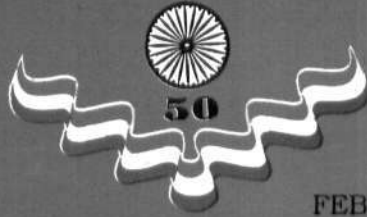




# समुद्री मात्स्यकी सूचना सेवा

## MARINE FISHERIES INFORMATION SERVICE



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केन्द्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यकी अनुसंधान संस्थान कोचिन, भारत CENTRAL MARINE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE COCHIN, INDIA

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्  
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

## 841 MAJOR AND MINOR FISHERIES HARBOURS OF INDIA

### 7. THE FISHERIES HARBOURS AND FISHERY ALONG THE NORTH TAMIL NADU AND SOUTH ANDHRA PRADESH COASTS

There are four functional fisheries harbours in the north Tamil Nadu-south Andhra Pradesh coast, viz., Chennai (major), Nizampatnam, Cuddalore and Pazhayar (minor). A medium harbour in Pondicherry is under construction. There is a temporary jetty in Krishnapatnam and a fish landing platform in Pulicat. The layout and the details regarding the harbours are given in Fig 3.

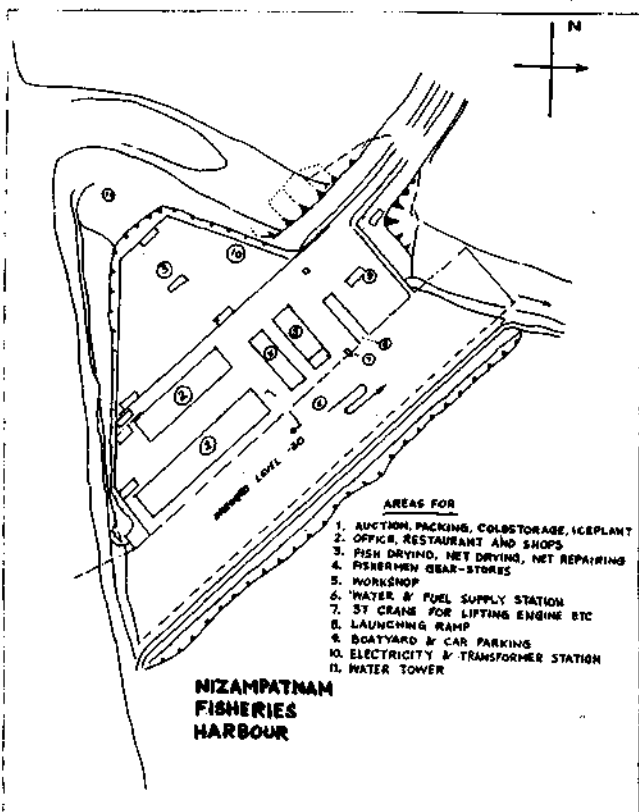


Fig. 1. The lay out of the Nizampatnam Fisheries Harbour.

1-5 and Tables 1-3, respectively.

**Nizampatnam :** The harbour was designed to accommodate 120 boats Fig. 1. However, 360 trawlers have been registered here. At present, *Royya* (length: 10 m; 65 hp engine), *Sorah* (11 m; 95 hp) and *Sona* (14 m; 95 hp) type of trawlers, *Navas* (Kakinada type of plank-built boats of 11-14 m length; 16-20 hp), fibreglass *Navas* (12 m; 16 hp), fibreglass *Theppas* (12 m; 7 hp) and catamarans (motorised and non-motorised) operate from this harbour. Trawl nets, gill nets,

hooks & lines and shore seines are being operated. The major fishing areas of the trawlers is between Nizampatnam and Machilipatnam upto a depth of 50 m.

**Krishnapatnam:** Though a survey was conducted about 20 years back to construct a fisheries harbour, there is no progress so far and the fishing vessels land the catch in six temporary jet-

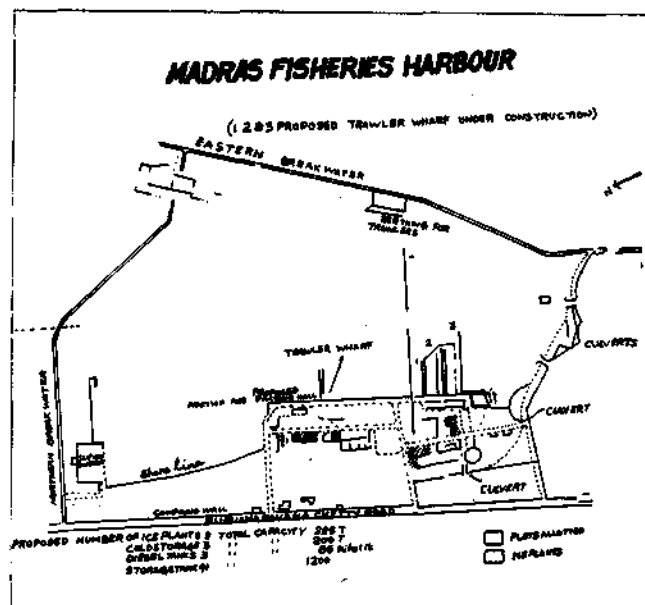


Fig. 2. The lay out of the Madras Fisheries Harbour.

ties in the Krishnapatnam port. About 70 trawlers operate from these jetties. Most of the catch is sent to Madras in insulated vans by private companies.

**Chennai :** The construction of the Madras Fisheries Harbour commenced in 1973 and was completed in 1984. The total harbour area is 60 hectares and the depth of water during low tide is 6 m Fig. 2. The tidal amplitude is 1 m. In spite of the landing facilities, all the vessels land the catch in a narrow stretch of sheltered beach adjacent to the fisheries harbour. The trawler owners engage catamarans to transport the catches to this landing stretch and use the wharf only to berth the vessel.

There are 480 trawlers in Madras Fisheries

E. Vivekanandan, R. Paul Raj, K.V.S. Seshagiri Rao, G.C. Lakshmiah, L. Chidambaram, A. Srinivasan and M. Radhakrishnan, Madras Research Centre of CMFRI, Chennai - 600 006, India.

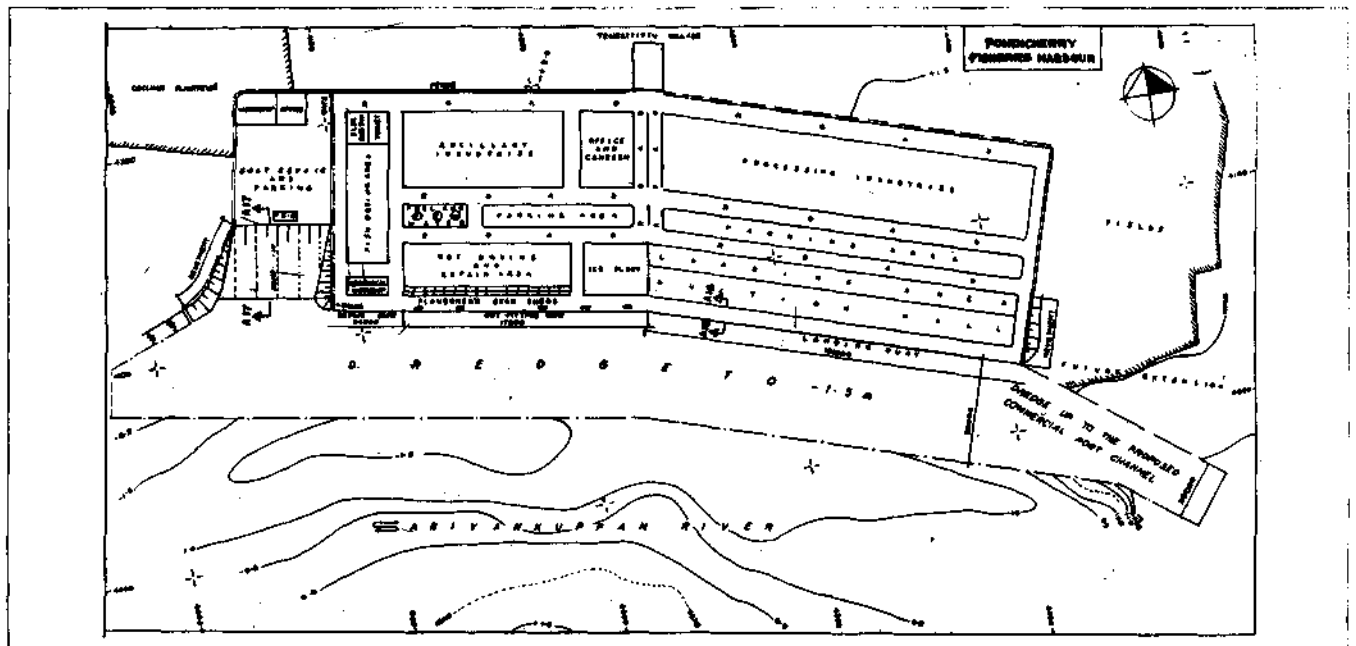


Fig. 3. The lay out of the Pondicherry Fisheries Harbour.

Harbour. Of these, 180 are small trawlers of 10-11 m length (65 hp), which undertake daily fishing off Chennai. There are 300 larger trawlers of 13-15 m length (100-120 hp), which under-

take multiday fishing lasting for about a week and trawl off Nizampatnam, which is about 315 km north of Chennai. Both these types of trawlers fish at a depth of 15-80 m. In addition to

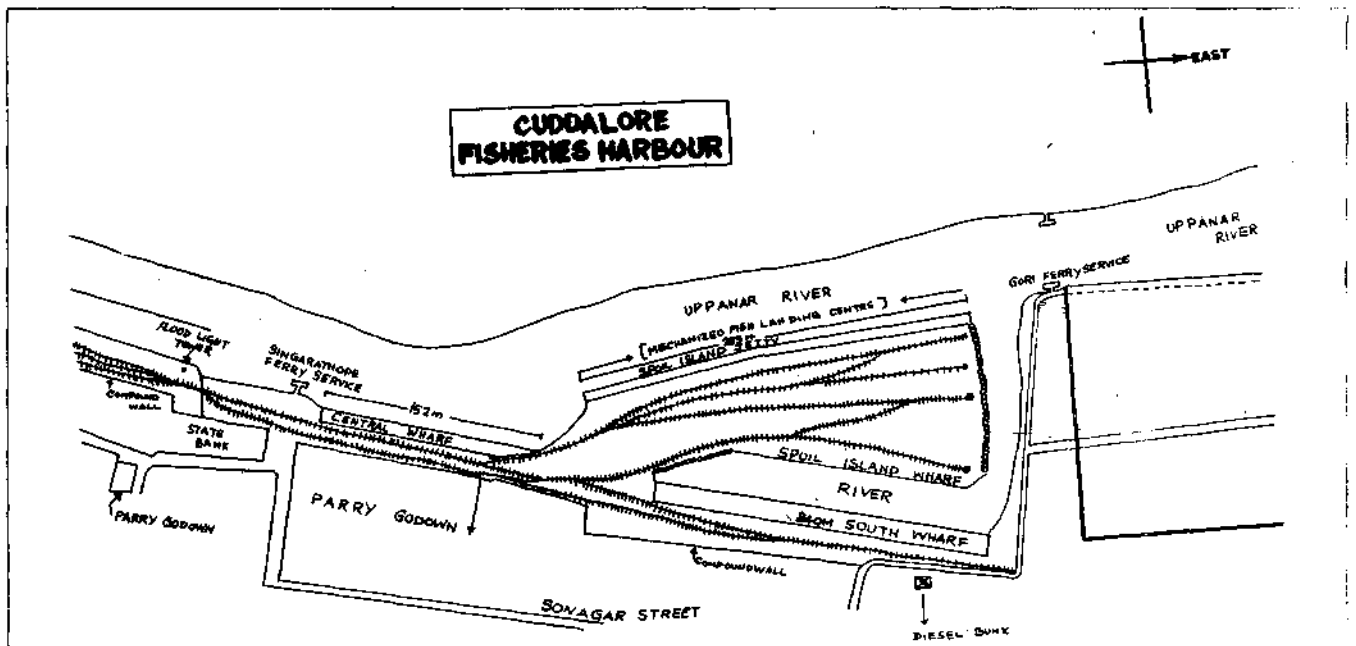


Fig. 4. The lay out of the Cuddalore Fisheries Harbour.

these trawlers, there are 20 mechanised pabo boats which operate gillnets off Chennai. The 25 motorised and 200 non-motorised catamarans operate gill nets, hooks & lines and bag nets off

Chennai.

There are processing industries in the Fisheries Harbour as well as in Ennore and Adyar, which are owned by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries

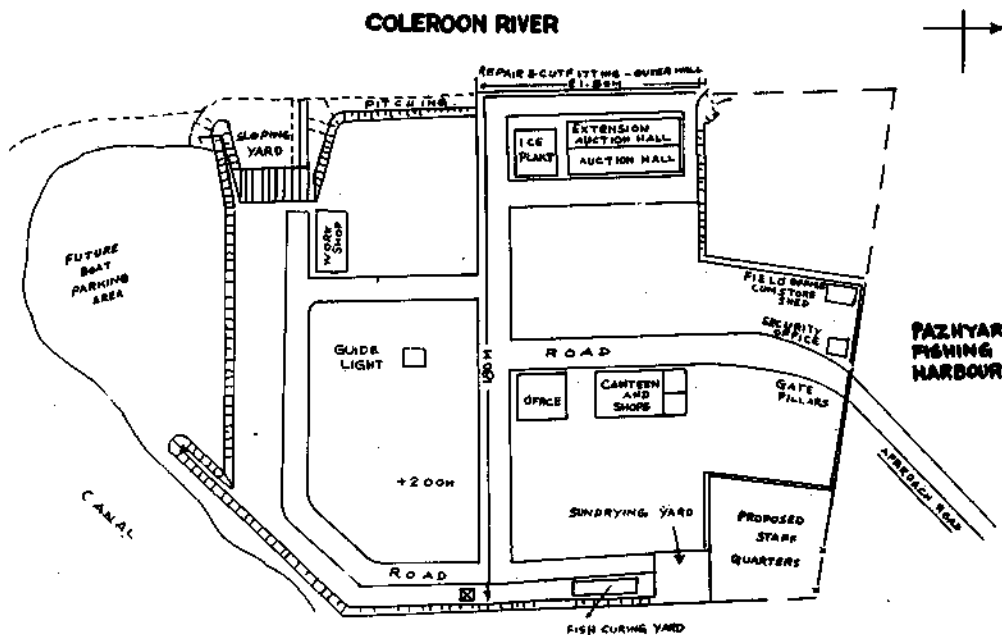


Fig. 5. The lay out of the Pazhayar Fisheries Harbour.

#### Development Corporation.

With the increasing number of multiday trawlers, the fishing intensity off Nizampatnam has very much increased, leading to decline in catch per effort of trawlers based at Chennai, Krishnapatnam and Nizampatnam. There are frequent clashes between fishermen of these contiguous fisheries harbours of Chennai and south Andhra Pradesh in sharing the limited coastal fishery resources.

**Pondicherry :** Although there is good potential for marine fisheries development, there is no sheltered harbour for fishing vessels in Pondicherry at present. There is a proposal to construct a fisheries harbour at Thengathittu near Pondicherry. The project would include (i) provision for landing and berthing facilities to mechanised fishing vessels, (ii) construction of shore-based establishments and (iii) distribution and marketing arrangements for fish and fisheries products through the proposed Fishery Terminal Organization.

**Cuddalore :** The original fisheries harbour has become defunct and is not used at present. However, the Spoil Island jetty, which belongs to the Cuddalore Port Department was renovated at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs in 1985-'86 and is at pre-

sent used as the fisheries harbour. There is facility for berthing 60 mechanised fishing vessels in 3 rows. There are two private processing plants near the fisheries harbour. The catch is marketed locally and also in Chennai and Kerala.

**Pazhayar :** The Pazhayar Fisheries Harbour was commissioned in 1986 at a cost of Rs. 67.32 lakhs. There is berthing facility for 75 mechanised vessels. There is a 44 m

landing wharf but separate berthing quay is not available.

There is no restriction on fishing in any of these harbours except the ban on fishing by the mechanised vessels within 3 km from the shore. As there is decline in catch per unit effort, it is suggested that at least the effort of trawlers operating from these harbours may be restricted by the concerned state authorities.

#### General remarks

In Nizampatnam, Krishnapatnam and Chennai while the annual potential yield is 48,358 t only the present yield is 50,679 t. As marketing infrastructure there is one auction hall at Nizampatnam, Chennai, Pondicherry, Cuddalore and Pazhayar. The only management measure practised at present at all the six fisheries harbours is the imposition of a ban for the mechanised vessels from operating within three kilometres from the coast. The suggestion made for a sustenance fishery is to restrict effort by the trawlers. Particulars of the six fisheries harbours are given in detail in Table 1. The percentage compositions of the mechanised and non-mechanised catch along with the dominant groups of fishes from each harbour are represented in Table 2.

TABLE 1. Details of fisheries harbours located in north Tamil Nadu-south Andhra Pradesh coast.

Parameters	Nizampatnam	Krishnapatnam	Chennai	Pondicherry**	Cuddalore	Pazhayar	
Layout	Enclosed	Enclosed	Enclosed	Enclosed	Enclosed	Enclosed	
Status	Minor	Temporary jetty	Major	Minor	Minor	Minor	
Cost of construction (in lakhs Rs.)	315	Not constructed	1,297	963	10.74	67.3	
Berthing capacity	60 MFB +60NMFB*	-	500 MFB	350 MFB	60 MFB	75 MFB	
Draft (m)	2	-	6	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Wharf length (m)	-	-	495	332	218	44	
Processing industries (capacity :tonnes/day)	-	Nil	<u>Ennore</u>	<u>Fish. Har.</u>	<u>Adyar</u>		
Ice plant	3	-	3	100	5	2	5
Cold storage	Nil	-	1	50	Nil	2	2
Freezing plant	Nil	-	7.5	4	1.5	Nil	Nil
Frozen storage	Nil	-	50	200	5	Nil	Nil
Chilled storage	Nil	-	7.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Walk-in cooler	Nil	-	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil

MFB : Mechanised fishing boat; NMFB : Nonmechanised fishing boat; \*\* under construction.

TABLE 2. Details of marine fish production at the various fisheries harbours in 1995.

Particulars	Nizampatnam	Krishnapatnam	Chennai	Pondicherry	Cuddalore	Pazhayar
Total catch (tonnes)	9,457	2,971	38,251	6,995	14,896	11,095
Mechanised catch (%)	75.4	86.5	98.2	60.6	84.5	90.7
Motorised catch (%)	15.0	8.0	0.2	39.4	-	-
Nonmechanised catch (%)	9.6	5.5	1.6	-	15.5	9.3
<b>Dominant groups (%)</b>						
Croakers	14.5	7.0	9.6	-	-	-
Shrimps	7.7	21.9	7.0	-	11.1	-
Crabs	8.2	11.5	-	-	-	6.8
Mackerel	7.1	-	-	9.6	-	-
Silverbellies	6.8	15.4	14.6	6.0	14.3	6.6
Threadfin breams	-	4.8	12.7	-	8.1	-
Goat fishes	-	-	7.9	-	-	-
Lesser sardines	-	-	-	11.8	-	-
Oil sardines	-	-	-	10.0	15.5	20.7
Whitebaits	-	-	-	4.0	-	13.8
Cephalopods	-	-	-	-	7.9	-
Carangids	-	-	-	-	-	13.6