

## MARINE ECOSYSTEM SURVEY OF MOZAMBIQUE

11 NOVEMBER – 02 DECEMBER 2014

### Cruise Report

Institute of Marine Research (IMR)  
Norway

Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira (IIP)  
Mozambique





CRUISE REPORT "DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN"

**MARINE ECOSYSTEM SURVEY OF  
MOZAMBIQUE**

11 NOVEMBER – 02 DECEMBER 2014

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## **THE EAF-NANSEN PROJECT**

FAO started the implementation of the project “Strengthening the Knowledge Base for and Implementing an Ecosystem Approach to Marine Fisheries in Developing Countries (EAF-Nansen GCP/INT/003/NOR)” in December 2006 with funding from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad). The EAF-Nansen project is a follow-up to earlier projects/programmes in a partnership involving FAO, Norad and the Institute of Marine Research (IMR), Bergen, Norway on assessment and management of marine fishery resources in developing countries. The project works in partnership with governments and also GEF-supported Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) projects and other projects that have the potential to contribute to some components of the EAF-Nansen project.

The EAF-Nansen project offers an opportunity to coastal countries in sub-Saharan Africa, working in partnership with the project, to receive technical support from FAO for the development of national and regional frameworks for the implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management and to acquire additional knowledge on their marine ecosystems for their use in planning and monitoring. The project contributes to building the capacity of national fisheries management administrations in ecological risk assessment methods to identify critical management issues and in the preparation, operationalization and tracking the progress of implementation of fisheries management plans consistent with the ecosystem approach to fisheries.

## **O PROJETO EAF-NANSEN**

A FAO iniciou a implementação do projeto “Fortalecimento da base de conhecimento para implementação do enfoque ecossistêmico para a pesca em países em desenvolvimento (EAF-Nansen GCP/INT/003/NOR)” em dezembro de 2006, com financiamento da Agência Norueguesa para Desenvolvimento e Cooperação (Norad). O Projeto EAF-Nansen dá continuidade a projetos e programas anteriores, numa parceria que envolve a FAO, a Norad e o Instituto de Investigação Marinha (IMR), Bergen, Noruega, voltados a avaliação e gestão dos recursos pesqueiros marinhos nos países em desenvolvimento. O projeto trabalha em parceria com governos e também projetos financiados pelo programa GEF-Grandes Ecossistemas Marinhos (LME) e outros projetos que têm o potencial de contribuir para alguns componentes do projecto EAF-Nansen.

O Projecto EAF-Nansen oferece uma oportunidade para os países costeiros da África sub-saariana, trabalhando em parceria com o projeto, para receber apoio técnico da FAO para o desenvolvimento de capacidade nacional e regional para a implementação do Enfoque Ecossistêmico para a gestão das pescas e para adquirir conhecimento adicional sobre os seus ecossistemas marinhos para a sua utilização no planejamento e monitoramento. O projeto contribui para o desenvolvimento da capacidade das agências nacionais de gestão das pescas em métodos de avaliação dos riscos ecológicos para identificar as questões críticas de manejo e na preparação, operacionalização e monitoramento o progresso da implementação dos planos de gestão das pescas coerente com o enfoque ecossistêmico.

## Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.1. The Survey area and planned survey track.....	6
1.2. Aims and objectives .....	8
1.3. Participation .....	9
1.4. Narrative.....	10
1.5. Survey effort.....	10
CHAPTER 2. METHODS.....	14
2.1. Meteorological and hydrographical sampling.....	14
2.2. Phytoplankton sampling .....	15
2.3. Zooplankton sampling.....	15
2.4. Sediment sampling .....	16
2.5. Biological fish sampling.....	16
2.6. Multibeam echo sounder for bottom mapping .....	16
2.7. Single beam acoustic sampling .....	17
CHAPTER 3. WIND, HYDROGRAPHY AND PLANKTON.....	22
3.1. Background .....	22
3.2. Horizontal patterns of wind.....	23
3.3. Horizontal distribution of oceanographic parameters .....	25
3.4. CTD cross sections .....	27
3.5. Zooplankton biomass .....	31
3.6. Nutrients and chlorophyll.....	32
3.7. Sediment samples .....	37
3.8. Abundance and distribution of of plankton species .....	37
CHAPTER 4. ACOUSTIC ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.....	39
4.1. The south coast.....	40
4.2. The Central coast (Sofala bank) .....	40
CHAPTER 5. SWEEPED AREA ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION.....	44
5.1. Analyses of catch rates .....	44
5.2. Biomass index .....	59
5.3. Taxonomy.....	63
5.4. Genetics .....	65
CHAPTER 6. SUMMARY .....	66
6.1. Oceanography, plankton and nutrients.....	66
6.2. Biomass estimates .....	66
CHAPTER 7. RESUMO EM PORTUGUÊS .....	68
7.1. Oceanografia, Placton e Nutrientes .....	68
7.2. Estimativas de Biomassa.....	69
ANNEX I. RECORDS OF FISHING STATIONS	
ANNEX II. LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN SPECIES	
ANNEX III. INSTRUMENTS AND FISHING GEAR USED	
ANNEX IV ZOOPLANKTON BIOMASS	
ANNEX V. LABORATORY MEASUREMENTS OF NUTRIENTS	

## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

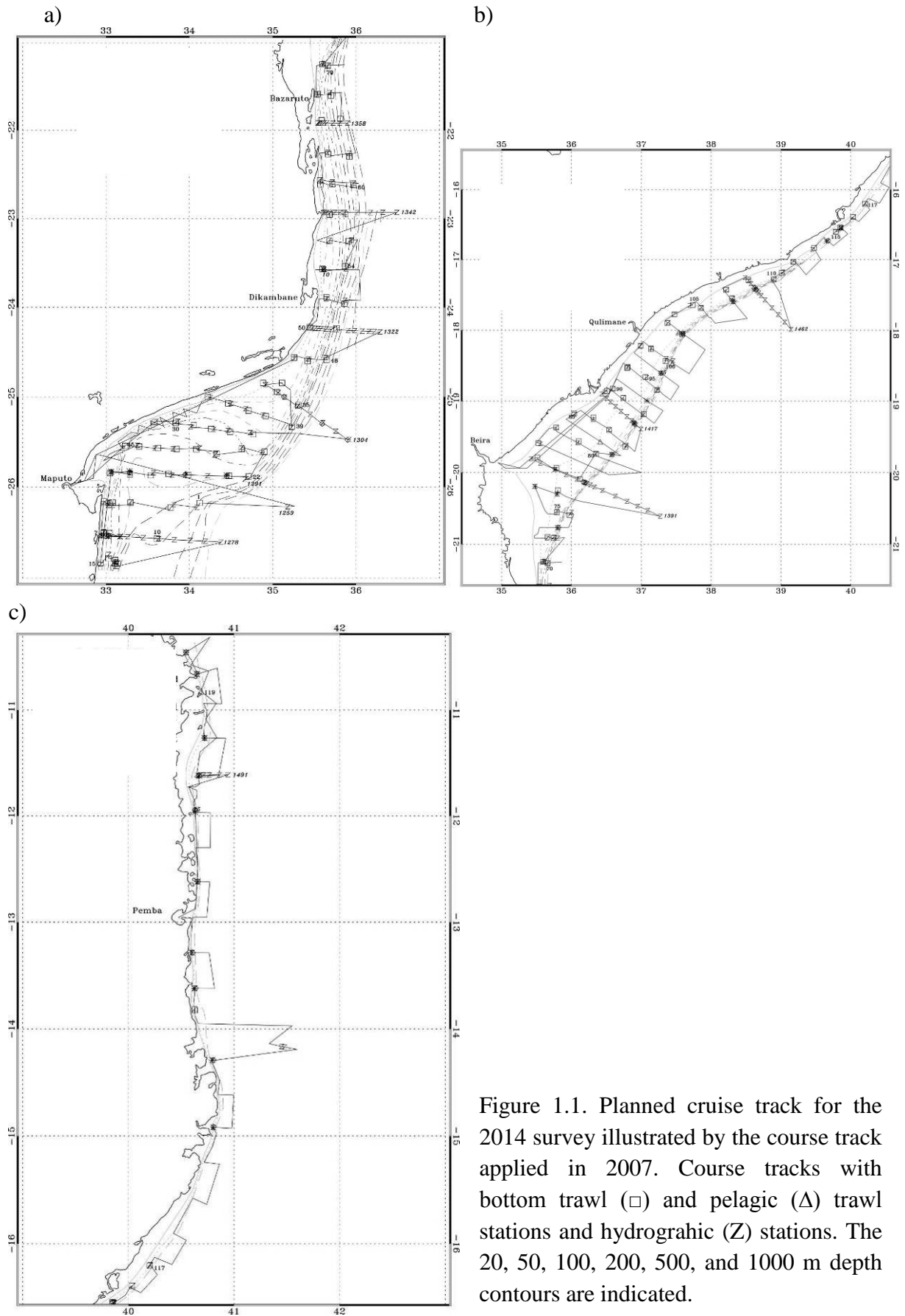
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This survey with the Dr. Fridtjof Nansen in Mozambique came about after a request from Ministry of Fisheries, Mozambique, to FAO. A survey-planning meeting between Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira (IIP) and staff from the EAF-Nansen project at Institute of marine Research (IMR) was held in Maputo 2-5 September to set the objectives, priorities and responsibilities for the investigations. During this meeting the participants from Mozambique were also introduced to the main software tools used during the survey (Nansis, QuickCast and ODV). The participants in the planning meeting were the local cruise leader from Mozambique and the Norwegian cruise leader including most of the survey staff.

### 1.1. The Survey area and planned survey track

The complete coast of Mozambique was planned covered during the 2014 ecosystem survey. The survey design was based on the design applied in 2007 to facilitate comparison. The course track of the 2007 survey is illustrated in Figure 1.1 to indicate the planned course track.

As during the 2007 survey and based on topographic characteristics and previous knowledge about the biodiversity in the waters of Mozambique the coast was, divided into three regions: a) Southern region: border of South Africa - 21°30'S; b) Central region: The bank of Sofala (21°30' S - 17°15'S); c) Northern region: 17°15'S – border of Tanzania. The southern region was furthermore divided in an inshore shelf area (20-200 m) and an offshore deep water area (200-800 m) to separate the coastal and deep water plateaus. The survey was planned carried out around the clock with the shallow region covered during day while the deep water region was covered at night. Trawl stations shallower than 150 m carried out during the dark hours were coded with validity 2, meaning that they were excluded from biomass analyses (but not for analyses of catch rates). This is done because some demersal fish species lift from the bottom at night and may therefore not be caught representatively by the bottom trawl. This is mainly a problem on shallow water stations.



The survey transects was designed, as far as possible, perpendicular to depth isobaths and spaced 20 nautical miles (NM) apart. They covered the depth-interval between ~20 m depth near the coast to 800 m depth offshore (mainly 500 m). Bottom trawling was carried out within four different depth-strata on each of these transects between 20-50 m, 50-100 m, 100-200 m and between 200-800 m depth, but with a maximum distance of 20 nm between trawl stations. When time and bottom conditions permitted, occasional trawls were carried out deeper than 500 m. Pelagic trawls were made to sample acoustic targets. CTD's were deployed at each bottom-trawl station.

Every third transect was designed with a more elaborate sampling program and termed "Ecosystem transect". These transects extended to 1000 m depth. CTD's were taken at bottom-depths of 1000 m, 500 m, 200 m, 100 m, 50 m and 30 m at the coastal margin of the transect. Additionally, three stations for sampling of nutrients, chlorophyll a, phyto- and zooplankton were carried out at positions with bottom-depths of 500 m, 100 m, and 30 m. Trawling was undertaken within the same depth-regions as for all other transects.

The design also allows for sampling of acoustic data from the ER 60 echosounder (18 kHz, 38 kHz, 120 kHz and 200 kHz transducers), the multibeam bottom mapping echosounder SM710 and data from the thermosalinograph and weather station recorded continuously during the survey.

Due to an engine breakdown the planned survey was not completed. The central region was only partly covered while the northern region was not covered. Figure 1.2 show the actual area surveyed

## 1.2. Aims and objectives

Based on the decisions and discussions during the planning meeting the main objectives of the survey was set as follows, in order of priority:

- To obtain information on demersal fish abundance and biodiversity by bottom trawling where conditions are adequate.
- To determine the distribution and abundance of small pelagic fish resources using acoustic methods and a systematic grid survey design.
- Additional biological information from trawl catches on size distribution, maturity, growth and genetic properties from selected species.
- To establish as time would permit the distribution, abundance and composition of other taxa at lower trophic levels along the shelf (phyto- and zooplankton, fish eggs and larvae).
- Map the environmental conditions in the survey area (temperature, salinity, oxygen, chlorophyll, nutrients).
- to collect bottom sediment samples during bottom trawling to determine sediment grain size and composition.
- Capacity building of technicians and scientists.



### 1.3. Participation

A total of 24 scientists and technicians from Mozambique and Norway participated in the survey. The full list of the participants and their affiliations is given in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 List of participants, their role, affiliation and the period they stayed on board.

PARTICIPANT:	ROLE	AFILIATION	PERIOD
Anastácia Rota Sitão	Technician	IIP	28.11-04.12
Badru Hajy	Oceanographer	IIP	11.11-04.12
Bjørn Krafft	Plankton Scientist	IMR	11.11-04.12
Carlos Ibrahimo	Technician	IIP	28.11-04.12
Dionísio Varela	Technician	IIP	11.11-04.12
Domingos Biasson	Technician	IIP	28.11-04.12
Feliciano Manjate	Technician	IIP	11.11-04.12
Francisco Zivane	Technician	IIP	11.11-28.11
Ines Bernardes	Chief technician	IMR	11.11-04.12
Jan Frode Wilhelmsen	Instrument operator	IMR	11.11-04.12
Jens-Otto Krakstad	Cruise Leader	IMR	11.11-04.12
José Cuna	Technician	IIP	11.11-04.12
Lourenço Zacarias	Scientist	IIP	11.11-04.12
Martinho Padeira	Sampling technician	IIP	11.11-04.12
Maurício Lipassula	Plankton technician	UEM	11.11-04.12
Merete Kvalsund	Chief technician	IMR	11.11-04.12
Oddgeir Alvheim	Chief technician	IMR	11.11-04.12
Osvaldo Chacate	Local cruise leader	IIP	11.11-04.12
Osvaldo Filipe	Scientist	IIP	11.11-28.11
Rui Mutombene	Scientist	IIP	11.11-28.11
Tore Mørk	Instrument chief	IMR	11.11-04.12

List of institution abbreviations:

IMR - Institute of Marine Research

IIP – Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira

UEM – Universidade Eduardo Mondlane

#### 1.4. Narrative

The vessel left Maputo on the 11/11-14 at about 15:30 local time (UTC +2) and steamed south to the border with South Africa where the first CTD was initiated at 04:43 on the 12/11. The first transect was an ecosystem transect. However, the plankton sampling was temporarily reduced as the multinet could not be used on the first 3 transects due to a failure with the communication with the net-sampler. Furthermore, a storm and generally rough weather slowed the progress for the first 5 days of the survey. The central area was entered on the afternoon of the 24<sup>th</sup> November. From the afternoon 27<sup>th</sup> to the 28<sup>th</sup> November the vessel stayed in port in Beira for refuelling and a crew change of three local scientists. During the call the vessel was visited by the press, the general inspector from the Ministry, the deputy director of IIP and various officials of the fishing sector including IIP in Beira. The vessel then continued the planned survey track northwards. A severe engine failure on the 1<sup>st</sup> December at 18°21'S 36°54'E made it impossible to trawl and operate at low speed and the captain decided it was necessary to interrupt the survey on the early morning of 2<sup>nd</sup> December and return south for repairs in South Africa. The vessel arrived off Maputo on the 4<sup>th</sup> December and all scientists were disembarked by a small boat from shore, where after the vessel steamed for Cape Town. As a consequence of the engine failure it was not possible to survey the northern part of the Central region and the whole Northern region, a task that was planned to take an additional 7 days, with planned arrival in Pemba 9/12.

#### 1.5. Survey effort

The cruise tracks with bottom-trawls, pelagic trawl stations can be found in Figures 1.2, while the CTD stations taken and the division between the southern and central region is illustrated in Figure 1.3. To get an overview of the planned survey coverage with what was actually covered compare Figure 1.1 with Figure 1.2. Table 1.2 summarises the survey effort in each sub-area.

Table 1.2 Number of hydrographic (CTD), plankton (PL), pelagic trawl (PT), and bottom-trawl (BT) and benthos sampling stations, as well as the distance covered (NM) during the survey by sub-areas.

\*Each plankton station consists of 3 different plankton nets (see methods)

Region	CTD	PL	PT	BT	Swept area hauls (depth in m)				Distance surveyed
					20-50	51-100	101-200	201-800	
South	95	51	0	79	15	12	14	38	1910
Area (NM <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	-	-	1194	1176	1579	11702	
Area/trawl	-	-	-	-	79.6	98.0	112.8	307.9	
Central	38	27	1	26	11	6	3	6	1002
Area (NM <sup>2</sup> )*	-	-	-	-	6505	2516	482	2565	
Area/trawl	-	-	-	-	591	419	160	427	
North	NOT COVERED DUE TO ENGINE BREAKDOWN								
Area (NM <sup>2</sup> )					576	212	155	0	
	-	-	-	-					
Total	133	78	1	105	26	18	17	44	2912

\*The area listed for the central region is for the whole of Bazaruto shelf. Since the survey was interrupted before the coverage was completed the trawl/area is higher than what should normally be anticipated. To further add to this there is also a relatively large untrawlable area in the central region.

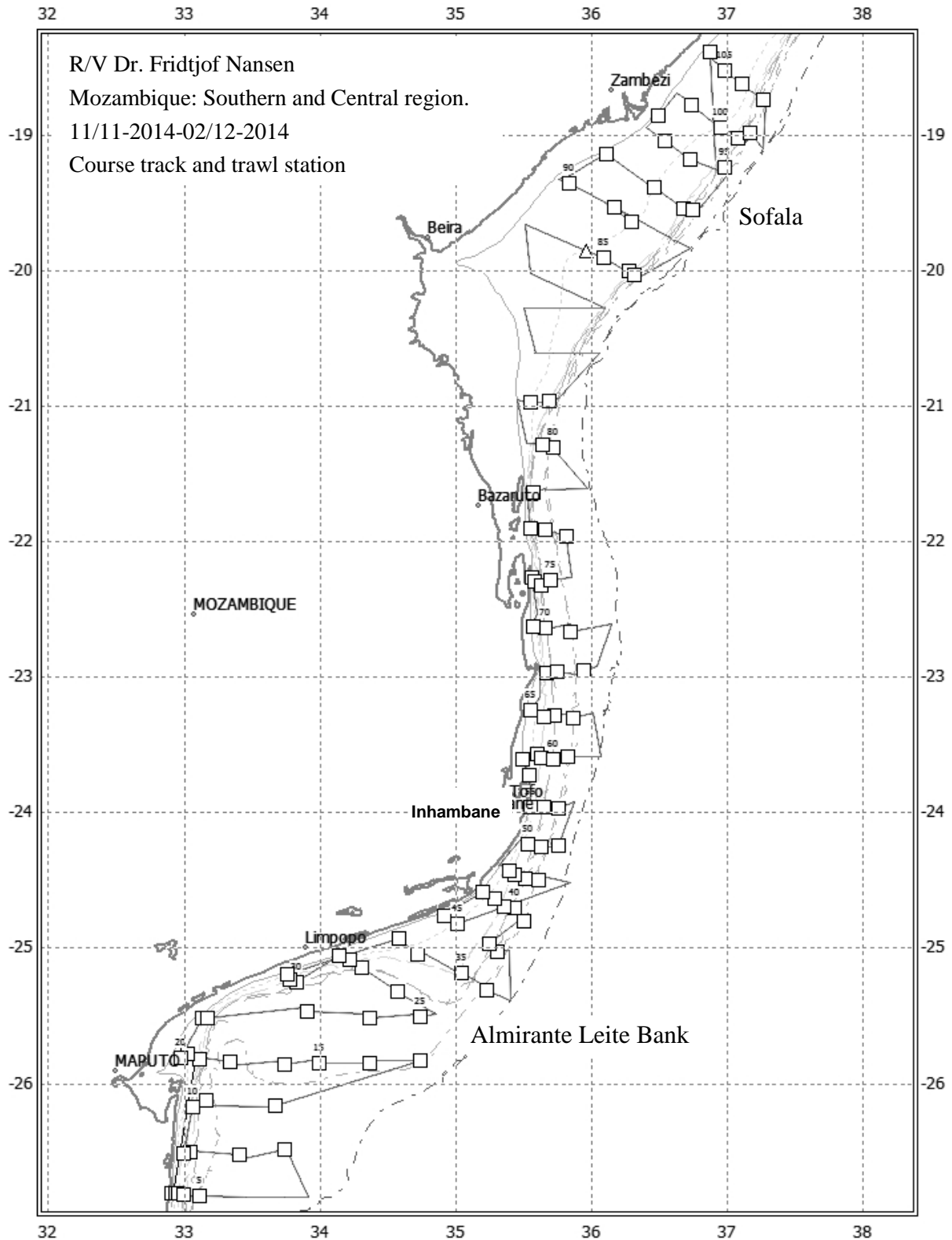


Figure 1.2. Southern and central region covering the area surveyed before the vessel breakdown. Course tracks with bottom trawl ( $\square$ ) and pelagic ( $\Delta$ ) trawl stations. The 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1000 m depth contours are indicated.

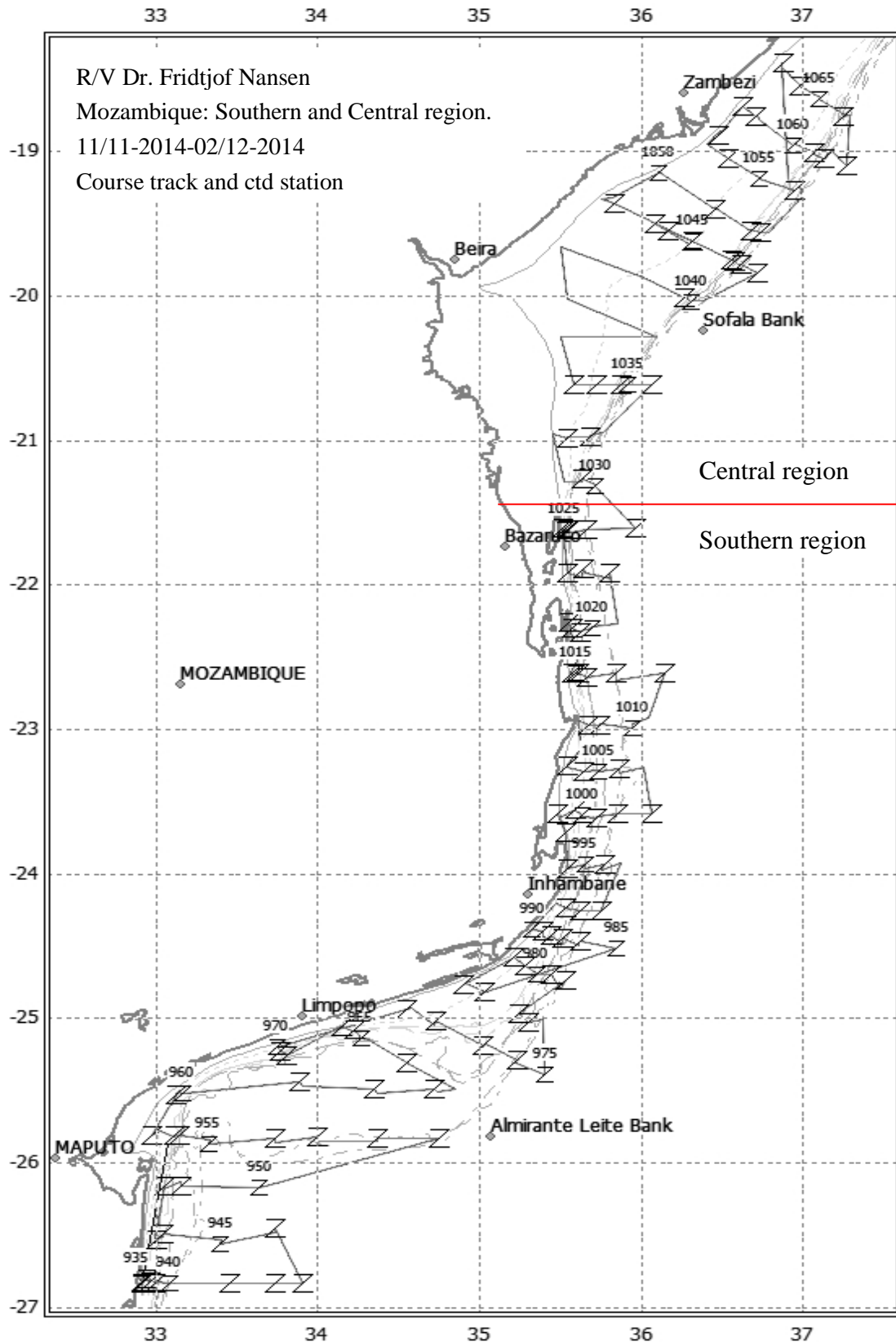


Figure 1.3. Southern and central region covering the area surveyed before the vessel breakdown. Course tracks with CTD stations (Z). The 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 depth contours are indicated. Also indicated is the division between the southern and central region.

## CHAPTER 2. METHODS

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### 2.1. Meteorological and hydrographical sampling

#### *Meteorological observations*

Wind direction and speed, air temperature, air pressure, relative humidity and sea-surface temperature (5 m depth) were logged every minute with a WIMDA meteorological logger.

#### *CTD*

Vertical profiles of temperature, salinity, fluorescence and oxygen were obtained by the Seabird 911 plus probe. The CTD was equipped with an uncalibrated Aqua Tracka MK III fluorometer, SBE 3plus temperature sensor, SBE 4C conductivity sensor, and a SBE 43 oxygen sensor. Real-time logging and plotting was done using the Seabird Seasave software installed on a PC. Above the shelf and slope the profiles ranged from the surface to within a few metres above the bottom. Offshore the maximum sampling depth was 1500 m. Figures presenting distributions of temperature (°C), salinity (PST), oxygen (ml/l) and fluorescence (index on relative scale) for various regions of the Mozambique coastal area were made using the software Ocean Data View, interpolating by DIVA gridding (Ocean Data View, Schlitzer, R., <http://odv.awi.de>, 2013). Note varying colour scales among the various figures.

Nine Niskin water-bottles (10 l) attached to a CTD-mounted rosette were used to collect water at predefined depths (see below).

A Portasal salinometer (mod. 8410) was used to validate/calibrate the salinity (conductivity)-measurements from the CTD.

For validation of the oxygen-measurements from the CTD-mounted sensor, the oxygen-concentrations in sea-water samples from all nine Niskin-bottles at selected deep plankton-stations were analysed by the Winkler redox titration method following the procedures of Hagebø (2008). To calculate oxygen-concentration per weight-unit of seawater, a sea-water sample for oxygen-analyses was collected first from the Niskin-bottles, and subsequently the water temperature from the same Niskin bottle was measured. These temperature-data were used to calculate potential temperature at the time when the Winkler-reagents were added.

Seawater samples (20 ml) for nutrient analyses (nitrate, nitrite, silicate and phosphate) were taken from the Niskin water-bottles at; 25 and 5 m at the shallow plankton-stations (30 m bottom-depth), at 100, 75, 50, 25, and 5 m at the intermediately deep plankton stations (100 m bottom-depth), and at 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, 75, 50, 25, and 5 m at the deep plankton-stations (500 m bottom-depth). The seawater samples were stored in 20 ml polyethylene vials, conserved with 0.2 ml chloroform, and kept cool and dark in a refrigerator (Hagebø and Rey, 1984). Nutrient analyses were carried out at the chemical laboratory at IMR after the survey. Chlorophyll *a* is a plant pigment, which in oceanography typically is used as an indirect

measure for phytoplankton biomass. For analysis of chlorophyll *a* and phaeopigment concentrations, water-samples (263 ml) were collected from the CTD-mounted Niskin bottles at the same standardized depths as described above for the nutrients. The water-samples were filtered on Munktell fibre-glass filters (GF/C 25 mm diameter) using a custom-made filtration system. The filters were then stored in the dark at -18°C for subsequent nutrient analysis at the chemical laboratory at IMR after the survey.

#### *Thermosalinograph*

The SBE 21 Seacat thermosalinograph was running continuously during the survey obtaining samples of sea surface (5 m depth) salinity and relative temperature every 10 seconds. An attached in-line C3 Turner Design Submersible Fluorometer measured turbidity and chlorophyll *a* levels.

#### *ADCP*

The ADCP was not in operation during the survey.

### 2.2. Phytoplankton sampling

At each plankton-station, qualitative phytoplankton samples were collected with a net (35 cm in diameter and mesh-size of 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ), hauled vertically ( $< 0.1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ) from the depth of 30 m to the surface (25-0 m at the shallow stations). The samples were preserved with 2 ml 20% formalin and stored on dark 100 ml glass bottles for subsequent taxonomic analyses on shore.

In addition, mixed water-samples were collected from the Niskin-bottles representing the depths of 25 and 5 m for the 30 m stations, and 75, 50, 25, 5 m for the 100 m and 500 m stations. These samples were preserved with 2 ml lugol on dark 100 ml glass bottles for subsequent taxonomic analysis on shore.

### 2.3. Zooplankton sampling

Zooplankton samples were collected with a Hydro-Bios Multinet with mouth-opening area of 0.25  $\text{m}^2$ . The Multinet was equipped with 5 nets of mesh-size 180  $\mu\text{m}$  for depth-stratified sampling. The net is equipped with a pressure sensor and two electronic flow meters. The Multinet sampling was done by vertical hauls, with an average hauling speed of  $\sim 0.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . At the shallow (30 m) plankton-stations, one net was hauled in the 25-0 depth-stratum. At the medium-deep (100 m) stations, four nets sampled the strata of 100-75, 75-50, 50-25, and 25-0 m. At the deep (500 m) plankton-stations, five nets sampled the strata of 200-100, 100-75, 75-50, 50-25, and 25-0 m.

Additionally, at all plankton-stations a WP2 net (56 cm diameter, mesh size 180  $\mu\text{m}$ ) (Fraser 1966, Anonymous 1968) was hauled vertically from the same maximum depth as for the deepest Multinet (shallow plankton-station 25 m, medium-deep plankton-station 100 m, and deep plankton-station 200 m) to the surface – with a speed of  $\sim 0.5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ .

For all three types of plankton nets, each sample was divided into two equally large parts using a Motoda plankton splitter (Motoda 1959). Half the sample was preserved with borax-buffered formalin resulting in a final formalin concentration of 4% in a 100 ml plastic bottle for subsequent taxonomic analysis on shore. The other half of the sample was sequentially sieved through three filters to obtain the plankton biomasses representing the size-fractions  $>2000\ \mu\text{m}$ ,  $2000\text{-}1000\ \mu\text{m}$ , and  $1000\text{-}180\ \mu\text{m}$ . The biomass samples were stored on pre-weighed aluminium dishes and dried at  $\sim 70\ ^\circ\text{C}$  for periods of at least 24 h. After drying, the samples were stored frozen at  $-18^\circ\text{C}$  for subsequent weighing of biomass dry weight on shore (after a second drying process).

#### 2.4. Sediment sampling

A stainless steel cylinder was mounted on the footrope of the trawl to collect bottom sediment samples at every trawl station. The samples were collected from the cylinder when the trawl was hauled on deck and stored in a plastic bag ([www.eurofins.com](http://www.eurofins.com)), roughly classified according to grain size and stored frozen for further analyses of sedimentological and chemical composition. The plastic bag containing the sample was identified with the trawl station number. Samples are offloaded in Maputo and will be analysed in agreement with IIP.

#### 2.5. Biological fish sampling

Demersal trawl hauls were taken randomly (within the depth strata described above) on the shelf while only pelagic hauls were taken due to time constraints.

Trawl hauls were sampled for species composition by weight and number. The deck sampling procedure is described in detail by Strømme (1992). Length measurements were taken for selected target species on most stations. An Electronic Fish Meter (SCANTROL) connected to a customised data acquisition system (Nansis) running on a Windows PC was used for length measurements. The total length of each fish was recorded to the 1 cm below (rounding down to nearest cm). Additionally, total weight, to the nearest gram (g), and sex was recorded from the first randomly selected 20-30 individuals of target species.

The carapace length for crustaceans was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm below using a calliper. Basic information recorded at each fishing station i.e. trawl hauls is presented in Annex I. Pooled length frequency distributions raised to catch per hour of selected species by region are shown in Annex II.

#### 2.6. Multibeam echo sounder for bottom mapping

The EM 710 multibeam echo sounder is a high to very high-resolution seabed mapping system. Acquisition depth is approximately 3 m below the transducers and the maximum acquisition depth is limited in practice to 1000 - 1500 m on "Dr. Fridtjof Nansen". Across track coverage (swath width) is up to 5.5 times water depth and may be limited by the operator either in angle or in swath width without reducing the number of beams. The



operating frequencies are between 70 to 100 kHz. There are 128 beams with dynamic focusing employed in the near field. The transmitting fan is divided into three sectors to maximize range capability and to suppress interference from multiples of strong bottom echoes. The sectors are transmitted sequentially within each ping and use distinct frequencies or waveforms. The along track beam width is 1 degree. Ping rate is set (manually) according to depth. The receiving beam width is 2 degrees. All raw data from the EM 710 multibeam echo sounder was stored to disk for later analyses. The data was also logged to the Olex plotting system on board.

## 2.7. Single beam acoustic sampling

### *Acoustic equipment*

Acoustic data were recorded using a Simrad ER60 scientific echo sounder equipped with keel-mounted transducers at nominal operating frequencies of 18, 38, 120 and 200 kHz. All transceivers were calibrated in Elephant Bay in Angola on the 05.07.2014.

Acoustic data were logged and post-processed using the acoustic data post-processing software the “Large Scale Survey System” (LSSS) Version 1.6.1. Technical specifications and operational settings of the echo sounder used during the survey are given in Annex III.

### *Allocation of acoustic energy to species group*

The acoustic data were scrutinized using LSSS. Back scatters were displayed at 38 kHz. The mean 5 nautical miles (NM) area backscattering coefficient  $s_A$  ( $m^2/NM^2$ ) was allocated to a predefined set of species groups on the basis of established echogram features.

- PEL1 (clupeids, dussumieriids, engraulids)
- PEL2 (carangids, scombrids, barracudas, hairtail)
- mesopelagic fish
- demersal fish
- plankton

Ground truthing and estimation of mean length and weight were accomplished by means of targeted pelagic and demersal trawling. For carangids and associated species an overall average length of 23 cm was applied while for Clupeoid the average length was set to 14 cm (Table 4.1). For both groups and a condition factor of 0.88 was applied. The target groups used during the survey can be found in Table 2.1 while the complete records of fishing stations and catches are shown in Annex I.

Table 2.1 Allocation of acoustic densities to species groups. Only examples of species are given

Group	Taxon	Species
Pelagic species group 1 (Pel1)	Clupeidae <sup>1</sup>	<i>Dussumieria acuta</i> <i>Sardinella albella</i> <i>Sardinops sp.</i>
	Engraulididae	<i>Stolephorus spp.</i> <i>Encrasicholina punctifer</i> <i>Thryssa spp.</i>
Pelagic species group 2 (Pel2)	Carangidae <sup>2</sup>	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i> <i>Carangoides spp.</i> <i>Decapterus spp.</i> <i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>
		Scombridae
	Sphyraenidae	<i>Sphyraena spp.</i>
	Trichiuridae	<i>Benthodesmus elongatus</i> <i>Lepidopus caudatus</i> <i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>
Other demersal species	Demersal families	
Mesopelagic species	Myctophidae Other mesopelagic fish	
Plankton	Calanoidae	<i>Calanus sp.</i>
	Euphausiidae	<i>Meganyctiphanes sp.</i>
	Other plankton	

The following target strength (TS) function was applied to convert  $s_A$ -values (mean integrator value for a given area) to number of fish by category:

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

or in the form

$$C_F = 1.26 \cdot 10^6 \cdot L^{-2} \quad (2)$$

where  $L$  is the total length and  $C_F$  is the reciprocal back scattering strength or the so-called fish conversion factor. Generally, in order to split and convert the allocated  $s_A$ -values ( $m^2/NM^2$ ) to fish densities (number per length group per  $NM^2$ ) the following formula was used

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

where:  $N_i$  = number of fish in length group  $i$

$A$  = area ( $NM^2$ ) of fish concentration

$s_A$  = mean integrator value (echo density) in area  $A$  ( $m^2/NM^2$ )

$p_i$  = proportion of fish in length group  $i$  in samples from the area

$C_{Fi}$  = fish conversion factor for length group  $i$

Further the traditional method is to sum the number per length group ( $N_i$ ) to obtain the total number of fish:

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

The length distribution of a given species within an area is computed by simple addition of the length frequencies obtained in the pelagic trawl samples within the area. In the case of co-occurrence of target species, the  $s_A$  value is split in accordance with length distribution and catch rate in numbers in the trawl catches. Biomass per length group ( $B_i$ ) is estimated by applying measured weights by length ( $W_i$ ) when available or theoretical weights (calculated by using condition factors) multiplied with number of fish in the same length group ( $N_i$ ). The total biomass in each area is 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 are then added to obtain totals for each region.

However, the combination of low  $s_A$  value recorded few PEL1 and PEL2 in the bottom trawl catch and few pelagic trawls made the splitting by length groups unreliable. A theoretical mean length of 14 cm for Pel1 and 23 cm for Pel2 was used to convert the  $s_A$  values by stratum (Equation 3) to number of fish. Equation 5 was used to convert the number of fish in the defined average length class to total estimated biomasses of PEL1 and PEL2.

A description of the fishing gears used and acoustic instruments with their standard settings are given in Annex III.

### *Swept area biomass calculations*

In the bottom trawl survey, stock biomasses were estimated by the swept-area method with catch per haul as the index of abundance (see Strømme 1992). In most hauls the trawling time (with the gear at the bottom) was around 30 min. The area swept by the trawl net within 30 minutes trawl time was 0.015 NM<sup>2</sup>. This corresponds to an average horizontal trawl opening of 18.5 m efficient net width, towing at 3.0 knots. Diagrams of the bottom trawl used are shown in Annex VI. The general formula to estimate biomass B, using this method is:

$$B = \frac{A}{a} \cdot \frac{\bar{X}}{q} \quad (6)$$

A is the total area surveyed, a is the swept area of the net per haul,  $\bar{X}$  is the average catch per haul (the index of abundance) and q (trawl catchability) is the proportion of fish in the path of the net that are actually caught. The density of the resource is estimated as biomass per unit area. In a stratified survey of k non-overlapping strata, if the mean catch per haul in stratum *i* and its variance are denoted by  $\bar{X}_i$  and  $s_i^2$  respectively, then an unbiased estimate of the population mean  $\bar{X}$  is the stratified mean  $\bar{X}_{st}$ , which is given by:

$$\bar{X}_{st} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^k N_i \bar{X}_i = \sum_{i=1}^k W_i \bar{X}_i \quad (7)$$

where  $W_i = \frac{N_i}{N} = \frac{A_i}{A}$  is the relative size of the *i*<sup>th</sup> stratum ( $A_i$  is the area of the *i*<sup>th</sup> stratum and A is the total area surveyed). The variance of the stratified mean is given by:

$$\text{var}(\bar{X}_{st}) = \sum_{i=1}^k W_i^2 \text{var} \bar{X}_i = \sum_{i=1}^k W_i^2 \frac{s_i^2}{n_i} \quad (8)$$

where  $n_i$  is number of hauls in the *i*<sup>th</sup> stratum and n is the total number of hauls in the survey. Table 2.2 shows the areas used in the swept-area method to estimate biomass for the different regions. A stratified semi-random design was used with depth and area as stratification factors. Estimated total biomass by species/group was obtained by summing estimates for each depth stratum.

Table 2.2 Areas in nm<sup>2</sup> used to estimate biomass for different region and depth strata

	South	Central
0-20 m	1360	5217
20-50 m	1194	6505
50-100 m	1176	2516
100-200m	1579	482
200-300m	1732	391
300-400m	1994	371
400-500m	2427	329
500-600m	1712	413
600-700m	1474	543
700-800m	1919	518

## CHAPTER 3. WIND, HYDROGRAPHY AND PLANKTON

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### 3.1. Background

The coast of Mozambique has a length of about 2700 km. The continental shelf is at its widest at the Sofala Bank located in the central section of the coast (where the region shallower than 100 meters occupy nearly 50 000 km<sup>2</sup>) and the ~500 m deep Almirante Leite Bank just east of Maputo. Between these banks and in the northern part of Mozambique the shelf extends only a few kilometres offshore in large areas. Mozambique is located on the western side of the Mozambique Channel separated from the island of Madagascar by 400 km at the narrowest point. The main source of the surface water masses along the Madagascar coast is the South Equatorial Current (SEC), which carries across the Indian Ocean warm and relatively low saline water sourced from the Pacific and the Indonesian Seas (Figure 3.1a). Upon reaching Madagascar the SEC diverges. One branch, called the East Madagascar Current (EMC) flows east of Madagascar and reaches the Mozambican coast at the latitude of Maputo, the other branch, the Mozambican Current (MC), enters the Mozambican Channel west of Madagascar and flows along the Northern and Central coasts of Mozambique. Just south of Maputo both branches re-join giving the beginning to the Agulhas Current. Recent satellite observations have revealed that both branches are more pathways for the southward propagating eddies rather than a continuous mean flow. As a consequence, the current velocities observed along the coast are expected to vary strongly depending on the size, direction and the speed of the passing eddy field (3.1b). During the survey (from satellite images of sea level height) we observed a number of eddies moving southwards. Most pronounced was an anti-cyclonic eddy centred north of 18°S in the beginning of November moving southwards to 21°S during the survey period. Figure 3.1b illustrate the situation at 15<sup>th</sup> November.

The local climate of the coastal ocean off Mozambique exhibits two regimes. North of 20°S has tropical conditions dominated by the East African Monsoon and high precipitation, while south of 20°S is subtropical with prevailing easterly winds and dryer.

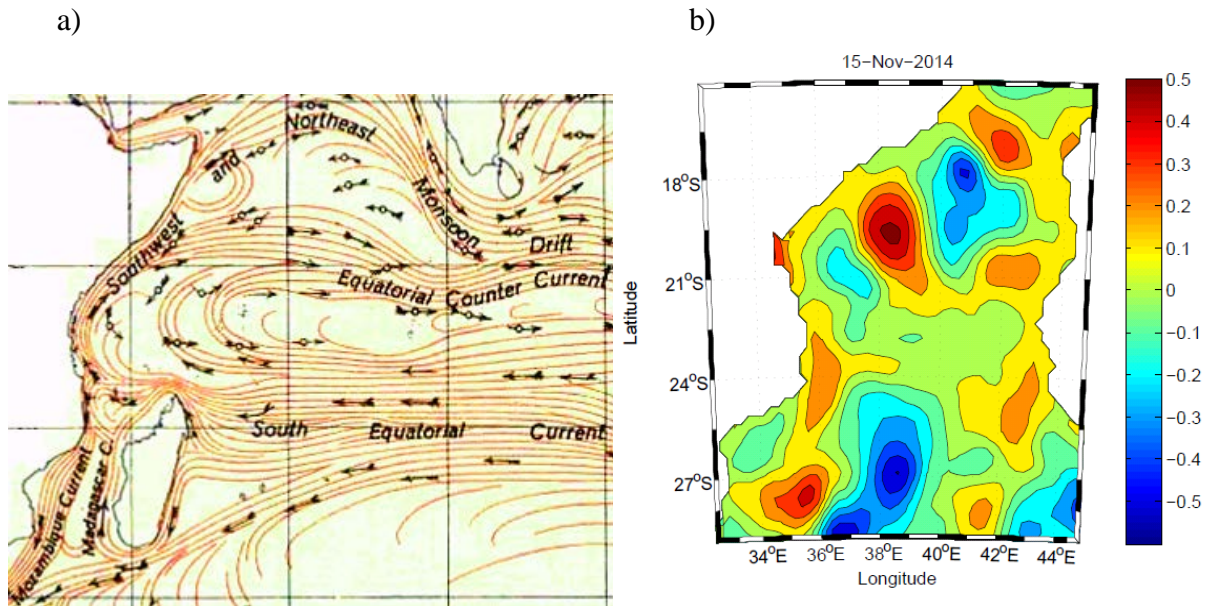


Figure 3.1 Distribution of current systems in the survey area. a) a large scale overview showing the main current patterns in the Indian ocean. b) a satellite image of sea level height showing the passing eddy fields in the Mozambique channel in the period of the survey. Red colour illustrates anti-cyclonic eddies while blue colour illustrates cyclonic eddies.

### 3.2. Horizontal patterns of wind

Wind speed and direction was recorded from the vessels weather station located in the mast above the wheel house and results are illustrated in Figure 3.2. The highest wind speed for the cruise was recorded in the southern region and particularly off Inhambane, and south of Maputo (wind speed south of Maputo was probably even stronger than off Inhambane but not possible to map due to a faulty instrument). The maximum wind speed recorded was 29.7 m/s (Figure 3.2). The direction was variable and changed in direction from SE and NE. Further north the wind calmed down and became stable from SE.

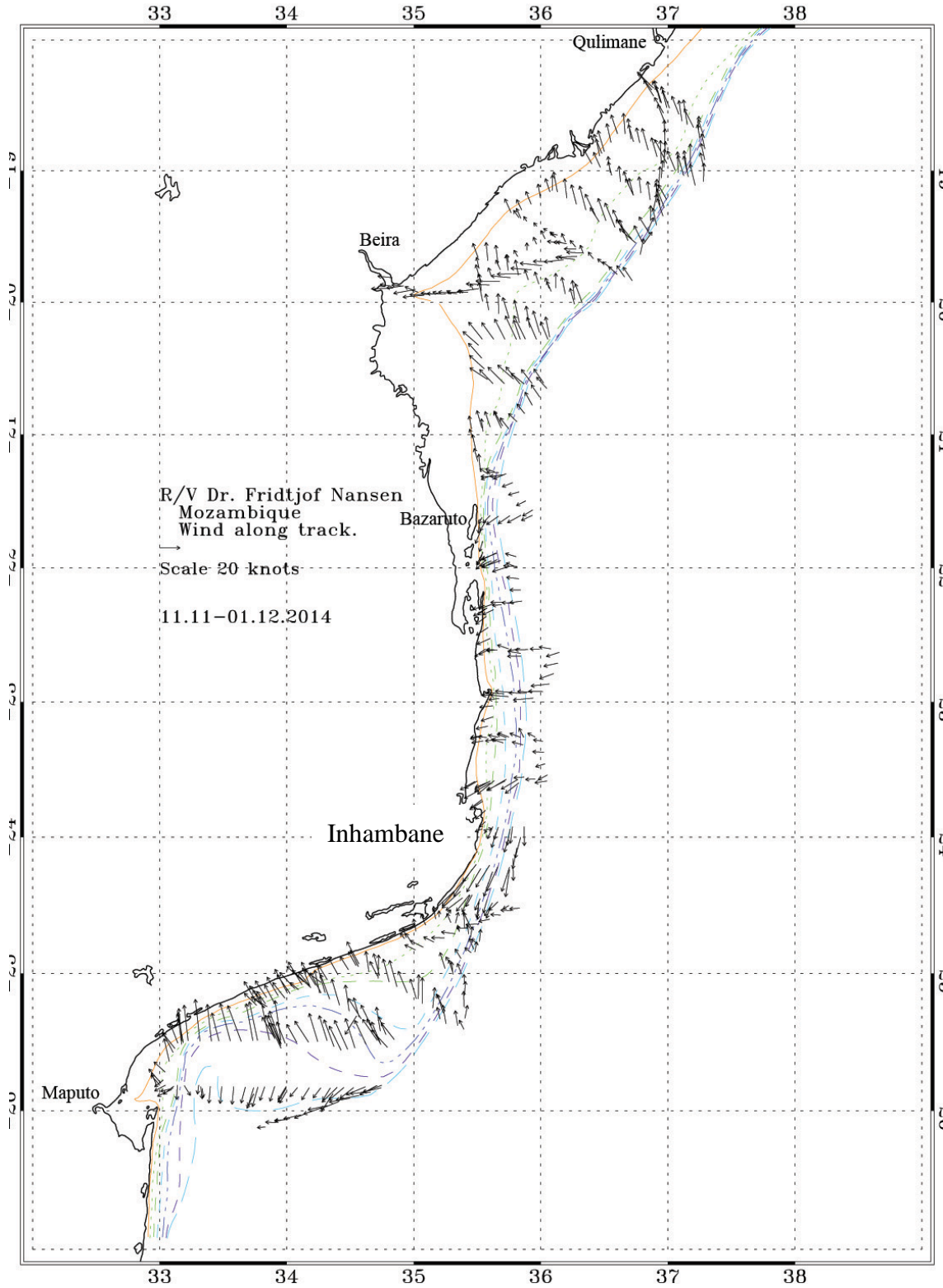


Figure 3.2 Wind directions and wind speed indicated by direction and length of arrows, from the South- and Central region of Mozambique during November-December, 2014.



### 3.3. Horizontal distribution of oceanographic parameters

Near-surface temperatures (5 m depth) up to 26.5°C were observed in the northernmost and mid-parts of the Southern region, with the coolest area (23.5°C) close to the coast around 25°S (Figure 3.3). The strong wind observed in the southern part of the survey area increased the mixing of the surface waters and decreased the temperature in this zone slightly, this became particularly pronounced closer to the coast. The salinity at 5 m depth was more or less uniform throughout the survey (range: 35.3-35.4), only slightly elevated along the coast south of 25°S and off the coast between 21 - 23°S, while the region of Zambezi river showed clear fresh water influence with salinity <32.

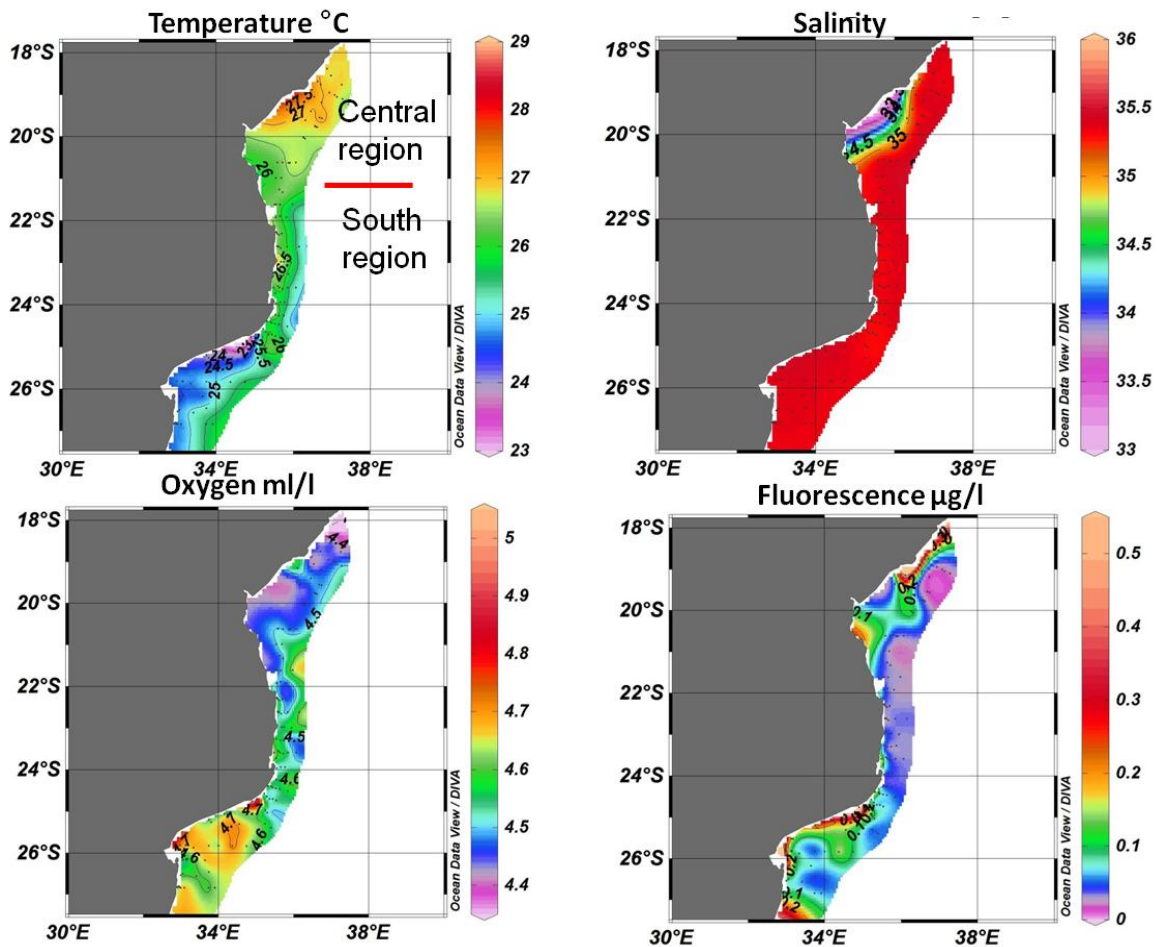


Figure 3.3 Horizontal near-surface (5 m depth) distributions of temperature, salinity, oxygen and fluorescence along the South and Central region of Mozambique (red line at 21.30°S in the temperature plot denotes the border between these two regions). Produced with the software Ocean Data View, interpolating by DIVA gridding (Ocean Data View, Schlitzer, R., <http://odv.awi.de>, 2013).

Oxygen concentrations at 5 m depths were also generally uniform (range: 4.4 - 4.8 ml/l, Figure 3.3), but with generally higher levels in the southern region compared to the Sofala bank. In the southern region slightly elevated oxygen concentrations were observed of Maputo and Limpopo. Fluorescence levels in the area surveyed ranged from >0.5, inshore and

especially associated with the areas of river discharge, to background levels of  $<0.05$  in oligotrophic water masses offshore.

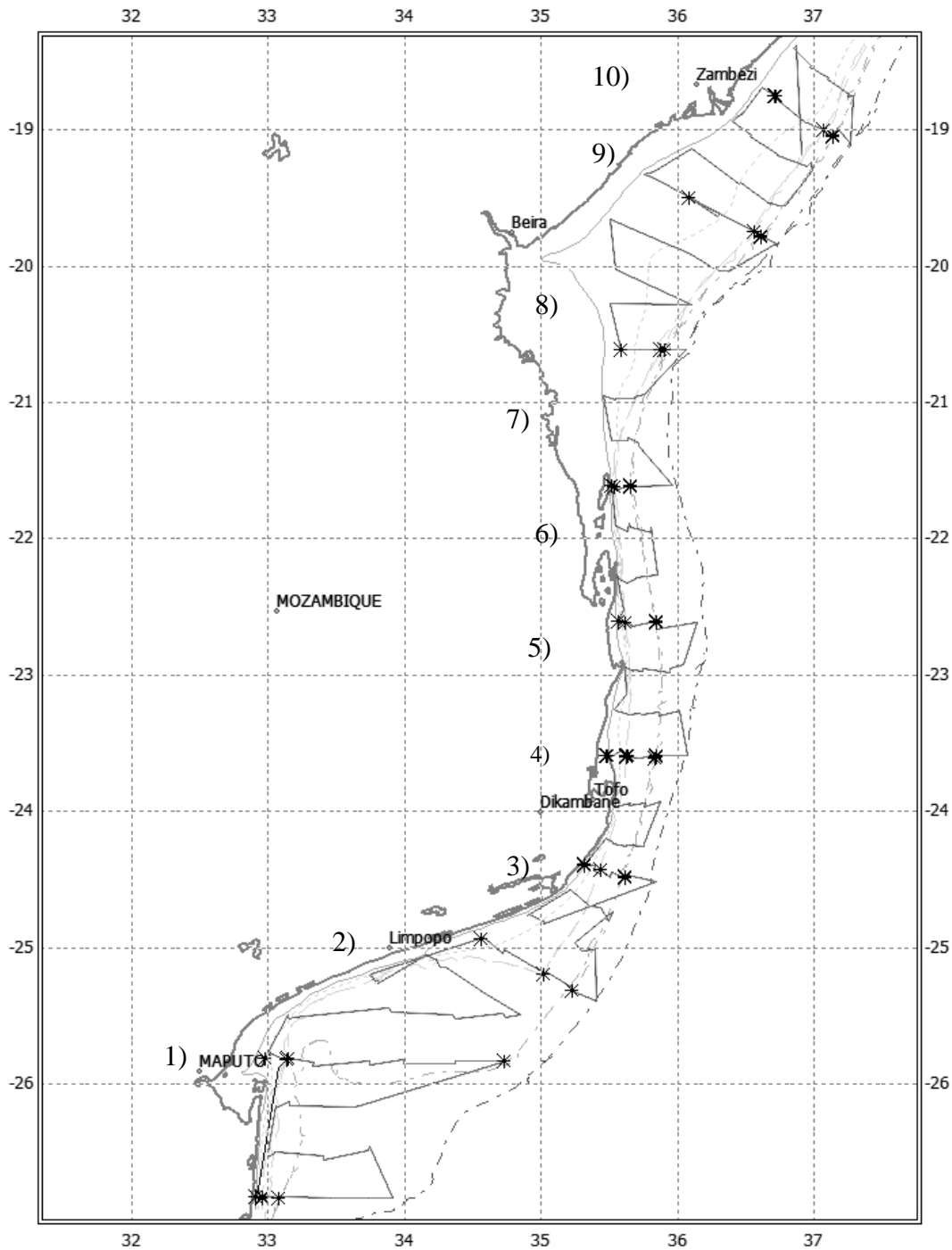


Figure 3.4. Distribution of 10 hydrographic transects along the South, and Central region of Mozambique, \* refers to the positions of the plankton sampling stations at 30 m, 100 m and 500 m bottom depth. Numbers refers to the transect number in Figure 3.5

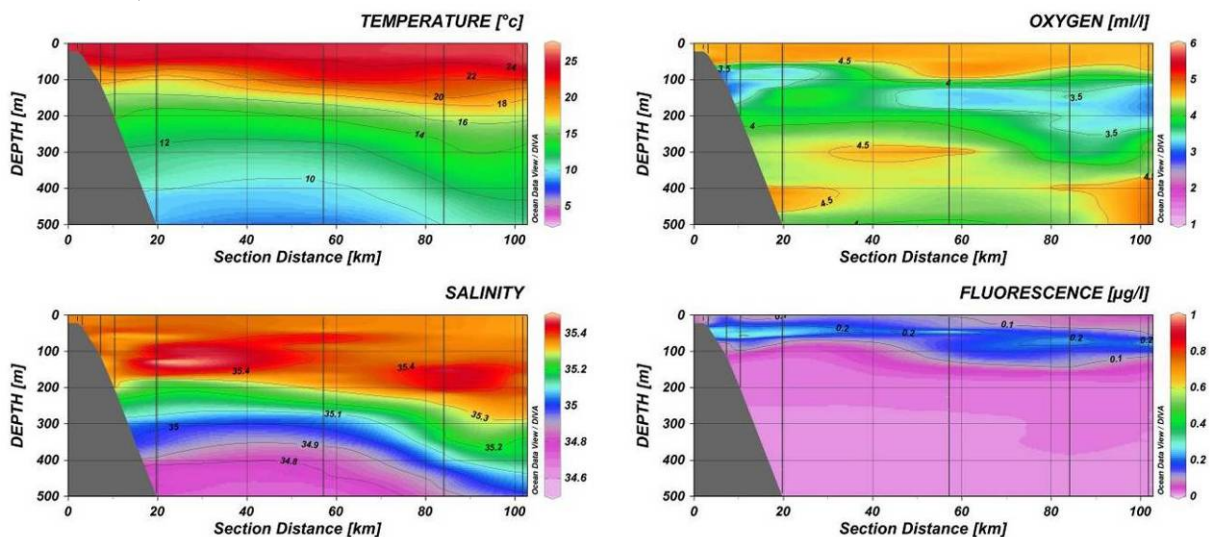
### 3.4. CTD cross sections

Altogether 10 of 10 hydrographic transects were carried along the South, and Central region of Mozambique before the survey was interrupted (Figure 3.4). The numbering in Figure 3.4 refer to the transect numbers in Figure 3.5.

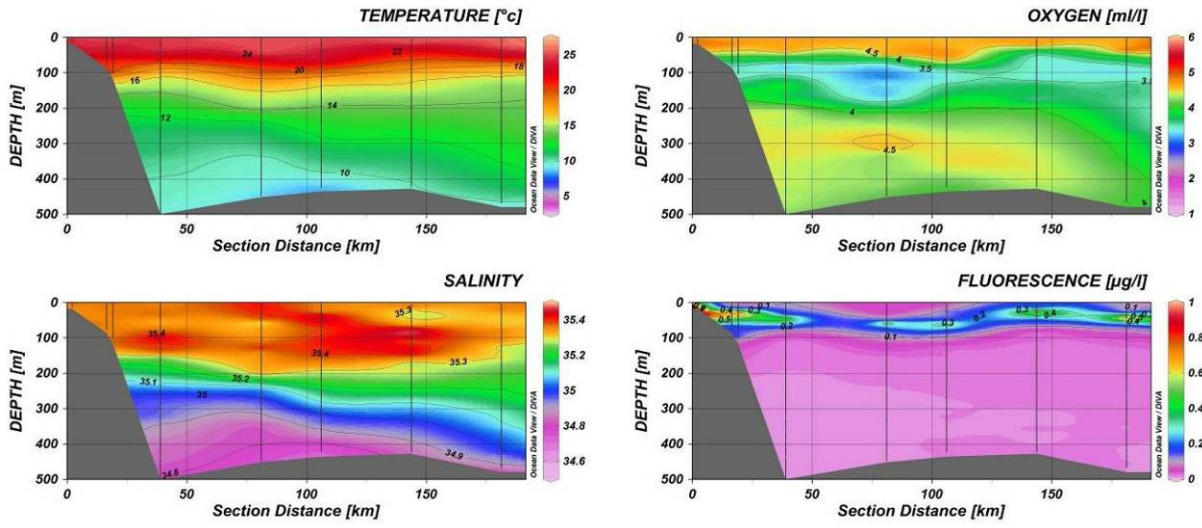
#### *The Southern region*

Seven hydrographic transects were made across the shelf of the southern region (Figure 3.5). Surface temperatures along these transects were typically varied around 25°C. The southern part of the southern region showed cooler temperatures inshore while north of 24°30'S the situation shifted with warmer temperature inshore and cooler offshore. Signs of upwelling are present especially in transect 3, 4 and 5. The temperatures decreased with depth and were typically about 20°C around 100m and with a more rapid temperature decrease below this. Temperatures at 500 m were between 10-12°C increasing northwards. Surface salinity were around 35.3 increasing southwards to a salinity maximum around 100- 200 m depth, and with a decrease below this to between 34.6 (southern part of the southern region) to 35.1 (northern part of this region) at 500 m depth. The subsurface salinity maximum corresponded with minimum concentrations of oxygen around 100-200 m depth (typically ~ 3-5 ml/l), and surrounding water masses above and below these depths displayed slightly higher concentrations (in the order of 4.0-4.5 ml/l). A fluorescence-maximum can be observed on the shelf inshore corresponding with coastal production and upwelling. Another sub-surface fluorescence maximum can be observed offshore on most transects around 50-80 m depth at the outer part of the shelf, just above the thermocline at what is probably the lower end of the euphotic zone.

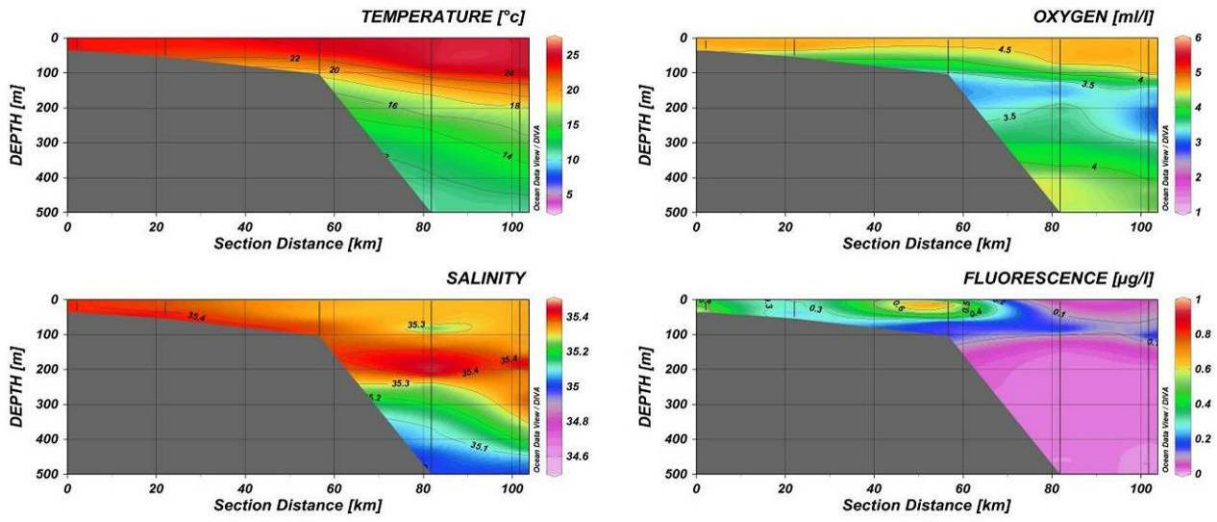
#### Transect 1;



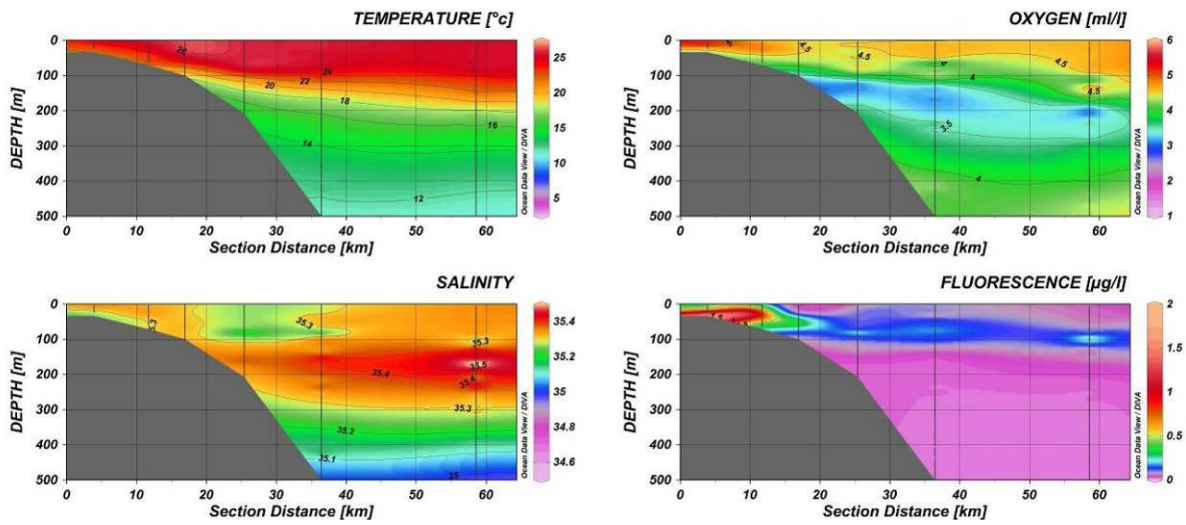
Transect 2;



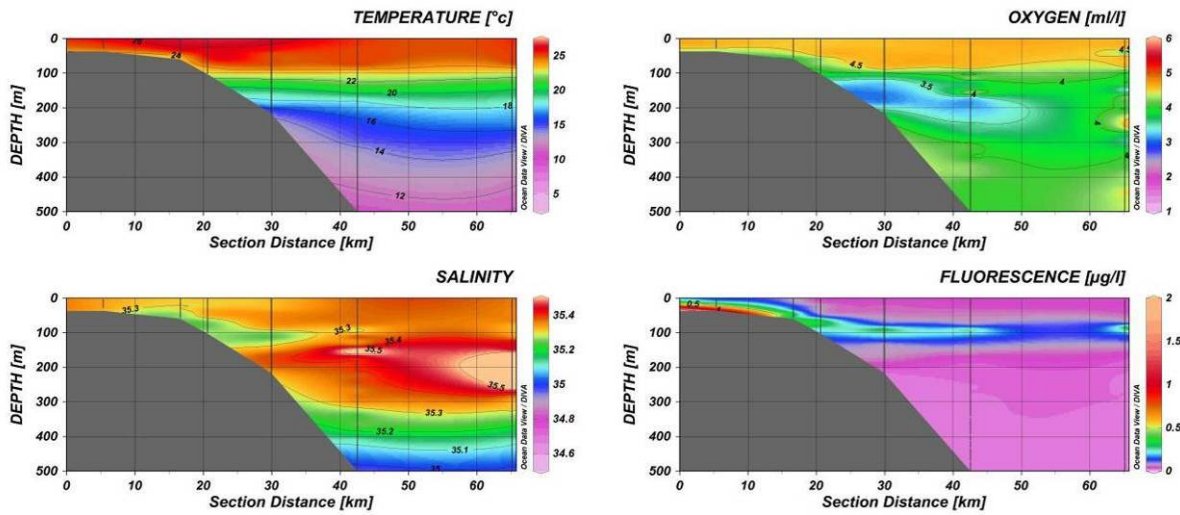
Transect 3;



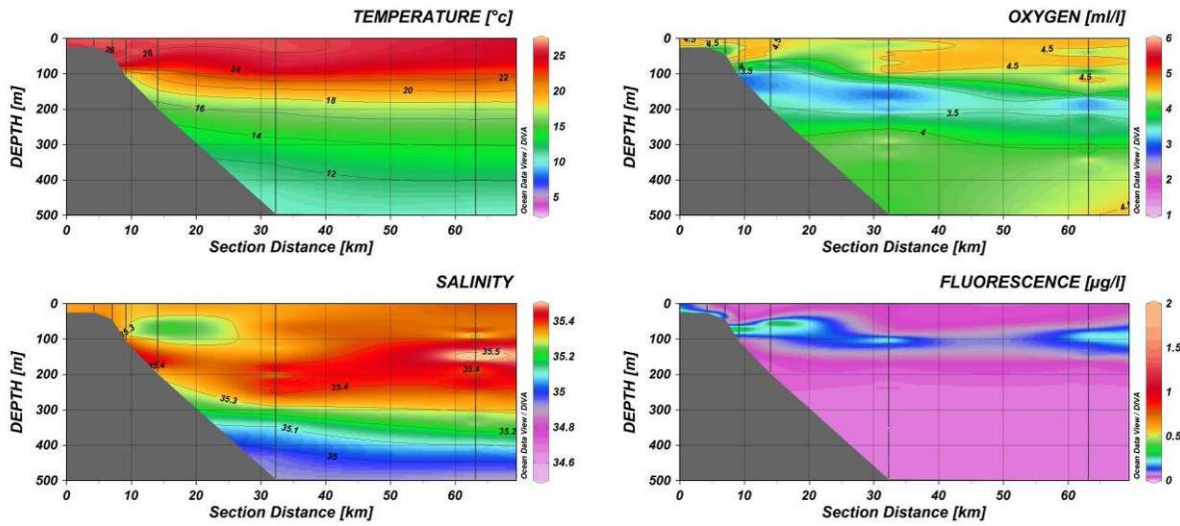
Transect 4;



Transect 5;



Transect 6;



Transect 7;

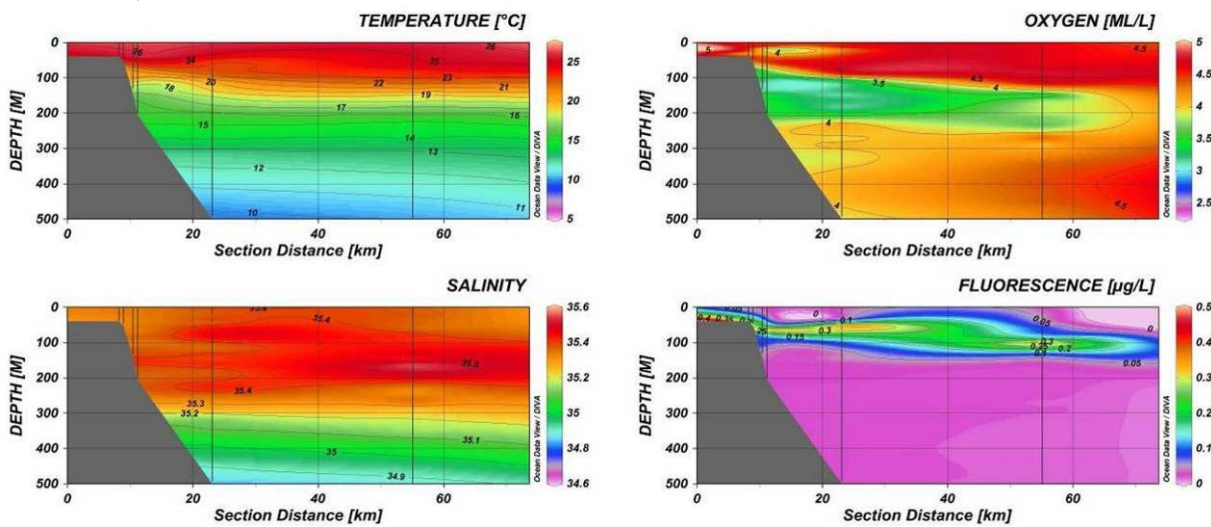
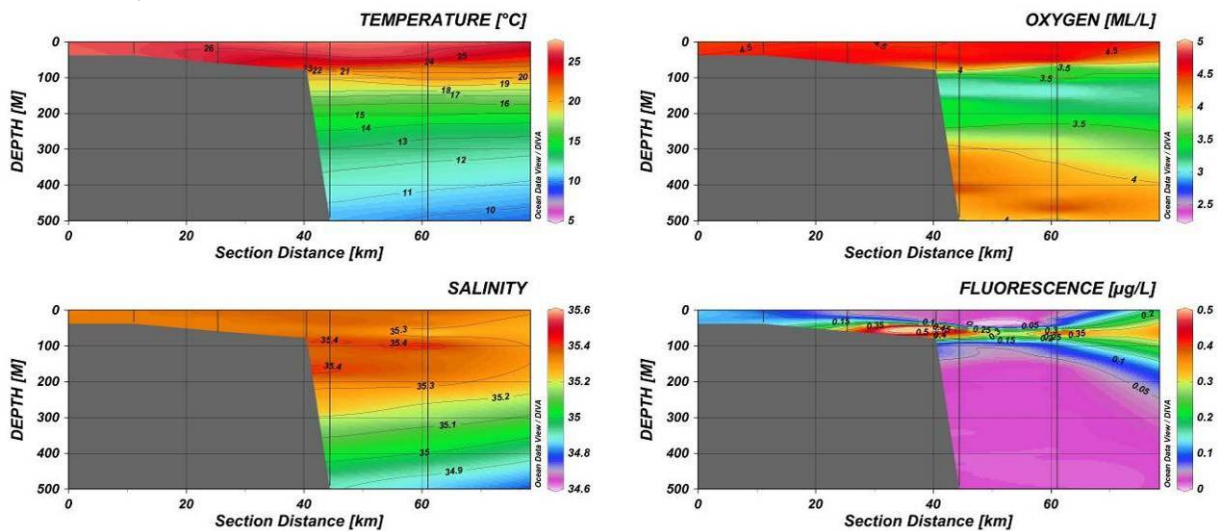


Figure 3.5. Cross-shelf distributions of temperature, oxygen, salinity and fluorescence in the South-region of Mozambique. CTD stations indicated by vertical lines. Transect numbers refer to the transect number in Figure 3.3

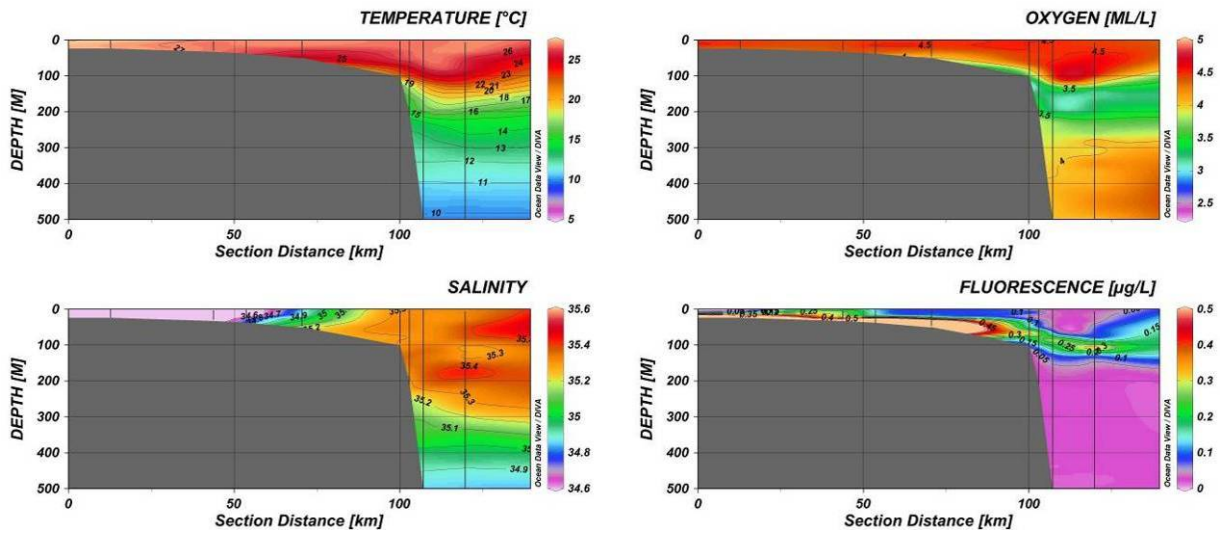
### The Central-region,

Three hydrographic transects were made across the shelf in the Central-region (Figure 3.3 and 3.6). Surface temperatures along these transects were typically around 26-27°C inshore with slightly cooler waters offshore. The temperatures decreased with depth, and at 100 m depth the temperatures were typically about 22-20°C. Temperatures at 500 m were around 10°C. The salinity profiles generally displayed salinity maximum between 100-200 m depth with values around 35.4. Below this values decreased to < 34.9 at 500 m depth. The upper 100 m was stable offshore around 35.3 and with inshore waters to a variable degree influenced by river runoff. Also typical for all transects in this region, was the oxygen minimum, typically ~ 3-5 ml/l, around 100-200 m depth below the fluorescence maximum. Water masses above and below these depths displayed slightly higher concentrations (in the order of 4.0-4.5 ml/l). Transect 9 in particular show strong influence by the Zambezi river. The salinity was lowest inshore and with a pronounced fluorescence maximum inshore, along the bottom as well as closer to the surface. Offshore all transects showed a sub-surface fluorescence maximum around 50-100 m depth off the shelf break.

### Transect 8;



Transect 9;



Transect 10;

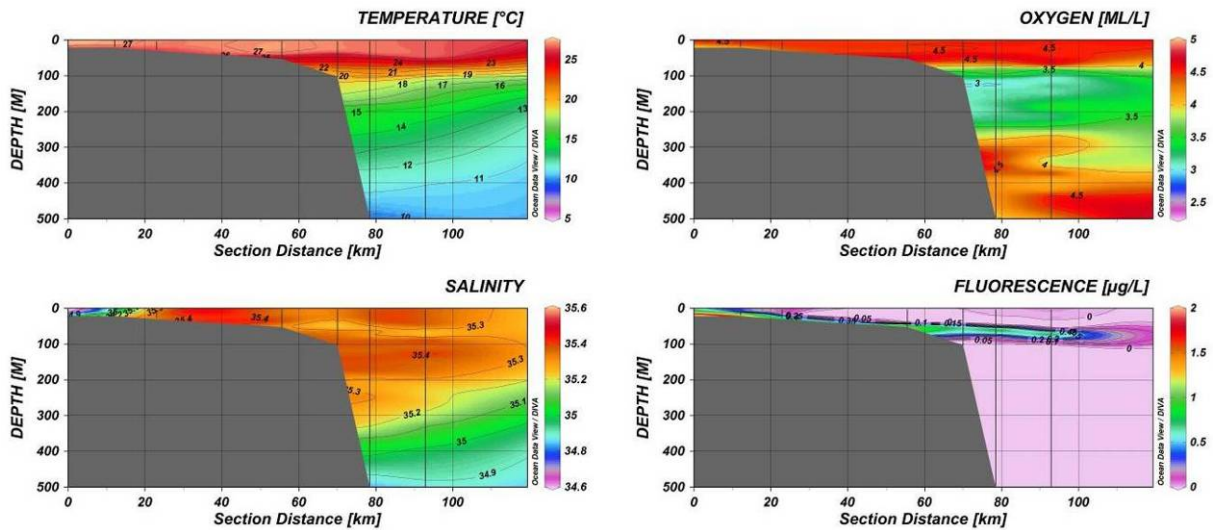


Figure 3.6. Cross-shelf distributions of temperature, oxygen, salinity and fluorescence in the Central-region of Mozambique. CTD stations indicated by vertical lines. Transect numbers refer to the transect number in Figure 3.3

### 3.5. Zooplankton biomass

The average zooplankton biomass for the area surveyed was  $3.33 \pm 2.31$  (SD)  $\text{g/m}^2$  dry weight, based on results from the WP2 net (max depth 200 m). Annex IV gives the detailed results from the laboratory analyses after the survey. The regions south of Quelimane to Bazaruto and around Inhambane displayed the highest zooplankton concentration (Figure 3.7a). The lowest levels were found in the area around Maputo, at Bazaruto and north of Quelimane. The zooplankton size fractions analyses showed that overall through the survey 21% of the zooplankton biomass was in the size fraction  $> 2000 \mu\text{m}$ , 32% in the  $1000\text{-}2000 \mu\text{m}$  fraction and 47% in the  $< 1000 \mu\text{m}$  fraction. The regions with the highest concentrations

of zooplankton show a tendency with smaller sized zooplankton closest to shore and gradually increasing zooplankton size with depth (Figure 3.7b).

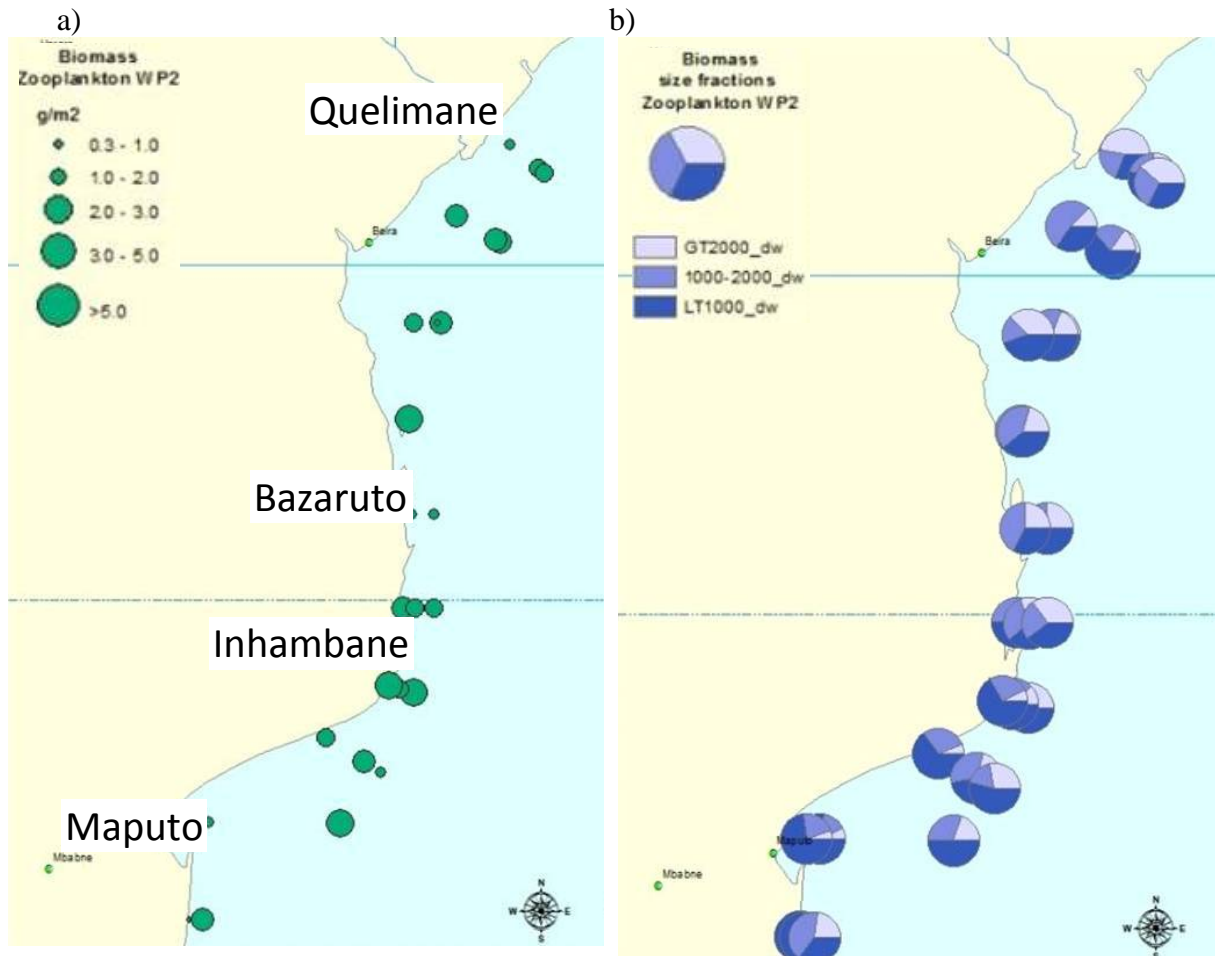


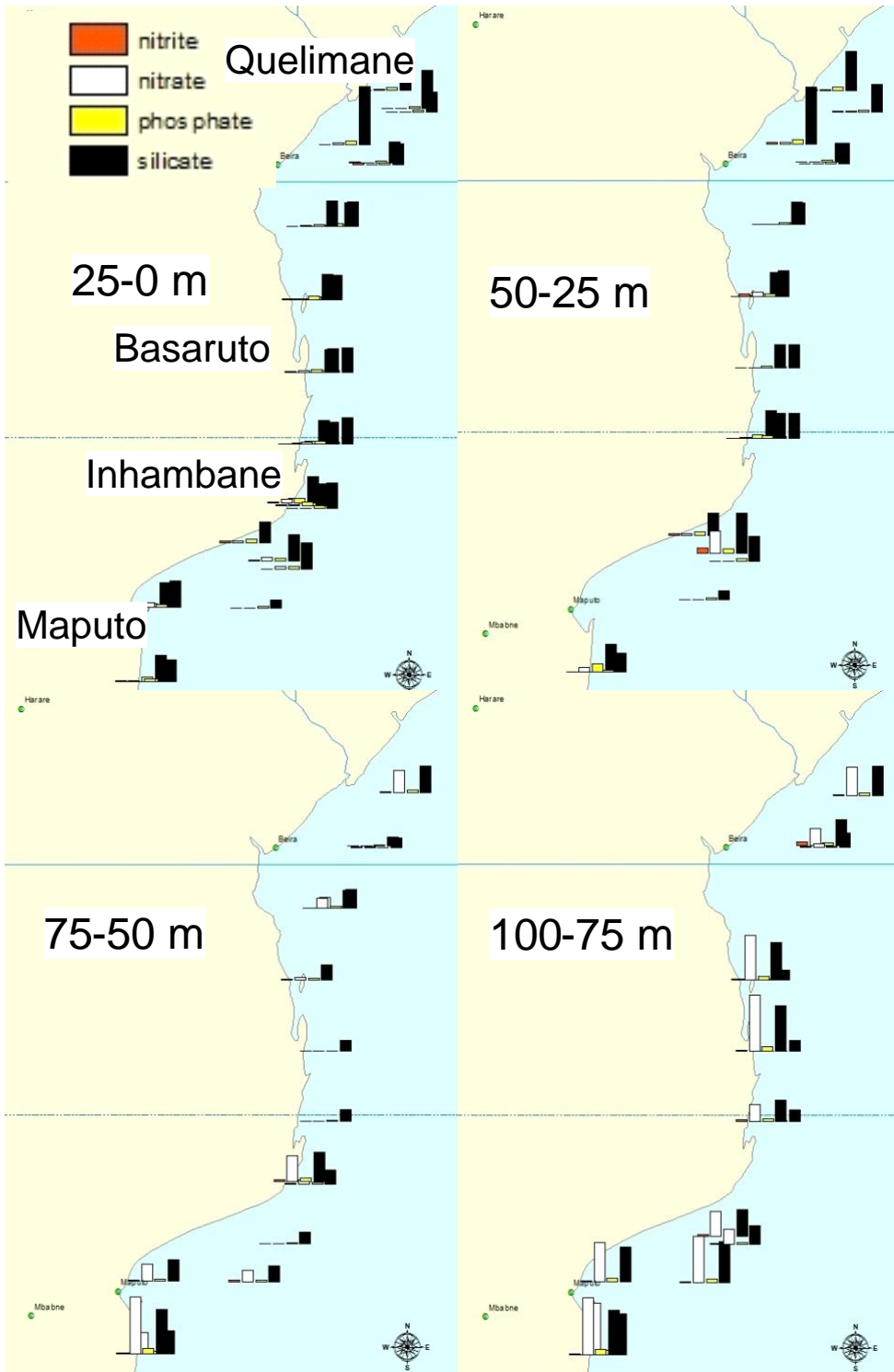
Figure 3.7. Zooplankton biomass (left) and zooplankton size fractions (right), based on results from the WP2 net sampling

### 3.6. Nutrients and chlorophyll

The survey area exhibited low surface chlorophyll *a* values and the nutrients required for phytoplankton growth (nitrite, nitrate, phosphate and silicate) in surface layer are strongly depleted (Figures 3.8, 3.9 and Table 3.1). Annex V gives the detailed results from the laboratory analyses after the survey. The results are typical for oligotrophic systems, also termed "ocean deserts". The values were highest from surface to about 75 m depth and relatively homogenous. All nutrient values increased with depths. The nitrite + nitrate vs. phosphate or silicate relationships were extremely low. Silicate concentrations were relatively high compared to the other salts, with a nutricline around 70-100 m indicative of diatom consumption of silicate above the cline. This probably explain the off- shelf sub surface fluorescence maximum at these depths seen in Figure 3.5 and 3.6.



Generally, phytoplankton communities are essential to the majority of marine ecological processes and affect the structure of food webs (e.g., primary production), nutrient cycling and the flux of particles to deep waters. The principal factors that affect horizontal distribution (i.e. latitudinal and longitudinal) of phytoplankton communities are temperature, salinity and currents, while vertical distribution (i.e. with depth) is mostly affected by irradiance, nutrients and water column stability. Some phenomena such as upwelling, which is defined as the uplift of deeper nutrient richer waters, tides and river runoff, are extremely important to explain nutrient dispersion and concentration.



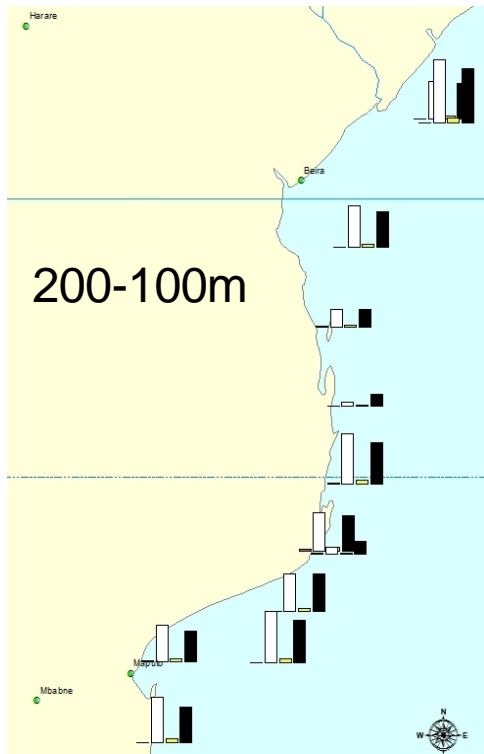
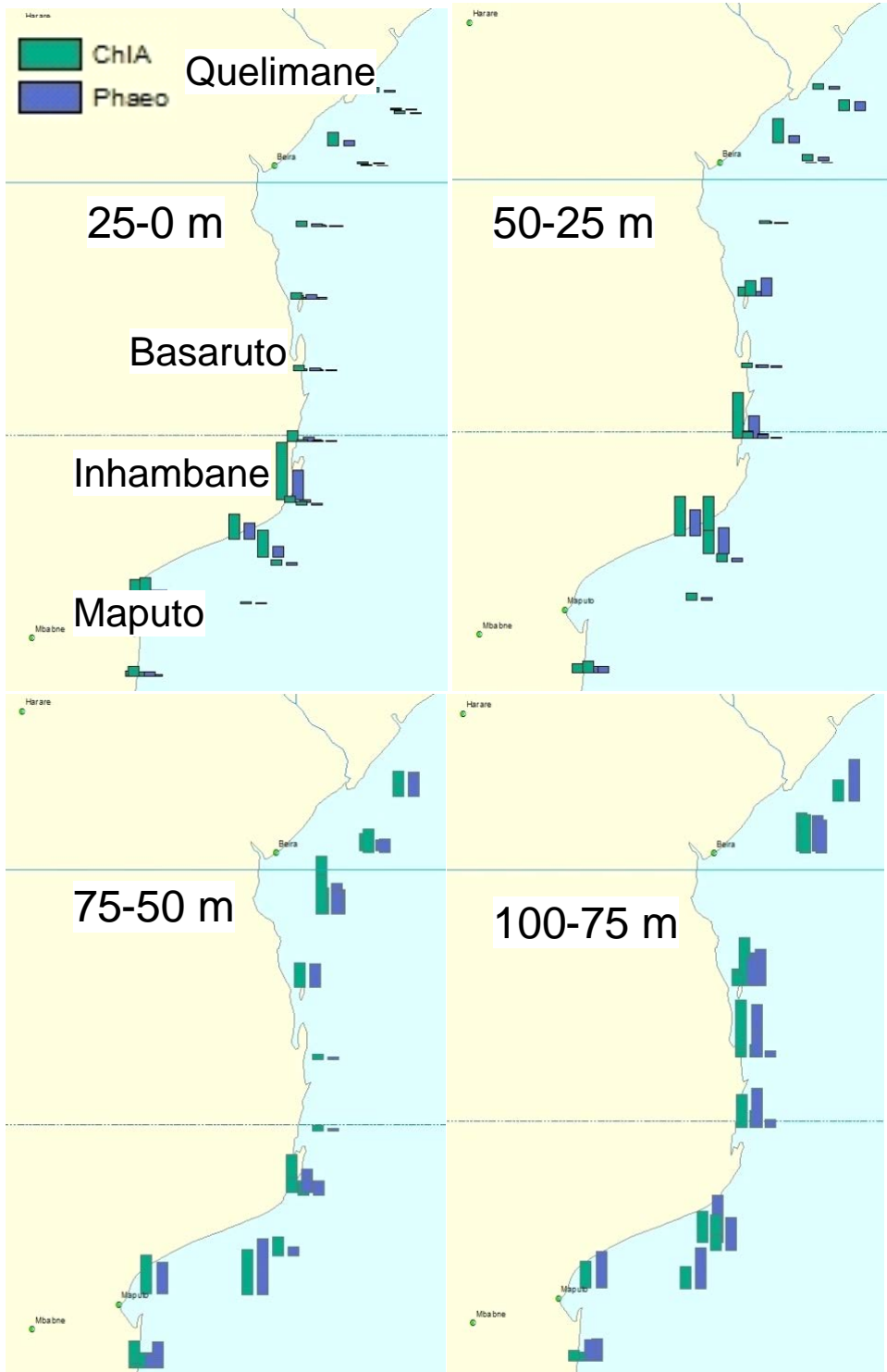


Figure 3.8. Nutrient concentrations: nitrite (red), nitrate (white), phosphate (yellow) and silicate (black) at 25-0 m, 50-25 m, 75-50 m, 100-75 m and 200-100 m depths, respectively, (only relative scale, see Table 3.1 and Annex V)

Table 3.1. Depth stratified mean ( $\pm$ SD) concentrations of nutrients and chlorophyll/phaeopigments found at environmental stations in Mozambique, 2014.

Nutrients/Depths	25-0 m	50-25 m	75-50 m	100-75 m	200-100 m
Nitrite ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	$0.03 \pm 0.04$	$0.06 \pm 0.11$	$0.11 \pm 0.09$	$0.21 \pm 0.19$	$0.11 \pm 0.09$
Nitrate ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	$0.10 \pm 0.12$	$0.17 \pm 0.40$	$1.69 \pm 2.54$	$4.46 \pm 0.19$	$8.32 \pm 4.37$
Phosphate ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	$0.23 \pm 0.05$	$0.24 \pm 0.12$	$0.33 \pm 0.19$	$0.51 \pm 3.91$	$0.76 \pm 0.31$
Silicate ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	$2.05 \pm 0.58$	$2.24 \pm 0.77$	$3.13 \pm 1.61$	$4.92 \pm 0.27$	$7.60 \pm 3.13$
Chlorophyll <i>a</i> ( $\text{mg/m}^3$ )	$0.37 \pm 0.48$	$0.35 \pm 0.41$	$0.40 \pm 0.25$	$0.21 \pm 2.33$	$0.09 \pm 0.10$
Phaeopigment ( $\text{mg/m}^3$ )	$0.18 \pm 0.24$	$0.21 \pm 0.24$	$0.33 \pm 0.21$	$0.26 \pm 0.11$	$6.17 \pm 0.13$



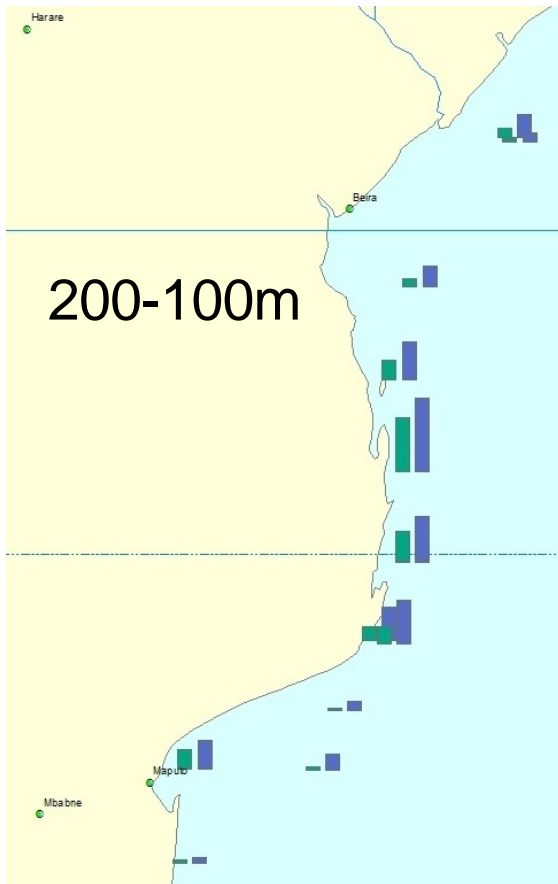


Figure 3.9. Chlorophyll *a* and phaeopigment concentrations at 25-0 m, 50-25 m, 75-50 m, 100-75 m and 200-100 m depths, respectively (only relative scale, see Table 3.1 and Annex V)

### 3.7. Sediment samples

All sediment samples collected were offloaded in Maputo and placed in the custody of IIP. Sediment samples will be analysed in laboratories for grain size and content of organic and metal content. Sediment grain size will be analysed by wet and dry sieving according to standard laboratory procedures.

All sediment variables analysed will be mapped using a Geographic Information System to reveal trends according to depth and latitude. The results obtained will be related with physical and biological parameters of each station to assess their influence in composition and distribution of fishing resources.

### 3.8. Plankton taxonomy analyses

Plankton organisms are responsible for production and transfer of most of the existing food energy at sea. Plankton is vitally important to aquatic and marine ecosystems, and represents the base of the pelagic food web of these ecosystems. Changes in its composition and

structure can cause profound changes in all subsequent trophic levels (Grahane, 1987). The planktonic community has a very dynamic character, with high reproductive rates and loss. It responding quickly to physical and chemical changes in the aquatic environment and stablishing complex relationships in the competition, use of space and resources (Valiela, 1995). Studies on the abundance and distribution of planktonic species along the Mozambican coast are very limited and scarce. This study aims to evaluate the composition and biomass of plankton, correlated with the influence of environmental factors (biotic and abiotic) in their distribution and composition. 146 samples of plankton were collected of which 58 samples will be used for qualitative and quantitative analysis of phytoplankton while 88 samples will be used for zooplankton analysis.

Analysis and identification of plankton in the samples will be made in the plankton section, Department of Oceanography, University of Lisbon.

## CHAPTER 4. ACOUSTIC ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

The hydroacoustic survey covered the shelf and slope from roughly 20 m to 500 m bottom depth (1000 m depth on the ecosystem transects). Continuous acoustic recording and analysis were carried out throughout the survey. Acoustic distribution and abundance was estimated for two species groups during the survey. These were Pelagic 1 (Pel1) and Pelagic 2 (Pel2). The Pel1 group of species consists of pelagic fish of the families Clupeidae and Engraulididae, while the Pel2 species consist of the families Carangidae, Scombridae, Barracuda and Hairtails. Table 2.1 gives an overview of the most common species belonging to each of these groups. The Pel1 species are typically separated from the Pel2 species based on the presence of the two groups in the trawl catches, and based on the acoustic signal as seen during the scrutinizing process, e.g. the fact that the Clupeidae and Engraulididae has a much stronger backscattering signal than the Carangidae and other Pel2 species. During the survey a large number of length frequency measurements were taken, however, most of them from demersal trawl catches. The average length was estimated from each of these. Based on this an average length was calculated for each taxonomic family using equal weighting (Table 4.1). Table 4.1 also show the catch of each taxonomic group in the trawl catches and the relative proportion of each family in each taxonomic category. Based on this the length used for estimating the biomass index for the two taxonomic groups was 14 cm for Pel1 and 23 cm for Pel2. It should be noted that the Hairtails were not included when estimating the mean length of Pel2 due to the fact that most of these were not identified acoustically (found in the trawl catches mainly in deep waters outside the distribution area identified for Pel 2).

Table 4.1. Number of length frequency samples recorded per species/station, average length (equal weight), avg. catch/h (kg) and the proportion of the catch within the acoustic category presented per taxonomic family.

Acoustic category	Family	# Length Freq. measurements	Avg. Length	Avg. Catch/h (kg)	% group
Pel1	Clupeidae	7	14.9	3.2	62.7
Pel1	Engraulididae	7	13.3	1.9	37.3
Pel2	Carangidae	80	19.7	36.1	69.4
Pel2	Scombridae	16	60.1	2.6	5.0
Pel2	Barracuda	14	28.4	5.9	11.3
Pel2	Hairtails	10	62.1	7.4	14.2

Data are presented for the two regions, the southern and central shelf. The coast of northern Mozambique was not covered due to the engine breakdown and the coverage of the central region was interrupted north of the Zambezi river mouth due to engine problems. The distribution of pelagic fish continued north of the survey area and the estimates presented in this report only include the geographic areas actually covered by the vessel and does not include any evaluation/quantification of how much fish is found inshore of the surveyed area.

Mozambique has relatively large shallow water areas and river mouths. Many of the species found during this survey are known to thrive in such environments and it is likely that the biomass of some of these inshore of the survey area was considerable. Summary of backscattered  $s_A$  values and biomass estimates for the two species categories can be found in Table 4.2 and 4.3 respectively.

#### 4.1. The south coast

##### *Pel1*

The distribution of Clupeoids in the southern region of Mozambique was very low. A few encounters of Pel1 species were found especially in the vicinity of the Limpopo river around 25°S and slightly more distinct between Limpopo and Tofo (only few, not shown in Figure 4.1). A total acoustic abundance index of 6 000 tonnes of fish were estimated based on a set (average) total length of 14 cm (Table 4.2). The Clupeoid species found in the region were the *Dussumieria acuta*, *Sardinella albella*, *Encrasicholina punctifer*, *Thryssa vitrirostris* and *Thryssa setirostris*. Length frequencies of the most commonly caught species can be found in Annex II.

##### *Pel2*

Most of the Pel2 group of fish was found between 20 and 50 m depth in a more or less continuous band along the coast. Some few fish were also found offshore especially in the southern part of the region (Figure 4.1, Table 4.3). The densities were generally low. A total acoustic abundance index of 21 000 tonnes of fish was estimated based on a set (average) total length of 23 cm (Table 4.3). The most common Pel2 species found in the region was the *Selar crumenophthalmus*, *Decapterus russelli*, *Decapterus macrosoma*, *Sphyraena barracuda* and *Carangoides malabaricus*. Length frequencies of the most commonly caught species can be found in Annex II.

#### 4.2. The Central coast (Sofala bank)

##### *Pel1*

The distribution of Clupeoids in the central region of Mozambique was generally very low. However, one distinct distribution was found outside Zambezi river mouth (Figure 4.1, Table 4.2). The abundance in this area was estimated to be 9 400 tonnes. A few encounters of Pel1 species were also made in other areas of the coast but the abundance and catch rates were generally low. The Clupeoid species found in the region were mainly *Sardinella albella*, *Encrasicholina punctifer*, *Thryssa vitrirostris* and *Pellona ditchela*. Length frequencies of the most commonly caught species can be found in Annex II.

##### *Pel2*

The Pel2 group of fish was found across most of the Bazaruto shelf extending from <20 m depth extending to the shelf edge around 100 m, but with lower densities mid-shelf around 50 m depth (Figure 4.2, Table 4.3). The densities were generally low. A total acoustic abundance index of 46 000 tonnes of fish was estimated based on a set (average) total length of 23 cm



(Table 4.3). However, it is important to take into consideration that the distribution of these species continued north of the area surveyed. The most common Pel2 species found in the region was the *Carangids*, *Decapterus russelli*, *Decapterus macrosoma*, *Selar crumenophthalmus* and *Carangoides malabaricus*, in addition to *Trichiurus lepturus*, and *Scomberomorus commerson*. Length frequencies of the most commonly caught species can be found in Annex II.

Table 4.2. The acoustic estimate of Clupeoid fish (Pel1) on the southern and central shelf of Mozambique.

Region	South	Central	
Stratum	1	2	Total:
Area	231	154	385
<S <sub>A</sub> >:	231	226	
Biomass (1000 t):	6,138	9,422	15,560

Table 4.3. The acoustic estimate of Pel2 species on the southern and central shelf of Mozambique.

Region	South			Central	
Stratum	1	2	3	4	Total
Area	1379	464.51	1119.78	5588	
<S <sub>A</sub> >:	45	14	3	28	
Biomass (1000 t):	17,920	1,819	974	46,133	66,847

#### *Comparison with the 2007 survey*

All together 15 000 tonnes of Pel1 species were found along the coast of Mozambique this year compared to about 20 000 tonnes in 2007. A total estimate of 67 000 tonnes were recorded of the Pel2 group during this survey, compared with 34 000 along the whole coast of Mozambique in 2007. No separation between the southern and central region was made during the biomass estimation in 2007. Due to the nature of the biomass estimation, and the fact that the survey was interrupted 2/3 into the central region of the survey the acoustic estimates this year cover a smaller geographic area and do not extrapolate into the part of the central region not covered.

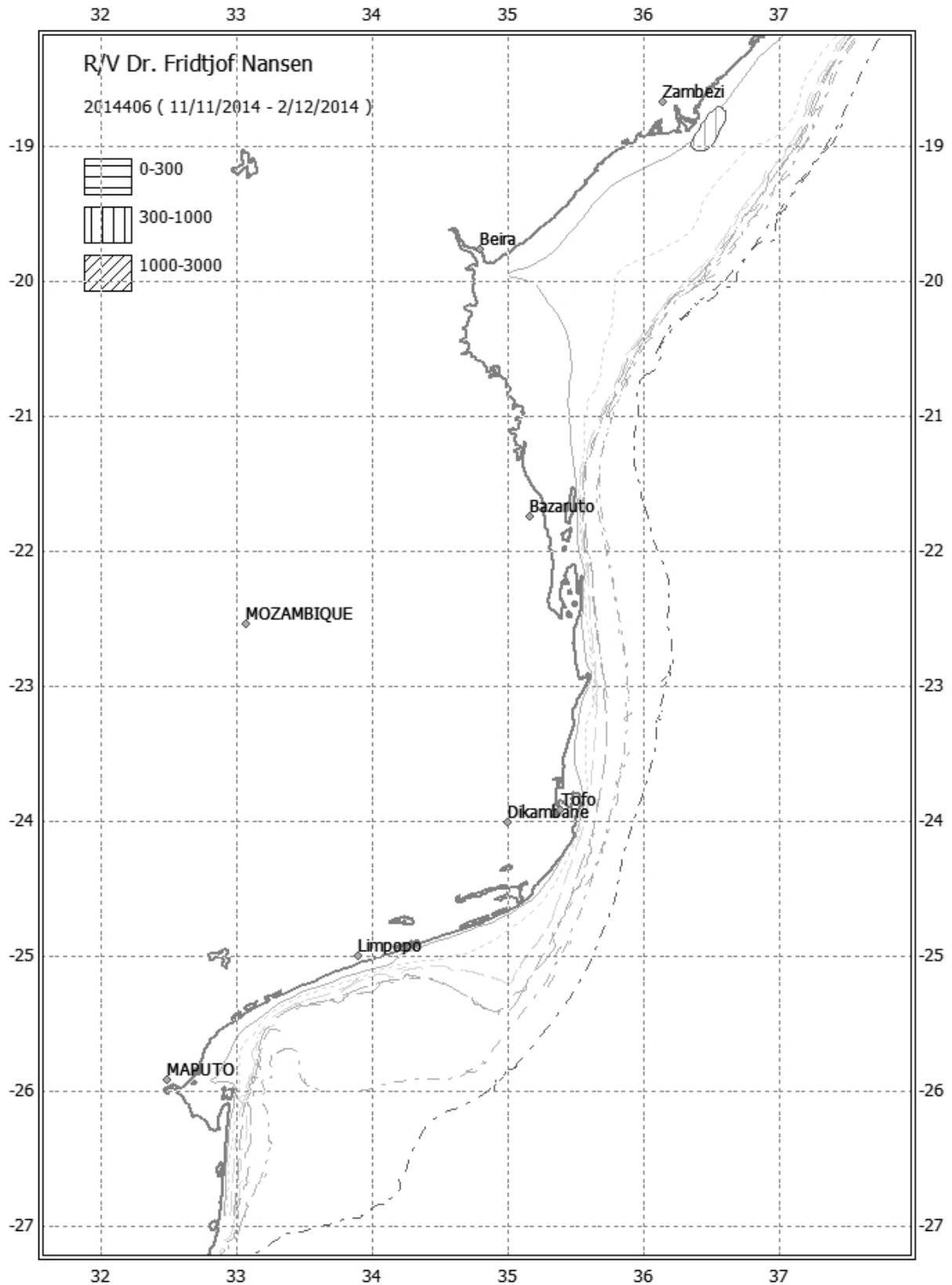


Figure 4.1. Distribution of acoustic backscattering of *Pella* species in the area covered by the survey.

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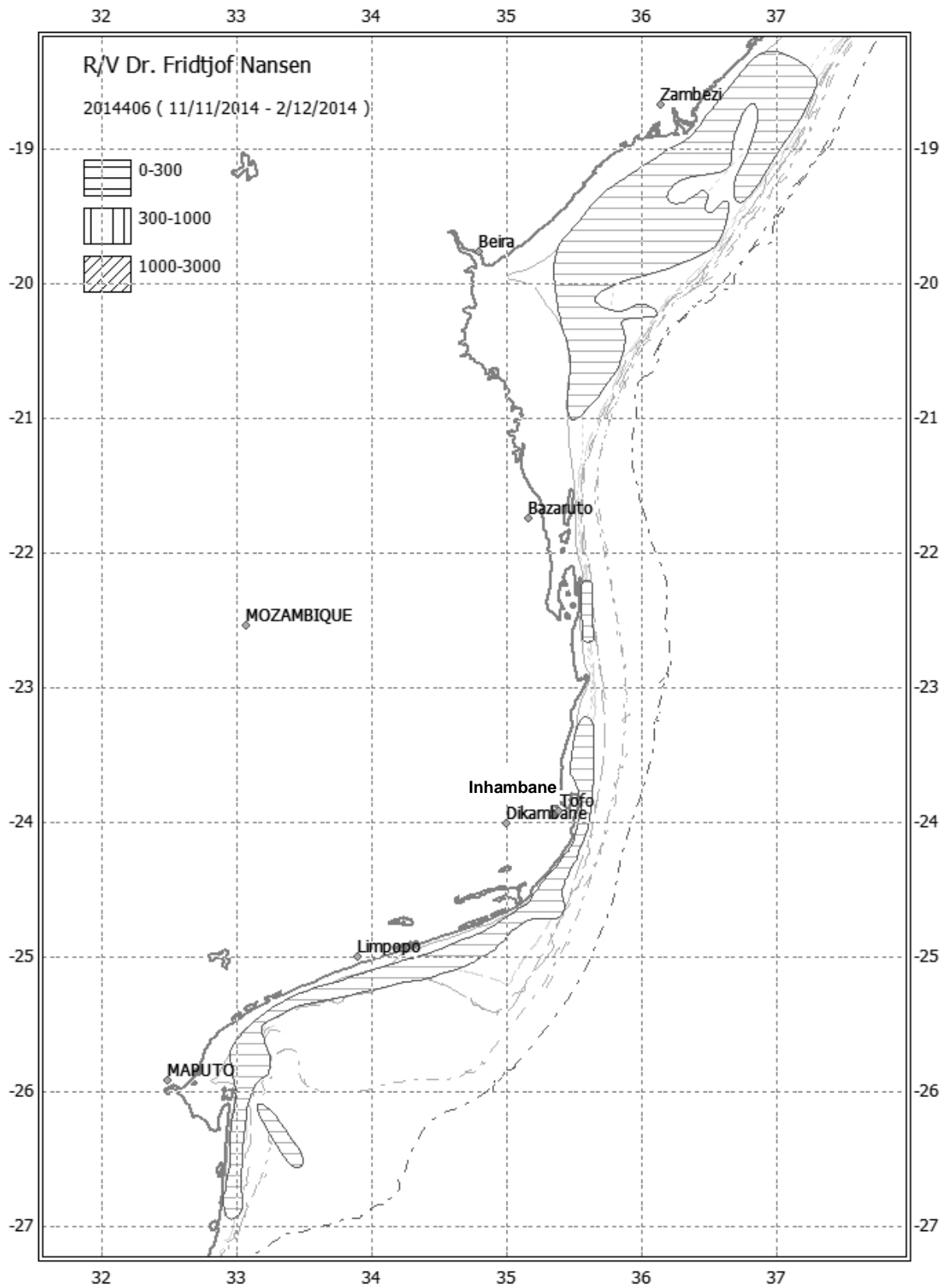


Figure 4.2. Distribution of acoustic backscattering of Pel2 species in the area covered by the survey.

## CHAPTER 5. SWEPT AREA ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

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The trawl survey covered the shelf and slope from 20 m to 800 m bottom depth, but with occasional trawls in deeper waters. Catch rates in kg/hour are presented per region and depth strata for main taxonomic groups found during the survey.

Three depth strata were defined prior to the survey; 20 - 50 m depth (inner shelf), 50 - 200 m depth (outer shelf) and 200 - 800 m depth (slope). In addition, some very few trawls were taken in deep water at depths >800 m. The region between the coast and 20 m bottom depth was not covered due to safety restrictions set by the vessel. Mozambique has especially in the central region a relatively wide shelf area inshore of 20 m bottom depth (see Table 2.2). A considerable amount of fish is therefore expected inshore of the area covered by the vessel. The trawl positions are mapped in Figure 1.1. Station information and catch by species are presented in Annex I.

### 5.1. Analyses of catch rates

Catch rates are presented per region; 1. The southern shelf and 2. The central shelf. The mean catch rates were generally low but varied considerably throughout the survey. Highest average catch rates were found on the central shelf between 20-50 m (489 kg/h) while the lowest average catch rates were found in the same region between 200-800 m depth (113 kg/h). In the following when refereeing to pelagic species this is the sum of the catch off all species from the taxonomic groups barracuda, carangids, clupeoids (engraulids and clupeids), hairtails and scombrids. The group demersal species consists of all species in the families' croakers, groupers, grunts, hake, seabream, snappers and cusk-eels. This group summarises the catch of some of the most commercially interesting demersal species caught during the survey. The group of other species always reflect the remaining catch not listed in any of the other columns in the tables, and the content may therefore vary from table to table.

#### *Southern region*

79 bottom-trawl hauls were made between the border with South Africa and 21°30'S (Southern region of Mozambique). 73 hauls were considered valid for analyses of catch rates (kg/h). Trawls carried out at night inshore of 150 m depth were excluded from the analyses since fish especially in shallow water tend to lift at night with consequently lowered catch rates. Nearly half of the stations (35) were placed at the depth zone of 20 - 200 m, with 11 stations between 20 - 50 m and 24 between 50 - 200 m. In these regions (inner and outer shelf), the highest catch rates were of pelagic species, valuable demersal species, and rays (Table 5.1a). On the inner shelf (20-50 m depth) the pelagic group contributed with 52.9% while the contribution from demersal species was 12.4% and rays contributed with 11.9% of the average catch. No lobsters and no shark were found in this depth region, while catches of shrimp were negligible with only 0.2%.

Highest overall catch rates in the southern region were found between 50- 200 m (Table 5.1b). It was the pelagic group and the group of rays who contributed most to the total catch with 15.7% and 14% respectively. Squids had catch rates of 7.3 kg/h. This group consisted of several species but especially *Loligo forbesi*, *Sepia prashadi* and *Sepia hieronis* was commonly caught. Lobsters and shrimp both became considerably more important with 4.3 and 3.8 kg/h respectively. The most common species of these groups were the shrimps *Penaeus japonicas*, *P. latisulcatus*, *P. Semisulcatus*, *Penaeopsis balssi*, *Aristaeomorpha foliacea*, *Heterocarpus woodmasoni*, *Heterocarpus tricarinatus*, *Plesionika martia* and *Haliporoides triarthrus* and the lobsters *Palinurus delagoae* and *Metanephrops mozambicus*.

On the slope (200-800 m depth), the catch rate declined compared to the shelf but catches of cephalopods, shrimps and lobsters increased and contributed with 6.8% and 5.6% and 4.0% of the total catch (Table 5.1c). The Lobsters catch rate (7.4 kg/h) is possibly of particular interest. This increased considerably when compared to that of the outer shelf of 4.3 kg/h and inner shelf (0.0 kg/h).

The group of “others” consists of a number of species of less commercial importance. This represents a considerable proportion of the catch in all the three depth zones in Table 5.1. On the inner shelf this group contributed to 22% of the catch, while on the outer shelf and slope this increased to 58% and 69% of the total. Of all taxonomic groups found within the group of “others” the mullets are considered to be more important. The catch rates of this group was 12.8 kg/h and 17.8 kg/h respectively between 20-50 m and 50 – 200 m depth. Other taxonomic groups that contributed to the group of others (with various density depending on the depth) was Porifera (sponges), Synodontidae (Lizardfish) Myctophids, Jellyfish, Macrouridae (grenadiers) and the Leiognathidae (ponyfishes).

Table 5.1. Southern region catch rates (kg/h) by main groups in swept-area bottom-trawl hauls on the a) inner shelf (20-50 m), b) outer shelf (50-200 m) and c) slope (200 – 800 m). The “pelagic” group consists of the taxonomic groups barracuda, carangids, clupeoids (engraulids and clupeids), hairtails and scombrids. The “demersal” group consists the families’ croakers, groupers, grunts, hake, seabream, snappers and cusk-eels, while the “other” groups summarises the catch of all species groups not mentioned in any other column.

## a) Inner shelf: 20-50 m

Station	Gear									
	depth	Cephalopods	Demersal	Lobsters	Pelagic	Rays	Sharks	Shrimps	Other	Total
1	27.5	2.7	89.8	0	299.6	169	0	0	62.7	623.9
20	38	9.8	11.8	0	432.8	38.1	0	0	95.4	587.9
29	41	1.2	95.3	0	373.8	49.7	0	6.3	182.9	709.1
31	48	1.2	29.9	0	434.4	0	0	0	166.9	632.4
43	38	3.4	12.3	0	66.3	164.7	0	0	29.1	275.8
44	31	1.7	0	0	37.2	0	0	0	15.2	54.1
56	44.5	1.3	164.2	0	88	0	0	0	101.7	355.1
57	35	0	0.1	0	79.7	0	0	0	91.3	171
65	39	0	0.2	0	18.9	0	0	0	5.6	24.7
71	37.5	2.7	34.4	0	40.4	0	0	0	22.3	99.8
72	28	0.6	0	0	2.8	0	0	0	4.5	7.8
Mean	37	2.2	39.8	0	170.3	38.3	0	0.6	70.7	322
% catch		0.7	12.4	0.0	52.9	11.9	0.0	0.2	22.0	100

## b) Outer shelf: 50-200 m

Station	Gear									
	depth	Cephalopods	Demersal	Lobsters	Pelagic	Rays	Sharks	Shrimps	Other	Total
2	61	2.7	49.3	0	57.9	17.5	0	0	67.9	195.4
3	105.5	6.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.1	35.6
18	84.5	11.1	0	0	0	0	14.9	0	34.7	60.7
19	51	2.4	1	0	0.9	0	9.8	0	52.3	66.5
27	171.5	12.4	0.3	42.1	45.5	10.7	25.4	65.8	173.9	376
28	93.5	4.8	19.4	4.4	42.6	0	37.1	2.6	321.9	432.8
30	141.5	1.9	1.6	8.3	39.6	1.6	50.1	2	174.5	279.7
35	106	65.9	9.1	0	11.5	0	8.9	0	87.9	183.4
38	155	2.5	27.1	1.7	5	6.7	9.9	0.6	894	947.5
41	129	4.4	55.5	2.9	0	0	8.1	0	782.3	853.3
42	77	0	80.5	2.6	120	5.8	0	0	156	364.9
45	55.5	2.1	25.1	6.1	832.3	389.8	10.5	20.9	360.8	1647.6
48	106	7.3	39.3	1.9	4	0	1.3	0	836.4	890.2
49	73	0.7	1	0	106.5	0	0	0	238.9	347.1
50	125.5	7.3	59.4	2.8	2.2	0	0	0	125.9	197.5
54	195.5	7.5	3.7	25.7	25.1	0	0.6	0.4	17.9	80.7
55	73.5	1.1	0.1	0	0	706.6	0	0	45.4	753.2
58	62.5	1.3	14.3	0	0	0	0.3	0	31.1	46.9
59	104	20.2	33.2	0	0	0	0	0	8.2	61.6
64	102.5	2	72.4	0	0	0	0	0	41.5	115.9
66	165	6.1	0.6	0	0	6.2	0	0	23.2	36.1
70	197.5	3.5	0.3	4.4	0	0.1	0	0	31.8	40.1
73	68.5	0.9	2.6	0	0.9	69.8	0	0	10.5	84.6
78	51	0	31.4	0	63.3	0	20.6	0	455.1	570.4
Mean	106.5	7.3	22	4.3	56.6	50.6	8.2	3.8	208.4	361.2
% catch		2.0	6.1	1.2	15.7	14.0	2.3	1.1	57.7	100.0

## c) Slope: 200 – 800 m

Station	Gear									
	depth	Cephalopods	Demersal	Lobsters	Pelagic	Rays	Sharks	Shrimps	Other	Total
4	209.5	1.2	0.3	6.2	0	5	0	0	19.9	32.6
5	606.5	0.9	3.9	0	0.2	0	2.4	10.8	37.8	55.9
6	682.5	60.6	33.7	0	0	78	4.7	6.5	193.4	376.9
7	701.5	2	86.5	0	0	2.5	22	8.5	36.7	158.1
8	244.5	21	0	2.4	0	0	4.9	0.7	58.6	87.6
10	207	14.6	0	34.9	10.4	0	13.1	0	142.1	215
11	408	44.4	4.6	1.5	34.2	0	54.4	1.1	243.5	383.6
12	569	4.3	62	0	0	193.2	0	5.8	68.4	333.7
13	460.5	1.5	0	2.6	0	0	1.1	43.4	49.2	97.7
14	448	3.2	0	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.8	3.4	42	52.7
15	443	4.2	0	1.9	0	0	0	48.5	127.9	182.5
16	464	17.5	5.1	1.4	56.8	3.8	0	17.3	259.4	361.2
17	520.5	9.6	0	2.7	2	0	2.3	59.9	180.4	256.9
23	426	16.5	0.7	19	9.8	0	0	5.1	118.4	169.6
24	373	9.9	0	19.2	109.2	0	4.7	0	313.7	456.7
25	260	4.3	1.3	29.4	0	0	1	1.5	119.9	157.4
26	260	1.6	3.4	0	0	0	0	1.8	58.4	65.3
36	516.5	0.1	0.6	0	0	0	0	47.9	193.4	241.9
37	263	11.7	0	21.9	0	0	14.6	0	158.1	206.3
39	605.5	0	2.6	0.3	0.8	0	0.5	28.1	54.5	86.7
40	235	7	0.2	12.8	19.6	0	2.2	0	35	76.7
46	573.5	5.1	0.3	0	0	9.6	29.9	40	168.3	253.2
47	219.5	8.9	0.5	15.4	25.4	0	8.2	0	51.3	109.8
51	283	26.7	0	9.6	0	0	3.8	0	189.5	229.6
52	743	17.4	3.3	1.5	0	0	7.2	9.9	92	131.3
53	473	1	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.5	12	265.2	279
60	216.5	7.9	0.6	8.6	1.6	1.9	0	0.4	38.3	59.3
61	435.5	3.5	0.1	0	0	0	1.6	2.3	316.8	324.4
62	446	22.9	0	0.2	0	0	2.6	1	302	328.7
63	208.5	5.7	6.4	4.9	0	1	0	0	11.1	29.1
67	251	11.1	0	41.1	0	7.5	6	0	55.6	121.2
68	649.5	5.2	0.6	2.4	0	0	3.9	5.5	32.4	50.1
69	488	13.6	0	0	0.1	0	8.8	21.7	243.6	287.9
74	204	6	1.1	3.9	0	0.5	0	0.8	30.6	43
75	314.5	24.9	0	2	0	0.6	0.3	0.4	93.7	121.8
76	700.5	25.4	1.8	0.4	0	0	0	6	71	104.5
77	387.5	48.3	0	23.6	0	7.3	0	1.7	312.1	392.9
79	238	5.8	1.3	9.5	13.6	5.6	0	0	31.8	67.7
Mean	414.1	12.5	5.8	7.4	7.5	8.4	5.3	10.3	126.7	183.9
% catch		6.8	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.6	2.9	5.6	68.9	100.0

Catch rates of the demersal fish category presented in Table 5.1 are broken down do individual families and presented in Table 5.2 a-c. The commercially important demersal fish groups contributed to the total catch with 11.4%, 4.4% and 0.2% on the inner shelf, outer shelf and slope respectively.

The seabream was the most dominant group both on the inner and outer shelf with 25.3 kg/h and 14.6 kg/h respectively. The most dominant sparid on the inner shelf was the *Pagellus natalenses* while between 50 - 200 m depth *Pagellus natalenses* and *Polysteganus*

*coeruleopunctatus* dominated. No snappers were caught in the region between 20-50 m. Further offshore between 20-200 m no croakers and no hake were found.

On the slope from 200-800 m catches of demersal fish was generally low. Hake (*M. paradoxus*) dominated with catch rates of 4.7 kg/h followed by cusk-eels with 0.8 kg/h and seabream with catch rates of 0.3 kg/h. Groupers, grunts and snappers was absent from the catches in this depth region. The “other” group summarises the catch of all species groups not mentioned in any other column.

Table 5.2. Southern region catch rates (kg/h) by main demersal species grouped by families in swept-area bottom-trawl hauls on a) the inner shelf (20-50 m), b) outer shelf (50-200 m) and c) slope (200–800 m). The “other” group summarises the catch of all species groups not mentioned in any other column.

a) Inner shelf: 20 – 50m

Station	Gear depth	Croakers	Groupers	Grunts	Hake	Seabream	Snappers	Cusk-eel	Other	Total
1	27.5	0	0	0	0	14.4	0	0	85.5	623.9
20	38	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	97.8	587.9
29	41	10.9	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	86.4	709.1
31	48	0	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	95.3	632.4
43	38	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	0	95.5	275.8
44	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	54.1
56	44.5	0	0	0	0	46.2	0	0	53.6	355.1
57	35	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	99.8	171
65	39	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	99.8	24.7
71	37.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	99.8
72	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.1	7.8
Mean	37	7	2.7	1.7	0	25.3	0	0	285	322
% Catch		2.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	88.6	100.0



## b) Outer shelf: 50 – 200 m

Station	Gear depth								Cusk-		Total
		Croakers	Groupers	Grunts	Hake	Seabream	Snappers	eel	Other		
2	61	0	0	0	0	4.9	20.3	0	74.8	195.4	
3	105.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	35.6	
18	84.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	60.7	
19	51	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	98.4	66.5	
27	171.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	376	
28	93.5	0	0	0	0	4.3	0	0	95.7	432.8	
30	141.5	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	99.4	279.7	
35	106	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	94.9	183.4	
38	155	0	0.1	0	0	2.8	0	0	97	947.5	
41	129	0	0.1	0	0	6.4	0	0	93.5	853.3	
42	77	0	0.8	0.3	0	20.9	0	0	77.8	364.9	
45	55.5	0	0	0.2	0	1.4	0	0	98	1647.6	
48	106	0	1.5	0	0	2.9	0	0	95.6	890.2	
49	73	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	99.7	347.1	
50	125.5	0	1.7	0	0	28.4	0	0	69.9	197.5	
54	195.5	0	0	0	0	4.6	0	0	95.3	80.7	
55	73.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	753.2	
58	62.5	0	0	0	0	0	30.4	0	69.6	46.9	
59	104	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	46	61.6	
64	102.5	0	25.5	0	0	36.9	0	0	37.5	115.9	
66	165	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	0	98.2	36.1	
70	197.5	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	98.9	40.1	
73	68.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	84.6	
78	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	570.4	
Mean	106.5	0	3.5	0.2	0	14.6	2.3	0	340.2	361.2	
%Catch		0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.6	0.0	94.3	100.0	

## c) Slope: 200 – 800 m

Station	Gear depth	Croakers	Groupers	Grunts	Hake	Seabream	Snappers	Cusk-eel	Other	Total
4	209.5	0	0	0	0		1	0	95.1	32.6
5	606.5	0	0	0	5.2		0	0	94.7	55.9
6	682.5	0	0	0	7.7		0	4.6	92.3	376.9
7	701.5	0	0	0	47.9		0	10.8	52.1	158.1
8	244.5	0	0	0	0		0	0	99.5	87.6
10	207	0	0	0	0		0	0	98.6	215
11	408	0	0	0	1.2		0	0	98	383.6
12	569	0	0	0	18.6		0	0	81.4	333.7
13	460.5	0	0	0	0		0	0	99.1	97.7
14	448	0	0	0	0		0	0	100	52.7
15	443	0	0	0	0		0	0	99.4	182.5
16	464	0	0	0	1.4		0	0	98.6	361.2
17	520.5	0	0	0	0		0	0	100	256.9
23	426	0	0	0	0		0	0.7	100	169.6
24	373	0	0	0	0		0	0	100	456.7
25	260	0	0	0	0		0	1.3	100	157.4
26	260	3	0	0	0		0	1.4	97	65.3
36	516.5	0	0	0	0.2		0	0	99.6	241.7
37	263	0	0	0	0		0	0	99.9	206.3
39	605.5	0	0	0	0		0	2.6	99	86.7
40	235	0	0	0	0		0.2	0	99.8	76.7
46	573.5	0	0	0	0		0	0.3	99.9	253.2
47	219.5	0	0	0	0		0.5	0	99.5	109.8
51	283	0	0	0	0		0	0	100	229.6
52	743	0	0	0	0		0	3.3	100	131.3
53	473	0	0	0	0		0	0.2	99.4	279
60	216.5	0	0	0	0		1.1	0	97.6	59.3
61	435.5	0	0	0	0		0	0.1	99.7	324.4
62	446	0	0	0	0		0	0	100	328.7
63	208.5	0	0	0	0		21.9	0	78	29.1
67	251	0	0	0	0		0	0	100	121.2
68	649.5	0	0	0	0		0	0.6	100	50.1
69	488	0	0	0	0		0	0	100	287.9
74	204	0	0	0	0		2.5	0.1	97.5	43
75	314.5	0	0	0	0		0	0	99.9	121.8
76	700.5	0	0	0	0		0	1.8	100	104.5
77	387.5	0	0	0	0		0	0	100	392.9
79	238	0	0	0	0		2	0	98	67.7
Mean	414.1	0.1	0	0	4.7		0.3	0.8	178.4	183.9
% Catch		0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6		0.2	2	97.0	100.0

The group of pelagic species from Table 5.1 is broken down to family level and presented in Table 5.3 a-c below. The commercially important pelagic fish groups together contributed to the total catch with 53.2%, 15.7% and 4.1% to the catch on the inner shelf, outer shelf and slope respectively. The “other” group presented in Table 5.3 summarises the remaining part of the catch.

On the inner and outer shelf carangids were the most dominant species with catch rates of 140.2 kg/h. The dominating species on the inner shelf were *Decapterus macrosoma*, *Selar crumenophthalmus*, *D. russelli* and *Carangoides malabaricus*. In addition, barracuda,

especially *Sphyraena flavicauda* contributed with catch rates of 17.1 kg/h and scombrids with 12.7 kg/h.

On the outer shelf carangids had catch rates of 35.6 kg/h. In this region *Selar crumenophthalmus* and *Decapterus russelli* dominated. In addition, barracudas, mainly *Sphyraena barracuda* was abundant with catch rates of 15.6 kg/h.

On the slope the hairtails, mainly *Trichiurus lepturus*, had a catch rate of 5.9 Kg/h. Few other pelagic species were found in this depth region.

Table 5.3. Southern region catch rates (kg/h) by main pelagic species grouped by families in swept-area bottom-trawl hauls on the a) inner shelf (20-50 m), b) outer shelf (50-200 m) and c) slope (200 – 800 m). The “other” group summarises the catch of all species groups not mentioned in any other columns.

a) Inner shelf: 20 – 50m

Station	Gear depth	Barracuda	Carangids	Clupeoids	Hairtails	Scombrids	Other	Total
1	27.5	0	47.8	0	0	0.2	52	623.9
20	38	0	69.6	0	0	4	26.4	587.9
29	41	17.8	32.6	0.2	0	2.2	47.3	709.1
31	48	1.4	65.6	0	0	1.7	31.3	632.4
43	38	4	7.2	0.1	0	12.8	76	275.8
44	31	1.6	61	0.1	0	6.1	31.2	54.1
56	44.5	0	22.5	0.4	0	1.8	75.2	355.1
57	35	0.7	31.2	0	0	14.7	53.4	171
65	39	0	0	0	0	76.6	23.4	24.7
71	37.5	39.8	0.6	0	0	0	59.6	99.8
72	28	0	35.5	0	0	0	64.5	7.8
Mean	37	17.1	140.2	0.3	0	12.7	151.6	322
% catch		5.3	43.5	0.1	0.0	3.9	47.1	100.0

## b) Outer shelf: 50 – 200 m

Station	Gear		Carangids	Clupeoids	Hairtails	Scombrids	Other	Total
	depth	Barracuda						
2	61	0	29.6	0	0	0	70.4	195.4
3	105.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	35.6
18	84.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	60.7
19	51	0	1.3	0	0	0	98.7	66.5
27	171.5	0	0	0	12.1	0	87.9	376
28	93.5	1	6.1	0.2	2.5	0	90.2	432.8
30	141.5	2.2	3.1	0	6.5	2.4	85.8	279.7
35	106	3.2	0.7	0	2.4	0	93.7	183.4
38	155	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	99.5	947.5
41	129	0	0	0	0	0	100	853.3
42	77	9.6	22.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	67.1	364.9
45	55.5	19.3	30.6	0.1	0	0.6	49.5	1647.6
48	106	0.5	0	0	0	0	99.5	890.2
49	73	0	30.4	0	0	0.3	69.3	347.1
50	125.5	0	1.1	0	0	0	98.9	197.5
54	195.5	1.1	0	30	0	0	68.9	80.7
55	73.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	753.2
58	62.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	46.9
59	104	0	0	0	0	0	100	61.6
64	102.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	115.9
66	165	0	0	0	0	0	100	36.1
70	197.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	40.1
73	68.5	1	0	0	0	0	99	84.6
78	51	0	11.1	0	0	0	88.9	570.4
Mean	106.5	15.6	35.6	1.1	3.4	0.7	304.6	361.2
% catch		4.3	9.9	0.3	0.9	0.2	84.3	100.0

## c) Slope: 200 – 800 m

Station	Gear							Total
	depth	Barracuda	Carangids	Clupeoids	Hairtails	Scombrids	Other	
4	209.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	32.6
5	606.5	0	0	0	0.3	0	99.7	55.9
6	682.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	376.9
7	701.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	158.1
8	244.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	87.6
10	207	0	0	0	4.8	0	95.2	215
11	408	0	0	0	8.9	0	91.1	383.6
12	569	0	0	0	0	0	100	333.7
13	460.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	97.7
14	448	0	0	0	1.3	0	98.7	52.7
15	443	0	0	0	0	0	100	182.5
16	464	0	0	0	15.7	0	84.3	361.2
17	520.5	0	0	0	0.8	0	99.2	256.9
23	426	0	0	0	5.8	0	94.2	169.6
24	373	0	0	0	23.9	0	76.1	456.7
25	260	0	0	0	0	0	100	157.4
26	260	0	0	0	0	0	100	65.3
36	516.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	241.7
37	263	0	0	0	0	0	100	206.3
39	605.5	0	0	0	0.9	0	99.1	86.7
40	235	1.3	0	24.2	0	0	74.5	76.7
46	573.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	253.2
47	219.5	11.7	11.5	0	0	0	76.8	109.8
51	283	0	0	0	0	0	100	229.6
52	743	0	0	0	0	0	100	131.3
53	473	0	0	0	0.1	0	99.9	279
60	216.5	0	0	2.6	0	0	97.4	59.3
61	435.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	324.4
62	446	0	0	0	0	0	100	328.7
63	208.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	29.1
67	251	0	0	0	0	0	100	121.2
68	649.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	50.1
69	488	0	0	0	0	0	100	287.9
74	204	0	0	0	0	0	100	43
75	314.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	121.8
76	700.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	104.5
77	387.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	392.9
79	238	0	20.1	0	0	0	79.9	67.7
Mean	414.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	5.9	0	176.4	183.9
% catch		0.2	0.4	0.3	3.2	0.0	95.9	100.0

*The central region (Sofala Bank)*

A total of 25 valid bottom-trawl hauls were completed before the survey was interrupted due to the engine breakdown. The vessel covered most of the Sofala Bank area (from 21° 30 S to 18° 23 S). 19 hauls were made on the shelf, 10 hauls on the inner shelf and 9 hauls on the outer shelf (Table 5.4 a-c). In general, the depth interval between 20 and 50 m had higher catch rates compared to the depth interval between 50 and 200 m.

On the inner shelf the pelagic group had a catch rate of 177.8 kg/h contributing with 36.3% of the total catch. The demersal group and squids had catch rates of 24.1 kg/h and 13.4 kg/h,

respectively. No lobsters were caught on the inner shelf and the amount of shrimp was negligible contributing with only 0.6% of the total catch in this zone.

The same pattern as on the inner shelf was also observed on the outer shelf. Pelagic species showed the highest catch rate with 44.9 kg/h followed by demersal, squids and shrimps with catch rate of 8.1 kg/h, 5.4 kg/h and 3.3 kg/h, respectively. The shrimp species dominating the catches on the shelf were *Penaeus latisulcatus*, *Penaeus indicus* and *Metapenaeus monoceros*.

The slope zone showed a different pattern of catch rates compared with further inshore. The catches were dominated by squids followed by lobsters and shrimps with 11.3 kg/h, 6.6 kg/h and 5.5 kg/h. The squid group consisted of *Loligo forbesi* and *Sepia sp* and seem to have the same level of importance on the slope as on the shelf while both lobsters and shrimps were better represented on the slope. The most important lobsters were *Palinurus delagoae* and *Ibacus novemdentatus*, while shrimp catches at the slope were dominated by *Aristaeomorpha foliacea* and *Plesionika martia*.

The group of “other” species with less commercial importance contributed to 44.7 %, 45.5% and 69.5% of the total catch on the inner shelf, outer shelf and slope respectively (Table 5.4). Of all taxonomic groups found within the group of “others” the mullets are considered to be particularly important because of their abundance and because they are harvested commercially. The catch rates of this group was 155.8 kg/h (34.1%) and 9.3 kg/h (7.8%) respectively between 20-50 m and 50 – 200 m depth. Other taxonomic groups that contributed to the “other” category (with various density depending on the depth) was Porifera (sponges), Synodontidae (Lizardfish) Myctophids, Jellyfish, Macrouridae (grenadiers) and the Leiognathidae (ponyfishes).

Table 5.4. Central region catch rates (kg/h) by main groups in swept-area bottom-trawl hauls on the a) inner shelf (20-50 m), b) outer shelf (50-200 m) and c) slope (200 – 800 m). The “pelagic” group consists of the taxonomic groups barracuda, carangids, clupeoids (engraulids and clupeids), hairtails and scombrids. The “demersal” group consists the families croakers, groupers, grunts, hake, seabream, snappers and cusk-eels, while the “other” groups summarises the catch of all species groups not mentioned in any other column.

a) Inner shelf: 20 to 50 m

Station	Gear									
	depth	Demersal	Lobsters	Pelagic	Rays	Sharks	Shrimps	Squids	Other	Total
82	49.5	23.8	0	25.1	0	0	0	0	51	110
88	48	0	0	9.6	0	79.2	0	1.3	9.9	87.7
89	36.5	0	0	30.6	0	35.4	0	2.7	31.2	106.6
90	24	0.4	0	49.4	0	2	0	2.8	45.4	252.8
91	23.5	0	0	5.5	85.8	0.1	0	0.6	7.9	417.1
97	35.5	0.3	0	31.5	0	0	0	3.4	64.8	2559.5
98	21.5	11.8	0	60	2.7	1.6	2	1.8	20.1	969.3
99	31.5	0	0	47.7	0	4.1	0	18.1	30.1	50.6
105	31.5	0	0	84.2	0	0	0	1.2	14.5	135.6
106	24	45.5	0	16.6	1.8	2.1	5.2	2.9	25.9	202.9
Mean	32.5	24.1	0	177.8	38.8	13.4	3	13.4	218.7	489.2
% Catch		4.9	0.0	36.3	7.9	2.7	0.6	2.7	44.7	100.0

b) Outer shelf: 50 to 200 m

Station	Gear									
	depth	Demersal	Lobsters	Pelagic	Rays	Sharks	Shrimps	Squids	Other	Total
83	70.5	72.9	0	12.8	0	0	0	0	14.2	46.9
85	62	0	0.8	86.8	0	0	0.1	2.1	10.3	125.3
86	90.5	0	0	22	0	0	0	51.4	26.6	39.5
87	165	0	7.7	0	0.5	3.6	0.4	5	82.7	126.5
92	51	3.6	0.9	4.6	0	0	6	0.6	84.2	174
93	103.5	35.5	0	11.7	0	4.3	0.9	10	37.7	86.3
96	79	0	0.2	77.3	0	0	1.5	1.2	19.7	295.3
100	52.5	1.4	0.9	22.3	0	0	7.7	3.6	64.1	152.2
101	163	0	11.1	0	10.8	2.1	6	0	70.1	25.7
Mean	93	8.1	1.9	44.9	0.4	1	3.3	5.4	54.2	119.1
% Catch		6.8	1.6	37.7	0.3	0.8	2.8	4.5	45.5	100.0

c) slope: 200 to 800 m

Station	Gear									
	depth	Demersal	Lobsters	Pelagic	Rays	Sharks	Shrimps	Squids	Other	Total
80	604.5	0.2	1.4	0	0	0	10.3	3.3	84.9	147.8
81	335	0	1.9	0	0.2	0.1	0	23.2	74.5	152.7
94	243	0	3.9	0.6	3.5	11.9	1.8	10.9	67.5	101.9
95	323	0	13.5	0	6.8	6.7	0	5.4	67.5	145.2
102	503.5	0	1.4	0.1	0	8.7	21.6	0.5	67.7	75.3
103	311	0.4	17.9	0	39.8	0	0	14.8	27.2	56.2
Mean	386.7	0.1	6.6	0.1	6	4.8	5.5	11.3	78.7	113.2
% Catch		0.1	5.8	0.1	5.3	4.2	4.9	10.0	69.5	100.0

Catch rates of the demersal fish category presented in Table 5.4 and broken down to individual families are presented in Table 5.5a-c. Three groups of commercially important

demersal fish contributed together with less than 5% of the total catch on the inner shelf. The Croakers, mainly *Otolithes ruber* and *Johnius dussumieri*, were the dominant group contributing 3.8% or 18.6 kg/h. Grunts had catch rates of 2.7 kg/h. The “other” group presented in Table 5.5 summarises the remaining part of the catch.

On the outer shelf three groups of commercially important demersal fish, seabream, snappers and groupers contributed only with 2.8 % to the total catch (Table 5.5 a-c). Croakers, grunts and hake were not caught.

Few commercially important fish species was found on the slope in the central region. Cusk-eel contributed to 0.1 % of the total catch and was the most abundant family in this category.

Table 5.5. Central region catch rates (kg/h) by main demersal species grouped by families in swept-area bottom-trawl hauls on the a) inner shelf (20-50 m), b) outer shelf (50-200 m) and c) slope (200 – 800 m). The “other” groups summarises the catch of all species groups not mentioned in any other column.

a) Inner shelf: 20 to 50 m

Station	Gear depth	Croakers	Groupers	Grunts	Hake	Seabream	Snappers	Cusk- eel	Other	Total
82	49.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	110
88	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	87.7
89	36.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	106.6
90	24	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	99.6	252.8
91	23.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	417.1
97	35.5	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	99.7	2559.5
98	21.5	10.7	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	88.2	969.3
99	31.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	50.6
105	31.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	135.6
106	24	40.5	0	4.9	0	0	0	0	54.5	202.9
Mean	32.5	18.6	0	2.7	0	0	0.1	0	467.8	489.2
% Catch		3.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	95.6	100.0



## b) Bottom depth interval: 50 to 200 m

Station	Gear							Cusk-		Other	Total
	depth	Croakers	Groupers	Grunts	Hake	Seabream	Snappers	eel			
83	70.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	46.9
85	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	125.3
86	90.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	39.5
87	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	126.5
92	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	174
93	103.5	0	1	0	0	18.2	14	0	0	66.8	86.3
96	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	295.3
100	52.5	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	98.6	152.2
101	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	25.7
Mean	93	0	0.1	0	0	1.7	1.6	0	0	115.7	119.1
% Catch		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3	0	0	97.1	100.0

## c) Bottom depth interval: 200 to 800 m

Station	Gear							Cusk-		Other	Total
	depth	Croakers	Groupers	Grunts	Hake	Seabream	Snappers	eel			
80	604.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	100	147.8
81	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	152.7
94	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	101.9
95	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	145.2
102	503.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	75.3
103	311	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	99.6	56.2
Mean	386.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	113.1	113.2
% Catch		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0

The group of pelagic species from Table 5.4 is broken down to family level and presented in Table 5.6 below. On the inner shelf all five groups of commercially important pelagic fish contributed to the total catch with altogether 36.3%. Three groups were more important namely: Carangids (87.5 kg/h), Hairtails (45.8 kg/h) and Clupeoids (32.5 kg/h). The dominant species were: *Scomberoides commersonianus*, *Alepes djedaba*, *Upeneus taeniopterus*, *Decapterus macrosoma*, *Decapterus russelli*, *Nemipterus bipunctatus* and *Trichiurus lepturus*.

On the outer shelf only two groups of commercially important pelagic fish were caught. These contributed with 37.7% of the total catch. The carangids were the most dominant especially the *Decapterus russelli* (Table 5.6 a-c).

On the slope only one group of pelagic fish was present. Hairtails, *Trichiurus lepturus*, contributed 0.1 % to the total catch.

Table 5.6. Central region catch rates (kg/h) by main pelagic species grouped by families in swept-area bottom-trawl hauls on the a) inner shelf (20-50 m), b) outer shelf (50-200 m) and c) slope (200 – 800 m). The “other” groups summarises the catch of all species groups not mentioned in any other column.

Bottom depth interval: 20 to 50 m

Station	Gear							
	depth	Barracuda	Carangids	Clupeoids	Hairtails	Scombrids	Other	Total
82	49.5	0	0.7	0	0	24.4	74.9	110
88	48	0.1	9.5	0	0	0	90.4	87.7
89	36.5	0	15.5	0	0.1	15.1	69.4	106.6
90	24	0	47.2	0.7	0	1.5	50.6	252.8
91	23.5	0	2.5	0	0	3	94.5	417.1
97	35.5	0.4	22.7	6.8	0	1.7	68.5	2559.5
98	21.5	0	0.6	13.3	46.1	0.1	40	969.3
99	31.5	0	29.6	1.1	7.9	9.2	52.3	50.6
105	31.5	0	83.9	0	0	0.3	15.8	135.6
106	24	0	2.4	10.5	3.7	0	83.4	202.9
Mean	32.5	1	87.5	32.5	45.8	10.9	311.5	489.2
% Catch		0.2	17.9	6.6	9.4	2.2	63.7	100.0

Bottom depth interval: 50 to 200 m

Station	Gear							
	depth	Barracuda	Carangids	Clupeoids	Hairtails	Scombrids	Other	Total
83	70.5	12.8	0	0	0	0	87.2	46.9
85	62	0	86.8	0	0	0	13.2	125.3
86	90.5	4.8	17.3	0	0	0	78	39.5
87	165	0	0	0	0	0	100	126.5
92	51	0	4.6	0	0	0	95.4	174
93	103.5	9.9	1.8	0	0	0	88.3	86.3
96	79	1.1	76.3	0	0	0	22.7	295.3
100	52.5	2	20.3	0	0	0	77.7	152.2
101	163	0	0	0	0	0	100	25.7
Mean	93	2.5	42.4	0	0	0	74.2	119.1
% Catch		2.1	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	100.0

Bottom depth interval: 200 to 800 m

Station	Gear							
	depth	Barracuda	Carangids	Clupeoids	Hairtails	Scombrids	Other	Total
80	604.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	147.8
81	335	0	0	0	0	0	100	152.7
94	243	0	0	0	0.6	0	99.4	101.9
95	323	0	0	0	0	0	100	145.2
102	503.5	0	0	0	0.1	0	99.9	75.3
103	311	0	0	0	0	0	100	56.2
Mean	386.7	0	0	0	0.1	0	113.1	113.2
% Catch		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0

## 5.2. Biomass index

For the swept-area biomass estimates, the shelf and slope in the southern and central region was stratified by depth; 20-50 m, 50-200 m and 200-800 m. The central region was not covered completely since the survey was interrupted north of Zambezi River. However, for the estimation of biomass it was assumed that the catch rate in the area not covered was the same as for the rest of the central region. Comparing catch rates to those of the 2007 survey this assumption seems to be reasonable. No biomass was of obvious reasons estimated for the northern region. The biomass estimates of the various demersal groups of fish and invertebrates can be found in Table 5.7. Note that the swept area estimate of pelagic fish is uncoupled from the acoustic estimate and measure only the biomass caught in the path of the trawl. As such it is an underestimate.

The overall biomass estimated for the survey was 212 000 tonnes. In the southern region the total estimate was 110 000 tonnes, of this 11 000 tonnes were found between 20 – 50 m depth, 31 000 tonnes between 50 - 200 m depth while 68 000 tonnes were found between 200 - 800 m depth. In the central region the total estimate was 102 000 tonnes of this 78 000 tonnes were found between 20 - 50 m depth, 15 000 tonnes between 50 – 200 m depth while 10 000 tonnes were found on the slope between 200 - 800 m depth. None of these groups, possibly with the exception of the pelagic species, are dominant. This is partly caused by the type of ecosystem found in Mozambique with high biodiversity but with relatively low production. Overfishing of some of the important target groups may possibly also be a reason. Due to the large contribution of the “other” group the biomass is broken down into different families in Table 5.8.

### *Comparison with the 2007 survey*

During the 2007 survey a total biomass of 213 000 tonnes was found. This is similar level to the finding this year. The distribution of biomass was however shifted northwards this survey. 110 000 tonnes were found in the south and 102 000 tonnes were found in the central area compared with 189 300 tonnes and 23 600 tonnes respectively in 2007. Figure 5.1 illustrates the distribution of catch size (kg/h) for all trawls during the survey and the number of species caught per haul. The map generally shows low catches but with increasing catch sizes off Zambezi, in a very limited area off Bazaruto, off Limpopo and southwards and off Maputo continuing with relatively good catch rates eastwards down the slope. The offshore and southern part of the Sofala bank generally had low catch rates.

Table 5.7. Biomass estimates for the main functional groups found during the Mozambique survey based on the swept area method.

Region	Depth region	Area size	Param.	Demersal	Pelagic	Rays	Sharks	Lobsters	Shrimps	Squids	Other	Total
Central*	20-50	6505.1	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.58	3.99	0.81	0.33	0	0.07	0.32	5.82	11.92
			Biom.	3773	25955	5269	2147	0	455	2082	37860	77541
Central*	50-200	2997.7	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.26	1.44	0.02	0.08	0.16	0.11	0.23	2.75	5.05
			Biom.	779	4317	60	240	480	330	689	8244	15138
Central*	200-800	2564.7	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0.21	0.16	0.22	0.18	0.39	2.64	3.81
			Biom.	0	0	539	410	564	462	1000	6771	9772
South	20-50	1193.9	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.94	4.07	0.9	0.01	0	0.05	0.09	3.07	9.13
			Biom.	1122	4859	1075	12	0	60	107	3665	10900
South	50-200	2754.4	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.7	1.65	1.5	0.28	0.14	0.11	0.22	6.64	11.25
			Biom.	1928	4545	4132	771	386	303	606	18289	30987
South	200-800	11256.2	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.18	0.23	0.27	0.18	0.25	0.34	0.41	4.14	6.01
			Biom.	2026	2589	3039	2026	2814	3827	4615	46601	67650
Total			Biom.	9629	42265	14113	5606	4244	5437	9100	121429	211988
Contr.			%	4.5	19.9	6.7	2.6	2.0	2.6	4.3	57.3	100.0

\*Note: The biomass estimates have been calculated for the total central region to make them comparable with previous estimates. This assumes that the catch rate for the rest of the central on average will be the same as for the data already collected.

Table 5.8 show the biomass per taxonomic family and try to resolve some of the species found in the group of “other species”. In this breakdown one fish family are particularly important. The mullidae, with a biomass of almost 29 000 tonnes, show a high abundance and seems to become more dominant in Mozambique. The carangids, part of the pelagic group in Table 5.7 is the second most abundant family followed by the myctophids and Porifera (sponges) (both part of the” other” group), Trichiurids (pelagic) and Synodontids, Jellyfish and Macrourids (all part of the other group). Other taxonomic families in Table 5.8 contribute less than 2% to the total biomass.

Table 5.8. Biomass estimates for the main taxonomic groups found during the Mozambique survey based on the swept area method.

Region	Depth region	Param.	Mullidae	Carangids	Myctophids	Porifera	Trichiurids	Synodontids	Jellyfish	Macrourids	Chlorophthalmids	Sciaenids
Central*	20-50	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	4.03	2.03	-	0.11	1.08	0.04	0.69	-	-	0.45
		Biomass	26216	13205	-	716	7026	260	4489	-	-	2927
Central*	50-200	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.29	1.36	0.24	-	-	0.45	-	-	0.1	-
		Biomass	869	4077	719	-	-	1349	-	-	300	-
Central*	200-800	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	-	-	0.59	-	-	0.34	-	0.68	0.17	-
		Biomass	-	-	1513	-	-	872	-	1744	436	-
South	20-50	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.31	3.33	-	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.87	-	-	0.19
		Biomass	370	3976	-	24	24	346	1039	-	-	227
South	50-200	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.51	1.03	-	3.14	0.1	0.15	0.3	-	0.02	0.02
		Biomass	1405	2837	-	8649	275	413	826	-	55	55
South	200-800	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.01	0.02	1.58	-	0.18	0.29	-	0.4	0.27	-
		Biomass	113	225	17785	-	2026	3264	-	4502	3039	-
Total		Biomass	28972	24320	20017	9388	9351	6505	6354	6246	3830	3209
		% contribution	13.7	11.5	9.4	4.4	4.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.5

Table 5.7. Continued

Region	Depth region	Parameter	Engraulids	Champsodontids	Sparids	Sphyraenids	Scombrids	Gempylids	Clupeids	Leiognathids	Tetradontids	Nemipterids
Central*	20-50	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.38	0	0	0.02	0.26	0	0.22	0.17	0	0.03
		Biomass	2472	0	0	130	1691	0	1431	1106	0	195
Central*	50-200	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0.06	0.08	0	0.27	0	0	0.31	0.17
		Biomass	0	0	180	240	0	809	0	0	929	510
Central*	200-800	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0.01	0
		Biomass	0	103	0	0	0	26	0	0	26	0
South	20-50	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.02	0	0.53	0.4	0.29	0	0.01	0.4	0.02	0.08
		Biomass	24	0	633	478	346	0	12	478	24	96
South	50-200	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0.03	0.08	0.46	0.44	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.04
		Biomass	83	220	1267	1212	55	110	55	55	165	110
South	200-800	t/nm <sup>2</sup>	0	0.17	0.01	0.01	0	0.09	0.02	0	0.02	0
		Biomass	0	1914	113	113	0	1013	225	0	225	0
	Total	Biomass	2578	2236	2192	2172	2093	1958	1723	1639	1369	910
	%		1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4

\*Note: The biomass estimates have been calculated for the total central region to make them comparable with previous estimates. This assumes that the catch rate for the rest of the central on average will be the same as for the data already collected.

### 5.3. Taxonomy

During the survey fish and invertebrate species identification was made to the lowest taxonomic level possible by experienced taxonomists and followed FAO species identification sheets for Fishery purposes, Fishing Area 51 (Fisher et al. 1984), and Smith's Sea Fishes (Smith et al. 2003) and several online databases especially the Eschmeyer database (Eschmeyer 2014), WoRMS database (WoRMS Ed. Board 2013) and FishBase (Froese and Pauly 2013).

High resolution pictures were taken of uncommon species of both fish and some invertebrates for the photo database on board Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and for help in identification by specialists. A total of about 500 different species were recorded during the survey. Of these the biggest group was the bony fish with 365 different specimen recorded, followed by shark, rays, shrimps and lobsters (Table 5.8). In total 90 species were photographed during the survey, of these 28 images were sent to SAIAB, Grahamstown for further expert identification by specialist taxonomists. A few other images will be sent after the survey. A total of 40 specimens was conserved in formaldehyde and will be sent for expert identification from Cape Town.

Table 5.8. Count of different fish species found in Mozambique during the survey.

Group	Number of obs.	New Pictures
Bony fish	365	71
Sharks	32	3
Rays	26	5
Lobsters	14	3
Shrimps	25	3
Total	462	90

It is too early to conclude regarding the number of new records observed for Mozambique. However, it is clear that several species found during the survey must be new species for Mozambique. Three species found during the survey are still not classified and are potential new species to science. These will be handed over to expert taxonomist for identification/description. A further 25 species have not been recorded before by the Dr. Fridtjof Nansen in this region (Table 5.9). Some of these are probably new records for Mozambique. However further verification needs to be made before this can be established.

The diversity (registered here as the number of different species recorded from the trawl catch) was generally high and varied considerably through out the survey. It did not correlate with the areas where the abundance was high (Figure 5.1). The highest species diversity was found close inshore near the Zambezi river outlet on the Sofala bank, on the deep slope in the same area, in addition to the deep waters in the most southern part of the survey region and an area off Limpopo river.

Table 5.9. List of 28 different specimens that have not before been recorded in Mozambique waters by the Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. These species need to be verified if they are new records for Mozambique.

Nansis Code	Scientific Name (preliminary)	Comments
CALAA00	<i>Callionymidae</i>	May be a new species
CARSI011	<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Not recorded in 2007 survey
CRULY00	<i>Lysiosquillidae</i>	Possibly not recorded in MZ before
EMMEM00	<i>Emmelichthys sp</i>	?
LABAA003	<i>Labridae red-orange</i>	Fam Choerodon gymnogenys?
LABCI00	<i>Cirrhilabrus sp</i>	Not recorded in 2007
LABIN00	<i>Iniiistius sp</i>	Not recorded in 2007, New species?
LOBPA41	<i>Linuparus somniosus</i>	Not recorded in 2007
MONTH011	<i>Thamnaconus modestoides</i>	Not recorded in 2007
OSTLA031	<i>Lactoria diaphana</i>	Not recorded in 2007
PLACO001	<i>Cociella sp</i>	Not recorded in 2007, <i>Rogadius pristiger?</i>
RAYRB51	<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i>	Not recorded 2007, <i>Rhynchobatus aursaliae?</i>
RAYRB613	<i>Rhinobatos cf annulatus</i>	Undescribed species New species?
RAYRY21	<i>Rhina ancylostoma</i>	Not recorded in 2007
SCRAA006	<i>Scorpaenidae</i>	Not recorded in 2007
SERPS00	<i>Pseudanthias sp</i>	Not recorded 2007, <i>Pseudanthias gibbosus?</i>
SERSE16	<i>Serranus novemcinctus</i>	Not recorded in 2007
SERSE92	<i>Serranus sp</i>	Not recorded in 2007, <i>Cheilidoperca?</i>
SERSE93	<i>Serranus sp</i>	Not recorded in 2007, Unknown specimen
SHASC432	<i>Halaelurus lineatus natalensis</i>	Not recorded in 2007
SOLSO00	<i>Solea sp</i>	Not recorded in 2007, Unknown specimen
SYAMI021	<i>Minous coccineus</i>	Not recorded in 2007
TEROC52	<i>Ocosia cf zaspilota</i>	Not recorded in 2007
TETAR08	<i>Arothron firmamentum</i>	Not recorded in 2007
TETTO031	<i>Torquigener flavimaculosus</i>	Not recorded in 2007
TRHHO05	<i>Hoplostethus melanopus</i>	Not recorded in 2007
TRHPA01	<i>Paratrachichthys sajademahalensis</i>	Not recorded in 2007
TRHPA01	<i>Hoplolatilus fronticinctus</i>	Not recorded in 2007



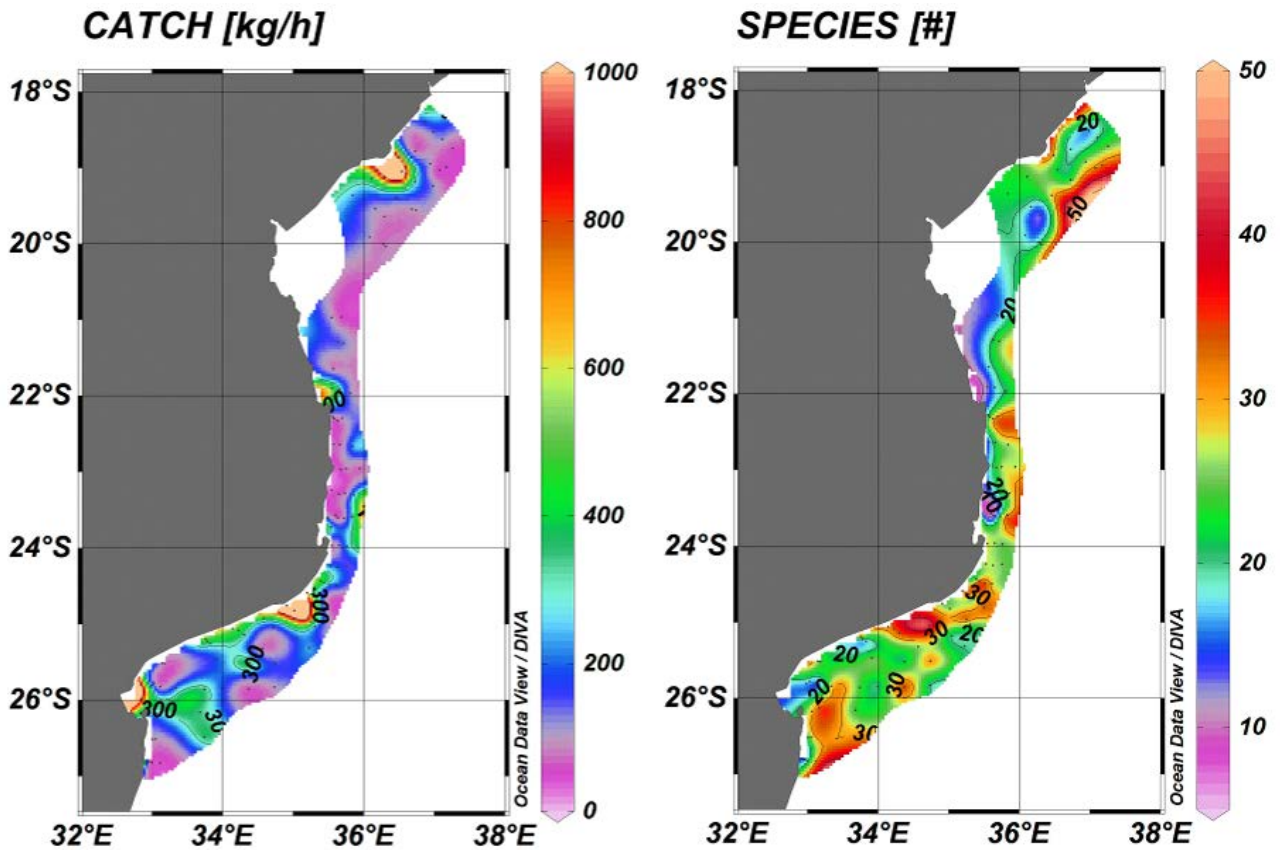


Figure 5.1 Catch rates (kg/h) (left) and number of species per haul (right). Data presented using ODV.

#### 5.4. Genetics

*Metanephrops mozambicus* is considered an endemic species of the South Western Indian Ocean Region, occurring from Kenya to South Africa including Madagascar. At the same time the occurrences of the congener's species *M. andamanicus* has been reported from Kenya to Southern Tanzania, it is still unclear whether, or where, the distributions of the two species overlap, because they are similar in appearance, and distinguishing between them during field sampling is problematic.

The 47 samples of *M. mozambicus* and 37 samples of *Nephrops stewartii* collected along the Southern and Central coast of Mozambique during the survey represent incomplete coverage of the distribution area since the Northern region samples for both species still is missing. Once the Northern region samples are collected, genetic analysis will be done to assess whether the fished stocks are distributed across international boundaries, and therefore shared, or whether the stocks are endemic to Mozambique.

## CHAPTER 6. SUMMARY

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R/V Dr Fridtjof Nansen was made available for a 30 days' survey of the entire coast of Mozambique in 2014. A survey planning meeting was held in Maputo 3-4 September where the survey strategy and design was agreed. However, due to technical problems on the vessel the survey only started 11 November. Unfortunately, a severe engine failure on the 1<sup>st</sup> December made it necessary to interrupt the survey and return to Maputo before completing the coverage of the central region. The northern region was therefore also left completely unsurveyed. This report and summary therefore covers the findings in the southern and central region.

The ecosystem survey used standard acoustic and swept area fish stock assessment methods to estimate the size of the pelagic and demersal fish stocks in the region, collected samples of phyto and zooplankton with different plankton nets, and recorded environmental variables with CTD and thermosalinograph.

### 6.1. Oceanography, plankton and nutrients

During the survey period strong storm surges was experienced in the southern part of the survey area. This together with currents caused strong mixing of the upper water masses, especially on the shelf. Freshwater outflow was a dominant feature in surface waters in river dominated areas of the coast. These river openings were also linked to high primary production and higher than average abundance of pelagic fish. The surface water masses in the southernmost section of the Mozambique Channel were influenced by the subtropical climate regime. The chlorophyll maximum (DCM), was typically located deep near the coast and just above the thermocline in open sea because supply of nutrients is the highest and light quantities still sufficient. Low chlorophyll concentrations were found at the surface. In Mozambique the more productive waters are found near the coast and plankton production is likely a concomitant result of upwelling, rivers discharge, and current flows that supply nutrients to the surface layers.

### 6.2. Biomass estimates

#### *Pelagic estimates*

Acoustic biomass estimates were calculated for clupeoids (Pel1) and a group consisting of carangids, barracudas, hairtails and scombrids (PEL2). All together 15 000 tonnes of Pel1 species were found; of this 6 000 tonnes were found in the south while the rest was found in the central region. In 2007 about 20 000 tonnes of Pel1 species were found in along the coast of Mozambique. Of the Pel2 group a total estimate of 67 000 tonnes were recorded, compared with 34 000 along the whole coast of Mozambique in 2007. Of this the larger part (46 000 tonnes) was found in the central region while about 21 000 tonnes was found in the southern

region The distribution of Pel1 species was associated with the Limpopo and Zambezi river while the Pel2 species had a wider distribution inshore within most of the southern region and over the Sofala bank.

#### *Demersal estimates*

The overall swept area biomass estimated for the survey was 212 000 tonnes compared with 213 000 tonnes found in the south and central region in 2007. The distribution of biomass was however shifted northwards during this survey compared with 2007. This year 110 000 tonnes were found in the south and 102 000 tonnes was found in the central area compared with 189 300 tonnes and 23 600 tonnes respectively in 2007. Generally low catches were observed in most of the surveyed area but with increasing catch sizes off Zambezi, in a very limited area off Bazaruto, south of Limpopo, and off Maputo continuing eastwards down the slope (Figure 5.1a). Diversity was generally high and showed high variability with low diversity on the Bazaruto bank, typically increasing with depth. High diversity was found on the slope off the Sofala bank and on the slope offshore east of Maputo. High diversity was also found off the Limpopo River.

## CHAPTER 7. RESUMO EM PORTUGUÊS

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A embarcação de investigação Dr. Fridtjof Nansen foi tornada disponível a Moçambique por via da FAO, por um período de 30 dias, inicialmente a contar a partir de um de Setembro de 2014, para realizar um cruzeiro ecossistémico ao longo de toda costa moçambicana. Todavia, devido a problemas técnicos da embarcação que forçaram a um longo período de reparação, esta apenas ficou disponível em meados de Novembro de 2014. Ao abrigo desta solicitação, foi assinado um MoU entre o Ministério das Pescas de Moçambique e a FAO-Roma. No decurso da preparação do cruzeiro, foi realizado um encontro de planificação da implementação do cruzeiro em Maputo entre 3 e 4 de Setembro com envolvimento das equipas técnicas de Moçambique e da Noroega onde discutiu-se para além de outros pontos, a estratégia e o desenho do cruzeiro.

O cruzeiro teve início no dia 11 de Novembro com o embarque da equipa moçambicana no porto de pesca de Maputo, tendo sido implementado no sentido Sul (Fronteira Marítima com a África do Sul) – Norte (Fronteira Marítima com a Tanzânia). Contudo, o cruzeiro foi interrompido no Banco de Sofala, foz do rio Zambeze passados 21 dias devido a uma avaria grossa do motor principal. Assim, não havendo condições para o seu seguimento, o cruzeiro terminou no dia 04 de Dezembro com o desembarque dos técnicos moçambicanos no porto de pesca de Maputo.

Foi objectivo do cruzeiro, fazer a actualização da informação sobre os recursos pesqueiros ao longo da costa de Moçambique volvidos sete anos após a última actualização. Contudo, devido a avaria registada, a informação contida neste relatório cobre apenas os resultados da área abrangida (zona Sul e Parte significativa da zona Centro de Moç.).

O cruzeiro, de natureza ecossistémico usou os métodos de acústica e área varrida para a estimativa de abundância dos recursos pelágicos e demersais, respectivamente. Adicionalmente registou variáveis ambientais usando CTD e termosalinógrafo, e recolheu amostras de placton usando diferentes tipos de redes para o efeito.

### 7.1. Oceanografia, Placton e Nutrientes

Há um forte padrão de mistura na coluna de água da zona central do Canal de Moçambique e do Banco de Sofala. Isto é associado a influencia das descargas de vários rios existentes nesta secção da costa do País. Também, as fortes correntes tidais e *storm surges* podem ser a causa da forte mistura observada ao longo da plataforma pouco profunda, característica desta região. O índice de produtividade primária (DCM) máximo localiza-se próximo a costa e imediatamente acima da termoclina em mar aberto. Isto deve-se ao facto de nestas zonas haver uma alta concentração de nutrientes e ainda existir luz em quantidade suficiente. Baixas concentrações de clorofila são encontradas na superfície. Em Moçambique as águas mais

produtivas são encontradas próximo a costa e a produção do Placnton é provavelmente um resultado concomitante do *Upwelling* ou afloramento costeiro, descargas de rios e fluxo de correntes que fornecem nutrientes às camadas superficiais.

## 7.2. Estimativas de Biomassa

### *Biomassa de peixes pelágicos*

As estimativas de biomassa através da acústica foram determinadas para o grupo de clupeídeos – clupeídeos e engraulídeos (Pelágicos tipo 1) e um grupo constituído por carangídeos, barracudas, peixe-fita, e scombrídeos (Pelágicos tipo 2). No total, a biomassa de peixes pelágicos estimada foi de 82000 t dos quais 15000 t (18.29%), foi Pelágicos tipo 1 e 67000 (81.71%), de Pelágicos tipo 2. A biomassa total de peixes pelágicos na zona Sul foi de 27000 t (32.93%) enquanto que na zona Centro foi de 55000 t (67.07%). A biomassa total de peixes pelágicos de 2014, que abrange somente as zonas Sul e Centro da Costa, representa um aumento em 34.15% do valor da biomassa de peixes pelágicos estimada em 2007 para toda costa que foi de 54000 t.

A distribuição dos Pelágicos tipo 1, esteve maioritariamente associada aos rios Limpopo e Zambeze enquanto que os pelágicos tipo 2, teve maior distribuição na zona mais costeira na parte Sul e sobre o Banco de Sofala.

### *Biomassa de peixes demersais*

A biomassa total estimada pelo método de área varrida foi de 212000 t repartida pela metade para as duas zonas (Sul e Centro). A biomassa total foi similar aquela de 2007 (213 000 t) estimada para as mesmas zonas. Contudo, verificou-se uma mudança no padrão de distribuição da biomassa por zonas. De 2007 para 2014, registou-se uma redução da abundância na zona Sul em 41.9% (de 189.300 t para 110.000 t) e uma aumento acentuado da biomassa da zona centro (de 23.600 t para 102.000 t).

A distribuição das taxas de captura (kg/h) de todos arrastos e o número de espécies por arrasto indica no geral baixas capturas.

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## ANNEX I. FISHING STATIONS

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 1  
 DATE :12/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 26°48.30  
 start stop duration Lon E 32°54.17  
 TIME :06:33:52 06:58:43 24.9 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 1781.22 1782.75 1.5 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 27 28 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 27 28 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 120 m Speed : 3.7 kn  
 Sorted : 79 Total catch: 258.40 Catch/hour: 623.90

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Decapterus macrostoma	298.19	21076	47.79	1
Himantura uarnak	169.01	5	27.09	
Pagellus natalenses	89.82	7067	14.40	2
Sillago sihama	34.53	2472	5.53	
Upeneus bensasi	13.40	1103	2.15	
Echeneis naucrates	7.51	17	1.20	
Lactoria cornuta	4.01	22	0.64	
Sepia pharaonis	2.70	28	0.43	
Iniistius sp.	1.69	39	0.27	
Scomber japonicus	1.45	6	0.23	
Tylerius spinosissimus	0.68	51	0.11	
Engyprosopon grandisquama	0.34	17	0.05	
Equulites elongatus	0.29	11	0.05	
Trachinocephalus myops	0.29	6	0.05	
Total	623.90		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 2  
 DATE :12/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 26°48.63  
 start stop duration Lon E 32°56.31  
 TIME :07:58:22 08:28:07 29.8 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 1787.54 1789.17 1.6 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 63 59 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 63 59 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 170 m Speed : 3.3 kn  
 Sorted : 97 Total catch: 96.89 Catch/hour: 195.41

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Decapterus macrostoma	55.06	3402	28.18	3
Lutjanus sanguineus	26.62	4	13.62	
Rhinobatos cf annulatus	17.55	4	8.98	
Sea urchin	16.46	123	8.42	
Lutjanus sebae	13.11	2	6.71	
Tetrosomus concatenatus	11.09	22	5.68	
Arothron firmamentum	9.96	8	5.10	
Chrysoblephus anglicus	9.52	2	4.87	
Diodon hystrix	9.46	6	4.84	
Drepane punctata	4.80	2	2.46	
Starfish	3.97	14	2.03	
Seriola sp.	2.86	2	1.47	
Sufflamen fraenatum	2.40	2	1.23	
Ostracion cubicus	2.12	2	1.08	
Holothuria sp.	1.90	6	0.97	
Sepia sp.	1.77	12	0.91	
LABRIDAE	1.77	97	0.91	
Parupeneus cinnabarinus	1.65	46	0.85	
Lactoria cornuta	0.95	4	0.49	
Loligo forbesi	0.77	22	0.39	
Synodus sp.	0.73	28	0.37	
Parupeneus pleurostigma	0.24	2	0.12	
Sepia pharaonis	0.20	2	0.10	
Siganus sutor	0.18	8	0.09	
Parupeneus macronemus	0.12	2	0.06	
Choerodon gymnogonus	0.10	2	0.05	
SCORPAENIDAE	0.04	4	0.02	
Total	195.41		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 3  
 DATE :12/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 26°48.50  
 start stop duration Lon E 32°57.52  
 TIME :09:59:15 10:28:22 29.1 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 1794.99 1796.49 1.5 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 106 105 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 106 105 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 250 m Speed : 2.9 kn  
 Sorted : 17 Total catch: 17.28 Catch/hour: 35.60

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Tetrosomus concatenatus	26.41	45	74.19	
Sepia sp.	6.55	109	18.40	
Synodus sp.	1.69	56	4.75	
Parupeneus cf. cinnabarinus	0.37	6	1.04	
Gymnothorax cf. nudivomer	0.33	2	0.93	
Upeneus bensasi	0.12	4	0.35	
Thamnaconus modestoides	0.10	10	0.29	
Antigonia rubescens	0.02	4	0.06	
Total	35.60		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 4  
 DATE :12/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 26°49.32  
 start stop duration Lon E 32°59.56  
 TIME :12:19:29 12:46:42 27.2 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 1802.69 1804.09 1.4 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 211 208 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 211 208 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 570 m Speed : 2.9 kn  
 Sorted : 15 Total catch: 14.79 Catch/hour: 32.60

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Ibacus novemdentatus	5.55	51	17.04	
Rhinobatos cf annulatus	4.98	4	15.28	
Satyricthys adeni	4.94	29	15.15	
Ariomma cf. melanum	4.78	51	14.67	
Spherooides pachgaster	2.18	2	6.69	
Sea urchin	2.05	46	6.29	
Taeniopsetta ocellata	1.26	31	3.85	
Loligo sp.	1.17	35	3.58	
Lepidotrigla cf alcocki	0.86	24	2.64	
Uranoscopus archionema	0.73	15	2.23	
Histiopertus typus	0.66	2	2.03	
Macrorhamphosus scolopax ***	0.64	86	1.96	
Scyllarides elisabethae	0.64	2	1.96	
Champsodon capensis	0.37	77	1.15	
Citharoides macrolepis	0.35	9	1.08	
Centroberyx druzhinini	0.33	9	1.01	
Pagellus natalenses	0.33	4	1.01	
Haliutaea sp.	0.20	4	0.61	
Tylerius spinosissimus	0.18	2	0.54	
Callionymus sp.	0.18	4	0.54	
Rexea prometheoides	0.15	2	0.47	
Thamnaconus fajardoi	0.04	2	0.14	
Fistularia commersonii	0.02	2	0.07	
Total	32.60		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 5  
 DATE :12/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 26°49.76  
 start stop duration Lon E 33°6.69  
 TIME :15:59:48 16:29:51 30.1 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 1821.41 1823.15 1.7 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 600 613 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 600 613 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 1400 m Speed : 3.5 kn  
 Sorted : 28 Total catch: 28.01 Catch/hour: 55.93

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Caelorinchus braueri	10.44	142	18.67	
Malacocephalus laevis	10.10	68	18.06	
Chlorophthalmus agassizii	8.45	82	15.10	
Sicyonia sp.?	4.93	942	8.82	
Haliporoides triarthrus	4.03	214	7.21	4
Merluccius paradoxus	2.94	8	5.25	
Nansenia macrolepis**	2.70	54	4.82	
Etmopterus molleri	2.36	58	4.21	
Gonoxychus gonorhynchus	1.44	10	2.57	
Aristeus antennatus	1.40	50	2.50	5
MYCTOPHIDAE	1.30	300	2.32	
Neopinnula orientalis	1.16	6	2.07	
Neobythites analis	0.94	12	1.68	
Sepia sp.	0.88	12	1.57	
Synagrops japonicus	0.80	10	1.42	
Chaunax pictus	0.28	6	0.50	
Bathylucae sp.	0.26	2	0.46	
Aristaeomorpha foliacea	0.26	32	0.46	6
Heterocarpus sp.	0.22	22	0.39	
C R A B S	0.22	4	0.39	
Kuronezumia leonis	0.18	4	0.32	
Lepidopus caudatus	0.16	2	0.29	
Synaphobranchus affinis	0.12	16	0.21	
Bathyroconger vicinus	0.08	2	0.14	
Hoplostethus sp.	0.08	4	0.14	
Diretmus argenteus	0.06	6	0.11	
Polymetme corythoela	0.06	2	0.11	
Taeniopsetta ocellata	0.02	2	0.04	
Thamnaconus fajardoi	0.02	2	0.04	
Macrorhamphosus scolopax ***	0.02	2	0.04	
Argyropelecus gigas	0.02	2	0.04	
Polyipmus polli	0.02	2	0.04	
Total	55.93		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 6  
 DATE :13/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 26°29.13  
 start stop duration Lon E 33°44.27  
 TIME :10:26:56 10:56:51 29.9 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 1913.99 1915.49 1.5 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 681 684 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 681 684 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 1400 m Speed : 3.0 kn  
 Sorted : 80 Total catch: 188.01 Catch/hour: 376.90

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Caelorinchus trunovi	113.16	1093	30.02	
Plesionika daviesi	50.72	2	13.46	
Caelorinchus braueri	44.40	511	11.78	
Histioteuthis sp. *	40.90	30	10.85	
Merluccius paradoxus	29.11	28	7.72	7
Thysanoteuthis rhombus	18.74	10	4.97	
Hexatrygon brickelli	17.28	4	4.58	
Torpedo nobiliana	9.96	2	2.64	
Neoscopelus macrolepidotus	9.02	10	2.39	
Coloconger scholesi	8.92	20	2.37	
Xenodermichthys copei	5.11	301	1.36	
Hydrolagus africanus	4.71	10	1.25	
Selachophidium guentheri	4.61	70	1.22	
Nansenia macrolepis**	2.81	40	0.74	
Setarches guentheri	2.41	10	0.64	
Gymnoscopelus sp.	1.80	160	0.48	
Heterocarpus woodmasoni	1.80	291	0.48	
SERGESTIDAE	1.80	210	0.48	
Plesionika martia	1.70	331	0.45	
Hoplostethus mediterraneus	1.20	10	0.32	
Synaphobranchus affinis	1.10	10	0.29	
Ommastrephes bartrami	1.00	10	0.27	
Diaphus cf. thiollierei	1.00	10	0.27	
Nettastoma parviceps	0.90	10	0.24	
Malacoosteus niger	0.60	10	0.16	
Sicyonia sp.	0.50	20	0.13	
Aristaeomorpha foliacea	0.40	20	0.11	
Aristeus antennatus	0.30	10	0.08	
Bathylagus sp.	0.30	10	0.08	
Nessorhamphosus cf ingolfianus	0.30	10	0.08	
Diaphus sp.	0.30	70	0.08	
Total	376.90		100.00	





R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 13  
 DATE :14/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 25°49.83  
 start stop duration Lon E 34°44.07  
 TIME :16:42:48 17:13:01 30.2 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2118.32 2119.57 1.3 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 461 460 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 461 460 Validity: 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 1000 m Speed : 2.5 kn  
 Sorted : 25 Total catch: 49.23 Catch/hour: 97.74

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Haliporoides triarthrus	23.59	1015	24.13	16
Chlorophthalmus agassizi	23.35	349	23.89	
MYCTOPHIDAE	13.94	0	14.26	
Aristaeomorpha foliacea	13.30	580	13.61	17
Synagrops japonicus	5.40	52	5.53	
Plesionika martia	3.22	667	3.29	
Heterocarpus tricarlinatus	2.94	345	3.01	
Polymetme corythaeola	2.03	127	2.07	
Metanephrops andamanicus	1.99	4	2.03	
Sepia prashadi	1.47	24	1.50	
ISOPODS	1.07	71	1.10	
Pristiophorus nancyae	1.05	8	1.08	
PORTUNIDAE	0.91	4	0.93	
Chascanopsetta lugubris	0.83	8	0.85	
Polyipnus indicus	0.75	131	0.77	
Palinurus delagoae	0.60	4	0.61	
Cynoglossus cf lida	0.56	28	0.57	
Shrimps unidentified	0.40	238	0.41	
B I V A L V E S	0.36	123	0.37	
Total	97.74		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 14  
 DATE :14/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 25°50.98  
 start stop duration Lon E 34°21.96  
 TIME :20:26:55 20:57:47 30.9 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2142.46 2144.00 1.5 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 439 457 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 439 457 Validity: 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 950 m Speed : 3.0 kn  
 Sorted : 27 Total catch: 27.13 Catch/hour: 52.73

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
MYCTOPHIDAE	9.29	363	17.62	
Chlorophthalmus agassizi	8.75	109	16.59	
Cubiceps whiteleggii	3.75	130	7.11	
Chaunax sp.	3.71	187	7.04	
Polyipnus indicus	3.25	810	6.16	
Sepia sp	2.41	37	4.57	
Haliporoides triarthrus	2.29	194	4.35	18
Synagrops japonicus	2.06	19	3.91	
Neoscombrops sp.	1.79	10	3.39	
Hoplostethus mediterraneus	1.75	54	3.32	
Leucoraja wallacei	1.48	2	2.80	
Bathyclueta sp.	1.36	6	2.58	
Nansenia macrolepis**	1.19	138	2.25	
Metanephrops mozambicus	1.11	19	2.10	
Setarches guentheri	0.93	10	1.77	
Plesionika martia	0.78	293	1.47	
Pristiophorus nancyae	0.78	6	1.47	
Octopus cyaneus	0.78	4	1.47	
Lophiodes mutilus	0.74	2	1.40	
Benthodesmus elongatus	0.66	37	1.25	
Malacocephalus laevis	0.66	33	1.25	
Champsodon capensis	0.56	43	1.07	
Polymetme corythaeola	0.51	21	0.96	
Caelorinchus braueri	0.43	4	0.81	
Neoeppinnula orientalis	0.23	2	0.44	
Brama orcinii	0.21	2	0.41	
Heterocarpus woodmasoni	0.19	2	0.37	
Cynoglossus cf marleyi	0.19	10	0.37	
B I V A L V E S	0.17	52	0.33	
ISOPODS	0.17	16	0.33	
PALINURIDAE	0.14	6	0.26	
Peristedion weberi	0.10	4	0.18	
Aristaeomorpha foliacea	0.09	6	0.17	19
Argentina sp.	0.08	2	0.15	
Xenolepidichthys dagleishii	0.08	2	0.15	
Munida sp.	0.04	2	0.07	
Heterocarpus ensifer	0.03	4	0.05	
Total	52.73		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 15  
 DATE :15/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 25°50.83  
 start stop duration Lon E 33°59.62  
 TIME :00:17:29 00:39:12 21.7 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2172.24 2173.28 1.0 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 446 440 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 446 440 Validity: 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 1000 m Speed : 2.9 kn  
 Sorted : 26 Total catch: 66.08 Catch/hour: 182.53

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Chlorophthalmus agassizi	50.00	768	27.39	
Haliporoides triarthrus	47.24	3006	25.88	20
Chaunax sp.	28.52	442	15.63	
Polyipnus indicus	16.44	2909	9.00	
Caelorinchus braueri	6.91	97	3.78	
Malacocephalus occidentalis	6.42	133	3.52	
Synchiropus monacanthus	4.83	22	2.65	
Ommastrephes bartrami	4.21	22	2.31	
Lophiodes insidiator	3.45	8	1.89	
Malacocephalus laevis	2.83	91	1.55	
Peristedion weberi	2.21	105	1.21	
Hoplostethus mediterraneus	2.07	8	1.14	
Metanephrops mozambicus	1.86	28	1.02	
Plesionika martia	1.31	423	0.72	
Diaphus fulgens	1.31	235	0.72	
Chascanopsetta lugubris	1.04	8	0.57	
Munida sp.	0.90	50	0.49	
Nansenia macrolepis	0.62	69	0.34	
Champsodon capensis	0.35	50	0.19	
Total	182.53		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 16  
 DATE :15/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 25°51.38  
 start stop duration Lon E 33°44.37  
 TIME :03:15:48 03:41:52 26.1 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2190.78 2192.21 1.4 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 461 467 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 461 467 Validity: 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 1000 m Speed : 3.3 kn  
 Sorted : 20 Total catch: 156.96 Catch/hour: 361.24

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
MYCTOPHIDAE	94.36	11323	26.12	
Cubiceps whiteleggii	61.68	1277	17.07	
Trichiurus lepturus	56.80	53	15.72	24
Chaunax sp.	37.86	345	10.48	
Champsodon capensis	23.82	1933	6.59	
Chlorophthalmus agassizi	22.67	4	6.28	
Ommastrephes bartrami	16.92	253	4.68	
Haliporoides triarthrus	14.04	1266	3.89	
Merluccius paradoxus	5.13	7	1.42	22
Caelorinchus braueri	4.26	23	1.18	
Neoeppinnula orientalis	4.14	173	1.15	
Rostroraja alba	3.80	12	1.05	
Synagrops japonicus	3.57	104	0.99	
Malacocephalus laevis	2.76	58	0.76	
Plesionika martia	2.53	690	0.70	
Neoscombrops sp.	1.61	58	0.45	
Metanephrops mozambicus	1.38	23	0.38	
Lestrolepis intermedia	0.81	69	0.22	
Munida sp.	0.69	69	0.19	
Xenolepidichthys dagleishii	0.69	12	0.19	
Aristaeomorpha foliacea	0.69	64	0.19	23
Sepia prashadi	0.58	23	0.16	
Peristedion weberi	0.35	12	0.10	
Argyropelecus gigas	0.12	58	0.03	
Total	361.24		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 17  
 DATE :15/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 25°50.40  
 start stop duration Lon E 33°20.13  
 TIME :08:12:00 08:43:58 32.0 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2224.93 2226.59 1.7 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 521 520 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 521 520 Validity: 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 1100 m Speed : 3.1 kn  
 Sorted : 27 Total catch: 136.86 Catch/hour: 256.93

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Haliporoides triarthrus	58.76	2074	22.87	25
Cubiceps whiteleggii	51.63	939	20.09	
MYCTOPHIDAE	30.98	9293	12.06	
Chaunax sp.	27.13	507	10.56	
Neoeppinnula orientalis	16.90	338	6.58	
Synagrops japonicus	15.21	601	5.92	
Champsodon capensis	9.95	601	3.87	
Ommastrephes bartrami	8.92	75	3.47	
Lestrolepis intermedia	6.66	526	2.59	
Nansenia macrolepis**	5.44	122	2.12	
Malacocephalus occidentalis	4.32	75	1.68	
Chlorophthalmus agassizi	3.10	113	1.21	
Pristiophorus nancyae	2.35	9	0.91	
Astronesthes martensii	2.25	75	0.88	
Palinurus delagoae	2.16	9	0.84	
Caelorinchus trunovi	2.16	19	0.84	
Benthodesmus elongatus	1.97	47	0.77	
Beryx splendens	1.78	9	0.69	
Munida sp.	0.94	75	0.37	
Bathyclueta sp.	0.66	9	0.26	
Metanephrops mozambicus	0.56	9	0.22	
Plesionika martia	0.56	188	0.22	
Heterocarpus laevigatus	0.47	19	0.18	
Neoscombrops sp.	0.44	19	0.17	
Xenolepidichthys dagleishii	0.38	9	0.15	
Histioteuthis dofleini	0.38	9	0.15	
Sepia prashadi	0.28	9	0.11	
Netastoma parviceps	0.28	9	0.11	
Isopod	0.09	9	0.04	
Bregmaceros sp.	0.09	38	0.04	
Sicyonia sp.	0.09	19	0.04	
Cubiceps sp.	0.04	9	0.02	
Total	256.93		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 18  
 DATE :15/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 25°49.19  
 start stop duration Lon E 33°56.75  
 TIME :12:16:20 12:46:15 29.9 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2247.77 2249.27 1.5 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 85 84 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 85 84 Validity: 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 220 m Speed : 3.0 kn  
 Sorted : 30 Total catch: 30.24 Catch/hour: 60.66

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Muraenesox bagio	21.99	4	36.24	
Carcharhinus falciformis	7.82	4	12.90	
Tetrosomus concatenatus	7.58	26	12.50	
Squatina africana	6.62	2	10.91	
Sepia sp	5.96	171	9.82	
Sepia pharaonis	4.77	6	7.87	
Saurida undosquamis	2.05	24	3.37	
Diodon sp.	1.89	2	3.11	
Synodus cf dermatogenys	1.16	46	1.92	
Halaelurus sp.	0.42	4	0.69	
Loligo sp.	0.40	54	0.66	
Total	60.66		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 19  
 DATE :15/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 25°46.84  
 start stop duration Lon E 33°1.59  
 TIME :13:54:14 14:20:41 26.4 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2258.32 2259.80 1.5 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 52 50 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 52 50 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 150 m Speed : 3.3 kn  
 Sorted : 29 Total catch: 29.33 Catch/hour: 66.53

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Abalistes stellatus	17.22	14	25.88	
Mustelus mosis	9.84	2	14.80	
Tetrosomus concatenatus	7.33	18	11.01	
Nemipterus bipunctatus	7.08	54	10.64	27
Holothuria sp.	5.44	7	8.18	
Saurida undosquamis	5.31	52	7.98	
Equulites elongatus	3.79	315	5.69	26
Trachinocephalus myops	3.36	54	5.05	
Sepia pharaonis	1.97	16	2.97	
Fistularia petimba	1.63	34	2.46	
Pagellus natalensis	1.04	14	1.57	27
Carangoides ferdau	0.70	2	1.06	29
Lactoria cornuta	0.54	2	0.82	
Loligo sp.	0.45	25	0.68	
Sea urchin	0.25	5	0.38	
Parupeneus nansen	0.15	2	0.22	
Upeneus bensasi	0.14	2	0.21	
Decapterus russelli	0.14	2	0.20	30
Inistius sp.	0.07	2	0.10	
Decapterus macrostoma	0.05	2	0.07	31
Sorsogona sp.	0.02	2	0.03	
Total	66.53		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 22  
 DATE :15/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 25°30.90  
 start stop duration Lon E 33°10.49  
 TIME :19:37:09 20:05:43 28.6 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2296.99 2298.36 1.4 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 50 49 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 50 49 Validity : 2  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 150 m Speed : 3.4 kn  
 Sorted : 18 Total catch: 26.22 Catch/hour: 55.06

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Apogon quadrifasciatus**	12.60	3172	22.88	
Pterois miles	9.51	25	17.28	
Sepia sp.	5.80	9	10.53	
Pseudorhombus cf javaicus	3.69	9	6.69	
Bothus sp.	3.65	195	6.64	
Trachinocephalus myops	3.40	176	6.18	
Abalistes stellatus	3.40	3	6.18	
Nemipterus bipunctatus	3.31	28	6.01	
Loligo forbesi	2.08	47	3.78	
Tetrosomus concatenatus	1.89	16	3.43	
Rhynchobatus djiddensis	0.85	3	1.54	
Penaeus laticulatus	0.82	35	1.49	
Priacanthus hamrur	0.79	6	1.42	
Diodon holocanthus	0.69	3	1.26	
Parupeneus cf. cinnabarius	0.50	3	0.92	
Bothus myriaster	0.47	25	0.86	
MYCTOPHIDAE	0.44	164	0.80	
Portunus sp.	0.38	76	0.69	
Pagellus natalensis	0.32	9	0.57	
Saurida undosquamis	0.32	6	0.57	
Aesopia cornuta	0.16	6	0.29	0
Aesopia cornuta	0.00	6	0.00	
Total	55.06		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 20  
 DATE :15/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 25°48.70  
 start stop duration Lon E 32°58.59  
 TIME :15:14:03 15:35:22 21.3 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2263.55 2264.70 1.2 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 31 45 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 31 45 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 140 m Speed : 3.1 kn  
 Sorted : 33 Total catch: 208.90 Catch/hour: 587.90

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Decapterus macrostoma	222.89	4964	37.91	
Decapterus russelli	184.73	5083	31.42	33
Equulites elongatus	52.01	6248	8.85	32
Rhina ancylostoma	38.11	3	6.48	
Scomber japonicus	23.64	388	4.02	
Nemipterus bipunctatus	17.90	118	3.04	
Pagellus natalensis	11.82	51	2.01	
Parupeneus cf. cinnabarius	10.13	17	1.72	
Loligo forbesi	9.79	84	1.67	
Lactoria cornuta	5.91	17	1.01	
Trachinocephalus myops	3.55	68	0.60	
Saurida undosquamis	2.70	34	0.46	
Trachurus delagoa	1.52	101	0.66	
Lagocephalus guntheri	1.18	34	0.20	
Lagocephalus lunaris	1.18	68	0.20	
Bothus myriaster	0.84	17	0.14	
Total	587.90		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 23  
 DATE :16/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 25°27.99  
 start stop duration Lon E 33°54.17  
 TIME :08:45:17 09:15:49 30.5 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2356.48 2358.09 1.6 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 426 426 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 426 426 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 950 m Speed : 3.2 kn  
 Sorted : 27 Total catch: 86.28 Catch/hour: 169.56

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
MYCTOPHIDAE	42.74	8293	25.21	
Champsodon capensis	31.13	2891	18.36	
Metanephrops mozambicus	19.04	254	11.23	36
Ommastrephes bartrami	15.39	171	9.08	
Cubiceps whiteleggii	13.97	389	8.24	
Trichiurus lepturus	9.79	6	5.77	
Neopinnula orientalis	9.73	236	5.74	
Neoscombrops cynodon	5.78	218	3.41	
Haliporoides triarthrus	5.13	674	3.03	35
Malacocephalus occidentalis	4.01	206	2.36	
Chaunax sp.	2.24	47	1.32	
Parapriacanthus ransonneti	1.65	242	0.97	
Synagrops japonicus	1.59	53	0.94	
Chlorophthalmus agassizi	1.30	47	0.76	
Sepia sp.	1.12	47	0.66	
Neobythites analis	0.71	6	0.42	
Lestrolepis intermedia	0.59	35	0.35	
Gonorynchus gonorynchus	0.53	6	0.31	
Nansenia macrolepis**	0.53	53	0.31	
Xenolepidichthys dagleishi	0.41	12	0.24	
Hoplostethus mediterraneus	0.41	18	0.24	
Pecten sp.	0.35	41	0.21	
Synchiropus monacanthus	0.35	18	0.21	
Argentina sp.	0.35	18	0.21	
Cynoglossus cf marleyi	0.35	6	0.21	
Rexea prometheoides	0.35	6	0.21	
Total	169.56		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 21  
 DATE :15/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 25°30.80  
 start stop duration Lon E 33°8.13  
 TIME :18:20:12 18:46:11 26.0 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2289.31 2290.88 1.6 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 38 44 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 38 44 Validity : 2  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 140 m Speed : 3.6 kn  
 Sorted : 34 Total catch: 72.72 Catch/hour: 167.94

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Abalistes stellatus	56.93	17	33.90	
Trachinocephalus myops	45.94	1679	27.35	
Parapriacanthus ransonneti	11.64	2813	6.93	
Saurida undosquamis	8.20	14	4.88	
Synodus 'yellowpectoral'	5.85	225	3.49	
Loxodun macrorhinus	5.52	2	3.29	
Loligo forbesi	5.47	149	3.26	
Bothus sp.	4.16	194	2.48	
Ophichthus sp.	3.70	24	2.20	
Penaeus laticulatus	3.53	187	2.10	
Sepia prashadi	3.05	31	1.82	
Pagellus natalensis	2.98	225	1.77	
Apogon quadrifasciatus**	2.91	284	1.73	
Upeneus bensasi	2.36	107	1.40	
Diodon holocanthus	1.42	3	0.85	
Pterois russelli	0.97	3	0.58	
Sphyræna chrysoaenia	0.52	10	0.31	
Amanses scopas	0.52	45	0.31	
Lagocephalus guntheri	0.45	10	0.27	
Cociella crocodila	0.35	14	0.21	
Priacanthus hamrur	0.28	3	0.17	
Lagocephalus lunaris	0.28	31	0.17	
Penaeus japonicus	0.17	7	0.10	
Pterois sp.	0.17	3	0.10	
Nemipterus bipunctatus	0.17	3	0.10	
Netastoma parviceps	0.10	3	0.06	
Hirundichthys speculiger	0.10	3	0.06	
Samaris cristatus	0.10	10	0.06	
Aesopia cornuta	0.07	7	0.04	
Bothus swio	0.03	3	0.02	
Total	167.94		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 24  
 DATE :16/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 25°31.01  
 start stop duration Lon E 34°21.96  
 TIME :13:50:24 14:20:38 30.2 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2385.01 2386.74 1.7 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 373 373 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 373 373 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 850 m Speed : 3.4 kn  
 Sorted : 89 Total catch: 230.12 Catch/hour: 456.73

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Cubiceps whiteleggii	127.54	2073	27.93	
Trichiurus lepturus	109.20	105	23.91	37
MYCTOPHIDAE	98.92	37025	21.66	
Champsodon capensis	30.98	3309	6.78	
Xiphias gladius	20.40	2	4.47	
Neopinnula orientalis	11.95	375	2.62	
Neoscombrops cynodon	9.86	167	2.16	
Metanephrops mozambicus	9.86	125	2.16	38
Palinurus delagoae	9.38	28	2.05	39
Ommastrephes bartrami	9.03	97	1.98	
Halaelurus lutarius	4.72	56	1.03	
Chaunax sp.	4.58	167	1.00	
Polymixia berndti	3.61	56	0.79	
Synagrops japonicus	1.81	28	0.40	
Ateleopus natalensis	1.81	14	0.40	
Lestrolepis intermedia	1.11	56	0.24	
Sepia sp.	0.83	28	0.18	
Chlorophthalmus agassizi	0.56	28	0.12	
Synchiropus monacanthus	0.28	14	0.06	
Rexea prometheoides	0.28	14	0.06	
Total	456.73		100.00	







R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 43  
 DATE :19/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 24°35.16  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°11.89  
 TIME :11:34:03 11:57:44 23.7 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2795.00 2796.43 1.4 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 37 39 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 37 39 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 120 m Speed : 3.6 km  
 Sorted : 109 Total catch: 108.86 Catch/hour: 275.83

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Aetomylaeus sp.	164.70	3	59.71	
Scomberomorus commerson	35.17	13	12.75	118
Rachycentron canadum	17.23	5	6.25	119
Carangoides malabaricus	14.14	106	5.13	116
Pagellus natalenses	12.34	193	4.47	115
Sphyaena putnamie	10.19	3	3.69	
J E L Y F I S H	6.61	3	2.40	
Loligo forbesi	3.37	56	1.22	
Alepes djedaba	2.89	25	1.05	
Upeneus taeniopterus	2.20	66	0.80	114
Decapterus russelli	1.93	25	0.70	117
Lophiodes insidiator	1.42	3	0.51	
Sphyaena forsteri	0.89	3	0.32	
Saurida undosquamis	0.81	10	0.29	
Selar crumenophthalmus	0.41	3	0.15	
Seriolina nigrofasciata	0.38	3	0.14	
ECHENEIDIDAE	0.30	3	0.11	
Engraulis cf capensis	0.30	8	0.11	
Secutor insidiator	0.28	8	0.10	
Lagocephalus guntheri	0.18	3	0.06	
Thamnaconus fajardoi	0.10	3	0.04	
Serranus novemcinctus	0.00	0	0.00	
Total	275.83		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 44  
 DATE :19/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 24°45.40  
 start stop duration Lon E 34°54.54  
 TIME :14:18:36 14:49:13 30.6 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2818.81 2820.52 1.7 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 32 30 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 32 30 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 130 m Speed : 3.4 km  
 Sorted : 0 Total catch: 27.57 Catch/hour: 54.05

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Carangoides malabaricus	27.87	159	51.57	122
J E L Y F I S H	11.02	10	20.38	
Atule mate	3.98	43	7.36	124
Scomberomorus commerson	3.04	4	5.62	123
Loligo forbesi	1.55	82	2.86	
Saurida undosquamis	1.37	29	2.54	
Secutor insidiator	1.10	35	2.03	
B I V A L V E S	1.08	0	1.99	
Sphyaena putnamie	0.88	4	1.63	
Alepes djedaba	0.84	6	1.56	
Rastrelliger kanagurta	0.27	2	0.51	
Lagocephalus guntheri	0.25	2	0.47	
Portunus sanguinolentus	0.25	2	0.47	
C R A B S	0.20	4	0.36	
Sepia sp	0.12	2	0.22	
Aesopia cornuta	0.10	2	0.18	
Sardinops sp.	0.04	0	0.07	
Apistus carinatus	0.02	2	0.04	
Starfish	0.02	2	0.04	
Equulites elongatus	0.02	4	0.04	
Thryssa setirostris	0.02	2	0.04	
Cubiceps sp.	0.01	2	0.02	
Total	54.05		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 45  
 DATE :19/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 24°49.45  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°0.86  
 TIME :16:09:28 16:31:01 21.6 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2830.29 2831.51 1.2 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 57 54 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 57 54 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 150 m Speed : 3.4 km  
 Sorted : 0 Total catch: 591.76 Catch/hour: 1647.59

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Dasyatis thetidis	389.79	3	23.66	
Sphyaena barracuda	318.24	3745	19.32	125
Upeneus sulphureus	316.57	9965	19.21	126
Decapterus russelli	280.65	4569	17.03	128
Selar crumenophthalmus	211.32	1971	12.83	127
Pagellus natalenses	22.55	292	1.37	
Penaeus semisulcatus	19.21	334	1.17	
Ariomma indicum	12.11	84	0.74	
Carangoides malabaricus	11.69	167	0.71	
Carcharinus sealei	10.52	3	0.64	
Rastrelliger kanagurta	9.19	84	0.56	
Pomatomus saltatrix	8.35	42	0.51	
Gazza minuta	8.35	125	0.51	
Engyprosope grandisquama	6.68	752	0.41	
Panulirus ornatus	6.07	3	0.37	
Plotosus lineatus	3.34	84	0.20	
Pomadasyus olivaceus	2.51	42	0.15	
Polynemus sextarius**	2.09	42	0.13	
Loligo forbesi	2.09	42	0.13	
Penaeus japonicus	1.67	42	0.10	
Apistus carinatus	1.25	209	0.08	
Thryssa vitrirostris	1.25	42	0.08	
Cynoglossus capensis	0.84	84	0.05	
Bothus swio	0.84	42	0.05	
Fistularia petimba	0.42	42	0.03	
Total	1647.59		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 46  
 DATE :20/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 24°29.76  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°36.67  
 TIME :02:40:21 03:13:07 32.8 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2902.07 2903.54 1.5 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 576 571 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 576 571 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 1400 m Speed : 2.7 km  
 Sorted : 33 Total catch: 138.31 Catch/hour: 253.15

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
MYCTOPHIDAE	144.27	24049	56.99	
Squalus mitsukurii	29.29	37	11.57	
Haliporoides triarthrus	25.50	1032	10.07	129
Plesionika martia	13.90	3351	5.49	
Torpedo nobiliana	9.63	2	3.80	
Ommastrephes bartramii	5.13	7	2.02	
Neopinnula orientalis	4.91	38	1.94	
Synagrops japonicus	3.52	38	1.39	
Chlorophthalmus agassizi	3.08	51	1.21	
LITHODIDAE	2.69	205	1.06	
Polyipnus indicus	2.24	416	0.89	
Neoscombrops cynodon	2.05	13	0.81	
Lestrolepis intermedia	1.54	77	0.61	
Uroconger lepturus	1.35	38	0.53	
Uroconger lepturus	0.64	6	0.25	
Polymetme corythaeola	0.64	26	0.25	
Etmopterus sp.**	0.62	5	0.25	
Aristaeomorpha foliacea	0.59	38	0.23	130
Xenolepidichthys dagleishi	0.42	13	0.17	
Neobythites of somaliaensis	0.26	6	0.10	
Lophiodes mutilus	0.21	6	0.08	0
Cynoglossus capensis	0.19	13	0.08	
Physiculus natalensis	0.19	6	0.08	
ISOPODS	0.13	6	0.05	
Chascanopsetta lugubris	0.13	6	0.05	
Malacocephalus laevis	0.06	6	0.03	
Total	253.15		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 47  
 DATE :20/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 24°29.37  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°30.53  
 TIME :06:06:52 06:37:20 30.5 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 2920.11 2921.51 1.4 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 222 217 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 222 217 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 550 m Speed : 2.8 km  
 Sorted : 56 Total catch: 55.78 Catch/hour: 109.84

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Saurida undosquamis	18.29	201	16.65	132
Satyridichthys adeni	14.77	26	13.45	
Ibacus novemdentatus	14.10	169	12.84	
Sphyaena barracuda	12.84	104	11.69	131
Selar crumenophthalmus	10.32	81	9.32	134
Squalus megalops	6.06	2	5.29	
Peristodion cf weberi	5.20	504	4.73	
Sepia hieronis	4.77	55	4.34	
Sepia prashadi	3.31	43	3.01	
Lagocephalus guntheri	2.84	49	2.58	
Rexea prometheoides	2.23	33	2.03	
Decapterus kurroides	2.21	16	2.01	
Squalus megalops	2.17	14	1.97	
Tylerius spinosissimus	1.69	33	1.54	0
Champsodon capensis	1.52	274	1.38	
Scyllarides elisabethae	1.18	4	1.08	
Cynoglossus cf lida	0.79	28	0.72	
Uranoscopus archonema	0.77	2	0.70	
E C H I N O D E R M A T A	0.63	69	0.57	
Citharoides macrolepis	0.59	8	0.54	
Loligo forbesi	0.43	8	0.39	
Ommastrephes bartramii	0.43	6	0.39	
Branchiostegus doliatius	0.37	2	0.34	
Haliutaea sp. A	0.35	4	0.32	
Upeneus sulphureus	0.32	10	0.29	
Polystegus coeruleopunctatus	0.30	2	0.27	133
Calappidae indetCV4	0.24	2	0.22	
Pagellus natalenses	0.24	2	0.22	
Chelidonichthys kumu	0.22	4	0.20	
Kentrocapros rosapinto**	0.18	4	0.16	
Zeus sp.	0.12	10	0.11	
Scyllarus batei	0.10	2	0.09	
Decapterus russelli	0.08	2	0.07	
Zeus faber	0.06	4	0.05	
Calappidae sp.	0.06	2	0.05	
Macrorhamphosus scolopax ***	0.06	4	0.05	
Antigonia cf rubescens	0.02	2	0.02	
Engyprosope grandisquama	0.02	2	0.02	
Total	109.84		100.00	







R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 61  
 DATE :21/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 23°35.19  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°49.64  
 TIME :20:43:57 21:14:46 30.8 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 3136.76 3138.28 1.5 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 436 435 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 436 435 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 900 m Speed : 3.0 km  
 Sorted : 33 Total catch: 166.62 Catch/hour: 324.37

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
MYCTOPHIDAE	122.65	25318	37.81	
Chlorophthalmus agassizi	111.94	1986	34.51	
Saurida undosquamis	37.38	253	11.52	171
Neoscombrops cynodon	9.34	117	2.88	
Maurollicus muelleri	8.76	6210	2.70	
PORTUNIDAE	5.84	58	1.80	
Polyipnus indicus	5.84	68	1.80	
Macrorhamphosus scolopax ***	5.84	49	1.80	
Haliutaea sp. A	2.24	29	0.69	
Caelorinchus trunovi	2.24	204	0.69	
Sepia hieronis	2.14	39	0.66	
Champsodon capensis	1.85	165	0.57	
Pliotrema warreni	1.60	2	0.49	
Haliporoides triarthrus	1.56	49	0.48	
Sepia pharaonis	1.36	39	0.42	
Laeops nigromaculatus	1.07	39	0.33	
Penaeopsis balssi	0.78	58	0.24	
Synagrops japonicus	0.58	29	0.18	
Xenolepidichthys dagleishi	0.39	19	0.12	
Zenion hololepis	0.19	58	0.06	
Tylerius spinosissimus	0.19	10	0.06	
Lepidotrigla sp. 'black/orange'	0.19	10	0.06	
Neobythites analis	0.10	10	0.03	
Hoplichthys acanthopleurus	0.10	10	0.03	
Chaunax sp.	0.10	19	0.03	
Calappidae sp. 2	0.10	10	0.03	
Total		324.37	100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 62  
 DATE :22/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 23°18.05  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°51.67  
 TIME :03:05:45 03:35:51 30.1 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 3186.98 3188.52 1.5 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 442 450 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 442 450 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 1000 m Speed : 3.1 km  
 Sorted : 31 Total catch: 164.92 Catch/hour: 328.74

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
MYCTOPHIDAE	210.70	27014	64.09	
Neoscombrops cynodon	57.81	5	17.58	
Ommastrephes bartrami	22.52	136	6.85	
Saurida undosquamis	13.08	80	3.98	172
Zeus faber	6.86	2	2.09	
Necepinula orientalis	4.47	54	1.36	
Cubiceps capensis	3.31	44	1.01	
Portunidae	1.85	14	0.56	
Squalus megalops	1.79	2	0.55	
Penaeopsis balssi	0.98	91	0.30	185
Xenolepidichthys dagleishi	0.98	34	0.30	
Heptanchias perlo	0.84	4	0.25	
Champsodon capensis	0.70	49	0.21	
Triacanthodes ethiops	0.63	28	0.19	
Peristedion weberi	0.49	21	0.15	
Haliutaea sp.	0.28	7	0.08	
Sepia hieronis	0.28	4	0.08	
Palinurus delagoae	0.24	2	0.07	
Citharichthys sp.	0.21	7	0.06	
Leptolepis intermedia	0.14	7	0.04	
Cynoglossus capensis	0.14	7	0.04	
Synagrops japonicus	0.12	4	0.04	
Sepia prashadi	0.07	7	0.02	
Argyroleleus aculeatus	0.07	7	0.02	
Heterocarpus sp.	0.07	7	0.02	
Caelorinchus trunovi	0.07	7	0.02	
Zenion sp.	0.07	7	0.02	
Total		328.74	100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 63  
 DATE :22/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 23°16.77  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°43.76  
 TIME :06:51:53 07:22:00 30.1 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 3210.07 3211.68 1.6 Region : 7432  
 FDEPTH: 209 208 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 209 208 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 500 m Speed : 3.2 km  
 Sorted : 0 Total catch: 14.62 Catch/hour: 29.13

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Satyrichthys adeni	9.72	14	33.37	
Polysteganus coeruleopunctatus	6.37	2	21.88	173
Sepia hieronis	4.70	64	16.14	
Scyllarides elisabethae	4.00	8	13.75	
Narcine riexal	1.04	6	3.56	
Ibacus novemdentatus	0.88	10	3.01	
Ommastrephes bartrami	0.52	12	1.78	
Synodus sp.	0.50	14	1.71	
Sepia prashadi	0.32	4	1.09	
Paratriacanthodes retrospinus	0.24	4	0.82	
Kentrocapros rosapinto	0.16	2	0.55	
Lophiodes sp.	0.16	2	0.55	
Loligo forbesi	0.16	8	0.55	
Parapagurus cf pilosimanus	0.14	2	0.48	
Haliutaea sp.	0.08	2	0.27	
Grammatonotus sp. 'plaintail'	0.04	2	0.14	
Peristedion weberi	0.04	2	0.14	
Chascanopsetta lugubris	0.02	2	0.07	
Cynoglossus capensis	0.02	2	0.07	
Emmelichthys sp.	0.02	2	0.05	
CALLIONYMIDAE	0.01	2	0.03	
Total		29.13	100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 64  
 DATE :22/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 23°17.42  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°38.72  
 TIME :08:39:45 09:07:15 27.5 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 3220.39 3221.85 1.4 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 103 102 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 103 102 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 270 m Speed : 3.2 km  
 Sorted : 0 Total catch: 53.10 Catch/hour: 115.85

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Chrysoblephus anglicus	39.40	9	34.01	
Epinephelus albomarginatus	29.59	4	25.54	
Starfish	26.40	0	22.79	
PORIFERA (Sponges)	5.13	0	4.43	
Tetrosomus concatenatus	5.08	20	4.39	
Cheimerius nufar	3.40	2	2.94	174
Sepia prashadi	1.96	79	1.69	
CORAL	1.46	0	1.26	
URCHINS	1.29	31	1.11	
Cirrhiabrus sp.	0.85	7	0.73	
Haliutaea sp.	0.41	2	0.36	
Chaetodon dolosus	0.33	7	0.28	
Lactoria formosini	0.26	4	0.23	
Parupeneus cf. cinnabarius	0.17	2	0.15	
Upeneus bensasi	0.04	2	0.04	
Thamnaconus fajardoi	0.02	2	0.02	
Emmelichthys sp.	0.02	2	0.02	
Symphysanodon typus	0.02	2	0.02	
Unidentified purple fish	0.01	2	0.01	
Total		115.85	100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 65  
 DATE :22/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 23°14.42  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°32.66  
 TIME :11:27:37 11:54:31 26.9 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 3241.67 3243.19 1.5 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 40 38 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 40 38 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 120 m Speed : 3.4 km  
 Sorted : 11 Total catch: 11.06 Catch/hour: 24.68

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Scomberomorus commerson	18.91	2	76.64	179
Nemipterus bipunctatus	1.43	22	5.78	175
Saurida undosquamis	1.12	25	4.52	176
Coral	0.91	0	3.71	
Diodon holocanthus	0.89	2	3.62	
Lactoria cornuta	0.58	2	2.35	
Upeneus bensasi	0.27	13	1.08	177
Trachinocephalus myops	0.18	4	0.72	180
SEA URCHINS	0.13	4	0.54	
Gymnocranius griseus	0.11	2	0.45	181
P O L Y C H A E T A	0.09	0	0.36	
Pagellus natalenses	0.04	2	0.18	178
B I V A L V E S	0.01	9	0.05	
Total		24.68	100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 66  
 DATE :22/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION: Lat S 22°57.96  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°40.22  
 TIME :14:53:56 15:23:52 29.9 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 3267.03 3268.57 1.5 Region : 7431  
 FDEPTH: 163 167 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 163 167 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 420 m Speed : 3.1 km  
 Sorted : 0 Total catch: 18.00 Catch/hour: 36.07

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Satyrichthys adeni	10.18	16	28.22	
Rhinobatos formosensis	6.17	2	17.11	
Sponges - yellow	3.83	0	10.61	
URCHINS	2.69	96	7.44	
Loligo sp.	2.69	72	7.44	
Sepia sp.	2.40	22	6.67	
Saurida undosquamis	2.40	26	6.67	182
Synodus CF dermatogenys	1.14	36	3.17	
Sea cucumber	1.02	4	2.83	
Lactoria cornuta	0.82	2	2.28	
Polysteganus coeruleopunctatus	0.62	2	1.72	183
Octopus sp.	0.54	2	1.50	
Ommastrephes bartrami	0.42	2	1.17	
Priacanthus hamrur	0.34	2	0.94	
Nemipterus bipunctatus	0.32	2	0.89	184
Tylerius spinosissimus	0.12	2	0.33	
Champsodon capensis	0.10	4	0.28	
Parapagurus cf pilosimanus	0.08	4	0.22	
Macrorhamphosus scolopax	0.08	8	0.22	
Haliutaea sp. A	0.06	2	0.17	
Bothus swio	0.04	2	0.11	
Total		36.07	100.00	







R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 89  
 DATE :29/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 19°32.16  
 start stop duration Lon E 36°9.72  
 TIME :06:07:02 06:37:25 30.4 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 4204.57 4206.15 1.6 Region : 7420  
 FDEPTH: 37 36 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 37 36 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 130 m Speed : 3.1 km  
 Sorted : 54 Total catch: 53.97 Catch/hour: 106.55

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Loxodon macrorhinus	37.71	26	35.39	
Abalistes stellatus	20.43	20	19.18	
Scomberoides tol	16.29	10	15.29	260
Scomberomorus commerson	16.09	8	15.10	
Saurida undosquamis	3.61	65	3.39	257
J E L L Y F I S H	2.94	172	2.76	
Nemipterus bipunctatus	2.55	38	2.39	255
Sepia pharaonis	1.99	18	1.87	
PORIFERA (Sponges)	1.16	12	1.09	
Lactoria cornuta	1.16	4	1.09	
Upeneus bensasi	1.13	53	1.06	256
Loligo forbesi	0.93	49	0.87	
Priacanthus hamrur	0.12	4	0.11	
Decapterus macrosoma	0.10	4	0.09	258
Trachinocephalus myops	0.08	4	0.07	
Trichiurus lepturus	0.08	2	0.07	
Decapterus russelli	0.06	4	0.06	259
Torquigener hypselogenion	0.06	4	0.06	
Atropus atropus	0.04	2	0.04	
Fistularia petimba	0.02	4	0.02	
Total	106.55		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 90  
 DATE :29/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 27 POSITION:Lat S 19°21.53  
 start stop duration Lon E 35°50.22  
 TIME :09:05:40 09:35:53 30.2 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 4228.61 4230.53 1.9 Region : 7420  
 FDEPTH: 24 24 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 24 24 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 110 m Speed : 3.8 km  
 Sorted : 31 Total catch: 127.33 Catch/hour: 252.81

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Upeneus taeniopterus	97.98	9955	38.76	265
Scomberoides commersonianus	47.79	14	18.90	316
Alepes djedaba	45.57	2555	18.02	264
J E L L Y F I S H	14.71	71	5.82	
Caranx sexfasciatus	11.61	2	4.59	262
Decapterus russelli	9.71	328	3.84	267
Loligo forbesi	7.15	185	2.83	
Rhizoprionodon acutus	4.96	2	1.96	
Scomberomorus commerson	3.67	2	1.45	263
Carangoides ferdau	2.86	18	1.13	
Stolephorus sp.	1.79	1471	0.71	
Carangoides malabaricus	1.73	30	0.68	266
Lutjanus sanguineus	1.13	18	0.45	
Secutor insidiator	0.42	36	0.16	
Matuta cf lunaris	0.42	48	0.16	
Saurida undosquamis	0.36	0	0.14	
Saurida tumbil	0.30	6	0.12	
Portunus sanguinolentus	0.24	12	0.09	
Apogon quadrifasciatus**	0.24	71	0.09	
Parastromateus niger	0.06	6	0.02	
Alectis indica	0.06	6	0.02	
Ariomma indicum	0.06	6	0.02	
Total	252.81		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 91  
 DATE :29/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 19°8.38  
 start stop duration Lon E 36°6.38  
 TIME :13:06:42 13:35:27 28.8 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 4262.85 4264.79 1.9 Region : 7420  
 FDEPTH: 23 24 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 23 24 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 110 m Speed : 4.1 km  
 Sorted : 200 Total catch: 199.88 Catch/hour: 417.14

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Rhina ancylostoma	208.70	2	50.03	
Himantura uarnak	125.22	4	30.02	
Rhinoptera javanica	24.10	2	5.78	
Rachycentron canadum	13.98	2	3.35	269
Scomberomorus plurilineatus	11.27	2	2.70	268
J E L L Y F I S H	8.93	38	2.14	
Equulites elongatus	7.60	7849	1.82	
Scomberoides commersonianus	6.89	2	1.65	273
Carangoides malabaricus	2.71	42	0.65	274
Loligo sp.	2.53	40	0.61	
Rastrelliger kanagurta	1.36	15	0.33	270
Atule mate	0.86	15	0.21	271
Secutor insidiator	0.73	79	0.18	
Saurida undosquamis	0.58	23	0.14	272
Rhizoprionodon acutus	0.52	2	0.13	
Matuta cf lunaris	0.48	44	0.12	
Ariomma indicum	0.21	25	0.05	
Lagocephalus guntheri	0.19	4	0.05	
Gerres filamentosus	0.10	2	0.03	
Sepia pharaonis	0.08	4	0.02	
Echeneis naucrates	0.06	2	0.02	
Parastromateus niger	0.02	4	0.01	
Carangoides ferdau	0.02	2	0.01	
Total	417.14		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 92  
 DATE :29/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 19°23.00  
 start stop duration Lon E 36°27.59  
 TIME :16:57:08 17:27:12 30.1 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 4294.26 4295.86 1.6 Region : 7420  
 FDEPTH: 51 51 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 51 51 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 160 m Speed : 3.2 km  
 Sorted : 29 Total catch: 87.24 Catch/hour: 174.02

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Upeneus bensasi	42.29	1410	24.30	279
Nemipterus bipunctatus	22.74	271	13.07	275
Coral - mixed	19.95	20	11.46	
Trachinocephalus myops	19.15	495	11.00	
Torquigener hypselogenion	14.68	718	8.44	
Penaeus latisulcatus	10.45	399	6.01	
LETHRINIDAE	6.30	160	3.62	
Decapterus russelli	5.66	152	3.26	278
Saurida undosquamis	5.59	80	3.21	281
Teixeirichthys jordani	5.11	255	2.93	
Apistus carinatus	4.79	359	2.75	
Bothus sp.	2.79	168	1.60	
Parupeneus cinnabarius	2.07	32	1.19	280
Stephanolepis auratus	1.91	128	1.10	
Pterois russelli	1.76	8	1.01	
Selar crumenophthalmus	1.60	16	0.92	276
Thenus orientalis	1.60	8	0.92	
Cociella crocodila	1.20	48	0.69	
Decapterus macrosoma	0.80	24	0.46	277
Lagocephalus guntheri	0.80	32	0.46	
Loligo forbesi	0.64	16	0.37	
Aesopia cornuta	0.40	16	0.23	
Sepia sp	0.40	8	0.23	
Fistularia petimba	0.32	16	0.18	
Matuta cf lunaris	0.24	24	0.14	
Priacanthus hamrur	0.24	8	0.14	
Cynoglossus lida	0.24	16	0.14	
Samaris cristatus	0.16	8	0.09	
Minous coccineus	0.08	8	0.05	
Callionymus cf persicus	0.08	8	0.05	
Total	174.02		100.00	

R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 93  
 DATE :29/11/14 GEAR TYPE: BT NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 19°32.38  
 start stop duration Lon E 36°40.72  
 TIME :19:51:30 20:21:39 30.1 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 4315.86 4317.28 1.4 Region : 7420  
 FDEPTH: 104 103 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 104 103 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 260 m Speed : 2.8 km  
 Sorted : 43 Total catch: 43.38 Catch/hour: 86.33

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Argyrops spinifer	15.72	60	18.21	
Lutjanus sebae	12.04	2	13.95	
CORAL	9.95	0	11.53	
Sphyraena barracuda	8.54	78	9.49	282
Priacanthus hamrur	5.07	72	5.88	
Heterodontus ramalheira	3.74	2	4.33	
Upeneus taeniopterus	3.38	183	3.92	
Sepia pharaonis	2.71	68	3.13	
Parupeneus cinnabarius	2.53	28	2.93	
Sepia sp	2.35	60	2.72	
Parascalopsis eriomma	2.17	34	2.51	
Pristigenys nipponia	2.15	8	2.49	
Gymnocranius griseus	1.93	6	2.24	
Tetrosomus concatenatus	1.89	6	2.19	
Beryx splendens	1.85	173	2.14	
Loligo forbesi	1.61	8	1.87	
Loligo sp.	1.59	2	1.84	
Selar crumenophthalmus	1.43	14	1.66	
Saurida undosquamis	0.92	70	1.06	
CARIDEA	0.74	336	0.85	
Erythrocles schlegelii	0.72	4	0.83	
MCTOPHIDAE	0.58	231	0.67	
Cociella sp.	0.38	24	0.44	
Scorpaena scrofa	0.36	2	0.41	
Sepia pharaonis	0.34	6	0.39	0
Monocentris japonica	0.34	4	0.39	
Erythrocles schlegelii	0.20	12	0.23	
Ariomma indicum	0.12	2	0.14	
Chaetodon dolosus	0.10	2	0.12	
Minous coccineus	0.10	2	0.12	
Pristipomoides filamentosus	0.08	4	0.09	
Synodus binotatus	0.08	2	0.09	
Decapterus macrosoma	0.08	2	0.09	284
Decapterus russelli	0.08	6	0.09	283
Serranus sp.	0.06	6	0.07	
Fistularia petimba	0.06	8	0.07	
C R U S T A C E A N S	0.06	2	0.07	
Trachinocephalus myops	0.06	4	0.07	
Torquigener hypselogenion	0.06	6	0.07	
Serranus sp.	0.06	6	0.07	
Hippocampus sp.	0.04	2	0.05	
Lepidotrigla alcocki	0.04	2	0.05	
Starfish	0.03	12	0.03	
Serranus novemcinctus	0.01	2	0.01	
Hoplostethus melanopterus	0.01	2	0.01	
Rastrelliger kanagurta	0.00	14	0.00	285
Nemipterus bipunctatus	0.00	44	0.00	286
Total	86.33		100.00	





R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 105  
 DATE :01/12/14 GEAR TYPE: BR NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 18°31.73  
 start stop duration Lon E 36°58.93  
 TIME :17:30:11 17:50:43 20.5 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 4573.16 4574.46 1.3 Region : 7420  
 FDEPTH: 31 32 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 31 32 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 110 m Speed : 3.8 kn  
 Sorted : 46 Total catch: 46.40 Catch/hour: 135.61

SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Decapterus macrosoma	57.40	0	42.33	344
Decapterus russelli	56.41	1566	41.59	342
Upeneus bensasi	8.10	424	5.97	343
Nemipterus bipunctatus	6.02	73	4.44	341
Trachinocephalus myops	4.06	170	3.00	
Sepia sp	1.43	20	1.06	
Priacanthus hamrur	0.56	6	0.41	
Lactoria cornuta	0.53	3	0.39	
Rastrelliger kanagurta	0.41	6	0.30	345
Bothus sp.	0.26	18	0.19	
Loligo forbesi	0.20	3	0.15	
Cheilopogon pinnatibarbus	0.12	3	0.09	
Penaeus latisulcatus	0.06	3	0.04	346
Portunus pelagicus	0.06	3	0.04	
Total	135.61		100.00	

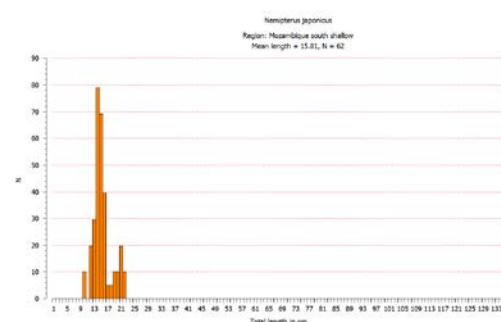
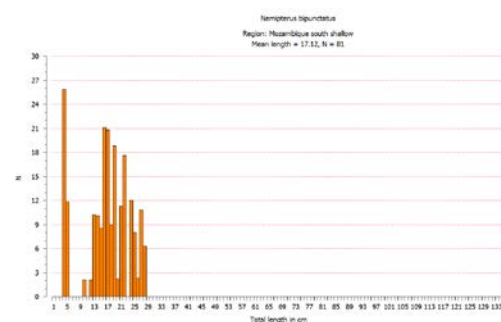
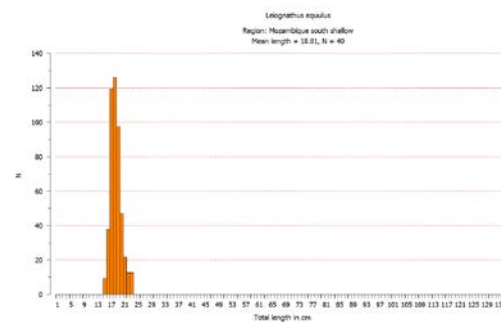
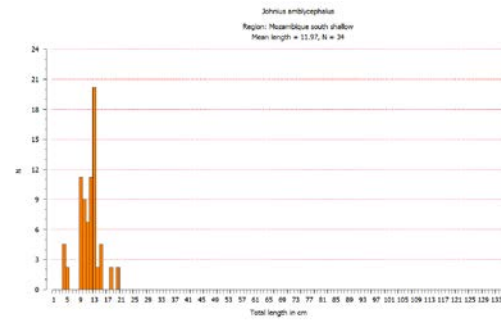
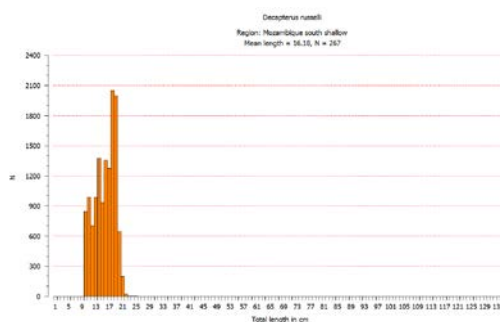
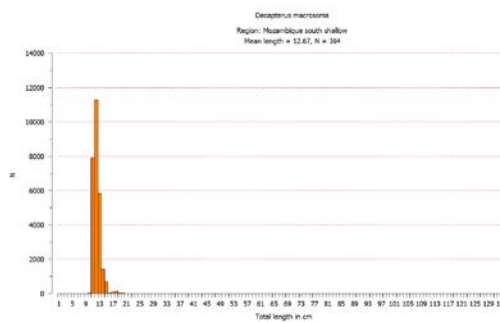
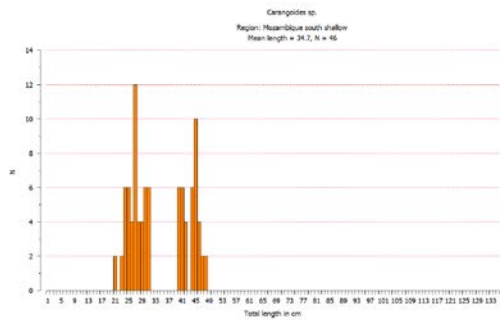
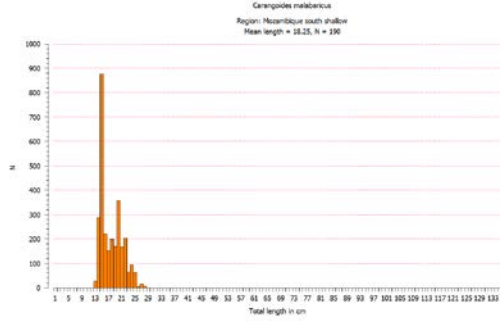
R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen SURVEY:2014406 STATION: 106  
 DATE :01/12/14 GEAR TYPE: BR NO: 26 POSITION:Lat S 18°23.00  
 start stop duration Lon E 36°52.24  
 TIME :19:59:11 20:26:04 26.9 (min) Purpose : 3  
 LOG : 4589.18 4590.68 1.5 Region : 7420  
 FDEPTH: 24 24 Gear cond.: 0  
 BDEPTH: 24 24 Validity : 0  
 Towing dir: 0° Wire out : 110 m Speed : 3.3 kn  
 Sorted : 25 Total catch: 90.88 Catch/hour: 202.86

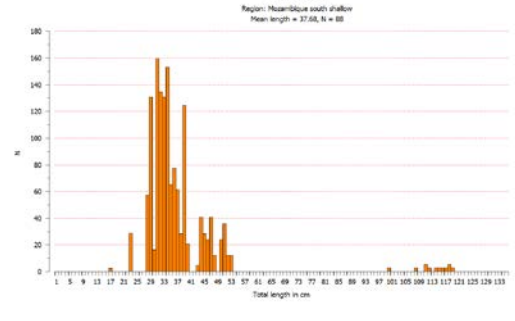
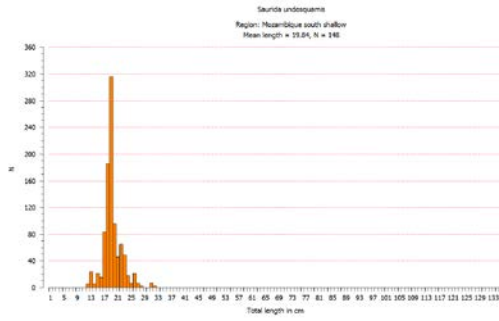
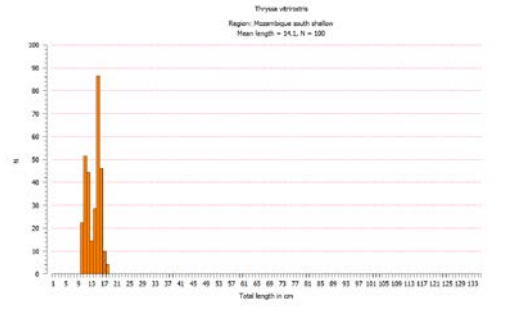
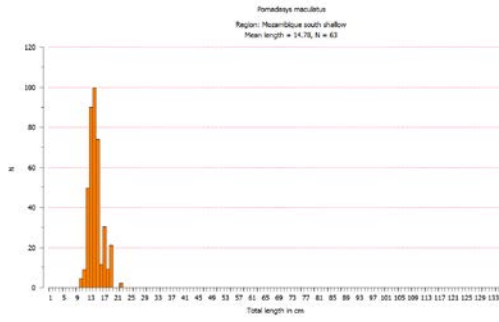
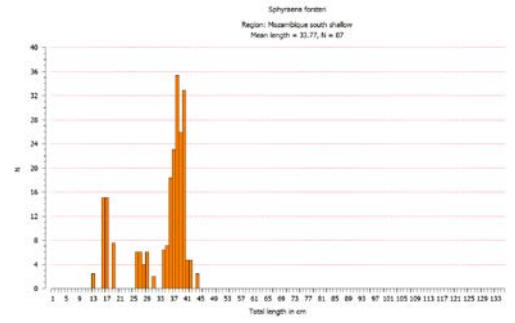
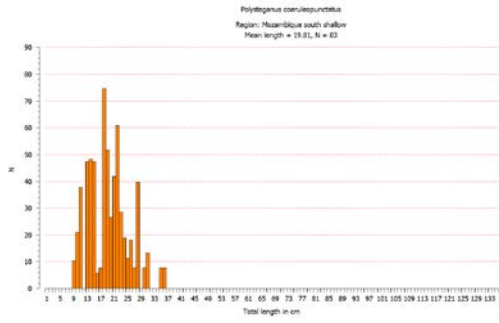
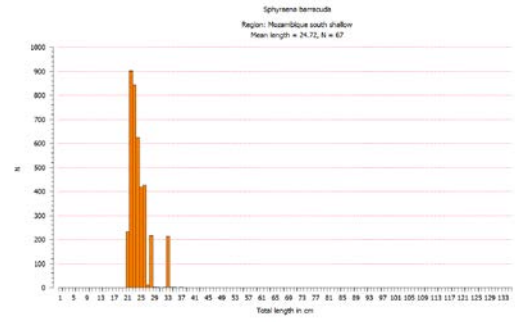
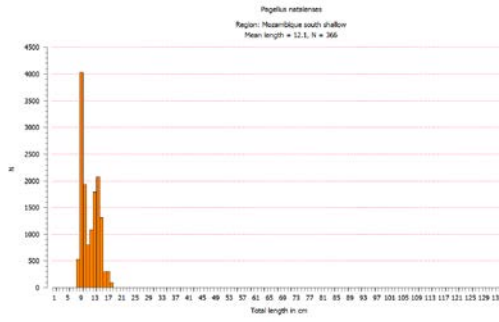
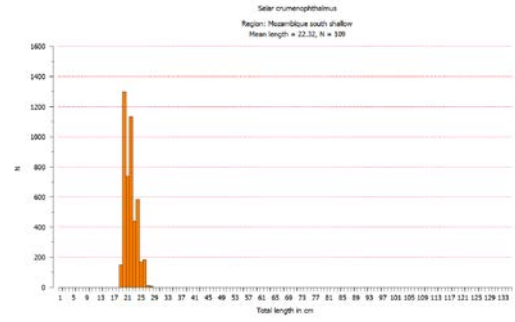
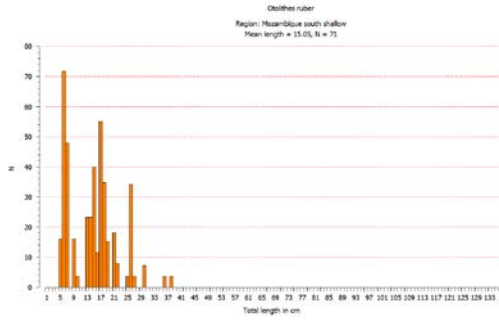
SPECIES	CATCH/HOUR		% OF TOT. C	SAMP
	weight	numbers		
Otolithes ruber	80.36	1614	39.61	353
J E L Y F I S H	28.88	13	14.24	
Thryssa vitrirostris	21.16	2089	10.43	349
Polynemus sextarius**	12.86	556	6.34	
Pomadasyd kaakan	7.70	33	3.80	352
Trichiurus lepturus	7.43	174	3.66	355
Sepia sp	5.96	469	2.94	
Penaeus indicus	5.22	223	2.57	356
Portunus sanguinolento	4.96	80	2.44	
Metapenaeus monoceros	4.15	321	2.05	357
Rhynchobatus djiddensis	3.66	2	1.80	
Upeneus sulphureus	3.21	94	1.58	347
Carcharhinus sp.	2.46	4	1.21	
Pomadasyd maculatus	2.28	228	1.12	354
Johnius dussumieri	1.88	107	0.92	348
Mustelus manazo	1.79	4	0.88	
Drepane punctata	1.74	127	0.86	
Portunus pelagicus	1.34	7	0.66	
Penaeus japonicus	1.27	67	0.63	358
Cociella crocodilla	0.87	54	0.43	
Cynoglossus cf lida	0.80	40	0.40	
Leiognathus equulus	0.67	7	0.33	
Sillago sihama	0.60	27	0.30	
Upeneus taeniopterus	0.54	13	0.26	351
Apogon quadrfasciatus**	0.40	154	0.20	
Matuta cf lunaris	0.40	40	0.20	
Pellona ditchela	0.07	7	0.03	350
Trypauchen microcephalus	0.07	47	0.03	
Charybdis feriata	0.07	7	0.03	
Callionymus sp.	0.07	13	0.03	
Total	202.86		100.00	

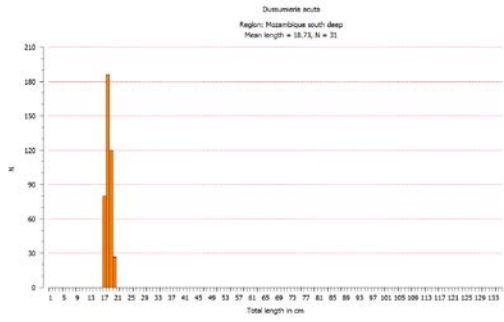
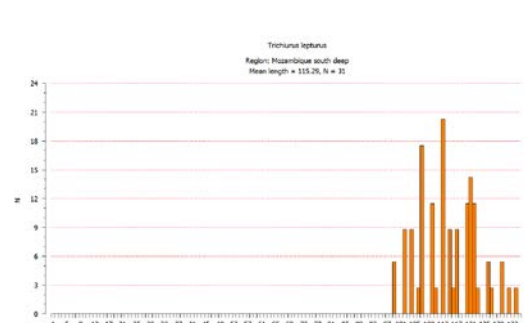
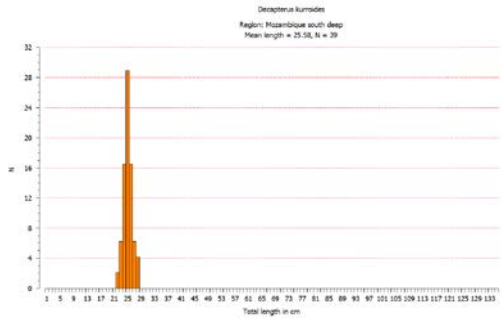
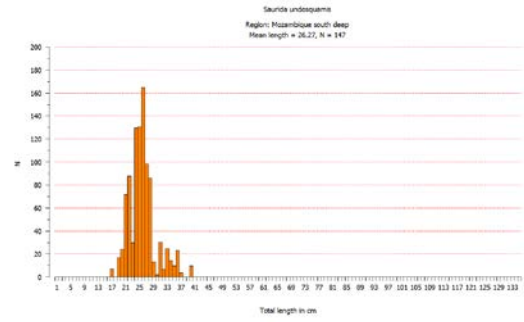
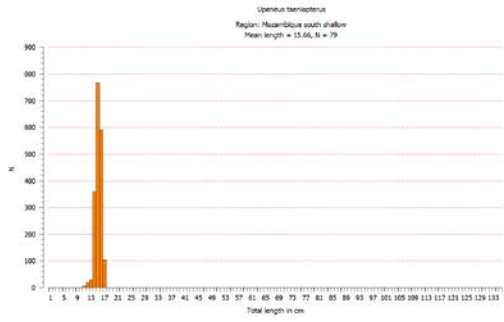
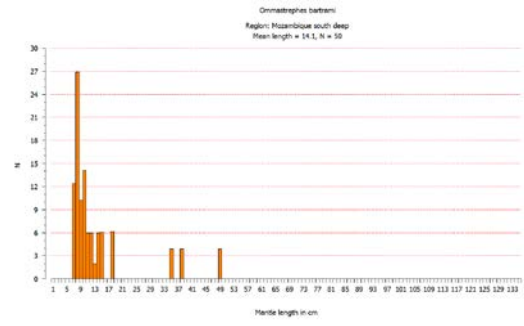
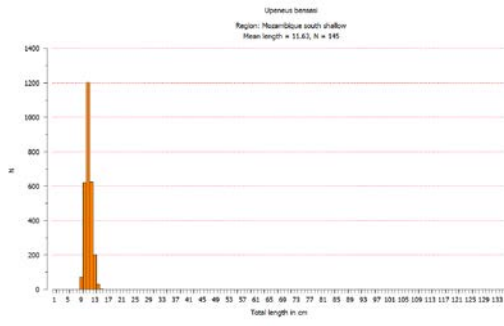


# ANNEX II LENGTH FREQUENCY PER REGION

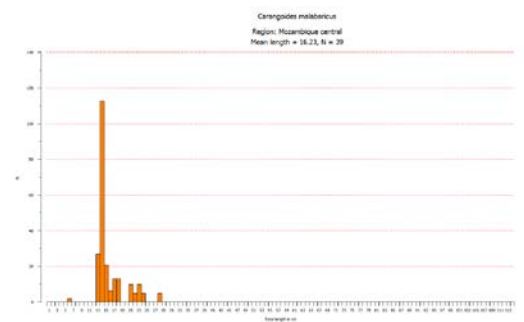
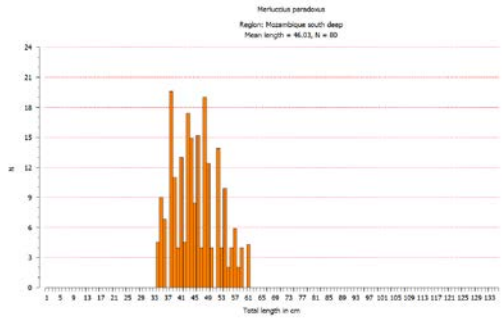
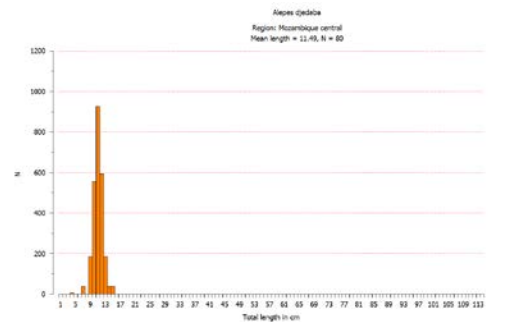
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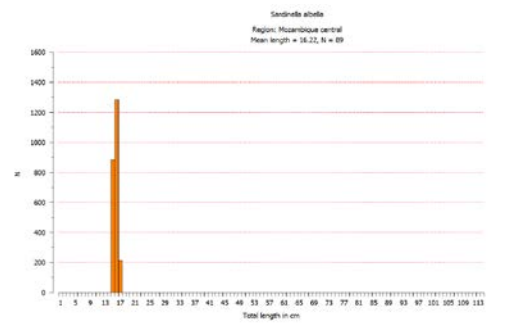
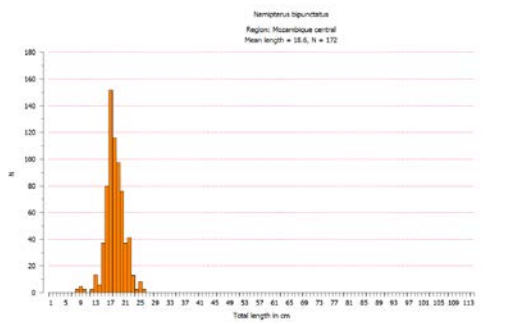
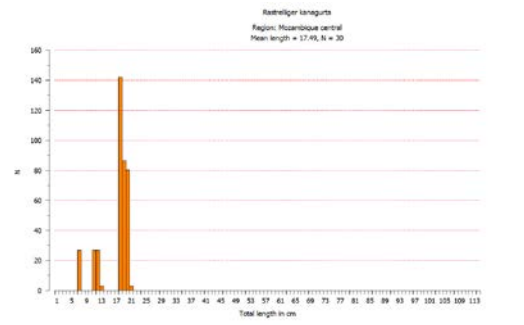
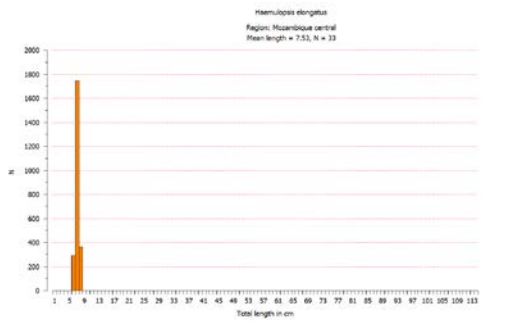
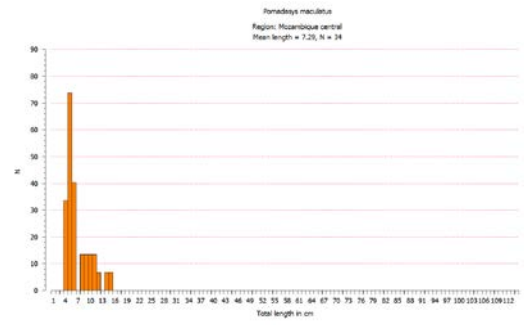
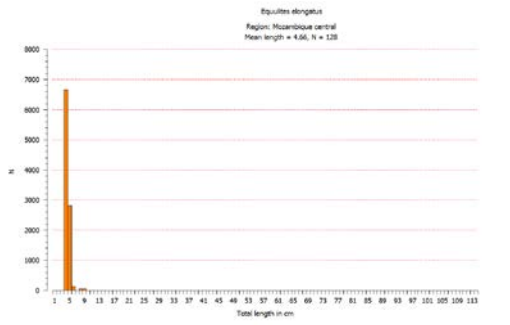
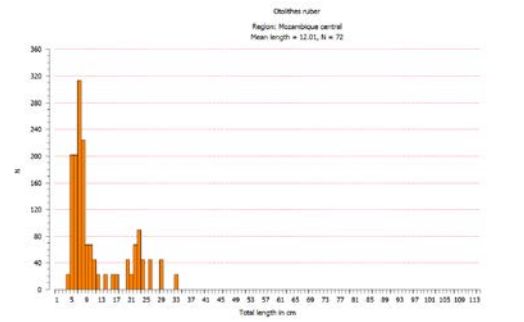
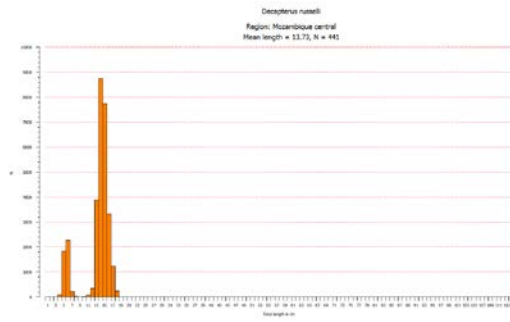
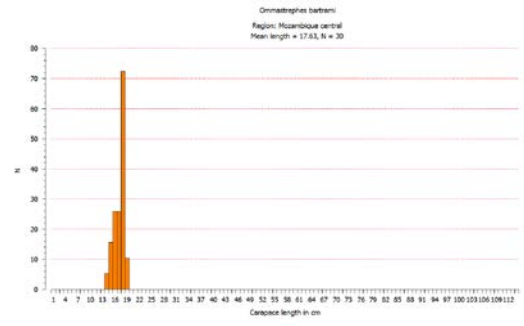
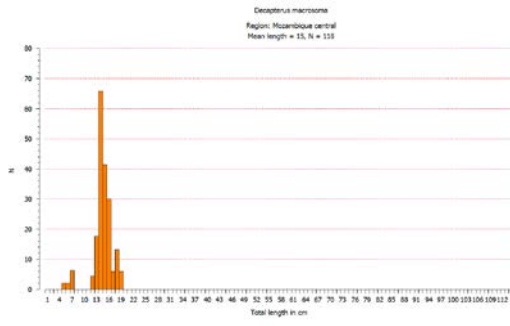


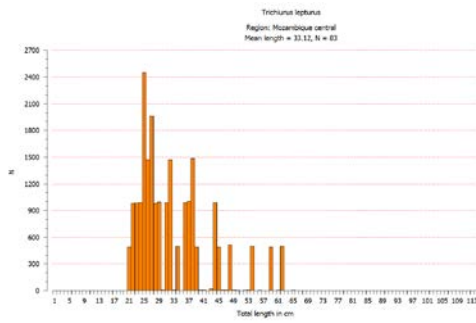
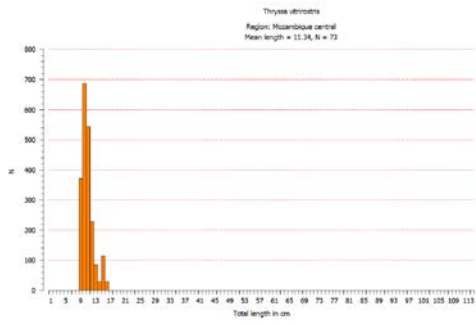
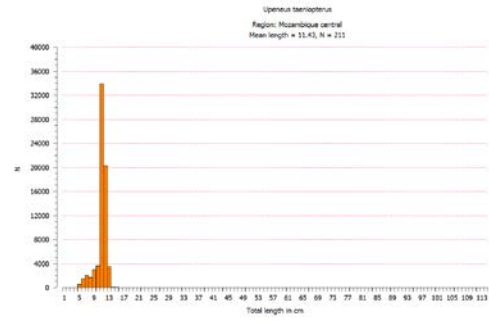
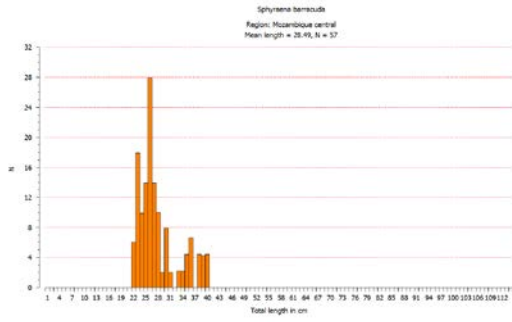
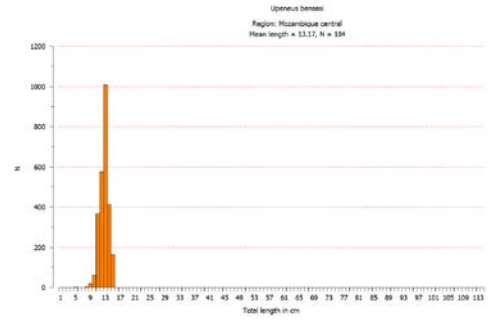
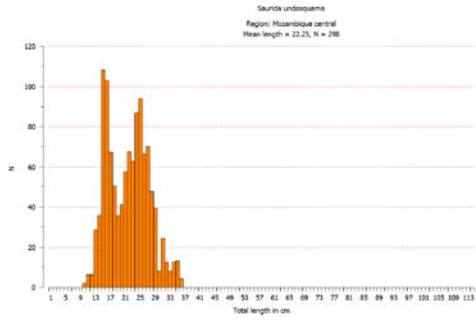




Central







## ANNEX III. INSTRUMENTS AND FISHING GEAR USED

## Echo sounder

The SIMRAD ER60/38 kHz scientific sounder was used during the survey for fish abundance estimation. The LSSS Integrator system was used to scrutinise the acoustic records. Last calibration date of the 38 kHz ER60 echosounder was 05.07.2014 in Angola and the calibration results were as follows:

Vessel :	R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen	Date :	05.07.2014
Transducer:	DFNer60-2	Area :	Elefant bay, Angola
Sphere :	CU-60	TS <sub>sphere</sub> :	-33.60 dB
		Depth :	28 m

Calibration Version 2.1.0.12

<b>Comments:</b>			
<b>Reference Target:</b>			
TS	-33.60 dB	Min. Distance	16.00 m
TS Deviation	3.0 dB	Max. Distance	21.00 m
<b>Transducer: ES38B Serial No. 38</b>			
Frequency	38000 Hz	Beamtype	Split
Gain	26.13 dB	Two Way Beam Angle	-20.6 dB
Athw. Angle Sens.	21.90	Along. Angle Sens.	21.90
Athw. Beam Angle	6.95 deg	Along. Beam Angle	6.75 deg
Athw. Offset Angle	0.05 deg	Along. Offset Angl	0.11 deg
SaCorrection	-0.71 dB	Depth	5.50 m
<b>Transceiver: GPT 38 kHz 009072057b8a 2-1 ES38B</b>			
Pulse Duration	1.024 ms	Sample Interval	0.194 m
Power	2000 W	Receiver Bandwidth	2.43 kHz
<b>Sounder Type:</b>			
EK60 Version 2.4.3			
<b>TS Detection:</b>			
Min. Value	-50.0 dB	Min. Spacing	100 %
Max. Beam Comp.	6.0 dB	Min. Echolength	80 %
Max. Phase Dev.	8.0	Max. Echolength	180 %
<b>Environment:</b>			
Absorption Coeff.	9.6 dB/km	Sound Velocity	1517.0 m/s
<b>Beam Model results:</b>			
Transducer Gain =	25.83 dB	SaCorrection =	-0.56 dB
Athw. Beam Angle =	6.66 deg	Along. Beam Angle =	6.60 deg
Athw. Offset Angle =	0.04 deg	Along. Offset Angle=	0.11 deg
<b>Data deviation from beam model:</b>			
RMS = 0.21 dB			
Max = 0.56 dB No. = 315 Athw. = 3.0 deg Along = 2.6 deg			
Min = -0.66 dB No. = 377 Athw. = -0.2 deg Along = 3.7 deg			
<b>Data deviation from polynomial model:</b>			
RMS = 0.19 dB			
Max = 0.44 dB No. = 376 Athw. = -0.1 deg Along = 3.7 deg			
Min = -0.63 dB No. = 377 Athw. = -0.2 deg Along = 3.7 deg			

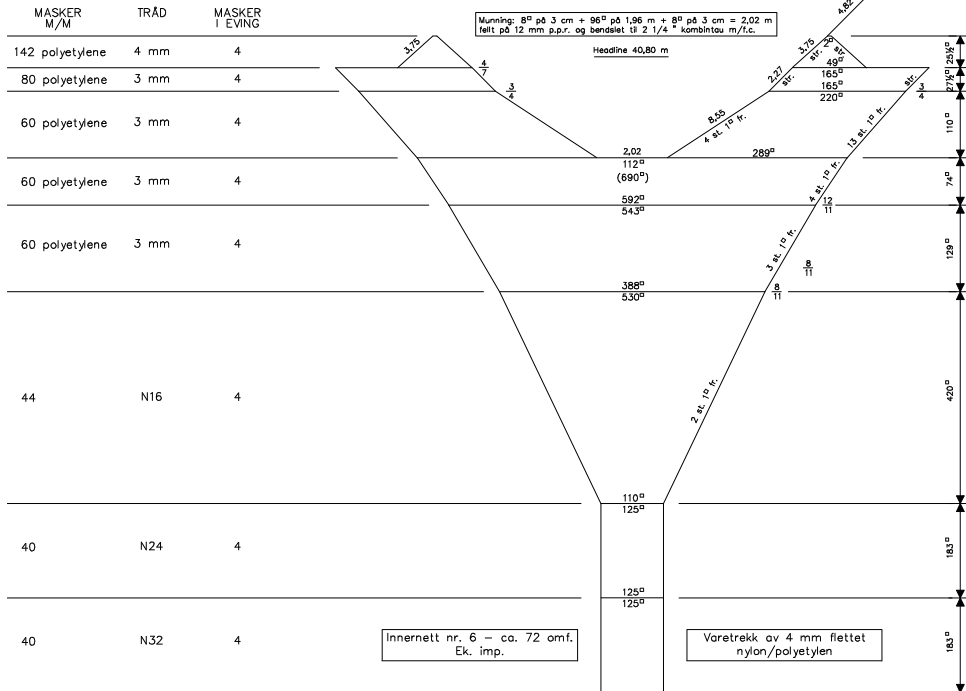
#### Fishing gear

The vessel has both "Harstad" and "Åkrahamn" pelagic trawls and a "Gisund super bottom trawl".

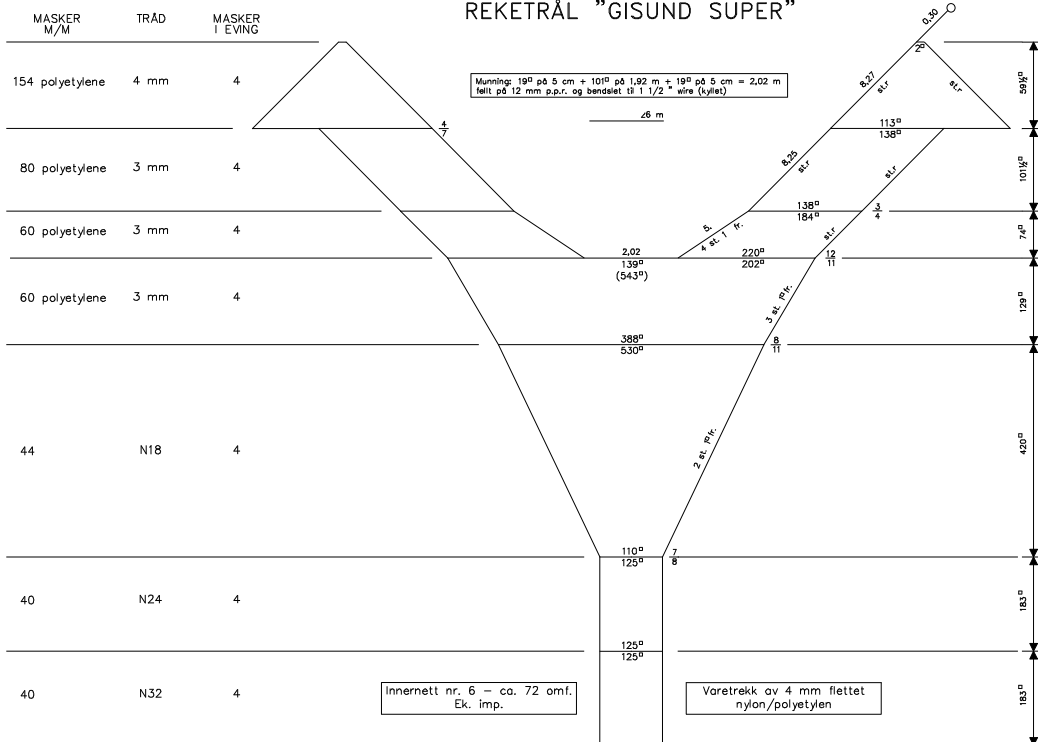
The bottom trawl has a headline of 31 m, footrope 47 m and 20 mm mesh size in the cod end with an inner net of 10 mm mesh size (see drawings below). The estimated opening is 6 m (observed 5.7) and distance between wings during towing about 18 m. The sweeps are 40 m long. The trawl is equipped with a 12" rubber bobbins gear. The doors are of 'Thyborøn' combi type, 7.81 m<sup>2</sup>, 1670 kg, their distance while trawling about 45 - 55 m on average, depending on the depth (least distance at low depths). This distance can be kept constant (about 50 m) at all depths by the use of a 9.5 m strap between the wires at 130 m distance from the doors, normally applied at depths greater than 80 m.

The SCANBAS system was used on all trawl 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 the trawl with a trawl eye that provides information on the trawl opening, the distance of the footrope to the bottom, bottom contact and fish entering the trawl.

REKETRÅL "GISUND SUPER"  
OVERDEL



REKETRÅL "GISUND SUPER"





## ANNEX IV ZOOPLANKTON BIOMASS

Results from the laboratory measurements of the zooplankton size fractions.

Sta.	Year	Mo.	Day	Time	Lat.	Long.	Equip	Bottom Depth	Upper Depth	Lower Depth	Vol.	GT2000 dw	1000-2000 dw	LT1000 dw	Sum dw	Unit
936	2014	11	12	525	-26.8278	32.9105	WP II-	32	0	25	6.25	0.008	0.0272	0.2832	0.3184	g/m2
938	2014	11	12	920	-26.8288	32.9588	WP II-	113	0	100	25	0.1024	0.0568	0.4544	0.6136	g/m2
940	2014	11	12	1400	-26.834	33.081	WP II-	512	0	200	50	0.864	1.5048	1.336	3.7048	g/m2
951	2014	11	14	1535	-25.8305	34.7477	WP II-	480	0	200	50	1.5704	2.2744	3.8632	7.708	g/m2
956	2014	11	15	1040	-25.8148	33.1405	WP II-	117	0	100	25	0.1056	0.2432	1.1552	1.504	g/m2
958	2014	11	15	1500	-25.8125	32.973	WP II-	18	0	15	3.75	0.1304	0.5944	1.9352	2.66	g/m2
971	2014	11	17	2230	-24.9358	34.5545	WP II-	36	0	30	7.5	0.1704	0.8336	1.848	2.852	g/m2
973	2014	11	18	555	-25.1875	35.02	WP II-	104	0	100	25	0.6496	0.9872	1.4512	3.088	g/m2
974	2014	11	18	945	-25.2933	35.2308	WP II-	507	0	200	50	0.3232	0.1992	0.612	1.1344	g/m2
986	2014	11	20	40	-24.464	35.6242	WP II-	587	0	200	50	2.604	4.392	3.0552	10.0512	g/m2
988	2014	11	20	745	-24.4217	35.4403	WP II-	100	0	100	25	0.2768	1.0672	1.0256	2.3696	g/m2
990	2014	11	20	1215	-24.3893	35.3163	WP II-	34	0	25	6.25	0.4792	1.9064	4.7888	7.1744	g/m2
998	2014	11	21	1103	-23.585	35.4822	MultiN	37	0	25.3	6.325	0.013913	0.036174	0.146024	0.196111	g/m3
998	2014	11	21	1050	-23.585	35.4822	WP II-	37	0	30	7.5	0.3592	1.4336	1.852	3.6448	g/m2
1000	2014	11	21	1510	-23.588	35.6303	MultiN	103	75.5	87.5	3	0.013067	0.011	0.037	0.061067	g/m3
1000	2014	11	21	1512	-23.588	35.6303	MultiN	103	50.1	75.5	6.35	0.00611	0.017134	0.00926	0.032504	g/m3
1000	2014	11	21	1513	-23.588	35.6303	MultiN	103	25.4	49.7	6.075	0.002996	0.00372	0.009317	0.016033	g/m3
1000	2014	11	21	1514	-23.588	35.6303	MultiN	103	0.7	25.2	6.125	0.001078	0.001894	0.010416	0.013388	g/m3
1000	2014	11	21	1445	-23.588	35.6303	WP II-	103	0	100	25	0.78	0.7592	0.9816	2.5208	g/m2
1002	2014	11	21	2006	-23.5842	35.8492	MultiN	512	100.5	201	25.125	0.001504	0.002754	0.001282	0.00554	g/m3
1002	2014	11	21	2008	-23.5842	35.8492	MultiN	512	75.4	100.4	6.25	0.000864	0.001792	0.009472	0.012128	g/m3
1002	2014	11	21	2010	-23.5842	35.8492	MultiN	512	49.9	75.5	6.4	0.001219	0.001656	0.009313	0.012188	g/m3
1002	2014	11	21	2012	-23.5842	35.8492	MultiN	512	25.5	49.8	6.075	0.00665	0.00823	0.009778	0.024658	g/m3
1002	2014	11	21	2014	-23.5842	35.8492	MultiN	512	1.1	25.4	6.075	0.010305	0.0133	0.010206	0.033811	g/m3

1002	2014	11	21	1900	-23.5842	35.8492	WP II-	512	0	200	50	0.8328	0.5944	0.9408	2.368	g/m2
1012	2014	11	23	459	-22.6105	35.8397	MultiN	496	100.6	198.8	24.55	0.000521	0.002257	0.001556	0.004334	g/m3
1012	2014	11	23	500	-22.6105	35.8397	MultiN	496	75.2	100.2	6.25	0.001664	0.0056	0.01152	0.018784	g/m3
1012	2014	11	23	501	-22.6105	35.8397	MultiN	496	49.8	74.9	6.275	0.004653	0.008414	0.012876	0.025943	g/m3
1012	2014	11	23	504	-22.6105	35.8397	MultiN	496	0	25	6.25	0.001088	0.006976	0.01648	0.024544	g/m3
1012	2014	11	23	400	-22.6105	35.8397	WP II-	496	0	200	50	0.3968	0.336	0.8424	1.5752	g/m2
1014	2014	11	23	830	22.6115	35.6128	MultiN	106	76.4	90.6	3.55	0.005803	0.004282	0.016958	0.027043	g/m3
1014	2014	11	23	831	22.6115	35.6128	MultiN	106	52.8	76.5	5.925	0.0027	0.011004	0.01043	0.024134	g/m3
1014	2014	11	23	832	22.6115	35.6128	MultiN	106	24.7	52.3	6.9	0.001652	0.002406	0.012058	0.016116	g/m3
1014	2014	11	23	833	22.6115	35.6128	MultiN	106	0.2	23.8	5.9	0.000542	0.001966	0.013797	0.016305	g/m3
1014	2014	11	23	810	22.6115	35.6128	WP II-	106	0	100	25	0.3216	0.7656	0.8632	1.9504	g/m2
1016	2014	11	23	1024	-22.608	35.5695	MultiN	25	0.5	21.7	5.3	0.010377	0.046792	0.02683	0.083999	g/m3
1016	2014	11	23	1010	-22.608	35.5695	WP II-	25	0	25	6.25	0.4208	0.7112	0.5416	1.6736	g/m2
1024	2014	11	24	1023	-21.6093	35.5147	MultiN	40	0.7	25.7	6.25	3.20E-05	0.00384	0.013024	0.016896	g/m3
1024	2014	11	24	1000	-21.6093	35.5147	WP II-	40	0	30	7.5	0.5968	0.74	0.98	2.3168	g/m2
1026	2014	11	24	1138	-21.6123	35.5385	MultiN	145	77.4	98.4	5.25	0.02579	0.1224	0.033943	0.182133	g/m3
1026	2014	11	24	1140	-21.6123	35.5385	MultiN	145	50.7	76.8	6.525	0.011096	0.08564	0.022038	0.118774	g/m3
1026	2014	11	24	1142	-21.6123	35.5385	MultiN	145	26.8	50.3	5.875	0.017055	0.051132	0.066826	0.135013	g/m3
1026	2014	11	24	1143	-21.6123	35.5385	MultiN	145	0.2	26.6	6.6	0.050545	0.048424	0.115545	0.214514	g/m3
1026	2014	11	24	1105	-21.6123	35.5385	WP II-	145	0	100	25	1.2944	2.5504	2.4576	6.3024	g/m2
1028	2014	11	24	1528	21.6093	35.66	MultiN	502	99.7	201.8	25.525	0.000329	8.60E-05	0.001371	0.001786	g/m3
1028	2014	11	24	1529	21.6093	35.66	MultiN	502	75.3	99.3	6	6.70E-05	0.000567	0.0068	0.007434	g/m3
1028	2014	11	24	1531	21.6093	35.66	MultiN	502	50.5	75.4	6.225	0.000482	0.000675	0.008032	0.009189	g/m3
1028	2014	11	24	1533	21.6093	35.66	MultiN	502	25.5	50.3	6.2	0.002355	0.000516	0.011903	0.014774	g/m3
1028	2014	11	24	1535	21.6093	35.66	MultiN	502	0.2	25.4	6.3	0.015079	0.000603	0.014032	0.029714	g/m3
1028	2014	11	24	1440	21.6093	35.66	WP II-	502	0	200	50	1.2336	2.328	3.3176	6.8792	g/m2
1035	2014	11	25	1420	-20.6157	35.9078	MultiN	502	100.5	202.4	25.475	0.003745	0.004075	0.016031	0.023851	g/m3
1035	2014	11	25	1421	-20.6157	35.9078	MultiN	502	76.5	100.2	5.925	0.002025	0.003004	0.005806	0.010835	g/m3
1035	2014	11	25	1422	-20.6157	35.9078	MultiN	502	51.7	75.9	6.05	0.004066	0.012496	0.009256	0.025818	g/m3

1035	2014	11	25	1423	-20.6157	35.9078	MultiN	502	25.9	51.4	6.375	0.017506	0.039435	0.012016	0.068957	g/m3
1035	2014	11	25	1424	-20.6157	35.9078	MultiN	502	0.3	25.7	6.35	0.003055	0.002646	0.011496	0.017197	g/m3
1035	2014	11	25	1325	-20.6157	35.9078	WP II-	502	0	200	50	0.9408	1.292	1.3144	3.5472	g/m2
1036	2014	11	25	1547	-20.6155	35.871	MultiN	78	51	76.5	6.375	0.000533	3.10E-05	0.00662	0.007184	g/m3
1036	2014	11	25	1549	-20.6155	35.871	MultiN	78	26.6	50.9	6.075	0.000757	0.000296	0.01521	0.016263	g/m3
1036	2014	11	25	1550	-20.6155	35.871	MultiN	78	0.8	26.4	6.4	0.003062	0.001125	0.010781	0.014968	g/m3
1036	2014	11	25	1455	-20.6155	35.871	WP II-	78	0	70	17.5	0.1528	0.1528	0.5024	0.808	g/m2
1038	2014	11	25	1843	-20.6132	35.583	MultiN	38	0.1	25.7	6.4	0.002969	0.011562	0.015094	0.029625	g/m3
1038	2014	11	25	1825	-20.6132	35.583	WP II-	38	0	30	7.5	1.0408	0.492	1.2488	2.7816	g/m2
1042	2014	11	26	2231	-19.7742	36.6137	MultiN	508	101.7	201	24.825	0.001394	0.002707	0.001265	0.005366	g/m3
1042	2014	11	26	2232	-19.7742	36.6137	MultiN	508	77.7	101.1	5.85	0.006427	0.017504	0.013333	0.037264	g/m3
1042	2014	11	26	2234	-19.7742	36.6137	MultiN	508	25.4	52	6.65	0.020782	0.057684	0.048271	0.126737	g/m3
1042	2014	11	26	2236	-19.7742	36.6137	MultiN	508	25.4	52	6.65	0.006346	0.01209	0.013444	0.03188	g/m3
1042	2014	11	26	2237	-19.7742	36.6137	MultiN	508	0.3	25.5	6.3	0.026286	0.056381	0.043365	0.126032	g/m3
1042	2014	11	26	2140	-19.7742	36.6137	WP II-	508	0	200	50	1.5672	1.1208	2.204	4.892	g/m2
1044	2014	11	27	23	-19.7455	36.5565	MultiN	101	76.5	89.3	3.2	0.003563	0.004312	0.018188	0.026063	g/m3
1044	2014	11	27	25	-19.7455	36.5565	MultiN	101	51.1	76.6	6.375	0.001098	0.002761	0.016094	0.019953	g/m3
1044	2014	11	27	27	-19.7455	36.5565	MultiN	101	26.4	51.4	6.25	0.004928	0.014112	0.00896	0.028	g/m3
1044	2014	11	27	29	-19.7455	36.5565	MultiN	101	0.8	26.9	6.525	0.014069	0.004966	0.011249	0.030284	g/m3
1044	2014	11	26	2345	-19.7455	36.5565	WP II-	101	0	100	25	0.5768	0.8064	2.4	3.7832	g/m2
1046	2014	11	27	411	-19.4952	36.0845	MultiN	33	0.3	25.1	6.2	0.005419	0.020613	0.046452	0.072484	g/m3
1046	2014	11	27	355	-19.4952	36.0845	WP II-	33	0	30	7.5	0.6168	2.5264	1.6816	4.8248	g/m2
1059	2014	11	30	1429	-18.7512	36.7132	MultiN	31	1	21.8	5.2	0.008923	0.071308	0.051885	0.132116	g/m3
1059	2014	11	30	1415	-18.7512	36.7132	WP II-	31	0	25	6.25	0.5696	0.272	0.3776	1.2192	g/m2
1061	2014	11	30	2014	-19.0025	37.0672	MultiN	103	73.7	101.2	6.875	0.000378	0.008145	0.014807	0.02333	g/m3
1061	2014	11	30	2015	-19.0025	37.0672	MultiN	103	50.3	73.7	5.85	0.002256	0.003316	0.011419	0.016991	g/m3
1061	2014	11	30	2016	-19.0025	37.0672	MultiN	103	24.2	50.2	6.5	0.010677	0.034862	0.010738	0.056277	g/m3
1061	2014	11	30	2017	-19.0025	37.0672	MultiN	103	0.3	23.6	5.825	0.018506	0.05624	0.042506	0.117252	g/m3
1061	2014	11	30	1945	-19.0025	37.0672	WP II-	103	0	100	25	0.7304	0.5656	1.5696	2.8656	g/m2

1062	2014	11	30	2327	-19.0497	37.1322	MultiN	506	101.7	202.3	25.15	0.004294	0.000875	0.0033	0.008469	g/m3
1062	2014	11	30	2329	-19.0497	37.1322	MultiN	506	76.3	101.6	6.325	0.002372	0.00253	0.010561	0.015463	g/m3
1062	2014	11	30	2331	-19.0497	37.1322	MultiN	506	49.1	76	6.725	0.004312	0.010498	0.012223	0.027033	g/m3
1062	2014	11	30	2332	-19.0497	37.1322	MultiN	506	25.2	48.2	5.75	0.0248	0.049635	0.046783	0.121218	g/m3
1062	2014	11	30	2334	-19.0497	37.1322	MultiN	506	1.6	25.1	5.875	0.035949	0.110604	0.05794	0.204493	g/m3
1062	2014	11	30	2225	-19.0497	37.1322	WP II-	506	0	200	50	1.0104	0.7616	0.8656	2.6376	g/m2

## ANNEX V. LABORATORY MEASUREMENTS OF NUTRIENTS

Cruise number = 2014407

Lab journal entry = 1707

Year	Month	Day	Time	Station	Lat	Long	Bottle	Pressure	Echo Depth	Nitrite	Nitrate	Phosphate	Silicate	CTD sigmaT	ChlA	Phaeo
integer	integer	integer	integer	integer	Decimal degrees	decimal degrees	integer	dB	decimal	umol/L	umol/L	umol/L	umol/L	kg/m3	mg/m3	mg/m3
2014	11	12	514	936	-26,828	32.91	1	25.42	32	0.02	0.367	0.688	2,409	23,788	0.238	0.173
2014	11	12	514	936	-26,828	32.91	2	4,324	32	0.025	0.071	0.379	2,203	23,643	0.244	0.161
2014	11	12	904	938	-26,829	32,959	1	98,388	113	0.082	10,953	1,009	8,622	25,294	0.086	0.173
2014	11	12	904	938	-26,829	32,959	2	74.48	113	0.098	10,761	0.948	8.47	25,081	0.085	0.232
2014	11	12	904	938	-26,829	32,959	3	50,026	113	0.055	0.352	0.277	1,164	24,061	0.478	0.262
2014	11	12	904	938	-26,829	32,959	4	24,199	113	0.002	0.03	0.251	1,504	23,832	0.417	0.2
2014	11	12	904	938	-26,829	32,959	5	3,852	113	0.003	0.024	0.244	1,628	23,768	0.35	0.145
2014	11	12	1348	940	-26,834	33,081	1	490,306	512	0.007	20,368	1.85	16,927	26,937	0	0.023
2014	11	12	1348	940	-26,834	33,081	2	400,431	512	0.011	16,925	1,452	9,373	26,801	0	0.019
2014	11	12	1348	940	-26,834	33,081	3	302.18	512	0.017	15,878	1,346	9,844	26,722	0.002	0.029
2014	11	12	1348	940	-26,834	33,081	4	202,314	512	0.016	14,295	1,225	10,269	26,475	0.004	0.043
2014	11	12	1348	940	-26,834	33,081	5	101,614	512	0.025	11,163	0.931	8,859	25,768	0.026	0.038
2014	11	12	1348	940	-26,834	33,081	6	76.81	512	0.083	9,903	0.842	7,946	25,171	0.078	0.184
2014	11	12	1348	940	-26,834	33,081	7	51,506	512	0.23	4,069	0.5	4,387	24,255	0.274	0.467
2014	11	12	1348	940	-26,834	33,081	8	25,649	512	0	0.025	0.211	1,687	23,808	0.346	0.191
2014	11	12	1348	940	-26,834	33,081	9	5,062	512	0.003	0.029	0.232	1,828	23,736	0.222	0.087
2014	11	14	1519	951	-25.83	34,748	1	467,476	480	0.02	19,567	1,759	17,404	26,915	0.003	0.032
2014	11	14	1519	951	-25.83	34,748	2	403,503	480	0.02	16,707	1,395	11,525	26,716	0.004	0.014
2014	11	14	1519	951	-25.83	34,748	3	302,051	480	0.007	15,561	1,269	11,184	26,575	0	0.033
2014	11	14	1519	951	-25.83	34,748	4	204,538	480	0.01	15,454	1,224	11,532	26,443	0.001	0.036
2014	11	14	1519	951	-25.83	34,748	5	100.14	480	0.031	12.7	1.03	10,459	25,918	0.025	0.106
2014	11	14	1519	951	-25.83	34,748	6	76,874	480	0.171	8.96	0.79	7.87	25,302	0.19	0.344

2014	11	14	1519	951	-25.83	34,748	7	50,835	480	0.302	2,171	0.44	3	24,099	0.801	0.988
2014	11	14	1519	951	-25.83	34,748	8	26,654	480	0.021	0.047	0.183	0.765	23,496	0.197	0.088
2014	11	14	1519	951	-25.83	34,748	9	6,621	480	0.011	0.02	0.184	0.72	23,427	0.08	0.044
2014	11	15	1036	956	-25,815	33.14	1	101,219	117	0.153	8,993	0.842	7,436	25,271	0.125	0.188
2014	11	15	1036	956	-25,815	33.14	2	75,758	117	0.197	7,588	0.69	6,604	24,895	0.221	0.301
2014	11	15	1036	956	-25,815	33.14	3	50,144	117	0.18	3,206	0.414	3,978	24,344	0.685	0.551
2014	11	15	1036	956	-25,815	33.14	4	24,512	117	0.036	0.39	0.252	2,211	23,937	1,095	0.564
2014	11	15	1036	956	-25,815	33.14	5	4,625	117	0.005	0.037	0.225	1,658	23,721	0.22	0.106
2014	11	15	1448	958	-25,812	32,973	1	15,264	18	0.007	0.051	0.28	1,947	23,847	1,008	0.542
2014	11	15	1448	958	-25,812	32,973	2	6,553	18	0.005	0.266	0.258	2,085	23.74	0.775	0.369
2014	11	17	2222	971	-24,936	34,555	1	29,011	36	0.169	0.201	0.353	1,948	24,106	1,115	0.724
2014	11	17	2222	971	-24,936	34,555	2	6,521	36	0.164	0.199	0.283	1,788	24,107	1,112	0.698
2014	11	18	551	973	-25,188	35.02	1	100,121	104	0.172	9,174	0.89	9,267	25,346	0.015	0.066
2014	11	18	551	973	-25,188	35.02	2	75,167	104	0.364	4,838	0.59	5,279	24,687	0.26	0.397
2014	11	18	551	973	-25,188	35.02	3	48,316	104	0.528	1,942	0.395	3,507	24,155	0.656	0.735
2014	11	18	551	973	-25,188	35.02	4	25,673	104	0.146	0.691	0.299	2,305	23,849	1,614	0.667
2014	11	18	551	973	-25,188	35.02	5	6,035	104	0.1	0.373	0.256	2,265	23,692	1.2	0.471
2014	11	18	939	974	-25,293	35,231	1	495,777	507	0.029	15,996	1,368	10,478	26,728	0.007	0.057
2014	11	18	939	974	-25,293	35,231	2	399,502	507	0.022	15,112	1,213	9,326	26,667	0.004	0.043
2014	11	18	939	974	-25,293	35,231	3	297,573	507	0.021	15,102	1,237	11,218	26,461	0.007	0.049
2014	11	18	939	974	-25,293	35,231	4	205,533	507	0.02	10,433	0.876	8,399	25,947	0.008	0.032
2014	11	18	939	974	-25,293	35,231	5	98,734	507	0.16	2,878	0.396	3.59	24,092	0.123	0.275
2014	11	18	939	974	-25,293	35,231	6	75,489	507	0.022	0	0.204	2,215	23,483	0.298	0.153
2014	11	18	939	974	-25,293	35,231	7	50,685	507	0.027	0	0.217	2,202	23,473	0.328	0.163
2014	11	18	939	974	-25,293	35,231	8	28,321	507	0.011	0	0.218	2,189	23,467	0.236	0.11
2014	11	18	939	974	-25,293	35,231	9	7,427	507	0.014	0.22	0.24	2,188	23,468	0.224	0.108
2014	11	20	24	986	-24,464	35,624	1	498,834	587	0.018	17,307	1,437	12,234	26,723	0.006	0.025
2014	11	20	24	986	-24,464	35,624	2	399,441	587	0.014	14,536	1,181	9,241	26,601	0	0.024
2014	11	20	24	986	-24,464	35,624	3	300,827	587	0.014	13,864	1,108	10,079	26,397	0.003	0.019

2014	11	20	24	986	-24,464	35,624	4	200,678	587	0.019	11,691	0.956	9,576	25,883	0.006	0.016
2014	11	20	24	986	-24,464	35,624	5	102,672	587	0.264	1,612	0.31	3,034	24,111	0.112	0.288
2014	11	20	24	986	-24,464	35,624	6	73,394	587	0.2	0.853	0.304	2,756	23,547	0.248	0.256
2014	11	20	24	986	-24,464	35,624	7	50,411	587	0.023	0	0.204	2,229	23,493	0.239	0.183
2014	11	20	24	986	-24,464	35,624	8	24,378	587	0.013	0	0.194	2,158	23,378	0.145	0.068
2014	11	20	24	986	-24,464	35,624	9	7,308	587	0.016	0	0.191	2,172	23,368	0.15	0.068
2014	11	20	731	988	-24,422	35.44	1	100,208	100	0.273	9,351	0.889	8,712	25,366	0.086	0.214
2014	11	20	731	988	-24,422	35.44	2	74,709	100	0.231	4.82	0.601	5,408	24,456	0.264	0.244
2014	11	20	731	988	-24,422	35.44	3	51,071	100	0.138	0.897	0.333	2,789	23,618	0.663	0.405
2014	11	20	731	988	-24,422	35.44	4	24,177	100	0.016	0.035	0.265	1,781	23,205	0.243	0.122
2014	11	20	731	988	-24,422	35.44	5	5,168	100	0.014	0.547	0.268	1,773	23,182	0.195	0.077
2014	11	20	1205	990	-24,389	35,316	1	23,021	34	0.106	0.265	0.357	2,218	24,169	2,522	1,293
2014	11	20	1205	990	-24,389	35,316	2	6,161	34	0.005	0.052	0.243	1,467	23,918	0.913	0.412
2014	11	21	1039	998	-23,585	35,482	1	26,741	37	0.019	0.084	0.288	2,393	23,623	1,285	0.635
2014	11	21	1039	998	-23,585	35,482	2	6,081	37	0.001	0.047	0.239	1,972	23,452	0.467	0.21
2014	11	21	1434	1000	-23,588	35.63	1	98,811	103	0.369	3,289	0.505	4.19	24,128	0.276	0.331
2014	11	21	1434	1000	-23,588	35.63	2	76,769	103	0.322	1,352	0.379	3,218	23.72	0.23	0.243
2014	11	21	1434	1000	-23,588	35.63	3	49,746	103	0.021	0	0.221	2,097	23,361	0.196	0.105
2014	11	21	1434	1000	-23,588	35.63	4	26,972	103	0.009	0.018	0.218	2,191	23,285	0.21	0.123
2014	11	21	1434	1000	-23,588	35.63	5	6,941	103	0.008	0.198	0.221	1,873	23,098	0.107	0.04
2014	11	21	1849	1002	-23,584	35,849	1	501,421	512	0.02	18,155	1,553	14,218	26,784	0	0.036
2014	11	21	1849	1002	-23,584	35,849	2	402,479	512	0.017	14,009	1,136	8,792	26,602	0	0.032
2014	11	21	1849	1002	-23,584	35,849	3	298,828	512	0.057	11,663	0.971	8,008	26,358	0.011	0.013
2014	11	21	1849	1002	-23,584	35,849	4	199,613	512	0.017	12,206	1,008	10.22	25,772	0.009	0.021
2014	11	21	1849	1002	-23,584	35,849	5	101,422	512	0.13	2,501	0.314	3.3	24,271	0.201	0.302
2014	11	21	1849	1002	-23,584	35,849	6	75,331	512	0.01	0.009	0.153	2,177	23,599	0.137	0.069
2014	11	21	1849	1002	-23,584	35,849	7	50,545	512	0.008	0.034	0.153	2,161	23,597	0.088	0.053
2014	11	21	1849	1002	-23,584	35,849	8	25,385	512	0.051	0.022	0.151	2,171	23,592	0.087	0.026
2014	11	21	1849	1002	-23,584	35,849	9	5,534	512	0.012	0.021	0.177	2,181	23,549	0.069	0.023

2014	11	23	347	1012	-22,611	35.84	1	492,058	496	0.099	18,485	1,536	14,268	26,805	0.004	0.058
2014	11	23	347	1012	-22,611	35.84	2	402,197	496	0.017	16,483	1,354	11,651	26,702	0.022	0.068
2014	11	23	347	1012	-22,611	35.84	3	301,895	496	0.019	13,193	1,054	8,996	26,527	0.004	0.027
2014	11	23	347	1012	-22,611	35.84	4	201,039	496	0.02	12,796	1,041	11,074	25,974	0.011	0.047
2014	11	23	347	1012	-22,611	35.84	5	100,113	496	0.187	1,077	0.249	2,912	23,978	0.354	0.48
2014	11	23	347	1012	-22,611	35.84	6	75.38	496	0.008	0.019	0.123	2,161	23,467	0.108	0.053
2014	11	23	347	1012	-22,611	35.84	7	50,201	496	0.004	0.024	0.135	2,159	23,374	0.098	0.054
2014	11	23	347	1012	-22,611	35.84	8	25,449	496	0.004	0.02	0.142	2,072	23,251	0.098	0.06
2014	11	23	347	1012	-22,611	35.84	9	4.28	496	0.044	0.018	0.158	2,075	23.25	0.105	0.055
2014	11	23	753	1014	-22,611	35,613	1	99,767	106	0.17	10,843	0.892	8,829	25,467	0.074	0.187
2014	11	23	753	1014	-22,611	35,613	2	75,192	106	0.257	1,461	0.343	3,033	23,779	0.473	0.436
2014	11	23	753	1014	-22,611	35,613	3	49,626	106	0.01	0.026	0.189	2,036	23,245	0.126	0.088
2014	11	23	753	1014	-22,611	35,613	4	26,011	106	0.015	0.038	0.185	2,048	23,243	0.108	0.058
2014	11	23	753	1014	-22,611	35,613	5	5,472	106	0.012	0.035	0.204	2,045	23,221	0.093	0.053
2014	11	23	1002	1016	-22,608	35,569	1	20,067	25	0.077	0	0.281	1,967	23.25	0.247	0.131
2014	11	23	1002	1016	-22,608	35,569	2	6,421	25	0.009	0.148	0.225	1,922	23,193	0.234	0.112
2014	11	24	946	1024	-21,609	35,515	1	24,593	40	0.03	0.052	0.264	2,127	23.31	0.275	0.195
2014	11	24	946	1024	-21,609	35,515	2	5,185	40	0.016	0.008	0.242	2,036	23,213	0.151	0.061
2014	11	24	1058	1026	-21,612	35,539	1	99,763	145	0.059	8,571	0.737	7.19	24,888	0.098	0.225
2014	11	24	1058	1026	-21,612	35,539	2	75,918	145	0.075	7,021	0.614	6,294	24,748	0.141	0.269
2014	11	24	1058	1026	-21,612	35,539	3	50,908	145	0.066	0.483	0.26	2,811	23,926	0.429	0.415
2014	11	24	1058	1026	-21,612	35,539	4	25,379	145	0.012	0.025	0.221	2,092	23,299	0.243	0.111
2014	11	24	1058	1026	-21,612	35,539	5	5,811	145	0.018	0.024	0.225	2,076	23,174	0.157	0.072
2014	11	24	1427	1028	-21,609	35.66	1	491,549	502	0.024	19.48	1,683	17,188	26,883	0.004	0.06
2014	11	24	1427	1028	-21,609	35.66	2	400,125	502	0.023	16,909	1,367	11,853	26,728	0.004	0.053
2014	11	24	1427	1028	-21,609	35.66	3	297,899	502	0.018	14,062	1,126	10,037	26,517	0.005	0.037
2014	11	24	1427	1028	-21,609	35.66	4	201,018	502	0.022	12,114	0.98	10,034	26.06	0.006	0.054
2014	11	24	1427	1028	-21,609	35.66	5	100,398	502	0.07	4,262	0.48	4,314	24,627	0.121	0.243
2014	11	24	1427	1028	-21,609	35.66	6	76,742	502	0.071	0.012	0.176	1,814	24,324	0.394	0.303



2014	11	24	1427	1028	-21,609	35.66	7	48,906	502	0.167	0.331	0.205	2,246	24,156	0.41	0.506
2014	11	24	1427	1028	-21,609	35.66	8	25,881	502	0.034	0.015	0.153	2,123	23,612	0.081	0.045
2014	11	24	1427	1028	-21,609	35.66	9	4,498	502	0.025	0.046	0.201	2,013	23,206	0.071	0.056
2014	11	25	1317	1035	-20,616	35,908	1	488,157	502	0.076	15,572	1,267	8,898	26,808	0.001	0.062
2014	11	25	1317	1035	-20,616	35,908	2	400,091	502	0.029	15,462	1,254	8,914	26,708	0.003	0.053
2014	11	25	1317	1035	-20,616	35,908	3	299,873	502	0.058	14,709	1,186	9,692	26,561	0.006	0.074
2014	11	25	1317	1035	-20,616	35,908	4	201,619	502	0.026	13,443	1,142	10,938	26,188	0.005	0.061
2014	11	25	1317	1035	-20,616	35,908	5	101,521	502	0.064	10,153	0.844	8,843	25,261	0.059	0.14
2014	11	25	1317	1035	-20,616	35,908	6	74,974	502	0.103	2,117	0.339	3,553	24,154	0.463	0.431
2014	11	25	1317	1035	-20,616	35,908	7	50,614	502	0.031	0.347	0.222	2.49	23.63	0.435	0.209
2014	11	25	1317	1035	-20,616	35,908	8	25,688	502	0.013	0.018	0.186	1,933	23,227	0.053	0.03
2014	11	25	1317	1035	-20,616	35,908	9	5,559	502	0.021	0.129	0.203	2,084	23,114	0.075	0.06
2014	11	25	1448	1036	-20,615	35,871	1	74,985	78	0.064	1,897	0.322	3,483	24,083	0.692	0.419
2014	11	25	1448	1036	-20,615	35,871	2	51,107	78	0.131	0.479	0.24	2,635	23,694	1,013	0.54
2014	11	25	1448	1036	-20,615	35,871	3	26,184	78	0.012	0.015	0.166	1,954	23,248	0.09	0.042
2014	11	25	1448	1036	-20,615	35,871	4	6,593	78	0.043	0.022	0.235	1.98	23.11	0.086	0.037
2014	11	25	1448	1036	-20,615	35,871	5	-999	78	-999	-999	-999	-999	-999	0	0.01
2014	11	25	1815	1038	-20,613	35,583	1	23,739	38	0.023	0.015	0.166	2,151	23,199	0.236	0.13
2014	11	25	1815	1038	-20,613	35,583	2	4,426	38	0.017	0.071	0.171	2,152	23,201	0.225	0.127
2014	11	26	2126	1042	-19,774	36,614	1	503,536	508	0.114	20,292	1.7	17,775	26,891	0.009	0.036
2014	11	26	2126	1042	-19,774	36,614	2	399,829	508	0.036	18,424	1,456	13,281	26,766	0.001	0.035
2014	11	26	2126	1042	-19,774	36,614	3	299,801	508	0.022	15,401	1,263	11,101	26,598	0.004	0.032
2014	11	26	2126	1042	-19,774	36,614	4	200,331	508	0.185	12,826	1,041	10,763	26,125	0.015	0.062
2014	11	26	2126	1042	-19,774	36,614	5	99,562	508	0.232	0.794	0.189	2,823	23,815	0.323	0.278
2014	11	26	2126	1042	-19,774	36,614	6	73,817	508	0.237	0.034	0.16	1,889	23,239	0.421	0.24
2014	11	26	2126	1042	-19,774	36,614	7	51,178	508	0.02	0.186	0.148	1,751	23,012	0.098	0.05
2014	11	26	2126	1042	-19,774	36,614	8	26,933	508	0.02	0.012	0.168	1,786	23,015	0.013	0.023
2014	11	26	2126	1042	-19,774	36,614	9	5,138	508	0.202	0.013	0.167	1,779	23,017	0.066	0.019
2014	11	26	2336	1044	-19,746	36,556	1	93,413	101	0.663	3,283	0.567	4.95	24,173	0.199	0.25

2014	11	26	2336	1044	-19,746	36,556	2	76,158	101	0.685	1.81	0.4	4,089	23,839	0.323	0.295
2014	11	26	2336	1044	-19,746	36,556	3	51,582	101	0.04	0.045	0.232	1,758	23,182	0.306	0.191
2014	11	26	2336	1044	-19,746	36,556	4	26,697	101	0.035	0.016	0.198	1,666	23,078	0.181	0.095
2014	11	26	2336	1044	-19,746	36,556	5	5,206	101	0.08	0.033	0.188	1,739	23,015	0.085	0.03
2014	11	27	345	1046	-19,495	36,084	1	27,933	33	0.136	0.158	0.378	4,965	22.27	0.688	0.211
2014	11	27	345	1046	-19,495	36,084	2	4,529	33	0.023	0.176	0.297	4.9	22,253	0.605	0.229
2014	11	30	1402	1059	-18,751	36,713	1	26.14	31	0.065	0.085	0.282	3,372	23,214	0.142	0.08
2014	11	30	1402	1059	-18,751	36,713	2	6,246	31	0.016	0.043	0.249	2,509	23,032	0.199	0.058
2014	11	30	1935	1061	-19,003	37,067	1	102,424	103	0.076	9.35	0.839	8,696	25.07	0.063	0.15
2014	11	30	1935	1061	-19,003	37,067	2	73,766	103	0.157	4.19	0.497	5,167	24,317	0.217	0.4
2014	11	30	1935	1061	-19,003	37,067	3	50,191	103	0.135	0.25	0.26	2,521	23,569	0.446	0.43
2014	11	30	1935	1061	-19,003	37,067	4	24,404	103	0.045	0.05	0.195	3.21	23	0.045	0.037
2014	11	30	1935	1061	-19,003	37,067	5	4,566	103	0.018	0.042	0.193	2,001	23,003	0.07	0.047
2014	11	30	2218	1062	-19.05	37,132	1	495.85	506	0.043	19,995	1,744	16.76	26,881	0.022	0.032
2014	11	30	2218	1062	-19.05	37,132	2	400,603	506	0.034	16.46	1,362	10,637	26,718	0.002	0.028
2014	11	30	2218	1062	-19.05	37,132	3	301,041	506	0.026	12.57	1,052	7,612	26,547	0.006	0.035
2014	11	30	2218	1062	-19.05	37,132	4	199.18	506	0.041	15,469	1,262	13,216	26,212	0.005	0.05
2014	11	30	2218	1062	-19.05	37,132	5	100.01	506	0.067	8,511	0.749	7,093	24,845	0.028	0.059
2014	11	30	2218	1062	-19.05	37,132	6	77.03	506	0.201	5,537	0.587	5,597	24,336	0.179	0.347
2014	11	30	2218	1062	-19.05	37,132	7	49,811	506	0.043	0.052	0.194	2,438	23,627	0.3	0.253
2014	11	30	2218	1062	-19.05	37,132	8	26,069	506	0.021	0	0.125	1,649	23,071	0.104	0.055
2014	11	30	2218	1062	-19.05	37,132	9	5,812	506	0.027	0	0.143	1,652	23,074	0.101	0.059

