

Fishery Fact Sheet

CECAF Fisheries Reports 2011

Spain Trawlers cephalopods fishery - Guinean waters, 2011

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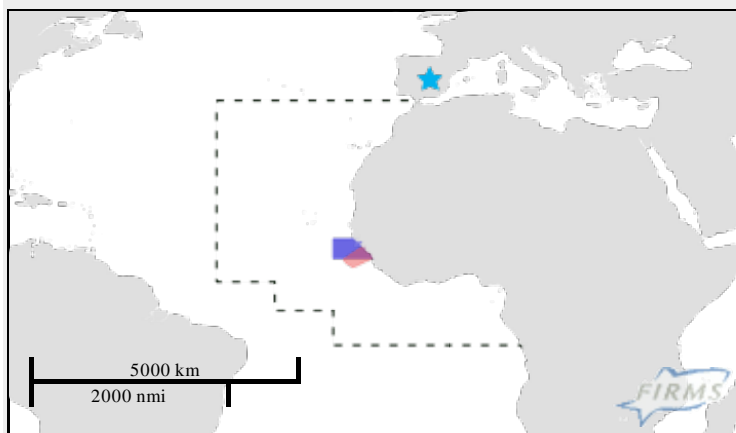
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Fishery life cycle This fishery terminated on 2008.

Overview: Gears utilized by these freezer trawlers could be prepared either with chains (Spanish trawl) or with bobbins in the footrope (Korean trawl). The preservation of catches was frozen, what allowed longer trips with an average duration of 50 to 60 days at sea. Most common cephalopod species exploited in this fishing ground was cuttlefish (*Sepia spp*). The end of the Agreement in December 2008, mean the closure of this fisheries, as the new Agreement signed in 2009 have not set up fishing opportunities to this fleet.

Location of Spain Trawlers cephalopods fishery - Guinean waters



Main layers

- FAO areas and their sub-divisions
- EEZ

Associated layers

- ★ Geographic reference

Intersecting layers

- Intersecting: FAO major fishing areas

Base layers

APPROACH: FISHING ACTIVITY

Fishing Activity

Fishing Gear: Bottom otter trawls
 Type of production system: Commercial; Industrial
 Fishery Area: Guinea; Atlantic, East ...
 Seasonality: All year long

Harvested Resource

Target Species: Cuttlefishes nei; Common octopus
 Associated Species: European squid; Senegalese hake; Benguela hake ... [more>>](#)

Means of Production

Vessel Type: Stern trawlers freezer

Fishery Indicators

Nominal Effort: Number of vessels
 Participation: Number of fishermen
 Production: Catch *O. vulgaris*

Geographic reference: Spain

Spatial Scale: National

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History

The Spanish cephalopods trawlers fishery started in Guinea in 1986. This fleet operated in Guinean waters into the framework of fishery agreements between the Republic of Guinea and the European Union, regularly renovated.

In 1990, the fleet was constituted by 27 vessels, but progressively diminished until only 1 vessel in 1994. The number of vessels oscillated between 1 and 4 during the period 2002-2004.

Fishing Activity

Type of production system: Commercial; Industrial

Fishery Area

Climatic zone: Tropical. Depth zone: Shelf (50 m - 200 m). Horizontal distribution: Neritic. Vertical distribution: Demersal/Benthic.

Geo References for: Guinea

Guinea

Exclusive Economic Zone Areas (EEZ)	GIN - Guinea
FAO Fishing Statistical Subdivisions	34.3.13 - Atlantic, East central / 34.3.13

More Geo References

The following area codes have been found as intersecting the location of Spain Trawlers cephalopods fishery - Guinean waters

FAO Major Fishing Areas	34 - Atlantic, Eastern Central
Large Marine Ecosystem Areas (LME)	28 - Guinea Current

The Guinean EEZ is located in the inter-tropical zone and it is subjected to the existence of two main seasons that depend on the winds and rainfalls regimes (Morize, 1997). The Guinean continental shelf is seasonally impacted by several processes that contribute to its enrichment. On one hand, the north western area is influenced by waters from the Mauritanian-Senegalese upwelling system, induced by different water masses supplied by the Canary Current and the trade winds, that leads to a high biotic production during the dry season. This upwelling is very active in the North from January to May, but weakens from June to November. On the other hand, the coastal area is influenced by terrigenous supplies transported by rain, after being reshuffled or not in the mangroves (Morize, 1997; Colomb & Le Fur, 2002; Diallo et al., 2004). Both enrichment processes contribute to a high biological diversity and important biomasses of plankton, invertebrates and commercial fishes (Diallo et al., 2004). The great extensions of mangrove areas, the rain intensity and the alternation of the dry and rainy seasons

are the main factors contributing the concentration of great fish richness in the coastal fringe between 0 and 12 miles (Domain, 1989; Fontana and Morize, 1995).

Resources Exploited

Cephalopods - Guinea

Common cuttlefish - Guinea

Other resources: Cuttlefish and octopus stocks of Guinea, stocks of european squid, hakes, soles and seabreams.

Target Species

Sepia spp

FAO Names : en - Cuttlefishes nei, fr - Seiches nca, es - Sepias nep

Octopus vulgaris

FAO Names : en - Common octopus, fr - Pieuvre, es - Pulpo común

Adults

Associated Species (Bycatch)

Loligo vulgaris

FAO Names : en - European squid, fr - Encornet, es - Calamar, ar - ذو الأذرع العشر أوروبي, zh - 真枪乌贼

Merluccius senegalensis

FAO Names : en - Senegalese hake, fr - Merlu du Sénégal, es - Merluza del Senegal, ru - Мерлуза синегальская

Merluccius polli

FAO Names : en - Benguela hake, fr - Merlu d'Afrique tropicale, es - Merluza de Benguela, ru - Мерлуза бенгальская

Solea spp

FAO Names : null

Dentex spp

FAO Names : en - Dentex nei, fr - Dentés nca, es - Dentones, samas, etc. nep, ru - Зубаны

Pagellus spp

FAO Names : en - Pandoras nei, fr - Pageots nca, es - Brecas nep, ru - Пагелы

Sparus spp

Pagrus spp

FAO Names : en - Pargo breams nei, fr - Dorades nca, es - Pargos nep

Adults

Related Fisheries - Fishery(ies) switching activity seasonally or targeting the same stock

Spain Freezing bottom trawlers octopus fishery - Mauritanian waters

Spain Freezer bottom trawl shrimp fishery - Guinea Bissau waters

Spain Bottom trawl octopus and cuttlefish fishery - Senegalese waters

Guinée Industrial cephalopods fishery

Vessel Type

Stern trawlers freezer

Flag State

 Spain

Average characteristics were 30 m length, 249 GRT and 900 h.p.

Catch Handling and Processing Equipment

Freezing

Crew

17 persons (2009)

Fleet segment

Bottom otter trawl for cephalopods with minimum mesh size of 70 mm

Fishing Gear

Bottom otter trawls

Gears could be prepared either with chains (Spanish trawl) or with bobbins in the footrope (Korean trawl).

Seasonality

All year long

Trip Duration

50 to 60 days at sea

Ports

La Luz, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Canary Islands) and Dakar (Senegal)

Fishery Indicators

Type	Measure	Value	Unit	Time period
Nominal Effort	Number of vessels	5	vessels	2007
Participation	Number of fishermen	85	persons	2009
Production	Catch <i>O. vulgaris</i>	200	tonnes	1990-2001

Post Harvest

Fish Utilisation

Consumption and exportation

Markets

EU and Japan

Management

Management unit: No

Jurisdictional framework

Management Body/Authority(ies): Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture

Mandate: Management; Control and surveillance.

Area under national jurisdiction: Guinea

Maritime Area: Exclusive Economic Zone Areas (EEZ).

Management Body/Authority(ies): European Union

Mandate: Flag state responsibility for its fishing vessels operating in foreign area under national jurisdiction.

Area under national jurisdiction: Guinea

Maritime Area: Exclusive Economic Zone Areas (EEZ).

Legal definition

Finfish and cephalopod trawlers

Management Regime

Fisheries Partnership Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Guinea for the period 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2008 (OJ L 127, 29.04.2004, p. 31-32). Management measures of the Spanish cephalopods trawlers fishery were included in the Fishery Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Guinea (OJ L 127, 29.04.2004, p. 31-32), into the fishing category: "finfish and cephalopod trawlers".

Management Methods

Conservation and management measures with focus on Effort control (licences system) and catch control

- *Aquatic species-related measures*
Limitation of by-catches: 9% crustaceans and 35% finfish of the total catches
- *Gear-related measures*
Mesh size (minimum 70 mm)
- *Vessel-related measures*
Access control: Vessel size (844 GRT per month, averaged over the year, for Spain, in 2008,)
- *Fishing activity-related measures*
Access by nationality, licences (renewable licences, for periods of 3, 6 or 12 months), vessel number (844 GRT per month, averaged over the year, for Spain, in 2008,) and closed area (in waters into 10 nautical miles from the coast-line).

Related Fisheries - Fishing activity(ies) managed under the same management

unit or being ruled by the same fishing agreement

Spain Freezer bottom trawl shrimp fishery - Guinean waters

More information on fisheries legislation at: FAOLEX legislative database

Status and Trends

The fishery was closed at the end of the Agreement in 2008. The last fishing agreement signed with Guinea in 2009 does not contemplate this fishery.

Source of Information

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