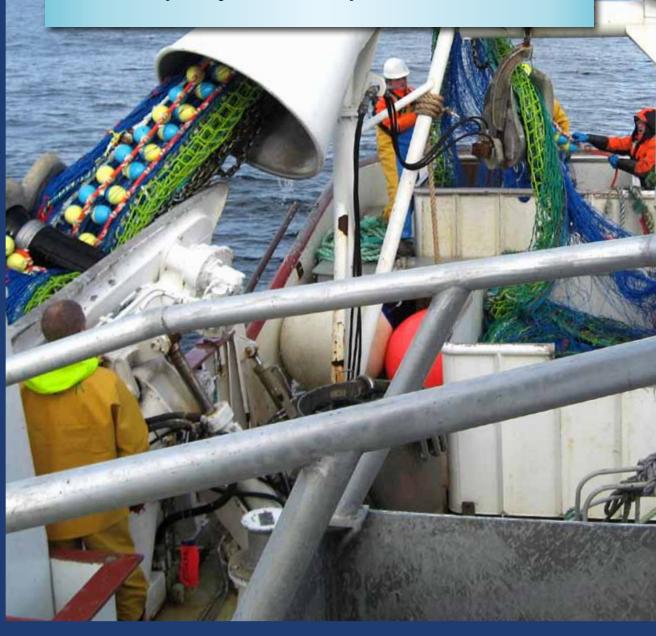
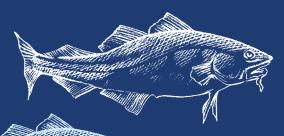
THE NORWEGIAN REFERENCE FLEET

- a trustful cooperation between fishermen and scientists









THE NORWEGIAN REFERENCE FLEET

- a trustful cooperation between fishermen and scientists

It is very important that research scientists who give advice on fisheries management issues have sound knowledge about the different fisheries; how and where the fleets operate during the season, and what and how they fish. It is especially important to know how each age group is harvested since this is basic and necessary input data for many of the assessment models currently used to estimate fish stock sizes.

The Institute of Marine Research has always had a close and good cooperation with fishermen and the fishing industry. These contact and information flows have traditionally occurred by having institute personnel collect scientific samples on board fishing vessels or at ports, and on board commercial fishing vessels chartered for conducting scientific research surveys. The Reference Fleet aims to improve data collection and information flows both from and to the fishermen.



WHAT IS THE REFERENCE FLEET?

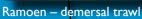
The Reference Fleet is a small group of Norwegian fishing vessels that provide the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) with detailed information about their fishing activity and catches on a regular basis. The sampling and data management procedures are similar to the system used on board IMR's research vessels. Data is used for management purposes including stock assessment.

A high-seas Reference Fleet was established in 2000 and consists of 19 vessels (see illustration on page 4). In autumn 2005 a similar coastal Reference Fleet was established along the entire Norwegian Coast from Varanger to Oslofjord (see illustration on page 6). This fleet is composed of 20 vessels (mainly gillnetters, 9–15 m long). Public announcement every fourth year opens up for replacement of the fleet and motivates fishermen involvement.

The administration and work done by the Reference Fleet is self-financed by the allocation of a minor part of the Norwegian fish quotas for research purposes. The vessel owner gets 50–60% of the quota value to cover the vessels expenses in catching, producing and selling the fish. The other 40–50% covers the administration and running costs, and payment to the fishermen to take biological samples and data deliveries according to protocol.

Public announcement makes fishermen express genutne interest to participate







Skagøysund – purse seine, Danish seine



Hermes - demersal traw



Kato – gillnet



Geir II – longline



Christina E – purse seine, pelagic trawl



Atlantic Star – demersal trawl



Herøyfjord – purse seine, pelagic trawl



Nybo – purse seine



Vonar – longline, gillnet



Nesbakk – longline, gillnet



Atlantic – longline



Skjongholm – gillnet

Brennholm – purse seine, pelagic trawl



Havdrøn – purse seine



Cetus – industrial trawl, pelagic trawl



Nesejenta – gillnet



Hovden Viking – purse seine, Danish seine



Carisma Viking – longline

THE HIGH SEAS REFERENCE FLEET 2013

| Vessel | Owner | Address | Reg.no. | Call sign | Length (m) | Gear |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| Atlantic Star | Rosund Drift AS | Ålesund | M - III - G | LMBG | 60,4 | Demersal trawl |
| Atlantic | Atlantic Longline AS | Måløy | SF-9-B | LIYX | 44,9 | Longline |
| Brennholm | Brennholm AS | Hjellestad | H-I-BN | LIWG | 75,4 | Purse seine, pelagic trawl |
| Carisma Viking | Carisma Viking AS | Raudeberg | SF-20-V | LLPZ | 52 | Longline |
| Cetus | Cetus AS | Vedavåg | R-94-K | LLYM | 41,8 | Industrial trawl, pelagic trawl |
| Christina E | Ervik og Sævik AS | Børlandet | M-150-HØ | 3YVG | 80,4 | Purse seine, pelagic trawl |
| Geir II | H.P.Holmeset AS | Vatne | M-12-H | 3YNB | 51,3 | Longline |
| Havdrøn | Havdrøn AS | Bergen | H-81-BN | LIRW | 60,9 | Purse seine |
| Hermes | Hermes AS | Sør-Tverrfjord | F-I-L | LLOP | 48,4 | Demersal trawl |
| Herøyfjord | Herøyfjord AS | Fosnavåg | M-10-HØ | LMHM | 53 | Purse seine, pelagic trawl |
| Hovden Viking | Hovden Senior AS | Selje | SF-4-S | JWLM | 37,5 | Purse seine, Danish seine |
| Kato | Fiskebåtrederiet Kato AS | Myklebost | M-192-SØ | LLJC | 38,2 | Gillnet |
| Nesbakk | Nesbakk AS | Godøya | M-72-G | LJZJ | 44,8 | Longline, gillnet |
| Nesejenta | Nesefisk AS | Lindesnes | VA-82-LS | 3YWO | 32,6 | Gillnet |
| Nybo | Nybo Holding AS | Midsund | M-56-MD | LJBD | 78,4 | Purse seine, pelagic trawl |
| Ramoen | Ramoen AS | Ålesund | M-2-VD | LMLT | 66,7 | Demersal trawl |
| Skagøysund | Skagøysund AS | Sommarøy | T-23-T | LMUR | 38,1 | Purse seine, Danish seine |
| Skjongholm | Skjongholm AS | Barekstad | SF-7-F | LHSQ | 34 | Gillnet |
| Vonar | Finnøy Fiskeri- selskap AS | Harøy | M-188-SØ | LMCJ | 49,5 | Longline, gillnet |



THE COASTAL REFERENCE FLEET 2013

| Vessel | Owner | Address | Reg.no. | Call sign | Length (m) | Gear |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Anne Sofie | Hekkingen Fiskeri- selskap AS | Botnhamn | T-141-LK | LK3697 | 14,99 | Gillnet |
| Brattholm | Geir Even Lunde | Mandal | VA-71-M | LK7238 | 12,78 | Gillnet |
| Britt Evelyn | Hallvard Godøy | Fusa | H-I-T | LK6966 | 9,3 | Gillnet |
| Charmi | Nobø AS | Mehamn | F-7-G | LK3293 | 14,98 | Danish seine |
| Haaværbuen | Haaverbuen DA | Sandøy | M-30-SØ | LM5498 | 10,6 | Gillnet |
| Haldorson | Svein Tore Olsen | Lovund | N-58-L | LK4789 | 14,23 | Gillnet |
| Havørna | Jonpe AS | Hammerfest | F-29-H | LK6531 | 14,96 | Gillnet |
| Hellskjær | Runar Torsteinsen | Røst | N-25-RT | LM8308 | 12,83 | Gillnet |
| Odd Yngve | PR Fagertun DA | Vannareid | T-44-K | LM2864 | 14,97 | Gillnet, pot |
| Oddson | Odd Ingvald Lam | Varangerbotn | F-32-N | LK3860 | 13,15 | Gillnet, pot |
| Ramona | Ørjan Mo | Nordheimsund | H-43-KM | LK6606 | 12,1 | Gillnet, hand- line, fyke net |
| Repsøy | Repsøy AS | Vedavågen | R-72-K | LK3270 | 14.97 | Gillnet, handline |
| Rubin | Straumskjær AS | Båtsfjord | F-3-BD | LK8820 | 14,04 | Danish seine, longline, pot. |
| Rånes Viking | Rolf Rånes | Landegode | N-300-B | LK5016 | 12,32 | Gillnet |
| Skogsøyjenta | Gunvald Aanensen | Mandal | VA-134-M | LK5485 | 12,52 | Gillnet, handline |
| T Sivertsen | PR T. Sivertsen DA | Sennesvik | N-44-VV | LK5948 | 12,12 | Gillnet |
| Tramsegg | PR Gjetøyfisk ANS | Vevang | M-20-EE | LK7141 | 12,98 | Gillnet |
| Vandsøyvåg | Remi Hatland | Rørvik | NT-161-V | LM9649 | 12,01 | Gillnet |
| Vesleper | Anders Paulsen | Tjodalyng | V-26-L | LM7915 | 9,65 | Gillnet, pot |
| Vester Junior | Bjørn Andre Weltzien Årdal | Måløy | SF-210-V | LM5970 | 10,61 | Gillnet |



THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAMPLING SCHEME FOR THE NORWEGIAN REFERENCE FLEET IS BASED ON BEST PRACTICE PRINCIPLES

The Norwegian high-seas and coastal reference fleets are examples of at-sea sampling where vessels are the primary sampling units (PSUs). The sampling frame is based on a list of vessels in the high-seas and coastal fleets.

The selection of the reference fleet is constrained by law to follow a tender process. The goal of the tender specifications and the selection process is to approximate stratified random sampling. When multiple vessels satisfy all criteria asked for in the tender process, the selection of vessels is based on a random draw.

The PSUs are the individual vessels, and individual trips are the secondary sampling units (SSUs).

- For the coastal fleet, the sampling frame is restricted to vessels from 9.5 to 15 m length that fish with gillnets or Danish seine. The vessels in the coastal fleet are stratified by nine statistical areas based on home ports, and are restricted to the two predominant gear types.
- For the high-seas fleet, vessels are stratified into demersal and pelagic vessels. The demersal Reference Fleet is also stratified by gear and fishing pattern (e.g. North Sea versus Barents Sea).

The analysis of the catch composition data is conducted according to methods of stratified random sampling. The precision of the estimates of catch composition is primarily driven by number of PSUs (vessels) and number of trips, and less on the number of individuals/otoliths.

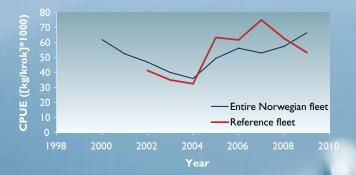
SAMPLING AND EQUIPMENT

The data are collected and delivered to the IMR according to a contract that secures a proper statistical coverage for a defined number of species in time and by area. Each vessel in the high-seas Reference Fleet is equipped with an electronic fish sampling board (Scantrol)¹⁾, scales¹⁾, tools for sampling otoliths, a PC¹⁾ with specialized software for satellite communication, and other equipment for various research purposes. Most of the smaller vessels in the coastal Reference Fleet have only been equipped with conventional fish-length measuring boards. IMR personnel instruct the responsible contact persons on each vessel, provide training and support, visit the vessels, and update the scientific equipment when necessary.

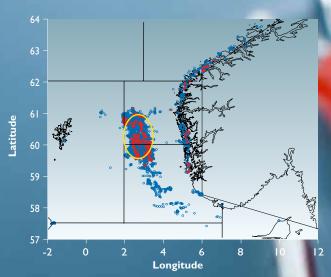
The agreement between IMR and the Reference Fleet includes an obligation for the vessels to record their catch logbooks electronically. The trawlers, Danish- and purse-seiners are required to make a complete record (including discards) of each catch, while longliners and gillnetters do so for one representative section per day and in addition for the whole day catch. The coastal fleet is required to make a complete record of the entire day catch.

Crew members are trained to conduct self-sampling following IMR's protocols. Biological samples include length, otoliths, genetic samples, stomachs, contaminants, tagging etc. The data are recorded electronically¹¹ and transmitted to the IMR via a satellite link together with the electronic logbooks. This information is continuously added to the IMR's research database. There is also a direct e-mail connection between each vessel and the IMR. In addition, the IMR has access to data from the vessel monitoring system (satellite tracking) operated by the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries. The Reference Fleet may also be requested to make specific observations and collect urgently needed data, and could also be used to collect environmental- and hydrographic data if it does not hamper the normal fishing activity. The Reference Fleet makes it thus possible for the IMR to be in the right place at the right time.

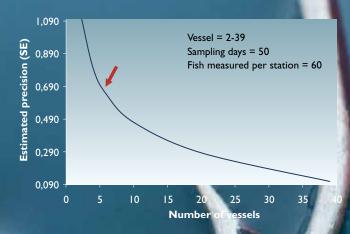
^{1) 1)} On all high-seas vessels and selected coastal vessels.



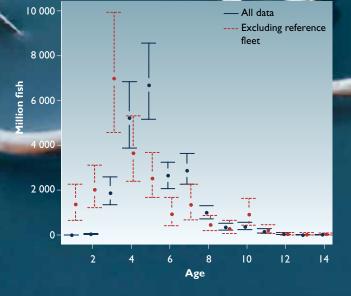
The figure compares the catch of tusk per hook north of 62°N (ICES Sub-area IIa) for the Reference fleet's 4 longline vessels (red curve) with the entire Norwegian longline fleet (34 vessels) in the same area (blue curve)



Quality control of temporal and spatial coverage using VMS data. The blue dots illustrate the Norwegian mackerel fishery in October with the red dots showing the Reference fleet. The yellow circle shows the area with highest catches.



Sampling from a sufficient number of fishing vessels matters most. The figure example shows the estimated precision of the mean length in the ling fishery. The arrows denote current sampling.



Catch-in-numbers-at-age of Northeast Arctic haddock incl. coefficient of variation, with and without data from the Reference Fleet, as input for stock assessment.

A USEFULL DATA COLLECTION PLATFORM FOR MANY PURPOSES

- The Reference Fleet is the only fisheries sampling program controlled by the IMR for collecting data on discards and bycatch.
- Results are mainly used for assessment purposes, e.g. for estimating total catch in tonnes by length and/or age groups in numbers, and hence improves stock assessments and fisheries management.
- Enables IMR to allocate commercial catch sampling resources in time and space in a sound statistical way, and may thus provide higher temporal and special coverage for increased precision.
- Provides observations of sea mammals, sea birds, crabs etc.
- Contributes to determining the effects of regulations, which again may lead to more practical and purposeful regulations.
- Provides continuous information and specimens

- from species that are rarely covered by research vessels (e.g., deep water species and near coast fish populations). This has lead to new species being discovered in Norwegian waters.
- A platform for testing official catch data collecting systems and procedures (e.g. electronic logbooks, reporting- and grading systems, discards).
- Updates scientists on technological developments in the fisheries.
- Reduces controversies and fosters a joint "ownership" spirit for data and results.
- Allows for fishermen's knowledge to become available for fishery research and management purposes.
- Assists in designing projects to meet specific needs and can be adaptive.



KEY FACTORS

REPRESENTATIVENESS

- Diagnostics based on catch composition compared with other sources of fisheries data indicate that the Reference Fleet data are representative.
- The Reference Fleet's fishing behaviour in time and area is compared with the whole national fleet by using VMS data.
- Catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) of the fleet is compared with other national vessels belonging to the same métier.

OPENNESS

 There exists an understanding with the Coastguard, IMR and the Directorate of Fisheries not to prosecute Reference Fleet vessels over data provided under the Reference Fleet program. This provides a good measure of protection for the vessels of the Reference Fleet and to date there have been no issues in this regard.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

- Institute personnel aim to make a visit on board the vessels at least once a year.
- · Sampling protocols.
- Technicians as supervisor/mentor for 1-5 vessels each including responsibility of QA/QC.
- · Regular testing of received data.
- Checking that sampling is conducted independent of catch size.
- Cross checking comparison of sampling conducted with and without the presence of observers and inspectors.



TRAINING

- Annual meetings with vessel owners and crews at the institute including small workshops for species and sex identification, maturity staging, sampling protocols etc.
- Training on board vessels.
- Online communication by e-mail.
- Exchanging electronic photos by e-mail aides identification.

REGISTRATION OF DISCARDS

- A special code used on catches to indicate whether discards have been recorded/sampled or not.
- The crew is encouraged and paid to register all catch, including discards.
- A number of vessels in the pelagic fleet pump the catch directly into closed tanks, which makes sampling difficult at sea. In these instances sampling is done at the portside when the catch is landed.
- Discards may be estimated by comparing sampling at sea with sales notes and sampling at landing sites.

EXAMPLE OF THE VOLUME OF BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES:

In 2012, over 24 000 were collected from different catches and more than 150 species registered.

| Species | Number of lengths measured | Number of length samples | Number of otoliths * | Number of otolith samples |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Cod | 72 109 | 3 037 | 10 527 | 644 |
| Haddock | 55 197 | 2 507 | 7 959 | 463 |
| Saithe | 35 867 | 1810 | 4 523 | 335 |
| Ling | 18 719 | I 296 | I 400 | 146 |
| Tusk | 17 477 | 1 195 | 12 | 12 |
| Golden Redfish | 13 875 | 1019 | I 602 | 110 |
| Greenland Halibut | 9 262 | 645 | 762 | 57 |
| Herring | 9 553 | 295 | 280 | 66 |
| Mackerel | 5 962 | 289 | I 58I | 33 |
| Beaked Redfish | 5047 | 280 | I 262 | 26 |

^{*}Including scales which are collected and used for age determination of Norwegian spring-spawning herring.

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