

Development focus on trawl to reduce environmental impact within CRISP

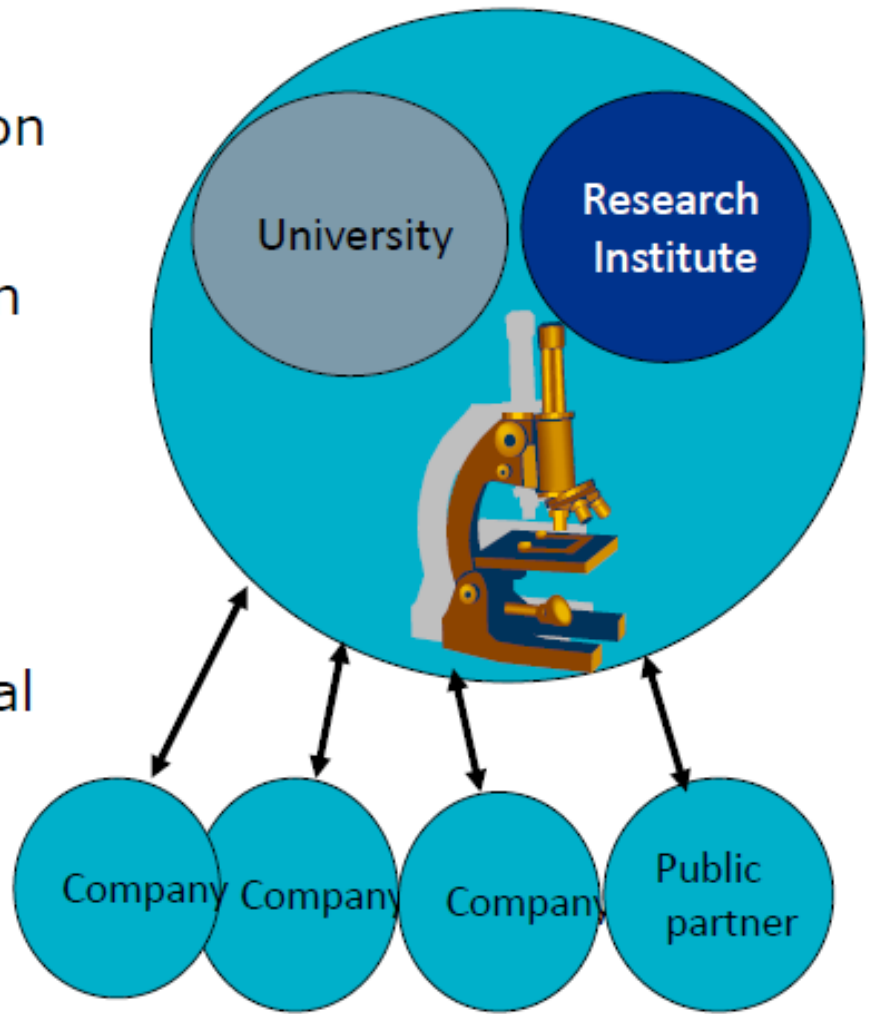
John Willy Valdemarsen

Director

CRISP

SFI Characteristics

- High potential for innovation and value creation
- Active cooperation between innovative companies and prominent research groups
- High scientific quality of research
- Bridgehead for international cooperation
- Recruitment of talented researchers



CRISP - Centre for Research-based Innovation in Sustainable fish capture and Processing technology

2011 - 2019

- **Objective:** Increased value creation by more responsible and selective fisheries and thereby a better management of marine resources.
- **Host institution:** Institute of Marine Research
- **Research partners:** Nofima, Univ. of Bergen, Univ. of Tromsø
- **Enterprise partners:** Scantrol AS, Kongsberg Maritime, Egersund Group, Nergård Havfiske
- **Public partners:** Norges Sildesalgslag, Norges Råfisklag



Sustainability challenges for CRISP

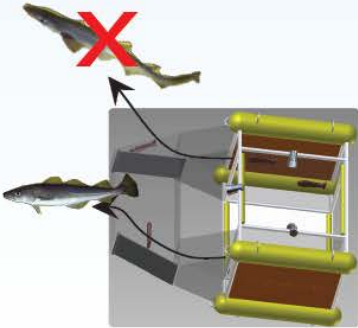
- Bycatch and discards while fishing
- Environmental impact (bottom habitat interference and air pollution)
- Increasing fuel cost
- Income and work conditions
- Consumer demands for sustainable harvesting from the OCEAN
- Quality of fish products



Challenges in trawl fisheries

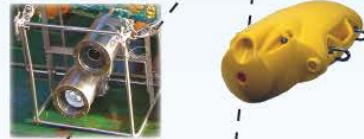
Active selectivity :

real-time camera observations of size and species composition and active mechanism to release unwanted catch



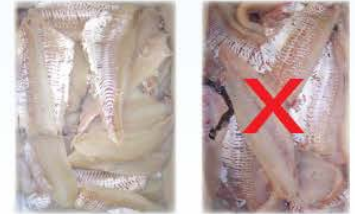
Monitoring fish and gear:

real-time observation systems for informed skipper's decision



Quality improvement and value adding:

techniques for low stress fish capture and handling



Low impact fishing gear:

no bottom contact, reduced energy consumption



Development focus in CRISP

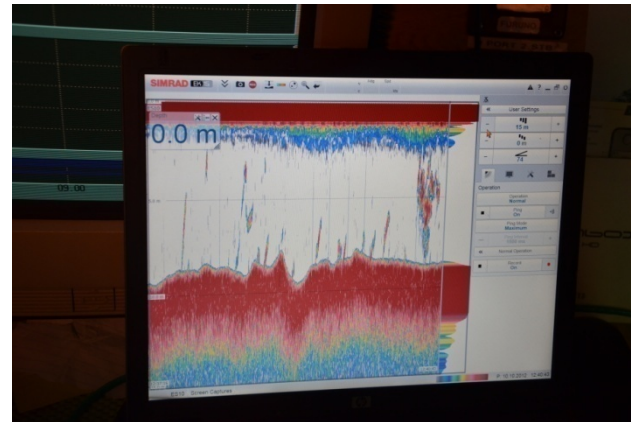
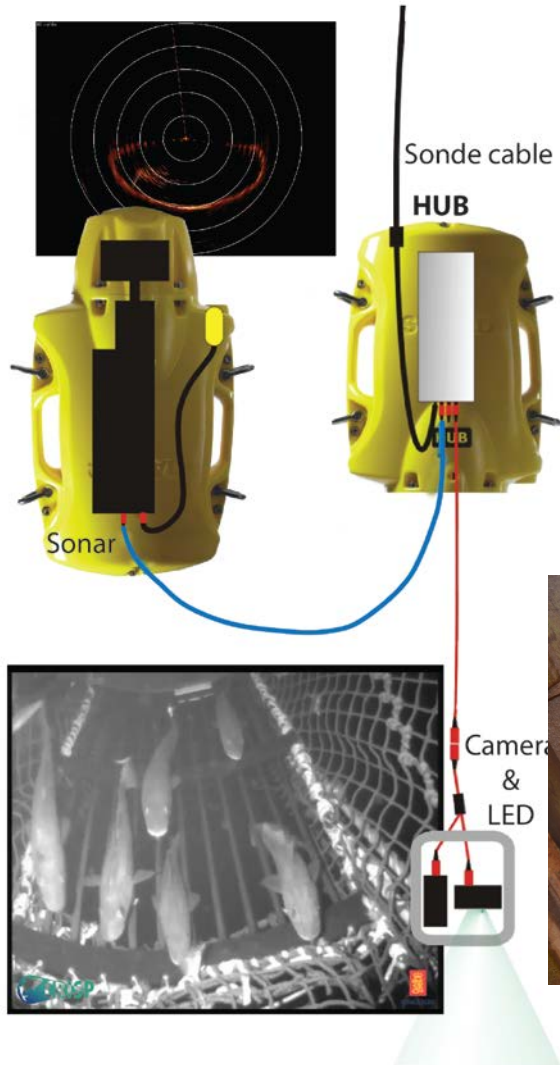
1. Instrumentation to estimate quantity, species and fish sizes prior to the capture process
2. Instrumentation that monitors gear performance and fish behaviour while fishing
3. Instrumentation and methods to identify species and sizes of fish encountered by the fishing gear prior to retrieval, and methods to release unwanted catch
4. **Develop smarter trawl techniques that make use of fish behaviour and control of trawl performance while towing**
5. Quality improvement of trawl captured fish by storage in live tanks till processing



“Smart” trawl designs and trawling operation

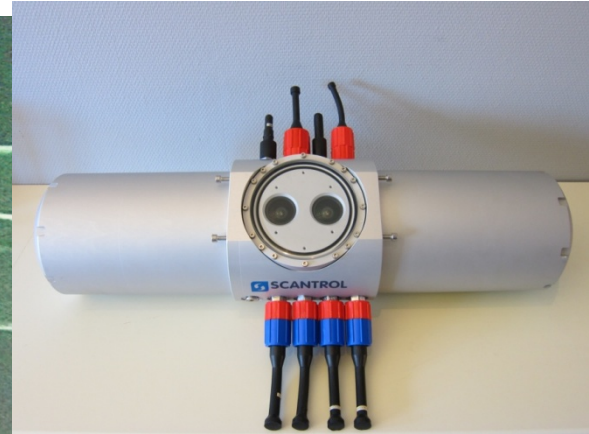
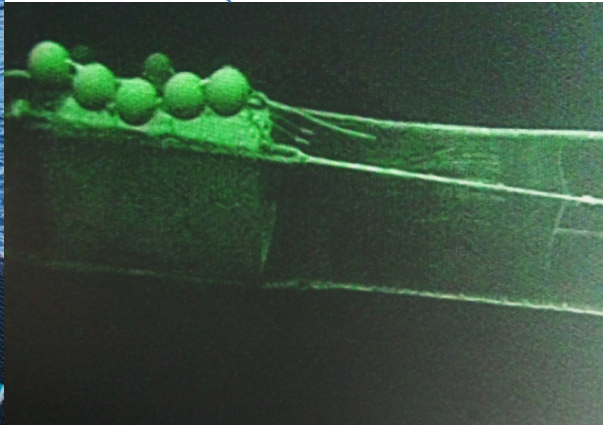
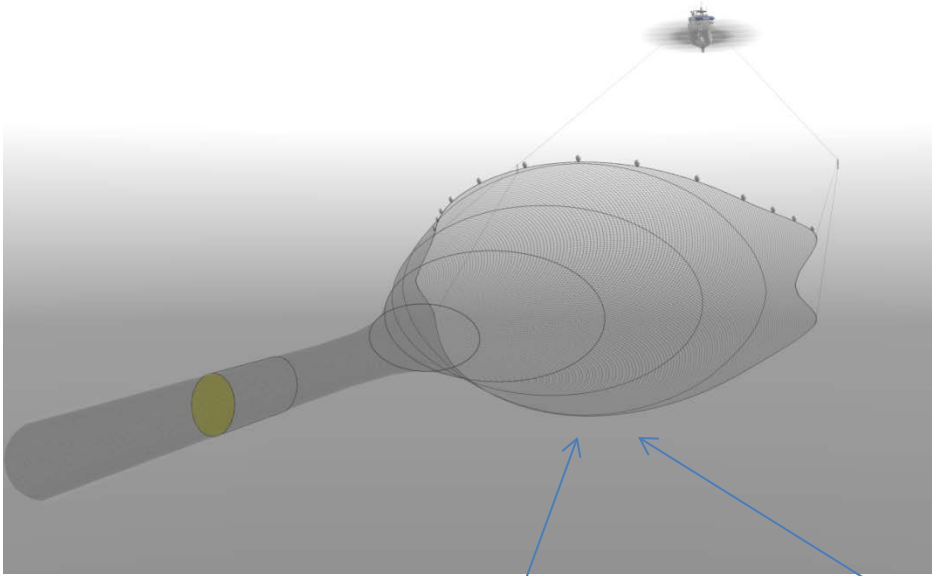
- Less bottom interaction than with traditional bottom trawling
- Reduced drag of netting and trawl doors
- Monitoring of fish behaviour and trawl performance
- Adjustment of gear parameters while fishing e.g. manoevrable trawl doors

Instruments to observe fish and gear while trawling



The Deep Vision system in a trawl

take quality images for identification of size and species





Date: 08.07.2012

Time: 10:05:00

Depth: 202 m

Location:

N 68° 26.28'

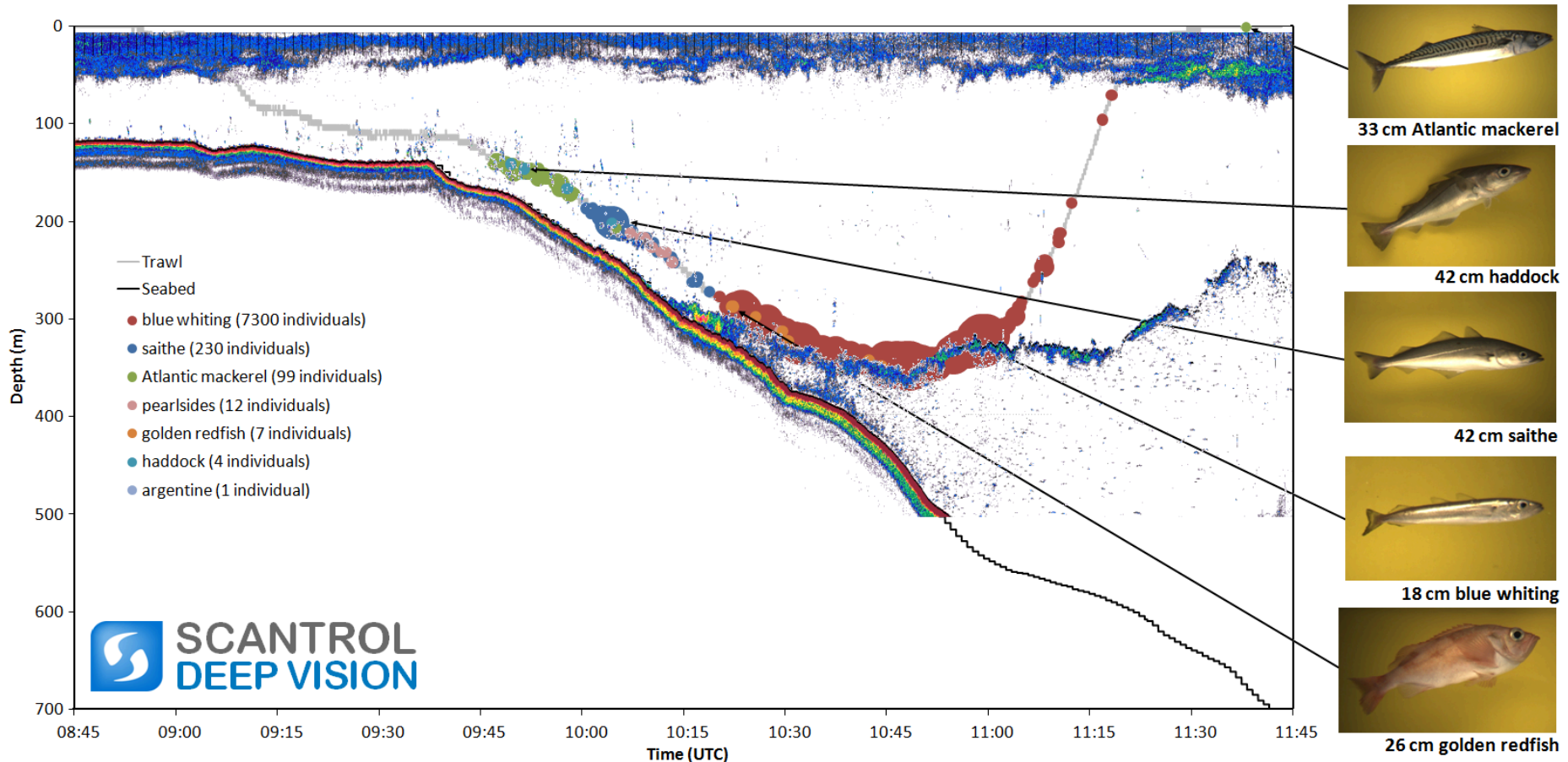
E 011° 32.89'

Species: Saithe

Length: 42 cm



Data products: Depth profile of species

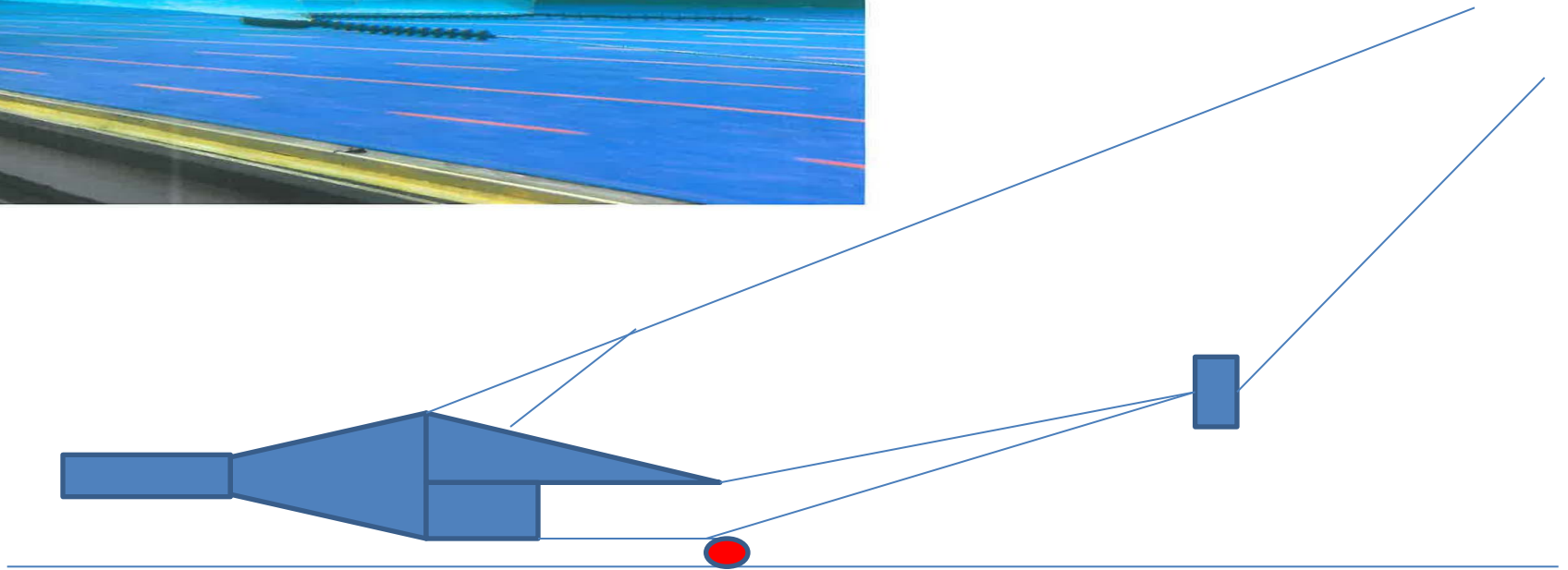
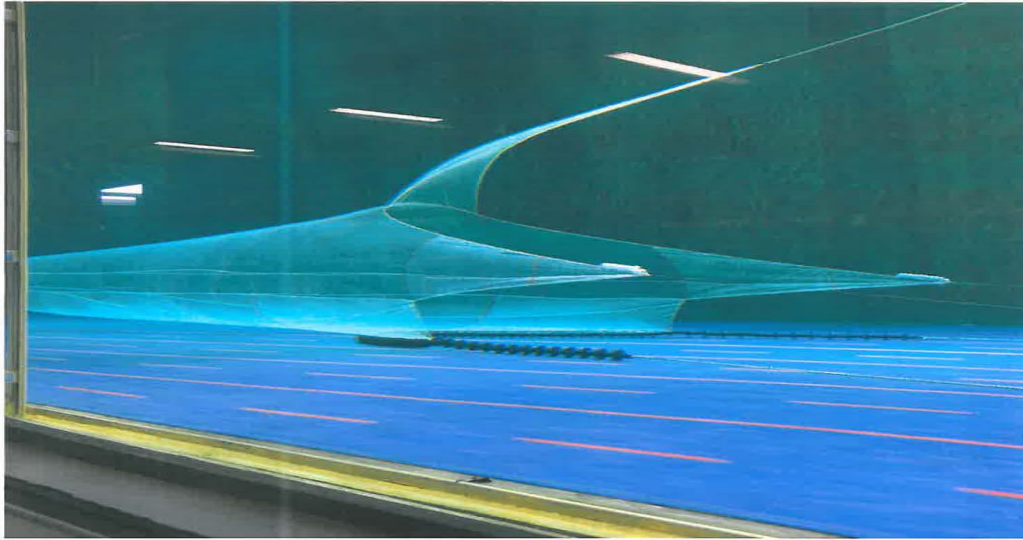


Time and depth of each passage
Passage rate (density)
Species overlap

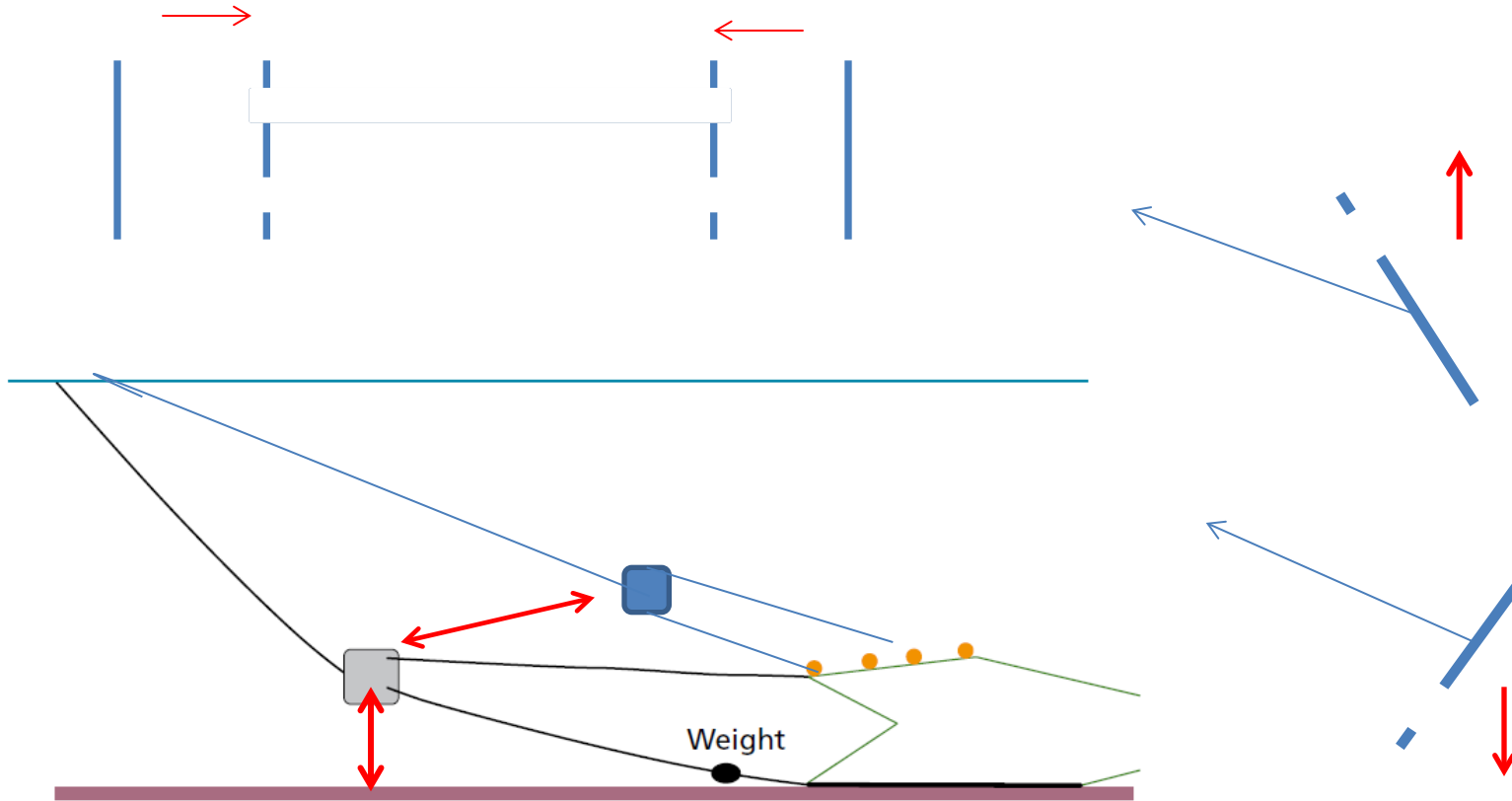
Compare against acoustic record

- Verify species
- Investigate differences in length over time or depth for TS calculations

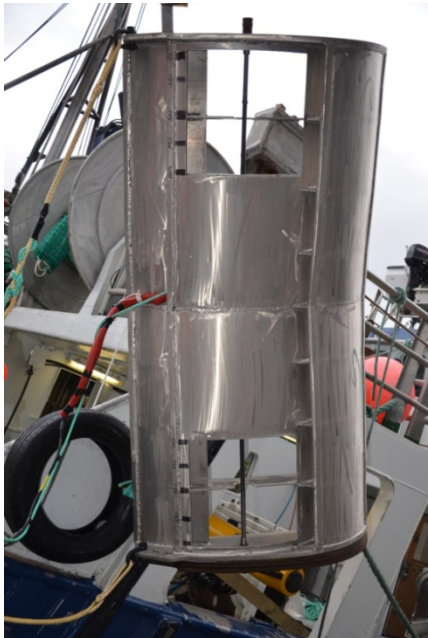
Semipelagic trawling



Manoeuvrable trawl doors



Manoevrable trawl doors



Door spread versus hatch opening with 3,5 and 4,5 kn towing speed

