

## OTHER RESOURCES

### Squid

5.1 The Commission had agreed to a Standard Form for reporting fine-scale catch data for a squid fishery at its 1990 meeting (CCAMLR-X, paragraph 4.31). No Members reported undertaking any squid fishing within the Convention Area during the past year.

5.2 Dr Croxall introduced a report on research and related activities relevant to CCAMLR in 1990/91 (SC-CAMLR-X/BG/16). No further data relevant to stock assessment of the ommastrephid squid *Martialia hyadesi* in Subarea 48.3 were available since the review by Dr Rodhouse last year (SC-CAMLR-IX/BG/13). The best estimate of predator consumption of this squid remains at 330 000 tonnes (SC-CAMLR-IX, paragraphs 4.8 to 4.9).

5.3 The United Kingdom and Germany conducted joint research in the vicinity of South Georgia Island and at the Antarctic Polar Frontal Zone to the west of South Georgia in January/February 1991. Data were collected on the vertical distribution of cephalopods and nekton in this area. Also, octopus samples were taken during a demersal finfish survey around South Georgia.

5.4 Several papers on Southern Ocean squid were presented at an International Symposium on 'The Recent Advances in Cephalopod Fishery Biology' held by the International Cephalopod Advisory Council in Shimizu City, Japan from 17 to 19 July, 1991. The titles of papers and posters presented at this conference are contained in SC-CAMLR-X/BG/16.

5.5 Dr K. Kerry (Australia) presented preliminary results of a study by Lu and Williams (SC-CAMLR-X/BG/9) on the biology of cephalopods obtained from a survey in Prydz Bay during the Australian marine science program in January to March 1991. A total of 341 cephalopod specimens were obtained, comprising 256 squids and 85 octopods. The range of three squids (*Brachioteuthis* sp., *Kondakovia longimana*, and *Mastigoteuthis psychrophila*) have now been confirmed to extend into the high latitudes of the Indian Ocean. *Psychroteuthis glacialis* was the only species common on the shelf, and was locally quite abundant.

## Crabs

5.6 Details of a permit for an experimental crab fishery using pots planned to be conducted by the USA in 1991/92 in Statistical Area 48 were presented in SC-CAMLR-X/BG/20. The major areas of interest are the submarine canyons in Subareas 48.3 and 48.4.

5.7 Dr Holt highlighted the features of this permit including:

- a catch limit of 400 tonnes;
- a catch restriction of 80 tonnes from any one submarine canyon;
- only mature males are allowed to be taken with a minimum size limit to be set during the fishing operations by the observers on board at 10% carapace width larger than the minimum observed size-at-maturity for each species;
- a bait fish catch, totalling 60 tonnes, is allowed to be taken in pots in Subareas 48.3 and 48.4, consistent with conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission. Prohibited finfish species found in baitfish traps are to be returned to the water;
- continuously frozen Pacific herring is allowed as bait. The possibility of introducing exotic species was considered to be negligible provided the bait had been frozen for greater than three hours and placed in the traps frozen;
- two USA National Marine Fisheries Service observers are to be present on board to collect relevant biological and fisheries data; and
- data requirements, log books and reporting systems are specified in the permit.

5.8 The details of the permit were developed in light of the consideration last year of new and developing fisheries by the Scientific Committee (SC-CAMLR-IX, paragraph 8.7) and Commission (CCAMLR-IX, paragraphs 9.1 to 9.10). A delay in the establishment of the operation has meant that the fishery will not occur in the 1991/92 season. Dr Holt envisaged that a permit will be re-issued for the 1992/93 season.

5.9 The Scientific Committee agreed that, as crab fisheries can be assessed with conventional techniques, assessment of the experimental crab fishery should be carried out by WG-FSA.