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In Izmir Bay, Sepia (Sepia oficinalis) is caught using trammelnets, fyke-nets with 12 mm mesh size, and lines. This study represents the first time that fyke-nets with a 42 mm mesh size are examined. The sheme of these fyke-nets used may be observed in Fig. 1. 72 units of the before mencioned fyke-nets were used in this study, which were set at sunset and hauled by morning, approximately 12 hours afterwards.

According to the result of this study, the before mencioned fyke-nets were successful catching Sepia. In 27 days, 352 Kg of Sepia were caught. At the same time these fyke-nets are more selective than those with a 12 mm mesh size, because the crabs are not taken by them.

The amount of 114 units of fyke-nets were devided into three groups for this study

38 units were set at sunset and hauled in the morning, 12 hours later. The amount of Sepia caught in 25 days was 352 kg.

38 units more were set at sunset and hauled after 36 hours, at the same station, resulting the amount caught in $25\ days\ 449\ Kg.$

In the third group, 48 units of fyke-nets were hauled 48 hours after setting, in which 453 Kg were caught. Besides of not obtaining any increase in the productivity, this group also meant death for the Sepia.

As a results, the optimum operation period using fyke-nets was indentificated as the 36-hour one, increasing the productivity in a 24% compared to the first group.

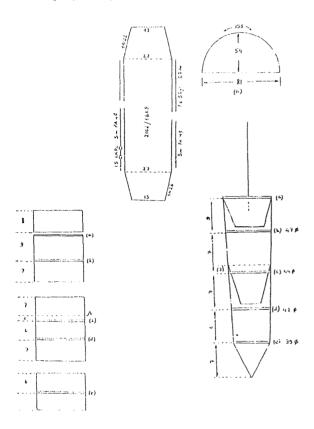


Fig. 1. Scheme of fyke nets for catching sepia

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Stock dimensions and species composition of Demersal Fish biomass in Izmir Bay

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The purpose of this study is to determine the demersal fish stock living in different dephts, between 20 and 70 mtrs, of the south and east parts comprised respectively between the following coordinates: 38°40'48"N and 26°28'20"E and 38°41'29"N and 26°42'42"E, which

following coordinates: 38°40'48"N and 26°28'20"E and 38°41'29"N and 26°42'42"E, which connect the eastern borderlands of Karaburun and Eski Foça successively.

The Izmir Bay, where in this study was carried out, has a muddy and orgillaceous ground, which is suitable for trawling.

This study was carried out with the reseach boat Hippocampus, which belongs to the Ege University Fisheries College. The bottom trawl net used during the survey had a codend mesh size of 40 mm with a high opened mouth.

The amount of demersal fish was estimated by bottom trawl and the amounts caught by this method in unit time. The different depth levels (20-40-60-70m), as well as the homogeneous distribution of distances between the stations, were considered determinating the twenty trawl stations for the study.

The species of trawl samples were selected at the end of each trawline. The main

The species of trawl samples were selected at the end of each trawling. The main commercial fish as Mullus barbatus, Pagellus erythrinus, Solea vulgaris, Merluccius merluccius, Trisopterus minitus capelanus were biologically analysed.

The examination and estimation of demersal fish stock was made according to ALVERSON

et al. (1964).

Recording to RICKER (1940) and GULLAND (1964), the total population of demersal species in an area can be estimated with the help of trawling area, catching capacity of the trawl and

the catching density.

The stock dimensions in the research area can be expressed as biomass of the demersal fish, and its amount found out by measuring the commercial demersal fish.

In this study, the biomass distribution of demersal fish was found dense in the area between the exit of the interior bay and the exterior bay, estimating an amount of 2.8 tones per square mile. In the exterior bay, and the Gülbahçe Bay these amounts were estimated as 1.4 and 1.5 tones per square mile, respectively (Table 1, Fig.1).

Study Region	Avarage Depth (m.)	Scaning Ground (m2/h.)	Study Area (mile/square)	Catching of Mile Square (tone)	Production of The Ground (tone)
	50	37 x 103	7.19	4.600	33,070
Interior Bay	40	37 x 10 3	10.59	3.700	39.180
	30-40	37 x 10.3	11.69	2.780	32.500
	20-30	37 x 10.3	10.71	2.320	24.850
	20-25	37 x 10 3	6.00	1.850	11.100
	20	37 x 10 ³	8.56	1.400	11.980
	50	37 x 103	10.04	1.850	18.570
Exterior Bay	60-70	37 × 10 3	46.44	1.400	65.020
	40-50	37 x 10 ³	6,41	0.920	5.900
	28-30	37 x 10.3	1.32	4.600	6.070
Gulbahçe Bay	28-30	37 x 10 ³	9.93	1.400	13.900
	28-30	37 x 10 ³	1.98	1.480	0.950
Total			130.86		263.090

It was observed, that the depth levels in which the fish biomass had a stronger density, were between 40 and 50 mtrs in the interior bay, 50 and 70 mtrs in the exterior bay and 28 and 30 mtrs in the Gülbahçe Bay (Table 2).

Fortyfive species were determined by the trawl surveys made in the research area. These species are composed as follows: 3 Pelagic, 5 Selachii, 2 Crustacea, 4 Cephalopoda and 31 Demersal fish.

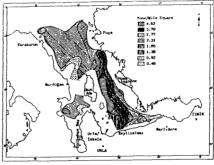


Fig. 1.- Distribution of Demersal Biomass in the Sub-Regions

Study Region	Average Depth	Scanning Ground (m/h ²)	Average Catching (tone)	A catch of Hile Square (tone)	Study Area (mile square)	A Production of the Area (tone)
Interior Bay Gültahçe	30-58	37 x 10 ³	0.05	4.6	8.11	37.300
Exterior Bay Tuzla	30-40	37 x 10 ³	0.04	3.7	10.59	39.180
Exterior Bay Tuzla	30	37 x 10 ³	0.03	2.8	11.69	32.500
Exterior Bay	20-30	37 x 10 ³	0.025	2.3	10.71	24.630
Exterior Bay	42-50-70	37 x 103	0.02	1.8	18.04	33.380
Exterior Bay	39-60	37 x 10 ³	0.015	1.4	64.93	91.000
Exterior Bay TOTAL	50	37 x 10 ³	0.01	0.9	6.41	5.570 263.090

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