

R/V Dana

Cruise 01/2026

"DK IBTS 1Q 2026"

26.02.2026

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Vessel: R/V DANA

Cruise dates (planned): 12/1 – 3/2 2026

Cruise number: 01/25

Cruise name: DK IBTS 1Q 2026

Port of departure:	Hirtshals	Date:	12 January
Port of return:	Esbjerg	Date:	2 February
Other ports:	Grimsby, England. Esbjerg, Denmark	Date and justification:	24 – 26 January, Medical emergency. 30/1-2/2, Mechanical damage of vessel steering system

Participants

Hirtshals – Esbjerg		
Name	Institute	Function and main tasks
Kai Wieland	DTU Aqua, Monitoring Hirtshals	Cruise leader, Scientist, Fish lab
Maria Jarnum	DTU Aqua, Monitoring Hirtshals	Technician, Fish lab
Tom Svoldgaard	DTU Aqua, Monitoring Hirtshals	Technician, Fish lab
Dennis Ulrik Andersen	DTU Aqua, Monitoring Lyngby	Technician, Fish lab
Sebastian Thomas Kjelstrup	DTU Aqua, Monitoring Lyngby	Technician, Fish lab
Bastian Huwer	DTU Aqua, Monitoring Lyngby	Scientist, Fish larvae
Gert Holst	DTU Aqua, Monitoring Hirtshals	Technician, Fish larvae
Christian Petersen	DTU Aqua, Monitoring Hirtshals	Research technician, CTD, IT, Maintenance, e-DNA
Martin Søndergaard Jørgensen	Danish Environmental Protection Agency	Marine biologist, Water chemistry, phyto- and mesozooplankton
Andras Holmgaard Hansen	Danish Environmental Protection Agency	Marine biologist, Water chemistry, phyto- and mesozooplankton

Objectives

The survey is part of the 1st quarter International Bottom Trawl Survey in the North Sea (NS-IBTS), which is coordinated by the ICES International Bottom Trawl Survey Working Group and has been conducted with standard fishing gear in the 1st quarter since 1983.

The IBTS aims to provide ICES assessment and science groups with consistent and standardized data for examining spatial and temporal changes in (a) the distribution and relative abundance of fish and fish assemblages; and (b) of the biological parameters of commercial fish species for stock assessment purposes. The main objectives for the 1st quarter IBTS are to:

- To determine the distribution and relative abundance of pre-recruits of the main commercial species (cod, haddock, whiting, Norway pout, saithe, herring, sprat, and mackerel) with a view of deriving recruitment indices;
- To monitor changes in the stocks of commercial fish species independently of commercial fisheries data;
- To monitor the distribution and relative abundance of all fish species and selected invertebrates;
- To collect data for the determination of biological parameters for selected species;
- To collect hydrographical and environmental information including marine litter;
- To determine the distribution of in particular herring larvae.

Technical details are described in the current version of the survey manual (ICES. 2020. Manual for the North Sea International Bottom Trawl Surveys. Series of ICES Survey Protocols SISP 10-IBTS 10, Revision 11. 102 pp. <http://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.7562> , and ICES. 2013. Manual for the Midwater Ring Net sampling during IBTS Q1. Series of ICES Survey Protocols SISP 2-MIK 2. 18 pp. <http://doi.org/10.17895/7578>.

The area to be covered by Denmark with RV Dana in the 1st quarter 2026 (Fig. 1) was allocated during the most recent IBTS Working Group meeting in April 2025. The survey area consisted of 45 ICES statistical rectangles located in the Skagerrak and the North Sea. In each of these rectangles, one GOV or JTS accompanied by one CTD station and two MIK stations were planned.

The IBTS was combined with a survey on environmental monitoring in the Danish EEZ collecting information on water chemistry, phyto- and mesozooplankton for national purposes (cruise 02/2026 MST). For doing so, 2.5 days with additional external funding were added to the usual cruise period.

Furthermore, the survey was used as a platform to collect other samples, e.g. cod genetics, e-DNA, fish for teaching and reference samples for PFAS/PHAS contamination studies.

Itinerary

R/V Dana departed from Hirtshals as scheduled on Monday 12th January at 18:15 local time and field work started in the western Skagerrak (Fig. 1) in the early evening and continued in the eastern and central North Sea during the following days. Bad weather made it necessary to interrupt the field work and seeking shelter off the English coast from Wednesday 21st January afternoon to Friday 23rd January in the early morning when field work resumed with two fishing stations, which located outside the planned survey area as the planned stations at Dogger bank were not accessible due poor weather. Field work was interrupted later this day due to medical emergency setting course towards Esbjerg. Course was changed again and R/V Dana sailed to a waiting position offshore to meet a rescue helicopter. After a doctoral examination of the crew member onboard and the rescue helicopter had left, R/V Dana sailed towards Grimsby harbor staying at an anchor position inshore from which the crew member was transported onshore and the vessel stayed overnight. R/V Dana entered Grimsby harbor on Saturday 24th January at 9:30 local time. R/V Dana sailed out again first on Monday 26th at 10:40 with the morning high tide after vessel crew was completed (new skipper) the evening before, and the vessel headed towards northeast where field work resumed on Tuesday 27th January in the early morning. Due to unfavorable weather conditions in the planned survey area west and north from

Dogger bank, alternative stations initially allocated to other countries were done on the way towards the Danish coast (Fig. 1). Due to bad weather only few stations could be conducted thereafter. On 29th January in the evening serious damage to the mechanical vessel steering system was noted and R/V Dana changed course heading towards Esbjerg where the vessel was towed into port on 30th January at lunchtime. After a check on the following day by a diver, the necessary repair was defined but it could not be done on the same day. Considering the actual weather forecast, it was decided to finish the survey in Esbjerg and not return to Hirtshals on Monday 2nd February and to start the following survey as scheduled later in that week in Esbjerg.

Unfavorable weather conditions with unusual strong easterly winds prevailed during almost the entire survey (Fig. 2) so that not all routine work could be completed as planned.

Achievements

14 out of the 45 routine trawl stations should have been carried out with the JTDS (Jackson trawl downscaled), which is supposed to become the new IBTS standard trawl. However, the JTDS trawl got damaged on its second deployment to an extent which did not allow repair due to insufficient amount of spare netting on board. Thus, all remaining fishing stations were carried out with a 36/47 polyethylene GOV (chalut á Grande Overture Verticale) with the standard ground gear A (see IBTS Manual for specifications), 60 m sweeps and Vonin flyers replacing the standard kite, representing the standard rigging used for the IBTS on DANA since 2019.

The 20 cm diameter fine meshed ring net (MIKey) attached to the MIK net as used in previous years to collect fish eggs has not been available this time for technical reasons.

The following sampling activities were performed:

32 standard GOV hauls with a nominal duration of 30 min except for one haul for which tow duration was 25 min (poor bottom condition). 1 of these tows was invalid (16 crap pots in codend).

2 standard tows with the Jackson trawl (JTS 610 downscaled version) which is supposed to become the new IBTS standard trawl in the near future. The second tow was invalid (serious trawl damage).

35 CTD profiles (with additional sensors for dissolved oxygen and turbidity, the turbidity sensor was first installed during the survey and was operational from 16th January onwards). 21 profiles with water samples for chemistry.

64 valid MIK (2 m diameter ring net) hauls, performed during nighttime Furthermore, 2 MIK tows for flowmeter calibration were carried out.

8 stations phyto- and mesozooplankton.

Results

Routine sampling

The trawl parameters for the standard GOV and JTS tows (vertical net opening and door spread) as monitored with a Scanmar system were in the range or close to the suggested theoretical limits specified in the IBTS manual in most cases except for headline height for a few GOV tows (Fig. 3a). Marport sensors for wing spread worked reliably on most of the stations. The obtained data indicates a sufficiently close relationship door spread so that the few missing observations for wing spread can be estimated by linear regression (Fig. 3b).

In total, about 80 different species of fish, cephalopods and crustaceans were found in catches, and the total weight of the catches amounted to 8.8 tons of which about 48 % was haddock (Tab. 1). Total catch and species richness in the standard tows ranged from 26,2 to 1426.0 kg or 491 to 22649 fish per haul and from 13 to 27 different fish and IBTS mandatory invertebrate species (Fig. 4).

Length measurements were made for all commercial and non-commercial fish species. Sharks, skates and rays and selected shellfish species were measured separately by sex (length composition and weight). Single fish data (length, weight, sex and maturity) and otoliths were collected for the main commercial species (cod, haddock, whiting, Norway pout, saithe, herring, sprat, mackerel and plaice) as well as for dab and lemon sole (Tab. 2). In addition, individual length and weight were recorded for all specimens for which stomachs or genetic samples were taken (see below).

Preliminary abundance indices for the recruits of main commercial species indicate that herring, sprat and whiting were widely distributed in the sampled area, whereas age 1 cod and mackerel were rare (Tab. 3).

Stomach data were collected for saithe, grey gurnard, mackerel, turbot and brill according to a request from the EU. Red gurnard and other required species for this year were not caught. The number of individuals (≥ 15 cm length) examined and the number of stomachs collected for later analysis are listed in table 4.

Marine litter was recorded in each GOV catch using four main categories: plastic, glass, metals and miscellaneous, which were subdivided into several minor categories to meet the request by the ICES Working Group for Marine Litter. The total amount of marine litter sorted from the catches retained in the codend was 5.3 kg for the 32 valid tows with highest values off the English coast (Fig. 4).

Temperature, salinity and dissolved oxygen content at surface and bottom were extracted from the CTD profiles for storage in the institute's fish database. The temperature and salinity values will be submitted to the ICES DATRAS database together with the GOV catch results and measurements of surface and bottom currents (speed and direction) at the trawl stations to DATRAS, and the complete CTD profiles will be submitted to the ICES hydrographical data center.

The water column was well mixed as typical for this time of the year (Fig. 5). In summary, surface and bottom temperatures on fishing positions ranged from 3.6 to 9.5 °C and from 3.8 to 9.5 °C, respectively, with the highest values for both in the western North Sea and the Skagerrak and the lowest values in the eastern of the North Sea (Fig. 5). Bottom layer

turbidity was uniform for most of the area except for one high value at a shallow water station on Dogger Bank (Fig. 5).

Herring larvae were found on almost all MIK stations, with highest abundances in the central parts of the survey area, whereas sardine larvae occurred predominantly in the east and southeast (Fig. 6). Further results of the MIK plankton sampling for herring and other fish larvae, fish eggs and jellyfish conducted during the night will be reported later elsewhere, e.g. to ICES HAWG and WGSINS.

Special requests

Infestation with gill parasites was recorded for haddock, and infestation with 1 to 2 individual gill parasites was 17% on average.

Genetic samples of cod were taken (n=59) for a national project along with the recording of single fish data (length, weight, sex and maturity).

Dab (25 – 30 cm), cod (25 – 40 cm) and whiting (15 – 30 cm), 10 individuals for each species, were sampled for analysis of PFAS / PAH contamination analysis.

Several sets of fish samples were collected for species identification and anatomy courses.

Special observations

- Wide distribution and relatively high number of large squids (*Loligo forbesi* and *L. vulgaris*)
- Relatively many glass eel were caught in the MIK (n=22) compared to previous years (n usually between 0 and 5).

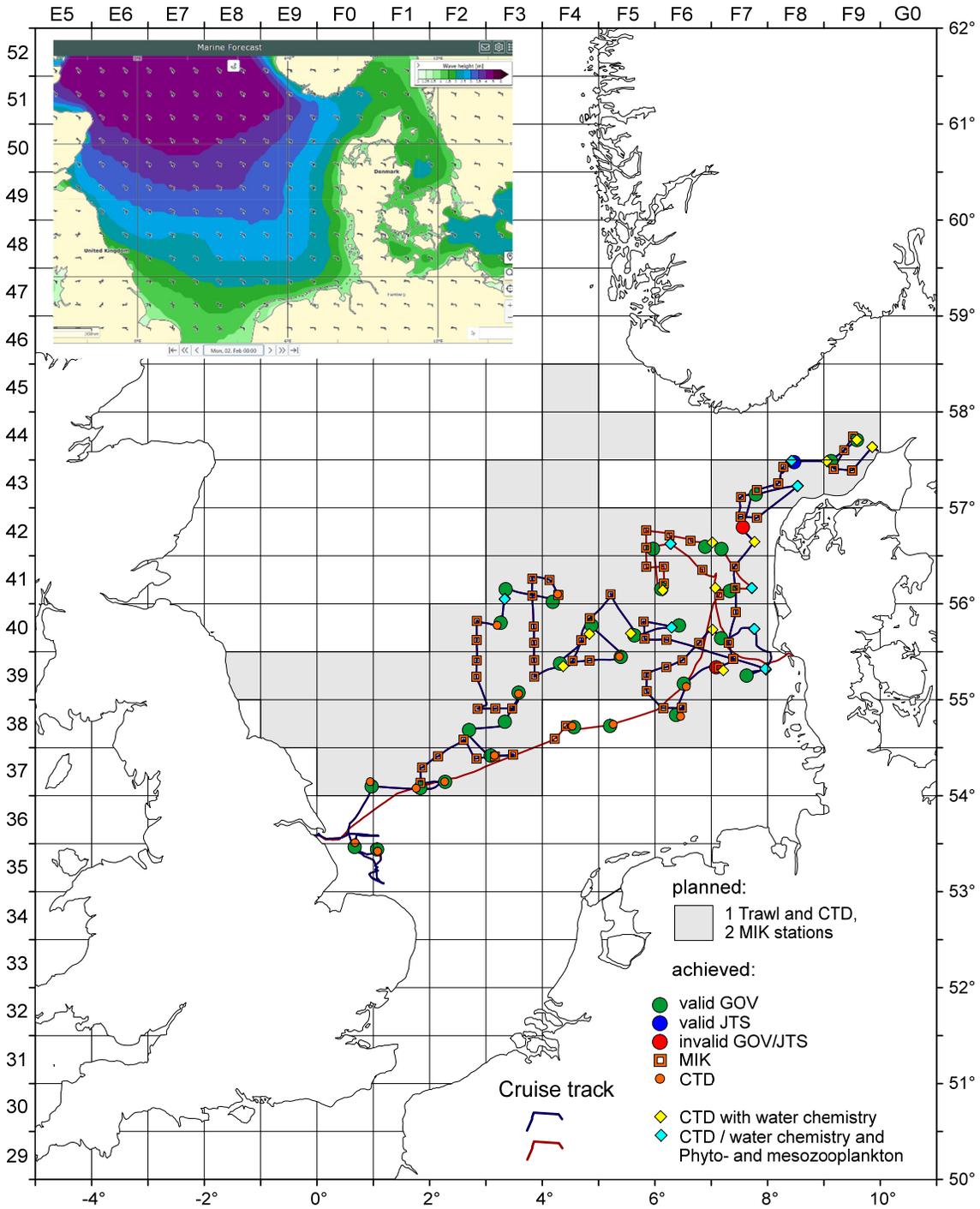


Fig. 1: Survey map with cruise track and sampling locations, RV Dana DK IBTS 1Q 2026.

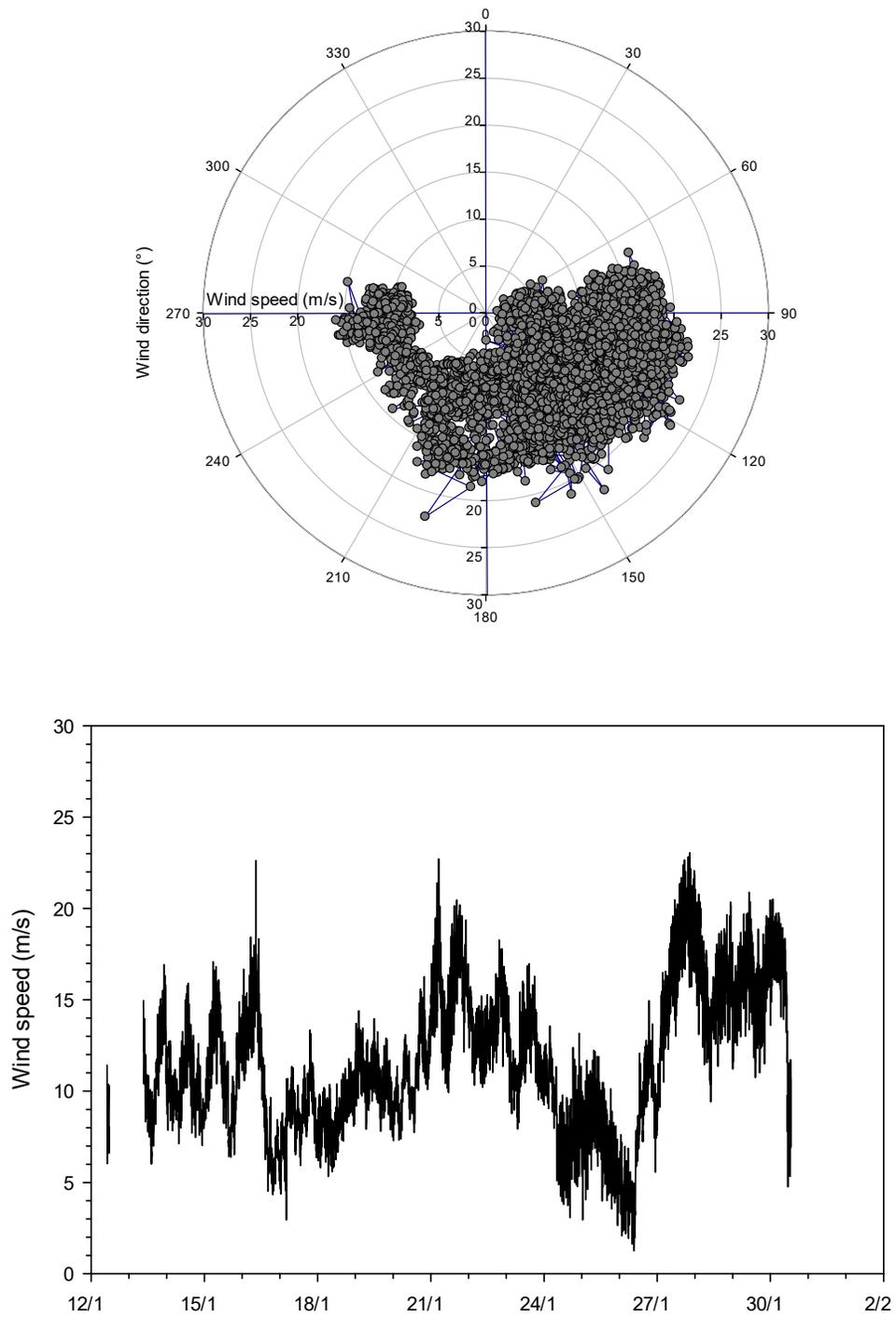


Fig. 2. Wind speed (m/s) and wind direction (°) recorded along the cruise track, RV Dana DK IBTS 1Q 2026.

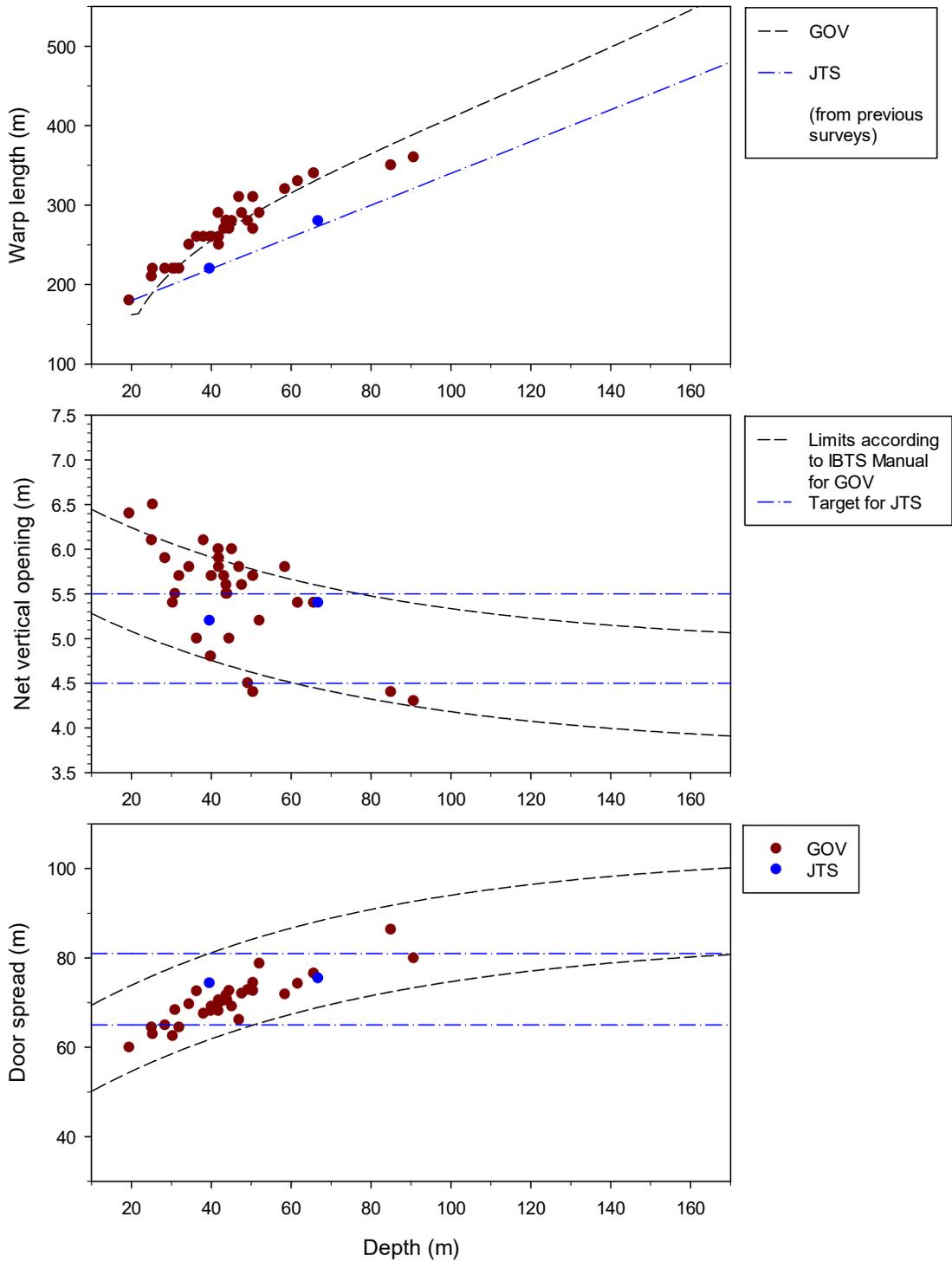


Fig. 3a: Warp length, net opening and door spread in relation to depth, RV Dana DK IBTS 1Q 2026.

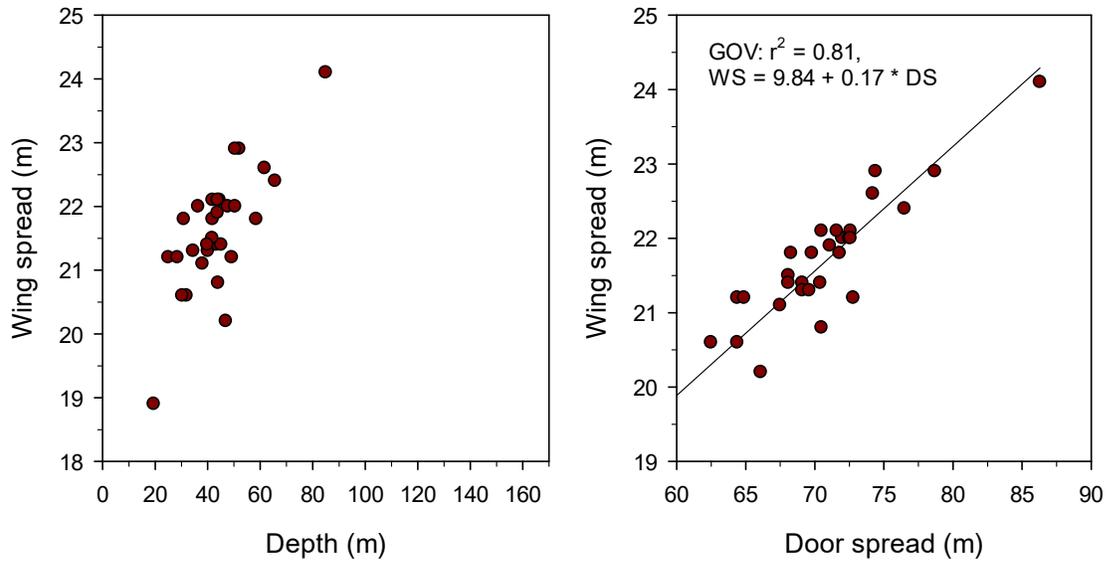


Fig. 3b: GOV wing spread in relation to depth and relationship between door and wing spread, RV Dana DK IBTS 1Q 2025.

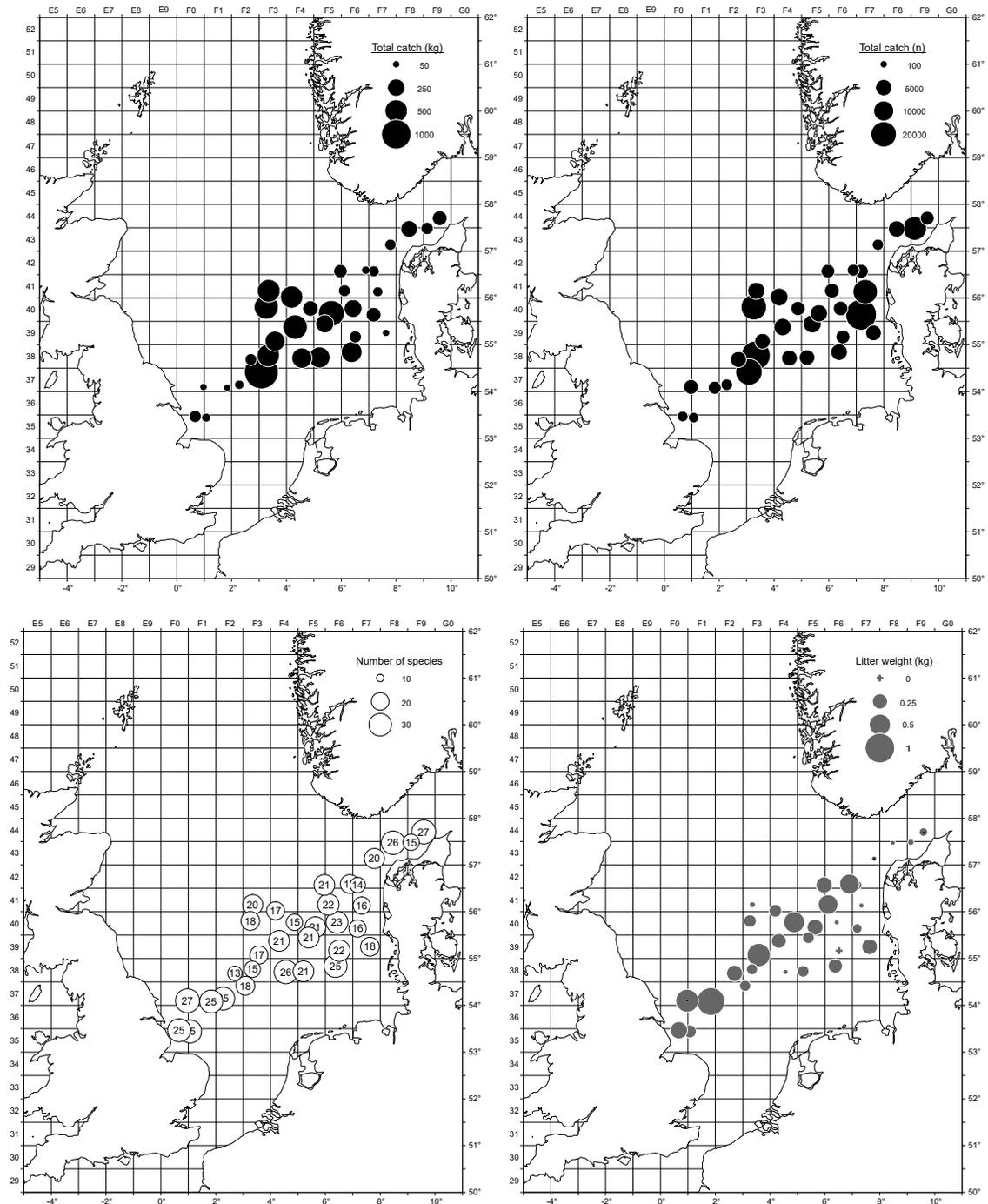


Fig. 4: Distribution of total catch of fish and shellfish in weight and in numbers, species richness per tow (Note: catch in kg or number per tow, i.e. not adjusted for differences in tow duration or swept area fished), and marine litter (Plastic, rubber, metal, glass and miscellaneous), Dana DK IBTS 1Q2026.

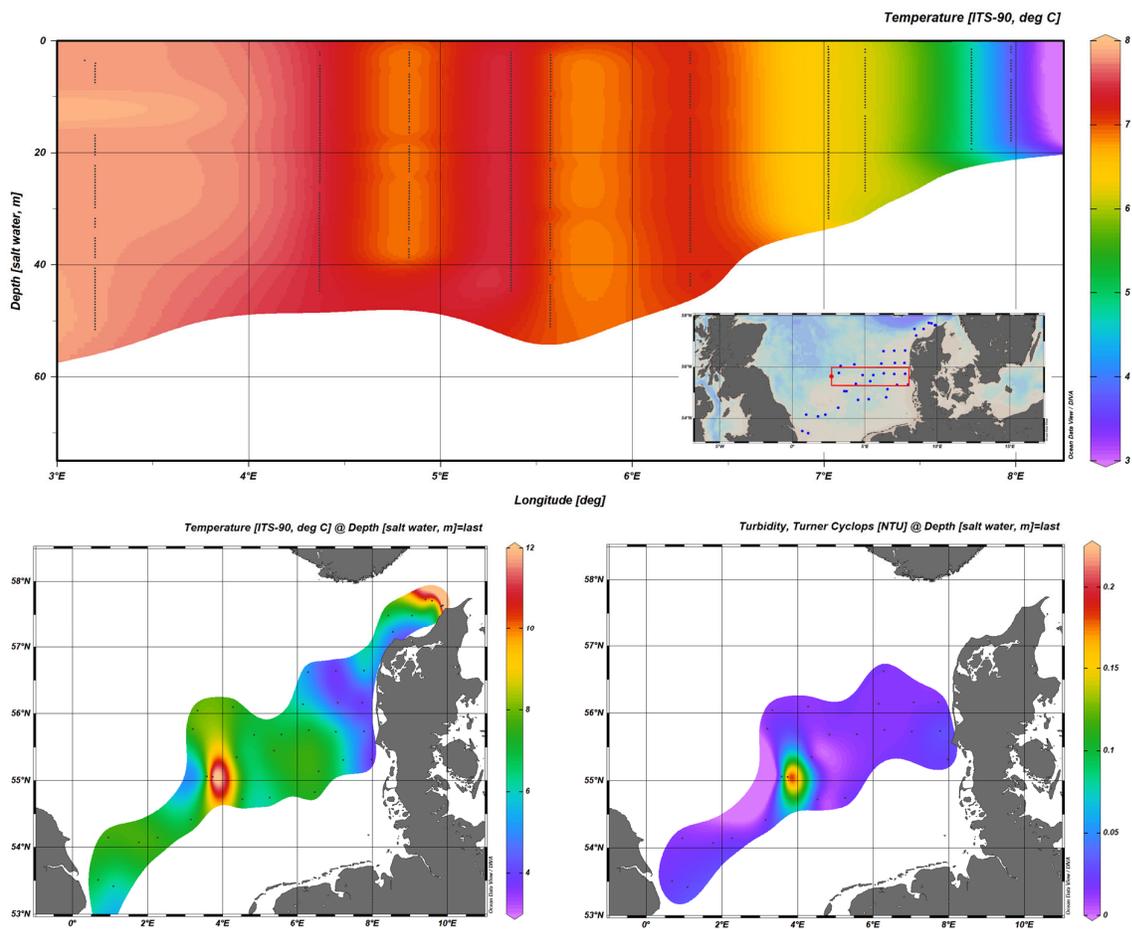


Fig. 5: Temperature transect at about 55°30'N, and distribution of bottom temperature and turbidity, Dana DK IBTS 1Q 2026.

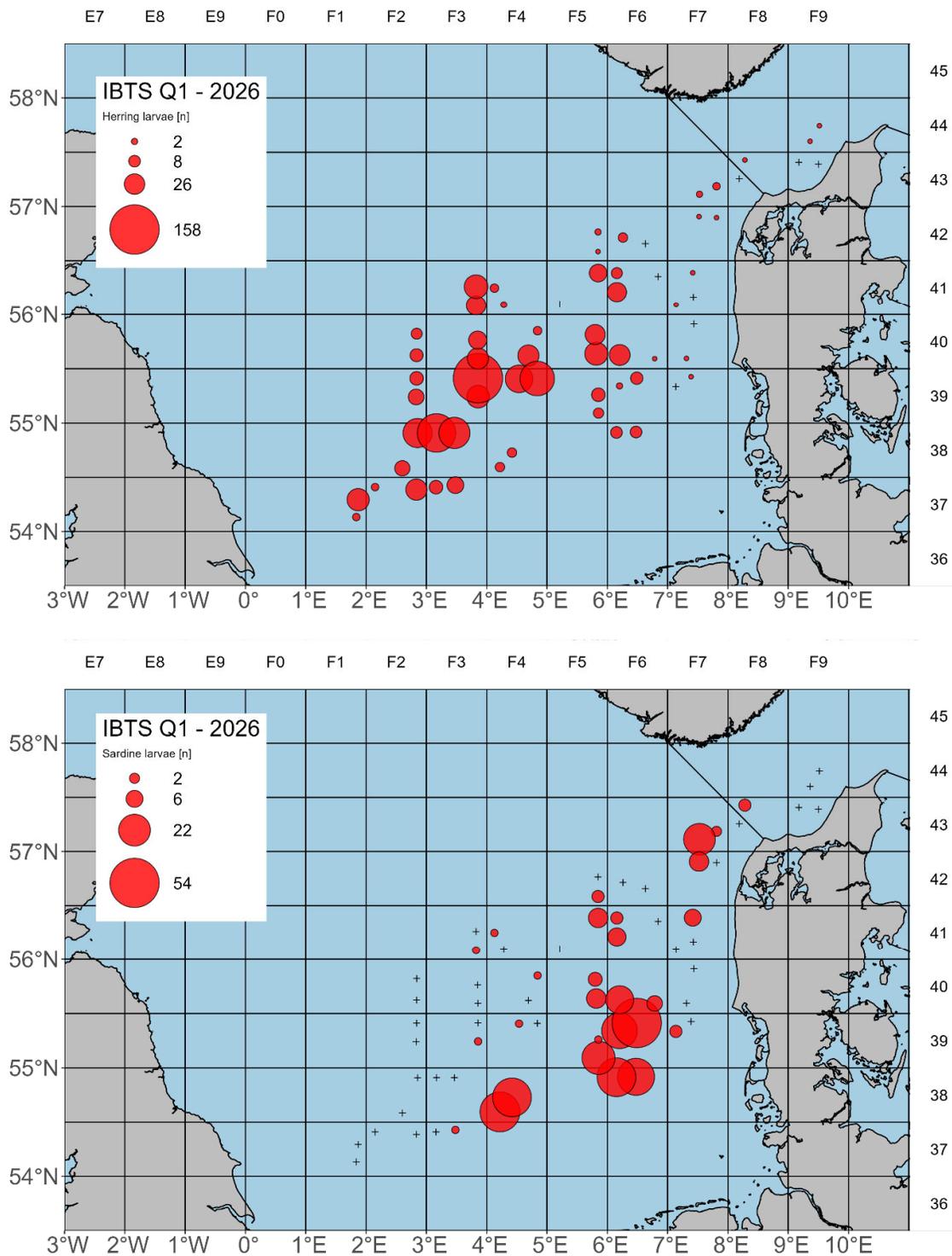


Fig. 6: Distribution of herring and sardine larvae, Dana DK IBTS 1Q 2026.

Tab. 1: Species list, Dana DK IBTS 1Q 2026 (L: total length in cm below (fish); ML: mantle length (cephalopods); CPL or CPW: carapace length or width (crustaceans)).

Latin name	English name	Danish name	Weight (kg)	Number	L _{min} (cm)	L _{max} (cm)	Remark
<i>Aequipecten opercularis</i>	Queen scallop	Jomfrøsters	1.033	18	-	-	
<i>Agonus cataphractus</i>	Panserulk		1.719	100	5.0	15.0	
<i>Alloteuthis subulata</i>	European common squid	Dværblæksprutte	30.190	8832	2.0	11.0	ML
<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>	Starry ray	Tærbe	6.812	29	18.0	43.0	
<i>Ammodytes marinus</i>	Lesser sandeel	Havtobis	0.037	9	7.0	18.0	
<i>Aphia minuta</i>	Transparent goby	Glaskutting	0.036	80	3.0	5.0	
<i>Arnoglossus laterna</i>	Scaldfish	Tungehvarre	0.633	52	5.0	15.0	
<i>Atherina presbyter</i>	Sand-smelt	Almindelig sribefisk	0.005	1	10.0	10.0	
<i>Buglossidium luteum</i>	Solenette	Glastunge	0.661	58	7.0	13.0	
<i>Callionymus lyra</i>	Common dragonet	Stribet fløjfisk	1.564	50	6.0	21.0	
<i>Callionymus maculatus</i>	Spotted dragonet	Plettet fløjfisk	0.001	1	5.0	5.0	
<i>Callionymus reticulatus</i>	Reticulated dragonet	Kortfinnet fløjfisk	0.021	17	4.0	8.0	
<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	Edible crab	Taskekrabbe	47.785	126	8.6	18.3	CPW
<i>Ciliata mustela</i>	Five-bearded rockling	Femtrådet havkvabbe	0.513	7	14.0	26.0	
<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Herring	Sild	383.128	18712	8.0	28.0	
<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	Lumpfish	Stenbider	0.372	1	18.0	18.0	
<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	Bass	Havbars	21.804	66	20.0	40.0	
<i>Diplecogaster bimaculata</i>	Two-spotted clingfish	Toplettet dobbeltsuger	0.001	1	3.0	3.0	
<i>Echiichthys vipera</i>	Lesser weever	Fjæsing lille	0.133	5	11.0	15.0	
<i>Eledone cirrhosa</i>	Horned octopus	Eledone Blæksprutte	0.240	1	-	-	
<i>Enchelyopus cimbrius</i>	Four-bearded rockling	Firetrådet havkvabbe	0.586	13	14.0	26.0	
<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Anchovy	Ansjos	2.392	390	7.0	15.0	
<i>Entelurus aequoreus</i>	Snake pipefish	Snippe	0.002	1	26.0	26.0	
<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i>	Grey gurnard	Grå knurhane	412.449	6931	11.0	39.0	
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Cod	Torsk	47.109	59	13.0	88.0	
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	Three-spined stickleback	Trepigget hundestejle	0.005	3	5.0	6.0	
<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	Witch	Skærising	0.532	2	33.0	34.0	
<i>Helicolenus dactylopterus</i>	Blue-mouth redfish	Blåkæft	0.155	1	21.0	21.0	
<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>	Long rough dab	Håising	16.516	452	10.0	24.0	
<i>Homarus gammarus</i>	European lobster	Hummer	2.740	4	4.1	14.0	CPL
<i>Illex coindetii</i>	Southern shortfin squid	Rød blæksprutte	0.016	5	3.0	4.0	ML
<i>Limanda limanda</i>	Dab	Ising	898.481	15662	5.0	32.0	
Liparidae	Sea snails	*Ringbugge	1.720	45	10.0	15.0	
<i>Liparis liparis</i>	Sea snail	Finnebræmmet ringbug	0.192	6	10.0	13.0	
<i>Lithodes maja</i>	Norway king crab	Troldkrabbe	1.627	2	9.9	10.2	CPL
<i>Loligo forbesii</i>	Northern squid	Loligoblæksprutte	26.388	109	3.0	50.0	ML
<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>	European squid	Europæisk loligo	8.548	19	16.0	33.0	ML
<i>Mauroliscus muelleri</i>	Pearlside	Lakesild	0.079	57	3.0	7.0	
<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	Haddock	Kuller	4220.880	15308	14.0	53.0	
<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	Whiting	Hvilling	1617.196	15230	9.0	40.0	
<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Hake	Kulmule	0.444	8	10.0	27.0	
<i>Microchirus variegatus</i>	Thickback sole	Båndet tunge	0.017	1	12.0	12.0	
<i>Microstomus kitt</i>	Lemon sole	Rødtunge	27.105	255	9.0	37.0	
<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>	Striped red mullet	Stribet rød Mulle	0.945	25	12.0	20.0	
<i>Mustelus asterias</i>	Starry smooth-hound	Stjernehaj	17.469	40	31.0	84.0	
<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i>	Sculpin	Almindelig ulk	1.992	16	8.0	30.0	
<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>	Norway lobster	Jomfruhummer	0.355	7	2.5	5.0	CPL
<i>Pecten maximus</i>	Great scallop	Stor kammusling	3.448	13	-	-	
<i>Pholis gunnellus</i>	Butter fish	Tangspræl	0.095	9	10.0	18.0	
<i>Phrynorhombus norvegicus</i>	Norwegian topknot	Småhvarre	0.005	1	8.0	8.0	
<i>Platichthys flesus</i>	Flounder	Skrubbe	465.795	3881	23.0	32.0	
<i>Pollachius virens</i>	Saithe	Sej	0.542	2	21.0	40.0	
<i>Pomatoschistus spp.</i>	Sand gobies	*Sandkutlinger	0.067	89	2.0	6.0	
<i>Raja brachyura</i>	Blonde ray	Småplettet rokke	1.280	1	57.0	57.0	
<i>Raja clavata</i>	Thornback ray	Sømrække	4.020	3	48.0	62.0	
<i>Raja montagui</i>	Spotted Ray	Storplettet Rokke	2.920	4	38.0	55.0	
<i>Rossia macrosoma</i>	Stout bobtail squid	Ross's blæksprutte	0.029	8	-	-	
<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>	Pilchard	Sardin	3.906	851	6.0	23.0	
<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	Mackerel	Makrel	0.891	9	18.0	30.0	
<i>Scophthalmus maximus</i>	Turbot	Pighvarre	12.650	9	24.0	55.0	
<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	Brill	Slethvarre	5.039	6	32.0	46.0	
<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i>	Lesser-spotted dogfish	Småplettet rødhaj	88.913	150	21.0	78.0	
<i>Sepia officinalis</i>	Common cuttlefish	Sepiablæksprutte	0.201	4	5.0	8.0	ML
<i>Sepioida atlantica</i>	Atlantic bobtail squid	Sepioida atlantica	0.003	1	-	-	
<i>Solea solea</i>	Sole	Tunge	8.652	73	7.0	42.0	
<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	Sprat	Brisling	356.060	70104	5.5	15.0	
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	Spurdog	Pighaj	0.176	1	36.0	36.0	
<i>Syngnathus acus</i>	Great pipefish	Stor tangnål	0.118	4	27.0	43.0	
<i>Syngnathus rostellatus</i>	Lesser pipefish	Lille tangnål	0.002	3	9.0	12.0	
<i>Syngnathus typhle</i>	Broad-nosed pipefish	Almindelig tangnål	0.001	1	11.0	11.0	
<i>Taurulus bubalis</i>	Sea scorpion	Langtorvet ulk	0.447	9	8.0	18.0	
<i>Todaropsis eblanae</i>	Lesser flying squid		0.053	2	6.0	6.0	ML
<i>Trachinus draco</i>	Greater weever fish	Fjæsing	8.301	40	27.0	38.0	
<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	Horse mackerel	Hestemakrel	3.695	215	7.0	34.0	
<i>Trisopterus esmarkii</i>	Norway pout	Sperling	1.902	253	8.0	18.0	
<i>Trisopterus luscus</i>	Bib	Skægtorsk	12.927	92	13.0	34.0	
<i>Trisopterus minutus</i>	Poor-cod	Glyse	1.314	31	11.0	22.0	
<i>Zeus faber</i>	John dory	Sanktpetersfisk	0.029	1	12.0	12.0	

Tab. 2: Number of single fish data (length, individual weight, sex and maturity, infestation with gill parasites for haddock) and samples collected for ageing, Dana DK IBTS 1Q 2026.

Species	Total
Herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i>)	440
Sprat (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>)	235
Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)	59
Haddock (<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>)	327
Whiting (<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>)	260
Saithe (<i>Pollachius virens</i>)	2
Norway pout (<i>Trisopterus ermarkii</i>)	18
Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>)	5
Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)	357
Dab (<i>Limanda limanda</i>)	102
Lemon sole (<i>Microstomus kitt</i>)	56
Sum:	1861

Tab. 3: Preliminary recruitment indices (age 1 based on length split, number per hour trawling) for commercial IBTS species by station, Dana DK IBTS 1Q 2026.

Station	Gear	Rectangle	Herring < 20 cm	Cod < 25 cm	Haddock < 20 cm	Whiting < 20 cm	Norway pout < 15 cm	Sprat < 10 cm	Mackerel < 25 cm
14	GOV	44F9	383	6	14	41	304	0	0
15	GOV	43F9	1266	0	0	52	0	16224	0
19	JTS610	43F8	756	8	0	139	81	522	0
33	GOV	43F7	215	0	0	6	6	131	0
44	GOV	39F6	494	2	4	461	0	943	0
46	GOV	38F6	32	0	18	567	0	322	0
57	GOV	40F7	5722	0	0	10	0	27672	0
68	GOV	39F7	2035	0	0	0	0	2915	0
75	GOV	40F6	72	2	6	471	0	183	0
82	GOV	40F5	175	2	156	151	0	34	0
91	GOV	39F5	3601	2	8	10	0	1513	0
92	GOV	40F4	12	0	2	0	0	20	10
94	GOV	39F4	2523	2	176	26	0	158	0
105	GOV	41F4	4	0	1882	0	106	0	0
106	GOV	41F3	0	2	644	10	4	0	0
112	GOV	40F3	0	0	1183	20	0	0	0
122	GOV	39F3	798	2	0	29	0	1429	0
123	GOV	38F3	7680	0	0	24	0	25966	0
124	GOV	38F2	32	0	0	2	0	5073	0
125	GOV	37F3	2988	0	0	1445	0	8853	0
135	GOV	37F2	6	0	0	2	0	259	0
136	GOV	37F1	0	0	0	4	0	96	0
138	GOV	37F0	0	0	0	7	0	10	0
141	GOV	35F1	0	2	0	7	0	5	0
142	GOV	35F0	0	0	0	6	0	30	0
147	GOV	38F4	120	0	0	206	0	30	0
148	GOV	38F5	219	2	0	100	0	84	0
152	GOV	41F7	2524	0	0	20	0	19888	0
158	GOV	42F7	211	0	0	4	0	1066	0
159	GOV	42F6	865	2	0	88	0	70	0
169	GOV	41F6	104	0	0	18	0	2763	0
170	GOV	42F5	1342	0	4	22	0	624	0

Tab. 4: Number of stomach data collected by species (V: everted, R: regurgitated, F: feeding, E: empty, -: not caught; note: category E and F stomachs were collected for later analysis in the laboratory), Dana DK IBTS 1Q 2026.

Species	Number of stomachs per category		
	V	R	E + F
Saithe	0	0	1
Grey gurnard	0	0	81
Red gurnard	-	-	-
Turbot	0	0	9
Brill	0	0	4
Halibut	-	-	-
Pollack	-	-	-
Tusk	-	-	-
Ling	-	-	-
Tub gurnard	-	-	-
sum:			95