



Cruise report for 2021203

Report generated by: Johanna Fall

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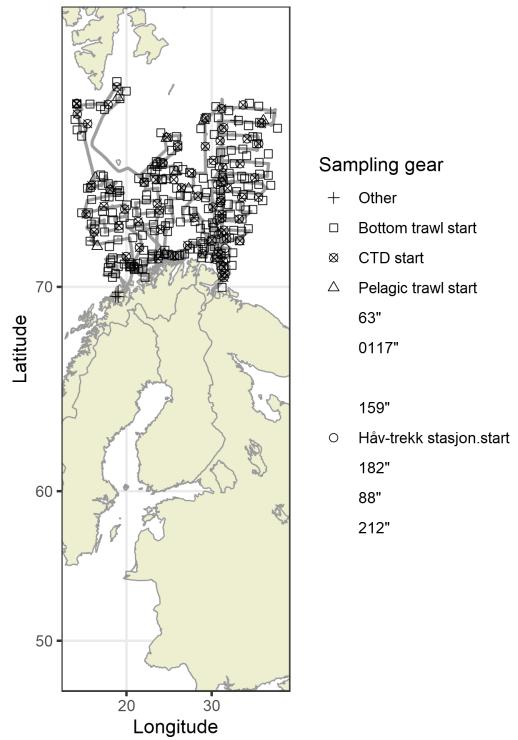
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1 Survey description and data availability

2 Cruise tracks and stations

Cruise tracks from the position log with points indicating start positions for different sampling gear. Points are jittered.



3 CTD

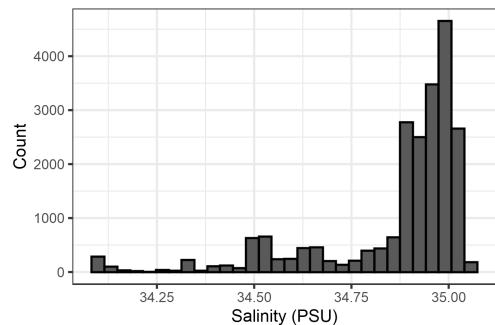
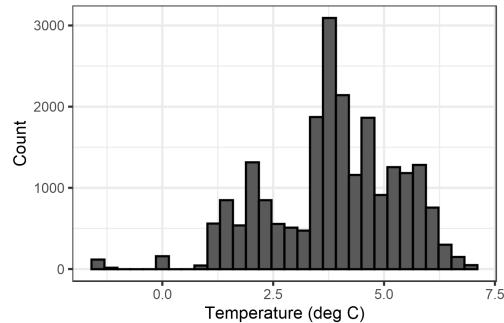
3.1 Summary of measurements

Number of CTD casts done during the cruise:

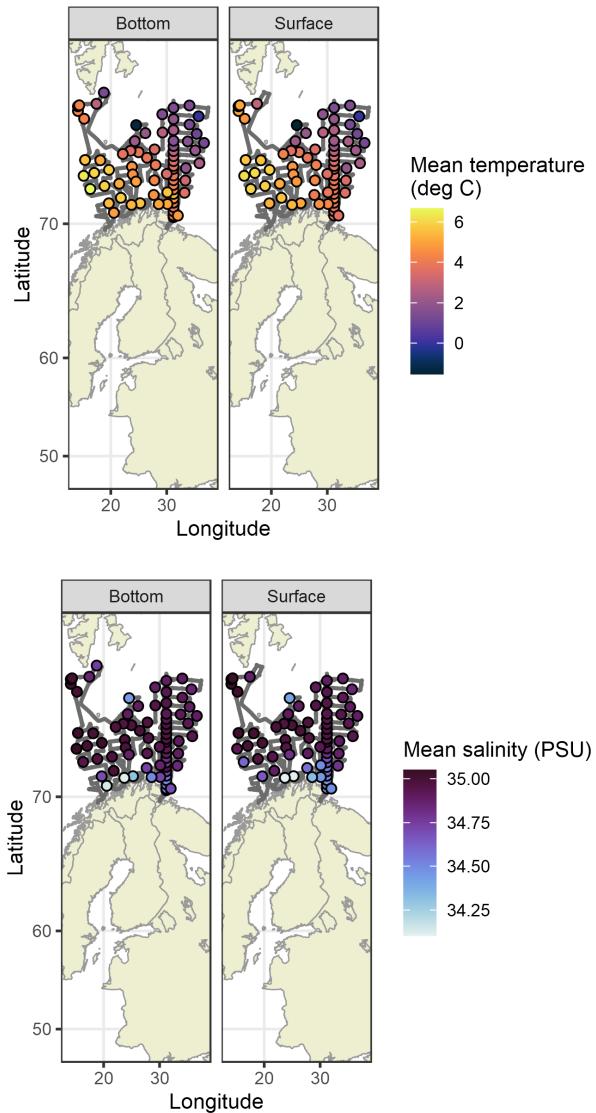
73

Total depth covered by CTDs (km):

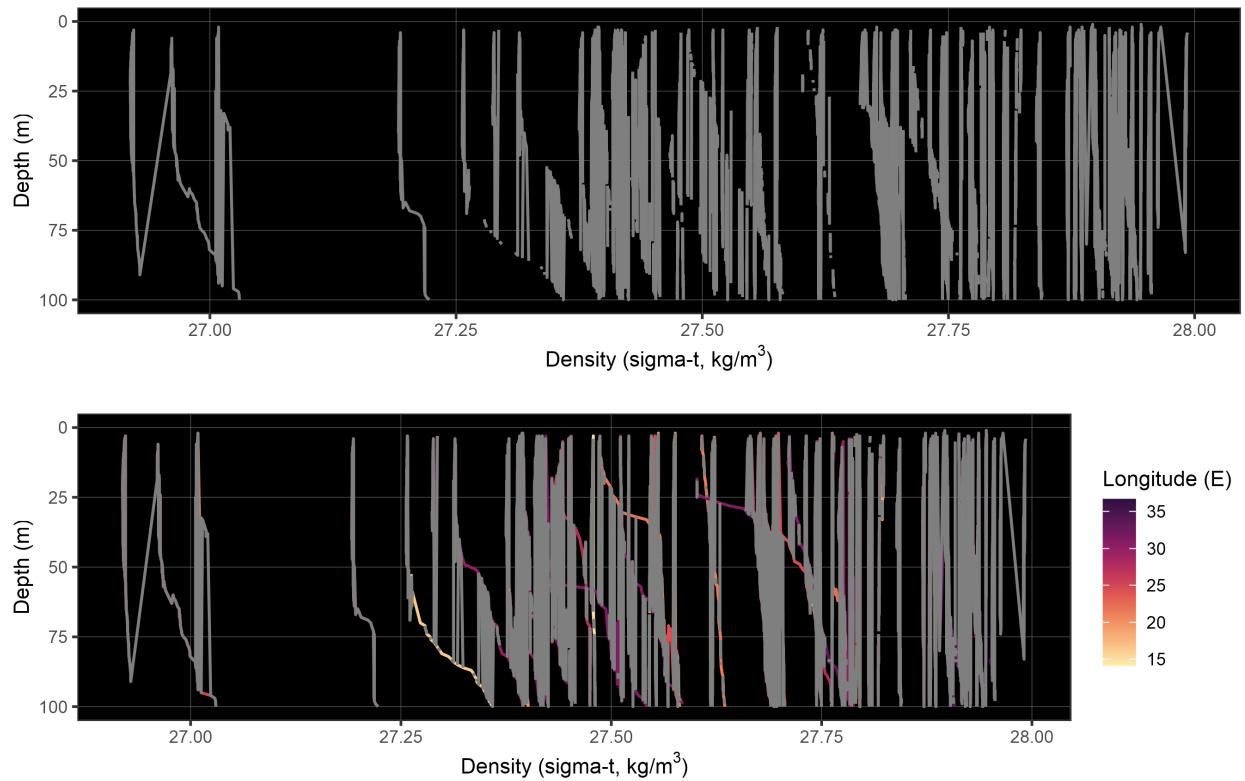
11.5



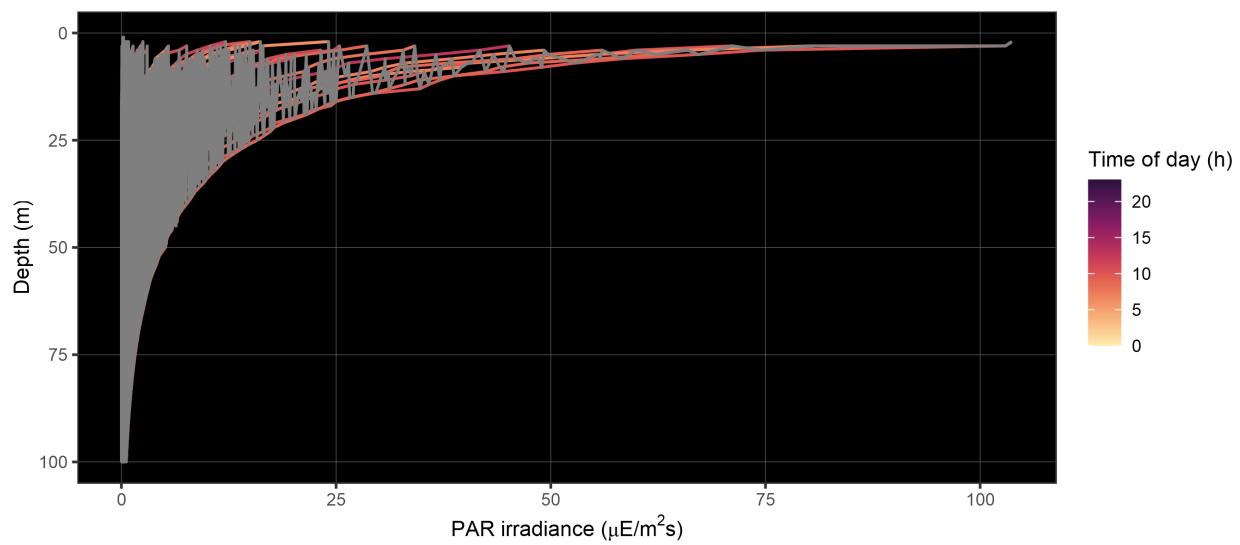
3.2 Variation in temperature and salinity with bathymetry and geographical location



3.3 Density in the water column



3.4 Light in the water column



4 Biotic data

4.1 Sampling effort

Total number of hauls taken during the survey: 68

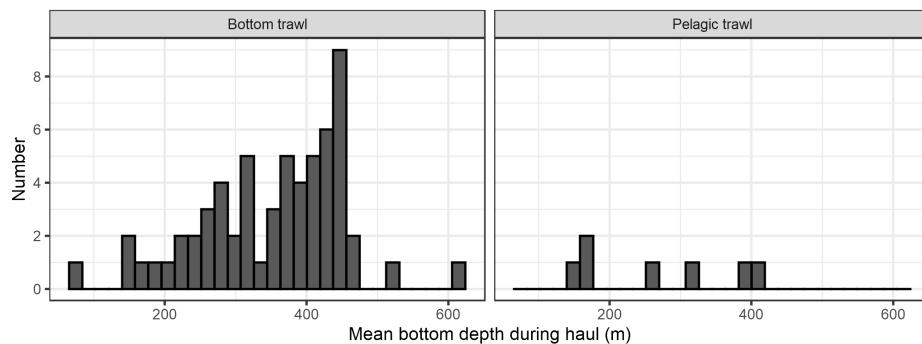
Number of samples by gear type:

Gear	N
Bottom trawl	61
Pelagic trawl	7

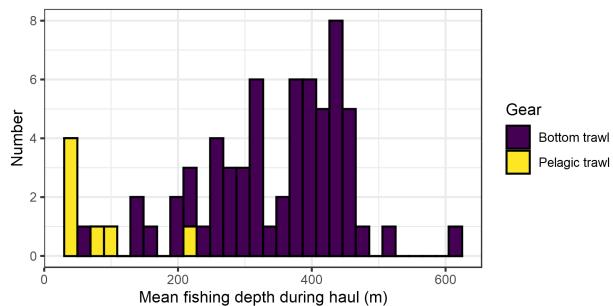
Range of bottom depths at sampling stations (m, will be NA if any station is missing bottom depth): 67.9, 608.1

Fishing depth range (m, will be NA if any station is missing fishing depth)): 31.5, 606.5

4.1.1 Mean bottom depth during hauls



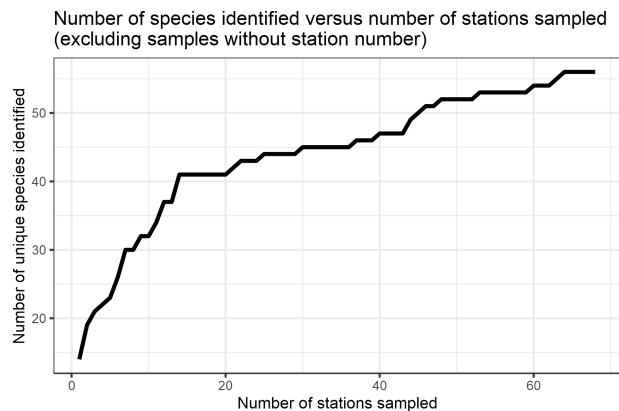
4.1.2 Mean fishing depth during hauls



4.2 Catch composition

4.2.1 Species diversity

Number of species registered during the survey: 56



4.2.2 Maximum catch rates by gear and species

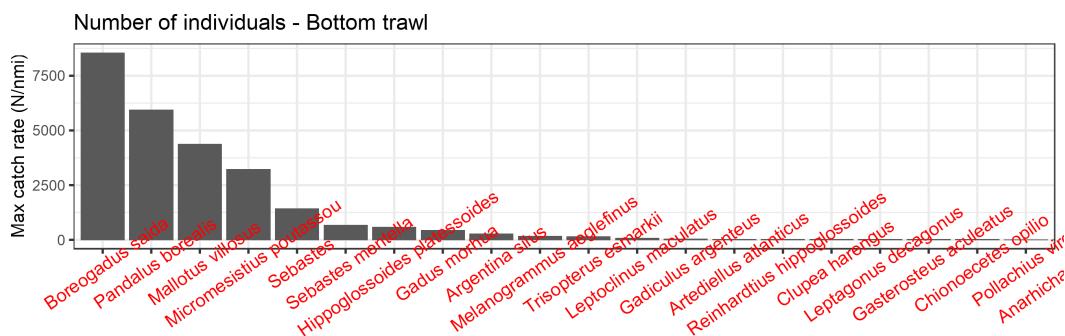
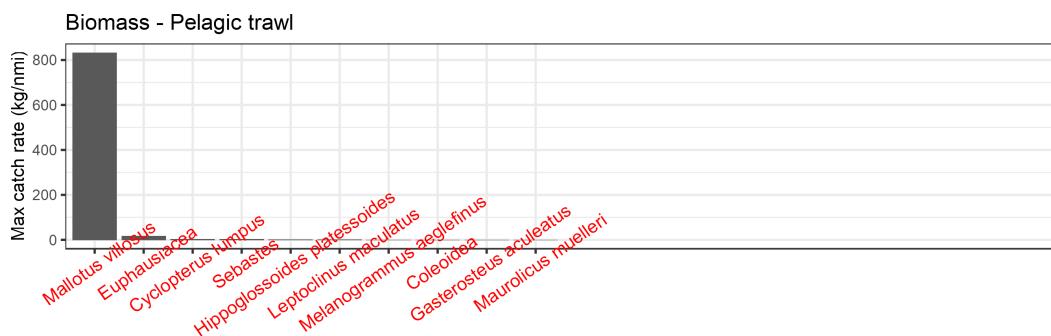
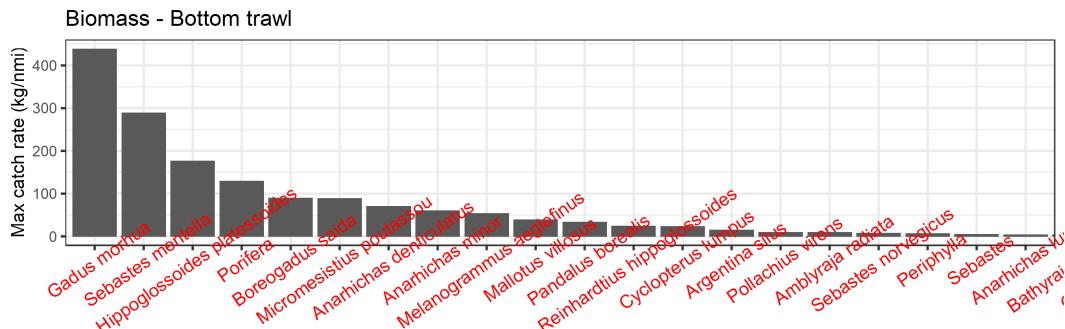
Species with highest catch rate by biomass:

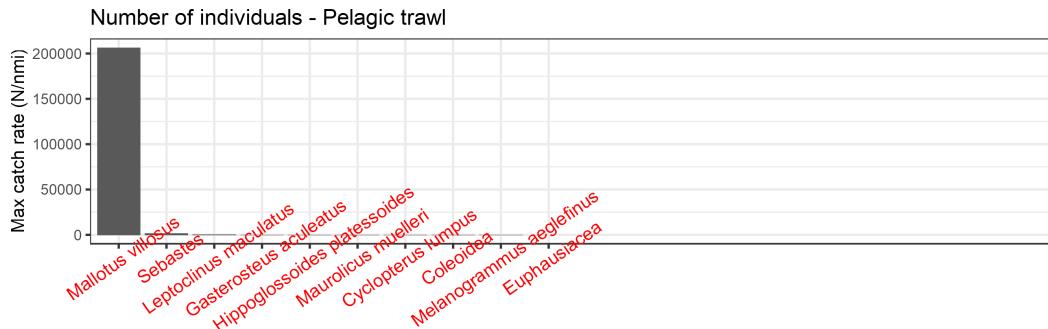
Gear	Scientific name
Bottom trawl	<i>Gadus morhua</i>
Pelagic trawl	<i>Mallotus villosus</i>

Species with highest catch rate by number:

Gear	Scientific name
Bottom trawl	<i>Boreogadus saida</i>
Pelagic trawl	<i>Mallotus villosus</i>

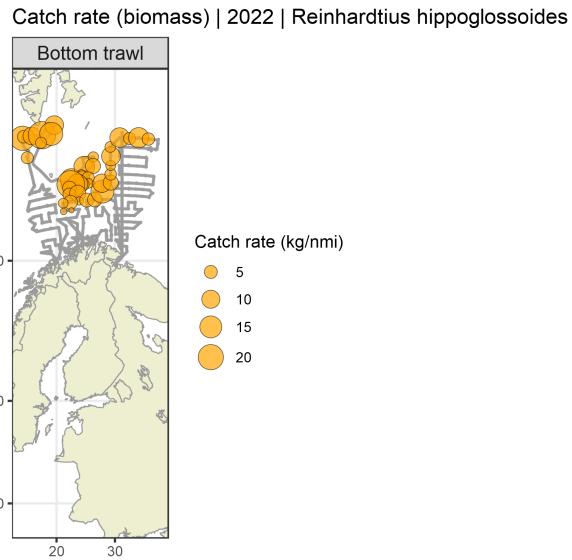
The figures below show maximum catch rates of the 20 species with the highest maximum catch rates.



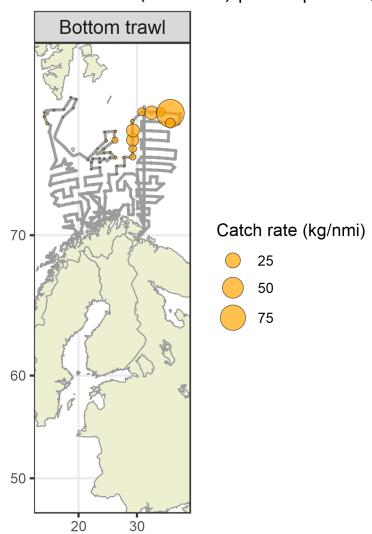


4.3 Spatial variation in catches of common species

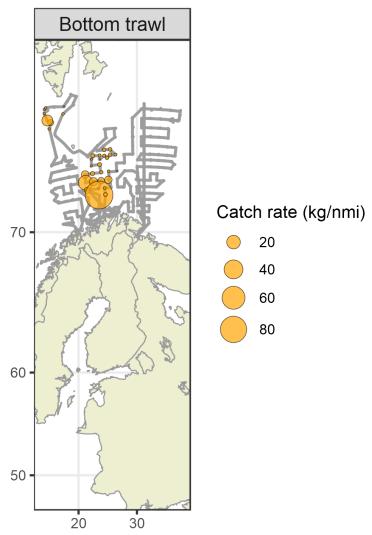
Catches are split by gear. Bubble size is comparable between gears within the same species, but not between species. Samples taken with unspecified gear are removed.



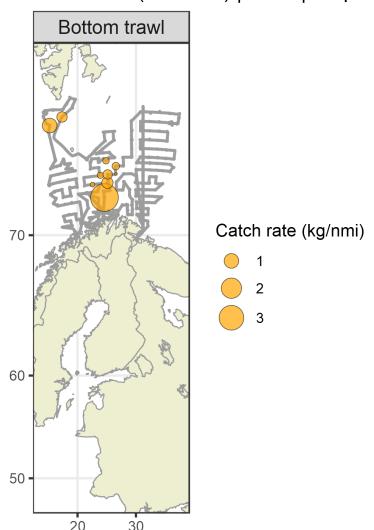
Catch rate (biomass) | 2022 | *Boreogadus saida*



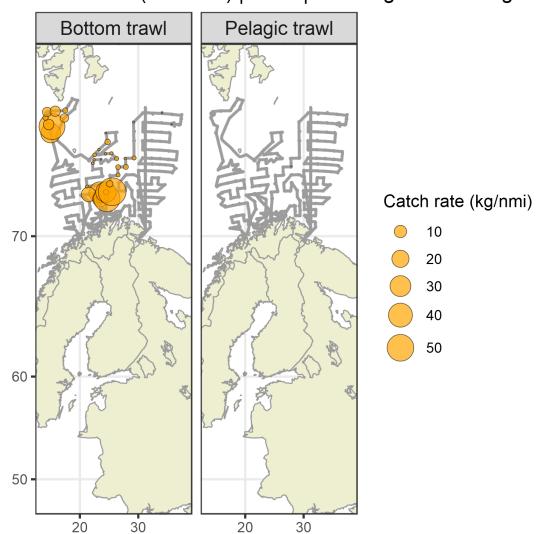
Catch rate (biomass) | 2022 | *Micromesistius poutassou*



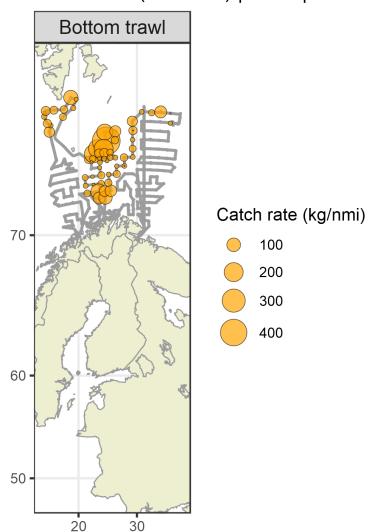
Catch rate (biomass) | 2022 | *Clupea harengus*



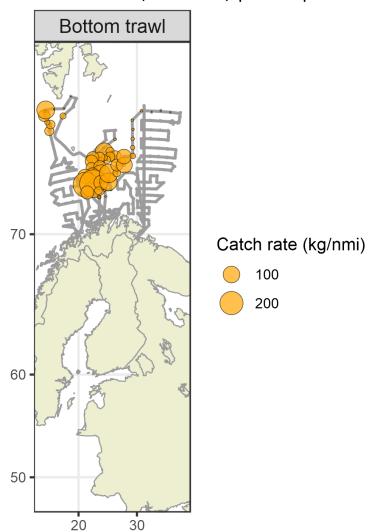
Catch rate (biomass) | 2022 | *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*



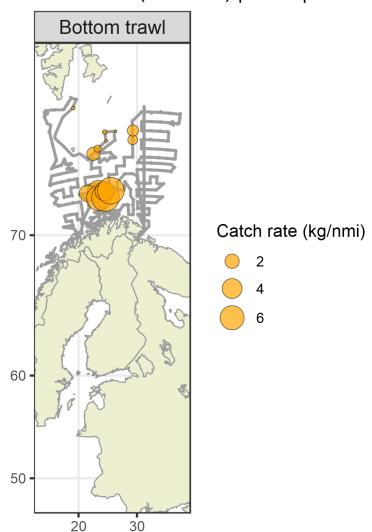
Catch rate (biomass) | 2022 | *Gadus morhua*



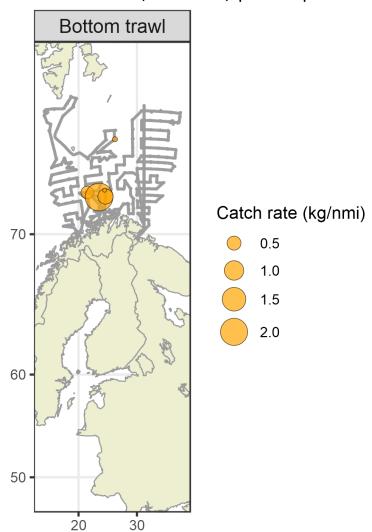
Catch rate (biomass) | 2022 | *Sebastes mentella*



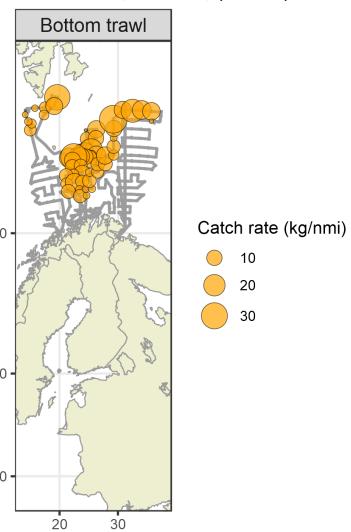
Catch rate (biomass) | 2022 | *Sebastes norvegicus*



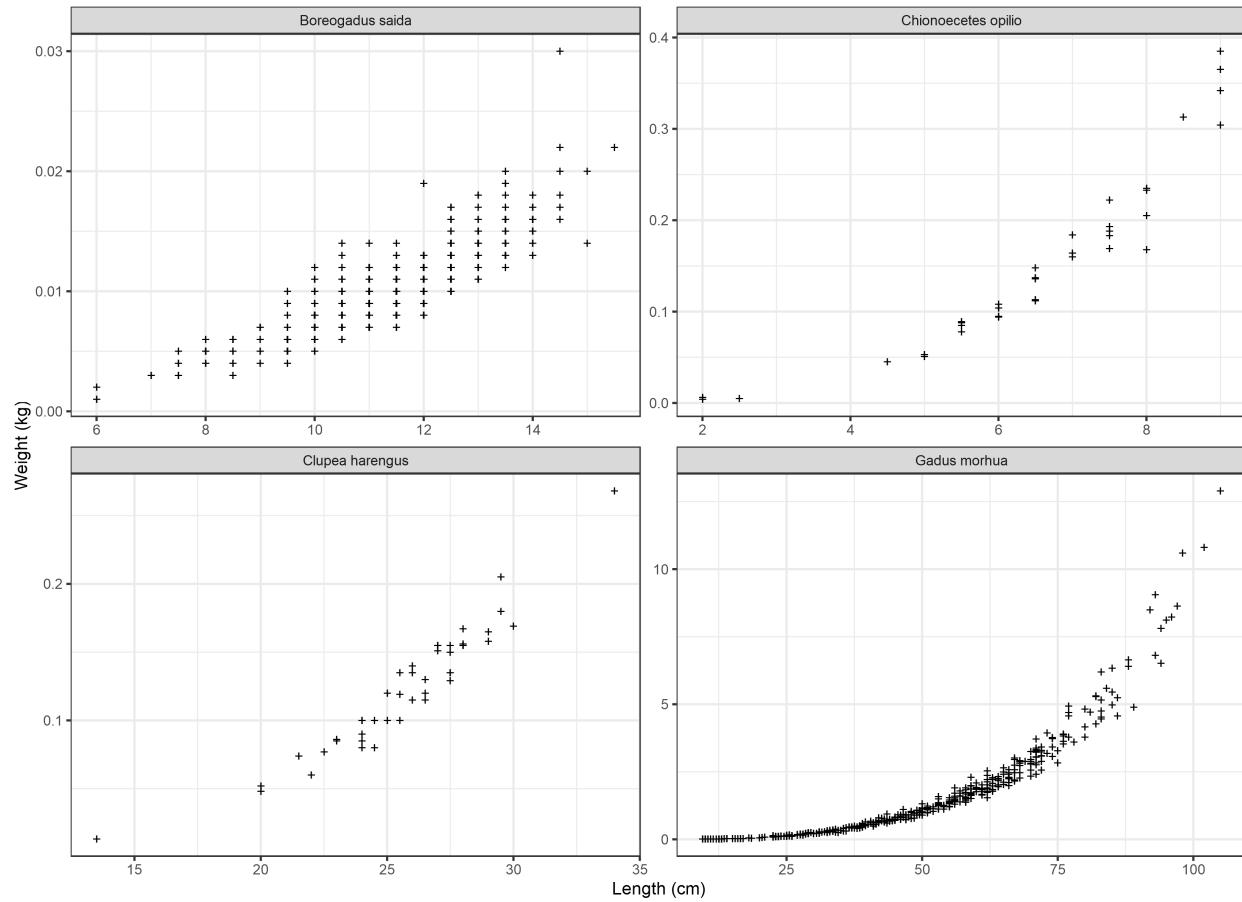
Catch rate (biomass) | 2022 | *Sebastes viviparus*

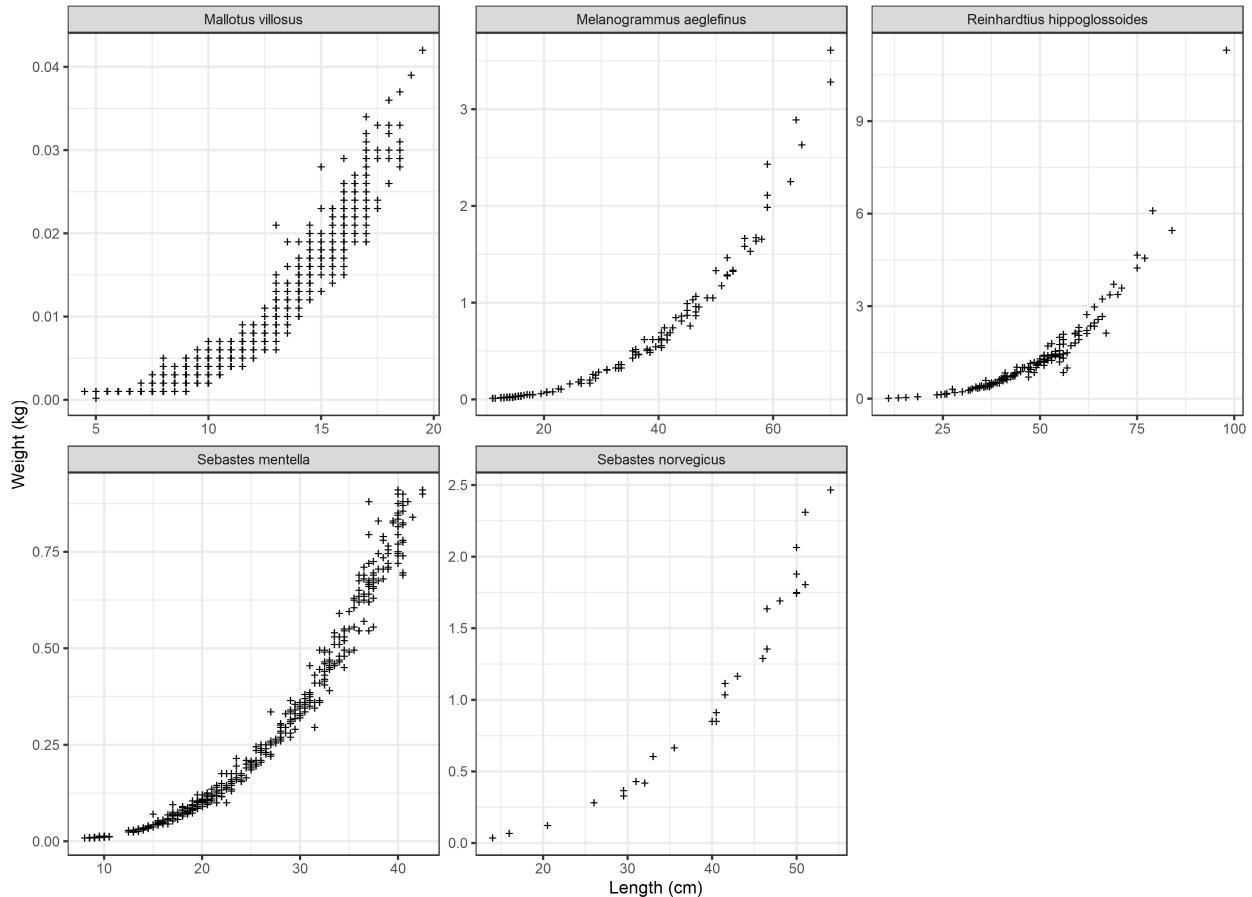


Catch rate (biomass) | 2022 | *Pandalus borealis*

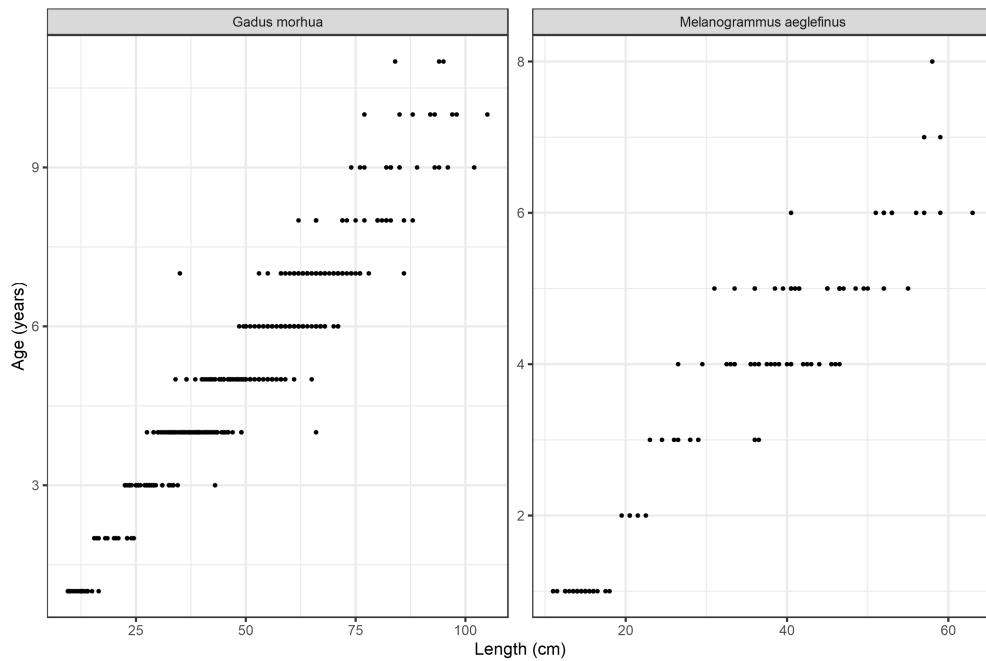


4.4 Length-weight relationships



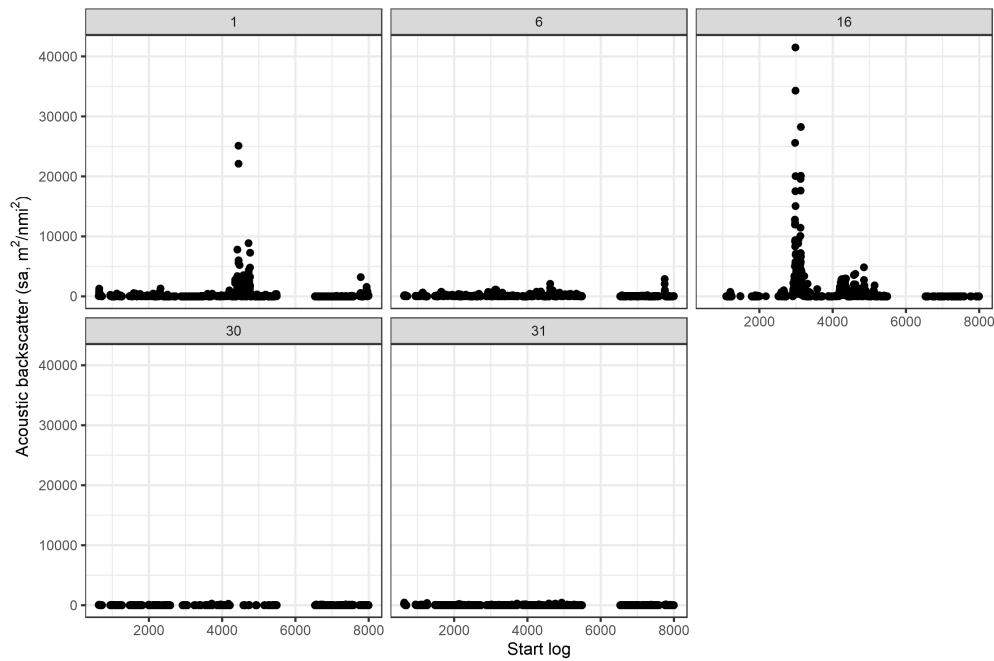


4.5 Length-age relationships



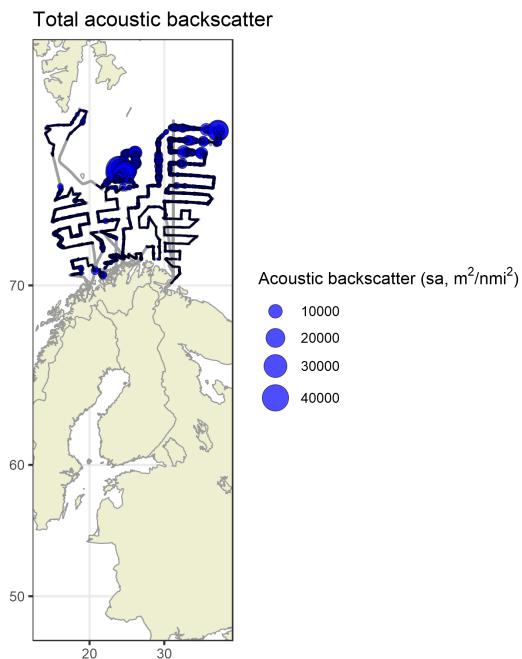
5 Acoustic data

5.1 Acoustic backscatter integrated in the water column



5.2 Spatial distribution of acoustic backscatter

5.2.1 Total acoustic backscatter



5.2.2 ACoustic registrations by category

