

3. The intensity of feeding of dab and plaice was recorded on a percentage fullness basis, and stomach contents preserved for identification. Both species were feeding on a narrower range of food types than in the autumn for example. Plaice were mainly recovering spents feeding heavily and observations suggest that there are three main periods of intake every 24 hours.

4. Difficulties were experienced with the Smith McIntyre grab when the priming mechanism first failed to hold and then failed to trip satisfactorily. In the end, samples were collected with the Peterson Grab. These confirmed how valueless this instrument is for quantitative work. Underwater television was used on one occasion with some success. Although the camera frame tended to bottom as the ship rolled, and hence stirred up mud, intermittent but clear shots of Ophiuroids, worm burrows and hydroids were obtained until a fault developed in the monitor.

5. 100 plaice were deep frozen for chemical analysis by Mr Birkett.

6. A number of live plaice were returned for the acoustic tag programme (Dr Greer Walker), and one female and four male turbot for the hatchery (Dr A Jones).

7. This year '1'-group whiting, cod and to a lesser extent haddock were widely distributed in moderate numbers over the grounds to the west, north and east of the Dogger, where mixed catches of these species and of dabs ranged from one to five baskets per hour and a half tow. Cod-end catches of lemon soles were everywhere higher than in previous years.

8. Fleets of Danish sand eelers were encountered near the Well Bank and on the Horn Reef.

9. Bottom temperature and salinity samples were collected by Nansen water bottle at each ground throughout the cruise.

R C A Bannister

PART II

STAFF

G C Baxter
T C Doddington

DURATION

Left Lowestoft 1020 hours 26 May
Arrived Lowestoft 1145 hours 28 May
All times are British Standard Time

LOCALITY

North Sea

