Fish lengths from CGOA trawl data from multiple cruises on R/V Pandalus in the Northeast Pacific, Coastal Gulf of Alaska from 1999-2004 (NEP project)

Website: https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/3703
Version: 2012-08-13

Project
» U.S. GLOBEC Northeast Pacific (NEP)

Program
» U.S. GLOBal ocean ECosystems dynamics (U.S. GLOBEC)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Piccolo, Jack	University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF)	Principal Investigator

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Dataset Description

These data are related to Trawl Catch data found here. Please see these data for details about trawls.

Data Processing Description

Notes from the PI:
How I classified salmon (according to information from Nancy Davis and from looking at her high seas catch (lengths and ages) data [reference pending]):

coho <375mm = juvenile

coho >375mm = maturing

pink <375mm = juvenile

pink >375mm = maturing

The categories for sockeye, chinook, and chum are more difficult to determine and are based on length frequencies as well as age/length data from the high seas cruise Nancy Davis goes on. [reference pending]

sockeye <235mm = juvenile

sockeye >235mm = immature/maturing

The minimum fork length of a sockeye (ocean age 1) was 231mm in Nancy Davis' high seas data (2001) [reference pending]; most were ~300mm

chinook>300mm = immature/maturing

chum<270mm = juvenile

chum>270mm = immature/maturing

The minimum fork length of a chum (ocean age 1) was 280mm in Nancy Davis' high seas data (2001) [reference pending]; most were ~300-350mm

Questions about these data should be directed to:
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Data Files

File
trawl_catch_fishlen.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 1.06 MB) MD5:1956756b86203c4bc3ee41837419a855 Primary data file for dataset ID 3703

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
cruiseid	Cruise identification. Note that this group used non standard cruise names; this field uses the standard naming convention; 'cruise_alt' is the alternate name.	text
year	4-digit year.	YYYY
ship	Name of the ship.	text
cruise_alt	Alternate name for cruise (used locally).	text
event	Sampling event number (station-cast). DMO note: there is occasional discrepancy between trawl data and cruise event log for this field.	unitless
station_std	Standard station identifier for stations revisited by many cruises.	unitless
lat	Latitude in decimal degrees; North is positive; this info came from the table of standard station locations where possible or else from the cruise event log.	decimal degrees
lon	Longitude in decimal degrees; East is positive; this info came from the table of standard station locations where possible or else from the cruise event log.	decimal degrees
gear	Net type used to catch fish.	text
month_local	Month, local time.	mm (0 to 12)
day_local	Day of month, local time.	dd (0 to 31)
common_name	Common name of the species.	text
life_stage	Life stage of the individual (see Processing Notes).	text
species	Scientific name of the fish.	text
forklength_mm	Measurement from the tip of the snout with mouth closed to the center of the fork in the tail, in millimeters.	millimeters
comments	Misc. notes.	text

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Gillnet
Generic Instrument Name	Gillnet
Generic Instrument Description	Gillnetting uses curtains of netting that are suspended by a system of floats and weights; they can be anchored to the sea floor or allowed to float at the surface. A gillnet catches fish by their gills because the twine of the netting is very thin, and either the fish does not see the net or the net is set so that it traps the fish.

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	Midwater Trawl
Generic Instrument Name	Midwater Trawl
Generic Instrument Description	A mid-water or pelagic trawl is a net towed at a chosen depth in the water column to catch schooling fish such as herring and mackerel. Midwater trawl nets have very large front openings to herd schooling fish toward the back end where they become trapped in the narrow "broiler". The sides of the deployed net are spread horizontally with two large metal foils, called "doors," positioned in front of the net. As the trawler moves forward, the doors, and therefore the net, are forced outward, keeping the net open. This instrument designation is used when specific make and model are not known.

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Deployments

PA9901

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57767
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Start Date	1999-08-26
End Date	1999-09-01

PA0101

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57561
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0101cr.pdf
Start Date	2001-07-08
End Date	2001-07-14

PA0102

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57562
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0102cr.pdf
Start Date	2001-08-11
End Date	2001-08-19

PA0103

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57563
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0103cr.pdf
Start Date	2001-09-18
End Date	2001-09-22

PA0104

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57564
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0104cr.pdf
Start Date	2001-10-21
End Date	2001-10-24

PA0201

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57565
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0201cr.pdf
Start Date	2002-07-20
End Date	2002-07-26

PA0202

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57566
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0202cr.pdf
Start Date	2002-08-20
End Date	2002-08-24

PA0203

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57567
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0203cr.pdf
Start Date	2002-10-03
End Date	2002-10-04

PA0301

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57568
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0301cr.pdf
Start Date	2003-07-13
End Date	2003-07-19

PA0302

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57569
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0302cr.pdf
Start Date	2003-08-01
End Date	2003-08-07

PA0303

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57570
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0303cr.pdf
Start Date	2003-09-09
End Date	2003-09-15

PA0401

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57571
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0401cr.pdf
Start Date	2004-07-18
End Date	2004-07-24

PA0402

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57572
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0402cr.pdf
Start Date	2004-08-17
End Date	2004-08-23

PA0403

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/57573
Platform	R/V Pandalus
Report	http://globec.whoi.edu/nep/reports/cgoa_cruises/pa0403cr.pdf
Start Date	2004-09-12
End Date	2004-09-17

PA9701

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58844
Platform	R/V Pandalus

PA9801

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58845
Platform	R/V Pandalus

PA9802

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58846
Platform	R/V Pandalus

PA9902

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58847
Platform	R/V Pandalus

PA0001

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/58848
Platform	R/V Pandalus

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Project Information

U.S. GLOBEC Northeast Pacific (NEP)

Website: http://nepglobec.bco-dmo.org

Coverage: Northeast Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska

Program in a Nutshell

Goal: To understand the effects of climate variability and climate change on the distribution, abundance and production of marine animals (including commercially important living marine resources) in the eastern North Pacific. To embody this understanding in diagnostic and prognostic ecosystem models, capable of capturing the ecosystem response to major climatic fluctuations.

Approach: To study the effects of past and present climate variability on the population ecology and

population dynamics of marine biota and living marine resources, and to use this information as a proxy for how the ecosystems of the eastern North Pacific may respond to future global climate change. The strong temporal variability in the physical and biological signals of the NEP will be used to examine the biophysical mechanisms through which zooplankton and salmon populations respond to physical forcing and biological interactions in the coastal regions of the two gyres. Annual and interannual variability will be studied directly through **long-term observations** and detailed **process studies**; variability at longer time scales will be examined through **retrospective analysis** of directly measured and proxy data. Coupled **biophysical models** of the ecosystems of these regions will be developed and tested using the process studies and data collected from the long-term observation programs, then further tested and improved by hindcasting selected retrospective data series.

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Program Information

U.S. GLOBal ocean ECosystems dynamics (U.S. GLOBEC)

Website: http://www.usglobec.org/

Coverage: Global

U.S. GLOBEC (GLOBal ocean ECosystems dynamics) is a research program organized by oceanographers and fisheries scientists to address the question of how global climate change may affect the abundance and production of animals in the sea.

The U.S. GLOBEC Program currently had major research efforts underway in the Georges Bank / Northwest Atlantic Region, and the Northeast Pacific (with components in the California Current and in the Coastal Gulf of Alaska). U.S. GLOBEC was a major contributor to International GLOBEC efforts in the Southern Ocean and Western Antarctic Peninsula (WAP).

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	unknown NEP NSF OCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	unknown NEP NOAA

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