

Acoustic Herring Survey report for RV “DANA”

3rd July 2010 – 13th July 2010

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Cruise summary

Total days	14
Days of monitoring	11
Number of acoustic samples, ESDU	1578
Number of trawl hauls	38
Number of CTD stations	38
Number of measured fish	21404
Number of aged and race-splitted herring.	3678
Number of aged sprat	635

1. INTRODUCTION

Since 1991 the DTU National Institute of Aquatic Resources (DTU AQUA) has participated in the ICES co-ordinated herring acoustic survey of the North Sea and adjacent waters with the responsibility for the surveying the Skagerrak and Kattegat area.

The actual 2010-survey with R/V DANA, covering the Skagerrak and Kattegat, was conducted in the period July 5 to July 16 2010, while calibration was done during July 3 to July 5 2010.

2. SURVEY

2.1 Personnel

During calibration 3/7 – 5/7-2010

Karl-Johan Stæhr (cruise leader)

Bo Lundgren (assisting cruise leader)

Torben Filt Jensen

Thyge Dyrnesli

Peter Faber

Jesper Knudsen

Mads Larsen

Bjarne Stage

Helle Rasmussen

Claus Halle

An Hoai Pham

Jønne Marcher

Martin Petrella

During acoustic monitoring 5/7 - 16/7-2009

Karl-Johan Stæhr (cruise leader)

Bjarne Stage (assisting cruise leader)

Torben Filt Jensen

Lise Sindahl

Helle Rasmussen

Helle Andersen

Nina Fuglsang

Thyge Dyrnesli

Jønne Marcher

Martin Petrella

2.2 Narrative

The survey of R/V Dana started on July 3 at 10.00 UTC with departure from Hirtshals heading towards Bornö in Gullmar Fjord, Sweden for calibration of the acoustic equipment. The vessel was anchored at Bornö in the Gullmar Fjord, Sweden early in the evening of July 3. The calibration was initiated in the morning of July 4 and continued until the morning of July 5.

At July 5 noon the scientific crew was exchanged outside the harbour of Skagen. At this point a technician from Ødegaard & Danneskjold-Samsøe was taken onboard to do noise measurements on the trawl deck. These noise measurements were conducted north of Skagen during setting and hauling of a trawl and continued until 16.00 UTC after which the ship returned to Skagen with the technician. After the short break, R/V Dana steamed west towards the border between Skagerrak and the North Sea. The acoustic integration was initiated on July 6 at 0503 UTC at 57°15'N, 07°34'E.

The North Sea and western Skagerrak area was covered during the period July 5 – 10, eastern Skagerrak during July 11 – 13 and Kattegat during July 14 – 16. The acoustic integration was ended July 16 at 57°25'N, 10°46'E at 04.48 UTC. R/V Dana arrived at Hirtshals at 1100 UTC on July 16.

Totally the survey covered about 2000 nautical miles. Data from the 38 kHz echosounder were recorded mainly using a 38 kHz paravane transducer running at depths of 3 – 5 m, the depth depending on the sea state and sailing direction relative to the waves. Simultaneously, data from the 120 kHz and 18 kHz echosounders using hull-mounted transducers were also recorded. The quality of the latter data is strongly dependent on the weather conditions, but this year the weather was calm, so no data had to be excluded due to the weather. During trawling hull-mounted transducers were used for all three frequencies.

2.3 Survey design

The survey was carried out in the Kattegat and Skagerrak area, east of 6° E and north of 56° N (Fig. 1). The area is split into 8 sub-areas.

In principal the survey is designed with parallel survey tracks at right angles to the depth lines with a spacing of 10-15 nm in the area west of 10°E. Due to limitations regarding available time periods

and places for fishing (late morning, early afternoon and immediately before and after midnight; and a limited amount of fishable positions for bottom trawl hauls) this structure cannot not be kept strictly. Along the Swedish coast the transects are planned as east-west transects with a spacing of 10 nm approximately at right angles to the coastline. In Kattegat the survey track was made in a zigzag pattern adapted to the depth curves and the relatively heavy ship traffic.

2.4 Calibration

The echosounders were calibrated at Bornö in the Gullmar Fjord, Sweden during July 3 - July 5 2010. The calibration was performed according to the procedures established for EK60 with three frequencies (18, 38 and 120 kHz). This was the second calibration of the year, the previous one just before a cruise to the Norwegian Sea in May. The calibration of the paravane split-beam transducer at 38 kHz was done against a 60 mm copper sphere. The calibration of the three hull-mounted split-beam transducers at 18, 38 and 120 kHz were carried out against 63mm, 60 mm and 23 mm copper spheres, respectively. The results were close to those from the previous calibration earlier in May, and for 38 kHz on the towed body close to results from previous years. The calibration and setup data of the EK60 38 kHz used during the survey are shown in Table 1.

The impedance data for the hull-mounted 38 kHz transducer showed that two of the four segments had significantly lower values than normal. Therefore, this transducer has been replaced during docking in October 2010

2.5 Acoustic data collection

Acoustic data were collected using mainly the Simrad EK60 38 kHz echosounder with the transducer (Type ES 38 7x7 degrees main lobe) in a towed body. The towed body runs at approx. 3 m depth in good weather and down to about 6 -7 m, as needed, depending on the weather conditions, this year mostly at 4 – 5 m. The speed of the vessel during acoustic sampling was 9 – 11 knots. Also EK60 18 kHz and 120 kHz data were collected. They have not been directly used for the survey estimate, but as an aid during judging when distinguishing between fish and plankton. The acoustic data were recorded as raw data on hard disk 24 hours a day also during fishing operations. During trawl hauls the towed body is taken aboard and the EK60 38 kHz echosounder run on the hull transducer, but data taken during fishing periods are not used for the biomass estimate. The sampling unit (ESDU) was one nautical mile (nm). For the purpose of the later judging process, raw data is pre-integrated into 1 m meter samples for each ping. These samples are stored in separate files one for each ESDU. Integration is conducted from 3 m below the transducer to 1 m above the bottom or to max 300 m depth.

2.6 Biological data - fishing trawls

The trawl hauls were carried out during the survey for species identification. Pelagic hauls were carried out using a FOTÖ trawl (16 mm in the codend), while demersal hauls were carried out using an EXPO trawl (16 mm in the codend). Trawling was carried out in the time intervals 1000 to 1600 and 2030 to 0300 UTC , usually two day hauls (pelagic on larger depth and demersal in shallow waters) and two night hauls (mostly surface or midwater). The strategy was to cover most depth zones within each geographical stratum with trawl hauls. One-hour hauls were used as a standard during the survey.

The total weight of each catch was estimated and the catch sorted into species. Total weight per species and length measurements were made. The clupeid fish were measured to the nearest 0.5 cm

total length below, other fish to 1 cm, and the weight to the nearest 0.1 g wet weight. From each trawl haul 10 herring (if available) per 0.5 cm length class were collected and frozen for individual determination in land-laboratory of length, weight, age, race (North Sea autumn spawners or Baltic Sea spring spawners) and maturity. Fourier Shape Analyses calibrated to micro-structure formed in the otoliths during the larval period was used for the discrimination of herring race. Maturity was determined according to an 8-stage scale as also used by Scotland.

2.7 Hydrographic data

CTD profiles with a Seabird 911 were made immediately before or after each trawl haul. Salinity and temperature were measured continuously during the cruise at an intake at about 5 m depth. Data is stored together with position and weather data in the vessel's general information system. The distribution of CTD stations is similar to trawl hauls and shown in Fig. 2.

2.8 Data analysis

The raw data is pre-integrated into 1 m samples for each ping and divided into 1 mile datasets and stored on harddisk as files. Scrutiny of the acoustic data is done for a fixed set of layers (3-6 m, 6-10, 10 – 20 and so on) for each mile, using special judging software. The software allows ignoring data from layers and/or intervals with interference from wave- or ship wake-bubbles or rarely with interference from bottom-integration. In areas with heavy abundance of jellyfish or zooplankton, usually krill, manually adjustable thresholds are applied separately to each layer to suppress background echoes.

For each subarea (56E06 – 58E08, C – E in Fig.1) the mean backscattering cross section was estimated for herring, sprat, gadoids and mackerel based on the standardized TS-relationships given in the Manual for Herring Acoustic Surveys in ICES Division III, IV, and IVa (ICES 2000):

$$\text{Herring TS} = 20 \log L - 71.2 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{Sprat TS} = 20 \log L - 71.2 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{Gadoids TS} = 20 \log L - 67.5 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{Mackerel TS} = 20 \log L - 84.9 \text{ dB}$$

where L is the total length in cm. The number of fish per species is assumed to be in proportion to the contribution of the given species in the trawl hauls. Therefore, the relative density of a given species is estimated by subarea using the species composition in the trawl hauls. The nearest trawl hauls are allocated to subareas with uniform depth strata. The length-race and length-age distributions for herring are assumed to be in accordance with combined length-race and length-age distributions in the allocated trawl hauls.

Length-age and length weight relationships by race for the herring were made based on the age and race analysis made on the frozen samples of single fish after the cruise.

3. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

3.1 Acoustic data

The total number of acoustic sample units of 1 nm (ESDU's) used in the stock size calculation is 11578. The numbers of ESDU's per stratum are given in Table 2. Table 2 also shows the mean Sa and mean TS per stratum used in the abundance estimation. The outline of the strata is shown in Figure 1 and the cruise track for the survey is shown in Figure 2.

Historically, herring and sprat have not been observed in midwater trawl hauls at depths below 150 meters. Therefore, layers below 150 meter have been excluded from the estimation.

The relative herring density in numbers per nm² along the cruise track is shown in Figure 3. The main concentration of herring is in 2010 primarily distributed in ICES squares 43F8, 44F9, 44G0, 44G1. This distribution is quite different from 2008 when the main concentration was further west (west of 8° E) (see fig 5). The main distribution pattern is more like the pattern in 2009 except that a larger part is found in Skagerrak along the Danish coast and in Kattegat than in 2009 (see Fig. 4).

3.2 Biological data

During the survey in 2010 38 hauls were conducted, 26 surface hauls and 12 bottom hauls. The geographical distribution of hauls is shown in Fig. 2 and details on the hauls and catches are given in Table 3 and 4.

The total catch for the survey was 29.2 tons. Herring was present in 32 hauls with a total catch of 19.4 tons or 66% of the total catch. In 2010, like in the last three years, herring was fished best during daytime in surface hauls in the deeper parts of Skagerrak. Length distributions of herring per haul are given in Table 5.

Sprat was present in the hauls in the North Sea (ICES square 41F7, Skagerrak west of Hirtshals (ICES square 44F9 and Kattegat (stratum E). For the total survey area herring, mackerel and sprat contributed to the total catch by 66%, 8 % and 4 % respectively.

Herring maturity

Based on the frozen single fish herring samples (3678 specimens) from each haul, where race analysis of the otoliths was used to differentiate between North Sea herring and Western Baltic herring, a maturity by age key was made for both races. It is given in the text table below. For North Sea autumn spawners specimens with maturity stage ≥ 3 and/or age ≥ 5 are regarded as mature and for Baltic spring spawners specimens with maturity stage ≥ 2 and/or age ≥ 5 are regarded as mature.

North Sea autumn spawners:

Skagerrak												
WR	0	1i	1m	2i	2m	3i	3m	4i	4m	5	6	7
%	100.00	99.76	0.24	79.55	20.45	85.19	14.81	60.00	40.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Kattegat							
WR	0	1i	1m	2i	2m	3i	3m
%	100.00	99.20	0.80	27.27	72.73	40.00	60.00

North Sea					
WR	0	1i	1m	2i	2m
%	100	100	0	50	50

Baltic Sea spring spawners:

Skagerrak																	
WR	0	1i	1m	2i	2m	3i	3m	4i	4m	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
%	100.00	79.41	20.59	11.43	88.57	2.43	97.57	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Kattegat														
WR	0	1i	1m	2i	2m	3i	3m	4i	4m	5	6	7	8	
%	100.00	87.69	12.31	24.23	75.77	21.62	78.38	6.90	93.10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

North Sea								
WR	0	1i	1m	2i	2m	3i	3m	
%	100	100	0	0	100	0	100	

Sprat maturity

Based on 635 sprat collected over all length classes and hauls including sprat age, weight and maturity keys were established. The maturity key for sprat is shown in the text table below. Sprat with maturity stage ≥ 3 and/or age ≥ 3 are regarded as mature

WR	0	1i	1m	2i	2m	3	4	5	6
%	100.00	81.03	18.97	55.03	44.97	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Ichthyophonus.

The herring sampled for race analyses were also visually inspected for Ichthyophonus. At 6 stations in the western Skagerrak and Kattegat (see Figure 6) Ichthyophonus was found at herring smaller than 18 cm.

3.3 Biomass estimates

Herring

The total herring biomass estimate for the Danish acoustic survey with R/V Dana in July 2010 is 237,542 tonnes of which 62.7% or 148,946 tonnes is North Sea autumn spawners and 37.3 % or 88,597 tonnes is Baltic Sea spring spawners.

For the total number of herring the survey results give 4,184 mill, of which 65.1 % are North Sea autumn spawners and 34.9 % are Baltic Sea spring spawners.

The estimated total number of herring, mean weight, mean length and biomass per age and maturity stage in each of the surveyed strata are given in Table 6 and 7 for North Sea autumn spawners and Baltic spring spawners respectively.

A comparison for the results of the last three years surveys are given in the text table below.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Autumn spawners					
Number in mill.	1530	4443	4473	9679	2723
Biomass in tons	98786	315176	80469	157707	148946
Spring spawners					
Number in mill.	6407	8847	7367	1326	1461
Biomass in tons	471850	614048	450505	146590	88597

North Sea autumn spawners

From 2006 to 2007 there was an increase in the abundance of autumn spawners of 190 % and in the biomass of 219 %. The age structure in the abundance for 2006 and 2007 showed the same pattern with 86 % and 91 % of the total abundance as 1 WR for the two years respectively (see Table 8). This increase corresponds to an overall increase of the abundance of autumn spawners in the survey area.

From 2007 to 2008 the abundance of autumn spawners showed an increase of 0.7% whereas the biomass showed a decrease of 74%. As it can be seen from Table 8 this contradictory development between abundance and biomass is the result of a dramatic change in age composition of the abundance from 2007 to 2008. In 2007 1 WR contributed to 91 % of the abundance of autumn spawners, whereas the 0 WR contributes to 88 % of the abundance in 2008. (Table 8).

From 2008 to 2009 the abundance of autumn spawners showed an increase of 116 % and the biomass showed an increase of 96%. As it can be seen from Table 8 the abundance in 2009 is dominated by 0 and 1 WR (81 and 19 % respectively). The abundance of 0 WR are the double of what was seen in 2008 and 1 WR are than 4 times the abundance in 2008.

From 2009 to 2010 the abundance of autumn spawners has decreased by 72 % where as the biomass has decreased with 6%. From Table 8 it can be seen that the abundance is dominated by 1 WR in 2010 where it was dominated by 0 WR in 2008 and 2009. It looks as if the age structure in the abundance is on it way back to the structure seen in 2006 and 2007 (see Table 8)

Baltic Sea spring spawners

For the spring spawners no large changes in the age structure over the years from 2006 to 2008 have been seen (see Table 9).

From 2008 to 2009 there has been a decrease in the abundance of 82 % and in the biomass of 67 %. From Table 9 it can be seen that the major part of the difference in abundance between 2008 and 2009 lies in a decrease in the abundance of 0-3 WR.

From 2009 to 2010 the abundance has increased with 9 %, whereas the biomass has decreased with 39.6%. From Table 9 it can be seen that there has been a change in the age structure of the spring spawners from 2009 to 2010. The abundance of 0-3 WR has increased with 39 % and the abundance of 4-13 WR has decreased with 83 %. This shift in the age structure of the abundance is reflected in the biomass.

Sprat

The total abundance estimate of sprat for the Danish acoustic survey with R/V Dana in July 2010 is 3102.65 million with 1543.93 millions in ICES square 41F7 (Stratum 560E06), 1558.29 millions in Kattegat (Stratum E) and 0.42 millions in 44F9 (Stratum 570E08).

Abundance, biomass, mean length and mean weight per WR and strata are given in Table 10.

Figure 1. Map showing the survey area for the Danish acoustic survey with R/V Dana in July 2010. The map shows the subareas (strata) used in the abundance estimation.

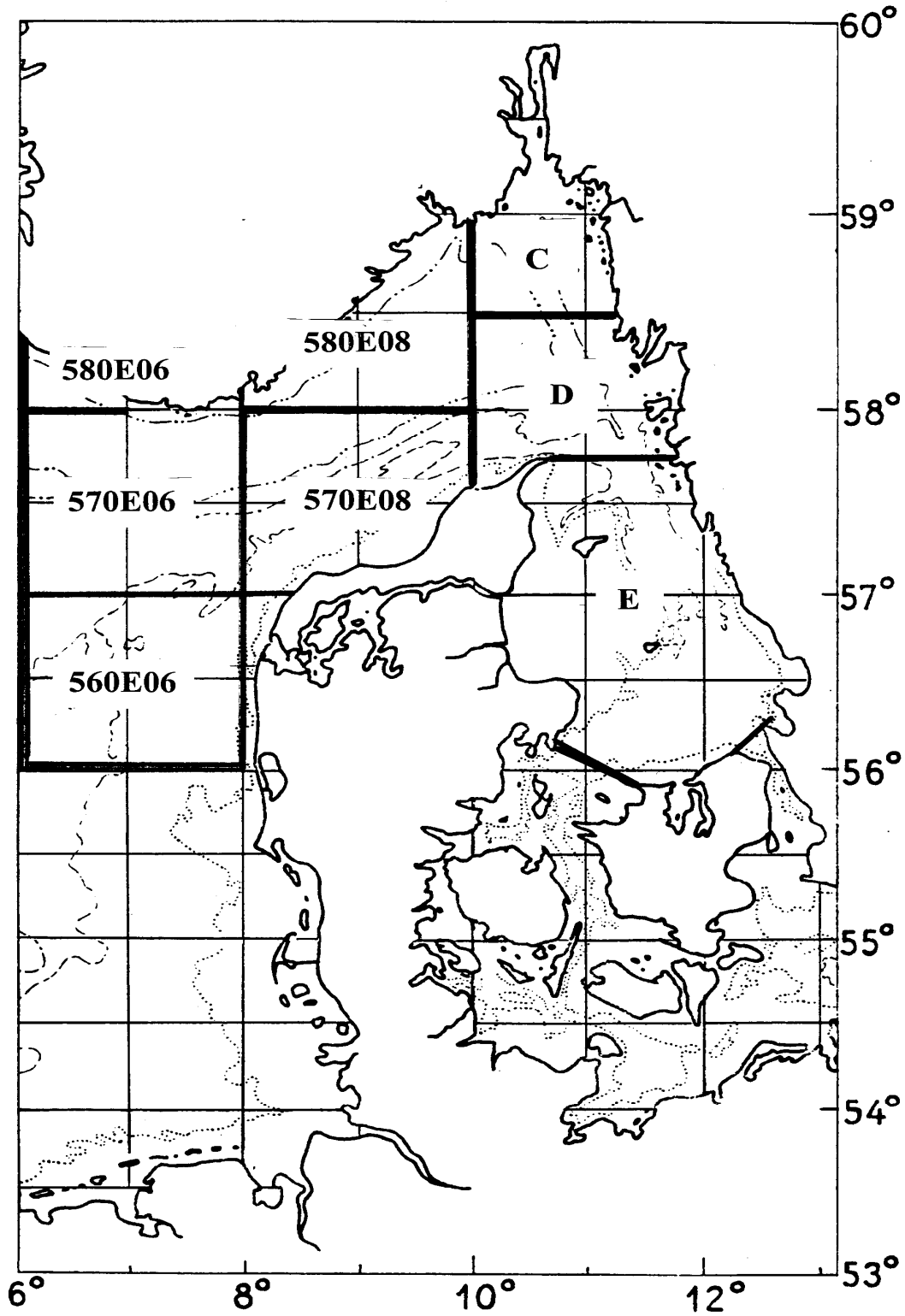


Figure 2. Map showing cruise track and trawl stations during the Danish acoustic survey with R/V Dana in July 2010.

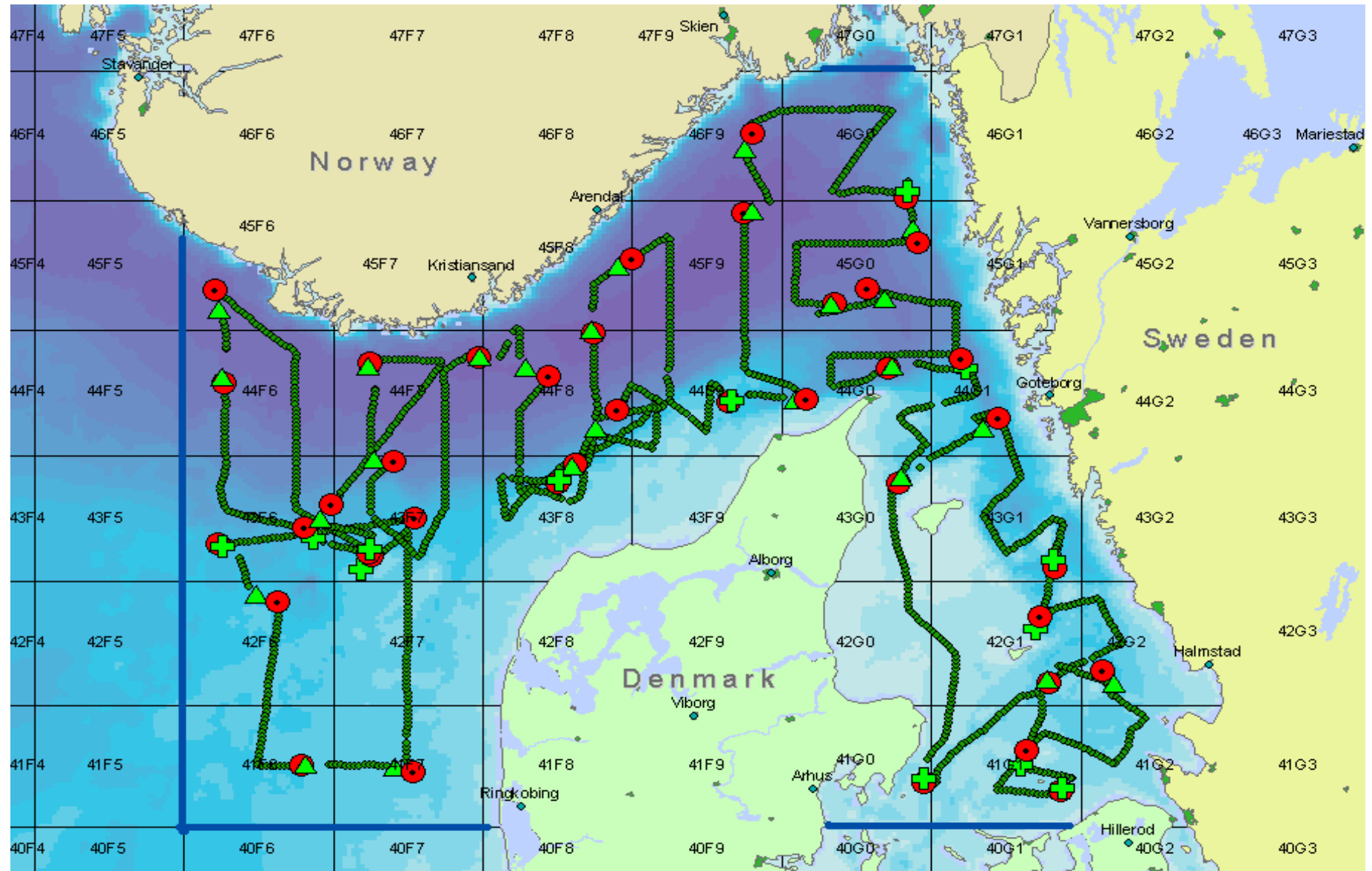


Figure 3. Relative herring density (in numbers per nm²) along the track of the July 2010 Danish acoustic survey in the eastern North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat. Red circles indicate relative density of herring per ESDU.

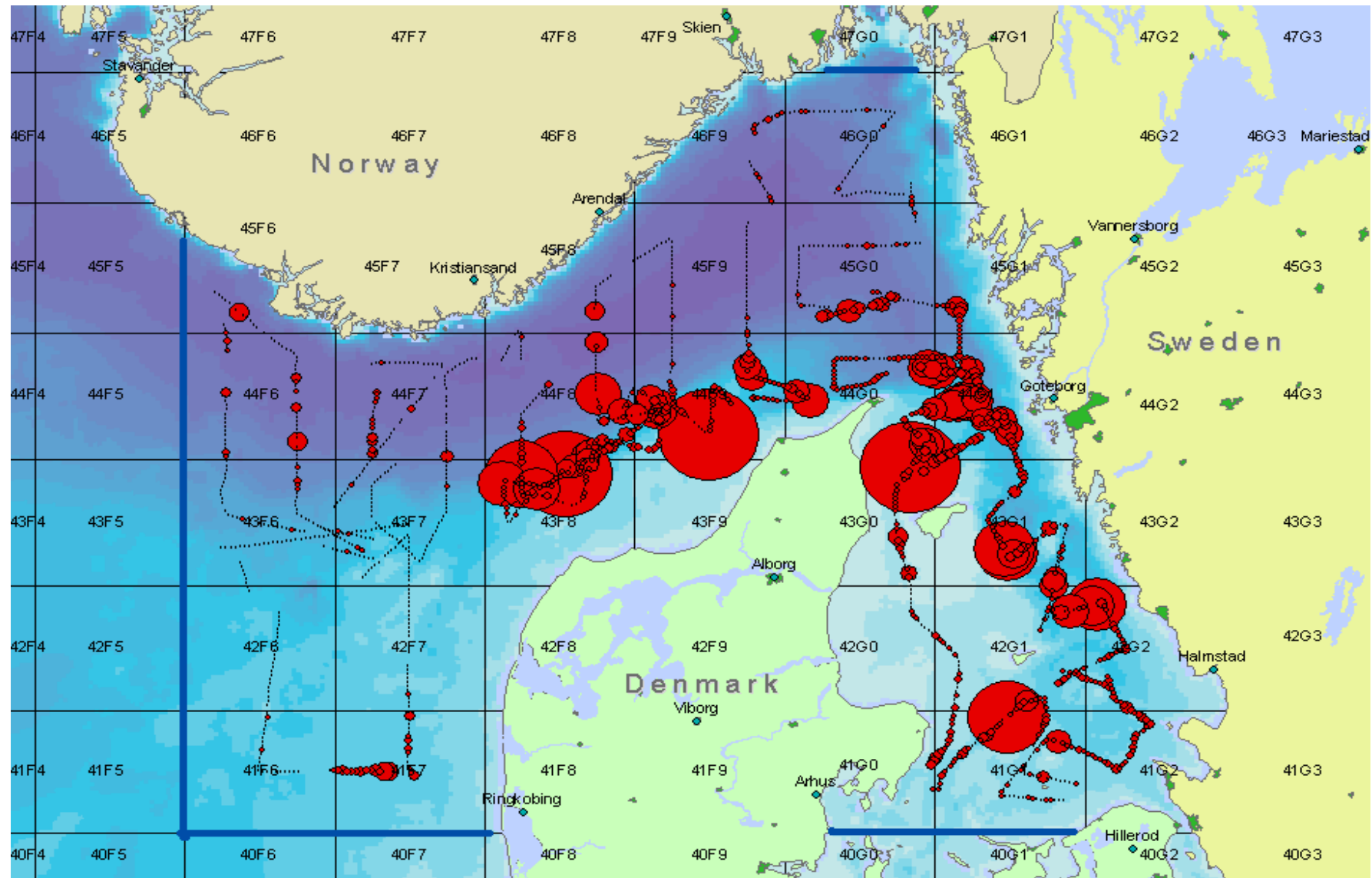


Figure 4. Relative herring density (in numbers per nm^2) along the track of the June-July 2009 Danish acoustic survey in the eastern North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat. Red circles indicate relative density of herring per ESDU

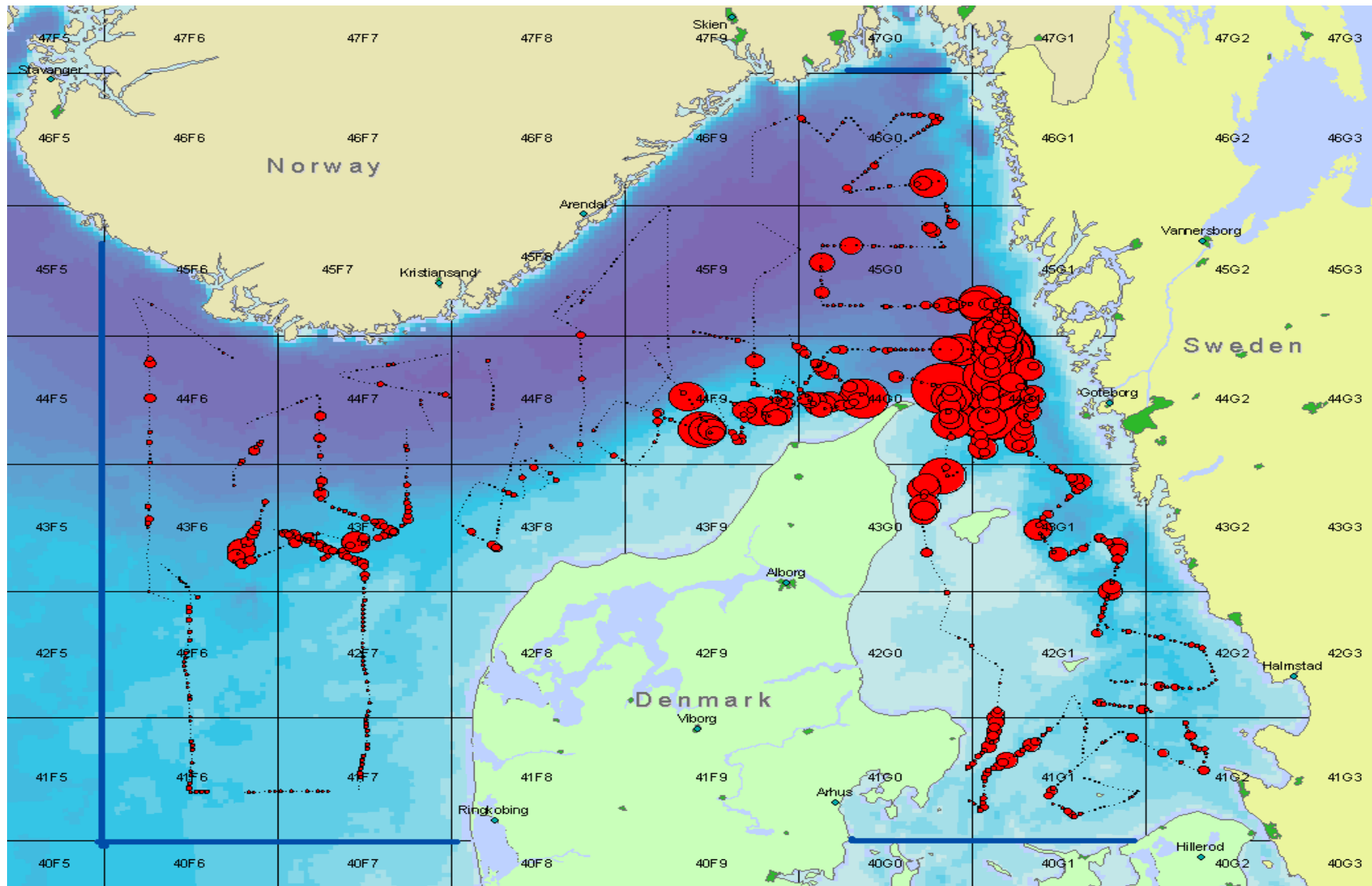


Figure 5. Relative herring density (in numbers per nm²) along the track of the June-July 2008 Danish acoustic survey in the eastern North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat. Red circles indicate relative density of herring per ESDU

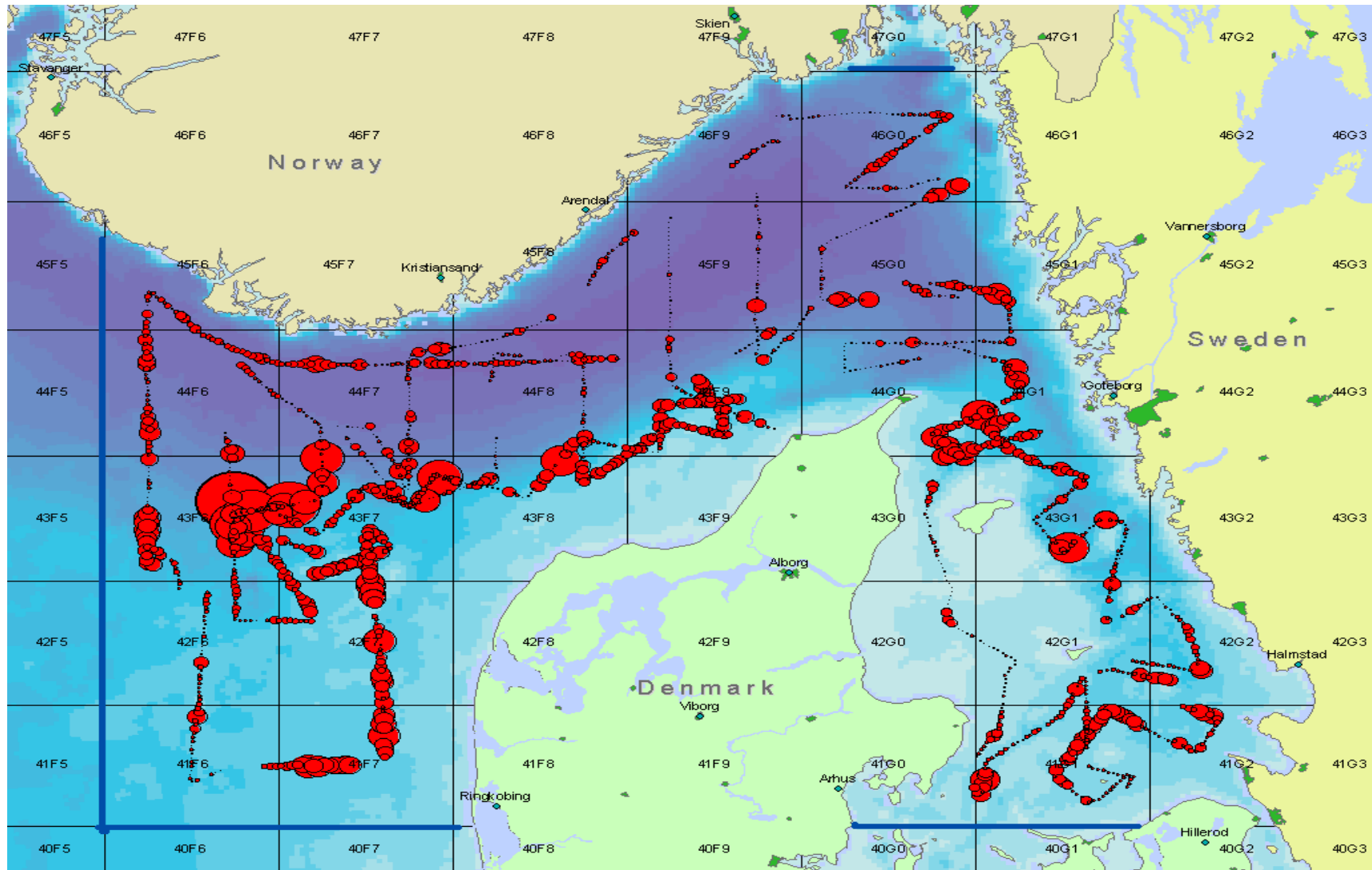


Figure 6. Stations with herring infected with Ichthyophonus (green crosses) and relative herring density (in numbers per nm²) along the track of the July 2010 Danish acoustic survey in the eastern North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat. Red circles indicate relative density of herring per ESDU

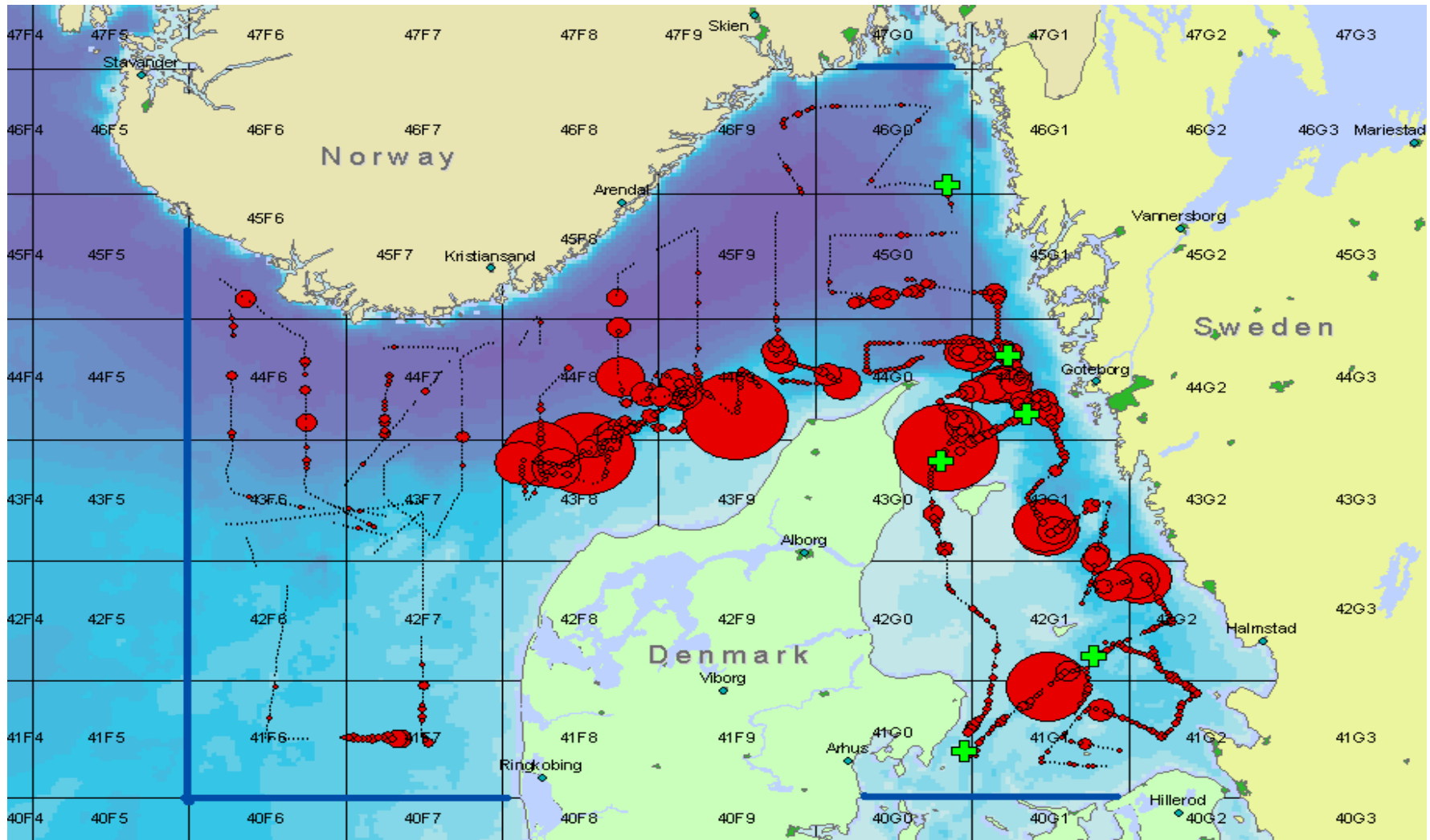


Table 1. . Simrad EK60 and analysis settings used during the Acoustic Herring Survey with R/V Dana Cruise July 2010

Transceiver Menu	
Frequency	38 kHz
Sound speed	1508 m.s ⁻¹
Max. Power	2000 W
Equivalent two-way beam angle	-20.5 dB
Transducer Sv gain	25.40 dB
3 dB Beamwidth	6.9°
Calibration details	
TS of sphere	-33.6 dB
Range to sphere in calibration	9.56 m
Measured NASC value for calibration	19300 m ² /nmi ²
Calibration factor for NASCs	1.00
Absorption coeff	6.063 dB/km
Log Menu	
Distance	1,0 n.mi. using GPS-speed
Operation Menu	
Ping interval	1 s external trig
Analysis settings	
Bottom margin (backstep)	1.0 m
Integration start (absolute) depth	7 - 9 m
Range of thresholds used	-70 dB

Table 2 Survey statistics for the Danish acoustic survey with R/V Dana in July 2010.

Stratum	Area, Nm*2	ESDU	Hauls	Mean Sa	Mean TS
560E06	3980	109	6	3.03E-06	6.47E-05
570E06	3600	369	10	1.10E-06	5.02E-05
570E08	3406	279	8	7.70E-06	3.58E-05
580E06	209	16	1	3.09E-06	3.59E-06
580E08	1822	90	5	5.35E-07	1.22E-05
C	988	64	4	3.63E-07	2.49E-05
D	1837	167	8	2.46E-06	1.86E-05
E	5228	413	10	5.05E-06	1.83E-05

Table 3. Trawl haul details for the Danish acoustic survey with R/V Dana in July 2010.

Date	Haul	Time	ICES	Position		Trawl	Wire	Trawl	Cath	Mean	Total		Trawling	Trawling	Wind	
dd-mm-yy	no.	UTC	Square	Latitude	Longitude	Direction	length	type	depth	depth	catch	Main Species	speed	duratin	speed	Sea state
						deg.	m		m	m	kg		Kn	min,	m/s	
06-07-10	160	10:38	43F6	57.08.474 N	006.16.129 E	132	350	Expo	Bottom	63	33	Hake, Gunard	3.5	60	9.6	4
06-07-10	172	13:36	42F6	56.56.838N	006.29.708 E	112	270	Fotö	20	46	140	Large medusa	4	60	11.9	4
06-07-10	229	20:57	41F6	56.15.301 N	006.49.615 E	90	360	Fotö	Surface	35	800	Mackerel, Herring	4.2	60	7	4
07-07-10	248	00:20	41F7	56.124.652 N	007.25.416 E	108	350	Fotö	Surface	28	2920	Herring	3.7	60	5.8	4
07-07-10	329	10:45	43F7	57.02.970 N	007.11.786 E	34	210	Expo	Bottom	33	212	Large medusa	3.3	60	12.5	4
07-07-10	345	14:02	43F6	57.10.499 N	006.52.268 E	327	200	Expo	Bottom	65	116	Haddock, Herring	3	60	10.3	4
07-07-10	400	21:05	44F6	57.48.705 N	006.16.198 E	4	380	Fotö	Surface	314	1116	Herring	4.4	61	9.6	4
07-07-10	413	23:49	45F6	58.04.495 N	006.14.795 E	354	320	Fotö	Surface	330	540	Krill, Herring, Mackerel	4.4	61	8.7	4
08-07-10	500	10:37	43F7	57.07.959 N	007.15.214 E	0	260	Expo	Bottom	60	62	Cod, Haddock	2.8	60	5.3	4
08-07-10	515	13:34	43F6	57.15.002 N	006.55.508 E	33		Expo	12	82	9	Gunard, Large medusa	3.8	59	4.7	4
08-07-10	578	21:04	44F7	57.51.383 N	007.14.430 E	169	310	Fotö	Surface	418	460	Herring, Mackerel	4.7	60	4.8	3
09-07-10	600	00:22	43F7	57.29.222 N	007.16.749 E	94	300	Fotö	Surface	207	530	Mackerel	4.5	60	5.3	3
09-07-10	688	10:46	44F8	57.53.653 N	007.59.361 E	96	310	Fotö	Surface	487	200	Herring, Large medusa	3.9	60	5.8	3
09-07-10	709	14:11	44F8	57.50.952 N	008.17.611 E	110	350	Fotö	Surface	492	310	Herring, Mackerel	4.1	60	2.7	3
09-07-10	760	21:00	43F8	57.27.717 N	008.36.207 E	237	330	Fotö	Surface	52	4722	Herring	4.2	50	9.2	3
10-07-10	874	10:45	43F8	57.24.255 N	008.31.060 E	56	260	Expo	Bottom	37	440	Haddock	3.6	60	4.1	2
10-07-10	887	13:20	44F8	57.36.563 N	008.45.822 E	48	350	Fotö	Surface	91	72	Mackerel, Large medusa	4.6	60	4.9	3
10-07-10	945	21:06	45F8	57.59.836 N	008.44.315 E	1	340	Fotö	Surface	563	240	Large medusa, Krill, Mackerel	3.8	60	3.5	2
11-07-10	963	00:18	45F9	58.14.565 N	008.54.833 E	55	350	Fotö	Surface	403	205	Mackerel, Lumpskuker, Krill	4.4	60	3	2
11-07-10	1043	10:38	44F9	57.43.193 N	009.40.633 E	62	235	Expo	Bottom	37	1100	Herring, Large medusa	2.8	60	0.7	2
11-07-10	1057	13:23	44G0	57.43.300 N	010.05.800 E	87		Fotö	10	41	10000	Herring	4	24	6	2
11-07-10	1113	21:12	45F9	58.27.712 N	009.48.513 E	59	320	Fotö	Surface	524	522	Herring, Mackerel, Medusa	3.9	60	7.5	2
12-07-10	1131	00:20	46F9	58.42.080 N	009.45.675 E	26	320	Fotö	Surface	350	230	Krill	4.3	60	10.1	2
12-07-10	1209	10:39	46G0	58.32.156 N	010.50.607 E	1	400	Expo	Bottom	82	1100	Krill	2.5	58	1.4	2
12-07-10	1223	13:47	45G0	58.23.639 N	010.53.114 E	166	310	Fotö	Surface	124	65	Large medusa	4.1	60	4.5	2
12-07-10	1276	21:00	45G0	58.08.842 N	010.20.500 E	229	350	Fotö	Surface	137	250	Mackerel, Herring	4.3	60	5.4	3
13-07-10	1295	00:18	45G0	58.07.153 N	010.41.869 E	300	330	Fotö	Surface	223	500	Krill, Herring, Mackerel	4.1	60	8	3
13-07-10	1379	10:35	44G0	57.51.276 N	010.44.746 E	81	330	Fotö	Surface	110	245	Large medusa, Herring	4.2	60	8.3	3
13-07-10	1395	13:38	44G1	57.50.826 N	011.14.438 E	325	345	Expo	Bottom	60	100	Haddock, Medusa, Herring	3.2	60	5.3	3
13-07-10	1448	21:00	43G0	57.25.016 N	010.48.201 E	66	320	Fotö	Surface	41	645	Herring	4.3	60	9.6	3
14-07-10	1468	00:39	44G1	57.36.566 N	011.21.273 E	53	330	Fotö	Surface	86	280	Krill	4.7	62	6.9	3
14-07-10	1551	10:35	43G1	57.05.205 N	011.49.537 E	5	270	Expo	Bottom	53	57	Large medusa	3.4	61	6.5	3
14-07-10	1576	14:21	42G1	56.48.525 N	011.42.142 E	21	200	Expo	Bottom	47	330	Herring, Medusa, Sprat	3.2	61	8	3
14-07-10	1625	20:54	42G1	56.36.242 N	011.47.053 E	45	320	Fotö	Surface	38	195	Large medusa	4.3	60	10	3
15-07-10	1642	00:04	42G2	56.35.248 N	012.13.792 E	320	310	Fotö	Surface	49	190	Large medusa	4.8	58	11.6	3
15-07-10	1728	10:25	41G1	56.09.440 N	011.53.217 E	45	170	Expo	Bottom	27	78	Large medusa	3.3	61	5.9	3
15-07-10	1743	13:09	41G1	56.15.376 N	011.36.177 E	24	170	Expo	Bottom	30	107	Large medusa, Herring	3.7	60	8.8	3
15-07-10	1800	20:11	41G0	56.11.83 N	010.57.66 E	10	155	Expo	Bottom	20	97	Large medusa	3.6	60	4.9	3

Table 4. continued.

	Station	709	760	874	887	945	963	1043	1057	1113	1131	1209	1223	1276
	ICES sq.	44F8	43F8	43F8	44F8	45F8	45F8	44F9	44G0	45F9	46F9	46G0	45G0	45G0
	Gear	Fotö	Fotö	Expo	Fotö	Fotö	Fotö	Expo	Fotö	Fotö	Fotö	Expo	Fotö	Fotö
	Fishing depth	Surface	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Surface	Surface	Bottom	10	Surface	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Surface
	Total depth	492	52	39	80	563	403	35	41	576	416	89	120	137
	Day/Night	D	N	D	D	N	N	D	D	N	N	D	D	N
	Total catch	310	4,722	440	72	240	205	1,100	10,019	522	230	1,110	65	250
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	169.613	4581.359		0.198	0.128	0.212	641.764	9730	187.102		10.972	8.28	45.338
Large Medusa	<i>Medusa, spp</i>	38.149	71.659	50.067	29.3	81.726	31.249	383.143	270	3.843	2.906		55.9	1.97
Krill	<i>Euphausiidae spp.</i>					65.663	33.613			144.113	175.44	1064.02		40.733
Mackerel	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	80.351	68.1		36.374	56.407	86.7		16.5	151.524	22.422	0.918		143.2
Sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>							0.958						
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	0.006		272.517	0.008			2.124				0.284	0.02	
Lumpsucker	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	16.9			3.47	33.4	41.5	0.926	2	35.4	18.1			17.7
Gurnard	<i>Trigala spp.</i>			10.542				3.988						
Pearlside	<i>Maurollicus muelleri</i>					1.536	4.313				9.714	0.096		0.043
Cod	<i>Gadus Morhua</i>			65.8				0.396				0.512		
Horse mackere	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>		0.292					2.13				0.168		0.19
Whiting	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	0.026		15.854	0.086		0.585	27.257				2.624	0.094	0.012
Invertebrates	<i>Invertebrates</i>											9.635		
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>							24.4						
Norway pout	<i>Trisopterus esmarki</i>											20.062		
Garfish	<i>Belone belone</i>	4.956			2.618	1.048	2.034				1.268		0.24	0.814
Common weav	<i>Trachinus draco</i>					0.096		0.218						
Greater sandee	<i>Hyperoplus lanceolatus</i>			22.072										
Dab	<i>Limanda limanda</i>			0.32				4.292						
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>		0.59	1.446				3.564						
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>													
Saithe	<i>Pollachius virens</i>			0.348			4.7							
Long rough da	<i>Hippoglossides platessoides</i>							0.532				0.629		
Picked Dogfish	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>													
Squids	<i>Cephalopoda sp</i>			1.054				0.317			0.15			
Pollack	<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>							3.77						
	<i>Trachipterus arctius</i>													
Halibut	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>													
Lemon sole	<i>Microstomus kitt</i>							0.29						
Brill	<i>Scophthalmus rhombe</i>													
Norway lobster	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>											0.056		
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>													
Flounder	<i>Platichthys flesus</i>													
	<i>Allionymus lyra</i>									0.018				
Sandeel	<i>Ammodytes marinus</i>													
Gray sole	<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>													
Snake blenny	<i>Lumpenus lampretaeformis</i>											0.0023		

Table 8. Age distribution in estimate of autumn spawners during the Danish acoustic survey with R/V Dana in June-July from 2006 to 2010 given as number per age and strata in mill.and % of total abundance given by age and strata.

Autumn spawners in 2006										Autumn spawners in 2007										Autumn spawners in 2008										Autumn spawners in 2009										Autumn spawners in 2010																																							
Number in millions										Age distribution in % of total abundance										Number in millions										Age distribution in % of total abundance										Number in millions										Age distribution in % of total abundance										Number in millions										Age distribution in % of total abundance									
Strata	WR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	Strata	WR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	Strata	WR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	Strata	WR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	Strata	WR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	Strata	WR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total														
580E06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	580E06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	580E06	0.00	47.34	43.32	9.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	580E06	0.00	85.88	11.60	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	580E06	0.00	5.16	0.21	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	580E06	0.00	93.80	3.77	1.75	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00													
570E06	0.00	313.22	77.82	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	392.36	570E06	0.00	79.83	19.83	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	570E06	0.00	80.06	15.10	3.47	0.63	0.33	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	570E06	0.00	67.90	16.90	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	570E06	0.00	19.01	6.15	0.66	0.70	0.14	0.00	0.11	26.76	26.76	570E06	0.00	71.02	22.96	2.45	2.60	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43													
580E08	0.00	72.47	5.61	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.36	580E08	0.00	92.48	7.16	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	580E08	0.00	89.39	4.83	5.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	580E08	0.00	65.40	19.74	6.85	6.39	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	580E08	0.00	6.73	2.03	0.71	0.66	0.17	0.00	0.00	10.30	10.30	580E08	0.00	65.40	19.74	6.85	6.39	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00													
570E08	0.00	30.99	425.10	40.41	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	498.50	570E08	0.00	85.28	8.11	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	570E08	0.00	32.59	37.98	16.35	13.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	570E08	0.00	99.42	0.48	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	570E08	0.00	1222.33	5.96	1.17	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.01	1229.52	1229.52	570E08	0.00	99.42	0.48	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00													
C	0.00	125.25	21.23	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.79	C	0.00	85.32	14.46	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	C	0.00	90.51	9.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	C	0.26	3.03	0.51	0.11	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.12	4.12	C	6.34	73.59	12.37	2.70	5.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																								
D	0.00	265.61	13.04	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	280.17	D	0.00	94.80	4.65	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	D	0.00	95.68	3.48	0.80	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	D	0.06	202.86	7.37	1.70	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	212.02	212.02	D	0.03	95.68	3.48	0.80	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																								
E	6.57	107.84	17.39	1.23	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	134.12	134.12	E	4.90	80.41	12.97	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	E	49.68	966.47	8.69	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1026.98	1026.98	E	4.84	94.11	0.85	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	E	49.68	966.47	8.69	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1026.98	1026.98																								
560E06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	560E06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	560E06	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	560E06	205.36	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	208.25	208.25	560E06	98.61	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																								
All stratas	37.56	1309.49	175.49	6.07	0.00	0.60	1.09	0.00	1530.29	1530.29	All stratas	2.45	85.57	11.47	0.40	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	All stratas	0.00	91.32	8.25	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	All stratas	255.37	2428.48	30.91	6.58	1.64	0.36	0.00	0.12	2723.45	2723.45	All stratas	9.38	89.17	1.14	0.24	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																								

Table 10. Abundance, mean weight, mean length and biomass by age group and sub area for sprat in the Danish acoustic survey with R/V Dana in June-July 2010.

Abundance i mill.										
WR										
Strata	0	1i	1m	2i	2m	3	4	5	6	7
580E06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570E06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580E08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570E07	0	0.022407	0.005244	0.083495	0.068222	0.097868	0.082392	0.046466	0.012117	0.001399
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	2.719978	677.4839	158.5601	189.069	154.4832	195.6962	121.3697	46.7424	9.216227	2.95871
560E06	0	1244.624	291.295	2.940072	2.402254	2.671163	0	0	0	0
Biomass in ton										
WR										
Strata	0	1i	1m	2i	2m	3	4	5	6	7
580E06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570E06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580E08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570E07	0	0.282109	0.066026	1.254102	1.024693	1.687511	1.637918	0.917959	0.230694	0.018183
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	5.439956	5855.911	1370.532	2714.518	2217.96	3115.75	2221.821	859.8532	162.7388	38.46322
560E06	0	8978.537	2101.36	35.28086	28.82705	34.72512	0	0	0	0
Mean length in cm										
WR										
Strata	0	1i	1m	2i	2m	3	4	5	6	7
580E06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570E06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580E08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570E07	0	12.22514	12.22514	13.09758	13.09758	13.74368	14.4808	14.74646	14.95671	13.5
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	6.75	10.70682	10.70682	12.87331	12.87331	13.28303	13.9409	14.32156	14.49511	13.5
560E06	0	9.596522	9.596522	11.75	11.75	12	0	0	0	0
Mean weight in g										
WR										
Strata	0	1i	1m	2i	2m	3	4	5	6	7
580E06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570E06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580E08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570E07	0	12.59035	12.59035	15.02002	15.02002	17.24268	19.87946	19.7557	19.0389	13
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	2	8.643616	8.643616	14.35729	14.35729	15.92136	18.30623	18.39557	17.65786	13
560E06	0	7.213855	7.213855	12	12	13	0	0	0	0