 | 0.02 |  |
| 511.76 |  | 100.00 |  |





| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 909.90 | 6542 | 49.47 | 3068 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 243.00 | 1674 | 13.21 | 3067 |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 208.00 | 96 | 11.31 | 3066 |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 144.90 | 2628 | 7.88 |  |
| Todaroces sagittatus | 115.38 | 192 | 6.27 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 101.70 | 882 | 5.53 |  |
| Genypterus capensis | 54.60 | 28 | 2.97 | 3069 |
| Lophius vomerinus | 35.20 | 16 | 1.91 | 3070 |
| Nezumia sp. | 12.42 | 396 | 0.68 |  |
| Bathynectes piperitus | 9.72 | 216 | 0.53 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 1.96 | 2 | 0.11 | 3065 |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 1.08 | 54 | 0.06 |  |
| Galeus polli | 1.08 | 18 | 0.06 |  |
| Lamprogramus exutus | 0.36 | 18 | 0.02 |  |
| Total |  | 1839.30 |  | 100.01 |
|  |  |  |  |  |


specties
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis
Todarodes sagittatus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Squilla sp.
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 224.70 | 1470 |  | 3071 |
| 173.60 | 966 | 41.86 | 3073 |
| 8.68 | 420 | 2.09 | 3072 |
| 3.64 | 14 | 0.88 |  |
| 2.66 | 154 | 0.64 |  |
| 0.70 | 42 | 0.17 |  |
| 0.70 | 28 | 0.17 |  |
| 414.68 |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE:28/ | /4/95 |  | GEAR TYPE: BT No: 8 duration |  | PROJECT STATION: 959 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ITION:Lat | 5 | 2611 |
|  | start | stop |  |  |  | Long | E | 1441 |
| TIME : 2 | 21:05:00 | 21:06:00 |  |  | 1 (min) | Purpose | e: | 3 |  |  |
| IOG : 1 | 1511.80 | 1511.90 | 0.10 | Area code |  | 1 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 169 | 169 |  | Gearcond. | de: | 9 |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 169 | 169 |  | Validity | de: | 9 |  |  |
|  | Towing di | $350^{\circ}$ | wire out: | 50 ml spee |  | $\mathrm{kn} * 10$ |  |  |
| Sorted | d: 6 Kg |  | tal catch: | 60.00 |  | CH/HOUR: |  | 0.00 |

species
meriuccius capensis
rotal



SPECIES
NO CATCH
rotal

CATCH/HOUR OF TOT. C SAMP weight numbers
$\qquad$

spectes

| Deepwater fish mixture | weight $931.00$ | numbers | 34.68 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 778.76 | 3606 | 29.01 | 3080 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 465.50 | 2556 | 17.34 | 3079 |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 215.96 | 420 | 8.04 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 109.10 | 70 | 4.06 | 3076 |
| Trachurus capensis | 49.36 | 140 | 1.84 | 3077 |
| Lophius vomerinus | 35.20 | 52 | 1.31 | 3081 |
| Galeus polli | 27.66 | 596 | 1.03 |  |
| Schedophilus huttoni | 19.60 | 36 | 0.73 |  |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 14.36 | 420 | 0.53 |  |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 14.00 | 1086 | 0.52 |  |
| Squilla sp. | 10.86 | 420 | 0.40 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 7.50 | 8 | 0.28 | 3075 |
| Merluccius capensis | 5.60 | 316 | 0.21 | 3078 |
| Total | 2684.46 |  | 99.98 |  |



| species | САТСН/HOUR |  | \% OF tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Merluccius eapensis | 1238.89 | 5987 | 70.76 | 3085 |
| Krill | 248.62 |  | 14.20 |  |
| Merluccius capensis | 115.11 | 62 | 6.57 | 3084 |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 85.42 | 1136 | 4.88 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 39.78 | 22 | 2.27 | 3083 |
| Galeus polli | 5.42 | 111 | 0.31 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 4.22 | 4 | 0.24 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 3.89 | 13 | 0.22 |  |
| Squilla acuelata calmani | 3.89 | 196 | 0.22 |  |
| Austroglossus microlepis | 3.67 | 11 | 0.21 | 3082 |
| sufflogobius bibarbatus | 1.96 | 98 | 0.11 |  |
| Total | 1750.87 |  | 99.99 |  |



Total


| Sorted: 183 kg To | 499.5 | CATCH | H/HOUR: | 999.20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| species | Catch | Hock | - OF TCT. C | SAMP |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 743.18 | 656 | 74.38 | 3104 |
| Nezumia sp. | 86.14 | 1552 | 8.62 |  |
| Raja confundens | 36.54 | 74 | 3.66 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 29.74 | 102 | 2.98 |  |
| Selactophidium guentheri | 26.00 | 464 | 2.60 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 19.20 | 4 | 1.92 | 3105 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 15.58 | 18 | 1.56 | 3103 |
| SHRIMPS | 12.12 | 2556 | 1.21 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 7.48 | 52 | 0.75 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 5.56 | 62 | 0.56 |  |
| MYCTOPHIDAE | 4.88 | 278 | 0.49 |  |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 3.86 | 18 | 0.39 |  |
| Yarrella blackforai | 2.38 | 108 | 0.24 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 2.20 | 34 | 0.22 |  |
| Raja doutrei | 1.76 | 6 | 0.18 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 1.52 | 6 | 0.15 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 0.56 | 238 | 0.06 |  |
| Neocyttus Ihomboidalis | 0.50 | 6 | 0.05 |  |
| Total | 999.20 |  | 100.02 |  |

Sorted: 179 Kg Total catch: 295.72 CATCH/HOUR: 709.73
species
Meriuccius paradoxus, female
Raja confundens
coelorinchus fasciatus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Lophius vomerinus
Todarodes sagittatus, male
Nezumia sp.
Geaypterus
Galeus polli
Galeus polli
Deepwater fish mixture
Notacanthus sexspinis
Ebinamia costaecanarie
SHRIKPS
Selachophidium gu
Myxine capensis
Lithodes Eerox
myctophidas
Nephropsis athantica
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 2 Of tot. c | SALP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 293.88 | 384 | 41.41 | 3107 |
| 196.56 | 94 | 27.70 |  |
| 53.35 | 406 | 7.52 |  |
| 36.98 | 156 | 5.21 |  |
| 25.20 | 7 | 3.55 | 3109 |
| 24.24 | 45 | 3.42 | 3106 |
| 19.56 | 45 | 2.76 |  |
| 18.41 | 391 | 2.59 |  |
| 14.16 | 5 | 2.00 | 3108 |
| 6.55 | 235 | 0.92 |  |
| 5.62 |  | 0.79 |  |
| 3.60 | 142 | 0.51 |  |
| 3.29 | 27 | 0.46 |  |
| 2.18 | 48 | 0.31 |  |
| 1.56 | 374 | 0.22 |  |
| 1.56 | 94 | 0.22 |  |
| 1.10 | 17 | 0.15 |  |
| 0.98 | 2 | 0.14 |  |
| 0.62 | 48 | 0.09 |  |
| 0.31 | 48 | 0.04 |  |
| 709.71 |  | 100.01 |  |




Spectes
Krill
MYCFophidas
Merluccius capensis, femaie
Merluceius capensis, male
Colorinchus fasciatus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Todarodes sagitatus
Lophius voperiaus
Serluccius capensis
Total

| CATCH/HOOR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 840.00 |  | 28.94 |  |
| 792.00 |  | 27.29 |  |
| 493.20 | 2136 | 16.99 | 3119 |
| 326.40 | 1848 | 11.25 | 3120 |
| 186.00 | 240 | 6.41 |  |
| 163.20 | 900 | 5.62 |  |
| 69.12 | 132 | 2.38 |  |
| 25.92 | 24 | 0.89 | 3122 |
| 6.60 | 300 | 0.23 | 3121 |
|  |  | 100.00 |  |



| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 660.00 |  | 28.41 |  |
| 618.00 | 1240 | 26.60 | 3125 |
| 320.00 | 1620 | 13.77 | 3124 |
| 276.00 |  | 11.88 |  |
| 189.00 | 2460 | 8.14 |  |
| 57.00 | 200 | 2.45 |  |
| 47.40 | 20 | 2.04 | 3126 |
| 45.60 | 100 | 1.96 |  |
| 43.80 | 1860 | 1.89 | 3122 |
| 37.80 | 300 | 1.63 |  |
| 18.00 | 360 | 0.77 |  |
| 6.40 | 20 | 0.28 | 3123 |
| 4.20 | 60 | 0.18 |  |
| 2323.20 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

PROJECT STATION: 973


PROJECT STATION: 974
DATE: $2 / 5 / 95 \quad$ GEAR TYPE: BT No: 8 PROJECT STATION: 974
 E E 1339
cond. code:
alidity code:
Sorted: 198 Kg Totai catch: 773.97 CATCH/HOJR: 3572.17

## spectes

Merluccius paradoxus, female Merluceius paradoxus, male merluccius capensis, femiale
Merluccius paradoxis, Merluccius paradoxus, fema Helicolenus dactylopterus Lophius vomerinus Merinccius capensis, female Genypterus capensis Merluccius capensis, male Nezumia sp.
Notacanthus sexspinis Coclorinchus fasciatus Todarodes sagittatus selachophidium guentheri Hoplostethus

CAMCH/HOOR OF TOT.C SAMP

| weight | numbers |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2207.68 | 6692 | 61.80 | 3137 |
| 509.63 | 1537 | 14.27 | 3136 |
| 248.31 | 92 | 6.95 | 3135 |
| 143.31 | 88 | 4.01 | 3139 |
| 80.77 | 577 | 2.26 |  |
| 77.08 | 18 | 2.16 | 3140 |
| 73.06 | 78 | 2.05 | 3138 |
| 42.23 | 14 | 1.18 | 3141 |
| 40.85 | 18 | 1.14 | 3134 |
| 38.86 |  | 1.09 |  |
| 30.37 | 577 | 0.85 |  |
| 26.17 | 729 | 0.73 |  |
| 18.09 | 78 | 0.51 |  |
| 15.37 | 37 | 0.43 |  |
| 8.86 | 577 | 0.25 |  |
| 5.77 | 1191 | 0.16 |  |
| 5.77 | 78 | 0.16 |  |
| 3572.18 |  | 200.00 |  |



| SPECTES |
| :---: |
| Hopiostethus cadensti |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female |
| Nezumia sp. |
| Trachyriscus scabris |
| radarodes sagittatus |
| Selachophidium guentheri |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus |
| MYCTOPHIDAE |
| Deepwater fish mixture |
| Epigonus denticulatus |
| Gakeus polli |
| SHRIMPS |
| gonostomatidae |
| Yarsella blackfordi |


| CATCH/HOUR |  | 2 of tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2494.00 | 58680 | 58.09 |  |
| 429.60 | 630 | 16.70 | 3143 |
| 208.08 | 72 | 8.09 |  |
| 124.56 | 3240 | 4.84 |  |
| 95.76 | 360 | 3.72 |  |
| 73.44 | 144 | 2.86 |  |
| 46.80 | 792 | 1.82 |  |
| 31.20 | 65 | 1.21 | 3142 |
| 28.08 | 432 | 1.09 |  |
| 10.80 | 936 | 0.42 |  |
| 9.36 |  | 0.36 |  |
| 9.36 | 72 | 0.36 |  |
| 5.04 | 72 | 0.20 |  |
| 3.60 | 792 | 0.14 |  |
| 1.44 | 216 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.72 | 72 | 0.03 |  |
| 2571.84 |  | 99.99 |  |

 Sorted: 441 Kg Notal catch: 91日.10 CATCH/HOUR: 1836.20
spactiss
Herluccius paradoxus, female
Deania calcea
Hoplostethus cadenati
Todarodes sagiteatus
Mezumia sp.
Neohariotta pinnata
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Selachophidium guentheri
Merlucius capensis, female
Lophius vomerinus
Raja confundens
Notacanthus sexspinis
Total

| CATCH/HODR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 647.40 | 634 | 35.26 | 3147 |
| 423.20 | 276 | 23.05 |  |
| 372.60 | 13418 | 20.29 |  |
| 161.50 | 238 | 8.80 |  |
| 106.26 | 1978 | 5.79 |  |
| 74.52 | 46 | 4.06 |  |
| 14.00 | 20 | 0.76 | 3146 |
| 9.66 | 138 | 0.53 |  |
| 9.34 | 2 | 0.45 | 3145 |
| 7.54 | 2 | 0.41 | 3144 |
| 7.50 | 46 | 0.41 |  |
| 3.68 | 138 | 0.20 |  |
| 1835.20 |  | 100.01 |  |




| CATCH/HOUR |  | a or mot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 652.20 | 678 | 49.12 | 3149 |
| 305.10 |  | 22.98 |  |
| 133.38 | 54 | 10.05 |  |
| 105.57 | 216 | 7.95 |  |
| 31.86 | 27 | 2.40 |  |
| 24.03 | 1053 | 1.81 |  |
| 17.55 | 24 | 1.32 | 3148 |
| 14.85 | 783 | 1.12 |  |
| 14.31 | 27 | 2.08 |  |
| 11.07 | 135 | 0.83 |  |
| 8.91 | 27 | 0.67 |  |
| 7.29 | 27 | 0.55 |  |
| 0.81 | 81 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.54 | 27 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.27 | 27 | 0.02 |  |
| 1327.74 |  | 100.00 |  |




SPECIES
Merluccius paradoxus, femaie
Trachyrimcus scabrus
Nezumia sp.
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Deepuater fish mixture
Todarodes sagittatus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Lophius vomerinus
Deania profundorua
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Notacanthus sexspinis
Epigonus denticulatus
Hoplostethus cadenati
GoNosToMArIDAE
Selachophidium guentheri
total

| CATCH/HOUK |  | - of mot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 380.50 | 482 | 67.07 | 3196 |
| 75.00 | 386 | 13.22 |  |
| 45.00 | 170 | 7.93 |  |
| 18.70 | 28 | 3.30 | 3195 |
| 15.10 |  | 2.66 |  |
| 14.54 | 26 | 2.56 |  |
| 5.36 | 46 | 0.94 |  |
| 4.44 | 2 | 0.78 | 3197 |
| 2.76 | 5 | 0.49 |  |
| 2.40 | 20 | 0.42 |  |
| 1.40 | 40 | 0.25 |  |
| 1.40 | 20 | 0.25 |  |
| 0.30 | 20 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.20 | 16 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.20 | 10 | 0.04 |  |
| 567.30 |  | 100.00 |  |






Sorted: 451 kg Total catch: 530.58 CATCH/HOLR: 1447.04

| spectes |
| :---: |
| Merluccius capensis, female |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus |
| Merluccius capensis, male |
| Lophius vomerinus |
| Coelorinchus fasciat |
| Krill |
| MYCTOPHIDAE |
| Genypterus capensis |
| Todarodes sagittatus |
| Merluecius paradoxus, male |
| Nezumia sp. |
| Merluccius capensic, female |
| Trachipterus trachypterus |
| SHRIMPS |
| Galeus poili |
| Epigonus denticulatus |
|  |
| rotal |


| CATCH/HOUR |  |  | OF TOT. C |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | SAMP |  |
| 775.36 | 616 | 53.58 | 3217 |
| 193.09 | 638 | 13.34 | 3219 |
| 181.09 | 3374 | 12.51 |  |
| 106.36 | 136 | 7.35 | 3215 |
| 39.27 | 25 | 2.71 | 3213 |
| 28.25 | 556 | 1.95 |  |
| 21.82 |  | 1.51 |  |
| 20.73 | 3818 | 1.43 |  |
| 18.41 | 11 | 1.27 | 3214 |
| 17.02 | 44 | 1.18 |  |
| 14.45 | 57 | 1.00 | 3218 |
| 13.20 | 524 | 0.91 |  |
| 6.19 | 16 | 0.43 | 3216 |
| 5.45 | 3 | 0.38 |  |
| 3.93 | 1200 | 0.27 |  |
| 1.96 | 87 | 0.14 |  |
| 0.44 | 11 | 0.03 |  |
| 1447.02 |  | 99.99 |  |





| CATCH/HOUR |  |  | OF TOT. C |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Weight | numbers | SAMP |  |
| 137.25 | 5993 | 47.71 | 3237 |
| 84.45 | 960 | 29.35 | 3236 |
| 64.05 | 1185 | 22.26 | 3235 |
| 1.13 | 248 | 0.39 |  |
| 0.53 | 218 | 0.18 | 3238 |
| 0.30 | 83 | 0.10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 287.71 |  |  |  |



SPECIEs
Merluccius capensis, female
Merlucius capensis, male
Merluceius capensis, female
Traehurus capensis
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Merluccius capensis
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Chelidonichthys capensis
Todarodes sagittatus
Genypterus capensis
Squilla sp.
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 245.60 | 1782 | 45.50 | 3249 |
| 193.60 | 1840 | 35.87 | 3248 |
| 37.20 | 26 | 6.89 | 3247 |
| 19.06 | 110 | 3.53 | 3251 |
| 18.70 | 404 | 3.46 |  |
| 13.06 | 954 | 2.42 | 3250 |
| 5.58 | 580 | 1.03 |  |
| 3.92 | 8 | 0.73 |  |
| 2.32 | 8 | 0.43 |  |
| 0.46 | 2 | 0.09 | 3246 |
| 0.28 | 8 | 0.05 |  |
| 539.78 |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE: 5 | 5/5/95 | Project station: 998 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | GEAR TXPE: | BT No: 8 | POS | Ition:Lat | s | 2358 |
|  | start | stop | duration |  |  | Iong | E | 1324 |
| TIME : | :17:34:00 | 18:04:00 | 30 (min) | Purpose | de: | 3 |  |  |
| LOG : | :2262.30 | 2263.80 | 1.50 | Area code | : | 2 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | : 282 | 282 |  | Gearcond. | ode: |  |  |  |
| GDEPTH: | - 282 | 282 |  | Validity | ode: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing di | ir: 340* | Wire out: 90 | 0 m Spee | : 30 | kn*10 |  |  |
| Sorte | ed: 73 kg |  | tal eatch: | 178.58 | catc | CH/HOUR: |  | 7.16 |


| Species | CATCH/HOUR |  | \% Of tor. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 257.00 | 850 | 71.96 | 3254 |
| Merluceius capensis, female | 62.90 | 196 | 17.61 | 3253 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 29.00 | 144 | 8.12 | 3252 |
| Chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 4.10 | 240 | 1.15 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 3.00 | 10 | 0.84 |  |
| Austroglossus microlepis | 0.66 | 2 | 0.18 | 3255 |
| MYCTOPHIDAE | 0.50 | 270 | 0.14 |  |
| rotal | 357.16 |  | 100.00 |  |

rotal



| DATE: | 6/ $\begin{gathered}\text { 5/95 } \\ \text { start }\end{gathered}$ | stop | GEAR TYPE: BT No: 8 duration |  |  | PROTECT STATION: 1000 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | POS | ItION:Lat | s | 2358 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Long | E | 1311 |
| TIME | :00:30:00 | 01:00=00 | 30 | (min) | Purpose ca | e: | 3 |  |  |
| LOG | :2290.80 | 2292.20 | 1.40 |  | Area code |  | 2 |  |  |
| FDEPTH | : 506 | 506 |  |  | Gearcond. | ode: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH | : 506 | 506 |  |  | Validity | de: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing di | : 170 | Wire | ut:150 | 0 m Spee |  | kn*10 |  |  |



| CATCH/HOUR |  | Q OF TOT. C | SAMP |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |  |
| 220.00 | 9540 | 30.71 |  |  |
| 136.00 | 520 | 18.98 |  |  |
| 219.44 | 144 | 16.67 | 3263 |  |
| 65.00 | 3880 | 9.07 |  |  |
| 52.80 | 3040 | 7.37 |  |  |
| 22.60 | 40 | 3.15 |  |  |
| 22.00 | 80 | 3.07 |  |  |
| 14.20 | 20 | 1.98 |  |  |
| 12.80 | 20 | 1.79 |  |  |
| 8.00 | 240 | 1.12 |  |  |
| 7.80 | 180 | 1.09 |  |  |
| 7.20 | 760 | 1.00 |  |  |
| 5.98 | 8 | 0.83 | 3262 |  |
| 5.28 | 2 | 0.74 | 3264 |  |
| 5.00 | 40 | 0.70 |  |  |
| 3.00 | 760 | 0.42 |  |  |
| 2.60 |  | 0.36 |  |  |
| 2.40 | 280 | 0.33 |  |  |
| 2.20 | 40 | 0.32 |  |  |
| 1.40 | 60 | 0.20 |  |  |
| 0.40 | 80 | 0.06 |  |  |
| 0.20 | 20 | 0.03 |  |  |
| 0.20 | 20 | 0.03 |  |  |
| 716.50 |  | 100.01 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



| Spectes | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 Of TOT. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 340.00 | 11800 | 40.78 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 181.30 | 214 | 21.75 | 3266 |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 123.00 | 8880 | 14.75 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 53.60 | 2440 | 6.43 |  |
| Deania calcea | 36.80 | 20 | 4.41 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 35.20 | 80 | 4.22 |  |
| Deania profundorum | 12.20 | 20 | 1.46 |  |
| Deepwater fish mixture | 8.60 | 660 | 1.03 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 6.08 | - | 0.73 | 3265 |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 5.80 | 100 | 0.70 |  |
| Lamprogramaus exutus | 5.40 | 160 | 0.65 |  |
| SHRIMPS | 5.00 | 1640 | 0.60 |  |
| Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli | 4.40 | 20 | 0.53 |  |
| STOMIIDAE | 3.60 | 540 | 0.43 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 2.64 | 4 | 0.32 | 3267 |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 2.40 | 20 | 0.29 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 2.20 | 40 | 0.26 |  |
| myCTOPRIDAE | 1.20 | 180 | 0.14 |  |
| Neoscopelus macrolepidotus | 1.00 | 100 | 0.12 |  |
| MXCTOPHIDAE | 0.80 | 100 | 0.10 |  |
| Beryx splendens | 0.68 | 2 | 0.08 |  |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 0.60 | 40 | 0.07 |  |
| CONGRIDAE | 0.60 | 20 | 0.07 |  |
| Alepocephalus sp. | 0.40 | 40 | 0.05 |  |
| Stereomastis sp. | 0.20 | 20 | 0.02 |  |
| Total | 833.70 |  | 99.99 |  |



Sorted: kg Total cateh: 324.16 САтсн/ноия
648: 32

| CATCA/HODR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | rumbers |  |  |
| 204.60 | 748 | 31.56 |  |
| 102.30 | 748 | 15.78 |  |
| 99.70 | 102 | 15.38 | 3269 |
| 60.28 | 32890 | 9.30 |  |
| 60.06 | 2002 | 9.26 |  |
| 29.48 | 88 | 4.55 |  |
| 26.84 | 44 | 4.14 |  |
| 18.70 | 1430 | 2.88 |  |
| 12.76 | 1826 | 1.97 |  |
| 7.48 | 110 | 1.15 |  |
| 5.72 | 22 | 0.88 |  |
| 4.84 | 22 | 0.75 |  |
| 4.18 | 22 | 0.64 |  |
| 3.82 | 4 | 0.59 | 3268 |
| 3.08 | 66 | 0.48 |  |
| 2.42 | 110 | 0.37 |  |
| 1.18 | 2 | 0.18 | 3270 |
| 0.88 | 22 | 0.14 |  |
| 648.32 |  | 100.00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |



| spectes | САTCH/HOUR weight numbers |  | - of tot. c | SAsp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Herluccius capensis, female | 282.00 | 196 | 40.17 | 3271 |
| Merluccius paradozus, female | 159.70 | 404 | 22.75 | 3273 |
| Deppwater fich mixture | 62.80 |  | 8.95 |  |
| MYCTOPRIDAE | 51.76 | 4660 | 7.37 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatur | 53. 50 | 210 | 7.34 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 44.20 | 40 | 6.30 | 3270 |
| Helicoleaus dactylopterus | 28.50 | 416 | 4.06 |  |
| merluccius paradoxus, male | 9.70 | 26 | 2.38 | 3272 |
| Small squids | 3.10 | 676 | 0.44 |  |
| Nexumia mp. | 2.86 | 170 | 0.41 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 2.36 | 110 | 0.34 |  |
| Galeut pollif | 1.06 | 20 | 0.15 |  |
| Beryx splesdens | 0.90 | 4 | 0.13 |  |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 0.86 | 20 | 0.12 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 0.36 | 30 | 0.05 |  |
| Shrimpr, small, ron corm. | 0. 20 | 30 | 0.03 |  |
| Lepidopus caudatur | 0.10 | 6 | 0.01 |  |
| Notacanthus eexspinis | 0.10 | 6 | 0.03 |  |
| tocal | 702.06 |  | 100.01 |  |



[^1]| CATCM/HOUR |  | - of tot.c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 5569.20 | 40188 | 98.54 | 3280 |
| 38.10 | 390 | 0.67 | 3278 |
| 30.60 | 9792 | 0.54 |  |
| 12.66 | 102 | 0.22 | 3279 |
| 1.26 | 78 | 0.02 | 3281 |
| 5651.82 |  | 99.99 |  |


species

| Catch/Hour |  | 2 Of tot. c |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 20.20 | 788 | 37,44 | 3284 |
| 18.00 | 136 | 33.36 | 3285 |
| 8.20 | 112 | 15.20 | 3283 |
| 6.76 | 104 | 12.53 | 3282 |
| 0.40 | 4 | 0.74 |  |
| 0.40 | 124 | 0.74 |  |
| 53.96 |  | 100.01 |  |


| DATE: | 6/5/95 | GEAR TYPE: BT No:8 |  |  | PROSECT Statyon:1007 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | posi | TION:Lat | $s$ | 2330 |
|  | atart | stop | duration | Long |  |  | $\varepsilon$ | 1337 |
| time | :08:03:00 | 08:33:00 | 30 (min) | Purpose code: |  | 3 |  |  |
| Log | :2421.10 | 2422.60 | 1.50 |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| FDEPTH | : 185 | 190 |  | Area code : |  |  |  |  |
| 时EPTH | : 185 | 190 | Validity code: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $270{ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | wire out: 600 | 00 m speed | 30 | kn=10 |  |  |
| sort | ed: 25 X |  | tal catch: | 32.53 | catc | CH/HOUR: |  | 5.06 |

## species

yerluecius capensis, female
ufflogobius bibazbatur
Herleccius capensis. male
terluccius capensis
Trachurus capensis
Sotal




| CATCH/HOURweight numbers |  | Of tot. e | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 182.50 | 186 | 22.51 | 3293 |
| 279.56 | $\therefore 122$ | 22.14 | 3294 |
| 268.16 | 2226 | 20.73 | 3291 |
| 223.02 | 970 | 15.17 | 3290 |
| 62.50 | 82 | 7.71 | 3292 |
| 47.78 | 704 | 5.89 |  |
| 23.76 | 4018 | 2.93 |  |
| 23.58 | 666 | 1.67 | 3295 |
| 3.62 | 124 | 0.45 |  |
| 3.14 | 10 | 0.39 |  |
| 1.34 | 58 | 0.17 |  |
| 0.94 | 2 | 0.12 | 3296 |
| 0.58 | 20 | 0.07 |  |
| 0.56 | 4 | 0.07 | 3297 |
| 811.14 |  | 100.02 |  |



| Speciss | CATCh/HOOR |  | ( OF TO |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluceive capensis, female | 308.00 | 290 | 42.33 | 3303 |
| MYCTOPHIDAE | 158.80 | 15656 | 21.82 |  |
| Merlueciuc paradoxus, female | 124.00 | 486 | 17.04 | 3301 |
| Merluccius capencis, male | 51.30 | 70 | 7.05 | 3302 |
| Trachurus capeneit | 40.96 | 144 | 5.63 | 3298 |
| Todarodes eagittatus | 26.00 | 8 B | 3.57 |  |
| Merlucciuc paradoxus, male | 5.00 | 34 | 0.82 | 3300 |
| Nexumia sp. | 2.64 | 104 | 0.36 |  |
| Helicolerus dactylopterus | 2.48 | 32 | 0.34 |  |
| coelorimehns fasciatus | 2.40 | 48 | 0.33 |  |
| Centrolophus aiger | 1.52 | 8 | 0.21 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 1.52 | 64 | 0.22 |  |
| Herlucciue capencix | 1.12 | 64 | 0.15 | 3299 |
| Galear poili | 0.64 | 8 | 0.09 |  |
| gempylidae | 0.16 | 8 | 0.02 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 0.08 | 16 | 0.01 |  |
| Total | 727.62 |  | 99.98 |  |


spectes
Merluecius paradoxus, female
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Cubiceps caerulus
Nerumia sp.
Todarodes sagittatus
Deepwater fish mixture
Selachophidium guentheri
Raja confundens
Trachyrincus scabrus
Trachurus capeosi
Grachurus capensis
Deania profundorum
Schedophilus kuttoni
Yarrella blackfordi
MYCTOPHIDAE
Epigorus denticulatus
Merluecius paradoxus, male
Galeus polis
coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli
photichthys argenteus
myctophidas
NEOSCOPELIDAE
collorinchus fasciatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 3 Of tot.c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 262.40 | 348 | 34.31 | 3305 |
| 213.50 | 1806 | 27.92 |  |
| 125.30 | 476 | 16.38 |  |
| 28.14 | 910 | 3.68 |  |
| 20.86 | 56 | 2.73 |  |
| 14.70 |  | 1.92 |  |
| 11.34 | 322 | 1.48 |  |
| 10.64 | 14 | 1.39 |  |
| 10.22 | 84 | 1.34 |  |
| 9.40 | 6 | 1.23 | 3308 |
| 9.38 | 56 | 1.23 | 3306 |
| 8.50 | 4 | 1.11 | 3307 |
| 8.26 | 14 | 1.08 |  |
| 7.28 | 28 | 0.95 |  |
| 6.72 | 644 | 0.88 |  |
| 6.02 | 756 | 0.79 |  |
| 3.92 | 1078 | 0.51 |  |
| 3.60 | 8 | 0.47 | 3304 |
| 2.24 | 42 | 0.29 |  |
| 0.84 | 322 | 0.11 |  |
| 0.42 | 14 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.28 | 644 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.28 | 84 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.28 | 56 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.28 | 14 | 0.04 |  |
| 754.80 |  | 100.01 |  |


spectes
Merluecius paradoxus female
Deania calcea
Todarodes sagittatus
Selachophidium guentheri
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Yarrelia blackfordi
Hoplostethus cademati
Raja confundens
OPISTHOTEUTHIDAE
OPISTYOTEUTHIDAE
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Galeus polli
Shrimps, small, no
Lophius vomerinus
Trachyrincus scabrus
Photichthys argenteus
polychae idae
total

| CATCH/HOUR weight numbers |  | - of tot.c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 149.50 | 176 | 52.30 | 3310 |
| 54.00 | 28 | 18.89 |  |
| 14.52 | 68 | 5.08 |  |
| 14.48 | 32 | 5.07 |  |
| 11.36 | 252 | 3.97 |  |
| 9.84 | 20 | 3.44 |  |
| 8.04 | 340 | 2.81 |  |
| 6.20 | 268 | 2.17 |  |
| 5.56 | 12 | 1.95 |  |
| 4.52 | 16 | 1.58 |  |
| 2.58 | 12 | 0.94 |  |
| 2.12 | 128 | 0.74 |  |
| 0.96 | 308 | 0.34 |  |
| 0.96 | 2 | 0.34 | 3309 |
| 0.88 | 4 | 0.31 |  |
| 0.20 | 24 | 0.07 |  |
| 0.04 | 4 | 0.01 |  |
| 285.86 |  | 100.01 |  |



| Species | CATCH/HOUR |  | : OF TOT. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbe |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 255.50 | 218 |  | 3312 |
| Deania calcea | 174.36 | 78 | 25.77 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 115.10 | 200 | 17.01 |  |
| al erocephalidae | 34.54 | 78 | 5.10 |  |
| Nezumia leonis | 27.84 | 1200 | 4.11 |  |
| Centroscymrus coelolepis | 21.80 | 2 | 3.22 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 14.74 | 386 | 2.18 |  |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 6.72 | 320 | 0.99 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 6.06 | 110 | 0.90 |  |
| Coelorinchus matamua | 3.42 | 12 | 0.51 |  |
| Allocyttus verrucosus | 3.42 | 34 | 0.51 |  |
| Lamprogranmus exutus | 3.30 | 12 | 0.49 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 3.12 | 4 | 0.46 | 3313 |
| Merluecius paradoxus, male | 1.62 | 2 | 0.24 | 3311 |
| Shrimps, stall, non comm. | 1.00 | 286 | 0.25 |  |
| Dicrolene intronigra | 0.88 | 22 | 0.23 |  |
| Heterocarpus grimaldii | 0.78 | 66 | 0.12 |  |
| POLYCHAELIDAE | 0.66 | 44 | 0.20 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 0.66 | 12 | 0.10 |  |
| Raja corfundens | 0.56 | 22 | 0.08 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 0.56 | 12 | 0.08 |  |
| Rotal | 676.64 |  | 100.01 |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | ROJECT Stat | ON | : 1013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DATE: $\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ | 9/5/95 |  | gear type: | 日T No:8 | POSI | Ition:Lat | s | 2319 |
|  | start | stop | duration |  |  | Long | E | 1328 |
| TIME : | :01:57:00 | 02:07:00 | 10 (min) | Purpose e | as: | 3 |  |  |
| LOG : | : 2506.50 | 2506.90 | 0.40 | Area code |  | 2 |  |  |
| EDEPTH: | : 230 | 231 |  | GeaxCond. | de: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | - 230 | 231 |  | Validミty | ade: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing | $20^{*}$ | wise out: | 00 m Speed | 30 | kn*10 |  |  |
| Sorte | ed: 17 xg |  | tal catch: | 19.76 | catc | CH/HOUR: |  | 8.56 |

SPEcIEs
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Pterothrissus belloci
Austroglossus microlepis
Total

| CATCH/HOLR |  | of tot. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 53.10 | 276 | 44.79 | 3315 |
| 40.50 | 396 | 34.16 | 3314 |
| 14.40 | 3078 | 12.15 |  |
| 9.00 | 90 | 7.59 |  |
| 1.56 | 12 | 1.32 | 3316 |
| 118.56 |  | 100.01 |  |



## specties

Meriuccius capensis
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, female
Todarodes sagittatus
Merluccius capensis, juveniles sufflogobius bibarbatus
trachurus capensis, juvenile
Total

| CATCH/ROUR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 5.42 | 204 | 55.08 | 3319 |
| 1.72 | 26 | 17.48 | 3317 |
| 1.12 | 20 | 11.38 | 3318 |
| 0.96 | 2 | 9.76 |  |
| 0.62 | 4 | 6.30 | 3321 |
| 0.06 | 4 | 0.61 | 3320 |
| 0.04 | 8 | 0.41 |  |
| 0.02 | 8 | 0.20 |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| DATE: 8 | 8/5/95 | PROJECT STAMION:1015 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | gear type: | bT No: 8 | position:Lat | $s$ | 2310 |
|  | start | stop | duration |  | Long | E | 1358 |
| TIME :07 | 07:16:00 | 07:46:00 | 30 (min) | Purpore code: 3 |  |  |  |
| Log : | : 2543.80 | 2545.10 | 1.30 | Area code : 2 |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 136 | 140 Gearcond.code: |  |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | : 136140 Validity code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $270^{*}$ wire out: 450 a Speed: $30 \mathrm{kn*10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted | d: 1 kg |  | tal catch: | 1.22 | CATCH/HOUR: |  | 2.44 |




SPECIES


Merluccius capensis
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, female
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Austroglossus microlepis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 3 Of tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| veight | numbers |  |  |
| 138768 | 50148 | 70.82 | 3328 |
| 27834 | 4158 | 14.21 | 3326 |
| 25356 | 3522 | 12.94 | 3327 |
| 2808 | 5616 | 1.43 |  |
| 1170 | 78 | 0.60 | 3329 |
| 1959.36 |  | 100.00 |  |

SPECIES
Merluccius capensis, female
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Merluccius capensis,
Trachipterus jacksonensis
Merluccius capensis, female
Todarodes sagittatus, male
Merluecius capensis, male
Merluccius paradoxus, male

Total

| CATCE/HOUR weight numbers |  | \% OF TOT. C |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 394.77 | 360 | 48.70 | 333 |
| 248.86 | 856 | 30.70 | 333 |
| 62.32 | 101 | 7.69 | 333 |
| 49.77 | 284 | 5.14 | 333 |
| 23.32 | 1388 | 2.88 | 333 |
| 12.14 | 3 | 1.50 |  |
| 6.00 | 60 | 0.74 | 334 |
| 4.77 | 8 | 0.59 |  |
| 4.36 | 55 | 0.54 | 334 |
| 4.36 | 25 | 0.54 | 333 |
| 810.67 |  | 100.02 |  |



Sorted: 218 Kg Total catch: 379.80 СATCH/HOणR: 757.60

| pectes |
| :---: |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female |
| Merluccius capensis, female |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus |
| Galeus polli |
| Nezumia leonis |
| Etmopterus pusillus |
| Deepwater fish mixture |
| Etmopterus sp. |
| Todarodes sagittatus |
| Raja confundens |
| coelorinehus fasciatus |
| Epigonus denticulatus |
| Yarrella blackfordi |
| Genypterus capensis |
| Bassamago albescens |
| Shrimps, small, non comm. |
| Merluccius capensis, male |
| myctophidae |
| Hoplostethus cadenati |
| Guentherus altivela |
| Trachurus capensis |
| Selachophidium guentheri |
| Merluceius paradoxus, male |
| Laemonema laureysi |


| CATCH/HODR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 187.70 | 226 | 24.78 | 3339 |
| 171.80 | 50 | 22.68 | 3337 |
| 141.00 | 5208 | 18.61 |  |
| 68.28 | 1056 | 9.01 |  |
| 27.96 | 780 | 3.69 |  |
| 25.08 | 72 | 3.31 |  |
| 24.24 |  | 3.20 |  |
| 24.12 | 36 | 3.18 |  |
| 15.72 | 36 | 2.07 |  |
| 14.52 | 12 | 1.92 |  |
| 10.20 | 96 | 1.35 |  |
| 9.72 | 312 | 1.28 |  |
| 6.36 | 264 | 0.84 |  |
| 5.84 | 4 | 0.77 | 3340 |
| 3.84 | 12 | 0.51 |  |
| 3.60 | 996 | 0.48 |  |
| 3.44 | 4 | 0.45 | 3336 |
| 3.24 | 408 | 0.43 |  |
| 3.12 | 36 | 0.41 |  |
| 2.40 | 12 | 0.32 |  |
| 2.14 | 6 | 0.28 | 3341 |
| 1.20 | 256 | 0.16 |  |
| 1.12 | 2 | 0.15 | 3338 |
| 0.96 | 12 | 0.13 |  |
| 757.60 |  | 100.01 |  |

DATE: 8/5/95 GEAR TYPE: bT No:8 POROJECT STATY 1019
 LOG : $2604.40 \quad 2605.70 \quad 1.30$ Area code : 2
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { FDEPTH: } & 500 & 497 & \text { cearcond.code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 500 & 497 & \text { validity code: }\end{array}$




| spacies | CATCH/HOTR |  | 1 OF rom. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 56.70 | 92 | 21.62 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 51.70 | 52 | 19.72 | 3347 |
| Deania calcea | 35.99 | 28 | 13.72 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 32.90 | 1502 | 12.55 |  |
| Deepwater fish mixture | 24.92 |  | 9.50 |  |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 17.20 | 834 | 5.56 |  |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 9.20 | 22 | 3.51 |  |
| Bathylagus glacilis | 6.30 | 470 | 2.40 |  |
| Shrimps, small, non comm. | 5.46 | 1592 | 2.08 |  |
| Hoplostetims cadenati | 5.00 | 266 | 1.91 |  |
| alepocephalidae | 3.60 | 126 | 1.37 |  |
| myctophidae | 3.44 | 484 | 1.31 |  |
| Coelorinchus matama | 2.56 | 8 | 0.98 |  |
| Allocytus verrucosus | 2.20 | 42 | 0.84 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 1.12 | 22 | 0.43 |  |
| Hoplostethus atlanticus | 1.04 | 2 | 0.40 |  |
| Thysanoteuthis rhombus | 0.98 | 36 | 0.37 |  |
| Lamprogranmus exutus | 0.84 | 28 | 0.32 |  |
| Aristeus varidens | 0.36 | 28 | 0.14 |  |
| Stereomastis sp. | 0.28 | 22 | 0.11 |  |
| Nephrapsis atlantica | 0.20 | 14 | 0.08 |  |
| Heterocarpus grimaldii | 0.14 | 14 | 0.05 |  |
| Scopelosaurus meadi | 0.08 | 8 | 0.03 |  |
| Total | 262.20 |  | 100.00 |  |




```
\(\begin{array}{rrrrl}\text { FDEPT: }: & 4321.40 & 2622.70 & 1.30 \quad \text { Area code : } \\ \text { : } & 426 & & \text { Gearcond.coce: }\end{array}\)
```


Sorted: 101 kg Total catch: 234.71 CATCH/HOUR: 469.42
spectes


| CATCH/HOUR |  | Q OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 129.30 | 192 | 27.54 | 3349 |
| 118.20 | 840 | 25.18 |  |
| 92.40 | 1068 | 19.68 |  |
| 38.76 | 1416 | 8.26 |  |
| 22.08 | 60 | 4.70 |  |
| 12.84 |  | 2.74 |  |
| 12.60 | 2 | 2.68 |  |
| 11.40 | 72 | 2.43 |  |
| 9.60 | 168 | 2.05 |  |
| 5.88 | 120 | 1.25 |  |
| 3.96 | 4 | 0.84 | 3350 |
| 3.52 | 8 | 0.75 | 3348 |
| 2.52 | 360 | 0.54 |  |
| 2.04 | 48 | 0.43 |  |
| 1.80 | 96 | 0.38 |  |
| 1.44 | 36 | 0.31 |  |
| 1.09 | 268 | 0.23 |  |
| 469.42 |  | 99.99 |  |

DATE: 9/5/95 GEAR TYPE: BT NO:8 POSITION:Lat $S 2249$

spectes
Meriuccius capensis, femsie
Merluccius paradoxus, female
sehedophilus huttoni fema
Merluccius capensis, mal
Deepwater fish mixture
Trachipterus jacksonensis
Merluecius paradoxus, male
yerluceius paradoxus, fernale
Coelorinchus fasciatus
centrolophus niger
Genypterus capensis
Nezumia Ieonis
Malacocephalus laevis
coelorinchus coelorhine. polli
Galeus polli
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Ebinamia costaecanarie
Todaropsic eblanae

Total
CATCH/HOUR OF TOT. C SAMP

species
Merluccius capensis, female
rachurus capensis
Derluccius capensis, maler fish mixture
Merluccius paradoxus,
erlorocius paradoxus, female
Galeus polli
Todarodes sagittatus
coelorinchus fasciatus
MYCTOPHIDAE
synagrops microlepis
cophius vomerinus
Merluecius paradoxus, male
Trigla 2yra
Austroglossus microlepis
Helicolenus dactylopterus
shrimps, small, non coom.
Total

| CATCH/HOOR |  | - of tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numers |  |  |
| 193.00 | 214 | 42.66 | 3370 |
| 76.30 | 148 | 16.87 | 3373 |
| 58.00 | 92 | 15.03 | 3369 |
| 43.96 |  | 9.72 |  |
| 30.30 | 144 | 6.70 | 3372 |
| 16.02 | 2234 | 3.54 |  |
| 8.40 | 190 | 1.85 |  |
| 6.90 | 12 | 1.53 |  |
| 3.78 | 90 | 0.84 |  |
| 1.48 | 204 | 0.33 |  |
| 1.42 | 172 | 0.31 |  |
| 0.84 | 2 | 0.19 | 3375 |
| 0.54 | 2 | 0.12 | 3374 |
| 0.48 | 2 | 0.11 | 3371 |
| 0.34 | 4 | 0.08 |  |
| 0.20 | 2 | 0.04 | 3376 |
| 0.18 | 6 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.18 | 6 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.06 | 12 | 0.01 |  |
| 452.38 |  | 100.02 |  |


| DATE:10/ 5/95 |  | PROJECT Station:1026 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | GEAR TYPE: | : BT No:8 | pos | Ition:Lat | s | 2250 |
| start stop |  |  | curation |  |  | Lопg | E | 1338 |
| time : | 12:25:00 | 12:35:00 | 10 (min) | Purpose | de: | 3 |  |  |
| LOG : | 2839.80 | 2840.30 | 0.50 | Area code |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 134 | 134 |  | Gearcond. | ode: |  |  |  |
| BDEFTH: | 134 | 134 | Wire out: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Validity code: } \\ & 400 \mathrm{~m} \text { Speed: } 300 \mathrm{kn*10}\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing a |  | : $90^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted | d: 28 Kg |  | tal catch: | 45.24 | cat | CH/HOUR: |  | 1.44 |

spectes
Merluceius capensis
Merluecius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, female
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Schedophilus huttoni
Chelidonichthys queketti
Chloraphehalmus pumetatus
Total

| CATCH/HOCR weight numbers |  | - of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 135.78 | 5910 | 50.02 | 3377 |
| 64.20 | 1050 | 23.65 | 3378 |
| 60.78 | 1188 | 22.39 | 3379 |
| 8.58 | 2190 | 3.16 |  |
| 1.14 | 6 | 0.42 |  |
| 0.90 | 6 | 0.33 |  |
| 0.06 | 6 | 0.02 |  |
| 271.44 |  | 99.99 |  |



| spectes | Catch |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | weight |
| NOCATCH | 0.00 |

Total

| DATE:15/ |  |  |  |  |  | PROTECT STATION:1028 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | / $/ 985$start stop |  | GEAR TYPE: BT No: 6 duration |  |  |  | Ition: Lat | s | 2228 |
|  |  |  |  | Long | E | 1328 |
| time :0 | :05:47:00 | 06:07:00 |  |  |  | 20 | (min) | Purpose | e: | 3 |  |  |
| Log : | :3014.00 | 3015.00 | 1.0 |  | Area code | : | 2 |  |  |
| 5DEFTH: | 128 | 128 |  |  | Gearcond. | de: |  |  |  |
| BDEFTH: | 128 | 128 |  |  | Validity | ode: |  |  |  |
| Towing dis |  | r: $153^{\circ}$ | wir | ut: | 20 m speed | 3 | ka*10 |  |  |
| Sorted: |  | Total catch: |  |  | CATCR/HOUR: |  |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{lc}\text { SPECIES } & \begin{array}{c}\text { CATCH/HOUR } \\ \text { NO CATCH }\end{array} \\ \text { weight TOT. C } \\ \text { nambers }\end{array}$ 0.00

Total

| DATE:15/ | / 5/95 | GEAR TYPE: BT No: 6 |  |  | PROJECT STATION:1029 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ition:Lat | S | 2230 |
|  | start | stop | duration |  |  | Leng | E | 1326 |
| time :0 | 09:02:00 | 09:14:00 | 12 (mia) | Purpose code: 3 |  |  |  |  |
| LOG : | 3034.40 | 3035.10 | 0.70 | Area code : 2 |  |  |  |  |
| FDEFTH: | 207 | 205 |  | Gearcond.code: |  |  |  |  |
| bDEFTH: | 207 | 205 |  | Validity | ode: |  |  |  |
| Towing cir: $128^{*}$ wire out: 700 m Speed: $32 \mathrm{kn*} 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sozted | d: 42 kg |  | tal catch: | 135.20 | cat | CH/HOUR: |  | 6.00 |

species
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Squalus megaiops
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Todaropsis eblanae
Total

| CATCH/HOLR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 342.05 | 2550 | 50.60 | 3380 |
| 208.00 | 2000 | 30.77 | 3382 |
| 117.80 | 1510 | 17.43 | 3381 |
| 3.75 | 15 | 0.55 |  |
| 2.75 | 455 | 0.41 |  |
| 1.65 | 50 | 0.24 |  |
| 675.00 |  | 100.00 |  |




| DATE: $15 / \begin{gathered}\text { 5/95 } \\ \text { start }\end{gathered}$ | Project station: 1032 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | GEAR TYPE: | BT No: 6 | POSI | Ition:Lat | s | 2229 |
|  | stop | duration |  |  | Long | E | 1247 |
| TIME :16:40:00 | 17:10:00 | 30 (min) | Purpose | , | 3 |  |  |
| LoG :3084.90 | 3086.50 | 1.60 | Area code | : | 2 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: 488 | 500 |  | Gearcond. | code: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: 489 | 500 |  | Validity | de: |  |  |  |
| Towing di | $x: 360^{\circ}$ | Wire out:1450 | 50 m Spee | 30 | kn*10 |  |  |
| Sorted: 233 kg |  | tal catch: | 514.85 | Catc | Ch/HOUR: | 1029 | . 70 |


| SPDCTES | CATCH/HOUR |  | Of rom. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Trachyrincus seabrus | 443.90 | 1904 | 43.11 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 373.30 | 354 | 36.25 | 3403 |
| Nezumia sp. | 55.20 | 1472 | 5.36 |  |
| Epigonus telescopus | 38.40 | 344 | 3.73 |  |
| Helicolenus daetylopterus | 32.74 | 216 | 3.08 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 21.26 | 70 | 2.05 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 20.30 | 8 | 1.97 | 3404 |
| Lophius vaillanti | 15.90 | 2 | 1.54 | 3405 |
| Deepwater fish mixture | 12.66 |  | 1.23 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 9.66 | 284 | 0.94 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 2.18 | 2 | 0.21 | 3402 |
| shrimps, small, non comm. | 1.38 | 322 | 0.13 |  |
| nyctophidas | 1.26 | 215 | 0.11 |  |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 1.26 | 136 | 0.11 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 1.16 | 70 | 0.11 |  |
| Raja confundens | 0.44 | 22 | 0.04 |  |
| total | 2029.70 |  | 99.97 |  |


| :15/ | 5/95 stop |  | GEAR TYPE: BT No:6 |  |  | projece |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | durati |  |  |  |
| TIME : | 18:57:00 | 19:27:00 | 30 | (min) | Purpose code: |  |
| LOG | : 3094.10 | 3095.70 | 1.60 |  | Area tode | 2 |
| EDEPTA: | 595 | 580 |  |  | Gearcond.code: |  |
| BDEPTM: | : 595 | 580 |  |  | validity code: |  |
|  | Towing | $10^{*}$ | wir | at: | $50 \mathrm{~m} \text { speec: } 32$ | k |

Sorted: 272 kg Total catch: 505.84 CATCH/HOUR: 1013.68

| CATCH/HORR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 477.06 | 464 | 47.06 | 3407 |
| 230.40 | 224 | 22.73 |  |
| 86.40 | 1264 | 8.52 |  |
| 63.84 |  | 6.30 |  |
| 57.28 | 80 | 5.65 |  |
| 17.92 | 48 | 1.77 |  |
| 14.40 | 240 | 1.42 |  |
| 14.08 | 224 | 1.39 |  |
| 11.86 | 2 | 1.27 | 3408 |
| 10.24 | 32 | 1.01 |  |
| 9.12 | 32 | 0.90 |  |
| 5.60 | 48 | 0.55 |  |
| 4.80 | 32 | 0.47 |  |
| 3.84 | 128 | 0.38 |  |
| 2.89 | 32 | 0.28 |  |
| 2.24 | 880 | 0.22 |  |
| 1.62 | 2 | 0.16 | 3406 |
| 0.10 | 2 | 0.01 |  |
| 1013.68 |  | 99.99 |  |
|  |  |  |  |


| spbetes | CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluecius paradoxus, female | 187.10 | 215 | 61.40 | 3409 |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 42.80 | 176 | 13.72 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 16.04 | 1314 | 5.26 |  |
| Shrimps, small, non comm. | 12.72 | 21085 | 4.17 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 12.08 | 1726 | 3.96 |  |
| Fhotichthys argenteus | 8.64 | 1404 | 2.84 |  |
| Deania profundorum | 7.76 | 8 | 2.55 |  |
| Lophius vaillanti | 5.40 | 1 | 1.77 | 3411 |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 3.60 | 5 | 1.18 | 3410 |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 3.00 | 4 | 0.98 |  |
| Laemonema laureysi | 2.32 | 52 | 0.76 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 1.64 | 48 | 0.54 |  |
| Todaroces sagittatus | 1.20 | 4 | 0.39 |  |
| NEMICHTHYIDAE | 0.40 | 4 | 0.13 |  |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 0.28 | 28 | 0.09 |  |
| Aristeus varidens | 0.24 | 32 | 0.08 |  |
| CROSTACEANS | 0.16 | 8 | 0.05 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 0.16 | 4 | 0.05 |  |
| Ebinania costameanarie | 0.12 | 4 | 0.04 |  |
| moridae | 0.08 | 4 | 0.03 |  |
| total | 304.74 |  | 99.99 |  |



Sorted: 258 kg Total catch: 670.42 CATCH/HOUR: 1340.84

| SPECIES | CATCH | Hovr | * or tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| trachyrincus scabrus | 549.10 | 4814 | 40.95 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 429.90 | 730 | 32.06 | 3414 |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 195.52 | 2006 | 14.66 |  |
| Deepwater fish mixture | 58.48 |  | 4.36 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 39.78 | 986 | 2.97 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 13.90 | 50 | 1.04 | 3413 |
| Etmopterus pusillus | 1.84 | 34 | 0.66 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 7.66 | 16 | 0.57 |  |
| Merluceius capensis, female | 7.52 | 2 | 0.56 | 3412 |
| Aristeus varidens | 6.46 | 680 | 0.48 |  |
| Epigonus telescopus | 5.44 | 68 | 0.41 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 5.00 | 4 | 0.37 | 3415 |
| Laemonema laureysi | 4.08 | 34 | 0.30 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 3.74 | 238 | 0.28 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 2.38 | 34 | 0.18 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 2.04 | 1.02 | 0.35 |  |
| Total | 1340.84 |  | 200.00 |  |



```
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { TIME } & \text { :08:16:00 } & 08: 46: 00 & 30 & \text { (min) Purpose code: } \\ \text { LOG } & : 3146.10 & 3147.70 & 1.60\end{array}\)
```



```
\(\begin{array}{llll}\text { FDEPTH: } & 353 & 338 & \text { Gearcoad. code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 353 & 338 & \text { validity code: }\end{array}\)
3DEPTH: Towing dir: \(352^{\circ}\) Wire out:1050 m Speed: \(31 \mathrm{kz*} 10\)
    Sorted: 234 kg TOtal catch: 234.73 CATCH/HOUR: 469.46
```



| CATCH/HOUR |  | \& оf тот. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 247.40 | 190 | 52.70 | 3417 |
| 75.50 | 44 | 16.08 | 3423 |
| 47.80 | 248 | 10.18 | 3419 |
| 25.10 | 442 | 5.35 |  |
| 15.50 | 14 | 3.30 | 3436 |
| 11.90 | 8 | 2.53 | 3420 |
| 9.00 |  | 1.92 |  |
| 7.84 | 310 | 1.67 |  |
| 6.02 | 2 | 1.28 |  |
| 3.42 | 72 | 0.73 |  |
| 3.18 | 4 | 0.68 |  |
| 2.46 | 16 | 0.52 |  |
| 2.44 | 4 | 0.52 |  |
| 1.96 | 4 | 0.42 |  |
| 1.94 | 82 | 0.41 |  |
| 1.68 |  | 0.36 |  |
| 1.56 | 8 | 0.33 | 3418 |
| 1.26 | 2 | 0.27 | 3422 |
| 1.06 | 34 | 0.23 |  |
| 1.00 | 4 | 0.21 | 3421 |
| 0.56 | 44 | 0.12 |  |
| 0.54 | 36 | 0.12 |  |
| 0.34 | 18 | 0.07 |  |
| 469.46 |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE:16/ | 6/ 5/95 |  | GEAR TYPE: BT Ne: 6 |  | Project station:1037 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | POSI | Ition:Lat | s | 2208 |
|  | start | stop | duration |  |  | Long | E | 1304 |
| time : | :10:48:00 | 11:22:00 | 34 (min) | Purpose | ( | 3 |  |  |
| Loc : | :3161.70 | 3163.60 | 1.90 | Area code |  | 2 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | : 249 | 243 |  | Gearcond. | de: |  |  |  |
| SDEPTH: | - 249 | 243 |  | validity | de: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing di | : $120^{\circ}$ | wire out: | m speed | 30 | $\mathrm{kn} * 10$ |  |  |

Sorted: 180 Kg Total catch: 482.25 CATCH/HOUR: 852.03

| spectes | CATCH/HOUR weight numbers |  | 1 Of tot.c |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 311.47 | 685 | 36.60 | 3427 |
| Merluceius eapensis, female | 244.09 | 798 | 28.68 | 3426 |
| Trachurus capensis | 160.54 | 639 | 18.86 | 3429 |
| Pterothrissus belloci | 49.75 | 2084 | 5.85 |  |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 41, 15 | 8231 | 4.84 |  |
| Merluecius capensis | 21.35 | 681 | 2.51 | 3428 |
| Galeus polli | 8.54 | 311 | 1.00 |  |
| Todaropsis eblanae | 6.42 | 2381 | 0.75 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 3.97 | 12 | 0.47 | 3424 |
| coelorinchus fasciatus | 1.16 | 32 | 0.14 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 0.85 | 2 | 0.10 |  |
| Synagrops microlepis | 0.79 | 94 | 0.09 |  |
| Austroglossus microlepis | 0.72 | 2 | 0.08 | 3425 |
| CRABS | 0.21 | 5 | 0.02 |  |
| total | 851.01 |  | 99.99 |  |



| SPECIES | CATCH/HOTR |  | 1 OF TOT. C |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 447.00 | 2830 | 40.03 | 3430 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 278.00 | 2510 | 24.89 | 3431 |
| Trachurus capensis | 222.50 | 1620 | 19.92 | 3434 |
| Pterothrissus belloci | 93.00 | 917 | 8.33 |  |
| Suffloçobius bibarbatus | 28.60 | 5753 | 2.56 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 12.33 | 10 | 1.10 | 3435 |
| Merluccius capensis | 12.00 | 440 | 1.07 | 3432 |
| Todaropsis eblanae | 9.00 | 250 | 0.81 |  |
| Dentex macrophtinalmus | 7.70 | 30 | 0.69 | 3433 |
| Squalus megalops | 3.50 | 10 | 0.31 |  |
| Lepidopus caudatus | 2.80 | 20 | 0.25 |  |
| Gaieus polli | 0.30 | 10 | 0.03 |  |
|  | :116.73 |  | 99.99 |  |




## spectiss

Merluccius paradoxus, female
Hoplostethus cadenati
Deania calcea
Deania calced
Nezumia sp.
Todarodes sagittatus
Yarrella blackfordi
Lophius vomerinus
Merluecius paracoxus, male
MYCTOPHIDAE
Shrimps, small, nox comm.
Photichthys argenteus
Epigonus
Total



Sorted: 145 kg Total catch: 330.74 CATCH/HOUR: 661.48

SPECIES
Trachyrincus scabrus
Meriuccius paradoxus, femal
Hoplostethus cadenati
Nezumia sp.
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Todarodes sagittatus
Yarrella blackfordi
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Shrimps, small, non comm.
Epigonus denticulatus
MXCTOPHIDAE
Notacanthus sexspinis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | \% Of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 286.20 | 1566 | 43.27 |  |
| 212.10 | 392 | 32.06 | 3447 |
| 48.78 | 6966 | 7.37 |  |
| 25.92 | 1998 | 3.92 |  |
| 20.30 | 14 | 3.07 | 3449 |
| 19.98 | 54 | 3.02 |  |
| 12.60 | 35 | 1.90 |  |
| 11.16 | 1836 | 1.69 |  |
| 10.40 | 24 | 1.57 | 3448 |
| 9.18 | 4230 | 1.39 |  |
| 2.88 | 144 | 0.44 |  |
| 1.26 | 414 | 0.19 |  |
| 0.72 | 72 | 0.11 |  |
| 0.02 | 18 |  |  |
| 561.50 |  | 100.00 |  |



| speries | CATCH/HOUR weight numbers |  | \& of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 190.80 |  | 51.84 |  |
| Meriuccius paradoxus, female | 100.40 | 212 | 27.28 | 3451 |
| Krill | 15.20 |  | 4.13 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 13.64 | 8 | 3.71 | 3450 |
| Galeus polli | 9.36 | 104 | 2.54 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 7.76 | 272 | 2.11 |  |
| Solenocera africana | 4.80 | 704 | 1.30 |  |
| Wophivs vomerinus | 4.00 | 8 | 1.09 | 3453 |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 3.92 | 26 | 1.07 |  |
| Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli | 3.36 | 72 | 0.91 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 3.20 | 128 | 0.87 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 2.96 | 24 | 0.80 |  |
| SHRIMPS | 2.56 | 704 | 0.70 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 2.08 | 384 | 0.57 |  |
| Yarrella biackfordi. | 1.20 | 200 | 0.33 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 0.64 | 88 | 0.17 |  |
| Notacanthus sexspinis | 0.64 | 40 | 0.17 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 0.64 | 2 | 0.17 | 3452 |
| MYCTOPHIDAE | 0.48 | 152 | 0.13 |  |
| RAJIDAE | 0.24 | 8 | 0.07 |  |
| Todaropsis eblanae | 0.16 | 8 | 0.04 |  |
| Total | 368.04 |  | 100.00 |  |


SPEcIEs
Merluccius capensis, female
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Merluccius capensis, male
Galeus polli
Lophius vomerinus
Squalus megaiops
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Pterothrissus belloci
Austroglosus microlepis
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Synagrops microlepis
Todaropsis eblanae
Merluceius capensis
Mrctophidae
Todarodes sagittatus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Dentex macrophthalmus
Krill
Solenocera africana
Bathynectes piperitus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | \% OF тоt. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 71.80 | 98 | 50.80 | 3455 |
| 19.90 | 574 | 14.08 |  |
| 8.00 | 28 | 5.66 | 3454 |
| 7.74 | 162 | 5.48 |  |
| 7.20 | 24 | 5.09 | 3458 |
| 6.86 | 2 | 4.85 |  |
| 3.76 | 224 | 2.66 |  |
| 2.82 | 16 | 2.00 |  |
| 2.76 | 16 | 1.95 | 3457 |
| 1.88 | 20 | 1.33 |  |
| 1.86 | 236 | 1.32 |  |
| 1.46 | 38 | 1.03 |  |
| 2.26 | 50 | 0.82 | 3456 |
| 1.10 | 392 | 0.78 |  |
| 0.84 | 2 | 0.59 |  |
| 0.78 | 166 | 0.55 |  |
| 0.64 | 2 | 0.45 |  |
| 0.60 |  | 0.42 |  |
| 0.14 | 30 | 0.10 |  |
| 0.04 | 2 | 0.03 |  |
| 141.34 |  | 99.99 |  |



| spectes |
| :---: |
| Trachurus eapensis |
| Merluccius capensis, ferale |
| Merluccius capensis, female |
| Merluccius capensis, male |
| Merluccius capensis, male |
| Lophius vomerinus |
| Galeus polii |
| Todaropsis eblanae |
| Sufflegobius bibarbatus |
| Iepidopus caudatus |
| Merluccius capensis |
| Pterothrissus belioci |
| Austreglossus microlepis |
| trigla lyra |
| Total |


| Catch/hour |  | \% Of Tot. C |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 573.27 | 5318 | 73.57 | 3465 |
| 71.05 | 120 | 9.12 | 3462 |
| 58.64 | 581 | 7.53 | 3464 |
| 48.55 | 510 | 6.23 | 3463 |
| 11.73 | 33 | 1.51 | 3451 |
| 3.98 | 3 | 0.51 | 3459 |
| 3.11 | 74 | 0.40 |  |
| 1.99 | 55 | 0.26 |  |
| 1.91 | 273 | 0.25 |  |
| 1.42 | 8 | 0.18 |  |
| 1.28 | 46 | 0.16 | 346 |
| 1.28 | 27 | 0.16 |  |
| 0.82 | 3 | 0.11 | 3460 |
| 0.25 | . | 0.03 |  |
| 779.28 |  | 100.02 |  |



| DATE:18/ 5 /95 | stop |  |  | PROJECT STATION:1346 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | GEAR TYPE | BT No: 6 | POSI | itian:Lat | S | 2124 |
|  |  | duration |  |  | Vong | E | 1258 |
| TIME :13:36:00 | 14:06:00 | 30 (min) | Purpose | de: | 3 |  |  |
| LOG : 3404.90 | 3406.60 | 1.70 | area code | : | 2 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: 255 | 252 |  | Gearcond. | ode: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: 255 | 252 |  | valicity | ode: |  |  |  |
| Towing di | r: 355* | wire out: 850 | 50 m spee | 30 | kn*10 |  |  |
| sorted: 135 Kg |  | tal catch: | 135.21 | CATC | CH/HOUR: |  | 70.42 |


| species | CATCH/HOTR |  | 2 of tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | pumbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 163.30 | 524 | 60.39 | 3471 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 82.50 | 396 | 30.51 | 3472 |
| Dentex macraphthalmus | 9.50 | 34 | 3.51 | 3474 |
| Merluccius eapensis | 5.26 | 212 | 2.95 | 3473 |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 3.72 | 886 | 2.38 |  |
| Eophius vomerinus | 2.24 | 2 | 0.83 | 3475 |
| myctophidas | 1.74 | 916 | 0.64 |  |
| Pterothrissus belloci | 0.72 | 36 | 0.27 |  |
| Krill | 0.68 |  | 0.25 |  |
| Synagrops microlepis | 0.45 | 72 | 0.17 |  |
| Todaropsis eblanae | 0.20 | 6 | 0.07 |  |
| Galeus polli | 0.06 | 2 | 0.02 |  |
| chiorophthalmus atlanticus | 0.04 | 4 | 0.01 |  |
| Total | 270.42 |  | 200.00 |  |


specties
Merluceius eapensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
chiorophthalmus atlanticus
Coelorinchus fasciatus
rodarodes sagittatus
Nezumia Sp.;
aleus polli
Lophius vomerinu
Coelorinchus coelorhine. polli
Synagrops microlepis
Todaropsis eblanae
Austroglossus microlepis
MYCTOPHIDAE
hoplostethus cadenati
rotal

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TOT. C SAM |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 46.50 | 42 | 53.98 | 3477 |
| 15.50 | 24 | 17.99 | 3476 |
| 6.72 | 264 | 7.80 |  |
| 3.04 | 112 | 3.53 |  |
| 2.48 | 8 | 2.88 |  |
| 2.40 | 88 | 2.79 |  |
| 2.16 | 16 | 2.51 |  |
| 2.10 | 2 | 2.44 | 3479 |
| 1.20 | 8 | 1.39 |  |
| 1.14 | 8 | 1.32 | 3478 |
| 0.96 | 80 | 1.11 |  |
| 0.64 | 16 | 0.74 |  |
| 0.42 | 2 | 0.49 | 3480 |
| 0.40 | 224 | 0.46 |  |
| 0.40 | 8 | 0.46 |  |
| 0.08 | 24 | 0.09 |  |
| 86.14 |  | 99.98 |  |


spectes
achyriacus scabrus, femal ezluccius parado cophius vaillanti Peania calcea
odarodes sagittatus
hotichthys argenteus
chedophilus huttoni YYCTOPHIDAE
Epigonus telescopus
Ebinania costaecanarie
Nephropsis atlantica
Yarrelia blackfordi
ommastrephes pteropus SHRIMPS
Nemichthys eurvirostris
tereomastis sculpta
total





Soxted: 15 Kg Total catch: 62.08 CATCH/HOUR: 124.16
spectes
Merluccius capensis, £emale erluccius capensis, male Lophius vamerinus
Rexanchus griseu
Eaja confundens
elicolenus dactylopterus
chlorophthalmus atlanticus
coelorinctus coelorhinc. polli
rodarodes sagittatus
coelorinchus fasciatus
MYCTOPHIDAE
solenocera africana
Galeus polli
elachophidium guentheri
galatheidae
Ebinania costaecamarie Notacanthes sexspinis
rotal

| CATCE/HOUR |  | 1 Of mot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 42.80 | 50 | 33.67 | 3498 |
| 19.00 | 32 | 15.30 | 3497 |
| 18.14 | 18 | 14.61 | 3500 |
| 11.30 | 2 | 9.10 |  |
| 8.14 | 20 | 6.56 |  |
| 3.68 | 258 | 6.19 |  |
| 5.50 | 270 | 4.43 |  |
| 4.56 | 14 | 3.67 | 3499 |
| 3.36 | 184 | 2.71 |  |
| 1.98 | 6 | 1.59 |  |
| 1.92 | 64 | 1.55 |  |
| 0.18 | 72 | 0.14 |  |
| 0.16 | 30 | 0.13 |  |
| 0.16 | 4 | 0.13 |  |
| 0.10 | 10 | 0.08 |  |
| 0.06 | 4 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.06 | 48 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.04 | 4 | 0.03 |  |
| 0.04 | 4 | 0.03 |  |
| 124.18 |  | 100.02 |  |



## spectes

Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, mal
Merluccius capensis
Trachurus capensis
Austroglossus microlepis
pterothrissus belloci
Ophius vomerinus
sufflogobius bibarbatus
total

| CATCH/HOJR |  | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 66.75 | 396 | 57.10 | 3505 |
| 32.10 | 333 | 27.46 | 3501 |
| 12.81 | 51 | 10.96 | 3503 |
| 2.31 | 93 | 1.98 | 3502 |
| 1.17 | 6 | 1.00 | 3532 |
| 1.17 | 3 | 1.00 | 3504 |
| 0.54 | 9 | 0.46 |  |
| 0.03 | 3 | 0.03 |  |
| 0.03 | 3 | 0.03 |  |
| 126.91 |  | 100.02 |  |



| spectes | CATCH/Hodr |  | of tor. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | cumbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 16.50 | 206 | 42.01 | 3506 |
| merluccius capensis, female | 13.34 | 84 | 33.96 | 3509 |
| Dentex macrophthalmus | 3.28 | 1.2 | 8.35 | 3508 |
| mYCTOPHIDAE | 2.40 | 2400 | 6.11 |  |
| Pterothrissus belloci | 1.22 | 18 | 3.11 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 1.00 | 6 | 2.55 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 0.74 | 2 | 1.88 | 3507 |
| Krill | 0.62 |  | 1.58 |  |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 0.12 | 18 | 0.31 |  |
| Synagrops microlepis | 0.06 | 6 | 0.15 |  |
| Total | 39.28 |  | 100.01 |  |



| SPECiEs | CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | 3 of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Meriuccius capensis, male | 20.80 | 40 | 36.47 | 3512 |
| Meriuccius capensis, female | 15.60 | 40 | 27.35 | 3513 |
| Pterothrissus belloci | 6.92 | 144 | 12.13 |  |
| Squalus acanthias | 4.54 | 2 | 7.96 |  |
| chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 2.42 | 165 | 4.24 |  |
| Neoharriotta pinnata | 2.32 | 2 | 4.07 |  |
| Austroglossus microlepis | 2.12 | 5 | 1.96 | 3510 |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 0.90 | 4 | 1.58 |  |
| Sypagrops microlepis | 0.58 | 104 | 1.02 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 0.52 | 2 | 0.91 |  |
| Solenocera africana | 0.30 | 64 | 0.53 |  |
| Dentex macrophthalmus | 0.30 | 2 | 0.53 | 3511 |
| Chelidonichthys capensis | 0.24 | 2 | 0.42 |  |
| Bassamago albescens | 0.28 | 2 | 0.32 |  |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 0.16 | 12 | 0.28 |  |
| myetophidas | 0.06 | 30 | 0.11 |  |
| Meriuccius capensis | 0.06 | 4 | 0.11 | 3514 |
| rrachurus capedsis | 0.02 | 8 | 0.04 | 3515 |
| Total | 57.04 |  | 200.03 |  |



Sorted: 155 kg Total catch: 169.25 CATCH/HOUR: 338.50

| SPECIES |
| :---: |
| Merluccius capensis, femile |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female |
| Merluccius capensis, male |
| Lophius vomerinus |
| Galeus polli |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus |
| Nezumia sp. |
| Austroglossus microlepis |
| Coelorinchus coelorhinc. pol |
| Merluecius paradoxus, male |
| hyctophidas |
| Chlorophthalmus atlanticus |
| shrimps, small, non comm. |
| Ebinamia costaecanarie |
| Bassanago albescens |
| Malacocephalus occidentalis |

Total

| CATCK/HOOR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 208.00 | 136 | 61.45 | 3517 |
| 35.40 | 1300 | 10.46 |  |
| 28.40 | 52 | 8.39 | 3519 |
| 26.40 | 32 | 7.80 | 3516 |
| 15.32 | 10 | 4.53 | 3520 |
| 7.52 | 156 | 2.22 |  |
| 7.16 | 112 | 2.12 |  |
| 4.08 | 272 | 1.21 |  |
| 1.78 | 2 | 0.53 | 3521 |
| 1.40 | 40 | 0.41 |  |
| 1.40 | 6 | 0.41 | 3518 |
| 0.52 | 128 | 0.15 |  |
| 0.36 | 12 | 0.11 |  |
| 0.20 | 68 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.20 | 12 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.12 | 4 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.12 | 8 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.12 | 4 | 0.04 |  |
| 338.50 |  | 100.03 |  |


species
Trachyrincus scabrus
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Nezumia sp.
ophins vomerinus
elicolenus dactylopterus
Raja doutrei
eania profundorum
erluccius paradoxus, male
Hoplostethus cadenati
Todarodes sagittatus
Yarrella blackfordi
erluccius capencis, female
shrimps, small, non comm.
ONOSTOMATYDAE
athynectes piperitus
Total

| CATCH/HOLR |  | OF TOT. | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 346.80 | 4154 | 54.82 |  |
| 135.00 | 362 | 18.18 | 3524 |
| 45.36 | 2040 | 7.17 |  |
| 38.20 | 22 | 6.04 | 3525 |
| 29.52 | 456 | 4.67 |  |
| 10.10 | 2 | 1.60 |  |
| 9.12 | 24 | 1.44 |  |
| 8.90 | 28 | 1.41 | 3523 |
| 8.40 | 336 | 1.33 |  |
| 7.76 | 16 | 1.23 |  |
| 5.52 | 280 | 0.87 |  |
| 2.94 | 2 | 0.46 | 3522 |
| 2.40 | 696 | 0.38 |  |
| 1.20 | 192 | 0.19 |  |
| 1.20 | 24 | 0.19 |  |
| 0.24 | 24 | 0.04 |  |
| 632.66 |  | 100.02 |  |



## species

rachyrincus scabrus Nezumia $s p$
rodarodes sagittatus
Hoplostethus cadenati
ophius vorerinus
Helicolenus dactylopterus
pigonus denticulatus
TRACHICHTHYIDAE
Raja confundens
Yarrella blackfordi
Notacanthus sexspinis
selachophidium guentheri
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  | OF TOT. C |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Weight | Sumbers |  |  |
| 398.25 | 1512 | 44.91 |  |
| 259.20 | 366 | 29.23 | 3526 |
| 108.27 | 2997 | 12.21 |  |
| 50.76 | 243 | 5.72 |  |
| 21.87 | 783 | 2.47 |  |
| 20.10 | 6 | 2.27 | 3528 |
| 11.88 | 108 | 1.34 |  |
| 4.05 | 9 | 0.46 | 3527 |
| 2.70 | 27 | 0.30 |  |
| 2.43 | 54 | 0.27 |  |
| 2.43 | 27 | 0.27 |  |
| 1.89 | 81 | 0.21 |  |
| 1.62 | 81 | 0.18 |  |
| 1.35 | 27 | 0.15 |  |
| 886.80 |  |  | 99.99 |




Sorted: 27 kg Total catch: 396.79 CATCH/HOUR: 793.59

| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR |  | - OF TOT. C SAMP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Herluccius paradoxus, female | 229.50 | 236 | 28.92 | 3574 |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 158.40 | 528 | 19.96 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 102.72 | 3960 | 12.94 |  |
| Deanita calcea | 95.52 | 48 | 12.04 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 83.76 | 4752 | 10.55 |  |
| Alepoeephalus sp. | 33.60 | 768 | 4.23 |  |
| Lamprograminus exutus | 20.88 | 240 | 2.63 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 19.20 | 24 | 2.42 |  |
| Trachipterus jacksonensis | 19.00 | 4 | 2.39 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 11.32 | 4 | 1.43 | 3575 |
| Yarrelia blackfordi | 6.00 | 312 | 0.76 |  |
| Selachophidium guentkeri | 3.36 | 96 | 0.42 |  |
| merluccius paradoxus, male | 2.64 | 4 | 0.33 | 3573 |
| Raja confundens | 1.44 | 48 | 0.18 |  |
| Bathyuroconger vicinus | 1.44 | 48 | 0.18 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 1.44 | 24 | 0.18 |  |
| Shrimps, small, non comm. | 1.20 | 264 | 0.15 |  |
| Neoscopelus macrolepidotus | 1.20 | 24 | 0.15 |  |
| Aristeus varidens | 0.96 | 72 | 0.12 |  |
| Total | 793.58 |  | 99.98 |  |



species
Dentex macrophthalmus
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Raja confundens
Lophius vomerinus
pterathrissus belloci
Total

CATCH/HOUR OF TOT. C SAMP

| CATch/HOUR |  | OF TOT. | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  | 27.88 |
| 16.84 | 32 | 3583 |  |
| 14.80 | 32 | 24.50 | 3581 |
| 13.20 | 44 | 21.85 | 3582 |
| 5.20 | 8 | 8.61 |  |
| 5.12 | 4 | 8.48 | 3584 |
| 3.84 | 44 | 6.36 |  |
| 1.40 | 4 | 2.32 |  |
|  |  |  |  |



Sorted: 93 Kg Total catch: 93.08 CATCH/HOUR: 186.16
SPECIES
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, rale
Dentex macrophthalmus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Zophius vomerinus
Mycrophidas
Austroglossus microlepis
Merluccius capensis
Trachurus capensis
Krill
Raja corfundens
Nemichthys curvirostris
Pterothrissus belloci
Trachurus capensis, juvenile
Total

| CATCH/HOURweight gumbers |  | \% of tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 87.00 | 420 | 46.73 | 3586 |
| 75.70 | 378 | 40.66 | 3585 |
| 7.10 | 32 | 3.81 | 3591 |
| 7.04 | 748 | 3.78 |  |
| 6.30 | 2 | 3.38 | 3588 |
| 0.92 | 690 | 0.49 |  |
| 0.70 | 2 | 0.38 | 3589 |
| 0.52 | 18 | 0.28 | 3587 |
| 0.52 | 4 | 0.28 | 3592 |
| 0.16 |  | 0.09 |  |
| 0.10 | 4 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.06 | 18 | 0.03 |  |
| 0.02 | 4 | 0.01 |  |
| 0.02 | 10 | 0.01 | 3590 |
| 186.16 |  | 99.98 |  |




| DATE: $21 /$ | / 5/95 | stop | gear type. bt No: duration |  | PROJECT STATION:1066 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | POSI | Ition:Lat | S | 2008 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Long | E | 2229 |
| TIME :05:32:00 05:52:00 21 (mia) Purpose code: 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOG : 3740.50 3742.50 1.00 Area code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: 260 179 Gearcond, code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: 160 179 Validity code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $345^{*}$ wire out 630 m Speed: $30 \mathrm{kn} * 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sorted | d: 12 kg |  | tal eateh: | 12.76 | catc | CH/HOCR: |  | 36.46 |

## species

Merluccius capensis, female Merluceius eapensis, male
dentex macrophthalmus
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
rachurus capensis
rotal

| CATCH/HOOR |  | - of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 19.91 | 154 | 54.61 | 3594 |
| 23.60 | 109 | 37.30 | 3593 |
| 1.74 | 6 | 4.77 | 3595 |
| 0.80 | 229 | 2.19 |  |
| 0.40 | 240 | 1.10 | 3596 |


spectiss
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius capensis, Eemale
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
rachurus capensis, juvenile
rodaropsis eblanae
rotal

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| veaght | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 6.54 | 58 | 49.52 | 3598 |
| 4.88 | 40 | 37.25 | 3597 |
| 1.52 | 336 | 11.60 |  |
| 0.10 | 36 | 0.76 | 3599 |
| 0.04 | 4 | 0.31 |  |
| 0.02 | 2 | 0.15 |  |


| DATE:21/ | / 5/95 | GEAR TYEE: BT NO: |  |  |  | PROJECT STATION:1068 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | POSI | ITION:LAt | S | 2011 |
|  | start | stop duration |  |  |  |  | Long | E | 1221 |
| TIME :09:11:00 09:41:00 30 (min) Purpose code; 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -OG $\quad 3759.903761 .40 \quad 1.50$ Area code : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | = 280 | 286 |  |  | Gearcond | ode: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | = 280 | 286 |  |  | Validity | ode: |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $260^{\circ}$ wire out: 900 m Speed: $30 \mathrm{kr}{ }^{\text {* }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sorted | d: 52 kg |  | tà | teh: | 52.23 | CATC | CH/HOUR: |  | 4.45 |


| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR |  | 8 Of tet. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 52.80 | 410 | 50.55 | 3601 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 37.00 | 308 | 35.42 | 3600 |
| Dentex macrophthalmus | 12.10 | 30 | 11.58 | 3603 |
| sufflogobius bibarbatus | 1.56 | 266 | 1.49 |  |
| Merluccius capensis | 1.00 | 42 | 0.96 | 3602 |
| Total | 104.46 |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE:21/ | $\text { 1/ } \begin{gathered} 5 / 95 \\ \text { start } \end{gathered}$ | stop | gear type: bt No: duration |  |  | PROJECT STATIOR:1069 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | POSITION:Lat |  | S 2014 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jong | E | 1205 |
| TIME : 1 | 10:56:00 | 11:26:00 | 30 | (min) | Purpose co | e: | 3 |  |  |
| Log : | 3767.90 | 3769.40 | 1.50 |  | Area code |  | 3 |  |  |
| EDEPTH: | 310 | 315 |  |  | Gearcond. | de: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTA: | 310 | 315 |  |  | validity | de: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing | : $180^{*}$ | ni | ut: 10 | 30 m spee | 30 | kn*10 |  |  |

Sorted: 239 Kg Total catch: 947.46 CATCH/HOUR: 1894.92

| spectes | CATCH/HOER |  | 2 of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Dentex macrophthalmus | 403.00 | 1780 | 21.27 | 3614 |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 389.28 | 698 | 20.54 | 3609 |
| pterothrissus belloci | 266.40 | 3450 | 14.06 |  |
| Herluccius capensis, male | 177.50 | 470 | 9.37 | 3610 |
| Lophius vomerinus | 150.20 | 288 | 7.93 | 3611 |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 106.20 | 4036 | 5.60 |  |
| PORTUNIDAE | 104.60 | 2786 | 5.52 |  |
| chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 104.40 | 5668 | 5.51 |  |
| Austroglossus microlepis | 55.60 | 206 | 2.93 | 3612 |
| Deepwater fish mixture | 52.40 |  | 2.77 |  |
| Synagrops micxolepis | 39.60 | 4500 | 2.09 |  |
| Solenocera africana | 21.40 | 4938 | 1.13 |  |
| Coelorinchus fasciatus | 11.20 | 340 | 0.59 |  |
| Galeus polli | 4.20 | 140 | 0.22 |  |
| Murida sp. | 2.80 | 260 | 0.15 |  |
| Chelidonichthys queketti | 2.80 | 160 | 0.15 |  |
| Lophius vaillanti | 2.34 | 2 | 0.12 | 3613 |
| nemichthyidae | 1.00 | 20 | 0.05 |  |
| Total | 1894.92 |  | 100.00 |  |



| Spectes | Catch/r |  | OF |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 83.50 | 808 | 57.11 | 3646 |
| merluccius capensis. male | 58.00 | 612 | 39.67 | 3645 |
| trachurus capensis | 2.26 | 32 | 1.55 | 3648 |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 1.60 | 290 | 1.09 |  |
| Dentex macrophthalmus | 0.48 | 2 | 0.33 |  |
| Merluceius eapensis | 0.16 | 8 | 0.11 | 3647 |
| Chatrabus melanuris | 0.12 | 2 | 0.08 |  |
| Trachurus capensis, juverile | 0.10 | 16 | 0.07 | 3649 |
| Total | 146.22 |  | 100.01 |  |


| DATE:23, | 3/5/95 | stop | GEAR TYPE: BT NO: duration |  | PROJECT STATION:1078 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | ItIon: Lat | s | 1927 |
|  | start |  |  |  | Long | E | 1213 |
| TIME : 0 | :05:34:00 | 06:04:00 | 30 (min) | Purpose code: | 3 |  |  |
| LOG : | :3932.60 | 3934.10 | 1.50 | Area code | 3 |  |  |
| EDEPTH: | 194 | 192 |  | Gearcond.code: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 194 | 192 |  | validity code: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing | : $345^{\circ}$ | Wire out: | 80 m speed: 30 | kn*10 |  |  |


| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR <br> weight |  | numbers | OF TOT. C |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | SAMP



| spectes | CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 512.40 | 616 | 60.99 | 365.5 |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 167.34 | 274 | 19.92 | 3655 |
| Deatex macrophthalmus | 69.42 | 210 | 8.26 | 3657 |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 26.90 | 1210 | 3.20 |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 23.34 | 76 | 2.78 | 3658 |
| chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 14.20 | 524 | 1.69 |  |
| Krill | 9.54 |  | 1.14 |  |
| Synagrops mierolepis | 8.86 | 770 | 1.05 |  |
| Hyperoglyphe moselii | 3.16 | 4 | 0.38 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 1.58 | 4 | 0.19 |  |
| Pterothrissus bellaci | 1.24 |  | 0.15 |  |
| Galeus polli | 1.12 | 12 | 0.13 |  |
| Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli | 0.58 | 20 | 0.07 |  |
| myctophidas | 0.22 | 132 | 0.03 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 0.22 | 14 | 0.03 |  |
| Total | 840.12 |  | 100.01 |  |

$840.12 \quad 100.01$


SPECIES
Merluccius capensis, female
Meriuccius capensis, male
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Deepwater fish mixture
Lophius vomerinus
Trachurus capensis
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Galeus polli
coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli
Nezumia sp.
Dentex macrophthalmus
Todarodes sagittatus
Herluecius paradoxus, female
Synagrops microlepis
PORTUNIDAE
NEMICRTHYDAE
Ebinania costaecanarie
Halacocephlus laevis
Epigonus telescopus
Totai

| CATCH/HOUR |  | OF TO\%. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 887.18 | 928 | 58.86 | 3659 |
| 265.60 | 338 | 17.69 | 3650 |
| 108.34 | 2468 | 7.19 |  |
| 46.50 |  | 3.08 |  |
| 45.30 | 38 | 3.01 | 3654 |
| 33.88 | 100 | 2.25 | 3662 |
| 27.32 | 832 | 1.81 |  |
| 26.98 | 344 | 1.79 |  |
| 22.44 | 1056 | 1.42 |  |
| 9.98 | 576 | 0.66 |  |
| 8.76 | 10 | 0.58 | 3663 |
| 7.36 | 14 | 0.49 |  |
| 6.84 | 28 | 0.45 | 3661 |
| 5.00 | 322 | 0.33 |  |
| 3.34 | 200 | 0.22 |  |
| 1.00 | 200 | 0.07 |  |
| 0.66 | 10 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.56 | 22 | 0.04 |  |
| 0.34 | 22 | 0.02 |  |
| 1507.38 |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE: 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 / 5 / 95 \\ & \text { start } \end{aligned}$ | stop | gear type: bt no: duration |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Long | E | 1135 |
| TIME :16:17:00 16:47:00 30 (min) Purpose code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOG :3988.60 3990.00 2.40 Area code : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SDEPTH: 452448 Validity code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $350^{\circ}$ Wire out: 1350 m Speed: $30 \mathrm{kn}{ }^{\text {²0 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted | d: 95 k |  | tal catch: | 259.72 | catc | Ch/HOUR: |  | 9.44 |

spectes
Merluceius paradoxus, female
Traehyrincus scabrus
Helicolenus daeryopterus
Merluceius paradoxus, male
Deepwater fish mixture
Toderodes sagittatus
Vitreledonella fichardi
Nezumia sp.
Yarrella blackfordi
Trachipterus jacksonensis
Galeus polli
Aristeus varidens
Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli
Bathynectes piperitus
Hoplostethus cadenati
Shrimps, small, non comn.
Epigonus centiculatus

Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | or тот. | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 374.70 | 936 | 72.14 | 3666 |
| 55.50 | 426 | 10.68 |  |
| 23.10 | 192 | 4.45 |  |
| 13.00 | 54 | 3.47 | 3665 |
| 11.10 |  | 2.14 |  |
| 9.56 | 18 | 1.84 |  |
| 9.36 | 6 | 1.80 |  |
| 5.70 | 204 | 1.10 |  |
| 4.62 | 924 | 0.89 |  |
| 4.38 | 6 | 0.84 |  |
| 1.32 | 18 | 0.25 |  |
| 0.60 | 72 | 0.12 |  |
| 0.60 | 36 | 0.12 |  |
| 0.30 | 24 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.24 | 156 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.18 | 60 | 0.03 |  |
| 0.18 | 6 | 0.03 |  |
| 519.44 |  | 100.01 |  |


| Date:23/ | 3/ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5/95 } \\ & \text { start }\end{aligned}$ | stop | GEAR TYPE: BT NO: duration |  |  | Project station:1092 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | POSI | SITIOR:Lat | s | 1938 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Iong | $E$ | 1129 |
| TIME :1 | 19:17:00 | 19:47:00 | 30 | (min) | Purpose | de: |  |  |  |
| Log : 4 | : 4000.70 | 4002.00 | 1.30 |  | Area code | : | : 3 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 554 | 555 |  |  | Gearcond. | ode: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 554 | 555 |  |  | Validity | ode: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing d | r: 344* | Wire | out:165 | 0 m Spe | : 30 | kn*10 |  |  |


| SPECTES | CATCH/HOUR |  | \% of tor.c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | numbe |  |  |
| Merlvecius paraioxus, female | 134.20 | 172 | 53.91 | 3667 |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 41.60 | 188 | 16.71 |  |
| Deania profundorum | 16.56 | 4 | 6.65 |  |
| Deepwater fish mixture | 13.28 |  | 5.33 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 9.16 | 436 | 3.68 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 9.12 | 300 | 3.66 |  |
| rodarodes sagittatus | 7.50 | 20 | 3.01 |  |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 6.00 | 344 | 2.41 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 4.72 | 36 | 1.90 |  |
| gonostowatidas | 3.00 | 440 | 1.21 |  |
| meianostomiatidas | 1.00 | 60 | 0.40 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 0.64 | 4 | 0.25 |  |
| Histioteuthis reversa | 0.36 | 4 | 0.14 |  |
| PHOTICHTHYTDAE | 0.28 | 40 | 0.11 |  |
| hYCTOPhIDAE | 0.28 | 68 | 0.11 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 0.28 | 4 | 0.11 |  |
| Shrimps, small, nor comm. | 0.24 | 112 | 0.10 |  |
| Thysanoteuthis rhombus | 0.16 | 4 | 0.05 |  |
| Raja confundens | 0.16 | 4 | 0.06 |  |
| Aphanopus sp. | 0.12 | 4 | 0.05 |  |
| Astronesthidae | 0.12 | 12 | 0.05 |  |
| Lamprogranmus exutus | 0.08 | 4 | 0.03 |  |
| Melanocetus johnsor.i | 0.04 | 4 | 0.02 |  |
| Lyconus pinnatus | 0.04 | 4 | 0.02 |  |
| rotal | 248.94 |  | 99.99 |  |



Sorted: 100 Kg Total catch: 221.59 CATCH/HOUR: 443.18
species
serluccius paradoxus, female
Nezumia sp.
peania calcea
Phrybichthys wedli
Raja confuncens
Omuastrephes pteropus
selachophidium guentheri
Lophius vaillanti
ALEPOCEPMALIDAE
Hoplostethus cadenati
Trachyrincus scabrus
sQUALIDAE
Raja caudaspinosa
Chaceon maritae
Heterocarpus grimaldii
Todarodes sagittatus
Notacanthus sexspinis
Dicrolene intronigra
Bassanago albescens
Shrimps, small, nod comn.
Nephripsis atlan
Totaz

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  | R OF TOT. C |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | SAMP |  |
| 123.40 | 114 | 27.84 | 3668 |
| 99.20 | 3400 | 22.38 |  |
| 38.72 | 48 | 8.74 |  |
| 32.16 | 1424 | 7.26 |  |
| 21.92 | 256 | 4.95 |  |
| 20.80 | 32 | 4.69 |  |
| 15.04 | 16 | 3.39 |  |
| 12.80 | 175 | 2.89 |  |
| 12.20 | 4 | 2.75 | 3669 |
| 12.00 | 212 | 2.71 |  |
| 11.20 | 368 | 2.53 |  |
| 10.48 | 384 | 2.36 |  |
| 8.10 | 2 | 1.83 |  |
| 7.36 | 1024 | 1.66 |  |
| 4.96 | 32 | 1.12 |  |
| 3.30 | 14 | 0.74 |  |
| 3.04 | 178 | 0.69 |  |
| 2.34 | 6 | 0.53 |  |
| 1.44 | 26 | 0.32 |  |
| 0.80 | 48 | 0.18 |  |
| 0.80 | 26 | 0.18 |  |
| 0.48 | 48 | 0.11 |  |
| 0.32 | 26 | 6.07 |  |
| 0.32 | 32 | 0.07 |  |
| 443.18 |  | 99.99 |  |



| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | * of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, female | 276.00 | 340 | 47.45 | 3671 |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 83.80 | 220 | 24.43 |  |
| Trachyzineus scabrus | 72.00 | 250 | 12.38 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 30.40 | 1580 | 5.23 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 27.90 | 1060 | 4.80 |  |
| Lophius vaillanti | 22.70 | 8 | 3.90 | 3673 |
| Raja confundens | 22.00 | 130 | 3.78 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 17.80 | 4 | 3.06 |  |
| AuEFOCEPHALIDAE | 7.20 | 190 | 1.24 |  |
| merluccius paradoxus, male | 5.20 | 8 | 0.89 | 3672 |
| Yarrella blackfordi | 4.60 | 290 | 0.79 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 2.40 | 30 | 0.41 |  |
| Selachophidium guentheri | 2.00 | 40 | 0.34 |  |
| Mexluccius polli, female | 1.84 | 2 | 0.32 | 3670 |
| Galeus polis | 1.40 | 10 | 0.24 |  |
| Shrimps, small, non comm. | 1.20 | 580 | 0.21 |  |
| HYCTOPHIDAE | 0.80 | 170 | 0.14 |  |
| Lamprogrammus exutus | 0.70 | 30 | 0.12 |  |
| Chaceon maritae | 0.62 | 2 | 0.11 |  |
| Stomias boa boa | 0.50 | 40 | 0.09 |  |
| Melanocetus johnsoni | 0.40 | 10 | 0.07 |  |
| Heterocarpus grimaldii | 0.20 | 10 | 0.03 |  |
| rotal | 581.66 |  | 100.01 |  |



| spectes | CATCB/HOUR |  | \% or tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, ferale | 674.50 | 1044 | 62.65 | 3676 |
| Trachyrincus scabrus | 193.80 | 1564 | 18.00 |  |
| Nezumia sp. | 58.90 | 1994 | 5.47 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 38.00 | 368 | 3.53 |  |
| Hoplostethus cadenati | 30.90 | 2432 | 2.87 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 22.90 | 12 | 2.13 | 3677 |
| Deepwater fish mixture | 18.88 |  | 1.75 |  |
| Raja confundens | 10.20 | 70 | 0.95 |  |
| Lophius vaillanti | 7.20 | 2 | 0.67 | 3678 |
| Yarrella blackforsi | 6.26 | 520 | 0.58 |  |
| Galeus polli | 3.74 | 38 | 0.35 |  |
| Aristeus varidens | 2.22 | 158 | 0.21 |  |
| Merluccius paradoxus, male | 1.95 | , | 0.18 | 3675 |
| Selachophidivm guentheri | 1.90 | 38 | 0.18 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 1.52 | 126 | 0.14 |  |
| Laemonema laureysi | 1.20 | 12 | 0.11 |  |
| todarodes sagittatus | 0.56 | 6 | 0.05 |  |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 0.56 | 12 | 0.05 |  |
| Gadella imberbis | 0.38 | 26 | 0.04 |  |
| Eenthodesmus temuis | 0.38 | , | 0.04 |  |
| Shrimps, small, non comm. | 0.26 | 94 | 0.02 |  |
| Thysanoteuthis rhombus | 0.18 | 6 | 0.02 |  |
| stomias boa boa | 0.18 | 12 | 0.02 |  |
| Total | 1076.58 |  | 100.01 |  |



Sorted: 31 kg Total cateh: 542.36 CATCH/HODR: 957.11

SPECIES
Merluccius capensis, female
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Lophius vomerinus
Merluccius capensis, male
Merluccius parados,
Merluccius paradoxus, female
Coelorinc small, non comm.
Squalus, smallops non comm.
Squalus megalops
Galeus polli.
Schedophilus huttoni
Todarodes sagittatus
Chiorophthalmus atianticus
Nezumia sp.
Bathynectes piperitus
Thachurus capensis
Merluccius paradoxus, male
Epigonus denticulatus
Bassanago albescens
Lampadena sp.
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 443.22 | 386 | 46.30 | 3679 |
| 210.18 | 5347 | 21.96 |  |
| 68.74 | 56 | 7.18 | 3683 |
| 64.94 | 71 | 6.79 | 3681 |
| 37.50 | 141 | 3.92 | 3680 |
| 30.18 | 1271 | 3.15 |  |
| 15.99 |  | 1.67 |  |
| 14.72 | 21 | 1.54 |  |
| 13.61 | 5 | 1.42 | 3684 |
| 13.45 | 53 | 1.41 |  |
| 11.86 | 11 | 1.24 |  |
| 7.09 | 11 | 0.74 |  |
| 7.09 | 232 | 0.74 |  |
| 5.29 | 328 | 0.55 |  |
| 3.81 | 275 | 0.40 |  |
| 3.81 | 11 | 0.40 |  |
| 2.22 | 42 | 0.23 |  |
| 1.39 | 9 | 0.15 | 3682 |
| 0.74 | 53 | 0.08 |  |
| 0.53 | 11 | 0.05 |  |
| 0.53 | 32 | 0.06 |  |
| 0.32 | 11 | 0.03 |  |
| 957.11 |  | 100.02 |  |



```
DATE:24/5/95 GEAR TYPE: BT No: POSITION:LAT STATION:1089
```




```
DEPTH: \(\begin{array}{rrrr}230 & 228 & \text { Area code } & \text { Gearcond.code: }\end{array}\)
```



```
    Sorted: 107 Kg Total catch: 571.39 CATCH/HOUR: 1142.78
```



```
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { TIME } & \text { 07:52:00 } & 08: 12: 00 & 20 & \text { (min) Purpose code: } & 3 \\ \text { LOG } & : 4232.10 & 4233.10 & 1.00 & \end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { LOG } & : 4232.10 & 4233.10 & 1.00 & \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 276 & 277 & & \text { Gearcond. code: }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { FDEPTH: } & 276 & 277 & \text { Grearcond. code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 276 & 277 & \text { validity code: }\end{array}\)
Towing dir: \(170^{\circ}\) wire out: 870 m Speed: \(30 \mathrm{kn} * 10\)
    Sorted: 170 kg Total catch: 1428.00 CATCH/HOTR: 4284.00
```


## spectes

Dentex macrophthalmas Trachurus capensis
Merluecius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
synagrops microlepis
Merluccius capensis. mal
Lophius vomerinus
Austroglossus microlepis
Sufflogobius bibarbatu
Merluccius capensis jurus capensis, juvenile
Total

| CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | - of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 462.40 | 2548 | 40.46 | 3703 |
| 379.98 | 4212 | 33.25 | 3701 |
| 143.76 | 962 | 12.58 | 3699 |
| 65.24 | 544 | 5.71 | 3700 |
| 31.10 | 48 | 2.72 | 3706 |
| 30.90 | 4828 | 2.70 |  |
| 17.74 | 380 | 2.55 |  |
| 6.60 | 12 | 0.58 | 3707 |
| 3.48 | 6 | 0.30 | 3704 |
| 0.68 | 2 | 0.06 | 3705 |
| 0.38 | 38 | 0.03 |  |
| 0.26 | 12 | 0.02 |  |
| 0.26 | 168 | 0.02 | 3702 |
| 1142.78 |  | 99.98 |  |


| DATE: $24 /$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 / 5 / 95 \\ & \text { start } \end{aligned}$ | stop | GEAR TYPE: BT No: POduration |  |  | PROSECT STATION: 1090 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | SITION:Lat | s | 1859 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Iong | E | 1157 |
| TIME : | 16:06:00 | 16:36:00 |  | (min) | Purpose code: |  |  |  |
| IOG : | :4111.30 | 4112.90 | 1.60 |  | Area code : | : |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 217 | 214 |  |  | Gearcond.code: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 217 | 214 |  |  | validity code: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing di | ir: $340^{\circ}$ | wire | out: 74 | 40 m Speed: 32 | kn*10 |  |  |

SPECIEs
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluccius capensis, male
Trachurus capensis
Lophius vomerinus
Dentex macrophthalmus
Merluccius capensis
Synagrops microlepis
pterothrissus belloci
Sufflogobius bibarbatus
Merluccius polli
Chatrabus melanurus
Bregmaceros sp.

Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | $2 \mathrm{of} \mathrm{tot.c} \mathrm{sam}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 44.00 | 322 | 49.04 | 3708 |
| 17.60 | 160 | 19.62 | 3709 |
| 16.90 | 230 | 18.84 | 3711 |
| 7.70 | , | 8.58 | 3713 |
| 1.70 | 10 | 1.89 | 3714 |
| 0.80 | 32 | 0.89 | 3710 |
| 0.46 | 86 | 0.51 |  |
| 0.26 | 8 | 0.29 |  |
| 0.16 | 34 | 0.18 |  |
| 0.08 | 6 | 0.09 | 3712 |
| 0.05 | 2 | 0.07 |  |
| 0.00 | 4 |  |  |
| 89.72 |  | 200.00 |  |



| spectes | CATCH/HOUR |  | - of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 1228.14 | 1338 | 75.64 | 3715 |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 130.95 | 2181 | 8.07 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 100.23 | 123 | 6.17 | 3716 |
| Nezumia sp. | 46.02 | 2130 | 2.83 |  |
| Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli | 38.46 | 1815 | 2.37 |  |
| Laemonema laureysi | 18.63 | 393 | 1.15 |  |
| Lophius vomerinus | 14.76 | 18 | 0.91 | 3717 |
| Ebinania costaecanarie | 13.50 | 471 | 0.83 |  |
| Epigonus denticulatus | 9.18 | 444 | 0.57 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 5.67 | 12 | 0.35 |  |
| Galeus polli | 4.71 | 39 | 0.29 |  |
| Lophius vaillanti | 4.20 | 3 | 0.26 | 3718 |
| CRABS | 3.78 | 69 | 0.23 |  |
| Malacocephalus laevis | 3.24 | 27 | 0.20 |  |
| SHRIMPS | 1.23 | 273 | 0.08 |  |
| chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 0.96 | 27 | 0.06 |  |
| rotal | 1623.66 |  | 100.01 |  |



| SPECIES | CATCH/HOUR |  | OF |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | number |  |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 376.20 | 760 | 28.43 | 3723 |
| Merluccius capensis, female | 354.20 | 440 | 26.77 | 3720 |
| Dentex macrophthalmus | 234.30 | 5874 | 17.71 | 3722 |
| Squalus megalops | 114.18 | 496 | 8.63 |  |
| Pterothrissus belloci | 80.20 | 1386 | 6.06 |  |
| Merluccius capensis, male | 55.00 | 484 | 4.16 | 3724 |
| Synagrops microlepis | 51.16 | 7458 | 3.87 |  |
| Helicolenus dactylopterus | 26.08 | 430 | 1.97 |  |
| Trigla lyra | 13.86 | 66 | 1.05 |  |
| zenopsis conchifer | 7.92 | 34 | 0.60 |  |
| Chlorophthalmus atlamticus | 4.62 | 792 | 0.35 |  |
| Austroglossus pectoralis | 2.98 | 66 | 0.23 | 3721 |
| Merluccius polli | 2.32 | 110 | 0.18 | 3719 |
| Total | 1323.02 |  | 100.01 |  |

spectes
Merluccius capensis, female
Merluceius capensis, male
Trachurus capensis
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Dentex macrophthalmus
Squalus megalops
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Iophius vaillanti
Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli
Laemonema laureysi
Iophius vomerinus
Galeus polli
BATHYLaGIDAE
Synagrops microlepis
Merluccius polli
Trigla lyra
Parapenaeus longirostris
Sepia sp.
Malacocephalus occidentalis
GALATHEIDAE
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| 1963.65 | 4134 | 45.84 | 3727 |
| 735.36 | 2385 | 17.17 | 3726 |
| 315.30 | 1377 | 7.36 | 3730 |
| 303.60 | 7497 | 7.09 |  |
| 254.40 | 6360 | 5.94 |  |
| 211.80 | 582 | 4.94 |  |
| 201.30 | 5085 | 4.70 |  |
| 104.55 | 36 | 2.44 | 3729 |
| 67.83 | 2172 | 1.58 |  |
| 29.16 | 636 | 0.68 |  |
| 18.90 | 9 | 0.44 | 3728 |
| 18.54 | 264 | 0.43 |  |
| 17.49 | 900 | 0.41 |  |
| 16.95 | 1428 | 0.40 |  |
| 8.22 | 237 | 0.19 | 3725 |
| 7.95 | 105 | 0.19 |  |
| 4.23 | 264 | 0.10 |  |
| 3.18 | 54 | 0.07 |  |
| 1.05 | 51 | 0.02 |  |
| 0.54 | 108 | 0.01 |  |
| 4284.00 |  | 100.00 |  |



Total
99.99


## spectes

Merluccius capensis, female chlorophthalmus atlanticus Merluccius capensis, male Dentex macrophthalmus Trachurus capensis Helicolenus dactylopterus coelorinchus fasciatus synagrops
pterothrissus belloci
zeus faber
Squalus megalops
Lophius vaillanti
Malacocephalus laevis
Galeus polij
Galeus polli
tophius vom
Shrimps, small, non comm
Total

CATCH/HOUR OF TOT. C SAMP

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  | OF TOT. C |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | SAMP |  |  |
| 1941.40 | 4538 | 42.98 | 3735 |
| 788.80 | 23200 | 17.46 |  |
| 654.50 | 2312 | 14.49 | 3736 |
| 280.20 | 1176 | 6.20 | 3741 |
| 245.66 | 1088 | 5.44 | 3738 |
| 192.66 | 4378 | 4.27 |  |
| 104.00 | 4606 | 2.30 |  |
| 102.46 | 8938 | 2.27 |  |
| 74.40 | 316 | 1.65 |  |
| 66.20 | 316 | 1.47 |  |
| 21.20 | 44 | 0.47 |  |
| 14.00 | 44 | 0.31 |  |
| 7.10 | 2 | 0.16 | 3740 |
| 6.78 | 452 | 0.15 |  |
| 4.58 | 186 | 0.10 | 3737 |
| 4.06 | 58 | 0.09 |  |
| 4.00 | 6 | 0.09 | 3739 |
| 2.72 | 226 | 0.06 |  |
| 1.80 | 404 | 0.04 |  |
| 4516.52 |  | 100.00 |  |



## SPECTES

Merluccius capensis, female
Relicolenus dactylopterus
exiucelus capenis, male
squalus megalops
Merluccius paradoxus, femal
Laemonems laureysi
Lophius vomerinus
Coelorinchus fasciatus
Galeus polli
rodarodes sagittatus
frachurus capensis
Epigonus denticulatus
ophius vaillanti
Ebizania costaecanarie
Merluccius paradoxus, male MYCTODHIDAE
Nezumia sp.
Merluccius polli, female
foplostethus cadenati
totsi

| CATCH/HOUR |  | \% of mot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 526.20 | 522 | 45.93 | 3742 |
| 130.20 | 1440 | 11.36 |  |
| 87.40 | 130 | 7.63 | 3743 |
| 70.20 | 98 | 6.13 |  |
| 66.78 | 29680 | 5.83 |  |
| 64.20 | 236 | 5.60 | 3745 |
| 46.48 | 952 | 4.06 |  |
| 45.80 | 20 | 4.00 | 3746 |
| 32.76 | 1106 | 2.86 |  |
| 25.34 | 308 | 2.21 |  |
| 15.60 | 32 | 1.36 |  |
| 5.60 | 14 | 0.49 | 3749 |
| 4.90 | 70 | 0.43 |  |
| 4.48 | 196 | 0.39 |  |
| 3.74 | 4 | 0.33 | 3747 |
| 3.50 | 14 | 0.31 |  |
| 3.38 | 12 | 0.30 | 3744 |
| 3.22 | 1260 | 0.28 |  |
| 3.22 | 84 | 0.28 |  |
| 1.44 | 2 | 0.13 | 3748 |
| 0.98 | 840 | 0.09 |  |
| 0.28 | 14 | 0.02 |  |
| 1245.70 |  | 100.02 |  |

spectes
erluccius capensis. female
Mexicolecius dactylopterus
coelorinchus coelortinc. poll
Lophius vemerinus
Trigla lyra
chlorophthal piperitus
Trachurus capensis
Dentex macrophthalmus
raja confundens
Lophius vaillant
Galeus polii
aemonema laureysi
hrimps, small occidentalis
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | of tot. | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 1407.32 | 2296 | 46.57 | 3755 |
| 627.00 | 8250 | 20.75 |  |
| 407.00 | 908 | 13.47 | 3754 |
| 147.40 | 6710 | 4.88 |  |
| 121.50 | 134 | 4.02 | 3752 |
| 106.34 | 514 | 3.52 |  |
| 88.00 | 1796 | 2.91 |  |
| 26.04 | 624 | 0.86 |  |
| 25.30 | 110 | 0.84 | 3751 |
| 19.06 | 74 | 0.63 | 3750 |
| 13.56 | 36 | 0.45 |  |
| 12.70 | 8 | 0.42 . | 3753 |
| 9.54 | 110 | 0.32 |  |
| 5.86 | 256 | 0.19 |  |
| 3.66 | 146 | 0.12 |  |
| 1.84 | 844 | 0.06 |  |
| 3022.12 |  | 100.01 |  |




sorted: 102 kg Total catch: 604.79 CATCH/HOUR: 1170.56

## SPECIES

Merluccius capensis, female
terluccius capensis, male
ynagrops mi.crolepis
felicolenus dactylopterus
raja straeleni
pterothrissus belloci Trigla lyra
Dentex macrophthaimus
Trachurus capensis
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
thynectes piperitus
Lophius vomerinus Austroglossus microlepis

Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | 3 or mot. | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 495.29 | 1545 | 42.31 | 3765 |
| 256.65 | 894 | 21.93 | 3764 |
| 208.45 | 29590 | 17.81 |  |
| 83.03 | 894 | 7.09 |  |
| 53.42 | 58 | 4.56 |  |
| 20.32 | 232 | 1.74 |  |
| 16.72 | 58 | 1.43 |  |
| 10.34 | 70 | 0.80 | 3768 |
| 9.06 | 58 | 0.77 | 3767 |
| 8.59 | 732 | 0.73 |  |
| 4.30 | 395 | 0.37 |  |
| 1.97 | 105 | 0.77 | 3769 |
| 1.47 | 2 | 0.13 | 3766 |
| 095 | 25 | 0.08 | 3770 |
| 1170.56 |  | 100.00 |  |



SPECIES
Trachurus capensis
Pentex macrophthalmus
Merluccius capensis, female
Nerluccius capensis, male
Kathyectes piperitus
Total

| DATE:26/ |  |  | GEAR TYPE: BT No: duration |  | Prosect station: 1102 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6/5/95 | stop |  |  | POSI | Ition:Lat | s | 1824 |
|  | start |  |  |  |  | zong | - | 1145 |
| TIME : 1 | 12:06:00 | 12:21:00 | 15 (min) | purpose | de: | 3 |  |  |
| LOG : 4 | :4355.80 | 4356.50 | 0.70 | Area cod |  | 3 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 221 | 223 |  | Gearcond | de: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | Towing dir: ${ }^{221}{ }^{223}$ |  |  | validity | de: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing | 165* | Wire out: | 50 m Spe | 30 | kn*10 |  |  |
| Sorted | d: 60 K |  | tal catch: | 833.37 | catc | CH/HOUR: |  | 33.48 |

spectes
Trachurus capensis
Dentex nacrophthalruy
Merluccilus capensis, female Merluccius capensis, male
austroglossus microlepis Total
catcy/hour or tot $C$ savp

| weight | numbers |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3040.80 | 25872 | 91.22 | 3779 |
| 168.00 | 1120 | 5.04 | 3780 |
| 94.80 | 404 | 2.84 | 3776 |
| 29.60 | 172 | 0.89 | 3777 |
| 0.28 | 4 | 0.01 | 3778 |
|  |  |  |  |

DRTE:26/5/95 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: POSTTION:LAT STAON:1103 $\begin{array}{lllllll} \\ \text { start stop duration } & \text { Iong } & \text { E } & 1139\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { TINE } & : 14: 26: 00 & 14: 36: 00 & 10 \\ \text { LOG } & \text { (min) } & \text { Purpose code: } & 3 \\ \text { Area code } & 3\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrrrl}\text { LOG : } 4371.40 & 4371.80 & 0.40 & \text { Area coate } \\ \text { FDEPTH: } & 280 & 281 & & \text { Gearcond.code: } \\ \text { BDEPTH: } & 280 & 281 & & \text { Validity code: }\end{array}$

Sorted: 342 Kg Total catch: 394.90 CATCH/HOUR: 2369.40
species

|  | Merluccius capensis, female |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Merluccius capensis, male |
|  | trachurus capensis |
|  | MYCTOPHIDAE |
|  | Dentex macrophthalmus |
|  | Lophius vomerinus |
|  | Syatgrops microlepis |
|  | Austroglossus microlepis |
|  | chlorophthalmus atlanticus |
|  | galeus polli |
|  | Raja leopardus |
|  | trigla lyra |
|  | CRABS |
|  | Merluccius capensis |
|  | SHRIMPS |
|  | Coelorinchus coelorhinc. polii |
|  | Scopelosaurus meadi | scopelosaurus meadi

Total

| CATCH | tR | * OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | numbers |  |  |
| 1281.42 | 1548 | 54.08 | 3786 |
| 324.78 | 1878 | 13.71 |  |
| 318.60 | 720 | 13.45 | 3787 |
| 96.36 | 366 | 4.07 | 3795 |
| 92.16 | 35310 | 3.89 |  |
| 88.55 | 342 | 3.74 | 3784 |
| 52.80 | 54 | 2.23 | 3783 |
| 51.54 | 4848 | 2.18 |  |
| 27.90 | 54 | 1.18 | 3781 |
| 15.95 | 1134 | 0.67 |  |
| 21.59 | 234 | 0.49 |  |
| 3.66 | 6 | 0.15 |  |
| 2.64 | 12 | 0.11 |  |
| 0.42 | 132 | 0.02 |  |
| 0.36 | 18 | 0.02 | 3782 |
| 0.36 | 144 | 0.02 |  |
| 0.18 | 12 | 0.01 |  |
| 0.12 | 12 | 0.01 |  |
| 2369.40 |  | 100.63 |  |


spectes
Merluccius capensia
Dentex macrophthalmus
Pterothrissus belioci
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Trigla lyra
Lophius vomerinus
synagrops microlepis
coelorinchus coelorhinc. polli
Trachurus capensis
Austroglossus microlepis
Galeus polia
coelorinchus fasciatus
Bathynectes piperitus
myctophtidas
Total


## 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 $(3.8 \mathrm{KHz})$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Pulse length | Medium $(1 \mathrm{~ms})$ |
| 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 kg 'Egersund' combi-doors. The sweeps are 40 m long.

The following drawings show the size of these trawls.




## Annex V Various attempts to combine trawl estimates and acoustic estimates of pelagic hake.

## A: Bottom trawl estimate plus acoustic estimate of pelagic hake (BT + ACP)

This estimate is the standard hake estimate presented in all surveys. The semi random trawl stations are post-stratified into 3-4 density levels following bottom depth and judged distribution patterns. Hake more than 6 m off bottom during trawling are assessed by acoustic methods and are added to the trawl density per station using the target strength relationship TS=20 Logl-68. The mean density and area for each subarea is calculated and summed into regional estimates by the Southern, Central and Northern Regions. The length frequency distributions (LFQ) from each trawl station are pooled together by strata using CPUE of the species at each station as weighting factor. The LFQ's are further grouped together into regional estimates, using the biomass in each stratum as weighting factor, obtaining a regional representative length distribution. These length distributions are applied on the biomass per region to get total estimates in number and weight for each cm length group. The conversion from total biomass to biomass per length group can be explained in six simple steps:

- The length distribution is normalized to 10000 fish.
- The weight of this 'sample' is calculated by using a length/weight relationship obtained during the survey or more easily by applying a condition factor of 0.67 . The average condition factor varies between 0.66 and 0.68 for all previous surveys and applying the value 0.67 gives only minor deviations from the empirical length/weight table.
- The total biomass figure is divided by the weight of the 10000 fish sample, obtaining a raising factor for the sample.
- The raising factor is multiplied with the length frequency distribution and the product will be the length distribution in absolute numbers.
- The number in each length class is transferred into weight using the length/weight key or the condition factor.
- The absolute distributions of numbers and biomass are split by the 35 cm group into 'fishable' and 'non-fishable' biomass.

Critique Common critical arguments against the method are:

- The effective trawling width and height of the trawl is not accurately known. Applying a retention factor of 1.0 for the area between the wings of the trawl is likely overestimating the big size fish, as preliminary studies indicate that this fish
is herded into the trawl path by the bridles. This subject is under close investigation both in Norway and Namibia and length dependent correction factors will likely be applied in the near future.
- As a vessel passes over a fish distribution the fish tends to dive towards the bottom before the trawl passes. This effect is depth dependent. Under such circumstances one runs the risk of counting the fish twice, once in the acoustic layer and later as catch in the trawl. Several experiments are carried out to put more light on this effect. This effect tends to overestimate the biomass in the survey area.
- The post-stratification technique has its followers and sceptics. Post-stratification involves a subjective element avoided by many. We prefer the method as it accounts for natural fish aggregations forming clusters with low variance. The method has proven to be quite consistent and comparisons with automatic interpolation methods (in preparation) shows remarkable similarity both in distribution pattern detected and in the abundance estimates calculated. These were typically within $10 \%$ deviation.

B: Bottom trawl estimate (BT): This is a pure bottom trawl estimate, stratified by depth zones and degrees of latitude. The average catch rate of hake from the semi-random trawl stations, computed as $[\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{h}]$, is converted to density [tonnes $/ \mathrm{nm}^{2}$ ] and multiplied with the strata area. Stratification was done in 100 m depth bins and within element areas, $1^{\circ}$ in latitude, limited by the 100 m and 700 m depth contours.

## Critique:

This estimate is a minimum estimate of the hake stocks (assuming that the effective swept width of the trawl is correct), as hake in the pelagic region not is accounted for. Furthermore as the stations are automatically applied to the strata, one or a few stations can be representative for big areas, making variance estimation impossible.

## C: Corrected bottom trawl estimate (BTC).

The acoustic system is used to compute the vertical availability at each trawl station, but also as an average in the stratum. Vertical availability is measured as the area backscattering coefficient $\left(\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{AB}}\right)$ of hake registered in the 10 m bottom layer, divided by the total hake $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{AT}}$, or the sum of bottom and off bottom acoustic density:

$$
q=\frac{s_{A B}}{s_{A T}}
$$

q is now an index for how much of the hake is available to the bottom trawl, taking values between 0 and 1 . If all fish is registered acoustically within the 10 m bottom channel, $q=1$, and if all the fish is registered off bottom, above 10 meters off bottom, $q=0$.

The average availability is computed for each depth strata, and the average density from the bottom trawl survey, corrected for availability.

$$
b t c_{i, j}=\frac{\langle b t\rangle}{\langle q\rangle}
$$

## Critique:

If the fish is registered extremely close to the bottom, the corrected estimate will be the same as the bottom trawl estimate. However if the fish is registered both as off bottom, and at the same time very close to the bottom, the acoustic estimate of bottom density will be underestimated, and hence, the availability underestimated, causing too large corrections.

A parallel assumption in this method is that when fish is registered as available to the trawl, comparable fish density estimates should be obtained by acoustics and trawling. So far, on hake, this is not the case, the bottom trawl estimates of density being significantly higher than the acoustic density, when compared. The cause of this discrepancy is so far not fully understood, but three alternative solutions may be obvious:

1. The effective swept width of the trawl is larger than assumed, 18 m .
2. The effective fishing height of the trawl is significantly higher than 6 m , caused by the fish avoiding the vessel vertically during trawling and compressing within the trawl height zone.
3. Large quantities of fish is situated within the acoustic deadzone, and this density is non-correlated with the density in the lowest 1 m next to the bottom.

D: Bottom trawl estimate plus acoustic density estimate of the hake are added, (BT + ACP). All acoustic data from the pelagic region within the strata are used to compute the acoustic estimate of the off bottom hake. The strata are the same as applied in method B. The root mean
square length of all hake within the strata are used to determine the average target strength and the average backscattering cross section using a length target strength to equation for hake equal:

$$
T S=20 \log L-68[d B]
$$

after the method described in Cruise Rep No. 2/1994, part 2.

The splitting of the acoustic density estimate for M. capensis and M. paradoxus were made separately for each stratum, according to relative catch rates at trawl stations.

## Critique:

This estimate should in principle nearly fit the standard estimate method applied, where acoustic density only at stations were used for the computation of density of off bottom hake. Because of the high number of strata involved with few stations in each, method $D$ will however be subject to a higher variance.

A critical assumption in this estimate is that the fish does not move vertically during the trawling operation. General assumptions as regards the bottom trawl survey method is of cause also valid.

## E: Acoustic total estimate (AC)

This is a pure acoustic estimate, covering both the pelagic and bottom channels, using the same stratification system as earlier mentioned.

## Critique:

Hake in deep water ( $250-500 \mathrm{~m}$ ) may to a large extent be measured by this method, with relatively small deadzone problems. The shallower part is severely underestimated by this method, as these were covered mainly during daytime. In daytime the fish, mainly the younger ones were distributed extremely close to the seabed, and no deadzone correction could be applied. Only marginal improvements of their detection was achieved when running the 120 kHz system at 0.1 ms pulse length. If the shallow areas were surveyed during nighttime, a significant improvement in this estimate may be achieved, but then at the cost of the bottom trawl estimate.

The following tables are showing the results from the computations grouped by latitude and depth zones. These data will be subject for a later thorough statistical analysis.

| Biomass estimates on Cape hake (Merluccius capensis) by degrees latitude in the central region. Tonnes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | Estimate | 101-200 m | $201-300 \mathrm{~m}$ | $301-400 \mathrm{~m}$ | $401-500 \mathrm{~m}$ | $>500 \mathrm{~m}$ | Total |
| $21^{\circ}-22^{\circ}$ | BT | 4463 | 2508 | 1378 | 0 | 0 | 8349 |
|  | BTC | 4463 | 3135 | 2600 | 0 | 0 | 10199 |
|  | BT+ACP | 4463 | 2573 | 2443 | 0 | 0 | 9479 |
|  | ACT | 131 | 311 | 2066 | 0 | 0 | 2508 |
| $22^{\circ}-23^{\circ}$ | BT | 3415 | 15812 | 3893 | 18 | 0 | 23137 |
|  | BTC | 3415 | 16821 | 5898 | 51 | 0 | 26185 |
|  | BT+ACP | 3415 | 15990 | 5406 | 27 | 0 | 24838 |
|  | ACT | 80 | 1178 | 2382 | 14 | 0 | 3654 |
| $23^{\circ}-24^{\circ}$ | BT | 17260 | 10971 | 6498 | 0 | 14 | 34743 |
|  | BTC | 17260 | 15673 | 10829 | 0 | 17 | 43780 |
|  | BT+ACP | 17260 | 11771 | 7850 | 0 | 17 | 36898 |
|  | ACT | 261 | 2312 | 2609 | 0 | 8 | 5190 |
| $24^{\circ}-25^{\circ}$ | BT | 0 | 14220 | 4586 | 0 | 0 | 53549 |
|  | BTC | 0 | 26830 | 10666 | 0 | 0 | 81276 |
|  | BT+ACP | 614 | 16052 | 6159 | 0 | 0 | 57568 |
|  | ACT | 2246 | 3352 | 2710 | 0 | 0 | 8309 |
| $21^{\circ}-25^{\circ}$ | BT | 25138 | 43511 | 16355 | 18 | 14 | 85036 |
|  | BTC | 25138 | 62459 | 29.993 | 51 | 17 | 117660 |
|  | BT+ACP | 25752 | 46386 | 21858 | 27 | 17 | 94040 |
|  | ACT | 2718 | 7153 | 9767 | 14 | 8 | 19660 |
|  | BT+ACP* |  |  |  |  |  | 104515 |


| Biomass estimates on Cape hake (Merluccius capensis) by degrees latitude in the southern region. Tonnes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | Estimate | $100-200 \mathrm{~m}$ | $200-300 \mathrm{~m}$ | $300-400 \mathrm{~m}$ | $400-500 \mathrm{~m}$ | $>500 \mathrm{~m}$ | Total |
| $25^{\circ}-26^{\circ}$ | BT | 10888 | 33781 | 15916 | 455 | 33 | 61073 |
|  | BTC | 13958 | 39742 | 37015 | 1057 | 67 | 91839 |
|  | BT+ACP | 11150 | 34288 | 17482 | 455 | 44 | 63419 |
|  | ACT | 1141 | 2445 | 2337 | 0 | 18 | 5941 |
| $26^{\circ}-27^{\circ}$ | BT | 31044 | 27552 | 9924 | 0 | 0 | 68520 |
|  | BTC | 37859 | 47503 | 31014 | 0 | 0 | 116106 |
|  | BT+ACP | 31669 | 29250 | 13521 | 0 | 0 | 74440 |
|  | ACT | 3651 | 3714 | 4699 | 0 | 0 | 12064 |
| $27^{\circ}-28^{\circ}$ | BT | 17002 | 2833 | 20048 | 0 | 0 | 39883 |
|  | BTC | 27422 | 3777 | 26731 | 0 | 0 | 57929 |
|  | BT+ACP | 18080 | 2902 | 22483 | 0 | 0 | 43465 |
|  | ACT | 2373 | 145 | 4299 | 0 | 0 | 6817 |
| $28^{\circ}-29^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ | BT | 24904 | 1856 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 26814 |
|  | BTC | 27367 | 2263 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 29754 |
|  | BT+ACP | 25270 | 2001 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 27384 |
|  | ACT | 2073 | 248 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 2396 |
| $25^{\circ}-29^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ | BT | 83838 | 66022 | 45942 | 455 | 33 | 196290 |
|  | BTC | 106606 | 93285 | 94883 | 1057 | 67 | 295897 |
|  | BT+ACP | 86169 | 68441 | 53599 | 455 | 44 | 208708 |
|  | ACT | 9238 | 6552 | 11410 | 0 | 18 | 27218 |
|  | BT+ACP* |  |  |  |  |  | 145317 |

Biomass estimates on deep water hake (Merluccius paradoxus) by degrees latitude in the central region.
Tonnes.

| Area | Estimate | $101-200 \mathrm{~m}$ | $201-300 \mathrm{~m}$ | $301-400 \mathrm{~m}$ | $401-500 \mathrm{~m}$ | $>500 \mathrm{~m}$ | Total |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $21^{\circ}-22^{\circ}$ | BT | 0 | 0 | 1013 | 1351 | 1365 | 3728 |
|  | BTC | 0 | 0 | 1911 | 3215 | 2132 | 7729 |
|  | BT+ACP | 0 | 0 | 1795 | 2156 | 2036 | 5987 |
|  | ACT | 0 | 0 | 1518 | 1383 | 1495 | 4396 |
| $22^{\circ}-23^{\circ}$ | BT | 0 | 3705 | 1148 | 1381 | 3481 | 9715 |
|  | BTC | 0 | 3942 | 1739 | 3947 | 7911 | 17538 |
|  | BT+ACP | 0 | 3747 | 1594 | 2059 | 4241 | 11641 |
|  | ACT | 0 | 276 | 702 | 1047 | 1295 | 3320 |
| $23^{\circ}-24^{\circ}$ | BT | 0 | 0 | 2443 | 1469 | 1802 | 5714 |
|  | BTC | 0 | 0 | 4071 | 1959 | 2310 | 8340 |
|  | BT+ACP | 0 | 0 | 2951 | 1847 | 2201 | 6999 |
|  | ACT | 0 | 0 | 981 | 971 | 1041 | 2993 |
| $24^{\circ}-25^{\circ}$ | BT | 0 | 52 | 6401 | 3718 | 3881 | 14051 |
|  | BTC | 0 | 98 | 14886 | 7436 | 8820 | 31239 |
|  | BT+ACP | 0 | 59 | 8597 | 5827 | 4936 | 19418 |
|  | ACT | 0 | 12 | 3783 | 3882 | 1918 | 9595 |
| $21^{\circ}-25^{\circ}$ | BT | 0 | 3757 | 11005 | 7919 | 10529 | 33208 |
|  | BTC | 0 | 4040 | 22607 | 16557 | 21173 | 64377 |
|  | BT+ACP | 0 | 3806 | 14937 | 11889 | 13414 | 44044 |
|  | ACT | 0 | 288 | 6984 | 7283 | 5749 | 20304 |
|  | BT+ACP* |  |  |  |  |  | 41729 |

Biomass estimates on deep water hake (Merluccius paradoxus) by degrees latitude in the southern region.
Tonnes.

| Area | Estimate | $100-200 \mathrm{~m}$ | $200-300 \mathrm{~m}$ | $300-400 \mathrm{~m}$ | $400-500 \mathrm{~m}$ | $>500 \mathrm{~m}$ | Total |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $25^{\circ}-26^{\circ}$ | BT | 0 | 0 | 10829 | 4868 | 6830 | 22528 |
|  | BTC | 0 | 0 | 25184 | 11321 | 13661 | 50166 |
|  | BT+ACP | 0 | 0 | 11894 | 5494 | 9007 | 26396 |
|  | ACT | 0 | 0 | 1590 | 1074 | 3580 | 6244 |
| $26^{\circ}-27^{\circ}$ | BT | 0 | 0 | 24616 | 6134 | 13926 | 44675 |
|  | BTC | 0 | 0 | 76926 | 9736 | 17627 | 104289 |
|  | BT+ACP | 0 | 0 | 33538 | 7694 | 14763 | 55994 |
|  | ACT | 0 | 0 | 11655 | 3147 | 2218 | 17020 |
| $27^{\circ}-28^{\circ}$ | BT | 429 | 16225 | 5460 | 3030 | 4190 | 29333 |
|  | BTC | 692 | 21633 | 7279 | 3030 | 4190 | 36824 |
|  | BT+ACP | 458 | 16619 | 6123 | 3030 | 4190 | 30419 |
|  | ACT | 64 | 831 | 1171 | 1112 | 763 | 3940 |
| $28^{\circ}-29^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ | BT | 17760 | 4270 | 4444 | 754 | 625 | 27854 |
|  | BTC | 19517 | 5.208 | 10101 | 1371 | 679 | 36876 |
|  | BT+ACP | 18021 | 4607 | 9263 | 1671 | 1927 | 35489 |
|  | ACT | 1478 | 574 | 6133 | 1558 | 2020 | 11763 |
| $25^{\circ}-29^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$ | BT | 18189 | 20495 | 45349 | 14786 | 25571 | 124390 |
|  | BTC | 20209 | 26841 | 119490 | 25548 | 36157 | 228155 |
|  | BT+ACP | 18479 | 21226 | 60818 | 17889 | 29887 | 148299 |
|  | ACT | 1542 | 1405 | 20549 | 6891 | 8581 | 38968 |
|  | BT+ACP* |  |  |  |  |  | 137523 |

## Annex VI Differences in catchability of demersal fish due to the presence of a tickler chain <br> (by Gabriella Bianchi)

In the course of the present survey a tickler chain was fitted to the footrope of the bottom trawl, every second haul. The presence of the chain is believed to increase the catchability of sedentary fish or fish living very close to the bottom and of bottom invertebrates.

Statistical tests were performed to check the effect of the chain on two important components of the catches in the bottom trawl survey, i.e. the hakes and the monk.

## 1. Hakes

A total of 168 successful trawl stations were sampled during this survey and were used to perform this analysis. The catch rates of both species (Merluccius capensis and M. paradoxus) were combined for each trawl were they occurred jointly. Table 1 shows the summary statistics for the variables used in the analysis.

| Table 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| stations without and with chain $(\mathrm{nch}<250, \mathrm{ch}<250)$ and in |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| deep stations without and with chain $(\mathrm{nch}>250, \mathrm{ch}>250)$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Variable | $\mathbf{N}$ | Mean | Med. | SD | Min. | Max. |
| nch $<250$ | 27 | 300.0 | 228.0 | 242.3 | 0.9 | 834.0 |
| ch $<250$ | 21 | 341.0 | 132.0 | 474.0 | 0.0 | 1920.0 |
| nch $>250$ | 57 | 444.3 | 288.0 | 462.6 | 30.0 | 2487.0 |
| ch $>250$ | 63 | 588.2 | 285.0 | 736.0 | 12.0 | 3492.0 |

Figures 1 and 2 show the histograms of the catch rates $(\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{h})$ for stations shallower than 250 m and stations deeper than 250 m , respectively.


Fig. 1 Histogram of catch rates $(\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{h})$ for stations $<250 \mathrm{~m}$; a) without chain, b) with chain


Fig. 2 Histogram of catch rates ( $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{h}$ ) for stations $>250 \mathrm{~m}$; a) without chain, b) with chain
The distribution of the cath rates is highly skewed. A log transformation was attempted, but this resulted in skewed distributions that could not be considered as approaching normality. For this reason it was decided to utilize the Mann-Whitney rank-sum test. This is a non-parametric procedure for comparing two populations that tests the null hypothesis of equality of the medians.

In addition, a bootstrapping technique was utilized to test the equality of the means of the catch rates with chains and without chains, for each depth interval. Given two samples $\mathbf{z}$ and $\mathbf{y}$ from possibly different probability distributions the difference between their means is $t(x)=z-y$. By the bootstrapping techniques we seek an achieved significance level ASL $=\operatorname{Prob}_{\mathrm{Ho}}\left\{\mathrm{t}\left(\mathbf{x}^{*}\right) \geq \mathrm{t}(\mathbf{x})\right\}$, where $t\left(x^{*}\right)$ is the random variable and $t(x)$ is fixed at the observed value.

The algorithm used includes sampling the combined samples (i.e. the set of stations with chains and the set without chain), with replacement, to produce 1000 samples of size $n+m$ (with $n$ and $m$ the size of the two station sets to be compared). Each of the bootstrapped samples were split again into two samples of the same size as the original ones and the difference between their means calculated. In this way, a distribution of the difference between the means was obtained, assuming that the two samples available came from the same population. The achieved significance level was calculated as follows:
$\mathrm{ASL}_{\text {boot }}=\#\left\{\mathrm{t}\left(\mathrm{x}^{* b}\right) \geq \mathrm{t}_{\text {obs }}\right\} / \mathrm{B} \quad$ where:
$\mathrm{ASL}_{\text {boot }}$ : Achieved significance level after bootstrapping
$\mathrm{t}\left(\mathrm{x}^{* b}\right)$ : the difference in the means of the bootstrapped samples
$\mathrm{t}_{\text {obs }} \quad$ : the observed differences between the means
B : the number of samples obtained by the bootstrapping
In other words, we try to find the probability that the random variable produced through the bootstrapping is higher than our observed value. If we set a significance level of 0.05 , any probability value below this would lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis of equality of the means.

An alternative bootstrapping algorithm consists in producing a number of new samples (1000) by random sampling with replacement of the original samples. The $95 \%$ confidence limits of the catch rate estimates can be obtained by taking the $2.5 \%$ and $97.5 \%$ percentiles of the distribution obtained by the bootstrapping procedure. A comparison of the confidence limits of the two distributions allows
to draw conclusions on the equality of the means. See Efron \& Tibshirani for more information on bootstrapping techniques.

### 1.1 Results from the Mann-Whitney test

The point estimate for the difference in the medians of nch<250 and ch<250 was $63 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h}$. The test resulted significant at 0.37 , i.e. the null hypothesis cannot be rejected at $\alpha=0.05$.

As regards the deep stations, the point estimate of the difference between the medians of nch $>250$ and $\mathrm{ch}>250$ was 6 and the test resulted significant at 0.8975 . Again, the null hypothesis of equality cannot be rejected at $\alpha=0.05$.

From the above test, we can draw the conclusion that the catch rates of the hakes in hauls with and without tickler chains were not significantly different.

### 1.3 Results from the bootstrapping procedure

The bootstrapping algorithm presented above gave the following results :
shallow waters $(<250 \mathrm{~m}) \quad: \mathrm{ASL}_{\text {boot }}=0.34$
deep waters $(>250 \mathrm{~m}) \quad: \mathrm{ASL}_{\text {boot }}=0.20$
Also according to this test the null hypothesis of equality cannot be rejected at $\alpha=0.05$.
Figures 3 a and b show the distributions of the means obtained by bootstrapping, for the shallow and deep water hauls, respectively.


Fig 3. Frequency distributions of means ( $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{h}$ ) for the hakes a) shallow-water stations and b) deep-water stations ----- without chain, -- - with chain

These figures also show the positions of the 2.5 and 97.5 percentiles. The distributions widely overlap in both cases. As regards the stations $>250 \mathrm{~m}$, the distribution of the means with chain is shifted to the right, but the confidence limits overlap also if the confidence level is reduced to $90 \%$.

All the above tests lead to the conclusion of no difference between the mean catch rate when using chains as compared to hauls without chain. There is however still some uncertainty on the results of the test due to the sampling strategy, i.e. the sampling stations were in different areas. This leads to an additional element of increased variance between the two groups, which may partly cover existing true differences. The test would have resulted more reliable if based on pair trawling.

## 2. Monks

Two species are caught in Namibian waters, Lophius vomerinus and L. vaillanti. The two species were analyzed jointly because of their anatomical and behavioral similarities.

Two tests were applied in this case, i.e the Mann-Whitney and the bootstrapping based on comparison of the confidence limits of distribution of the means (for a description of the methods see under the section on hakes). The depth stratification was however abandoned because of the limited number of stations with non 0 catches in the shallower stratum.

Table 2 presents the summary statistics for the hauls without and with chain.

| Variable | N | Mean | Med. | SD | Min. | Max. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nch | 84 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 61.0 |
| ch | 86 | 19.0 | 6.6 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 170.5 |

Figure 4, a and b, show the histrograms of the catch rates without chain and with chain, respectively.


Fig. 4 Histograms of catch rates for the monks $(\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{h})$; a) without chain, b) with chain

### 2.1 Results from the mann-Whitney test

The point estimates for the difference in the medians was $2.6 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h}$. The test resulted significant at 0.0003 indicating that we can reject the null hypothesis of equality of the medians at $\alpha=0.05$.

### 2.2 Results from the bootstrapping procedure

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the means resulted form the bootstrapping.


Fig 5. Frequency distributions of means ( $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{h}$ ) for the monks
----- without chain, -- - with chain
The positions of the 2.5 and 97.5 percentiles are also shown. The difference between the two groups is quite clear. The presence of the chain, as expected, improves the catchability of the monks. When analyzing time series of survey results of monks and sedentary species in general, the catch rates of surveys without the chain should be raised by a suitable factor. This should be calculated through a new experiment with paired trawling.

## References

Efron, B. \& Tibshirani, R.J. (1993). An introduction to the bootstrap. Chapman \& Hall, New York, 436 p.

# SURVEYS OF THE FISH RESOURCES OF NAMIBIA 

Preliminary Report: Cruise No 3/95

## Part II

Survey of the offshore and inshore horse mackerel 1-22 June 1995

by<br>J. Hamre<br>Institute of Marine Research<br>P. O. Box 1870 Nordnes N-5024 Bergen, Norway

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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this survey was to carry out an acoustic investigation of the adult horse mackerel (from age $2+$ ) in order to determine its present abundance and distribution. More specific objectives can be summed up as follows:

- To estimate acoustically the abundance and size composition of the offshore adult horse mackerel (Trachurus capensis).
- To determine the biological condition of the horse mackerel with regards to: length, weight, reproductive stage and condition factor.
- To conduct an intercalibration of the scientific acoustical systems of the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' and RV 'Welwitschia'.
- To conduct a sphere calibration at Baía dos Tigres.
- 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 the distribution of phytoplanktonic food in relation to hydrography and planktivorous fish.
- To obtain data on vertical distribution of phytoplankton in order to assess the applicability of the satellite sea surface biomass estimation programme (SEAWIFS).

The acoustic data of the inshore juvenile horse mackerel, surveyed by the RV 'Welwitschia', would be combined with the acoustic data set of the offshore adult horse mackerel ( $2+$ ) surveyed by the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen'.

### 1.2 PARTICIPATION

The scientific staff from the National Marine Information and Research Centre, Swakopmund, Namibia on the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' were:

Ekkehard Klingelhoeffer, Jan Botha, Anke Lehmensiek, Anja Risser, Deon Louw, Michael Evenson, Jeremia Titus and Sakeus Nakambunda.

## From Angola:

No representative from Angola was able to participate in this survey.

The scientific staff from the Institute of Marine Research, Bergen, Norway, were:
Johannes Hamre (Cruise Leader), Svein Floen, Terje Haugland and Erling Molvær.

### 1.3 SURVEY AREA

The limits of the survey area were determined from the previous data of pelagic fish distribution i.e. the area from Easter Point ( $25^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ ) into Angolan waters to the west of Tombua ( $16^{\circ} 00^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ) was surveyed. The survey followed a systematic parallel grid of 20 nm apart from $25^{\circ} 00^{\prime}$ to $19^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ and 15 nm apart from $19^{\circ} 00^{\prime}$ to $16^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$, due to the greater abundance of horse mackerel in the region north of $19^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. On the full degree lines the inshore limit was 2 nm from the shore to approximately 500 m bottom depth (up to 100 nm off-shore). The other transects covered the area between the 100 m and 500 m isobaths.

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

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
25^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \text { to } 21^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S} & \text { Easter Point to Ambrose Bay } \\
21^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \text { to } 17^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{S} & \text { Ambrose Bay to Cunene River } \\
17^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \text { to } 16^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S} & \text { Cunene River to Tombua }
\end{array}
$$

The course tracks with the trawling and CTD stations for the three areas are shown in Figures 1a-b, respectively.

### 1.4 NARRATIVE

The RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' left Walvis Bay at 10 h 00 on 31 May and steamed southward to $25^{\circ} 00^{\prime}$ S, Easter Point, where the actual survey work started at 04 h 00 on 1 June 1995. The survey followed a systematic parallel grid of 20 nm apart from $25^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}-19^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ and 15 nm apart from $19^{\circ} 00^{\prime}-16^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ between 100 and 500 m bottom depth.

The RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' met with the RV 'Welwitschia' on 15 June at Baía dos Tigres. The 18,38 and 120 kHz echo-sounders and the split-beam sonde were calibrated using standard
targets in Baía dos Tigres on 15 June. (Annex I). An intercalibration exercise was conducted with the RV 'Welwitschia' on 17 June off the Cunene River and on the 19-20 June offshore between $21^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ and $23^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.

The RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' arrived in Walvis Bay on 22 June at 08 h 00 . A total of 4078 nautical miles were steamed.

Since the present project began in 1990, this survey was the first survey dedicated entirely to the mid-water adult horse mackerel stock, from Easter Point to Tombua in southern Angola. Inshore surveys were however conducted to assist the RV 'Welwitschia' covering the pelagic fish type 1 and pelagic fish type 2. The data collected and results obtained from this survey are reported in the RV 'Welwitschia' cruise report.

### 1.5 SURVEY EFFORT

The course track with the trawl stations and hydrographic profiles is presented in Figures 1a-b.

The number of hauls by area and number of CTD stations were:

|  | Bottom <br> trawls | Mid-water <br> trawls | Total | CTD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $25^{\circ} 00^{\prime}-21^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ | 2 | 19 | 21 | 33 |
| $21^{\circ} 15^{\prime}-17^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ | 9 | 32 | 41 | 23 |
| $17^{\circ} 15^{\prime}-16^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ | 4 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Total | 15 | 56 | 71 | 70 |



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


Figure $1 b$ Course track and fishing stations, Ambrose Bay to Tombua.

## CHAPTER 2 METHODS

### 2.1 HYDROGRAPHIC SAMPLING

A total of 65 hydrographic profiles were worked along 10 hydrographic sections from $25^{\circ}$ to $16^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ (Annex II) using a Seabird 911+CTD probe, also carrying a sensor for dissolved oxygen. At each degree latitude CTD stations were carried out at the following distances from the coast: $2,5,10$, $20,30,50$ and in some instances a further station at 70 nm . At each station, water samples were taken near the surface and at the bottom. In order to calibrate the sensor, these were analysed for dissolved oxygen using the Winkler method. Earlier calibration factors between sensor and Winkler seemed to fit well with the measurements made.

An additional three CTD stations were taken at $19^{\circ} 40$ 'S and two at Baía dos Tigres and one off Palgrave Point where a red tide occurred.

### 2.2 PLANKTON SAMPLING

Rosette water bottle samples were obtained at all the CTD stations, and bucket samples at the trawl stations and at 38 additional sites. A Sea Tech in situ fluorometer attached to the CTD, supplied depth profiles of algal fluorescence. The water samples were taken for calibration of the in situ fluorescence sensor, and for particle size and biomass analysis.

Chlorophyll was measured with a Turner 10-AU fluorometer, after extraction in acetone. 102 gut fluorescence analyses were done on especially pelagic fish. Particle size analysis of water samples was done with a Coulter Multisizer II, weather permitting.

Light penetration profiles were obtained at the CTD stations (with a Biosperical P.A.R. sensor) for information on the eutrophic depth.

### 2.3 ACOUSTIC SAMPLING

A description of the acoustic instruments and their standard settings are given in Annex I. Included is a description of the fishing gear used and the results of the sphere calibration performed at Baía dos Tigres 15 June 1995. The results of the intercalibration of the scientific
acoustical systems of the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' and RV 'Welwitschia' and other experiments conducted at Baía dos Tigres will appear in the RV 'Welwitschia' cruise report.

The catches were sampled for species composition, by weight and numbers (Annex III and IV). Biological samples, i.e. length and weight compositions were taken for the target species. The acoustic echo-integration system provided measurements of fish area densities of 1 nm , averaged over 5 nm distance in offshore water. An output over one nautical mile was used when surveying inshore water from 50 to 15 m bottom depth.

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

Horse mackerel (2+)
Pelagic 1 (pilchard, anchovy and round herring)
Pelagic 2 (juvenile horse mackerel and other carangids)
Pelagic mix
Other demersal species, e.g. hake
Plankton and mesopelagic
Mesopelagic
Gobies

The surveyed area was divided into smaller units according to the distribution and density of the horse mackerel and a comparison of the average lengths of the fish, obtained from trawl samples in a specific area. Different trawl samples in the same unit, containing horse mackerel with great difference in length frequencies, were weighted according to the $S_{A}$-values where necessary. The average $S_{A}$-values within an unit were then obtained by averaging all data measured during the coverage of that area, excluding those values obtained during trawling.

The following target strength (TS) function was applied to convert $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{A}^{-}}$-values (mean integrator value for a given area) to number of fish:

$$
\mathrm{TS}=20 \log \mathrm{~L}-72[\mathrm{~dB}]
$$

or in the form

$$
C_{F}=1.26 \times 10^{6} x L^{-2.0}
$$

where L is the total length ( cm ) and $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{F}}$ is the fish conversion factor. The following formula was applied to calculate the number of fish in each length frequency group (cm) in an area:

$$
N_{i}=S_{A} \times A \times \frac{P_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{P_{i}}{C_{F i}}}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { where } \quad \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{i}} \quad=\text { number of fish in length group i } \\
& \text { A } \quad=\text { area in } \mathrm{nm}^{2} \\
& \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{A}}=\text { mean integrator value in the area } \\
& p_{i} \quad=\text { proportion of fish in length group I in samples from the area } \\
& \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{Fi}} \quad=\text { fish conversion factor for length group I }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

### 2.4 BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

### 2.4.1 Trawl data and size composition

All catches were sampled for composition by weight and numbers of each species and the size distribution (total length) of the commercially important species was determined. The size composition of the adult and juvenile horse mackerel was pooled per two degree latitude (Annex V). However, length frequencies of the other pelagic and demersal commercially important species (Annex V), were pooled by simple adding which included all stations trawled during the survey. The above station and size composition data were entered into the NAN-SIS data base.

### 2.4.2 Biological data

The following biological data were recorded for the horse mackerel and pilchard:

Total length (Lt.) to the nearest mm, body weight and gutted weight (for condition factor) to the nearest mg .

Sex and reproductive stage were described, scoring each individually sampled fish according to the following categories:

| 1 | Juvenile |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Inactive |
| 3 | Active |
| 4 | Ripe |
| 5 | Spawning |
| 6 | Spent |
| 7 | Recovering |

In addition, otoliths of the horse mackerel were removed for ageing and diameter measurements, at a future date.

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

1 Up to 5 individuals were sampled per 1.0 cm length class in each $2^{\circ}$ latitude interval.
2 Not more than 3 individuals were sampled per 1.0 cm length class per trawl.

The actual length-weight relationship for the horse mackerel 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 two latitude interval.

The length-weight data (Annex VI) of horse mackerel was also used to calculate the fish condition factor, (weight X 100)/length3³ of the horse mackerel. The condition factors of individual samples were pooled and averaged for each $2^{\circ}$ latitude interval, as listed below:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 25^{\circ} 00^{\prime}-23^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S} \\
& 23^{\circ} 00^{\prime}-21^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S} \\
& 21^{\circ} 00^{\prime}-19^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S} \\
& 19^{\circ} 00^{\prime}-17^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S} \\
& 17^{\circ} 00^{\prime}-16^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}
\end{aligned}
$$

The data were entered into an EXCEL spreadsheet, and processed accordingly.

## CHAPTER 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 HYDROGRAPHY AND PLANKTON

Annexes II and VII show sections and distribution maps of temperature, salinity, oxygen and fluorescence obtained during the cruise, respectively.

The surface temperature varies between $14^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ north of Easter Point $\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\right)$ and $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at the Cunene $\left(17^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\right)$ up to $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at Tombua $\left(6^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\right)$. Water masses are weakly stratified in the southern parts ( $25^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ to $22^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ), becoming progressively more stratified in northern parts.

The salinity is very homogeneous in the upper 200 m , especially in the southern area. However, north of the Cunene the halocline becomes more pronounced.

The surface oxygen concentration is above $4 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ throughout the surveyed area. Bottom values are less than $1 \mathrm{ml} / 1$ along the continental slope, but generally increase to $1 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ off the shelf.

The water characteristics 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 $\left(23^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\right)$, where the surface oxygen concentration is less than $2 \mathrm{ml} / \mathrm{l}$ close to the shore. Strong upwelling also seems to have occurred at the Rocky Point section $\left(19^{\circ} \mathrm{S}\right)$. There is evidence for upwelling also at the other sections, except the northernmost one at Cunene.

Three additional CTD stations were taken at $19^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ (Dune Point) to investigate the abrupt displacement of near surface plankton to deeper levels. (Annex II).

The ca. 230 pigment extractions that were done during the cruise, yielded values ranging between 0.2 and $30.3 \mu \mathrm{~g} /$. The highest values were measured during a red tide off Palgrave Point, an area where we recorded a biomass level of less than $5 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{l}$ two weeks before, on the journey north. High chlorophyll values ( $>15 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{l}$ ) were also recorded in Baía dos Tigres. An example of the food particle size distribution in this area is shown in Annex VIII.

### 3.2 FISH DISTRIBUTION

The distributions of horse mackerel and the pelagic fish type 2, consisting mainly of juvenile horse mackerel, are shown in Figures 2a-b and 3a-b, respectively. The scale used in the distribution charts to illustrate different levels of density is in absolute acoustic units, the mean integrator value $S_{A}$ for a given area.

The data obtained by the RV 'Welwitschia' for pelagic fish type 2 are included in the distribution pattern. Presentation of the distribution and density of the pelagic fish type 1 are given in the RV 'Welwitschia' cruise report.

### 3.2.1 Easter Point to Ambrose Bay

In this region, horse mackerel were distributed from Hollandsbird Island to Cape Cross between the 150 m and 500 m isobaths and also in a smaller area around Ambrose Bay from 150-200 m bottom depth. Between Hollandsbird Island and Cape Cross a low density of fish was recorded in most of the distribution area with a fairly dense concentration of horse mackerel found only at the southern tip of the area. Off the Ambrose Bay a smaller shoal with a higher density occurred.

Horse mackerel between Hollandsbird Island and Cape Cross decreased in size from an average total length of 33 cm at Conception Bay to an average total length of 28 cm at Cape Cross. This decrease in size frequency from south towards north is common in the Benguela system and indicates that maturing fishes migrate southwards for spawning, and juveniles in turn drift northwards with the Benguela Current to the feeding area. Around Ambrose Bay the horse mackerel had an average total length of 22 cm .

Pelagic fish type 2 were mainly recorded in the area between Walvis Bay and Ambrose Bay. Fish occurred close inshore with fairly dense shoals occurring between Swakopmund and Cape Cross. Scattered shoals were found between Easter Point and Conception Bay. The fish occurred to 500 m bottom depth in the south. In the southern area the density of the fish was fairly low.

RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' recorded pelagic fish type 1 between Hollandsbird Island and Walvis Bay up to approximately 200 m bottom depth. A fairly high concentration was recorded inshore off Conception Bay and two scattered areas near Hollandsbird Island also had a fairly high

### 3.2.2 Ambrose Bay to Cunene River

From Dune Point, horse mackerel were found all the way up to the Cunene River between the 200 m and 500 m isobaths. Fairly high concentrations of horse mackerel occurred in the area off Rocky Point and the Cunene River. The average total length in this area ranged between 20 and 29 cm (see also the RV 'Welwitschia' cruise report). Between the coast and the 200 m isobath most fishes had a total length between 10 and 20 cm and were therefore recorded as pelagic fish type 2. High concentrations of pelagic fish type 2 were encountered between Möwe Point and Cape Frio.

### 3.2.3 Cunene River to Tombua

Horse mackerel occurred throughout the region between 200 m and 500 m bottom depth, whereas pelagic fish type 2, i.e. juvenile horse mackerel occurred throughout the inshore part of the region. Fairly high concentrations of pelagic fish type 2 were recorded outside Baía dos Tigres. Transects to assess the mid-water stocks were not conducted north of $16^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$, but it is likely that some mid-water horse mackerel also occurred north of this line. Trawl samples taken inshore north of $16^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ S consisted almost entirely of Cunene horse mackerel Trachurus trecae, while further south only Cape horse mackerel T. capensis was caught. The Cape horse mackerel, was however dominant offshore up to the $16^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ transect.

The average total length of the horse mackerel ranged between 17 cm in the inshore region and 24 cm in the offshore region.

Dense concentration of pelagic fish type 1 , mainly pilchard were found south of the Cunene ( $18^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ ) to Baía dos Tigres, including inside the bay (see also RV 'Welwitschia' cruise report).


Figure 2a Distribution of mid-water horse mackerel, Easter Point to Ambrose Bay.


Figure 2b Distribution of mid-water horse mackerel, Ambrose Bay to Tombua.


Figure 3a Distribution of pelagic fish type 2, Easter Point to Ambrose Bay.


Figure 3 b Distribution of pelagic fish type 2, Ambrose Bay to Tombua.

### 3.3 ABUNDANCE

The total estimated biomass of adult (2+) and juvenile horse mackerel found in Namibia and southern Angola is summarized in Table 1. The biomass assessment was made by region and offshore/inshore areas, the boundary of areas was determined according to the mean length of fish in the trawl catches. The recordings of fish above 20 cm were allocated the offshore area and assessed as the adult stock. Annex IX shows total biomass and total number per 1 cm length group of Trachurus capensis.

To calculate the biomass of the smaller than 20 cm horse mackerel, $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{A}}$-values obtained by the RV 'Welwitschia' were added to those obtained by the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' in the inshore area, and a combined estimate was obtained. Using this method the biomass was estimated to 454270 tonnes between the Cunene River and Ambrose Bay. As a control an average $S_{\text {A- }}$ value was obtained by adding the $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{A}}$-values of both surveys along the parallel transects of RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' only. This method gave a biomass estimate of 481330 tonnes.

| Table 1. The biomass estimates (in tonnes) per area of adult horse <br> mackerel (2+) and the smalier juvenile horse mackerel. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | $>20 \mathrm{~cm}$ | $<20 \mathrm{~cm}$ | Total |
| Tombua- <br> Cunene River | 55000 | 41000 | 96000 |
| Cunene River- <br> Ambrose Bay | 392000 | 454000 | 846000 |
| Ambrose Bay- <br> Easter Point | 291000 | 243000 | 534000 |
| Total Angola <br> Total Namibia | 583000 | 41000 | 96000 |
| Total northern <br> Benguela | 738000 | 697000 | 1380000 |

The total biomass of horse mackerel in Namibian water was estimated at 1380000 tonnes compared to 1440000 tonnes obtained in the RV 'Dr. Fridtjof Nansen' survey in June 1994. For the total northern Benguela system the figures are 1476000 tonnes and 1500000 tonnes respectively.

All pelagic fish type 1 biomass estimates are presented in the RV 'Welwitschia' cruise report.

### 3.4 BIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FISH

### 3.4.1 Length-frequency

Annex V shows the length-frequency of the Cape horse mackerel by 2 degree intervals, starting from $25^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. It is evident from the size composition that the $30+\mathrm{cm}$ fish were scarce. This confirms reports received from the mid-water trawlers that offshore adult horse mackerel $(30+\mathrm{cm})$ were mostly absent from trawls.

The dominant size class range of the offshore horse mackerel surveyed was between 17 and 20 cm . The size composition of the inshore juvenile horse mackerel, which were surveyed largely by the RV 'Welwitschia', will appear in the cruise report of the RV 'Welwitschia'.

Length data of pilchard, anchovy, round herring, hake and Cunene horse mackerel are presented in Annex V. Adult pilchard with a modal peak of 24 cm were found inshore north of $17^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. Further interpretation of this data will appear in the cruise report of the RV 'Welwitschia'.

### 3.4.2 Length - Weight

Length-weight curves and regression equations for the Cape horse mackerel per two degree latitude interval, may be found in Annex VI.

### 3.4.3 Reproductive Status

Results were tabulated for the Cape horse mackerel per two degree latitude interval (see Annex X). It was difficult to draw any conclusions from these results. Nevertheless the following was noted:

1 Sex ratio: the greater portion of the stock in most regions consisted of females.
2 Spawning: no spawning was recorded amongst the adult stock throughout the region.

### 3.4.4 Condition

Mean condition factor, and related parameters for the adult horse mackerel, are presented for the entire region in Annex XI.

## CHAPTER 4 CONCLUDING REMARKS

In general, conditions were favourable for surveying the offshore stock of horse mackerel acoustically. Weather conditions were acceptable, and the fish distributions occurred to be within the range covered by the acoustic equipment. Previous surveys have reported that the offshore horse mackerel migrated to surface water and above transducer range at night, but no such problems were encountered. Dense concentrations of jellyfish occurred, particularly in the central and southern region. These hampered trawling and in some cases broke the net. These difficulties are however of minor importance to the stock estimate. The result that the relative size of the horse mackerel stock in the northern Benguela system is in an order of magnitude of 1.5 mill. tons should therefore be considered to be reasonably accurate.

Experiments conducted during previous surveys indicate that the target strength used to calculate this estimate may be too low. This means that the actual size of the present and previous estimated stocks are correspondingly less than reported. This possible error may however be corrected for when an adequate estimate of the true target strength of the fish is available.

The horse mackerel stock in the northern Benguela system has since 1990 been assessed by acoustic method, the estimates ranging between 1.2 mill. tonnes and 2.1 mill. tonnes (Table 3). The present estimate of 1.5 mill. tonnes is close to the average of these values. Taking into account the relative high proportion of juvenile fish in the present estimate, it is concluded that the stock seems to be in a steady state.

| Table 3Biomass estimates of horse mackerel, 1990 to 1995, <br> in the northern Benguela system. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Survey | Vessel | Horse <br> mackerel |
| March 1990 | Nansen | 1200000 |
| June 1990 | Nansen | 1700000 |
| March 1991 | Nansen | 1300000 |
| August 1991 | Benguela | - |
| November 1991 | Nansen/Benguela | 1400000 |
| June 1992 | Nansen/Benguela | 2100000 |
| August 1992 | Benguela | - |
| November 1992 | Benguela | - |
| March 1993 | Nansen | - |
| June 1993 | Nansen | - |
| August 1993 | Benguela | - |
| November 1993 | Benguela | - |
| June 1994 | Nansen | 1500000 |
| June 1995 | Nansen | 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 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 | 28.0 dB |
|  | TS transducer gain | 27.9 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 |
|  | Bottom range | 12 m |
|  | Bottom start | 10 m |
|  | TVG | $20 \log \mathrm{R}$ |
|  | SV Colour minimum | -67 dB |
|  | TS Colour minimum | -50 dB |
|  |  |  |

Bottom detection menu -50 dB

A calibration experiment using a standard copper sphere, performed in Baia dos Tigres 15 June 1995 gave the following results :

## Sv Transducer gain 28.1 dB

Ts Transducer gain 28.0 dB

## 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

The vessel has two different sized "Åkrehamn" pelagic trawls and one "Gisund super" bottom trawl. 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 and Plankton Profiles


$24^{\circ} \mathrm{S} \quad 2 / 6 / 1995$



$21^{\circ} \mathrm{S} \quad 7 / 6 / 1995$





$19^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ 10/6/1995

$18^{\circ} \mathrm{S} \quad 11 / 6 / 1995$

$17^{\circ} \mathrm{S} \quad 13 / 6 / 1995$



## Summary of additional CTD stations taken at $19^{\circ} 40 \mathrm{~S}$ (Dune Point).





Annex III Summary of fishing stations

| Trawl Number | Latitude ( ${ }^{\circ}$ S) | Bottom Depth (m) | Headrope <br> Depth (m) | Catch by Species (\% of total catch) |  |  |  | Total Catch (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Trachurus c. | Trachurus t. | Merluccius c. | Sardinops |  |
| 1105 | 25.00 | 165 | 75 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25.03 |
| 1106 | 25.00 | 214 | 165 | 0.74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.75 |
| 1107 | 24.40 | 333 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34.73 |
| 1108 | 24.39 | 333 | 223 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17.79 |
| 1109 | 24.44 | 325 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61.93 |
| 1110 | 24.36 | 125 | 25 | 0.09 | 0 | 0 | 0.83 | 216.47 |
| 1111 | 24.15 | 360 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.5 |
| 1112 | 23.59 | 261 | 202 | 21.87 | 0 | 76.1 | 0 | 40.47 |
| 1113 | 23.40 | 402 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49.11 |
| 1114 | 23.20 | 223 | 175 | 90.59 | 0 | 0.28 | 0 | 43.13 |
| 1115 | 23.19 | 158 | 110 | 3.06 | 0 | 83.62 | 0 | 4.58 |
| 1116 | 23.00 | 142 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 27.58 | 0 | 5.04 |
| 1117 | 22.59 | 416 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93.37 |
| 1118 | 22.40 | 306 | 306 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37.24 |
| 1119 | 22.39 | 266 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 55.90 | 0 | 10.50 |
| 1120 | 22.19 | 172 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No catch |
| 1121 | 22.01 | 260 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 71.34 | 0 | 1.99 |
| 1122 | 21.59 | 197 | 110 | 71.45 | 0 | 26.54 | 0 | 25.85 |
| 1123 | 21.40 | 305 | 305 | 0 | 0 | 24.50 | 0 | 34.53 |
| 1124 | 21.19 | 248 | 100 | 69.67 | 0 | 27.15 | 0 | 43.64 |
| 1125 | 20.59 | 142 | 142 | 98.49 | 0 | 1.51 | 0 | 192.91 |
| 1126 | 20.59 | 273 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1004.18 |
| 1127 | 20.40 | 310 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.00 |
| 1128 | 20.40 | 135 | 95 | 20.51 | 0 | 1.70 | 0 | 8.16 |
| 1129 | 20.20 | 135 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | No catch |
| 1130 | 20.20 | 113 | 90 | 4.79 | 0 | 3.29 | 0 | 2.06 |
| 1131 | 20.19 | 296 | 125 | 0.32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.79 |
| 1132 | 20.00 | 261 | 160 | 99.91 | 0 | 0.09 | 0 | 350.32 |
| 1133 | 19.40 | 240 | 135 | 74.97 | 0 | 25.03 | 0 | 34.72 |
| 1134 | 19.20 | 214 | 150 | 078.63 | 0 | 20.97 | 0 | 33.90 |
| 1135 | 18.59 | 31 | 5 | 19.19 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 693.18 |
| 1136 | 18.59 | 121 | 80 | 99.41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 633.71 |
| 1137 | 18.59 | 159 | 118 | 100.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.75 |
| 1138 | 18.59 | 224 | 224 | 34.07 | 0 | 4.85 | 0 | 1547.00 |
| 1139 | 18.48 | 492 | 300 | 0.72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90.87 |
| 1140 | 18.44 | 295 | 150 | 2.76 | 0 | 0.67 | 0 | 14.88 |
| 1141 | 18.45 | 243 | 160 | 50.53 | 0 | 11.16 | 0 | 29.41 |
| 1142 | 18.45 | 191 | 75 | 79.72 | 0 | 12.28 | 0 | 3.56 |
| 1143 | 18.42 | 106 | 90 | 100.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1400.00 |
| 1144 | 18.29 | 131 | 90 | 99.79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 619.31 |
| 1145 | 18.29 | 181 | 181 | 20.73 | 0 | 19.75 | 0 | 709.00 |
| 1146 | 18.29 | 251 | 200 | 98.15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 427.90 |
| 1147 | 18.14 | 251 | 190 | 20.79 | 0 | 5.58 | 0 | 45.35 |
| 1148 | 18.14 | 155 | 110 | 87.44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200.13 |
| 1149 | 17.59 | 159 | 100 | 4.14 | 0 | 6.55 | 0 | 32.16 |
| 1150 | 17.45 | 609 | 300 | 11.73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81.81 |
| 1151 | 17.44 | 269 | 269 | 22.42 | 0 | 47.71 | 0 | 322.16 |
| 1152 | 17.44 | 160 | 160 | 46.03 | 0 | 12.76 | 0 | 369.65 |
| 1153 | 17.45 | 106 | 106 | 79.74 | 0 | 1.77 | 0 | 1413.28 |
| 1154 | 17.30 | 100 | 100 | 92.52 | 0 | 1.51 | 0 | 1367.28 |
| 1155 | 18.00 | 390 | 200 | 77.07 | 0 | 4.35 | 0 | 223.13 |
| 1156 | 17.15 | 525 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.79 |
| 1157 | 17.15 | 241 | 130 | 50.24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.20 |
| 1158 | 17.14 | 126 | 126 | 72.62 | 0 | 0.05 | 0 | 532.74 |
| 1159 | 17.14 | 62 | 62 | 96.34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2517.10 |
| 1160 | 17.00 | 1063 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50.00 |


| Trawl Number | Latitude ( ${ }^{\circ}$ S) | Bottom Depth (m) | Headrope <br> Depth (m) | Catch by Species (\% of total catch) |  |  |  | Total Catch (kg) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Trachurus c. | Trachurus t. | Merluccius c. | Sardinops |  |
| 1161 | 16.44 | 168 | 120 | 44.72 | 0 | 0.31 | 0 | 31.75 |
| 1162 | 16.43 | 115 | 60 | 100.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.09 |
| 1163 | 16.45 | 80 | 80 | 86.08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2526.62 |
| 1164 | 16.30 | 81 | 35 | 96.26 | 0.89 | 0 | 0 | 103.88 |
| 1165 | 16.14 | 97 | 97 | 65.17 | 1.92 | 0 | 0 | 78.10 |
| 1166 | 16.02 | 96 | 55 | 54.76 | 29.64 | 0 | 0 | 21.22 |
| 1167 | 16.21 | 50 | 50 | 12.24 | 56.39 | 0 | 0 | 151.99 |
| 1168 | 16.31 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0.84 | 0 | 97.81 | 237.15 |
| 1169 | 16.38 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 52.11 | 0 | 5.26 | 1.90 |
| 1170 | 17.21 | 24 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99.00 | 2200.00 |
| 1171 | 17.44 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 0.40 | 0 | 97.80 | 599.20 |
| 1172 | 17.59 | 41 | 10 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 | 43.56 | 348.95 |
| 1173 | 18.09 | 125 | 50 | 55.10 | 0 | 0 | 10.00 | 6500.00 |
| 1174 | 18.58 | 87 | 50 | 100.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 280.80 |
| 1175 | 20.18 | 81 | 40 | 90.86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 361.00 |

## Annex IV Records of fishing stations



| Spectes | CATCH/HOUR |  | of tor. c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |
| Trachurus capensis, juvenile | 150.00 | 28926 | 100.00 |
| cobidar juvenile | 0.18 | 198 | 0.12 |



## species

Brama brama
Trackurus capensis, juvenile
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  | - of mot. C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 12.40 | 8 | 91.85 |
| 1.00 | $\pm 236$ | 7.41 |
| 0.10 | 20 | 0.74 |
| 13.50 |  | 100.00 |



## spectiss

myctophidae
Trachipterus jacksonensis

| CATCH/HOUR |  | * Of tot.c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| weight | nutabers |  |
| 180.00 | 45600 | 86.38 |
| 28.38 | 6 | 13.62 |
| 208.38 |  | 100.00 |


| DATE: 1 | 1/ 6/95 |  | GEAR TYPE: PT No:5 |  | PROJECT Stamton:1108 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | pos | Ition:Lat. | s | 2439 |
|  | start | stop | duration |  |  | Long | E | 1345 |
| time : | :21:54:00 | 22:04:00 | 10 (min) | Purpose code: |  | 1 |  |  |
| LCG : | $=5023.00$ | 5023.50 | 0.50 |  |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | - 223 | 223 |  | Gearcond code: |  |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH: | 333 | 331 |  | validity | ode: |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $160^{\circ}$ |  |  | wire out: 675 m speed: $3 \mathrm{kn} * 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted | d: 2 kg |  | tal eatch: | 17.79 | cat | CH/ROUR: |  | 6.74 |


| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | \% OF TOT. 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| myctophidae | 60.60 | 30300 | 56.77 |
| Xrill | 29.40 | 9798 | 27.54 |
| Trachipterus jacksonensis | 15.36 | 6 | 14.39 |
| Beryx splendens | 1.26 | 12 | 1.18 |
| merluccius paradoxus, juvenile | 0.12 | 6 | 0.11 |
| rotal | 106.74 |  | 99.99 |



| Species | CATCH/HOUR |  | Of tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Trachipterus jacksonensis | 46.50 | 12 | 50.05 |  |
| MYCTOPHIDAE | 43.50 | 18590 | 46.82 |  |
| Krini | 1.50 | 2250 | 2.61 |  |
| Centrolophus niger | 1.23 | 2 | 2.32 |  |
| Beryx splendens | 0.17 | 2 | 0.18 |  |
| total | 92.90 |  | 99.98 |  |



| spectes | CATCH/HOUR |  | Of rom. 6 | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |  |
| Etrumeus whiteheadi | 450.00 | 12347 | 97.01 | 3794 |
| Engraulis capensis | 6.00 | 386 | 1.29 | 3796 |
| Sardinaps ocellatus | 3.84 | 116 | 0.83 | 3795 |
| Chelidonichthys capensis | 3.32 | 11 | 0.72 |  |
| Trachurus capensis, juvenile | 0.41 | 103 | 0.09 | 3797 |
| Hyperoglyphe moselii | 0.32 | 2 | 0.07 |  |
| Total | 463.89 |  | 100.01 |  |






| species | CATCH/HOUR |  | \% OF TOT. C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | weight | numbers |  |
| Trachurus capensis | 47.84 | 227 | 90.59 |
| Brama brama | 4.22 | 2 | 7.99 |
| Trigla lyra | 0.53 | 1 | 1.00 |
| Herluecius capensis | 0.15 | 1 | 0.28 |
| Centrolophidae | 0.07 | 1 | 0.13 |
| Total | 52.81 |  | 99.99 |


SPECIES
Merluceius capensis, juveniles
Trigla lyra
Trachurus capensis
Total

| CATCH/HOLR |  | 1 OF TOT. C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 7.66 | 256 | 83.62 |
| 1.22 | 2 | 13.32 |
| 0.28 | 4 | 3.06 |
| 9.76 |  | 200.00 |



| spectes | CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | \% or tot. C | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| migia lyma | 18.25 | 60 | 72.42 |  |
| Meriuccius capensis, juveniles | 6.95 | 140 | 27.58 | 3802 |
| Total | 25.20 |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE: | 4/ 5/95 |  | PROJECT STATION:1117 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | AR TYPE: | PT No: 5 | POSI | ITION:Lat | $s$ | 2259 |
|  | start | stop | durat | ion |  |  | Long | E | 1302 |
| TIME | :10:14:00 | 10:34:00 | 20 | (min) | Purpose | de: | 1 |  |  |
| LOG | 5530.20 | 5531.30 | 1.10 |  | Area code |  | 2 |  |  |
| FDEPTH | : 260 | 260 |  |  | Gearcond. | ode: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH | : 416 | 379 |  |  | validity | ode: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing d | : $330^{\circ}$ | wire | out: 82 | 0 m spee | 3 | kn*10 |  |  |


| Speciss | CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | \% of tot. c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| MYCTOPHIDAE | 270.00 | 198153 | 96.39 |
| Brama brama | 7.98 | 9 | 2.85 |
| Krill | 1.68 | 6033 | 0.60 |
| PHOMICHTHYIDAE | 0.33 | 36 | 0.12 |
| todarodes sagittatus | 0.15 | 3 | 0.05 |
| rotal | 280.14 |  | 200.01 |


| DATE: 4 | / 6/95 | Prosect station:1218 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | gear type: | BT No: 8 | POSI | Trion: Lat | s | 2240 |
|  | start | stop | duration |  |  | Long | E | 1306 |
| TME : 15:13:00 15:26:00 13 (mid) Purpose code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LOG :5573.40 $55574.20 \quad 0.70$ Area code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 306 | 307 |  | Gearcond. | ode: |  |  |  |
| BLEPTH: | 306 | 307 |  | validity | de: |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: $270^{\circ}$ wire out: 960 \% m Sped: 3 kn *10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sorted | d: 7 Kg |  | tal catch: | 37.24 |  | CH/HOUR: |  | 1.88 |


| SPECIES | САТСН/HOLR |  | - or tot. 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| myctophidas | 138.46 | 107331 | 80.56 |
| Brama brama | 33.42 | 18 | 19.44 |
| rotal | 171.89 |  | 200.00 |



| species | CATCH/HOUR weight numbers |  | 2 OF tot. C SAMP |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Merluccius capensis | i1.74 | 314 | 55.90 | 3803 |
| MYCTOPHIDAE | 8.72 | 6342 | 41.52 |  |
| Sufflogobius bibarbatus | 0.40 | 134 | 1.90 |  |
| Solenocera africana | 0.04 | 6 | 0.19 |  |
| Todarodes sagittatus | 0.04 | 2 | 0.19 |  |
| chlorophthalmus atlanticus | 0.02 | 2 | 0.10 |  |
| trichiuridae | 0.02 | 2 | 0.10 |  |
| PHOTICHTHYIDAE | 0.02 | 2 | 0.10 |  |
| Total | 21.00 |  | 100.00 |  |

```
stare stop duration TYPE: PT NO:S POSITION:Lat \(\$ 2219\)
TIME :05:29:00 05:55:00 26 Long \(\Sigma 1326\)
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { TIME } & : 05: 29: 00 & 05: 55: 00 & 26 & \text { (Fin) Purpose code: } & 1 \\ \text { LOG } & : 5702.80 & 5704: 40 & 1.60 & & \text { Area code }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{llrll}\text { LOG :5702.80 } & 5704.40 & 1.60 \quad \text { Area code } \\ \text { FDEPTA: } & 130 & 130 & & \text { Gearcond.code: }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lll}\text { FDEPIR: } & 130 & 130 \\ \text { BDEPTH: } 172 & 163 & \text { Gealcond. code: } \\ \text { Validity code: }\end{array}\)
    Towing dir: \(90^{\circ}\) wire out: 375 m speed: \(3 \mathrm{kn} \star 10\)
```

    sorted: \(\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{Total} \mathrm{catch:} \mathrm{CATCH/HOUR:}\)
    specties
NOCATCH
Total


SPECIES
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
EPHALOQODA
Squalus megaiops
total

| CATCR/HOUR |  |  | OF TOT. C |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | SAMP |  |  |
| 3.41 | 67 | 71.34 | 3804 |
| 0.82 | 2 | 17.15 |  |
| 0.55 | 2 | 11.51 |  |
| 4.78 |  | 100.00 |  |


| DATE: $5 /$ | 5/ 6/95 | PROTECT STATION:1122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | GEAR TYPE: PT Mo:5duration |  |  | posr | TION:Lat | 5 | 2159 |
|  | start |  |  |  |  | Iong |  | 1309 |
| TIME :19:50:00 20:35:00 45 (min) Purpose code: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loc : 5 | :5811.20 | 5814.80 | 2.80 | Area code |  | 2 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | 210 | 110 |  | Gearcond. | de: |  |  |  |
|  | 197 | 197 |  | validity | de: |  |  |  |
| Towing dir: Wire out 440 m Speed: $4 \mathrm{kn*10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorted: | d: 25 k | Total eateh: |  | 25.85 | catc | \%/HOUR: | 34.47 |  |

species
Trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensi.
Lophius vomerinus
Total

| CATCK/HOUR |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 24.63 | 144 | 73.45 | 3806 |
| 9.15 | 113 | 26.54 | 3805 |
| 0.69 | 1 | 2.00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |


species
Brama brama
Merluecius capensis
Krill
Mrevophipas
Helicolenus dactylopterus
Coelorinchus fasciatus
callorhinehus capensis
Squalus megalops
Synagrops microlepis
Nezumia sp.
rotal

| CATCH/HOUR |  | O OF TOT. C | SAMP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers |  |  |
| 20.50 | 14 | 29.68 |  |
| 16.92 | 20 | 24.50 | 3807 |
| 16.00 | 41738 | 23.17 |  |
| 14.00 | 10980 | 20.27 |  |
| 0.74 | 18 | 1.07 |  |
| 0.32 | 4 | 0.45 |  |
| 0.32 | 16 | 0.46 |  |
| 0.14 | 2 | 0.20 |  |
| 0.10 | 6 | 0.14 |  |
| 0.02 | 2 | 0.03 |  |
| 69.06 |  | 99.98 |  |



spectes
Trachurus capensis
Mexluccius capensis, juveniles

| CATCH/HOUR |  | Of Tot. | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 760.00 | 10944 | 98.49 | 3812 |
| 11.64 | 84 | 1.51 | 3813 | Total




| species | CATCH/HOUR <br> weight numbers |  | OF | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| mXCTOPHIDAE | 90.00 | 70866 | 200.00 |  |
| Total | 90.00 |  | 100.00 |  |


spectes
Trachurus capensis, juvenile
Brama brama
synagrops microlepis
Merluccius capensis, juveniles Etrumeuc whiteheadi
todarodes sagittatus
Total

| CATCH/HOER weight zumbers |  | \% of tot. c | SAMP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 21.46 | 660 | 74.51 | 3813 |
| 4.80 | 7 | 16.67 |  |
| 1.65 | 371 | 5.76 |  |
| 0.49 | 14 | 1.70 |  |
| 0.32 | 7 | 1.11 |  |
| 0.07 | 4 | 0.24 |  |
| 28.80 |  | 99.99 |  |


spectes
NoCATCH
Total


| DATE: |  |  |  |  | Project stamion: 1130 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 日/ 6/95 |  | GEAR TYPE: PT No: 5 |  | POS | rrion:Lat | s | 2020 |
|  | start | stop | duration |  |  | Long | E | 1244 |
| time | :04:23:00 | 05:00:00 | 37 (min) | Purpose | de: | 1 |  |  |
| LOG | :5276.50 | 5278.20 | 1.70 | Area code | , | 3 |  |  |
| FDEPTH: | : 90 | 110 |  | Gearcond. | ode: |  |  |  |
| BDEPTH | : 113 | 133 |  | validity | ode: |  |  |  |
|  | Towing di | r: $270{ }^{*}$ | wire out: 300 | \% m spee | 3 | kn*10 |  |  |
| sort | ted: Kg |  | tal catch: | 2.06 |  | CH/HOUR: |  | 3.34 |

SPECIES
Callorhincthus capensis
Lophius vomerinus
Synagrops microlepis
Trachurs capensis, juvenile
Merluceius capensis, juveniles
Lepidopus caudatus
Total

| CATCH/HOUR |  |  | OF TOT. C |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| weight | numbers | SAMP |  |
| 2.14 | 2 | 64.07 |  |
| 0.62 | 2 | 18.56 |  |
| 0.28 | 6 | 8.38 |  |
| 0.16 | 45 | 4.79 | 3814 |
| 0.12 | 13 | 3.29 |  |
| 0.03 | 2 | 0.90 |  |
|  |  |  |  |





| DATE: | $\begin{gathered} 9 / 6 / 95 \\ \text { start } \end{gathered}$ | stop | GEAR TYPE: PT No:5 duration |  | PROJECT Station: 1134 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | position:lat | $s$ | 1920 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Iong | $\varepsilon$ | 1208 |
| time | :20:05:00 | 20:20:00 | ${ }_{0}^{15}$ ( 7 min ) | Purpose code: |  |  |  |
| LOG | :6608.40 |  |  | Area code | : 3 |  |  |
| FDEPTH | : 150 | 170 |  | Gearcond. | de: |  |  |
| BDEPTH | : 214 | 214 |  | Validity |  |  |  |
|  | Towing |  | Wire out: | 00 in Spee | 4 kn * 10 |  |  |
| So: | d: 17 kg |  | tal catch: | 33.09 | CATCH/HOUR: |  | 2.36 |

```
species
Trachurus eapensis
Trachurus capensis
Merluecius capensis, juveniles
``` synagrops microlepis
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{CATCH/HOUR weight numbers}} & \% GF Tot. \\
\hline & & \\
\hline 104.08 & 1140 & 78.63 \\
\hline 27.76 & 324 & 20.97 \\
\hline 0.52 & 88 & 0.39 \\
\hline 132.36 & & 99.99 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SPECIES
Engraulis capensis
Trachurus capensis, juvenile
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Sardinops ocellatus
Total
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATCH/HOUR} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- оf tot. C} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SAMP} \\
\hline weight & numbers & & \\
\hline 1820.00 & 78400 & 65.64 & 3820 \\
\hline 532.00 & 14112 & 19.19 & 3822 \\
\hline 420.00 & 1232 & 15.15 & 3821 \\
\hline 0.72 & 28 & 0.03 & \\
\hline 2772.72 & & 100.01 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{DATE:10/} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{/6/95} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{stop} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{GEAR TYPE: PT No:5 duration}} & \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{PROJECT Station: 1136} \\
\hline & & & & & posi & Ition:Lat & S & 1859 \\
\hline & & & & & & Long & E & 1209 \\
\hline TIME :0 & 05:25:00 & 05:50:00 & 25 (min) & Purpose c & e: & 1 & & \\
\hline Log : 6 & 6672.40 & 6673.90 & 1.50 & Area code & : & 3 & & \\
\hline FDEPTH: & 80 & 80 & & gearcond. & ade: & & & \\
\hline 8DEPTH: & 121 & 112 & & validity & de: & & & \\
\hline & Towing di & r: \(270^{*}\) & Wire out: 25 & 50 II Speed & \(\bigcirc\) & kn 10 & & \\
\hline Sorted & d: 8 kg & & tal catch: & 633.71 & catce & CH/HOUR: & & 0.90 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


SPECIES CATCH/HOUR : OF TOT. C SAMP
Trachurus capensis
total

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline spectes & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{CATCH/HOUR weight numbers}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Q OF Tot. C} & SAMP \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline Dentex macrophthalmus & 3720.00 . & 18716 & 60.12 & \\
\hline trachurus capensis & \(2108.00^{\circ}\) & 14848 & 34.07 & 3825 \\
\hline Merluecius capensis & 300.00 & 2028 & 4.85 & 3826 \\
\hline Synagrops microlepis & 60.00 & 8724 & 0.97 & \\
\hline Total & 6188.0 & & 100.01 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SPECIES} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATCE/HOUR} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1 OF Tot. C} & SAMP \\
\hline & weight & numbers & & \\
\hline CRJRR00 & 132.00 & 206250 & 48.42 & \\
\hline MYCTOFHIDAE & 78.00 & 20001 & 28.61 & \\
\hline Trachipterus trachypterus & 55.71 & 51 & 20.44 & \\
\hline octopus sp. & 2.85 & 3 & 1.05 & \\
\hline Trachurus capensis & 1.95 & 9 & 0.72 & \\
\hline Squalus megalops & 1.08 & 3 & 0.40 & \\
\hline Todarodes sagittatus & 0.93 & 3 & 0.34 & \\
\hline Macroparalepis macrogeneion & 0.09 & 9 & 0.03 & \\
\hline Total & 272.61 & & 100.01 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

species
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATCH/HOUR} & \% of tot. C \\
\hline weight & numbers & \\
\hline 18.21 & 26556 & 40.79 \\
\hline 12.15 & 8208 & 27.22 \\
\hline 5.49 & 9 & 12.30 \\
\hline 4.92 & 6 & 11.02 \\
\hline 1.23 & 9 & 2.76 \\
\hline 0.99 & 1500 & 2.22 \\
\hline 0.72 & 78 & 1.61 \\
\hline 0.63 & 306 & 1.41 \\
\hline 0.30 & 3 & 0.67 \\
\hline 44.64 & & 100.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


SPECIES
xrachurus capensis
Deepwater fish mixture
Merluccius capensis, juveniles
Lophius vomerinus
Squalus megalops
Total
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATCH/HOLR} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{OF} & SAMP \\
\hline weight & numbers & & \\
\hline 28.76 & 203 & 50.53 & 3829 \\
\hline 15.83 & & 27.81 & \\
\hline 6.35 & 110 & 11.16 & 3828 \\
\hline 4.28 & 6 & 7.52 & \\
\hline 1.70 & 6 & 2.99 & \\
\hline 56.92 & & 100.01 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{DATE:11/} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{/6/95} & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{PROJECT STATION} \\
\hline & & & GEAR TYPE & PT No: 5 & posi & TION:Lat & s & 1845 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{start stop duration Long E 1152} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{TTME :00:37:00 01:15:00 38 (miД) Purpose code:} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{LOG :6802.90 \(6805.60 \quad 2.70\) Area code} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{FDEETH: HDEPTH:} & 75 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{105
162} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Gearconc.code: \\
validity code:
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & 191 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Towing dir: \(90^{\circ}\)} & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Wire out: 250 m Speed: \(3 \mathrm{kn*10}\)} \\
\hline Sorted & ed: x & & tal catch: & 3.56 & сатс & H/HOUR: & & 5.62 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SPECTES
trachurus capensis
Merluccius capensis
syangrops microlepis
Total
\begin{tabular}{rrrr}
\multicolumn{2}{c}{ CATCH/HOUR } & OF TOT. C & SAMP \\
weight & numbers & & \\
4.48 & 81 & 79.72 & 3931 \\
0.69 & 46 & 12.28 & 3830 \\
0.44 & 62 & 7.83 & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & &
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{DATE:11/} & & \multicolumn{7}{|r|}{PROTECT Statton:1143} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{/ \(\begin{aligned} & \text { 6/95 } \\ & \text { start }\end{aligned}\)} & & gear type: & PT No: 5 & posi & ITION:Lat & 5 & 1842 \\
\hline & & stop & duration & & & Long & E & 1200 \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{TIME :03:01:00 03:28:00 27 (min) purpose code:} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{LOG : 6816.70 6818.20 1.50 Area code} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{FDEPTH: 90 60 Gearcond.code:} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{BDEPTH: 106108 Validity code:} \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{Towing dir: \(328^{\circ}\) Wire out: 200 m Speed: 3 kn 10} \\
\hline Sorted & d: 15 kg & & tal catch: & 1400.00 & CATC & CH/HOUR: & & 1.11 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
spectes
Trachurus capensis, juvenile
Total
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{CATCH/HOUR \% OF TOT. C SAMP} \\
\hline weight & numbers & & \\
\hline 3111.11 & 75911 & 100.00 & 3832 \\
\hline 3112.11 & & 100.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Date: \(11 /\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{1/6/95}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{GEAR TYPE: \(\operatorname{bT}\) NO: 8}} & \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Prosect station: 1145} \\
\hline & & & & & Posy & ITION:Lat & \(s\) & 2829 \\
\hline & start & stop & duration & & & Inong & E & 2138 \\
\hline TIME : 0 & 08:16:00 & 08:26:00 & 20 (min) & purpose & : & 1 & & \\
\hline LOG : 6 & 6851.70 & 6852.20 & 0.50 & Area code & & 3 & & \\
\hline FDEPTH: & 181 & 278 & & Gearcond. & de: & & & \\
\hline BDEPTH: & 181 & 178 & & validity & de: & & & \\
\hline & Towing & \(90^{\circ}\) & wire out: 63 & 30 ml Spee & & kn*10 & & \\
\hline Sorted & d: Kg & & tal eazch: & 709.00 & caic & CH/HOUR: & & 4.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{species}

Dentex macrophthalmus
rachurus capensis
herluccius capensis
Pterothrissus bellaci
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus
Total
\begin{tabular}{rrrr}
\multicolumn{3}{c}{ CATCH/HOUR } & OF TOT. C \\
weight & SAMP \\
1932.00 & 9594 & & 45.42 \\
882.00 & 85332 & 20.73 & 3834 \\
840.00 & 3084 & 19.75 & \\
468.00 & 80700 & 21.00 & \\
108.00 & 1824 & 2.54 & \\
24.00 & 3425 & 0.56 & \\
4254.00 & & 100.00 &
\end{tabular}
 Sorted: 40 Kg Total catch: 427.90 CATCH/HOUR: 2139.50

\section*{SPECIES}

Trachuras capensis
zenopsis conchifer
total
\begin{tabular}{rrrr}
\multicolumn{2}{c}{ CATCH/HOUR } & OF TOT. C & SAMP \\
weight & numbers & & \\
2100.00 & 11880 & 98.15 & 3835 \\
36.25 & 20 & 1.69 & \\
3.25 & 5 & 0.15 & \\
\hline 2139.50 & & 99.99 &
\end{tabular}


Sorted: 1 Kg Total catch: 45.35 CATCH/HOUR: 104.65
\begin{tabular}{lrrrr} 
SPECIES & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ CATCH/HOUR } & OF TOT. c & SAMP \\
MYCTOPHIDAE & weight & numbers & & \\
Trachurus capensis & 50.28 & 35917 & 48.05 & \\
zenopsis conchifer & 22.76 & 136 & 20.79 & 3836 \\
Trachipterus trachypterus & 13.04 & 28 & 12.46 & \\
Merluccius capensis & 7.55 & 7 & 7.21 & \\
Krill & 5.84 & 7 & 5.58 & \\
Dentex macrophthalmus & 3.22 & 8019 & 3.07 & \\
Synagrops microlepis & 1.71 & 7 & 1.63 & \\
Total & 1.27 & 125 & 1.21 & \\
& & 104.66 & & 100.00
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{lrrrr} 
SPECIES & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ CATCH/HOUR } & OF TOT. © & SAMP \\
& weight & numbers & & \\
Trachurus capensis, juvenile & 750.00 & 13817 & 87.44 & 3837 \\
Squalus megalops & 82.41 & 13 & 9.61 & \\
Synagrops microlepis & 25.29 & 5949 & 2.95 & \\
rotal & & 857.70 & & 100.00
\end{tabular}


SPECIEs
MYCTOPEIDAE
Trachurus capensis
Zenopsis conchifer
Vitreledonella richardi
Squalus megalops
Trachipterus trachypterus
Lampadena sp.
Photonectes braueri
Krill
Macroparalepis macrogeneion
Small squids
TrichruridaE
Total
\begin{tabular}{rrrr}
\multicolumn{3}{c}{ CATCH/HOUR } & OF TOT. C \\
weight & SAMP \\
219.88 & numbers & OF & \\
35.12 & 219 & 73.46 & \\
9.64 & 18 & 11.73 & 3841 \\
9.04 & 4 & 3.22 & \\
5.51 & 7 & 3.02 & \\
5.47 & 7 & 1.84 & \\
3.71 & 187 & 1.83 & \\
3.71 & 64 & 1.24 & \\
3.71 & 6364 & 1.24 & \\
1.76 & 942 & 0.59 & \\
1.76 & 60 & 0.59 & \\
0.04 & 7 & 0.01 & \\
\hline 299.35 & & 100.01 &
\end{tabular}


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATCH/HOUR} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- of tos. c} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SAMP} \\
\hline weight & numbers & & \\
\hline 444.90 & 804 & 46.03 & 3842 \\
\hline 216.72 & 1104 & 22.42 & 3843 \\
\hline 120.66 & 3462 & 12.48 & \\
\hline 101.16 & 2781 & 10.47 & \\
\hline 42.12 & 198 & 4.36 & \\
\hline 26.20 & 159 & 1.68 & \\
\hline 1290 & 1314 & 1.33 & \\
\hline 5.46 & 18 & 0.56 & \\
\hline 2.52 & 93 & 0.26 & \\
\hline 2.22 & 12 & 0.23 & \\
\hline 1.32 & 18 & 0.14 & \\
\hline 0.30 & 30 & 0.03 & \\
\hline 0.00 & & & \\
\hline 966.48 & & 99.99 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{DATE:12/} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{/ 6/95} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{stop} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{GEAR TXPE duration} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{BT No: 8} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{PROJECT Stamton: 1153} \\
\hline & & & & & position: Lat & s & 1745 \\
\hline & start & & & & Long & E & 1140 \\
\hline TIME : & 12:37:00 & 12:52:00 & 15 (min) & purpose coder & de: 1 & & \\
\hline Los : & 7062.90 & 7063.80 & 0.90 & Ares code & : 3 & & \\
\hline EDEPTH: & 105 & :10 & & Gearcond. & de: & & \\
\hline BDEPTH: & 106 & 110 & & validity & de: & & \\
\hline & Towing d & r: \(270^{\circ}\) & Wire out: 40 & 00 m speed & \(3 \mathrm{kn} * 10\) & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SPECIES} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATCH/HOUR} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{8 OF TOT.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SAMP} \\
\hline & weight & numbe & & \\
\hline Trachurus capensis & 4508.00 & 103180 & & 3846 \\
\hline Dentex macrophthalmus & 924.48 & 2322 & 16.35 & \\
\hline merluccius capensis & 99.84 & 600 & 1.77 & \\
\hline Trigla lyra & 41.08 & 256 & 0.73 & \\
\hline Argyrosomus hololepidotus & 32.88 & 24 & 0.58 & \\
\hline Pterothrissus belloci & 16.28 & 256 & 0.29 & \\
\hline SOLEIDAE & 11.96 & 172 & 0.21 & \\
\hline Squalus megalops & 5.40 & 4 & 0.10 & \\
\hline Octopus valgaris & 4.32 & 4 & 0.08 & \\
\hline Raja pullopunctata & 3.72 & 4 & 0.07 & \\
\hline TRICHIURIDAE & 3.44 & 512 & 0.06 & \\
\hline Synagrops microlepis & 1.72 & 344 & 0.03 & \\
\hline Total & 5653.12 & & 100.01 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{specties} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATCH/HOUR} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{* OF TOT. C} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SAMP} \\
\hline & weight & numbers & & \\
\hline Trachurus capensis & 343.94 & 2464 & 77.07 & 3848 \\
\hline Krill & 71.20 & 38888 & 15.95 & \\
\hline Merluecius capensis, juveniles & 19.40 & 642 & 4.35 & 3849 \\
\hline HYCTOPHIDAE & 8.80 & 7794 & 1.97 & \\
\hline Squaius megalops & 2.46 & 6 & 0.55 & \\
\hline Lepidopus caudatus & 0.36 & 6 & 0.08 & \\
\hline zeus capensis & 0.06 & 2 & 0.01 & \\
\hline synagrops microlepis & 0.04 & 4 & 0.01 & \\
\hline Total & 446.26 & & 99.99 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{DATE: \(12 /\) 6/95} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{stop} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{GEAR RYPE: PT No:2 duration}} & \multicolumn{6}{|r|}{PROJECT STATION: 1156} \\
\hline & & & & & posi & Ition:I & Lat. & s & & 715 \\
\hline & & & & & & & zong & E & & 115 \\
\hline TIME : 21:22:00 & 21:52:00 & 30 & (min) & Purpose cos & : & 1 & & & & \\
\hline LOG :7133.50 & 7135.30 & 1.80 & & axea code & : & 3 & & & & \\
\hline FDEPTH: 0 & 0 & & & Gearcond. & de: & & & & & \\
\hline BDEPTH: 525 & 627 & & & validity & de: & & & & & \\
\hline Towing di & : 270* & Wire & out: 18 & 30 m speed & 5 & k7*10 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{DATE:13/} & & & & & & Rosect sta & Trio & N:1159 \\
\hline & / 6/95 & & gear type: & : BT No: 8 & POSI & Ition: Lat & s & 1714 \\
\hline & start & stop & duration & & & Long & E & 1140 \\
\hline time : & :03:53:00 & 04:08:00 & 25 (min) & Purpose & : & 2 & & \\
\hline Ios : 7 & :7175.20 & 7176.00 & 0.80 & Area code & & 3 & & \\
\hline FDEPTH: & 62 & 61 & & Gearcond. & de: & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{BDEPTH:} & 62 & 61 & & Validity & de: & & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Towing dir:} & Wire out: 250 & 50 m Spe & 3 & kn*10 & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Sorred:} & kg To & cotal cateh: & 2517.10 & CATC & CH/HOUR: & & 68.40 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
species
Irachurus capensis, juvenile
Trigla lyra
Galeichthys feliceps
TReHIORJDAE
Argyrosomus hololepidotus
Squalus megalops
Callorhinchus capensis
Diplodus sargus capensis
Pomatomus saltatrix
Zeus faber
Todarodes sagittatus
SoLEIDAE
Total


Sorted: Kg Total catch: 31.75 CATCH/HOUR: 76.20
species
Deepwater fish mixture
rrachurus capensis
MYCTOPHIDAE
CEPHALOPODA
kerluecius capensis, juveniles
synagrops microlepis
Total
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{СатСh/mocr} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1 Of tot.c} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SAMP} \\
\hline weight & numbers & & \\
\hline 34.80 & & & \\
\hline 34.08 & 3396 & 44.72 & 3853 \\
\hline 5.28 & 12 & 6.93 & \\
\hline 1.20 & 24 & 1.57 & \\
\hline 0.48 & 528 & 0.63 & \\
\hline 0.24 & 12 & 0.31 & \\
\hline 0.12 & 24 & 0.16 & \\
\hline 76.20 & & 99.99 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline spectes & \begin{tabular}{l}
CATC \\
weight
\end{tabular} & HOUR numbers & 1 Of tot. C & SAMP \\
\hline Trachurus capensis & 4.18 & 66 & 100.00 & 3854 \\
\hline rotal & 4.18 & & 100.00 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{dATE: 14} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{/ 6/95}} & & & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{PROJECT STATION:I163} \\
\hline & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{GEAR TYPE: BT No:8
duration}} & FOSI & ITION:Lat & 5 & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1137} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{start stop} & & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Long} & E & \\
\hline time & :00:01:00 & 00:16:00 & 15 (min) & Purpose cod & e: & : & & \\
\hline \(10 G\) & :7314.70 & 7315.60 & 0.90 & Area code & & 3 & & \\
\hline FDEPTH & : 80 & 72 & & Gearcond. & de: & & & \\
\hline BDEFTH & : 80 & 72 & & validity & de: & & & \\
\hline & Towing & : \(90^{\circ}\) & wite out: & 20 파 speed & 3 & kn*10 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{spectes}

Trachurus capensis
dentex macrophthalmus
Lepidopus caudatus
Sepia australis
rgyrosomus hololepidotus
\(i\) thognathus aureti
Total
\begin{tabular}{rrrr}
\multicolumn{4}{c}{ CATCH/HOUR } \\
weight & numbers & OF TOT. C & SAKP \\
8700.00 & 232432 & 86.08 & 3855 \\
1300.00 & 26244 & 12.86 & \\
80.00 & 18180 & 0.79 & \\
12.40 & 4 & 0.12 & \\
10.48 & 4 & 0.10 & \\
3.60 & 4 & 0.04 & \\
\hline 10106.48 & & 99.99 &
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{SATE:14/} & & & & & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Project station: 1164} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6/95
start} & & GEAR TYPE: & PT No: 5 & POSI & ITros:Lat & s & 1630 \\
\hline & & stop & duration & & & Long & E & 1135 \\
\hline time : 0 & 02:57:00 & 03:17:00 & 20 (min) & Purpose e & le: & 1 & & \\
\hline Log : & 7335.00 & 7336.30 & 1.30 & Area code & & 3 & & \\
\hline FDEPTH: & 35 & 40 & & Gearcond. & de: & & & \\
\hline BDEFTH: & 81 & 85 & & validity & de: & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Tewing dir: \(270{ }^{\circ}\)} & Wire out: & 20 m Spee & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{3 kn *10} & & \\
\hline Sorted & d: \(\quad \mathrm{x}\) & & tal catch: & 103.88 & Catc & CH/HODR: & & 1.64 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{spectes}

Trachurus capensis
Argonauta argo
rrachurus trecae, juvenile
rigla lyra
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Trachipterus trachypterus
Total
\begin{tabular}{rrcr}
\multicolumn{2}{c}{ CATCH/HOOR } & OF TOT. C & SAMP \\
weight & numbers & & \\
300.00 & 5727 & 96.26 & 3856 \\
4.20 & 18 & 1.35 & \\
2.75 & 54 & 0.89 & \\
2.75 & 54 & 0.89 & \\
0.72 & 9 & 0.23 & \\
0.60 & 18 & 0.19 & \\
0.60 & 3 & 0.19 & \\
\hline 321.64 & & 100.00 &
\end{tabular}




SPECIES
Trachurus trecae, juvenile
Sardinops ocellatus
Lepidopus caudatus
Hyperoglyphe moselii
Sphspo3
\begin{tabular}{crcr}
\multicolumn{2}{c}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
CATCH/HOUR \\
weight
\end{tabular}} & numbers & OF TOT. C \\
3.96 & 192 & & SAMP \\
1.92 & 16 & 25.11 & 3865 \\
1.00 & 12 & 13.26 & 3866 \\
0.44 & 8 & 5.79 & \\
0.28 & 16 & 3.68 & \\
& & & \\
\hline 7.60 & & 100.00 &
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{DATE:17/ \(\begin{aligned} & \text { 6/95 } \\ & \text { start } \\ & \text { stop }\end{aligned}\)}} & \multicolumn{5}{|r|}{PROJECT Station: 1170} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{GEAR TYPE: PT No:7
duration}} & POSITION:Lat & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5} & 1721 \\
\hline & & & & Long & & 1143 \\
\hline TIME :11:13:00 & 11:43:00 & 30 (min) & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Purpose code: 1} \\
\hline 10G:7781.00 & 7782.60 & 1.60 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Area code : 3} \\
\hline FDEPTH: & 5 & & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Gearcond.code:} \\
\hline HDEPTH: 24 & 24 & & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Validity code:} \\
\hline Towing di & r: \(350^{\circ}\) & Wire sut: & Im Speed & \(200 \mathrm{kn*10}\) & & \\
\hline sorted: \(\quad \mathrm{k}\) & & tal catch: & 2200.00 & CATCH/HOLR: & & 0.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
spectes
Sardinops ocellatus
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Total



\section*{specties}

Sarcinops ocellatus
trameus whiteheadi
rachurus trecae
Engraulis capensis
Total
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{CATCH/HOLR} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- ог тоt. c} & SAMP \\
\hline weight & numbers & & \\
\hline 2069.24 & 23841 & 97.80 & 3868 \\
\hline 33.88 & 1747 & 1.60 & \\
\hline 8. 47 & 197 & 0.40 & \\
\hline 4.24 & 318 & 0.20 & \\
\hline 2114.83 & & 100.00 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}





\section*{species}

Trachurus capensis, juvenile
Etrumeus whiteheadi
Engraulis capensis
rotal
\begin{tabular}{rrcr}
\multicolumn{2}{c}{ CATCH/HOUR } & OF TOT. \(C\) & SAMP \\
weight & numbers & OF \\
1789.09 & 197307 & 90.86 & 3878 \\
130.91 & 7015 & 6.65 & 3876 \\
49.09 & 2962 & 2.49 & 3877 \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Annex V Length frequencies of different areas}


SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEH ST. NO. 1105 AND 1114.
samples searched between st. no. 1105 and 1121.


MEAN LENGTH \(=21.73 \mathrm{~cm} \quad \mathrm{~N}=371\)
NUMEER OF SUBSAMPLES : 4
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 1122 AND 1125.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 1122 AMD 1125


MEAN LENGTH \(=21.11 \mathrm{~cm} \quad \mathrm{~N}=1690\)
number of subsamples : 19
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. NO. 1141 and 1173.
SAMPLES SEARCHEO BETWEEN ST. NO. 1141 AND 1159





MEAN LENGTH \(=14.95 \mathrm{~cm} \quad \mathrm{~N}=280\)
NUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 5
SAIMLES FOUHD BETWEEN ST. NO. 1165 AND 1169.
SAMPLES SEARGHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 1105 AND 1175


MEAN LEMGTH \(=15.95 \mathrm{~cm} \quad \mathrm{~N}=613\)
HUMBER OF SUBSAMPLES : 6
SAMPLES FOUND BETWEEN ST. MO. 1110 And 1175.
SAMPLES SEARCHED BETWEEN ST. NO. 1105 AND 1175



Annex VI Length-weight relations

Cape horse mackerel biological data

\(\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}\hline \begin{array}{c}\text { AREA } \\ 23^{\circ}-21^{\circ}\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { LENGTH } \\ \text { NO. FISH }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { TOTAL } \\ \text { (cm) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { NEIGHT } \\ \text { (g) }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { WEIGHT } \\ \text { (g) }\end{array}\right]\).

Cape horse mackerel biological data
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
AREA \\
\(21^{\circ}-19^{\circ}\) \\
NO. FISH
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
LENGTH \\
CLASS \\
(cm)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
TOTAL \\
WEIGHT \\
(g)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
NET \\
WEIGHT \\
(g)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & 5.7 & 1.4 & 1.1 \\
5 & 6.5 & 2.3 & 2.1 \\
31 & 7.4 & 3.5 & 3.2 \\
15 & 8.4 & 4.8 & 4.3 \\
6 & 9.6 & 6.8 & 6.2 \\
5 & 10.2 & 8.4 & 7.8 \\
10 & 11.5 & 12 & 11.1 \\
8 & 12.3 & 14.7 & 13.8 \\
3 & 13.6 & 19.6 & 18.3 \\
4 & 14.3 & 22.6 & 21 \\
14 & 15.6 & 31.7 & 28.3 \\
24 & 16.5 & 36.6 & 33.4 \\
18 & 17.4 & 41.6 & 37.2 \\
22 & 18.4 & 47.8 & 44.5 \\
16 & 19.4 & 56.6 & 52.6 \\
9 & 20.6 & 69.7 & 64.1 \\
13 & 21.3 & 79.7 & 73.9 \\
25 & 22.4 & 88.5 & 81.3 \\
14 & 23.5 & 98.7 & 91.1 \\
18 & 24.5 & 110 & 102.5 \\
13 & 25.3 & 119.2 & 110.7 \\
10 & 26.5 & 13.6 & 121.8 \\
5 & 27.3 & 154 & 144.4 \\
2 & 28.2 & 156.3 & 147.7 \\
1 & 29.2 & 165.5 & 155 \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AREA & LENGTH & TOTAL & NET \\
\hline \(\mathbf{1 9}^{\circ} \mathbf{\circ} \mathbf{1 7}^{\circ}\) & \begin{tabular}{c} 
CLASS \\
NO. FISH
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
WEIGHT \\
\((\mathbf{c m})\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
WEIGHT \\
\((\mathrm{g})\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & & \\
& & & \\
& & & \\
5 & 8.4 & 4.9 & 4.5 \\
6 & 9.4 & 6.4 & 5.9 \\
7 & 10.3 & 8.6 & 8 \\
4 & 11.6 & 12.1 & 11.2 \\
3 & 12.3 & 14.2 & 13.1 \\
2 & 13.6 & 18.7 & 17.6 \\
3 & 14.7 & 25.1 & 23.5 \\
19 & 15.5 & 28.3 & 26.4 \\
13 & 16.5 & 34.1 & 31.9 \\
43 & 17.1 & 40.2 & 37.4 \\
55 & 18.4 & 47.4 & 44.5 \\
26 & 19.3 & 53.2 & 50.1 \\
17 & 20.3 & 63.7 & 60.1 \\
13 & 21.4 & 71.1 & 81.5 \\
8 & 22.5 & 86.5 & 81.5 \\
11 & 23.5 & 96.3 & 91.3 \\
13 & 24.4 & 102.1 & 91.9 \\
16 & 25.3 & 115.7 & 109.6 \\
26 & 26.4 & 130.5 & 123.3 \\
29 & 27.4 & 152.9 & 14.9 \\
13 & 28.4 & 163.7 & 154.8 \\
17 & 29.4 & 182.8 & 172.9 \\
11 & 30.5 & 201.2 & 188.2 \\
4 & 31.3 & 228.6 & 191.4 \\
5 & 32.3 & 234.4 & 221.4 \\
6 & 33.3 & 261.4 & 249.1 \\
5 & 34.2 & 277.8 & 259.1 \\
5 & 35.2 & 294.8 & 280.2 \\
6 & 36.6 & 339.5 & 323.4 \\
1 & 37.3 & 386.6 & 369.2 \\
1 & 38.2 & 372.6 & 358.4 \\
& & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Cape horse mackerel biological data

\(\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}\hline \begin{array}{c}\text { AREA } \\ 25^{\circ}-16^{\circ}\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { LENGTH } \\ \text { NO. FISH }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { TOTAL } \\ \text { (cm) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { WEIGHT } \\ \text { (g) }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { NET } \\ \text { WEIGHT } \\ \text { (g) }\end{array}\right]\).

HORSE MACKEREL LENGTH - WEIGHT IN AREAS \(25^{\circ}\) TO \(23^{\circ}\)







Annex VII Distribution of near surface environmental parameters

Temperature ( \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) ) June 1995


Oxygen (ml/l) June 1995


Salinity (ppt) June 1995


Fluore scence, June 1995


\section*{Annex VIII Food particle size distribution}


Plankton particle size distribution and volume at trawl station BT1168 in Baia dos Tigres.
Annex IX Biomass and numbers
Total biomass (tonnes) of \(>20 \mathrm{~cm}\) horse mackerel, Trachurus capensis, and total number per 1 cm length class (in millions) per area.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Area & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline 16^{\circ} 00^{\prime}- \\
& 17^{\circ} 15^{\prime}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
17^{\circ} 15^{\prime}- \\
17^{\circ} 50^{\prime}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
17^{\circ} 50^{\prime}- \\
18^{\circ} 50^{\prime}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
18^{\circ} 50^{\prime}- \\
19^{\circ} 10^{\prime}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 19^{\circ} 10^{\prime}- \\
& 20^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
20^{\circ} 30^{\prime}- \\
21^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
21^{\circ} 30^{\prime}- \\
23^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
23^{\circ} 30^{\prime}- \\
25^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & Sum \\
\hline Size of the area ( \(\mathrm{nm}^{2}\) ) & & 474 & 737 & 921 & 2470 & 921 & 789 & 2099 & 1088 & 9499 \\
\hline Mean Sa value ( \(\mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}\) ) & & 521 & 659 & 248 & 394 & 407 & 234 & 164 & 429 & \\
\hline Total Biomass (tonnes) & & 54680 & 126940 & 63580 & 126320 & 75240 & 38480 & 101530 & 151290 & 738060 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{21}{*}{No. per length class (mill.)} & 20 & 148 & 30 & & 246 & 184 & 121 & & & 729 \\
\hline & 21 & 126 & 85 & 1 & 130 & 187 & 116 & & & 645 \\
\hline & 22 & 89 & 85 & 10 & 328 & 204 & 123 & & & 842 \\
\hline & 23 & 58 & 118 & 4 & 143 & 110 & 60 & 5 & & 498 \\
\hline & 24 & 49 & 54 & 31 & 239 & 90 & 12 & 5 & & 480 \\
\hline & 25 & 26 & 68 & 54 & 41 & 45 & 10 & 18 & & 262 \\
\hline & 26 & 30 & 86 & 68 & 123 & 16 & & 58 & & 381 \\
\hline & 27 & 20 & 91 & 81 & 20 & & 2 & 41 & & 255 \\
\hline & 28 & 10 & 45 & 62 & 7 & & 2 & 89 & & 215 \\
\hline & 29 & 3 & 31 & 32 & 2 & & 2 & 119 & & 189 \\
\hline & 30 & 3 & 34 & 19 & & & & 102 & 31 & 189 \\
\hline & 31 & 3 & 24 & 10 & & & & 48 & 52 & 137 \\
\hline & 32 & & 17 & 6 & & & & 15 & 98 & 136 \\
\hline & 33 & & 32 & & & & & 5 & 134 & 171 \\
\hline & 34 & & 16 & 2 & & & & 3 & 98 & 119 \\
\hline & 35 & & 9 & & & & & & & 9 \\
\hline & 36 & & 9 & 1 & & & & & 31 & 41 \\
\hline & 37 & & 6 & & & & & & 52 & 58 \\
\hline & 38 & & 9 & & & & & & & 9
15 \\
\hline & 39 & & & & & & & & 15 & 15 \\
\hline & 40 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Sum & & 565 & 849 & 381 & 1279 & 836 & 448 & 511 & 511 & 5380 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Total biomass (tonnes) of < 20 cm horse mackerel, Trachurus capensis, and total number per 1 cm length class (in millions) per area.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Area & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 16^{\circ} 00^{\prime}- \\
& 17^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
17^{\circ} 15^{\prime}- \\
18^{\circ} 10^{\prime} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
18^{\circ} 10^{\prime}- \\
19^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
19^{\circ} 30^{\prime}- \\
21^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
21^{\circ} 30^{\prime}- \\
23^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
24^{\circ} 10^{\prime}- \\
25^{\circ} 00^{\prime} \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & Sum \\
\hline Size of the area ( \(\mathrm{nm}^{2}\) ) & & 737 & 658 & 1316 & 2211 & 1868 & 1026 & \\
\hline Mean Sa value ( \(\mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{nm}^{2}\) ) & & 420 & 501 & 1794 & 214 & 943 & 153 & \\
\hline Total Biomass (tonnes) & & 40650 & 41760 & 367900 & 71210 & 228650 & 14310 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{15}{*}{No. per length class (mill.)} & 5 & & & & 4 & & & 4 \\
\hline & 6 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 7 & & & 194 & 96 & 66 & 98 & 454 \\
\hline & 8 & & & 557 & 246 & 116 & 2077 & 2996 \\
\hline & 9 & 7 & & 231 & 313 & 909 & 470 & 1930 \\
\hline & 10 & 7 & 6 & 183 & 379 & 2215 & & 2790 \\
\hline & 11 & 4 & & 280 & 238 & 2728 & & 3250 \\
\hline & 12 & & 3 & 337 & 104 & 3306 & & 3750 \\
\hline & 13 & & 14 & 347 & 79 & 2860 & & 3300 \\
\hline & 14 & 7 & 108 & 619 & 225 & 1240 & & 2199 \\
\hline & 15 & 33 & 256 & 868 & 525 & 546 & & 2228 \\
\hline & 16 & 157 & 185 & 1207 & 446 & 149 & & 2144 \\
\hline & 17 & 201 & 242 & 1774 & 254 & 116 & & 2587 \\
\hline & 18 & 252 & 157 & 2119 & 63 & 50 & & 2641 \\
\hline & 19 & 208 & 105 & 1312 & 108 & & & 1733 \\
\hline Sum & & 876 & 1076 & 10028 & 3080 & 14301 & 2645 & 32006 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Annex X Reproductive status
Cape horse mackerel biological data
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AREA & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { LENGTH } \\
\text { CLASS }
\end{array}
\] & NO. FISH SAMPLED & MEAN WEIGHT & JUVENILE & MALE & FEMALE & 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
\hline \(25^{\circ}-23^{\circ}\) & 5.0-13.9 & 28 & 5.3 & 28 & 0 & 0 & 28 & & & & \\
\hline & 14.0-19.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\
\hline & 20.0-20.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\
\hline & 21.0-21.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\
\hline & 22.0-22.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\
\hline & 23.0-23.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\
\hline & 24.0-24.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\
\hline & 25.0-25.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\
\hline & 26.0-26.9 & 1 & 155.5 & 0 & 1 & 0 & & & & & 1 \\
\hline & 27.0-27.9 & 1 & 202.2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & . & & & 1 & \\
\hline & 28.0-28.9 & 5 & 191.6 & 0 & 3 & 2 & & 1 & & 1 & 3 \\
\hline & 29.0-29.9 & 7 & 207.7 & 0 & 3 & 4 & & 1 & & 3 & 3 \\
\hline & 30.0-30.9 & 10 & 225.5 & 0 & 9 & 1 & & & & 3 & 7 \\
\hline & 31.0-31.9 & 10 & 240.5 & 0 & 4 & 6 & & & & 2 & 8 \\
\hline & 32.0-32.9 & 9 & 255.7 & 0 & 6 & 3 & & & & 1 & 8 \\
\hline & 33.0-33.9 & 8 & 284.1 & 0 & 5 & 3 & & 1 & & 1 & 6 \\
\hline & 34.0-34.9 & 5 & 298.1 & 0 & 2 & 3 & & & & 1 & 5 \\
\hline & 35.0-35.9 & 1 & 310.4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & & & 5 & & \\
\hline & 36.0-36.9 & 2 & 386.2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & & & & & 2 \\
\hline & 37.0-37.9 & 4 & 391.1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & & & & 1 & 3 \\
\hline & 38.0-38.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\
\hline & 39.0-39.9 & 1 & 470 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & & & & 1 \\
\hline TOTAL & & 92 & * & 28 & 34 & 30 & 28 & 3 & 5 & 14 & 47 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Cape horse mackerel biological data
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AREA & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { LENGTH } \\
\text { CLASS }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { NO. FISH } \\
\text { TOTAL }
\end{gathered}
\] & MEAN WEIGHT & JUVENILE & MALE & FEMALE & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 6 & 7 \\
\hline \(23^{\circ}-21^{\circ}\) & 5.0-13.9 & 13 & 4.4 & 13 & 0 & 0 & 13 & & & & & \\
\hline & 14.0-19.9 & 1 & 55.1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & 1 & & & & \\
\hline & 20.0-20.9 & 15 & 68.4 & 0 & 7 & 8 & & 1 & 2 & & & 12 \\
\hline & 21.0-21.9 & 11 & 77.9 & 0 & 9 & 2 & & & & 1 & & 10 \\
\hline & 22.0-22.9 & 17 & 87.8 & 0 & 8 & 9 & & & 1 & & 2 & 14 \\
\hline & 23.0-23.9 & 10 & 100.8 & 0 & 5 & 5 & & & 1 & & 1 & 8 \\
\hline & 24.0-24.9 & 3 & 112.6 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & & & & 2 & \\
\hline & 25.0-25.9 & 3 & 138.2 & 0 & 3 & 0 & & & & & & 3 \\
\hline & 26.0-26.9 & 14 & 145 & 0 & 4 & 10 & & & 6 & & 2 & 6 \\
\hline & 27.0-27.9 & 10 & 159.8 & 0 & 0 & 10 & & & 2 & & . & 8 \\
\hline & 28.0-28.9 & 16 & 184.7 & 0 & 4 & 12 & & & 10 & 2 & & 4 \\
\hline & 29.0-29.9 & 23 & 204.3 & 0 & 6 & 17 & & & 6 & & 7 & 10 \\
\hline & 30.0-30.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 31.0-31.9 & 6 & 239.3 & 0 & 4 & 2 & & & & & 2 & 4 \\
\hline & 32.0-32.9 & 2 & 285.7 & 0 & 0 & 2 & & & & & 2 & \\
\hline & 33.0-33.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 34.0-34.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 35.0-35.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 36.0-36.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 37.0-37.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 38.0-38.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 39.0-39.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & \\
\hline & & 144 & * & 13 & 50 & 81 & 14 & 2 & 28 & 3 & 18 & 79 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Cape horse mackerel biological data
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AREA & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { LENGTH } \\
\text { CLASS }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\hline \text { NO. FISH } \\
\text { TOTAL } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & MEAN WEIGHT & JUVENILE & MALE & FEMALE & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
\hline \(21^{\circ}-19^{\circ}\) & 5.0-13.9 & 84 & 6.8 & 84 & 0 & 0 & 84 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 14.0-19.9 & 98 & 42 & 7 & 36 & 55 & 4 & 13 & 12 & 2 & 1 & 13 & 48 \\
\hline & 20.0-20.9 & 9 & 69.7 & 0 & 5 & 4 & & & 1 & & & 2 & 6 \\
\hline & 21.0-21.9 & 13 & 79.7 & 0 & 8 & 5 & & 1 & 1 & & & 3 & 8 \\
\hline & 22.0-22.9 & 25 & 88.5 & 0 & 10 & 15 & & 3 & 1 & & & 7 & 14 \\
\hline & 23.0-23.9 & 14 & 98.7 & 0 & 6 & 9 & & & 1 & & & 5 & 8 \\
\hline & 24.0-24.9 & 18 & 110 & 0 & 8 & 10 & & 1 & & & & 10 & 7 \\
\hline & 25.0-25.9 & 13 & 119.2 & 0 & 7 & 6 & & & & & & 9 & 4 \\
\hline & 26.0-26.9 & 10 & 130.6 & 0 & 4 & 6 & & & & & & 5 & 5 \\
\hline & 27.0-27.9 & 5 & 154 & 0 & 1 & 4 & & & 1 & & & 1 & 3 \\
\hline & 28.0-28.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 29.0-29.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 30.0-30.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 31.0-31.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 32.0-32.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 33.0-33.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 34.0-34.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 35.0-35.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 36.0-36.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 37.0-37.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 38.0-38.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 39.0-39.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{289} & 91 & 85 & 114 & 88 & 18 & 17 & 2 & 1 & 55 & 103 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Cape horse mackerel biological data
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AREA & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LENGTH } \\
& \text { CLASS }
\end{aligned}
\] & NO. FISH TOTAL & MEAN WEIGHT & JUVENILE & MALE & FEMALE & 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{21}{*}{\(19^{\circ}-17^{\circ}\)} & 5.0-13.9 & 27 & 9.3 & 25 & 1 & 1 & \multirow[t]{21}{*}{\begin{tabular}{c}
26 \\
\\
1 \\
1 \\
1 \\
\\
\hline 27 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & 1 & & & & \\
\hline & 14.0-19.9 & 159 & 42.6 & 0 & 66 & 93 & & 14 & 15 & 47 & 28 & 55 \\
\hline & 20.0-20.9 & 17 & 63.7 & 0 & 4 & 13 & & & & & 3 & 14 \\
\hline & 21.0-21.9 & 13 & 71.1 & 0 & 6 & 7 & & 1 & & & 3 & 9 \\
\hline & 22.0-22.9 & 8 & 86.5 & 0 & 4 & 4 & & & 1 & & 4 & 3 \\
\hline & 23.0-23.9 & 11 & 96.3 & 0 & 6 & 5 & & & & & 2 & 9 \\
\hline & 24.0-24.9 & 13 & 102.1 & 0 & 8 & 5 & & & & & 6 & 7 \\
\hline & 25.0-25.9 & 16 & 115.7 & 0 & 8 & 8 & & & 1 & & 8 & 7 \\
\hline & 26.0-26.9 & 26 & 130.5 & 0 & 12 & 14 & & & 4 & & 9 & 13 \\
\hline & 27.0-27.9 & 29 & 152.9 & 0 & 11 & 18 & & & 2 & & 8 & 18 \\
\hline & 28.0-28.9 & 13 & 163.7 & 0 & 6 & 7 & & & 1 & & 5 & 7 \\
\hline & 29.0-29.9 & 17 & 182.8 & 0 & 5 & 12 & & & & & 8 & 9 \\
\hline & 30.0-30.9 & 11 & 201.2 & 0 & 3 & 8 & & & 3 & & 3 & 4 \\
\hline & 31.0-31.9 & 4 & 228.6 & 0 & 1 & 3 & & & & & & 4 \\
\hline & 32.0-32.9 & 5 & 234.4 & 0 & 1 & 4 & & & 1 & & 2 & 2 \\
\hline & 33.0-33.9 & 6 & 261.4 & 0 & 3 & 3 & & & & & 4 & 2 \\
\hline & 34.0-34.9 & 5 & 277.8 & 0 & 2 & 3 & & & & & 1 & 4 \\
\hline & 35.0-35.9 & 5 & 294.8 & 0 & 1 & 4 & & & & & 3 & 2 \\
\hline & 36.0-36.9 & 6 & 339.5 & 0 & 2 & 4 & & & 1 & & 2 & 3 \\
\hline & 37.0-37.9 & 1 & 386.6 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & & & & & 1 \\
\hline & \(38.0-38.9\)
\(39.0-39.9\) & 1 & 372.6 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & & & & 1 & \\
\hline & & 393 & * & 25 & 150 & 218 & 27 & 16 & 29 & 47 & 100 & 173 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Cape horse mackerel biological data}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AREA & LENGTH
CLASS & NO. FISH TOTAL & MEAN WEIGHT & JUVENILE & MALE & FEMALE & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
\hline \(17^{\circ}-16^{\circ}\) & 5.0-13.9 & 3 & 19.6 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 & & & & & & \\
\hline & 14.0-19.9 & 63 & 44.3 & 4 & 36 & 23 & 4 & 3 & 25 & 13 & 2 & 2 & 14 \\
\hline & 20.0-20.9 & 15 & 62.9 & 0 & 8 & 7 & & & 5 & 1 & & 2 & 7 \\
\hline & 21.0-21.9 & 20 & 73.9 & 0 & 8 & 12 & & & 2 & 1 & & 5 & 12 \\
\hline & 22.0-22.9 & 10 & 85 & 0 & 6 & 4 & & & 2 & & & 1 & 7 \\
\hline & 23.0-23.9 & 4 & 92.6 & 0 & 4 & & & & & & & & 4 \\
\hline & 24.0-24.9 & 6 & 105.9 & 0 & 4 & 2 & & & 2 & & & & 4 \\
\hline & 25.0-25.9 & 3 & 123.9 & 0 & 0 & 3 & & & & & & & 3 \\
\hline & 26.0-26.9 & 1 & 154.1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & & & & 1 & & & \\
\hline & 27.0-27.9 & 1 & 235.3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & & 1 & & & & \\
\hline & 28.0-28.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 29.0-29.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 30.0-30.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 31.0-31.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 32.0-32.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 33.0-33.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 34.0-34.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 35.0-35.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 36.0-36.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 37.0-37.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 38.0-38.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & 39.0-39.9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & 126 & 997.5 & 7 & 67 & 52 & 7 & 3 & 37 & 16 & 2 & 10 & 51 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Annex XI Fish condition factor}

Cape horse mackerel average condition factor for all areas.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
AVERAGE LENGTH \\
CLASS \((\mathrm{cm})\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c}
\(25^{\circ}-16^{\circ}\) \\
NO. FISH
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
AVERAGE TOTAL \\
WEIGHT \((\mathrm{g})\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
AVERAGE NET \\
WEIGHT \((\mathrm{g})\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
AV COND FAC \\
TOT. WEIGHT
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
AV COND FAC \\
NET WEIGHT
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 5.5 & 2 & 1.25 & 1.05 & 0.751 & 0.631 \\
6.6 & 8 & 2.45 & 2.19 & 0.852 & 0.762 \\
7.5 & 33 & 3.55 & 3.15 & 0.841 & 0.747 \\
8.5 & 34 & 5.16 & 4.54 & 0.840 & 0.739 \\
9.4 & 17 & 6.69 & 6.20 & 0.805 & 0.746 \\
10.2 & 12 & 8.53 & 7.91 & 0.804 & 0.745 \\
11.5 & 14 & 12.00 & 11.16 & 0.789 & 0.734 \\
12.3 & 11 & 14.57 & 13.61 & 0.783 & 0.731 \\
13.6 & 5 & 19.22 & 17.98 & 0.764 & 0.715 \\
14.5 & 7 & 23.64 & 22.06 & 0.775 & 0.724 \\
15.5 & 31 & 29.29 & 27.25 & 0.787 & 0.732 \\
16.5 & 37 & 35.74 & 32.85 & 0.796 & 0.731 \\
17.5 & 61 & 41.21 & 37.88 & 0.769 & 0.707 \\
18.4 & 76 & 47.57 & 44.56 & 0.764 & 0.715 \\
19.3 & 43 & 54.50 & 51.04 & 0.758 & 0.710 \\
20.4 & 42 & 66.80 & 62.12 & 0.787 & 0.732 \\
21.4 & 36 & 76.11 & 71.08 & .0 .777 & 0.725 \\
22.5 & 50 & 87.92 & 81.52 & 0.772 & 0.716 \\
23.5 & 33 & 98.88 & 91.55 & 0.762 & 0.705 \\
24.4 & 34 & 107.18 & 98.66 & 0.738 & 0.679 \\
25.3 & 31 & 118.65 & 11.26 & 0.733 & 0.687 \\
26.4 & 47 & 133.67 & 125.42 & 0.726 & 0.682 \\
27.4 & 40 & 150.14 & 140.89 & 0.730 & 0.685 \\
28.4 & 32 & 172.48 & 159.75 & 0.753 & 0.697 \\
29.4 & 36 & 195.76 & 180.40 & 0.770 & 0.710 \\
30.5 & 21 & 212.77 & 195.03 & 0.750 & 0.687 \\
31.3 & 14 & 237.54 & 211.81 & 0.775 & 0.691 \\
32.3 & 13 & 250.69 & 232.49 & 0.744 & 0.690 \\
33.4 & 14 & 274.35 & 257.36 & 0.736 & 0.691 \\
34.3 & 10 & 287.92 & 268.07 & 0.713 & 0.664 \\
35.2 & 6 & 297.42 & 280.97 & 0.682 & 0.644 \\
36.5 & 8 & 351.20 & 331.79 & 0.722 & 0.682 \\
37.6 & 3 & 384.00 & 361.30 & 0.722 & 0.680 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}```


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

[^1]:    spectiss
    trachurus capensis
    Serluccius capentis, male
    Sufflogobius bibarbatu Merluccius capensis, female
    Herluccius capensis
    total

