

The catchability of the European lobster (*Homarus gammarus*) and the edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*) around the island of Helgoland (North Sea, German Bight)

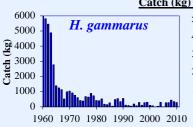
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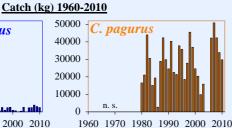
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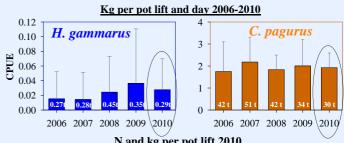
Commercial pot fishery (1, 2)

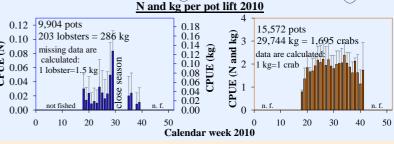
At Helgoland waters, the population size of *H. gammarus* has declined dramatically since the 1960s, and commercial landings of lobsters have been fluctuating over the past decades at a low level of only a few hundred kg per year.

The main competitor of the lobster for food and shelter is the edible crab, *C. pagurus*.





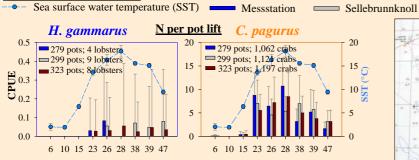




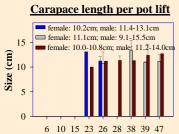
Monitoring 2010

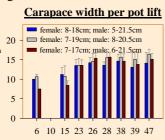
In 2010, lobsters and crabs were sampled with pots from February to November at three different stations.

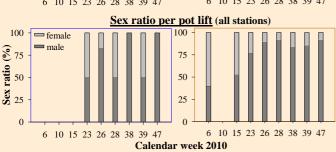
Steingrund



The size of crabs increased while the percentage of females decreased with increasing water temperature. Berried crabs were not captured around Helgoland.







Sellebrunnknoll

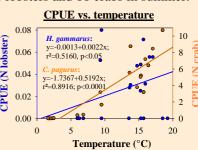
Helgoland

Messstation

Elbe

The catch per unit effort of lobsters and crabs varied from 0 lobster and 0.04 crabs per pot in winter to 0.08 lobsters and 11 crabs in summer.

The catchability of lobsters and crabs is related to several environmental variables such as the water temperature and is dependent on their size, sex and specific behavioural patterns.



Data on catch rates of lobsters and crabs and their seasonal changes around Helgoland may be helpful for fishery and management regulations.