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CRUISE REPORTS "DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN"

SURVEYS OF THE FISH RESOURCES OF ANGOLA

PART II

Preliminary Cruise Report No 2/96

**Survey of the pelagic resources
19 August - 7 September 1996**

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the survey, previously agreed upon with the Director of the Instituto de Investigação Pesqueira (IIP), are the same as earlier pelagic surveys off Angola, i.e.:

- To map the distribution and estimate the abundance of the commercially important pelagic and semi-pelagic fish species in Angolan waters, including the two sardinella species *Sardinella aurita* and *S. maderensis*, the Cunene horse mackerel *Trachurus trecae*, the Cape horse mackerel *Trachurus capensis*, the pilchard *Sardinops ocellata* and other pelagic species, mainly carangids.
- To estimate the biological condition of sardinella and Cunene horse mackerel, length weight-relationships and reproductive stages.
- Map the general hydrographic regime by using a CTD-sonde all over the survey area and monitor the temperature, salt and oxygen on IIP standard profiles for hydrographical studies.
- Conduct current measurements with ADCP system.
- On-the-job training for the Angolan participants on the main survey routines would be imparted, including collection and processing of raw data, species identification, utilization of the programme package NAN-SIS. In addition, the vessel would host a training course in acoustics for 4 Angolan and 4 Namibian participants, in the period 26 August-8 September.

The aim of these surveys is to build a time series to allow a better understanding of the fluctuations in the main pelagic stocks and of the main species biology.

The training course in acoustics was organized in cooperation with the FAO/DANIDA project ‘Training in tropical fish stock assessment’

1.2 Participation

The scientific staff consisted of:

From IIP, Angola: Filomena Vas Valho (to 14 September), N'Kosi Luyeye, Vianda Filipe, António Lopes Manuel de Barros (19-24 August);

From IMR, Bergen: Martin Dahl, Ole Gullaksen, Christian Rohleider, Gabriella Bianchi

Acoustic course:

- Instructors: Poul Degnbol (North Sea Centre, Hirtshals, Denmark);
 John Dalen and Ingvald Svellingen (Institute of Marine Research, Bergen, Norway);
- Participants: Filomena Vaz Velho, Nkosi Luyeye, Agostinho Duarte, Afonso Miguel (Instituto de Investigação Pesqueira, Luanda, Angola);
 Rudi Cloete, Anke Lemensiek, Heidrun Plarre, Helen Boyer (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Swakopmund, Namibia).

1.3 Narrative

The survey started at Point Noire in the afternoon 19 August 1996. The area off Cabinda was not covered because of restrictions due to oil drilling activities. From the Congo River and southward, the entire shelf was covered from close to shore (20 m depth) to beyond the 200 m isobath or to where no pelagic fish were recorded. The course track consisted of systematic triangular transects, their endpoints about 15 nautical miles apart. This distance was however smaller (to about 5 nautical miles) in correspondence with narrower parts of the shelf. In areas where significant concentrations of pelagic fish were detected, surveying was conducted both during daytime and nighttime. CTD (Conductivity-Temperature-Depth) and ADCP (Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler) measurements were taken on standard hydrographical sections. A call was made in Luanda on 24 August to embark the Angolan and Namibian participants in the acoustic course, to be held onboard from 26 August to 8 September, parallel to the acoustic survey. An additional call in Luanda on 28 September was necessary due to the delayed arrival of the Namibian participants. The survey terminated just north of the Cunene River estuary. Thereafter, the vessel steamed towards Walvis Bay to disembark all the participants in the cruise.

1.4 Survey effort

Figures 1a-c show the cruise tracks with fishing stations and the hydrographic profiles and Table 1 the number of hydrographic, pelagic and bottom trawl stations and distance surveyed in the three regions.

fols 1

Table 1 Number of bottom (BT) and pelagic (PT) trawl stations, hydrographic stations and distance surveyed (nm) by area.

Area	BT	PT	CTD	Distance surveyed
Cab-Luanda	2	72		1 023
Luanda-Beng.	1	23-25	15	1 325
Beng.-Cunene	4	34-32	6	570
Total	7	73	36	2 918

1023
1325
570
2918

JAS

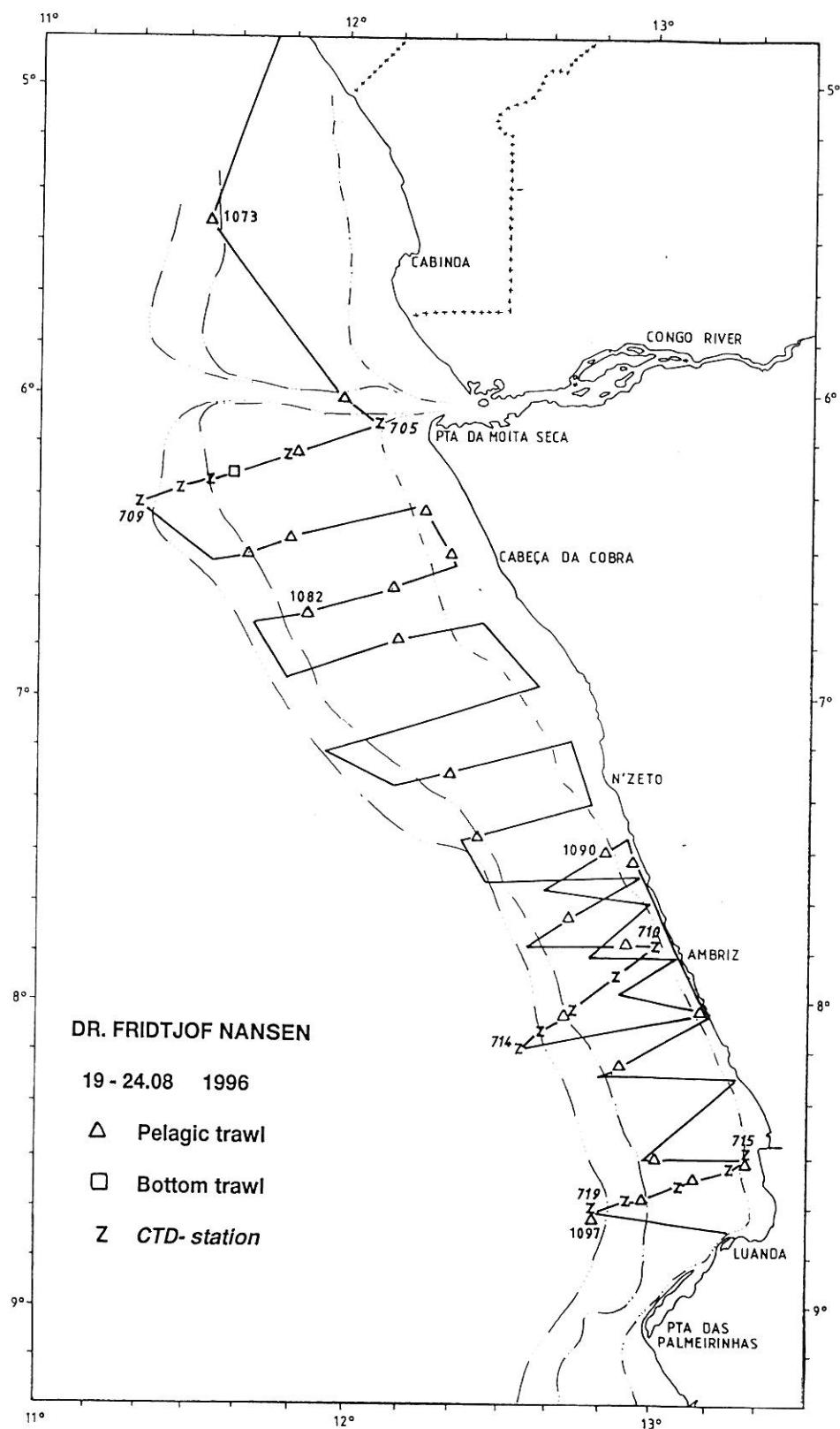


Figure 1a. Course track with fishing and hydrographic stations, Cabinda-Luanda.

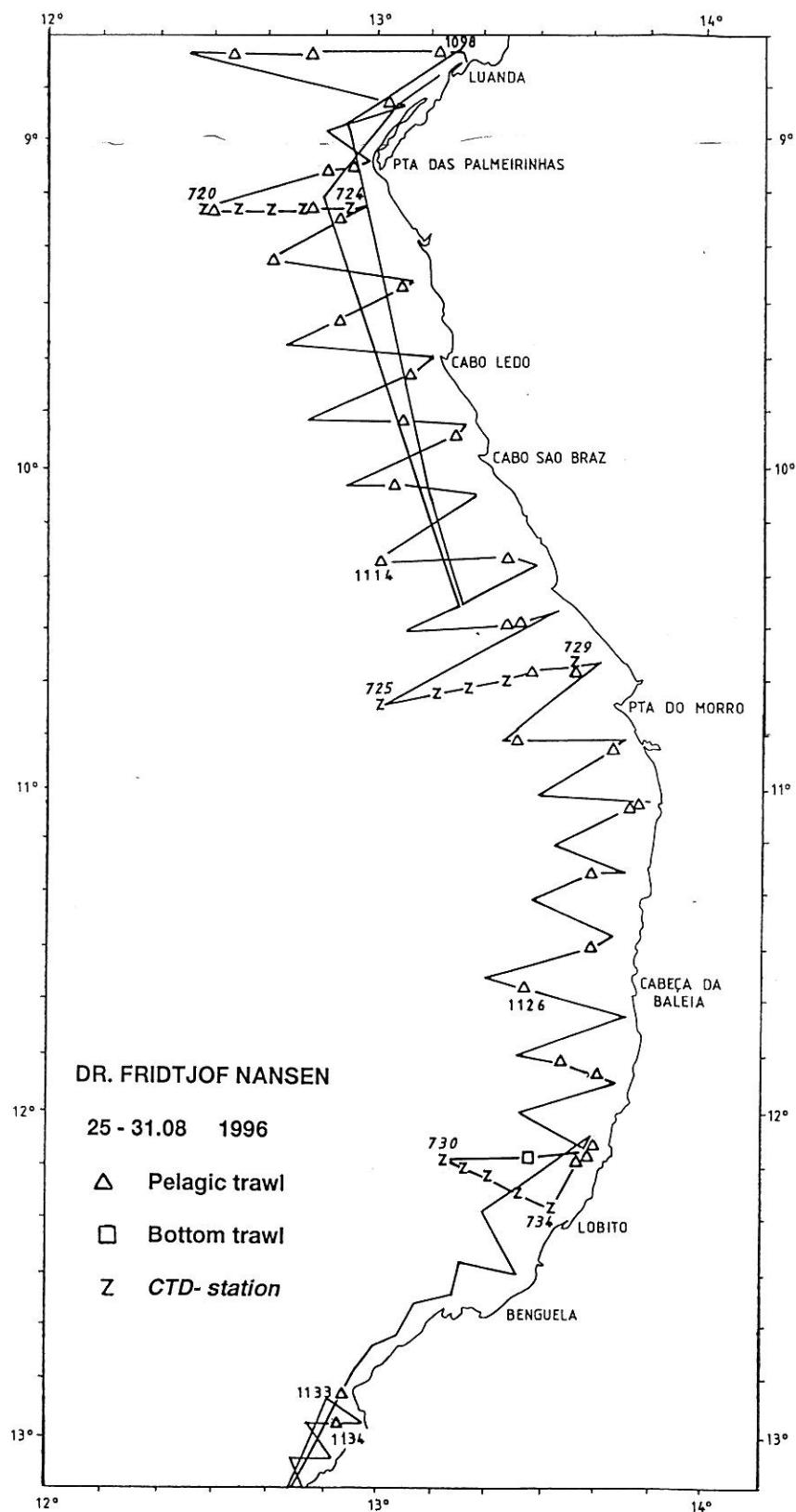


Figure 1b. Course track with fishing and hydrographic stations, Luanda-Benguela.

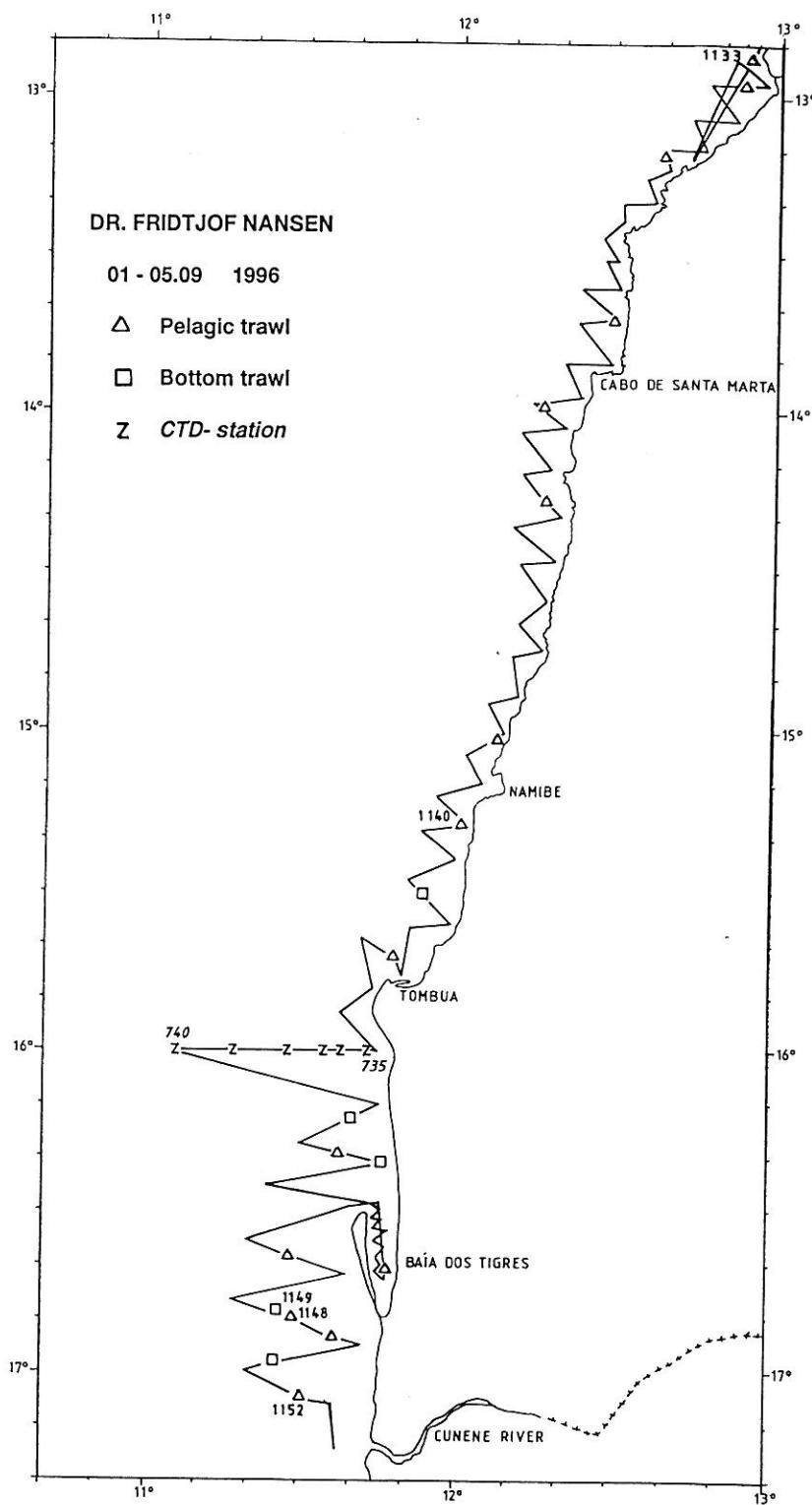


Figure 1c. Course track with fishing and hydrographic stations, Benguela-Cunene.

CHAPTER 2 METHODS

2.1 Hydrographic sampling

A Seabird 911 CTD plus was used to obtain vertical profiles of temperature, salinity and oxygen. Real time plotting and logging was done using the Seabird Seasave software installed on a PC. The profiles were taken down to a few metres above the bottom. Two Niskin bottles were triggered for water samples on each station, one near the bottom and one near the surface (5 m depth). This was done only in the CDT stations between Cabinda and Luanda. The samples were analysed for salinity using a Guildline Portasal salinometer, and the oxygen content was determined using the Winkler method. These laboratory values were used for calibration of the CTD after removing obvious outliers.

Using 29 points for the salinity calibration the average difference between the Seabird values and the laboratory analysis was -0.026 (± 0.034). Thus the CTD values were a little bit low compared to the Portasal. However, as the difference was within the standard deviation of the calibration, the salinity values presented here are taken from the CTD without any correction.

For oxygen 22 samples were accepted for the calibration. A linear regression gave the following formula for correcting the oxygen values:

$$O_2 = O_{2\text{ctd}} * 1.045 + 0.02$$

The standard deviation of the calibration was 0.230.

ADCP current measurements

A ship born Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) from RD Instruments was activated on every CTD station with bottom depths greater than about 25 m. The ADCP was set to ping every 8 seconds, the depth cell was chosen to 8 m and the number of cells to 50. As a routine the data were averaged over 300 seconds for analyses onboard. Both the raw and averaged data were stored on files. The data were analysed by the PC software UMS (Underway Mapping System).

Meteorological observations

Wind (direction and speed), air temperature, global radiation and sea surface temperature (5 m depth) were logged automatically every nautical mile using an Anderaa meteorological station.

2.2 Fish sampling

Abundance estimation

The catches were sampled for species composition, by weight and numbers. Biological samples, i.e. length and weight compositions were taken for the target species. Records of fishing stations are presented in Annex I.

A description of the acoustic instruments and their standard settings is given in Annex III. This also includes a description of the fishing gear used.

The following target strength (TS) function was applied to convert s_A -values (mean integrator value for a given area) to number of fish (pilchard, sardinella and Cunene horse mackerel):

$$TS = 20 \log L - 72 \text{ dB} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{or in the form } C_F = 1.26 \cdot 10^6 \cdot L^{-2} \quad (2)$$

where L is total length and C_F is the fish conversion factor. The following formula was used to calculate the number of fish in length groups (cm) for each fish concentration:

$$N_i = A \cdot s_A \cdot \frac{p_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i}{C_{Fi}}} \quad (3)$$

where:
 N_i = number of fish in length group i
 A = area (naut.miles²) of fish concentration
 s_A = mean integrator value in area (A)
 p_i = proportion of fish in length group i in samples from the area
 C_{Fi} = fish conversion factor for length group i

The number per length group (N_i) was then summed and the total number of fish obtained:

$$N = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \quad (4)$$

The length distribution of a given species within an area was computed by weighing the length frequencies obtained in each trawl sample within the area by the average s_A value attributed to

that species in the 5 mile where the sample was taken.

In the case of co-occurrence of *Sardinella aurita* and *S. maderensis* (these species cannot be separated in the echo traces), the respective contribution to the s_A value attributed to the 'sardinella' category was split in accordance with their presence in weight in the trawl catches. The biomass of fish per length group (B_i) was calculated by applying their condition factor observed mean weights per length group (\bar{W}_i) multiplied by number of fish in the same length groups (N_i). The total biomass in each area was obtained by summing the biomass of each length group:

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \bar{W}_i \quad (5)$$

The number and biomass per length group in each concentration were at last summed to obtain the totals for each region. The mean integrator values in each sampling unit (s_A -values) were divided between the following categories of fish on the basis of trawl catches and characteristics of the echo traces:

- sardinella (*S. aurita* and *S. maderensis*)
- horse mackerel (*T. trecae* and *T. capensis*)
- pilchard
- round herring
- anchovy
- P2 (carangids, scombrids, barracudas, big-eye grunt and hairtails)
- other demersal fish
- plankton

Biological sampling

Total length and body weight were recorded for sardinella and horse mackerel to the nearest 1 cm or 1 g below, respectively. Sex and reproductive stages were described by macroscopic examination, scoring each individually sampled fish according to the following categories:

1	Juvenile
2	Inactive
3	Active
4	Ripe
5	Running/ Spent

The records of fishing stations are presented in Annex I. Pooled length frequency distributions (weighted by the catch) of selected species by area, are shown in Annex II.

CHAPTER 3 OCEANOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

Vertical sections

The vertical distributions of temperature, salinity and oxygen along the standard sections are shown in Figures 4 a-g.

Horizontal maps (temp in °m) ???

In the northernmost section (Pointa da Moita Seca) brackish water, probably from the Congo River was found close to the shore. In the section at Ambriz there is no sign of the Congo River water, and maximum salinities (35.8) are found at the surface. In both section the isolines are mainly horizontal, which indicates that no upwelling is occurring. Surface temperatures were about 21 °C on the shelf and 22 °C offshore. The section off Luanda showed lower temperatures (19 °C close to coastline and 20 °C offshore) as compared to the northernmost sections. The oxygen distribution is more or less as usually observed, with surface values of 4-5 ml/l, and a minimum (<1ml/l) is found at about 300m depth.

Clear signs of upwelling were found off Pta.das Palmeirinhos (Fig.2 d), with the characteristic up tilting of the isotherms toward the coast. The sections taken in central Angola on the contrary, (Pta. do Morro and Lobito, Fig 2 e and f) seem to indicate a less dynamic situation with no uplifting of the isolines. Surface temperature was however slightly lower close to the coast than further offshore (18 to 19°C and 20 to 21°C , respectively).

The section off Tombua (Fig. 2 g) shows a rather different structure of the water masses, with clear signs of upwelling and a very weak thermocline. Surface temperatures were 16 to 18°C. This structure is similar to the areas under the influence of the Benguela Current. The above indicates that the frontal area is probably located between Lobito and Tombua.

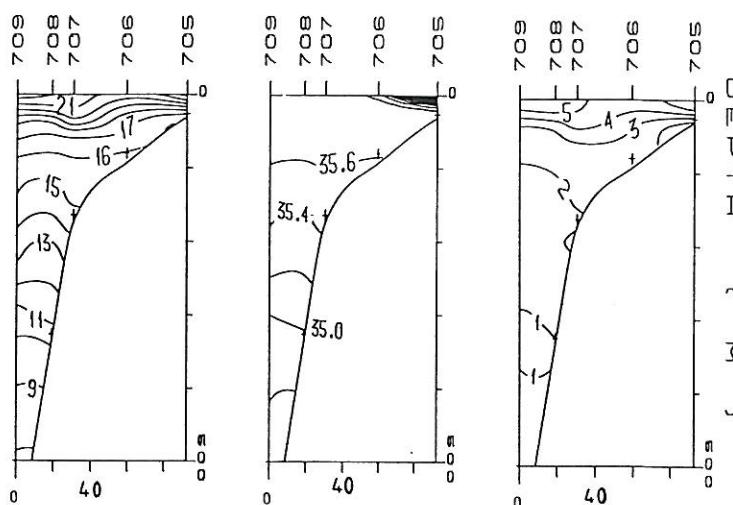


Figure 2 a . Vertical profiles of temperature, salinity and oxygen, Pta. de Moita Seca

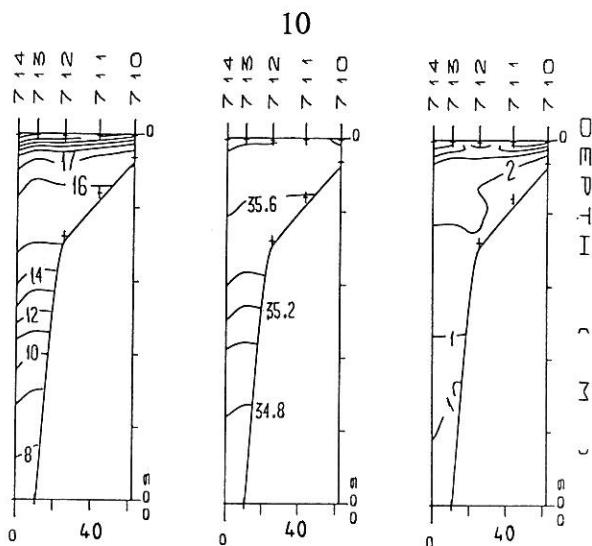


Figure 2 b . Vertical profiles of temperature, salinity and oxygen, Ambriz

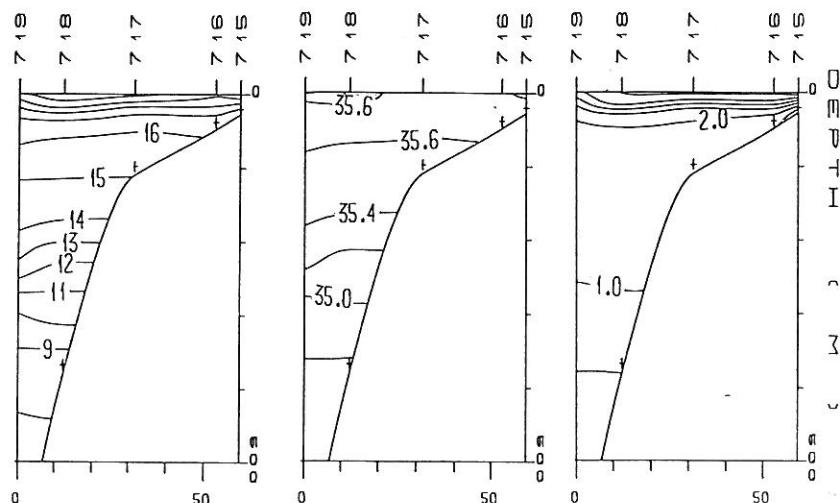


Figure 2 c . Vertical profiles of temperature, salinity and oxygen, Luanda

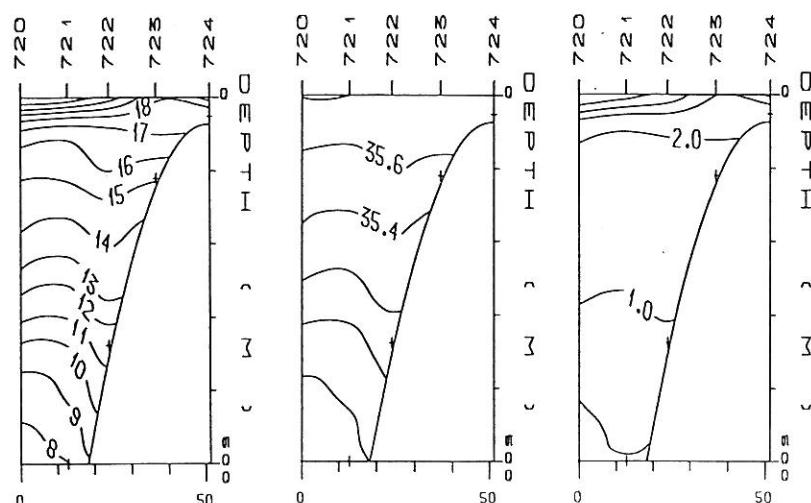


Figure 2 d . Vertical profiles of temperature, salinity and oxygen, Pta das Palmeirinhas

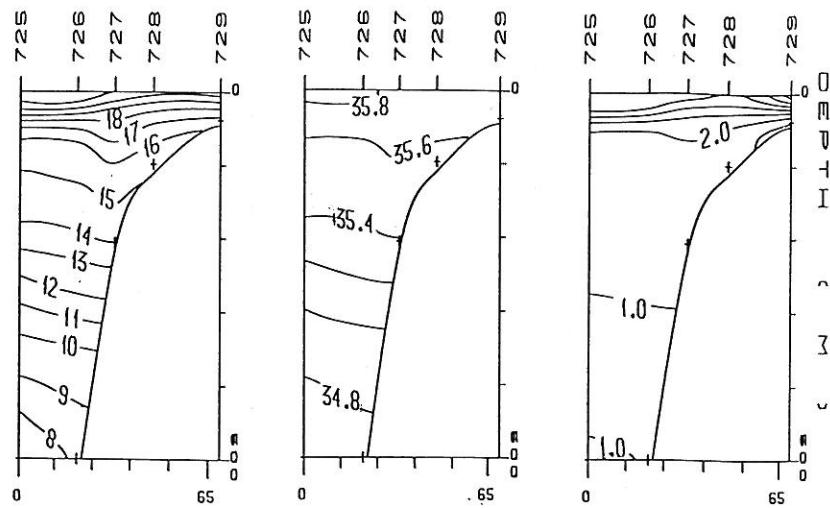


Figure 2 e . Vertical profiles of temperature, salinity and oxygen, Pta.do Morro

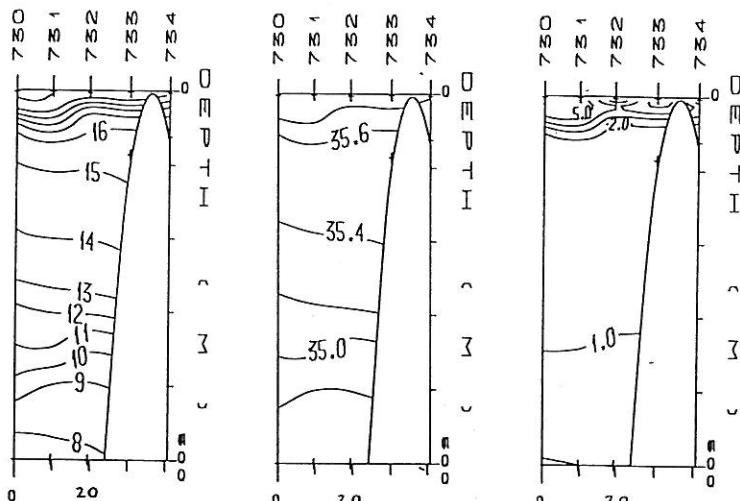


Figure 2 f . Vertical profiles of temperature, salinity and oxygen, Lobito

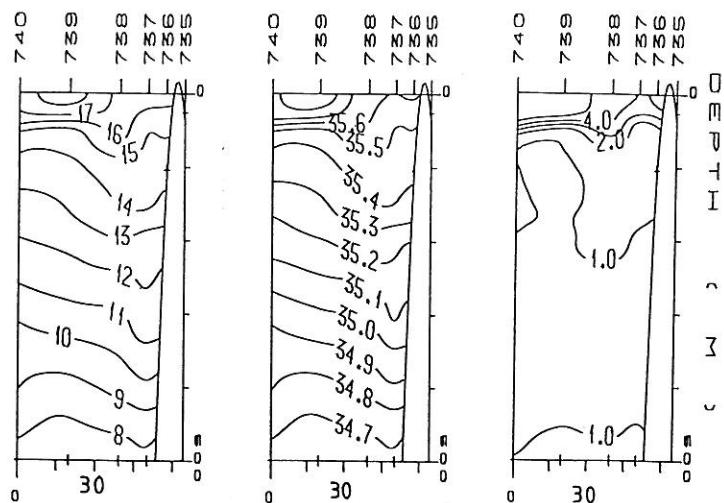


Figure 2 g . Vertical profiles of temperature, salinity and oxygen, Tombua

ADCP measurements

Figures 3 (a and b) show the main current directions and strengths at 34 and 18 m depth respectively. The currents closer to the surface are characterized by a major northward component that is typical for the season. At 34 m depth the directions and strengths are less consistent. Two vectors just north of the Congo River estuary and north of Luanda show a particularly strong northward component.

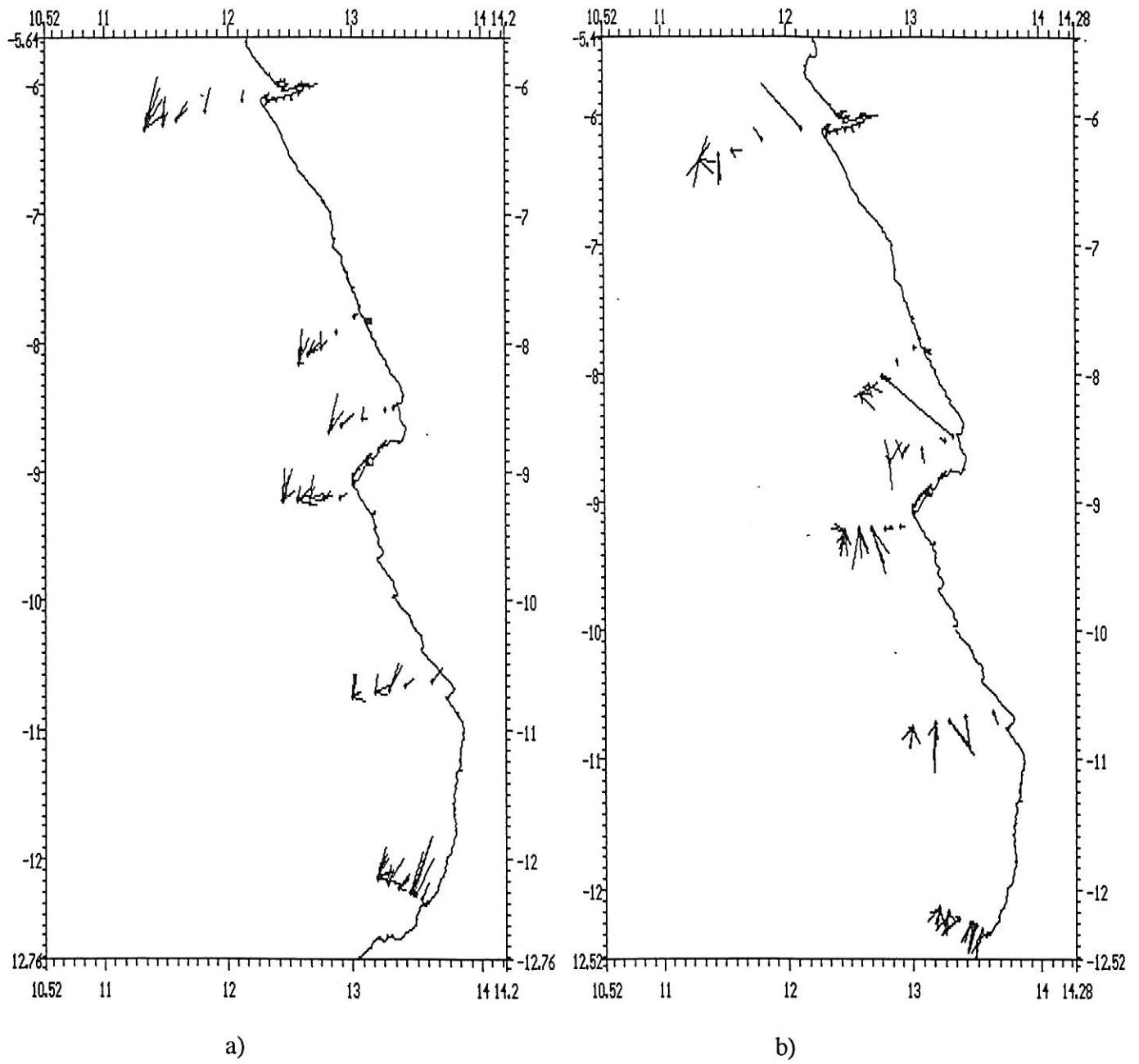


Figure 3. ADCP measurements. a) at 18 m depth and b) at 34 m depth

CHAPTER 4 DISTRIBUTION, COMPOSITION AND BIOMASS ESTIMATES OF PELAGIC FISH

4.1 Cabinda-Luanda

The northern shelf region, between the border with Congo and the border with Zaire, was not covered by the survey because of oil extraction activities. The entire exclusion of this area from the survey coverage started with the August-September survey in 1995. Comparison with earlier surveys should take into account this difference in coverage.

4.1.1 Sardinella

Figure 6 shows the distribution of both sardinellas (*Sardinella aurita*, the round sardinella, and *Sardinella maderensis*, the flat sardinella) for the northern region, including the varying degree of their concentrations as average acoustic integrator values for each area. Both species were found in shelf waters from the Congo River to Luanda, with highest concentrations in the shallow area between Pta da Moita Seca and Cabeça da Cobra and off Ambriz. The former area consisted of juveniles of both species, with the round sardinella dominating the catches. In the rest of the area the flat sardinella was dominating.

The biomass of the flat sardinella was estimated to 146 000 tonnes, while the round sardinella was estimated to 87 000 tonnes (see Chapter 6 for comparisons with earlier surveys).

The length frequency distributions for both species are presented in Fig. 7 (a and b). They show the dominance in numbers of juveniles and modes of 11cm and 36 cm for the round sardinella and 8, 24 and 32 cm for the flat sardinella. Surveys in later years have failed in detecting juvenile fish in this region. This might be due to the limits of 10 nm miles kept from the coast for security reasons in earlier surveys, while it was not considered any longer necessary in the present survey.

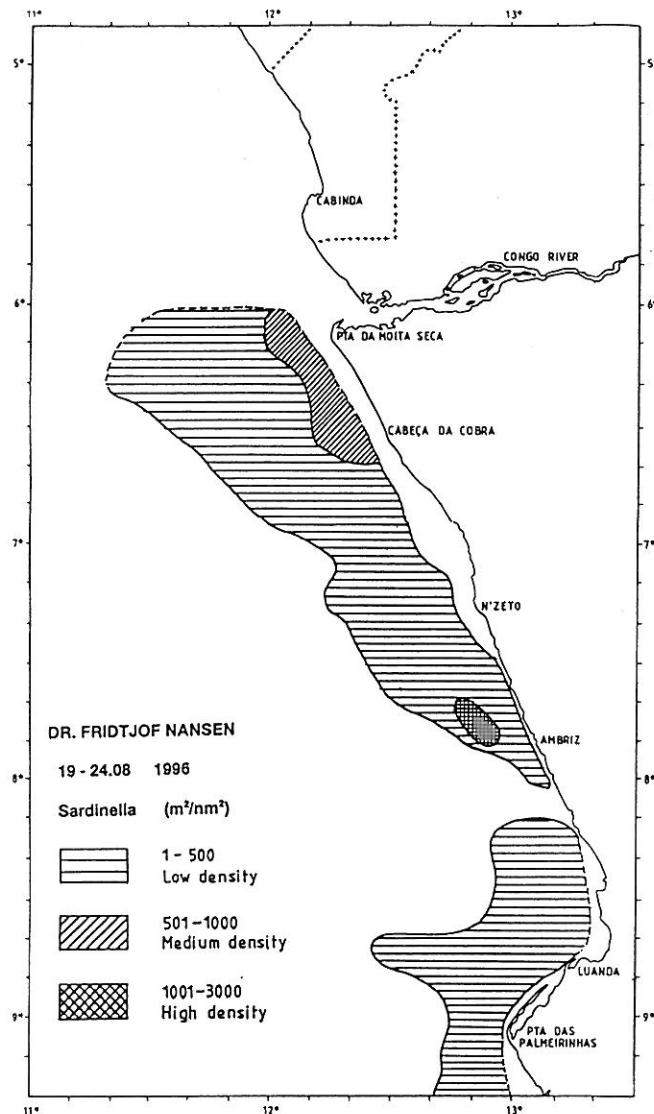


Figure 4. Distribution of *Sardinella* spp. Cabinda-Luanda.

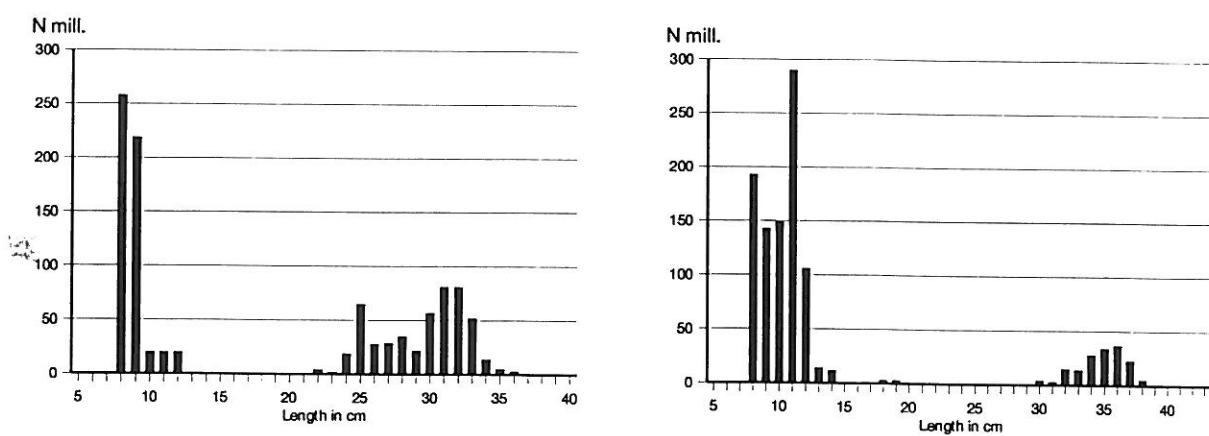


Figure 5. Total length distribution of flat sardinella (*Sardinella maderensis*) and round sardinella (*S. aurita*).
Cabinda-Luanda

4.1.2 Cunene horse mackerel

Figure 6 shows the distribution of horse mackerel for the region Cabinda-Luanda. The species appeared to be distributed, in low concentrations, throughout the intermediate and deeper parts of the shelf region. The main concentration was found just north of Cabeça da Cobra and consisted mainly of juvenile fish with a mode of 5 cm. Figure 7 shows the length distribution of horse mackerel for the whole region. Also for horse mackerel, juveniles dominate, followed by a cohort with mode 17 cm and adults up to 40 cm. The total biomass of horse mackerel in this region was estimated to 63 000 tonnes.

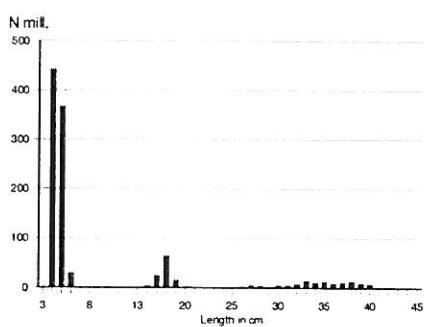


Figure 7. Estimated abundance of Cunene horse mackerel (*Trachurus trecae*) divided in length groups, Cabinda - Luanda.

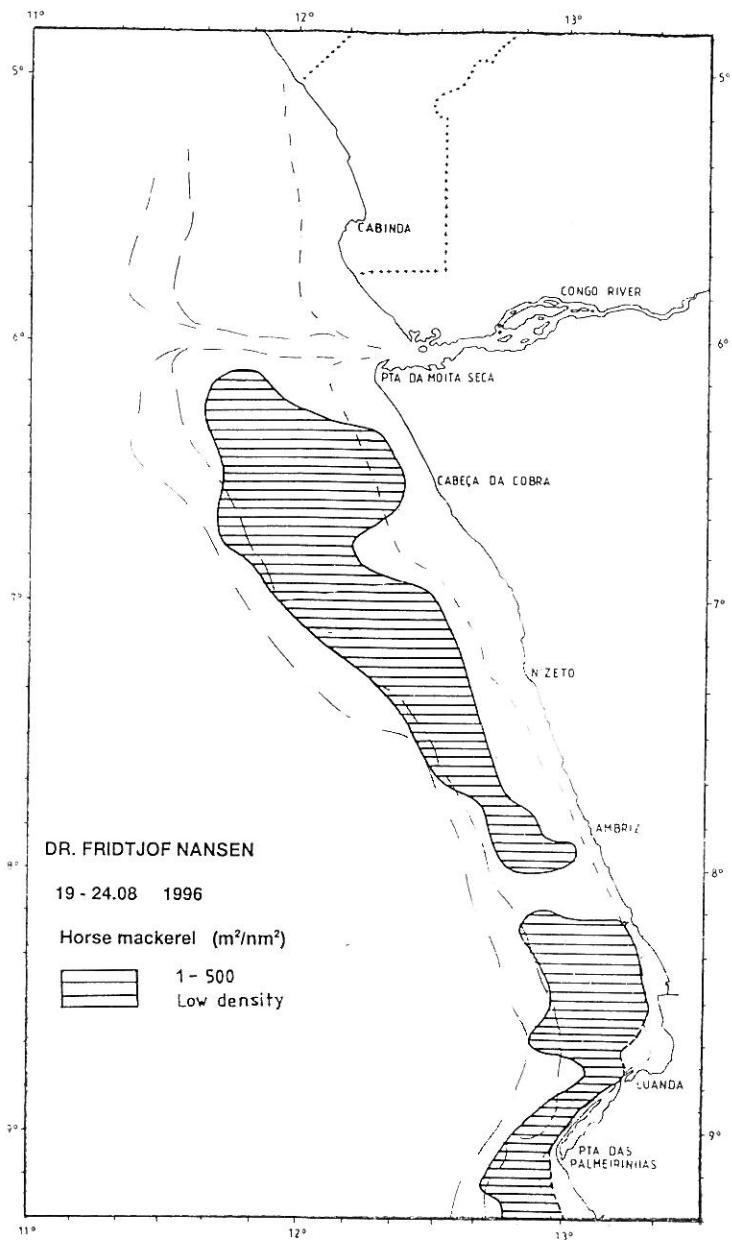


Figure 6. Distribution of Cunene horse mackerel (*Trachurus trecae*). Cabinda-Luanda

4.1.3 Other pelagic species

Figure 8 shows the distribution of pelagic fish type 2 for the region Cabinda-Luanda. This category includes various pelagic groups: carangids (other than horse mackerel), barracudas, scombrids and the hairtail. Table 2 shows the catch rates of the main categories included in this group. Sardinella and horse mackerel are not included.

Table 2. Catch rates (kg/h) of main groups of pelagic fish. Cabinda-Luanda

ST.NO.	DEP.	Oth.	Caran	Scombrids	Barracudas	Hairtail	Other
1073				5.1		68.4	
1074		248.5			30.4	129.9	180.6
1075	5	0.1				2.1	160.2
1076	121	0.1					96.9
1077		0.1		4.4			38.0
1078	120					46.2	365.1
1079	5				49.0		252.2
1080	5						4004.6
1081		64.6		4.1		45.1	33.9
1082						29.7	273.6
1083	5	2.0					566.7
1084		4.8		39.6		46.6	836.8
1085		8.2		34.8		155.8	455.0
1086	10	0.1					4.0
1087	5	2.9					2.2
1088	230					3.1	285.7
1089	5				3.9	77.8	401.8
1090		446.4		7.4	85.1		9.2
1091		1.7		9.0		1.2	
1092							14.5
1093	5					12.6	80.0
1094					7.7	4.6	962.9
1095	5	4.1		4.6		2.8	1531.40
1096	5	1.1		36.9		34.7	38.0
1097	5					0.7	222.0
							92.1
MEAN			31.4	5.8	7.0	26.4	436.3

Highest concentrations were detected in the shallow waters between Pta da Moita Seca and Cabeça da Cobra and between N'Zeto and Ambriz. The biomass estimate was obtained by using an overall average length (about 35 cm) for this area and resulted in a value of about 56 000 tonnes. The composition in the catches shows a dominance of Carangidae (*Selene dorsalis* and *Trachinotus ovatus*) followed by hairtail (*Trichiurus lepturus*), both in the shallow inshore waters as well as over the edge of the shelf. The above estimate and relative abundance of the various groups are obviously very rough but still useful to give an idea of the order of magnitude of the resources and to indicate whether important changes have occurred. This group includes several species of commercial importance, particularly for small scale fisheries.

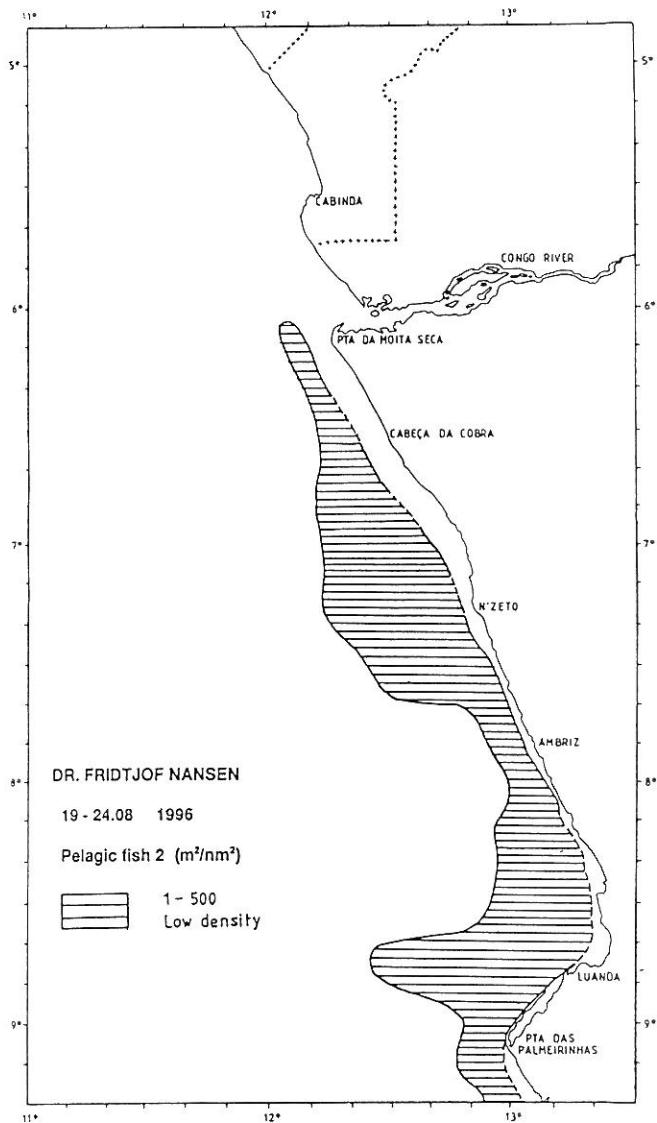


Figure 8. Distribution of pelagic fish type 2. Cabinda-Luanda.

4.2 Luanda-Benguela

4.2.1 Sardinella

The distribution of the two sardinella species in this region is shown in Figure 9. They are found throughout the region, mainly over shelf waters. Off Pta. das Palmeirinhas sardinellas were found far offshore, about 40 nm from the coastline and over 1300 m depth. These were mainly large adults of both species. During nighttime, pelagic trawling close to the surface usually yielded sardinella together with hairtails and small tunas or carangids (i.e. *Trachinotus*) almost anywhere along this part of the coast. During daytime, the sardinellas would form schools very close to the surface. These schools were detectable only with the sonar or by direct observation at the sea surface.

Most of the samples included large fish: modal length 33 cm for the flat sardinella and 35 cm for the round sardinella (Fig. 10). The element of young fish was almost negligible. Some young round sardinella, with an average total length of about 17 cm, were found off Pta do Morro.

The biomass on the shelf was estimated to about 130 000 tonnes of which about 5% were *S. aurita* and 95% *S. maderensis*.

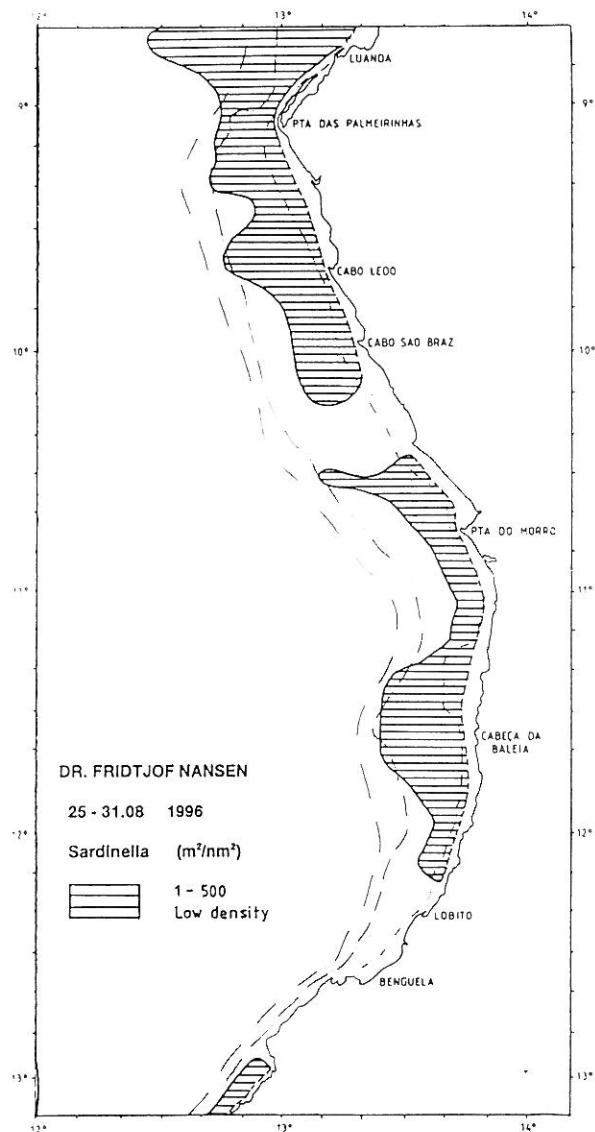


Figure 9. Distribution of *Sardinella* spp. Luanda-Benguela

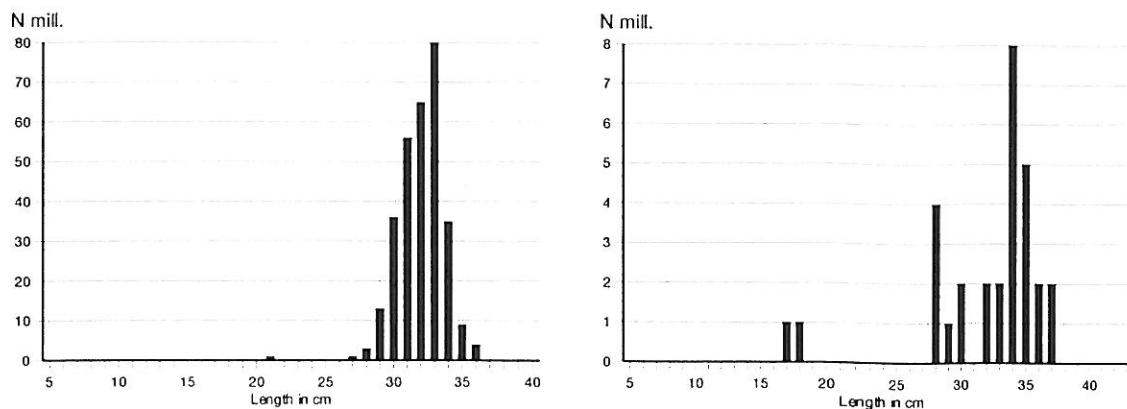


Figure 10. Total length distribution of flat sardinella (*Sardinella maderensis*) and round sardinella (*Sardinella aurita*), Luanda-Benguela

4.2.2 Cunene horse mackerel

Horse mackerel were evenly distributed over most of the inner shelf in this region (Figure 11). Larger concentrations were found closer to the coast and particularly between Pta do Morro and Cabeça da Baleia. The largest was found off Pta das Palmeirinhos. The vertical distribution was very much the same as was observed north of Luanda,- dense schools close to bottom at daytime and dispersal and concentration of single fish near the surface during night. The length distribution (Fig. 12) shows that large fish dominate (mode 35 cm), but a cohort of 15 cm mode is also present. The biomass estimate for the species was about 157 000 tonnes.

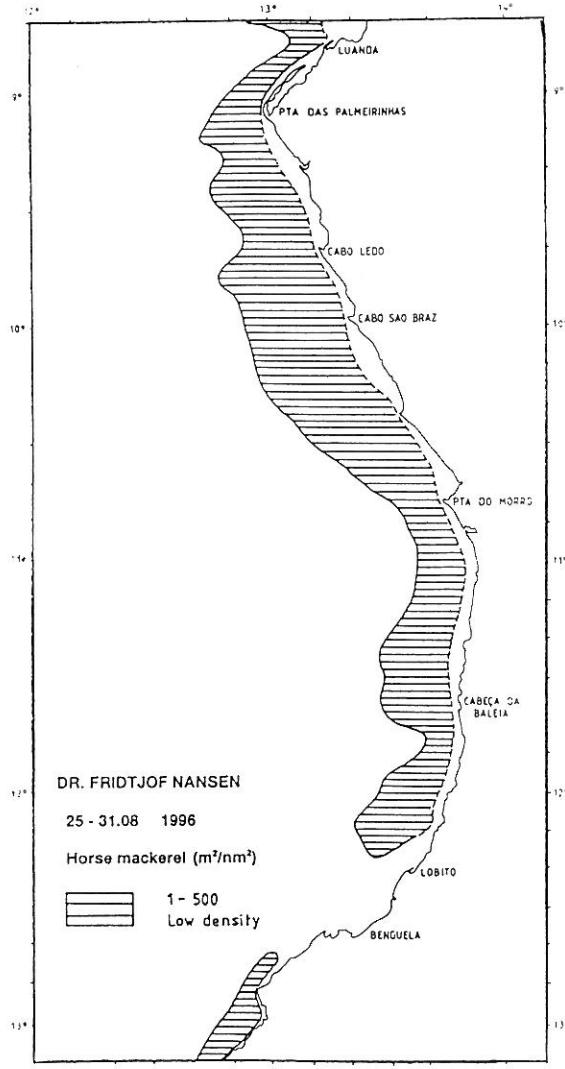


Figure 11. Distribution of horse mackerel (*Trachurus trecae*), Luanda-Benguela

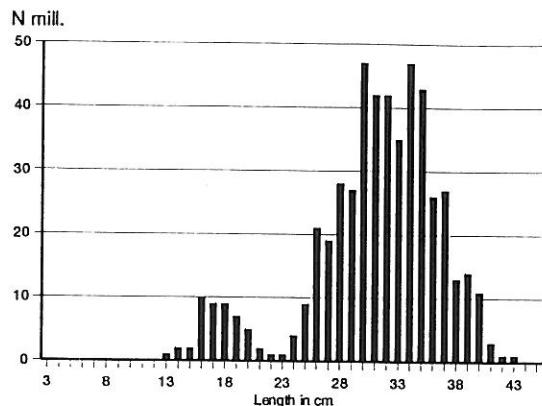


Figure 14. Total length distribution of horse mackerel (*Trachurus trecae*), Luanda-Benguela.

4.2.3 Other pelagic species

Figure 15 shows that pelagic species type 2 were widely distributed in this region from shallow coastal waters to beyond the edge of the continental shelf. Also here the carangids were dominating with the lookdown (*Selene dorsalis*) as the most common species. The carangids constituted 65% of this group, the scombrids about 9%, barracudas 11% and hairtails (15%) were also quite common. The fish was rather evenly distributed with no places of dense concentrations. The estimated biomass totalled about 72 000 tonnes.

Table 3. Catch rates (kg/h) of main groups of pelagic fish. Luanda-Benguela

ST.NO.	DEP.	Oth.Carang	Scombrids	Barracudas	Hairtail	Other
1098		29.2				23.1
1099		35.4	4.8		55.2	355.9
1100		22.8	5.6		1.9	163.6
1101		12.1	2.8		15.0	137.8
1102		115.7	9.4	10.8	7.5	75.8
1103	25	2.1	7.7			0.7
1104						0.6
1105		112.7	0.6			7.5
1106		63.2		6.6	6.6	328.6
1107	5	0.6				28.3
1108		260.0	7.3	98.7	8.7	796.7
1109	5	20.6	7.8	5.6	24.5	43.2
1110	10	205.8	2.7	2.4		570.8
1111		4.9				192.7
1112	24	20.2			3.8	444.7
1113	10		23.3		23.6	73.8
1114	10		1.2			295.0
1115	10	21.2			19.0	1428.7
1116		165.8	4.1			4.0
1117	33	4.5				700.0
1118		49.4	7.4		27.3	523.6
1119	5				17.6	1231.6
1120						8.0
1121	5	37.7		12.5	35.8	6182.3
1122	5	13.3	21.4			6320.4
1123	20	30.2			7.5	1603.8
1124	10	57.8		8.6	8.5	169.3
1125		27.6	24.7	22.5	10.0	1532.2
1126			0.0		6.5	46.8
1127			4.8			21.8
1128	5		38.2	5.2	6.6	2190.2
1129						
1130	10		7.9	2.6	0.1	36.5
1131	103			16.2		1326.4
1132	5	2.3		33.4	22.4	529.0
MEAN		37.5	5.2	6.4	8.8	782.7

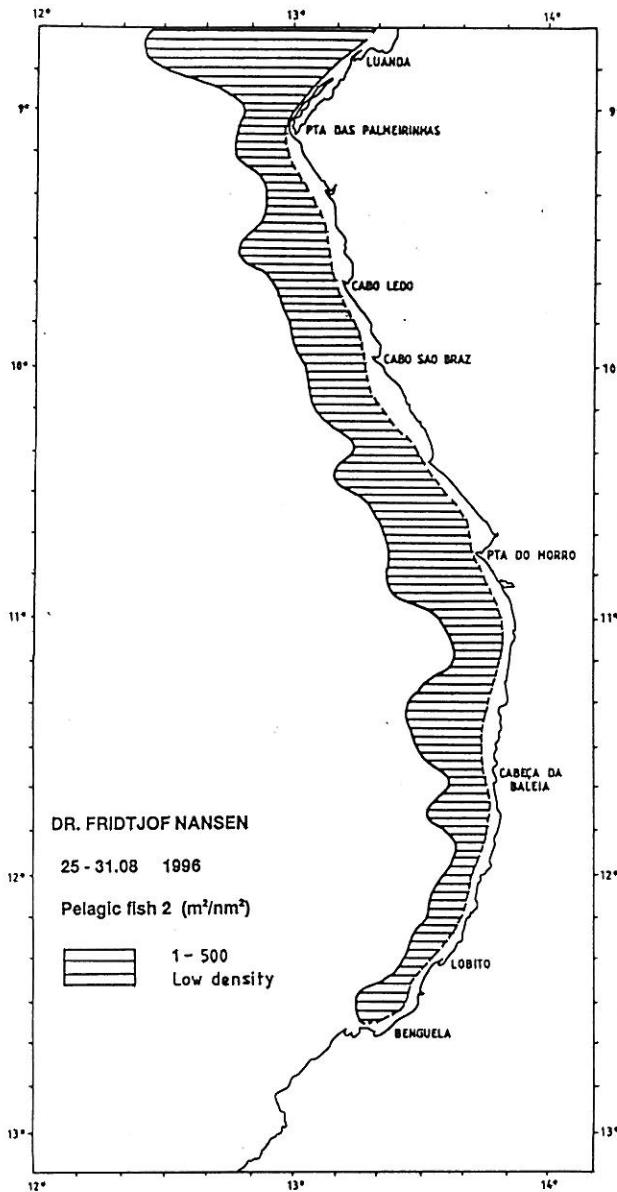


Figure 13. Distribution of pelagic fish type 2. Luanda-Benguela.

4.3. Benguela - Cunene

4.3.1 Horse mackerel

The horse mackerel in this region consists of two species, the Cunene horse mackerel (*Trachurus trecae*) and the Cape horse mackerel (*Trachurus capensis*). The latter species reaches its northernmost distribution in southern Angola but is mainly found further south, off Namibia and south Africa. Its northernmost distribution is related to the displacement of the Angola-Benguela front. This species started appearing in the catches off Cabo de Santa Marta (about 14°S), mixed with the Cunene horse mackerel. The two species co-occur throughout the southern Angolan shelf. Close to the border with Namibia, the catches consisted of Cape horse mackerel only. Horse

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mackerel was schooling near the bottom during daytime, and could be caught with bottom trawls mixed with species of the genus *Dentex* (mainly *D. macrophthalmus*) or in mid-waters during nighttime. Horse mackerel seem to be the dominating species both in the pelagic and the near bottom environment.

The distribution of the species combined, between Benguela and Cunene, is shown in Figure 14. The horse mackerel were found to be distributed more or less all along the coast, except for a smaller area some 15 nm north of Cabo de Santa Marta. The biomass estimate for both species combined totalled 140 000 tonnes, 70 % of which was Cunene horse mackerel and about 30 % Cape horse mackerel.

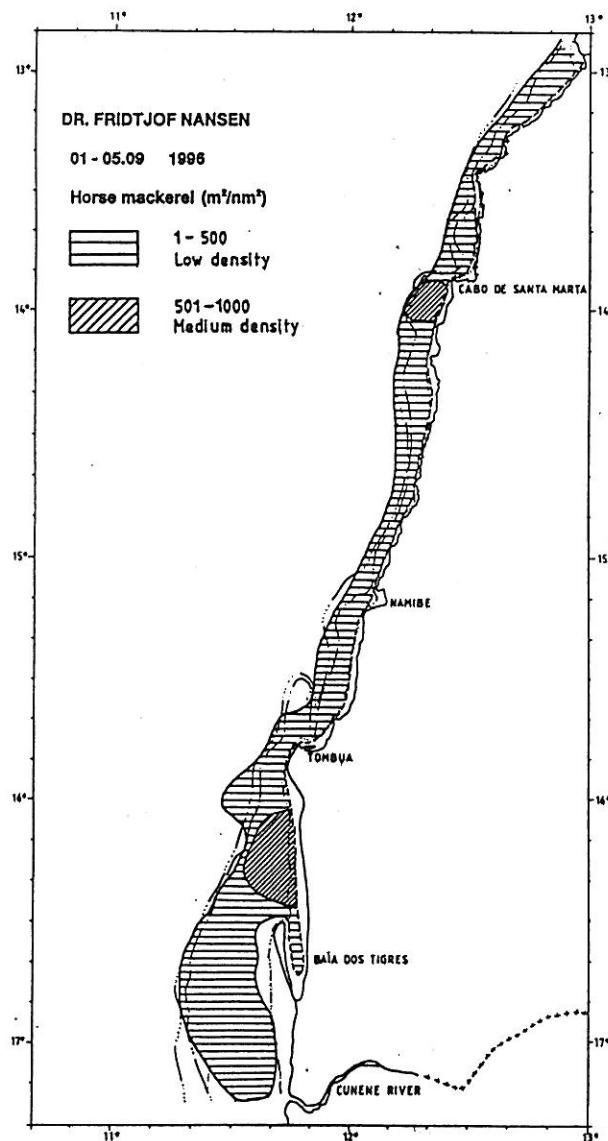
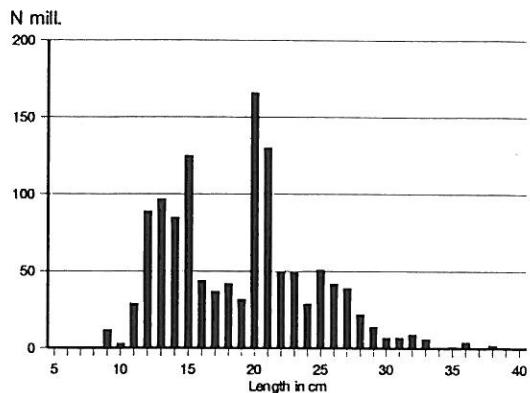
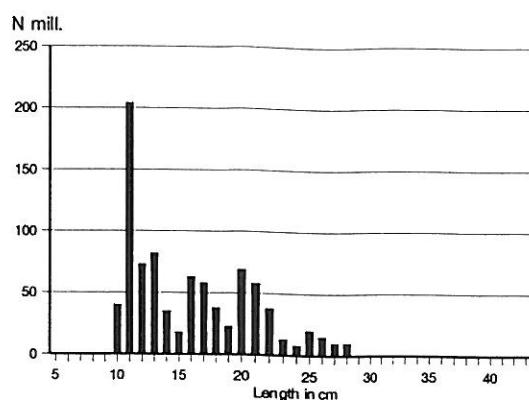


Figure 14. Distribution of *Trachurus trecae* and *Trachurus capensis*, Benguela-Cunene

The length frequency distributions for both species are presented in figure 15 (a and b). It is difficult to clearly distinguish cohorts in the frequency distributions. There are two modes of 15 and 21 cm for the Cunene horse mackerel and of 11, 17 and 21 for the Cape horse mackerel.



a)



b)

Figure 15. Total length distribution of *Trachurus trecae* (a) and *T. capensis* (b) Benguela-Tombua.

Differently to what observed off central and northern Angola, the Cunene horse mackerel appear to consist of young individuals only. This pattern is consistent with what was observed in earlier surveys. Very little is known about the migration pattern of this species but, from the length frequency distributions it would appear that the southern Angolan region is a major feeding area. On the other hand, the lack of large adults in the population may also be indicative of high fishing pressure on this part of the stock. Also in the case of *Trachurus capensis*, only young fish were caught.

4.3.2 Pilchard

This species was caught at two stations only, in the middle of the shelf and at about 16°20' S and close to the border with Namibia, respectively. Because of the extremely low abundance, it was not possible to estimate the biomass for this species.

4.3.3 Round herring

This species (*Etrumeus whiteheadi*) was the most abundant of the clupeoids. Its distribution is shown in figure 15. It was caught in the pelagic trawl throughout the shelf from south of Tombua to the border with Namibia. Its biomass was estimated to about 24 000 tonnes, using a condition factor of 0.66. The length frequency distribution of figure 16 shows one mode at 15 cm which is consistent with earlier surveys.

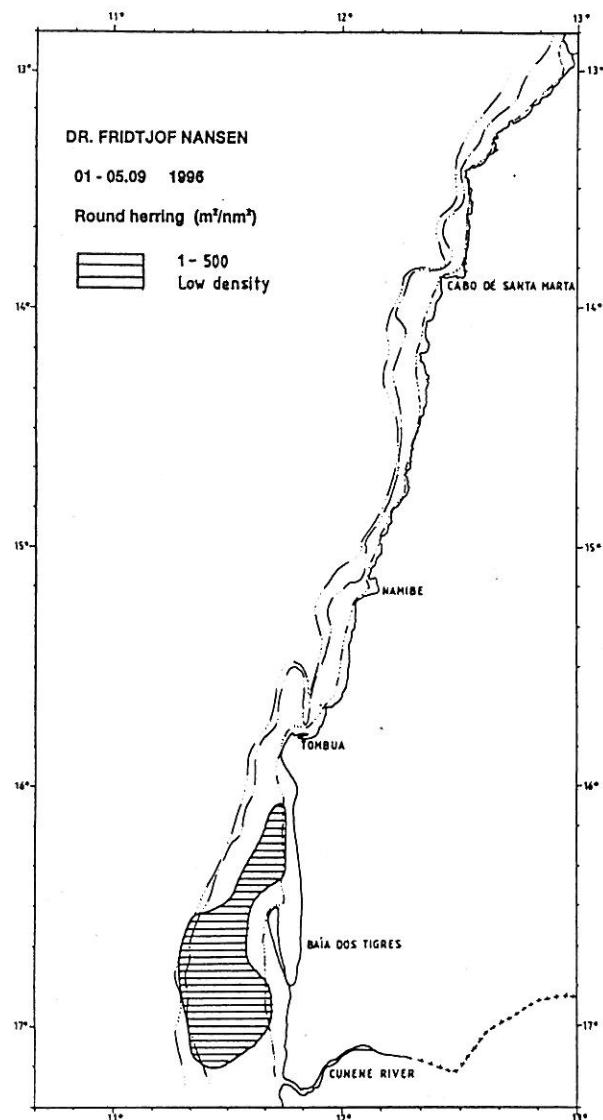


Figure 15. Distribution of round herring (*Etrumeus whiteheadi*), Tombua-Cunene.

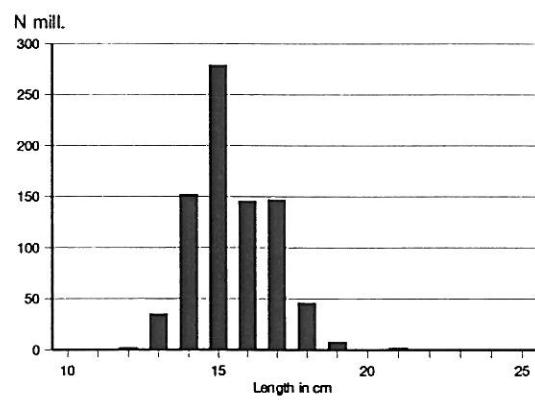


Figure 16. Total length distribution of round herring (*Etrumeus whiteheadi*), Luanda-Benguela.

CHAPTER 5 BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

5.1 Sardinellas (*Sardinella maderensis* and *Sardinella aurita*)

$\rightarrow \approx \rightleftharpoons$

$\downarrow \approx \rightleftharpoons$

Figure 17 (a and b) shows the results of the sampling for determining the maturity stages of *Sardinella maderensis*, for the region Cabinda-Luanda ($N=1231$) and Luanda-Benguela ($N=702$), respectively. The length range is different in the two cases but the figures show that practically 100% of flat sardinella > 28 cm was spawning or almost ripe to spawn, in both regions. This situation is typical of the cold season, when the greater dynamics of the water masses enhances productivity. This in term makes the growth conditions for larvae and juveniles more favourable.

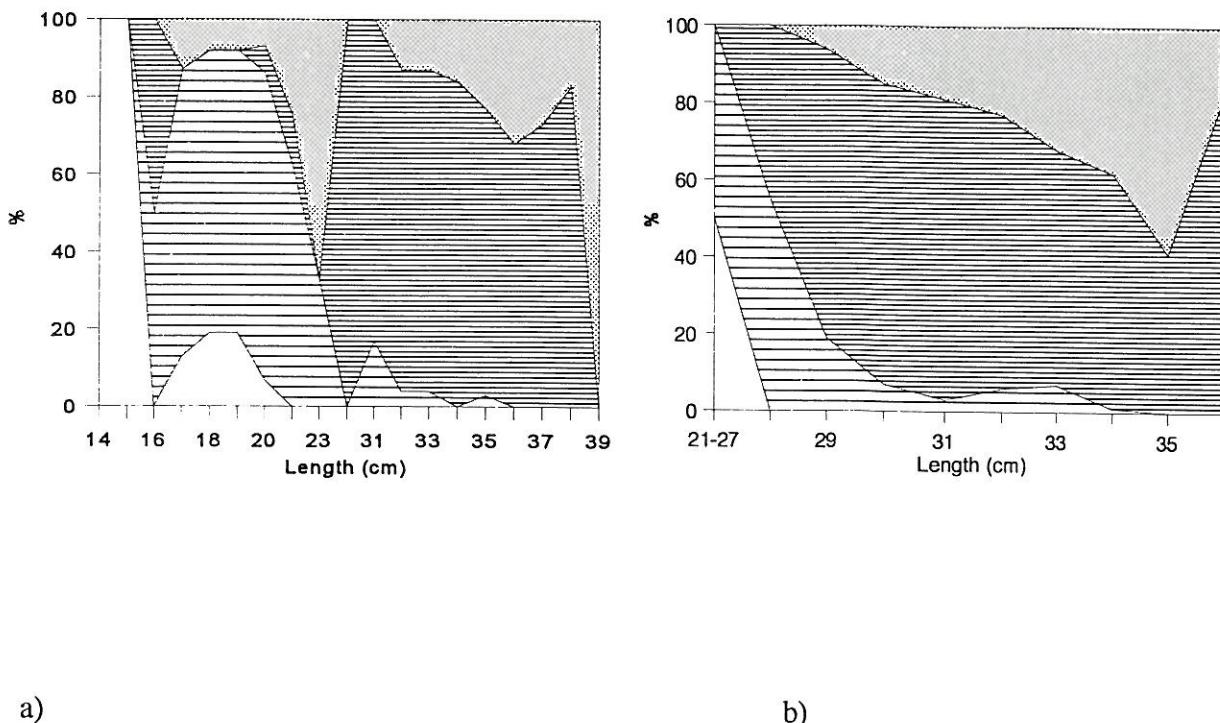


Figure 17. Relative frequency of maturity stages at different length groups. *Sardinella maderensis*.

a) Cabinda-Luanda; b) Luanda-Benguela.

The round sardinella ($N=405$) was found to be in stages 4 and 5 (ripe and running, respectively) in almost 100% of individuals larger than 30 cm. All individuals under 16 cm were inactive but some young specimens of 17 cm were found to be ripe (Fig. 18). Only a few specimens of round sardinella were measured in the region Luanda-Benguela and these are not represented. They were mostly above 34 cm and they all had active gonads.

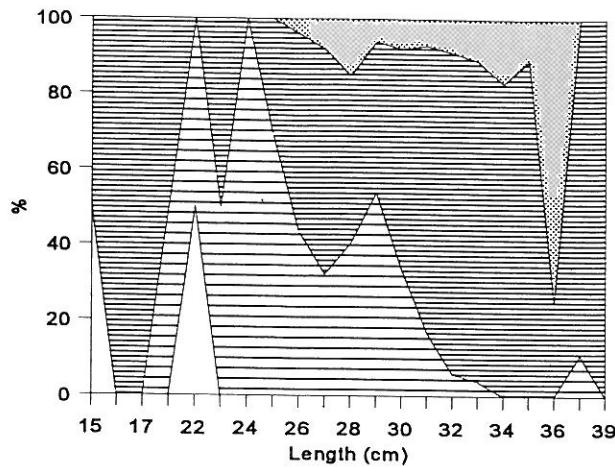


Figure 18. Relative frequency of maturity stages at different length groups. *Sardinella aurita*.
Luanda-Cabinda

5.2 Horse mackerel (*Trachurus trecae*)

Figure 19 shows the relative frequency of occurrence of maturity stages 2 to 5 for the region Cabinda-Luanda (a) and Luanda-Benguela (b). The total number of fish sampled were 683 in the

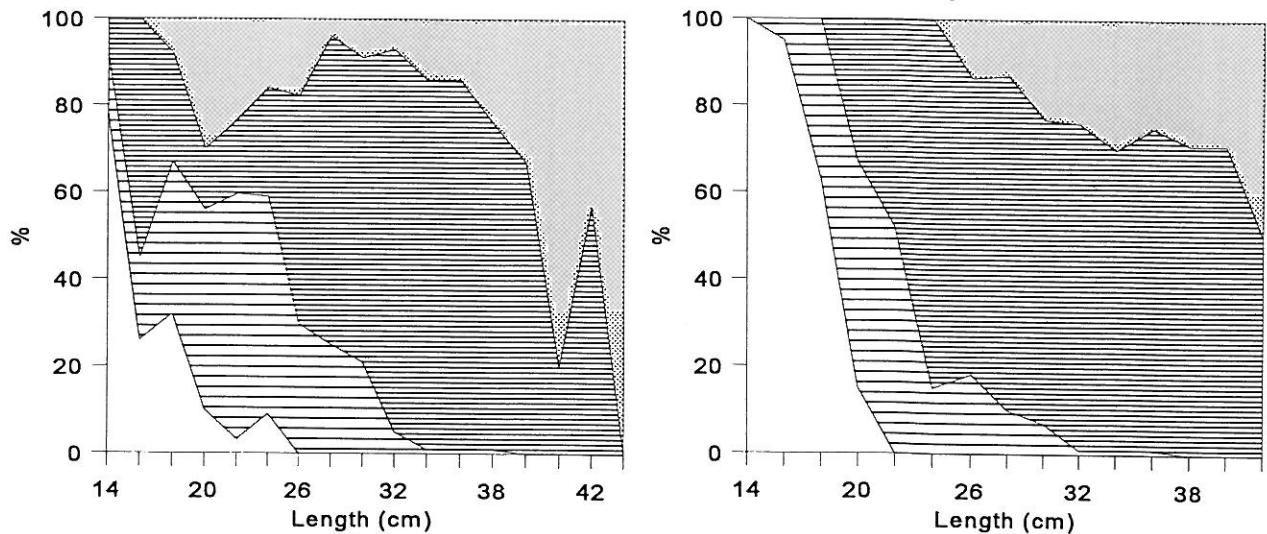


Figure 19. Relative frequency of maturity stages at different length groups of *Trachurus trecae*.
a) Cabinda-Luanda; b) Luanda-Benguela.

former and 725 for the latter. In both cases, more than 80% of the fish analysed was close to being ripe or was ripe and spawning. A high percentage of young specimens had ripe gonads or

were spawning in the Cabinda-Luanda region, with some specimens of 16-17 cm having running gonads. In the Luanda-Benguela region a very low percentage of the young fish below 20 cm had active gonads.

Also for horse mackerel this appears to be the peak spawning season.

CHAPTER 6 REVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Sardinella and horse mackerel

The survey on pelagic stocks in Angola, in March 1996, resulted in a low estimates of both sardinella and horse mackerel (Tables 4 and 5), consistent with the results obtained in the course of the February-March 1995 survey. In both cases, abnormal conditions of temperature and salinity had been observed which seemed to influence the behaviour of these species and make them less available to echo detection. The 1995 winter survey, however, gave rather consistent results with previous surveys at the same time of the year.

Sardinellas were estimated to 363 000 tonnes, which is the lowest estimate for this season. A general impression from the survey was the limited occurrence of large schools. Small schools were often detected visually and observed in the sonar diagrams. This estimate should therefore be considered as an underestimate. The introduction of a method for biomass estimation based on the sonar readings will soon be available and a final estimate will be calculated.

Table 4 Estimates of biomass of sardinellas by regions and surveys
(1 000 tonnes)

Survey	Cunene-Benguela	Benguela-Luanda	Luanda-Cabinda	Benguela-Cabinda	TOTAL
1/85	25	220	80	300	325
2/85	110	190	180	370	480
3/85	0	70	190	260	260
4/85	0	200	110	310	310
1/86	10	140	110	250	260
2/86	10	130	130	260	270
1/89	40	200	60	260	300
2/89	20	40	130	170	190
3/89	40	100	60	160	200
1/91	+	180	120	300	300
2/91	+	68	154	222	222
1/92	+	119	161	280	280
1/94	*	410	100	510	510
2/94	*	245	290	535	535
1/95	*	140	24	164	
2/95	+	277	297	574	574
1/96	49	175	70	245	294
2/96	+	130	233	363	363

* not surveyed

Table 5 Estimates of Cunene horse mackerel by regions and surveys
(1 000 tonnes)

Survey	Cunene-Benguela	Benguela-Luanda	Luanda-Cabinda	Benguela-Cabinda	TOTAL
1/85	30	195	40	235	265
3/85	50	90	40	130	180
4/85/86	100	125	20	145	245
1/89	35	55	40	95	130
3/89	170	40	35	75	245
1/91	100	80	20	100	200
2/91	100	70	30	100	200
1/92	98	86	80	166	264
1/94	*	238	1	239	
2/94	*	130	120	250	
1/95	*	*	84	84	
2/95	70	160	110	270	340
1/96	286	214	6	220	506
2/96	140	157	63	220	360

* not surveyed

The total obtained for the region Benguela-Cabinda is rather consistent with previous estimates. They show a trend of a northward displacement of the stock in the winter season. The main differences in the estimates are found in the Cunene-Benguela region. These estimates should be seen in combination with the estimates of the Namibian part of the stock, at least for *Trachurus capensis*.

DATE:21/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 642
 start stop duration Long E 1152
 TIME :02:10:00 02:40:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG :7935.50 7937.10 1.60 Area code : 3
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 127 121 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 72° Wire out: 170 m Speed: 33 kn*10

Sorted: 152 Kg Total catch: 152.06 CATCH/HOUR: 304.12

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Sardinella maderensis 113.40 362 37.29 2432
Prionace glauca 75.20 2 24.73
Trachurus trecae 47.00 208 15.45 2433
Sardinella aurita 32.20 78 10.59 2431
Trichiurus lepturus 29.70 42 9.77 2434
Saurida brasiliensis 4.12 732 1.35
Sepiella ornata 1.10 74 0.36
Naucrates ductor 0.44 2 0.14
Todaropsis eblanae 0.16 4 0.05

Total 303.32 99.73

DATE:21/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 649
 start stop duration Long E 1212
 TIME :07:45:00 08:15:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG :7991.00 7992.90 1.90 Area code : 3
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 57 69 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 250° Wire out: 150 m Speed: 38 kn*10

Sorted: 284 Kg Total catch: 284.42 CATCH/HOUR: 568.84

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Sardinella maderensis 558.00 1730 98.09 2436
Sardinella aurita 4.76 12 0.84 2435
J E L L Y F I S H 4.00 0 0.70
Trachinotus ovatus 2.08 4 0.37

Total 568.84 100.00

DATE:21/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 715
 start stop duration Long E 1220
 TIME :18:33:00 19:03:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG :8099.40 8100.90 1.50 Area code : 3
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 125 116 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 75° Wire out: 150 m Speed: 30 kn*10

Sorted: 222 Kg Total catch: 463.90 CATCH/HOUR: 927.80

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Sardinella maderensis 502.00 1758 54.11 2438
Trachurus trecae 203.20 1098 21.90 2439
Sardinella aurita 131.00 308 14.12 2437
Trichiurus lepturus 46.60 132 5.02
Sarda sarda 15.20 6 1.64
Scomber japonicus 9.80 16 1.06
Auxis thazard 7.60 16 0.82
Euthynnus alletteratus 7.00 6 0.75
Trachinotus ovatus 4.80 12 0.52
Sepiella ornata 0.60 12 0.06
Saurida brasiliensis 0.04 4

Total 927.84 100.00

DATE:22/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 727
 start stop duration Long E 1225
 TIME :00:28:00 00:58:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG :8160.00 8161.90 1.90 Area code : 3
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 257 398 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 254° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 27 kn*10

Sorted: 200 Kg Total catch: 326.90 CATCH/HOUR: 653.80

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trichiurus lepturus 155.80 3694 23.83
Trachurus trecae 147.20 598 22.51 2440
Sardinella aurita 109.80 278 16.79 2442
Sardinella maderensis 80.80 288 12.36 2441
Sphyraena lewini 68.80 2 10.52
MICROPHIDAE 34.00 21348 5.20
Euthynnus alletteratus 31.80 28 4.86
Dasyatis violacea 14.40 2 2.20
Trachinotus ovatus 8.20 22 1.25
Scomber japonicus 3.00 4 0.46

Total 653.80 99.98

DATE:22/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 743
 start stop duration Long E 1243
 TIME :06:48:00 07:18:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG :8222.00 8222.70 1.70 Area code : 3
 FDEPTH: 10 10 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 103 96 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 60° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 34 kn*10

Sorted: 2 Kg Total catch: 2.01 CATCH/HOUR: 4.02

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
J E L L Y F I S H 4.00 99.50
Selene dorsalis, juveniles 0.02 4 0.50

Total 4.02 100.00

DATE:22/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 748
 start stop duration Long E 1254
 TIME :10:30:00 11:00:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG :8255.00 8256.50 1.50 Area code : 3
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 66 58 Validity code: 1
 Towing dir: 90° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 3 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 2.59 CATCH/HOUR: 5.18

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trachinotus ovatus 2.90 8 55.98
Sardinella maderensis 1.64 6 31.66 2443
Sepiella ornata 0.64 18 12.36
 Total 5.18 100.00

DATE:22/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:5 POSITION:Lat S 803
 start stop duration Long E 1243
 TIME :15:20:00 15:50:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG :8291.30 8292.90 1.60 Area code : 3
 FDEPTH: 230 230 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 250 254 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 264° Wire out: 540 m Speed: 28 kn*10

Sorted: 144 Kg Total catch: 144.46 CATCH/HOUR: 288.92

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
HYDROPHIDAE 155.80 141512 53.92
J E L L Y F I S H 129.96 44.98
Trichiurus lepturus 3.16 6 1.09
 Total 288.92 99.99

DATE:22/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:7 POSITION:Lat S 802
 start stop duration Long E 1309
 TIME :21:57:00 22:17:00 20 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG :8345.40 8346.60 1.20 Area code : 3
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 25 25 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 160° Wire out: 150 m Speed: 35 kn*10

Sorted: 86 Kg Total catch: 161.21 CATCH/HOUR: 483.63

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Brachydeuterus auritus 225.90 8631 46.71
Pteroscion peli 103.05 2385 21.31
Trichiurus lepturus 77.85 1980 16.10
Ilisha africana 23.67 522 4.89
Trachurus trecae 20.70 45 4.28 2444
Stromateus fiatola 11.52 21 2.38
Arius latiscutatus 7.35 3 1.52
Sepia orbignyana 4.86 9 1.00
Sphyraena guachancho 3.96 27 0.82
Pseudotolithus typus 3.51 3 0.73
Sardinella maderensis 1.26 18 0.26
 Total 483.63 100.00

DATE:23/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 731
 start stop duration Long E 1249
 TIME :08:15:00 08:45:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG :8444.10 8445.80 1.70 Area code : 3
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 35 35 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 220° Wire out: 1603 m Speed: 4 kn*10

Sorted: 274 Kg Total catch: 274.10 CATCH/HOUR: 548.20

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Selene dorsalis 363.30 994 66.27 2446
Sphyraena guachancho 85.10 72 15.52
Trachinotus ovatus 45.50 94 8.30
Decapterus rhonchus 34.60 56 6.31 2445
Hemicarax bicolor 7.50 26 1.39
Scomberomorus tritor 7.48 6 1.36
Caranx senegalensis 2.30 2 0.42
Stromateus fiatola 1.62 2 0.30
Chloroscombrus chrysurus 0.70 2 0.13
 Total 548.20 100.00

DATE:23/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:7 POSITION:Lat S 732
 start stop duration Long E 1256
 TIME :10:14:00 10:44:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG :8458.90 8460.70 1.80 Area code : 3
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 24 25 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 160° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 36 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 13.28 CATCH/HOUR: 26.56

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Scomberomorus tritor 9.02 6 33.96
Stromateus fiatola 6.28 8 23.64
Hemicarax bicolor 5.80 18 21.84
Trachinotus ovatus 1.78 2 6.70
Trachinus araneus 1.56 2 5.87
Sphyraena guachancho 1.20 2 4.52
Trachurus trecae, juvenile 0.92 58 3.46 2448
 Total 26.56 99.99

DATE: 23/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION: Lat S 812
 start stop duration Long E 1253
 TIME : 15:48:00 16:18:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 8512.30 8513.90 1.60 Area code: 3
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 117 119 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 238° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 32 kn*10

Sorted: 40 Kg Total catch: 40.00 CATCH/HOUR: 80.00

PROJECT STATION: 1092

TIME : 06:37:00 07:07:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 8624.60 8626.50 1.90 Area code: 3
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 641 525 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 96° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 38 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 46.42 CATCH/HOUR: 92.84

PROJECT STATION: 1097

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Isurus oxyrinchus 80.00 2 100.00
 Total 80.00 100.00

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
Sardinella maderensis 67.00 206 72.17 2459
Sardinella aurita 25.00 58 26.93 2458
Trichiurus lepturus 0.72 2 0.78
Sepia sp. 0.12 6 0.13
 Total 92.84 100.01

DATE: 23/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION: Lat S 830
 start stop duration Long E 1302
 TIME : 22:02:00 22:32:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 8571.20 8272.90 1.70 Area code: 3
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 121 111 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 96° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 34 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 487.70 CATCH/HOUR: 975.40

PROJECT STATION: 1093

DATE: 25/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION: Lat S 844
 start stop duration Long E 1310
 TIME : 15:57:00 16:27:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 8677.10 8679.00 1.90 Area code: 2
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 77 77 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: * Wire out: 180 m Speed: 39 kn*10

Sorted: 26 Kg Total catch: 26.23 CATCH/HOUR: 52.46

PROJECT STATION: 1098

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Sardinella maderensis 708.80 2128 72.67 2449
Trachurus trecae 250.60 980 25.69 2450
Trichiurus lepturus 12.60 70 1.29
MYCTOPHIDAE 3.58 1184 0.37
 Total 975.58 100.02

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
Selene dorsalis 23.00 76 43.84 2461
Sardinella maderensis 22.50 64 42.89 2460
Decapterus rhonchus 4.58 8 8.73
Trachinotus ovatus 1.78 6 3.39
Sepiella ornata 0.60 16 1.14
 Total 52.46 99.99

DATE: 24/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:7 POSITION: Lat S 830
 start stop duration Long E 1319
 TIME : 00:20:00 00:50:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 8588.90 8590.60 1.70 Area code: 3
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 25 32 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 220° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 39 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 771.80 CATCH/HOUR: 1543.60

PROJECT STATION: 1094

DATE: 25/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION: Lat S 844
 start stop duration Long E 1247
 TIME : 19:10:00 19:40:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 8709.80 8706.60 3.20 Area code: 2
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 680 656 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 190° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 36 kn*10

Sorted: 225.70 CATCH/HOUR: 451.40

PROJECT STATION: 1099

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Brachydeuterus auritus 881.20 9824 57.09
Sardinella maderensis 467.50 2036 30.29 2451
Trachurus trecae 82.00 936 5.31 2453
Sardinella aurita 72.00 1034 4.66 2452
Pomadasys jubelini 14.20 34 0.92
Sepia orbigniana 8.14 12 0.53
Sphyraena guachancho 7.70 44 0.50
Hemicarax bicolor 4.96 22 0.32
Trichiurus lepturus 4.60 34 0.30
Trachurus trecae, juvenile 1.40 78 0.09
 Total 1543.70 100.01

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Alopias superciliosus 140.00 2 31.01
Sardinella aurita 135.20 322 29.95 2465
Sardinella maderensis 61.80 190 14.13 2464
Trichiurus lepturus 55.20 856 12.23
Trachinotus ovatus 35.40 100 7.84 2462
Trachurus trecae 8.20 18 1.82 2463
Myctophidae 7.80 2710 1.73
Euthynnus alletteratus 4.80 6 1.06
Mugil sp. 0.40 2 0.09
Taractichthys longipinnis 0.20 2 0.04
Sepiella ornata 0.20 26 0.04
Taractes asper 0.12 2 0.03
 Total 451.32 99.97

DATE: 24/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION: Lat S 834
 start stop duration Long E 1308
 TIME : 02:14:00 02:44:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 8601.40 8603.20 1.80 Area code: 3
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 88 98 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 260° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 37 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 25.10 CATCH/HOUR: 50.20

PROJECT STATION: 1095

DATE: 25/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION: Lat S 843
 start stop duration Long E 1231
 TIME : 21:31:00 22:01:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 8728.80 8723.60 0.80 Area code: 2
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 1205 1266 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 280° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 36 kn*10

Sorted: 97 Kg Total catch: 96.99 CATCH/HOUR: 193.98

PROJECT STATION: 1100

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trachurus trecae 20.70 52 41.24 2454
Synagrops microlepis 17.26 11168 34.38
Sarda sarda 4.64 2 9.24
Trachinotus ovatus 4.10 12 8.17
Trichiurus lepturus 2.80 24 5.58
Saurida brasiliensis 0.62 54 1.24
 Total 50.12 99.85

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Sardinella aurita 123.40 316 63.61 2468
Sardinella maderensis 37.50 184 19.33 2467
Trachinotus ovatus 22.80 60 11.75 2466
Auxis thazard 3.50 8 1.80
Euthynnus alletteratus 2.18 2 1.12
Trichiurus lepturus 1.90 26 0.98
MYCTOPHIDAE 1.20 162 0.62
Ariommha bondi 0.72 38 0.37
Cubiceps sp. 0.30 6 0.15
Nealiotus triipes 0.30 18 0.15
Ornithoteuthis antillarum 0.16 14 0.08
Fistularia petimba 0.02 2 0.01
 Total 193.98 99.97

DATE: 24/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION: Lat S 839
 start stop duration Long E 1258
 TIME : 04:14:00 04:44:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 8613.10 8614.70 1.60 Area code: 3
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 253 290 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 230° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 34 kn*10

Sorted: Kg Total catch: 147.70 CATCH/HOUR: 295.40

PROJECT STATION: 1096

DATE: 26/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION: Lat S 853
 start stop duration Long E 1302
 TIME : 02:55:00 03:25:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 8769.80 8771.60 1.80 Area code: 2
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 128 181 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 295° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 33 kn*10

Sorted: 83 Kg Total catch: 83.91 CATCH/HOUR: 167.82

PROJECT STATION: 1101

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Sardinella maderensis 109.40 356 37.03 2456
Mola mola 60.00 2 20.31
Trichiurus lepturus 34.70 368 11.75
Trachurus trecae 32.40 74 10.97 2757
Euthynnus alletteratus 27.30 44 9.24
MYCTOPHIDAE 15.60 5814 5.28
Scomber japonicus 8.30 4 2.81
Sardinella aurita 3.94 10 1.33 2455
Trachinotus ovatus 1.88 6 0.64
Scomber japonicus 1.30 2 0.44
Paralepis sp. 0.38 20 0.13
Echeneis naucrates 0.30 4 0.10
 Total 295.50 100.03

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trachurus trecae 77.50 600 46.18 2469
Sardinella maderensis 54.50 162 32.48 2470
Trichiurus lepturus 15.00 142 8.94
Sardinella aurita 11.46 32 6.83 2471
Sarda sarda 3.58 8 2.13 2472
Mugil sp. 2.84 2 1.69
Selene dorsalis 1.78 2 1.06
OMMASTREPHIDAE 0.68 2 0.41
Synagrops microlepis 0.24 6 0.14
Saurida brasiliensis 0.12 24 0.07
 Total 167.82 100.00

DATE: 31/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:7 POSITION:Lat S 1209
 start stop duration Long E 1327
 TIME :11:41:00 12:11:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 9875.10 9876.60 1.50 Area code : 2
 FDEPTH: 105 101 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 105 101 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 90° Wire out: 420 m Speed: 28 kn*10

Sorted: 100 Kg Total catch: 671.30 CATCH/HOUR: 1342.60

PROJECT STATION:1131
 start stop duration Long E 1327
 TIME : 10:38:00 10:45:00 7 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 184.30 184.70 0.40 Area code : 1
 FDEPTH: 109 109 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 109 109 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 300° Wire out: 400 m Speed: 32 kn*10

Sorted: 93 Kg Total catch: 121.73 CATCH/HOUR: 1043.40

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trachurus trecae 1009.60 6232 75.20 2532
Dentex macrophthalmus 215.80 1412 16.07
Dentex angelensis 38.40 174 2.12
Raja miraletus 18.00 28 1.34
Branchiostegus semifasciatus 17.00 14 1.27
Zeus faber 16.80 28 1.25
Sphyraena sphyraena 16.20 28 1.21
Chaetodon hoefleri 9.40 66 0.70
Dentex barnardi 9.00 28 0.67
Pagellus bellottii 2.00 28 0.15
Lepidotrigla carolae 0.40 14 0.03

Total 1342.60 100.01

PROJECT STATION:1136
 start stop duration Long E 1342
 TIME :10:38:00 10:45:00 7 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 184.30 184.70 0.40 Area code : 1
 FDEPTH: 109 109 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 109 109 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 300° Wire out: 400 m Speed: 32 kn*10

Sorted: 93 Kg Total catch: 121.73 CATCH/HOUR: 1043.40

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trachurus trecae 930.43 8983 89.17 2539
Dentex barnardi 31.71 51 3.04
Dentex angelensis 24.69 77 2.17
Anthias anthias 13.20 60 1.27
Plectroichthys mediterraneus 12.51 26 1.20
*Sparus pagrus africanus ** 10.20 9 0.98
Raja miraletus 6.43 9 0.62
Pagellus bellottii 4.89 26 0.47
Parapristipoma octolineatum 4.20 9 0.40
Lepidotrigla cadmani 1.89 9 0.18
Umbrina canariensis 1.71 9 0.16
Chelidonichthys capensis 1.54 9 0.15

Total 1043.40 100.01

DATE: 31/ 8/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 1207
 start stop duration Long E 1338
 TIME :19:22:00 19:53:00 31 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 9930.20 9931.90 1.70 Area code : 2
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 38 38 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 22° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 34 kn*10

Sorted: 124 Kg Total catch: 303.46 CATCH/HOUR: 587.34

PROJECT STATION:1137
 start stop duration Long E 1216
 TIME :15:05:00 15:35:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 226.40 227.80 1.40 Area code : 1
 FDEPTH: 134 121 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 134 121 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 78° Wire out: 500 m Speed: 29 kn*10

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Brachydeuterus auritus 168.62 1136 28.71 2533
Sardinella maderensis 140.07 484 23.85 2535
Trachurus trecae 106.20 420 18.08 2534
Pomadasys guabelini 73.78 116 12.56
Sphyraena guachancho 31.49 77 5.36
Trichiurus lepturus 22.49 184 3.83
Stromateus fiafola 10.55 10 1.80
Pomatomus saltatrix 7.74 2 1.32
Sepia officinalis hierredda 7.55 10 1.29
Pomadasys incisus 7.45 48 1.27
Spondylisoma cantharus 4.10 4 0.70
Trachinotus ovatus 2.36 4 0.40
Sphyraena sphyraena 1.97 4 0.34
Lithognathus mormyrus 1.94 4 0.33
Pteroscion pell 0.68 4 0.12
Penaeus notialis 0.19 4 0.03
Sepiella ornata 0.15 4 0.03

Total 587.33 100.02

Sorted: 97 Kg Total catch: 2720.50 CATCH/HOUR: 5441.00

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trachurus trecae 3544.00 42504 65.14 2541
Trachurus capensis 1668.00 19208 30.66 2540
Dentex macrophthalmus 166.80 2464 3.07
Atractoscion aequidens 62.20 56 1.14

Total 5441.00 100.01

DATE: 1/ 9/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 1252
 start stop duration Long E 1253
 TIME :03:45:00 04:15:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 19.20 20.70 1.50 Area code : 1
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 76 258 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 26° Wire out: 170 m Speed: 36 kn*10

Sorted: 71 Kg Total catch: 70.98 CATCH/HOUR: 141.96

PROJECT STATION:1138
 start stop duration Long E 1216
 TIME :20:00:00 20:30:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 271.80 273.50 1.70 Area code : 1
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 86 102 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 316° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 34 kn*10

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Allopterus superciliosus 60.00 2 42.27
Sphyraena lewini 42.00 6 29.59
Trachurus trecae 31.90 528 22.47 2536
Sphyraena sphyraena 4.48 16 3.16
Trichiurus lepturus 3.18 28 2.24
MYCTOPHIDAE 0.16 96 0.11
Lagocephalus laevigatus 0.16 2 0.11
Sepiella ornata 0.08 2 0.06
J E L L Y F I S H 0.00 40

Total 141.96 100.01

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trachurus trecae 1020.00 5394 61.27 2542
Sardiella maderensis 592.60 1900 35.60 2543
Pomatomus saltatrix 31.60 32 1.90
Trachurus capensis 6.98 32 0.42
Sardinella aurita 6.30 32 0.38
Sphyraena guachancho 4.32 16 0.26
Alloteuthis africana 1.50 580 0.09
MYCTOPHIDAE 1.50 698 0.09

Total 1664.80 100.01

DATE: 2/ 9/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 1254
 start stop duration Long E 1251
 TIME :00:00:00 00:30:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 85.90 87.70 1.80 Area code : 1
 FDEPTH: 10 10 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 83 60 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 90° Wire out: 170 m Speed: 36 kn*10

Sorted: 138 Kg Total catch: 413.55 CATCH/HOUR: 827.10

PROJECT STATION:1139
 start stop duration Long E 1207
 TIME :04:40:00 05:10:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 356.50 358.20 1.70 Area code : 1
 FDEPTH: 10 10 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 89 65 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 60° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 34 kn*10

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trachurus trecae 804.30 4934 97.24 2537
Pomatomus saltatrix 8.40 12 1.02
Sardinella maderensis 6.72 18 0.81
Sphyraena guachancho 5.46 6 0.66
Sphyraena sphyraena 1.74 6 0.21
Trichiurus lepturus 0.48 12 0.06

Total 827.10 100.00

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trachurus trecae 0.12 2 100.00

DATE: 2/ 9/96 GEAR TYPE: PT No:2 POSITION:Lat S 1311
 start stop duration Long E 1240
 TIME :04:26:00 04:41:00 15 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 125.70 126.70 1.00 Area code : 1
 FDEPTH: 0 0 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 195 111 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 174° Wire out: 170 m Speed: 37 kn*10

Sorted: 214 Kg Total catch: 405.70 CATCH/HOUR: 1622.80

PROJECT STATION:1140
 start stop duration Long E 1201
 TIME :08:46:00 09:16:00 30 (min) Purpose code: 1
 LOG : 391.60 393.20 1.60 Area code : 1
 FDEPTH: 5 5 GearCond.code:
 BDEPTH: 40 44 Validity code: 4
 Towing dir: 200° Wire out: 160 m Speed: 32 kn*10

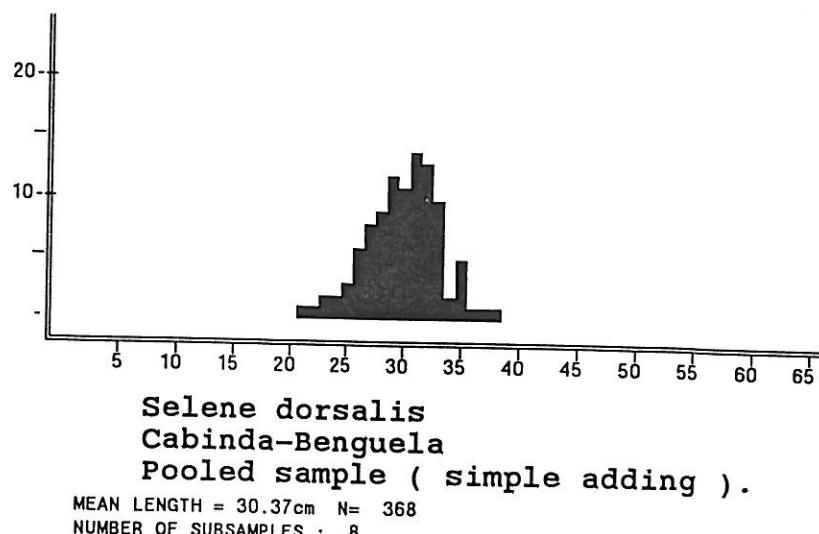
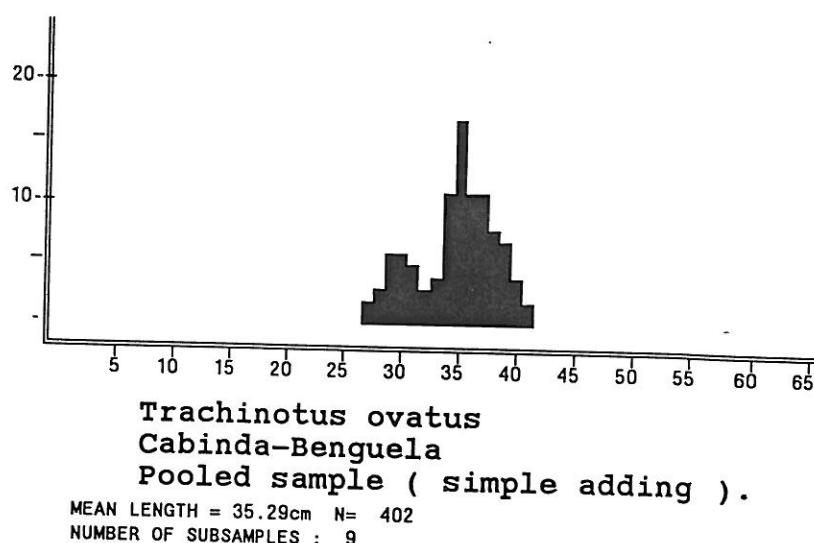
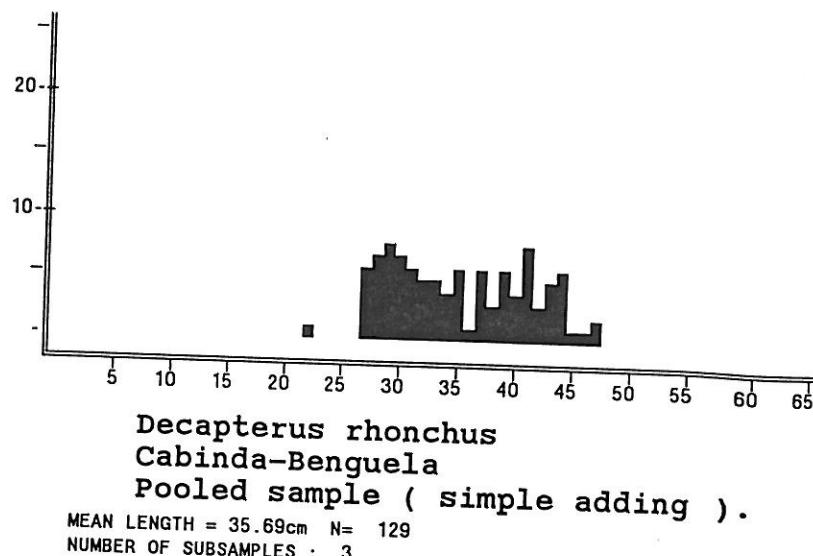
SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Trachurus trecae 1123.20 8944 69.21 2538
Allopterus superciliosus 240.00 4 14.79
Iurus oxyrinchus 130.00 8 8.01
Sphyraena lewini 106.80 4 6.58
Trichiurus lepturus 16.32 132 1.01
MYCTOPHIDAE 6.48 2652 0.40

Total 1622.80 100.00

SPECIES CATCH/HOUR % OF TOT. C SAMP
 weight numbers
Sphyraena lewini 60.00 2 99.70
Sepiella ornata 0.18 4 0.30

Total 60.18 100.00

Annex II. Length distributions of main species



Annex III Instruments and fishing gear used

The Simrad EK-500/38kHz scientific sounder was used during the survey for fish abundance estimation. The Bergen Echo Integrator system (BEI) was used to scrutinize the acoustic records from the 38kHz echo sounder, and to allocate integrator values to fish species.

The details of the settings of the 38kHz echo sounder where as follows:

Tranceiver-1 menu (38 kHz lowering keel)

Transducer depth	5.0 - 7.5m
Absorbtion coeff.	10 dB/km
Pulse length	medium (1ms)
Bandwidth	wide
Max power	2000 Watt
2-way beam angle	-21.0 dB
SV transducer gain	28.1 dB
TS transducer gain	28.0 dB
Angle sensitivity	21.9
3 dB beamwidth	6.8 dg
Alongship offset	0.00 "
Athwardship offset	0.04 "

Display menu

Echogram	1 (38 kHz)
Bottom range	15 m
Bottom range start	10 m
Sv colour min	-67 dB

Printer- menu

Echogram	1 (38 kHz)
Range	50, 100, 250 and 500 m
Range start	0
Bottom range	12 m
Bottom range start	10 m
Sv colour min	-67 dB
TVG	20 log R

Bottom detection menu Minimum level -50 - -35 dB

Fishing gear

The vessel has two different sized "Åkrahamn" pelagic trawls and one "Gisund super bottom trawl". The pelagic trawl is equipped with a trawleye that provides information on the trawl opening and distance of the footrope to the bottom.

The bottom trawl has a headline of 31 m, footrope 47 m and 20 mm meshsize in the codend with an innernett of 10 mm meshsize. The estimated opening is 6 m (observed 5.7) and distance between wings during towing about 18 m. The sweeps are 40 m long. The trawl is equiped with a 12" rubber bobbins gear. The doors are of 'Thyborøn' combi type, 7.81 m², 1670 kg, their distance while trawling about 46 m in average. This distance is kept constant at all depths by the use of a 9.5 m strap between the wires at 130 m distance from the doors (applied at depths greater than 60 m). A tickler chain (44 m in total) was attached at the footrope at every second haul.

The SCANMAR system was used on some of the hauls. This equipment consists of sensors, a hydrophone, a receiver, a display unit and a battery charger. Communication between sensors and ship is based on acoustic transmission. The doors are fitted with sensors to provide information on their distance and a height sensor is fitted to the bottom trawl to measure the trawl opening and provide information on clearance and bottom contact..