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OCCURRENCE OF SPAWNERS, JUVENILES AND YOUNG FISH IN RELATION TO THE FISHERY SEASONS OF SOME MAJOR FISHERY RESOURCES OF INDIA — A PRELIMINARY STUDY

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According to the All India Census of Marine Fishermen, Craft and Gear conducted by the CMFRI (Mar. Fish. Infor. Serv., T & E Ser., No. 30, 1980) 10 major gears are employed along the Indian coasts. They are drift/set/gill nets, hooks & line, fixed bag nets, boat seines, shore-seines, rampanis, trawlnets and purse seines besides traps, scoop nets and others. Trawlnet, drift/set/gillnet, and hooks & line are the major gears operated only in Gujarat and Maharashtra; purse seines in Karnataka and Kerala, and rampani in Karnataka. However, boat seines are operated mostly in Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and shore seines in the above three states as well as in Tamilnadu.

The major species of fish catches of many of these gears landed at the different landing centres near the various research centres of CMFRI have been investigated by the scientific and technical staff of the Institute over the past 45 years for their fishery and population characteristics, and the results have been documented in several publications which include Indian J. Fish., Vols. 1-4, 9-11, 13-16, 18-30, 32 & 34; Mar. Fish. Infor. Serv., T & E Ser., Nos. 8,14, 30, 70-90, 96; Annual Reports of CMFRI; Indian J. Mar. Sci., Vol. 4; J. mar. biol. Ass. India, Vol.33; Proc. Symp. Living Res. seas around India, 1973 (CMFRI): 234-240; and Recent Advances in Marine Biology, P.S.B.R. James (Ed.), To-day and Tomorrow's Printers and publishers, 1986: 29-101.

It is now common knowledge that the average life span of the majority of the species comprising the tropical marine fisheries resources is short being around 2-3 years. The fisheries for most of our resources are supported to a large extent by juvenile fish whose average life span is about one year. This means that majority of individuals born at a time do not have the chance to spawn at least once in their life time. If this

situation is allowed to go beyond a limit, the stock position is bound to go down leading to diminishing returns. This decreasing trend in the state of the stock may be viciated further if the spawners too are exposed to higher fishing pressure.

Keeping these various factors in view, an attempt has been made to evaluate the state of exploitation of our coastal fishery resources for which we have the needed primary data. The aspects investigated fall under 2 major heads with reference to the gears, namely, main fishery season coinciding with (i) the main spawning season and (ii) the main juvenile/young fish fishery season (Table 1). The aim of this account is to point out the period or periods when caution is to be exercised so as to conserve spawners, juveniles and young fishes from over-exploitation.

The primary data collected for this study comprised regionwise, gear-wise, species-wise particulars relating to the monthly landings of different species and the percentage occurrence of their mature, juvenile and young fish in the landings. Fish below-half the size at first maturity was considered to represent young fish. Where only the polygons were available for the monthly length frequency distribution, the percentage of the area the of the polygon below the size at first maturity of that species was estimated. This area was measured by using a transparent graph sheet. The main fishery season was considered to be the period when the monthly catch exceeded the average monthly The months when the occurrence of mature fish exceeded 55% of its catch was considered to constitute the main spawning Similar orientation was applied for season. determining the juvenile fish fishery season also. For the young fish fishery season, however, the months in which their occurrence exceeded 27% was considered.

The important results obtained from the analysis of the data collected in accordance with the aim of the present study are furnished in Table 1. The table gives the major species that have been studied from each gear at each observation centre, their main fishery season and the periods when the juvenile and young fish season of the indicated species coincided with the fishery season for the species. Thus it may be noted that 9 species from Gujarat, 17 from Maharashtra, 32 from Karnataka, 50 from Kerala, 23 from Tamilnadu and 48 from Andhra Pradesh have come under this study.

Fishery season in the different regions

The present study shows that fishing activity takes place throughout the year along the major part of the Indian coasts, except in Karnataka where fishing is either suspended or poor during June-July period. In the Madras area the fishing activity is very low during June. The main fishery season irrespective of the gears employed vary in the different maritime states. It is during June and October-December in Gujarat; August and October-February in Maharashtra; September-March in Karnataka; May-June and August-November in Kerala; April-November in Tamilnadu and October-April in Andhra Pradesh. The main fishery season observed for the different observation centres are furnished in the table. Whether the same season prevails throughout the coasts of Gujarat and Maharashtra is not known as the present observations were stated to have been based on investigations carried out at Veraval and Bombay only. Along the Karnataka coast, however, the fishery season extends for a longer period, from August to May at Karwar, while it is from September to March at Manglore. Similarly, the main fishery season at Calicut extends from September to January, while it is from May to November at Cochin and from May to October at Vizhinjam. Along the Tamilnadu coast also the main fishery season varied at the three observation centres namely, Tuticorin, Mandapam and Madras; they being April-September and November, March-November and January-February respectively. In Andhra Pradesh, December-April forms the main season at Kakinada while it is from August to March at Visakhapatnam.

It is further noticed that while the fishery season along the north as well as middle of the west coast from Veraval to Calicut is during September-March, it is during April-November along the southern belt of the peninsula extending from Cochin to Mandapam, and for the rest of the east coast upto Visakhapatnam it is during October-April. The foregoing seasonal trends indicate shifting of the fishery seasons from south to north and north to south with the passage of time. It may further be noted that although the foregoing fishery seasons of the different regions of the Indian coasts that have emerged are based on the seasons of some of the major fishery resources, they do reflect the seasonal trends of the total fishery resources of each region (see CMFRI Bull. No. 27, 1976).

Mature fish in the fishery

A study of the seasons of occurrence of fish in advanced stages of maturity in relation to the main fishery season (see Table) indicates that fish in advanced stages of maturity occur only during some part or parts of the main fishery season. Scarcity of mature fish or their occurrence only for a shorter period during the main fishery season is more evident at Calicut, Mandapam, Madras and Visakhapatnam observation centres. The reasons for such a situation remain to be investigated. It would appear that in these areas fish on attaining maturity may move away from the inshore fishing grounds.

Juvenile and young fish in the fishery

A review of the size composition of the different fishery resources in the various localities examined indicates that the major bulk of their landings comprise juveniles. Column 5 of the table gives the periods over which juveniles of fish indicated against them in column 2 form dominant catches in the different gears at the The available different observation centres. information shows that juveniles form dominant catches during September-January and May off November-December off Bombay; Veraval: September-December and April off Karwar; in January and October off Mangalore; during September-November off Calicut; June-September off Cochin; July-November off Vizhinjam; April-September off Tuticorin; May-June and October Mandapam; during July-October off Kakinada and in February and September off Visakhapatnam.

The present study has indicated that fisheries for some of the major fishery resources at some centres are largely supported by juvenile

	State/Research Centre/Gear	Species studied/reported	Main fishery season	Spawning season coinciding with fishery season	Main fishery season coinciding with juvenile fishery season	Main fishery season coinciding with young fish season
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	GUJARAT					
	VERAVAL Centre					
1.	Trawl net	Tachysurus tenuispinis, Nemipterus japonicus, N. mesoprion, Johneops vogleri, Otolithus cuvieri	MarApr. & OctJan.	MarApr. & OctJan.		
2.	Dol net	Harpodon nehereus, Tachysurus thalassinus, Coilia dussumieri, Pampus argenteus	May-Dec. & Jan.	Oct Jan.	SepJan. (1) & May	SepJan. (1)
3.	Drift/gill net	Otolithus cuvieri	MarJun. & OctJan.	MarApr. & NovJan.		
II.	MAHARASHTRA					
	BOMBAY Centre					
4.	Trawl net & dol net	Coilia dussumieri, Chirocentrus dorab, Trichiurus lepturus	Aug. & OctMar.	Aug. & OctFeb.		
5.	Dol net	Harpodon nehereus, Hippolysmata (1) curvirostris, Muraenosox talabonoids	AugFeb.	AugDec.	NovDec. (1)	JanFeb. (1) AugSep. & Dec.
6.	Trawl net, dol net & gill net	Protonebea diacanthus, Pampus argenteus	AugMar.	AugFeb.		
7.	Trawl net	Johneops vogleri (1), Otolithus cuvieri, O. ruber, Euplerogrammus muticus, Psettodes erumei, Opisthopterus tardoore (2)	Oct. Mar.	Oct.	Jan. (1) Mar.& Nov.	OctNov. (1)
8.	Gill net	Megalaspis cordyla, Euthynnus affinis, Scomberomorus guttatus	Aug. Dec.	Aug Sep.	····	
9.	Hooks & line	Muraenosox talabonoides (1)	JulDec.	AugSep.	OctDec.	Dec. (1)
II.	KARNATAKA					
	KARWAR Centre					
10.	Drift/gill net	Sardinella longiceps, Rastrelliger kanagurta, S. fimbriata	AugMay	AugDec.	AugMay	•••
11.	Boat-seine	Do	——Do ——	AugDec.	SepOct.&Dec.	
12.	Drift/gill net, boat-seine, purse-seine & shore-seine	Sardinella longiceps (1), Rastrelliger kanagurta (3), Sardinella fimbriata (2)	AugMay	AugApr.	JanMay (1), (2), (3) & AugDec.	
13.	Shore-seine	Do	AugMay	AugDec.	AugSep. & Dec.	***
14.	Purse-seine	Do	AugMay	AugDec.	Apr. & SepDec.	-

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	MANGALORE Centr	е				
15.	Trawl net	Anadontostoma chacunda, Nematolosus nasus, Saurida tumbil, S. undosquamis, Lactarius lactarius, Nemipterus mesoprion, Johneops osseous, Otolithus ruber, Psenes indicus, Oratosquilla nepa (1)	OctApr.	OctJan. & Mar.		
16.	Trawl net & drift/gill net	Scoliodon laticaudus, Trichiurus lepturus, Scomberomorus commerson	OctApr.	Mar.& OctJan.		
17.	Trawl & drift/ gill net/ purse-seine	Tachysurus tenuispinis, Caranx kalla, Parastromateus niger, Rastrelliger kanagurta	SepApr.	Mar.& SepJan.		
18.	Purse seine & trawl net	Sardinella longiceps (1), Stolephorus bataviensis, S. devisi, Thryssa mystax, Cynoglossus macrostomatus	SepApr.	Mar. & OctJan.	Jan. (1)	,
19.	Purse-seine	Sardinella gibbosa, Leiognathus bindus, Secutor insidiator, Rastrelliger kanagurta, Decapterus dayi	SepMar.	Mar. & Oct Jan.	Jan.	Sep.
20.	Drift net & purse-seine	Tachysurus dussumieri, Auxis thazard	Sep Mar.	Mar.& SepJan.		
21.	Drift net & gill net	Scomberomorus guttatus, Pampus argenteus	SepMar.	Mar. & SepOct.	••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••	•••
22.	Rampani net	Rastrelliger kanagurta (1)	OctMar.	OctMar.	Oct.	
23.	Boat-seine	Parapenaeopsis stylifera (1)	AprMay & NovDec.	NovDec. & AprMay	Not coinciding	Nov.
V.	KERALA					
	CALICUT Centre					
24.	Gill/drift net	Euthynnus affinis (1), Scomberomorus commerson, S. guttatus, Caranx kalla	Sep Jan.	Sep.	SepNov.	
25.	Shore-seine	Megalaspis cordyla	Jan Apr. SepNov.	Not coinciding	JanApr. & SepNov.	Not coinciding
26.	Boat-seine & gill net	Sardinella longiceps (1), Parastromateus niger, Rastrelliger kanagurta (3), Thryssa mystax (2)	Sep Feb.	Sep.	SepDec.	Not coinciding
27.	Drift net & hooks & line	Tachysurus thalassinus, T. serratus	Mar. & SepJan.	Sep.		
28.	Hooks & line, drift & trawl net	Tachysurus tenuispinis, Megalaspis cordyla (1)	Mar. & SepJan.	Sep.	Jan. (1), Mar. & SepDec.	(1) Not coinciding
29.	Trawl net	Cynoglossus macrostomus, Anchovy, Seer fish, Pomfrets, P. argenteus	Nov Feb.	Not coinciding		
30.	Boat-seine	Caranx kalla (2), Leiognathus bindus (3) Sardinella longiceps (1)	Sep Feb.	Sep.	Nov Feb.	Not coinciding

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	COCHIN Centre					
31	Trawl net	Saurida tumbil. S. undosquamis, (1) Nemipterus japonicus, N. mesoprion, Johneops sine, J. dussumieri, Kathala ' axillaris, Otolithus cuvieri, O. ruber, Rastrelliger kanagurta, Caranx djeddaba, C. kalla, Pampus argenteus, Lactarius lactarius, C. kurra, Thryssa mystax, P. stylifera	JunNov.	JunOct.	(1) Oct Nov.	Jun Jul.
32.	Purse-seine, trawl net & boat-seine	Sardinella longiceps (1), Metapenaeus affinis (2)	Jan.& May- Nov.	Jan., JunJul. Sep.& Oct.	Not coinciding	·
33.	Trawl net & purse-seine	Stolephorus bataviensis, Scomberomorus commerson, S. devisi S. buccanneri, S. macrops, Decapterus russelli, Megalaspis cordyla	May-Jun. & Nov.	Jun.		
34.	Purse-seine, trawl & drift net	Tychysurus dussumieri, T. serratus, T. thalassinus, T. tenuispinis, Rastrelliger kanagurta (1)	May- Nov.	JunOct.	Jun S e p.	
35.	Boat-seine	R. kanagurta, S. longiceps	JanAug.	JanMar.	MarJul.	May & Jun.
36.	Purse-seine	—— Do ——	May-Nov. & SepOct.	JunJul.	JunSep.	
37.	Drift net	Thynnus albacares, Scomberomorus commerson	May- Nov.	JunSep.		••• •••
38.	Drift net & purse-seine	Auxis thazard, A. rochii, Euthynnus affinis, Rastrelliger kanagurta	May-Nov.	JunOct.		
	VIZHINJAM Centre					
40.	Drift/gill net	Do	May-Nov.	May & Sep Oct.	May	Not coinciding
41.	Boat-seine	Trichiurus lepturus Rastrelliger kanagurta	May-Nov.	May & OctNov.	Jun Nov.	JulAug. & Oct.
42.	Boat-seine & hooks & line	Rastrelliger kanagurta (1) Trichiurus lepturus	May-Nov.	May & Aug Nov.	(1) Jun Nov.	•••
43.	Shore-seine & gill net	Decapterus dayi, Megalaspis cordyla Sardinella longiceps, Sardinella sp., Rastrelliger kanagurta, Stolephorus devisi, S. bataviensis, S. buccanneri, mullets, Sphyraena spp., Caranx spp., Decapterus russelli, Trichiurus lepturus	AprOct.	May & Sep.	••• ••• ••	
44.	Shore-seine	Do	AprAug. & Oct.	AprMay & Oct.	Not coinciding	Apr. & Jul Aug. & Oct.
45.	Drift net/ gill net, boat-seine & shore-seine	Atule mate, Sardinella gibbosa, S. sirm (1), Stolephorus indicus, S. bataviensis, S. buccanneri, (2) Thryssa setirostris, S. fimbriata	AprNov.	AprMay & Sep Nov.	Apr & JulNov.	Not coinciding

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v.	TAMILNADU					
46.	TUTICORIN Centre. Gill net	Sardinella gibbosa, S. longiceps, S. dayi, Scomberomorus commerson,	AprNov.	OctNov.	AprSep.	AprSep.
47.	Hooks & line	E. affinis —— Do ——	JanMar. &	Jan.		
48.	Trawl net, hooks & line & gill net	Carangids, Seerfish, Sardinella gibbosa, S. longiceps, S. dayi	JunOct. JanDec.	NovJan.		
49.	Trawl net	Do	JanMar, Jun. & Aug Dec.	Jan. & NovDec.	•••	
50.	Trawl net	Dasyatis uarnak, D. sephen, D. bleekeri, Rhinoptera javanica, Amphotistius imbricatus, A. kulhi, Actobatus narinari, A. flagellum, Gymnura poecilura, Gazza minuta, Leiognathus brevirostris (1), L. Dussumieri (3), L. jonesi, L. equulus, Secutor insidator S. ruconius, (2) Trichiurus lepturus (4)	AprNov.	Apr. & OctNov.	Apr Aug. & Oct.	Not coinciding
. 51.	Gill net	Scoliodon palasorrah, Leiognathus dussumieria, L. equulus, Secutor insidiator	SepOct.	Not coinciding	Sep Oct.	Not coinciding
52	Shore-seine	Gazza minuta, L. brevirostris, L. dussumieri, S. ruconius, Rastrelliger kanagurta, Sardinella gibbosa (1), S. albella (2) Sillago sihama, Sepioteuthis orctipinnis (4)	SepJun.	FebJun. & Nov.	MarMay, Jun. & Nov.	May-Jun.
53	MADRAS Centre Trawl net	Sardinella gibbosa, Nemipterus japonicus, Leiognathus bindus, Secutor insidiator, Johnius carutta	JanFeb.	JanFeb.		
VI.	ANDHRA PRADESH KAKINADA Centre				·	Mar. & Nov.
54	Trawl net	Decapteus dayi, D. russelli, Nemipterus japanicus, N. mesoprion (1), Leiognathus bindus (2), Secutor insidiator, Atrobucca nibe, Johneops vogleri, Johnius carutta, J. dussumieri, Pennahia macrophthalmus, Trichiurus lepturus (3), Eupleurogrammus muticus (4), Lepturacanthus gangeticus, Saurida tumbil, Tachysurus thalassinus, T. tenuispinis, Carangoides malabaricus, Polynemus sextarius, Priacanthus macracanthus, Lactarius lactarius	NovMay	DecMay	May & Nov.	Mar. & Adv.

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55.	Shore-seine	Metapenaeus brevicornis (1), Portunus pelagicus	MayDec.	SepNov.	May-Nov.	Jul.
56.	Nylon gill net, boat-seine, shore-seine & crab net	Portunus sanguinolentus (2), P. pelagicus (1), Scylla serrata (3), Trichiurus spp.	JanDec.	FebMar. & SepDec.	SepOct.	••••
57.	Boat-seine VISAKHAPATNAM Centre	Euplerogrammus muticus	JanDec.	FebApr. & NovDec.	JulNov.	
58.	Gill net & boat-seine	Rastrelliger kanagurta, R. faughni Decapterus dayi, Stolephorus devisi, S. lajang, Trichiurus lepturus, Sardinella fimbriata, S. longiceps, S. bataviensis, (1) Lactarius lactarius, S. gibbosa	SepMar.	JanMar.	(1) Jan Mar.& SepDec.	(1) Sep.
59.	Boat-seine	—— Do ——	SepMar.	Feb Mar.	FebMar. & Sep.	FebMar. & SepDec.
60.	Hooks & line	Tachysurus tenuispinis, T. thalassinus, Decapterus dayi, sharks, skates, sail fish, Istiophorus platypterus seer fishes, Euthynnus affinis, Thunnus albacares, Scomberomorus guttatus, Katsuwonus pelamis, S. commerson	Mar May	Mar. & May		
61.	Trawl net	Trichiurus leprurus, Rastrelliger kanagurta, Stolephorus devisi, S.bataviensis, Sardinella gibbosa, Saurida tumbil, Tachysurus thalassinus, T. tenuispinis, Polynemus sextarius, Priacanthus macracanthus, Lactarius lactarius, Carangoides malabaricus, Decapterus dayi, Nemipterus japonicus (2), N. mesoprion, sciaenids, goat fishes	SepMay	Feb Mar., & Dec.	JanFeb. May & Dec.	FebMar.
62.	Shore-seine	Rastrelliger kanagurta, Stolephorus bataviensis, S. heterolobus, S. devisi, fimbriata, S. gibbosa, Megalaspis cordyla, Decapterus dayi, Trichiurus spp., Dussumieria acuta, Caranx malabaricus, Sardinella albella (1)	JanMay & SepDec.	FebMar. & Dec.	(1) May & SepNov.	(1) FebMar & OctDec.

fish. They are mentioned in the order of their magnitude as well as the localities where such a situation has existed in the recent past; Caranx kalla off Calicut, Sardinella fimbriata at Karwar, Megalaspis cordula at Calicut, Eupleurogrammus muticus at Kakinada, Tachysurus thalassinus at Visakhapatnam, Harpodon nehereus at Veraval Vizhinjam, Bombay, S. fimbriata at Oratosquilla nepa at Mangalore-Malpe, Trichiurus lepturus at Kakinada, Metapenaeus affinis at Cochin, Leiognathus bindus at Kakinada, Restrelliger kanagurta at Cochin, S. gibbosa and S. albella at Mandapam, S. longiceps at Karwar, R. kanagurta in Andamans, Leiognathus jonesi and T. lepturus at Mandapam, S. longiceps at Calicut and Nemipterus japonicus at Cochin. The fact that the greatest bulk of the landings of Lactarius lactarius landed at Visakhapatnam in the past comprised of juveniles and that the fish itself now being rare in the same locality clearly indicates the damage done to the resource of the species in the past. This should sound a note of caution to reduce fishing pressure on the juveniles so as to allow them to grow and reach at least the size at first maturity. In respect of the young fish landing also, Lactarius lactarius at Visakhapatnam received the highest rank, followed by Megalaspis cordyla at Calicut, Trichiurus lepturus at Vizhinjam, Leiognathus bindus at Calicut, R. kanagurta in Andamans, Harpodon nehereus at Varaval, Oratosquilla nepa at Mangalore and Sardinella gibbosa at Mandapam.

Published records furnish very little information on the seasons of abundance of the juveniles and young fishes. However, the available information shows that the fishery is

dominated by juveniles for the oil sardine during August-September and December in Karwar, in January at Mangalore and during August-February at Calicut; for S. fimbriata from August to May at Karwar and from July to May at Vizhinjam; for S. sirm during April-May at Vizhinjam; for S. albella from May-November at Mandapam; for R. kanagurta in April and September-November at Karwar; september-October at Manglore; in April, September-October at Calicut; during January-March and June-September at Cochin; in January, March, May-July and September-October in Andamans; and from June-November at Vizhinjam; for T. lepturus from April to July at Mandapam; August-June at Kakinada; for E. muticus from July to November at Kakinada; for N. japonicus from October to April at Cochin and during January-February at Visakhapatnam; for N. mesoprion in May and August at Kakinada; for L. bindus in April-May at Calicut and from July-May at Kakinada; for L. jonesi during March-April, June-August and October at Rameswaram (Mandapam); and for the Bombay duck from September-May along the Maharashtra-Gujarat coast.

A perusal of the literature on the biology and fishery of Indian major resources shows that the published records do not always furnish the primary data, particularly that of length frequency or monthly percentage occurrence of adults, juveniles and young fish as looked for the preparation of this account. Documentation of such basic information, it is hoped, would facilitate critical examination and evaluation of the status of the Indian fisheries by interested agencies.

Errata

MFIS No. 120, page 13, table 1, item 9, Metapenaeopsis maxillipedo may be read as Metapenaeopsis stridulans.

Page 16, table 2, item 9, Metapenaeus stridulans may be read as Metapenaeopsis stridulans.