

In conclusion, it is clear that the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council can help fishing units by advertising the facilities provided by Meteorological Services and urging them to equip their fleets to receive them. It is also clear that it is to the immediate and long-range advantage of the fishing industry that their vessels co-operate in supplying meteorological observations to supplement those supplied by merchant ships, especially where maritime traffic is not heavy. The World Meteorological Organization will be able to satisfy this Council that the observations which are needed are simple to make, do not take up much time, and that no cost to the fishing vessel or her owners is involved.

Annexure I.—List of climatological atlases or papers having climatological maps of oceanic regions, with special reference to Asia and the Far East.

1. *General*

Atlas of Climatic Charts of the Oceans U.S.W.B., Washington, 1938.

2. *Indian Ocean*

Monthly Meteorological Charts of the Indian Ocean (M.O. 519)—Meteorological Office, London, 1952.

Climatological Atlas of the Indian Ocean (all months, on loose monthly charts)—Royal Netherlands Met. Institute.

Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (all months, in one part)—Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

Meteorological Charts of the Red Sea—London, 1895.

3. *Pacific Ocean*

Monthly Meteorological Charts of the Western Pacific (M.O. 484)—Meteorological Office, London, 1945.

Monthly Meteorological Charts of the Eastern Pacific (M.O. 518)—Meteorological Office, London, 1950.

China Seas and the Western Part of the North Pacific Ocean (all months in two parts)—Royal Netherlands Met. Institute.

Sea Areas around Australia (all months, in one part)—Royal Netherlands Met. Institute.

Meteorological Charts of the North Pacific Ocean—U.S. Hydrographic Office, 1878.

Atlas of the Pacific Ocean—Hamburg, 1896.

Currents and Meteorological Charts of Seas near Japan—Tokyo 1926.

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TRAWLING RESULTS OF *TAIYO MARU* No. 11

by

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Taiyo Maru No. 11, a Japanese trawler, operated in the territorial waters of Burma during the period from 19-11-53 to 12-6-55. It has a gross-tonnage of 278 and is powered with 500 B.H.P. diesel engine for propulsion. It was manned by a crew of 21. The headrope of the trawl net used was 40 meters in length and the cod-end mesh was 2" when stretched.

Records of the above trawler for 20 successive fishing trips in 5 different areas were analysed and the results are appended.

The catches were mainly marketed in Rangoon and its suburbs where the consumers still show a great preference for freshwater fishes. Smaller

fishes (even up to about 5" in length) in the catch had to be discarded as they were not economical for marketing. They constitute about a fourth of the catches in the areas C, D and E and a third of the catches in the areas A and B. An intensive campaign undertaken by the operators in consultation with the Government Fisheries Division for sales promotion is having a good effect on the consumers. The retail price per viss† in Rangoon of fresh water fishes is 3 to 8 Kyat‡ while that of sea fishes 2 to 5 Kyat, although the latter is expected to increase as the market improves. It is premature to estimate the maximum fishing effort which the natural resource can support when there is still plenty of room for expansion of the trawl fishery.

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† 1 Viss = 1.65 kilograms.

‡ K 4.76 = 1 U.S. dollar.

TABLE I
Summary of the Trawl Operations by Taiyo Maru No. 11

Area	Average Depth (Meters)	Nature of Bottom	No of trips	No. of drags	Fishing time (hours)	CATCH*		Species in order of abundance.
						Amount (Kg.)	Average per hour (Kg.)	
A	54	green mud	11	476	2,325	462,930	199	Sciaena sp., Lutjanus sp., Leiognathus sp., Pomadasys sp., Saurida sp., Carcharhinus sp., Ilisha sp., etc.
B	34	green mud	3	102	473	121,563	257	Pomadasys sp., Leiognathus sp., Lutjanus sp., Sciaena sp., Saurida sp., Carcharhinus sp., Ilisha sp., etc.
C	32	Soft gray mud	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	202	907	168,012	185	Pomadasys sp., Sciaena sp., Ilisha sp., Carcharhinus sp., Leiognathus sp., Saurida sp., Arius sp., etc.
D	28	Soft gray mud and sand	1	42	199	32,390	159	Pomadasys sp., Sciaena sp., Ilisha sp., Muraenesox sp., Carcharhinus sp., Arius sp., Chirocentrus sp., etc.
E	38	gray mud	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	68	14,255	210	Sciaena sp., Pomadasys sp., Arius sp., Ilisha sp., Saurida sp., Upeneus sp., Carcharhinus sp., etc.
Total			20	841	3,972	799,150		

*Landed catch.

TABLE II
Composition of Landed Catch by Area (Kilograms)

SPECIES	AREA					REMARKS
	A	B	C	D	E	
<i>Sepia</i> sp.	1,423.5	78	448.5	—	—	
<i>Penaeus</i> sp.	858	429	1,599	1,033.5	175.5	
<i>Carcharhinus</i> sp.	28,314	5,148	13,591.5	2,437.5	682.5	
<i>Sphyrna</i> sp.	—	2,067	—	—	—	
<i>Dacyatis</i> sp.	19.5	—	468	—	—	
<i>Chirocentrus</i> sp.	4,894.5	975	6,357	1,092	351	
<i>Ilisha</i> sp.	26,325	4,758	17,764.5	3,100.5	1,345.5	
<i>Muraenesox</i> sp.	15,853.5	2,242.5	8,209.5	2,457	312	
<i>Arius</i> sp.	16,633.5	3,841.5	8,580	2,086.5	1,638	
<i>Saurida</i> sp.	31,453.5	7,293	11,583	604.5	858	
<i>Heterosomata</i>	7,995	1,794	4,173	546	273	
<i>Sphyrnaena</i> sp.	7,293	1,170	312	39	—	
<i>Polynemus</i> sp.	78	—	—	58.5	—	
<i>Cybinus</i> sp.	2,613	663	5,538	624	351	
<i>Trichiurus</i> sp.	11,719.5	1,248	1,774.5	117	58.5	
<i>Stromateus</i> sp.	468	195	1,443	—	195	
<i>Cavangidae</i>	10,491	3,178.5	4,972.5	390	214.5	
<i>Leiognathus</i> sp.	55,282.5	18,447	12,714	—	370.5	
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	1,930.5	—	175.5	—	—	
<i>Lutjanus</i> sp.	57,957	16,263	2,574	390	136.5	
<i>Pomadoury</i> sp.	53,898	25,486.5	26,013	5,947.5	1,677	
<i>Sciaena</i> sp.	92,566.5	16,126.5	19,461	4,426.5	2,379	
<i>Drepane</i> sp.	546	351	4,134	1,014	429	
<i>Upeneus</i> sp.	6,318	507	8,307	760.5	858	
<i>Nemipterus</i> sp.	11,719.5	1,872	3,061.5	19.5	175.5	
<i>Others</i>	17,179.5	7,429.5	4,758	5,246	1,775	
Total	462,930	121,563	168,012	32,390	14,255	



