SEA FISHERIES (TRAWLING, NETTING AND DREDGING) (JERSEY) REGULATIONS 2001

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Jersey

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Regulation

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THE STATES, in pursuance of Articles 2, 5, 7, 8 and 29 of the Sea Fisheries (Jersey) Law 1994 having consulted with the Secretary of State and obtained his concurrence, have made the following Regulations –

Commencement [see endnotes]

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION

1 Interpretation

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires –

"bottom set gillnet" means sea fishing gear made up of a single piece of net fixed to the bottom of the sea;

"chafing or protection piece" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 45;

"cod-end" means the rearmost part of a trawl with either a cylindrical or a tapering shape, and includes the cod-end sensu stricto and the lengthening piece;

"cod-end sensu stricto" means a cod-end that is made up of one or more pieces of netting of the same mesh size attached to one another along their sides in the axis of the trawl by a lacing;

"codline" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 47;

"entangling net" means sea fishing gear made up of a single piece of net fixed to the bottom of the sea;

"flapper" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 53;

"lacing rope" means a rope running lengthways along the join between 2 pieces of netting in the direction of the axis of the trawl;

"lengthening piece" means netting consisting of one or more pieces of netting located just in front of the cod-end sensu stricto;

"lifting strap" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 49;

"Log Book Regulations" means the Sea Fisheries (Log Books and Landing Declarations) (Jersey) Regulations 2007;

"mesh size" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 27;

"passive gear" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 27;

"round strap" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 51;

"scallop" means a number of the species *Pecten maximus*;

"scallop dredge" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 26A;

"sieve netting" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 55;

"square-meshed netting" means a construction of netting mounted so that of the 2 sets of parallel lines formed by the mesh bars, one set is parallel to, and the other at right angles to, the long axis of the net;

"strengthening bag" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 43;

"strengthening rope" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 57;

"torquette" has the meaning given to that expression by Regulation 59;

"trammel net" means a net made up of 2 or more pieces of net hung jointly in parallel on a single headline and fixed to the bottom of the sea;

"trawl" includes a Danish seine or similar towed net. [1]

2 Application

(1) Except as provided by paragraph (2), these Regulations apply to Jersey and to the territorial sea of Jersey.

(2) They do not apply to any extent to which they are inconsistent with the Sea Fisheries (Inshore Trawling, Netting and Dredging) (Jersey) Regulations 2001.

PART 2

NETS AND CONDITIONS FOR THEIR USE

Towed nets

3 Target fish defined in respect of towed nets

The target species of sea fish for each range of mesh size of towed nets are as set out in Schedule 1.

3A Prohibition on trawling or dredging in certain areas

It is prohibited to use a trawl net or dredge within an area described in Schedule 1A.[2]

4 Restriction on combinations of towed nets

(1) It is prohibited to use at any one time a combination of towed nets of more than one range of mesh sizes.

(2) It is prohibited to use during the course of a fishing voyage fishing nets of more than one range of mesh sizes unless the combination of nets used is in compliance with no more than one of the permitted combinations of mesh sizes set out in Schedule 2.

(3) Despite paragraph (2), if the master of a vessel does not complete a log book in accordance with the requirements of the Log Book Regulations it is prohibited to use during the course of a fishing voyage fishing nets of more than one range of mesh sizes.

(4) Where a fishing boat has towed nets on board that are not being used and that are a different range of mesh sizes from the towed nets that are being used, the master of that boat must ensure that –

(a) the nets that are not being used and their accompanying weights and sea fishing gear are disconnected from their trawl boards and towing and hauling wires and ropes; and

(b) any such nets that are on or above deck are securely lashed to some part of the superstructure of the boat.[3]

(5) If the master contravenes paragraph (4) the nets that are not being used shall be taken to be in use for the purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3).[4]

5 Restriction on landing

(1) If –

(a) a combination of towed nets was used during a fishing voyage; and

(b) one of those nets had a mesh size of 100 millimetres or more,

landing is prohibited unless the percentage composition of the catches retained on board is in compliance with the conditions set out in Schedule 3.

(2) In any other case landing is prohibited unless the percentage composition of catches taken by each range of mesh size of net and retained on board complies with Schedule 1.

(3) If during a fishing voyage dredges are used, it is prohibited to retain on board, land or trans-ship sea fish, not being bivalve molluscs, exceeding 5% of the total weight of sea fish on board.

6 Calculating percentages (towed nets)

(1) A percentage composition of sea fish shall be calculated for the purposes of Regulation 5 in accordance with this Regulation.

(2) The percentage shall be calculated as the proportion by live weight of all sea fish on board after sorting or on landing.

(3) Any sea fish transhipped are to be taken into account when calculating a percentage.

(4) The percentage may be calculated on the basis of one or more representative samples.

(5) For the purpose of this Regulation the equivalent weight of whole Norway lobster shall be obtained by multiplying the weight of Norway lobster tails by 3.

7 Prohibition on carrying and using certain towed nets

(1) This Regulation applies to a demersal trawl, a Danish seine or a similar towed net with, in each case –

(a) more than 100 meshes in any circumference of the cod-end sensu stricto, excluding the joinings and selvedges; and

(b) a mesh size within the range 90 to 119 millimetres.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to a beam trawl.

(3) It is prohibited to carry on board or use a net to which this Regulation applies.

8 Restriction on design of certain towed nets

(1) This Regulation applies to a towed net with a mesh size of 55 millimetres or greater.

(2) Within a single cod-end sensu stricto the number of meshes around any circumference of the cod-end must not increase from the front end to the rear end.

(3) The number of meshes at the point of any circumference of any extension or lengthening piece shall not be less than the maximum number of meshes on the circumference of the front end of the cod-end sensu stricto.

(4) Paragraph (3) does not apply to meshes in any selvedges.

9 Certain towed nets to be equipped with square-meshed panels

(1) This Regulation applies to a demersal trawl, a Danish seine or a similar towed net with, in each case, a mesh size in the range 70 to 79 millimetres.

(2) The net must be equipped with a square-meshed panel positioned anterior to the cod-end.

(3) The panel must have a mesh size of 80 millimetres or more.

10 Panels may be inserted into other towed nets

(1) Any towed net may have a square-meshed panel of a mesh size of at least 80 millimetres inserted into it.

(2) Alternatively a demersal trawl, a Danish seine or a similar towed net with, in each case, a mesh size of 100 millimetres or more may be equipped with a special selectivity device that complies with all the conditions set out in either Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule 4.

11 Requirements in respect of square-meshed panels

(1) This Regulation applies to a square-meshed panel inserted into a towed net.

(2) The panel must be placed on the top half of the net –

(a) in front of any extension piece; or

(b) at a point between the front of any extension piece and the posterior of the cod-end.

(3) The panel must not be obstructed by internal or external attachments.

(4) The panel must be at least 3 metres long unless it is incorporated into a net towed by a vessel of less than 112 kilowatts when it must be at least 2 metres long.

(5) The panel must be made of knotless netting or of netting with non-slip knots.

(6) The panel must be inserted in the net in such a way that its meshes remain fully open at all times when fishing.

(7) The panel must be constructed so that the number of meshes in the anterior row of meshes of the panel is the same or greater than the number of meshes in the posterior row of meshes in the panel.

(8) If a panel is inserted in an untapered portion of a net there must be no more than 5 open diamond meshes between each panel side and the adjacent selvedges of the net.

(9) If a panel is inserted, whether wholly or partially, into a tapered portion of a net there must be no more than 5 open diamond meshes between the posterior row of meshes in the panel and the adjacent selvedges in the net.

(10) In this Regulation "knotless netting" means netting that is composed of meshes of 4 sides of approximately equal length in which the corners of the meshes are formed by the interweaving of the twines of 2 adjacent sides of the mesh.

12 Retention of certain crustaceans controlled

(1) Except as provided by paragraph (2), it is prohibited to retain on board a vessel crustaceans of the genus Pandalus caught with a demersal net with a mesh size in the range 32 to 54 millimetres.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply in respect of a net equipped with a square-meshed panel or window with a mesh size of 70 millimetres or more.

13 Measurement of mesh size of towed net

The mesh size of any square-meshed netting inserted into a towed net shall not be taken into consideration in measuring the mesh size of the net.

14 Construction of certain cod-ends controlled

(1) It is prohibited during a fishing voyage to carry on board or to use a towed net constructed in the cod-end, whether wholly or partially, of single twine netting material with a twine thickness of more than 8 millimetres.

(2) It is prohibited during a fishing voyage to carry on board or to use a towed net constructed in the cod-end, whether wholly or partially, of netting material consisting of multiple twine unless –

(a) the multiple twines are of approximately equal thickness; and

(b) the sum of the thicknesses of the multiple twines on each side of any mesh is no more than 12 millimetres.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply in respect of pelagic trawls.

(4) It is prohibited during a fishing voyage to carry on board or to use a towed net the cod-end of which is constructed, whether wholly or partially, of netting material other than square mesh or diamond mesh.

(5) Paragraph (4) does not apply in respect of a towed net the cod-end of which has a mesh size of 31 millimetres or less.

(6) For the purposes of this Regulation "multiple twine", in respect of netting, means netting constructed of 2 or more twines, where the twines can be separated between knots without damage to the twine structure.

Passive gear

15 Target fish defined in respect of passive gear

The target species of sea fish for each range of mesh size of passive gear are as set out in Schedule 5.

16 Prohibition on carrying and using certain passive gear

It is prohibited during a fishing voyage to carry or use passive gear with a mesh size that does not correspond to any of the categories of mesh size set out in Schedule 5.

17 Percentages of target fish

(1) This Regulation applies when a catch is made by a vessel using passive gear with a mesh size corresponding to one of the categories set out in Schedule 5.

(2) The percentage of target fish retained on board for one or any combination of target fish or groups of target fish mentioned in the corresponding mesh size category shall not be less than 70%.

18 Calculating percentages (passive gear)

(1) The minimum percentage referred to in Regulation 17(2) is to be calculated as the proportion by live weight of all sea fish on board after sorting or on landing.

(2) The percentage may be calculated on the basis of one or more representative samples.

Miscellaneous provisions

19 Restriction on transhipping

It is prohibited to tranship sea fish to or from a vessel the master of which does not complete a log book in accordance with the Log Book Regulations.

20 Attachments to nets

Except to the extent permitted by these Regulations, it is prohibited to use a device by means of which the mesh in any part of a net is obstructed or otherwise effectively diminished.

21 Carriage and use of certain trawls[5]

(1) It is prohibited to –

(a) use beam trawls, the aggregate beam length of which is greater than 9 metres; or

(b) use beam trawls from a fishing boat with an engine whose power exceeds 221kW.

(2) It is prohibited to –

(a) carry on a fishing boat beam trawls, the aggregate beam length of which is greater than 9 metres; or

(b) carry any beam trawls on a fishing boat with an engine whose power exceeds 221kW,

unless the beam trawls, and any equipment attached to them –

(i) are stored on the fishing boat in such a way that no part of the trawl or equipment is suspended over the side or the stern of the boat, and

(ii) are secured on the fishing boat in such a way that the trawls are not immediately ready for use.

(3) The aggregate beam length of beam trawls is the sum of the length of each beam.

(4) The aggregate beam length of beam trawls shall be taken to be greater than 9 metres if the beams can be extended to an aggregate length greater than 9 metres.

(5) The length of a beam shall be measured between its extremities which shall be taken to include any attachment to the beam.

22 Encirclement of mammals with purse seines prohibited

It is prohibited when attempting to catch sea fish to encircle a school or group of marine mammals with purse seines.

23 Certain processing operations prohibited

(1) It is prohibited to carry out on board a vessel any physical or chemical processing of fish to produce fishmeal, oil or similar products or to tranship fish for such a purpose.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the processing or transhipment of offal, nor to the production on board a fishing boat of surimi or fish pulp.[6]

24 Sorting

Sorting shall be carried out immediately after the catch has been removed from the net.

25 Compliance with permitted percentages

(1) It is prohibited to land a quantity of sea fish caught in excess of the percentage permitted to remain on board a vessel as specified in Schedules 1 and 3.

(2) The excess shall be returned to the sea prior to each landing.

(3) At all times during a fishing voyage and following sorting the percentage of target fish, as specified in Schedule 1 or Regulation 17(2), retained on board shall be at least half of the minimum percentage of the target fish as specified in that Schedule or Regulation.

26 Minimum percentage when log book entry made

(1) This Regulation applies to a master of a fishing boat who is required to keep a log book by virtue of the Log Book Regulations.[7]

(2) A master to whom this Regulation applies must ensure that after the first 24 hours of a fishing voyage has expired the minimum percentage of target fish as specified in Schedule 1 or Regulation 17(2) shall be met at the time each entry is made in the log book of the fishing boat in accordance with the Log Book Regulations.[8]

26A Scallop dredges defined[9]

A scallop dredge is an object that consists of a device –

(a) that is comprised of teeth, or other mechanisms, that may be used to scrape scallops off the seabed; and

(b) that is attached to a bag in which scallops scraped off the sea-bed can be collected.

26B Scallop dredges regulated[10]

(1) It is prohibited to carry on board or use a scallop dredge if, where the belly of, or any side of, the bag that comprises part of the dredge consists of interlocking rings, the smallest part of the internal diameter of the rings measure less than 85 millimetres across.

(2) It is prohibited to carry on board or use a scallop dredge if, where the belly of, or any side of, the bag that comprises part of the dredge consists of interlocking rings –

(a) a device or material is attached to the device, in the vicinity of the rings; and

(b) the device or material may have the effect of obstructing the movement of any object through the diameter of the rings.

(3) It is prohibited for a fishing boat to use more than 16 scallop dredges at any one time.[11]

(4) It is prohibited to use a number of scallop dredges at any one time with aggregate mouth sizes that exceed 12.8 metres.[12]

(5) It is prohibited to carry on board a fishing boat a number of scallop dredges with aggregate mouth sizes that exceed 12.8 metres unless the dredges that would cause that size to be exceeded are stowed in a way in which they may not readily be used.[13]

PART 3[14]

DETERMINING MESH SIZE AND ASSESSING TWINE THICKNESS OF FISHING GEAR

Chapter 1 – Interpretation

27 Interpretation – Part 3

In this Part –

"active gear" means fishing gear for which the catch operation requires an active movement of the gear, and includes –

(a) towed gear;

(b) encircling gear;

(c) a trawl;

(d) a Danish seine; and

(e) any similar towed net,

but does not include a net that is operated by being pushed by hand by an individual who is walking or standing on the seabed;

"diamond mesh" means a mesh as shown in figure 1 of Schedule 7, composed of 4 bars of the same length where the 2 diagonals of the mesh are perpendicular and one diagonal is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the net as shown in figure 2 of Schedule 7;

"mesh gauge" means a mesh measuring gauge that has 2 jaws that automatically apply longitudinal forces in the range of 5 to 180 Newton to a mesh, with a precision of 1 Newton;

"mesh size" means –

(a) in respect of a mesh of knotted netting, the longest distance between 2 opposite knots in the same mesh when fully extended as shown in Schedule 6;

(b) in respect of a mesh of knotless netting, the inside distance between the opposite joints in the same mesh when fully extended along its longest possible axis;

"N-direction", in respect of knotted netting, means the direction at right angles to the general course of the netting yarn, as shown in Schedule 6;

"passive gear" means fishing gear for which the catch operation does not require an active movement of the gear, and includes –

(a) a gillnet;

(b) an entangling net;

(c) a trammel net; and

(d) a trapnet;

"square mesh" means a quadrilateral mesh composed of 2 sets of parallel bars of the same length, where 1 set is parallel to, and the other is at right angles to, the longitudinal axis of the net;

"T-direction" means –

(a) in respect of knotted netting, the direction parallel to the general course of the netting yarn, as shown in Schedule 6;

(b) in respect of knotless netting, the direction at right angles to the N-direction;

"T90 mesh" means a diamond mesh from knotted netting, as shown in figure 1 of Schedule 7, mounted so that the T-direction of the netting is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the net.

Chapter 2 – EC gauges

28 Mesh gauge and thickness gauge

A fishery officer, when conducting a fishery inspection of fishing gear, must –

(a) to determine the mesh size of the gear, use a mesh gauge that complies with the technical specifications set out in Schedule 8; or

(b) to assess the twine thickness of the gear, use a twine thickness gauge that complies with the technical specifications set out in Schedule 9.

29 Calibration instruments for a mesh gauge

The calibrated test weights and calibrated test measuring plate provided for in figure 1 of Schedule 10 must be certified by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures appointed under Article 2 of the Weights and Measures (Jersey) Law 1967.

30 Testing of a mesh gauge

The accuracy of a mesh gauge must be verified by –

(a) inserting the jaws of the gauge into slots of the calibrated test plate as provided for in figure 1 of Schedule 10; and

(b) hanging the calibrated test weights on the fixed jaw, as provided for in figure 2 of Schedule 10.

Chapter 3 – Determination of mesh size

31 Selection of meshes in active gear

(1) A fishery officer, when conducting a fishery inspection of the mesh size of active gear, must select a series of 20 consecutive meshes from the gear for testing.

(2) The meshes must be chosen –

(a) in the case of diamond and square meshes, in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the gear; and

(b) in the case of T90 meshes, perpendicular to the direction of the longitudinal axis of the gear.

(3) The fisheries officer must not select meshes that are less than 3 meshes from the selvedge, lacings, ropes or cod line when that distance is measured perpendicular to the lacings, ropes or cod line with the net stretched in the direction of that measurement.

(4) A fisheries officer must not measure a mesh –

(a) that is broken or has been repaired; or

(b) that has attachments to the net fixed at the mesh.

(5) Despite paragraph (1), the meshes to be measured need not be consecutive to the extent that the application of paragraph (3) prevents it.

32 Selection of meshes in passive gear

(1) A fishery officer, when conducting a fishery inspection of the mesh size of passive gear, must select 20 meshes from the gear for testing.

(2) If there are different mesh sizes in the gear, the meshes must be selected from the part of the gear that has the smallest meshes.

(3) A fisheries officer must not select meshes –

(a) that are at the top, bottom or side of a net selvedge;

(b) that are within 3 meshes of lacings or ropes; or

(c) that are broken or have been repaired.

33 The preparation and operation of mesh gauges

A fisheries officer, when carrying out a fisheries inspection of the mesh size of fishing gear, must –

(a) prepare, in accordance with Schedule 11, the mesh gauge to be used; and

(b) operate the gauge in accordance with Schedule 12.

34 Operation of the mesh gauge for measuring diamond and T90 meshes

(1) This Regulation specifies how a fisheries officer must measure a diamond or T90 mesh.

(2) In knotless netting when the N-direction cannot be determined, the officer must measure the longest axis of the mesh.

(3) In other cases, the netting must be stretched in the N-direction of the meshes and the officer must measure the mesh as shown in Schedule 12.

35 Operation of the mesh gauge for measuring square meshes

(1) This Regulation specifies how a fisheries officer must measure a square mesh panel.

(2) The netting must be stretched first in one diagonal direction and then in the other diagonal direction of the mesh, as shown in Schedule 13.

(3) The officer must then follow the procedure laid down in Schedule 11 to measure each diagonal direction of the square mesh.

36 Measurement conditions

A fisheries officer, when carrying out a fisheries inspection of the mesh size of fishing gear must measure a mesh when it is wet and not frozen.

37 Measurement of the size of each selected mesh

(1) For the purposes of a fishing inspection of the meshes of fishing gear, the size of each mesh is the distance between the outside edges of the jaws of the mesh gauge at the point where its movable jaw is stopped.

(2) However, if there is a difference in measurement between the diagonals of an individual square mesh, the larger diagonal is to be used.

37A Determination of the mesh size of a net

For the purposes of a fishing inspection of the mesh size of fishing gear, the mesh size of the gear is the mean value, as displayed by the gauge, of the series of 20 selected meshes of the gear.

37B Determination of the mesh size in case of disputes

(1) This Regulation applies if the master of a fishing boat disputes the mesh size of any fishing gear on the boat as determined under Article 37A.

(2) The fishing officer must select and measure, in accordance with Articles 31 to 37, 20 meshes in another part of the gear.

(3) The mesh size of the gear is the mean value, displayed by the mesh gauge, of all the 40 meshes measured.

(4) For the purpose of this Regulation, the displayed result of the mesh gauge is final.

Chapter 4 – Assessing twine thickness

37C General provisions on the selection of twines

(1) A fishery officer, when testing the thickness of the twine of fishing gear as part of a fishery inspection of the gear, must select meshes from a part of the gear that is subject to a maximum permitted twine thickness.

(2) The officer must not select a twine from a mesh that is broken or has been repaired.

37D Selection of twine in diamond mesh netting

(1) If the fishing gear to be tested has diamond mesh netting, the fisheries officer must select the twines to be tested in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) In the case of –

(a) single twine netting, the twine on the opposite sides of 10 meshes must be selected; or

(b) double twine netting, each strand of twine on opposite sides of 5 meshes must be selected,

as shown by Schedule 13.

37E Selection of twines in square mesh netting

(1) If the fishing gear to be tested has square mesh, the fisheries officer must select the twines to be tested in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) In the case of –

(a) single twine netting, the twine on one side of 20 meshes must be selected, with the same side being selected in each mesh; or

(b) double twine netting, each strand of twine on one side of 10 meshes must be assessed, with the same side being selected in each mesh,

as shown by Schedule 13.

37F Selection of the twine thickness gauge

A fisheries officer, to test the thickness of twine in fishing gear as part of a fishery inspection, must use a gauge that has a circular hole with a diameter equal to the maximum twine thickness permitted for the part of the gear to be considered.

37G Assessment conditions

A fisheries officer, when conducting a fishery inspection of fishing gear as part of a fishery inspection, must not test the thickness of a twine in the gear when the twine is frozen.

37H Assessment of the thickness of each selected twine

A fisheries officer, when testing the thickness of a twine in fishing gear as part of a fishery inspection of the gear, must note the twine as a negative if –

(a) the thickness of the twine prevents the closure of the jaws of the gauge; or

(b) the twine does not pass easily through the hole when the jaws are closed.

37I Assessing twine thickness

(1) This Regulation applies if a fisheries officer notes more than 5 negative assessments of the 20 twines selected under Regulation 37C.

(2) The fisheries officer must select and assess a further 20 twines in accordance with Regulations 37C to 37H.

(3) If the fisheries officer notes more than 10 negative of the total 40 twines selected the twine thickness is to be taken to have exceeded the maximum twine thickness permitted for that part of the fishing gear.

37J Assessment of twine thickness in case of disputes

(1) This Regulation applies if the master of a fishing boat disputes the twine thickness of any fishing gear on the boat as assessed under Article 37I.

(2) The fisheries officer must select and assess 20 different twines in the same part of the fishing gear.

(3) If more than 5 negative assessments of the total 20 twines selected are noted, the twine thickness is to be taken as exceeding the maximum twine thickness permitted for that part of the fishing gear.

(4) For the purpose of this Regulation, that assessment is final.

PART 4[15]

PART 4A[16]

PART 5

ATTACHMENT OF DEVICES TO NETS

38 Bottom-side chafer

(1) This Regulation applies to bottom-side chafers.

(2) They may be formed of any material.

(3) More than 1 chafer may be attached to a trawl at the same time.

(4) Chafers may overlap.

(5) Chafers attached to a trawl shall be attached to the outside of the trawl on the lower half of any part of the trawl.

(6) Chafers attached to a trawl shall not be fastened to the trawl except at their front and side edges.

(7) If a strengthening bag or chafing piece is used in respect of a trawl, a chafer attached to the trawl shall be attached outside the strengthening bag or chafing piece in the manner specified in paragraphs (5) and (6).

39 Top-side chafer

The use of either of 2 types of top-side chafer, designated for the purpose of these Regulations type A and type B, is permitted.

40 Type A top side chafer

(1) This Regulation applies to a type A top-side chafer.

(2) It may be formed of any rectangular piece of netting that has a mesh size equal to at least that of the cod-end.

(3) The width of the chafer shall be at least 1½ times the width of the cod-end which is covered.

(4) Those widths shall be measured perpendicular to the long axis of the cod-end.

(5) The chafer shall not be attached to the trawl except by its forward and lateral edges to the upper half of the outside of the cod-end.

(6) If a lifting strap is fitted to the cod-end the chafer shall be fastened in such a manner that it does not extend more than 4 meshes forward of the rear lifting strap.

(7) If a lifting strap is not fitted the chafer shall be fastened in such a manner that it does not cover more than the last rear third of the cod-end.

(8) In both cases under paragraphs (6) and (7) the top-side chafer shall end not less than 4 meshes in front of the codline.

41 Type B top side chafer

(1) This Regulation applies to a type B top-side chafer.

(2) It may be formed of any rectangular piece of netting made of twine that has the same diameter as that of the cod-end.

(3) The netting must have a mesh size equal to twice that of the cod-end.

(4) It may completely cover the upper half of the cod-end sensu stricto.

(5) It shall not be attached to the trawl except by its 4 edges and in such a way that, at the points of attachment, the side of each mesh coincides with 2 sides of the meshes of the cod-end.

42 Restrictions on use of top-side chafers

(1) It is prohibited to use more than one top-side chafer at the same time.

(2) It is prohibited to use a top-side chafer together with a strengthening bag.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not apply to a trawl with a mesh size of 60 millimetres or less.

43 Strengthening bag defined

(1) For the purpose of these Regulations a strengthening bag is a cylindrical piece of netting that completely surrounds the cod-end of a trawl.

(2) It may be attached to the cod-end at intervals.

44 Regulation of strengthening bags

(1) Except as provided by paragraph (2), it is prohibited to use a strengthening bag unless it is at least the same length and width as that part of the cod-end to which it is attached.

(2) A strengthening bag smaller than the dimensions of the cod-end to which it is attached may be attached to a trawl with a mesh size of 60 millimetres or less.

(3) Except as provided by paragraph (4), it is prohibited to use more than one strengthening bag on a trawl.

(4) Two strengthening bags may be attached to a trawl with a mesh size of 60 millimetres or less.

(5) It is prohibited to use a strengthening bag on a trawl unless the mesh size of the bag is at least twice that of the cod-end to which it is attached, and, if a second strengthening bag is used, its mesh size is at least 120 millimetres.

(6) It is prohibited to use a strengthening bag that extends forward of the cod-end to which it is attached.

(7) If a strengthening bag is constructed of sections of cylindrical netting, the sections must not overlap by more than 4 meshes at the points of attachment.

(8) A strengthening bag attached to a trawl with a mesh size greater than 60 millimetres shall not extend more than 2 metres in front of the rear lifting strap.

45 Chafing or protection piece defined

(1) A chafing or protection piece is a short cylindrical piece of netting at the points of attachment of the lifting strap.

(2) It has the same circumference as the cod-end or any strengthening bag that surrounds the cod-end.

46 Regulation of chafing or protection pieces

(1) It is prohibited to use a chafing piece if a lifting strap is not attached to the cod-end.

(2) It is prohibited to use a chafing piece that is more than one metre long.

(3) A chafing piece may only be attached in front of and behind each lifting strap.

(4) The mesh size of a chafing piece must be at least equal to that of the cod-end.

(5) If the circumference of a chafing piece is to be compared with the circumference of a cod-end or strengthening bag they shall be compared when the chafing piece and the cod-end or strengthening bag are each stretched with the same force.

47 Codline defined

(1) A codline is a rope that makes it possible to close the rear of a cod-end or of a strengthening bag.

(2) It works either by means of a knot that can be easily loosened or by means of a mechanical device.

48 Regulation of codlines

(1) A codline must be attached at a distance that is not more than one metre from the rear meshes of the cod-end, which may be folded back into the cod-end.

(2) If a torquette is attached the codline must be passed through the rearmost meshes of the cod-end.

(3) More than one codline may be used on a trawl.

(4) A codline must not enclose a bottom-side chafer or top-side chafer.

49 Lifting strap defined

(1) A lifting strap is a piece of rope or wire loosely encircling the circumference of a cod-end or of any strengthening bag.

(2) It is attached to the cod-end or strengthening bag by means of loops or rings.

(3) More than one lifting strap may be used at any time.

50 Regulation of lifting straps

(1) It is prohibited to use a lifting strap that has a length that is less than 40% of the circumference of the cod-end it encircles.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply in respect of the lifting strap nearest to the codline, which may be shorter.

(3) For the purpose of this Regulation the circumference of a cod-end shall be measured as the product of the number of meshes in the circumference of the cod-end multiplied by its mesh size.

51 Round straps defined

(1) A round strap is a ring-shaped rope that encircles the cod-end or any strengthening bag and is attached to it.

(2) Round straps encircle the cod-end or strengthening bag at regular intervals.

52 Regulation of round straps

(1) It is prohibited to use a round strap that has a length that is less than 40% of the circumference of the cod-end it encircles.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply in respect of the rearmost round strap on a cod-end ("the back strap") if it is attached not more than 2 metres from the codline meshes, measured when the meshes are stretched lengthways.

(3) For the purpose of this Regulation the circumference of a cod-end shall be measured as the product of the number of meshes in the circumference of the cod-end multiplied by its mesh size.

(4) The distance separating 2 successive round straps shall be not less than one metre.

(5) A round strap may encircle a strengthening bag.

(6) It must not encircle a top-side or bottom-side chafer.

53 Flapper defined

(1) A flapper is a piece of netting fastened inside a trawl in such a way that it allows catches to pass from the front to the rear of the trawl but limits their return.

(2) It has a mesh size at least equal to that of the cod-end of the trawl.

54 Flappers regulated

(1) A flapper shall be attached at its front end and may be attached at its lateral edges inside the cod-end or in front of the cod-end.

(2) The distance from the point of forward attachment of the flapper to the rear end of the cod-end shall be at least 3 times the length of the flapper.

55 Sieve netting defined

Sieve netting is a piece of netting with a mesh size that is at least twice the mesh size of the cod-end.

56 Sieve netting regulated

(1) When sieve netting is used it shall be attached inside the trawl in front of the cod-end.

(2) It shall not extend into the cod-end by more than 1/3 of the length of the cod-end.

(3) It may be attached to the trawl at all edges.

(4) Two pieces of sieve netting may be used at the same time if they are attached to the upper and lower halves of the trawl respectively and do not overlap at any point.

57 Strengthening rope defined

A strengthening rope is any rope, other than a lacing rope, that is attached to any part of a trawl.

58 Use of strengthening rope regulated

It is prohibited to attach a strengthening rope inside a cod-end.

59 Torquette defined

(1) A torquette is a piece of netting fixed inside the cod-end at its rear end.

(2) It may be folded back into the cod-end.

60 Toquettes regulated

(1) The mesh size of a torquette shall not be less than the mesh size of the cod-end in which it is fixed.

(2) A torquette shall not be attached except at its forward edge.

(3) It shall be attached no further forward than the last 5 meshes of the cod-end.

(4) It shall not extend backwards more than one metre from the rear of the last meshes of the cod-end.

61 Median lacing to form a trouser cod-end

In order to build a trouser cod-end, meshes may be laced together by joining lengthways the upper and lower halves of a cod-end.

PART 6

MISCELLANEOUS

61A Maximum fines[17]

(1) For the purposes of Article 4(1) of the Law, the maximum fine to which a person shall be liable if he or she is found guilty of an offence against that Article in relation to a contravention of a Regulation, set out in these Regulations, that is made under Article 2 of the Law, shall be –

(a) if the person has not previously been found guilty of an offence against Article 4 of the Law in relation to a contravention of that Regulation – £20,000; or

(b) if the person has previously been found guilty of an offence against Article 4 of the Law in relation to a contravention of that Regulation – £40,000.

(2) For the purposes of Article 5(5) of the Law, the maximum fine to which a person shall be liable if he or she is found guilty of an offence against that Article in relation to a contravention of a Regulation, set out in these Regulations, that is made under Article 5 of the Law, shall be –

(a) if the person has not previously been found guilty of an offence against Article 5 of the Law in relation to a contravention of that Regulation – £20,000; or

(b) if the person has previously been found guilty of an offence against Article 5 of the Law in relation to a contravention of that Regulation – £40,000.

62 Citation

These Regulations may be cited as the Sea Fisheries (Trawling, Netting and Dredging) (Jersey) Regulations 2001.

SCHEDULE 1

(Regulation 3, 5(2), 25(3), 26(2))

TOWED GEAR

Mesh size ranges, target species, and required catch percentages applicable to the use of a single mesh size range

Target species		Mesh size range (millimetres)									
		<16	16 to 31		32 to 54		55 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 99		≥100
		Minimum percentage of target species									
		95	90/60 (3)	60	30	90/60 (4)	90	35	30	70	None
Sand eels *(Ammodytidae)* (1)		*	*			*		*	*	*	*
Sand eels *(Ammodytidae)* (2)			*			*		*	*	*	*
Norway pout *(Trisopterus esmarkii)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Smelt (*Atherina* spp. and *Osmerus* spp.*)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Poor cod *(Trisopterus minutus)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Silvery cod *(Gadus argenteus)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Red bandfish *(Cepolidae)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Sprat *(Sprattus sprattus)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Eel *(Anguilla anguilla)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Anchovy *(Engraulis encrasicholus)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Blue whiting *(Micromesistius poutassou)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Argentines *(Argentinidae)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Sardine *(Sardina pilchardus)*			*			*		*	*	*	*
Shrimps/Common prawns *(Pandalus montagui, Crangon* spp., *Palaemon* spp.*)*				*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Mackerel *(Scomber* spp.*)*	Ø					*	*	*	*	*	*
Horse mackerel *(Trachurus* spp.*)*						*		*	*	*	*
Herring *(Clupea harengus)*						*		*	*	*	*
Squids *(Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae)*	Ø					*		*	*	*	*
Garfish *(Belone* spp.*)*	Ø					*		*	*	*	*
Bib *(Trisopterus luscus)*	Ø					*		*	*	*	*
Prawns *(Pandalus* spp., *Parapenaeus longirostris)*	Ø				*			*	*	*	*
Conger *(Conger conger)*	Øÿ							*	*	*	*
Weevers *(Trachinidae)*	Øÿ							*	*	*	*
Gurnards *(Triglidae)*	ÿ							*	*	*	*
Octopus *(Octopus vulgaris)*	Øÿ							*	*	*	*
Squat lobsters *(Galatheidae)*	Øÿ							*	*	*	*
Norway lobster *(Nephrops norvegicus)*	Øÿ							*	*	*	*
Sole *(Solea vulgaris)*	Øÿ									*	*
Plaice *(Pleuronectes platessa)*	Øÿ									*	*
Hake *(Merluccius merluccius)*	Øÿ									*	*
Megrim *(Lepidorhombus* spp.*)*	Øÿ									*	*
Whiting *(Merlangius merlangus)*	Øÿ									*	*
Brill *(Scophtalmus rhombus)*	Øÿ									*	*
Pollack *(Pollachius pollachius)*	Øÿ									*	*
Dab *(Limanda limanda)*	Øÿ									*	*
Cuttlefish *(Sepia officinalis)*	Øÿ									*	*
Sea bass *(Dicentrarchus labrax)*	Øÿ									*	*
Flounder *(Platichthys flesus)*	Øÿ									*	*
Lemon sole *(Microstomus kitt)*	Øÿ									*	*

Target species	Mesh size range (millimetres)									
	<16	16 to 31		32 to 54		55 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 99		≥100
	Minimum percentage of target species									
	95	90/60 (3)	60	30	90/60 (4)	90	35	30	70	None
Dogfish *(Scyliorhinidae)* Øÿ									*	*
Witch *(Glyptocephalus cynoglossus)* Øÿ									*	*
John Dory *(Zeus faber)* Øÿ									*	*
Queen scallop *(Chlamys opercularis)* Øÿ									*	*
Variegated scallop *(Chlamys varia)* Øÿ									*	*
Red mullets *(Mullidae)* Øÿ									*	*
Grey mullets *(Mugilidae)* Øÿ									*	*
Grenadiers *(Nezumia* spp., *Trachyrhynchus* spp., *Malococephalus* spp.*)* Øÿ									*	*
Hairtails *(Trichiuridae)* Øÿ									*	*
Anglers *(Lophiidae)* Øÿ									*	*
Skates and rays *(Rajidae)* Øÿ									*	*
Sea breams *(Sparidae)* Øÿ									*	*
Turbot *(Psetta maxima)* Øÿ									*	*
All other marine organisms										*

(1) In areas and times of the year other than those specified in footnote 2.
(2) In the North Sea, from 1st November to the last day of February.
(3) The catch retained on board must consist of:
- at least 90% of any mixture of 2 or more target species, or
- at least 60% of any one of the target species and no more than 5% of any mixture of cod, haddock and saithe and no more than 15% of any mixture of the species marked with the symbol "Ø".

(4) The catch retained on board must consist of:
- at least 90% of any mixture of 2 or more target species, or
- at least 60% of any one of the target species and no more than 5% of any mixture of cod, haddock and saithe and no more than 15% of any mixture of the species marked with the symbol " ÿ ".

SCHEDULE 1A[18]

(Regulation 3A)

AREAS WITHIN WHICH TRAWLING OR DREDGING IS PROHIBITED

1. The waters at Les Écréhous situated within the area denoted by the following co-ordinates (using the World Geodetic System 1984 ('WGS84') reference system) beginning with co-ordinate number 1 and joining in the sequence given, in a series of straight lines, co-ordinates 1 to 8 and then joining co-ordinate 8 to co-ordinate 1 –

Co-ordinate number	Latitude (WGS84)	Longitude (WGS84)
1	49°18.146N	001°55.000W
2	49°17.630N	001°54.200W
3	49°16.391N	001°54.583W
4	49°16.076N	001°54.827W
5	49°16.350N	001°56.250W
6	49°16.550N	001°57.855W
7	49°17.802N	001°58.490W
8	49°18.200N	001°57.400W

2. The waters at Les Minquiers situated within the area denoted by following the co-ordinates (using the WGS84 reference system) beginning with co-ordinate number 1 and joining in the sequence given, in a series of straight lines, co-ordinates 1 to 11 and then joining co-ordinate 11 to co-ordinate 1 –

Co-ordinate number	Latitude (WGS84)	Longitude (WGS84)
1	49°00.221N	002°10.900W
2	49°00.102N	002°07.196W
3	48°59.349N	002°07.199W
4	48°59.357N	002°05.604W
5	48°58.199N	002°02.800W
6	48°58.029N	002°02.699W
7	48°57.299N	002°03.708W
8	48°57.293N	002°06.195W
9	48°56.598N	002°06.198W

Co-ordinate number	Latitude (WGS84)	Longitude (WGS84)
10	48°56.601N	002°10.900W
11	49°00.220N	002°10.900W.

SCHEDULE 2

(Regulation 4(2))

PERMITTED COMBINATIONS OF MESH SIZE RANGES

Millimetres
< 16 + 16 to 31
16 to 31 + 32 to 54
16 to 31 + 70 to 79
16 to 31 + 80 to 99
16 to 31 + ≥ 100
32 to 54 + 70 to 79
32 to 54 + 80 to 99
32 to 54 + ≥ 100
70 to 79 + 80 to 99
70 to 79 + ≥ 100
80 to 99 + ≥ 100

SCHEDULE 3

(Regulation 5(1))

CONDITIONS FOR USE OF COMBINATIONS OF NETS THAT INCLUDES A NET WITH A MESH SIZE OF 100 MILLIMETRES OR MORE

1 Mesh size combination: 16 to 31 millimetres + > = 100 millimetres

The catch retained on board shall consist of at least 20% of any mixture of shrimps and common prawns (*Pandalus montague, Crangon* spp. and *Palaemon* spp.).

2 Mesh size combination: 32 to 54 millimetres + > = 100 millimetres

The catch retained on board or landed shall consist of at least 20% of any mixture of shrimps and prawns (*Crangon* spp., *Pandalus* spp., *Palaemon* spp., *Parapenaeus longirostris*);

or

the catch retained on board or landed shall consist of at least 50% of any mixture of those sea fish indicated in Schedule 1 as the target species for mesh sizes between 32 and 54 millimetres, with the exception of shrimps and prawns (*Crangon* spp., *Pandalus* spp., *Palaemon* spp., *Parapenaeus longirostris*) and of no more than 15% of any mixture of the species marked in Schedule 1 with the symbol " ÿ ".

3 Mesh size combination: 70 to 79 millimetres + > = 100 millimetres

The catch retained on board or landed shall consist of at least 10% of any mixture of those sea fish indicated in Schedule 1 as the target species for mesh sizes between 70 and 79 millimetres.

4 Mesh size combination: 80 to 99 millimetres + > = 100 millimetres

The catch retained on board shall consist of at least 45% of any mixture of those sea fish indicated in Schedule 1 as the target species for mesh sizes between 80 and 99 millimetres.

SCHEDULE 4[19]

(Regulation 10(2))

SPECIAL SELECTIVITY DEVICES

PART 1

Exit window (model 1)

1. Two exit windows with plastic coated, fully opened diamond meshes may be attached to the cod-end of trawls and Danish seines.
2. The mesh opening shall be no less than 105 millimetres.
3. An exit window shall be attached with a separate piece of netting (between the ordinary diamond meshes and the meshes of the exit window).
4. The mesh size of the separate netting shall be identical to the bar length of the exit windows times the square root of 2 (1.414213562373).
5. The exit window shall be attached on both sides of the cod-end.
6. The distance between the rear end of the cod-end and the window shall be 40 to 50 centimetres.
7. The length of the window shall be 80 % of the total length of the cod-end and the height of the window shall be 50 centimetres.
8. An exit window shall be mounted in a way that gives an opening between the upper and lower seams of the window of 15 to 20 centimetres.

PART 2

Exit Window (model 2)

1. There shall be 2 windows.
2. The windows shall be rectangular sections of netting in the cod-end.
3. Each window shall have a minimum width of 45 cm along its entire length.
4. Each window shall have a minimum length of 3.5 m measured along its sides.
5. The meshes in the windows shall have a minimum size of 105 millimetres.
6. They shall be square meshes, i.e. all 4 sides of the window netting will be cut by all bars.
7. The netting shall be mounted such that the bars run parallel and perpendicular to the length of the cod-end.
8. The window width shall be 8 open square meshes.
9. The length shall be between 57 and 62 square meshes.

10. The cod-end shall be divided into upper and lower panels by selvedges running down the port and starboard sides.

11. The 2 windows shall be located in the lower panel, immediately adjacent to and below the selvedges.

12. The windows shall terminate a minimum of 2 metres and a maximum of 2.5 metres from the codline.

13. The forward end of the window shall be joined to 8 meshes' width of the normal cod-end netting.

14. One side shall join to the selvedge or be joined immediately adjacent to the selvedge and the other side shall be joined to the normal cod-end lower panel netting following a straight line of meshes all knots cut.

15. All parts of the cod-end shall conform to a minimum mesh size of 105 millimetres.

SCHEDULE 5

(Regulations 15)

BOTTOM SET GILLNETS, ENTANGLING NETS AND TRAMMEL NETS

Target species/Mesh	**10-30 mm**	**50-70 mm**	**90-99 mm**	**100-119 mm**	**120-219 mm**	**≥ 220 mm**
Sardine *(Sardina pilchardus)*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eel *(Anguilla anguilla)*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sprat *(Sprattus sprattus)*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Horse mackerel *(Trachurus trachurus)*		*	*	*	*	*
Herring *(Clupea harengus)*		*	*	*	*	*
Mackerel *(Scomber scombrus)*		*	*	*	*	*
Red mullets *(Mullidae)*		*	*	*	*	*
Garfish *(Belone* spp.*)*		*	*	*	*	*
Bass *(Dicentrarchus labrax)*			*	*	*	*
Grey Mullets *(Mugilidae)*			*	*	*	*
Lesser spotted dogfish *(Scyliorhinus canicula)*			*	*	*	*
Whiting *(Merlangius merlangus)*			*	*	*	*
Dab *(Limanda limanda)*				*	*	*
Haddock *(Melanogrammus aeglefinus)*				*	*	*
Flounder *(Platichthys flesus)*				*	*	*
Sole *(Solea vulgaris)*				*	*	*
Plaice *(Pleuronectes platessa)*				*	*	*
Cuttlefish *(Sepia* spp.*)*				*	*	*
Pollack *(Pollachius pollachius)* [2]					*	*
Hake *(Merluccius merluccius)* [2]					*	*
Cod *(Gadus morhua)*					*	*
Ling *(Molva molva)*					*	*
Saithe *(Pollachius virens)*					*	*
Picked dogfish *(Squalus acanthias)*					*	*
Greater spotted dogfish *(Scyliorhinus stellaris)*					*	*
Megrim *(Lepidorhombus* spp.*)*					*	*
Lumpfish *(Cyclopterus lumpus)*					*	*
Others						*[1]

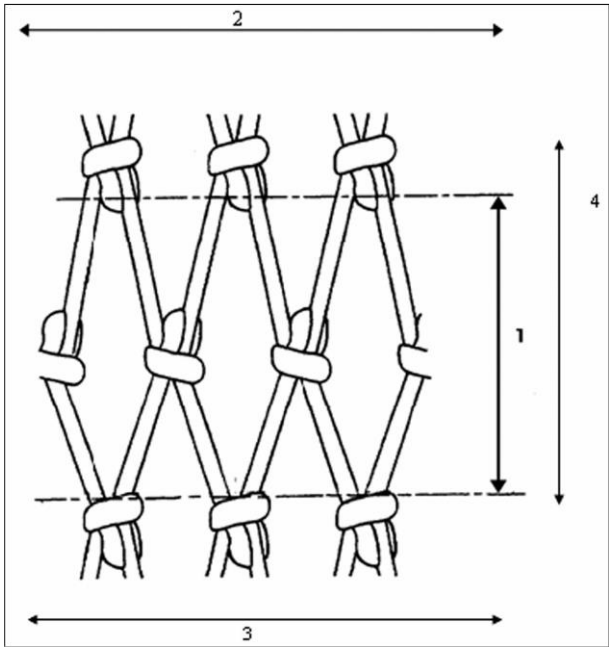
[1] Catches of Anglerfish (*Lophius* spp.) retained onboard in excess of 30% of the total catch on board must be taken with a minimum mesh size of 250 millimetres or greater.
[2] Minimum mesh size 110 millimetres.

SCHEDULE 6[20]

(Regulation 27)

MESH SIZE AND N-DIRECTION AND T-DIRECTION OF NETTING TWINE

Figure



1. Size of mesh.
2. T-direction.
3. General course of the netting.
4. N-direction.

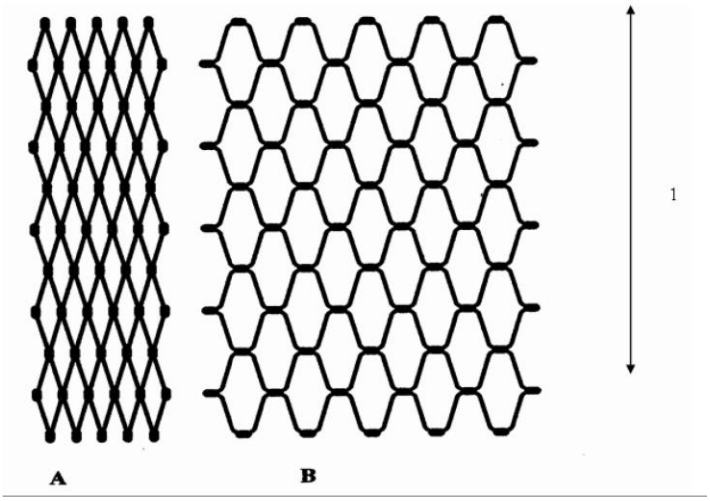
SCHEDULE 7[21]

(Regulation 27)

DIAMOND KNOTTED NETTING AND T90 NETTING

Figure 1

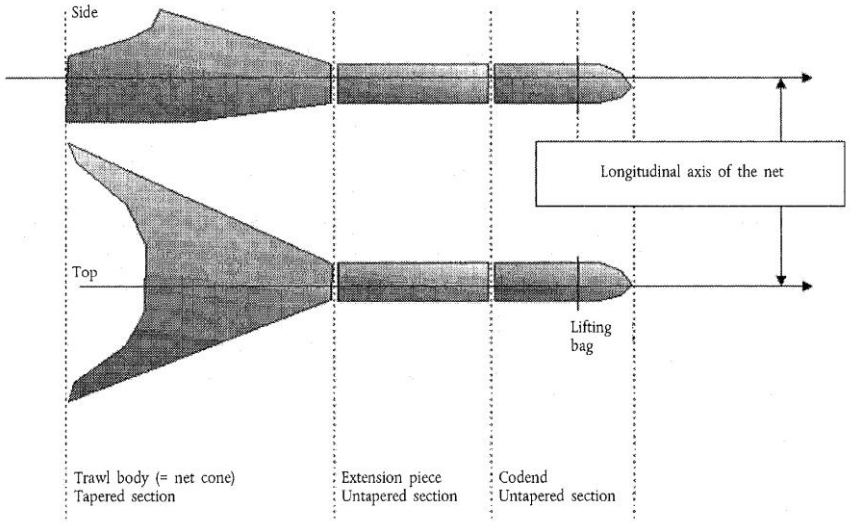
The direction of run of the netting twine in a standard diamond knotted net (A) and in a net turned 90° (B) is shown below.



A. Standard diamond mesh netting.
B. T90 mesh netting.
1. longitudinal axis of the net.

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF THE NET

Figure 2



SCHEDULE 8[22]

(Regulation 28)

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE MESH GAUGE

1. The mesh gauge must –

(a) automatically apply a longitudinal measuring force when measuring the mesh size of fishing nets;

(b) have 2 jaws, 1 fixed and 1 movable, each 2 mm thick with rounded edges with a radius of 1 mm to ensure that the jaws slip easily over the twine as shown in the figure below;

(c) be electrically driven or, if battery powered, must be capable of making 1,000 consecutive mesh measurements before requiring to be recharged;

(d) be able to apply selected longitudinal forces, in the range 5 to 180 N, to the meshes with a precision of 1 N;

(e) have a built-in system for measuring the applied force;

(f) be capable of stretching a mesh at a constant speed of 300 ± 30 mm/min by the movable jaw;

(g) be able to measure meshes from 10 to 300 mm and have detachable jaws for use on small and large meshes;

(h) have a measurement precision of 1 mm;

(i) have a structure that is rigid and will not distort under load;

(j) be light yet robust and must not weigh more than 2.5 kg;

(k) be made of materials resistant to corrosion under marine conditions;

(l) be water resistant and unaffected by dust to standard IP56(*);

(m) be stable in operation over a temperature range of –10° to +45°C;

(n) be able to withstand temperatures between –30° and +70°C during storage and transportation;

(o) be controlled by software that must provide a menu of functions and enable the gauge to self-test the electronic and mechanical parts when started;

(p) have a display that shows that the gauge is ready for use and, if it is not, display an error message and then close down and cease operating;

(q) be capable of operating with 1 hand and have functions that can be accessed via external buttons;

(r) show data on an integral display and present each measurement, the number of measurements made in a series, and the mean value in millimetres;

(s) be capable of storing the data of at least 1,000 measurements in its memory and be capable of transmitting data to a computer;

(t) contain a function to calculate the mean mesh size rounded to the nearest 0.1 mm;

(u) incorporate software that has a function that automatically selects the largest diagonal of each mesh to calculate the mean mesh size of square mesh netting; and

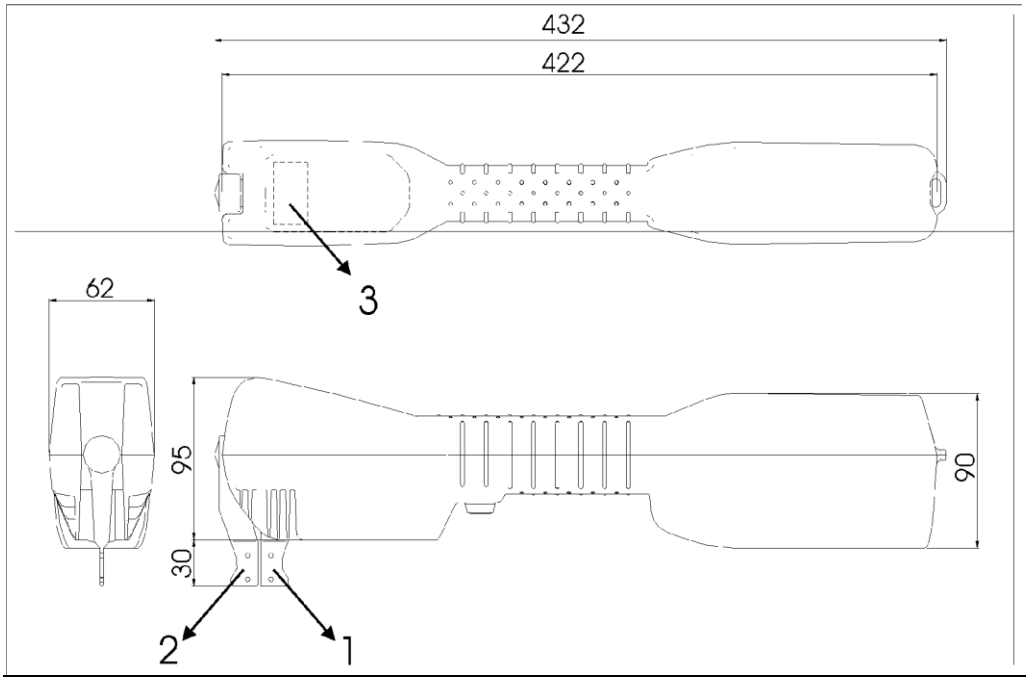
(v) be capable of saving the data of all measurements made.

2. Some netting creeps under load. The gauge must be capable of responding to this condition by reapplying the fixed force, requiring an algorithm in the controlling software, as described in the Appendix.

(*) International protection (IP) codes are specified in the international standard of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 60529.

Figure

(These drawings are for illustrative purposes only)



Description	
1	Fixed jaw with load cell
2	Movable jaw
3	Display
Specifications	
Length measurement	
Range:	10-300 mm
Accuracy:	± 1 mm
Force measurement	
Range:	5-180 N
Precision:	± 1 N
Fixed measuring forces:	10 N, 20 N, 50 N, 125 N
Speed movable jaw:	300 ± 30 mm/min(*)
Battery autonomy:	minimum 1,000 measurements

Data storage Memory: Temperature range Operating: Storage: Waterproof Shockproof Weight	 minimum 1,000 measurements – 10° to +40°C – 30° to +70°C to standard IP56 maximum 2.5 kg
(*) Speed of the movable jaw during the stretching of the mesh. The unloaded speed of the movable jaw can be higher.	

Appendix to Schedule 8

Measurement algorithm

To allow for creep in a stretched mesh –

1. extend the movable jaw into the mesh at a constant speed of 300 ± 30 mm/min (*), until the measurement force is reached;
2. stop the motor and wait for 1 second;
3. if the force drops below 80% of the pre-set measurement force, extend the movable jaw into the mesh until the measurement force is reached once more.

(*) Speed of the movable jaw during the stretching of the mesh. The unloaded speed of the movable jaw can be higher.

SCHEDULE 9[23]

(Regulation 28)

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION OF THE TWINE THICKNESS GAUGE

Gauges for assessing the thickness of twine must –

(a) be made of durable, non-corrosive material able to withstand a harsh marine environment and must be manufactured in accordance with the drawings shown in the figure below;

(b) have edges around the circumference of each side of the circular hole for assessing the thickness of the twine (the hole) rounded to avoid abrasion when the twine is pulled through the hole to test legality;

(c) be constructed with the nose of the pliers rounded to facilitate inserting the jaws between double twines;

(d) have jaws with parallel action that are sufficiently strong to prevent deformation of the jaws during any reasonable use, bearing in mind that the jaws have to be squeezed closed with manual force during every measurement;

(e) have the inside faces of the jaws milled to leave a 0.5 mm gap for a distance of 1 mm either side of the hole when the jaws are closed in order to avoid single filaments of material protruding from braided or twisted construction being trapped in the flat surfaces of the jaws on each side of the hole in which the twine is seated;

(f) have, when the jaws are closed, the diameter of the circular hole marked in millimetres on one of the jaws, adjacent to the hole; the jaws are closed when the surface of both internal sides of the jaws touch each other and are flush;

(g) have a tolerance for the hole diameter of 0 + 0.1 mm;

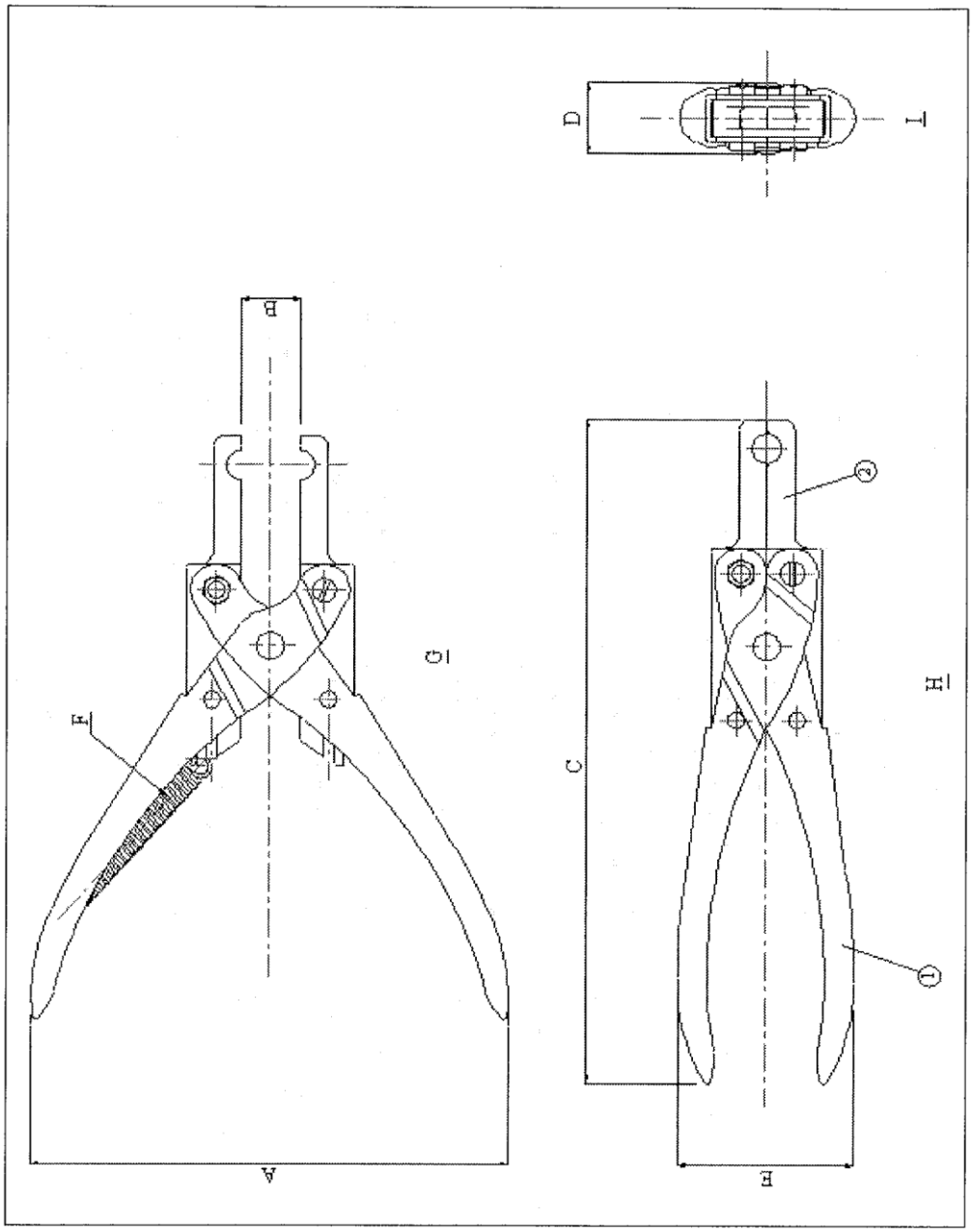
(h) be conveniently portable such that a set of 4 (4 mm, 5 mm, 6 mm, and 8 mm) gauges may be carried by a fisheries officer during vessel to vessel transfer at sea;

(i) if gauges are of different sizes, be easily identifiable;

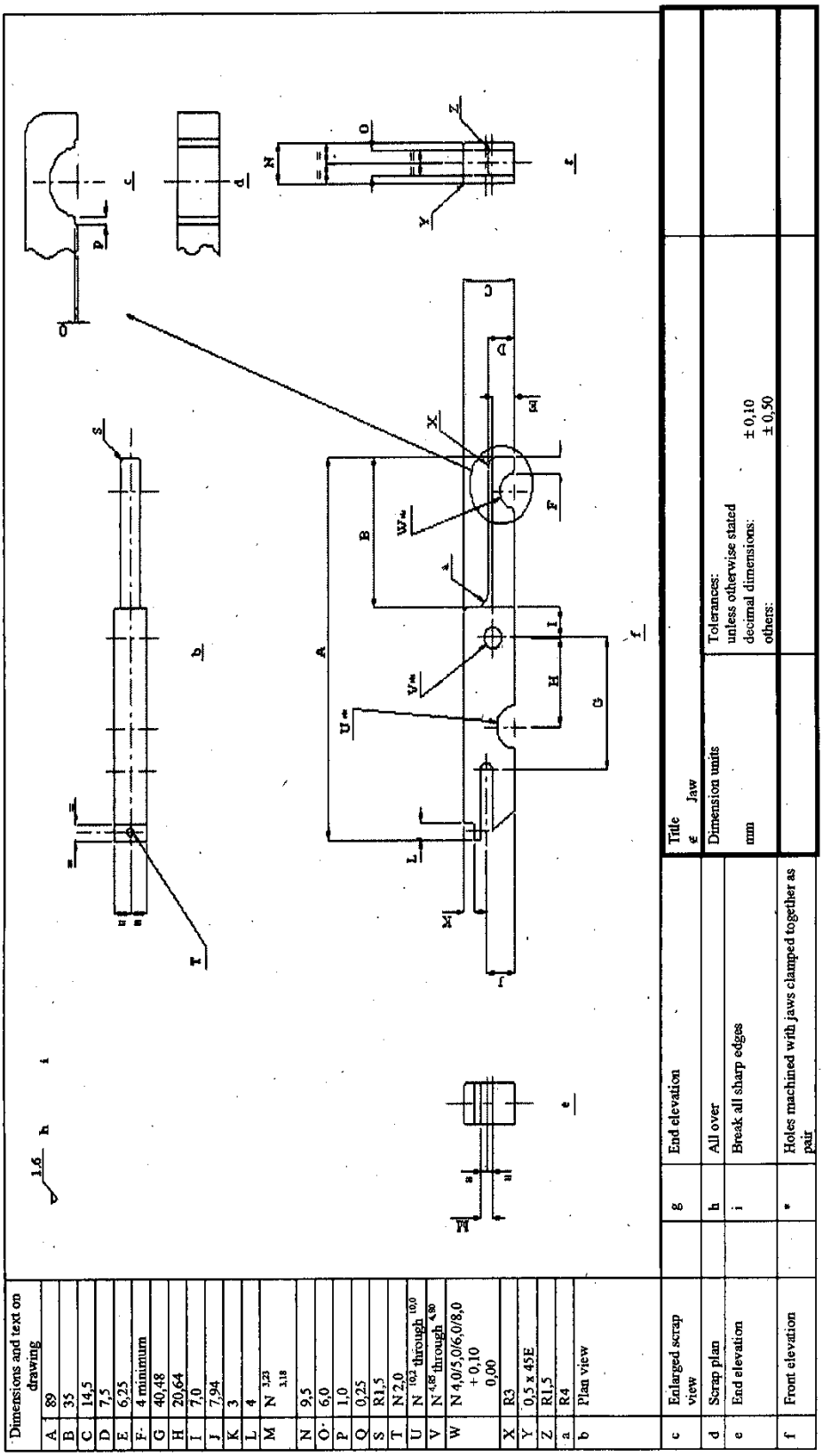
(j) be easy to insert between double twine. After the gauge has been inserted into position, it must be capable of easy operation with 1 hand.

Figure

Twine-measuring pliers assembly



Dimensions and text on drawing	
A	132
B	16
C	161
D	19
E	48
F	In the unused condition the pliers are held open by a tension spring
G	Plan view
H	Front elevation
I	End elevation
1	Handle
2	Jaws


Dimensions and text on drawing
A 89
B 35
C 14,5
D 7,5
E 6,25
F 4 minimum
G 40,48
H 20,64
I 7,0
J 7,94
K 3
L 4
M N 3,23 3,18
N 9,5
O 6,0
P 1,0
Q 0,25
S R1,5
T N 2,0
U N 10,2 through 10,0
V N 4,88 through 4,80
W N 4,0/5,0/6,0/8,0 +0,10 0,00
X R3
Y 0,5 x 45E
Z R1,5
a R4
b Plan view
c Enlarged scrap view
d Scrap plan
e End elevation
f Front elevation
g End elevation
h All over
i Break all sharp edges
* Holes machined with jaws clamped together as pair
Title
Jaw
Dimension units
mm
Tolerances:
unless otherwise stated
decimal dimensions: ± 0,10
others: ± 0,50

SCHEDULE 10[24]

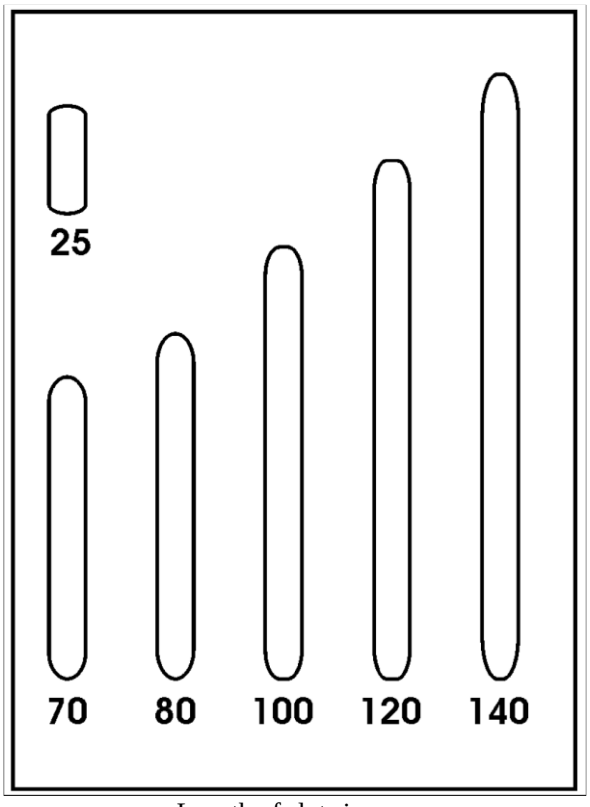
(Regulations 29 and 30)

CALIBRATION AND TESTING OF THE MESH GAUGE

A. Verification of length measurement

The verification of length measurement must be performed by inserting the jaws of the gauge to be used during the inspection, into slots of different lengths in the calibrated rigid test plate. This can be done at any time.

Figure 1



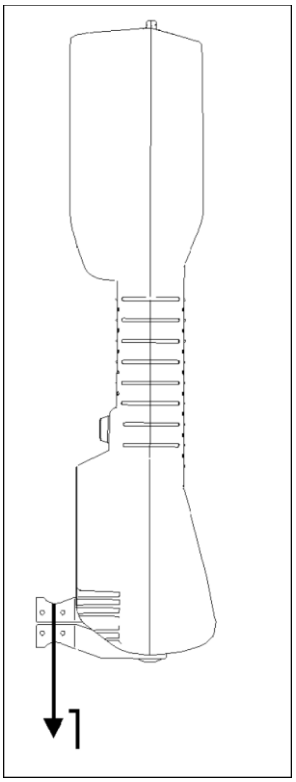
Length of slots in mm

B. Verification of force measurement

The verification of force measurement must be performed by hanging calibrated weights on the fixed jaw containing the load cell, with the gauge held vertical and secure. The weights must have the following values: 10, 20, 50 and 125 N. The weights must only be used under stable conditions.

Figure 2

(This drawing is for illustrative purposes only)



1. Test weight

SCHEDULE 11[25]

(Regulations 33 and 35)

PREPARATION OF THE MESH GAUGE

1. The fisheries officer must –

   (a) select the appropriate size of jaw for the meshes to be measured;

   (b) ensure that the jaws are clean;

   (c) check that the gauge completes the self-test satisfactorily;

   (d) select the measuring force to be applied as follows –

      (i) for active gear –

         20 N for mesh sizes < 35 mm,

         50 N for mesh sizes ≥ 35 mm and < 55 mm,

         125 N for mesh sizes ≥ 55 mm;

      (ii) for passive gear –

         10 N for all mesh sizes;

   (e) verify the jaw type setting. The default setting is 'Normal'. If small or large jaws are used, the fisheries officer must enter the menu and change the jaw type setting accordingly.

2. When the activities set out in paragraph 1 are completed the gauge is ready to undertake mesh measurements.

SCHEDULE 12[26]

(Regulations 33 and 34)

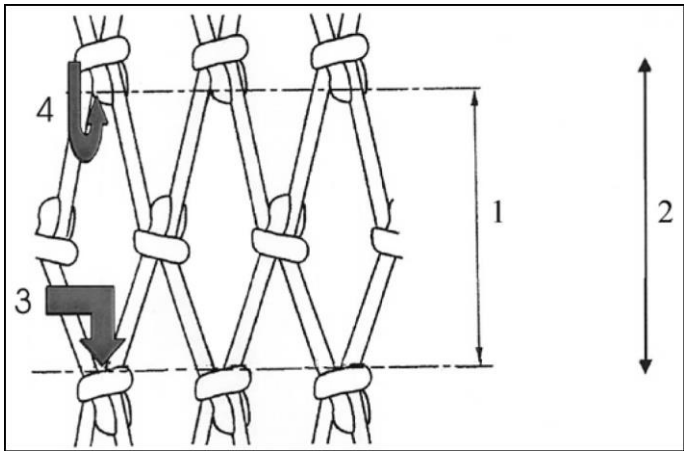
OPERATION OF THE MESH GAUGE FOR INSPECTION

When measuring the meshes the fisheries officer must –

(a) insert the jaws into the mesh opening with the fixed jaw of the gauge against the knot, as shown in the figure below;

(b) activate the gauge allowing the jaws to open until the movable jaw reaches the opposite knot and stops when the set force is reached:

Figure



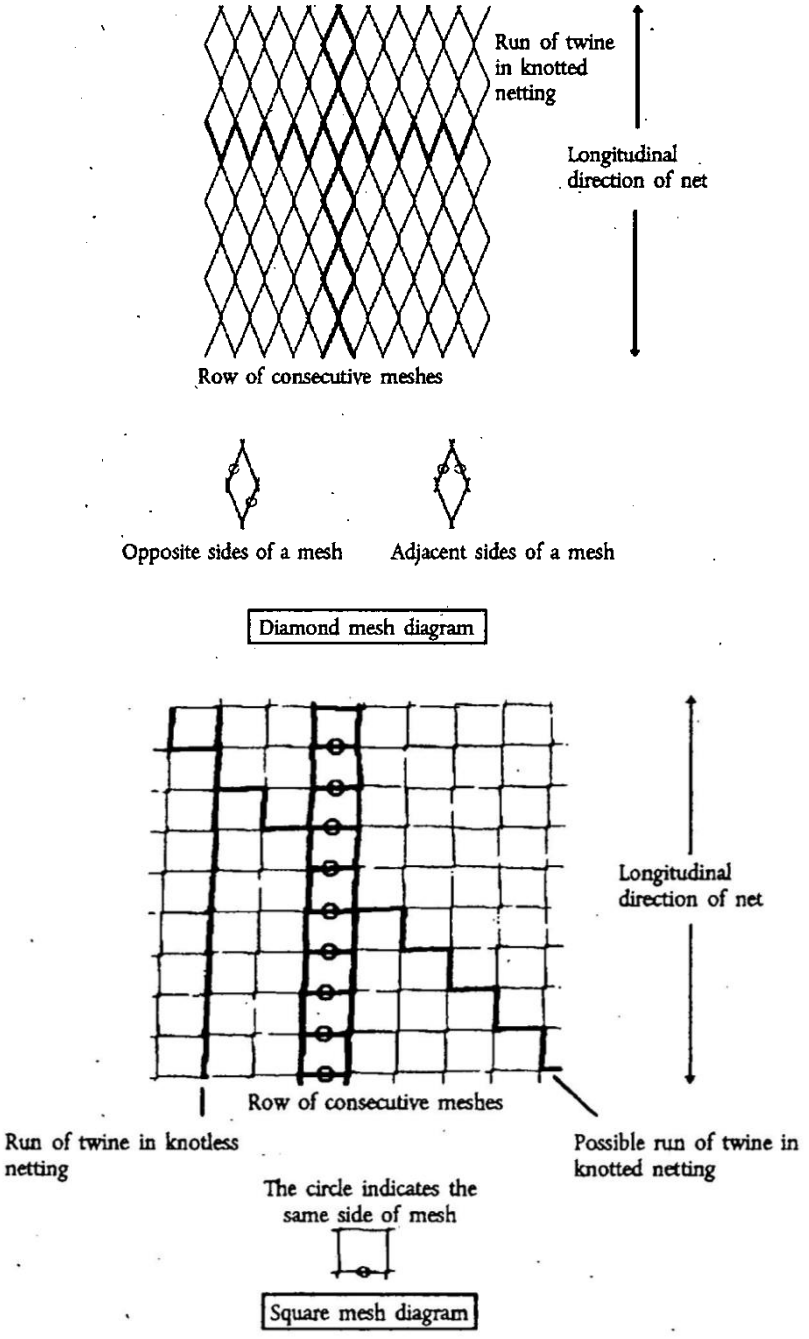
1. Mesh size.
2. N-direction.
3. Fixed jaw.
4. Movable jaw.

SCHEDULE 13[27]

(Regulations 35, 37D and 37E)

TWINES IN DIAMOND AND SQUARE MESH NETTING

Figure



ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement	*Projet No (where applicable)
Sea Fisheries (Trawling, Netting and Dredging) (Jersey) Regulations 2001	R&O.194/2001	1 January 2002	P.192/2001
Sea Fisheries (Trawling, Netting and Dredging) (Amendment) (Jersey) Regulations 2005	R&O.108/2005	6 October 2005	P.157/2005
Sea Fisheries (Log Books and Landing Declarations) (Jersey) Regulations 2007	R&O.25/2007	6 February 2007	P.149/2006
Sea Fisheries (Trawling, Netting and Dredging) (Amendment No. 2) (Jersey) Regulations 2007	R&O.62/2007	9 May 2007	P.39/2007
Sea Fisheries (Trawling, Netting and Dredging) (Amendment No. 3) (Jersey) Regulations 2010	R&O.98/2010	6 October 2010	P.114/2010
Sea Fisheries (Trawling, Netting and Dredging) (Amendment No. 4) (Jersey) Regulations 2017	R&O.100/2017	4 October 2017	P.36/2017

*Projets available at www.statesassembly.gov.je

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
1(2), (3), (4)	spent, omitted from this revised edition
62	spent, omitted from this revised edition
63	62

Table of Endnote References

[1] *Regulation 1* — *amended by R&O.108/2005, R&O.25/2007, R&O.62/2007, R&O.98/2010*
[2] *Regulation 3A* — *inserted by R&O.100/2017*
[3] *Regulation 4(4)* — *substituted by R&O.25/2007*
[4] *Regulation 4(5)* — *substituted by R&O.25/2007*
[5] *Regulation 21* — *substituted by R&O.62/2007*
[6] *Regulation 23(2)* — *amended by R&O.62/2007*
[7] *Regulation 26(1)* — *amended by R&O.62/2007*
[8] *Regulation 26(2)* — *amended by R&O.62/2007*
[9] *Regulation 26A* — *inserted by R&O.108/2005*
[10] *Regulation 26B* — *inserted by R&O.108/2005*
[11] *Regulation 26B(3)* — *added by R&O.98/2010*

[12] *Regulation 26B(4)*	*added by R&O.98/2010*
[13] *Regulation 26B(5)*	*added by R&O.98/2010*
[14] *Part 3*	*substituted by R&O.98/2010*
[15] *Part 4*	*repealed by R&O.98/2010*
[16] *Part 4A*	*repealed by R&O.98/2010*
[17] *Regulation 61A*	*inserted by R&O.108/2005*
[18] *Schedule 1A*	*inserted by R&O.100/2017, editorial change, in the sub-heading, "prohibted" deleted, "prohibited" inserted instead*
[19] *Schedule 4*	*editorial change, in the heading, "Regulation 9(2)" deleted, "Regulation 10(2)" inserted instead*
[20] *Schedule 6*	*substituted by R&O.98/2010*
[21] *Schedule 7*	*substituted by R&O.98/2010, former schedule added by R&O.108/2005*
[22] *Schedule 8*	*substituted by R&O.98/2010, former schedule added by R&O.108/2005*
[23] *Schedule 9*	*inserted by R&O.98/2010*
[24] *Schedule 10*	*inserted by R&O.98/2010*
[25] *Schedule 11*	*inserted by R&O.98/2010*
[26] *Schedule 12*	*inserted by R&O.98/2010*
[27] *Schedule 13*	*inserted by R&O.98/2010*