

SPATIO-TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION AND TARGET SPECIES IN A LONGLINE FISHERY OFF THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST OF BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, a cluster analysis, in relation to the species composition of the catches, was used to classify 6,486 fishing sets by a longline fleet based in São Paulo State, Brazil, from 1998 to 2006. Based on the proportions of 12 species and three broader species groups, three clusters were identified: C1: other fishes; C2: blue shark; C3: swordfish. Results indicated that the fleet targeted mainly blue shark and swordfish and also showed that the blue shark importance in this fishery has been growing progressively through the years. Offshore areas were exploited mainly in the first and fourth quarters (from 2001 mainly), while the fishing effort was more concentrated near the continental shelf break, during the second and third quarters (for the whole period). The longline fishery based in São Paulo State changed fishing strategy to target different species which produced important changes in catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) of the main species caught. Cluster analysis seems to have appropriately identified these changes over time, which is an important information, often missing in logbooks.

RESUMO

No presente estudo, uma análise de agrupamento foi utilizada para classificar 6.486 lances feitos pela frota espinheira sediada no Estado de São Paulo, Brasil, de 1998 até 2006, em relação à composição das espécies presentes nas capturas. Baseado nas proporções de doze espécies e três grupos de espécies, três agrupamentos foram identificados: C1: outros peixes; C2: tubarão-azul; C3: espadarte. Os resultados indicaram que ao longo do período estudado, a frota direcionou suas capturas principalmente para o tubarão-azul e para o espadarte, além de terem evidenciado que a importância do tubarão-azul nessa pescaria tem crescido progressivamente ao longo dos anos. Áreas mais afastadas da costa foram exploradas principalmente no primeiro e quarto trimestres (em especial a partir de 2001), enquanto que um esforço de pesca mais concentrado perto da quebra da plataforma continental foi observado durante o segundo e terceiro trimestres (para todo o período estudado). A frota espinheira sediada em São Paulo mudou a estratégia de pesca para diferentes espécies-alvo, o que produziu importantes mudanças nas principais espécies capturadas por esforço de pesca (CPUE). A análise de agrupamento parece ter identificado apropriadamente essas alterações ao longo do tempo, em relação às quais não há, em geral, qualquer informação nos mapas de bordo.

Descriptors: Fishing effort, Target species, Fishing strategy, Brazilian longline fleet.
Descritores: Esforço de pesca, Espécie-alvo, Estratégia de pesca, Frota espinheira brasileira.

INTRODUCTION

The tuna longline fishery in Brazil began in the early 1950s (MORAES, 1962), with the operation of chartered Japanese longliners based in Recife, Pernambuco State. A few years later, in 1958, Japanese chartered longliners began to operate also from the city of Santos, Sao Paulo State, fishing until 1961 (LIMA; WISE, 1963). In 1965/1966, a Brazilian company started a tuna longline fishery off southeast Brazil with two boats (ARFELLI; AMORIM, 1988). The fleet increased gradually up to 20 boats in 1998, then dropped to 14 vessels, in 2000 (AMORIM et al., 2002). At the beginning of the fishery, the national longliners based in Sao Paulo were equipped with a Japanese-type longline, targeting mainly tunas, which accounted for more than 50% of the total catch. From 1981 to 1994, however, sharks became the main target species, attaining 59% of the total catch in 1993. Since 1994, the Sao Paulo fleet has been operating with surface monofilament longlines, in order primarily to catch swordfish, although also achieving good catches of blue shark.

The targeting strategy of a given fishery is determined by a complex interaction of various factors, including environmental constraints, stock availability, market variability and advances in fishing technologies and methods (SALAS; GAERTNER, 2004). For that reason, the longline fleet based in Sao Paulo has changed target species through time. The targeting strategy, however, is one of the most important factors affecting CPUE (HE et al., 1997). Recently, clustering methods (e.g. cluster analysis) have been applied to fishing data, in order to determine the targeting strategy. These methods categorize fishing effort based on the proportion of several species in the catch, as a way to detect changes in targeting strategy (WU; YEH, 2001; ALEMANY; ÁLVAREZ, 2003; HAZIN et al., 2007a; HAZIN et al., 2007b). The aim of the present study was to categorize longline sets made by the Sao Paulo longline fleet using cluster analysis, from 1998 to 2006, as a way to characterize the target species, allowing for a subsequent generation of standardized CPUE series, essential information for most stock assessments.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The data used in the present study were obtained from the logbooks of longliners based in Sao Paulo State (Santos city), made available by the Laboratório de Referência em Controle Estatístico da Produção Pesqueira Marinha do Instituto de Pesca / SAA / SP, through the ProPesq[®] system. Logbook data included a total of 6 486 sets, from 1998 through 2006, and contained vessel identification, fishing

location, starting and retrieval time of the longline sets, number of hooks deployed and the number of fish caught by species. The database included a total of 15 species or group of species (Table 1).

Table 1. Species or species groups caught by the Sao Paulo longline fleet between 1998 and 2006 used in the cluster analysis.

	Species / group	Scientific name / n° of species
1	Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
2	Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>
3	Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>
4	White marlin	<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>
5	Blue marlin	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>
6	Sailfish	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>
7	Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>
8	Blue shark	<i>Prionace glauca</i>
9	Shortfin mako shark	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>
10	Dolphin fish	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>
11		<i>Lepidocybium</i>
	Escolar	<i>flavobrunneum</i>
12		<i>Carcharhinus</i> spp. (6 species)
	Carcharhinid sharks	
13	Hammerhead sharks	<i>Sphyrna</i> spp. (3 species)
14	Other sharks	3 species
15		16 species or unidentified species
	Other fishes	

The "carcharhinid sharks" included six species, although the great majority were *Carcharhinus signatus* (AMORIM et al., 1998). Likewise, "hammerhead sharks" included three species of *Sphyrna*, and *S. lewini* and *S. zygaena* were the most caught (AMORIM et al., 1998). The "other sharks" included the longfin mako (*Isurus paucus*) and thresher sharks (mainly *Alopias superciliosus*, but also *A. vulpinus*) (AMORIM et al., 1998). The "other fishes" included several teleosts or unidentified species. In order to classify the fishing sets made by the Sao Paulo longline fleet between 1998 and 2006, a matrix with 6 486 rows and 15 columns containing the proportion of each species or group of species to the total catch of the set was used in the cluster analysis. Clusters were developed in SAS software in two steps because the large number of observations precluded a direct hierarchical cluster analysis for the whole data set (HE et al., 1997). For this reason, firstly we fitted a non-hierarchical cluster analysis (K-means method, JOHNSON; WICHERN, 1988) in order to identify the ideal number of clusters as well as the "outliers". After that, a hierarchical cluster analysis (Ward method, WARD, 1963) was also applied to evaluate the distance between the clusters initially considered in the non-hierarchical cluster analysis through a dendrogram. After the cluster analysis, catch compositions (mean percentages of the eight species and three species groups) were calculated for each

cluster and compared among clusters. In order to evaluate the fleet dynamics in relation to the main fishing grounds, maps of the spatial distribution of the longline sets were created for each year and quarter. The fishing area was divided into five sub-areas as follows: 1: $< 20^{\circ}\text{S}$; 2: 20° - 30°S / west of 40°W ; 3: $>30^{\circ}\text{S}$ / west of 40°W ; 4: 20° - 30°S / east of 40°W ; and 5: $>30^{\circ}\text{S}$ / east of 40°W (Fig. 1).

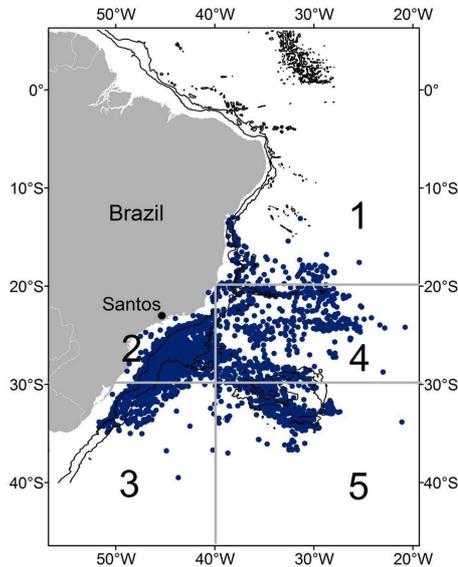


Fig. 1. Distribution of fishing sets of the São Paulo longline fleet between 1998 and 2006 ($n= 6,486$) and division of fishing ground of the São Paulo longline fleet into 5 sub-areas. Sub-area 1: $< 20^{\circ}\text{S}$; 2: 20° - 30°S / west of 40°W ; 3: $>30^{\circ}\text{S}$ / west of 40°W ; 4: 20° - 30°S / east of 40°W ; and 5: $>30^{\circ}\text{S}$ / east of 40°W . The lines along the coast represent 1000 and 3000 m depth contours.

These sub-areas were divided based on the difference in oceanographic conditions. Sub-areas 1

and 2 are under the major influence of the Brazil current with warm waters. Sub-area 1 is rarely visited by the fleet in contrast with sub-area 2 that is the main fishing ground for this fleet. Sub-area 3 is characterized by the presence of a seasonal convergence zone between the Brazil Current and the Malvinas/Falkland Current (GARCIA, 1997). Sub-area 4 includes several shallow seamounts and oceanic islands, which are part of the Victoria-Trindade ridge. In sub-area 5 there is the Rio Grande Rise, a large seismic ridge located between the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the Brazilian continental shelf, approximately 600 nautical miles off the southern Brazilian coast. Furthermore, sub-areas 2 and 3 are closer to shore, in contrast with sub-areas 4 and 5, further offshore. Box-plot distributions were illustrated by cluster of the fishing effort by the depth (m) of fishing location (obtained from the National Geophysical Data Center ETOPO5- Earth Topography), latitude and longitude at the beginning of each set; and soaking time (h) of the longline. Finally, the proportion of fishing sets by cluster, year, quarter, and sub-areas were presented.

RESULTS

The spatial distribution of the longline sets (Fig. 1) shows that the Sao Paulo fleet operated over a wide area of the southern Atlantic Ocean, ranging from approximately 12° to 37°S and from 18° to 51°W . Although the quarterly number of sets fluctuated markedly along the entire period, ranging from 56, in the first quarter of 2006, to 373, in the third quarter of 1999, the quarterly mean number of hooks per set varied little, ranging from 1 001, in the first quarter of 2000, to 1 150, in the first quarter of 2006 (Table 2).

Table 2. Number of fishing sets and mean number of hooks deployed per set of the Sao Paulo longline fleet between 1998 and 2006 by quarter and year.

Quarter	1		2		3		4		Total	
	Number of sets	Hooks/set								
1998	142	1054	272	1086	326	1071	338	1108	1078	1084
1999	272	1082	284	1085	373	1050	221	1057	1150	1067
2000	180	1001	280	1038	275	1036	288	1081	1023	1043
2001	187	1101	169	1060	221	1042	206	1084	783	1071
2002	143	1130	176	1124	136	1091	98	1137	553	1120
2003	206	1096	145	1091	108	1062	98	1113	557	1091
2004	114	1112	177	1112	200	1119	133	1114	624	1115
2005	97	1145	113	1138	124	1089	123	1092	457	1114
2006	56	1150	82	1125	64	1078	59	1100	261	1113
Total	1397	1088	1698	1088	1827	1066	1564	1094	6486	1083

The total fishing effort (number of hooks) as well as the number of vessels presented a decreasing trend during the study period (Fig. 2).

For the whole period of study, the Sao Paulo longline fleet operated mainly in offshore areas, during the first quarter of the year (Fig. 3), especially near the

Vitoria-Trindade seamount (close to 20°S/30°W). Since 2002 the fishermen have been operating more to the southeast, near the Rio Grande Rise (30°30'S/35°W) (Fig. 3). The mean depth of the location of fishing sets during this quarter was 3 800 m (Fig. 4).

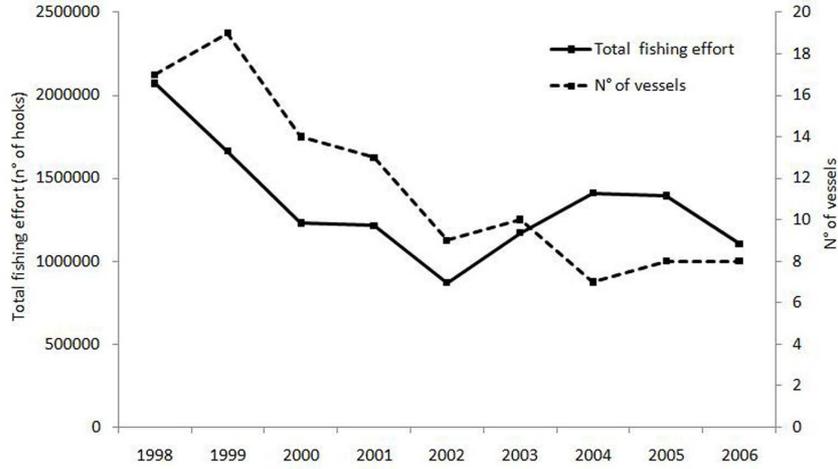


Fig. 2. Annual number of vessels and total fishing effort of São Paulo longline fleet, between 1998 and 2006.

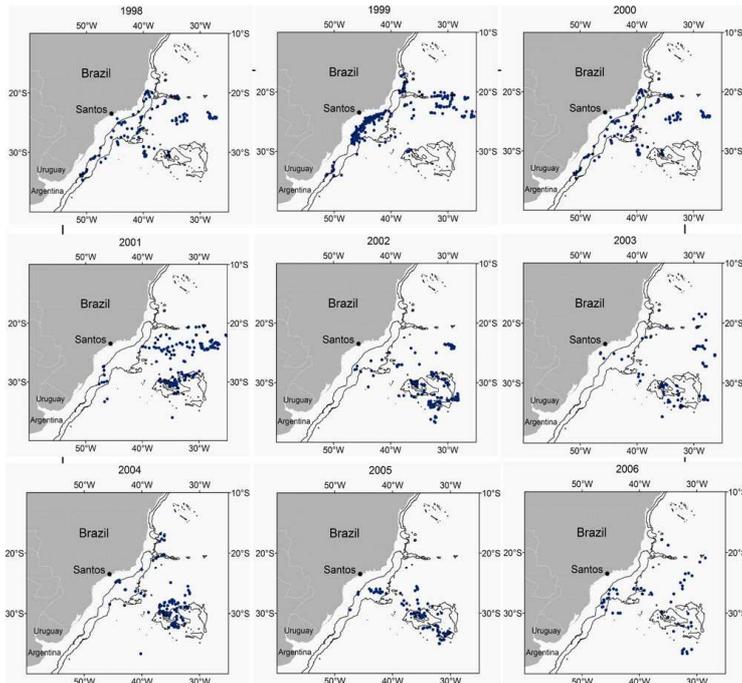


Fig. 3. Spatial and temporal distribution of fishing sets of the Sao Paulo longline fleet during the first quarter (1998-2006). The lines along the coast represent 1000 and 3000 m depth contours.

In the second quarter, the majority of fishing sets were distributed closer to the continental shelf break of Brazil, although some fishing took place in offshore areas (Fig. 5). The average depth of the fishing location of the sets made in this quarter was 2 500 m (Fig. 4).

The distribution of the fishing effort during the third quarter was similar to that of the second, with the majority of the sets being located near the shelf break (Fig. 6), which resulted in a similar mean depth (2 500 m) as in the second quarter.

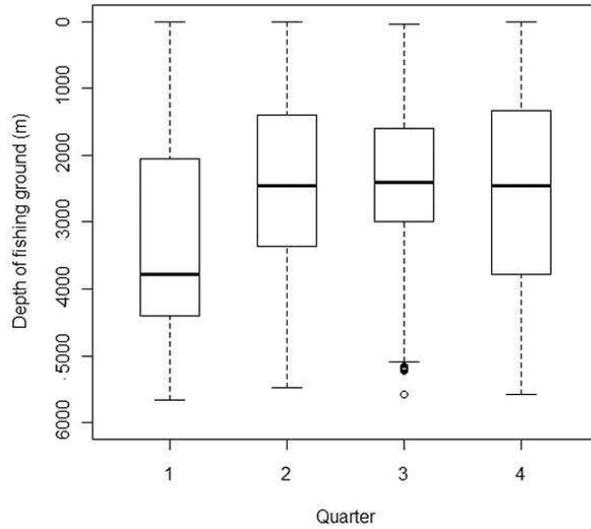


Fig. 4. Box-plot of depth of the fishing ground, by quarter of the Sao Paulo longline fleet (1998-2006).

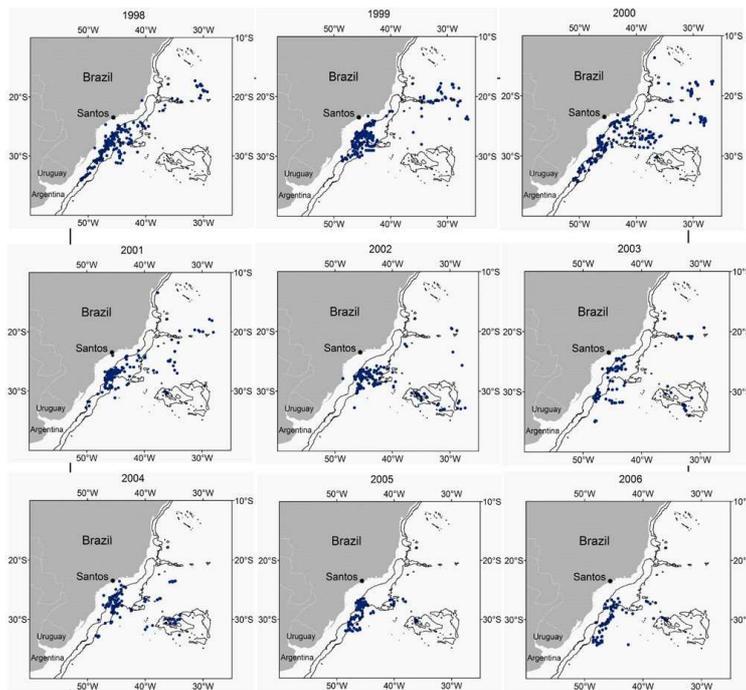


Fig. 5. Spatial and temporal distribution of fishing sets of the Sao Paulo longline fleet during the second quarter (1998-2006). The lines along the coast represent 1000 and 3000 m depth contours.

During the fourth quarter, most of the fishing sets were also distributed near the shelf break, until 2001. Thereafter most of the fishing sets were

located near the Rio Grande Rise (Fig. 7). The average depth of the fishing sets was similar to those of the second and third quarters (2 500 m, Fig. 4).

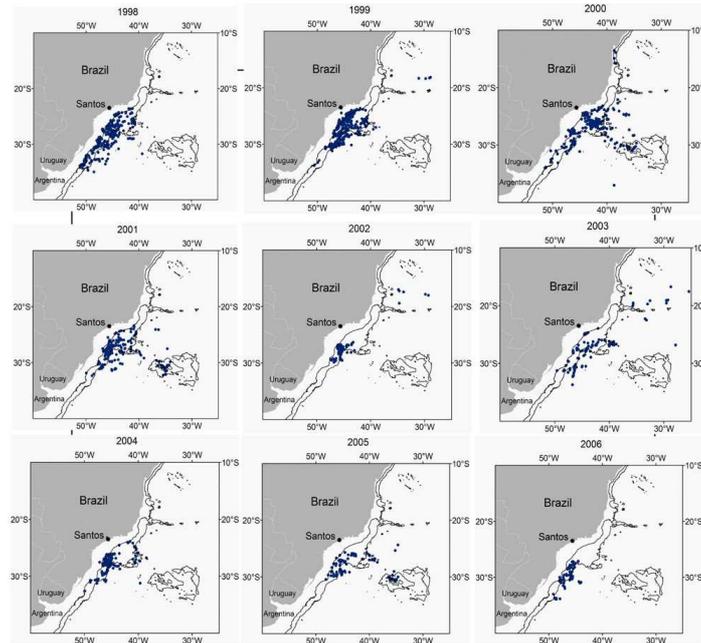


Fig. 6. Spatial and temporal distribution of fishing sets of the São Paulo longline fleet during the third quarter (1998-2006). The lines along the coast represent 1000 and 3000 m depth contours.

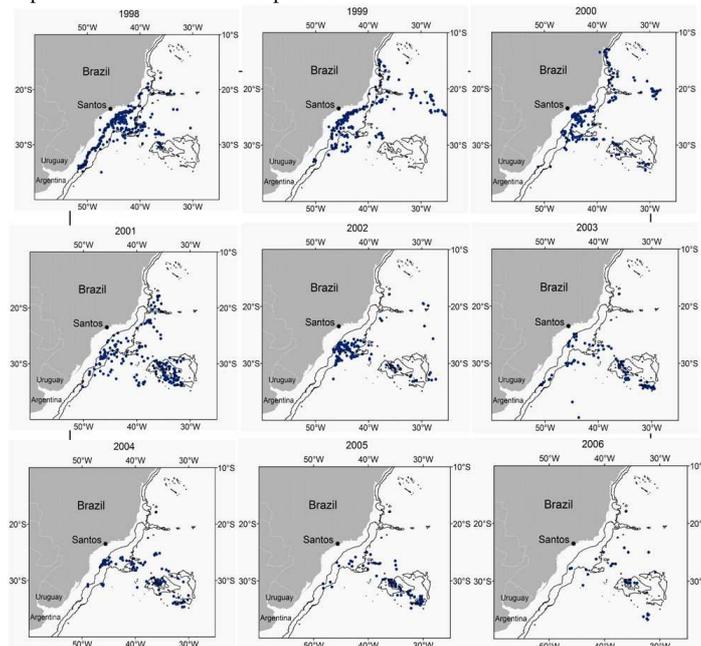


Fig. 7. Spatial and temporal distribution of fishing sets of the São Paulo longline fleet during the fourth quarter (1998-2006). The lines along the coast represent 1000 and 3000 m depth contours.

The cluster analyses resulted in the separation of the 6 486 sets into three different clusters (Table 3). Cluster 1, defined as "other fishes", was characterized by a multi-species targeting strategy, with relatively high catches of swordfish (16.3%), blue shark (14.0%), albacore (12.2%), carcharhinid sharks (13.5%) and dolphin fish (11.8%). Cluster 2 clearly grouped sets targeting blue shark (66.5%), although it also had a high percentage of swordfish (16.8%). Cluster 3 included those sets that primarily targeted swordfish (52.7%), although blue shark frequency was also high (19.2%). Based on the euclidean distance between cluster centroids, clusters 2 and 3 were closely related and well separated from cluster 1 (Fig. 8).

Table 3. Distribution of longline sets of the Sao Paulo longline fleet between 1998 and 2006 by cluster and species or species group (values over 10% are in bold).

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3
Sets (n)	1539	2547	2392
Albacore	12.2%	3.5%	6.2%
Bigeye tuna	5.4%	1.5%	2.6%
Yellowfin tuna	8.2%	1.2%	2.0%
White marlin	3.3%	0.9%	2.2%
Blue marlin	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%
Sailfish	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%
Swordfish	16.3%	16.8%	52.7%
Blue shark	14.0%	66.5%	19.2%
Bigeye thresher shark	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%
Shortfin mako shark	4.4%	2.6%	3.0%
Dolphin fish	11.8%	0.8%	2.1%
Escolar	2.2%	2.0%	3.1%
Other sharks	13.5%	1.0%	2.7%
Hammerhead sharks	4.6%	1.2%	1.5%
Other fishes	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%

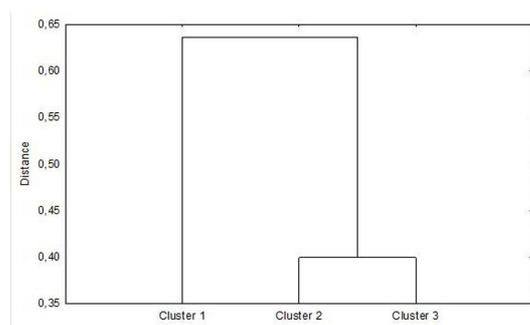


Fig. 8- Dendrogram of three clusters of longline sets from the Sao Paulo longline fleet showing Euclidian distance between clusters.

The depths of the fishing locations of cluster 1 were much shallower (mean less than 2 000 m) than those of clusters 2 and 3, which had a mean value close to 3 000 m (Fig. 9). The mean soaking time, though, was not much different between clusters, fluctuating around 20 hours (Fig. 10).

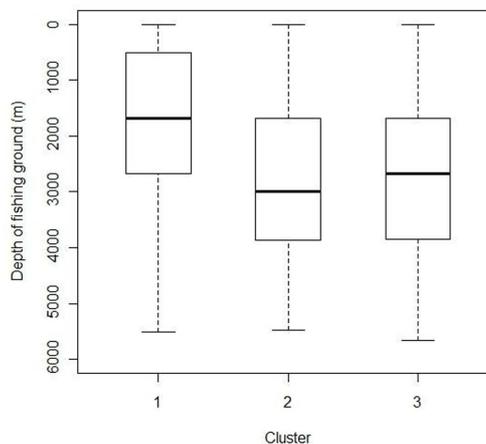


Fig. 9. Box-plot of depth of the fishing ground, by cluster of the Sao Paulo longline fleet (1998-2006).

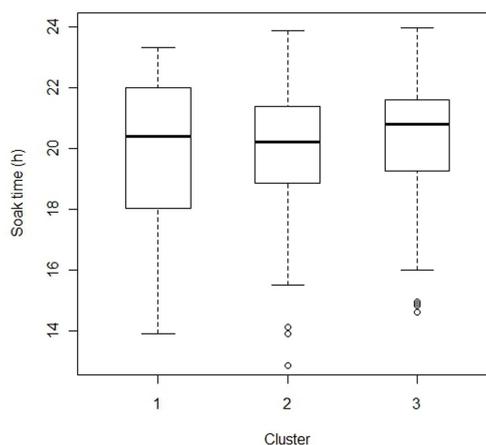


Fig. 10. Box-plot of soaking time of longline gear by cluster of the Sao Paulo longline fleet (1998-2006).

There was a gradual change of cluster predominance within the studied period. Cluster 1 was the most frequent, in 1998, when it accounted for almost 50% of the sets. After 1998, it declined continuously, up to 2006, when its relative participation was minimal (less than 3%). The relative contribution of the swordfish cluster (3) peaked in

1999 and decreased thereafter. Finally, the blue shark cluster (2) increased continuously, since 1999, accounting for more than 70% in 2006 (Fig. 11A). The distribution of sets by quarter was also different for each cluster. Sets targeting blue shark were more frequent during the first and second quarters, while sets targeting swordfish were most common during winter months (third quarter). The frequency of sets included in cluster 1 was higher during the fourth quarter (Fig. 11B). The frequency of the swordfish cluster was highest (more than 50%) in sub-area 1, located in the northernmost part of the study area, from 10° to 20°S latitude, decreasing southeastward to a minimum of about 5%, in sub-area 5. The blue shark cluster showed an opposite behavior, with a frequency of less than 10% in area 1, increasing gradually to more than 90%, in sub-area 5. Cluster 1 was most common in sub-areas 1 and 3 (Fig. 11C). It is apparent that over the years there was a gradual change of preferred fishing grounds, from sub-areas 1 and 2, more visited in the earlier part of the studied period, to sub-areas 3 to 5, in more recent years, indicating a southeastward movement of the fleet (Fig. 11D).

DISCUSSION

The change in the spatial distribution of fishing effort with time from 1998 to 2006, combined

with the variation in the proportion of each cluster by sub-area, explains the gradual change of cluster predominance throughout the period, from cluster 1, in 1998, then cluster 3, in 1999, and finally cluster 2, in the most recent years. It is also clear that the seasonal and spatial variation of set distribution of each cluster was largely determined by the seasonal availability of the target species, mainly swordfish and blue shark, which is directly related to their migratory movements and probably associated with oceanographic currents, such as the seasonal displacement of the Subtropical Convergence Zone (SCZ), off the Brazilian coast (MOURATO et al., 2008a; HAZIN; ERZINI, 2008; CARVALHO et al., 2011). The SCZ results from the convergence of the Brazil Current (warm water and nutrient poor) (SILVEIRA et al., 2000) and the Malvinas Current (cold water and nutrient rich) (GARCIA, 1997). The mixture of these water masses promotes an increase of phytoplankton biomass and a subsequent increase of the availability of prey such as squids, for both target species (ZAVALA-CAMIN, 1982; SANTOS; HAIMOVICI, 2001). The influence of the north portion of the SCZ, however, is most pronounced close to the southern coast of Brazil (OLSON et al., 1988), during the second and third quarters, which might explain the higher catches of swordfish, in sub-area 2, during the third quarter (MOURATO et al., 2007; HAZIN; ERZINI, 2008).

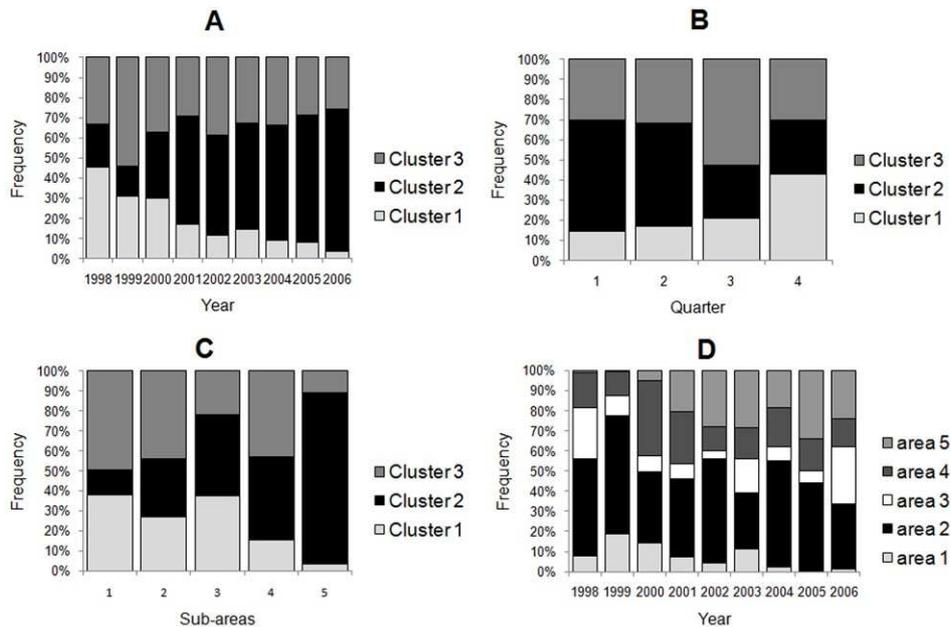


Fig. 11. Proportion of fishing sets of the São Paulo longline fleet, during 1998-2006, by clusters (Cluster 1: Other fishes; Cluster 2: Blue shark; Cluster 3: Swordfish) and sub-areas. A) Cluster by year; B) Cluster by quarter; C) Cluster by sub-areas; D) Sub-areas by years. Division of sub-areas: 1: < 20°S; 2: 20°- 30°S / west of 40°W; 3: >30°S / west of 40°W; 4: 20°- 30°S / east of 40°W; and 5: >30°S / east of 40°W.

A proper identification of the spatial and temporal variation in the distribution of fishing effort is a key factor, not only to adequately compensate for its influence when standardizing CPUE, prior to its use in stock assessments (MAUNDER; PUNT, 2004), but also in the design of effective conservation and management measures (SALAS; GAERTNER, 2004). Such distribution evidently reflects fishermen's behavior, which may strongly influence the apparent abundance of the species caught and due to, sometimes subtle, changes in targeting strategy. Ultimately, the movements of fishing fleets are determined by a multitude of factors, including distribution and availability of the target species, market value, operational costs (distance to fishing grounds), management regulations and environmental oscillations (WILLEN, 1979; HILBORN, 1985; LANE, 1988; HILBORN; WALTERS, 1992; GAERTNER et al., 1998; GAERTNER et al., 1999; WILLEN et al., 2002; SALAS; GAERTNER, 2004). Of these, the target species is certainly the most important one. The targeting strategy in any fishery tends to vary due to market changes, introduction of new fishing technologies and fish processing methods and equipment. Changes in targeting strategy may take place over time, from trip to trip, or even during a single trip, depending on market condition and the relative abundance of the primary target species. These changes directly influence catchability and consequently the estimation of the relative abundance of any given species in the fishery (RICKER, 1975).

The present results show that the Sao Paulo longline fleet has been targeting basically two species: the blue shark and the swordfish. The interest in blue shark catches has been primarily due to the increased demand for their fins, for export, and for their meat in local markets, while swordfish has been targeted due to its high price on international markets. The results also show that the importance of blue shark in this fishery has been growing progressively over time. The cluster analysis based on catch composition seems to have appropriately identified changes in the targeting strategy of the Sao Paulo fleet, which is important information, not often available in logbooks.

When critical aspects of fishing strategy are unknown, cluster methods have been used in other fisheries as an effective method to identify different targeting strategies (GAERTNER et al., 1998; HE et al., 1997; WU; YEH, 2001). Hazin et al. (2007a) employed a cluster analysis to characterize the fishing effort of the entire Brazilian longline fleet, in order to account for the targeting strategy in the standardization of CPUE series (e.g. swordfish, HAZIN et al., 2007b). This quantitative method is necessary, especially in multispecies fisheries because commercial fisheries data do not often provide enough information on fishing behavior and operations. Catch

composition is an end-product of fishing and contains valuable information on fishing operations for the identification of targeting strategies. The main advantage of such methods, instead of using the percentage of a single species as an expression of the targeting strategy, relies on the fact that they take the composition of all species in each set into consideration, thus providing a more reliable estimate of targeting.

The present study elucidated two aspects that assist in the understanding of the changes in targeting strategies and the spatio-temporal distribution of the fishing effort of the longline fleet based in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The first one is that in a fishery where no information about targeting strategy is available, the cluster analysis based on catch composition may provide a useful tool to classify the individual fishing sets in relation to the target species, allowing a subsequent generation of standardized CPUE series (e.g. MOURATO et al., 2008b; HAZIN et al., 2008, CARVALHO et al., 2010), an essential information for most stock assessment models. The second is the change in the spatio-temporal distribution of the fishing effort, combined with the variation of the proportion of each cluster by sub-area, indicating that the blue shark's importance in this fishery has been growing progressively over time, mainly in offshore areas and in the first and fourth quarters of the year.

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