APPENDIX 17. PowerPoint Presentation given by Lisa Hendrickson

Measuring Gear Performance on the R/V Albatross IV

Trawl Performance
- Monitor data during each tow
- Data from sensors mounted on doors, wings and headrope are transmitted to the ship and logged into a computer file at set time intervals

Quantitative Sensor Measurements
- Headrope Height - distance between the headrope and footrope, vertical opening of net
- Wing Spread - distance between the wings
- Door Spread - distance between the doors
- Other parameters - trawl speed, depth, and location

Trawl Performance
- Monitor data during each tow
- Data from sensors mounted on doors, wings and headrope are transmitted to the ship and logged into a computer file at set time intervals
- Sensor data can be used to determine whether the net is operating properly
- We will examine sensor data from the trawl warp offset study to evaluate gear performance

Gear Performance Charts
- Data from six stations are presented in order of shallow to deep locations (46-91 m depth)

Station Locations
- Location of vessels and sensor experiments of trawl warp offset
APPENDIX 17 (CONTINUED).

Gear Performance Charts
Data from six stations are presented in order of shallow to deep locations (46-91 m depth)
Changes over time, in HH and WS, are presented along with demarcations indicating the timing and type of trawl warp length offsets
DS and WS have a geometric relationship with one another; only WS data will be presented today.
APPENDIX 17 (CONTINUED).

Summary
Mean HH and WS values were similar for port and starboard warp length offsets.

There was no significant difference detected between WS means for warp length offsets of 0-6 ft. at depths of 46-91 m.

There was no significant difference detected between HH means, at all but one station, for warp length offsets of 0-6 ft. at depths of 46-91 m.

Summary
HH and WS means for warp length offsets of 12 and 18 ft. were not significantly different for some stations, but were for other stations.