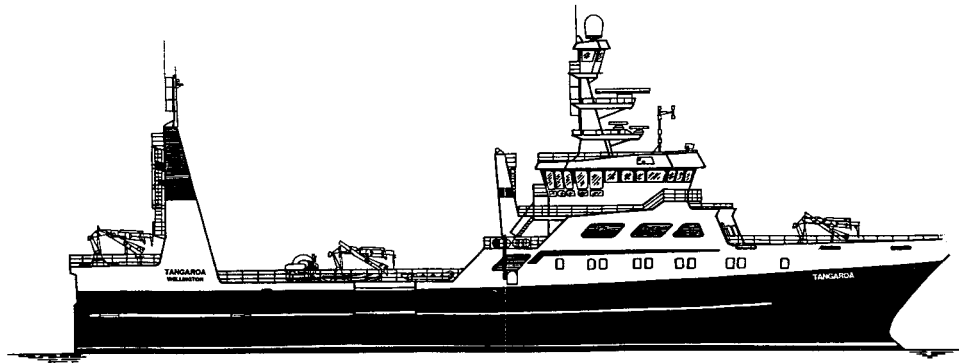


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Introduction

This report summarises the results of the seventh random trawl survey in a time series by RV *Tangaroa* providing annual relative biomass indices for adult and juvenile (particularly age 2+) hoki, hake, ling, and other commercially important species at depths of 200–800 m on the Chatham Rise. Results of acoustic research conducted during the survey will be reported on elsewhere.

Earlier surveys in this time series were reported by Horn (1994a, 1994b), Schofield & Horn (1994), and Schofield & Livingston (1995, 1996, 1997). These surveys took place in late December to January. Earlier Chatham Rise random trawl surveys for hoki and middle depth species were listed by Schofield & Livingston (1995).

This work was funded by the Ministry of Fisheries under contract HOK9702.

Programme objective

1. To estimate the abundance of hoki, hake, and ling on the Chatham Rise from trawl surveys.

Objectives for 1997–98

1. To continue the time series of relative abundance indices of recruited hoki (eastern stock), hake (HAK 4), and ling (LIN 3 & 4) on the Chatham Rise using trawl surveys. The survey will be optimised on hake (target coefficient of variation (*c.v.*) of the estimate of 20%), with target *c.v.* for recruited hoki and ling of 15%.
2. To determine the relative year class strengths of juveniles [hoki] (1, 2, and 3 year olds) on the Chatham Rise, with a target *c.v.* of 20%, for the number of 2 year olds.
3. To further investigate the potential of acoustics for estimating juvenile hoki abundance by age.

Additional survey objectives

1. To estimate relative abundance of commercially important middle depth species on the Chatham Rise.
2. To collect biological data and otoliths from hoki and other middle depth species for studies on ageing, growth, and stock separation.
3. To define major water mass characteristics by measuring surface and bottom temperature within the survey area.
4. To collect bathymetric data to refine stratum boundaries.

Timetable and personnel

Trawling was carried out from 2 to 24 January 1998. R. Hurst was the project leader and N. Bagley was the voyage leader and responsible for the final database editing. The ship's master was A. Leachman.

Methods

Survey area and design

As in previous years, the survey was of a two-phase random design (*after* Francis 1984). The survey area (Figure 1) was divided into 21 strata based on the design in previous surveys from 1996. This included subdivision of stratum 11 into two strata (11 and 21) because hake was a target species for this survey and stratum 21 often has high catch rates of hake.

Phase 1 station allocation was optimised to achieve the target *c.v.s* on the key species, hoki (recruited and 2+), hake, and ling. Data used to simulate optimal allocation were stratum areas and catch rates from the six previous *Tangaroa* trawl surveys. Optimisation used bootstrap simulation to allocate stations to strata with high catch rates, based on the same principle as the phase 2 station allocation of Francis (1984). Ninety stations were planned for phase 1. Additional stations for phase 2 were to be allocated to improve the *c.v.s* for target species as required.

All station positions were selected randomly using the NIWA Random Stations Generation Program (version 1.6). Trawl paths were always separated by a minimum of 3 n. miles.

Vessel specifications

RV *Tangaroa* is a purpose-built research stern trawler with the following specifications: length overall, 70 m; beam, 14 m; gross tonnage, 2282 t; power, 3000 kW (4000 hp).

Gear specifications

The net was the same as that used on the first six surveys of this series, i.e., an eight-seam hoki bottom trawl with a 58.8 m groundrope, 45 m headrope (*see* Hurst and Bagley 1994 for the net plan and rigging details), and a codend mesh size of 60 mm. It was rigged with 100 m long sweeps, 50 m bridles, and 12 m backstops. The trawl doors were Super Vee type with an area of 6.1 m². The doorspread and headline height were recorded every 5 min during the tow (from the Scanmar system and the Kaijo Denki or Furuno net monitor, respectively) and an average was calculated. Doorspread readings were recorded from 82 tows. Missing values were calculated from an average for the appropriate depth range from doorspread data collected on the survey.

Trawling procedure

Trawling was conducted in daylight. If time was running short at the end of the day, the vessel steamed towards the last station and the trawl was shot on that transect line in time to ensure completion of the tow by sunset as long as 50% of the distance between stations was travelled. At each station it was planned to tow for 3 n. miles at a speed over the ground of 3.5 knots. If a station occurred in an area of foul ground, then an area within 3 n. miles of the position was searched for trawlable bottom. If suitable ground was not found, the station was abandoned and another random position chosen. If foul ground was encountered during trawling, the tow was considered valid only if a distance of at least 2 n. miles

had been covered. Tows less than 2 n. miles long were replaced with another random station in the same stratum. The average speed over the ground was calculated at the end of each tow.

Gear configuration was maintained as constant as possible during the survey and within the ranges described as desirable by Hurst *et al.* (1992).

Hydrology

Surface temperatures were obtained at the start of each tow from a temperature sensor mounted on the hull at a depth of about 5 m. Bottom temperatures were obtained from the average of recordings taken every 5 min from the Furuno net monitor or from temperature recorded from the CTD datalogger. Both monitors were mounted on the trawl headline about 6.8 m above the bottom. The CTD datalogger was used at the beginning of the voyage but discontinued as some temperatures recorded were unbelievable. A calibration error had occurred and the raw datafiles were reprocessed at Greta Point using the correct calibration.

The CTD datalogger averaged differences of -0.3 °C at the surface ($n = 16$) and $+0.3$ °C near the bottom ($n = 3$), compared with the ship's equipment. No adjustment for this difference has been made.

Catch sampling

The catch at each station was sorted into species and weighed on motion-compensating electronic scales accurate to ± 0.3 kg. For large catches of mixed rattails, the weights of individual species were estimated by sub-sample, i.e., the sub-sample was sorted and weighed by species and the total catch was apportioned according to the percentage weight of each species in the sub-sample.

Samples of up to 200 hoki and 50–200 of other commercial species were randomly selected from the catch to measure length and determine sex. At almost every station they occurred, up to 20 each of hoki, ling, hake, ribaldo, silver warehou, and white warehou were selected for detailed biological analysis and otolith removal. Data collected were fish length (total, fork, mantle (squid), and chimera (tip of snout to posterior end of dorsal fin)) weight, sex, gonad stage and weight, and also included stomach fullness, stomach contents, and prey condition.

Length, weight, and sex data were also collected from samples of alfonsino, dark and pale ghost shark, lookdown dory, rough and smooth skates, scampi, shovelnose dogfish, sea perch, spiky oreo, and giant stargazer for calculation of length-weight relationships to enable more accurate scaling of the length frequencies for these species.

Data analysis

Doorspread biomass was estimated by the area-swept method of Francis (1984), the standardised approach being adopted (Francis 1989). The *c.v.* is a measure of the precision of the biomass estimate, and is calculated by:

$$c.v. (\%) = S_B / B \times 100$$

where S_B is the standard error of the biomass (B).

The catchability coefficient (an estimate of the proportion of fish in the survey area available to be caught in the net) is the product of vulnerability (v), vertical availability (u_v), and areal availability (u_a) as defined by Francis (1989). These factors were all set to 1 in these analyses, the assumptions being that fish were randomly distributed over the bottom within a stratum; fish distribution did not extend above the headline height of the net; all fish in the path of the doors were caught; and the herding effect of the doors, sweeps, and bridles was constant.

Data from all stations with satisfactory gear performance (codes 1 or 2) were used to estimate biomass. Acoustic trawl stations were also excluded from the analysis to enable biomass to be estimated from trawl survey random stations only.

Scaled length frequencies were calculated for the main species with the Trawlsurvey Analysis Program version 3.2 (documented by Vignaux (1994)). The data from each station were scaled by the percentage of the catch sampled (to represent each catch) and by the ratio of the area swept to stratum area (to represent the total population). A further correction (usually minor) was made to ensure that the biomass calculated from the scaled length frequencies equated to the biomass calculated from catch data.

Biomass by stratum and catch rate plots for 2+ hoki and 3+ and older hoki were calculated by using the PC biomass program (Version 1.1). As the size frequencies of the 2+ and 3+ fish overlapped, the catch weight at each 1 cm length interval was adjusted by the percentage of hoki at each age calculated from otolith readings. The distinct 1 year old cohort was extracted from the trawl survey database using the Trawlsurvey Analysis Program.

Results

Survey area

Ninety phase 1 stations were successfully completed (Table 1). One additional phase 2 station was put into stratum 21 in an attempt to improve the *c.v.* for hake (station 44). The station density in individual strata ranged from 1:288 in stratum 17 to 1:3918 km² in stratum 2 (*see* Table 1). Mean station density over the whole survey area was 1:1533 km². The positions of all trawl survey stations occupied are given in Figure 1, and individual station data, foul shots, and acoustic trawls are given in Appendix 1.

Gear performance

Gear parameters by depth zone are summarised in Table 2. Gear configuration remained relatively constant over the 200–800 m depth range. Mean doorspread measurements by 200 m depth interval ranged from 115.2 to 122.5 m and headline height from 6.8 to 6.9 m, all falling within the accepted range (Hurst *et al.* 1992). The mean doorspread of individual tows ranged from 97.0 to 131.5 m and the desirable range (100–130 m) was exceeded slightly on 2 of 91 occasions. This was not considered to be a problem and these tows were not excluded from the biomass calculations. Stations 23, 104, 108 had poor gear performance (i.e., came fast) and were excluded from the analysis.

Hydrology

Surface temperatures from the hull-mounted sensor were recorded on the 91 biomass stations and ranged from 10.5 to 16.2 °C (Figure 2). Bottom temperatures were recorded from 56 biomass stations from the Furuno net monitor and from 16 stations using the portable CTD datalogger. They ranged from 6.6 to 10.1 °C (*see* Figure 2).

Warmer surface temperatures were recorded from strata in the northern part of the survey area with the coldest temperatures (below 11 °C) from the south west (stratum 6). Higher bottom temperatures were generally associated with shallower depths. A warm (9 °C) area was found to the east of Mernoo Bank (stratum 19), as in previous years. Warmer water was also recorded in strata to the west and north of the Chatham Islands.

Catch composition

One hundred and forty species were recorded: 26 elasmobranchs, 85 teleosts, 8 cephalopods, 6 crustaceans, and assorted benthic and pelagic organisms. A full list of species caught, and the number of stations at which they occurred, is given in Appendix 2.

The total catch for the trawl survey was 95.0 t, of which 44.2 t (46.5%) was hoki, 5.3 t (5.6%) was black oreo, 4.4 t (4.6 %) was dark ghost shark, and 3.4 t (3.6%) was ling (Table 3).

Biomass estimation

Estimates of the biomass of the major commercial and non-commercial species are given in Table 3 and biomass by stratum for hoki in the 1+, 2+, and adult cohorts in Table 4. Estimates of biomass by stratum of the next 18 most abundant species are presented in Table 5. Parameters of length-weight relationships used in the Trawlsurvey Analysis Program to scale length frequencies and to calculate hoki biomass by cohort are given in Table 6.

Hoki was the most abundant species: 71% of the biomass was below 70 cm TL. Black oreo, ling, silver warehou, spiky oreo, hake, alfonsino, smooth oreo, and giant stargazer were other important commercial Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) species caught in reasonable quantities. Most of the alfonsino and oreos caught were of a size considered too small by commercial fishers. The most abundant commercial non-ITQ species were lookdown dory, dark ghost shark, spiny dogfish, pale ghost shark, and sea perch (*see* Table 3). A substantial biomass of non-commercial species, primarily rattails, also occurs on the Chatham Rise (*see* Table 3).

Species distribution

Catch rates for hoki by cohort are given in Figure 3. Catch rates for the next most abundant 20 species are given by stratum in Table 7 and by station in Figure 4.

Hoki were taken on all successful biomass stations: the largest single catch (8980 kg.km⁻²) was taken in stratum 17. Most of the 1+ fish were taken in strata between 200 and 400 m in the western part of the survey area, strata 17, 18, 19, and 20, although the largest single catch of 628 kg.km⁻² came from

stratum 9. Two year old hoki were also most abundant in 200–400 m to the west in stratum 17. Catches of 3+ and older hoki were taken on every successful biomass station with larger catches taken in the western part of the survey area between 200 and 600 m.

Catches of hake were mostly taken between 400 and 600 m with the largest haul coming from stratum 21. Few hake were taken in depths between 200 and 400 m. Ling, lookdown dory, bigeyed rattail, sea perch, and javelinfish were widely distributed across the survey area and were taken in larger quantities in depths between 200 and 600 m. Black oreo were exclusively taken from 600–800 m strata on the south Chatham Rise while spiky oreo and shovel-nosed dogfish were taken in the same depth range on the north Chatham Rise. Dark ghost shark occurred mainly in the 200–400 m strata, while pale ghost shark were taken in depths greater than 400 m with larger catches on the south Chatham Rise. Silver warehou were patchily distributed and predominantly taken between 200 and 400 m. Sea perch were taken on most stations with larger catches taken between 200 and 400 m. Occasional catches of alfonsino and common roughy were made in strata around the Chatham Islands with the largest haul of alfonsino taken in stratum 3. Smooth oreo were mainly taken in one large haul in stratum 4 with small catches between 600 and 800 m. Oliver's rattail was present along the Chatham Rise in waters deeper than 400 m and was taken in quantity in strata 16 and 6 in the southeast of the survey area.

Biological measurements

The numbers of fish of each species from which length or more detailed biological data were collected are given in Table 8. Length frequencies for hoki by sex and depth (200–400, 400–600, and 600–800 m) are given in Figure 5a and by sex, depth, and area in Figure 5b. Length frequencies of hoki by stratum are given in Appendix 3. Length frequencies for all fish by sex and by depth range (200–400, 400–600, and 600–800 m) are given for hake (Figure 6) and ling (Figure 7). Otoliths taken from hoki, hake, and ling have been aged and calculated numbers at age are given in Appendix 4 (P. Horn, pers. comm.). Scaled length frequency histograms by sex of the other major commercial species are presented in Figure 8. These length frequencies represent the population structure for the survey area as sampled by bottom trawl.

Scaled length frequencies and calculated numbers at age for hoki show a strong 3+ cohort. The 2+ cohort does not form a distinct mode in the length frequency and appears as part of a slower growing 3+ mode. Of hoki in the 2+ length range (48–54 cm), 33% were age 3+. The 1+ cohort with a mode at 40 cm is similar in strength to that in the 1997 survey, but still weak compared with the 1996 survey.

Sex ratios were about even for most species, except giant stargazer, ribaldo, and spiny dogfish which had fewer males than females (sex ratios exceeded 1:1.5, M:F) and smooth oreo, alfonsino, and silver warehou, which were predominantly male (sex ratio exceeded 1.5:1).

Gonad stages of alfonsino, hoki, hake, ling, silver warehou, and white warehou are summarised in Table 9. All alfonsino and hoki were resting or immature; adult silver and white warehou were mostly resting or spent; adult hake were in active reproduction stages (63% of the males and 33% of the females) ripening to partially spent, stages 3–6; adult ling had 30% of the males and 3% of the females in active reproduction stages. Occasional observations on other species indicated ribaldo and sea perch as resting or spent, lookdown dory as resting, mature, and spent, and giant stargazers as mature or spent with no running ripe fish observed.

Discussion

The allocation of phase 1 stations achieved the target precision levels required in the contract for all key species (*see objectives, p.5*).

Although the hake biomass was estimated with an acceptable level of precision, only 280 hake were caught. Also, the proportion of larger adult fish in the length frequency seems to have declined since 1996 when the station density in the deeper strata was more than halved. It is therefore possible that the recent survey may not have been sampling the hake population in a way comparable to that on surveys before 1996. This needs to be investigated further and may result in a revised survey design.

The 3 year old hoki cohort dominates the length frequency and accounts for 49% of hoki from calculated numbers at age. This year class has followed on from a strong 2+ cohort taken in the 1997 survey and strong 1+ cohort from the 1996 survey. Large numbers of this cohort appear to have remained on the Chatham Rise until age 3+.

At the request of the Ministry of Fisheries no allowance was programmed for bad weather. Weather conditions were poor at times and hampered the survey by either stopping operations or reducing steaming speeds and the number of stations sampled. From the programmed 21 days in the survey area about 2 days and 3 nights (acoustics work) were lost to bad weather. This may cause problems in the future if more phase 2 effort is required in an attempt to achieve acceptable *c.v.s.*

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Table 1: Stratum description and station allocation*

Stratum	Pre-1996 strata	Area (km ²)	Number of stations			Station density (km ² per station)	Depth range (m)
			P1	C1	C2		
1	1	2 439	3	3	0	813	600-800
2	2 & 3	11 756	3	3	0	3 918	600-800
3	21	3 499	3	3	0	1 166	200-400
4	4 & 5	11 315	4	4	0	2 828	600-800
5	22	4 076	4	4	0	1 019	200-400
6	6	8 266	4	4	0	2 066	600-800
7	7	5 233	7	7	0	748	400-600
8	8 & 9	9 008	7	7	0	1 286	400-600
9	23	5 136	3	3	0	1 712	200-400
10	10	6 321	3	3	0	2 107	400-600
11	11	6 721	3	3	0	2 240	400-600
12	12	6 578	3	3	0	2 192	400-600
13	13	6 684	4	4	0	1 671	400-600
14	14	5 928	3	3	0	1 976	400-600
15	15	5 840	5	5	0	1 168	400-600
16	16 & 17	11 522	9	9	0	1 280	400-600
17	24	865	3	3	0	288	200-400
18	18	4 704	5	5	0	940	200-400
19	19	9 013	4	4	0	2 253	200-400
20	20	9 586	7	7	0	1 369	200-400
21	25	5 038	3	3	1	1 260	400-600
Total		139 528	90	90	1	(1 533)	

* Number of stations; P1, proposed phase 1 stations; C1, completed phase 1 stations; C2, completed phase 2 stations.

Table 2: Tow and gear parameters by depth range. Values shown are sample size (*n*), and for each parameter the mean, standard deviation (*s.d.*), and range

	<i>n</i>	Mean	<i>s.d.</i>	Range
Tow parameters				
Tow length (n. mile)	91	2.96	0.20	2.00-3.06
Tow speed (knots)	91	3.5	0.11	3.0-3.7
Gear parameters (m)				
200–400 m				
Headline height	29	6.9	0.3	6.2-7.8
Doorspread	26	115.2	6.6	102.5–126.5
400–600 m				
Headline height	48	6.9	0.3	6.0-7.9
Doorspread	43	118.8	7.9	97.0–128.6
600–800 m				
Headline height	14	6.8	0.3	6.3-7.6
Doorspread	13	122.5	6.3	110.4–131.5
Total depth range				
Headline height	91	6.8	0.3	6.0-7.9
Doorspread	82	118.1	7.5	97.0–131.5

Table 3: Estimated biomass, with c.v. in parentheses, and catch of all ITQ species, important commercial non-ITQ species, and major non-commercial species. Dashes indicate that the fish were not sexed

	Species code	Total biomass (t)			Catch (kg)
		All fish*	Females	Males	
ITQ species					
Hoki	HOK	86 678 (10.9)	50 048 (9.7)	36 618 (12.9)	44 189
Black oreo	BOE	18 980 (35.5)	9 274 (31.4)	9 706 (41.2)	5 272
Ling	LIN	7 313 (8.3)	3 617 (9.7)	3 682 (10.0)	3 397
Silver warehou	SWA	4 708 (47.8)	2 045 (55.5)	2 655 (44.5)	2 472
Spiky oreo	SOR	4 265 (33.3)	1 798 (30.6)	2 467 (36.2)	1 104
Hake	HAK	2 873 (18.4)	1 827 (15.9)	1 043 (29.7)	1 110
Alfonsino	BYS	2 287 (51.8)	1 042 (57.0)	1 195 (51.9)	965
Smooth oreo	SSO	1 851 (99.0)	692 (99.4)	1 160 (98.7)	450
Giant stargazer	STA	1 702 (13.6)	1 373 (13.6)	329 (23.5)	952
Slender mackerel	JMM	714 (63.1)	362 (62.0)	352 (64.4)	335
Arrow squid	NOS	199 (17.3)	95 (23.2)	103 (21.3)	102
School shark	SCH	159 (44.3)	38 (71.0)	121 (53.8)	88
Barracouta	BAR	154 (47.2)	91 (43.1)	63 (54.5)	93
Red cod	RCO	150 (33.1)	73 (31.4)	76 (37.9)	122
Lemon sole	LSO	97 (30.5)	11 (79.8)	4 (85.7)	53
Tarakihi	TAR	95 (72.3)	17 (80.0)	78 (71.5)	49
Scampi	SCI	29 (16.6)	6 (25.9)	23 (17.2)	13
Hapuku	HAP	25 (73.9)	9 (100)	16 (100)	11
Bluenose	BNS	7 (100)	0 (0)	7 (100)	6
Commercial non-ITQ species					
Lookdown dory	LDO	7 019 (6.0)	4 783 (7.0)	2 213 (7.4)	2 975
Dark ghost shark	GSH	6 716 (14.1)	3 988 (14.2)	2 728 (15.3)	4 385
Spiny dogfish	SPD	5 724 (16.8)	5 024 (17.7)	700 (16.7)	3 018
Pale ghost shark	GSP	4 052 (9.3)	2 015 (9.9)	2 037 (12.8)	1 568
Sea perch	SPE	3 448 (13.6)	1 350 (14.4)	2 083 (13.7)	1 606
Shovelnose dogfish	SND	2 776 (26.9)	-	-	764
Smooth skate	SSK	1 425 (26.4)	-	-	551
White warehou	WWA	1 017 (23.3)	439 (20.6)	576 (27.1)	529
Ray's bream	RBM	360 (35.1)	156 (36.7)	195 (36.2)	211
Ribaldo	RIB	510 (14.3)	397 (16.9)	114 (23.2)	177
Southern blue whiting	SBW	206 (72.4)	100 (73.9)	106 (71.3)	194
Non-commercial species					
Bigeyed rattail	CBO	9 424 (11.1)	-	-	4 226
Javelinfish	JAV	8 015 (12.4)	-	-	3 086
Common roughy	RHY	2 041 (67.6)	-	-	760
Oliver's rattail	COL	1 780 (28.9)	-	-	699
Oblique-banded rattail	CAS	1 492 (13.9)	-	-	1 067
Rudderfish	RUD	1 436 (21.7)	-	-	470
Silver dory	SDO	1 298 (59.6)	-	-	491
Banded bellow fish	BBE	827 (14.6)	-	-	291
Leafscaled gulper shark	CSQ	609 (85.6)	-	-	112
Orange perch	OPE	462 (80.9)	-	-	169
Swollen headed conger	SCO	370 (17.7)	-	-	114
Longnose chimaera	LCH	360 (16.9)	-	-	120
Banded rattail	CFA	305 (26.0)	-	-	114

* Differences between the total biomass and the sum of males and females are juvenile fish unable to be sexed.

Table 4: Estimated biomass (and c.v. %) of hoki by cohort and stratum

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Total hoki</u>		<u>1+ cohort (< 47 cm)</u>		<u>*2+ cohort (47–56 cm)</u>		<u>* 3+ cohort and older (50–56 and > 56 cm)</u>	
1	336	(20)	0		0.1	(100)	336	(20)
2	3 018	(54)	0		3	(100)	3 016	(54)
3	1 546	(43)	6	(100)	132	(53)	1 417	(42)
4	3 906	(27)	0		0		3 906	(27)
5	1 509	(18)	186	(51)	249	(23)	1 091	(26)
6	3 456	(62)	1	(100)	8	(87)	3 448	(62)
7	8 236	(29)	299	(97)	624	(60)	7 336	(28)
8	5 118	(27)	59	(51)	542	(28)	4 586	(28)
9	2 767	(72)	1 082	(98)	201	(62)	1 488	(54)
10	2 195	(24)	7	(78)	57	(44)	2 136	(24)
11	1 817	(13)	36	(79)	168	(51)	1 626	(19)
12	2 416	(8)	0		19	(94)	2 397	(8)
13	4 793	(10)	0		85	(59)	4 710	(9)
14	3 586	(31)	3	(100)	187	(60)	3 411	(31)
15	1 926	(28)	0		16	(66)	1 910	(28)
16	12 605	(37)	3	(79)	978	(85)	11 650	(34)
17	2 735	(94)	61	(99)	298	(97)	2 402	(93)
18	5 987	(52)	533	(76)	1 072	(43)	4 412	(63)
19	6 905	(68)	620	(82)	465	(48)	5 826	(80)
20	10 622	(23)	1 534	(46)	1 691	(31)	7 469	(26)
21	1 197	(42)	49	(100)	123	(87)	1 043	(37)
Total	86 678	(11)	4 478	(33)	6 918	(18)	75 614	(11)

* Lengths of 2+ and 3+ hoki overlapped, so biomass by cohort was calculated using the following percentages at each 1 cm length interval (derived from the aged hoki).

<u>Total length (cm)</u>	<u>% of 2+ hoki</u>	<u>% of 3+ hoki</u>
48	100	0
49	100	0
50	90	10
51	77	23
52	68	32
53	63	37
54	37	63
55	7	93
56	7	93
57	0	100

Table 5: Estimated biomass (and c.v. %) of the 18 most abundant species, other than hoki, by stratum*

Stratum	Species code									
	BOE	CBO	JAV	LIN	LDO	GSH	SPD	SWA	SOR	
1	0	87 (31)	198 (52)	95 (35)	37 (38)	0	0	0	309 (32)	
2	0	141 (34)	1 499 (19)	351 (31)	139 (21)	7 (100)	0	0	2 554 (42)	
3	0	41 (52)	14 (98)	62 (56)	187 (13)	559 (11)	271 (21)	1 745 (100)	0	
4	11 229 (55)	338 (41)	504 (23)	387 (49)	93 (45)	0	16 (64)	0	84 (69)	
5	0	294 (52)	38 (42)	418 (42)	332 (22)	648 (26)	577 (45)	390 (99)	0	
6	7 003 (38)	314 (65)	593 (41)	215 (28)	63 (84)	0	4 (100)	0	0	
7	0	489 (46)	238 (49)	422 (41)	50 (14)	4 (100)	141 (89)	38 (92)	12 (100)	
8	0	289 (36)	383 (29)	487 (14)	450 (26)	67 (86)	82 (38)	12 (65)	10 (100)	
9	0	40 (47)	52 (64)	158 (51)	339 (28)	675 (58)	161 (29)	15 (57)	0	
10	0	60 (36)	178 (41)	117 (53)	245 (17)	0	0	0	482 (94)	
11	0	103 (56)	97 (43)	291 (55)	207 (38)	185 (87)	62 (59)	0	794 (100)	
12	748 (100)	433 (46)	213 (16)	506 (8)	480 (30)	19 (100)	79 (100)	0	20 (100)	
13	0	787 (40)	622 (38)	823 (20)	599 (33)	4 (100)	246 (39)	0	0	
14	0	1 589 (22)	858 (36)	564 (39)	1 292 (2)	2 (100)	380 (13)	0	0	
15	0	1 300 (41)	449 (69)	386 (30)	583 (24)	3 (100)	194 (39)	3 (100)	0	
16	0	1 598 (16)	1 339 (52)	880 (23)	456 (20)	23 (100)	854 (43)	790 (97)	0	
17	0	1 (100)	1 (100)	163 (99)	37 (65)	862 (51)	58 (18)	3 (69)	0	
18	0	29 (72)	16 (43)	111 (53)	69 (49)	1 053 (57)	1 199 (63)	275 (74)	0	
19	0	525 (92)	41 (57)	303 (54)	170 (46)	586 (27)	373 (35)	127 (41)	0	
20	0	831 (32)	523 (46)	382 (31)	993 (16)	1 949 (16)	910 (29)	1 308 (85)	0	
21	0	136 (79)	160 (44)	194 (51)	196 (53)	73 (100)	116 (100)	0	0	
Total	18 980 (36)	9 424 (11)	8 015 (12)	7 313 (8)	7 019 (6)	6 716 (14)	5 724 (17)	4 708 (48)	4 265 (33)	

Table 5 — continued

Stratum	Species code										
	GSP	SPE	HAK	SND	BYS	RHY	SSO	COL	STA		
1	100 (20)	27 (93)	2 (100)	193 (41)	0	0	10 (40)	36 (66)	15 (100)		
2	514 (34)	211 (38)	309 (45)	1 884 (37)	0	0	5 (100)	59 (42)	0		
3	0	341 (98)	30 (100)	0	864 (82)	0	0	0	36 (55)		
4	247 (33)	43 (61)	65 (100)	121 (69)	0	0	1 832 (100)	52 (43)	13 (35)		
5	0	69 (47)	14 (100)	0	102 (49)	87 (69)	0	0	171 (38)		
6	531 (21)	33 (88)	169 (52)	0	0	0	4 (100)	900 (52)	0		
7	98 (16)	125 (56)	180 (47)	110 (64)	1 (100)	0	0	18 (64)	35 (28)		
8	195 (33)	331 (28)	252 (18)	30 (60)	70 (51)	0	0	12 (27)	3 (100)		
9	0	75 (76)	0	0	87 (70)	1 943 (71)	0	0	159 (58)		
10	94 (40)	78 (11)	577 (26)	322 (61)	7 (59)	0	0	5 (43)	20 (100)		
11	18 (100)	77 (53)	58 (100)	27 (100)	82 (64)	9 (91)	0	5 (100)	48 (68)		
12	134 (59)	88 (43)	172 (87)	70 (52)	974 (97)	2 (100)	0	2 (20)	90 (50)		
13	260 (32)	140 (37)	22 (61)	0	0	0	0	1 (100)	64 (77)		
14	785 (31)	208 (46)	114 (54)	0	0	0	0	68 (69)	67 (54)		
15	353 (11)	205 (33)	110 (52)	0	0	0	0	67 (59)	17 (62)		
16	582 (18)	124 (34)	176 (34)	0	0	0	0	529 (35)	142 (24)		
17	0	18 (48)	0	0	0	0	0	0.1 (100)	82 (22)		
18	4 (100)	153 (41)	36 (100)	0	1 (100)	0	0	1 (100)	309 (39)		
19	0	282 (17)	85 (65)	0	70 (53)	0.4 (100)	0	0.4 (100)	125 (50)		
20	41 (58)	768 (30)	37 (67)	0	12 (34)	0	0	0	304 (37)		
21	94 (39)	51 (20)	465 (89)	19 (100)	18 (50)	0	0	7 (63)	0		
Total	4 152 (9)	3 448 (14)	2 873 (18)	2 776 (27)	2 287 (52)	2 041 (68)	1 851 (99)	1 760 (29)	1 702 (14)		

* Species codes are given in Table 3.

Table 6: Length-weight relationship parameters a and b used in the Trawlsurvey Analysis Program to calculate biomass by sex and length frequencies*

	a	b	n	r^2	Range	Data source
Alfonsino	0.016244	3.089867	358	0.99	19–47	This survey
Dark ghost shark	0.001465	3.348698	356	0.98	30–61	This survey
Giant stargazer	0.009003	3.150386	208	0.97	27–82	This survey
Hake	0.001484	3.354876	280	0.98	42–130	This survey
Hoki	0.004059	2.922190	982	0.98	36–101	This survey
Ling	0.001890	3.309269	676	0.99	35–156	This survey
Lookdown dory	0.029443	2.911941	520	0.99	11–52	This survey
Pale ghost shark	0.005897	2.990722	284	0.96	18–90	This survey
Ribaldo	0.002371	3.394730	79	0.98	32–78	This survey
Scampi	0.719578	2.801255	114	0.82	3.1–6.7	This survey
Sea perch	0.010757	3.124765	235	0.99	14–51	This survey
Silver warehou	0.006479	3.281561	279	0.99	24–55	This survey
White warehou	0.017191	3.074470	264	0.99	16–60	This survey
Spiky oreo	0.028101	2.937984	78	0.97	19–40	This survey
Shovelnose dogfish	0.001229	3.259207	102	0.97	49–115	This survey
Arrow squid	0.0290	3.00	-	-	-	Annala (1993)
Barracouta	0.0091	2.88	730	0.95	25–95	Hurst & Bagley (1987)
Black oreo	0.0248	2.950	9 790	0.98	11–44	DB, Chat. Rise, Nov-Mar
Bluenose	0.00963	3.173	-	-	-	Horn (1988)
Hapuku	0.014230	2.998	1644	-	50–130	Johnston (1983)
Lemon sole	0.02323	2.833	-	-	-	DB, IKA8003
Orange perch	0.016033	3.112655	114	0.98	17–35	All records on DB
Orange roughy	0.0687	2.792	7 880	0.99	9–44	DB, Chat. Rise, Nov-Mar
Ray's bream	0.012004	3.107050	107	0.97	28–49	All records on DB
Red cod	0.0092	3.003	923	0.98	13–72	Beentjes (1992)
School shark	0.00702	2.91	804	-	30–166	Seabrook-Davison, Unp.
Slender mackerel	0.0255	2.77	90	0.91	44–62	Hurst & Bagley (1994)
Smooth oreo	0.0309	2.895	9 147	0.98	10–57	DB, Chat. Rise, Nov-Mar
Smooth skate	0.017677	3.024078	54	0.98	61–155	Survey TAN9701
Southern blue whiting	0.003	3.2	444	-	19–55	Hatanaka <i>et al.</i> (1989)
Spiny dogfish	0.001890	3.194061	170	0.97	53–106	Survey TAN9601
Tarakihi	0.02	2.98	-	-	-	Annala (1993)

* $W = aL^b$ where W is weight (g) and L is length (cm); n , sample number; r^2 is correlation coefficient; Range, length range of fish (cm); DB is the Ministry of Fisheries trawl survey database; Unp., Unpublished data.

Table 7: Catch rates (kg.km⁻²) with standard deviations (in parentheses) by stratum for the 20 most abundant species *

Stratum	Species code									
	HOK	BOE	CBO	JAV	LIN	LDO	GSH	SPD	SWA	SOR
1	138 (48)	0	35 (19)	81 (73)	39 (24)	15 (10)	0	0	0	127 (71)
2	257 (239)	0	12 (7)	128 (42)	30 (16)	12 (4)	0.6 (1)	0	0	217 (159)
3	442 (327)	0	12 (11)	4 (7)	18 (17)	54 (13)	160 (30)	78 (29)	499 (864)	0
4	345 (185)	992 (1 085)	30 (25)	45 (20)	34 (34)	8 (8)	0	1 (2)	0	7 (10)
5	370 (134)	0	72 (75)	9 (8)	103 (86)	81 (36)	159 (83)	142 (128)	96 (190)	0
6	418 (515)	847 (649)	38 (49)	72 (59)	26 (15)	8 (13)	0	0.5 (1)	0	0
7	1 574 (1 208)	0	93 (115)	45 (59)	81 (87)	10 (4)	0.7 (2)	27 (63)	7 (18)	2 (6)
8	568 (405)	0	32 (31)	43 (32)	54 (20)	50 (35)	7 (17)	9 (9)	1 (2)	1 (3)
9	539 (669)	0	8 (6)	10 (11)	31 (27)	66 (32)	131 (131)	31 (16)	3 (3)	0
10	347 (146)	0	9 (6)	28 (20)	18 (17)	39 (12)	0	0	0	76 (124)
11	270 (59)	0	15 (15)	14 (11)	43 (41)	31 (20)	27 (41)	9 (9)	0	118 (205)
12	367 (50)	0	66 (52)	32 (9)	77 (10)	73 (38)	3 (5)	12 (21)	0	3 (5)
13	717 (143)	112 (224)	118 (93)	93 (71)	123 (49)	90 (59)	0.5 (1)	37 (29)	0	0
14	605 (329)	0	268 (104)	145 (89)	95 (64)	218 (6)	0.3 (1)	64 (15)	0	0
15	328 (203)	0	223 (206)	77 (119)	66 (44)	100 (54)	1 (1)	33 (29)	1 (1)	0
16	1 094 (1 219)	0	139 (65)	116 (180)	76 (53)	40 (23)	2 (6)	74 (96)	69 (200)	0
17	3 161 (5 123)	0	1 (2)	0.2 (0.4)	188 (321)	43 (48)	996 (874)	67 (21)	4 (4)	0
18	1 273 (1 493)	0	6 (10)	3 (3)	24 (28)	15 (16)	224 (285)	255 (360)	58 (96)	0
19	766 (1 044)	0	58 (107)	4 (5)	34 (37)	19 (17)	65 (36)	41 (29)	14 (12)	0
20	1 108 (668)	0	87 (73)	55 (66)	40 (33)	104 (45)	203 (87)	95 (72)	136 (307)	0
21	238 (198)	0	27 (43)	32 (28)	38 (39)	39 (41)	14 (29)	23 (46)	0	0

Table 7 — continued

Stratum	Species code									
	GSP	SPE	HAK	SND	BYS	RHY	SSO	COL	STA	CAS
1	41 (14)	11 (18)	1 (2)	79 (56)	0	0	4 (3)	15 (17)	6 (11)	0
2	44 (26)	18 (12)	26 (21)	160 (104)	0	0	0.4 (1)	5 (4)	0	0
3	0	97 (165)	9 (15)	0	247 (350)	0	0	0	10 (10)	40 (41)
4	22 (14)	4 (5)	6 (12)	11 (15)	0	0	162 (324)	5 (4)	1 (2)	0.3 (1)
5	0	17 (16)	3 (7)	0	25 (25)	21 (29)	0	0	42 (32)	36 (30)
6	64 (27)	4 (7)	20 (21)	0	0	0	0.4 (1)	109 (113)	0	0
7	19 (8)	24 (35)	34 (43)	21 (36)	0.2 (1)	0	0	3 (6)	7 (5)	3 (5)
8	22 (19)	37 (28)	28 (13)	3 (5)	8 (11)	0	0	1 (1)	0.4 (1)	1 (2)
9	0	15 (19)	0	0	17 (20)	378 (465)	0	0	31 (31)	15 (11)
10	15 (10)	12 (2)	91 (41)	51 (53)	1 (1)	0	0	1 (1)	3 (5)	0
11	3 (5)	11 (10)	9 (15)	4 (7)	12 (13)	1 (2)	0	1 (1)	7 (8)	17 (21)
12	20 (21)	13 (10)	26 (39)	11 (10)	148 (248)	0.4 (1)	0	0.3 (0.1)	14 (12)	2 (3)
13	39 (25)	21 (16)	3 (4)	0	0	0	0	0.1 (0.2)	10 (15)	7 (10)
14	132 (71)	35 (28)	19 (18)	0	0	0	0	11 (14)	11 (11)	8 (11)
15	60 (14)	35 (26)	19 (22)	0	0	0	0	11 (15)	3 (4)	4 (5)
16	50 (27)	11 (11)	15 (16)	0	0	0	0	46 (48)	12 (9)	1 (1)
17	0	21 (17)	0	0	0	0	0	0.1 (0.2)	94 (36)	262 (210)
18	1 (2)	33 (30)	8 (17)	0	0.2 (1)	0	0	0.2 (0.5)	66 (57)	14 (12)
19	0	31 (11)	9 (12)	0	8 (8)	0.1 (0.1)	0	0.1 (0.1)	14 (14)	4 (5)
20	4 (6)	80 (64)	4 (7)	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	32 (31)	49 (22)
21	19 (14)	10 (4)	92 (165)	4 (7)	4 (4)	0	0	1 (2)	0	10 (20)

* Species codes are given in Table 3.

Table 8: Species measured or selected for length frequencies and biological analysis, showing numbers of samples and numbers of fish examined

Species	Length frequency samples			No. of samples	Biological samples	
	Total†	Male	Female		No. of fish	No. of samples
Alfonsino	897	447	343	32	358	13
Antarctic flying squid	7	-	6	2	-	
Arrow squid	194	105	77	41	-	
Banded bellowsfish	71	-	-	1	-	
Banded giant stargazer	9	5	4	2	8	1
Barracouta	65	28	37	8	-	
Black oreo	803	400	403	8	-	
Bluenose	1	1	-	1	-	
Blue mackerel	2	1	1	1	-	
Bollons's rattail	195	61	34	6	-	
Dark ghost shark	1 925	907	1 018	42	356 *	7
Deepsea cardinalfish	1	-	1	1	-	
Frostfish	1	-	-	1	-	
Giant stargazer	269	109	160	52	208 *	34
Hake	280	137	142	55	280	55
Hapuku, groper	2	1	1	2	1	1
Hoki	16 450	7 070	9 376	91	982	48
Jack mackerel	2	1	1	2	-	
Javelinfish	262	78	129	5	-	
Lemon sole	110	6	14	12	-	
Ling	1 159	665	492	88	676	60
Longfinned beryx	1	1	-	1	1 *	1
Lookdown dory	3 509	1 571	1 834	87	520 *	8
Lucifer dogfish	10	3	7	1	-	
Northern spiny dogfish	10	10	-	5	2 *	1
Oblique-banded rattail	188	-	42	3	-	
Olivers rattail	61	35	25	2	-	
Pale ghost shark	820	436	384	63	284 *	18
Ray's bream	137	73	61	25	-	
Red cod	142	84	58	24	-	
Ribaldo	82	31	51	30	79	28
Rough skate	1	-	1	1	1 *	1
Rubyfish	2	1	1	1	-	
Rudderfish	74	60	14	25	-	
Scampi	114	80	31	39	114 *	39
School shark	7	5	2	5	2 *	2
Sea perch	2 205	1 219	892	81	235 *	12
Shovelnosed dogfish	309	135	174	15	102 *	2
Silver dory	99	-	-	1	-	
Silver warehou	796	470	323	31	279	17
Slender mackerel	171	85	86	11	-	
Smooth oreo	138	86	52	6	-	
Smooth skate	28	13	15	21	28 *	21
Southern blue whiting	170	93	77	3	-	
Spiky oreo	657	378	279	14	78 *	1
Spineback eel	8	1	7	1	-	
Spiny dogfish	1 107	210	960	63	-	
Tarakihi	35	29	6	2	-	
Trumpeter	1	1	-	1	-	
White warehou	342	176	160	44	264	35

* Length, sex, and weight data only collected.

† Total is sometimes greater than the sum of male and female fish due to the sex of some fish not being recorded.

Table 9: Numbers of male and female hoki, hake, ling, and silver warehou at each reproductive stage*

Stage	<u>Alfonsino</u>		<u>Hoki</u>		<u>Hake</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	1	3	171	183	11	13
2	66	71	199	394	38	75
3	0	0	1	0	17	39
4	0	0	0	0	46	5
5	0	0	0	0	23	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	2
7	0	0	0	2	1	7
Total	67	74	371	579	136	142

Stage	<u>Ling</u>		<u>Silver warehou</u>		<u>White warehou</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	99	50	33	33	60	66
2	155	213	73	45	41	30
3	40	7	0	3	1	10
4	71	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	1	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	56	33	30	8
Total	366	271	163	114	132	114

* Stage: 1, immature; 2, resting; 3, ripening; 4, ripe; 5, running ripe; 6, partially spent; 7, spent. Reproductive stages were described in detail by Hurst *et al.* (1992).

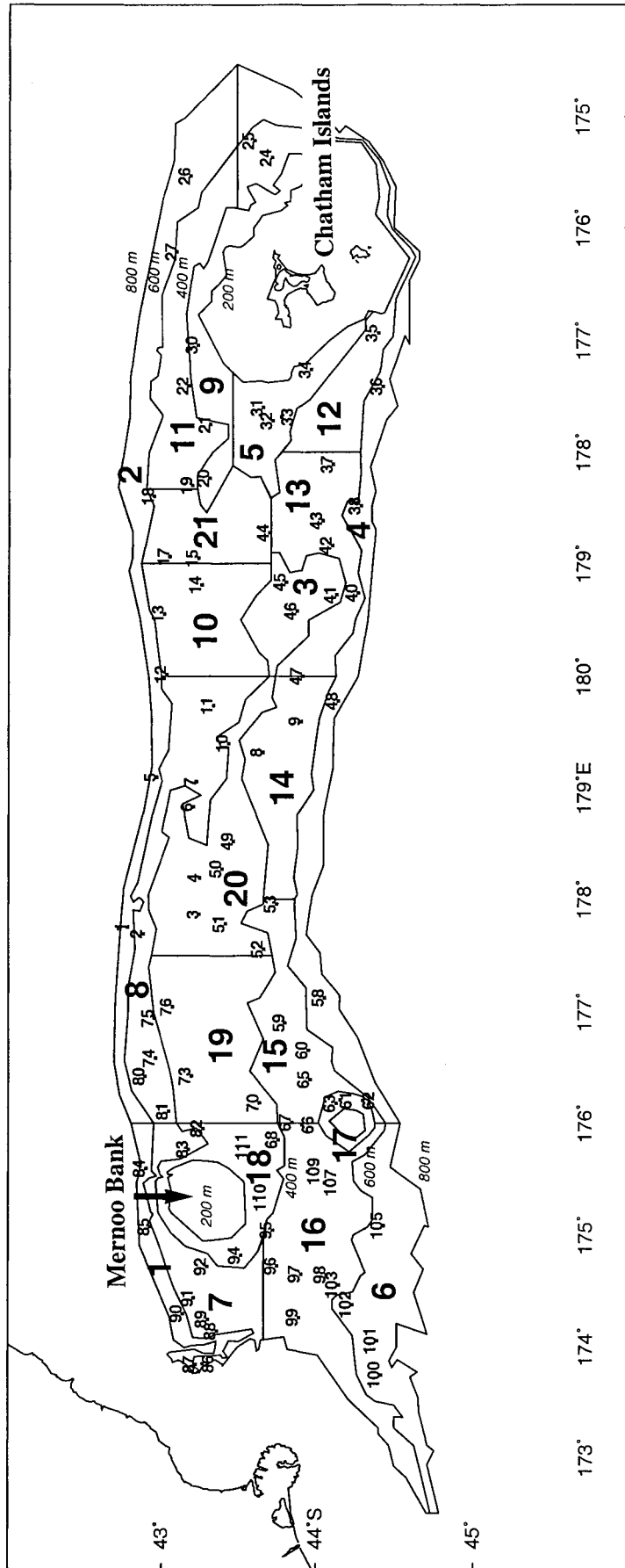


Figure 1: Chatham Rise showing survey area, strata and trawl survey station positions.

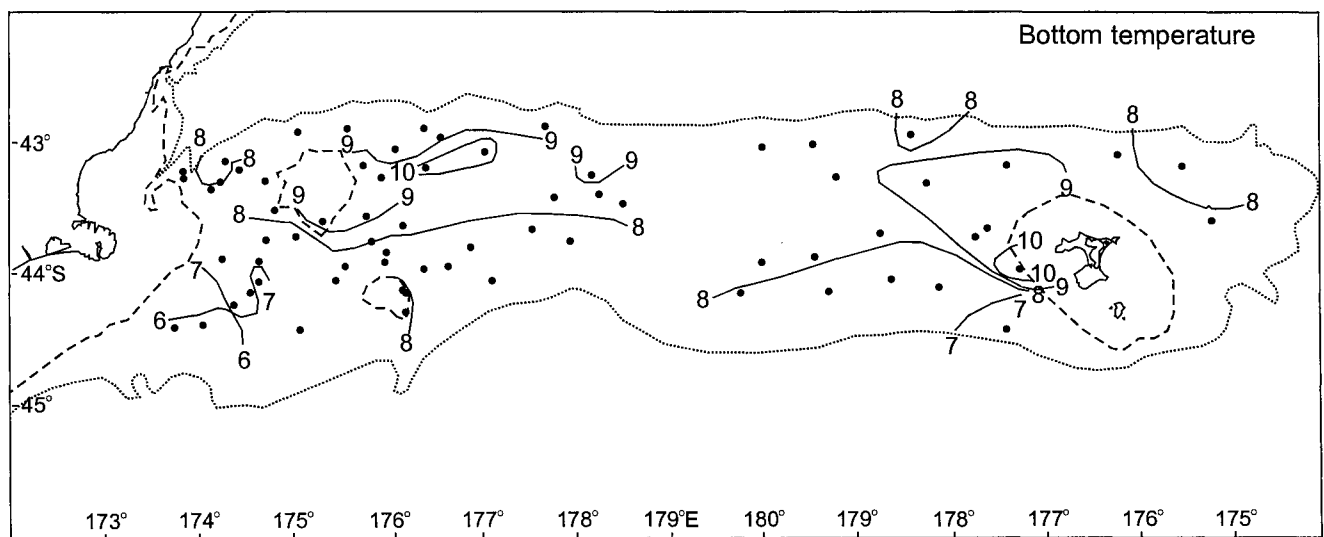
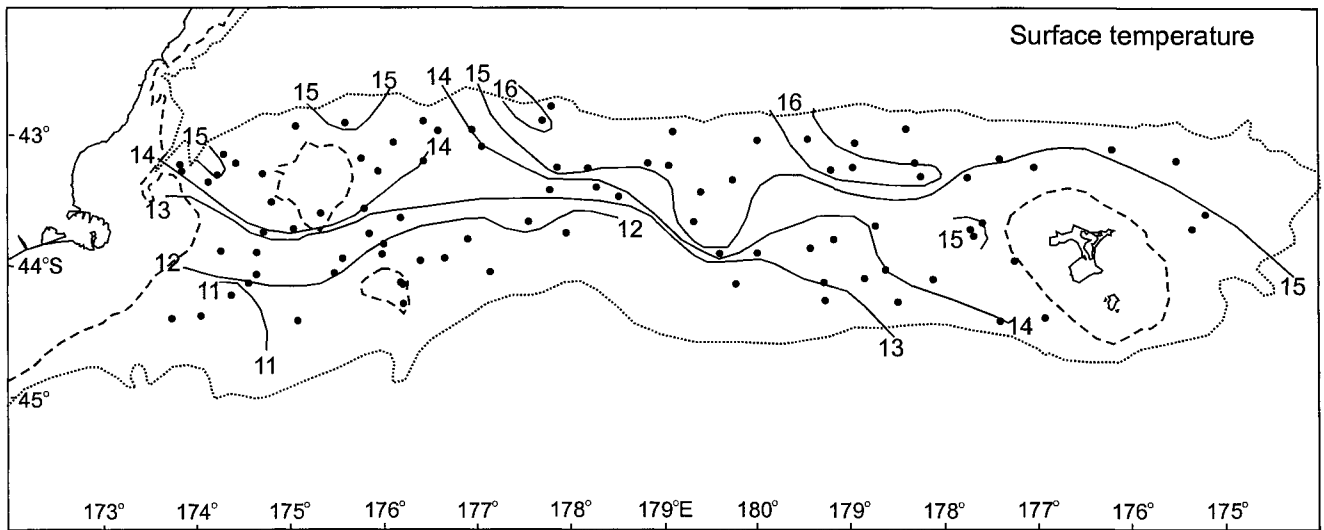


Figure 2: Positions of surface and bottom temperature recordings and isotherms estimated from these data.

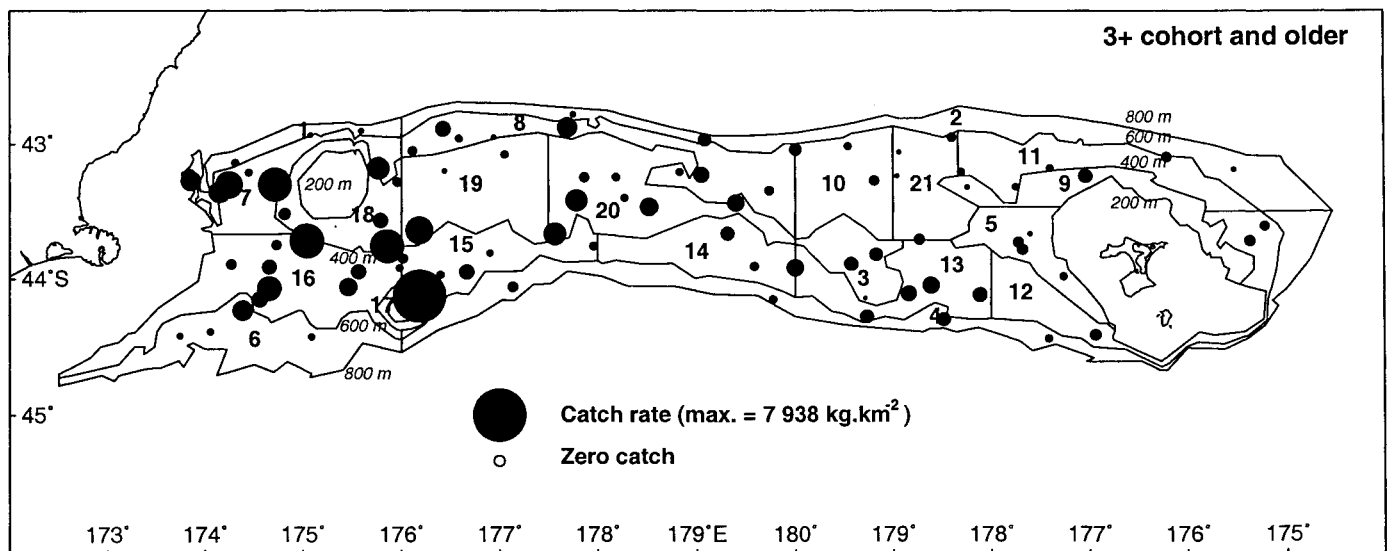
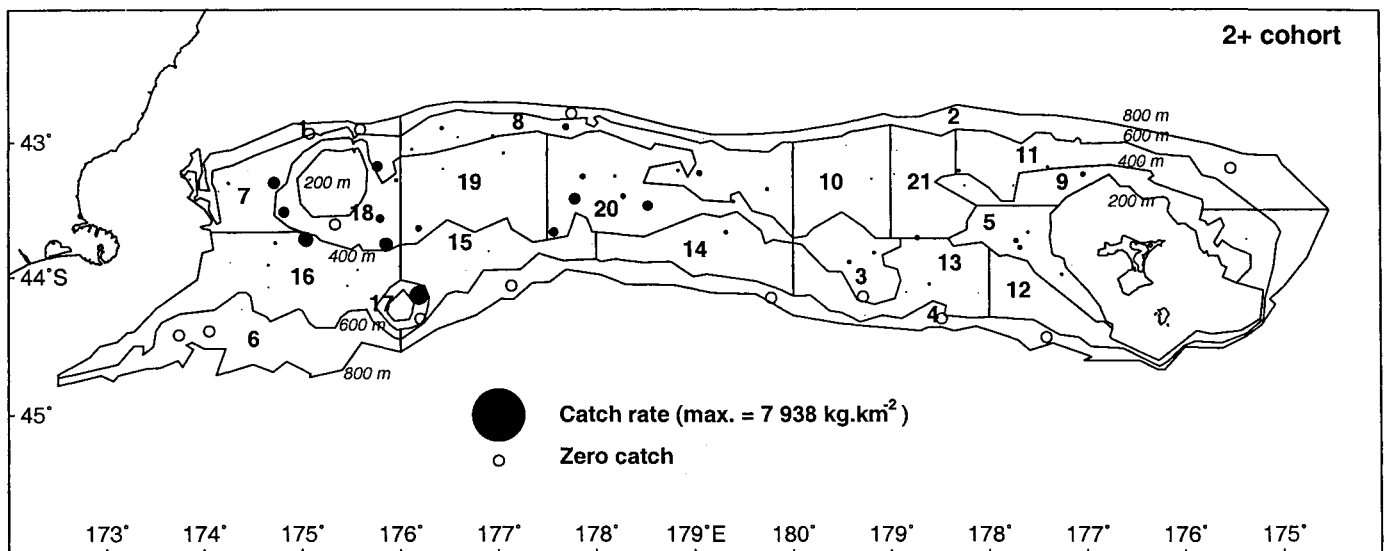
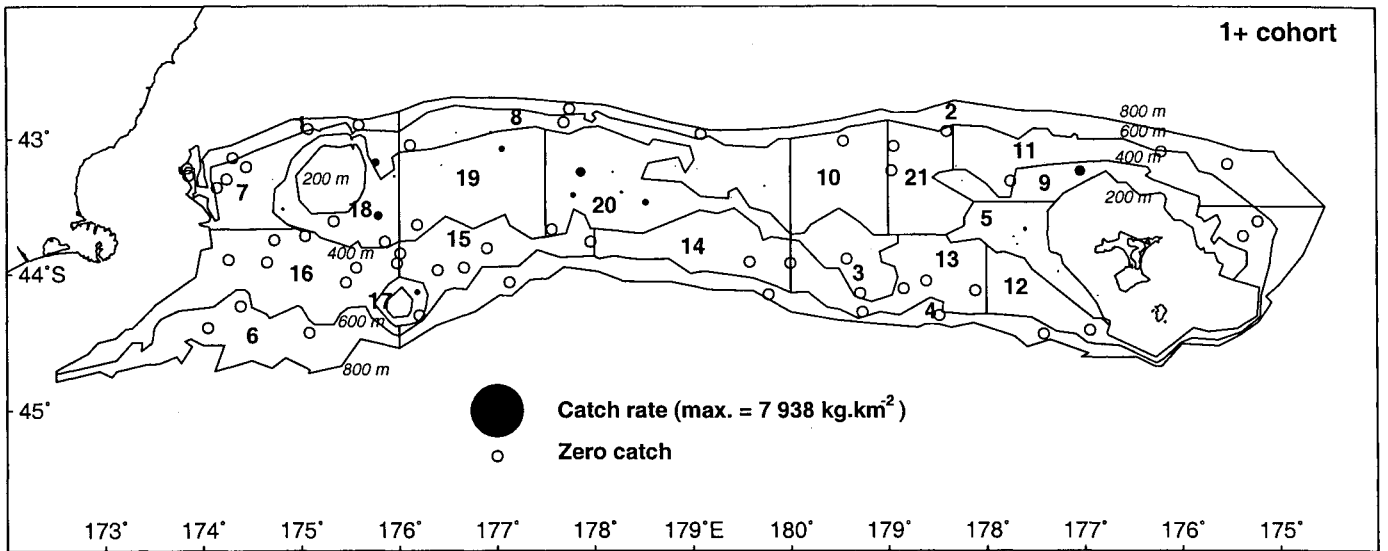


Figure 3: Catch rates (kg.km⁻²) of cohort 1, cohort 2, and cohort 3 and older hoki. Circle area is proportional to catch rate. Max, maximum catch rate.

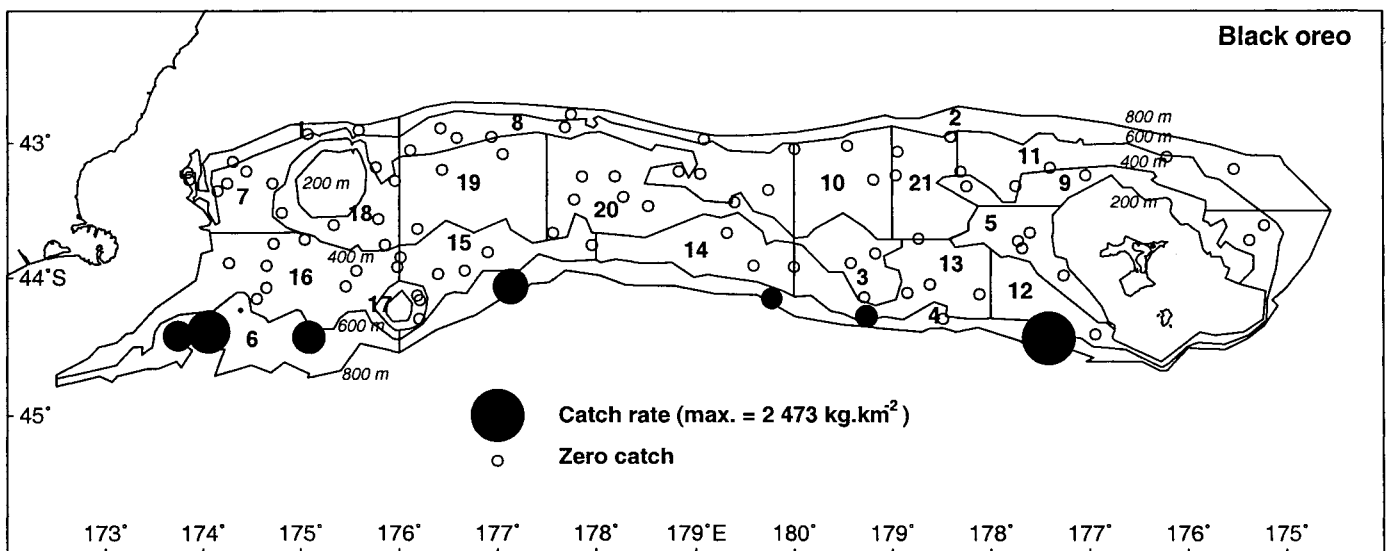
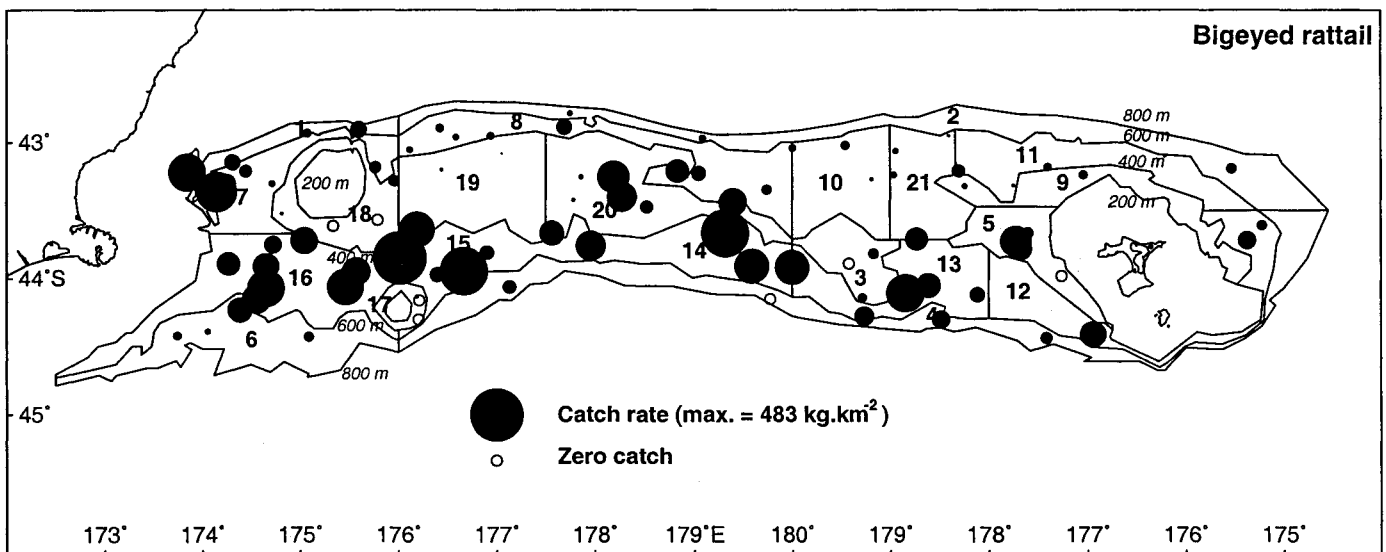
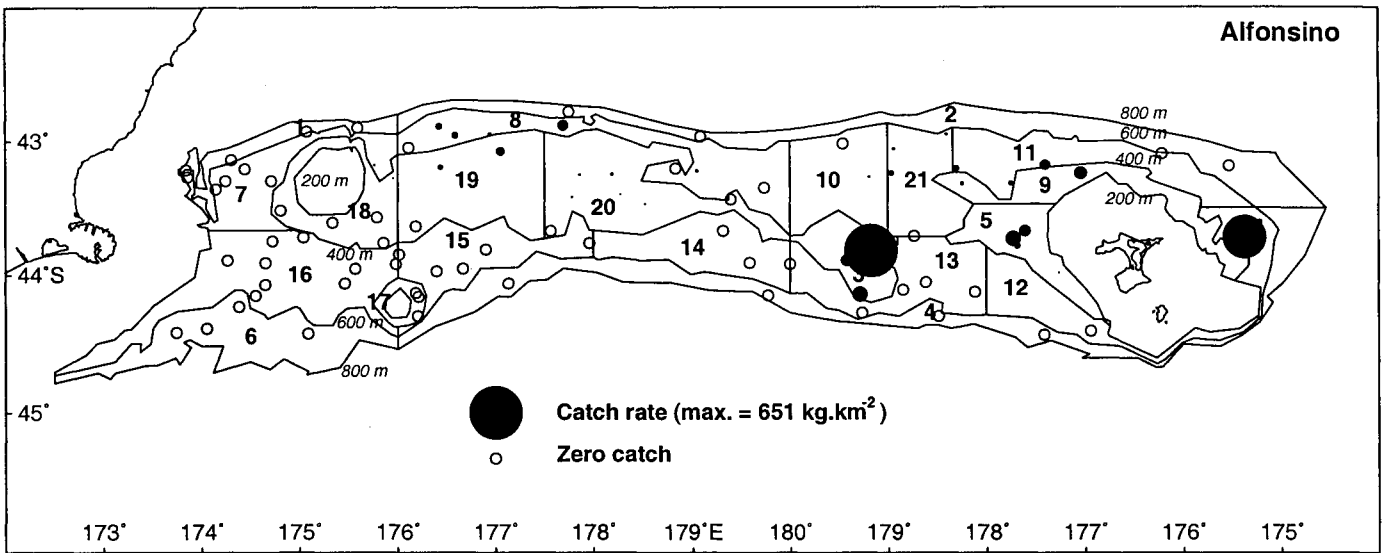


Figure 4: Catch rates (kg.km⁻²) of the most abundant species. Circle area is proportional to catch rate. Max, maximum catch rate.

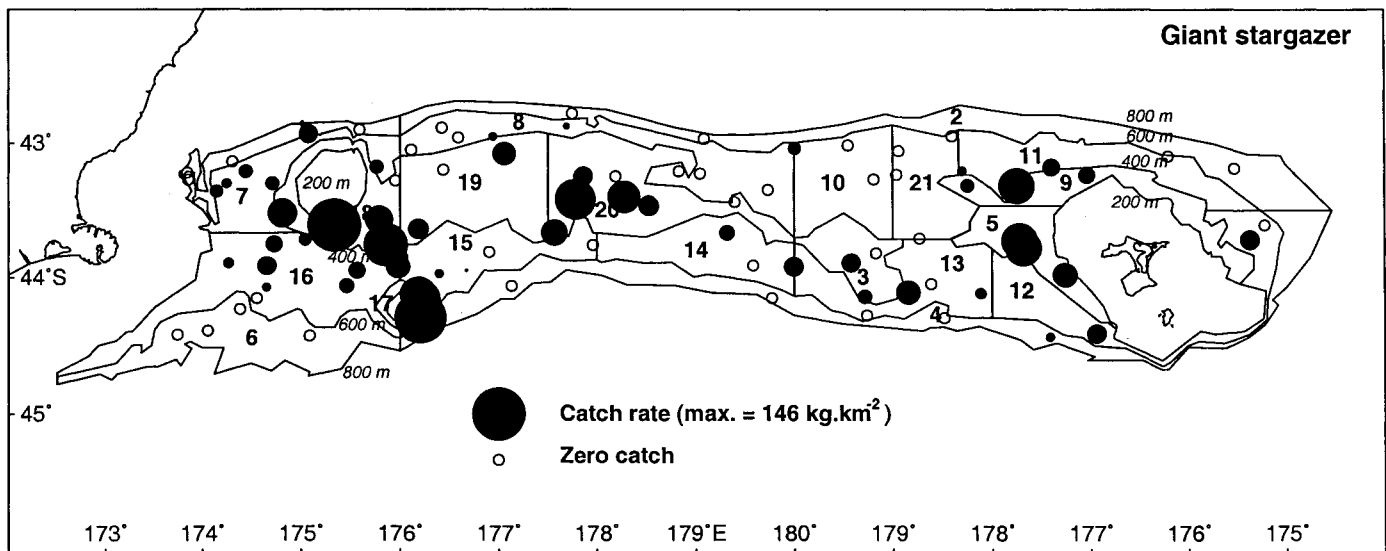
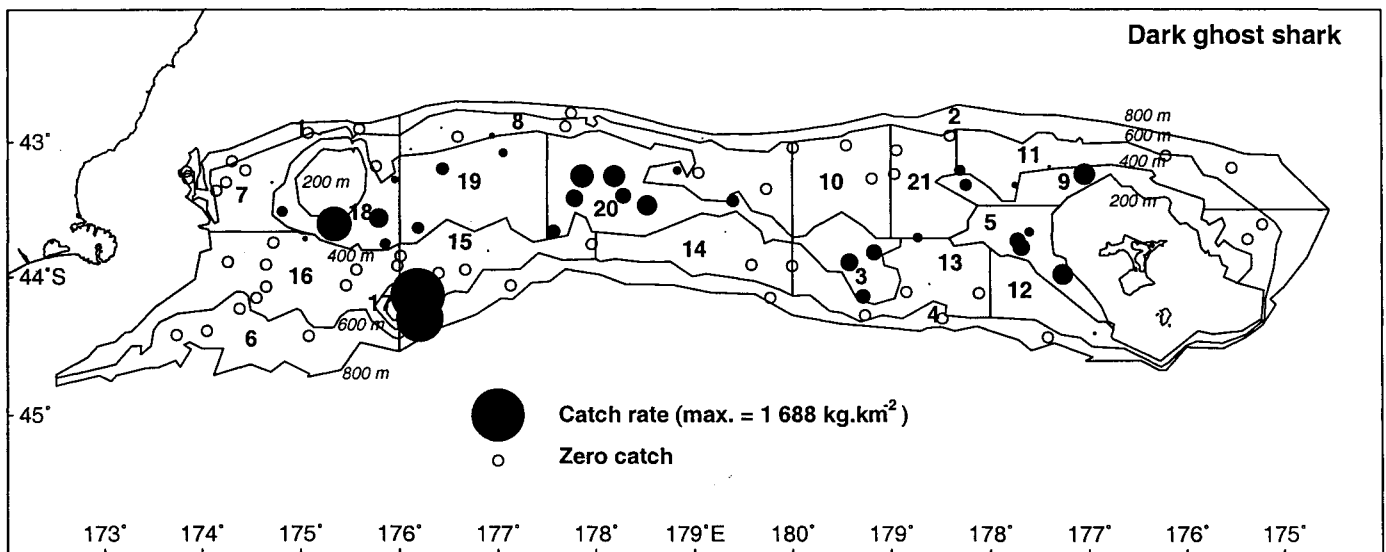
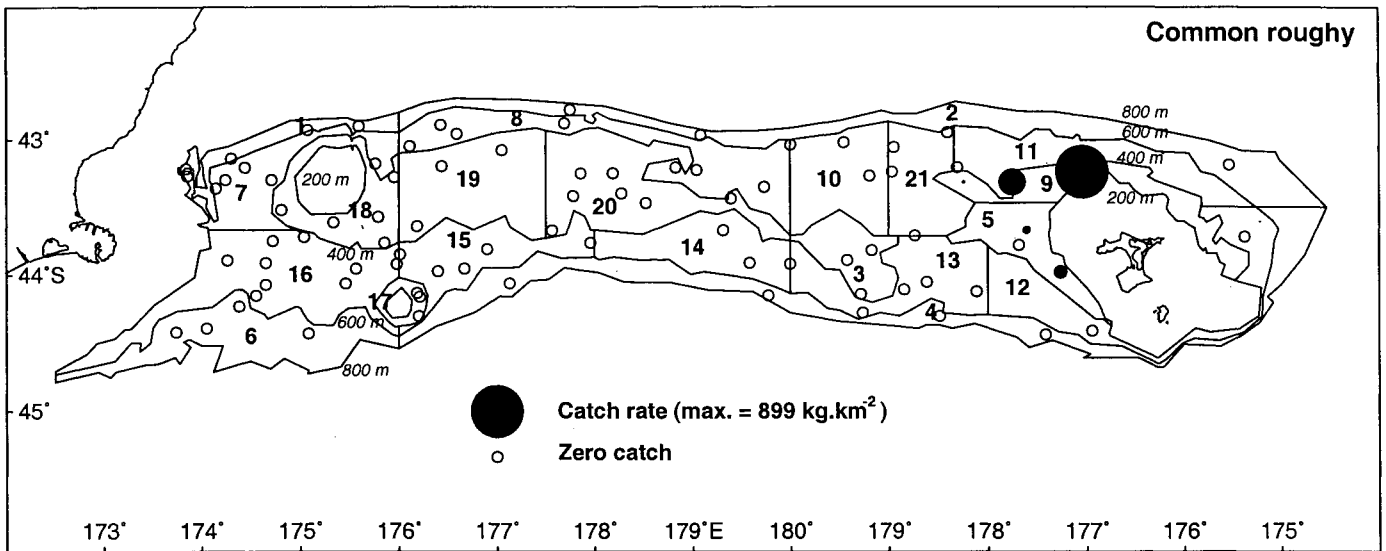


Figure 4 — continued

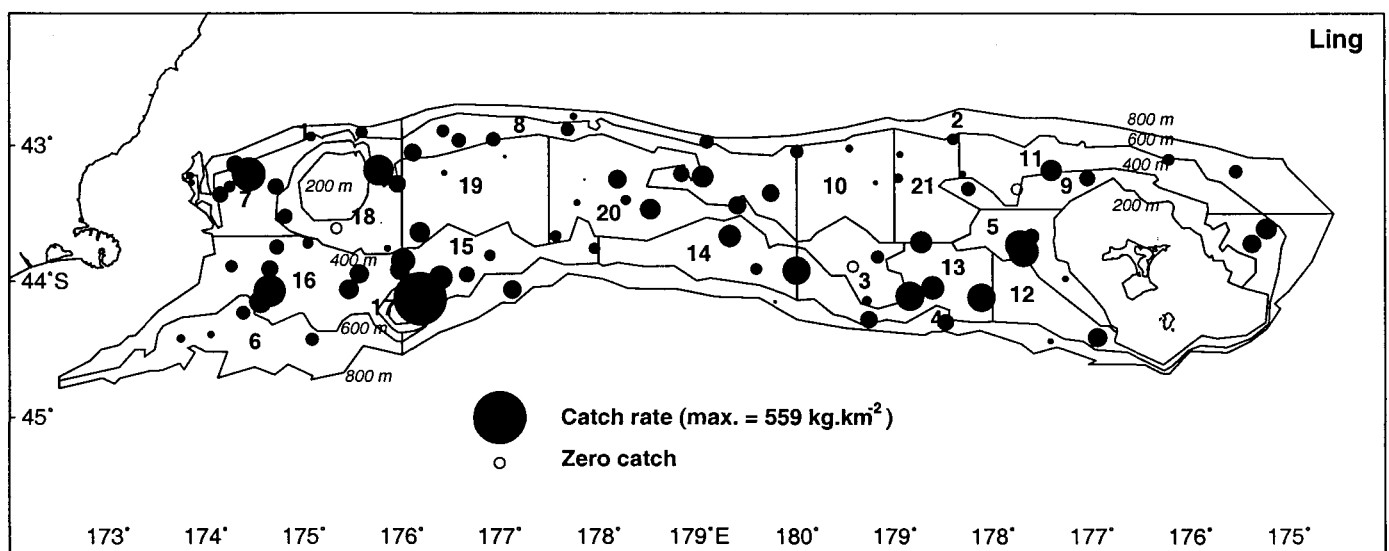
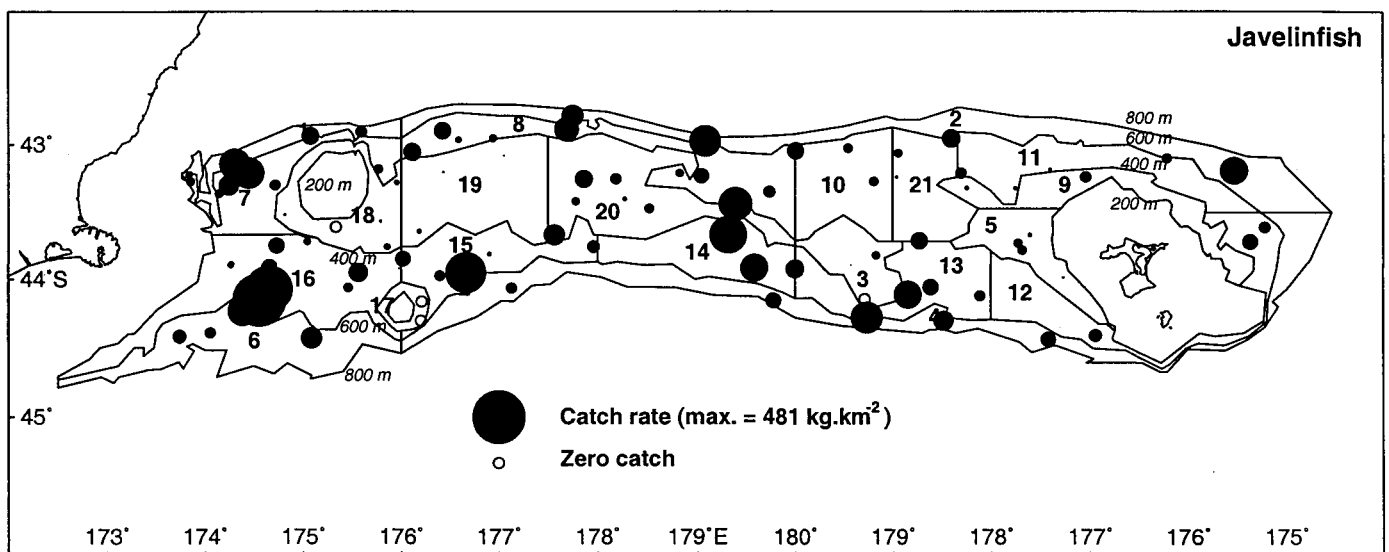
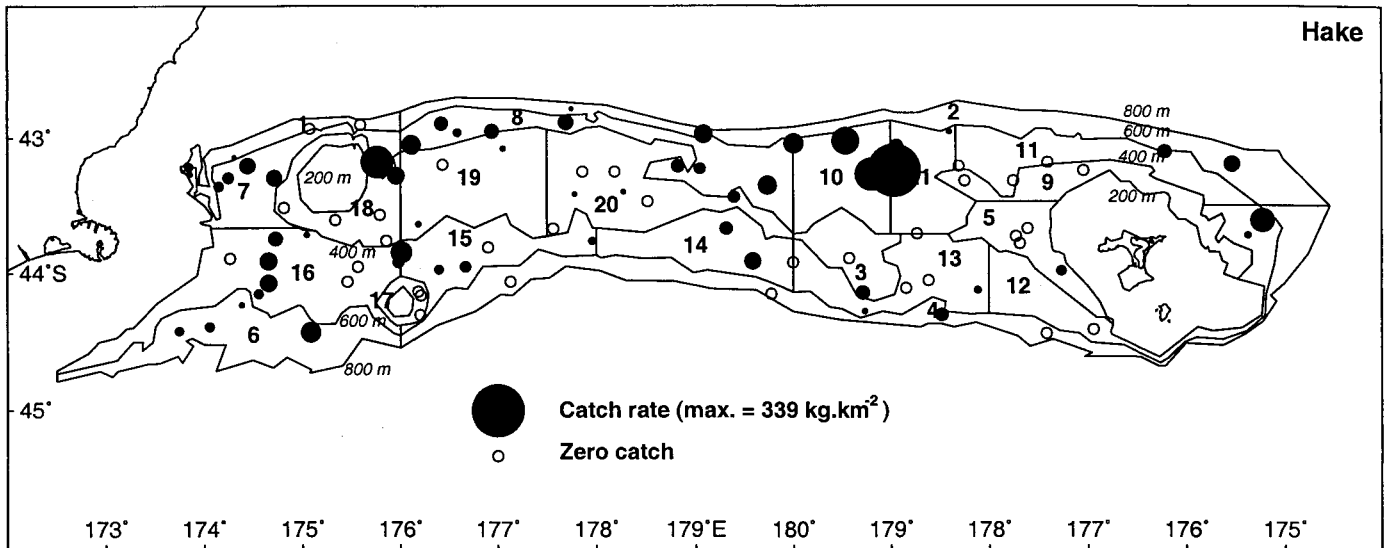


Figure 4 — continued

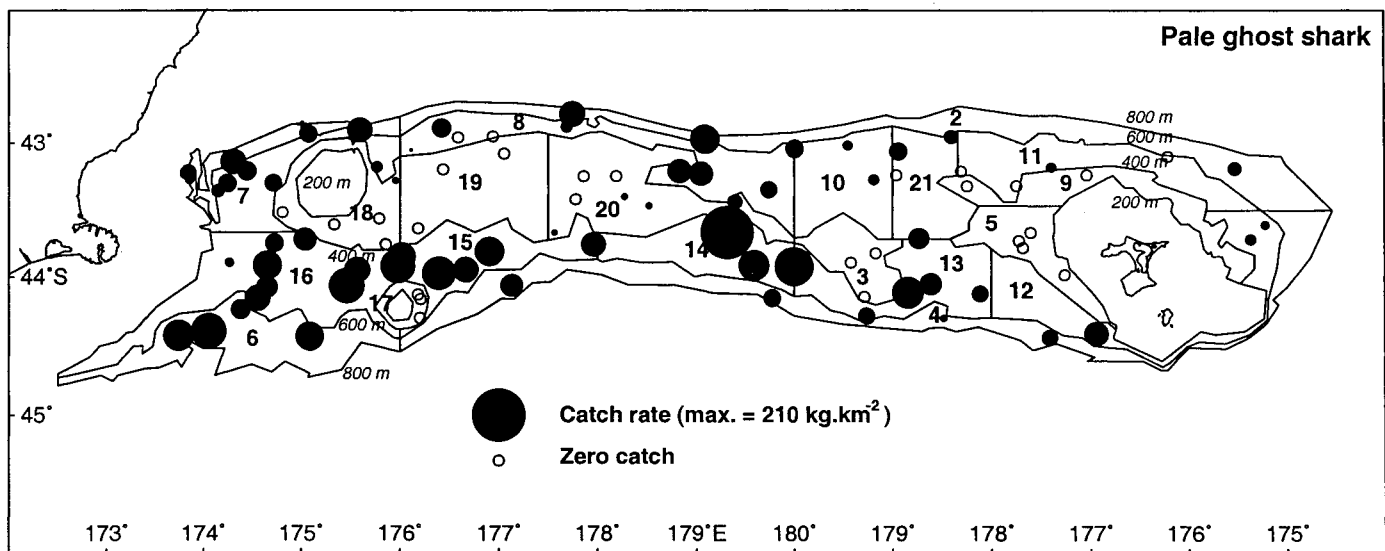
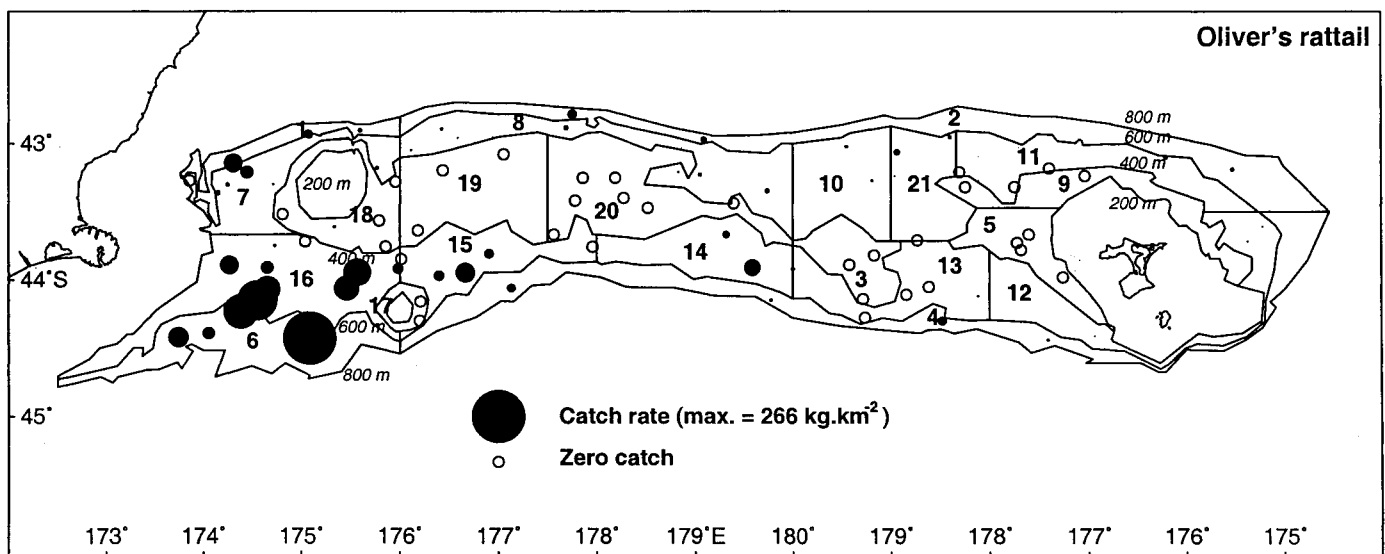
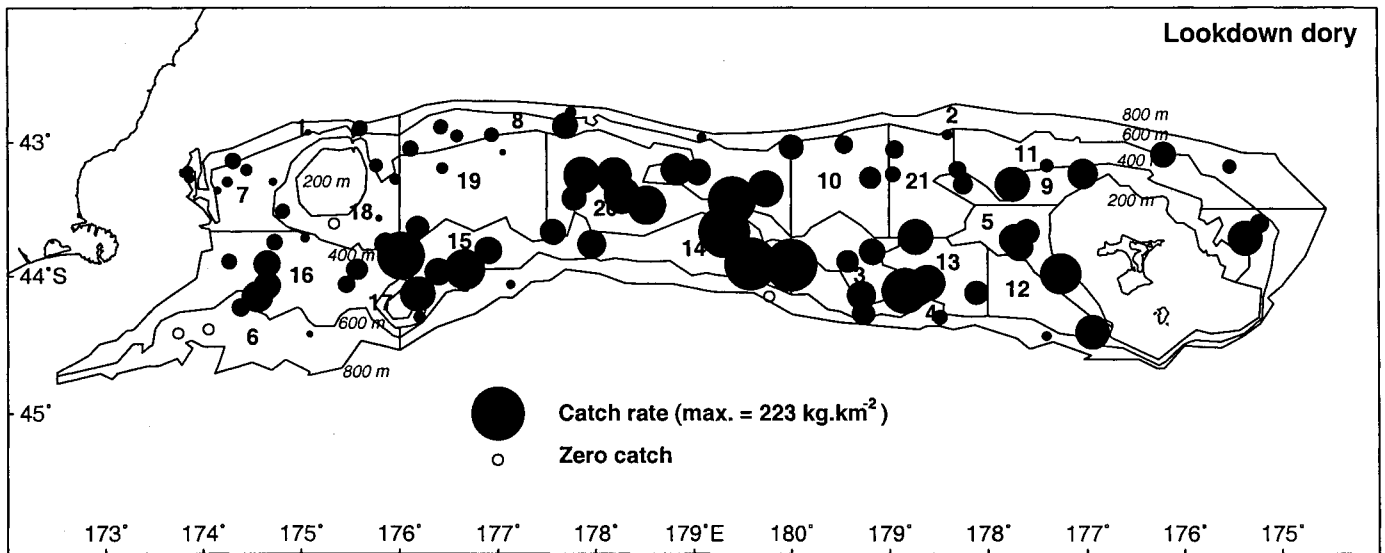


Figure 4 — continued

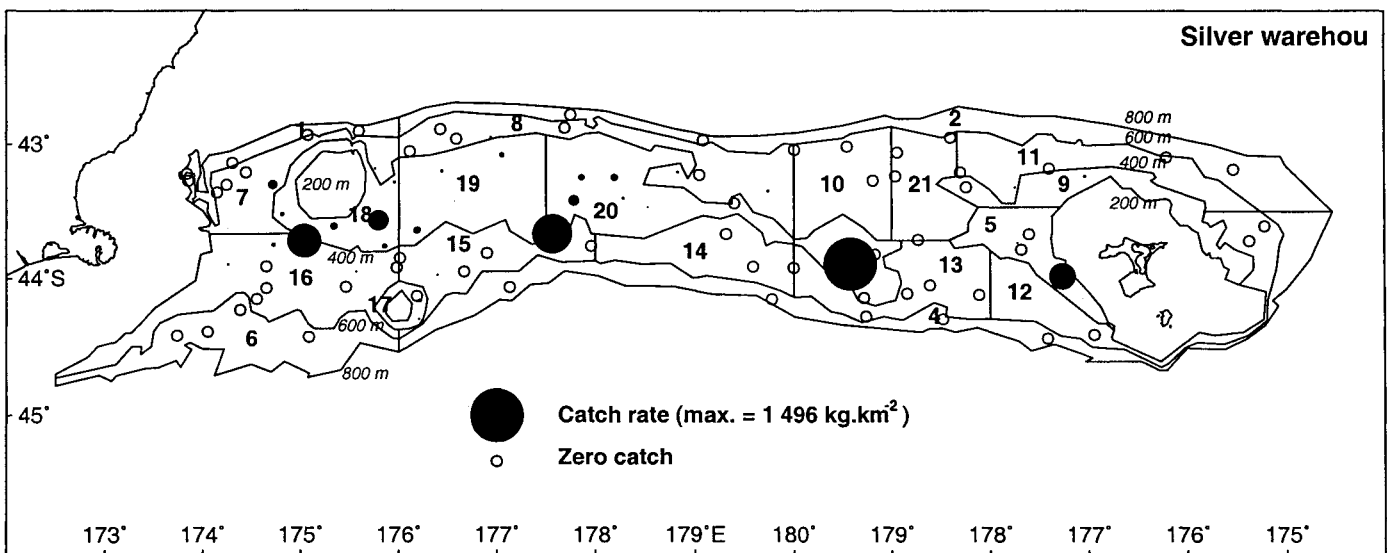
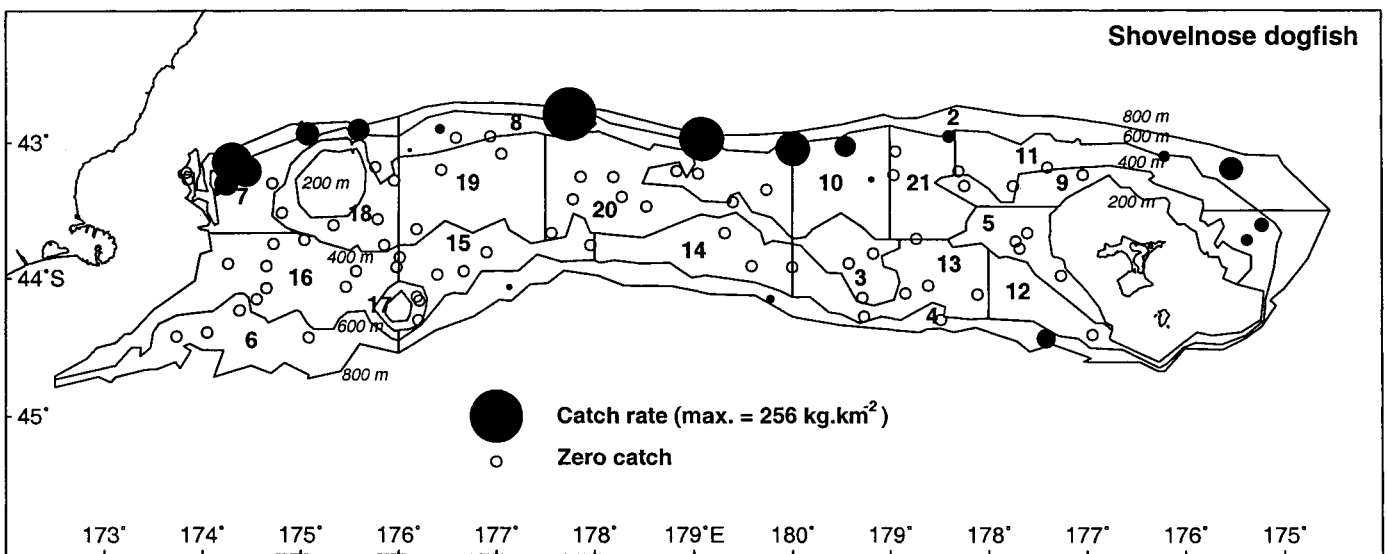
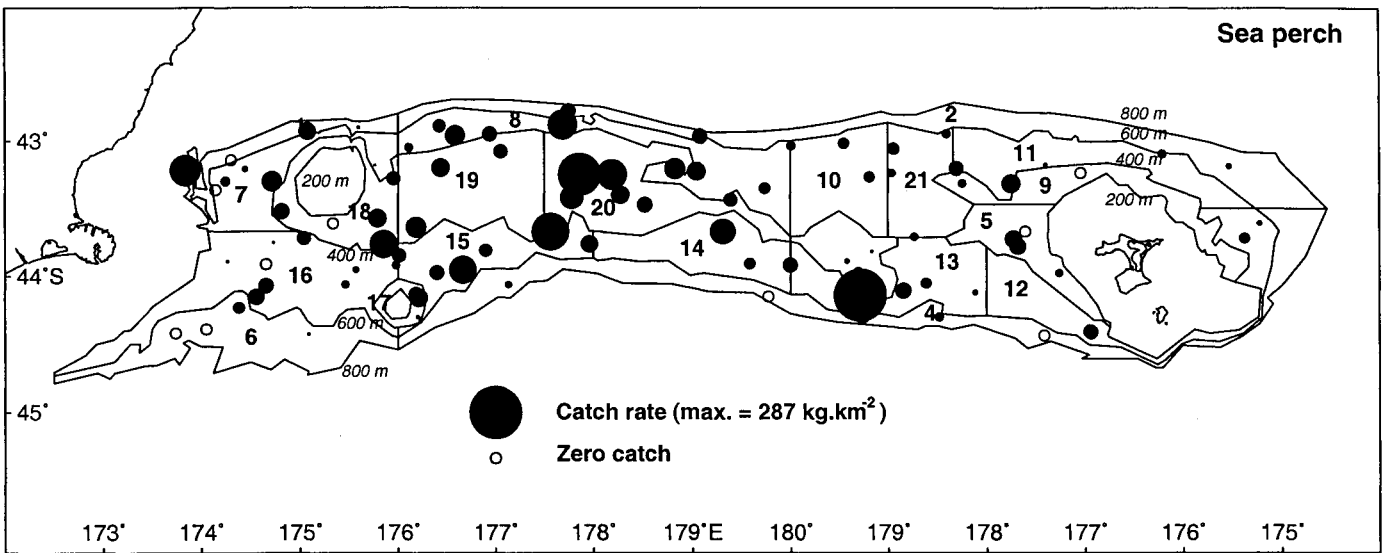


Figure 4 — continued

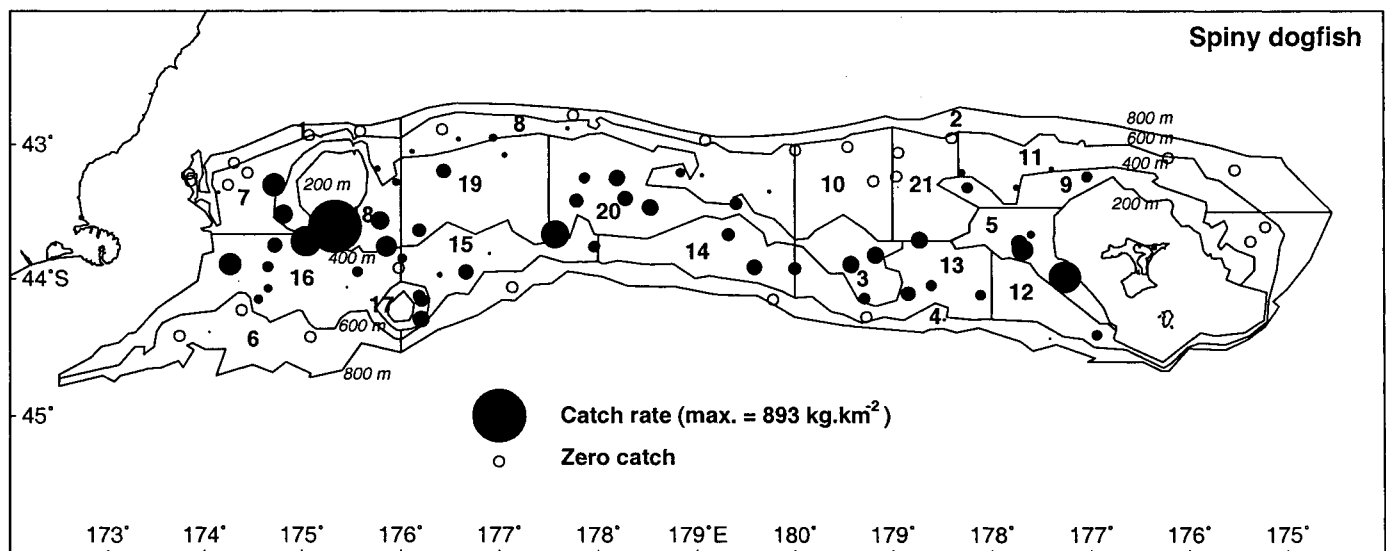
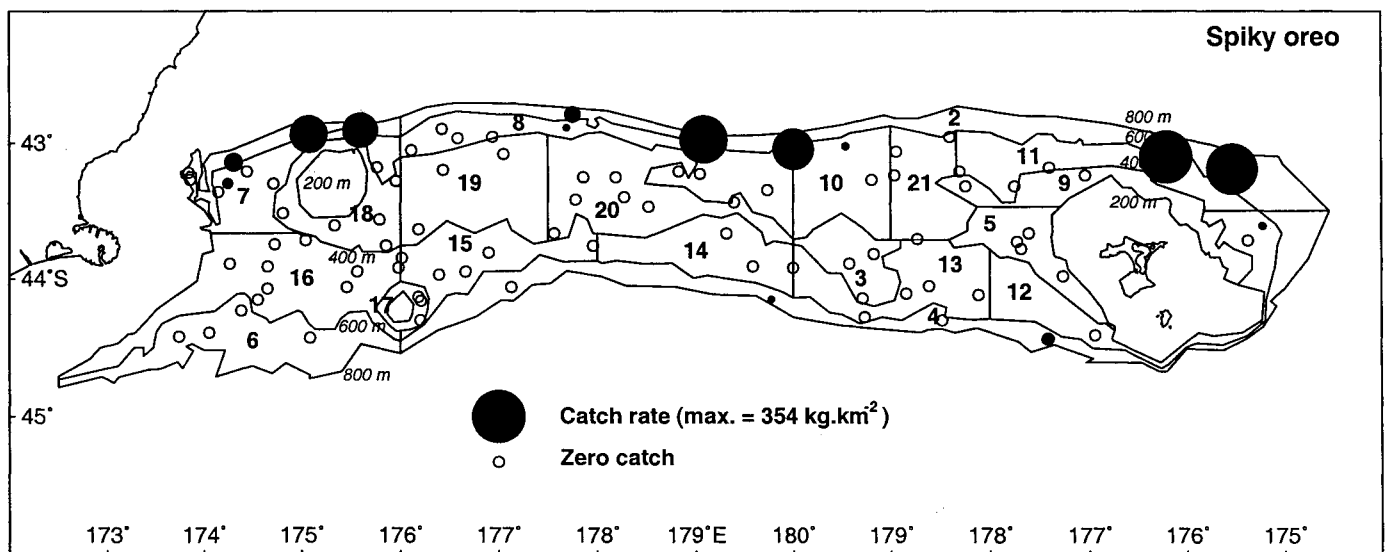
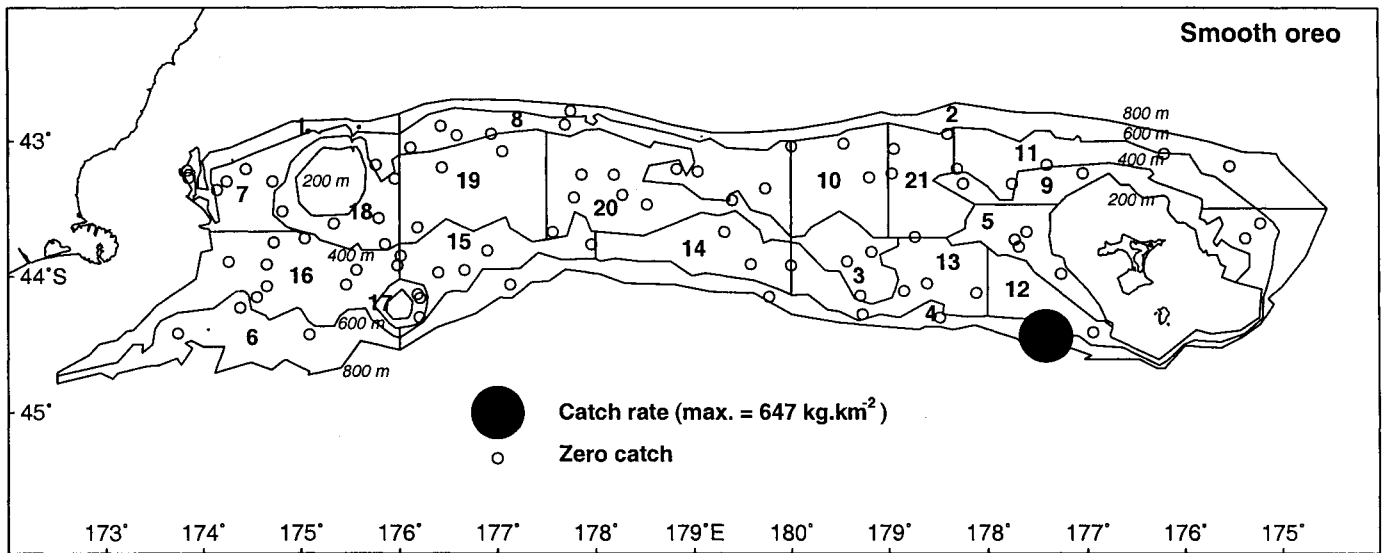


Figure 4 — continued

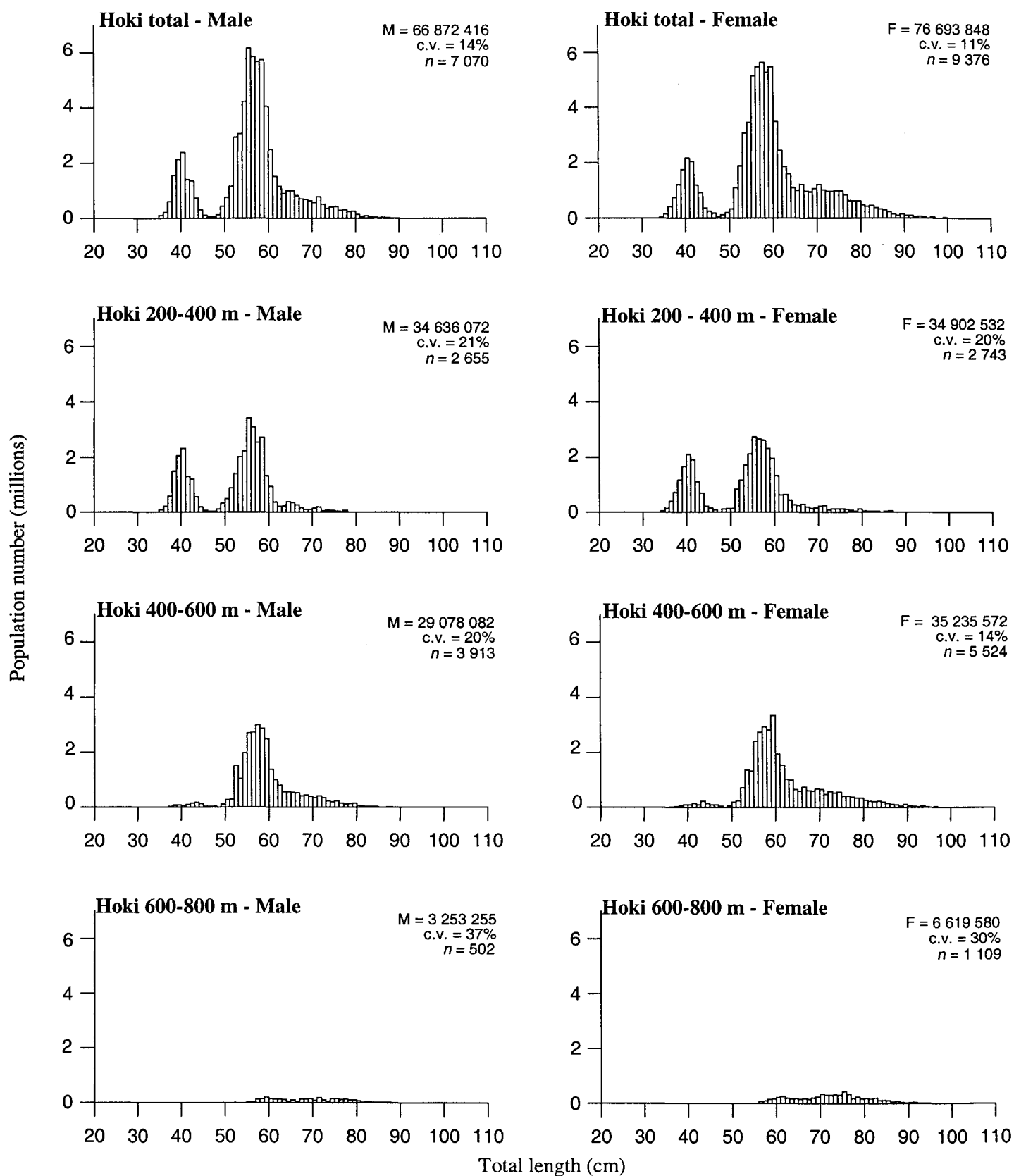


Figure 5a: Scaled length frequencies for hoki, by sex and depth zone (200–400, 400–600, 600–800 m). (M, estimated male population; F, estimated female population; c.v., coefficient of variation of the estimated numbers of fish; n, number of fish measured).

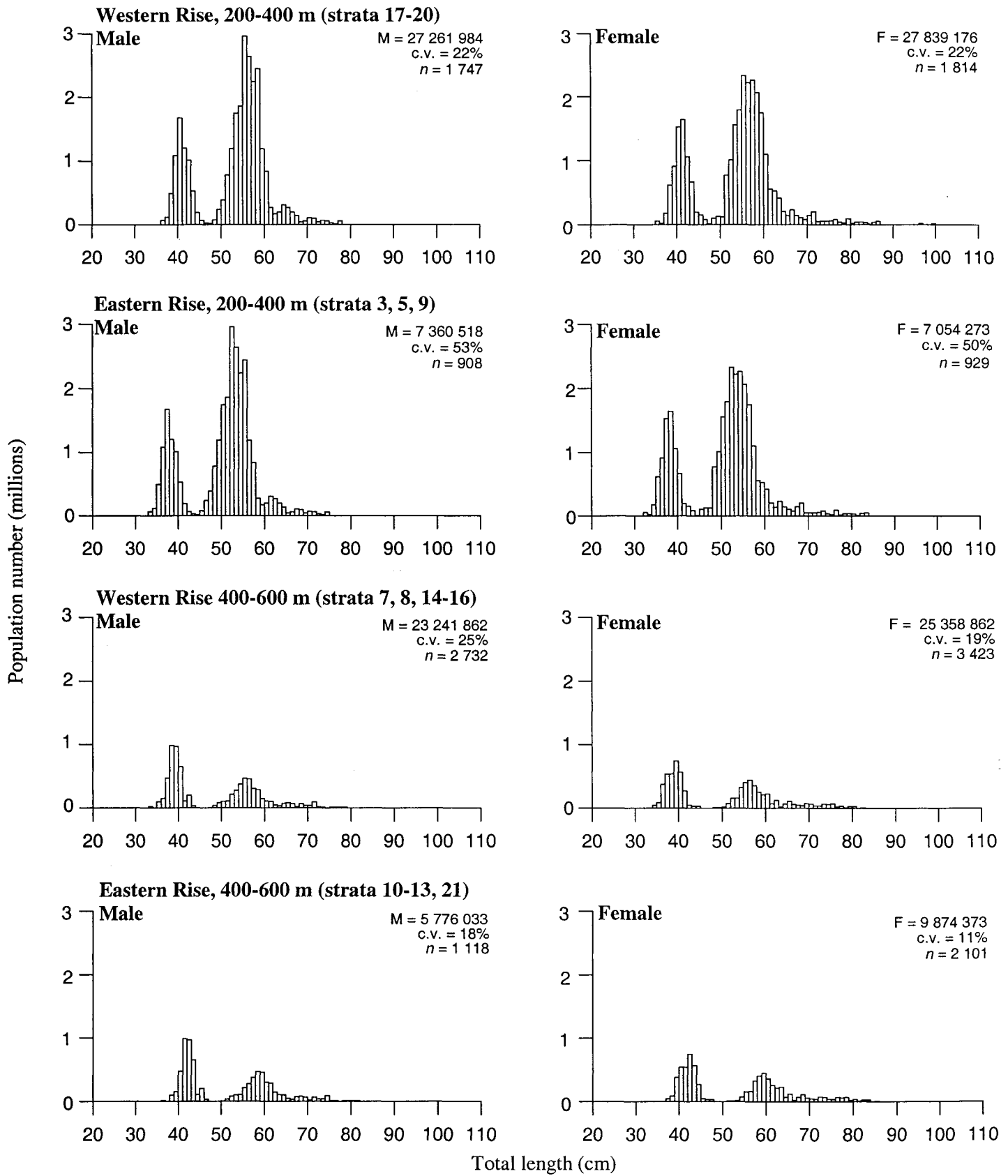


Figure 5b: Scaled length frequencies for hoki, by sex, depth zone (200–400, 400–600 m), and area. (M, estimated male population; F, estimated female population; c.v., coefficient of variation of the estimated numbers of fish; n, number of fish measured).

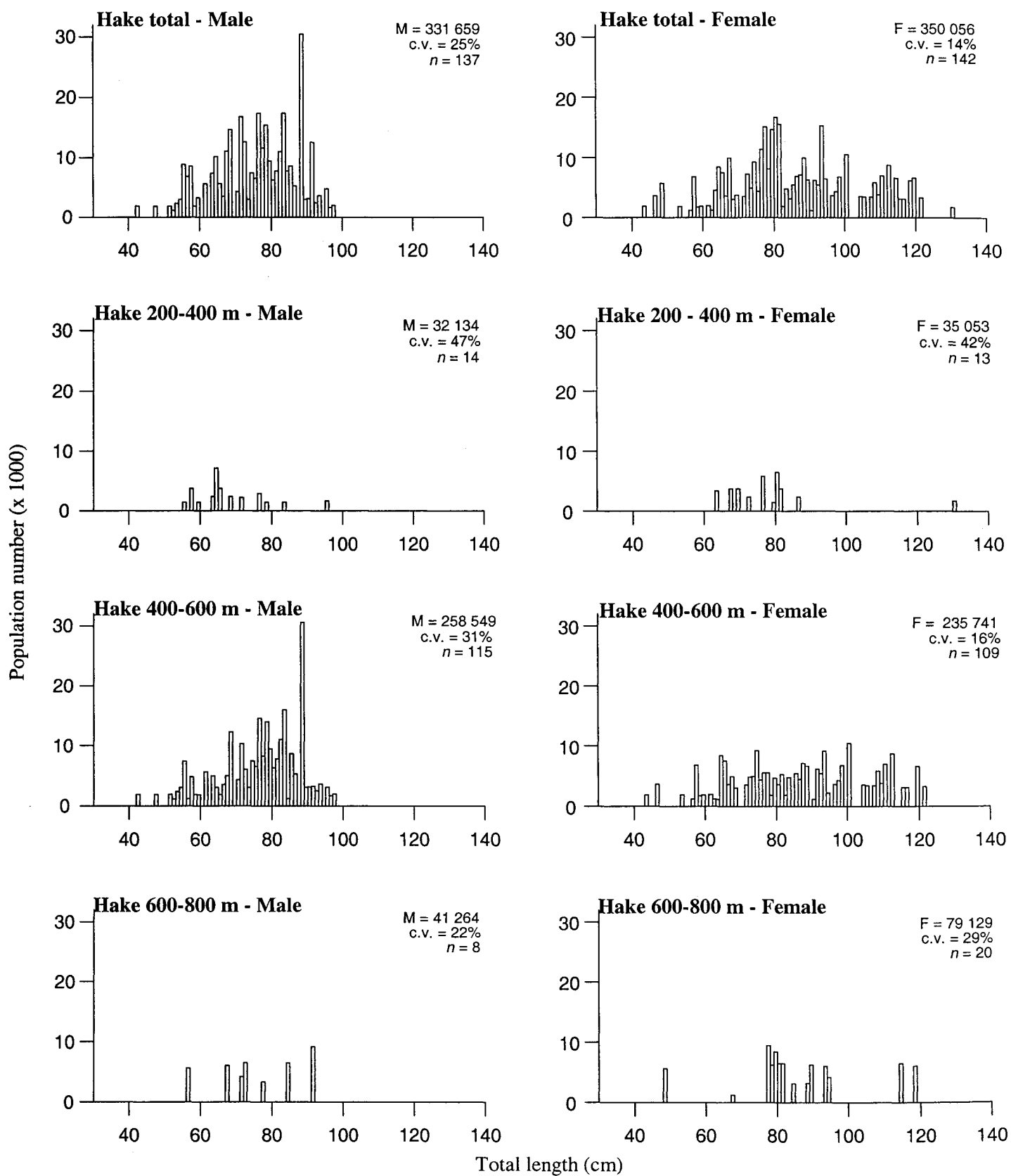


Figure 6: Scaled length frequencies for hake, by sex and depth zone (200–400, 400–600, 600–800 m). (M, estimated male population; F, estimated female population; c.v., coefficient of variation of the estimated numbers of fish; n, number of fish measured).

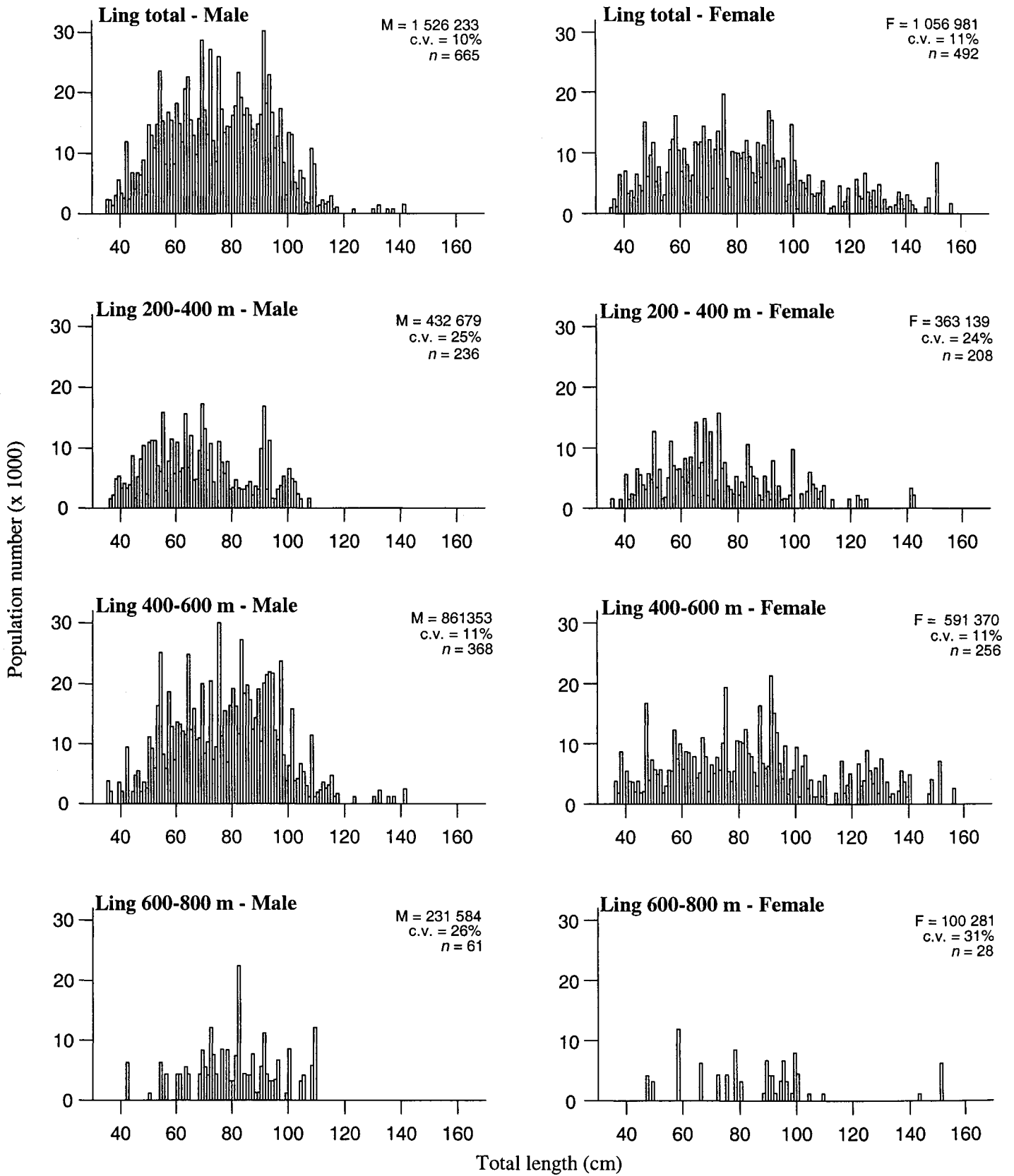


Figure 7: Scaled length frequencies for ling, by sex and depth zone (200–400, 400–600, 600–800 m). (M, estimated male population; F, estimated female population; c.v., coefficient of variation of the estimated numbers of fish; n, number of fish measured).

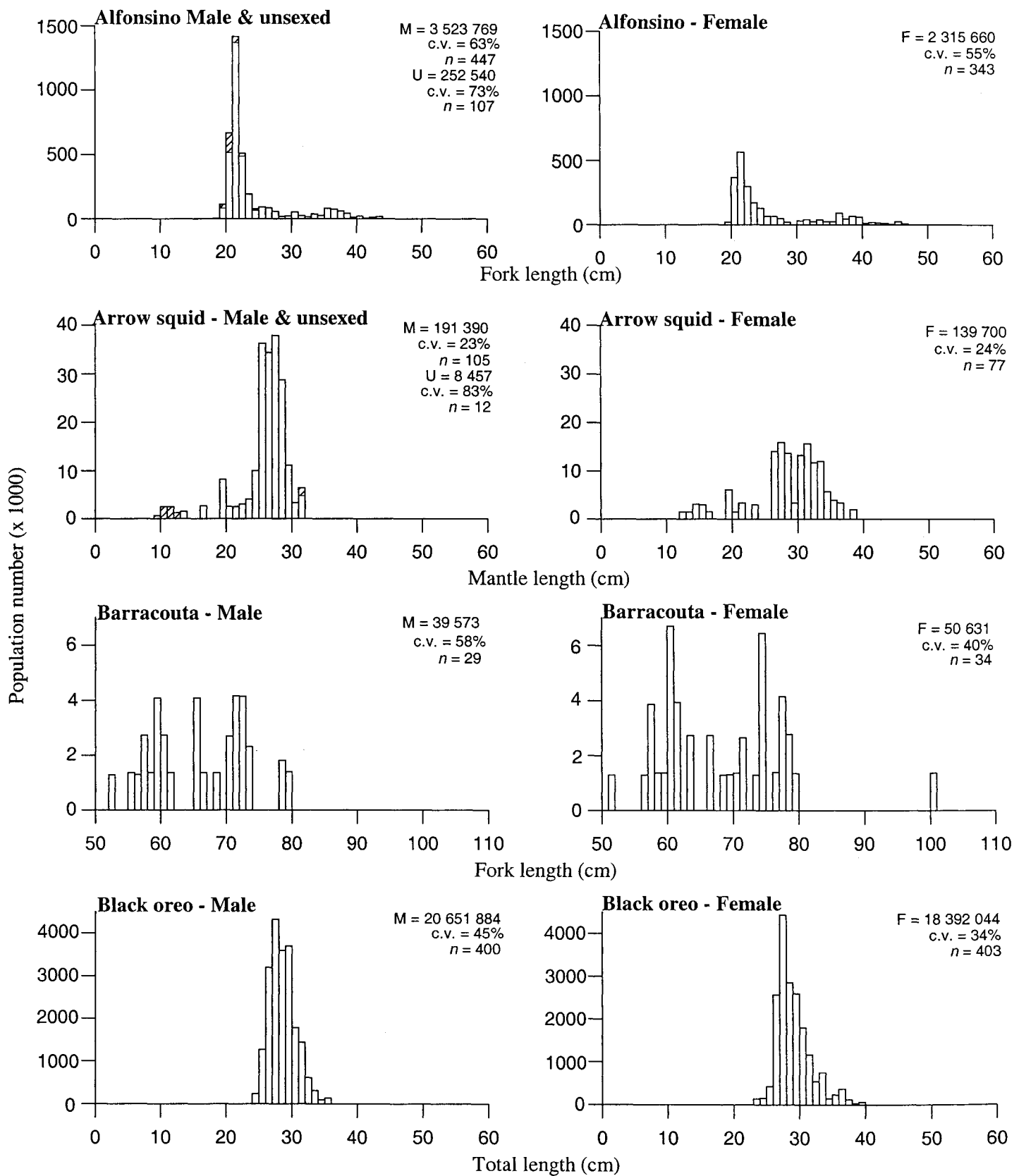


Figure 8: Scaled length frequencies for the major species, by sex. (M, estimated male population; F, estimated female population; U, estimated unsexed population (hatched bars); c.v., coefficient of variation of the estimated numbers of fish; n, number of fish measured).

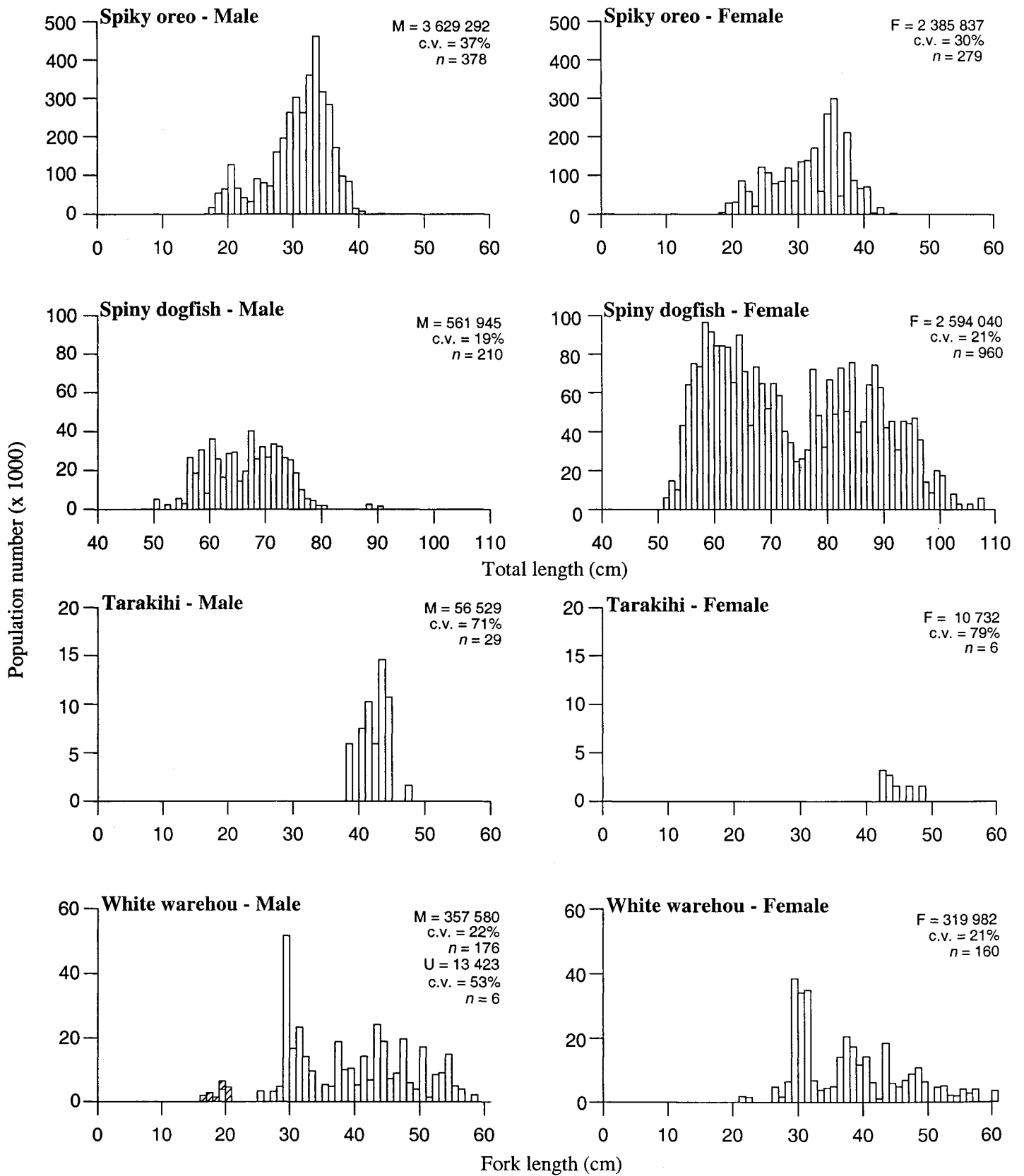


Figure 8 — continued

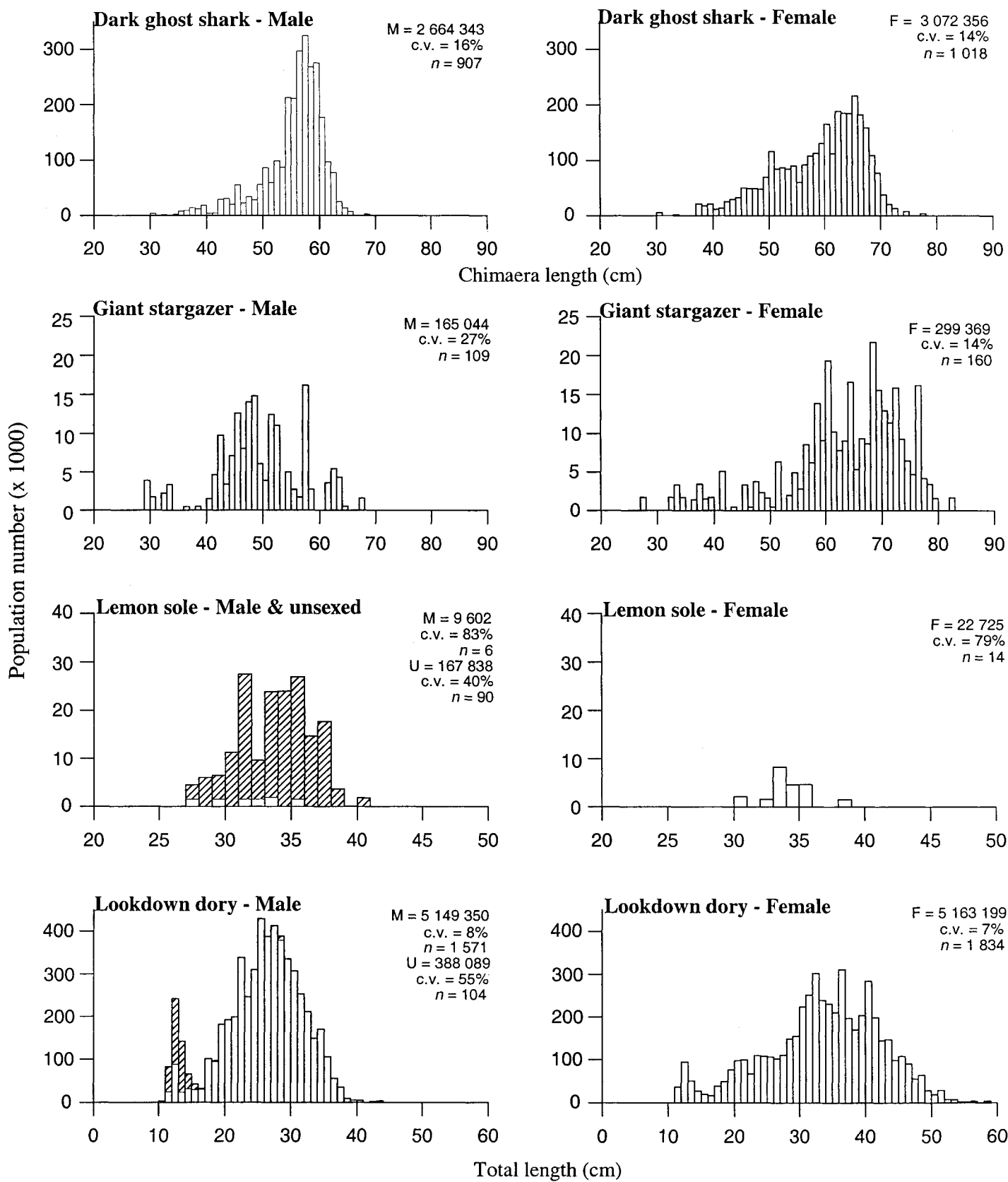


Figure 8 — continued

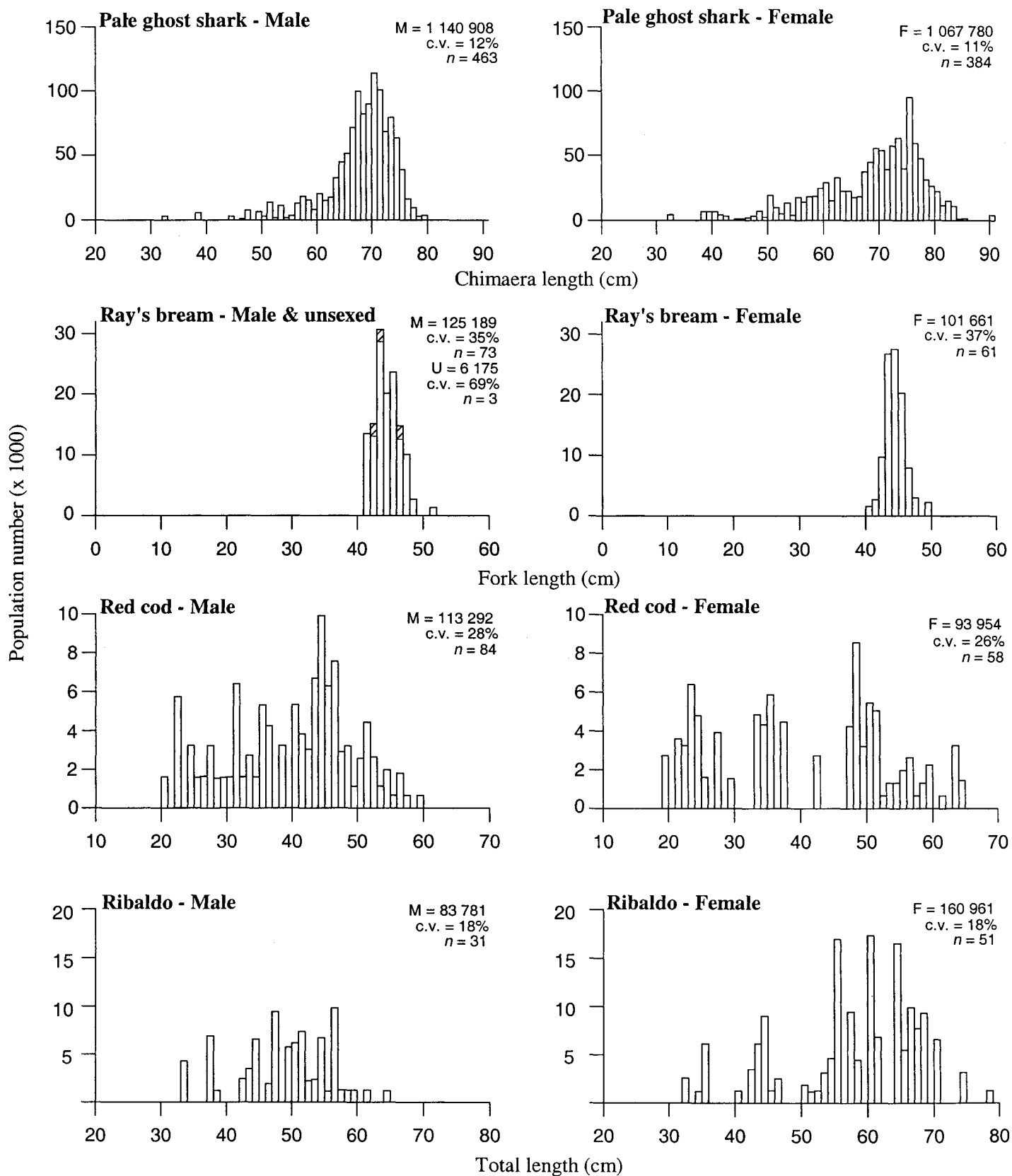


Figure 8 — continued

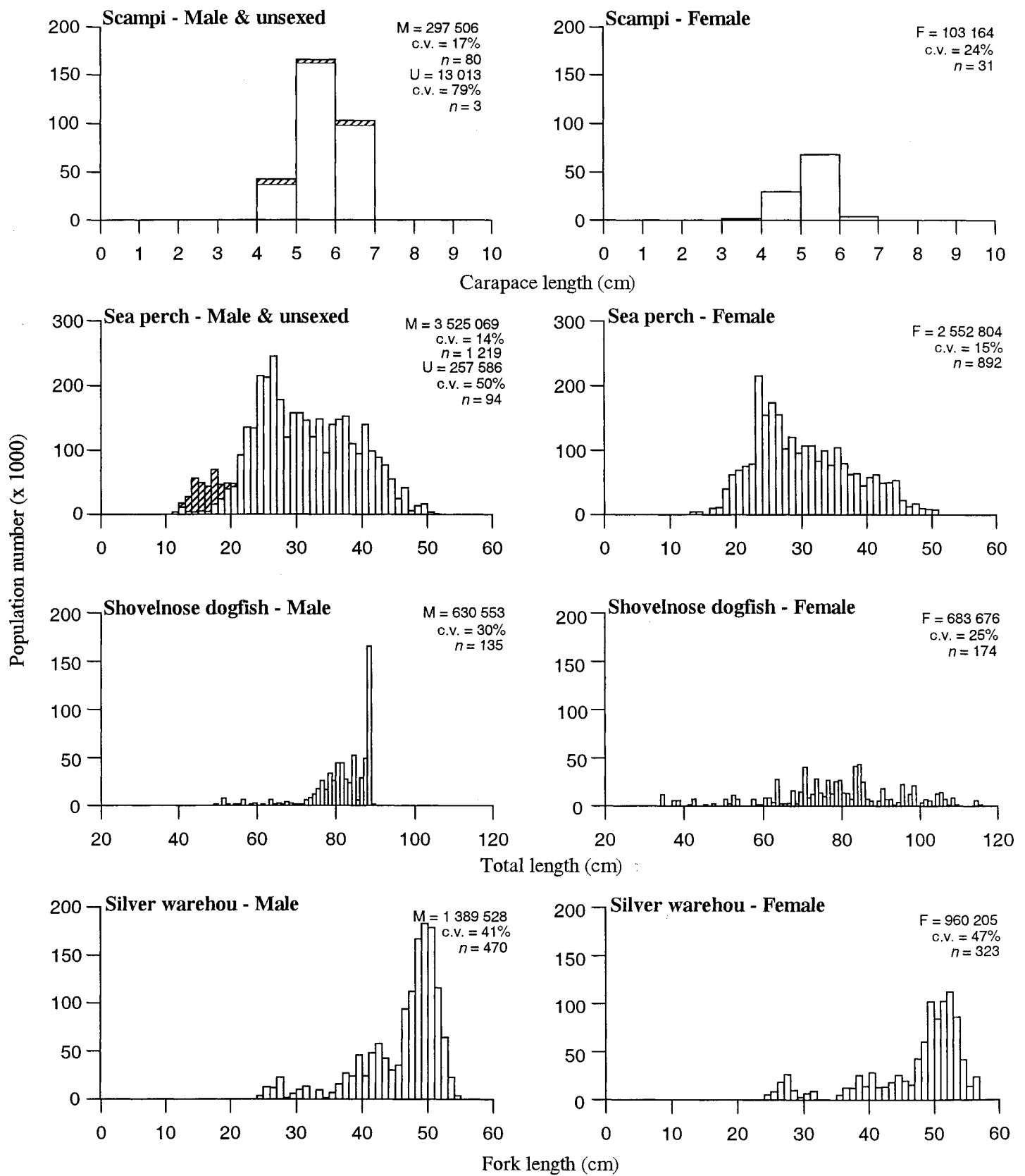


Figure 8 — continued

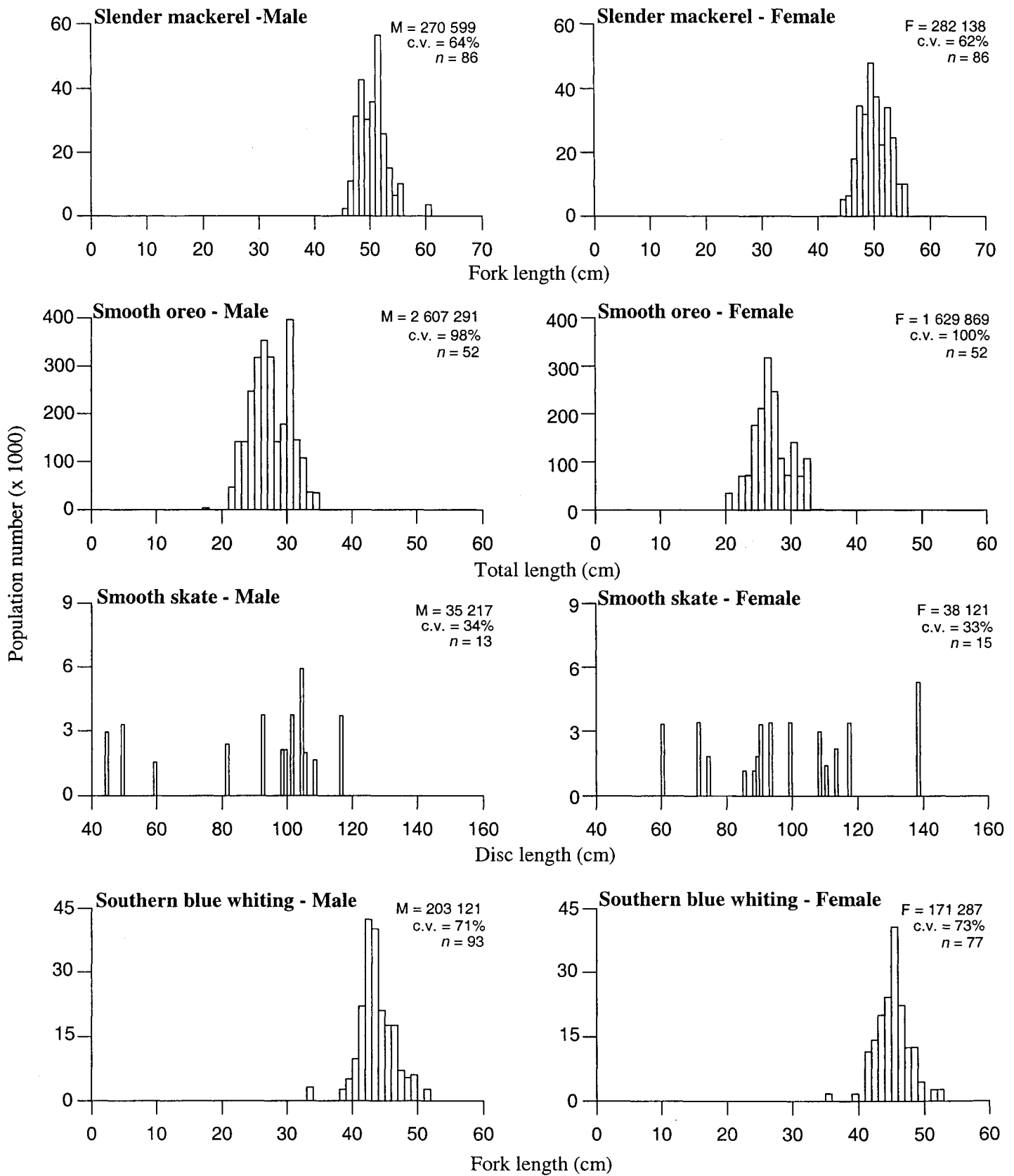


Figure 8 — continued

Appendix 1: Individual station data from all stations attempted during the survey. BIO, trawl survey biomass stations; AC, acoustic bottom or midwater trawl stations

Type	Stn.	Stratum	Date	Time NZDT	Latitude		Start of tow Longitude		Depth (m)		Dist. towed (n.mile)	Catch (kg)		
					°	'S	°	'E/W	min.	max.		Hoki	Hake	Ling
BIO	1	0002	3 Jan 98	952	42	46.86'	177	45.25' E	709	743	3.02	99.7	2.3	8.3
BIO	2	0008	3 Jan 98	1307	42	52.69'	177	41.56' E	448	460	3.02	860.0	19.8	25.5
BIO	3	0020	3 Jan 98	1548	43	15.04'	177	51.82' E	302	308	3.02	578.7	0	0.9
BIO	4	0020	3 Jan 98	1807	43	15.26'	178	11.44' E	332	340	2.99	186.7	0	43.9
BIO	5	0002	4 Jan 98	454	42	58.08'	179	05.70' E	612	636	3.01	351.2	28.3	26.6
BIO	6	0008	4 Jan 98	847	43	12.74'	178	49.69' E	406	414	3.00	146.1	15.7	32.7
BIO	7	0008	4 Jan 98	1056	43	13.91'	179	03.26' E	425	437	3.00	542.4	11.3	61.1
BIO	8	0014	4 Jan 98	1440	43	40.10'	179	18.97' E	452	475	3.00	346.7	12.1	53.4
BIO	9	0014	4 Jan 98	1721	43	54.69'	179	35.58' E	503	509	2.97	145.4	19.9	16.3
BIO	10	0020	5 Jan 98	500	43	26.57'	179	23.80' E	394	399	2.98	525.8	11.1	38.4
BIO	11	0008	5 Jan 98	739	43	20.73'	179	44.28' E	462	469	3.01	213.9	26.7	37.0
BIO	12	0010	5 Jan 98	1058	43	02.28'	179	59.14' W	570	585	3.01	295.7	29.3	22.4
BIO	13	0010	5 Jan 98	1406	43	01.10'	179	27.02' W	534	535	3.00	130.8	59.0	8.2
BIO	14	0010	5 Jan 98	1659	43	16.06'	179	11.62' W	475	500	3.03	223.7	87.1	3.2
BIO	15	0021	5 Jan 98	1906	43	14.69'	178	57.31' W	467	482	2.00	37.1	140.6	8.0
AC	16		6 Jan 98	127	43	14.75'	178	57.54' W	467	475	1.02	69.2	59.1	1.7
BIO	17	0021	6 Jan 98	432	43	03.38'	178	56.37' W	510	512	3.01	58.1	17.7	7.2
BIO	18	0021	6 Jan 98	753	42	57.06'	178	23.79' W	546	549	3.01	157.0	2.7	15.7
BIO	19	0011	6 Jan 98	1051	43	12.38'	178	18.14' W	419	430	3.01	160.6	0	6.9
BIO	20	0009	6 Jan 98	1241	43	19.14'	178	14.20' W	376	387	3.03	77.7	0	26.0
BIO	21	0009	6 Jan 98	1605	43	19.45'	177	44.91' W	343	369	2.98	107.8	0	0
BIO	22	0011	6 Jan 98	1843	43	10.91'	177	24.29' W	417	431	2.03	94.2	0	39.2
BIO*	23	0012	7 Jan 98	704	43	56.14'	175	10.62' W	492	505	1.00	NR	NR	NR
BIO	24	0012	7 Jan 98	821	43	43.47'	175	22.15' W	503	543	2.99	254.2	4.5	44.9
BIO	25	0012	7 Jan 98	1027	43	36.74'	175	13.10' W	570	579	3.00	199.2	45.8	56.8
BIO	26	0002	7 Jan 98	1423	43	11.58'	175	32.07' W	688	699	3.02	60.9	20.3	23.2
BIO	27	0011	7 Jan 98	1820	43	06.19'	176	12.80' W	548	562	3.01	220.5	17.0	19.1
AC	28		7 Jan 98	123	43	15.19'	177	94.19' W	108	137	1.97	0	0	0
AC	29		7 Jan 98	242	43	14.94'	177	03.61' W	172	200	1.37	0	0	0
BIO	30	0009	8 Jan 98	429	43	14.48'	177	02.55' W	310	327	3.02	818.9	0	31.6
BIO	31	0005	8 Jan 98	833	43	40.04'	177	35.95' W	373	388	3.02	158.0	0	32.5
BIO	32	0005	8 Jan 98	1013	43	43.79'	177	43.06' W	379	391	3.02	319.1	0	113.0
BIO	33	0005	8 Jan 98	1201	43	47.09'	177	41.08' W	384	390	3.00	329.9	0	121.8
BIO	34	0005	8 Jan 98	1455	43	58.60'	177	15.65' W	331	340	2.99	169.4	8.7	5.9
BIO	35	0012	9 Jan 98	435	44	24.43'	176	56.14' W	461	500	3.01	267.5	0	48.7
BIO	36	0004	9 Jan 98	814	44	26.33'	177	24.76' W	671	704	3.02	143.6	0	5.6
BIO	37	0013	9 Jan 98	1311	44	07.08'	178	06.49' W	482	484	3.00	445.7	5.6	108.8
BIO	38	0004	9 Jan 98	1737	44	17.86'	178	28.87' W	615	628	3.00	416.7	15.9	38.5
AC	39		9 Jan 98	2127	44	17.56'	178	25.60' W	616	617	1.01	98.5	13.1	12.8
BIO	40	0013	10 Jan 98	513	44	16.82'	179	15.79' W	555	568	2.85	383.7	3.3	40.1
BIO	41	0003	10 Jan 98	745	44	08.52'	179	16.63' W	344	364	3.03	45.9	17.6	12.9
BIO	42	0013	10 Jan 98	1319	44	06.75'	178	50.34' W	448	454	2.23	366.7	0	81.7
BIO	43	0013	10 Jan 98	1637	44	03.08'	178	36.82' W	441	452	3.04	602.0	0	72.7
BIO	44	0021	11 Jan 98	458	43	42.39'	178	43.53' W	424	445	2.99	315.7	0	60.6
BIO	45	0003	11 Jan 98	756	43	49.03'	179	10.10' W	346	369	3.02	384.7	0	22.6
BIO	46	0003	11 Jan 98	1007	43	53.13'	179	25.34' W	284	307	3.03	408.5	0	0
BIO	47	0014	11 Jan 98	1350	43	55.29'	180	00.00' W	438	448	3.02	617.7	0	106.6

Appendix 1 — *continued*

Type	Stn.	Stratum	Date	Time NZDT	Latitude		Start of tow Longitude		Depth (m)		Dist. towed (n.mile)	Catch (kg)		
					°	'S	°	'E/W	min.	max.		Hoki	Hake	Ling
BIO	48	0004	11 Jan 98	1740	44	09.20'	179	46.55' E	711	733	3.00	155.1	0	2.1
BIO	49	0020	12 Jan 98	508	43	28.49'	178	31.10' E	331	346	3.02	1002.0	0	54.7
BIO	50	0020	12 Jan 98	712	43	23.92'	178	16.10' E	336	346	3.05	236.6	2.9	14.8
BIO	51	0020	12 Jan 98	1029	43	25.32'	177	47.06' E	297	324	3.06	1279.4	2.5	6.4
BIO	52	0020	12 Jan 98	1345	43	40.15'	177	33.49' E	337	377	3.00	1123.8	0	17.7
BIO	53	0015	12 Jan 98	1648	43	45.33'	177	57.31' E	476	480	3.00	172.1	6.1	19.2
AC	54		12 Jan 98	2202	43	34.10'	178	02.84' E	0	180	1.91	3.2	0	0
AC	55		13 Jan 98	2205	43	56.80'	177	26.13' E	0	295	2.09	0	0	0
AC	56		13 Jan 98	2340	43	57.79'	177	25.25' E	64	81	3.50	0	0	0
AC	57		14 Jan 98	117	43	57.15'	177	28.88' E	0	122	2.23	0	0	0
BIO	58	0004	14 Jan 98	519	44	03.69'	177	07.75' E	670	686	3.02	248.3	0	49.7
BIO	59	0015	14 Jan 98	810	43	48.47'	176	53.88' E	485	490	2.93	116.2	0	17.1
BIO	60	0015	14 Jan 98	1052	43	57.25'	176	39.37' E	497	512	3.00	476.8	11.4	35.3
BIO	61	0017	14 Jan 98	1449	44	09.45'	176	12.50' E	289	368	2.92	243.5	0	0.9
BIO	62	0017	14 Jan 98	1734	44	18.18'	176	12.19' E	338	360	3.03	5.2	0	2.3
BIO	63	0017	14 Jan 98	1932	44	07.99'	176	10.72' E	345	382	2.07	3951.1	0	243.3
AC	64		15 Jan 98	158	44	06.60'	176	08.57' E	340	343	0.54	79.4	0	7.2
BIO	65	0015	15 Jan 98	505	43	58.02'	176	23.54' E	511	532	3.05	155.1	8.8	80.5
BIO	66	0016	15 Jan 98	754	43	54.96'	175	59.01' E	512	554	3.02	132.3	13.0	53.9
BIO	67	0015	15 Jan 98	952	43	50.90'	176	00.32' E	446	476	3.02	223.3	38.3	77.4
BIO	68	0018	15 Jan 98	1213	43	45.80'	175	50.85' E	352	375	3.05	2594.0	0	7.1
AC	69		15 Jan 98	1639	43	54.36'	175	48.22' E	385	421	2.55	1.2	0	0
BIO	70	0019	15 Jan 98	1841	43	38.42'	176	10.95' E	362	367	2.99	1602.4	3.8	56.5
AC	71		15 Jan 98	2115	43	38.04'	176	11.74' E	334	346	2.00	18	0	0
AC	72		15 Jan 98	2246	43	36.98'	176	14.37' E	146	164	1.99	0	0	0
BIO	73	0019	16 Jan 98	1040	43	11.89'	176	25.57' E	321	350	3.02	91.4	0	5.3
BIO	74	0008	16 Jan 98	1348	42	57.66'	176	35.03' E	430	441	3.05	153.4	7.1	30.6
BIO	75	0019	16 Jan 98	1619	42	57.13'	176	56.66' E	380	399	2.99	92.9	16.9	26.3
BIO	76	0019	16 Jan 98	1833	43	04.56'	177	02.93' E	291	331	2.98	323.0	3.3	2.0
AC	77		16 Jan 98	2240	42	57.68'	176	35.01' E	440	441	0.99	57.9	5.0	4.3
AC	78		17 Jan 98	21	42	57.12'	176	35.36' E	407	414	1.00	1.7	5.5	0
AC	79		17 Jan 98	159	42	57.99'	176	34.54' E	230	253	1.50	0	0	0
BIO	80	0008	17 Jan 98	515	42	53.53'	176	25.15' E	486	521	3.00	534.2	17.4	22.2
BIO	81	0008	17 Jan 98	804	43	03.02'	176	06.35' E	454	473	3.03	220.4	32.8	44.4
BIO	82	0018	17 Jan 98	1036	43	16.54'	175	56.88' E	365	394	2.85	250.3	25.7	40.6
BIO	83	0007	17 Jan 98	1238	43	10.82'	175	45.61' E	449	451	3.01	1440.5	85.0	121.7
BIO	84	0001	17 Jan 98	1530	42	53.87'	175	35.53' E	612	623	3.02	90.4	0	22.4
BIO	85	0001	17 Jan 98	1859	42	55.51'	175	04.26' E	615	638	3.03	70.8	0	14.7
BIO	86	0007	18 Jan 98	530	43	16.31'	173	50.84' E	433	463	3.02	809.9	3.7	6.4
BIO	87	0007	18 Jan 98	727	43	13.50'	173	50.51' E	519	554	2.78	196.9	7.0	7.4
BIO	88	0007	18 Jan 98	951	43	21.71'	174	08.40' E	572	572	2.99	866.8	8.8	34.5
BIO	89	0007	18 Jan 98	1146	43	18.16'	174	14.61' E	583	591	3.02	1403.7	11.7	18.1
BIO	90	0001	18 Jan 98	1356	43	08.57'	174	17.81' E	611	616	3.02	128.9	2.0	44.3
BIO	91	0007	18 Jan 98	1601	43	12.80'	174	26.28' E	564	572	3.00	122.5	21.2	147.5
BIO	92	0007	18 Jan 98	1856	43	18.00'	174	42.88' E	407	418	2.99	2408.1	21.1	34.7
AC	93		19 Jan 98	54	43	21.67'	174	41.68' E	363	384	1.52	6.6	0	6.0
BIO	94	0018	19 Jan 98	519	43	31.27'	174	48.84' E	348	362	2.99	544.2	0	29.7
BIO	95	0016	19 Jan 98	740	43	43.47'	175	02.41' E	414	428	3.01	2816.6	3.5	17.0
BIO	96	0016	19 Jan 98	1036	43	45.28'	174	43.33' E	491	511	3.01	249.9	18.8	31.7

Appendix 1 — *continued*

Type	Stn.	Stratum	Date	Time NZDT	Latitude ° 'S	Start of tow		Depth (m) min. max.	Dist. towed (n.mile)	Catch (kg)		
						Longitude ° 'E/W				Hoki	Hake	Ling
BIO	97	0016	19 Jan 98	1251	43 54.45'	174 39.00'	E	512 517	3.03	484.5	27.9	41.8
BIO	98	0016	19 Jan 98	1459	44 04.29'	174 38.81'	E	529 541	2.99	1256.5	25.5	142.4
BIO	99	0016	19 Jan 98	1833	43 53.57'	174 15.51'	E	500 506	2.76	209.6	0	19.0
BIO	100	0006	20 Jan 98	526	44 25.05'	173 44.65'	E	700 711	2.99	94.5	7.4	9.7
BIO	101	0006	20 Jan 98	746	44 23.50'	174 03.20'	E	703 706	3.02	109.1	8.5	7.8
BIO	102	0006	20 Jan 98	1027	44 14.06'	174 22.74'	E	600 607	3.00	810.1	3.4	27.5
BIO	103	0016	20 Jan 98	1230	44 08.84'	174 33.08'	E	560 574	3.01	436.5	7.3	58.7
BIO*	104	0006	21 Jan 98	1600	44 25.46'	175 01.02'	E	652 665	3.00	NR	NR	NR
BIO	105	0006	20 Jan 98	1800	44 26.02'	175 04.86'	E	667 672	2.99	112.8	35.1	24.7
AC	106		21 Jan 98	319	44 01.67'	175 29.98'	E	440 480	3.03	8.1	0	2.3
BIO	107	0016	21 Jan 98	517	44 03.62'	175 27.87'	E	502 512	2.98	590.4	0	47.0
BIO*	108	0016	21 Jan 98	708	43 57.19'	175 32.90'	E	476 501	2.00	NR	NR	NR
BIO	109	0016	21 Jan 98	916	43 57.10'	175 33.77'	E	474 498	2.02	485.9	0	50.1
BIO	110	0018	21 Jan 98	1230	43 36.51'	175 19.76'	E	229 248	3.01	6.8	0	0
BIO	111	0018	21 Jan 98	1504	43 34.08'	175 47.24'	E	273 287	2.98	791.9	0	0.2
AC	112		21 Jan 98	1817	43 30.26'	175 49.28'	E	200 228	2.09	0	0	0
AC	113		21 Jan 98	1935	43 31.11'	175 49.95'	E	217 250	2.01	1.7	0	0
AC	114		22 Jan 98	51	43 29.58'	175 48.47'	E	235 259	2.99	11.1	0	0
AC	115		22 Jan 98	228	43 32.79'	175 51.51'	E	144 162	3.07	1.5	0	0
AC	116		22 Jan 98	1349	43 49.55'	175 36.57'	E	380 430	3.79	47.2	0	0
AC	117		22 Jan 98	1648	43 49.26'	175 36.92'	E	300 400	2.78	98.5	0	0
AC	118		22 Jan 98	1903	43 51.10'	175 40.42'	E	300 317	2.22	0	0	0
AC	119		23 Jan 98	432	43 43.74'	175 46.07'	E	180 202	1.00	0.8	0	0
AC	120		23 Jan 98	536	43 48.75'	175 44.17'	E	224 317	2.38	1.2	0	0
AC	121		23 Jan 98	720	43 49.57'	175 43.37'	E	305 413	2.04	160.2	0	0
AC	122		23 Jan 98	2102	43 18.88'	174 50.84'	E	130 223	2.67	0.4	0	0
AC	123		23 Jan 98	2259	43 19.35'	174 56.32'	E	119 212	4.65	2.1	0	0
AC	124		24 Jan 98	207	43 25.13'	174 52.29'	E	150 269	2.11	8.1	0	0.8
AC	125		24 Jan 98	1126	43 24.15'	174 41.92'	E	141 153	1.84	0	0	0
AC	126		24 Jan 98	1256	43 28.04'	174 41.76'	E	210 243	0.98	0	0	0
AC	127		24 Jan 98	1411	43 27.85'	174 40.18'	E	234 250	1.06	0	0	0
AC	128		24 Jan 98	1526	43 28.36'	174 40.48'	E	300 335	1.77	2.5	0	0
AC	129		24 Jan 98	1915	43 30.40'	174 39.53'	E	163 172	0.30	0	0	0
AC	130		24 Jan 98	2033	43 32.01'	174 40.15'	E	160 179	0.79	12.5	0	0

* Foul trawl station

NR Catch not recorded on foul trawl stations

Appendix 2: Scientific and common names and species codes of fish, squid, and other organisms caught during the voyage. The occurrence (Occ.) of each species in the 91 successful biomass tows is also shown

Scientific name	Common name	Code	Occ.
Agnatha			
Myxinidae: hagfishes			
<i>Eptatretus cirrhatus</i>	hagfish	HAG	2
Chondrichthyes			
Squalidae: dogfishes			
<i>Centrophorus squamosus</i>	deepwater spiny dogfish	CSQ	4
<i>Centroscymnus crepidater</i>	longnosed velvet dogfish	CYP	4
<i>C. plunketi</i>	Plunket's shark	PLS	4
<i>Deania calcea</i>	shovelnose dogfish	SND	22
<i>Etmopterus baxteri</i>	Baxter's dogfish	ETB	13
<i>E. lucifer</i>	Lucifer dogfish	ETL	59
<i>Scymnorhinus licha</i>	seal shark	BSH	26
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	spiny dogfish	SPD	64
<i>S. mitsukurii</i>	northern spiny dogfish	NSD	5
Oxynotidae: rough sharks			
<i>Oxynotus bruniensis</i>	prickly dogfish	PDG	7
Lamnidae: mackerel sharks			
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	porbeagle shark	POS	1
Scyliorhinidae: cat sharks			
<i>Apristurus</i> spp.	deepsea catsharks	APR	5
<i>Cephaloscyllium isabellum</i>	carpet shark	CAR	1
<i>Halaaelurus dawsoni</i>	Dawson's catshark	DCS	5
Triakidae: smoothhounds			
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	school shark	SCH	5
Torpedinidae: electric rays			
<i>Torpedo fairchildi</i>	electric ray	ERA	1
Narkidae: blind electric rays			
<i>Typhlonarke</i> sp.	numbfish	BER	2
Rajidae: skates			
<i>Pavoraja asperula</i>	smooth bluntnosed skate	BTA	17
<i>P. spinifera</i>	prickly bluntnosed skate	BTS	3
<i>Raja innominata</i>	smooth skate	SSK	22
<i>R. nasuta</i>	rough skate	RSK	1
Chimaeridae: chimaeras, ghost sharks			
<i>Hydrolagus novaeselandiae</i>	dark ghost shark	GSH	42
<i>Hydrolagus</i> sp. B	pale ghost shark	GSP	63
Rhinochimaeridae: longnosed chimaeras			
<i>Chimaera</i> sp.	brown chimaera	CHP	1
<i>Harriotta raleighana</i>	longnose chimaera	LCH	35
<i>Rhinochimaera pacifica</i>	widenose chimaera	RCH	2
Osteichthyes			
Notacanthidae: spiny eels			
<i>Notacanthus sexspinis</i>	spineback	SBK	33
Synphobranchidae: cutthroat eels			
<i>Diastobranchus capensis</i>	basketwork eel	BEE	1
Congridae: conger eels			
<i>Bassanago bulbiceps</i>	swollenheaded conger	SCO	28
<i>B. hirsutus</i>	hairy conger	HCO	25
Gonorynchidae: sandfish			
<i>Gonorynchus gonorynchus</i>	sandfish	GON	1
Argentinidae: silversides			
<i>Argentina elongata</i>	silverside	SSI	45

Appendix 2 — continued

Scientific name	Common name	Code	Occ.
Alepocephalidae: slickheads			
<i>Xenodermichthys socialis</i>	black slickhead	BSL	1
Gonostomatidae: lightfishes			
<i>Gonostoma elongatum</i>	elongate lightfish	GEL	1
Sternoptychidae: hatchetfishes			
<i>Argyropelecus</i> spp.	hatchetfish	HAT	1
Photichthyidae: lighthouse fishes			
<i>Photichthys argenteus</i>	lighthouse fish	PHO	2
Paralepididae: barracudinas			
<i>Magnisudis prionosa</i>	barracudina	BCA	1
Myctophidae: lanternfishes			
Species not identified	lanternfish	LAN	3
<i>Lampanyctus</i> spp.	lanternfish	LPA	1
Moridae: morid cods			
<i>Austrophycis marginata</i>	dwarf cod	DCO	9
<i>Halargyreus johnsoni</i>	slender cod	HJO	4
<i>Lepidion microcephalus</i>	small headed cod	SMC	1
<i>Lotella rhacinus</i>	rock cod	ROC	1
<i>Mora moro</i>	ribaldo	RIB	30
<i>Pseudophycis bachus</i>	red cod	RCO	24
Gadidae: true cods			
<i>Micromesistius australis</i>	southern blue whiting	SBW	3
Merlucciidae: hakes			
<i>Macruronus novaezelandiae</i>	hoki	HOK	91
<i>Merluccius australis</i>	hake	HAK	55
Macrouridae: rattails, grenadiers			
<i>Caelorinchus aspercephalus</i>	obliquebanded rattail	CAS	52
<i>C. biclinozonalis</i>	two saddle rattail	CBI	4
<i>C. bollonsi</i>	bigeyed rattail	CBO	84
<i>C. fasciatus</i>	banded rattail	CFA	34
<i>C. innotabilis</i>	notable rattail	CIN	3
<i>C. matamua</i>	Mahia rattail	CMA	2
<i>C. oliverianus</i>	Oliver's rattail	COL	55
<i>C. parvifasciatus</i>	small banded rattail	CCX	8
<i>Coryphaenoides serrulatus</i>	serrulate rattail	CSE	2
<i>C. subserrulatus</i>	fourrayed rattail	CSU	1
<i>Coryphaenoides</i> sp. B	long barbel rattail	CBA	7
<i>Lepidorhynchus denticulatus</i>	javelinfinh	JAV	87
<i>Trachyrincus aphyodes</i>	unicorn rattail	WHX	3
<i>Ventrifossa nigromaculata</i>	blackspot rattail	VNI	12
Ophidiidae: cusk eels			
<i>Genypterus blacodes</i>	ling	LIN	88
Ceratiidae: seadevil			
<i>Cryptopsaras couesi</i>	seadevil	SDE	2
Himantolophidae: prickly anglerfishes			
<i>Himantolophus appellii</i>	prickly anglerfish	HIA	1
Trachipteridae: dealfishes			
<i>Trachipterus trachipterus</i>	dealfish	DEA	1
Trachichthyidae: roughies			
<i>Hoplostethus mediterraneus</i>	silver roughy	SRH	20
<i>Paratrachichthys trailli</i>	common roughy	RHY	10
Berycidae: alfonosinos			
<i>Beryx splendens</i>	slender beryx	BYS	33
<i>B. decadactylus</i>	longfinned beryx	BYD	1

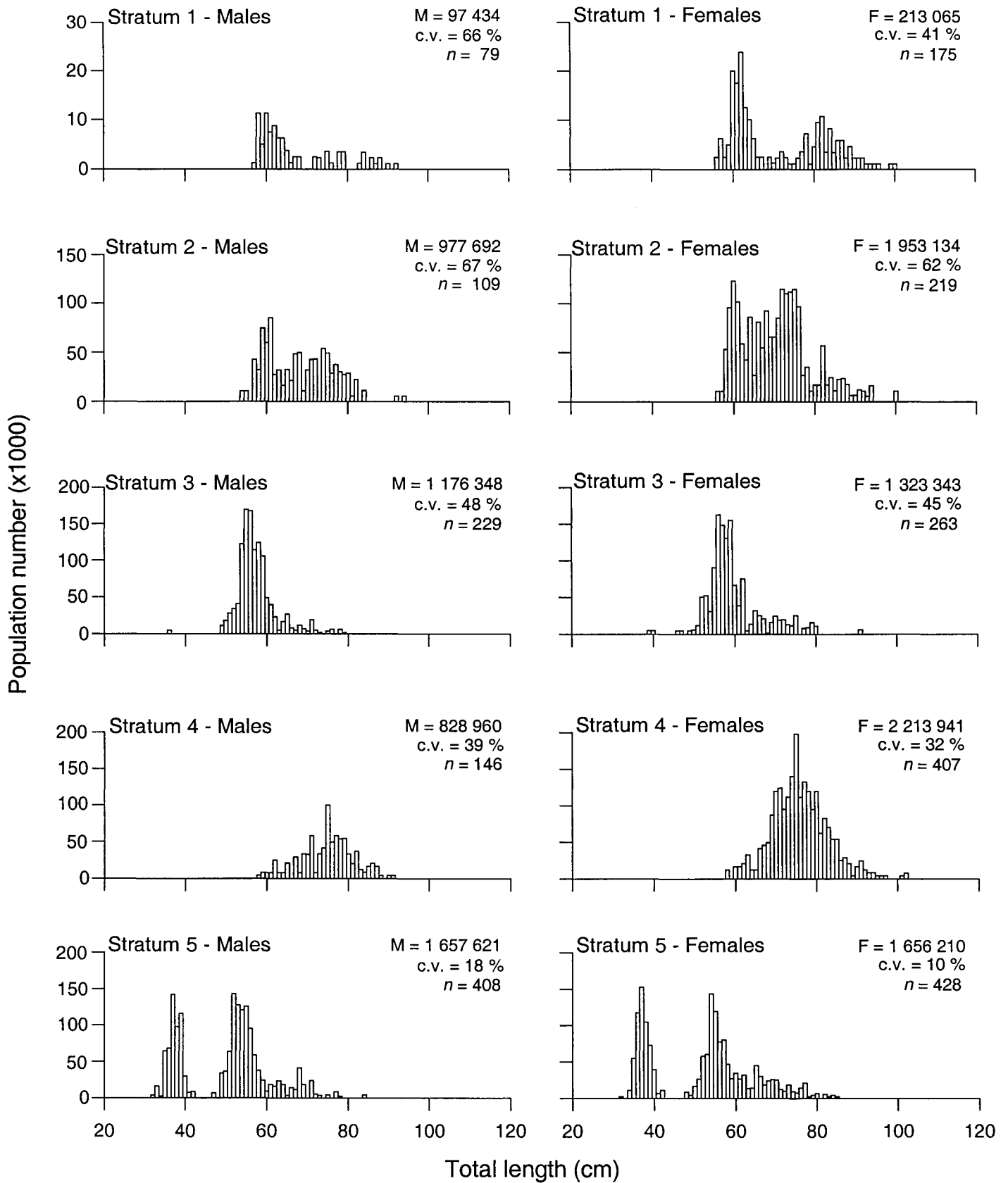
Appendix 2 — continued

Scientific name	Common name	Code	Occ.
Zeidae: dories			
<i>Capromimus abbreviatus</i>	capro dory	CDO	7
<i>Cyttus novaezelandiae</i>	silver dory	SDO	12
<i>C. traversi</i>	lookdown dory	LDO	87
Oreosomatidae: oreos			
<i>Allocyttus niger</i>	black oreo	BOE	8
<i>Neocyttus rhomboidalis</i>	spiky oreo	SOR	14
<i>Pseudocyttus maculatus</i>	smooth oreo	SSO	6
Macrorhamphosidae: snipefishes			
<i>Centriscoops obliquus</i>	redbanded bellowsfish	BBE	54
Scorpaenidae: scorpionfishes			
<i>Helicolenus</i> spp.	sea perch	SPE	81
Congiopodidae: pigfishes			
<i>Congiopodus leucopaecilus</i>	southern pigfish	PIG	2
Triglidae: gurnards			
<i>Lepidotrigla brachyoptera</i>	scaly gurnard	SCG	4
Hoplichthyidae: ghostflatheads			
<i>Hoplichthys haswelli</i>	deepsea flathead	FHD	32
Psychrolutidae: toadfishes			
<i>Neophrynichthys angustus</i>	pale toadfish	TOP	29
<i>N. latus</i>	dark toadfish	TOD	1
<i>Psychrolutes</i> sp.	blobfish	PSY	1
Percichthyidae: temperate basses			
<i>Polyprion oxygeneios</i>	hapuku	HAP	2
Serranidae: sea perches			
<i>Lepidoperca aurantia</i>	orange perch	OPE	12
Apogonidae: cardinalfishes			
<i>Epigonus robustus</i>	cardinalfish	EPR	10
<i>E. telescopus</i>	black cardinalfish	EPT	3
Carangidae: jacks, trevallies, kingfishes			
<i>Trachurus murphyi</i>	slender mackerel	JMM	11
<i>T. declivis</i>	jack mackerel	JMD	2
Bramidae: pomfrets			
<i>Brama brama</i>	Ray's bream	RBM	25
<i>Taraticthys longipinnis</i>	big scaled pomfret	BSP	2
Emmelichthyidae: bonnetmouths, rovers			
<i>Plagiogeneion rubiginosus</i>	rubyfish	RBY	1
Pentacerotidae: boarfishes, armourheads			
<i>Pentaceros decacanthus</i>	yellow boarfish	YBO	2
Cheilodactylidae: tarakihi, morwongs			
<i>Nemadactylus macropterus</i>	tarakihi	TAR	2
<i>Latris lineata</i>	trumpeter	TRU	1
Uranoscopidae: armourhead stargazers			
<i>Kathetostoma giganteum</i>	giant stargazer	STA	52
<i>Kathetostoma</i> sp.	banded giant stargazer	BGZ	2
Gempylidae: snake mackerels			
<i>Thyrsites atun</i>	barracouta	BAR	8
Trichiuridae: cutlassfishes			
<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i> .	frostfish	FRO	1
Scombridae: mackerels, tunas			
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	blue mackerel	EMA	2
<i>Centrolophus niger</i>	rudderfish	RUD	33
Centrolophidae: raftfishes, medusafishes			
<i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i>	bluenose	BNS	1
<i>Icichthys australis</i>	ragfish	RAG	11

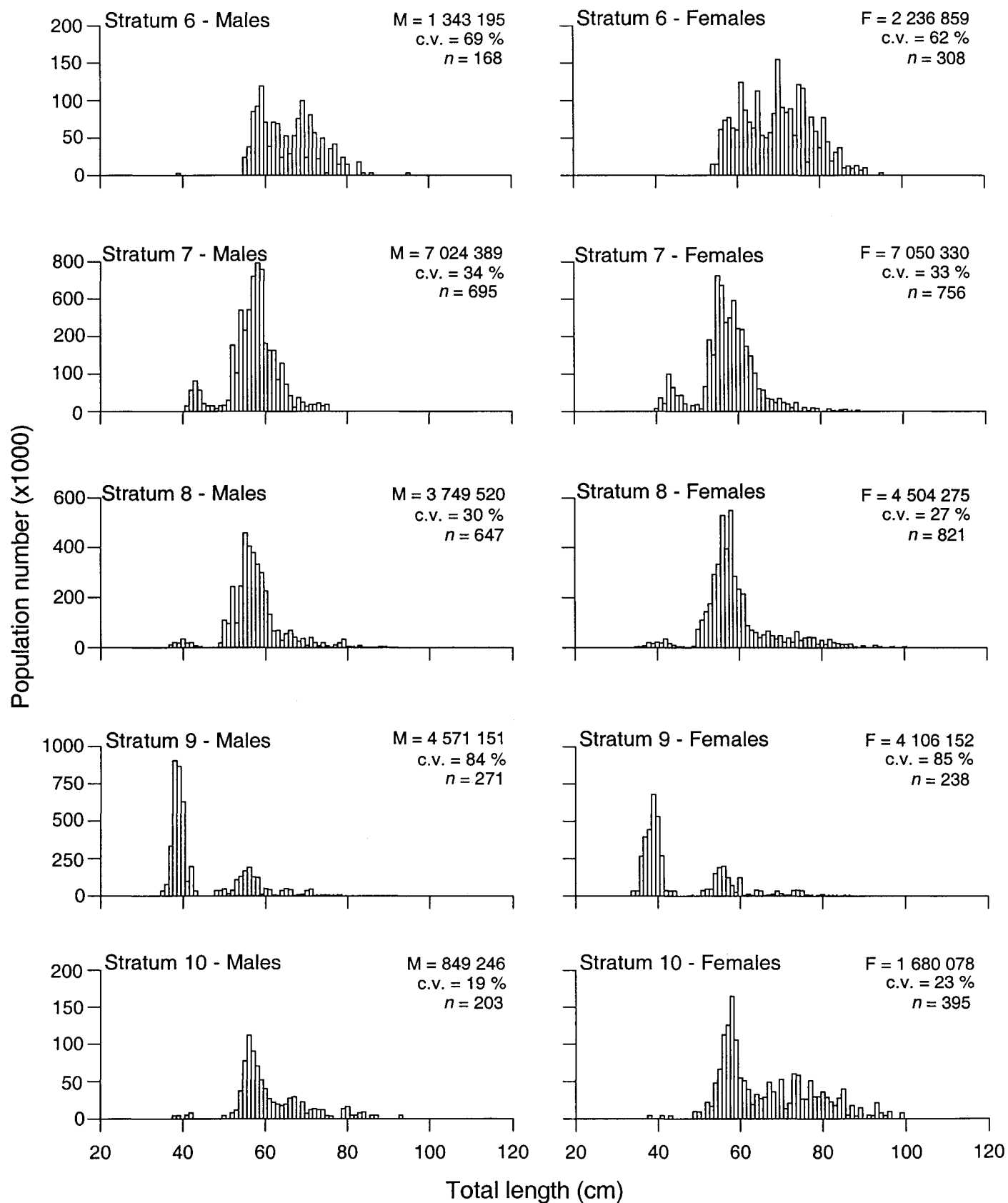
Appendix 2 — continued

Scientific name	Common name	Code	Occ.
Centrolophidae: raftfishes, medusafishes (<i>cont.</i>)			
<i>Seriolella caerulea</i>	white warehou	WWA	44
<i>S. punctata</i>	silver warehou	SWA	31
Bothidae: lefteyed flounders			
<i>Arnoglossus scapha</i>	witch	WIT	13
<i>Neoachirosetta milfordi</i>	finless flounder	MAN	2
Pleuronectidae: righteyed flounders			
<i>Azygopus pinnifasciatus</i>	spotted flounder	SDF	2
<i>Pelotretis flavilatus</i>	lemon sole	LSO	12
Cephalopoda			
Histioteuthidae			
<i>Histioteuthis miranda</i>	violet squid	VSQ	2
Ommastrephidae			
<i>Nototodarus sloanii</i>	arrow squid	NOS	41
<i>Ommastrephes bartrami</i>	red squid	RSQ	4
<i>Todarodes filippovae</i>	Antarctic flying squid	TSQ	12
Onychoteuthidae			
<i>Moroteuthis ingens</i>	warty squid	MIQ	29
Crustacea			
Homolidae			
<i>Paromola petterdi</i>	antlered crab	ATC	3
Nephropsidae			
<i>Metanephrops challengeri</i>	scampi	SCI	39
Decapoda			
Species not identified	prawn	NAT	1
Species not identified	crab	CRB	3
<i>Lipkius holthuisi</i>	omega prawn	LHO	4
<i>Munidia gregaria</i>	lobster krill	MUN	2
Other marine organisms			
Porifera	sponges	ONG	11
Coelenterata			
Anthozoa	sea anemones	ANT	13
Anthozoa	coral	COU	8
Scyphozoa	jellyfish	JFI	3
Mollusca			
Octopoda	octopus	OCT	5
Opisthoteuthis	umbrella octopus	OPI	1
Echinodermata			
Asteroidea	starfish	SFI	43
Holothurian	sea cucumber	SCC	14
Ophiuroid	brittle star	OPH	1
Cidaridae			
Cidarid	cidarid urchin	CID	1
<i>Goniocidaris umbraculum</i>	cidarid urchin	GOU	2
Echinidae			
<i>Dermechinus horridus</i>	sea urchin	DHO	2
<i>Gracilechinus multidentatus</i>	sea urchin	GRM	6
<i>Spatangus multispinus</i>	heart urchin	SPT	4
<i>Paramaretia multituberculata</i>	heart urchin	PMU	6
Echinothuriidae			
<i>Phormosoma bursarium</i>	Tam O' Shanter urchin	PBU	18
Thaliacea			
Salpidae	salps	SAL	5

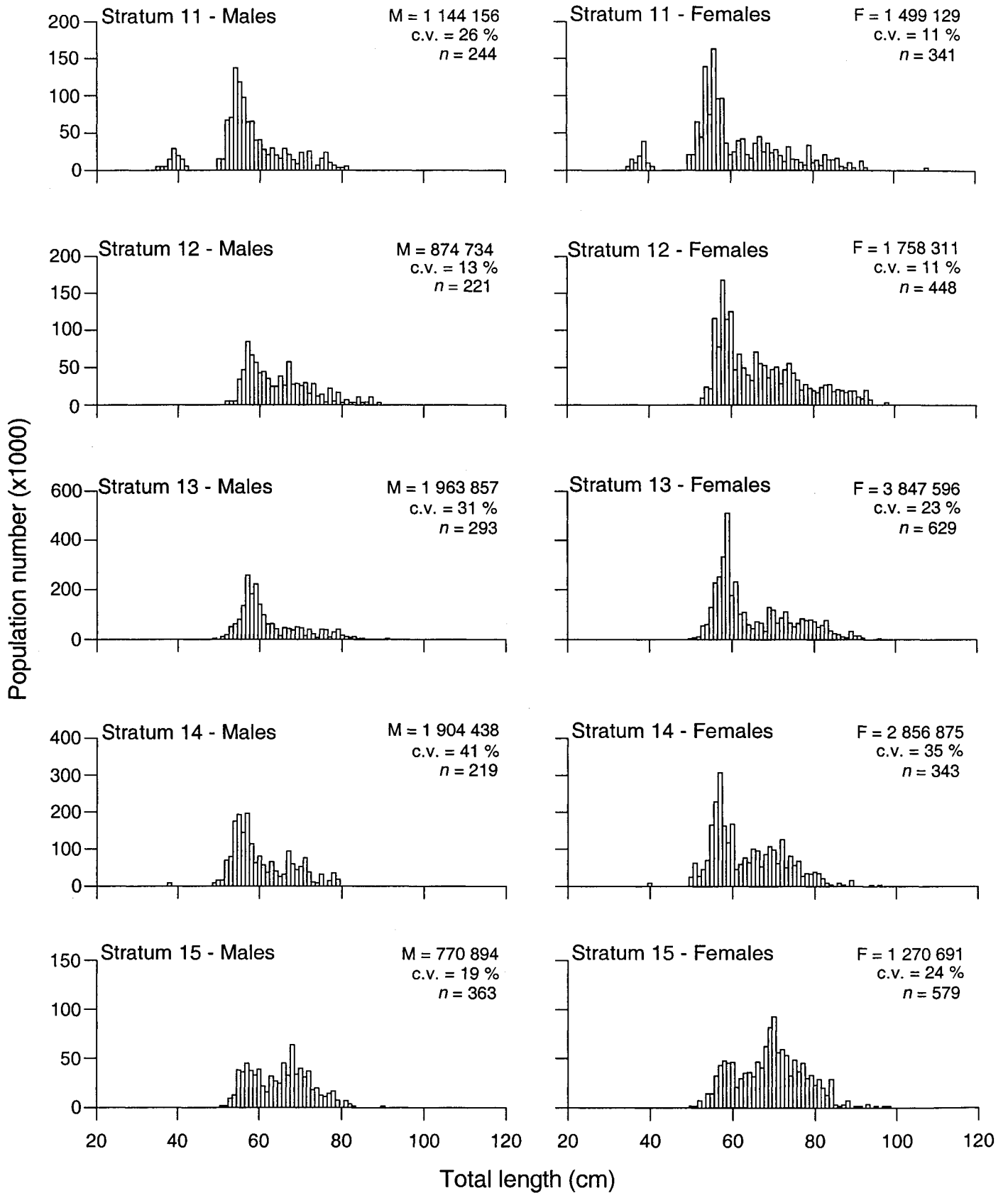
Appendix 3: Scaled length frequencies of hoki, by stratum and sex. (M, estimated male population; F, estimated female population; c.v., coefficient of variation of the estimated numbers of fish; n, number of fish measured)



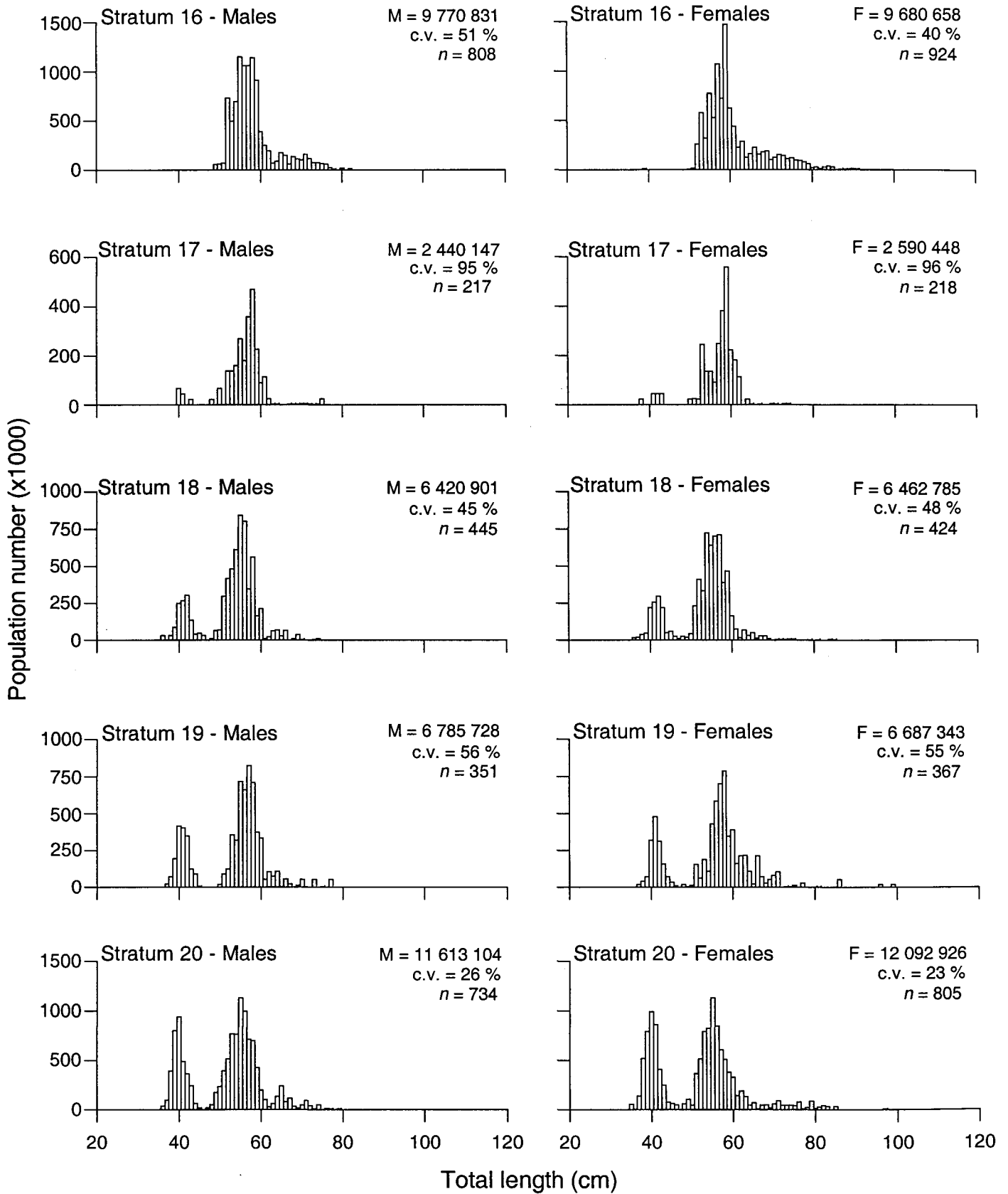
Appendix 3 — continued



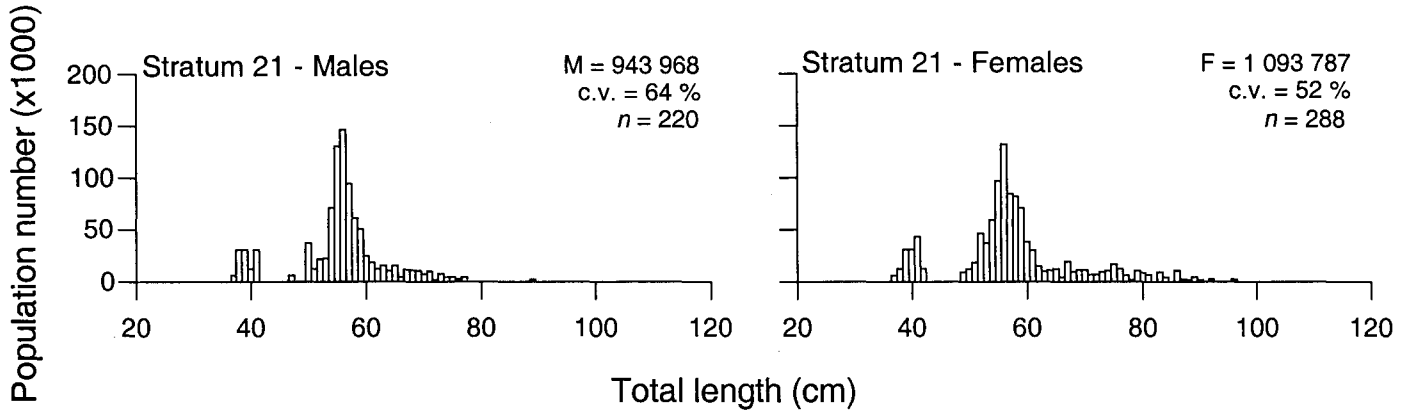
Appendix 3 — continued



Appendix 3 — continued



Appendix 3 — continued



Appendix 4: Calculated numbers at age (*n*) of the populations of hoki, hake, and ling in the survey area, by sex. Coefficients of variation are presented for individual year classes (*c.v.*) and as a mean weighted value for each species (Mean *c.v.*).

Age	Hoki				Hake				Ling			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	<i>n</i>	<i>c.v.</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>c.v.</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>c.v.</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>c.v.</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>c.v.</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>c.v.</i>
1	10916693	0.098	11401062	0.085	4194	1.417	3269	2.061	0	0	0	0
2	8374663	0.156	6810671	0.158	13620	0.505	16973	0.677	4217	0.948	0	0
3	34727416	0.056	35748372	0.053	25878	0.295	12757	0.443	88103	0.367	78383	0.322
4	4148314	0.252	7050749	0.175	43374	0.382	39392	0.373	157520	0.174	105000	0.216
5	4048186	0.208	6208777	0.121	55726	0.301	43335	0.273	179312	0.189	130085	0.222
6	2388621	0.208	3676866	0.179	29421	0.525	53878	0.252	171326	0.226	106256	0.197
7	2444443	0.530	975055	0.283	42770	0.340	46228	0.310	176377	0.204	127920	0.172
8	561153	0.349	1113508	0.251	22067	0.398	33883	0.325	123456	0.237	102782	0.212
9	820479	0.252	1369572	0.236	14150	1.191	18586	0.445	128088	0.251	56891	0.309
10	384747	0.591	969700	0.276	14384	0.675	11043	0.564	76769	0.247	72477	0.246
11	69731	0.858	346034	0.439	5587	0.717	22787	0.553	99737	0.258	75239	0.228
12	0	0	316504	0.477	11603	0.758	13920	0.699	57700	0.288	18073	0.451
13	0	0	81305	0.642	4372	1.122	6194	0.985	46211	0.310	32163	0.397
14	16869	1.086	273989	0.519	16667	0.547	3040	0.939	40772	0.829	32372	0.448
15	4163	1.877	39399	0.651	4358	0.848	2871	0.564	19060	0.626	25052	0.370
16	0	0	0	0	5450	0.841	2528	1.440	22998	0.484	10960	0.650
17	21246	0.857	36080	0.761	2672	0.960	6662	1.315	14499	0.757	6559	0.698
18	4211	3.365	9348	1.399	7593	1.274	4532	0.777	18921	0.552	17493	0.472
19	0	0	13715	1.139	0	0	0	0	23879	0.428	8977	0.571
20	0	0	0	0	4372	1.122	6473	1.129	15388	0.609	7802	0.695
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27362	0.405	4364	1.026
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7042	1.970
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3393	1.649	12322	0.702	15978	0.627
24	0	0	0	0	2132	0.839	0	0	19802	0.563	2809	1.625
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3024	1.125
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1279	0.403	6445	1.366
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1768	1.565
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6308	0.919	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1947	1.656
No. aged	280		393		132		137		349		281	
Mean <i>c.v.</i>				0.111				0.497				0.296