

**Length Related Diurnal Vertical Migration of Cod
(*Gadus morhua* L.), Haddock (*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus* L.) and Redfish (*Sebastes spp.*) in the
Barents Sea.**

Thesis for partial fulfilment of the Cand. Scient. degree in

Fisheries Biology

By

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1. Abstract

Vertical fish migrations can increase variability in bottom survey data, especially if unknown diurnal length-frequency distribution is different between layers. Surveys, using echo sounder technique to estimate demersal fish found pelagic, can be seriously biased when using nearby bottom station to estimate the length distribution of pelagic fish. Knowledge about different length-frequency distribution between layers is very important for accurate stock assessments calculations. Three fish species; cod, haddock and redfish were explored from database (1993-1998), collected on demersal fish surveys (January - March) in the Barents Sea. For each species pairs were created of a pelagic station with selected bottom stations, and the length distributions compared between pairs in four categories. The stations were selected according to time of day, depth, distance and day intervals. There was a clear difference in length distributions for all of these three fish species, were the small fish was near the bottom during the light hours, and in the dark hours the small fish moved to pelagic layers. The larger cod and haddock seemed to do the opposite. It is possible to estimate length distribution in the pelagic by using estimators from the distribution in nearby bottom station. The difference between observed and estimated pelagic length distributions was small during the light hours, but larger in the night. Year classes variation between surveys can make the estimators inaccurate. To increase understanding on vertical movement of fish and improve the estimators it is necessary to observe stomach content of the fish and to measure the light were the fish is caught.

2. Introduction

Migration is well a known behaviour of teleost fishes, horizontal and vertical as well. Fishery-scientists and experienced captains of fishing vessels are well aware that fish availability varies from hour to hour with bigger catch during the light hours (e.g. Turuk, 1973, Shepherd and Forrester, 1987, Engås and Soldal, 1992, Ren, 1993, Aglen *et al.*, 1997). And length related diurnal migrations have as well been observed for some fish species. Knowledge about diurnal variations on length-frequency distributions is very important for accurate stock abundance calculations (Shepherd 1987, Engås 1992, Godø and Michalsen, 2000).

This thesis is focused on three key demersal fish species in the Barents Sea (*Gadus morhua*), haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) and redfish species (*Sebastes spp.*) mostly *Sebastes mentella* and *Sebastes marinus*. These species are important for the commercial fisheries in Norway and nearby countries.

The Barents Sea is located north of Norway and Russia and is around 1,4 million square km with an average depth of 230 meters. It covers a relatively shallow continental shelf with a rich flora and fauna, but the ecosystem is unstable because of the tidal amplitude and current direction of warm water from south and cold water from north varies greatly (Sakshaug *et al.*, 1994).

Since 1981, a combined acoustic and bottom trawl survey for demersal fish in the Barents Sea has been conducted annually in January – March by the Institute of Marine Research, Bergen (IMR) (Jakobsen *et al.*, 1997). Data from these surveys is used to tune the VPA in the stock assessments in ICES as well as in several projects at IMR. But neither acoustic nor bottom trawls cover the entire vertical distribution of the cod, haddock or redfish stock's. Fish densities, which is distributed close to the bottom, are best estimated by bottom trawling, while acoustic recordings are easier to interpret when the fish are distributed more in the pelagic (Aglen *et al.*, 1999). This problem involves a complex set of factors where fish behaviour is one of the most important (Aglen *et al.*, 1997).

In an ordinary demersal fish survey, the bottom stations are distributed over the whole survey area. The pelagic stations, however are only taken to identify fish observed

pelagic with the acoustics technique. Although, it has been observed that catches vary throughout the day (e.g. Turuk, 1973, Ren, 1993, Michalsen *et al.*, 1996, Hjellvik *et al.*, 1999, Aglen *et al.*, 1999). Even so, there is no organized time schedule to ensure equal numbers of day and night trawl stations within each stratum between years and surveys (Engås and Soldal, 1992). Until now it has been impossible to conclude whether the observed diel variability in bottom trawl catches was due to changes in availability (vertical movements), or to reduced trawl efficiency (Aglen *et al.*, 1997). If daily vertical migrations depend on fish length it may result in reduced availability, smaller catches, and increased variability in the survey data (Shepherd and Forrester, 1987).

In this thesis the focus is on length distributions on fish taken in pelagic trawl hauls, compared with length distributions in nearby bottom trawl station, which is taken on the same day or nighttime, using mostly winter survey data from IMR-Bergen from 1993 to 1998. The first work on the datasets was to calculate the angle of the sun on every station, which was done to have an indicator of light when the station was taken. Because of lack of information's about weather and water-transparencies the "light" groups of stations was only two, day and night. From each group was then selected comparable stations in pairs, and the data were prepared to answer importunity questions:

- Is there a difference between the length distributions of fish catches in pelagic and demersal trawl hauls?
- Is this eventual difference between the length distributions dependant on daytime and/or bottom depth?

When acoustic observations are made, the length distribution of fish in nearby stations is used to estimate the length distribution of fish observed. If no pelagic station is taken, a nearby bottom station is used. If it is a difference in length distributions between pelagic and demersal fish, a bias or errors can make the estimations biased (Aglen *et al.*, 1999). Knowledge about coherence on length distribution in vertical movements, would improve the calculation on stock assessments. Therefore the last goal of this paper is to:

- Try to estimate the length distribution of fish in pelagic layer by using catch data from bottom trawl.

Because pelagic trawl hauls was not standardised in time or haul-length, most of the data was compared with relative cumulative length distributions. Then the fish length was calculated where the cumulative number of fish was 25%, 50% and 75% of total number. Finally, an estimator was calculated for every length group in every day or night group and shallow or deep-water group for the three fish species, to find possible length distributions in the pelagic layer from fish in bottom trawl catches. The estimator was tested both on the depended data (1993-1998) and on independent data, which were from winter surveys in 1999 and 2000.

3. Material and methods

3.1 The surveys

All the survey data used in this thesis is from the database at the Institute of Marine Research, Bergen. Surveys covering the Barents Sea stocks of cod, haddock and redfish were relevant for this study, but only the surveys applying both pelagic and bottom trawls. In 1993 a larger and more effective pelagic trawl was introduced (Valdemarsen and Misund, 1994). Therefore only the data from 1993 onwards was included in the analyses. Most of the data was from the winter surveys (January-March) and some from the summer surveys (August). Both these surveys are combined acoustic and bottom trawl surveys where the pelagic trawl is used to identify fish in the pelagic layer. The surveys are described by Jakobsen *et al.* (1997) and Aglen (2000). For some years, data were also available from some experimental studies made during March, in connection with the winter surveys. Here those data has been treated as a part of the winter survey. Data from the Lofoten survey on spawning Barents Sea cod has also been considered. This is a pure acoustic survey where both pelagic trawl and bottom trawl are used to identify the acoustic records (Korsbrekke and Nakken, 1997).

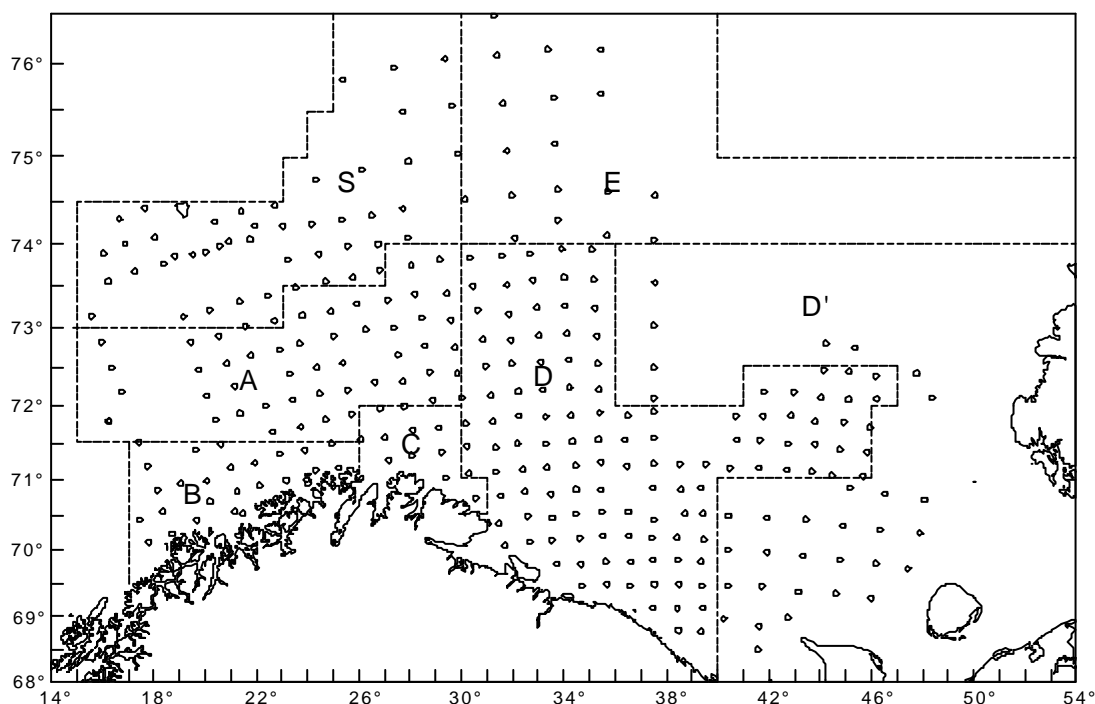


Figure 3.1. The dots are showing typical station grid for bottom trawl winter survey. The main areas A, B, C and D and additional areas D', E and S is shown. From the winter survey 2000 (Taken from Aglen, 2000).

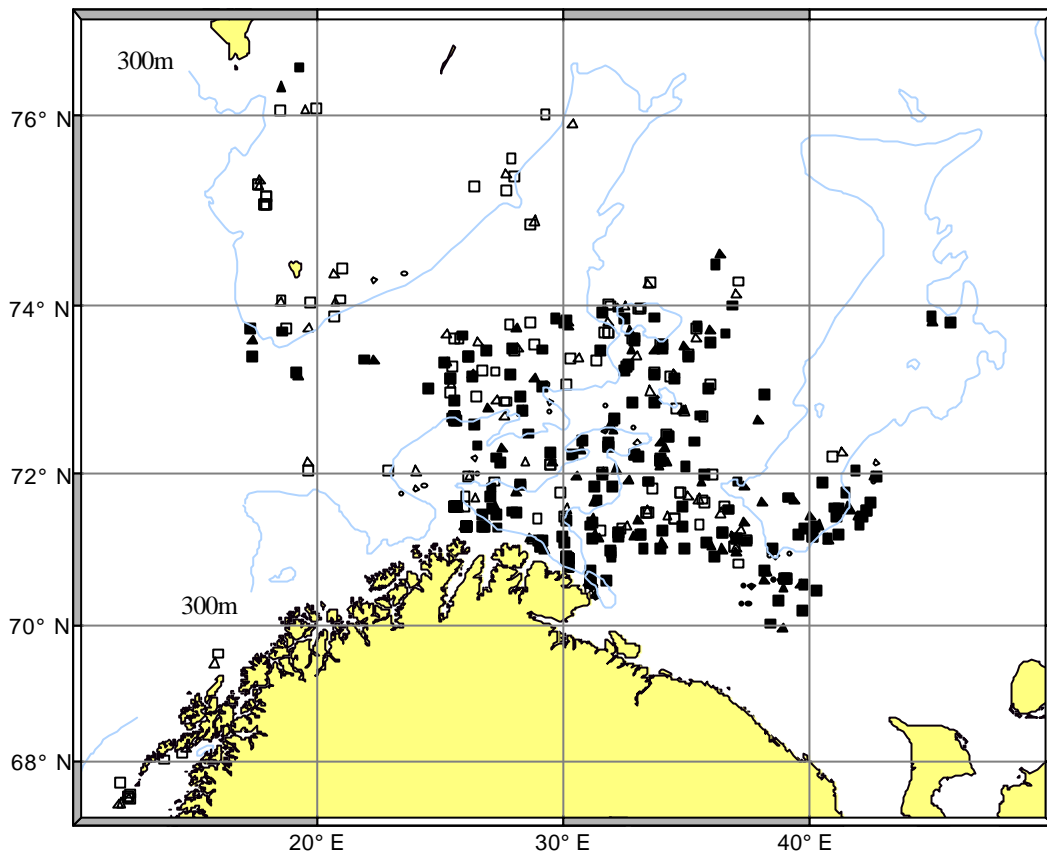


Figure 3.2. Selected stations from the cod data. For the dependent data base ('93-'98) in the day is pelagic trawl station \triangle and bottom trawl station \square and the night stations is the marks fill. For the independent database (1999-2000) is the marks smaller, the pelagic trawl station \triangle and bottom trawl station \square , and the night stations is filled.

Figure 3.1 shows the typical station grid in the on bottom trawl survey. The total station coverage has varied between years, for example because of ice. In the winter survey a fixed predetermined grid of bottom trawl stations have been used (Jakobsen *et al.*, 1997). Different distance between stations has been used in different strata and different years; 20/30/40 nautical miles in 1993-95, 16/24/32 in 1996 and 20/30 in 1997-2000. In the summer surveys (1995-1998) there has been a system with 20 nautical mile distance between stations in most strata, 40 nautical mile distances in some strata and irregular distance (but still predetermined positions) in some strata. In the Lofoten survey the bottom trawl stations are taken to identify acoustic records and has therefore been taken at irregular distance. Figures 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 shows only the selected stations, which create the databases for each species in this thesis.

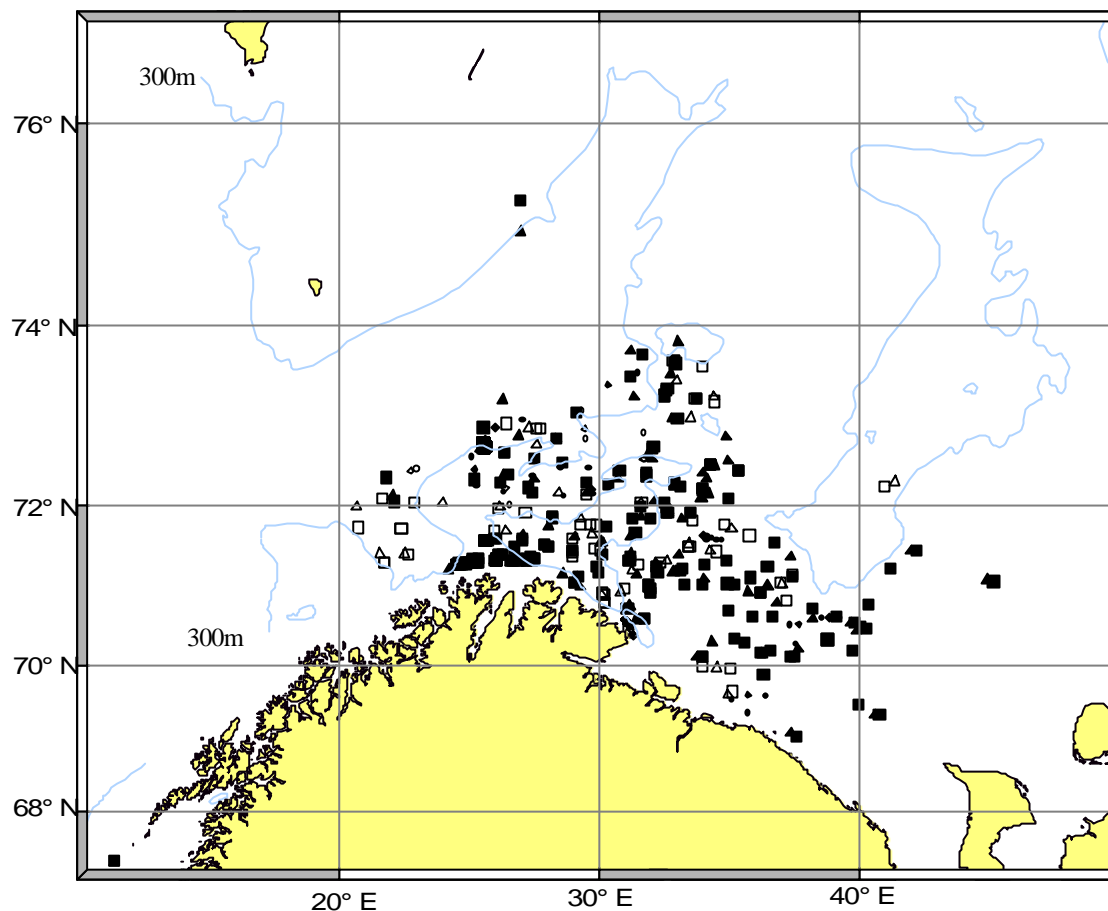


Figure 3.3. Selected stations from the haddock data. For the dependent data base ('93-'98) in the day is pelagic trawl station \triangle and bottom trawl station \square and the night stations is the marks fill. For the independent database (1999-2000) are the marks smaller and the pelagic trawl station \triangle and bottom trawl station \square , and the night stations is filled.

In the surveys the IMR research vessels and other rented vessels were used. The data are from seven ships. The four ships with the most of the stations are R/V G.O.Sars, R/V Johan Hjort, F/T Anny Kræmer (freezer trawler) and R/V Jan Mayen. The trawl equipments are best described in Jakobsen *et al.* (1997). The bottom trawl is a Campelen 1800 shrimp trawl with 80 mm mesh size in the front, the codend was 35-40 mm until 1993 and 22 mm in 1994 and later years. The trawl is equipped with a rockhopper ground gear. The length of the sweep wires is 40 m. Doors used for bottom trawling were Vaco combi (1500 kg, 6 m²), Steinshamn V8 (1500 kg, 6.4 m²) or Steinshamn W9 (2050 kg, 7.1 m²). Most of the pelagic hauls were made with the Vaco combi doors. A technique for constraining the spread of bottom trawl doors (Engås and Ona, 1993) was used on most of the bottom tows. This gives an almost constant door spread of 48-52 m. Without this technique the door spread tends to

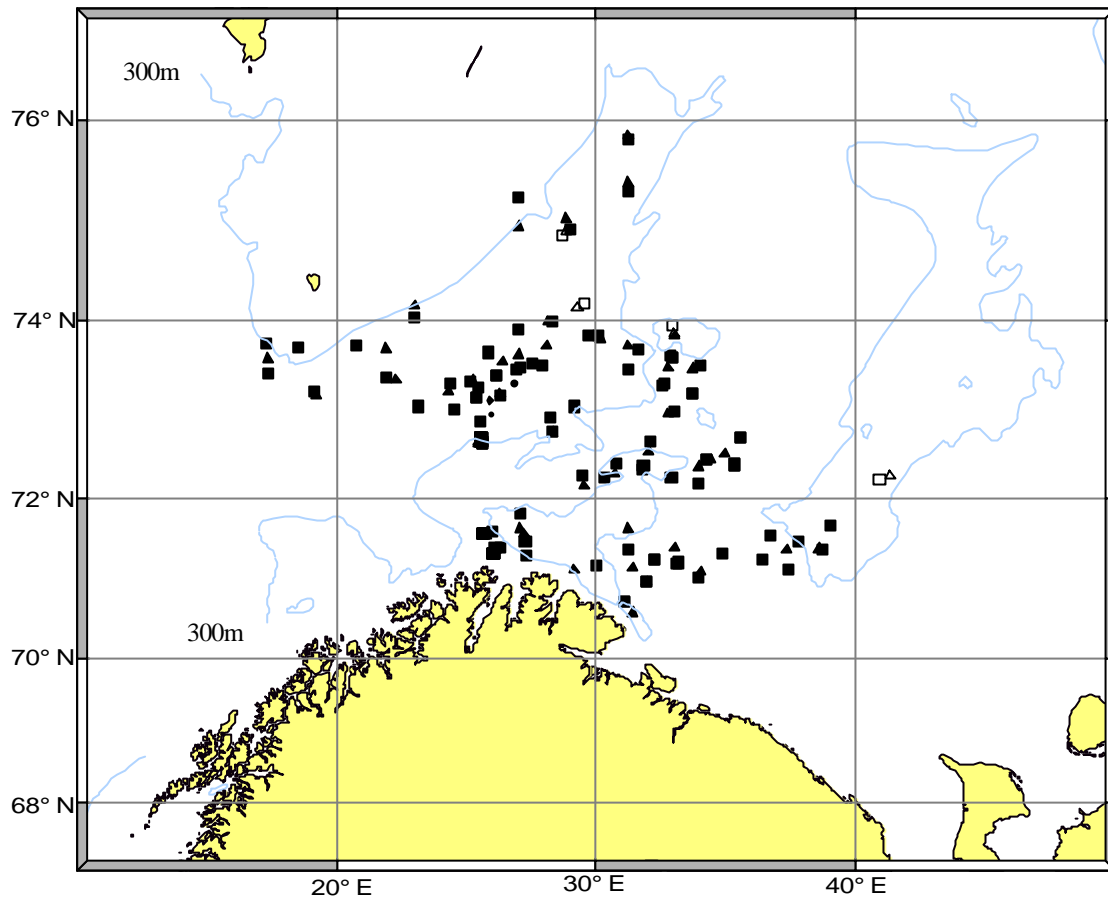


Figure 3.4. Selected stations from the Redfish data. For the dependent data base ('93-'98) in the day is pelagic trawl station \triangle and bottom trawl station \square and the night stations is the marks fill. For the independent database (1999-2000) are the marks smaller and the pelagic trawl station \triangle and bottom trawl station \square , and the night stations is filled.

vary between 50 and 60 m, depending on warp lengths used. The standard bottom tow duration was 30 min, and standard speed was 3 knots. The pelagic trawl (Åkra trawl) is made from four identical panels of black coloured nylon netting. The mesh size ranges from 3200 mm in the front to 20 mm in the codend (Valdemarsen and Misund, 1994). The duration of most pelagic tows was near 30 min, but tow duration varied from only a few minutes up to two hours. The distance from bottom was not standard and it varied from very near the bottom to the surface, but in most cases the distance was 25 – 100 m from the bottom.

3.2.Sampling

Each trawl catch is sorted and further measurements are taken according to standard procedures. All fish species are weighed and the total number is calculated. The whole catch or a representative sub-sample of important species is measured for length (1 cm intervals for demersal species and ½cm intervals for pelagic species). Individual information, i.e. length, weight, age (otoliths), sex and maturity, is collected from a certain number of cod and haddock (Jakobsen *et al.*, 1997). In this thesis the data from length measurements was used, and length distribution calculated for the whole catch if sub-sample were taken.

The data was grouped in 5 cm length groups, but the first two groups in cod and haddock (0-4 cm and 5-9 cm) were not used, because of easy escaping through the trawl mesh.

3.3. Analysis

3.3.1.Selection of data

For each survey a rather high number of bottom trawl hauls was taken at fixed distance intervals, while the number of pelagic hauls was low and they had an irregular geographical distribution. Therefore it was most convenient to compare pelagic and bottom stations in pairs.

In the selection of stations to the database used in the calculations, one species in time was selected, which means that the selection process was done three times. The first thing was to select all stations with a catch of 20 fish or more of that particular species. Further were several criteria defined to select the bottom trawl stations that were relevant for comparison with each pelagic haul. Those criteria relate to time of day, total time lag between stations, distance between stations and bottom depth. Time of day was defined by calculating the angle of the sun (relative to the horizon) at the time and position for each trawl haul. A SAS (6.12) program was available at IMR, Bergen for calculating sun angle on the basis of position, date and hour. The same program also listed for each station the catch by 5 cm groups for the selected

species. The further analysis was made on a spreadsheet (EXCEL 95 and 97 for windows).

The stations were split in two groups, that is a day group with the sun angle more or equal than -5° under the horizon and a night group with the sun below -5° .

To compare the length distribution from the pelagic station it was important to choose bottom stations which were taken in the same area and at similar light level (day or night) and not too many days between. To do this, pairs of stations were made, which had one pelagic station and one or more bottom stations together. To make this pairs four questions were asked:

- Is the bottom station in the same day or night group as the pelagic station?
- Is the bottom station taken within ten days from the pelagic station?
- Is the bottom station less than 20 (n.miles) from the pelagic station?
- Is the bottom depth at the bottom tow less than 33% different from the bottom depth at the pelagic tow?

A bottom station was only approving with the pelagic station if the answers to these questions was “yes” for every one. If no bottom station was found together with one pelagic station, the pelagic station was not used. Because of this method the data set have some times one specific bottom station in more than one pair, but the pelagic stations is only used once.

As the database for the subject had been made, it was in three groups, one for each fish species i.e. cod, haddock and redfish. For each species the data was split in four groups, day, night and where the pelagic stations was over 300 meters bottom depth or below 300 meters bottom depth, that does one category for each species (day-shallow, day-deep, night-shallow and night-deep) (Table 3.2).

Table 3.1 The number of pair and stations that is pelagic and demersal from each selection in the three species and the four groups in the category.

Group	Cod Number of			Haddock Number of			Redfish Number of		
	Pair	Pelagic trawl	Bottom trawl	Pair	Pelagic trawl	Bottom trawl	Pair	Pelagic trawl	Bottom trawl
Day-shallow	35	35	67	23	23	323	2	2	2
Night-shallow	53	53	148	54	54	303	22	22	104
Day-deep	17	17	37	11	11	30	2	2	2
Night-deep	24	24	74	17	17	65	25	25	48
Sum	129	129	326	105	105	721	51	51	156

3.3.2. Comparisons and test

The pelagic catches are not purposed to relate the fish density in the same way as the bottom trawl catches do; the pelagic tows were in most cases aimed at selected acoustic records, and towing depth, speed and tow duration were not standardized. Comparing absolute catch rates was therefore not considered relevant. The main purpose was to compare relative size distributions. It was expected that the largest dynamics of the size distribution would be associated with small to medium sized fish, since fish in those size groups in most cases are far more numerous than the larger fish. The relative cumulative size distribution was therefore considered to be a convenient basis for comparisons. The cumulative distribution also has the advantage that it is robust against random occurrence of zero observation in some of the length groups. In cases when more than one bottom tow was regarded relevant to compare with the pelagic tow, the bottom trawl catches were added before the cumulative distribution was calculated, so that only one bottom trawl distribution was defined for each pair.

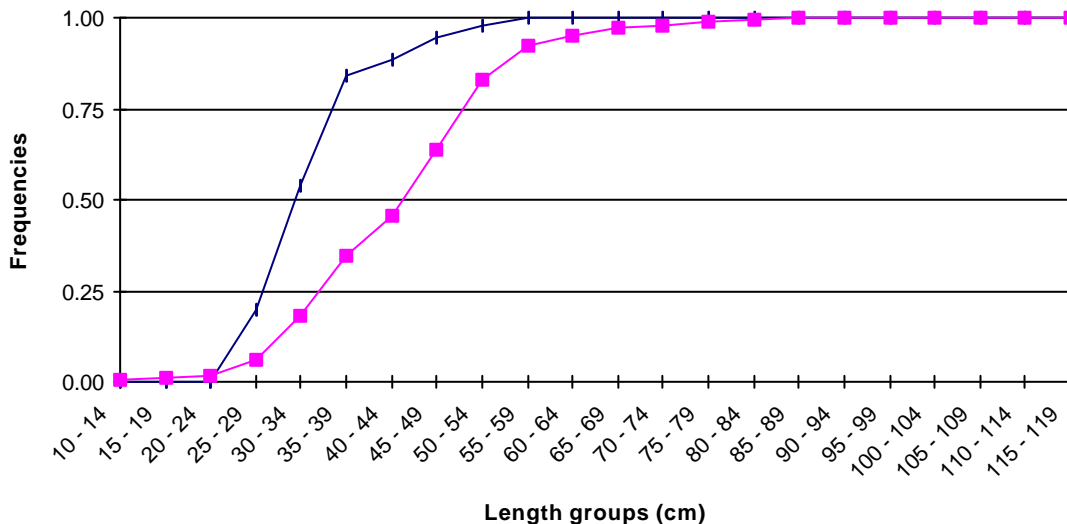


Figure 3.5. Cumulative frequencies in one pair. Pelagic (◆) and bottom (■). The three quartile were calculated where 0.25, 0.50 and 0.75 frequencies cross the cumulative distributions.

The lengths corresponding to the 25, 50 and 75 percentiles in the cumulative distributions (Figure 3.2) were calculated by interpolating between the neighbouring observations. Those lengths are later referred to as L25, L50 and L75 respectively.

For each species a Wilcoxon rank test was used to test for pelagic / bottom differences in L25, L50 and L75. The tests were made within each of the category (day shallow, night shallow, day deep, night deep). L25, L50 and L75 were plotted against bottom depth and time of day to examine any pattern in the relationship between pelagic and bottom observations. In the same plot a regression line were drawn to show the mean trends. A total relative length distribution of the three fish species was calculated for each group (day shallow, night shallow, day deep, night deep) for pelagic and bottom hauls separately, and the results were presented as histograms.

The last part of this study was to examine whether the pelagic size distribution could be estimated from bottom trawl catches. If we assume that for a given fish length there is a ratio between pelagic cumulative frequent value (F_{pelagic}) and bottom cumulative frequent value (F_{bottom}) and this ratio is with small variation under the same circumstances like day, night or depth. Then the pelagic cumulative frequent value can be estimated where K is the ratio at the actual length group and F_{bottom} is given.

$$F_{\text{pelagic}} = K \cdot F_{\text{bottom}} \quad (3.1)$$

To estimate values of K from the observed pairs of cumulative distributions a least sum of square method was used for every length group. A solver in Microsoft excel '97 was used to estimate, for each length group, the value of K which minimised the sum,

$$\sum_i^n ((F_{i, \text{bottom}} \cdot K) - F_{i, \text{pelagic}})^2 \quad (3.2)$$

$F_{i, \text{bottom}}$ Observed bottom cumulative frequency at a given length for a given pair (i).

K The estimator (constant) for the actual length group.

$F_{i, \text{pelagic}}$ Observed pelagic cumulative frequency at the same length for the same pair (i),

n is the number of pairs.

The resulting estimates of K were used to estimate the cumulative frequencies for the pelagic layer, which were further compared to the observed pelagic length distribution. That was done for every four groups and species, but for redfish the data was insufficient in the daytime so only night outcome was used.

To further evaluate the prediction potential of this values of K , they were applied to some data that has not been included in the basis for estimating the values of K . This data is from the Barents Sea winter and summer survey in 1999 and winter survey in 2000. It was 1380 stations with 46 pelagic stations and the selection was done the same way as in the main data, but the selection didn't hit each group (see table 3.3).

Table 3.2. Number of the selected stations from winter and summer survey in 1999 and winter survey in 2000. Used to test how good the estimator (K) is.

Group	Pair	Cod		Haddock			Redfish		
		Number of Pelagic trawl	Number of Bottom trawl	Pair	Number of Pelagic trawl	Number of Bottom trawl	Pair	Number of Pelagic trawl	Number of Bottom trawl
Day-shallow	18	18	38	16	16	37			
Night-shallow	2	2	6	7	7	22			
Day-deep				1	1	1			
Night-deep				2	2	2	1	1	2
Sum	20	20	44	26	26	62	1	1	2

At last the results from observed mean cumulative frequencies from each length group in the catch from the pelagic and bottom trawl was plotted and the estimated mean cumulative frequencies in the pelagic was compared with the observed lines.

4. Results

4.1. Cod

4.1.1. Length distributions of cod from pelagic and bottom trawl.

The primary work was to find out if there was any difference at all between length distributions of cod from pelagic trawl and bottom trawl. Table 4.1 shows the results of the Wilcoxon rank test on paired observations (pelagic and bottom) of the quartile length (L25, L50 and L75) of cod.

Table 4.1. Wilcoxon rank test on the quartile lengths from every pair tested in the categories. The ranking reforms to the difference between pelagic length and bottom length.

Cod	Number of Pairs	Wilcoxon rank test for L.25			Wilcoxon rank test for L.50			Wilcoxon rank test for L.75		
		Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value	Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value	Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value
Day-shallow	35	597	33	<<0.0005	520	110	<0.0005	432	198	<0.05
Night-shallow	53	300	1131	<0.0005	139	1292	<<0.0005	43	1388	<<0.0005
Day-deep	17	109	44	>0.05	75	78	>0.25	50	103	>0.1
Night-deep	24	44	256	<0.005	12	288	<<0.0005	9	291	<<0.0005

The difference between day and night can also be seen on figure 4.1, where the quartile lengths are plotted against bottom depth. The dots and the trend lines show where cod is larger in the pelagic trawl in the daytime but turns out to be smaller at the night. The biggest difference between pelagic and bottom catch is for L25 in daytime where cod in pelagic catches is about 10 cm larger, and for L75 at nighttimes where most of the deep bottom catches have about 30 cm larger cod than from the pelagic trawl.

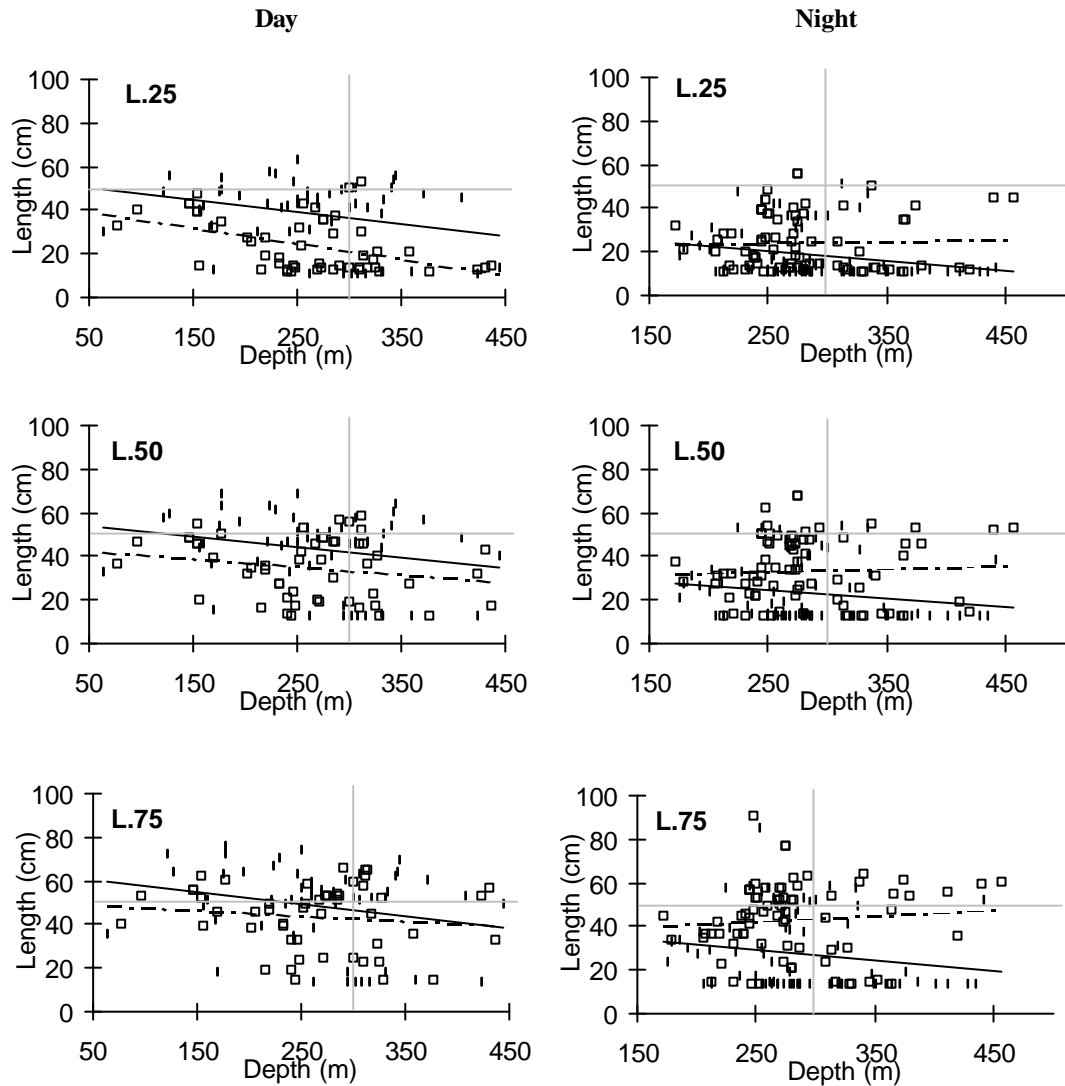


Figure 4.1. Quartile lengths of cod from pelagic (♦) and bottom (□) trawl plotted against bottom depth. The lines are “simple linear regression” and are only to show the mean trends (pelagic full line and bottom is broken line). The vertical line on 300 meters and horizon line on 50 cm is to make the comparisons between plots easier.

Figure 4.2 shows the relative length distribution for the added catches within each of the categories. In all categories except one is the most frequent length group 10-14cm. The exception was the pelagic day-shallow group, the frequency is well below 0.05 in the 10-14cm-length group, while the frequency in the same length group is over 0.4 in the other categories. The same is seen from the bottom frequency but not to the same extreme.

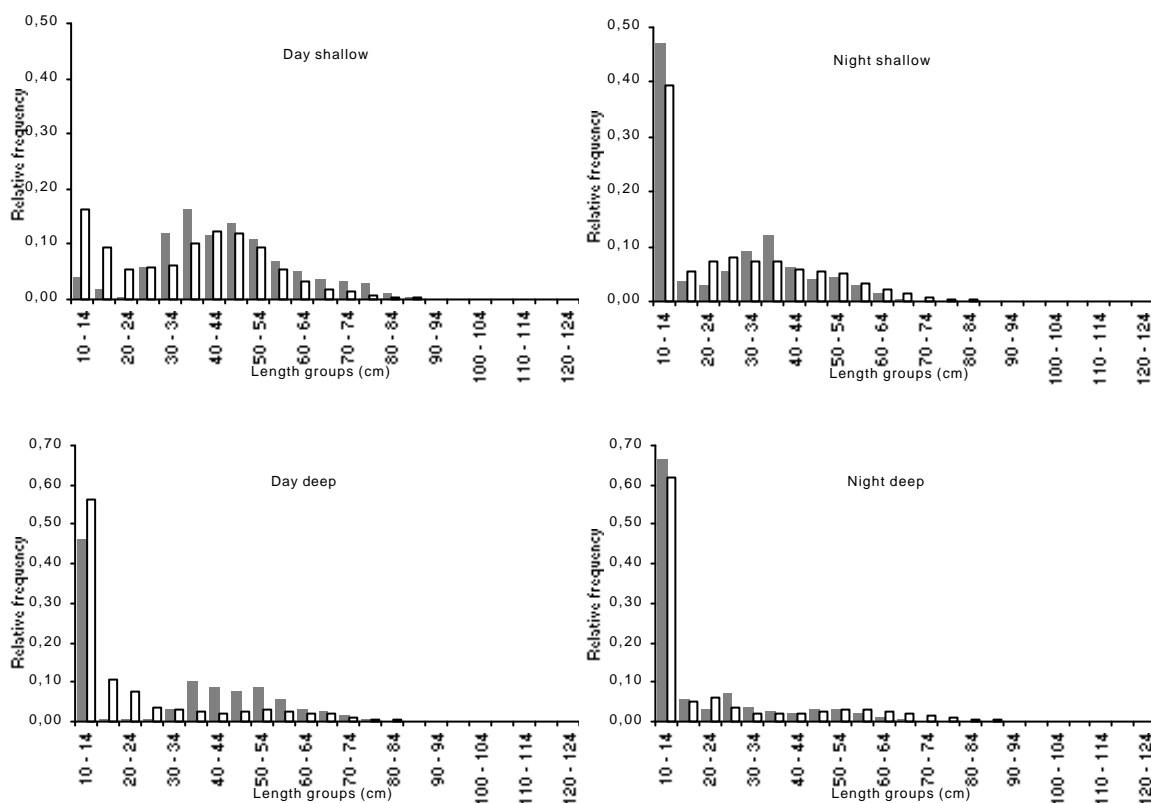


Figure 4.2. The relative length frequency distribution of cod for all catches added within categories. Pelagic is shaded and bottom trawl is open.

4.1.2. Estimated length distribution of cod in the pelagic layer

Results of calculation of least sum of square estimates of K from equation 3.2 is shown in table 4.2. By multiplying the mean frequency from the bottom catches with K from table 4.2 (equation 3.1), an estimated mean cumulative length distribution for the pelagic layer is the product and is plotted in figure 4.3 with observed length distribution from the pelagic and bottom trawl. With the same methods but using an independent database (winter, summer 1999 and winter 2000) the results from 18 pairs from the day shallow and 2 pairs from the night shallow is shown in figure 4.4 with observed cumulative frequencies from the bottom and pelagic trawl in all length groups. More detailed results from these calculations are shown in Appendix IV (Tables IV.1-5).

Table 4.2. Least sum of square estimates of K (equation 3.2) by length for each category.

Length groups	Day-shallow	Night-shallow	Day-deep	Night-deep
10 – 14	0.564	1.632	0.840	1.345
15 – 19	0.482	1.508	0.791	1.291
20 – 24	0.449	1.442	0.735	1.249
25 – 29	0.416	1.372	0.714	1.223
30 – 34	0.484	1.288	0.687	1.219
35 – 39	0.579	1.215	0.678	1.217
40 – 44	0.674	1.171	0.731	1.206
45 – 49	0.761	1.130	0.837	1.160
50 – 54	0.847	1.081	0.934	1.117
55 – 59	0.896	1.056	0.977	1.083
60 – 64	0.941	1.039	1.006	1.057
65 – 69	0.966	1.024	1.016	1.038
70 – 74	0.982	1.015	1.011	1.019
75 – 79	0.995	1.009	1.005	1.007
80 – 84	1.000	1.004	1.003	1.005
85 – 89	1.000	1.003	1.002	1.002
90 – 94	1.000	1.001	1.001	1.002
95 – 99	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.001
100 – 104	1.000	1.000	1.001	1.000
105 – 109	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000
110 – 114	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

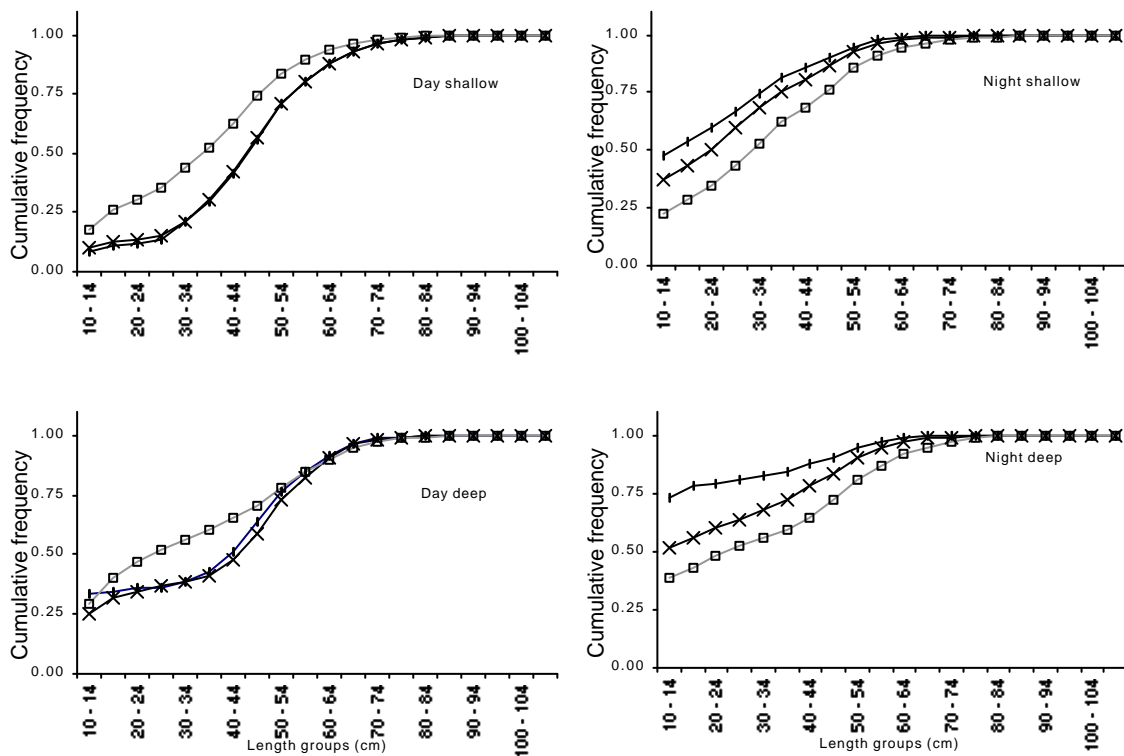


Figure 4.3. Average of cumulative length frequency from cod in the selected database, observed bottom (□) and pelagic trawl (◆) and results of estimated frequency in pelagic trawl (×).

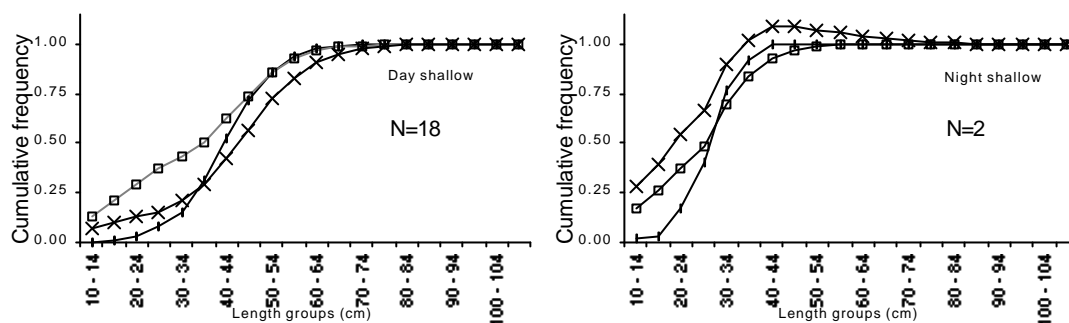


Figure 4.4. Average of cumulative length frequency from cod in the independent database (1999 and 2000), observed bottom (\square) and pelagic trawl (\blacklozenge) and results of estimated frequency in pelagic trawl (\times). Deep stations did not come in the selection to pars in the independence database for cod.

4.2. Haddock

4.2.1. Length distributions of haddock from pelagic and bottom trawl.

The haddock data treatment was same as for the cod data. The primary work was to find out if there was any difference between length distributions of haddock from pelagic and bottom trawl. Table 4.3 shows the results of the Wilcoxon rank test on paired observations (pelagic and bottom) of the quartile length (L25, L50 and L75) of haddock.

Table 4.3. Wilcoxon rank test on the quartile lengths from every pair tested in the categories. The ranking refers to the difference between pelagic length and bottom length.

Haddock	Number of Pairs	Wilcoxon rank test for L.25			Wilcoxon rank test for L.50			Wilcoxon rank test for L.75		
		Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value	Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value	Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value
Day-shallow	23	264	12	<<0.0005	261	15	<<0.0005	261	15	<<0.0005
Night-shallow	54	528	957	<0.05	393	1092	<0.0025	264	1221	<0.0005
Day-deep	11	65	1	<0.0025	65	1	<0.0025	62	4	<0.005
Night-deep	17	58	95	>0.05	61	92	>0.05	52	101	>0.05

It is significant difference in all quartile lengths in all of the categories except the night-deep group, which had a non-significant difference between the quartile length from pelagic and bottom trawl. As seen on the rank values the length differences tend

to be positive in daytime, meaning that the haddock is larger in the pelagic trawl. The opposite is the case at night.

The difference between day and night can also be seen on figure 4.5, where the quartile lengths are plotted against bottom depth. The dots and the trend lines show where haddock is larger in the pelagic trawl in the daytime and the deeper it gets, but turns out to be smaller at the night. The biggest difference between pelagic and bottom catch is for L25 in daytime where the haddock in pelagic catch is about 20 cm larger, and for L75 in night time group where the bottom catch is about 10 cm bigger than in the pelagic trawl.

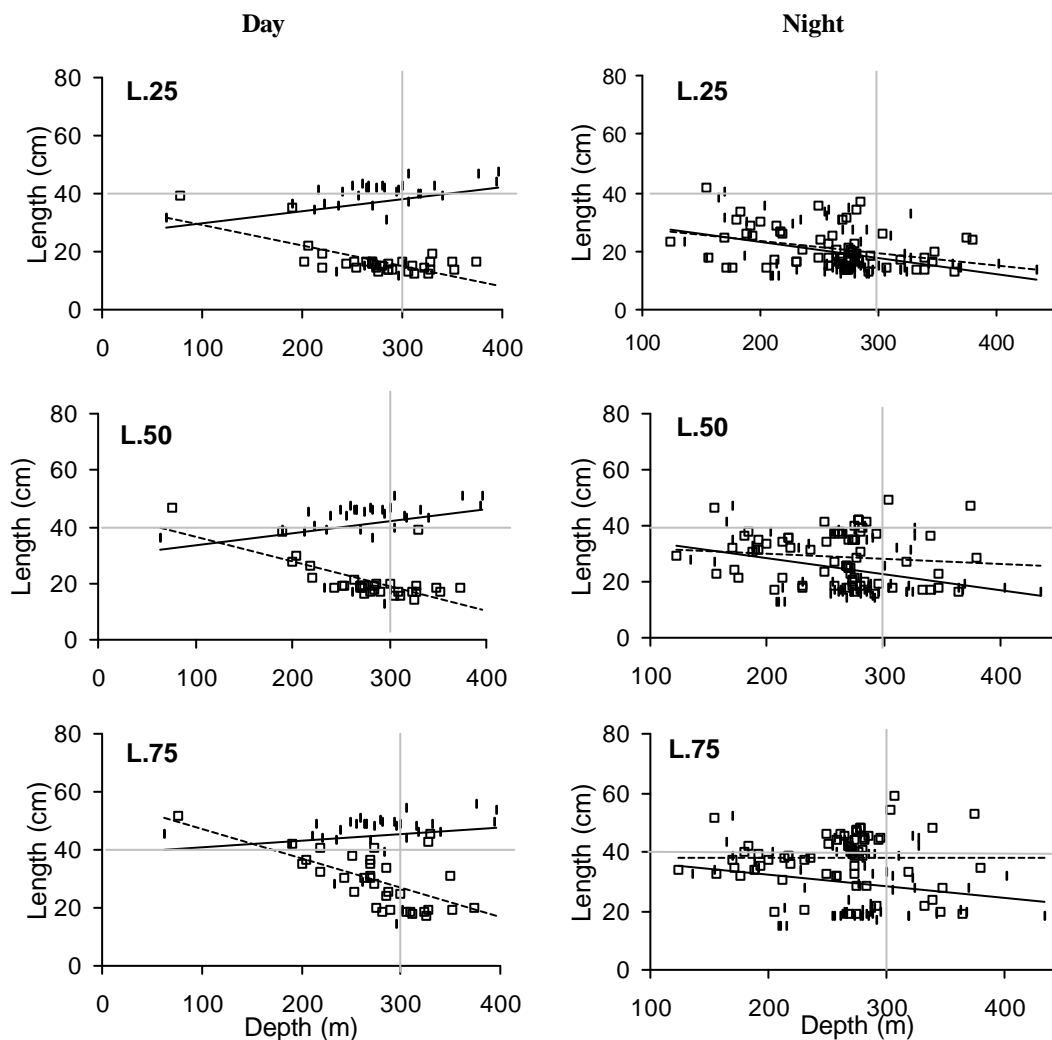


Figure 4.5. Quartile lengths of haddock from pelagic (◆) and bottom (□) trawl plotted against bottom depth. The lines are “simple linear regression” and are only to show the mean trends (pelagic full line and bottom is broken line). The vertical line on 300 meters and horizon line on 40 cm is to make the comparisons between plots easier.

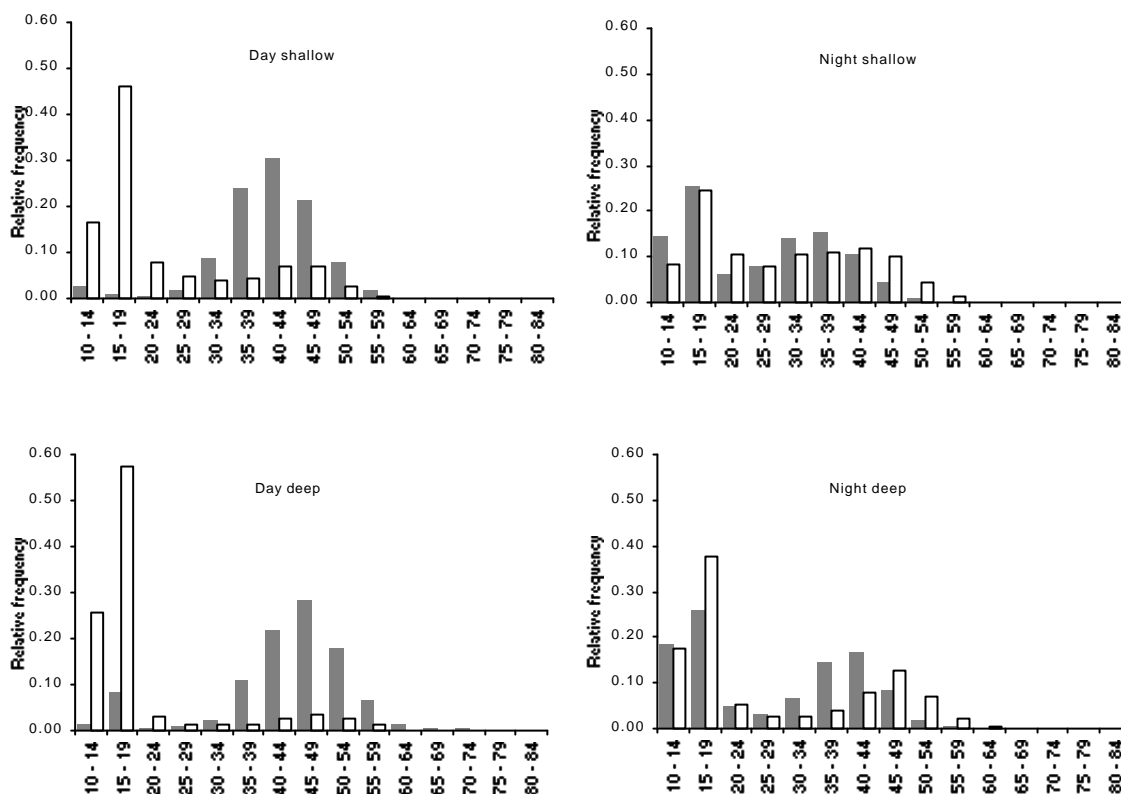


Figure 4.6. The relative length frequency distribution of haddock for all catches added within categories. Pelagic is shaded and bottom trawl is open.

Figure 4.6 shows the relative length distribution for the added catches within each of the categories. In all categories except pelagic daytime is the most frequent length group 15-19cm. The most frequent length in pelagic haddock on daytime is around 45cm. At the same time is a very low frequency of 10–19cm haddock. But the small haddock come in the catch of pelagic trawl at the nighttimes.

4.2.2. Estimated length distribution of haddock in the pelagic layer.

Results of calculation of least sum of square estimates of K from the equation 3.2 is shown in table 4.4. The mean cumulative frequency from the catch in the bottom trawl was multiplied with the K in the table 4.4 and the results are estimated frequency in the pelagic layer (equation 3.1). The results are shown in the figure 4.7 where the observed frequencies from the bottom and pelagic is plotted with the estimated pelagic frequency at the same chart. Using an independent database (winter, summer 1999 and winter 2000) and K from table 4.4 and the same equation

(3.1) gives the results plotted in figure 4.8. More detailed results from these calculations are shown in Appendix IV (Tables IV.6-12).

Table 4.4. Least sum of square estimates of K (equation 3.2) by length for each category.

Length groups	Day-shallow	Night-shallow	Day-deep	Night-deep
10 - 14	0.429	1.105	0.024	0.911
15 - 19	0.224	1.338	0.097	1.033
20 - 24	0.203	1.229	0.090	1.061
25 - 29	0.203	1.175	0.089	1.077
30 - 34	0.279	1.126	0.109	1.114
35 - 39	0.452	1.105	0.246	1.108
40 - 44	0.693	1.077	0.503	1.103
45 - 49	0.905	1.030	0.809	1.073
50 - 54	0.984	0.999	0.932	1.037
55 - 59	0.994	0.985	0.987	1.012
60 - 64	0.998	1.001	1.000	1.003
65 - 69	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.003
70 - 74	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.002
75 - 79	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

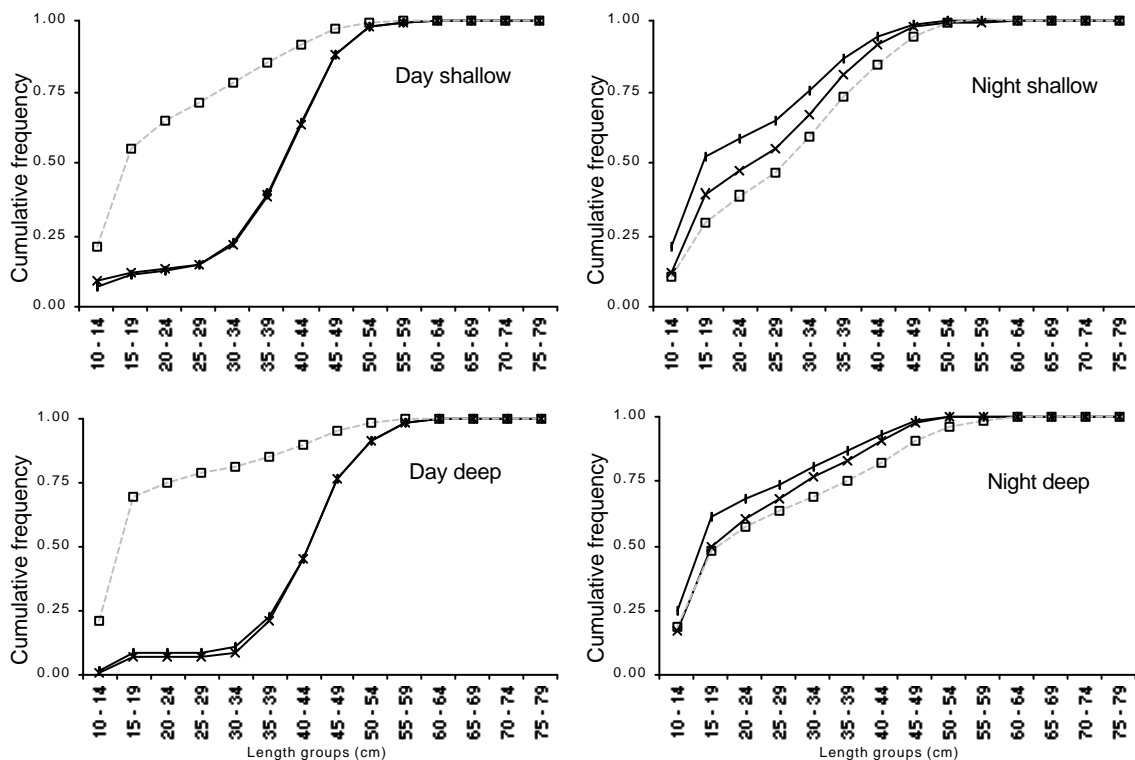


Figure 4.7. Average of cumulative length frequency from haddock in the selected database, observed bottom (□) and pelagic trawl (◆) and results of estimated frequency in pelagic trawl (x).

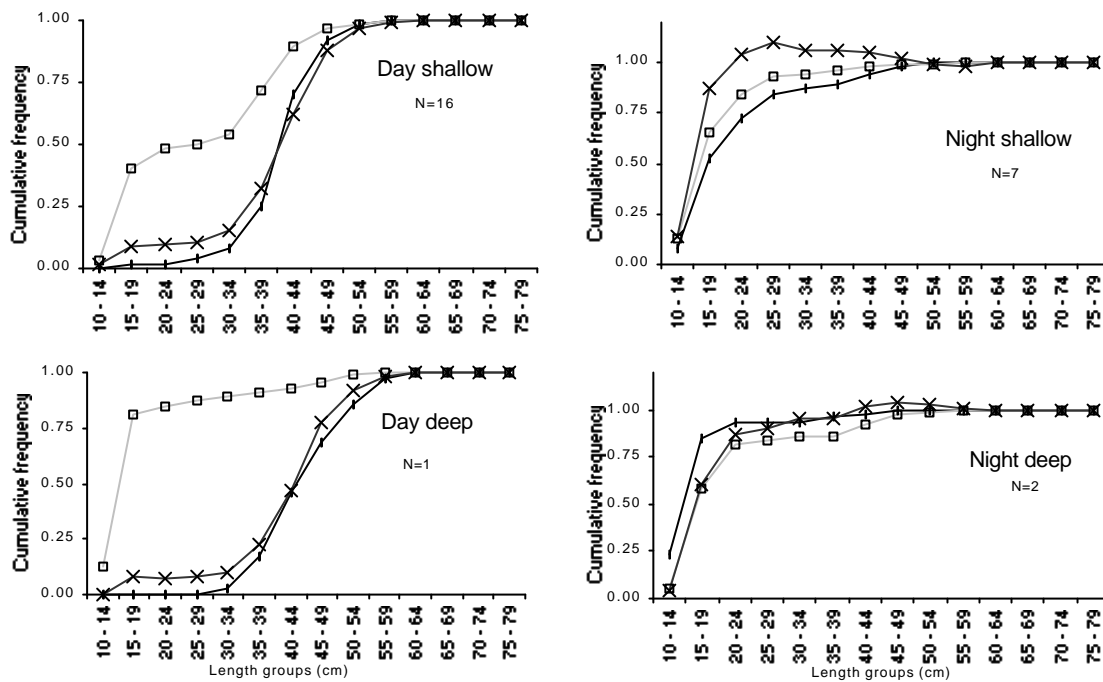


Figure 4.8 Average of cumulative frequency from haddock in the independent database, bottom (\square) and observed pelagic trawl (\blacklozenge) and results of estimated frequency in pelagic trawl (\times).

4.3. Redfish

4.3.1. Length distributions of redfish from pelagic and bottom trawl.

The third species is redfish, and as before the primary work was to find out if there were any difference between length distributions from the catch in the pelagic and bottom trawl. Table 4.5 shows the results of the Wilcoxon rank test on paired observations (pelagic and bottom) of the quartile length (L25, L50 and L75) of the redfish.

It is significant difference in all quartile lengths in the night-shallow and night-deep group. The day groups have only 2 pairs each and cannot be used in Wilcoxon rank test. As seen on the rank values the length differences is negative in nighttimes, meaning that the redfish is smaller in the pelagic trawl.

Table 4.5. Wilcoxon rank test on the quartile lengths from every pair tested in the categories. The ranking refers to the difference between pelagic length and bottom length. The day-groups have too few observations for allowing testing.

Redfish	Number of Pairs	Wilcoxon rank test for L.25			Wilcoxon rank test for L.50			Wilcoxon rank test for L.75		
		Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value	Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value	Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value
Day-shallow	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Night-shallow	22	3	250	<<0.0005	1	252	<<0.0005	1	252	<<0.0005
Day-deep	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Night-deep	25	0	325	<<0.0005	0	325	<<0.0005	0	325	<<0.0005

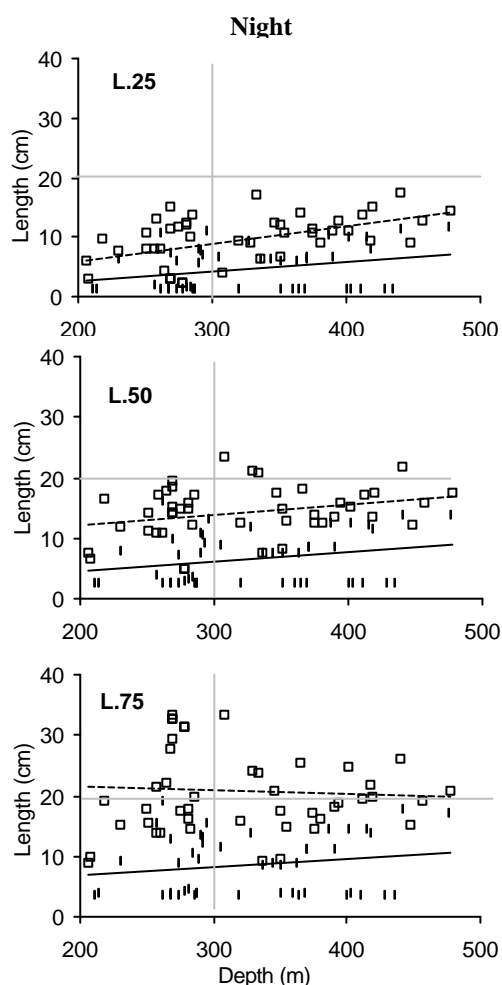


Figure 4.9. Quartile lengths of redfish from pelagic (\blacklozenge) and bottom (\square) trawl plotted against bottom depth. The lines are “simple linear regression” and are only to show the mean trends (pelagic full line and bottom is broken line). The vertical line on 300 meters and horizontal line on 20 cm is to make the comparisons between plots easier. Only night results are shown.

The differences between length distribution in pelagic and bottom trawl catches are plotted in figure 4.9, where the quartile lengths are plotted against bottom depth. The dots and the trend lines show where redfish is smaller in the pelagic trawl at night. The largest difference between pelagic and bottom catch is for L75 where the redfish

in pelagic catch is about 20 cm smaller. The day results are not plotted because they would only show 2 dots in each plot.

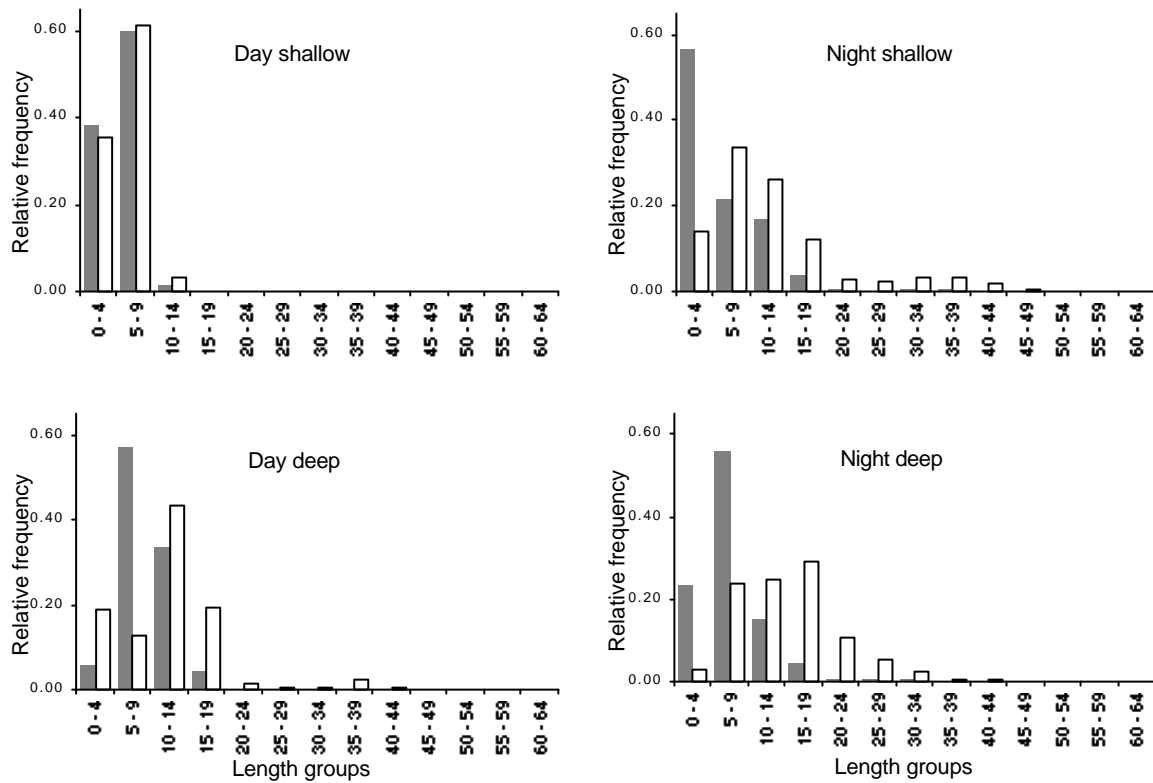


Figure 4.10. The relative length frequency distribution of redfish for all catches added within categories. Pelagic is shaded and bottom trawl is open. Notice that there are few data in the day-categories.

Figure 4.10 show the relative length distribution for the added catches within each of the categories. The figure from the night categories show where the length distribution of redfish from the pelagic trawl is mostly under 10 cm, and the redfish is larger and then are more length distribution variants in the bottom trawl catches. The day distribution is similar as the night categories, but it should be noted that all day station are from a time with very low sun angle and all are at more than 290 m bottom depth.

4.3.2. Estimated length distribution of redfish in the pelagic layer.

Results of calculation of least sum of square estimates of K from the equation 3.2 are displayed in the table 4.6. To estimate the length distribution of redfish in the pelagic layer, the equation 3.1 is used. Both mean observed and estimated cumulative length distributions are plotted on figure 4.11 with the bottom fish length distribution to

compare. The independent database (winter, summer 1999 and winter 2000) for the redfish did only give one pair in the night-deep category. The pelagic distribution estimated by using equation 3.1 and K from the table 4.6 is compared to this pair in figure 4.12. More detailed results from these calculations are shown in Appendix IV (Tables IV.13-15).

Table 4.2. Least sum of square estimates of K (equation 3.2) by length for each category.

Length groups	Night-shallow	Night-deep
0 - 4	2.320	4.247
5 - 9	1.682	1.921
10 - 14	1.459	1.507
15 - 19	1.196	1.212
20 - 24	1.129	1.102
25 - 29	1.096	1.040
30 - 34	1.055	1.017
35 - 39	1.022	1.008
40 - 44	1.006	1.004
45 - 49	1.003	1.002
50 - 54	1.000	1.001
55 - 59	1.000	1.000
60 - 64	1.000	1.000

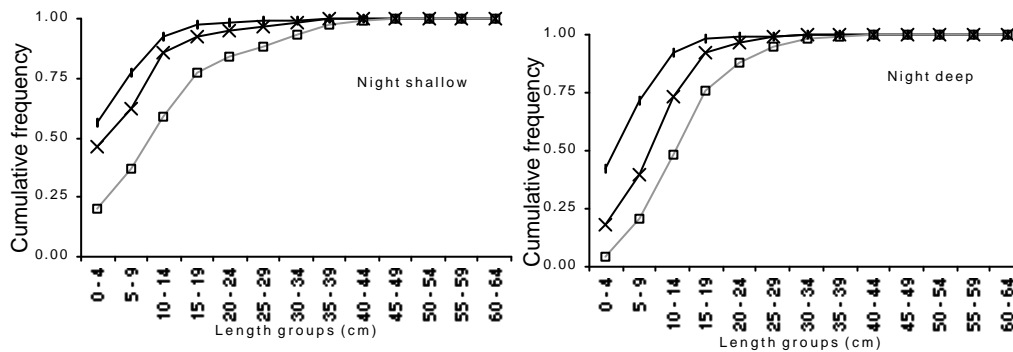


Figure 4.11. Average of cumulative length frequency from redfish in the selected database, observed bottom (□) and pelagic trawl (◆) and results of estimated frequency in pelagic trawl (X).

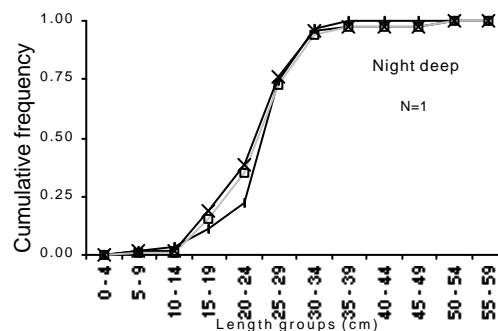


Figure 4.12. Average of cumulative frequency from redfish in the independent database, bottom (□) and observed pelagic trawl (◆) and results of estimated frequency in pelagic trawl (X). Note small data.

5. Discussion

5.1. Data and analysis.

5.1.1. The available data.

The available data were from surveys that were designed for abundance estimation and not designed for comparing the size distribution close to the bottom with the size distribution in the pelagic zone. The number of the pelagic hauls was much lower than the number of demersal hauls and the variance in number hauls per year is big in the pelagic. Comparing catch from pelagic trawl with demersal trawl is in many ways difficult, these gears are technically different and the catches from the bottom trawl has in most cases both larger number of fish and higher total weight. In addition, several different pelagic trawls have been used. In 1993 a new pelagic trawl was introduced as a standard. Therefore, no data before 1993 have been used. The work on this thesis started in 1999, and for that reason the data used was from 1993 to 1998. After the main work was done, it was possible to test the estimators on data from the years 1999 and earliest part of 2000.

5.1.2. The selection of data.

Since the number of pelagic stations was the limiting factor, all data was selected with pelagic trawl station as a first choice and then one or more demersal trawl stations to make pair with that particular pelagic station. As mentioned before in the material and method chapter, the demersal trawl stations were only accepted as a pair to pelagic station under certain conditions.

The decision not including stations that have less than 20 fishes of the actual species might look critical, but because only length frequencies are used, it could have great effect on the data if few fishes in a single station would hit an infrequent length group. A minimum of 20 fishes was chosen to be the critical number in the data analyses to reduce this random noise. If the critical number were set higher, the risk for too few stations in the data would have increased.

When choosing pairs, bottom stations were chosen in same day or night group, with maximum distance 20 nautical miles (n.miles) from the pelagic station, and maximum 33% difference in depth and maximum 10 days between the stations taken. This was done to choose the stations most similar as possible.

If looking at fish distribution by length-classes on maps in rapports from demersal fish survey in the Barents Sea, from IMR-Bergen (e.g. Aglen, 2000), it becomes clear that the length distributions is not the same in all of the Barents Sea. Ren (1993) showed that the vertical density distribution was different between the eastern and western area in the years 1991 and 1992. He also found that the vertical density distribution was different at different bottom depths. Because of this, it is clear that comparable stations should not be too far from each other and 20 n.miles was chosen to be the maximum distance between stations. If the fish is migrating, the time interval between the stations in the same pair could be critical. Aglen *et al.* (1999) describe considerable variation between bottom trawl hauls taken at the same position with about 2 hours intervals, but they did not detect any time trend in the size composition over a 10-day period. Similar findings are reported by Engås and Soldal (1992).

In this thesis it is quite possible that two stations selected as one pair have a big “not recorded” environmental difference; like bottom type, available prey or predators in the area, etc. Here, the critical point of area and time was set to get enough data without risking to much difference in environmental factors.

5.1.3. The categories.

The selected pair for the three species included in the analysis was split to four categories. Most important was the splitting between day and night and then secondly the data was bisected at 300 meters bottom depth.

The vertical range for migration is possibly dependent on the bottom depth. Both physical factors in the sea and the fish behaviour are likely to vary between depths. The depth range of the data was from just below 50 meters to over 450 m depth. The data was divided into two parts: shallow (< 300m bottom depth) and deep (> 300 m bottom depth). Splitting the data into “shallow” and “deep” and especially at 300 meter point is maybe questionable. This depth was chosen because it was near the mean of the depth distribution of the cod-data. It could have influenced the data and

the statistical results if another depth had been chosen to separate the data. The same depth was used to separate the data for haddock and redfish. The haddock's stations distribution was found a little shallower in the sea than for the cod, but to make it easier to compare cod and haddock, the same depth was used. On the other hand, the distribution of the selected stations for the redfish were found to be deeper, or from 200 to almost 500 meters. Nevertheless redfish occurs in catches from the bottom trawl below 100 meters bottom depth, but not in the pelagic trawl. The redfish seems to start vertical migration when the bottom depth is more than 200 meters.

In this thesis, the different length distributions of fish from trawling at day and night is compared, but in arctic areas the length of day and night is extremely different between seasons, from almost constant night for several weeks in the winter to the opposite in the summer. Most of the data used is from the winter (January – February) with short or no daytime. Only the cod data have several pairs from the summer and then there are few data from the night. There is no great variation between winter and summer results in the cod data, but then only day-data are comparable. The main results where all seasons are added together (Table 4.1) is that the cod length distribution is different between pelagic and bottom trawl in shallow sea. No length distribution difference is found between layers in day and deep sea.

Here, the separation between day to night is chosen to be when the sun is 5° below the horizon like in other rapports (e.g. Korsbrekke and Nakken, 1997), meaning that the day-data includes dusk and dawn, which is almost the only “day” status at winter, north of Norway. It is quite possible that the vertical migration for these three species is dissimilar between seasons and could then not only be explained by illumination on the surface or amount of light where the fish is in the sea. At so high latitudes, the illumination intensity varies greatly between seasons.

Early in the work of this thesis the plan was to create a model to estimate the light intensity at the fishing depth. It was later concluded that there were insufficient information to make reliable estimates of light intensity. The differences in water transparency are suggested to affect diel vertical migrations to a greater extent than surface illumination (Neilson and Perry, 1990). The information is poor for the water transparency for this type of study. Therefore the data is only separated into two groups of light; day and night.

5.1.4. Using two types of trawl.

The largest source of error in this work is probably using trawl to take a sample, and also comparing catch from two trawl types. The fact is that it is impossible to have trawls that sample all cod (or any fish species) in the length range 10-100 cm with the same efficiency (Jakobsen *et al.*, 1997).

The differences between bottom and pelagic trawls are numerous and most of them are technical, but maybe the most important difference is the difference in fishing strategy. The bottom stations are the same year after year, and the time, speed and length of the trawling is standard. On the other hand the pelagic stations are chosen when fish is observed on the echo sounder, and the trawling is not standard in depth, time or length. Therefore, it is not possible to compare the quantity of fish in the catches, but only relative size distributions. The pelagic stations tend to be aimed at the more dense fish concentrations. This leaves the question, whether they are representative for the size compositions in areas where the fish is more scattered.

The connection between fish behaviour and fishing gear is one of the most important factors in a study like this. Both vertical and horizontal distribution can influence fish availability for the trawl, but fish behaviour related to the trawl might also change with time of day (Glass and Wardle, 1989). Bottom trawl probably make more noise than pelagic trawl, but pelagic trawl is nearer the sound source from the ship and the fish can more easily escape under the groundline of the pelagic trawl. Some observations have indicated that large cod can dive some 50-100 m after passage of the vessel (Ona and Godø 1990 Aglen, 1996). Different fish behaviour connected to the time of the day and different trawl type is likely to influence the results, and the length related swimming speed could as well affect the results strongly. More information is needed, mostly about selection for these fish species in pelagic trawl. For both type of trawl more answers are needed about avoiding behaviour of the fish at night. It should be noted that the stations are taken by many ships which have different sound level and possibly other things different which could affect the data.

5.1.5. Other factors.

Inevitable the light is not the only affecting factor on fish behaviour; the vertical migration is in most cases described as an optimisation of the relation between predation risk and food consumption, triggered by changes in light intensity (Neilson and Perry, 1990). There is some available data for the cod and haddock diet in the database. Since most of it is from the demersal trawl stations, it was not used here. That could be the subject for another thesis. It would be particularly interesting to investigate the diet of cod and haddock from pelagic catches.

Michalsen *et al.* (1996) found that the vertical migration of cod and haddock seemed to follow a semi-diurnal rhythm set by changes in tidal currents. Here, most of the data lack recorded current data, but the tidal currents could maybe explain some of the disordered results, especially those from the night, seen in the quartile lengths plots. Nakken and Raknes (1987) found that the older age groups of cod (ages 6 and 7) were consistently found in warmer water. The vertical temperature gradient of the sea could be a factor that effect vertical migration, but as the results here show, the light factor is very likely the main explanation for vertical migration.

5.2. Vertical migration and how it may influence survey results.

The Barents Sea demersal fish surveys are carried out at all times during the 24 hours. There is no organized time schedule to ensure equal number of day and night trawl stations within each stratum between years and surveys (Engås and Soldal, 1992). From 1981, combined bottom trawl and acoustic surveys for cod and haddock have been carried out in the Barents Sea (Hyllen *et al.*, 1986). The results for length distribution and species compositions from the bottom trawl stations are used to convert echo abundance from acoustic surveys into estimates of fish density, and the pelagic trawl catch results are used when possible. The number of pelagic trawl stations is usually low. As the results here show, diurnal differences in length distribution are very clear between catches from pelagic trawl and nearby bottom trawl stations. Results about diurnal differences in catch rates and length frequency have been reported (e.g. Engås and Soldal, 1992, Wardle, 1993, Michalsen *et al.*, 1996 and Aglen *et al.*, 1997). Clearly, the methods to use length distribution from

bottom catches bias the estimation of number of fish observed in the pelagic layer with acoustic technique. Engås and Soldal (1992) said that the bias in the size composition of the trawl catches will bias the acoustic stock estimates, and the large quantities of small cod and haddock entering trawl catches by day will greatly influence estimates of target strength (TS) and conversion factor ($CF=10^{(-TS/10)/4\delta}$). They found that only using length frequency from day catches to convert echo abundance to total fish number lead to an estimate over four times higher than obtained when using data from night catches. To improve the accuracy of the stock calculations there is a need for good estimates of the pelagic size distributions. This thesis is suggesting estimators for calculating the pelagic size distribution from bottom trawl catches. This is only based on the length distribution for one species without consideration of the others species. The future work should be focused on possible internal effects, especially between cod and haddock in different density and length distributions, with changes in light intensity.

5.3. Evaluation of results.

5.3.1. Difference in length distributions.

For comparing relative size distributions the cumulative distributions were considered to be convenient. One reason for this was to overcome some problems relating to “random” occurrence of zero observations of some of the rare size classes in the right hand part of the size distribution. Three quartiles of the cumulative distributions were calculated by interpolation and the results were tested with Wilcoxon rank test (Table 4.1, 4.3, 4.5). That is a nonparametric test and fits quite well for comparing in pairs.

The results from the rank test show that the length distributions are different between pelagic and bottom trawl catches, where the small fish is more demersal in the day and occurred pelagic at the night, but the larger fish show reverse length distribution between day and night. The difference in the length distribution is quite clear between the cod and haddock at the day (Figures 4.1. and 4.5.). The haddock show clear difference in length distribution between layers. The big haddock (>30cm) is dominant in the pelagic and the small fish at the bottom, and the difference seems to

increase with bottom depth. Even though the cod show clear difference between layers, the picture is less clear than for haddock. A possible explanation is that the cod eat generally more per meal than the haddock. The digestion can then take some days for a big cod and the fish does not go often up to the pelagic after prey, which is mostly capelin (*Mallotus villosus* Müller) in the winter. On the contrary, the haddock eat infrequently so much that the stomach expands out (personal obs.) and is then probably more dependent on having meal every day. That leads to more regular migration to the pelagic were haddock often is preying on capelin or pelagic living crustacean.

Cod in the day-deep and haddock in the night-deep show small or no length difference between layers. The reason for these exceptions for cod and haddock is not unproblematic to explain. One possible explanation is that the small cod does not necessarily migrate to the bottom, only below the light threshold were the predator pressure is lesser. What is supporting this is that in the category night-deep the same situation occurred as in the night-shallow, but the smallest cod (< 15 cm) is mainly feeding on zooplankton in the pelagic (Torsvik *et al.*, 1995). The haddock is more complicated. The smallest haddock is often preying on benthos animals (Burgos and Mehl, 1987, Einarsson, 1997), and therefore possibly not always migrating to the pelagic at night (see figure 4.6.). Anyway the pelagic crustaceans are important for the smallest haddock too, and it is possible that the smallest haddock is sometimes pressed to upper layer by predators. There might be a need to focus on the connection between haddock and cod, as the cod is often the main predator on small haddock. Another explanation is that the larger haddock does not always migrate down at night but wait in the pelagic and spread horizontal and is then less available for the pelagic trawl at the night.

Another explanation why cod do not show as clear picture of vertical migration in the day as haddock could be different feeding behaviour the two species. In the winter, when most of the data is collected, the larger cod is mainly feeding on capelin but sometimes also benthos prey is dominant in the stomach of the cod, which then might stay on the bottom using the light hours to eat. This situation can lead to predator pressure on small fish (cod and haddock), which then leave the bottom. But to confirm this it is necessary to investigate the stomach content of cod from the bottom

and pelagic and compare the length distribution at the same time. Still another reason might be that cod and haddock are following a semi-diurnal rhythm, set by changes in tidal currents (Michalsen *et al.*, 1996). It seems, however, unlikely that tidal currents should cause systematic difference in a data set collected over several years, since the tide would not follow the day-night cycle.

For redfish there were only four stations with enough redfish in the pelagic catch to make a pair. The redfish behaviour looks simpler, where almost no redfish is observed in the pelagic trawl during the day and only the smallest at night. The redfish is migrating up from the bottom at night probably in pursuit of their prey (Parsons and Parsons, 1976, Pálsson *et al.*, 1985, Atkinson, 1989), but the smallest redfish (<20 cm) is dieting on pelagic crustacean (Jónsson, 1992, Pethon, 1994, Torsvik *et al.*, 1995). The four pelagic stations, which were found in the day category for the redfish, were all taken with the altitude of sun pretty low, near 5° over the horizon, or even lower. The bottom depth was more than 290 meters in all of them (Appendix I, tables I.16 and I.20), so it could have been night situation on the depth where the pelagic trawl was taken. Since all of the redfish data are from the winter in the Barents Sea, there is hardly any fish larger than 35 cm (<4%), as the redfish migrates from the Barents Sea to west and deeper in the winter (Torsvik *et al.*, 1995). Therefore these data are only showing the situation in the winter (January to March) for small redfish.

The amount of light is probably an important factor for fish behaviour, particularly for vertical migration. The steering for the vertical migration can be the prey and predator relationship. If the fish is not under predator pressure, it will probably try to stay in the optimum light level to be able to get its prey. But when the light goes below the visual feeding threshold the fish change its position and sinks down if it is in the pelagic. The steering might also be the predators which force the fish to go to bottom in day time, even if the fish is feeding in the pelagic and when the light goes under the predators feeding threshold the small fish lifts from the bottom and feed for instance on pelagic crustaceans.

5.3.2. Estimating pelagic size distribution from bottom trawl catches.

To be able to understand vertical migration, and to make a model to estimate the pelagic size distribution based on bottom trawl catches, the precision of the indices should be increased (Shepherd and Forrester, 1987). In this thesis a very simple model is tested with only two factors; light on or off (day or night) and shallow or deep sea.

It is maybe no surprise that comparisons between estimators and observed pelagic length distributions look reasonable when only considering the data used for establishing the estimators (Figures 4.3, 4.7 and 4.11). These Figures give only the picture of the average situation. In reality there is of course variance between regions. These Figures show that it is usually no great deviations between the observed and estimated pelagic length distribution. The pair to pair variants is less during day than at night (see the standard deviations in Appendix IV). The estimated pelagic distributions are in most cases an improvement compared to directly using the bottom trawl length distribution. That should be a step to improve the precision in stock abundances estimation. But will it work in reality on independent data?

Two years were used as independent data (summer 1999, winter 1999 and winter 2000), for testing “how good” the estimators were. But these two years (1999 and 2000) were unfortunately “bad” years for the cod and redfish stock and poor for haddock. In addition the length distribution was not the same for these two years compared with the main database (1993-1998) (Table 5.1.). The age groups 1 and 2 of cod were small in the years 1999 and 2000, but above average for haddock. This different distribution in these two databases could be a reason why the model estimates more small cod and less larger cod at daytime in the pelagic layer than the observed catches show, and why the cumulative line starts too high at night (Figure 4.4.). For haddock the estimator is quite good at daytime but is overestimated at night where the line for estimated length distribution is in the wrong direction, and it was greater different in shallow water (Figure 4.8.). This could be explained with lower predation risk these years for small haddock and then less vertical migration than the other years based on data from the main database.

Table 5.1 Abundance indices from bottom trawl surveys in the Barents Sea winter 1993-2000, numbers are in millions. The parentheses are percent of total. The last two columns show the percent of the total numbers from the main database and the independent database (Calculated from tables in Aglen 2000).

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ¹	1999	2000	93-98	99-00
Cod	Age 1 and 2	954.9 (64.9)	1571.7 (65.7)	5794.6 (86.9)	6476.1 (92.1)	5860.6 (92.7)	3062.2 (82.1)	824.7 (63.7)	377.1 (42.5)	(85.9)	(55.1)
	Age 3+	517 (35.1)	819.3 (34.3)	871.4 (13.1)	556.5 (7.9)	460.5 (7.3)	667.6 (17.9)	469.7 (36.3)	510.4 (57.5)	(14.1)	(44.9)
	Total	1471.9	2391	6666	7032.6	6321.1	3729.8	1294.4	887.5		
Haddock	Age 1 and 2	1326.9 (67.9)	831.2 (50)	1642.9 (73.2)	573.1 (52.7)	1335.9 (84.4)	350.8 (79.7)	1302.5 (93.6)	1299.3 (94.4)	(67.6)	(94.0)
	Age 3+	626.6 (32.1)	830.3 (50)	601.6 (26.8)	514.6 (47.3)	246 (15.6)	89.4 (20.3)	88.8 (6.4)	77 (5.6)	(32.4)	(6.0)
	Total	1953.5	1661.5	2244.5	1087.7	1581.9	440.2	1391.3	1376.3		
Redfish	5 to 14 cm	624.8 (52.9)	272.7 (25.8)	340.7 (19.3)	314 (28.6)	184.6 (19.5)	95.7 (15.3)	10.1 (2.5)	23.3 (5.4)	(27.5)	(4.0)
	>15cm	555.6 (47.1)	784.5 (74.2)	1421.2 (80.7)	782.7 (71.4)	763.2 (80.5)	531.3 (84.7)	399.6 (97.5)	412.1 (94.6)	(72.5)	(96.0)
	Total	1180.4	1057.2	1761.9	1096.7	947.8	627.0	409.7	435.4		

1) Indices are raised to also represent the Russian EEZ.

Only 4% of the total number of the small redfish (<15cm) is included the independent database (1999 and 2000). From the other data set it seems as if mainly small redfish (<15cm) is migrating to the pelagic at night. That is perhaps the reason why only one pair is observed in the independent database with this data selection technique.

Nevertheless, these estimators can be used, especially for small cod and haddock at daytime. Haddock show quite clear vertical migration behaviour in the daytime, so with some care it should be acceptable to use these estimators in those cases. To improve these estimators more data are needed, where the fish diet, length and predator/prey situations should be observed and maybe more important, the amount of light at the site where the fish is caught should be measured.

Measurement of light on the trawl could give valuable information. Using time of the day or the altitude of the sun is not accurate enough, because of big variation in clearness in the sea between area and seasons, weather and moonlight.

5.4. Conclusion.

From these results it is quite clear that there is a difference between the length distributions of fish in pelagic and demersal catches. It is not possible to exclude or deny that the two types of trawl can cause some of the differences and that difference between catches can change with brightness in the sea. Light in the ocean is very likely to be an important factor in fish behaviour and probably the main triggering factor for vertical migration. It appears that the small fish avoids being at the same place at the same time as the larger fish, probably because of predation risk. Therefore, the small fish tends to show an opposite vertical migration compared to the larger fish. No clear differences were detected between bottom depths.

It is possible to estimate the length distribution of fish in the pelagic layer by using catch data from bottom trawl, especially for haddock and small cod at daytime. But more work has to be done for more accurate estimators. To increase the understanding of the vertical movement of fish and improve the estimators it is necessary to observe stomach content of the fish and measure the light where the fish is caught.

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7 Appendix

Appendix I The selected depended database (1993-1998).

Cod

Table I.1. Selected pelagic stations from “day shallow”. Number of cod from every length group. Vessels codes is: GS = G.O. Sars, JH = Johan Hjort, JM = Jan Mayen, MS = Michael Sars, LIZY = Anny Kræmer, JXWX = Varegg, LADD = Hopen.

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pairno	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109	110 - 114	115 - 119	120 - 124	Total
41055	93	1	GS	1	250	-3.8				3	7	2	3	9	16	10	2	1	3	1	2								59	
80221	93	1	JH	2	295	-2.7	46	73	10																				129	
80292	93	2	JH	3	212	2.0					1	5	11	3		1	1												22	
80293	93	2	JH	4	261	-3.7				244	431	619	75	131		19													1519	
80315	93	2	JH	5	300	2.7					2	4	6	6	5	3	1												27	
80339	93	2	JH	6	270	1.2					9	33	22	49	48	47	15	2	1			1	1						228	
80347	93	2	JH	7	280	0.8						9	15	55	70	33	11	3	2	1									199	
80356	93	2	JH	8	260	3.4					1	2	9	18	39	23	3	1											96	
80304	94	2	GS	9	235	0.8				1	9	18	43	42	11	10								1					141	
80324	94	2	GS	10	250	-2.2				2	22	118	152	74	19	3	1	1											392	
80335	94	2	GS	11	270	3.0				2	1	9	22	12	4	6	2												58	
80340	94	2	GS	12	222	0.5				6	17	48	75	32	10	10	2	7				1							208	
80342	94	2	GS	13	283	-1.1				3	4	7	3	5	3	2	1	1											29	
80379	94	2	GS	14	293	1.6							2	6	11	4	2	4	1					1					31	
80069	95	2	GS	15	295	2.8	114				2																		116	
80474	95	2	JM	16	240	3.0						7	22	20	18	3	2												72	
80270	96	2	JH	17	262	0.8	39																						39	
81312	95	8	JXWX	18	127	5.1							2	6	17	38	30	12	7	5									117	
81061	96	8	JH	19	155	1.9		1	1	5	5	65	132	85	44	15	2	2											357	
81063	96	8	JH	20	160	-1.5						12	31	24	19	8	1	1	1										97	
81447	96	8	LADD	21	195	1.3				1	5	10	29	25	31	23	37	30	12	3	2	2							210	
80839	97	8	MS	22	63	-2.0				80	185	80	21			3													369	
80856	97	8	MS	23	250	25.5									3	2		21	21	13	4			1					90	
81021	97	7	JH	24	229	6.5								2	3	7	9	1	5	3									30	
81024	97	7	JH	25	247	12.5								12	56	57	40	23	5	5	2	1							201	
81046	97	7	JH	26	224	2.5							1	1	5	6	13	11		3									41	
80855	98	8	MS	27	167	10.1				1	14	10	7	3	2				1						1				38	
81108	98	7	GS	28	260	22.6						1	7	10	10	2				1	1								32	
81166	98	8	GS	29	243	2.7																								44
81227	98	8	GS	30	169	28.7	36	39	6																					81
80708	94	3	GS	31	260	4.9								1	3	4	4	4		1									21	
80724	94	3	GS	32	176	-4.4							10	35	25	69	44	49	54	84	118	30	15	5					538	
80729	94	3	GS	33	177	1.0					2	8	18	19	26	8	19	23	37	13	10	2		2					187	
80733	94	3	GS	34	122	25.7					2		7	10	10	7	4	6	6	3	6	2	2						65	
33086	96	3	MS	35	175	23.7							7	1	6	4	1	6	3											21
Total							238	114	19	343	716	954	677	822	644	413	294	209	196	170	59	24	8	4					5904	
%							4,0	1,9	0,3	5,8	12,1	16,2	11,5	13,9	10,9	7,0	5,0	3,5	3,3	2,9	1,0	0,4	0,1	0,1						

Table I.2. Selected Bottom stations from “day shallow”. Number of cod from every length group. Vessels codes see table I.1

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair no	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109	110 - 114	115 - 119	120 - 124	Total
41054	93	1	GS	1	220	-2.0	14	12	7	12	6	6	5	13	8	6	5	1	2				1	1						99
80220	93	1	JH	2	325	-3.1	19	24	10	5	4	2																		64
80291	93	2	JH	3	203	-0.6	3	1	4	3	8	14	13	19	14	6	1	2			1									89
80529	93	1	LIZY	3	235	0.7	15	25	19	31	46	29	22	15	24	5		2		1										235
80530	93	1	LIZY	3	165	-1.0	17	28	61	193	275	88	44	22	22	17	6													773
80291	93	2	JH	4	203	-0.6	3	1	4	3	8	14	13	19	14	6	1	2			1									89
80529	93	1	LIZY	4	235	0.7	15	25	19	31	46	29	22	15	24	5				1										235
80541	93	2	LIZY	4	220	1.7	7	5	2	14	15	12	10	11	9	5	3	1	1											96
80314	93	2	JH	5	300	-1.1			4	2	9	3	9	2	5	2	3	1												41
80316	93	2	JH	5	273	1.5			1	2	4	4	7	9	2															31
80606	93	2	LIZY	6	275	-2.6	1	1		3	10	6	4	11	17	6	3		2											64
80606	93	2	LIZY	7	275	-2.6	1	1		3	10	6	4	11	17	6	3		2											64
80355	93	2	JH	8	300	5.1					2		6	12	20	30	10	4	2											88
80511	94	2	LIZY	9	221	1.5	135	24	24	15	65	109	144	206	97	41	26	9	9	3										907
80570	94	2	LIZY	9	285	-4.1	98	6	3	5	6	6	15	23	31	15	4	8	4	1										225
80323	94	2	GS	10	240	1.2	306	84	19	14	12	6	16	17	21	4	6	1	2											508
80570	94	2	LIZY	11	285	-4.1	98	6	3	5	6	6	15	23	31	15	4	8	4	1										225
80586	94	2	LIZY	12	205	-3.7	122	33	29	114	114	74	103	98	68	22	8	11	3											799
80341	94	2	GS	13	258	3.5	171	30	15	32	9	10	25	41	42	20	15	19	5	2	2	2								440
80585	94	2	LIZY	13	269	3.1	154	22	13	20	21	6	12	21	13	19	13	18	7	1	1	1	1							344
80599	94	2	LIZY	13	295	2.3	199	11	8	29	26	25	64	107	132	80	41	37	27	10	2	1	1			1				800
80638	94	2	LIZY	14	311	1.2	42		2		1	2	10	23	20	20	26	16	10	3										176
80068	95	2	GS	15	318	0.1	62	3	4	1	9	26	23	10	11	6	6	3	4	2	1									171
80473	95	2	JM	16	243	-2.4	29		2	5	16	33	24	30	23	9	9	4		1	2	1								188
80475	95	2	JM	16	260	4.1	17	4	1	16	72	57	24	19	10	15	5		3	4	1									248

Appendix

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109	110 - 114	Total	
80355	94	2	GS	112	340	-11.5	49	3	1	1	2	2	7	13	14	10	4	3	4									113	
80604	94	2	LIZY	112	419	-21.8	14			1		2	6	14	16	9	6	3	5									76	
80083	95	2	GS	113	374	-24.2	27	2	1		4	8	15	17	28	29	14	10	17	5	2							179	
80419	95	2	JM	114	363	-22.4	58	1	1	2																		62	
80288	95	2	JH	115	456	-28.4	20	1	1	3	3	4	13	23	41	27	20	10	10	5	1	2						185	
80105	95	2	GS	116	288	-21.5	17	1	6	13	43	56	41	44	37	46	13	3	4	2	1			1				328	
80349	95	2	JH	116	450	-6.9	4	1		1	1	1	2	4	12	8	9	2	2	3								50	
80351	95	2	JH	116	358	-22.5	18	5	5	3		6	9	14	13	18	4	1	3	1	1							101	
80220	95	2	JH	117	341	-17.7	18	25	3																			46	
80419	95	2	JM	117	363	-22.4	58	1	1	2																		62	
80071	96	2	GS	118	360	-25.8	99	7	2	2		1			1	3		2	2	1	2							122	
80072	96	2	GS	118	340	-22.0	335	69	59	31	8	22	24	36	21	17	33	23	14	3	3	1	1					700	
80026	96	2	GS	118	225	-30.7	131	213	651	66	5																	1066	
80113	96	3	GS	119	440	-24.5	26	8	4	4	4	7	14	33	56	41	31	13	5	3	3	2						250	
80292	96	2	JH	120	330	-14.9	189	27	7	4	2	7	4	6	6	3	12	4	2									273	
80298	96	2	JH	120	342	-25.9	162	8	4			2	2	2	4	4		1										189	
80300	96	2	JH	120	365	-18.6	81			3	6	3	1	3	4	4	3	2		1	1	1						113	
80304	96	2	JH	121	417	-6.7	187	16	17	9	5	8	9	21	25	19	28	15	5	5	4	1			1			374	
80305	96	2	JH	121	431	-21.8	35	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	3		1							59	
80307	96	2	JH	121	431	-20.4	23	8	9	2	3	3	3	1	2	7	10	6		1								78	
80311	96	2	JH	121	375	-6.6	121	11	6	4	4	3	3	6	17	21	39	25	19		4	2	2					287	
80312	96	2	JH	121	403	-19.2	49	13	16	4	2	2	7	10	6	7	6	2	1		1	1						126	
80075	96	2	GS	122	432	-21.6	114	16	10	9	8	5	7	12	9	9	3	3	1	1								208	
80305	96	2	JH	122	431	-21.8	35	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	3		1							59	
80312	96	2	JH	122	403	-19.2	49	13	16	4	2	2	7	10	6	7	6	2	1		1							126	
80314	96	2	JH	122	420	-23.1	63	7	11	1	1	2	3	5	5	2	6		2	1								109	
80316	96	2	JH	122	408	-18.7	74	11	17		3	1	4	6	3	4	4	2		1								130	
80268	96	2	JH	123	333	-22.6	420	3	5	5	5	3	3	3	7	6	6	4	5	2	2	1	1		1	1		478	
80326	96	2	JH	123	346	-10.8	72	4			5	7	7	7	32	69	110	103	62	32	11	11	2					534	
80333	96	3	JH	124	330	-20.1	171	4	2	3		2	1	2		2	1											189	
80335	96	3	JH	124	368	-25.1	170	5	2	3			3		3	4	6	6	2	5		2						211	
80336	96	3	JH	124	288	-17.4	644	13		2	1	5		2	5	8	7	3	2									692	
80432	96	2	JM	125	315	-27.1	1110	50	55																			1215	
80433	96	2	JM	125	346	-29.8	2627	188	94																			2909	
80487	96	2	JM	126	246	-20.3	279	18										1										298	
80022	97	2	GS	127	272	-16.0	128	2	5		4	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	1	1								159	
80259	97	2	JH	127	337	-22.0	99	4	1	4	1		1	1	1	2	3	2			1							120	
80260	97	2	JH	127	313	-24.0	96	8		5	4	2		1	1		2											123	
80261	97	2	JH	127	310	-8.9	185	24	8	5	7	5	4	1	2	1	1				2	1	1					249	
80264	97	2	JH	127	309	-5.8	278	22	2	14	6	3		2	5	7	7	6	4	5								363	
80265	97	2	JH	127	310	-27.0	150	10	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	4	4		3	1								212	
80267	97	2	JH	127	311	-28.1	368	19	8	12	7	3	1	3	3	8	9	10	3	7	1	4						467	
80268	97	2	JH	127	307	-8.6	1892	126	1	33	16	7	4	2	8	9	1	9	3	3	1							2124	
80271	97	2	JH	127	309	-7.7	553	31	22	50	39	22	11	3	8	7	30	20	22	10	9	7	3	4	7	3		861	
80272	97	2	JH	127	309	-25.8	87	7	3	8	2	5	4	1	8	8	12	8	9	7	3	1							173
80273	97	2	JH	127	311	-31.2	423	14	7	19	7	2	5	1	8	16	24	12	7	8	6	2	2	4				568	
80274	97	2	JH	127	312	-27.2	721	77	39	31	23	5	4	4	6	4	8	5	7	6	1		3					944	
80275	97	2	JH	127	309	-15.9	662	29	11	35	25	20	8	3	8	11	12	7	13	5	3	2	1	2	2			859	
80450	97	2	JM	127	339	-25.7	241		2	5	2	1	1	1	2	4		3		1	1	1						265	
80451	97	2	JM	127	346	-32.1	188		1	3	3	1		2	2	1	4	1		1			1					212	
80452	97	2	JM	127	346	-25.8	70	8	2	7	6	5	1		3	4	1	2	3	1								114	
80453	97	2	JM	127	346	-11.7	76	9	1	2	3	2	2		1	2	3	1	3	1	1	3						111	
80457	97	2	JM	127	343	-10.7	60	4	2	4				5	11	19	27	14	33	30	22							237	
80458	97	2	JM	127	305	-26.2	30	1		8	1		1	2	4	6	3	2	3	1		3						67	
80459	97	2	JM	127	311	-31.2	116	12		5		2	3	2	3	8	7	4	4	2		1	1					171	
80460	97	2	JM	127	310	-26.9	187	16		11	5	4	2	3	6	6	8	4	7	5	2	1						267	
80461	97	2	JM	127	310	-15.8	387	14	5	18	16	6	2	1	1	3	7	2	1		4	2	1					471	
81859	97	4	JH	128	275	-11.2	30	3	1	5	3	3	2	5	23	16	32	56	42	52	25	12	3	2	1	1		317	
80252	98	2	JH	129	363	-19.8	16	2	15	49	90	69	41	22	16	17	4			3	1	2						348	
Total						14796	1261	1441	848	510	481	509	656	734	682	662	470	364	232	125	69	31	21	20	12	3		23927	
%						61.8	5.3	6.0	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				

Appendix

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	Total
86199	95	4	GS	66	272	-8,2	15	20	5	1	1	2	1	1	2						48
86200	95	4	GS	66	272	-8,2	1	11	3		1	3	2	3	1						25
86214	95	4	GS	66	268	-10,1	21	347	95	107	73	52	54	45	11	7					812
86215	95	4	GS	66	268	-10,1	2	21	9	4	2	3	2	1							44
86216	95	4	GS	66	268	-10,1	18	36	9	5	3	1	2	1	2						77
86217	95	4	GS	66	268	-10,1	4	14	1	2	5	2	3	2							31
86233	95	4	GS	66	268	-8,7	31	152	67	30	19	24	24	17	3						367
86235	95	4	GS	66	268	-8,7	6	14	4	1	2	1	1	1							29
86238	95	4	GS	66	268	-5,3	130	555	79	31	19	11	28	24	6	3					886
86240	95	4	GS	66	268	-5,3	7	14	1	1											23
86256	95	4	GS	66	268	-8,4	14	136	70	51	57	67	123	100	23	5					646
86257	95	4	GS	66	268	-8,4	4	9	7	4	2	4	6	6							36
86258	95	4	GS	66	268	-8,4	4	6	2	2	1	2	4	3							24
86260	95	4	GS	66	268	-10,9	3	75	25	22	32	57	107	108	47	4					480
86261	95	4	GS	66	268	-10,9	1	9	1	1	2	4	6	7	1						31
86262	95	4	GS	66	268	-10,9	1	7	3	1	2	3	2	2	2						21
86279	95	4	GS	66	268	-6,1	34	122	83	63	32	41	73	62	17	4	1		1		533
86280	95	4	GS	66	268	-6,1	2	8	7	2	2	1	2	3	1						28
86281	95	4	GS	66	268	-6,1	6	16	5	2	2	2	4	2	2						37
86282	95	4	GS	66	268	-6,1	4	12	5	2	1	1	2	1	1						29
86283	95	4	GS	66	270	-9,8	12	51	17	16	17	23	45	24	12	1		1			219
86285	95	4	GS	66	270	-9,8	3	11	2	3	1	2	1	1	1						24
86287	95	4	GS	66	275	-9,5	3	66	22	27	30	35	66	52	22	5					328
86288	95	4	GS	66	275	-9,5	5	2	4	2	1	8	2	2							24
86289	95	4	GS	66	275	-9,5	9	1	1	1	1	3	9	2							26
86291	95	4	GS	66	270	-5,5	22	115	31	27	34	51	108	115	38	10	2	1	1	2	557
86113	95	3	GS	67	266	-13,5	1	47	9	4	15	17	44	64	25	7	1				234
86129	95	3	GS	67	265	-9,6	57	120	22	22	13	16	10	9							269
86133	95	3	GS	67	270	-13,9	4	21	7	5	13	14	16	25	5	1					111
86137	95	3	GS	67	265	-15,2	14	20	3	4	18	33	68	51	9		1				221
86147	95	4	GS	67	268	-9,7	11	141	21	21	18	25	27	22	7						293
86149	95	4	GS	67	268	-9,7	2	17	2	2	2	2	3								28
86165	95	4	GS	67	268	-9,4	11	39	24	11	27	26	41	34	10	1					224
86169	95	4	GS	67	269	-12,3	3	21	14	8	14	14	33	33	8	1					149
86197	95	4	GS	67	272	-8,2	31	301	51	41	21	21	54	58	22	2					602
86198	95	4	GS	67	272	-8,2	8	13	6	2	1	2	3								35
86199	95	4	GS	67	272	-8,2	15	20	5	1	1	2	1	1	2						48
86200	95	4	GS	67	272	-8,2	1	11	3		1	3	2	3	1						25
86214	95	4	GS	67	268	-10,1	21	347	95	107	73	52	54	45	11	7					812
86215	95	4	GS	67	268	-10,1	2	21	9	4	2	3	2	1	2						44
86216	95	4	GS	67	268	-10,1	18	36	9	5	3	1	2	1	2						77
86217	95	4	GS	67	268	-10,1	4	14	1	2	5	2	3	2							31
86233	95	4	GS	67	268	-8,7	31	152	67	30	19	24	24	17	3						367
86235	95	4	GS	67	268	-8,7	6	14	4	1	2	1	1	1							29
86238	95	4	GS	67	268	-5,3	130	555	79	31	19	11	28	24	6	3					886
86240	95	4	GS	67	268	-5,3	7	14	1	1											23
86256	95	4	GS	67	268	-8,4	14	136	70	51	57	67	123	100	23	5					646
86257	95	4	GS	67	268	-8,4	4	9	7	4	2	4	6	6							36
86258	95	4	GS	67	268	-8,4	4	6	2	2	1	2	4	3							24
86260	95	4	GS	67	268	-10,9	3	75	25	22	32	57	107	108	47	4					480
86261	95	4	GS	67	268	-10,9	1	9	1	1	2	4	6	7	1						31
86262	95	4	GS	67	268	-10,9	1	7	3	1	2	3	2	2	2						21
86279	95	4	GS	67	268	-6,1	34	122	83	63	32	41	73	62	17	4	1		1		533
86280	95	4	GS	67	268	-6,1	2	8	7	2	2	1	2	3	1						28
86281	95	4	GS	67	268	-6,1	6	16	5	2	2	2	4	2	2						37
86282	95	4	GS	67	268	-6,1	4	12	5	2	1	1	2	1	1						29
86283	95	4	GS	67	270	-9,8	12	51	17	16	17	23	45	24	12	1		1			219
86285	95	4	GS	67	270	-9,8	3	11	2	3	1	2	1	1	1						24
86287	95	4	GS	67	275	-9,5	3	66	22	27	30	35	66	52	22	5					328
86288	95	4	GS	67	275	-9,5	5	2	4	2	1	8	2	2							24
86289	95	4	GS	67	275	-9,5	9	1	1	1	1	3	9	2							26
86291	95	4	GS	67	270	-5,5	22	115	31	27	34	51	108	115	38	10	2	1	1	2	557
80252	96	2	JH	68	238	-9,9	1	14	33	34	35	36	51	19	7	3					233
80254	96	2	JH	68	214	-30,5	27	237	106	44	32	51	79	37	9	2					624
80454	96	2	JM	68	200	-19,7	12	41	48	53	60	109	80	51	23						477
80459	96	2	JM	68	180	-5,6	186	930	565	93	5	10	24	7							1820
80473	96	2	JM	68	231	-15,5	21	31	28	17	11	17	36	43	11						215
80281	96	2	JH	69	295	-10,3			4	5	15	19	24	4	3						74
80290	96	2	JH	69	275	-23,3	3	13	7	19	39	92	194	97	39	5	5				513
80613	96	3	GS	70	275	-18,9	3	16	3	2		11	101	176	84	25	2				423
80614	96	3	GS	70	275	-18,9		2				1	6	11	2	3					25
80615	96	3	GS	70	275	-18,9		2				3	9	6	2	1					23
80616	96	3	GS	70	275	-18,9	1	4		1		5	11								22
80626	96	3	GS	70	272	-20,3	21	46	8	1	3	8	33	73	51	11					255
80630	96	3	GS	70	273	-19,6	8	44	2	7	5	8	51	104	61	23					313
80642	96	3	GS	70	284	-14,9	4	12	10	9	2	17	35	35	21	5					150
80647	96	3	GS	70	283	-10,7	8	21	12	5	2	1	1	2	2						54
80657	96	3	GS	70	283	-8,9	66	146	109	35	11	6	21	22	9	5					430
80659	96	3	GS	70	283	-8,9	4	10	4	1	1	1	1	1							22
80666	96	3	GS	70	282	-14,6	13	43	18	13	4	7	14	20	10	6					148
80613	96	3	GS	71	275	-18,9	3	16	3	2		11	101	176	84	25	2				423
80614	96	3	GS	71	275	-18,9		2				1	6	11	2	3					25
80615	96	3	GS	71	275	-18,9		2				3	9	6	2	1					23
80616	96	3	GS	71	275	-18,9	1	4		1		5	11								22
80626	96	3	GS																		

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	Total
80346	93	2	JH	32	285	-9,89	45	45	37	9	4	3	4	4	1						152
80610	93	2	LIZY	32	293	-29,2	41	40	13	8	10	5	2	5	4					1	129
80611	93	2	LIZY	32	374	-19,9	22	30	2	1			1	3	1	2					62
80615	93	2	LIZY	32	339	-16,7	53	37	10	1	1		2	2	2	2					110
80635	93	2	LIZY	36	280	-28,5	9	5	14	10	14	13	6	5	4		1				81
80039	94	1	JH	38	268	-36,4	74	70	6	6	12	49	51	17	5	6					296
80245	95	2	JH	59	308	-7,1	41	67	1	1	1	16	16	7	3						153
80273	95	2	JH	69	293	-26,1	49	63	9	1	1	1	6	13	6	4	1				154
80274	95	2	JH	69	354	-30,3	8	7	4	4	1	2	17	23	6	1					69
80304	95	2	JH	69	251	-15,4	17	47	1	3	2	2	6	4	4		1				87
80305	95	2	JH	69	257	-20,6	7	17	1	1	2		3	6	3	1	1				42
80514	95	2	JM	69	301	-23,5	1	91	11	11	8	13	22	22	2	2	1				184
80516	95	2	JM	69	248	-15,4	8	98	1	3	2	1	4	4	5	3					129
80517	95	2	JM	69	253	-20,6	10	41	4	1	3	4	7	4	3						77
80113	95	2	GS	71	293	-14,8	27	59	7	4	3	2	14	23	8	1					148
80114	95	2	GS	71	292	-20,3	12	25	1		3		20	37	25	4	1				128
80115	95	2	GS	71	294	-26	33	59	1		2	3	17	35	27	8	2				187
80116	95	2	GS	71	289	-28,6	3	6	1		1	5	28	46	18	6					114
80126	95	2	GS	71	292	-15,9	15	25		3	2	1	12	13	9	3					83
80127	95	2	GS	71	298	-21,6	29	70	12	4	6	3	8	28	13	7					180
80129	95	2	GS	71	296	-27,1	55	167	21	7	9	12	46	109	56	9	2	2			495
80130	95	2	GS	71	296	-19,4	63	151	16	5	2	10	32	57	25	5					366
80131	95	2	GS	71	295	-12,3	103	186	26	6	2	8	23	20	8	3					385
80138	95	2	GS	71	296	-15,2	6	21	1		2	7	8	9	6	3					63
80310	95	2	JH	71	299	-25,8	8	23	2		4	9	36	23	4						109
80311	95	2	JH	71	296	-20,9	19	22	7	4	1	5	15	6	1						80
80313	95	2	JH	71	298	-10,7	112	185	11	6	3	2	12	16	14	5					366
80318	95	2	JH	71	297	-14,6	20	67	6	3	2	3	9	31	14	2	1				158
80319	95	2	JH	71	295	-20,3	18	37	5	1	1	4	18	44	18	8	1				155
80320	95	2	JH	71	295	-26	36	75	8	2	2	6	25	43	25	5	1				228
80321	95	2	JH	71	292	-28,5	16	12	7		4	26	53	25	8						151
80332	95	2	JH	71	293	-15,8	19	54	5	1	3	1	8	12	9	3			1		116
80333	95	2	JH	71	298	-21,4	39	110	15	5	2	4	9	16	6						206
80335	95	2	JH	71	295	-27,1	232	323	52	9	8	19	55	128	63	11	3				903
80336	95	2	JH	71	295	-19,5	89	131	21	9	6	9	37	60	20	1		1			384
80337	95	2	JH	71	294	-12,4	107	371	18	11	12	9	28	59	20	8	1				644
80344	95	2	JH	71	296	-15	12	30	1	1		4	15	24	10	2	2				101
80522	95	2	JM	71	292	-25,8	5	86	5	4		2	18	46	45	14	1				226
80523	95	2	JM	71	291	-20,9	8	59	2	6	1	1	8	22	19	9	2				137
80524	95	2	JM	71	294	-15	10	120	7	2		3	6	8	3	3		1			163
80525	95	2	JM	71	300	-10,7	71	404	35	1	3	6	19	36	24	14	1				614
80292	96	2	JH	87	330	-14,9	3	16	26	14		3	7								69
80300	96	2	JH	87	365	-18,6		9	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	2					34
80311	96	2	JH	88	375	-6,56	1	2	4	1	1		1	6	6	3				1	26
80268	96	2	JH	89	333	-22,6	66	348	50	19	6	49	60	28	9	1					636
80326	96	2	JH	89	346	-10,8	2	2	3	3		15	60	140	111	58	10	3			407
80289	97	2	JH	100	384	-8,66	1	74	3	1	2	3	2	1	2		1				90
80291	97	2	JH	100	310	-24	3	18		1	1	1	1	2	1	6					34
81859	97	4	JH	103	275	-11,2	25	42	3	7	3	4	15	38	14	7	2				160
Total							2046	4394	621	285	299	479	911	1508	814	268	47	7	6	2	11687
%							17,5	37,6	5,3	2,4	2,6	4,1	7,8	12,9	7,0	2,3	0,4	0,1	0,1		

Redfish

Table I.16. Selected pelagic stations from “day shallow”. Number of redfish in every length group. Vessels codes see in table I.1.

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	Sun angle										Total					
							0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64		
80221	93	1	JH	1	295	-2,74	5	39	1												59	
80484	96	2	JM	2	290	5,22	20														34	
						Total	25	39	1												93	
						%	26,9	41,9	1,1													

Table I.17. Selected bottom stations from “day shallow”. Number of redfish in every length group. Vessels codes see in table I.1

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	Sun angle										Total						
							0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64			
80220	93	1	JH	1	325	-3,11		73	3													90	
80485	96	2	JM	2	282	1,41	42		1													57	
						Total	42	73	4													147	
						%	28,6	49,7	2,7														

Table I.18. Selected pelagic stations from “night shallow”. Number of redfish in every length group. Vessels codes see in table I.1.

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	Sun angle										Total						
							0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64			
41025	93	1	GS	3	292	-6,05	5	279	210	5												513	
41057	93	1	GS	4	230	-29,3		27	3													44	
41067	93	1	GS	5	289	-30,2	4	15	4		1											38	
41070	93	2	GS	6	291	-5,48	2	50	51	11					1							129	
41074	93	2	GS	7	273	-7,76	3	25	2													44	
80310	93	2	JH	8	268	-33,5		11	10	1												36	
80338	94	2	GS	9	290	-31,1		17	19	3	1											56	
80350	94	2	GS	10	295	-29,8	1	3	20	7	2											49	
80058	95	2	GS	11	261	-10,4	7		6	12	2	1	1	2								46	
80062	95	2	GS	12	257	-19,1	88	1	12	34	4						1					155	
80066	95	2	GS	13	284	-16,9	51	1	13	6												86	
80235	95	2	JH	14	285	-22,8	38															53	
80243	95	2	JH	15	273	-32,6	444															459	
86218	95	4	GS	16	210	-11,8	65															80	
86219	95	4	GS	17	267	-7,33	34															49	
86237	95	4	GS	18	261	-11,5	94															109	
86264	95	4	GS	19	267	-10,6	27			1												43	
80253	96	2	JH	20	213	-19,9	56	4	1													75	
80289	96	2	JH	21	281	-12,2	60	13	1		1											90	
80617	96	3	GS	22	278	-11,6	77					2	4	2	2							101	
80646	96	3	GS	23	287	-20,5	89	1		1								1				106	
80656	96	3	GS	24	287	-16,4	42	1														57	
						Total	1187	448	353	80	11	3	6	5	2	2						2418	
						%	49,1	18,5	14,6	3,3	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1							

Table I.19. Selected bottom stations from “night shallow”. Number of redfish in every length group. Vessels codes see in table I.1.

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	Total
41024	93	1	GS	3	206	-13,3	42	1367	63	21										1507
41056	93	1	GS	4	240	-22,0	1	9	5	4	1	1		1						36
80561	93	2	LIZY	4	197	-30,9	6	9	19	24	9	6	1							88
80317	93	2	JH	5	250	-22,4		5	9	8	2						1			39
80311	93	2	JH	6	276	-31,5		36	114	57										221
80550	93	2	LIZY	6	269	-10,5	24	1184	1137	379		1								2739
80551	93	2	LIZY	6	227	-21,4	1	17	16	12										60
80559	93	2	LIZY	7	295	-11,3		126	105	82	3	4								334
80560	93	2	LIZY	7	243	-22,9	3	42	24	7	2	2								94
80561	93	2	LIZY	7	197	-30,9	6	9	19	24	9	6	1							88
80562	93	2	LIZY	7	268	-31,7	4	31	21	3	1	1								75
80311	93	2	JH	8	276	-31,5		36	114	57										221
80313	93	2	JH	8	270	-14,9		7	30	13	1	1								66
80550	93	2	LIZY	8	269	-10,5	24	1184	1137	379		1								2739
80551	93	2	LIZY	8	227	-21,4	1	17	16	12										60
80567	94	2	LIZY	9	275	-5,4		17	69	78	3									183
80581	94	2	LIZY	10	281	-30,6		2	14	13	2									47
80242	95	2	JH	11	244	-22,2	5		10	10	8		4	1						53
80244	95	2	JH	11	271	-30,6			9	12	6	2								44
80061	95	2	GS	12	296	-8,1	7		4	13	4				1					44
80063	95	2	GS	12	261	-26,7			22	26	3	1	1							68
80256	95	2	JH	12	287	-31,4	3	1	10	9	6	1			1					46
80065	95	2	GS	13	270	-24,4	5	32	40	7		1				1				101
80067	95	2	GS	13	296	-9,9		4	56	22	2									99
80236	95	2	JH	14	231	-32,1	12	33	40	26	9	3								138
80476	95	2	JM	14	240	-6,1	25	25	70	15	5									155
80477	95	2	JM	14	220	-21,3		14	10	14	7	2								62
80241	95	2	JH	15	253	-6,0	3		9	5	6	4	2		1					45
80242	95	2	JH	15	244	-22,2	5		10	10	8		4	1						53
80244	95	2	JH	15	271	-30,6			9	12	6	2								29
80245	95	2	JH	15	308	-7,1	40		15	14	15	19	20	6	1					130
86109	95	3	GS	16	267	-15,8	18	4	5	1	2	5								35
86113	95	3	GS	16	266	-13,5	5		1	3	3	2	4	4	2					24
86129	95	3	GS	16	265	-9,6	34		5	3	1	1	3	2	3					52
86137	95	3	GS	16	265	-15,2	2		4	2	7	9	18	5						47
86147	95	4	GS	16	268	-9,7	33	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1					45
86197	95	4	GS	16	272	-8,2	16	1	6	5	1	4	3	12	7	6				61
86214	95	4	GS	16	268	-10,1	11	3	8	6	2	2	12	10	7	1	1			63
86233	95	4	GS	16	268	-8,7	27	2	4	3	5		1	2						44
86238	95	4	GS	16	268	-5,3	49		7	5	1	1		3	1					82
86256	95	4	GS	16	268	-8,4	19	2	4	3	17	17	11	8						96
86283	95	4	GS	17	270	-9,8	10	2	4	3	3	1	3	3	7					47
86287	95	4	GS	17	275	-9,5	6	1	1	3	2	4	6	8	8					54
86291	95	4	GS	17	270	-5,5	44	1	2	1	1	2	6	9	6	2	1			90
86109	95	3	GS	18	267	-15,8	18	4	5	1	2	5								50
86113	95	3	GS	18	266	-13,5	5		1	3	3	2	4	4	2					39
86129	95	3	GS	17	265	-9,6	34		5	3	1	1	3	2	3					67
86137	95	3	GS	17	265	-15,2	2		4	2	7	9	18	5						62
86147	95	4	GS	17	268	-9,7	33	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1					60
86197	95	4	GS	17	272	-8,2	16	1	6	5	1	4	3	12	7	6				76
86214	95	4	GS	17	268	-10,1	11	3	8	6	2	2	12	10	7	1	1			78
86233	95	4	GS	17	268	-8,7	27	2	4	3	5		1	2						59
86238	95	4	GS	17	268	-5,3	49		7	5	1	1		3	1					82
86256	95	4	GS	17	268	-8,4	19	2	4	3	17	17	11	8						96
86283	95	4	GS	17	270	-9,8	10	2	4	3	3	1	3	3	7					47
86287	95	4	GS	17	275	-9,5	6	1	1	3	2	4	6	8	8					54
86291	95	4	GS	17	270	-5,5	44	1	2	1	1	2	6	9	6	2	1			90
86109	95	3	GS	18	267	-15,8	18	4	5	1	2	5								50
86113	95	3	GS	18	266	-13,5	5		1	3	3	2	4	4	2					39
86129	95	3	GS	18	265	-9,6	34		5	3	1	1	3	2	3					67
86137	95	3	GS	18	265	-15,2	2		4	2	7	9	18	5						62
86147	95	4	GS	18	268	-9,7	33	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1					60
86197	95	4	GS	18	272	-8,2	16	1	6	5	1	4	3	12	7	6				76
86214	95	4	GS	18	268	-10,1	11	3	8	6	2	2	12	10	7	1	1			78
86233	95	4	GS	18	268	-8,7	27	2	4	3	5		1	2						59
86238	95	4	GS	18	268	-5,3	49		7	5	1	1		3	1					82
86256	95	4	GS	18	268	-8,4	19	2	4	3	17	17	11	8						96
86283	95	4	GS	18	270	-9,8	10	2	4	3	3	1	3	3	7					47
86287	95	4	GS	18	275	-9,5	6	1	1	3	2	4	6	8	8					54
86291	95	4	GS	18	270	-5,5	44	1	2	1	1	2	6	9	6	2	1			90
86113	95	3	GS	19	266	-13,5	5		1	3	3	2	4	4	2					39
86129	95	3	GS	19	265	-9,6	34		5	3	1	1	3	2	3					67
86137	95	3	GS	19	265	-15,2	2		4	2	7	9	18	5						62
86147	95	4	GS	19	268	-9,7	33	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1					60
86197	95	4	GS	19	272	-8,2	16	1	6	5	1	4	3	12	7	6				76
86214	95	4	GS	19	268	-10,1	11	3	8	6	2	2	12	10	7	1	1			78
86233	95	4	GS	19	268	-8,7	27	2	4	3	5		1	2						59
86238	95	4	GS	19	268	-5,3	49		7	5	1	1		3	1					82
86256	95	4	GS	19	268	-8,4	19	2	4	3	17	17	11	8						96
86283	95	4	GS	19	270	-9,8	10	2	4	3	3	1	3	3	7					47
86287	95	4	GS	19	275	-9,5	6	1	1	3	2	4	6	8	8					54
86291	95	4	GS	19	270	-5,5	44	1	2	1	1	2	6	9	6	2	1			90
80254	96	2	JM	20	214	-30,5	9	13		1	4	5	1							47
80454	96	2	JH	20	200	-19,7	29	21	2	8	1	2								77
80281	96	2	JH	21	295	-10,3	6	2	7	39	10	1								79
80290	96	2	JH	21	275	-23,3	6	4	1	9	7	1			1	1			1	45
80613	96	3	GS	22	275	-18,9				4	9	23	11	3						64
80626	96	3	GS	22	272	-20,3	9			4	10	15	9	1						62
80630	96	3	GS	22	273	-19,6	3			1	2	6	16	7	1					50

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	Sun angle										Total							
							0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64				
80642	96	3	GS	22	284	-14,9	20	3						4		2	1			1				45
80657	96	3	GS	22	283	-8,9		7																120
80666	96	3	GS	22	282	-14,6	21	3						1		1	1							41
80613	96	3	GS	23	275	-18,9								4	9	23	11			3				64
80626	96	3	GS	23	272	-20,3	9							4	10	15	9		1					62
80630	96	3	GS	23	273	-19,6	3							2	6	16	7		1					50
80642	96	3	GS	23	284	-14,9	20	3						4		2	1			1				45
80657	96	3	GS	23	283	-8,9		7																120
80666	96	3	GS	23	282	-14,6	21	3						1		1	1							41
80613	96	3	GS	24	275	-18,9								4	9	23	11		3					64
80626	96	3	GS	24	272	-20,3	9							4	10	15	9		1					62
80630	96	3	GS	24	273	-19,6	3							1	2	6	16	7		1				50
80642	96	3	GS	24	284	-14,9	20	3								2	1				1			45
80657	96	3	GS	24	283	-8,9		7																120
80666	96	3	GS	24	282	-14,6	21	3								1	1							41
Total							1801	4342	3420	1576	350	325	444	430	213	42	9			1				14133
%							12,7	30,7	24,2	11,2	2,5	2,3	3,1	3,0	1,5	0,3	0,1							

Table I.20. Selected pelagic stations from “day-deep”. Number of redfish in every length group. Vessels codes see in table I.1.

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	Sun angle										Total							
							0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64				
80022	994	1	JH	25	373	-4,2			192	53	7													268
80079	995	2	GS	26	360	3,0	20	12	67	8														122
Total							20	204	120	15														390
%							5,1	52,3	30,8	3,8														

Table I.21. Selected bottom stations from “day-deep”. Number of redfish in every length group. Vessels codes see in table I.1.

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	Sun angle										Total							
							0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64				
80023	994	1	JH	25	365	-2,8			77	118	114	5	3	1										334
80080	995	2	GS	26	358	2,0	150	25	225	40	5		3	1	20	5								486
Total							150	102	343	154	10	3	2	20	5									820
%							18,3	12,4	41,8	18,8	1,2	0,4	0,2	2,4	0,6									

Table I.22. Selected pelagic stations from “night-deep”. Number of redfish in every length group. Vessels codes see in table I.1.

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	Sun angle										Total							
							0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64				
41013	93	1	GS	27	370	-25,1	10	68	32	5														115
41029	93	1	GS	28	350	-6,6	5	493																498
41034	93	1	GS	29	336	-5,8		160																160
41037	93	1	GS	30	344	-23,4	13	970	78															1061
41043	93	1	GS	31	390	-15,5	2	48	18	4	1													73
41044	93	1	GS	32	418	-33,9	5	29	46	12			1	1	1									95
41049	93	1	GS	33	370	-20,9	1	39	16	1	1													58
41075	93	2	GS	34	305	-25,6	1	34	17	2														54
41088	93	2	GS	35	362	-18,3	9	359	5															373
80361	93	2	JH	36	415	-10,9	2	36	94	20	6	4												162
80038	94	1	JH	37	327	-29,3		15	29	7														51
80057	95	2	GS	38	403	-31,4	97			3			2	1	1	1	1							106
80082	95	2	GS	39	386	-28,0	9	5	43	11	2													70
80089	95	2	GS	40	401	-17,3	11		26	8			2											47
80096	95	2	GS	41	476	-14,2	2	2	105	54	5	7	1											176

Appendix II The selected independent database (1999-2000).

Cod

Table II.1. Selected pelagic stations from “day shallow” in the independent database. Number of cod from every length group. Vessels codes is: GS = G.O. Sars, JH = Johan Hjort, JM = Jan Mayen, MS = Michael Sars, LIZY = Anny Kræmer, JXWX = Varegg, LADD = Hopen.

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109	Total		
80866	99	8	MS	1	232	31,7			2	15	4	4	42	97	59	37	11	4	2		2					279			
81126	99	8	JH	2	228	9,69						2	20	44	42	26	13	3	4							154			
81159	99	8	JH	3	166	-3,18				3	5	8	13	9	8	2	1	2								51			
81160	99	8	JH	4	225	-1,29						3	9	15	7	2										38			
81171	99	8	JH	5	184	16,26					1	9	28	34	18	11	1	1	1		1					105			
81172	99	8	JH	6	166	3,14						8	10	4	2											25			
81174	99	8	JH	7	172	-3,2	1				2	12	17	14	4											50			
81175	99	8	JH	8	123	1,6				1	14	34	25	11	6		1									92			
81176	99	8	JH	9	141	6,69					5	25	118	147	128	79	29	10								541			
81177	99	8	JH	10	189	15,71					3	10	23	28	25	10	4	1	1			1				106			
81179	99	8	JH	11	191	31,36		1			3	33	28	20	10	5	1									101			
80084	'00	2	GS	12	290	3,57				5	12	9	4	2	1											34			
80093	'00	2	GS	13	277	3,93		1			16	20	56	56	16	20	12	4								200			
80101	'00	2	GS	14	276	4,17						3	9	7	14	8	2									43			
80119	'00	2	GS	15	235	-2,39						1	1	2	7	13	4	3	1	1						33			
80144	'00	2	GS	16	297	7						2	3	6	2	4	4			1						22			
80249	'00	2	JH	17	265	0,77		2	19	12	3	2														38			
80257	'00	2	JH	18	250	4,8			10	140	212	238	137	42	10	3	3									795			
Total							1	4	31	197	304	552	572	479	314	163	59	14	11	1	4	1						2707	
%								0,1	1,1	7,3	11,2	20,4	21,1	17,7	11,6	6,0	2,2	0,5	0,4					0,1					

Table II. 2. Selected Bottom stations from “day shallow” in the independent database. Number of cod from every length group. Vessels codes see table II.1

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109	Total			
80883	99	8	MS	1	257	15,5		64	60	8	1	4	1	1	4	1	3	1	3	4						156				
81125	99	8	JH	2	235	19,49	12	20	9	6	13	6	2	7	7	4	5	1	1							93				
81127	99	8	JH	2	220	2,05	4	8	16	28	20	20	10	4	9	6	3	6	2	3	1					152				
81128	99	8	JH	2	178	0,52	20	28	36	29	18	8	20	15	9	8	10		2		3	1	1		1	203				
81165	99	8	JH	3	120	5,11	3				2	43	69	71	30	6	3									227				
81167	99	8	JH	3	145	35,11	80	7	1		21	42	145	101	138	42	23	16	3							619				
81178	99	8	JH	3	183	25,48	73	40	21	27	40	45	33	46	41	16	9	6	2							399				
81178	99	8	JH	4	183	25,48	73	40	21	27	40	45	33	46	41	16	9	6	2							399				
81167	99	8	JH	5	145	35,11	80	7	1		21	42	145	101	138	42	23	16	3							619				
81178	99	8	JH	5	183	25,48	73	40	21	27	40	45	33	46	41	16	9	6	2							399				
81165	99	8	JH	6	120	5,11	3				2	43	69	71	30	6	3									227				
81167	99	8	JH	6	145	35,11	80	7	1		21	42	145	101	138	42	23	16	3							619				
81178	99	8	JH	6	183	25,48	73	40	21	27	40	45	33	46	41	16	9	6	2							399				
81165	99	8	JH	7	120	5,11	3				2	43	69	71	30	6	3									227				
81167	99	8	JH	7	145	35,11	80	7	1		21	42	145	101	138	42	23	16	3							619				
81178	99	8	JH	7	183	25,48	73	40	21	27	40	45	33	46	41	16	9	6	2							399				
81165	99	8	JH	8	120	5,11	3				2	43	69	71	30	6	3									227				
81167	99	8	JH	8	145	35,11	80	7	1		21	42	145	101	138	42	23	16	3							619				
81165	99	8	JH	9	120	5,11	3				2	43	69	71	30	6	3									227				
81167	99	8	JH	9	145	35,11	80	7	1		21	42	145	101	138	42	23	16	3							619				
81178	99	8	JH	9	183	25,48	73	40	21	27	40	45	33	46	41	16	9	6	2							399				
81167	99	8	JH	10	145	35,11	80	7	1		21	42	145	101	138	42	23	16	3							619				
81178	99	8	JH	10	183	25,48	73	40	21	27	40	45	33	46	41	16	9	6	2							399				
81167	99	8	JH	11	145	35,11	80	7	1		21	42	145	101	138	42	23	16	3							619				
81178	99	8	JH	11	183	25,48	73	40	21	27	40	45	33	46	41	16	9	6	2							399				
80083	'00	2	GS	12	274	-0,3	7	1			1	4	6	6	8	5	6	1	1							46				
80085	'00	2	GS	12	282	0,99	14	1	4	1		3	5	9	5	3	2	2								48				
80091	'00	2	GS	13	246	-2,11	72	21	25	28	23	29	35	37	31	27	10	2	1	1	1					343				
80092	'00	2	GS	13	269	4,17	29	6	16	34	19	4	3	4	7	8	1	2								134				
80100	'00	2	GS	14	362	1,36	32	6	6	9	4	8	6	12	18	24	9	8	3	1	1	1			1	148				
80102	'00	2	GS	14	287	-2,32	11	3	6	4	8	10	14	9	13	5	3	1					1			86				
80108	'00	2	GS	14	360	-1,76	1	1	1	1	5	2	4	3	4	7	1		1							31				
80118	'00	2	GS	15	270	4,45	15	8	6	11	3	7	4	9	8	15	9	1	1	1	1					98				
80143	'00	2	GS	16	288	6,08	20	12	4	1	2	3	2	4	8	7	1	1	1	2						66				
80145	'00	2	GS	16	309	1,58			2		2	1	4	8	10	22	14	6	2	2	1					74				
80248	'00	2	JH	17	258	3,28	50	41	138	277	69	14		5												594				
80256	'00	2	JH	18	249	2,57	67	27	69	104	57	27	32	22	12	7	7	2		2						435				
80258	'00	2	JH	18	257	3,72	26	26	85	89	41	26	35	10	2	2										344				
Total							1619	649	658	846	784	1084	1950	1698	1733	653	357	211	62	14	12	2	3					1	12336	
%							13,1	5,3	5,3	6,9	6,4	8,8	15,8	13,8	14,0	5,3	2,9	1,7	0,5	0,1	0,1									

Table II.9. Selected pelagic station from “day-deep” in the independent database. Number of haddock in every length group. Vessel code see table II.1

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	Total	
80136	00	2	GS	21	317	3,38					1	6	12	9	7	5	1					41
						%					2,4	14,6	29,3	22,0	17,1	12,2	2,4					

Table II.10. Selected bottom station from “day-deep” in the independent database. Number of haddock in every length group. Vessel code see table II.1

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	Total	
80137	00	2	GS	21	308	-2,9	87	471	29	15	13	17	12	17	22	6	3					692
						%	12,6	68,1	4,2	2,2	1,9	2,5	1,7	2,5	3,2	0,9	0,4					

Table II.11. Selected pelagic stations from “night deep” in the independent database. Number of haddock in every length group. Vessel codes see table II.1

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	Total	
80097	00	2	GS	15	360	-29,6	13	21	2			2	1	2								41
80123	00	2	GS	20	363	-28,8	34	175	28	3						1						241
						Total	47	196	30	3		2	1	2		1						282
						%	16,7	69,5	10,6	1,1		0,7	0,4	0,7		0,4						

Table II.12. Selected bottom stations from “night deep” in the independent database. Number of haddock in every length group. Vessel codes see table II.1

Serie no	Year	Month	Vessel	Pair	Bottom depth	Sun angle	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	Total	
80089	00	2	GS	15	330	-27	2	21	7		1		5	3	1							40
80113	00	2	GS	20	310	-29	7	73	40	4	4		1	2	2	1	1					135
						Total	9	94	47	4	5		6	5	3	1	1					175
						%	5,1	53,7	26,9	2,3	2,9		3,4	2,9	1,7	0,6	0,6					

Pelagic trawl				Bottom trawl		
L 25	L 50	L 75	Pair	L 25	L 50	L 75
48,5	54,4	63,1	35	47,7	54,8	62,3
38,3	43,9	51,9	89	43,0	53,0	59,1
42,7	47,1	51,3	90	28,9	46,5	54,4
50,5	54,3	62,7	91	14,7	56,7	65,8
45,9	48,8	53,6	92	13,3	32,2	53,0
40,9	46,9	52,3	93	13,9	46,3	57,5
11,6	13,2	14,8	94	21,1	27,9	36,0
45,3	50,0	54,7	95	21,5	40,3	52,3
14,1	40,7	49,4	96	13,8	43,2	56,9
50,6	57,5	63,8	97	53,0	58,9	65,4
47,5	56,4	61,0	98	11,5	13,0	14,5
11,3	12,6	13,8	99	11,6	13,2	14,9
11,3	12,5	13,8	100	19,5	45,6	65,3
11,3	12,5	13,8	101	15,4	19,0	24,8
11,3	12,5	13,8	102	14,3	17,8	32,8
56,2	64,1	70,2	103	13,3	17,0	23,2
11,8	13,6	18,2	104	13,6	19,3	25,1
53,8	61,0	64,5	105	17,6	22,8	31,4

Table III.2. Quartile lengths (cm) of cod in night and from pelagic and bottom trawl. Shallow pairs are from 36-88 and deeper than 300 meters is 106-129. (Figure 4.1.).

Pelagic trawl				Bottom trawl		
L 25	L 50	L 75	Pair	L 25	L 50	L 75
37,0	48,3	53,2	36,0	48,8	54,5	60,0
28,1	33,0	39,8	37,0	18,6	31,0	44,8
31,0	34,0	46,7	38,0	26,9	34,8	47,2
31,2	33,8	37,5	39,0	32,0	37,3	44,6
15,5	18,8	23,8	40,0	17,4	26,2	30,8
24,8	27,4	29,8	41,0	28,5	32,5	36,9
18,4	21,4	23,9	42,0	21,5	28,1	34,3
22,2	27,5	32,8	43,0	25,7	31,4	36,6
23,1	26,7	30,4	44,0	28,6	32,4	36,3
30,8	34,4	38,5	45,0	37,0	46,2	52,9
36,6	44,2	50,8	46,0	37,8	47,2	52,8
36,9	44,2	52,8	47,0	38,0	48,0	52,2
21,4	23,9	27,2	48,0	17,3	21,8	36,7
27,6	30,8	34,1	49,0	17,3	21,8	36,7
47,5	52,9	57,9	50,0	39,2	50,6	56,8
42,5	52,0	58,1	51,0	39,2	50,6	56,8
42,4	50,4	55,7	52,0	39,2	50,6	56,8
44,3	52,8	58,3	53,0	39,2	50,6	56,8
34,6	37,3	39,9	54,0	33,8	37,6	43,2
12,9	17,0	28,3	55,0	21,5	26,6	32,6
13,1	16,3	19,4	56,0	25,2	27,6	30,1
11,7	13,5	17,0	57,0	20,2	27,1	35,1
11,6	13,2	14,8	58,0	25,0	30,8	43,7
11,9	13,8	17,6	59,0	26,1	34,5	41,5
11,3	12,5	13,8	60,0	12,4	14,9	49,4
18,3	24,2	30,0	61,0	26,6	39,0	47,7
11,6	13,2	14,8	62,0	14,4	28,5	45,6
16,9	40,4	47,9	63,0	13,5	20,9	41,8
13,7	26,5	37,6	64,0	24,4	45,0	52,7
11,7	13,4	27,5	65,0	40,1	48,5	57,5
14,8	48,1	53,3	66,0	14,8	53,1	63,7
14,5	45,0	51,3	67,0	41,8	51,2	62,7
11,7	13,3	15,0	68,0	35,0	49,6	58,0
11,4	12,7	14,1	69,0	13,3	41,0	52,3
11,3	12,7	14,0	70,0	21,7	34,4	41,9
11,3	12,5	13,8	71,0	20,0	27,3	32,5
11,3	12,5	13,8	72,0	14,6	49,5	57,8
36,5	40,3	46,0	73,0	37,9	45,8	52,8
11,3	12,6	13,9	74,0	13,1	34,2	44,6
11,4	12,8	14,2	75,0	18,5	21,8	24,0
11,3	12,5	13,8	76,0	11,9	13,8	22,5
11,3	12,5	13,8	77,0	11,5	12,9	14,4
11,4	12,8	14,2	78,0	14,2	47,3	58,8
11,3	12,5	13,8	79,0	11,4	12,7	14,1
11,4	12,7	14,1	80,0	13,3	23,3	36,9
11,3	12,5	13,8	81,0	11,8	13,5	21,0
11,3	12,6	13,9	82,0	11,8	13,5	21,0

Pelagic trawl				Bottom trawl		
L 25	L 50	L 75	Pair	L 25	L 50	L 75
11,3	12,6	13,9	83,0	11,8	13,5	21,0
11,3	12,5	13,8	84,0	11,6	13,2	14,9
11,3	12,6	13,9	85,0	12,9	17,2	29,3
11,3	12,6	13,8	86,0	13,1	25,2	47,0
11,3	12,6	13,8	87,0	56,3	68,2	76,6
16,7	18,3	85,0	88,0	43,8	62,5	90,6
13,9	16,3	18,2	106,0	20,5	25,8	30,0
47,0	53,1	58,0	107,0	41,1	48,9	54,0
51,3	54,4	59,0	108,0	50,2	55,3	60,3
40,1	43,1	41,0	109,0	13,2	45,0	52,1
11,3	12,5	13,8	110,0	28,0	43,3	49,4
15,8	26,1	30,8	111,0	24,6	29,5	44,0
13,1	32,5	49,4	112,0	13,8	46,2	54,5
11,5	13,0	14,5	113,0	40,9	52,8	61,2
11,3	12,5	13,8	114,0	11,3	12,7	14,0
13,0	38,3	52,0	115,0	45,3	53,0	60,7
11,4	12,8	14,1	116,0	35,1	45,5	55,2
11,3	12,5	13,8	117,0	11,8	13,6	16,0
11,3	12,6	13,9	118,0	14,2	20,6	23,9
11,3	12,7	14,0	119,0	44,8	52,6	59,3
11,3	12,6	13,9	120,0	11,7	13,3	15,0
11,3	12,6	13,9	121,0	12,8	19,6	55,5
11,3	12,6	13,8	122,0	12,4	14,7	35,8
11,3	12,5	13,8	123,0	12,6	31,0	64,4
11,3	12,5	13,8	124,0	11,4	12,8	14,2
11,3	12,5	13,8	125,0	11,4	12,8	14,1
11,3	12,5	13,8	126,0	11,3	12,7	14,0
11,3	12,5	13,8	127,0	11,6	13,3	14,9
11,3	12,7	14,0	128,0	56,3	68,2	76,6
12,0	14,0	19,1	129,0	35,3	40,1	47,4

Haddock

Table III.3. Quartile lengths (cm) of haddock in day and from pelagic and bottom trawl. Shallow pairs are from 1-23 and deeper than 300 meters is 78-88. (Figure 4.5.).

Pelagic trawl				Bottom trawl		
L 25	L 50	L 75	Pair	L 25	L 50	L 75
12,9	18,3	28,3	1	14,4	21,7	32,5
11,5	12,9	14,4	2	12,1	14,3	17,2
34,5	38,1	44,6	3	16,9	27,3	34,9
39,1	43,9	48,8	4	16,9	21,3	30,7
42,9	46,9	50,5	5	13,1	16,4	20,0
43,2	47,2	51,3	6	16,8	19,5	24,9
36,4	38,6	41,8	7	35,2	38,3	42,1
36,0	39,2	43,2	8	14,5	19,0	25,4
35,6	39,2	43,7	9	13,8	17,8	24,2
36,8	40,2	43,8	10	22,2	29,9	36,3
30,8	35,8	39,5	11	14,4	18,9	28,0
40,6	46,3	49,7	12	12,6	15,3	18,2
41,6	45,0	48,4	13	15,3	18,3	40,5
42,9	46,4	49,3	14	12,9	15,7	18,4
40,7	43,7	47,1	15	16,8	19,0	38,2
42,4	46,1	49,2	16	16,3	19,3	36,8
41,9	45,4	48,5	17	16,2	19,2	35,0
42,3	46,2	49,1	18	15,9	18,1	30,3
42,0	45,7	49,3	19	16,2	19,0	31,3
41,5	45,3	48,9	20	19,6	26,1	40,4
15,3	16,9	28,8	21	16,0	18,7	30,3
42,3	46,2	49,7	22	15,5	17,2	18,9
31,8	36,4	45,7	23	39,1	46,7	51,5
42,9	46,5	49,1	78	15,7	19,7	25,6
37,0	39,9	43,8	79	13,5	18,9	34,0
39,6	42,9	46,4	80	14,0	16,9	19,4
40,1	43,0	46,4	81	15,2	16,8	18,5
42,8	46,3	48,8	82	14,0	16,8	19,3
43,9	47,1	49,9	83	14,1	16,9	19,4
40,0	44,1	48,3	84	19,5	38,6	45,7
15,8	17,4	19,1	85	16,3	18,8	43,1
47,1	50,8	54,2	86	14,3	16,7	18,8
47,6	51,0	53,8	87	16,4	18,2	20,0
46,9	51,1	56,0	88	16,6	18,7	30,8

Table III.4. Quartile lengths (cm) of haddock in night and from pelagic and bottom trawl. Shallow pairs are from 24-77 and deeper than 300 meters is 89-105. (Figure 4.5.).

Pelagic trawl				Bottom trawl		
L 25	L 50	L 75	Pair	L 25	L 50	L 75
12,0	13,9	17,0	24	14,1	17,0	19,6
12,6	15,4	20,6	25	31,4	34,7	44,0
13,8	19,9	28,1	26	20,8	31,4	38,3
14,4	19,5	32,7	27	35,9	41,5	46,3
12,6	15,2	21,3	28	13,3	19,8	38,9
29,5	31,9	34,0	29	20,5	28,3	40,0
35,4	37,7	40,2	30	14,4	24,1	34,4
27,5	34,8	39,2	31	14,7	20,8	34,9
11,6	13,2	14,8	32	22,5	27,0	32,1
11,6	13,1	14,7	33	26,1	32,0	36,1
11,6	13,2	14,7	34	25,5	31,5	35,0
23,3	27,6	32,3	35	23,2	29,2	33,8
26,2	31,3	34,5	36	28,7	34,1	38,0
18,8	30,4	34,2	37	24,5	32,3	37,5
17,6	26,8	33,6	38	17,7	23,1	32,8
31,3	35,1	38,7	39	14,5	21,4	32,0
12,3	14,6	23,6	40	14,0	23,2	39,4
27,5	35,0	45,8	41	14,3	24,9	40,7
14,1	18,9	38,2	42	20,4	36,9	45,4
31,8	38,0	44,6	43	14,8	18,4	32,0
30,5	37,2	42,9	44	17,9	23,6	32,3
35,0	38,3	46,7	45	16,4	21,1	28,3
30,2	33,1	36,5	46	26,3	30,5	33,9
38,1	41,3	43,7	47	33,5	37,8	41,9
30,5	33,8	37,8	48	30,4	33,3	37,0
33,9	37,2	40,3	49	29,0	35,3	39,5
33,7	38,2	42,3	50	30,9	36,5	40,1
13,7	16,8	19,4	51	26,5	36,1	38,7
23,2	34,9	39,5	52	26,5	36,1	38,7
27,1	35,9	39,4	53	21,0	40,1	46,7
14,7	19,8	31,8	54	30,4	34,9	39,7
17,8	37,9	43,8	55	18,4	37,4	43,8
13,7	16,7	19,4	56	34,3	38,0	43,8
13,4	17,5	29,4	57	14,0	18,4	32,2
18,2	38,7	44,2	58	17,5	37,1	44,0
15,4	17,0	18,6	59	19,2	39,2	45,0
15,4	17,1	18,8	60	17,0	19,8	28,6
15,1	16,7	18,4	61	16,2	18,2	20,4
15,1	16,8	18,5	62	16,6	25,2	43,2
19,3	40,1	44,7	63	24,2	34,4	42,9
14,5	16,9	19,0	64	17,7	25,4	42,0
15,9	17,3	18,7	65	17,7	25,4	42,0
14,6	16,7	18,6	66	17,7	25,4	42,0
15,9	17,7	19,5	67	17,7	24,9	41,7
15,5	17,9	20,8	68	17,4	21,2	30,2
17,1	21,2	35,0	69	36,9	41,8	45,3
14,2	16,4	18,6	70	19,9	42,3	48,5
16,5	18,8	22,4	71	19,9	42,3	48,5
16,0	17,8	19,6	72	19,9	42,3	48,5
40,4	47,1	52,2	73	41,8	46,5	51,8
13,1	15,9	18,1	74	16,1	18,9	37,5
16,1	17,5	18,9	75	13,5	16,5	19,0
13,5	16,4	19,0	76	26,0	48,9	54,1
15,5	17,1	18,6	77	16,8	35,0	47,8
14,6	19,2	27,5	89	24,2	28,8	34,5
12,9	18,1	26,8	90	17,4	26,9	33,4
33,1	39,5	45,0	91	25,6	37,9	46,0
14,2	18,4	30,9	92	12,7	15,8	21,9
14,0	19,3	31,8	93	13,4	17,2	23,9
13,1	16,8	27,5	94	13,1	16,1	18,9
25,0	32,5	38,3	95	13,5	17,1	22,0
14,8	25,7	33,0	96	22,2	30,9	38,4
17,7	36,5	42,2	97	16,1	17,5	19,0
15,8	18,0	31,9	98	14,7	17,6	58,8

Pelagic trawl				Bottom trawl		
L 25	L 50	L 75	Pair	L 25	L 50	L 75
14,3	17,2	19,8	99	16,2	18,7	40,8
19,2	31,3	45,7	100	16,0	19,0	45,1
15,6	17,9	20,2	101	19,6	22,9	27,8
13,4	16,2	18,3	102	24,4	47,5	52,9
13,5	16,1	18,0	103	17,8	36,8	48,0
16,0	17,4	18,8	104	16,5	18,2	19,8
13,5	16,1	18,1	105	16,8	35,0	47,8

Redfish

Table III.4. Quartile lengths (cm) of redfish in night and from pelagic and bottom trawl. Shallow pairs are from 3-24 and deeper than 300 meters is 27-51. (Figure 4.9.).

Pelagic trawl				Bottom trawl		
L 25	L 50	L 75	Pair	L 25	L 50	L 75
7,1	9,4	12,1	3	6,2	7,6	8,9
6,4	7,8	9,2	4	9,7	16,4	19,1
5,7	7,7	9,7	5	10,7	14,2	18,0
7,7	10,5	13,4	6	7,9	10,9	13,8
5,9	7,4	8,9	7	7,9	11,4	15,5
7,5	10,0	12,8	8	7,9	10,9	13,9
7,9	10,8	13,4	9	11,8	14,8	17,5
11,1	13,1	15,5	10	12,1	14,8	17,8
10,6	16,0	19,3	11	13,1	17,2	21,5
2,0	4,0	15,6	12	12,4	16,0	16,1
1,7	3,5	10,5	13	10,1	12,3	14,5
1,3	2,5	3,8	14	7,8	11,9	15,3
1,3	2,5	3,8	15	11,6	19,5	29,3
1,3	2,5	3,8	16	3,0	14,3	32,6
1,3	2,5	3,8	17	3,0	14,3	32,6
1,3	2,5	3,8	18	3,0	14,3	32,6
1,3	2,6	3,9	19	3,1	15,3	33,4
1,4	2,7	4,1	20	3,2	6,5	10,0
1,6	3,2	4,8	21	13,8	17,3	19,8
1,4	2,8	4,2	22	2,5	4,9	31,5
1,3	2,6	3,9	23	2,5	4,9	31,5
1,3	2,6	3,8	24	2,5	4,9	31,5
6,4	8,5	11,3	27	9,2	12,3	15,3
6,2	7,5	8,7	28	10,8	12,7	14,6
6,3	7,5	8,8	29	6,6	8,1	9,7
6,3	7,7	9,0	30	10,7	12,8	14,9
6,7	8,6	11,3	31	11,1	13,4	18,0
8,2	11,5	14,0	32	9,5	13,4	21,9
6,7	8,6	11,1	33	9,0	12,5	16,3
6,8	8,8	11,6	34	9,4	12,5	15,8
6,2	7,5	8,8	35	6,3	7,7	9,2
10,1	12,3	14,4	36	11,1	15,2	24,9
9,3	11,8	14,0	37	15,0	18,6	27,7
1,4	2,7	4,1	38	4,1	23,6	33,6
10,4	12,4	14,5	39	11,5	13,9	17,1
10,1	12,4	14,7	40	12,7	16,0	19,0
11,9	14,0	17,1	41	14,5	17,4	20,9
1,4	2,7	4,1	42	4,4	17,9	22,1
11,5	13,9	17,8	43	12,7	15,7	19,1
1,3	2,5	3,8	44	14,0	18,3	25,6
1,3	2,6	3,8	45	12,1	14,9	17,6
1,3	2,5	3,8	46	17,6	21,7	26,0
1,3	2,5	3,8	47	12,5	17,4	20,8
1,3	2,5	3,8	48	13,9	17,2	19,6
1,3	2,5	3,8	49	15,0	17,4	19,8
1,3	2,5	3,8	50	17,2	20,8	23,9
1,3	2,6	3,9	51	9,0	21,1	24,1

Appendix IV. Mean of cumulative length frequency and standard deviation.**Cod****Table IV.1.** Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for cod catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from dependent database (Figure 4.3.).

Day shallow	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
bottom catch	0,18	0,26	0,31	0,36	0,44	0,53	0,62	0,74	0,84	0,90	0,94	0,96	0,98	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,20	0,27	0,29	0,30	0,29	0,28	0,24	0,18	0,13	0,09	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	0,56	0,48	0,45	0,42	0,48	0,58	0,67	0,76	0,85	0,90	0,94	0,97	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
estimated pelagic catch	0,10	0,12	0,14	0,15	0,21	0,31	0,42	0,56	0,71	0,80	0,88	0,93	0,96	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,25	0,31	0,32	0,32	0,35	0,38	0,36	0,34	0,29	0,25	0,18	0,13	0,07	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
pelagic trawl catch	0,08	0,11	0,12	0,14	0,21	0,30	0,41	0,56	0,71	0,80	0,88	0,93	0,96	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,11	0,13	0,13	0,12	0,14	0,16	0,16	0,14	0,11	0,08	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.2. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for cod catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from dependent database (Figure 4.3.).

Night shallow	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
bottom catch	0,23	0,29	0,35	0,43	0,53	0,62	0,69	0,76	0,85	0,91	0,94	0,96	0,98	0,99	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,25	0,26	0,27	0,29	0,29	0,27	0,25	0,22	0,17	0,14	0,11	0,08	0,07	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00
K	1,63	1,51	1,44	1,37	1,29	1,21	1,17	1,13	1,08	1,06	1,04	1,02	1,01	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
estimated pelagic catch	0,37	0,43	0,50	0,59	0,68	0,75	0,80	0,86	0,92	0,96	0,98	0,99	0,99	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,41	0,39	0,39	0,39	0,37	0,33	0,30	0,25	0,18	0,14	0,11	0,08	0,07	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
pelagic trawl catch	0,47	0,54	0,59	0,67	0,75	0,81	0,86	0,90	0,95	0,97	0,99	0,99	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,43	0,42	0,41	0,38	0,34	0,29	0,23	0,18	0,11	0,06	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	-0,10	-0,11	-0,09	-0,07	-0,06	-0,06	-0,05	-0,04	-0,03	-0,02	-0,01	-0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.3. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for cod catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from dependent database (Figure 4.3.).

Day deep	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
bottom catch	0,30	0,40	0,47	0,52	0,56	0,61	0,65	0,71	0,78	0,84	0,90	0,95	0,98	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,22	0,25	0,28	0,30	0,31	0,29	0,28	0,25	0,19	0,14	0,09	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	0,84	0,79	0,74	0,71	0,69	0,68	0,73	0,84	0,93	0,98	1,01	1,02	1,01	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
estimated pelagic catch	0,25	0,32	0,34	0,37	0,39	0,41	0,48	0,59	0,73	0,82	0,91	0,96	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,19	0,20	0,21	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,20	0,21	0,18	0,14	0,09	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
pelagic trawl catch	0,34	0,35	0,36	0,36	0,38	0,43	0,51	0,64	0,76	0,84	0,92	0,97	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,45	0,45	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,44	0,39	0,33	0,28	0,21	0,12	0,06	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	-0,09	-0,03	-0,01	0,01	0,00	-0,01	-0,04	-0,05	-0,04	-0,02	-0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.4. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for cod catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from dependent database (Figure 4.3.).

Night deep	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
bottom catch	0,39	0,43	0,48	0,52	0,55	0,60	0,65	0,72	0,81	0,87	0,92	0,95	0,97	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,34	0,36	0,36	0,36	0,35	0,33	0,30	0,26	0,20	0,16	0,13	0,09	0,06	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	1,34	1,29	1,25	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,21	1,16	1,12	1,08	1,06	1,04	1,02	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
estimated pelagic catch	0,52	0,56	0,60	0,64	0,68	0,72	0,78	0,84	0,90	0,94	0,97	0,98	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,45	0,46	0,45	0,44	0,43	0,40	0,36	0,30	0,23	0,17	0,14	0,09	0,06	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
pelagic trawl catch	0,73	0,78	0,79	0,81	0,83	0,84	0,87	0,90	0,94	0,97	0,99	0,99	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,37	0,36	0,35	0,34	0,33	0,30	0,26	0,22	0,13	0,06	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	-0,21	-0,23	-0,19	-0,17	-0,15	-0,12	-0,10	-0,07	-0,04	-0,03	-0,02	-0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.5. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for cod catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from independent database (Figure 4.4.).

Day shallow Independent database	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
bottom catch	0,13	0,21	0,29	0,37	0,43	0,50	0,63	0,74	0,86	0,93	0,97	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,05	0,07	0,15	0,22	0,23	0,22	0,17	0,13	0,10	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	0,56	0,48	0,45	0,42	0,48	0,58	0,67	0,76	0,85	0,90	0,94	0,97	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
estimated pelagic catch	0,08	0,10	0,13	0,15	0,21	0,29	0,42	0,56	0,73	0,83	0,91	0,95	0,97	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,03	0,03	0,07	0,09	0,11	0,13	0,11	0,10	0,08	0,05	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
pelagic trawl catch	0,00	0,01	0,04	0,08	0,15	0,32	0,53	0,72	0,86	0,94	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,00	0,01	0,13	0,20	0,25	0,29	0,29	0,24	0,17	0,08	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,07	0,06	-0,02	-0,10	-0,16	-0,13	-0,11	-0,07	-0,04	-0,02	-0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.5. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for cod catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from independent database (Figure 4.4.).

Night shallow Independent database	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95 - 99	100 - 104	105 - 109
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
bottom catch	0,17	0,26	0,37	0,49	0,69	0,84	0,93	0,96	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,09	0,07	0,05	0,01	0,10	0,07	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	1,63	1,51	1,44	1,37	1,29	1,21	1,17	1,13	1,08	1,06	1,04	1,02	1,01	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
estimated pelagic catch	0,28	0,40	0,54	0,67	0,89	1,02	1,09	1,09	1,07	1,05	1,04	1,02	1,01	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,14	0,11	0,07	0,01	0,12	0,08	0,05	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency																				
pelagic trawl catch	0,02	0,03	0,17	0,41	0,77	0,92	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,03	0,04	0,02	0,05	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	0,26	0,37	0,37	0,26	0,13	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,07	0,05	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Haddock

Table IV.6. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for haddock catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from dependent database (Figure 4.7.).

Day shallow	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79
Mean cumulative length frequency														
bottom catch	0,21	0,55	0,65	0,71	0,78	0,85	0,91	0,97	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,15	0,26	0,25	0,24	0,21	0,16	0,12	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	0,43	0,22	0,20	0,20	0,28	0,45	0,69	0,91	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency														
estimated pelagic catch	0,09	0,12	0,13	0,14	0,22	0,39	0,63	0,88	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,07	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,06	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency														
pelagic trawl catch	0,07	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,23	0,39	0,64	0,88	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,20	0,29	0,31	0,32	0,33	0,33	0,24	0,10	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	-0,01	-0,01	-0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.7. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for haddock catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from dependent database (Figure 4.7.).

Night shallow	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79
Mean cumulative length frequency														
bottom catch	0,11	0,29	0,38	0,47	0,59	0,73	0,85	0,95	0,99	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,10	0,21	0,22	0,22	0,21	0,19	0,15	0,10	0,08	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	1,10	1,34	1,23	1,17	1,13	1,10	1,08	1,03	1,00	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency														
estimated pelagic catch	0,12	0,39	0,47	0,55	0,67	0,81	0,91	0,98	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,11	0,28	0,27	0,25	0,23	0,21	0,16	0,10	0,08	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency														
pelagic trawl catch	0,21	0,52	0,58	0,65	0,75	0,87	0,94	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,21	0,37	0,38	0,35	0,28	0,19	0,11	0,05	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	-0,10	-0,13	-0,11	-0,10	-0,08	-0,06	-0,03	-0,01	-0,01	-0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.8. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for haddock catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from dependent database (Figure 4.7.).

Day deep	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79
Mean cumulative length frequency														
bottom catch	0,21	0,70	0,75	0,79	0,82	0,85	0,90	0,95	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,11	0,20	0,17	0,16	0,15	0,13	0,09	0,05	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	0,02	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,11	0,25	0,50	0,81	0,93	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency														
estimated pelagic catch	0,01	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,09	0,21	0,45	0,77	0,92	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency														
pelagic trawl catch	0,01	0,08	0,08	0,09	0,11	0,23	0,46	0,77	0,92	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,04	0,27	0,27	0,28	0,27	0,28	0,30	0,22	0,10	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	-0,01	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.8. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for haddock catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from dependent database (Figure 4.7.).

Night deep	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79
Mean cumulative length frequency bottom catch	0,19	0,48	0,57	0,63	0,69	0,75	0,82	0,91	0,96	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,14	0,24	0,21	0,19	0,18	0,17	0,15	0,09	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00
K	0,91	1,03	1,06	1,08	1,11	1,11	1,10	1,07	1,04	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency estimated pelagic catch	0,17	0,50	0,61	0,68	0,77	0,83	0,90	0,97	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,13	0,25	0,23	0,21	0,20	0,19	0,17	0,10	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency pelagic trawl catch	0,25	0,61	0,68	0,73	0,81	0,87	0,93	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,12	0,29	0,27	0,25	0,22	0,16	0,09	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	-0,07	-0,11	-0,08	-0,05	-0,04	-0,04	-0,03	-0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.9. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for haddock catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from independent database (Figure 4.8.).

Day shallow Independent database	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79
Mean cumulative length frequency bottom catch	0,03	0,40	0,49	0,50	0,54	0,72	0,90	0,97	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,06	0,26	0,28	0,28	0,26	0,16	0,06	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	0,43	0,22	0,20	0,20	0,28	0,45	0,69	0,91	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency estimated pelagic catch	0,01	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,15	0,32	0,62	0,88	0,97	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,03	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency pelagic trawl catch	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,04	0,08	0,25	0,70	0,92	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,01	0,05	0,05	0,10	0,13	0,14	0,16	0,08	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	0,01	0,08	0,08	0,06	0,07	0,07	-0,08	-0,04	-0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.10. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for haddock catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from independent database (Figure 4.8.).

Night shallow Independent database	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79
Mean cumulative length frequency bottom catch	0,12	0,66	0,85	0,94	0,95	0,96	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,04	0,17	0,12	0,06	0,05	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	1,10	1,34	1,23	1,17	1,13	1,10	1,08	1,03	1,00	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency estimated pelagic catch	0,14	0,88	1,04	1,10	1,06	1,06	1,05	1,02	1,00	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,04	0,23	0,14	0,07	0,05	0,05	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency pelagic trawl catch	0,08	0,53	0,72	0,84	0,87	0,90	0,94	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,06	0,21	0,22	0,23	0,20	0,16	0,09	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	0,05	0,35	0,32	0,26	0,20	0,16	0,11	0,04	0,00	-0,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.11. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for haddock catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from independent database (Figure 4.8.).

Day deep Independent database	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79
Mean cumulative length frequency bottom catch	0,13	0,81	0,85	0,87	0,89	0,91	0,93	0,96	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	0,02	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,11	0,25	0,50	0,81	0,93	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency estimated pelagic catch	0,00	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,10	0,22	0,47	0,77	0,92	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean cumulative length frequency pelagic trawl catch	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,17	0,46	0,68	0,85	0,98	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	0,00	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,05	0,00	0,09	0,07	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.12. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for haddock catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from independent database (Figure 4.8.).

Night deep Independent database	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79
Mean cumulative length frequency bottom catch	0,05	0,58	0,82	0,83	0,86	0,86	0,93	0,97	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,00	0,01	0,10	0,12	0,12	0,12	0,04	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
K	0,91	1,03	1,06	1,08	1,11	1,11	1,10	1,07	1,04	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency estimated pelagic catch	0,05	0,60	0,87	0,90	0,96	0,95	1,02	1,04	1,03	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,00	0,01	0,10	0,13	0,14	0,14	0,04	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency pelagic trawl catch	0,23	0,85	0,93	0,94	0,94	0,96	0,97	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,12	0,03	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	-0,18	-0,24	-0,06	-0,04	0,02	-0,01	0,05	0,05	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Redfish

Table IV.13. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for redfish catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from dependent database (Figure 4.11.).

Night shallow	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64
Mean cumulative length frequency bottom catch	0,20	0,37	0,59	0,77	0,84	0,88	0,93	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,20	0,22	0,18	0,19	0,17	0,14	0,08	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00
K	2,32	1,68	1,46	1,20	1,13	1,10	1,06	1,02	1,01	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency estimated pelagic catch	0,46	0,62	0,86	0,93	0,95	0,97	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,46	0,37	0,27	0,22	0,19	0,15	0,09	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency pelagic trawl catch	0,56	0,78	0,92	0,98	0,99	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,44	0,28	0,14	0,05	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	-0,10	-0,15	-0,07	-0,05	-0,04	-0,02	-0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.14. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for redfish catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from dependent database (Figure 4.11.).

Night Deep	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64
Mean cumulative length frequency bottom catch	0,04	0,21	0,49	0,76	0,88	0,95	0,98	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,09	0,22	0,26	0,20	0,13	0,08	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00
K	4,25	1,92	1,51	1,21	1,10	1,04	1,02	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency estimated pelagic catch	0,18	0,40	0,73	0,92	0,97	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,37	0,42	0,39	0,24	0,14	0,08	0,04	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00
Mean cumulative length frequency pelagic trawl catch	0,42	0,71	0,92	0,98	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	0,47	0,35	0,11	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	-0,24	-0,32	-0,19	-0,06	-0,02	-0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

Table IV.15. Cumulative length frequency in every length group (cm) for redfish catch from observed bottom, pelagic and estimated pelagic of K (equation 3.2.). Data from independent database (Figure 4.12.).

Night Deep Independent database	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64
Mean cumulative length frequency bottom catch	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,16	0,35	0,73	0,94	0,97	0,97	0,97	1,00
Standard deviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K	4,25	1,92	1,51	1,21	1,10	1,04	1,02	1,01	1,00	1,00	1,00
Mean cumulative length frequency estimated pelagic catch	0,00	0,02	0,01	0,19	0,39	0,76	0,96	0,98	0,97	0,97	1,00
Standard deviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean cumulative length frequency pelagic trawl catch	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,11	0,22	0,74	0,96	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Standard deviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between estimated and observed pelagic frequency	0,00	0,00	-0,02	0,08	0,16	0,02	-0,01	-0,02	-0,03	-0,03	0,00

Appendix V Wilcoxon rank test for cod in seasons.

Table V.1. Wilcoxon rank test on the quartile lengths from every pair tested in the categories and seasons. Winter is January - February, spring is Mars - April and summer is surveys from June – September. The ranking reforms to the difference between pelagic fish length and bottom fish length.

Season	Group	number of pair	pelagic trawl	bottom trawl	Wilcoxon rank test for L.25			Wilcoxon rank test for L.50			Wilcoxon rank test for L.75		
					Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value	Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value	Rank value +	Rank value -	P-Value
Winter	Day and < 300 meter	17	17	27	143	10	<0.0005	117	36	<0.05	75	78	>0.05
Winter	Night and < 300 meter	47	47	105	261	867	<0.0025	118	1010	<<0.0005	42	1086	<<0.0005
Winter	Day and >300 meter	10	10	21	46	9	<0.05	29	26	>0.05	15	40	>0.05
Winter	Night and >300 meter	21	21	69	41	190	<0.005	11	220	<0.0005	8	223	<<0.0005
Summer	Day and < 300 meter	13	13	33	84	7	=0.0025	77	14	<0.025	69	22	>0.05
Summer	Night and < 300 meter	1	1	1	0	1	-	0	1	-	0	1	-
Summer	Day and >300 meter	6	6	15	11	10	>0.05	11	10	>0.05	9	12	>0.05
Spring	Day and < 300 meter	5	5	8	15	0	=0.05	14	1	>0.05	15	0	=0.05
Spring	Night and < 300 meter	5	5	40	0	15	=0.05	0	15	=0.05	0	15	=0.05
Spring	Day and >300 meter	1	1	1	0	1	-	0	1	-	0	1	-
Spring	Night and >300 meter	3	3	5	0	6	-	0	6	-	0	6	-