# MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD FISHERIES LABORATORY, LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND

# 1997 RESEARCH VESSEL PROGRAMME

REPORT: RV CORYSTES: CRUISE 6a/97

STAFF:

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DURATION: 09 - 22 May 1997

LOCALITY: English Channel

#### AIMS:

To survey areas subjected to different intensities of fishing in the English Channel and North Sea using a combination of the following techniques:

- 1) Side-scan sonar survey to ascertain the comparability of substratum type in areas used for comparative studies, and to ascertain the recent intensity of fishing in those areas.
- 2) Sample the epibenthic community within specific areas using repeated tows (3-5 min duration) of a 2 m beam trawl fitted with a stills camera to obtain images of the seabed and quantitative estimates of epifauna.
- 3) Collect specimens of live bivalves at each station using an anchor dredge for determination of historical fishing intensity (NP0309).
- 4) Collect sediment samples at each station using a Day grab for sedimentological analysis.
- 5) Record the occurrence and damage rate of starfish and retain them for laboratory analyses.

## Contingency aims:

6) In the event of completing the main aims of the programme a similar survey of potted and trawled areas in the Mid-English Channel and off Cromer will be undertaken.

#### NARRATIVE:

The scientific staff joined the ship at Lowestoft on 09 May 1997. CORYSTES sailed at 11.00 h that morning and arrived off Start Bay at 14.00 h on 10 May 1997.

10 May: Two areas (1 and 2) were marked on the Transas navigational charts. Area 1 was has been continuously open to trawling. Area 2 was adjacent to area 1 and located in the Start Bay closed area from which mobile fishing gears have been excluded since 1983. The seabed in both areas was completely surveyed using a side-scan sonar after checking survey lines for obstructions using the ship's echosounder. Halfway through the survey, Corystes was requested to assist in an air/sea rescue for

missing divers. The survey was resumed once the alert was over. Throughout the entire cruise, RoxAnn was used to collect sediment discrimination data during echo-sounder surveys. Quester tangent was also calibrated during Day grab surveys.

- 11 May: Two grids of nine stations were sampled in area 1 and 2 using the 2 m beam trawl fitted with a SLR camera set to take 18 exposures per tow. Animals in the catches were counted and identified for a comparison of the fished and closed area.
- 12 May: The grids of stations in areas 1 and 2 were sampled with a rock dredge for macroinfauna and to collect bivalves for the identification of trawl disturbance marks. One Day grab was also collected from each station for the determination of particle size composition. Three basking sharks were observed during the day.
- 13 May: Improving weather meant that areas 3 and 4 due south from Start Point were sampled. Area 3 is located in an area open to trawling 6 months of the year, whereas area 4 is outside the inshore fishing limit and fished all year. Once again, the echosounder and side-scan sonar survey were conducted in each area and a grid of nine stations was sampled with the 2 m beam trawl.
- 14 May: Area 5, which is within the 'potting only' area, was surveyed using the echo-sounder and side-scan sonar. A grid of nine stations was then sampled using the 2 m beam trawl and Day grab.
- 15 May: The grid of Day grab and rock dredge samples were completed in area 5. Two camera sledge tows to obtain video recordings of the seabed were undertaken in area 5. Corystes then returned to area 3 to complete the grid of rock dredge samples.
- 16 May: Ms Susie Arnott, from Yorkshire Television education section, was picked-up by searider from Salcombe and remained on-board throughout the day to film footage for a secondary school education film. The remaining samples from area 3 and 4 were collected during the day, concluding with a video survey of area 3.
- 17 May: Dense fog prevented work in the second 'potting only' area, hence a complete set of samples were collected from area 6, which is outside the inshore fishing limit and open to fishing all year.
- 18 May: Visibility was greatly improved and permitted a complete set of samples to be collected from area 8, the second 'potting only' area. During the survey, the 2 m beam trawl fitted with the camera fittings was damaged on an underwater obstruction. Such damage must be anticipated given the rough nature of the bottom. The camera equipment was undamaged.
- 19 May: Area 7 in the seasonally open area was sampled successfully.
- 20 May: With the main aims of the programme complete, Corystes sailed north east for an area off Teignmouth were there appears to be little fishing activity. During the morning an echosounder and side-scan sonar survey of the area was undertaken followed by two video sledge surveys. This may be a useful site for future work. Three basking sharks were observed close to the ship. As there was insufficient time to undertake the supplementary aims of the programme, Corystes then set sail for Lowestoft.
- 21 May: Corystes docked in Lowestoft on Wednesday 21 May at 21.00 h.

### RESULTS

Both the fished and closed area within Start Bay were in shallow water (<15 m) with a sandy shelly sediment formed into large sandwaves. Not surprisingly, the epifauna was relatively sparse. Most of the bivalves collected were small species such as *Spisula elliptica*, although there was a population of large *Ensis americanus* (?). Samples of all bivalves were retained for the complimentary project NP0309. A cursory examination of the data suggests that the biomass of attached biota such as hydroids and *Laminaria* spp. was greater in the area protected from mobile fishing gear.

The ground in areas 3 and 4 was very patchy, with areas of smooth ground interspersed with boulders and patches of sand ripples. Some of the bivalves collected for NP0309 had signs of trawl/dredge damage. Area 5, the 'potting only' area, had a similar seabed but boulders occurred much more frequently. Attached epifauna were much more abundant in area 5 than in area 3 and 4, as most of these organisms were attached to boulders. Scallops were also highly abundant in area 5. Bivalves were a common feature of beam trawl and dredge catches in this area, especially Glycymeris glycymeris, which is a slow growing species. Most notably, several large colonies of the fragile bryozoan, Pentapora foliosa, were caught in area 5.

The ground in area 8, a 'potting only' area was patchy, with areas of sand ripples, gravel and shell deposits and outcrops of jagged bed rock which complicated sampling. There were some obvious differences between this and other areas surveyed. Starfish were much larger than in other areas, and there was a notable abundance of the empty shells of Paphia rhomboides. The starfish, Marthasterias glacialis, was also common. More importantly, seafans were observed in trawl catches and on video recordings. These were exclusively associated with the outcrops of bedrock.

The ground and communities found in the areas 6 and 7 were similar to those found in areas 3 and 4.

A preliminary examination of the area off Teignmouth revealed areas of bed rock interspersed with shell sand and stone with occasional colonies of Pentapora foliosa.

It is too early to make any conclusions about whether the differences observed between the 'potting only' areas and the areas open to fishing are attributable to the effects of fishing disturbance or physical differences in the environment.

Dr M.J. Kaiser 22/05/97

INITIALLED:

S.G.P.

B. Chapman, Master

M. Reynolds, Senior Fishing Mate

DISTRIBUTION:

Basic list +

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