

Fishery / target species: Shrimp pot / shrimp; Nordic prawn (*Pandalus borealis*)

Area: Skagerrak, Gullmar fjord

Fisherman: Robert Roysson

Gear type: Shrimp pot in Gullmar fjord

Modification: Development of pot design

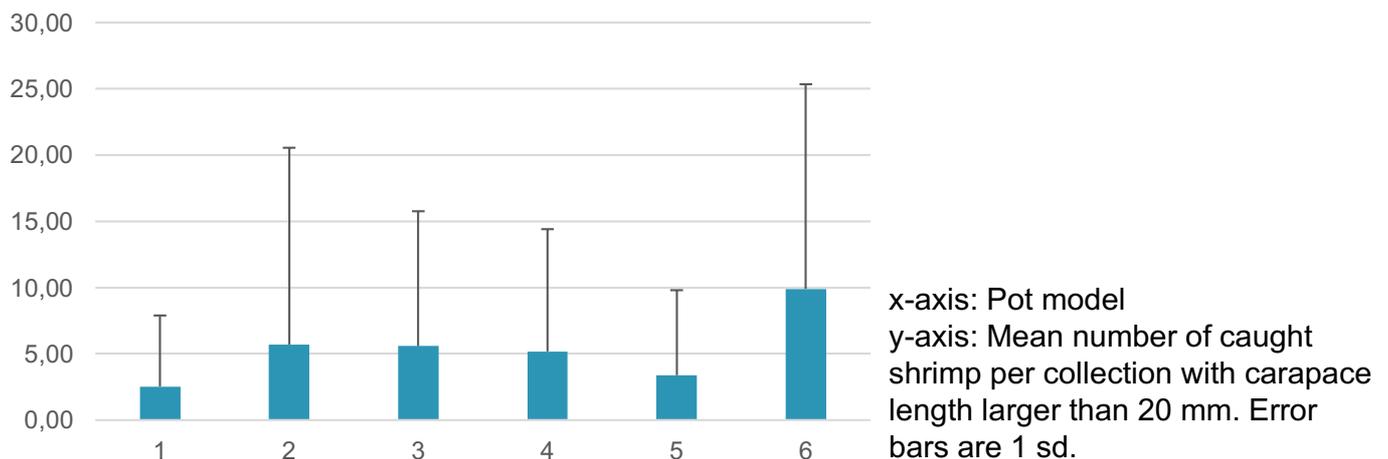
Gear design

Frame shape and Mesh size is depending on pot model



The pot type showing highest catch rates (type 6)

Result Mean catch of shrimp ($n \pm 1sd$) of shrimp depending on pot model. Catch rate varied between 2.3 shrimp in pot 1 to 9,8 shrimp in pot type 6.



Conclusion

- Our study show how the pot model that was developed within the project, which has side entrances in relation to the conventional top entrance, catch about three times more shrimp than the conventional pot type (pot 5) used in US and Canada.

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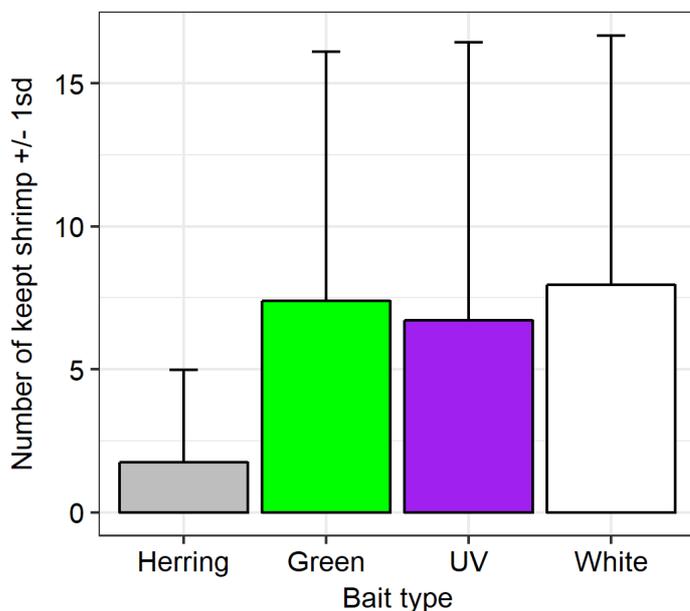
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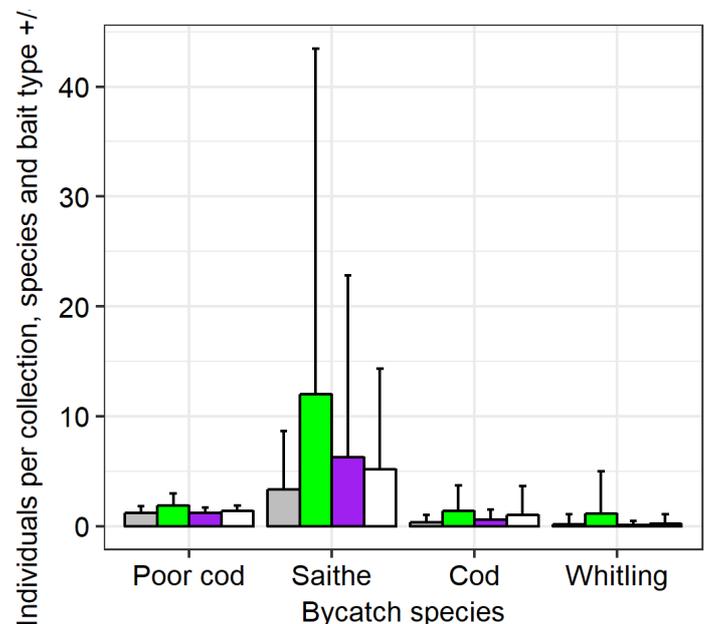
Modification: Development of pot design and light attraction

Gear design Frame shape and mesh size is depending on pot model

Result Light increase shrimp catch.



Mean catch of shrimp ($n \pm 1sd$) of shrimp with carapace length larger than 20 mm in the bait type experiment, for pots baited with herring, green, UV or white light..



Mean catch of capelin (*Trisopterus minutus*) seith (*Pollachius virens*), cod (*Gadus morhua*) and whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*) in the shrimp pots, depending on bait type (herring, green, UV and white light). The difference in catch rate depending on species is statistically significant for seith, cod and whiting.

Conclusion

- A three time increase in shrimp catch when baiting with light.
- Light will affect the bycatch of commercial species, thus the effect is both species and wavelength dependent.