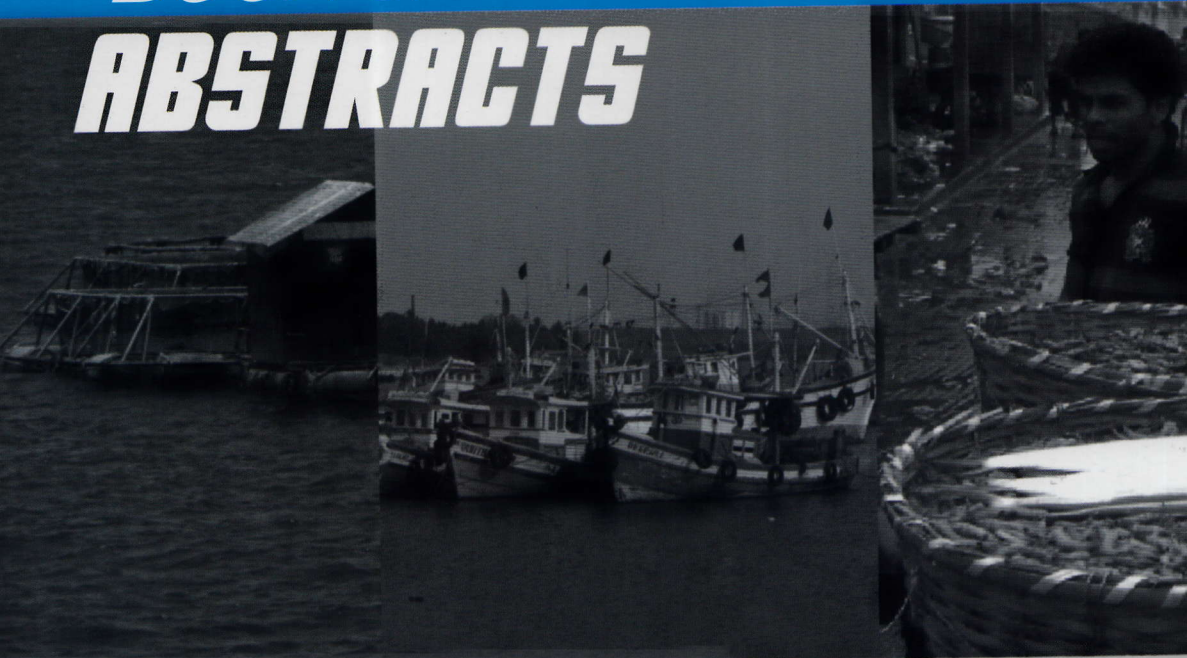




**Indian Fisheries and
AquaCulture Forum**

11TH INDIAN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE FORUM
**Fostering Innovations
in Fisheries and Aquaculture**
Focus on Sustainability and Safety

BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS



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of Ramanathapuram. Except Madapam and Rameswaram, the gastropod fishery is seasonal in the remaining three fishing villages. In Madapam and Rameswaram the gastropods are landed by mechanized trawlers. The gastropod fisheries at both centres are almost uniform and comprising of 17 families mainly Naticidae (13%), Nassariidae (8%), Conidae (8%), Melongenidae (7%), Olividae (7%), Neritidae (6%), Muricidae (6%), and Architectonicidae (6%). The estimated gastropod exploitation was 883 t at Rameswaram and catch per unit effort is 1.3 kg h^{-1} . While at Mandapam, which is about 346 t with a CPUE of 0.8 kg h^{-1} . At Olaikuda, Dhanuskodi and Vedalai, the gastropod resource is being exploited by skin diving engaging both Vallam and Catamaram. At Olaikuda the estimated landing by Vallam was 126 t and the CPUE was 29 kg/person. In the total catch *Lambis lambis* contributes 82% and *Turbinella pyrum* constitutes 18%. While the estimated landing by Catamaram was 34 t contributed mainly by *L. lambis* (78%) followed by *T. pyrum* (22%). The estimated CPUE was 14 kg/person. In case of Vedalai, the estimated landing was 19 t. The fishery was carried out by employing Vallam. The catch comprises mainly of *T. pyrum* (91%) and meagre catch of *Chicoreus ramosus*. In Dhanuskodi, the estimated landing was 30 t during the period. The entire catch comprised of *T. pyrum* which were fished by engaging Catamaram. The CPUE of Vedalai and Dhanushkodi were 9 and 16 kg/person respectively. The catches from these region forms the major chunk of shell resources which supports the shell craft industry of the country.

FR PO 23

Recent advances on the diversity of oceanic cephalopods from the southeastern Arabian sea

K.K. SAJIKUMAR*, V. VENKATESAN, K.M. JESTIN JOY, K.S. MOHAMED

ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, PO Box 1603, Kochi, Kerala, India; *kksajikumar@yahoo.co.in

Oceanic cephalopods are an important part of the ecosystem forming the link between zooplankton and top predators. Oceanic cephalopods of Arabian Sea are not well investigated as that of the other seas of world. To better understand oceanic cephalopod communities in the Arabian Sea it is necessary to obtain baseline data on diversity, distribution and abundance patterns. We analyzed the cephalopod fauna captured during oceanic squid surveys in the eastern Arabian Sea using the FRV silver pomapano during 2015 to 2017. The surveys sampled the epipelagic and mesopelagic communities by using IKMT for paralarvae and early juvenile and midwater trawl net for adult. More than 500 cephalopod specimens from at least 18 families were collected with a midwater trawl at 18 stations mostly during the night from 200 m of depth and 32 IKMT operations on surface during day and 200 m during night. A total of 378 specimens of early life stages of cephalopods were caught in 32 IKMT hauls between surfaces to 200 m depth. Ten families and twelve species were identified. The mean density was 24 individual/1000 m³. The most abundant families were Enoploteuthidae (58%), Ommastrephidae (20.2%), Onychoteuthidae (14.1%) and Ancistrocheiridae (2.6%). The majority of the specimen small sized, with 65% below 3 mm DML. A total of 156 mesopelagic cephalopods composed of 16 species were caught. Five species were new records from Indian EEZ and four species among them were first record from Arabian Sea. *Ancistrocheirus lesueurii*, *Bathyteuthis bacidifera*, *Chiroteuthis pictati*, *Histioteuthis miranda*, *Abralia andamanica*, *Abralia*



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trigonura, *Abralia siedleckyi*, *Abraliopsis leneata*, *Sthenoteuthis oualanensis*, *Octopoteuthis rugosa*, *Octopoteuthis* sp., *Vitreledonella richardii*, *Chtenopteryx sicula*, *Megalocranchia* sp. *Thysanoteuthis rhombus*, *Liocranchia reinhardti* were some of the species recorded.

FR PO 24

mortality, exploitation ratio, exploitation rate and E_{max} were 0.86, 1.22, 2.08, 0.59, 0.51, 1.00 and 0.78, 2.36, 3.14, 0.75, 0.72, 1.00 for males and females, respectively. The rate of exploitation for both sexes of *A.alcocki* was found to be lower than the E_{max} which indicates the sustainable utilization of the resource.

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