



IOTC REGIONAL OBSERVER SCHEME PURSEINE FISHING EVENT

FORM 3- PS

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Revised September 2021

Observer Name:	Observed trip No:	Fishing event number:
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SETTING OPERATIONS collect all dates and times in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC); collect all positions as dd°mm'ss".

1. Start setting date and time DD MM YYYY hh mm <input type="text"/>	2. Start setting position specify quadrant (circle) LATITUDE LONGITUDE <input type="text"/> S <input type="text"/> N <input type="text"/> E <input type="text"/> W	3. Beaufort:
4. School sighting cues: <input type="text"/>	5. First detection method: <input type="text"/>	6. School size: <input type="text"/> <small>metric tonnes (MT)</small>
7. Time net pursed: <input type="text"/> hh:mm	8. Time start brailing: <input type="text"/> hh:mm	9. Time end brailing: <input type="text"/>
10. Time skiff onboard: <input type="text"/> hh:mm	11. Max closing net depth: <input type="text"/> m	<small>hh:mm</small>

Object details for sets conducted on natural or artificial FADs

12. Buoy ID: <input type="text"/>	13. Buoy equipped with artificial lights (circle) Deployed? <input type="text"/> Y <input type="text"/> N Recovered? <input type="text"/> Y <input type="text"/> N	14. Artificial FAD design use codes to describe raft and tail materials Raft: <input type="text"/> Tail: <input type="text"/>
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Cetaceans and whale sharks' sightings during setting	Support vessel	Current
Answer questions by filling Yes or No #1 #2 #3	Answer questions by filling Yes or No	That might influence set performance
15. Sighted before setting? <input type="text"/>	19. Support vessel present? <input type="text"/>	23. Direction: <input type="text"/> <small>cardinal points</small>
16. Species (FAO code): <input type="text"/>	20. Support vessel name <input type="text"/>	24. Speed: <input type="text"/> <small>knots</small>
17. Number sighted: <input type="text"/>	21. Participation? <input type="text"/>	25. Depth: <input type="text"/> <small>meters</small>
18. Caught in the net? <input type="text"/>	22. Participation description <input type="text"/>	

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Notes on FORM 3-PS**IOTC ROS minimum standard data-fields are highlighted in this form in light grey. These are to be collected and reported to the IOTC.****PAGE OF:** Fill in Form 3-PS's through the trip as Page 1, Page 2, etc. At end of trip, check all pages are there and fill in last page number on every page.**SET NUMBER:** Record set number. Each time the net is deployed a unique set number is allocated. This should be a four-digit numerical code beginning 0001. Set numbers should be consecutive from the start to the end of the observed trip. Start at "Set No. 1", "Set No. 2", etc., all through a trip.**SETTING OPERATIONS** set starts when the skiff is launched and ends when the skiff is on-board the vessel**3. BEAUFORT:** Wind force at fishing event start (use codes).

BEAUFORT SCALE						9	Strong gale
0	Calm	3	Gentle breeze	6	Strong breeze	10	Whole gale
1	Light Air	4	Moderate breeze	7	Moderate gale	11	Storm
2	Light breeze	5	Fresh breeze	8	Fresh gale	12	Hurricane

4. SCHOOL SIGHTING CUES: First three cues which lead the vessel to detect the tuna school (use codes provided).**5. SCHOOL FIRST DETECTION**METHOD: How the vessel detects the tuna school, floating object or birds. If more than one method used, record only what 1st first made the vessel change course (use codes provided).**6. SCHOOL SIZE:**

Estimation of the size of the tuna school targeted (in tonnes). Request this information from the bridge officers.

SCHOOL FIRST DETECTION METHODS			
SV	Seen from vessel	BR	Bird radar
MB	Marked with beacon	OTH	Other (specify)
AS	Acoustic – sonar / echo-sounder	RDR	Radar
IV	Info. from another vessel	UNK	Unknown

SCHOOL SIGHTING CUES			
NSC	No sighting cue	SAV	School associated to the tuna vessel
UTS	Tuna school (no details given)	SM	Fishing on a seamount
CSA	Changes on sea surface appearance	OTH	Other (to detail in the comments)
DTS	Presence of a deep tuna school	SBV	Supply or bait-boat vessel
BIR	Presence of birds	WSB	Whale shark seen before set
LW	Presence of large live whales	WSA	Whale shark seen later during set
DOL	Presence of small toothed whales/dolphins	DFAD	Drifting man-made FAD
SHA	Presence of shark(s)	AFAD	Anchored man-made FAD (huge buoy)
OVS	Another tuna vessel	LS	Log (plant/animal/result of human activity)
STS	Same school that escaped the previous set	FSB	Feeding on bait fish

11. MAXIMUM CLOSING NET DEPTH: If depth gauge used, collect closed net depth in meters from middle gauge, if more than one gauge is present.**Object details** for sets conducted on natural or artificial FADs the following detailed information should be collected where possible and reported to the IOTC.**12. BUOY ID:** Buoy marking or any information allowing to identify owner.**13. BUOY EQUIPPED WITH ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS:** When the vessel conducts a set on a natural or artificial FAD verify if any buoys equipped with artificial lights are deployed / recovered**14. ARTIFICIAL FAD DESIGN:** Characterize artificial FAD design using codes provided to describe raft and tail (underwater hanging structure) materials.

ARTIFICIAL FAD DESIGN MATERIAL	
RE	Raft covered with ecological materials;
RNS	Raft covered using a net with a stretched mesh of less than 7 cm.
RNL	Raft covered with large mesh net (stretched mesh of more than 7 cm).
RNC	Raft not covered
TNR	Tail made of nets rolled in "sausages"
TNS	Tail made of nets panels with a stretched mesh of less than 7 cm
TRO	Tail made of ropes
TRC	Tail made of ropes and canvas
TNL	Tail made of hanging large mesh net (stretched mesh of more than 7 cm)