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# Management of Hake Longline Effort

June 2008

# Consultation

- Various meetings held with right holders to:
  - explain the rationale in managing capacity in the Hake Sectors.
  - request Associations to submit proposals on Models that can be used.
- Road map for managing capacity in the Hake fishery was developed.
  - First leap with the Trawl Sector, trials conducted 1<sup>st</sup> Sep 2008 and full implementation in 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2009
  - Slight delays in the Longline Sector. It is envisaged that the same plan will be followed for the longline sector i.e Trial Period followed by Implementation Phase
  - Right holders should familiarize themselves with the model so as they can:
    - Understand economic implications
    - Submit necessary input parameters to Associations
  - Associations to verify information then submit to the Department.
  - During trial period, Catch Permits might be amended.



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# Method Used

- The assessment has been based on three primary data set:
  - Historical (Experimental) Data
  - Commercial Log Book and Landing Returns from 2002-2007 (19 153 line set)
  - Observer Reports from Mid 2002 – March 2007 (59 boats, 2 442 line set)



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# Analysis of Data

- Data was split in to three groups:
  - Total sample i.e all areas
  - Data North of 33°S i.e longline grounds north of Cap e Town
  - Intermediate – data south of 33°S line and east of 20°E
- Average trip length was established
  - This includes estimating the average trip length assuming vessels depart from different ports.
  - Also required apportionment of effort between fishing days.
  - Time spent steaming to fishing grounds.
  - Port turn around times.
  - Lay-up periods expected.
  - **This is very important in the conversion of fishing days to calendar days.**



# Analysis of Data (cont..)

- Identifying appropriate Effort Units and determine if there is a relationship between this unit and vessel size/capacity.
- Determining historical, seasonal and current catch rates so as appropriate catch volumes can be allocated to effort unit.
- Consolidating trip length estimates, fishing and calendar days, effort units in to a practical effort management regime.



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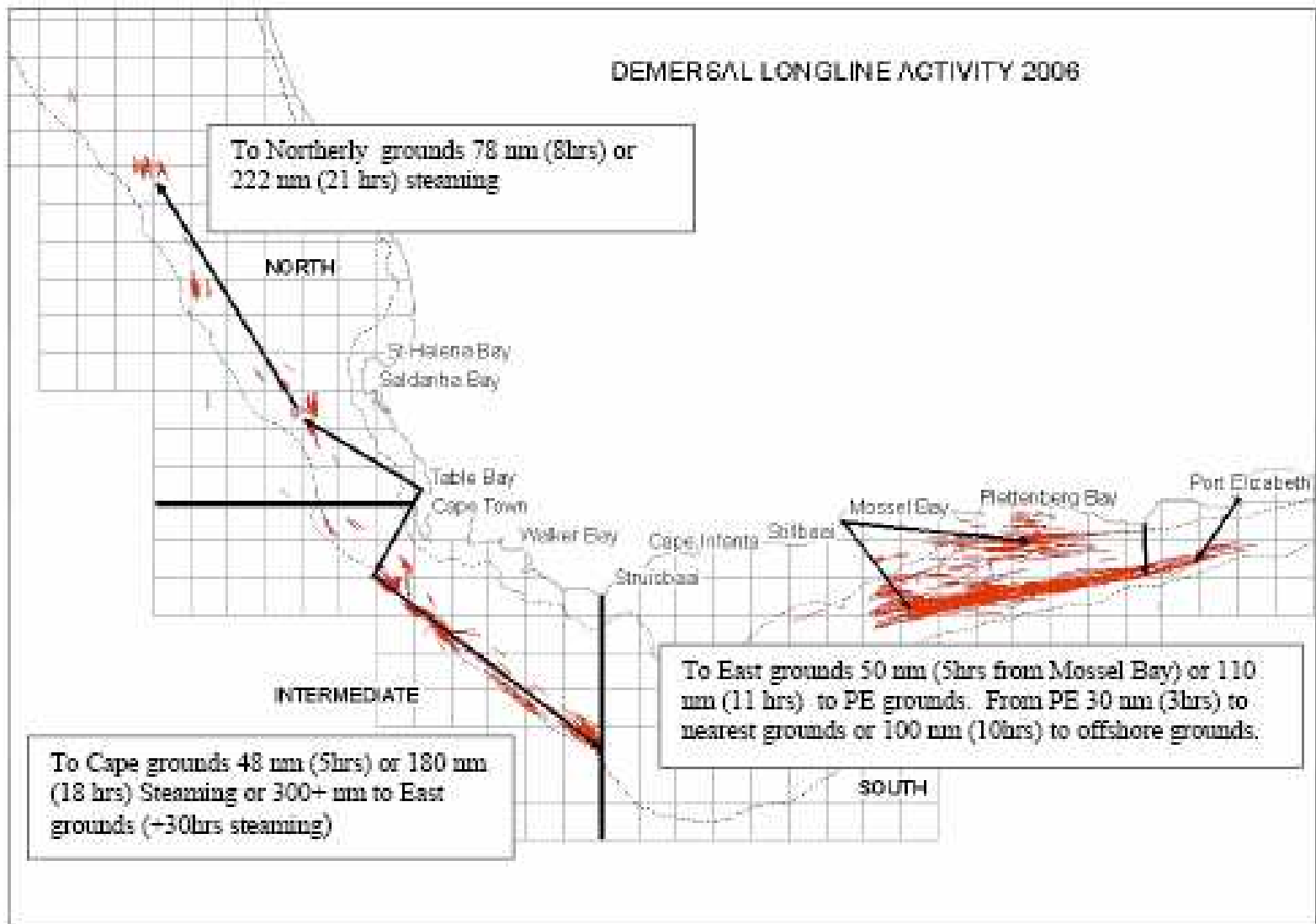
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# Results – Trip lengths

- Vessels sailing from East Coast targeting grounds off Cape Point
  - Steaming time short – vessel depart afternoon, lines are set between 2-3 am and hauling between 8-9 am till 17h00. returning vessels haul during the day & return to port at night.
  - Mostly 4 line set are completed – 4 fishing days, 3 days steaming to and from the grounds, discharge, re-provisioning and returning to the ground.
- Vessels Sailing for the North West Coast Grounds
  - Operational characteristics same as above but slightly longer steaming time.
- Vessels fishing the Easy Coast Grounds
  - Operational characteristics same as above but slightly shorter steaming time.
- Vessels sailing from the West Coast to East Coast and vice versa
  - Very rare due to limitations on permit conditions and economics

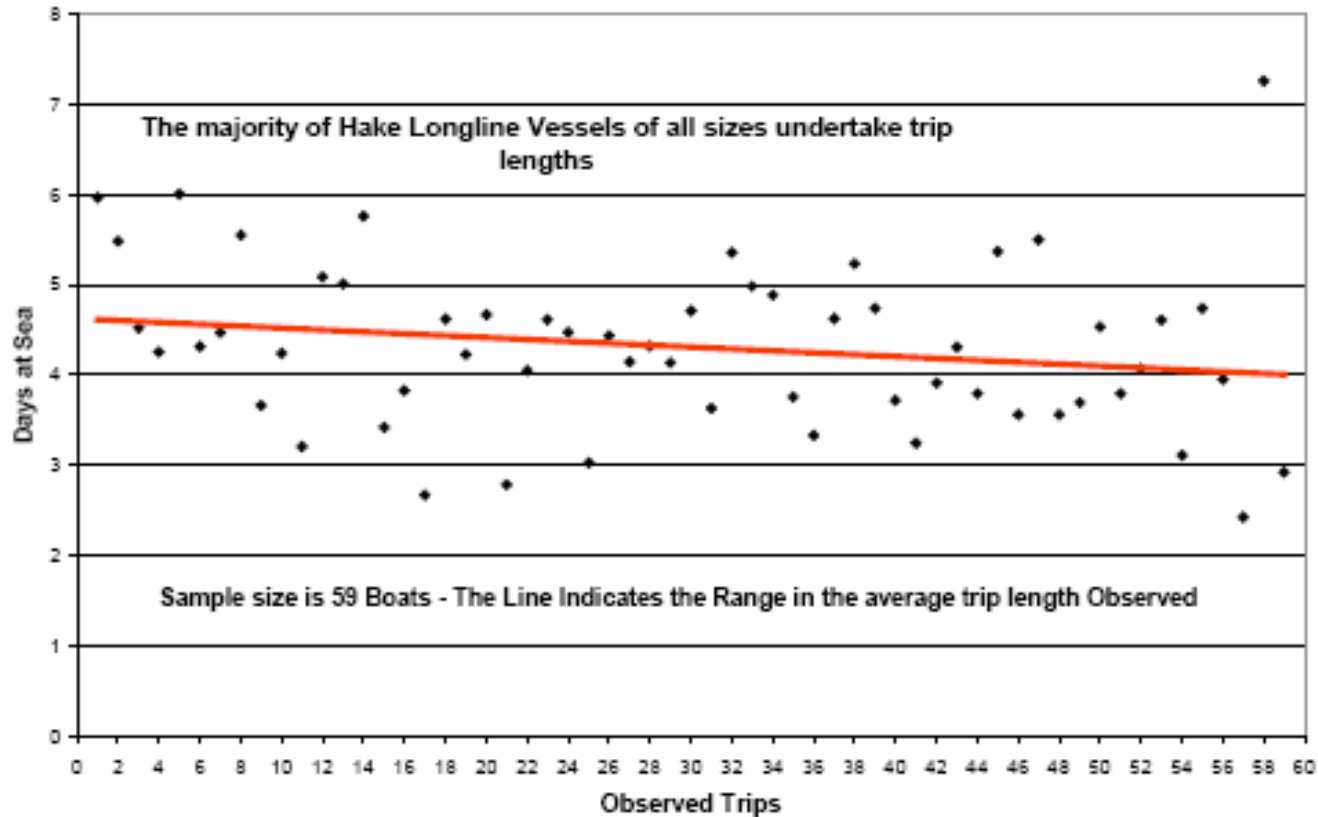


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- For the purpose of Effort Calculations, it is suggested that the following parameters be used:
  - Average hake fishing days per trip is 4 days.
  - Steaming time, discharge and provisioning approximately 3 day combined.
- **A trip is considered to be 7 days from sailing time, discharge and preparation for the next departure.**



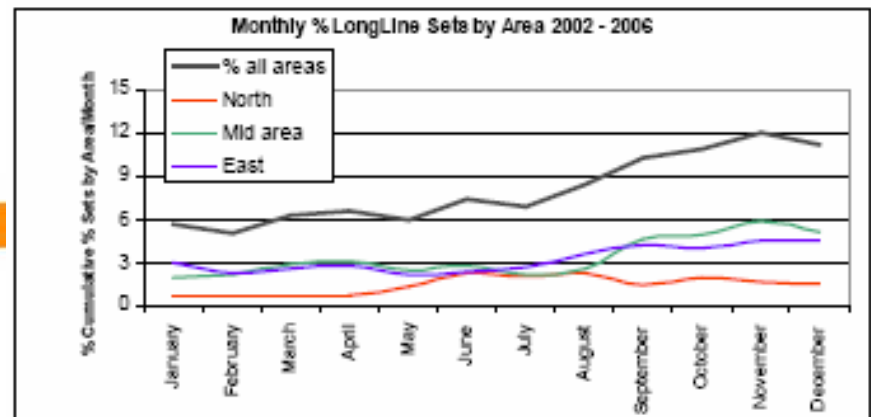
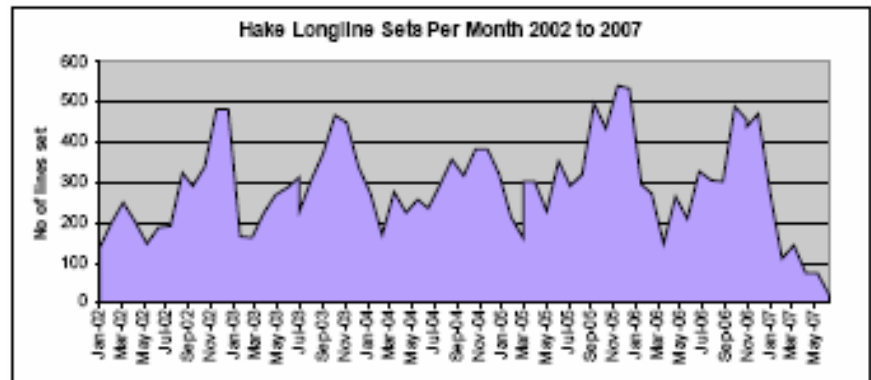
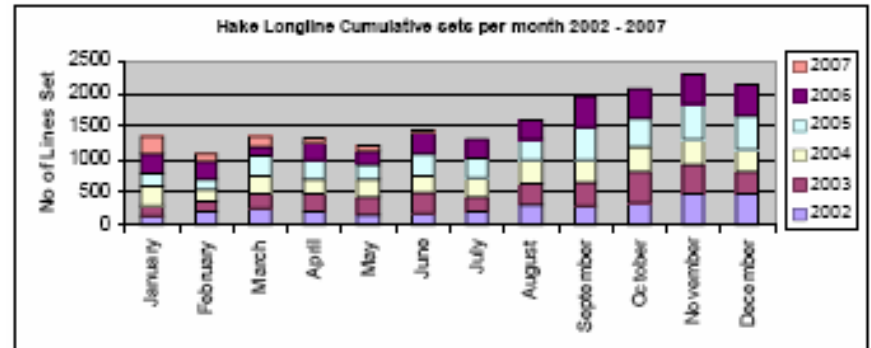
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# Results – Effort Levels

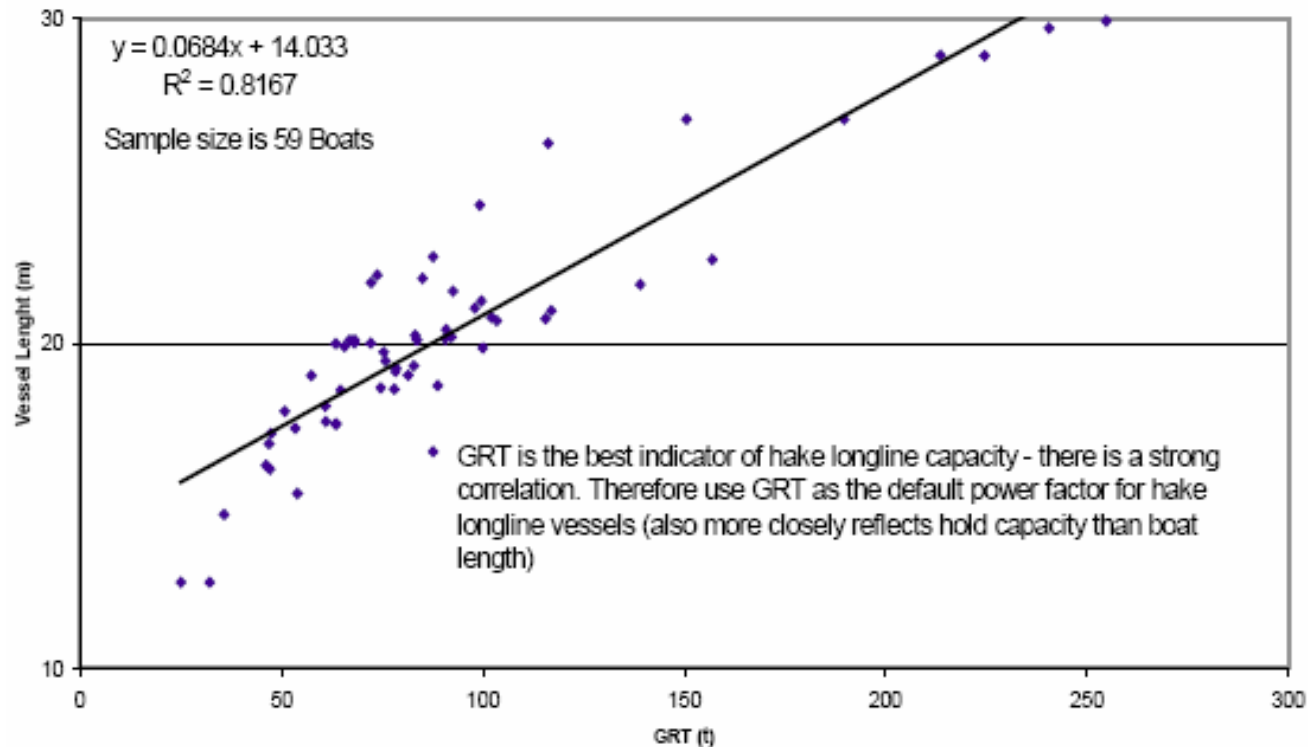
- Hake longline effort fluctuates monthly
- This fluctuations are influenced by factors such as:
  - Weather
  - Markets
  - Completing allocation.



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# Result – Relationship between hooks, pots & boats



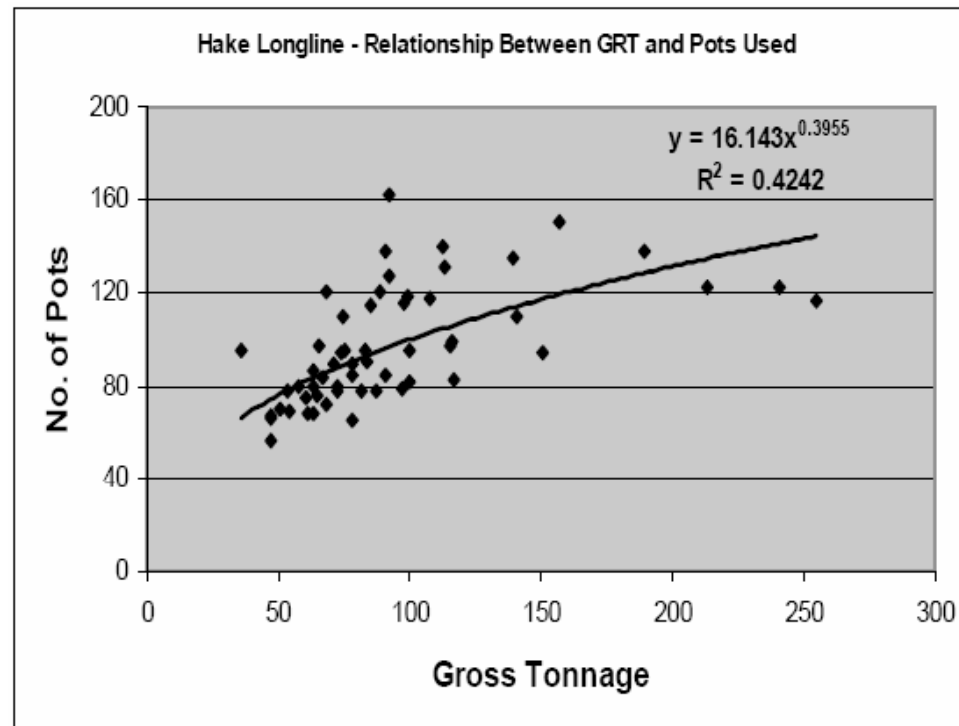
- An analysis was done and it was found that there is correlation between vessel length and vessel displacement.



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# Result – Relationship between hooks, pots & boats (cont..)



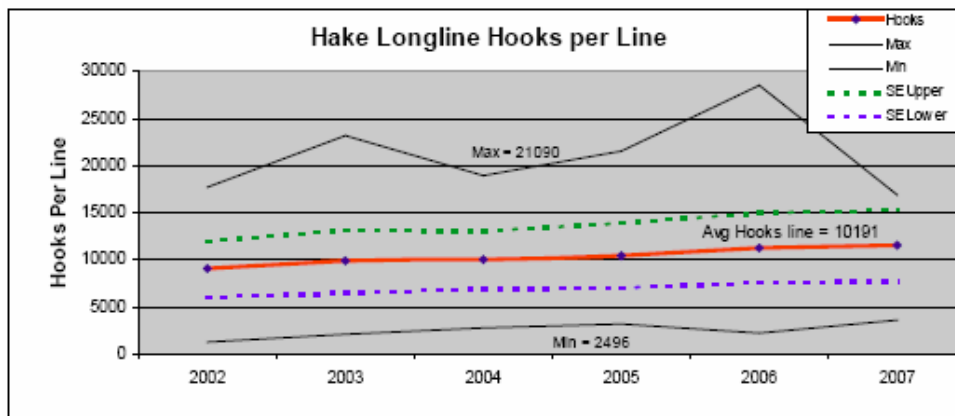
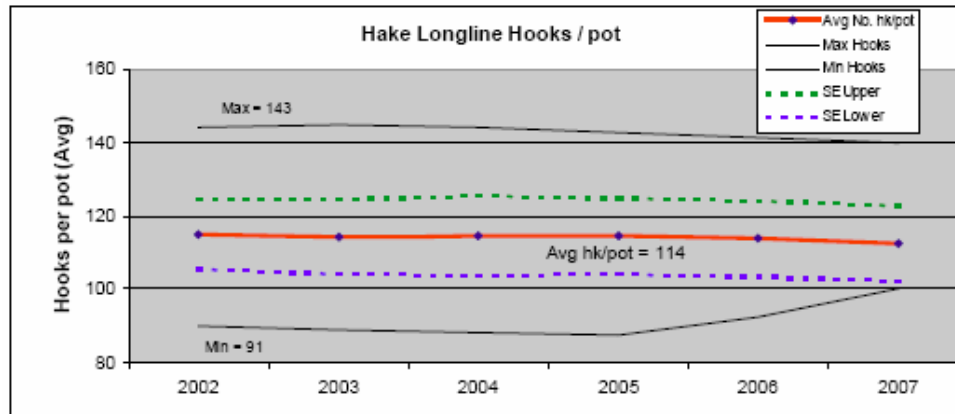
- An analysis of vessel displacement and pots deployed per vessel was done.
  - Results suggested that larger boats do generally carry more pots.



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# Result –Relationship between hooks, pots & boats (cont..)



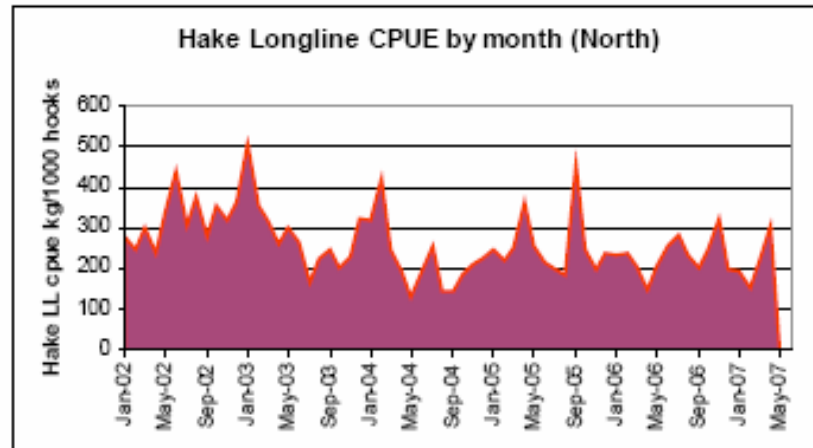
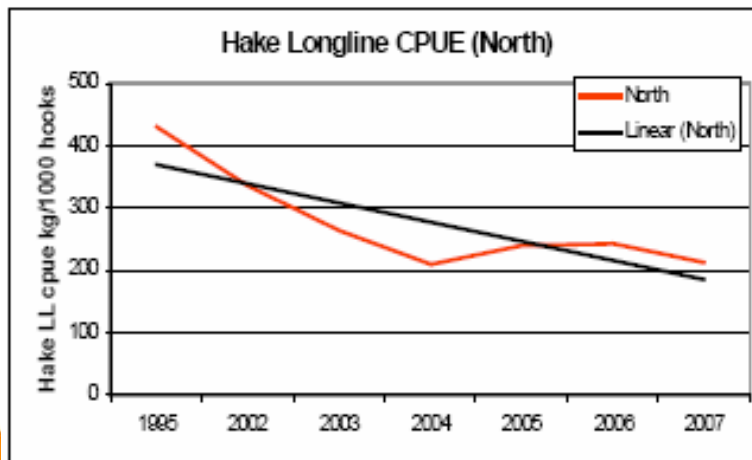
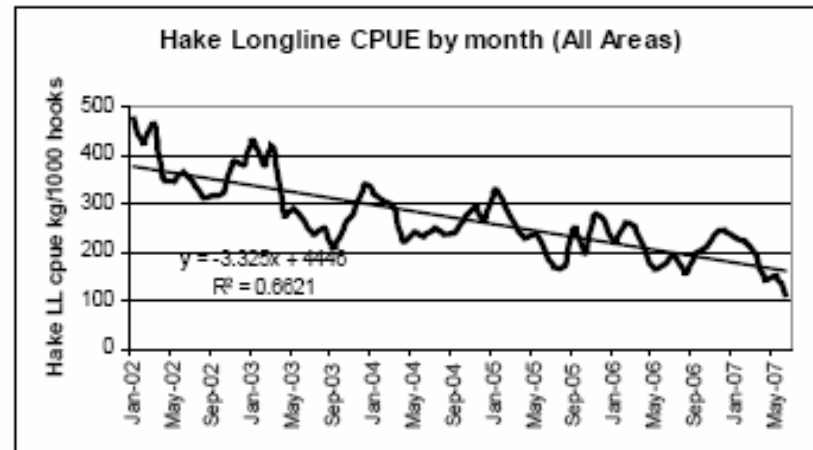
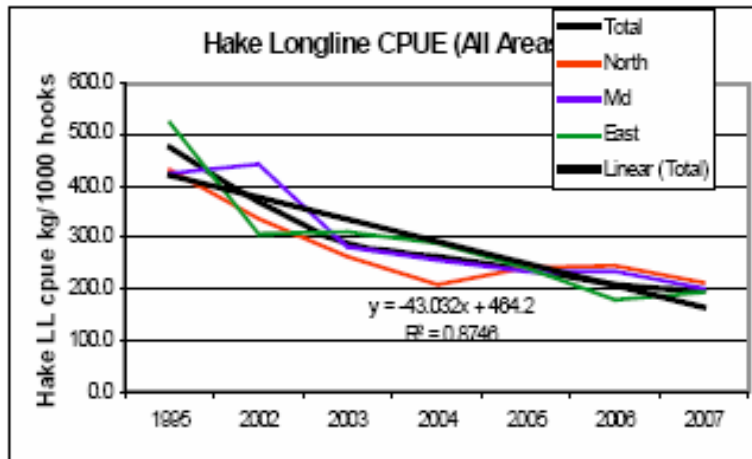
- For hake longline effort to be managed on the basis of number of pots, number of hooks per pot and pot size have to be standardized.
  - For this study maximum of 143 hooks per pot and a minimum of 91 hooks per pot.



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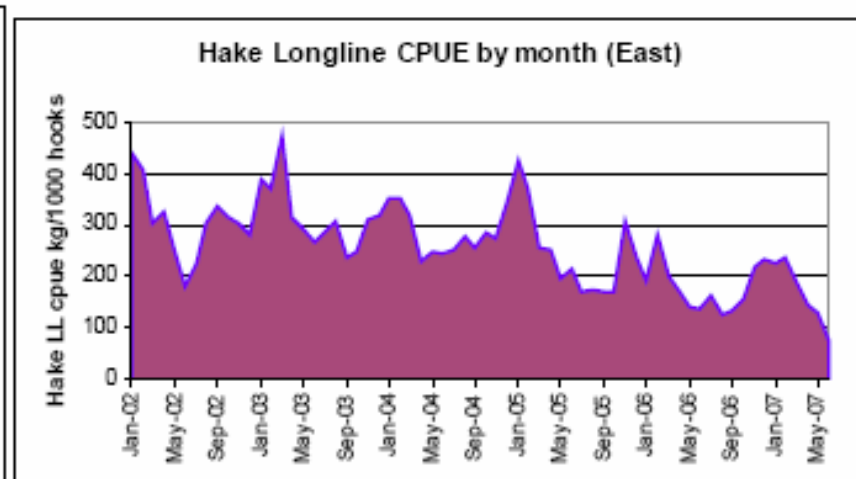
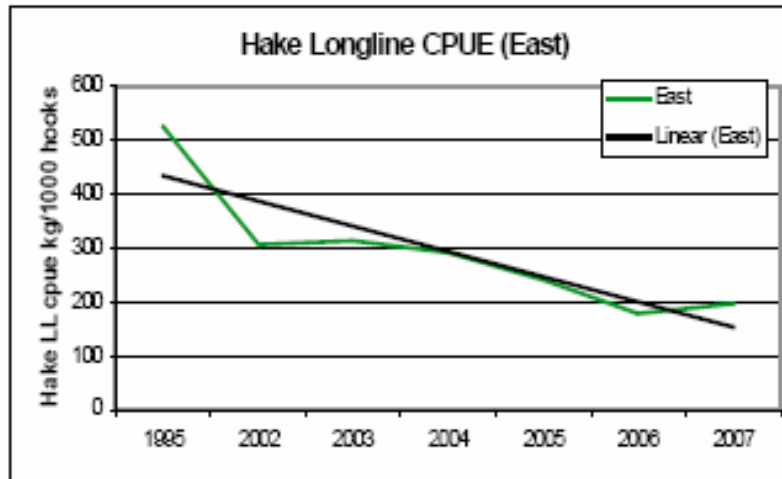
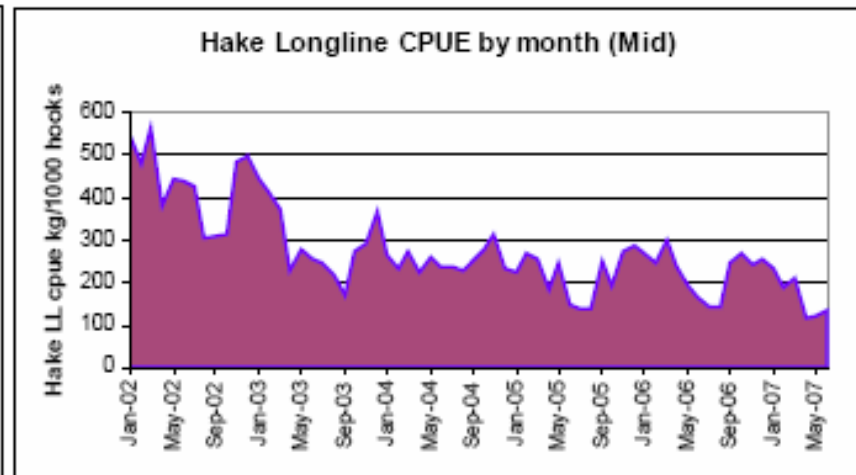
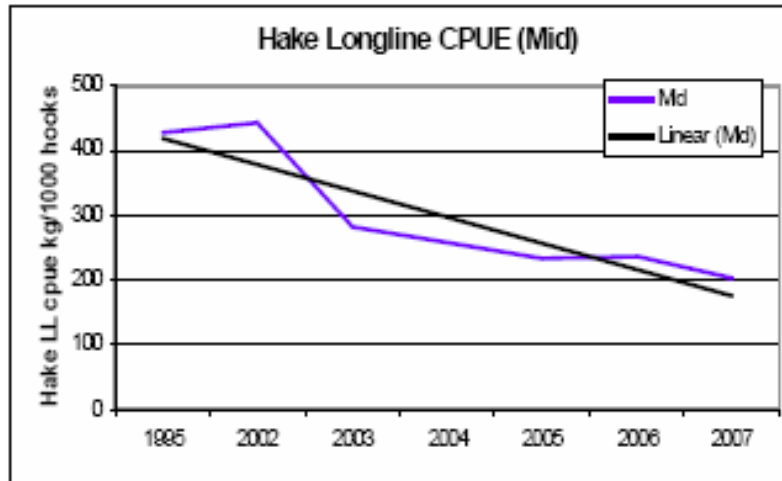
# Results – Hake Longline Catch rates



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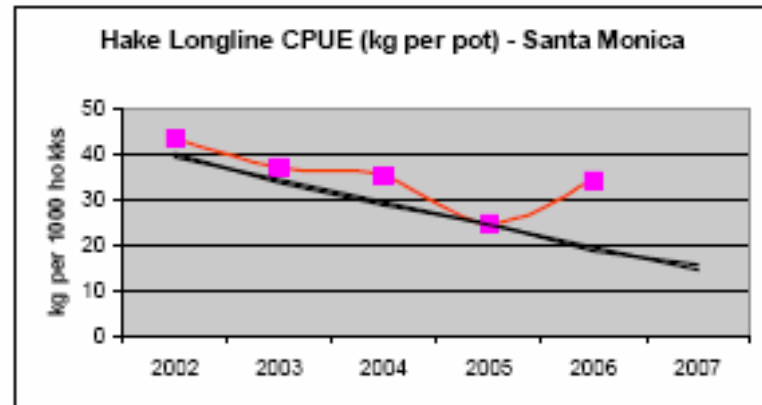
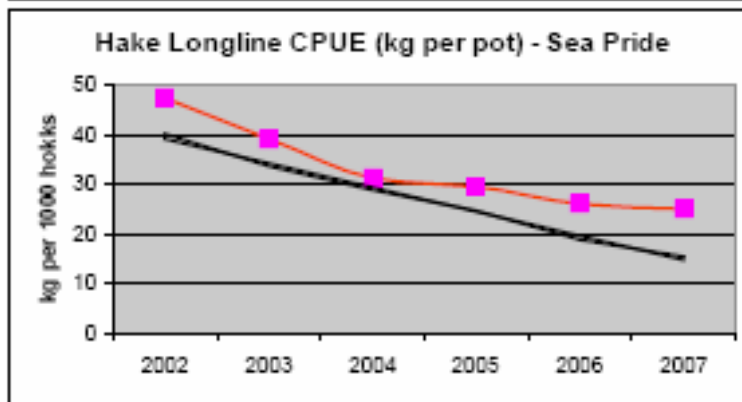
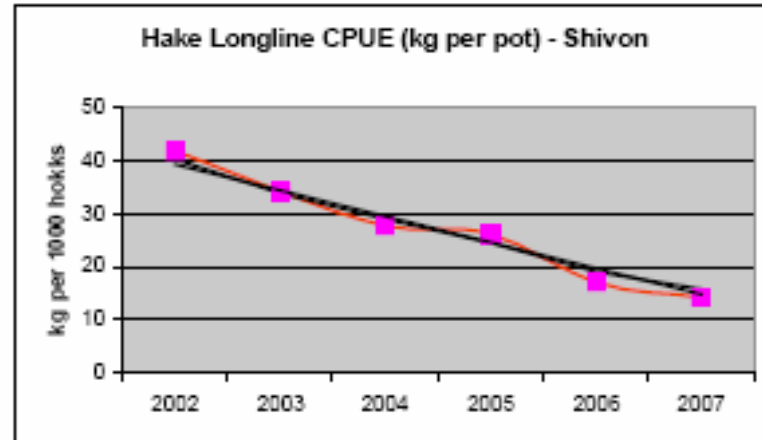
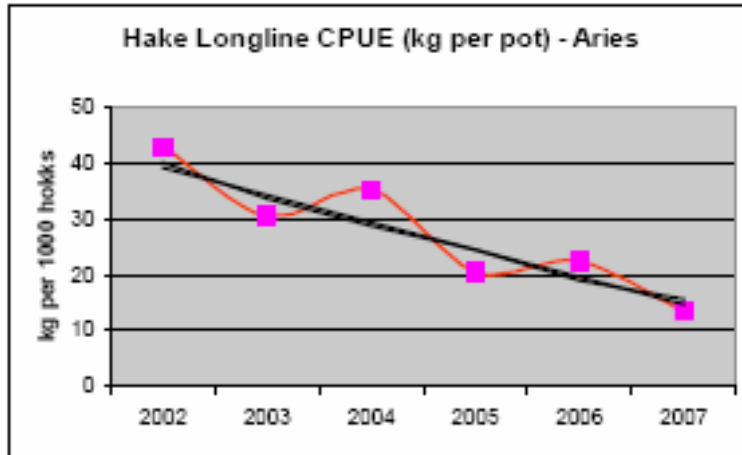
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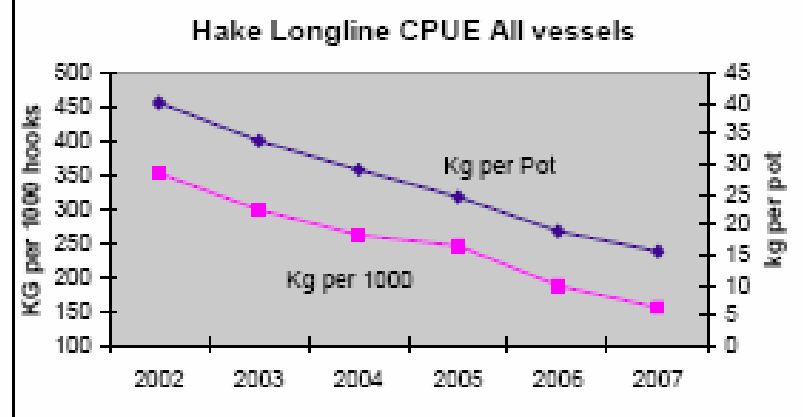
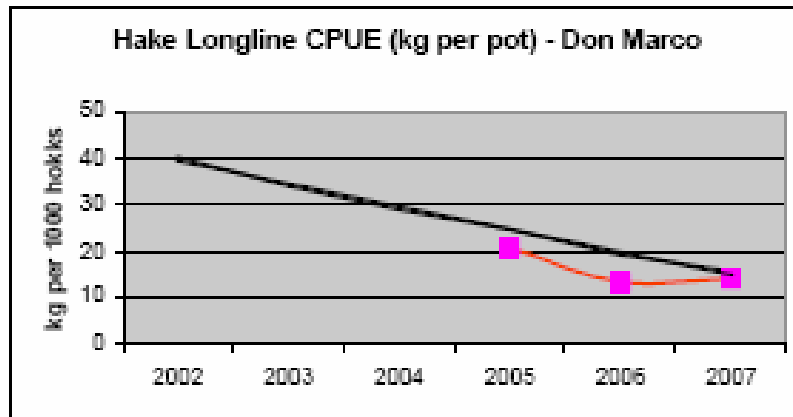
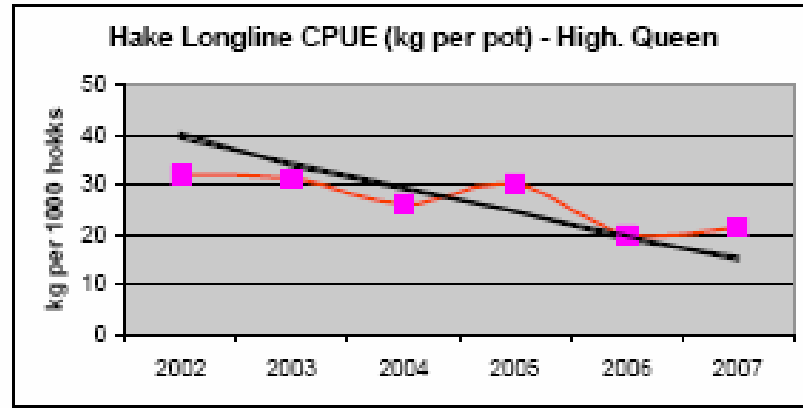
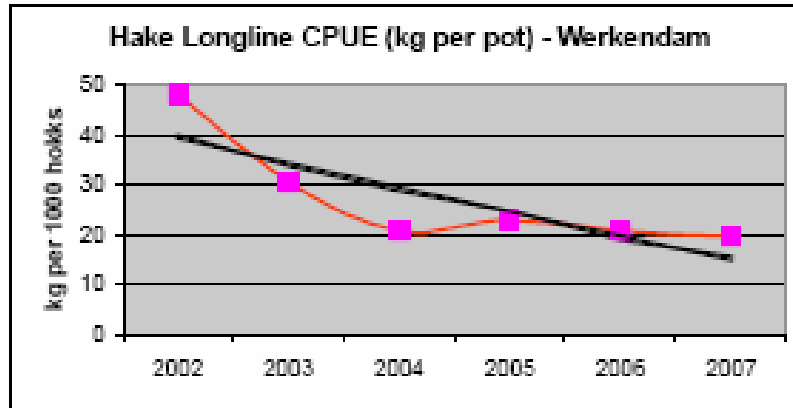
# Results – Catch rates per vessel



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# Results – Catch rates per vessel



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# Conclusion – Catch rates per vessel

- Hake Longline CPUE has declined more than 50% since 1995 from about 460 kg/1000 hooks to less than 198.5 kg/1000 hooks.
- Monthly CPUE show similar downwards trend.
- Selected boat data show that the decline in CPUE has persisted in to 2007 and catch rate is estimated to be approximately 15.7 kg/pot.
- **For the purpose of hake longline effort management, the current CPUE of 15.7 kg/pot will be applied. This figure will need to be reviewed and updated.**



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# Conclusion

	Days per Annum	Comments
Assume 21-Day lay up (3 weeks)	21	Note HLL vessels generally do not fish all year
Days available (Fishing)	344	No of days available for fishing
Max trips PA (7-day turnaround)	49.1	Assumes 7 day start of trip, to sailing again = 4 days fishing, 3 days steaming and turnaround
Max days setting lines (fishing)	196.6	49.1 trips x 2 days steaming
Max steaming and turnaround days	147.4	
Ratio Fishing : Calendar days	<b>0.5385</b>	Gives an index for converting sea days to calendar days = $196.6 / 365$



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