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eep-sea chondrichthyan composition and abundance in Andaman waters, Indian EEZpreliminary results based on exploratory survey

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Deep-sea chondrichthyan diversity and abundance of Indian waters is poorly known and that of Andaman mers are least studied. Data collected during the fishery and oceanographic surveys of FORV Sagar Sampada 📰 analyzed to understand the deep-sea chondrichthyan resource abundance and distribution around maman Islandsof Indian EEZ. Two deep-sea fishery surveys were conducted during 2015 (Cruise no. 334 leg and 2016 (Cruise no. 349 leg II) to explore the fish diversity and fishing grounds. Seven deep-sea bottom trawl eations were conducted using HOT and HSDT-IInets, covered latitudes between 11°-13.80°N and longitudes 19° E, at depths ranging from 160-1300 m. Catch composition in both cruises showed significant deepsea munichthyan contribution with maximum observed in cruise no. 349(10.26%) and followed by (6.77%) mulse no. 334of total catch 122.4 (74.32%) and 41.2 (25.67%) respectively. Four deep-sea sharks and single eress of raycontributed to the species composition during the exploratory surveys. Bythaelurus hispidus showed mance in both cruises with (15.05%) and (29.82%) followed by Plesiobatis daviesi (28.16%), (6.70%), Eridacnis (27.18%), (5.72%) in cruise 334and cruise 349respectively. Centrophorus sp. were present only in cruise II 12.25%)at a depth of 520 m. Squalus sp. showed very minimal contribution with value of 0.49% and 0.41% catch of chondrichthyans. The maximum number of species were recorded from the Latitude 110-13.80° at and range301-500 m followed by the Latitude 11º-12ºat a depth range 150-300 m. Bythaelurus hispidus and *menis radcliffei* showed distributed at Latitude 11º-13.80º at a depth range from 301-500 m followed by 150-300 is addies on deep sea chondrichthyan are very rare and limited. An extensive study needed to undertake to mere and understand the continental slopealong thecoast of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

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