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A NEW SYSTEM OF FISHERIES STATISTICS IN THE FAROE ISLANDS.

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Referring to ICNAF Summ. Doc. 73/2 (Serial no. 2931) page 10, it should be sadly admitted, that the Farce Islands have no good record in statistical affairs.

Better, than giving apologies for this, is to be able to point out that the record is up to improvement.

By jan. 1st, 1973 there has by law been introduced a statistical system, which should fulfil all requirements for accuracy, prominess and the claim on every statistical system of delivering a realistic picture of the world, in this case the universe of the fishing fleet of Faroe Island. The system works with two subsystems, <u>one</u> based on the landings of fresh fish in the Faroe Islands, mainly covering Faroese, Icelandic and East-Greenland waters, and <u>one</u> covering the North Sea fleet and the distant water fleet. This last system is the one, which has interest in the ICNAF area, and shall

be described in some more detail. It is based on a combination of the traditional ship's log and a fishing logbook.

THE LOGBOOK.

The lay-out of each side in the logbook is seen in fig. 1, and the maps, in fig. 2 and 3. covering ICNAF AREA, with farcese system of statistical squares. The uppermost part of each page is for the general log data, position, course, bearings, events on board etc.

The lower part is a detailed fishing log. For each fishing operation one line is filled up.

According to the variety in type of the Faroese fishing fleet and in order to make the filling up of the logbook so easy as possible, the logbook is in 4 subtypes.

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S 1 for ships using gill-nets, longline and handline.

S 2 for trawling for human consumption.

S 3 for trawling for reduction purposes.

S 4 for purse-seiners.

For the different ship categories this 4 subtypes give data on following items.

1. Date

2. Hour

- 3. Depth in fathoms at the beginning of the fishery.
- 4. Statistical area by statistical squares. Each square is 1 degree longitude x 1/2 degree latitude. (see fig. 2 and 3).

5. Effort. For longline number of hooks.

for gill nets number of nets,

for handline number of handline x fishing time,

- for trawlers hours the trawl has fished, with an accuracy of
- 1/4 hour,

for purse seiners searching time for each catch in hours.

- 6. Catch of each species given to tons, below, for purse seiners and industrial trawlers, to tons, with one cipher behind the point for trawlers, liners and gill net for human consumption.
- 7. Discards by species and weight. (tons)

The weight of the catch is estimated on the deck, with exception of the longliners, which give the weight of gutted fish.

Each page in the logbook is in duplo. When the book is filled up, a copy is produced. This copy is taken out along a perforation, and sent to the Fisheries Laboratory in Tórshavn.

The captain in this way keeps the fishing logbook. This book will be of great use to the skilled captain to choose fishing ground and operate the the gear in the most efficient way. It can be said, that the skipper gets grounds a detailed manual of fishing the different in return for giving the detailed statistics. With the great mobility in the fishing fleet, this should be of great interest.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The ships get the log at the shipping offices, which also control that the books are filled up regularly. The next step of control is at the Fisheries Laboratory in Tórshavn, each page sent in being inspected. If deficient cies are observed a note is sent to the captain. As the schemes are to be handled by computers, deficiencies in the filling up, later on will be discovered as errors, and the computer will print out a note on that.

The logbook was, in a provisional form, tested on board on the shipsin 1972. The experience gained in this test year shows, that a close contact with and a high niveau of information to the fishing fleet is perhaps the most important thing.

By broad-casting, papers and fishery periodicals it has been tried to convince the captains about the need of better statistics, and that it is in the interest of the fishing fleet to get the new system to work. Further the captains were invited to give their comments on the provisional logbook in the test year 1972.

As a result of this the 4 subtypes new working to a great extent are designed by them, thus securing that the lay ent has been suitable. Thus the combination of cooperation, own interest, and control should secure a very high percentage of return.

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It should be born in mind that the introduction of the fishing logbook has not increased the amount of dreary paper work on board, because the new logbook has replaced the traditional one, which the ships former were obliged to have.

FURTHER HANDLING OF THE DATA.

In the first place the logbook should fulfil the requirements of the international bodies, ICNAF, NEAFC and FAO, at least procuring data for STATLANT 21 A and B, and ICNAF stat. 4. The data will be punched on cards and come out as computer print-outs.

Farcese statistics will come out in this way for the first time in 1974, covering the year 1973.

A comparison with the proposed format of an international logbook shows, that the Farcese logbook also, at least, will fulfil the requirements of this system.

A MODEL OF FACTORS INFLUENCING CATCH.

As a matter of fact the philosophy behind the design of the logbook is that each catch result will depend upon several variables or functions of variables. The items in the logbook should give empirical values to the variables in a model of the catch.

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Presumably the model will be much like the model described by Stark (J.Cons. Int.Explor. Mer 133, no. 3. pag. 478-482, 1971).

Through the logbook design information will be got on the following variables.

- 1. Effort and gear.
- Ship. (By the identification of ship, the specifications of the ships can be got. The fishing power then will be some function of the specifications).
- 3. Fishing ground.
- 4. Time of the year.
- 5. Time of day and night.
- 6. Weather. Wind and direction.

The model remains to be built in detail. When this is done it will be possible to test it by means of statistical analysis, and get a picture of the influence of the different factors. Access to advanced computer programs for statistical analysis will be necessary.

RESULTS

The results from the test year 1972 are given in tables 1 - 5. In this period the participation in the system was voluntary and the logbook was in a provisional form.

This did not render 100 % coverage, and did not aim to do it, but these partial results should have some interest and could be used to break down Faroese catch on area and gear.

This can be done by comparing the number of ships reporting in each category, and the total number of ships participating in fishery in the ICNAF area given in table 7, together with total catches.

To give a picture of the returns from the final system, introduced by law January 1973, the reports from the stern-trawler "Sjúrðarberg" for the first 4 months in 1973 are given in table 6.

What now still is left to do is to work out a system and computer program for the automatic handling of data.

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TABLE 1 FAROESE DATA

LONGLINERS, RETURNS, 1972,

PROVISIONAL LOGBOOK, FROM 3 SHIPS

CATCH: TONS OF COD ROUND FRESH WEIGHT

EFFORT: IN 1000 HOOKS

CPE: IN TONS PER 1000 HOOKS

CO	D			•								<u> </u>	
ICNAF div.		3 M			3 K					3 P.	3 P _s		
Month	CATCH	EFFORT	CPE	CATCH	EFFORT	CPE	CATCH	EFFORT	CPE	CATCH	EFFORT	CPE	
Mar.	124.0	654	.19										
Apr.	316.0	1122	. 28				1						
May	588.0	2247	•26										
Jun.	374.0	1639	.23	38.0	255	.15							
Jul.	3.0	40	•08	23.0	205	.11	660	478	.14	204	472	•43	
Aug.	174	619	. 28							169	449	• 38	
Sep.	3 2 2	1217	•26										
0kt.	122.0	741	.16										
Nov.	33.0	190	.17										

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TABLE 2 FAROESE DATA

FACTORY SHIPS

RETURNS,1972,

PROVISIONAL LOGBOOKS

1 SHIP

CATCH: TONS ROUND FRESH WEIGHT EFFORT: HOURS THE TRAWL HAS FISHED CPE: TONS PER TRAWL HOUR

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ICNAF		ic		\$D				1 D + E		₫E			
lonth	с	Е	CPE	C	Е	CPE	С	E	CPE	C	Ĕ	CPE	
Feb.	302.0	104	2.9	4.0	7.75	•5	69.0	73	•9	1.0	3.25	•3	
Mar.	305.0	166.75	1.8	1.0	1.5	•7	130.0	120.5	1.1			ł	
Apr.	518.0	321.25	1.6	7.0	5.0	1.2	25.0	28.25	•9			l .	
May	9.0	13	•7							49.0	24.25	2.0	
Nov.	6 5	88.25	•7	0.0	•75	0.0	30.0	27	1.1				
CNAF	f F				_		ł 		.	.			
Month	C	E	CPE										
Feb.	36.0	28.25	1.3										
May	23	48	.5										

GREENLAND HALIBUT

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ICNAF div.	NORTH	OF 2 G		2 H				
Month	С	E	CPE	С	E	CPE		
Oct. Nov.	132.5 75	2 13.75 91.25	•6 •8	23	82	•3		

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TABLE 3 FAROESE DATA SIDE TRAWLERS RETURNS, 1972 FROM PROVISIONAL LOGBOOK

3 SHIPS

CATCH:	TONS ROUND FRESH WEIGHT
EFFORT:	HOURS THE TRAWL HAS FISHED
CPE:	TONS PER TRAWL HOUR

	СОД													
ICNAF diu.		4 Vs		4 Vn				4 R			4 T			
Month	С	E	CPE	c	Е	CPE	с	E	CPE	С	E	CPE		
Jan.	88.0	172	•5	377.5	171	2.2								
Feb.	120.5	194	•6				190	71	2.6					
Mar.	322.0	334	1.0					1						
Apr.							126.5	231 .	.6	53	88	•6		
May				11.0	39	.3	293.5	267	1.1	10.5	27	-4		
Jun.				10.1	75	.1								

ICNAF div.		4 W		3 Pn					
Honth	С	E	CPE	С	E	CPE	Γ		
Feb.	1.8	5	•4	175	27	6.5	Γ		

Additional fishery on Greenland Halibut, and other flatfishes, has not been worked up

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TABLE 4 FAROESE DATA

STERN TRAWLERS RETURNS, 1972

C O D, BOTTOM TRAWL

FROM PROVISIONAL LOGBOOKS

1 SHIP

CATCH:TONS ROUND FRESH WEIGHTEFFORT:HOURS THE TRAWL HAS FISHEDCPE:CATCH PER TRAWL HOUR

.

 	····						·						
icnAF div.	1 c			1D			₫ F			İE			
Honth	С	E	CPE	C	E	CPE	С	E	CPE	C	Е	CPE	
Jan.	230.5	128.0	1.8	91	40.5	2.2							
Feb.	1.0	11.25	0.09	184.5	123.25	1.5	24.0	2 4,5	1.0	1.1	3.5	•3	
Mar.													
Apr.	18.0	25.5	0.7				2.5	. 24.25	0.1	24.5	32.75	.8	
May	2.5	8	0.3	28.5	32.25	0.9	137.5	42.5	3.2	38.5	29.5	1.3	
Jun.							33.0	19	1.7	334.5	3 30	1.0	
Jul.	26.5	84	0.3	15.5	26.25	0.6	0.5	10.4	0.05	57.0	128	.4	

PELAGIC TRAWL

				. .			1					
ICNAF Liv.	3 K			3 M			4 T			4 W		
Month	С	Е	CPE	C	Е	CPE	С	E	CPE	C	E	CPE
Jan. Feb. Mar.	7.0	18.75	0.4	3.5 20.0	12 37.5	0.3 0.5				128.5	209.5	0.6
ICNAF GUU	4 R]								
Apr. May Jun.	24.0	37.5	0,6	1.5 0.0	5 2	0.3 0.0	10.5	18	0.5	111.0	190.5	0.6

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TABLE 5 FAROESE DATA GILL NETS

RETURNS, 1972 PROVISIONAL LOGBOOKS

FROM 2 SHIPS

CATCH :	TONS ROUND FRESH WEIGHT
EFFORT:	NUMBER OF NETS
CPE:	KG PER NET.

	сор													
KNAF chiu.	1 c			1 E			1 F			EAST O	EAST OF 1 F			
Month	С	Е	CPE	С	E	CPE	с	Е	CPE	С	Е	CPE		
Jul.	21.0	1215	17	31.0	1680	18								
Aug.				77.0	3000	26								
Sep.							32.0	1560	20	167.0	5250	32		
Oct.				107.0	2265	47				79.0	3480	23		
Nov.				210.0	2055	102				24.0	840	29		
Dec.				147.0	870	169								

TABLE 6 FAROESE DATA

"SJURÐARBERG"

STERN TRAWLER, PELAGIC TRAWL

WETSALTED COD.

RETURNS FROM THE NEW LOGBOOK SYSTEM JAN. - APRIL 1973.

CATCH	round	frea	sh cod	, tons	l
EFFORT	hours	the	trawl	has f	ished
CPE	catch	per	trawl	hour,	tons

by statistical squares, farcese system (see fig.2 and 3.), and ICNAF divisions

MONTH	JAY	NUARY		Fej	BRUARY		MARCH			APRIL	t	
AREA	CATCH	EFFORT	CPE	CATC	A EFFORT	CPE	CATCH	EFFORT	CPE	CATCH	EFFORT	CPE
Farcese squares												
AN 60		[/		55.0	61.75	.9	373.0	177.25	2.1	. f	,	
AP 60			'	43.5	42	1.0	274,0	269.25	1.0		{ '	
AR 60	2.0	2.25	•9			1 1	152.0	107.25	1.4	50.0	43.5	1.1
AV 60				46.0	40.25	1.1	0.0	2.25	0.0	8.0	13.75	.6
AX 60	103.0	37.25	2.7	127.5	149	.9] /	!	.5	3.75	.1
AN 61	1	1	, 	5.5	7.5	.7	44.5	44.75	1.0			1
AO 61		1	. [49.5	39.25	1.3		!				1
AT 61						. /	'			150.0	127.25	1.2
AO 59		.		72.0	71.25	1.0	11.5	2.25	4.9			l
AP 59				16.5	13.5	1.2	9.0	26	.3		. 1	l
AT 59				.	. 1	ļ	48.5	16	3.0			I
AO 58					,		105.0	79.5	1.3		ļ	l
ICNAF Di visions									Ī			
4 R	103.0	37.5	2.7	173.5	189.25	.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	8.5	17.5	•5
4 Vn	2.0	2.25	. 9				152.0	107.25	1.4	50.0	43.5	1.1
4 Vs	, I			187.0	188.25	1.0	667.5	474.75	1.4		[
4 W	r - 1			55.0	46.75	1.2	44.5	44.75	1.0			
3 Pn							48.5	16	3.0			
3 Ps-4 Vs							105.0	79.5	1.3		-	
4 T										150.0	127.25	1.2

TABLE 7 FAROESE DATA

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SUBAREA 1

| | CORRECTED DATA ON FAROESE SHIPS FISHING IN ICNAF AREA

			<u> </u>
	Gross tonnage	H.P.	Size crew
Handliners			
H ví tabjørn	262	330	16
Kongshavn	2 54	350	22
Small shore handlin	le boats:		
Number:	Average tonnage:	H.P.	Average crew: Total crew:
4	3,5	10-20	4-5 18
Longline:			
Gamli Andrass	272	800	23
Side trawlers:			
Brandur Sigmundarso	n 1037	1500	
Magnus Heinason	1037	1500	41
Skálaberg	954	1500	40
Stern trawlers:		2)00	42
Sjúrðarberg	847	1980	10
Kap Farvel	724	1830	42 40
Factory ship:		-	40
Stella Karina	834	2200	50
Stella Kristina	834	2200	50
Vesturvón	834	2200	50
Gill nets for salmon	<u>n</u> :		20
Bakur	- 35 4	505	15
Leikur	467	770	15
H vít anes	248	625	14
Vesturland	218	600	13
Prawn trawlers:		000	11
Vesturverði	100		
Oknin	280	460	11
Gill nets:	203	530	11
Rameotindur	050		
Vanna	252	400	18
1 CUTTD	296	500	16

	Gross tonnage	H.P.	Size crew
SUBAREA 2. 3. 4.			
Longliners:			
Gamli Andrass	272	550	20
Mars	264	570	20
Kvikk	256	450	24
Norðaldan	444	960	26
Rasmus Effersøe	421	6 6 0	24
Hans Er ik	426	9 00	26
Jógvan S.	268	450	24
Pison	271	450	24
Borðoyarnes	413	80 0	26
Side trawlers:			
Brandur Sigmundarson	1037	1500	41
Magnus Heinason	1037	1500	43
Skálaberg	954	1500	43
Vagbingur Stern trawlers:	791	1470	40
Sjúrðarberg	847	1980	4 2
Kap Farvel	724	1830	40
Factory ships:			
Stella Karina	834	2200	50
Stella Kristina	834	2200	50
Vesturvón	834	2200	50

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F16. 1 LAYOUT OF THE FARCESE I JGBOOK

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