

समुद्री मारिस्थकी सूचना सेवा MARINE FISHERIES INFORMATION SERVICE

No. 122

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER 1993



तकनीकी एवं TECHNICAL AND विस्तार अंकावली EXTENSION SERIES

केन्द्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी CENTRAL MARINE FISHERIES

अनुसंधान संस्थान RESEARCH INSTITUTE कोचिन, भारत COCHIN, INDIA

> भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

समुद्री मारिस्यकी सूचना सेवा: समुद्री मारिस्की पर आधारित अनुसंधान परिणामों को आयोजकों, मस्य उद्योगों और मस्य पालकों के बीच प्रसार करना और तकनोलजी का प्रयोगशाला से अमशाला तक इस्तांतरित करना इस तकनीकी और विस्तार अंकावली का लक्ष्य है।

THE MARINE FISHERIES INFORMATION SERVICE: Technical and Extension Series envisages dissemination of information on marine fishery resources based on research results to the planners, industry and fish farmers and transfer of technology from laboratory to field.

Abbreviation - Mar. Fish. Infor. Serv., T & E Ser., No. 122: August, September - 1993

. Najaran

CONTENTS अंतर्वस्तु

- 1. Occurrence of spawners, juveniles and young fish in relation to the fishery seasons of some major fishery resources of India a preliminary study
- 2. Increased exploitation of juvenile fish population by bull trawlers during the early postmonsoon fishing season of 1992 along the Dakshina Kannada coast, Karnataka
- 3. Hatchery rearing of the squid, Sepioteuthis lessoniana and the cuttlefish, Sepia pharaonis
- 4. Costs and earnings of trawlers in Kerala a case study
- 5. Performance of medium and small trawlers in Andhra coast
- 6. On a giant ray, Manta birostris landed at Bhidiya in Veraval
- 7. On a blue whale, Balaenoptera musculus stranded at Chellanam, Cochin
- 8. On the landing of a young bottle-nose dolphin at Visakhapatnam
- 9. The impact of cyclone along the Tuticorin coast
- 1. मत्स्यन के मौसमों में पकडी गई भारत की प्रमुख मात्स्यिकी संपदा में अंडजनकों, किशोरों और छोटी मछलियों की उपस्थिति−एक प्राथमिक अध्ययन
- 2. कर्नाटक के दक्षिण कन्नड तट में बुल ट्रॉलरों के जरिए तरुण मछली का शोषण
- 3. स्किवड सेपियोटीथिस लस्सोनियाना और कट्टलिफश सेपिया फरोनिस का हैचरी पालन
- 4. केरल में परिचालित टॉलरों की लागत और कमाई-एक अध्ययन
- 5. आन्ध्रा तट में मीडियम और छोटे ट्रॉलरों का कार्य
- 6. वेरावल के बिद्या में अवतरित एक भीमाकार शंकुश मान्टा बैरेस्ट्रिस के बारे में
- 7. कोचीन के चेल्लानम तट पर धँसा गया नील तिमिंगिल *बैलीनोप्टेरा मस्कयूलस*
- 8. बोतल नॉस डॉलिफन टरिसयोपस ट्रंकाटस अंडकस इरेनवर्ग का अवतरण
- 9. ट्रिटिकोरिन तट में 1992 नवंबर में हुआ चक्रवात-एक रिपोर्ट

Front cover photo: A view of the catch of 'poovalan chemmeen' (Metapenaeus dobsoni) landed by country crafts at Valanjavazhi south of Alleppey, Kerala during the mud bank season of 1993.

valatijavazin south of Anteppey, nerala during the midd bank season of 1000.

मख आवरण फोटो: आलप्पी के दक्षिण में स्थित वलंजवज़ी से देशज यानों के जरिए पकड़े गये "पुवालन चेम्मीन" मेटापेनिअस डोबसोनी

का एक दुश्य

Back cover photo: A view of the fish landing centre at the mud bank at Valanjavazhi south of Alleppey, Kerala where

monsoon fishery of 1993 is at full swing.

पुष्ठ आवरण फोटो : केरल में आलप्पी के दक्षिण में स्थित वलंजवजी के मड बैंक में मत्स्य अवतरण केन्द्र का एक दृश्य - जहाँ

1993 का मानसून मात्स्यिकी पूरी तरह चालू है।

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

G. Luther and Y. Appanna Sastry

Visakhapatnam Research Centre of CMFRI, Visakhapatnam - 530 003

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.	-

	2	3	4	5	6	7
	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

۸.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	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 Sep.	
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

Cī

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	Secular distances, sortius caraca				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. & Mov.

1	2	3	4	5	.6 .	7
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.

INCREASED EXPLOITATION OF JUVENILE FISH POPULATION BY BULL TRAWLERS DURING THE EARLY POST-MONSOON FISHING SEASON OF 1992 ALONG THE DAKSHINA KANNADA COAST, KARNATAKA

Prathibha Rohit, Alli C. Gupta And Uma S. Bhat

Mangalore Research Centre of C.M.F.R.I., Mangalore - 575 001

The operation of bull trawlers is a common feature observed in the coastal waters of Dakshina Kannada during the commencement of the fishing season in September, after the lean monsoon fishing activities. The peak period of their operation is generally seen from September to November, when about 10 units are employed at each of the centres at Mangalore and Malpe. As the night fishing by trawlers increases, bull trawling activity gradually decreases and stops by about the end of November. During the fishing season of September-November 1992, more number of bull trawler units, numbering 20-25 at each of the centres, was engaged in the fishery, exploiting the juvenile fish population to a great extent. As such exploitation would have deleterious impact on the fish resources of the region, the salient features of the fishery during September-November 1992, as observed from Mangalore and Malpe centres are reported here.

Fishing operation

About forty metres long trawl nets, with head and foot-rope length of forty metres each and lead-rope of sixty metres and cod-end mesh size of 25 mm operated by two mechanised trawl boats of identical size (9 to 11.2 m) and horse power (37 to 88 HP) with a crew of 5 to 6 in each of the boats, were employed in the fishery.

The bull trawlers set out for fishing at 2000 hours and return to the base in the early morning hours of next day. Generally, 3 to 4 hauls, each of 2 to 2.5 hours duration, were taken in the inshore muddy grounds of less than 10m deep, although in the earlier years, the fishing was carried out in relatively deeper grounds of 10 to 18m depth.

Catch and catch composition

In 1992, bull trawl fishing season was observed from September to November at Mangalore, wheras, at Malpe it was confined to

September and October, as the operation of night stern trawling started early at this centre. The estimated total catch of bull trawlers at Mangalore and Malpe centres together was 800.7t with a catch rate of 499 kg/boat. At Mangalore, with an estimated catch of 529.07t, October was the most productive month when catch per unit of effort was 986 kg. At Malpe (total catch 271.63t), the highest landing was recorded in September (233.93t, with a catch rate of 312 kg/unit effort) (Table 1).

The bull trawlers are mainly operated for fish. the monthwise composition of the catch landed by the bull trawlers is given in Table 1. Fishes contributed to about 96.6% of the total catch and were represented by a large number of groups. Carangids formed the dominant group in all the months. The important groups of fishes supporting the fishery in order of abundance were carangids (51.4%), leiognathids (9.5%), ribbon fish (4.9%), other clupeids (6.4%), sciaenids (5.7%), sardines (4.9%), pomfrets (3.2%), soles (2.1%), cat fish (1.2%), Lactarius (1.0%) and other fishes (5.7%). Cephalopods formed only 3.3% of the total catch. The prawns and crabs constituted the least component, accounting to 0.03 and 0.05% of the total landings respectively.

Juvenile fish catch

One of the striking features of the bull trawl fishery of the season was the incidence of appreciable quantities of juveniles of several commercially important fishes (Fig 1). Out of the total catch of 800.7t, juvenile fishes formed 184.5t, constituting 23% of the total catch. Although they were caught from September through November, highest quantity of juvenile fishes was landed in september (Fig. 2). The estimated catch in quantity and numbers, catch composition, length range, modal size group and percentage contribution in respective groups are given in Table 2 and the overall composition of

Table 1. Estimated fish landings (in tonnes), effort (in units) and catch/effort (in kg) landed by bull trawlers operated during September to November 1992 at Mangalore and Malpe

		Mang	glore			Malpe	•	
Species		Catcl	n	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Catcl	1	
	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Total	Sep.	Oct	Nov.	Total
Decapterus spp.	3.6	210.3		213.9	1.7			1.7
Caranx kalla	41.9	15.0	2.0	58.9	69.9	_		69.9
Chortnemus sp.	35.3	23.5	1.3	60.1	1.1	_	_	1.1
Megalaspis cordyla	3.3	2.7	_	6.0				
Oil sardine	_		_	_	11.6		_	11.6
Lesser sardine	0.4		0.1	0.5	2.9	24.5	· <u></u>	27.4
Other clupeoids	38.9	4.0	0.4	43.3	7.4	0.7		8.1
Leiognathids	21.8	0.4	0.2	22.4	51.1	2.5	_	53.6
Ribbon fish	5.6	44.5		50.1	1.1		_	1.1
Soles	0.6	1.6	1.3	3.5	9.1	4.4		13.5
Sciaenids	12.6	1.3	0.1	14.0	30.3	1.0		31.3
Cat fish		2.9	_	2.9	6.2	0.3		6.5
Mackerel	1.1	0.03	-	1.13	3.3	3.2		6.5
Seer fish	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.6	2.1		-	2.1
Pomfrets	20.0	2.9	0.4	23.3	2.0	_		2.0
Lactarius spp.	0.9	1.6	0.2	2.7	5.6	 ,		5.6
Stolephorus spp.	0.2	1.1		1.3	0.7			0.7
Other fishes	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.24	0.03	_		0.03
Crabs	-		****		0.4			0.4
Cephalopods	7.2	1.7	0.1	9.0	17.4	_		17.4
Total	202.24	319.33	7.5	529.07	233.93	37.7		271.63
Effort	377	324	13	714	750	140		890
Catch/effort	536.45	985.59	576.92	740.99	311.91	269.29		305.20

juvenile fish catch is shown in Fig. 3. Among the diffirent groups of juvenile fishes landed, those belonging to *Chorinemus*, spp. *Decapterus*, spp. *Caranx kalla*, *Sardinella* spp. and *Leiognathus* spp., formed the bulk. In fact, cent per cent of the catch of *Chorinemus* spp., *S. logiceps*, *Tachysurus thalassinus* and *T. tenuispinus* was constituted by juveniles. It is also noteworthy

that the size groups of juveniles of these fishes exploited by the bull trawlers were respectively smaller as compared to the normal size groups encountered in the commercial fishery of these groups. Besides these groups, about 10% of other clupeoids, especially *Thryssa* spp. were also caught. Similarly, all the seer fishes encountered in this gear were young ones (Fig. 4). In the case



Fig. 1. Juveniles of Chorinemus spp. landed by bull trawlers operating off Mangalore.



Fig. 2. Immature seer fishes landed by bull trawlers at Mangalore.

Table 2. Estimated catch in quantity and number, length range, model size groups, percentage contribution of juvenile/young fishes and their normal length distribution in the commercial fishery landed by the bull trawlers operating during September to November 1992 at Mangalore and Malpe

Species	Catch (kg)	Estimated Nos.	Length range (mm)	Model size (mm)	Percentage of Juvenile in respective group	Normal length distribution in commercial fishery (mm)
Chorinemus spp.	61247	9469886	115-200	145, 155	100	300-400
Sardinella longiceps	11636	7563400	45-75	55	100	130-160
Tachysurus thalasinus	4679	233948	105-190	120	100	300-500
T. tenuispinus	4679	98978	155-195		100	220-250
Seer fish	3654	_	200-300		100	750-1000
Decapterus spp.	43113	3575224	95-120	105	20	170-200
Caranx kalla	25774		40-65		20	125-145
Leiognathids	15189		40-60		20	70-100
Megalaspis cordyla	597		150-180		10	200-300
Sciaenids	4533	-	55-75		10	150-200
Soles	1698		40-50	_ :	10	
Pomfrets	2538	· .	80-120		10	130-150
Thryssa spp.	5143		80-100	-	10	170-200 150-180

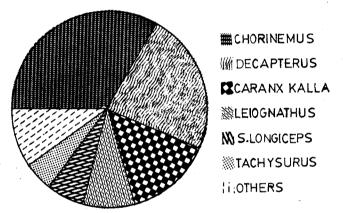


Fig. 3. Species composition of juveniles and young fishes landed by bull trawlers during September to November 1992 at Mangalore and Malpe (pooled).

of pomfrets, about 10% of the catch was formed by the young ones.

Remarks

A comparison of the characteristics of the bull trawl fishery of the post-monsoon season of the earlier years with that of the present season (September-November, 1992) along the Mangalore-Malpe coast envinced the following deviations:

- During the season under report, more number of units were observed in operation both at Mangalore and Malpe indicating their increasing popularity.
- The area of operation of bull trawlers during the season was in relatively shallower grounds (less than 10m depth) than in the earlier years

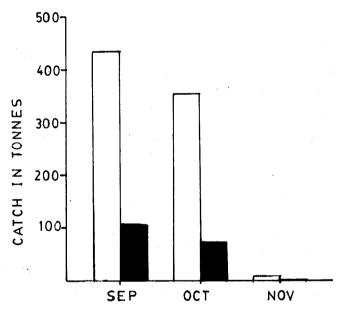


Fig. 4. Total fish catch (□) and juvenile fish catch (■) landed by bull trawlers during September to November 1992 at Mangalore and Malpe (pooled).

(10-18m depth region), and

3. Increased exploitation of juveniles of commercially important fishes was observed during the present season.

It is well known that the bull trawlers fish more effectively than the stern trawlers, and hence, during the beginning of the season after the south-west monsoon, when there is scarcity of fishes in the inshore waters and the operation of stern trawlers is not conducive due to the unsettled sea condition, the bull trawlers are generally operated in the area. As the season advances, the stern trawling for demersal fishes gradually replaces the bull trawling and becomes one of the main fishing units employed in the fishery of the coast. As long as the bull trawlers are exploiting the normal fish resources of the area during a short period, it has not been causing any concern on the resources exploited. However, the large scale exploitation of juveniles as observed in the present season, would definitely affect the resources, particularly when

the inshore fishery of this region is already under fishing pressure.

In the context of incrasing exploitation of juvenile population of the commercially important fishes by substantial number of bull trawlers, there is an urgent need to control their operation in the shallow near shore fishing grounds of this coast, to avoid overfishing as well for the conservation of the fish stocks.

Thanks are due to Shri. C. Purandara for the help rendered in collection of field data for this article.

HATCHERY REARING OF THE SQUID, SEPIOTEUTHIS LESSONIANA AND THE CUTTLEFISH, SEPIA PHARAONIS

D. Sivalingam, K. Ramadoss, A. D. Gandhi and M. Enose

Tuticorin Research Centre of C.M.F.R.I., Tuticorin - 628 001

Introduction

At present culture of cephalopods is undertaken in some parts of the world for the limited purpose of biomedical research which involves the giant nerve axon of squids in neurophysiological and pharmacological studies, and for early life history studies by biologists. The squid, Sepioteuthis lessoniana and the cuttlefish Sepia pharaonis are two commercially important cephalopods in Indian waters. Since there is very little information on hatching, posthatching behaviour and early growth of these cephalopods, hatchery rearing was initiated in June, 1988 at Tuticorin Research Centre of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute and the results of these experiments are summerised below.

Egg collection

The egg capsules of *S. lessoniana* (Fig. 1) were obtained on 25-6-'88 from Pinnakkayal trench while trawling at a depth of 20m by the research vessel *Cadalmin*. The egg capsules of *Sepia pharaonis* (Fig. 2) were collected at Rameswaram and transported by road in insulated container. All the egg capsules were maintained in the hatchery.

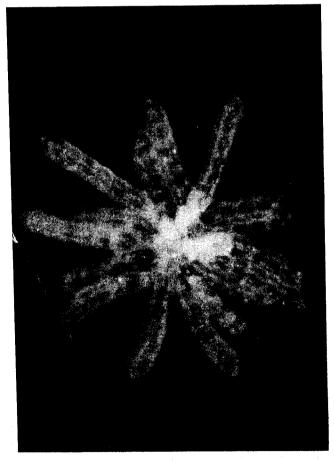


Fig. 1. Egg cluster of Sepioteuthis lessoniana.

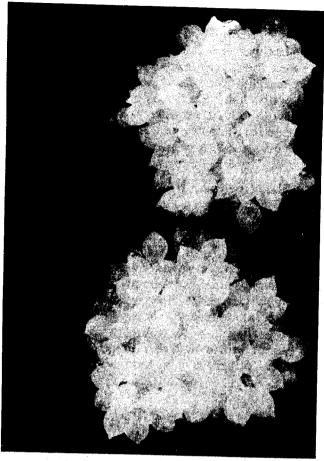


Fig. 2. Egg cluster of Sepia pharaonis.

Sepioteuthis lessoniana

Hatching: Ten clusters of egg capsules collected from the sea were in advanced stage of development. Some premature hatching was noticed on the day of collection and this was probably due to stress of transportation. A total of 1,142 hatchlings were subsequently released from the capsules kept in the hatchery within eight days (Fig. 3).

Growth: The hatchlings measured on an average 5.2 mm in mantle length and 14.1 mg in weight on hatching. The growth progressed to 19.4 mm and 822 mg when the hatchlings were 30 days old. A sharp spurt of growth during the next nine days resulted in a length of 39 mm and weight of 3.966 g. On day 57, the young squid attained an average size of 55 mm and weight of 14.7 g.

Food ration: The hatchlings were fed on the mysid, Mesopodopsis sp. from the 2nd day of hatching. They were fed with 5 mysids each per day. The food ration was increased to 13 mysids

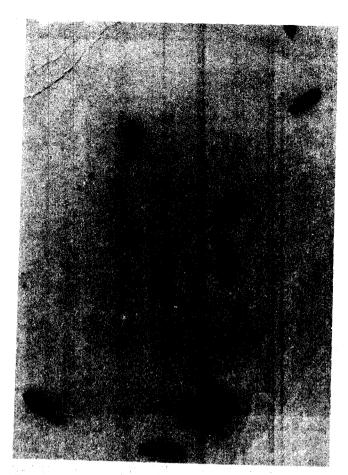


Fig. 3. Hatchlings of S. lessoniana.

each on day 12. After a month, each squid was fed with 55 mysids. When the young squids were 45 days old, they readily consumed fry of the fish *Aplochilus* sp. Each squid was provided with 13 fish fry weighing 25 mg each. Due to nonavailability of sufficient fish fry, it was not possible to provide more food to the young squids which were voracious feeders.

Sepia pharaonis

Hatching: A total of 1,915 egg capsules were collected on 27-6-'88 consisting of 1,668 viable eggs and 168 unfertilised eggs. The egg capsules measured 16-20 mm in length. the hatching of the young commenced on the night of 10-7-'88 and it was completed on the night of 16-7-'88. A total of 1,156 hatchlings were released during the period (Fig. 4).

Growth: The hatchlings of Sepia pharaonis started capturing the mysid, Mesopodopsis sp. on the second day of hatching. Each hatchling was provided with 5 mysids per day. After two weeks also only this number of mysids were fed due to

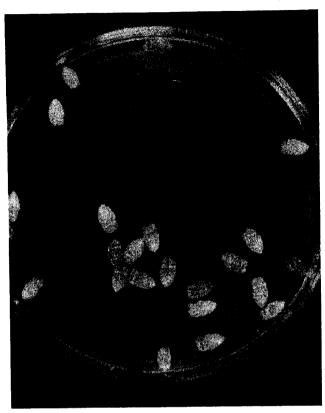


Fig. 4. Hatchlings of S. pharaonis.

scarcity which continued till the beginning of 4th week. Thereafter Artemia salina collected from salt pans were provided. The youngers readilly accepted them. In addition to 3-6 mysids, 65 Artemia salina were also consumed daily by each young cuttlefish. Each was given 65 mysids per day till day 50. Thereafter the daily ration was increased to 162 mysids per animal. Fry of Aplochilus sp. and juveniles of P.indicus were also tested and young ones readily consumed them.

The experiments revealed that the young ones of cephalopods need live food and were reluctant to accept dead prey. It is apparent that during very early stages of life of cephalopods after hatching, mysids hold the key for steady growth in hatchery and fish fry thereafter. Occassionally they consumed freshly dead fish kept in motion when they were strarving. The cuttlefish alone readily accepted wild Artemia salina. Therefore it would appear that the success of culturing cephalopods depends on consistent supply of live food organisms.

COSTS AND EARNINGS OF TRAWLERS IN KERALA — A CASE STUDY

D. B. S. Sehara and A. Kanakkan

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin - 682 014

In regard to marine fishery resources, catch landings and the innovations in capture fisheries, Kerala has been one of the advanced maritime states in India. Over the years, a change has been noticed in the fabrication of nets and designing Technically more of various types of crafts. efficient and effective gears and fast moving inboard and outboard motorised craft have replaced most of the traditional fishing craft and gears. The introduction of trawlers has been a major break-through in the history of mechanisation not only in Kerala but also throughout the Indian coasts. In the sixties and seventies, hundreds of trawlers were introduced in Kerala and the number is still on increase though the speed of introduction is reduced.

With the immense increase in the number of trawlers, a competition is noticed between different mechanised units and within the trawl units in different regions. These units not only

share common inputs but share almost same resources also and that too in the already exploited zone, upto 80 m depth. For all the new entries there is always a risk of investing in a trawl unit. In some regions there is fear of over exploitation of resources caught by these units. Recently there is a significant shift from prawn catch to fish catch when it is seen by the point of export earnings provided there is a good demand and reasonable price of non-shrimp catch in and outside the country.

Looking into the risk and uncertainty involved in availability of catch and its price in domestic and international markets, increasing number of trawlers and heavy investment in trawl units it is of great significance to assess private profitability of trawl operation. Cochin Fisheries Harbour is one of the important trawl landing centres in Kerala. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin has selected Cochin

Fisheries Harbour for surveying of trawl units in 1991. The main objectives of the study is to find out the economics of trawlers which will help in development planning and the fishermen.

Data collection and method of analysis

During 1991, economics data at Cochin Fisheries Harbour were collected from randomly drawn 10 trawl units on 10 selected days every month. Systematic random sampling technique was adopted for fixing observation days. Remarking same units for repeated data collection on sample days was not practically possible, so a sample of 10 units on each observation day was covered at random which included all sizes and types of trawlers landing their catch at Cochin Fisheries Harbour.

Two types of schedules were designed for data collection. Schedule I contains information regarding make, size and values of craft, engine and gear, type of ownership, details of crew, seasonal catch trend, marketing of catch, insurance, rent etc. Schedule II has provision of details of specieswise catch and its value and all items coming under the category of variable cost like, wages of crew, fuel (quantity & cost), marketing charges, ice and food and bata to the crew.

To calculate the fixed cost, depreciation on boat, engine, net and other accessories was calculated based on 'Straight-Line Method'. Other components of fixed cost include interest on initial investment @ 18% and insurance of trawlers. The annual variable expenses are total sum of quarterly expenditure on variable items. The I quarter is confined to Jan.-March, II April-June, III June-Sept. and IV Oct-Dec. 1991. Net annual profit is the residual margin left after deducting total annual operational cost (fixed & variable cost) from the gross revenue. To know the recovery period of investment, capital pay back period has been calculated. Rate of returns to capital has also been compared with the opportunity cost of investment.

Outcome of the study

Most of the trawlers operating from Cochin Fisheries Harbour are 32 footers. Recently some bigger vessels have been used. During 1991 about 320 trawlers landed their catch at Cochin Fisheries Harbour and most of them have single ownership. The main brand of engine fitted in the boat is Ashok Leyland. Except a few boats

all units observe one day fishing trip and operate upto 70 m of depth in the sea.

Initial investment

The cost price of new boat engine in a trawl unit has been estimated at Rs. 4 lakh (Table 1). Trawl net, numbering about 3 in each unit and other accessories have been valued at Rs. 0.7 lakh. Thus, a total investment of Rs. 4.7 lakh has been found in a trawl unit at Cochin Fisheries Harbour during 1991.

Table 1. Capital investment of a trawl unit operating at Cochin Fisheries Harbour during 1991

	Item	Investment (Rs.)
a)	Boat & engine	4,00,000
b)	Nets	30,000
c)	Accessories	40,000
	Total	4,70,000

Components of fixed cost

The craft and engine have been depreciated at the rate of 10% per annum. Major accessories work well for 3 years and thus one third of their value has been accounted towards annual depreciation. Nets may work on an average for one year. A total amount of Rs. 83,333 has been set apart towards total annual depreciation of a trawler. Loan for purchase of trawlers has been availed from the Union Bank, UCO Bank and State Bank of Travancore. A simple interest of 18% has been applied to the investment and the total interest comes to Rs. 84,600 in a year on the capital investment. Though all the values are not insured but for proper accounting of profit an amount of Rs. 28,200 per annum has been fixed towards insurance for a trawl unit. As shown in Table 2 the total fixed cost has been calculated at Rs. 1,96,133.

Table 2. Components of fixed cost

I	Depreciation		
	a) Boat & engine	Rs.	40,000
	b) Nets	Rs.	30,000
	c) Accessories	Rs.	13,333
	Sub total	Rs.	83,333
II	Interest on		
	investment (18%)	Rs.	84, 600
III	Insurance	Rs.	28,200
	Total fixed cost	Rs. 1	,96, 133

Quarterly break-up of operational expenses

The main components of variable cost, as presented in Table 3, are crew wages, fuel cost, auction charges, food & bata expenses, cost of ice and other miscellaneous charges. In 3 out of 4 quarters fuel cost is more than the cost in any In III quarter which is monsoon other head. season, trawlers are not going very far from the shore and the quarterly fuel expenses are worked out at Rs. 55,000 thousand for a unit. Depending on the catch availability the auction charges ranged from Rs. 7,600 in I quarter to Rs. 19,500 in III quarter. There is not much difference in the expense towards food & bata between quarters. Since it is mostly daily trip for trawlers the cost of ice was found at Rs. 2-3 thousand in a quarter.

The total annual variable cost of a trawler is calculated at Rs. 5,87,462. Of annual expenditure, about 22% is incurred in I quarter, 25% in II quarter, 29% in III quarter and 24% in IV quarter. While analysing expenses itemwise it is found that 32% of annual amount is spend on labour, 47% on fuel, 9% on auctioning, 7% on food and bata of crew, 2% on ice and 3% on miscellaneous items like rent and repairs.

Production and gross earnings of a trawl unit

a. Catch: Main species fished in trawl net include crustaceans, perches, carangids, cephalopods, croakers, mackerels, bill fishes, clupeids, flat fishes and lizard fishes. Besides these main groups, the miscellaneous group, as given in table 4 mainly include elasmobranchs, cat fishes and promfets. In the I quarter, important contribution to the catch are crusta-

ceans (35%), perches (17%), cephalopods (9%) and carangids (8%). In II quarter, carangids came to first position contributing 28% of quarterly catch, followed by crustaceans (26%), perches (13%) and cephalopods (10%). Other groups, individually, contributed less than 10% to the catch in II quarter.

In III quarter, 39% of total catch (37,350 kg) was contributed by perches, 37% by crustaceans, 10% by cephalopods and 4% by carangids whereas other groups did not contribute significantly. The total catch of trawler in IV quarter was calculated at 16,796 kg and the main, components of the catch were crustaceans (40%), cephalopods (11%), perches (7%), clupeids (7%), carangids (6%) and bill fishes (7%). A look of overall annual catch performance reveals that the maximum catch contribution was made by crustaceans (34% of the catch), followed by perches (23%), carangids (11%) and cephalopods (10%). Other individual groups contributed less than 5% to the total catch.

b. Revenue: Gross earning in I quarter totalled to Rs. 1,43,975. Crustaceans alone contributed 74% of the revenue in this quarter. In II, III and IV quarters also the contribution made by crustaceans was the maximum viz. 64%, 75% and 77% respectively. Cephalopods contributed 9-12 per cent towards the quarterly revenue. Other major revenue earning groups include carangids in II quarter (12%) and perches in III quarter (10%). The remaining groups individually contributed less than 5% towards the quarterly catch.

The analysis of annual revenue shows that of the total gross revenue of Rs. 8,51,085,

TABLE 3. Details of operational expenses of a trawl unit

	_				
Items		Exper	ises (Rs.)		Total
	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.	IV Qr.	
Crew wages	26,322	41,035	81,736	40,280	1,89,373
Fuel cost	82,500	75,000	50,500	66,680	2,74,680
Auction charges	7,608	13,356	19,518	12,726	53,208
Food & bata expense	9,175	10,400	10,000	10,160	39,735
Cost of ice	2,600	3,150	2,000	3,060	10,810
Miscellaneous charges (jetty rent, repairs etc.)	2,075	3,450	9,750	4,380	19,655
Total	1,30,280	1,46,391	1,73,504	1,37,286	5,87,461

Table 4. Catch details of a trawler at Cochin Fisheries Harbour during 1991

•		(Ap	I Qr. rJun.)		III Qr.** ılSep.)		IV Qr. ctDec.)		Total
	Catch		Catch	(Catch		Catch		Catch
Q. (kg) V (Rs)	Q. (kg)	V (Rs)	Q. (kg) V (Rs)	*******			
585	1,755	910	2,730	250	500				
130	520	840	•				•		7,297
1,950	5,850							•	5,056
325	1.625	-	•		•				
910	-		•		· ·		-	2,319	9,935
		-			· ·	• -	=	9,770	38,590
	=		· ·		•		1,360	2,665	13,000
	•	-	•			1,156	2,312	2,956	7,062
	-		*		1,000	612	2,448	2,047	6,603
	•			13,900	2,22,400	6,664	1,53,272	30,539	6,18,088
			25,410	3,550	31,950	1,904	20,944		91,564
780	2,340	1,190	2,380	750	1,500	1,564	3,128	4,284	9,348
									-,
1,700	1,43,975	23.030	2 10 846	37 350	2.07.500	10.500			······································
				•		•		88,876	8,51,085
	585 130 1,950 325 910 715 520 585 4,095 1,105 780	585 1,755 130 520 1,950 5,850 325 1,625 910 4,550 715 4,290 520 1,560 585 1,755 4,095 1,06,470 1,105 13,260 780 2,340 1,700 1,43,975 65	585 1,755 910 130 520 840 1,950 5,850 3,010 325 1,625 560 910 4,550 6,440 715 4,290 910 520 1,560 630 585 1,755 350 4,095 1,06,470 5,880 1,105 13,260 2,310 780 2,340 1,190	585 1,755 910 2,730 130 520 840 2,520 1,950 5,850 3,010 6,020 325 1,625 560 2,240 910 4,550 6,440 25,760 715 4,290 910 4,550 520 1,560 630 1,890 585 1,755 350 1,400 4,095 1,06,470 5,880 1,35,946 1,105 13,260 2,310 25,410 780 2,340 1,190 2,380 1,700 1,43,975 23,030 2,10,846 65 70	585 1,755 910 2,730 250 130 520 840 2,520 600 1,950 5,850 3,010 6,020 14,500 325 1,625 560 2,240 550 910 4,550 6,440 25,760 1,400 715 4,290 910 4,550 700 520 1,560 630 1,890 650 585 1,755 350 1,400 500 4,095 1,06,470 5,880 1,35,946 13,900 1,105 13,260 2,310 25,410 3,550 780 2,340 1,190 2,380 750	585 1,755 910 2,730 250 500 130 520 840 2,520 600 1,200 1,950 5,850 3,010 6,020 14,500 29,000 325 1,625 560 2,240 550 1,650 910 4,550 6,440 25,760 1,400 4,200 715 4,290 910 4,550 700 2,800 520 1,560 630 1,890 650 1,300 585 1,755 350 1,400 500 1,000 4,095 1,06,470 5,880 1,35,946 13,900 2,22,400 1,105 13,260 2,310 25,410 3,550 31,950 780 2,340 1,190 2,380 750 1,500	Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) 585 1,755 910 2,730 250 500 1,156 130 520 840 2,520 600 1,200 272 1,950 5,850 3,010 6,020 14,500 29,000 1,224 325 1,625 560 2,240 550 1,650 884 910 4,550 6,440 25,760 1,400 4,200 1,020 715 4,290 910 4,550 700 2,800 340 520 1,560 630 1,890 650 1,300 1,156 585 1,755 350 1,400 500 1,000 612 4,095 1,06,470 5,880 1,35,946 13,900 2,22,400 6,664 1,105 13,260 2,310 25,410 3,550 31,950 1,904 780 2,340 1,190 <td< td=""><td>Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) V (Rs) 585 1,755 910 2,730 250 500 1,156 2,312 130 520 840 2,520 600 1,200 272 816 1,950 5,850 3,010 6,020 14,500 29,000 1,224 3,672 325 1,625 560 2,240 550 1,650 884 4,420 910 4,550 6,440 25,760 1,400 4,200 1,020 4,080 715 4,290 910 4,550 700 2,800 340 1,360 520 1,560 630 1,890 650 1,300 1,156 2,312 585 1,755 350 1,400 500 1,000 612 2,448 4,095 1,06,470 5,880 1,35,946 13,900 2,22,400 6,664 1,53,272 1,105</td><td>Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) P. (kg) Q. (kg) P. (kg) Q. (kg)</td></td<>	Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) V (Rs) 585 1,755 910 2,730 250 500 1,156 2,312 130 520 840 2,520 600 1,200 272 816 1,950 5,850 3,010 6,020 14,500 29,000 1,224 3,672 325 1,625 560 2,240 550 1,650 884 4,420 910 4,550 6,440 25,760 1,400 4,200 1,020 4,080 715 4,290 910 4,550 700 2,800 340 1,360 520 1,560 630 1,890 650 1,300 1,156 2,312 585 1,755 350 1,400 500 1,000 612 2,448 4,095 1,06,470 5,880 1,35,946 13,900 2,22,400 6,664 1,53,272 1,105	Q. (kg) V (Rs) Q. (kg) P. (kg) Q. (kg) P. (kg) Q. (kg)

** From 15-7-91 to 11-8-91 there was ban on fishing (monsoon fishing).

crustaceans earned 72%, cephalopods 11%, perches 5% and the others less than 5% each. Further, percentage performance of I, II, III and IV quarter in annual revenue was 17%, 25%, 35% and 23% respectively. Of a maximum revenue of about Rs. 2.98 lakh earned during III quarter, an amount of about Rs. 2.22 lakh was obtained from the sale proceeds of crustaceans.

Net earnings

By subtracting operational cost from the gross revenue, net operating income has been calculated for each quarter and presented in Table 5 along with the annual net operating income. The income has been found maximum in III quarter (Rs. 1.23 lakh) and minimum in I quarter (Rs. 0.14 lakh). A total of Rs. 2.64 lakh is the net operating income of a trawl unit at Cochin Fisheries Harbour during 1991.

Table 5. Net operating income of a trawl unit at Cochin Fisheries harbour (000' Rs.)

Particulars	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.	IV Qr.	Annual
Gross revenue	144	211	297	199	851
Operational cost	133	146	174	137	587
Net operating income	14	65	124	62	264

Aggregate measures

For 253 fishing days the annual catch for a trawl unit during 1991 was 88,876 kg, valued at Rs. 8,51,085. The annual operational cost is

worked out at Rs. 7,83,594 including variable and fixed cost. The net annual profit of a trawler is calculated at Rs. 67,491.

Economic measures per fishing day

The average catch per day fished comes to 351.3 kg which earns an amount of Rs. 3,363.97. The variable and total fishing cost averages to Rs. 2,321.98 and Rs. 3,097.21 per day of operation. After paying operational cost, an amount of Rs. 1,041.99 is left out with the owner in a day. Net profit per day comes to Rs. 266.76.

Coasts and earnings per kg of fish production

One kg of fish fetched an average amount Rs. 9.58. To produce a kg of fish, an amount of Rs. 2.58 is incurred on labour and Rs. 3.09 on fuel. Average operating cost per kg of fish production comes to Rs. 6.61. Including fixed cost an amount of Rs. 8.82 is calculated to be accounted towards the total cost of 1 kg of fish. An owner gets a net profit of Rs. 0.76 for every kg of fish sold at landing centre.

Other economic parameters

Rate of return to capital as shown in table 6 -IV is found to be 32.4% which is much higher than the acquisition rate of the money (18%) accounted for this study. The capital investment in a trawler can be recovered in 3.1 years which indicates the pay back period. Labour productivity in term of fish production is calculated at 58.6 kg fish is obtained which earn Rs. 19.

TABLE 6. Measures of units income and profit efficiency

I. Ag	gregate measure	
i T	otal No. of fishing days	253
	nnual catch (kg)	88,876
	nnual gross revenue (Rs)	8,51,085
	otal variable cost (Rs)	5,87,462
	ixed cost (Rs)	1,96,133
	otal annual cost (Rs)	7,83,594
	otal investment (Rs)	4,70,000
	ncome over operating cost (Rs)	2,63,634
	let annual profit (Rs)	67,491
II. Pe	r fishing day	
i (Catch (kg)	351.30
ii F	Revenue (Rs)	3363.97
iii V	Variable cost (Rs)	2321.98
iv ?	Total cost (Rs)	3097.21
v I	ncome over operating cost	1041.99
vi l	Net profit (Rs)	266.76
III. Pe	er kg of fish production	
	Revenue (Rs)	9.58
ii l	Labour cost [including food & bata (Rs)]	2.58
	Fuel cost (Rs)	3.09
	Operating cost (Rs)	8.82
vi	Income over operating cost (Rs)	2.97
vii	Net profit (Rs)	0.76
IV. O	ther economic indicators	
i	Rate of return to capital (%)	32.4
ii	Pay back period (yrs)	3.1
	Fish production per man day (kg)	58.7
iv	Revenue earned per man day (Rs)	560.7
v	Fish production per litre of fuel (kg)	2.0
vi	Revenue earned per litre of fuel (Rs)	19.0

Summary

With the increasing trend in the number of mechanised trawlers and other fishing crafts there is a competition between and within different mechanised units to share inputs and fishery resources in Kerala coast. In the light of changing mechanism of domestic and international markets and looking at the heavy investment in trawl units was felt necessary to analyse catch, revenue and cost relationships of trawlers and thus an important centre in Kerala namely Cochin Fisheries Harbour was selected during 1991 to study the economic feasibility of trawl Every month economic data from 10 randomly selected units were collected on 10 systematic random sample days and the data collected continued for one full year starting from January 1991. Besides collecting catch, value and cost of fishing data the details of boat, engine and other accessories were collected to know components of annual fixed cost. To know the effect of each quarter, income operating cost was calculated for all the 4 quarters each of 3 months duration starting from the month of January.

Most of the trawlers are 32 footers and operate upto 70 m depth. The cost of a trawler has been recorded at Rs. 4 lakh. An amount of Rs. 83,333 has been worked out towards depreciation on boat, engine, net and other accessories. At the rate of 18% on capital investment an annual interest is found to be Rs. 84,600 whereas annual insurance has been taken at Rs. 28,200 for a trawl unit.

Of total annual operational expenses of Rs. 5.87 lakhs, 22% incurred in I quarter, 25% in II quarter, 29% in III quarter and 24% in IV quarter. The major components of variable cost are labour and fuel charges which account 47% and 32% of variable cost respectively.

The trawl catch mainly include crustaceans, perches, carangids, cephalopods, croakers, mackerels, bill fishes, clupeids, flat fishes and lizard fishes. The crustaceans contributed a maximum of 34% of annual catch, followed by 23% perches, 11% by carangids and 10% cephalopods whereas other groups individually contributed less than 5%.

The gross annual revenue of a trawl unit at Cochin Fisheries Harbour during 1991 was Rs. 8,51,085. Towards gross earnings 72% was added by crustaceans, 11% by cephalopods, 5% by perches, and less than 5% by each of the other groups. I, II, III and IV quarters shared 17%, 25%, 35% and 23% of the gross annual revenue respectively.

A maximum income over operating cost was calculated for III quarter (Rs. 1.23 lakh) and minimum for I quarter (Rs. 0.14 lakh). Annual net operating income is found to be Rs. 2.64 lakhs for 253 fishing days. The net annual profit of a trawl unit is calculated at Rs. 67,491 during 1991 average being Rs. 266.76 per day of fishing. One kg of fish earned a net profit of Rs. 0.76.

Returns to one man labour day is found to be Rs. 58.6 kg or Rs. 560.7 whereas his share in revenue is about Rs. 94 per day. One litre of fuel burning produces 2 kg of fish valued Rs. 19. Based on the annual net profit, rate of return to capital (32.4%) and pay back period (3.1 years) it is concluded that trawlers were running in profit during 1991 at Cochin Fisheries Harbour.

PERFORMANCE OF MEDIUM AND SMALL TRAWLER IN ANDHRA COAST

D. B. S. Sehara, K. K. P. Panikkar and K. P. Salini

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin - 682 014

Introduction

In north-east coast of India, Visakhapatnam and Kakinada are the major fish landing centres situated in coastal region of Andhra Pradesh. At present about 50 thousand artisanal craft and about 2000 mechanised boats are under operation in the centre. Of mechanised boats more than 80% are trawlers of different sizes. There are about 800 small mechanised trawl units in operation along Andhra coast consisting mainly 3 types of boats known as *Sorrah*, *Pabblo* and *Roya*. Medium size boats which are known as *Sona*, operating trawlnet, are recent addition to the state fishing fleet.

Initially two American trawlers were operating in north-east coast of India. In 1978 a few large Mexican trawlers were introduced. After 1985 there was a cruise of trawlers in this coast and at that time the catch per unit of effort was quite high which later significantly got reduced due to high fishing pressure.

Due to the introduction of mini-trawlers and large trawlers to the fishing fleet along with small and medium trawlers a heavy competition was developed in trawl fishing. Moreover, for all these vessels main concentration has been on prawn catch and the fishing grounds at Sandhead region are heavily exploited. resulted in the economic lose in operation of some mini and large trawlers and continuous reduction in the profit margin of small and medium trawlers. Since the fishing pressure is increasing due to continuous increase in the number of small and medium trawlers, a situation may reach when these trawlers would also become uneconomic.

It is assessed that about 1/3rd of the capital investment in total mechanised fishing fleet in the state is accounted for small and medium trawlers. Hence it was felt necessary to study the economic performance of small and medium trawlers along Andhra coast.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin planned to conduct a study on the economic performance of trawl units operating in Andhra coast in 1991 and two centres namely Visakhapatnam and Kakinada were identified for the study. The study would provide the entrepreneur necessary information for decision making to invest in trawl fishing and help the planners to formulate fishery development programme for this region.

Survey procedures

A preliminary survey was conducted at Visakhapatnam and Kakinada trawl landing centres for collecting information on marine fishery characteristics along with the marketing infrastructure, employment opportunity and fishery related activities. Two schedules were formulated for collecting information from the selected trawl units. Schedule I contains details of craft, gear, engine, credit pattern, type of ownership, family labour, fishing duration, mode of disposal of catch, jetty rent etc. Schedule II was used to collect information on catch landings, price of fish, and operating costs. Schedule I was used to collect information from 20 units in each centre only once in a year. The information in schedule II were collected on 10 days in every month for one year (1991) from the 10 units randomly selected at each centre.

At both the centres, enumerators from fisherman community were selected and trained in economic data collection. To insure the accuracy of data, regular monitoring and surprise checking were done.

Fishing operation of different sizes of trawlers

At Visakhapatnam as well at Kakinada medium trawlers are mostly *Sona* boats which are 12 - 15 m long, about 3 m wide and 3 m deep. The wooden hull is fitted mainly with Ashok Leyland engine of about 100 HP. Most of the units are recently introduced and new additions come up every year.

Other units operating trawl nets include small boats such as *Roya*, *Pablo* and *Sorrah*. *Pablo* boat is 8 m in length and *Sorrah* is comparatively bigger with length of about 10 m. *Roya's* size lies between *Pablo* and *Sorrah*. Majority of the small trawlers are fitted with Ashok Leyland, 60-90 HP engine. The carrying capacity of these boats varies from 8 to 15 tonnes.

The main concentration of fishing by these trawlers is observed in Sandhead area. Some of the trawlers are migratory in nature. The size and type of boats and the pattern of fishing are almost same at both the centres. All trawlers are being operated upto 80 m depth.

Investment pattern

The acquisition cost of a medium trawler is at Rs. 7.7 lakh during 1991 of which about Rs. 0.7 lakh is accounted for the gear. Among the small trawlers *Sorrah* costs Rs. 4.5 lakh, *Roya* Rs. 3.5 lakh and *Pablo* Rs. 3 lakh. Thus, the average value of new small trawler has been taken at Rs. 3.9 lakh for this study. This includes the value of nets at Rs. 0.4 lakh. The length of a trawl net is about 25 m for medium trawler and 18-23m for small trawler. The mesh size at code and is 40-45 m.

Fishing days

The medium trawlers operate for about 180 days in a year. Each fishing trip comprises

9-12 days. Depending on the size and capacity of the boat small trawlers observe a fishing trip of 3-7 days. These trawlers fish on an average of 190 days in a year. September-October, usually a period of cyclone, is supposed to be good for prawn availability. In general, trawling is closed in between mid of March and and Mid of June every year. Fishing trend is almost same at Kakinada and Visakhapatnam centres.

Catch and revenue

Medium trawler: All types of trawlers operate in 70-80 m depth. Per day availability of catch and revenue realised with the number of fishing days are given in Table 1. In 1st quarter (January-March) the medium trawler fished on an average for 50 days and got 40.6 kg of prawns and 272 kg of fish per fishing day. In IInd quarter (April-June) only 10 days were fished and the catch obtained per fishing day was calculated at 226.7 kg out of which prawn catch was about 8% only. During July-September period (III quarter) there was heavy catch and the contribution of prawn was about 15%. About 433 kg of catch per fishing day of operation was recorded at 437.3 kg. During III & IV quarters average number of fishing days was 60. During the year overall catch per day of operation was estimated at 390 kg and the shrimp contribution was about 13%. The annual catch of a medium trawler along Andhra coast in 1991 is worked out at about 70 tonnes.

TABLE 1. Catch & revenue of trawlers in Andhra coast during 1991

Qarter	No. of	Average per day of operation			Revenue(Rs)
	fishing days	Shrimp	Fish & Cephalopods	Total	
Medium tra	wler:				
I	50	40.6	272.0	312.6	5348
II	10	19.1	207.6	226.7	3577
III	60	65.5	367.2	432.7	8219
IV	60	48.5	388.7	437.3	6612
Annual	180	50.4	339.1	389.5	6628
Small trawl	er:				
I	55	20.8	232.5	253.3	3130
II	12	13.2	155.6	168.8	2380
III	60	39.5	266.4	305.9	5136
IV	63	22.3	246.6	268.9	3336
Annual	190	26.7	243.0	269.7	3784.4

N B: *I quarter : January-March II quarter : April-June

III quarter: July-Sept. IV quarter: October-Dec.

The quarter-wise analysis of fishing income revealed that the maximum revenue in quarter III (Rs. 8,219) and the minimum in II quarter (Rs. 3577). The annual gross revenue of a medium trawler during 1991 is worked out at Rs. 11,93,040 with an average of Rs. 6,628 per day of fishing.

Small trawler: For a small trawler, in I quarter, fishing was observed for 55 days and the average per day catch was about 253 kg including 21 kg of prawns. In II quarter fishing was only for 12 days and per day catch was poor (196 kg). In III quarter there was good catch of prawn (39.5 kg/day) and fish (306 kg/day). In per day catch of 269 kg during IV quarter the prawn contributed about 8%. On an average the annual catch for a small trawler was worked out about 51 tonnes, with a quantity of 270 kg per day of operation.

As in the case of catch, the revenue per day fished was also maximum in III quarter (Rs. 5,136) and minimum in II quarter (Rs. 2,380). In other two quarters, the per day revenue was about rupees three thousand. The total average income earned by a small trawl unit in 1991 amounted to Rs. 7,19,038 with an average of Rs. 3,784.4 per day of fishing operation.

Fishing costs

Fixed cost: The fixed cost components mainly includes depreciation on craft, gear and engine, interest on initial investment, insurance and overhead costs. In case of medium trawlers the depreciation is worked out at Rs. 1,05,000 for craft (10%) and gear (59%). The interest was calculated at the rate of 15% which is an amount of Rs. 1,15,500 (Table 2). An amount of Rs. 17,500 was accounted for the insurance of craft. Including shore management expenditure which is fixed irrespective of fishing operation, the total annual fixed cost amounted to Rs. 2.62 lakh for a medium trawler.

TABLE 2. Fixed cost components

Particulars		Medium trawler (Rs)	Small trawler (Rs)	
a.	Depreciation:		TIA 11	
	Hull & engine	70,000 (26.7%)	35,000 (24.6%)	
	Gears etc.	35,000 (13.4%)	20,000 (14.1%)	
b.	Interest	1,15,500 (44.1%)	58,500 (41,1%)	
c.	Insurance	17,500 (6.7%)	8,750 (6.1%)	
d.	Share management	24,000 (9.1%)	20,000 (14.1%)	
	Total	2,26,000 (100%)	1,42,250 (100%)	

For a small trawler, total fixed cost worked out at Rs. 1,42,250 including depreciation of craft and gear (Rs. 55,000), interest on capital (Rs. 58,500), insurance (Rs. 8,750) and shore management (Rs. 20,000).

Overall expenses: Fuel is the major operating cost item (52-53%) followed by wage of crew, food and bata (31-34%), repair and maintenance (6-8%) and ice (6-7%) on both the types of trawl units (Table 3). Most of the trawlers give share in catch to the crew. Since these vessels do not have freezing facility the ice is an essential item to be taken on board for preserving prawns and commercially important fishes. Repair and maintenance as shown in the Table 3 include day to day as well as annual repairs and maintenance costs of the vessels.

Table 3. Operating coast (Rs) of trawlers in Andhra cost, 1991

Items		Medium	trawler	Small trawler	
a.	Fuel	3,96,500	(52.8%)	2,59,500	(52%)
b.	Wages	2,38,150	(31.7%)	1,69,950	(34%)
c.	Ice	45,000	(5.9%)	34,600	(6.9%)
d.	Repair & maintenance	59,500	(7.9%)	30,275	(6.1%)
e.	Miscellaneous	12,500	(1.7%)	5,190	(1.0%)
	Total (Rs)	7,51,650	(100%)	4,99,515	(100%)

For a medium type of trawler the annual operating costs worked out at Rs. 7,51,650 whereas for a small type of trawler it came to Rs. 4,99,515. Both the type of vessel operate for about 16 hours a day.

Total cost

For a medium trawler annual fishing cost worked out at Rs. 10,13,650 with the operating cost at 74% and fixed cost 26%. The total annual fishing cost for a small trawler worked out at Rs. 6,41,765, of which variable cost is 78% and fixed cost 22%.

Economic efficiency

The gross revenue earned by a medium trawler worked out on an average to Rs. 12 lakh and for a small trawler Rs. 7 lakh. Annual profit was about Rs. 1.79 lakh for a medium trawler and Rs. 0.77 lakh for a small trawler averaging Rs. 997 and Rs. 407 respectively per day. The labour efficiency was more for medium trawler as the catch per man day was 49 kg for medium trawler and 45 kg for a small trawler with the corresponding value at Rs. 829 and Rs. 631 whereas cost incurred per crew came to Rs. 165 and Rs. 149 respectively.

Regarding the fuel efficiency it is found that 1 litre of fuel could produce 1.19 kg of fish on a small trawler and 1.33 kg on a small trawler. Though the cost of one litre fuel is assessed at Rs. 6.75 the value of fish produced with one litre came to Rs. 18-20.

For calculating payback period, the profit without taking depreciation into account was worked out which on dividing the initial investment gives the number of years in which the capital can be recovered. In both the cases the capital recovery is possible within 3 years of time.

The rate of return to the capital is calculated on dividing the initial capital by the profit without taking interest into account. For medium trawlers the rate of return to capital is 38.3% whereas for small trawlers it is 34.8% against the prevalent rate of interest at 15% per annum.

TABLE 4. Economic efficiency parameters

	Parameters	Medium trawlers	Small trawlers
a.	Annual catch (kg)	10,110.00	51,243.00
b.	Annual gross revenue (Rs	11,93,040.00	7,19,038.00
c.	Total fishing costs (Rs)	10,13,650.00	6,41,765.00
d.	Annual profit (Rs)	1,79,390.00	77,273.00
e.	No. of annual fishing days	s 180.00	190.00
f.	Catch per fishing day (kg)	390.00	270.00
g.	Revenue per fishing day (Rs) 6,628.00	3,784.00
h.	Cost per fishing day (Rs)	5,631.00	337.00
i.	Profit per fishing day (Rs)	997.00	407.00
j.	No. of crew members	8.00	6.00
k.	Catch per crew (kg)	49.00	45.00
1.	Revenue per crew (Rs)	829.00	631.00
m.	Coast per crew day (Rs)	165.00	149.00
n.	Litres of fuel per years	58,741.00	38,444.00
٥.	Catch per litre of fuel (kg)	1.19.00	1.33.00
p.	Revenue per litre of fuel (Rs) 20.31	18.70
q	Cost per kg of fish produc	ction 14.46	12.52
r.	Revenue per kg of fish	17.02	14.03
s.	Profit per kg of fish produ	ection 2.56	1.51
t.	Pay back period (years)	2.71	2.95
u.	Rate of return to capital (%) 38.30	34.80
v.	Ratio of operational cost to gross revenue	0.63	0.69

Conclusion

In Andhra coast the medium trawler of 12-15 m length had an acquisition cost of about Rs. 7.7 lakh in 1991 which resulted in a fixed cost of Rs. 2.62 lakh per annum. The fixed cost of a small trawler of 8-10 m, which has an initial investment of about Rs. 3.9 lakh, is calculated at Rs. 1,42,250 per annum. For both the types of trawlers expenditures on fuel was the major operating cost (52-53%). The wages in cash and kind, food and bata accounted 32-34% of annual operating cost. The medium trawler operated on an average 180 days during 1991 incuring Rs. 7.51,650 on fishing. The operating cost of a small trawler was worked out at Rs. 4,99,515 for 190 days of fishing operation. The total annual fishing cost of a medium trawler was Rs. 10,13,650 and that of a small trawler Rs. 6.41.765.

Regarding the seasonality of fishing it was found that catch and revenue were higher in III and IV quarters. In II quarter, the number of fishing days and catch/revenue per day of operation are comparatively less. From mid of March to mid of June there is voluntary ban on Just after cyclone there is good trawling. availability of prawns every year. For a medium trawler per day revenue was maximum in III quarter (Rs. 8,219) and minimum in II quarter (Rs. 3,577). Average revenue per day of fishing during 1991 was Rs. 6,628 for the medium trawler. An average amount of Rs. 3,784.4 was earned by a small trawler. A maximum gross revenue of Rs. 5,136 per day fished was earned in III quarter and a minimum of Rs. 2,380 in II quarter. The gross revenue of a medium trawler for 180 days of fishing was about Rs. 11.9 lakh and for a small trawler for 190 days about Rs. 7.2 lakh.

The annual profit earned by a medium trawler was Rs. 1,79,390 and small trawler Rs. 77,273. The initial investment in both types of trawlers could be recovered within 3 years. The rate of return to the capital is worked out at 38.3% for medium trawler and 34.8% for small trawlers. Thus, based on various economic efficiency parameters it can be safely concluded that both types of trawlers under study were running in profit during 1991. However, the medium trawlers were found to be economically more efficient. In no case further addition to the fishing flee is advised.

ON A GIANT RAY, MANTA BIROSTRIS LANDED AT BHIDIYA IN VERAVAL*

On 15-2-1993 a giant devil ray *Manta birostris* (Walbuam) was caught at 35-40 m depth in a trawl net operated by a short trip trawler. Among the devil rays, Mobulas form fishery in *Jadajaal* gill nets during November-December and April-May but Mantas are a rare sight in Veraval.

In India, a special and organised harpoon fishery exists for devil rays in Andhra and Kalpeni islands of the Union territory of Lakshadweep. Other than this, little information is available about the species and its fishery. Appreciable number of devil rays are caught by harpooning during September to December and the flesh is very much relished by the Lakshadweep islanders. In Lakshadweep Mantas are known as "Kottar" and "Thirandi" and Mobulas as "Thirandi".

The present specimen attracts special attention due to its enormous size. The following observations were made on the morphometry (in m) of the specimen.

Total length (including tail)	:	2.86
Breadth (width)	:	4.90
Length of cephalichorn	:	0.60
Width of cephalic horn Distance between cephalic horn	:	0.28 0.79
Width of mouth opening	:	0.74
Width of wings (right and left)	:	1.85

Skin rough with innurable tubercles. colour dark brown dorsally and white venterally. Approximate Weight 1350 kg.

^{*} Reported by K. P. Said Koya, Y. D. Savaria and J. D. Vanvi, Veraval Research Centre of CMFRI, Veraval - 362 265.

ON A BLUE WHALE, BALAENOPTERA MUSCULUS STRANDED AT CHELLANAM, COCHIN *

Stranding of whales has been reported from different parts of the Indian coast and islands from time to time. The blue whale, *Balaenoptera musculus*, is occasioanally stranded along both the costs. It is the bulkiest living animal on earth and is known to attain a length of about 30 m and weight of upto 150 t with a longivity of about 80 years. So far 13 instances of blue whale strandings have been reported from different parts of Indian coasts since 1943.

On 2nd May 1993, a large whale was stranded at Chellanam, Cochin (Fig. 1). The fishermen reported that the carcass drifted from south to north and beached. The carcass was putrified and the jaw bones (mandibles) were separated from body (Fig 2). The whale bones were not found either on the jaws or in the stranding area. A long piece of drift gill net webbing along with rope was found in the tail portion. From the condition of putrification it was evident that the death of the whale had occurred 4-6 days before it was stranded. It is quite possible that the struggling whale might have got entangled in the drift gill net operated for fishing. In order to retrieve the gear the fishermen might have cut off that portion of the net which got entangled with the whale.



Fig. 1. The carcass of the blue whale beached at Chellanam, Cochin.

The total length of the whale was about 26 m with an approximate weight of 80 t. There were about 70 - 80 throat grooves extending upto umbelicus (Fig. 3). The dorsal fin was characteristically small, relative to the size of the animal and placed far behind nearer to the caudal fluke. the length of the flipper was 2.9 m (11% of total length). It was not possible to determine the sex of the whale from putrified carcass. The lower jaw bone measured 5.9 m (23% of the total length). From the above characters the stranded

^{*}Reported by P. S. B. R. James, N. G. Menon and N. G. K. Pillai, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin - 682 014.



Fig. 2. The jaw bone (manibel) of the stranded whale.

whale was identified as a rorqual belonging to the species *Balaenoptera musculus* of the family Balaenopteridae. Based on the available literature on blue whale strandings from Indian waters, it is ascertained that the present specimen stranded at Chellanam may be the largest reported so far from the region.



Fig. 3. The characteristic throat grooves of Balacnoptera musculus.

The blue whale is distributed in Arctic, Antarctic, Pacific and Indian Ocean and occurs in more numbers north of 35°N. Its numbers are grealy reduced in the world oceans due to hunting. Generally, the blue whales are stranded in the Indian region during December-May period and often the carcasses are washed ashore.

ON THE LANDING OF A YOUNG BOTTLE-NOSE DOLPHIN AT VISAKHAPATNAM*

A young bottle-nose dolphin *Tursiops* truncatus aduncus was caught in a shrimp trawl operated from *Sona* boat at about 30 m depth off Gopalpur and was landed at Visakhapatnam Fisheries Harbour on 13th April 1992. The following observations were made of the specimen.

The calf with no teeth was a female of 1.07 m total length and 10.5 kg weight. The length at birth of this species is reported to be 1.0 to 1.2 m (James & Lal Mohan, 1987). The stomach

was almost empty, except for a small quantity of yellowish paste like substance. The specimen was dark grey above and greyish white below (Fig. 1). The morphometric measurements are given in the table.

The specimen was taken away by the fishermen for consumption. Dolphin meat when used as bait for hooks in 'Jamuthadu' — a line with about 1000 to 1500 hooks — is said to yield very good catches of sharks.



Fig. 1. The young bottle-nose dolphin landed at Visakhapatnam Fisheries Harbour.

^{*}Reported by M. Chandra Sekhar, K. Chittibabu, P. Achayya, R. V. D. Prabhakar and K. Vijayakumaran, Visakhapatnam Research Centre of C. M. F. R. I., Visakhapatnam - 530 003.

Table 1. The morphological measurements (cm*) of the female Tursipos truncatus aduncus caught off Gopalpur on

	13.4.19	92	
Tip of two	о иррег ј	aw to deepest part of fluke notch	106.5
** .		to centre of anus	70.0
**		to centre of genital slit	66.0
н .		to end of ventral grooves	34.0
Ħ		to top of dorsal fin	50.5
		to anterior insertion of flipper (rt)	27.5
11		to centre of blow hole	18.0
**		to centre of eye	18.6
Eye diam	eter		1.1
Diameter	of blow	hole	1.6
Cleft of m	Cleft of mouth		
Distance	between	eye to cleft of the mouth	3.5
**	**	genital slit to anus	1.8
"	**	eye to blow hole	9.0

(a) Tip to anterior insertion	22.0
(b) Tip to posterior insertion	14.5
(c) Flipper base	6.5
d) Flipper hight	9.5
Anterior margin of dorsal fin	10.0
Posterior margin of dorsal fin	13.5
Dorsal fin base	17.2
Dorsal fin height	9.5
Fluke span	22.0
Notch of fluke to centre of anus	33.5
Notch of fluke to centre of genital slit	36.5

* Point to point

Girth at anus

Girth at flippers

Flipper length

The weights (g) of the following internal organs were taken: Liver -233.5, Heart - 110, Kidneys - 110 and rest of the viscera - 560. The small and large intestine were respectively about 790 cm and 280 cm long.

Length from the origin of flipper to notch of the fluke

12.0

20.4

75.3

THE IMPACT OF CYCLONE ALONG THE TUTICORIN COASTS*

A severe cyclonic strom with a wind velocity of 100 - 130 km per hour swept through the coastal villages of Chidambaranar district of Tamilnadu on the afternoon of 13 th November 1992 leaving behind a trail of destruction along its path. The state weather warning body had precisely predicted the course and intensity of cyclone along with monsoon rain and alerted the public accordingly.

The cyclone lashed the coast for a period of 3-4 hours accompanied by ghastly winds, heavy rains and huge tidal waves thereby causing untold havoc to life and property involving an overall loss of Rs. 35.54 crores due to damage to crops, live stock, fishing boats, private and public properties (Table 1).

In the fisheries sector the worst affected were the traditional fishermen. Altogether nineteen villages were affected by this cyclone (Table 2). Among them only 3 villages such as Therespuram (Tuticorin North), Punnakkayal and Tharuvaikulam were the worst affected. The loss suffered by the fisherfolk was estimated at Rs. 1.17 crores.

Punnakkayal fishing village was totally cut off from the rest of the places with flood water of Tambaraparani river and tidal waves rising to a height of 2-3 m. Fisherfolk took shelter in the

TABLE 1. Damages due to cyclone in Chidambaranar District

Items	Number	Damage (Rs. in Crores)
Buildings (houses & huts)	11,001	5.98
Fishing crafts	919	1.17
Cattle and poultry	13,000	0.04
Agricultural land (acres)	9839	21.90
Trees	10,000	0.24
Tanks	5	0.08
Electric installations	200	0.80
Roads (N H) (km)	655.5	4.77
Bridges (N H)	66	0.49
Panchayath Union Buildings	46	0.07
Total		35.54

local high school campus and church hall. Timely relief measures were done by the state administration authorities.

At Therespuram (Tuticorin North landing centre) victims were accommodated in the relief camps arranged by the local revenue authorities and offered free food and shelter. Loss incurred were due to damages caused to vallms, catamarans and nets. Relief measures were provided in accordance with the depth of damages suffered. About 350 victims incurred loss. Damages of the magnitude of about Rs. 11 lakhs were caused to vallams, Rs. 20,000 to Cattamarans

^{*}Prepared by G. Arumugham, T. S. Balasubramanian and S. Rajapackiam, Tuticorin Research Centre of CMFRI, Tuticorin.

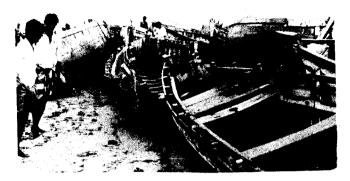


Fig. 1. Partly damaged boats



Fig. 3. A fully damaged and submerged boat

and Rs. 3 lakhs to nets (Podivalai, paruvalai and valavalai).

Nearly 50% of the total assessed value of damage was given as subsidy and the balance

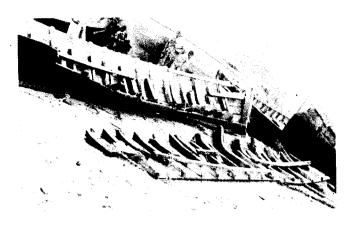


Fig. 2. A Fully damaged boat



Fig. 4. Damaged boat and net

amount as soft bank loan. The money was initialised for the repair/ construction of boats/ catamarans and purchase/ repair of net/ net materials.

मत्स्यन के मौसमों में पकडी गई भारत की प्रमुख मात्स्यिकी संपदा में अंडजनकों, किशोरों और छोटी मछलियों की उपस्थिति-एक प्राथिमक अध्ययन

जी. लूथर और वाइ. अप्पण्ण शास्त्री केन्द्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, कोचीन - 682 014

सी एम एफ आर आइ द्वारा आयोजित समुद्री मछुओं, यानों और गिअरों की संगणना के अनुसार भारत के तटों में 10 प्रमुख गिअरों का परिचालन किया जाता है। वे ड्रिफट/ सेट/गिलनेट/हूक एंड लाइन, फिक्सड बैग नेट, बोट संपाश तट संपाश, राम्पनीस, ट्राल नेट और कोष संपाश और इनके अतिरिक्त ट्राप्स, स्कूप नेट और अन्य नेट हैं। भारत के अधिकांश तटों में ट्रालनेट, ड्रिफ्ट/सेट/गिलनेट और हूक एंड लाइन का प्रयोग हो रहा है बल्कि डोल नेट का प्रयोग सिर्फ गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र, कोष संपाशों का प्रयोग कर्नाटक और केरल तथा राम्पनी का प्रयोग कर्नाटक में किया जा रहा है

फिर भी बोटसीनों का प्रयोग मुख्य रूप से कर्नाटक, केरल और आन्ध्रा प्रदेश, तथा कोष संपाश का प्रयोग इन तीनों राज्यों और तमिलनाडु में हो रहा है।

सी एम एफ आर आइ के विभिन्न अनुसंधान केन्द्रों के वैज्ञानिकों तथा तकनीकी कर्मचारियों द्वारा पिछले 45 वर्षों से लेकर अवतरण केन्द्रों में इन प्रमुख गिअरों द्वारा पकडी गई प्रमुख जातियों का अवलोकन एवं अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं और इनका परिणाम संस्थान के विभिन्न प्रकाशनों में छपे गए हैं।

यह एक सामान्य जानकारी है कि उष्णकिटबंधीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी संपदा की प्रमुख जातियों में आने वाली मछिलियों की जीवन अविध लगभग 2-3 वर्ष है। गिअरों की पकड़ का अधिक भाग किशोर है (Juveniles) और जिसकी आयु करीब एक वर्ष हो सकती है जिससे एक से अधिक बार अंडजनन के लिए मौका नहीं मिलती है। यह स्थिति जारी रखने पर मछिलियों का स्टॉक कम हो जाने की और अन्ततोगत्या मछिलियों हासोन्मुख अवस्था में पहुँच जाने की संभावना है।

इन विभिन्न घटकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारी तटीय मात्यिकी संपदाओं के शोषण की स्थिति के मूल्यांकन करने का प्रयास किया गया। इससे दो प्रमख पहलुएं व्यक्त हो गए, वे हैं:

- (1) प्रमुख अंडजनन मौसम के समय आनेवाला मत्स्यन मौसम और
- (2) प्रमुख किशोरों/छोटी मछलियों के मौसम के समय आनेवाला मत्स्यन मौसम।। ये दोनों स्थितियों मछलियों के परिरक्षण की दृष्टि से खतरनाक है। इसलिए इस समय मत्स्यन पर सतर्कता रहना अनिवार्य है।

इस अध्ययन के लिए संग्रहित प्राथमिक आंकडे में विभिन्न जाति की मछलियों का क्षेत्रवार, गिअरवार, जातिवार माहिक अवतरण का ब्योरा और अवतरण में प्रौढ किशोर तथा छोटी मछलियों के प्रतिशत का ब्योरा सम्मिलत है। पहली बार परिपक्व होने पर यदि मछली आधा आकारवाला होती है तो उसे छोटी मछली मान ली जाती है। अगर एक क्षेत्र में सिर्फ पॉलीगन्स (Polygons) उपस्थित है तो ऐसी मछली का वितरण आंकने के लिए पहली प्रौढावस्था के आकार से कम आकार वाली मछलियों का प्रतिशत आंकलित किया जाता है। जब माहिक पकड औसत से ज्यादा हो जाती है तब मत्स्यन मौसम माना जाता है। प्रौढ मछलियों की उपस्थित 55% से अधिक होने पर उसे अंडजनन मौसम (Spawning Season) माना जाता है। इस कसौटी के आधार पर किशोर मछलियों का मत्स्यन मौसम भी मान लिया जाता है।

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का मत्स्यन मौसम

वर्तमान अध्ययन व्यक्त करता है कि कर्नाटक को छोडकर भारत के प्रमुख तटों में पूरे वर्ष में मत्स्यन कार्य होता रहता है। कर्नाटक में जून-जुलाई अवधि में और मद्रास में जून के दौरान मत्स्यन दुर्बल होता है। विभिन्न समुद्रवर्ती राज्यों में मुख्य मत्स्यन मौसम समान नहीं है। मुख्य मत्स्यन मौसम गुजरात में जून और अक्तूबर-दिसंबर, महाराष्ट्र में अगस्त और अक्तूबर-फरवरी, कनार्टक में सितंबर-मार्च, केरल में मई-जून तथा अगस्त-नवंबर, तिमलनाडु में अप्रैल-नवंबर तथा अन्ध्राप्रदेश में अक्तूबर-अप्रैल है। फिर भी इन राज्यों के विभिन्न अवतरण केन्द्रों का मत्स्यन मौसम अलग अलग है।

यह बात भी नोट किया जाता है कि वेरावल से कालिकट तक के पश्चिम तट के उत्तर तथा मध्य क्षेत्र में मत्स्यन मौसम सितंबर-मार्च है और कोचीन से मंडपम तक फैले गए प्रायद्वीप (Peninsula) के दक्षिण भाग में अप्रैल-नवंबर का समय अच्छा मत्स्यन काल है और शेष पूर्वभाग याने विशाखपट्टणम तक के भाग में अक्तूबर-अप्रैल मुख्य मत्स्यन काल है। चालू मत्स्यन प्रवणताएं यह व्यक्त करती हैं कि मत्स्यन मौसम दक्षिण से उत्तर और उत्तर से दक्षिण की ओर चलता फिरता है।

परिपक्वता की अंतिम दशा तक पहुँची गई मछलियों की मौसमी प्रचुरता पर चलाए गये तुलनात्मक अध्ययनों ने व्यक्त किया कि ये इस मौसम के थोडे समय में उपलब्ध होती हैं।

मात्स्यिकी में प्रौढ मछली

कालिकट, मंडपम, मद्रास और विशाखपट्टणम अवतरण केन्द्रों में प्रमुख मत्स्यन मौसम में केवल एक छोटी अवधि के लिए ऐसी प्रौढ मछली उपस्थित थी। इस स्थिति के कारण का अध्ययन किया जाना पडेग। ऐसी मछलियाँ अपतट से चली जाना इसका कारण हो सकता है।

मात्स्यिकी में किशोर एवं छोटी मछली

विभिन्न स्थानों में अध्ययन की गई भिन्न भिन्न मात्स्यिकी संपदाओं के आकार मिश्रण के निरीक्षण से यह व्यक्त होता है कि अवतरण का सिंहभाग किशोर मछली हैं। इस पर उपलब्ध सूचना यह दिखाती है कि वेरावल में सितंबर-जनवरी और मई, बंबई में नवंबर-दिसंबर, कारवार में सितंबर-दिसंबर, मांगलूर में जनवरी और अक्तूबर, कालिकट में सितंबर-नवंबर, कोचीन में जून-सितंबर, विषिजम में जुलाई-नवंबर, टूटिकोरिन में अप्रैल-सितंबर, मंडपम में मई-जून और अक्तूबर, काकिनाडा में जुलाई-अक्तूबर और विशाखपट्टणम में फरवरी और सितंबर के दौरान मुख्य पकड का अधिक भाग किशोर मछली हैं।

वर्तमान अध्ययन द्वारा यह व्यक्त हो गया है कि कुछ केन्द्रों की मात्स्यिकी संपदा का मुख्य भाग किशोर मछली हैं जो निम्न प्रकार हैं।

कालिकट में कैराक्स काल्ला, कारवार में सारिडनेला फिम्ब्रियेटा, कालिकट में मेगालाप्सिस कोरिडला, काकिनाडा में यूप्लियूरोग्रामस म्यूटिक्स, विशाखपट्टणम में टैकिस्यूरत थालासिनस, वेरावल और बंबई में हार्पोडोन नेहरिअस, विषिजम में एस. फिम्ब्रियेटा, मांगलूर-माल्प में ओराटोस्किवल्ला नेपा, काकिनाडा

में ट्रैक्युरस लेप्ट्युरस, कोचीन में मेटापेनिअस एफिनिस काकिनाडा में लियोग्नाथस बिन्डस, कोचीन में रॉस्ट्रलिगर कानागुर्टा, मंडपम में एस. जिब्बोसा और एस. आल्बेला, कारवार में एस. लॉगिसेप्स. आन्डमान में आर. कानागुर्टा. मंडपम में लियोग्नाथस जोनेसी और टी. लेप्टयुरस, कालिकट में एस. लोंगिसेप्स और कोचीन में नेमिप्टीरस जापोनिकस। यह एक मुख्य बात है कि विशाखपट्टणन में कुछ समय पहले लैक्टेरिअस लैक्टेरिअस का भारी अवतरण हुआ और इसका मुख्य भाग किशोर मछली थी और अब इस क्षेत्र में यह मछली अपूर्व है। इससे यह समझ सकते हैं कि अतीत में इस संपदा का भारी शोषण हुआ है। इस अवस्था को रोकने के लिए कम से कम अप्रौढ मछली के मत्स्यन पर चेतावनी दी जानी है। छोटी मछलियों का अवतरण भी विशाखपट्टणम में सबसे अधिक था, जहाँ लैकटिरिअस लैक्टेरिअस की अधिक पकड हुई। इसके बाद कालिकट में मेगालाप्सिस कोर्डिला, विष्रिजम में टैक्युरस लेप्ट्यूरस, कलिकट में लिओग्नाथस बिन्डस, आन्डमान में आर. कानागुर्टा, वेरावल में हार्पोंडोन नेहीरिअस, मांगलूर में ओराटोस्क्विल्ला नेपा और मंडपम में सारिडनेल्ला जिब्बोसा का अवतरण होता

अभी तक प्रकाशित लेखाओं से किशोर और छोटी मछलियों की प्रचुरता पर बहुत कम सूचना मिलती है। फिर भी उपलब्ध सूचना यह दिखाती है कि कारवार में अगस्त-सितंबर और दिसंबर के दौरान मांगलूर में जनवरी कालिकट में अगस्त-फरवरी के दौरान तारिलयों के किशोरों

की प्रमुख पकड और कारवार में अगस्त से मई और विष्जिम में जुलाई-मई के दौरान एस. फिम्बिएटा की प्रमुख पकड और अप्रैल-मई के दौरान एस. सिर्मा मंडपम में मई से नवंबर के दौरान एस. आल्बेला, कारवार में अप्रेल और सितंबर-नवंबर, मांगलूर में सितंबर-अक्तूबर, कालिकट में अप्रैल, सितंबर-अक्तूबर, कोचीन में जनवरी-मार्चे और जून-सितंबर, आंडमान में जनवरी, मार्च, मई-जुलाई और सितंबर-अक्तूबर और विष्जिम में जन-नवंबर के दौरान *आर. कानागुर्टा*, मंडपम में अप्रैल से जुलाई, काकिनाडा में अगस्त से पून के दौरान टी. लेट्टयूरस काकिनाडा में जुलाई से नवंबर के दौरान ई. म्यूटिकस, कोचीन में अक्तूबर से अप्रैल और विशाखपटटणम में जनवरी-फरवरी के दौरान *एन. जापोनिकस*, काकिनाडा में मई और अगस्त के दौरान *एन. मीसोप्रिओन*, कालिकट में अप्रैल-मई और काकिनाडा में जुलाई-मई के दौरान एल. बिन्डस, रामेश्वरम (मंडपम) में मार्च-अप्रैल और जून-अगस्त तथा अक्तूबर के दौरान एल. जोनेसी और महाराष्ट्र-गुजरात तटों में सितंबर-मई के दौरान बंबिल मात्स्यिको का ज्यादा अवतरण देखा गया।

भारत की प्रमुख मात्स्यिकी संपदाओं का विज्ञान एवं मात्स्यिकी का अध्ययन यह दिखाते हैं कि इस पर प्रकाशित आंकडे से प्रौढ, किशोर एवं छोटी मछलियों पर प्राथमिक आंकडा, विशेषकर लंबाई अनुपात या इनकी उपस्थिति का मासिक प्रतिशतता की लेखा नहीं मिलता। ऐसी मूल सूचनाओं का प्रेलेखन करने पर भारतीय मात्स्यिकी के स्तर के मूल्यांकन का निरीक्षणात्मक अध्ययन केलिए सुविधा मिल जाएगी।

कर्नाटक के दक्षिण कन्नड तट में बुल ट्रॉलरों के जुरिए तरुण मछली का शोषण

सी एम एफ आर आइ माँगलूर अनुसंघान केन्द्र के प्रतिभा रोहित अल्ली सी गुप्त और उमा एस भट्ट

दक्षिण कन्नड तट में सितंबर के मत्स्यन मौसम के दौरान बुल ट्रॉल का परिचालन सामान्य रूप से होता है। इस समय करीब 20-25 एककों का परिचालन प्रत्येक केन्द्र में होता है जिसके ज़रिए तरुण मछलियों का शोषण ज्यादा होता है। इस प्रकार का शोषण मत्स्य संपदा पर हानि पहूँचा सकता है, इस विषय की ओर अध्ययन प्रकाश डालता है।

मत्स्यन क्रिया

बुल जाल का परिचालन दो यंत्रीकृत ड्रॉल बोट से करता है। प्रत्येक बोट में 5-6 कर्मी होंगे, बुल ट्रॉल परिचालन केलिए 2.0.00 बजे को जाकर सबेर वापस आता है। 2-21/2 घटों तक जाल पसारता है और 3-4 बार जाल खींचता है।

पकड और पकड रचना

माल्प में बुल ट्राल मत्स्यन केलिए अनुकूल मौसम सितंबर से अक्तूबर और माँगलूर में सितंबर से नवंबर है। दोनों केन्द्रों से प्राप्त आकिलत कुल पकड 800.7 टन था और प्रति बोट से प्राप्त मछली 499 कि ग्रा था। माँगलूर में उच्चतम पकड अक्तूबर में और माल्प में सितंबर में मिली थी। पकडी गई मछलियों में विविध जातियाँ मौजूद थी। पकडी गई मूल जातियाँ और इसका प्रतिशत कोष्ठक में नीचे दिया गया है। करंजिड (51.4), लियोग्नाथिइस (9.5) फीता मीन (4.9) पॉम्फैट (3.2) सोल्स (2.1) शिंगटी (1.2) लाक्टारियस (1.0) और अन्य मछलियाँ (5.7)। शीर्षपाद सिर्फ 3.3% था। झींगों और कर्कटों का प्रतिशत यथाक्रम 0.3 और 0.05 था।

तरुण मछलियों की पकड

बुल ट्राल मत्स्यन की सब से बडी विशेषता पकड में मिली तरुण मछलियाँ थी। यदि कुल पकड 800.7 टन थी तो इस में से 184.5 टन तरुण मछलियाँ थी जिसका प्रतिशत 23% आँका जा सकता है। ये तरुण मछलियाँ वाणिज्यक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण जातियाँ जैसी कोरिनेमस डेकाप्टीरस, कारंक्स कल्ला, सारिडनेल्ला लोगिसेप्स, लियोग्नाथिस आदि थी जो सिर्फ तरुण दश की थी। इसके अतिरिक्त क्लूपिओड जाति के 10% मछलियाँ मिली थी। पकडी गई पाम्फटों का 10% भी तरुण देखी गई।

अभ्युक्तियाँ

बुल ट्राल परिचालन के संबंध में चलाए इस तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से निम्नलिखित बातें व्यक्त हुई है।

(1) बुल ट्रालों की संख्या बढ गयी है।

- (2) इसका परिचालन 10 मी गहराई में कर रहा है अतः परिचालन की गहराई पहले 10-18 मी थी तो अब 10 मी हो गई है।
- (3) वाणिज्य की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण तरुण मछली जातियों का अतिशोषण हो रहा है।

तरुण मछलियों का शोषण यद्यपि बुल ट्रांल का परिचालन होने वाले तीन महीने में होता है तथापि इसका बुरा असर हो सकता है। इन महीनों में तरुण मछलियाँ उपतटीय जल में प्रवास करती हुई देखी है। इसका कारण महासागरीय व्यतियानें हैं। इसलिए इन महीनों में बुल ट्रांल के ज़िरए तरुण मछलियों का शोषण बढाना अभिलषणीय नहीं है बल्कि घटाना है, जो यहाँ की मात्स्यिकी संपदा के संरक्षण केलिए अनिवार्य है।

स्किवड सेपियोटीथिस लेस्सोनियाना और कट्टलिफश सेपिया फरोनिस का हैचरी पालन

डी. शिवलिंगम, के. रामदोस, ए. डी. गांधी और एम. ईनोस

भूमिकाः

शीर्षपादों का पालन संबंधी अध्ययन आज बहुत कम हो रहा है। भारत में दिखाए जानेवाले दो महत्वपूर्ण शीर्षपादें स्किवड और कटलिफश हैं। इनके हैचरी पालन संबंधी अध्ययन सी एम एफ आर आइ के टूटिकोरिन अनुसंधान केन्द्र में जून 1988 में शुरू किया और इसका परिणाम नीचे प्रस्तुत हैं। अंडों का संकलनः

एस. लेस्सियोना नामक स्किवड के अंड संपुटें कडलमीन के ज्रिए संग्रहित किया। सेपिया फरोनिस नामक कटलिफश के अंडसंपुटें रामेश्वरम से संग्रहित किये। दोनों को टूटिकोरिन की हैचरी में अनुरक्षित किए। सेपियोटीथिस लेस्सिनियाना के संकलित किए अंडसंपूटें परिपक्वास्था के निकट के थे। इस से 1,142 हैचलिंग 8 दिन के अंदर मिले। स्फुटन के तुरंत बाद इसकी लंबाई 5.2 मि मी और भार 14.1 मि ग्रा था। सत्तावन दिन के बाद लंबाई 55 मि मी और भार 14.7 ग्राम था। स्फुटन के दूसरे दिन से इसे मैसिड्स से खिलाने शुरू किए और एक महीने के होने पर प्रत्येक प्रतिदिन की खाद्यायोग्यता 35 मैसिड थे। 45 दिवस के हाने पर ये फिश फै (पोने) खाने लगे। पोने के अभाव में उन्हें और नहीं खिला सका। सेपिया फरोनिस अंट संपुटों से 1,156 हैचलिंग मिले। इसकी लंबाइ 6 मि मी और भार 41 मि ग्रा था। 70 दिनों तक बढाव स्थिर था और 70 वाँ दिन में लंबाइ 40.5 मि मी और भार 9.66 ग्राम ऑंका गया। स्फुटन के दूसरे दिन से ये मैसिडों को खाने लगे और 50 वाँ दिन में 65 मैसिड और इसके बाद 162 मैसिड तक की खाद्यक्षमता इन्होंने दिखाई।

अध्ययनों ने व्यक्त किया कि शिशु शीर्षपाद जीवंत चारा पसंद करता है और जीवंत चारा देने बिना इसका संवर्धन संभव नहीं है।

केरल में परिचालित ट्रालरों की लागत और कमाई-एक अध्ययन

डी. बी. एस. सेहरा और ए. कनक्कन केन्द्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, कोचिन - 682 014

समुद्री मात्स्यिकी संपदायें, पकड और पकड मात्स्यिकी के नवीकरण आदि के संदर्भ में केरल अन्य विकसित समुद्रतटीय राज्यों में एक है। काल-कालान्तर में यहाँ जालों की विरचना, विविध प्रकार के क्राफ्टों के डिसाइनिंग आदि में परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। तकीनीकी दृष्टि से अधिक कुशल और प्रभावी गिओर और तेज़ चाल के इनबोर्ड और आउटबोर्ड इंजिनों ने अधिकांश परंपरागत मत्स्यन क्राफ्टों और गिअरों का स्थान ग्रहण कर लिया है। ट्रांलरों की प्रस्तुति केवल केरल का ही नहीं बल्कि सारे भारत तट के यंत्रीकरण के इतिहास की अतुल्य घटना है। केरल में 1960-1980 तक की अवधि में सौ से अधिक ट्रांलरों की प्रस्तुति हुई और आज भी ट्रांलरों की संख्या बढती जा रही है।

ट्रेंगलरों की संख्या में हुई असीम वृद्धि के कारण मत्स्यन क्षेत्र में विविध यंत्रीकृत एककों के बीच और ट्रेंगलरों के बीच भी प्रतियोगिता दिखाई पडी। इन ट्रालरों की प्रतियोगता हमेशा एक ही संपदाओं की पकड पर ही नहीं बिल्क पकड के क्षेत्रों में भी होती हैं। कुछ क्षेत्रों में इन एककों द्वारा संपदाओं के अधिशोषण का डर भी है। आजकल ट्राल जाल झींगे को छोडकर अन्य मछिलयों की पकड पर काफी रुचि दिखाती है। यह शायद निर्यात में मत्स्य की अच्छी माँग और मूल्य के कारण होगा।

केन्द्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान ने 1991 में कोचीन मात्स्यिकी बंदरगाह में परिचालित करनेवाले ट्राल एककों को सर्वेक्षण केलिए चुन लिया। उपर्युक्त बंदरगाह केरल के मुख्य ट्राल अवतरण केन्द्रों में एक है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य लक्ष्य ट्रालरों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था है जो योजना और धीवरों के विकास केलिए सहायक है।

डाटा समाहरण और विश्लेषण कार्यप्रणाली

वर्ष 1991 के दौरान कोचीन मात्स्यिकी बंदरगाह में परिचालित 10 ट्रॅाल एककों से चुने गए दस-दस दिनों के आर्थिक डाटा का समाहरण हुआ था। निरीक्षण दिन नियत करने केलिए व्यवस्थित यादृश्चिक प्रतिचयन (रान्डम साम्बिलिंग) तकनीक स्वीकार किया है।

पकड समाहरण, मत्स्यन डाटा के मूल्य और लागत के अलावा पोत इंजिन और अन्य सहायक उपकरणों की ब्योरा भी वार्षिक नियत लागत के अंगों को जानने केलिए समाहृत किया गया। प्रचालन लागत पर हर एक तिमाही के आय जानने केलिए जनवरी महीने से लेकर हर तीन महीने के चार तिमाहियों का परिकलन किया गया।

अधिकांश ट्रेंालर 32 फुट वाले होते हैं और 70 मी गहराई तक परिचालन करते हैं। एक ट्रेंालर का लागत कीमत 4 लाख रु रिकार्ड किया गया है। पोत, इंजिन, जाल और अन्य उपकरणों के मूल्यहास 83,333 रु आकलित किया गया है। पूँजी निवेश पर 18% दर पर वार्षिक ब्याज 84,600 रु दिखाया पडा। एक ट्रेंाल एकक केलिए वार्षिक बीमा 28,200 रु था।

कुल वार्षिक परिचालन व्यय 5.87 लाख रु है। इसमें 22% पहली तिमाही में 25% दूसरी तिमाही में 29% तीसरी तिमाही में और 24% चौथी तिमाही में खर्च किये।

ट्रांल जाल की मुख्य पकड क्रस्टेशियन्स, पेर्चस सेफालोपोडस, करैंजिड्स, बॉगडे, बिल मछली, क्लूपियिड्स फ्लाट मछली और लिज़ाड मछली आदि है। वार्षिक पकड के 34% क्रस्टेशियन 23% पेर्चस, 11% करैंजिडस और 10% सेफालोपोड्स का योगदान था जब कि अन्य ग्रूपों का योगदान 5% से कम था।

वर्ष 1991 के दौरान कोचीन मात्स्यिकी बंदरगाह का कुल वार्षिक राजस्व 8,51,085 रु था। कुल आर्जन में 72% क्रस्टेशियनों द्वारा, 11% सेफालोपोडों द्वारा 5% पेचौं द्वारा प्राप्त हो गया। ।,॥,॥ और ।४ तिमाहियों का योगदान वार्षिक राजस्व के क्रमश 17%, 25%, 35% और 23% था।

परिचालन लागत पर अधिकतम आय तीसरी तिमाही में (1.23 लाख रु) और निम्नतम पहली तिमाही में (0.14 लाख रु) आकलित किया गया। वार्षिक निवल परिचालन आय 253 मत्स्यन दिनों केलिए 2.64 लाख रु देखा गया। वर्ष 1991 के दौरान एक ट्राल जाल का वार्षिक निवल लाभ 67,491 रु आकलित किया गया। इसके अनुसार प्रति मत्स्यन दिवस का औसत लाभ 266.76 रु और एक कि ग्रा मछली का निवल लाभ 0.76 रु है। एक मज़्बूर की प्रतिदिन पकड 58.6 कि ग्रा या 560.7 रु है जबिक कुल राजस्व में उसका दैनिक हिस्सा केवल 94 रु है। एक लिटर पेट्रोल से 19 रु मूल्य के दो कि ग्रा मछली पकड सकती है। वार्षिक निवल लाभ और इस प्रकार अन्य बातों पर विचार करने पर यह देखा जा सकता है कि 1991 के दौरान कोचीन मात्स्यिकी बंदरगाह में ट्रॉलिंग लाभकर था।

आन्ध्रा तट में मीडियम और छोटे ट्रालरों का कार्य

डी. बी. एस. सेहरा, के. के. पी. पणिक्कर और के. पी. शालिनी केन्द्रीय ससुद्री मार्त्स्यिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, कोचीन - 14

प्रस्तावना

आन्ध्राप्रदेश के तट क्षेत्र में स्थित विशाखपट्टणम और काकिनाडा भारत के उत्तर-पूर्वी तट के मुख्य मत्स्य अवतरण केन्द्र हैं। आज वहाँ 50,000 आर्टीसनल और 2000 यंत्रीकृत पोतों का प्रचालन हो रहा है। यंत्रीकृत पोतों में 80% विविध प्रकार के ट्रालर हैं। अन्ध्रा तट में करीब 8000 छोटे यंत्रीकृत पोत प्रचालन में है जिनमें सोराह, पाब्लो, रोया आदि तीन प्रकार मुख्य है। इनके अतिरिक्त सोना नामक मीडियम साइज़ के एक ट्रालर का भी प्रस्तुति आजकल हुई है।

प्रारंभ में भारत के उत्तर-पूर्वी तट में दो अमेरिकी ट्रांलरों का प्रचालन हो रहा था। 1978 में कुछ बड़े मेक्सिकन ट्रांलरों की प्रस्तुति हुई। 1985 के बाद इस तट में ट्रांलरों का एक प्रवाह ही हुआ था। पहले प्रति एकक से प्राप्त पकड काफी ऊँची थी। लेकिन बाद में बढ़ती मत्स्यन दबाव के कारण पकड धीर-धीर कम हो गई। छोटे और बड़े ट्रांलरों का आगमन मत्स्यन क्षेत्र की प्रतियोगिता बढ़ायी। इसके अतिरिक्त इन सभी पोतों का मुख्य लक्ष्य झींगे की पकड़ थी। इसके फलस्वरूप भारी शोषण हुआ और परिणामस्वरूप कुछ छोटे और बड़े ट्रांलरों को अर्थिक नष्ट हुआ।

अनुमान के अनुसार राज्य के कुल यंत्रीकृत मत्स्यन क्राफ्टों के पूँजी निवेश का 1/3 भाग छोटे और मीडियम साइज़ ट्रालरों केलिए होता है। इसलिए आन्ध्रा तट के सभी छोटे और मीडियम साइज़ के ड्रालरों के आर्थिक सफलता पर एक अध्ययन अनिवार्य निकला। इसकेलिए केन्द्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान ने 1991 में आन्ध्रा तट के विशाखपट्टणम और काकिनाडा को चुन लिया।

सामग्री और रीतियाँ

विशाखपटटणम और कािकनाडा के ट्राल अवतरण केन्द्रों में समुद्री माित्स्यकी विशेषताएँ और साथ साथ, रोज़गार और माित्स्यकी से संबन्धित अन्य बातों पर आधारित प्राथमिक अध्ययन चलाया गया। दोनों केन्द्रों में धीवर कुडुम्बों से चुने गये लोगों को आर्थिक डाटा के समाहरण में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। डाटा की यधार्थता सुनिश्चित करने केलिए नियमित मोिनटरिंग और आकस्मिक जाँच भी चलाया गया।

विविध आकारवाले ट्रालरों का मत्स्यन प्रचालन

विशाखपटटणम और काकिनाडा में प्रचालित मीडियम साइज़ ट्रांलर 12-15 मी लंबाई लगभग 3 मी चौडाई और 2 मी गहराई के होते हैं। ट्राल जाल प्रचालन करनेवाले अन्य एकक रोया, पाब्लो, सोराह आदि है। इसमें पाब्लों की लंबाई 8 मी और सोराह की 10 मी होती है। रोया इन दोनों के बीच में है। छोटे ट्रालरों में अधिकांश अशोक लेलान्ड 60-90 एच. पी. से घटित है। इन पोतों की वाहक क्षमता 8 से 15 टनों तक होता है।

इन ट्रांलरों का मत्स्यन मुख्यतः "सान्डहेड" क्षेत्र में दिखायी पडा। दोनों केन्द्रों में प्रचालित पोतों के आकार और प्रकार और मत्स्यन रीति लगभग एक सा होता है। सभी ट्रांलरों को 80 मी गहराई तक प्रचालित करते हैं।

निवेश रीति

एक मीडियम साइज ट्रॅालर का लागत 7.7 लाख रुपये होता है। इस में 0.7 लाख रु गिअर केलिए है। सोराह, रोया, पाब्लो आदि छोटे ट्रॅालरों के लागत क्रमशः 4.5 लाख, 3.5 लाख और 3 लाख रुपये होते है। इस प्रकार इस अध्ययन के लिए एक छोटे ट्रॅालर का औसत लागत 3.9 लाख रु आँका गया। इसमें जाल का मूल्य 0.4 लाख रुपये भी शामिल है। मीडियम आकार वाले ट्राल जाल की लंबाई 25 मी होती है और छोटे ट्रॅालर की 18-23 मी।

मत्स्यन दिवस

मीडियम साइज़ ट्रॅालरों का प्रचालन वर्ष में 180 दिनों तक होता है। हर एक मत्स्यन ट्रिप 9-12 दिनों तक जारी रहती है। पोत के आकार और धारिता के अनुसार छोटे ट्रॅालरों का मत्स्यन दिवस 3-7 दिनों तक होता रहता है। वर्ष में लगभग 190 दिनों का छोटे ट्रॅालरें मत्स्यन करते है। ऐसा माना जाता है कि झींगे केलिए सितंबर-अक्तूबर की अवधि अच्छी है। साधारणतया हर वर्ष मार्च और जून महीने के मध्य में मत्स्यन बन्द करता है। काकिनाडा और विशाखपट्टणम केन्द्रों में मत्स्यन झुकाव प्रायः समान है।

पकड और राजस्व

मीडियम ट्रांलरः सभी ट्रांलर 70-80 मी गहराई में प्रचालन करते है। पहली तिमाही (जनवरी-मार्च) में मिडयम ट्रांलर ने औसत 50 दिनों का मत्स्यन किया और प्रतिदिन 40.6 कि ग्रा झींगे और 272 कि ग्रा मत्स्य प्राप्त हुए। दूसरी तिमाही में (अप्रैल-जून) केवल 10 दिनों का मत्स्यन हुआ और प्रति मत्स्यन दिवस की पकड 226.7 कि ग्रा था जिसमें

झींगे पकड केवल 8% थी। जुलाई-सितंबर के दौरान पकड बहुत अच्छी थी। इसमें झींगे का योगदान 15% था। चौथी तिमाही में (अक्तूबर-दिसंबर) में प्रतिदिन पकड 437.3 कि ग्रा थी। तीसरी और चौथी तिमाहियों में मत्स्यन दिवस 60 था। अन्ध्रा तट में 1991 के दौरान एक मीडियम ट्रॉलर की वार्षिक पकड 70 टन आकलित किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त चार तिमाहियों में अधिक आय तीसरी तिमाही (8,219 रु) और निम्नतम दूसरी तिमाही (3577 रु) प्राप्त हुआ। वर्ष 1991 के दौरान एक मीडियम ट्रालर का कुल आय प्रतिमत्स्यन दिवस के औसत आय 6,628 रु के साथ 11.93.040 रु आकलित किया गया।

छोटे ट्रालर

एक छोटे ट्रालर का मत्स्यन दिवस 55 दिन और औसत प्रतिदिन पकड 253 कि ग्रा था जिसमें झींगे का योगतान 21 कि ग्रा था। दूसरी तिमाही में झींगे की पकड अच्छी थी (39.5 कि ग्रा/दिन) और मत्स्य (306 कि ग्रा/दिन)। चौथी तिमाही के प्रतिदिन पकड, 269 कि ग्रा में झींगों का योगदान 8% था। औसतन एक छोटे ट्रालर का वार्षिक पकड 51 टन देखा गया।

राजस्व तीसरी तिमाही में सबसे अधिक था (5,136 रु) और निम्नतम दूसरी, तिमाही में (2,380 रु)। अन्य दोनों तिमाहियों में 3,000 रुपये था। वर्ष 1991 के दौरान एक छोटे ट्रालर एकक द्वारा आर्जित आय प्रति दिन प्रचालन के 3,784.4 रु के साथ 7,19,038 रु था।

मत्स्यन लागत

नियत लागतः नियत लागत का मुख्य अंग क्राफ्ट, गिअर, इंजिन आदि का मूल्य ह्रास, प्रारंभिक निवेश पर ब्याज, बीमा और उपरिलागत आदि है। मीडियम ट्रांलरों में क्राफ्ट (10%) और गिअर (50%) केलिए मूल्यहास 1,05,000 रु है। ब्याज 15% की दर में आकलित किया गया। क्राफट बीमा के रूप में 17,500 रु आकलित किया। मत्स्यन प्रचालन के लिहाज किए बिना तट प्रबन्ध के खर्च को शामिल करते हुए एक मीडियम ट्रांलर का कुल वार्षिक निश्चित लागत 2.62 लाख रु आकलित किया गया।

एक छोटे ट्रांलर का कुल निश्चित लागत 1,42,250 रु आकलित किया गया।

प्रचालन खर्च

प्रचालन खर्च में मुख्य है ईधन, (52-53%) इसके बाद दलों का मज़दूरी, आहार, भत्ता आदि (31-34%) मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण (6-8%) बर्फ (6-7%) आदि। एक मीडियम ट्रेंगलर का वार्षिक प्रचालन लागत 7,51,650 रु और छोटे ट्रेंगलर केलिए 4,99,515 रु आकलित किया गया।

कुल लागत

एक मीडियम ट्रालर का वार्षिक मत्स्यन लागत 10,13,650 रु और ट्रालरों का 6,41,765 रु आकलित किया गया।

आर्थिक दक्षता

एक मीडियम ट्रांलर द्वारा आर्जित कुल राजस्व 12 लाख रु और छोटे ट्रांलर का 7 लाख रु होता है। मीडियम ट्रांलर और छोटे ट्रांलर का वार्षिक लाभ क्रमशः 179 लाख रु और 0.77 लाख रु आकलित किया गया। मीडियम ट्रांलर में मज़दूर दक्षता अधिक था, प्रति दल खर्च क्रमशः 165 और 149 रु ऑका गया।

ईधन के बारे में कहे जाए जो, एक लीटर ईधन से एक मीडियम ट्रांल 1.19 कि ग्रा और एक छोटे ट्रांलर 1.33 कि ग्रा मछली उत्पादन कर सकते है। पूँजी की वापसी पर किए गये अध्ययनों से व्यक्त हुआ कि दोनों ट्रांलरों में पूँजी प्रतिदान तीन सालों के भीतर संभव है। मीडियम ट्रांलरों केलिए पूँजी वापसी की दर 38.3% है जबकि छोटे ट्रांलरों की दर 34.8% होती है।

निष्कर्ष

आन्ध्रा तट के 7.7 लाख रु अर्जन लागत का 12-15 मी लंबाई के मीडियम ट्रॅालर का नियत लागत प्रतिवर्ष 2.62 लाख रु और 8-10 मी के छोटे ट्रॅालर का नियत लागत प्रतिवर्ष 1,42,250 रु आँका गया। दोनों ट्रॅालरों में मुख्य खर्च ईधन का था। वर्ष 1991 के दौरान मीडियम ट्रॅालर और छोटे ट्रॅालर का मत्स्यन दिवस क्रमशः 180 और 190 आकलित किया गया। मीडियम और छोटे ट्रॅालर का वार्षिक मत्स्यन लागत क्रमशः 10,13,650 रु और 6,41,765 रु था।

मत्स्यन मौसम के बारे में कहे जाए तो तीसरी और चौथी तिमाहियों में पकड और आय अधिक थे।

एक मीडियम ट्रांलर द्वारा आर्जित वार्षिक लाभ 1,79,390 लाख रु और छोटे ट्रांलर का 77,273 रु था। मीडियम ट्रांलर आर्थिक दृष्टि से अधिक प्रभावी निकाला। किसी भी हालत में मत्स्यन दलों की संख्या में बढती यहाँ नहीं करनी चाहिये।

वेरावल के बिद्या में अवतरित एक भीमाकार शंकुश *मान्टा बैरोस्ट्रिस* के बारे में

15-2-1993 को 35-40 मी गहराई में प्रचालित षोर्ट द्रिप ट्रांलर के ज़िए एक भीमाकार शंकुश मान्टा बैरोस्ट्रिस (वालबुम) को पकडा गया था। भीमाकार "मान्टा" और "मोबुला" शंकुशें स्थानीय रूप से "कारज" जाना जाता है। मीडियम साइज़ का और छोटे शंकुशों को क्रमशः "टिम्रा" और "टिम्री" पुकारते है। मोबुलास "जडाजाल" गिल जाल की मात्स्यिकी है जो नवंबर-दिसंबर और अप्रैल-मई महीनों में प्राप्त होती है। लेकिन मान्टास वेरावल में विरल है।

भारत में आन्ड्रोत और काल्पेनी द्वीपों में एक विशेष और आयोजित हारपून मात्स्यिकी होती है। सितंबर से दिसंबर की अवधि के दौरान गणनीय मात्रा में भीमाकार शंकुश पकड़े जाते हैं। लक्षद्वीप निवासियाँ इसका माँस बहुत पसंद करते है।

मिली गई जाति इसके असामान्य आकार के कारण विशेष ध्यान आकृष्ट करती है। इसके आकृतिमान निरीक्षण नीचे प्रस्तुत है।

कुल लंबाइ (पुछ को छोडकर) : 2.86 मी चौडाई : 4.90 मी

सिफालिक "होन" की लंबाई : 0.60 मी सिफालिक "होन" की चौडाई : 0.28 मी सिफालिक "होन" के बीच के दूर : 0.79 मी मुख द्वार की चौडाई 0.74 मी पंखों की चौडाई (दायाँ से बायाँ) ं 1.85 मी गिल द्वारों की चौडाई दायाँ बायौ 1. 0.51 申 0.50 मी 2. 0.55 मी 0.54 मी 3. 0.52 मी 0.52 मी 4. 0.47 申 0.46 मी 5. 0.36 मी 0.36 मी

चर्म खुदरा और असंख्य ट्यूबरिक्लस से युक्त था। पृष्ठीय भाग का रंग गहरा भूरा और अधर श्वेत रंग का था। सन्निकट भार 1200 कि ग्रा से 1500 कि ग्रा तक देखा गया।

सी एम एफ आर आइ वेरावल अनुसंघान केन्द्र वेरावल के के. पी. साइद कोया, वाइ. डी सवारिया और जे. डी. वानवी द्वारा की गई रिपोर्ट

कोचीन के चेल्लानम तट पर धँसा गया नील तिमिंगिल *बैलीनोप्टेरा मस्कयूलस*

पी. एस. बी. आर. जेम्स, एन. जी. मेनन और एन. जी के. पिल्लै केन्द्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, कोचीन-14.

समय समय पर भारत के तटों के विभिन्न भागों और द्वीपों से तिमिंगिलों के धैंसाव पर रिपोर्ट की गई है। नील तिमिंगिल बेलीनोप्टेरा मस्क्यूलस कभी कभी दोनों तटों पर धैंस जाता है। यह संसार का जिंदा बृहताकार जीव है, जिसकी लंबाई लगभग 30 मी और भार लगभग 150 टन है और यह लगभग 80 वर्ष तक जीवित रहता है।

वर्ष 1934 तक भारत के विभिन्न तटों से 13 नील तिमिंगिल के धैंसाव की रिपोर्ट मिल गई है। 2 मई, 1993 को कोचीन के चेल्लानम में एक बडा तिमिंगिल धेंस गया। मछुओं ने यह बताया कि तिमिंगिल का शव दक्षिण दिशा से उत्तर तट में बहकर आ गया है। यह शव सड़ा हुआ था और दोनों हनु (Jaws) शरीर से अलग हो गए हैं। पूँछ के भाग में गिल जाल का एक टुकड़ा दिखाया पड़ा था। इस सड़ी हुई अवस्था से यह व्यक्त होता है कि 4-6 दिनों पहले इस तिमिंगिल की मृत्यु हुई है। शायद मत्स्यन के समय गिलजाल में यह फँस गया होगा।

इस तिमिंगिल की कुल लंबाई 26 मी और भार 80 टन था। इसकी नाभि (umbelicus) तक 70-80 कंठ ग्रूव (throat grooves) दिखाए पडे। शरीर की तुलना से पृष्ठ पख (dorsal fin) छोटा है और शरीर के बहुत पीछे स्थित है। अरित्र (flipper) की लंबाई 2.9 मी है। सड़े हुए शव से यह जानना मुशिकल था कि यह तिमिंगिल स्त्री जाति का है या पुरुष जाति का। अधो हनु की लंबाई 5.9 मी है। उपर्युक्त विशेषताओं से यह व्यक्त हो जाता है कि यह तिमिंगिल बैलीनोप्टेरिंड कुटुम्ब की बैलीनोप्टेरा मस्क्यूलस जाति का है। मापमान के अनुसार भारतीय समुद्र में ध्रेंसे हुए तिमिंगिलों से यह सबसे बडा है। आर्टिक, अन्टर्टिक, पसिफ और भारतीय समुद्र में नील तिमिंगिल को दिखाया पडता है। शिकार के कारण संसार के समुद्रों में इसकी संख्या घटती जाती है। सामान्य रूप से भारत के तटों में दिसंबर-मई के दौरान नील तिमिंगिल धैंस जाते हैं।

बोतल नॉस डॉलिफिन टरिसयोपस ट्रंकाटस अंडकस इरेनवर्ग का अवतरण

भारत के दक्षिण पश्चिम और दक्षिण पूर्व क्षेत्रों में डॉलिफिनों का अवतरण पहले भी हुआ है। विशाखपट्टणम मात्स्यिकी बंदरगाह में 13 अप्रैल 1992 को श्रिंप जाल के ज़िरए एक बाल बोतल नास डॉलिफिन का अवतरण हुआ था। यह स्त्री जाति की थी। लंबाई 1.07 मी और भार 10.5 कि ग्रा

था। इस दाँतहीन डॉलफिन की पेट खाली थी। "वात" रोग केलिए दवा के रूप में इसका उपयोग होता है इसलिए प्लोग इसे ले चले।

विशाखपट्टणम अनुसंघान केन्द्र के एम. चन्द्रशेखर, के. चित्तिबाबु, पी. अच्चय्या, आर. वी. डी. प्रभाकर और के. विजयकुमारन की रिपोर्ट

टूटिकोरिन तट में 1992 नवंबर में हुआ चक्रवात-एक रिपोर्ट

टूटिकोरिन के चिंदबरनार जिले में 1992 नवंबर 13 को अतिकठोर चक्रवाती तूफान हुआ। नवंबर के दूसरे हफ्ते में तिमलनाडु के तिरुनेलवंली, कट्टबोम्मन, चिंदबरनार और कन्याकुमारी जिलों में मानसून बहुत अच्छा मिला था। राज्य के मौसमी केन्द्र से तूफान के बारे में पूर्वानुमान किया था। तूफान का परिणतस्थिति नीचे प्रस्तुत है।

तिमलनाडु के दक्षिण पूर्व तट में कन्याकुमारी और रामेश्वरम के बीच टूटिकोरिन स्थित है। बारिश का मूल भाग उत्तर पूर्व मानसून से प्राप्त होता है जो अक्तूबर में शुरू होकर फरवरी तक जारी रहता है। यहाँ की भूप्रकृति की विशेषताओं से चक्रवात का असर हमेशा कम लगता है लेकिन 13 नवंबर को हुआ चक्रवात ने चिदंबरनार जिले में

सर्वत्र नाश बिखेरा। चक्रवात और तूफान 3-4 घंटे तक रहे जिस से हुआ नाश करीब 35.54 करोड आँका गया। इस प्रकृतिक्षोभ में 3 आदमी मरे जिस में मछुए नहीं थे।

प्रकृतिक्षोभ का बुरा असर परंपरागत मछुओं पर ज्यादा पडा था। उनको कुलमिलाकर 1.17 करोड रुपयों का नष्ट हुआ था। मछुए ग्रामों में पुन्नक्कयल, तेरेसपुरम, तरुवाइकुलम में सब से अधिक नाश हुआ था। ज्वारीय पानी उभाड़ जाने के कारण लोगों को अपने धर छोडकर रिलीफ़ केन्द्रों में रहना पडा। सरकार की तरफ से कई तरह के आश्वासन और सहायता भी दिये गये।

टूटिकोरिन अनुसंघान केन्द्र के जी. अरमुगम, टी. एस. बालसुब्रमहुण्यन और एस. राजपाक्यम द्वारा तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट

