Database documentation: trawl

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NIWA Internal Report
2001

Revised on 22 August 2001

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1 Database documentation series

The National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) currently carries out the role of Data Manager and Custodian for the fisheries research data owned by the Ministry of Fisheries (MFish).

The Ministry of Fisheries data set incorporates historic research data, data collected more recently by MAF Fisheries prior to the split in 1995 of Policy to the Ministry of Fisheries and research to NIWA, and currently data collected by NIWA and other agencies for the Ministry of Fisheries.

This document provides an introduction to the trawl survey database **trawl**, and is a part of the database documentation series produced by NIWA. It supersedes the previous documentation by Mackay (1998) on this database.

All documents in this series include an introduction to the database design, a description of the main data structures accompanied by an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD), and a listing of all the main tables. The ERD graphically shows how all the tables fit in together, and their relationships to other databases.

This document is intended as a guide for users and administrators of the **trawl** database.

2 Trawl survey database

2.1 Data sources

2.1.1 Trawl survey data

The **trawl** database is the major fisheries research database. It results from data collected by research trawl surveys on research vessels and chartered commercial fishing vessels.

Trawl surveys are a major tool used by research scientists for stock assessment. They are used to estimate basic parameters of commercial fish populations, including biomass, sex ratio, and the proportion of sexually mature fish, and the distribution of ages and lengths in the population. These parameters may be used in estimating mortality and growth rates.

The method for estimating the parameters from a trawl survey has been well documented in other publications (Francis 1981, 1984) and can described in four basic steps:

1. The geographical area to be surveyed is defined and area calculated.
2. A number of points are picked at random within the survey area.
3. At each random location a trawl[1] is carried out and the catch rate is calculated.
4. The estimated biomass is calculated as the average catch rate multiplied by the area[2].

The above four-step procedure is refined to take into account knowledge about where fish are most likely to

[1] Also known as a 'station'.
[2] The trawl survey analysis program for biomass calculations is available on NIWA's **neptune** computer.

be found. Dividing the survey area into sub-areas (called strata) does this so that known areas of low fish density are in different strata from areas of high density. A higher density of trawls is then allocated to strata where high catch rates are expected. The four-step procedures are then carried out separately for each stratum.

In addition to stratification, a further refinement is added to trawl surveys in the form of a two-phase design. In these surveys the catch rate information gathered in the first phase are used to allocate additional trawls to strata, which were found to have been under-sampled.

Sometimes trawl surveys are carried out by fishing at positions on a regularly spaced grid rather than at random locations. This may be done because there can be logistical gains in efficiency from having the same distance between consecutive trawls. This normally would ensure the survey is representative of the area.

The whole catch for each trawl is sorted by individual species, and individual species weights and a total weight are calculated.

For certain species from the catch (depending on the objectives of the trawl survey), fish are taken as a sample for further measurements. The amount of fish depends on the measurements to be taken. Ideally, all fish of any one species are measured for a length frequency, but for larger catches approximately 200 fish suffice. Length frequency measurements require the length and sex to be recorded for each fish.

Further biological examination may require up to another 20 fish. This examination at the least determines for each fish the sexual maturity of the fish (allocating a stage number to the gonad). A more detailed analysis includes determining individual fish weight, gonad weight, and the condition of the stomach and contents. These biological analyses are only taken on the most important of the target species.

In some instances, the whole catch can be divided in to subcatches for length frequency and biological analysis. For example, in a large catch, comparisons may be needed between the size ranges of fish caught at the beginning of the catch to those caught at the end. Another common case for multiple subcatches is where there are two distinctive size classes for one species. A subcatch is taken from each size class. A third case for subcatches is where the trawl gear has multiple codends, as with scampi trawls, so each codend will produce a subcatch of a species and the sum of all the codends will produce the whole catch.

2.1.2 Other types of data

While trawl survey data constitutes the bulk of the data held in **trawl**, it by no means represents all the data. The database design allows for any data to be stored from a trip that has one or more stations that deploy some sort of gear. Examples of such data include camera equipment, CTD probes, plankton nets, handlines and pots. For the most part, data from gear deployment other than trawling gear gets included into **trawl** if it is a part of a trawl survey.

The advantage of such a generic database design is that it allows for other surveys to use the trawl survey analysis applications, such as the biomass and scaled length frequency tool.

2.1.3 Soviet Trawl Survey Data

In 2001, the Ministry of Fisheries acquired Soviet trawl survey data from the New Zealand region collected from 52 trawl surveys covering the period from 1964 to 1987. Nothing is known about the sampling strategy employed by the Soviets during these surveys. No stratum information was given, so they are assumed to be non-stratified. These data are of dubious quality and were collected to unknown standards, and hence are held separate from all other trawl survey data.

2.2 Trip, cruise, or voyage?

Over the years, trawl surveys have been labeled many things. In the last few years research surveys have been called “trips”, “cruises” or “voyages”, but all represent the same thing.

As a consequence, while the trawl database labels all trawl surveys and associated tables with the word “trip”, the words “cruise” or “voyage” can just as easily be substituted.

2.3 Data validation

While the trawl database enforces data validation and integrity rules with the use of referential constraints and range checks, the data go though a rigorous data validation and error checking process before being entered.

This process includes instructions for data recording[3], simple data validation using the **checkq**[4] validation program language, followed by loading of data into a loading database, and more stringent error checking with Empress C routines[5]. Note that all trawl survey data collected from RV Tangaroa and more recently RV Kaharoa have been collected using an on-line data acquisition system that collects, checks, and loads data directly into a loading database.

[3]Currently located on the **neptune** machine in the directory **/data/rec2/doc/trawl_instr**.
[4]See local Unix manual page on **checkq**
[5] Marine Research Computing: Trawl survey data entry. *User Note 10.*

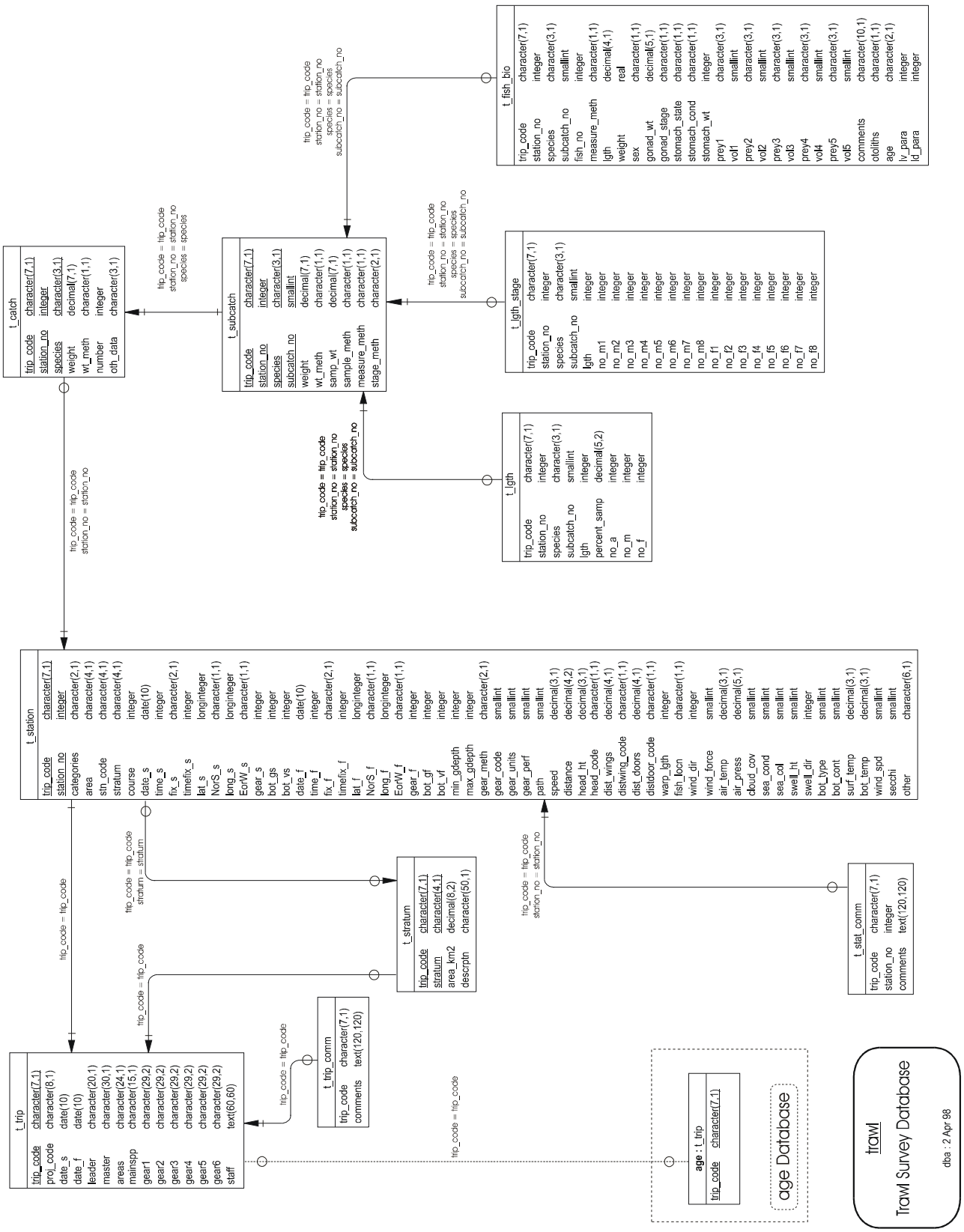

Figure 1: Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) of the trawl database.

3 Data structures

3.1 Introduction

One of the primary influences on the trawl database design is the ability to scale length frequency data up to the whole catch. The following structures achieve this by creating a table for each tier of the sampling strategy.

3.2 Database description

This database contains several tables. The ERD for **trawl** (Figure 1) shows the logical structure of the database and its entities (each entity is implemented as a database *table*) and relationships between these tables and tables in other databases. All of the table's attributes are shown in the ERD. The underlined attributes represent the table's primary key[6]. This schema is valid regardless of the database system chosen, and it can remain correct even if the Database Management System (DBMS) is changed.

Each table represents an object, event, or concept in the real world that has been selected to be represented in the database. Each *attribute* of a table is a defining property or quality of the table.

Note that Figure 1 shows the main tables only. Most of the tables in the **trawl** database have some attributes, called foreign keys[7], which contain standard NIWA fisheries codes, such as *species* and *meth_codes*. These attributes provide links to the **rdb** (research database) database, which contains the definitive list of standard codes. Therefore, an expanded ERD for these tables will follow (Figures 2 - 5).

Section 5 shows a listing of all the **trawl** tables as implemented by the Empress DBMS. As can be seen in the listing of the tables, a table's primary key has an unique index on it. Primary keys are generally listed using the format:

```
Indices:    UNIQUE index_name ON (attribute [, attributes ])
```

where the attribute(s) make up the primary key and the index name is the primary key name. This prevents records with duplicate key values from being inserted into the table, e.g., a trip with an existing trip code.

As reflected by the ERD, the highest level of a trawl survey is a research trip. Details for each trip are held in the table *t_trip* (Table 1). Each trip is uniquely identified by a trip code, stored as the attribute *trip_code*.

Comments for a trip are held in a separate table *t_trip_comm* (Table 2), but have the same primary key as *t_trip*. This means that one trip may have one or more than one comment associated with it, but it is also possible to have none at all.

[6] A primary key is an attribute or a combination of attributes that contains an unique value to identify that record.
[7] A foreign key is any attribute, or a combination of attributes, in a table that is a primary key of another table. Tables are linked together through foreign keys.

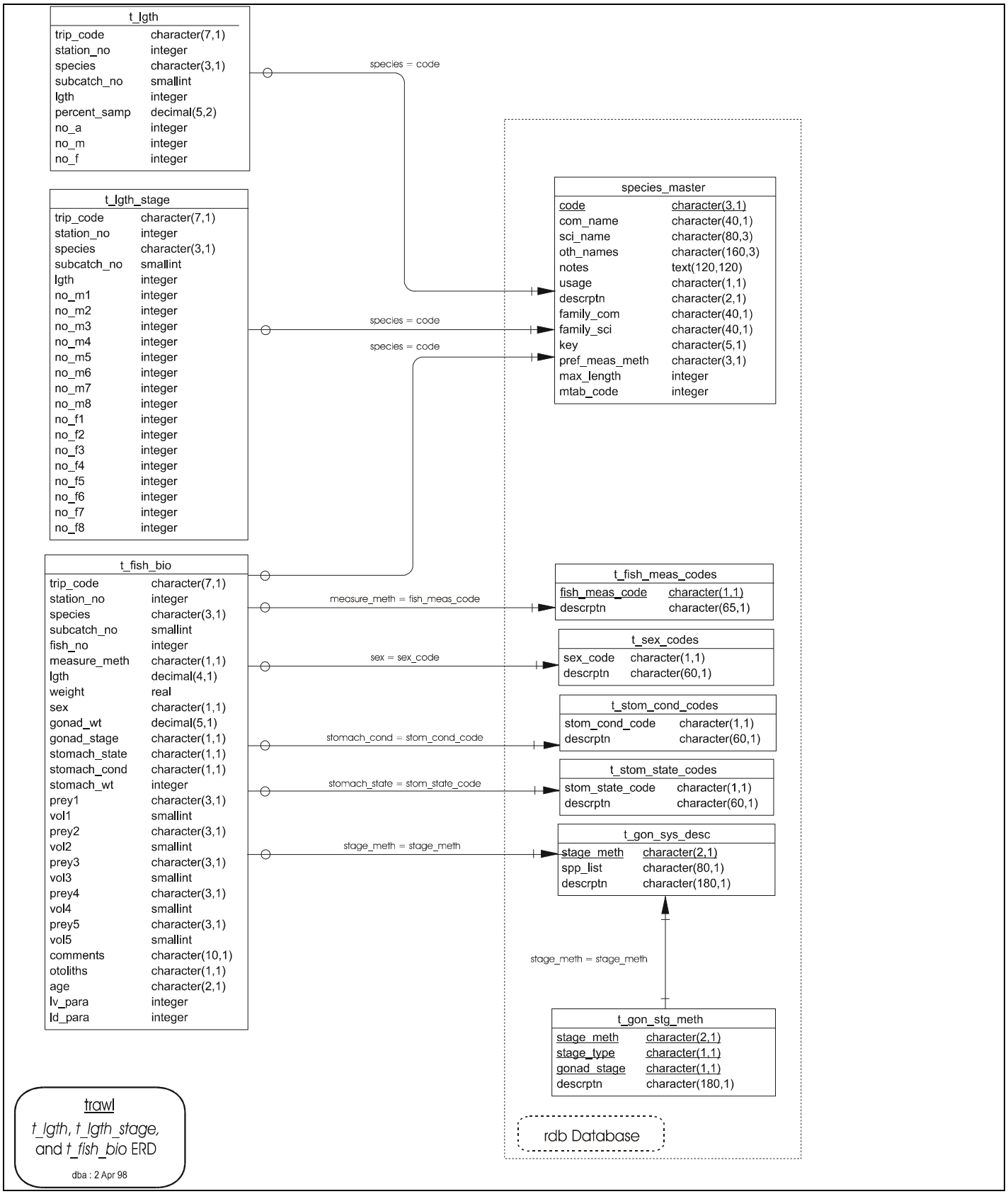

Figure 2: ERD showing the relationships between *t_station* and the master code tables in the rdb database.

The fundamental relationship between tables that is repeated throughout the database is the *one-to-many* relationship[8]. This is shown in the ERD by connecting a single line (indicating 'many') from the child table (e.g., *t_trip_comm*) to the parent table (e.g., *t_trip*) with an arrow-head (indicating 'one') pointing to the parent.

Every relationship has a mandatory or optional aspect to it. That is, if a relationship is mandatory, then it has to occur and least once, while an optional relationship might not occur at all. For example, in Figure 1, consider that relationship between the table *t_trip* and it's child table *t_trip_comm*.

The symbol "O" by the child *t_trip_comm* means that a trip record can have zero or many trip comments, while the bar by the parent *t_trip* means that for every trip comment there must be a matching trip record.

For stratified trawl surveys, stratum details, such as stratum code and area (in square kilometres) are stored in the table *t_stratum* (Table 3). Notice that there is an optional link from *t_trip* to *t_stratum*; this means that not all trips have to have strata, i.e., unstratified trawl surveys.

Any one trip also relates to many stations. This is a mandatory relationship: a trip has to have at least one station before it can be entered into the database. Generally, a station is the location at which the trawl gear was towed. Details for the station, such as start and finish location, time, depth, gear performance and environment parameters are stored in the table *t_station* (Table 4). Many of the attributes in this table represent codes to explain how other attributes where derived and what methods were used. As shown in Figure 2, each code is a foreign key to a table in the **rdb** database that provides an explanation for the code used.

Note that a station may or may not occur within a stratum (*t_station* contains the attribute *stratum*) and that one stratum may or may not contain stations. Therefore, there is a two-way optional many-to-one relationship between *t_station* and *t_stratum*.

Like the table *t_trip*, *t_station* has its own comments table *t_stat_comm* (Table 5).

Each station in a trawl survey may produce a catch of several species of fish. A catch from any one station is broken down into the different species, with each species being an individual record in the table *t_catch* (Table 6). Each record contains the species code, catch weight and other flags to indicate if a sample was taken for further measurement. The attributes *species* and *wt_meth* are codes that are foreign keys to tables in the **rdb** database (Figure 3) that provides explanations for the codes used. Not every station will produce a catch of fish, so again there is an optional one-to-many relationship between *t_station* and *t_catch*.

To cater for the instances where there are subcatches, the table *t_subcatch* (Table 7) stores information including subcatch weight, the method by which fish were selected for sampling from the subcatch, the weight of the fish used for sampling, and the fish measurement method used. Each subcatch for a given trip, station and species is identified by the attribute *subcatch_no*.

[8] A one-to-many relationship is where one record in a table (the *parent*) relates to one or many records in another table (the *child*).

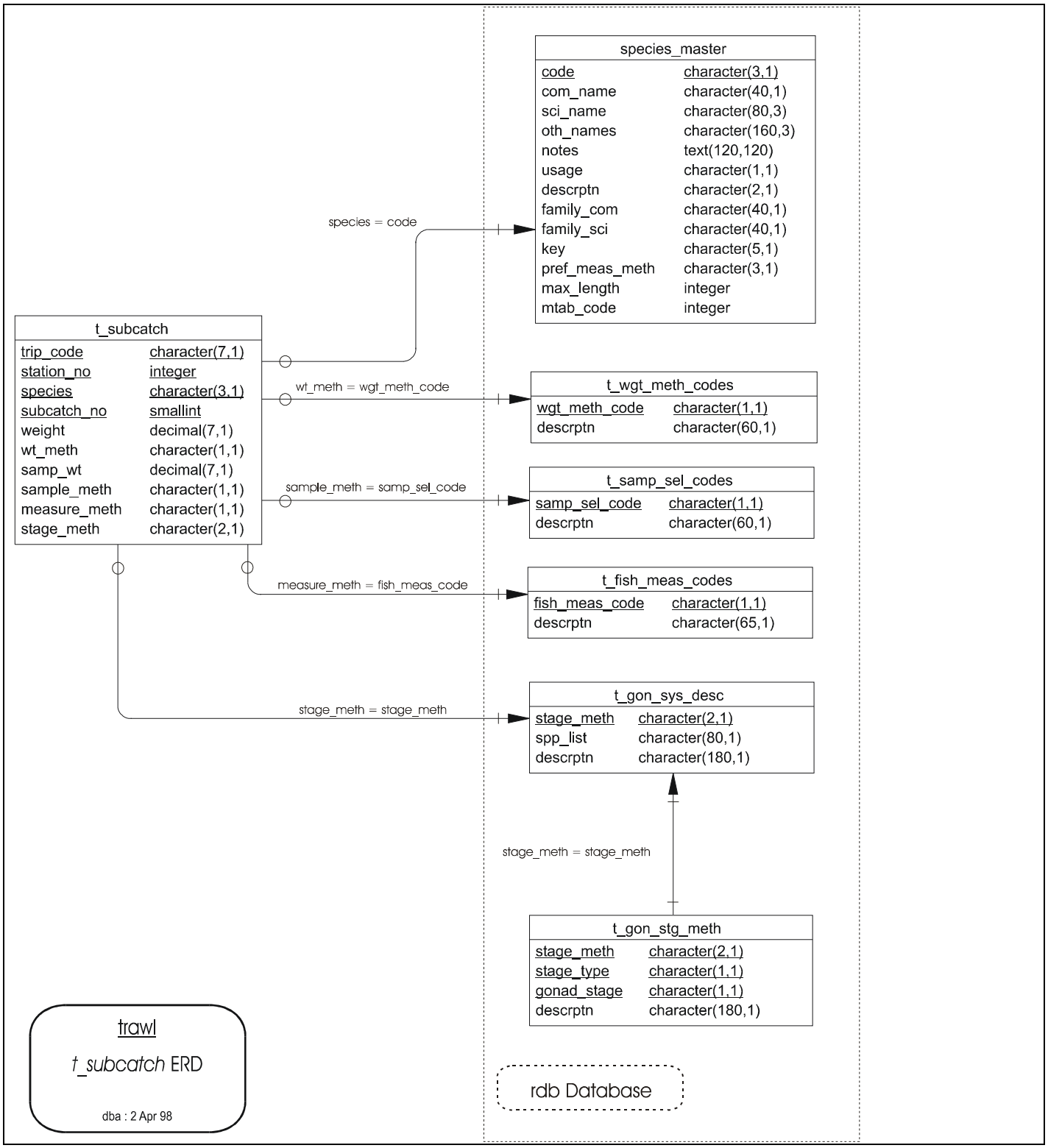

Figure 3: ERD showing the relationships between *t_catch* and the master code tables in the rdb database.

Note that when subcatches are not used, the whole catch becomes one subcatch, and the attribute *subcatch_no* is equal to 1. Therefore, every record in *t_catch* has a one-to-many relationship to *t_subcatch*.

From a subcatch, a sample of fish may be taken for length frequency measurements. Length frequency data are stored in the table *t_lgth* (Table 8). Length class is stored at record level in this table, not individual fish. For a length class, the number of males, females, and total fish is stored. Note that the attribute *percent_samp* stores the percent of the subcatch that was sampled for length frequency, not the percent of the whole catch of the species.

Some catches may be subdivided into subcatches. Subcatches may be distinguished by the attribute *subcatch_no*. For example, consider the scenario of a catch with two distinct size classes - a few large adults, and the remainder juveniles.

All the adults can then represent subcatch 1 and the juveniles represent subcatch 2. In this scenario, all the adults are measured for a length frequency giving a percent sampled of 100% of subcatch 1. While only half the juveniles were measured, giving a percent sampled of 50% of subcatch 2.

For relevant species a length frequency is required by gonad stage. This is especially necessary for pre-spawning and spawning trawl surveys. These length frequency data are held in the table *t_lgth_stage*. This is basically an extended version of *t_lgth* with counts of each gonad stage for males and females recorded for each length class. The gonad stages are hard coded into the table as attributes, so the numbers of stage 3 females are stored in the attribute *no_f3*. However, the exact definition of what is a stage 3 female is dynamic, and different species, and sometimes different surveys of the same species, have their own unique gonad staging methodology. This methodology is denoted by a code recorded in the attribute *stage_meth* and relates to a full description as recorded in the *t_gon_stg_meth* and *t_gon_sys_desc* tables in the **rdb** database (Figures 4 & 5).

For the most part, the staging is carried out on the gonads of males and/or females. The exception to this is for scampi, a deepwater lobster. Scampi, like most crustacea, produce eggs in the ovaries, but store them under the tail while the eggs develop. Each female is apportioned two codes, the gonad code and the egg development code. This exception has resulted in scampi having their own view on the t_lgth_stage table, v_scampi, which caters for these differences.

In addition, some of the main species in a survey, up to 20 fish are randomly selected from the whole catch for a more detailed biological analysis.

Biological data are stored in the table *t_fish_bio* (Table 10). Records within this table contain information for individual fish, including fish weight, gonad stage and weight, stomach contents and condition. Each fish within this table is assigned a sequential *fish_no*. This attribute is combined with *trip_code*, *station*, and *species* to produce the primary key for this table.

Three views extend from this table. Each view is a 'window' into the records of *t_fish_bio* for a particular species only. The views *HOK_bio*, *ORH_bio*, and *SNA_bio* access data for the species hoki, orange roughy and snapper respectively. Note that these three views represent subsets of the t_fish_bio table and are not entities in their own right. Therefore, they are not shown on the ERD.

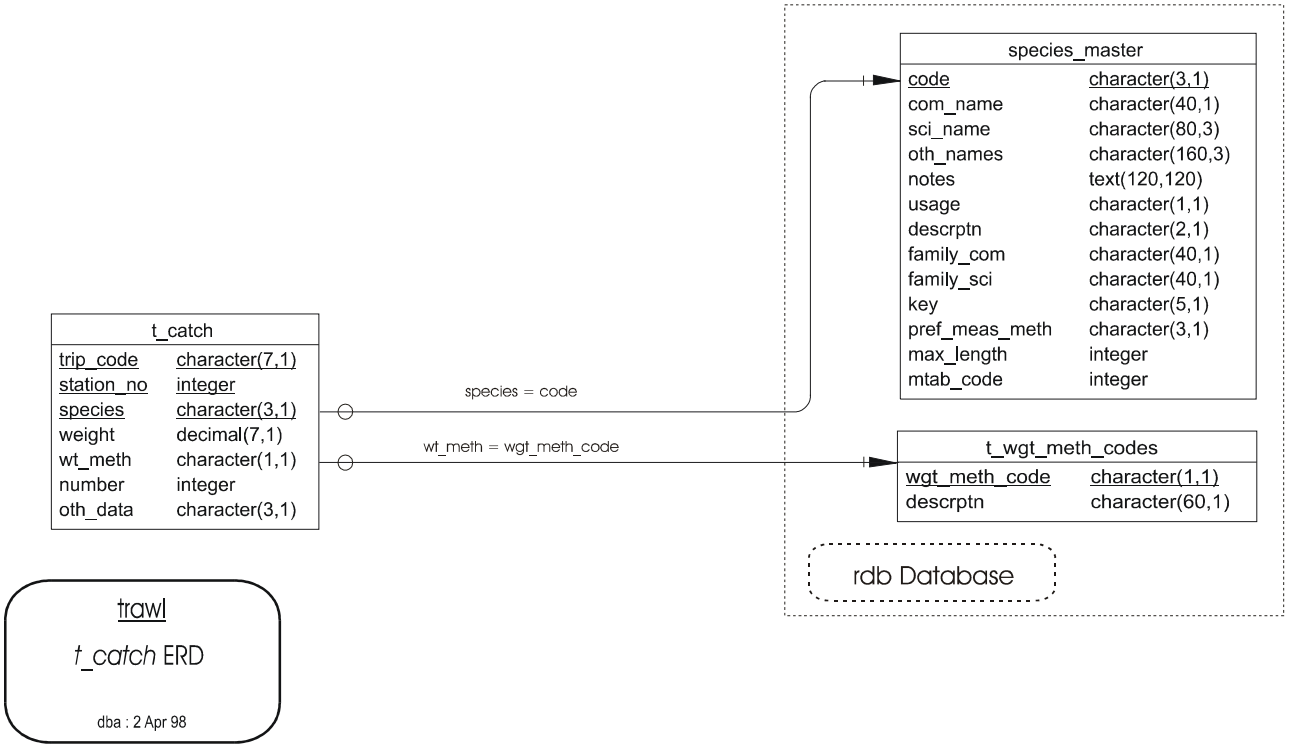

Figure 4: ERD showing the relationships between *t_subcatch* and the master code tables in the rdb database.

These last five tables (*t_catch*, *t_subcatch*, *t_lgth*, *t_lgth_stage*, and *t_fish_bio*) contain foreign keys, which link these tables to tables in the **rdb** database (Figure 5). Links to the **rdb** database are enforced by referential constraints[9]. Constraints do not allow *orphans* to exist in any table, i.e., where a child record exists without a related parent record. This may happen when: a parent record is deleted; the parent record is altered so that the relationship is lost; or a child record is entered without a parent record. Constraints are shown in the table listings by the following format:

```
Referential:        error message (attribute) INSERT
                    parent table (attribute)
```

For example, consider the following constraint found in the table *t_trip_comm*:

```
Referential:        invalid trip code (trip_code) INSERT t_trip (trip_code)
```

This means that the value of the attribute *trip_code* in a *t_trip_comm* record must already exist in the parent table *t_trip* or the record will be rejected and the error message “invalid trip code” will be displayed.

All tables in this database are indexed. That is, attributes that are most likely to be used as a searching key have like values linked together to speed up searches. These indices are listed using the following format:

```
Indices:            NORMAL (2, 15) index_name ON (attribute[, attribute])
```

[9] Also known as integrity checks.

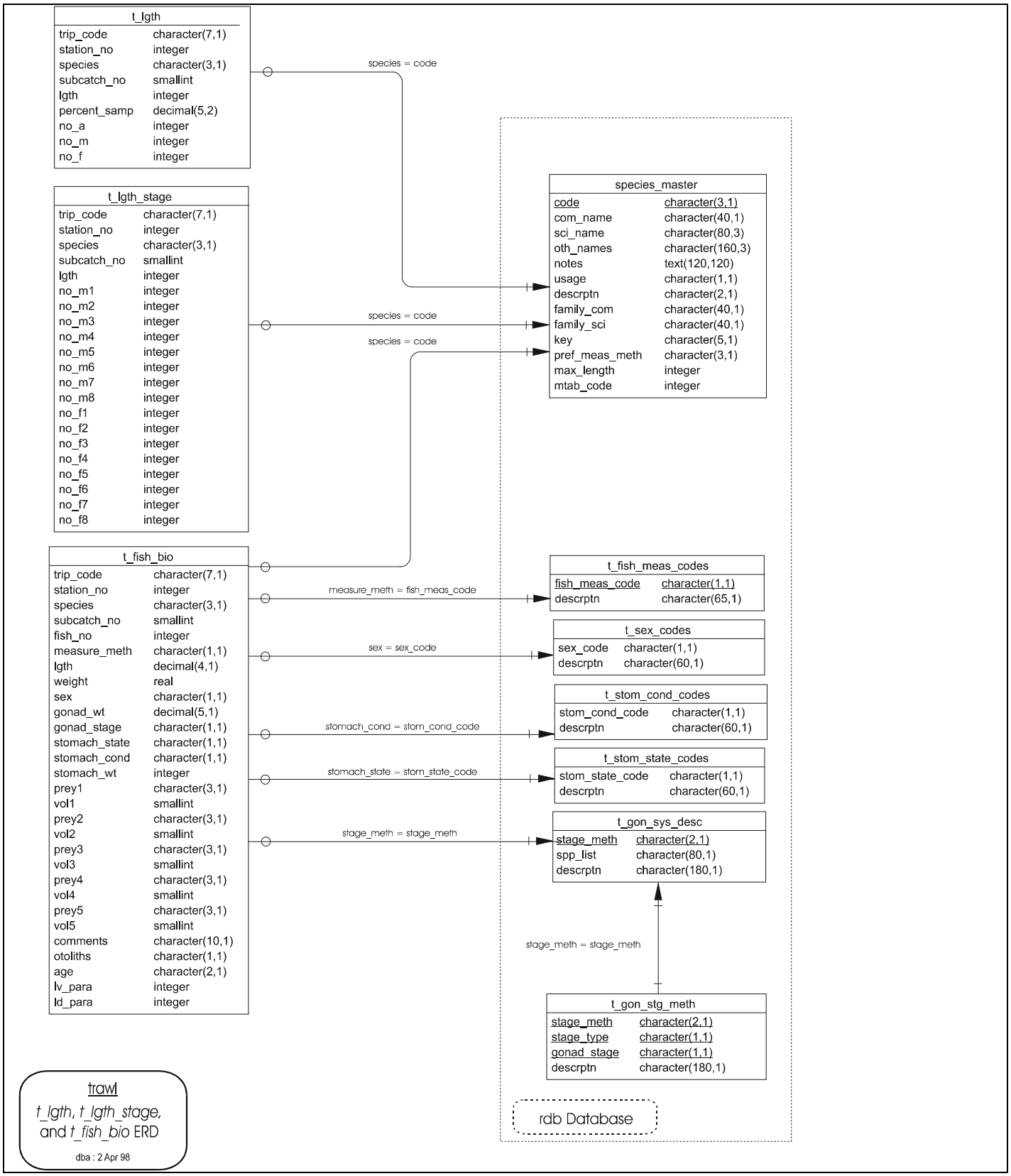

Figure 5: ERD showing the relationships between *t_lgth*, *t_lgth_stage*, and *t_fish_bio* and the master code tables in the rdb database.

Note that indices may be simple, pointing to one attribute or composite pointing to more than one attribute. The numbers "…(2, 15)…" in the syntax are Empress DBMS default values relating to the amount of space allocated for the index.

3.3 Soviet trawl survey database description

The data schema for the Soviet trawl survey data was inherited from the original MS Access database that the data arrived in from the Ministry of Fisheries. While the original table names are still in use the **trawl** database, the attributes have all been renamed to provide a degree of consistency between the Soviet and all other trawl survey data. The Soviet data are in four main tables, with eight other lookup tables providing details of the various codes used. Tables containing Soviet data all have uppercase names.

The top-level table is *TSH* (Table 11), which conceptually represents the station form. Basically, the details recorded are similar to *t_station* (Table 4), however, there are some important differences:

- Gear methods are identified as a prefix to the name of gear deployed, as recorded in the *trawl_type* attribute, rather than as gear method code;
- Wind direction and speed as combined into one attribute, *wind*;
- Gear performance is determined solely by the amount of damage sustained to the gear and hence loss of catch, as recorded in the damage attribute, rather than a more holistic approach to gear performance using such other indicators as door spread and headline height.

The species composition of the catch is recorded in the table *TSP* (Table 12). This table provides a processing record of the sampling done to the catch as it stores multiple entries for species for each station as they were sampled and processed. *TSP* does not provide total species catch weights and or numbers for each station, although in the majority of stations these can be calculated by summing the attributes *num_fish* and *weight* by trip key and station number.

Length frequency data are held in the *TMS* table (Table 13). This is compatible with *t_lgth* (Table 8), with each record containing a fish length, sex a, and frequency (*c.f. t_lgth* where each record contains a male frequency, a female frequency, and a total frequency for each fish length).

Individual fish biological data are recorded in the *TFI* table (Table 14). This is very similar to *t_fish_bio* (Table 10), recording fish length, sex, weight, sexual maturity and stomach contents. However, there are two fish length methods and two fish weights that can be recorded: *lgth_fork* recorded fork length; *lgth_standard* records standard length; *wgt_total* records total whole fish weight; and *wgt_gutted* records the gutted fish weight.. The sexual maturity and stomach contents codes are based on a different coding system that usual. The Soviets also recorded the state of fatty tissue in fish, as recorded in the *fatness_code* attribute.

Of the eight lookup tables, six simply provide descriptions of the various codes employed in the four main tables. These are: *FISHCOD* (Table 15) for fish species identification numbers, some of which contain matching 3-character NIWA species codes; *SEXCOD* (Table 16) for sex codes; *STOMACHCOD* (Table 17) for stomach contents codes; *FATCOD* (Table 18) for fish fatness codes; *DAMAGECOD* (Table 19) for net damage and performance codes; and *WAVECOD* (Table 20) for wave and swell codes.

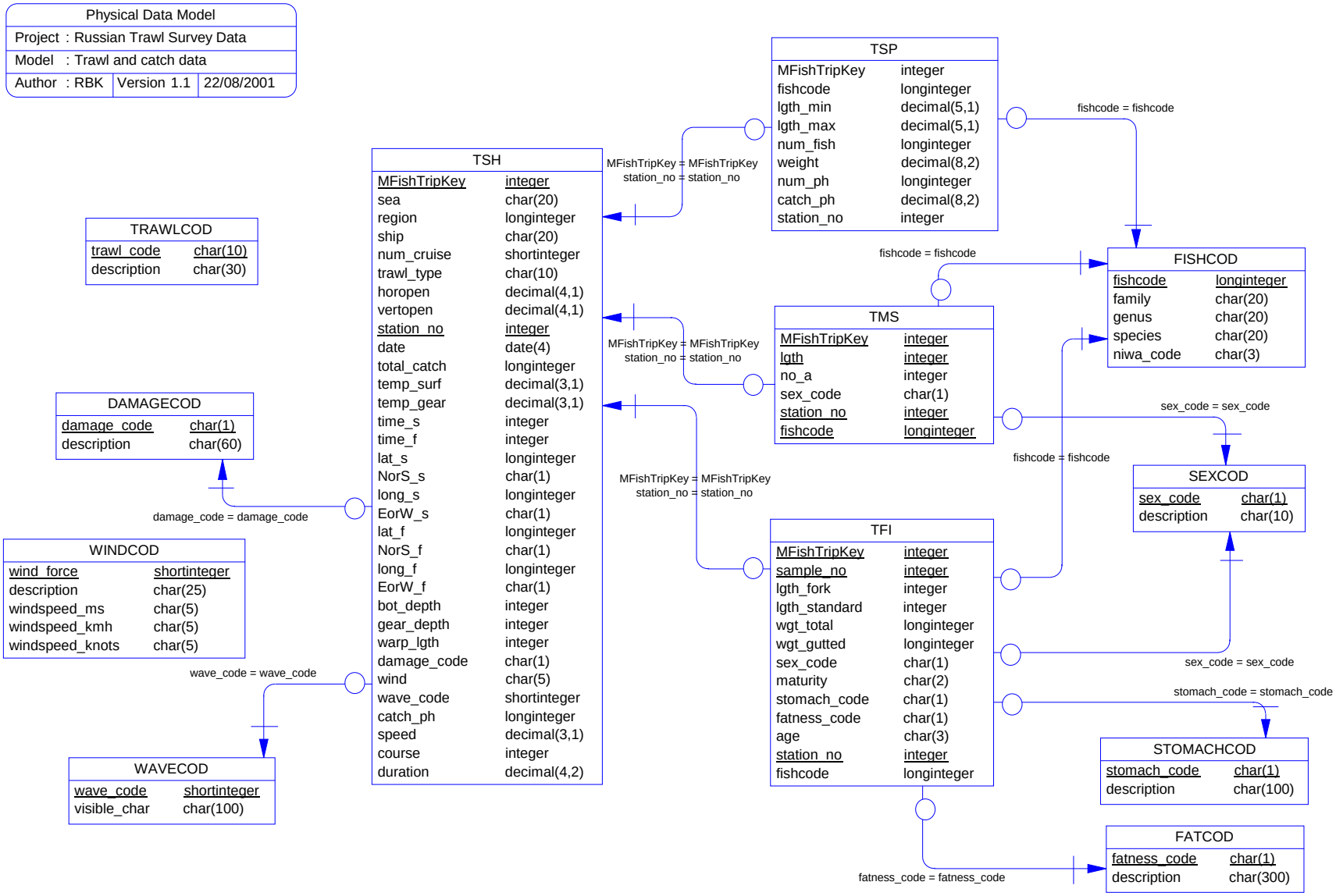

Figure 6: ERD of the Soviet trawl survey data.

The remaining two lookup tables are used to help decode attributes in the *TSH* table. They are: *TRAWLCOD* (Table 21) for describing the gear method; and *WINDCOD* (Table 22) for describing the characteristics of the Beaufort Scale for wind force.

3.4 Standards for fisheries databases

The **trawl** database was created in 1988. In 1993, a set of standards was set in place (Ng 1992) for all fisheries databases. The most significant effect of these standards has been the requirement of adding of the prefix "t_" to the table names and "v_" to view names. However, this raised some potentially serious issues. The **trawl** database represents a central part of fisheries stock assessment, and therefore has numerous scripts, programs, and applications linked to it. These range from the data checking and data loading routines, through to biomass calculations. Any changing of table names would therefore have a very significant flow-on effect to all relevant fisheries applications.

As a compromise, views were created on all the tables, where the view name is the same as the original table for that view. This allows all pre-1993 software to work with the database standard. The following table lists the original table name with the appropriate new table name and view.

Pre-1993	***Now***	
Original Table Name	**New Table Name**	**View Name**
trip	t_trip	trip
trip_comm	t_trip_comm	trip_comm
stratum	t_stratum	stratum
station	t_station	station
stat_comm	t_stat_comm	stat_comm
catch	t_catch	catch
lgth	t_lgth	lgth
fish_bio	t_fish_bio	fish_bio

Note that the standards for fisheries databases also require that the views *HOK_bio*, *ORH_bio* and *SNA_bio* on the table *t_fish_bio* should all be prefixed by "v_". Renaming these database views in order to conform to these standards would have the same adverse flow-on effect as renaming the tables. Rather than creating another set of views that where named to standards; i.e., creating the views *v_HOK_bio*, *v_ORH_bio*, and *v_SNA_bio*, it was decided to leave them unchanged, and hence they do not conform to the standard naming conventions.

Since the introduction of these standards, the tables *t_subcatch* and *t_lgth_stage*, and the view *v_scampi* have been created in the database in accordance with the standards. Hence, there are no special views on these, which have the prefixes removed.

None of the Soviet trawl survey tables comply with this 1993 naming standard. Rather, these table names were inherited directly from the original Russian data extracts.

4 Table summaries

The **trawl** database has ten tables containing trawl survey data and four views showing species-specific data. An additional four tables contain Soviet trawl survey data of the New Zealand region, with eight associated lookup tables.

The following is a listing and brief outline of the tables contained **trawl**:

1. **t_trip :** contains profile information on all trips.
2. **t_trip_comm :** contains comments for a particular trip.
3. **t_stratum :** contains details of strata surveyed for a trip.
4. **t_station :** contains data on location, gear used and environment at each station within a trip.
5. **t_stat_comm :** contains comments for a station in a trip.
6. **t_catch :** contains information (weight, number caught etc) on all species caught at each station on a trip.
7. **t_subcatch :** contains information for each subcatch of each species caught at each station on a trip.
8. **t_lgth :** contains length frequency data on sampled species in a trip by station.
9. **t_lgth_stage :** contains length frequency data by gonad stage.
   a) **v_scampi :** contains length frequency data by gonad stage and egg development stage for female scampi.
10. **t_fish_bio :** contains biological data (gonad staging, stomach contents etc) on any species sampled in a trip by station. From this table, three views for the major species emanate. They are:
    a) **HOK_bio :** contains data from *t_fish_bio* for hoki only.
    b) **ORH_bio :** contains data from *t_fish_bio* for orange roughy only.
    c) **SNA_bio :** contains data from *t_fish_bio* for snapper only.

The following are the tables for the Soviet trawl survey data contained in **trawl**:

11. **TSH** : contains trawl shot details table, including location, time, speed, depth, and total catch.
12. **TSP** : records the species composition of the catches. Often includes sampling and weighing of totals for each sample or entire catches species for samples or entire catches.
13. **TMS** : contains length frequency data by species for different trawls. This is occasional sampling rather than complete sampling.
14. **TFI** : contains details of biological analyses of individual fish from the trawl; e.g., length, weight, sex, maturity, stomach contents, fatness.
15. **FISHCOD** : contains fish species identification codes.
16. **SEXCOD** : contains fish sex codes.
17. **STOMACHCOD** : contains fish stomach contents and fullness codes.
18. **FATCOD** : contains fish fatness codes.
19. **DAMAGECOD** : contains codes of gear performance and damage to gear that may affect trawl catchability. Synonymous with *gear_pref* in the *t_stations* table.
20. **WAVECOD** : contains details of codes used to denote sea surface, swell and wave characteristics.
21. **TRAWLCOD** : contains details of general types of trawl gear used.
22. **WINDCOD** : contains descriptive data for the beaufort wind force scale

5 trawl tables

The following are listings of the tables in the **trawl** database, including attribute names, data types (and any range restrictions), and comments.

5.1 Table 1: t_trip

Comment: Profile information on all trips held in this database.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1) smatch '[a-z][a-z][a-z][06-9][0-9][0-3][0-9]'	No	Trip code - 3 char vessel name, 2 digit year and 2 digit trip number.
proj_code	character(6,1)	No	Project or programme code for this trip as in the management database
date_s	date(5)		Start date for the trip.
date_f	date(5)		Finish date for the trip
leader	character(20,1)		Name of trip leader
master	character(30,1)		Name of trip master(s)
areas	character(24,1)		Codes of area(s) surveyed separated by commas (,)
mainspp	character(15,1) smatch "{[A-Z,]}"		Target species code(s) separated by commas
gear1	character(29,2) match "{[0-9,.]}"		Codend, liner & cover mesh sizes (mm), ground rope, sweep & bridle lengths (m) separated by commas for 1st gear code used
gear2	character(29,2) match "{[0-9,.]}"		Codend, liner & cover mesh sizes (mm), ground rope, sweep & bridle lengths (m) separated by commas for 2nd gear code used

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
gear3	character(29,2) match “{[0-9,.]}”		Codend, liner & cover mesh sizes (mm), ground rope, sweep & bridle lengths (m) separated by commas for 3rd gear code used
gear4	character(29,2) match “{[0-9,.]}”		Codend, liner & cover mesh sizes (mm), ground rope, sweep & bridle lengths (m) separated by commas for 4th gear code used
gear5	character(29,2) match “{[0-9,.]}”		Codend, liner & cover mesh sizes (mm), ground rope, sweep & bridle lengths (m) separated by commas for 5th gear code used
gear6	character(29,2) match “{[0-9,.]}”		Codend, liner & cover mesh sizes (mm), ground rope, sweep & bridle lengths (m) separated by commas for 6th gear code used
staff	text(20,60,20,1)		Name(s) of all staff on the trip

Creator: dba
Indices: UNIQUE trip_key BTREE ON (trip_code)

5.2 Table 2: t_trip_comm

Comment: Comments for a particular trip.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1)	No	Trip code as defined in the trip table
comments	text(60,120,60,1)	No	Any comments about this trip e.g. details about gear used apart from those recorded in the trip table

Creator: dba
Referential: invalid trip_code (trip_code) INSERT t_trip (trip_code)
Indices: NORMAL (2, 15) trip_comm_trip_code_ndx ON (trip_code)

5.3 Table 3: t_stratum

Comment: Table of strata surveyed in all trips.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1)	No	Trip code as in the trip table
stratum	character(4,1)	No	Stratum code - unique within a trip
area_km2	decimal(8,2) > '0.00'	No	Size of a stratum in sq. km (km2) - must be greater than 0 sq. km.
descrptn	character(50,1)		Short description of the stratum e.g. location, depths

Creator: dba
Referential: invalid trip_code (trip_code) INSERT t_trip (trip_code)
Indices: NORMAL (2, 15) stra_stratum_ndx ON (stratum)
NORMAL (2, 15) stra_area_km2 ON (area_km2)
UNIQUE stra_key ON (trip_code, stratum)

5.4 Table 4: t_station

Comment: Data on location, gear used and environment at each station on a trip.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1)	No	Trip code as defined in the trip table
station_no	integer	No	Station number - unique within a trip
categories	character(2,1)		2 separate user-defined categories; definitions should be in trip comments
area	character(4,1)		Code describing area, refer to rdb:area_codes.
stn_code	character(4,1)		Code for a permanent station occupied repeatedly.
stratum	character(4,1)		Stratum number if trip is a stratified survey, else a transect code.
course	integer range '0' i '359' i		Course of vessel during the shot (course-made-good).
date_s	date(5)		Starting date of the shot (dd Mmm yy format).
time_s	integer range '0' i '2359' i		Starting time (24hr,NZST) of the shot (hhmm format).
fix_s	character(2,1)		Method of fixing position at start of tow, refer rdb:t_fix_meth_codes.
timefix_s	integer		Time (in minutes) elapsed since last position fix at the start of tow.
lat_s	longinteger match '[3-6][0-9][0-5][0-9][0-9][0-9]'		Latitude of vessel at start of tow (ddmmmm format, d=deg, m=min to 2 implied dec. pl.)
NorS_s	character(1,1) smatch '[NS]'		Tow start position hemisphere.
long_s	longinteger match '1[7-8][0-9][0-5][0-9][0-9][0-9]'		Longitude of vessel at start of tow (dddmmmm format, d=deg, m=min to 2 implied dec. pl.)
EorW_s	character(1,1) smatch '[EW]'		Tow start position meridian.
gear_s	integer		Depth (m) of lowest part of gear (groundrope) at the start of tow.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
bot_gs	integer		Depth (m) of sea bottom at gear position at start of the tow.
bot_vs	integer		Depth (m) of sea bottom at vessel position at start of the tow.
date_f	date(5)		Finishing date of the shot (dd Mmm yy format).
time_f	integer range '0' i '2359' i		Finishing time (24hr,NZST) of shot (hhmm format).
fix_f	character(2,1)		Method of fixing position at end of tow, refer rdb:t_fix_meth_codes.
timefix_f	integer		Time (in minutes) elapsed since last position fix at end of the tow.
lat_f	longinteger match '[3-6][0-9][0-5][0-9][0-9][0-9]'		Latitude of vessel at end of tow (ddmmmm format, d=deg, m=min to 2 implied dec. pl.)
NorS_f	character(1,1) smatch '[NS]'		Tow finish position hemisphere.
long_f	longinteger match '1[7-8][0-9][0-5][0-9][0-9][0-9]'		Longitude of vessel at end of tow (dddmmmm format, d=deg, m=min to 2 implied dec. pl.)
EorW_f	character(1,1) smatch '[EW]'		Tow finish position meridian.
gear_f	integer		Depth (m) of lowest part of gear (groundrope) at end of the tow.
bot_gf	integer		Depth (m) of sea bottom at gear position at end of tow.
bot_vf	integer		Depth (m) of sea bottom at vessel position at end of tow.
min_gdepth	integer		Minimum depth (m) of lowest part of gear (groundrope) during the tow.
max_gdepth	integer		Maximum depth (m) of lowest part of gear (groundrope) during the tow.
gear_meth	character(2,1)		Gear method code, descriptions in rdb:meth_codes.
gear_code	smallint		Code for set of gear used, details in trip record.
gear_units	smallint		Number of units of gear used in the tow.
gear_perf	smallint range '1' i '4' i		Code for performance of gear during the tow, refer to the trawl instructions.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
path	smallint range '1' i '8' i		Code describing configuration of path of shot, refer to the trawl instructions.
speed	decimal(3,1)		Average speed through water during shot (knots).
distance	decimal(4,2)		Distance of gear over bottom (nautical miles).
head_ht	decimal(3,1)		Average headline height (m).
head_code	character(1,1)		Code showing how headline height was determined, refer to rdb:t_headline_codes.
dist_wings	decimal(4,1)		Average distance between wings (m).
distwing_code	character(1,1)		Code to indicate how distance between the wings was determined for this tow, refer rdb:t_wing_dist_codes.
dist_doors	decimal(4,1)		Average distance between doors of gear (m).
distdoor_code	character(1,1)		Code to indicate how the distance between the doors was determined for this tow, refer rdb:t_door_dist_codes.
warp_lgth	integer		Length of warp during the tow (m).
fish_locn	character(1,1)		Code to indicate the location of the fish at the net mouth during the shot as observed on net sonde, refer rdb:t_fish_obs_codes.
wind_dir	integer range '0' i '359' i = '999'		Wind direction (degrees true), 999=No wind.
wind_force	smallint range '0' i '12' i		Wind force on Beaufort scale.
air_temp	decimal(3,1)		Air temperature (degrees C).
air_press	decimal(5,1)		Air pressure (millibars).
cloud_cov	smallint range '0' i '8' i		Code describing cloud cover during tow, refer to trawl instructions.
sea_cond	smallint range '0' i '9' i		Code describing condition of sea, refer trawl instructions.
sea_col	smallint range '1' i '8' i		Code describing colour of sea, refer trawl instructions.
swell_ht	smallint range '1' i '3' i		Code describing height of swell, refer trawl instructions.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
swell_dir	integer range '0' i '359' i = '999'		Direction of the swell (degrees true).
bot_type	smallint range '0' i '9' i		Code describing sea bottom type, refer trawl instructions.
bot_cont	smallint range '0' i '5' i		Code describing sea bottom contour, refer trawl instructions.
surf_temp	decimal(3,1)		Surface temperature (degrees C).
bot_temp	decimal(3,1)		Temperature at bottom (degrees C).
wind_spd	smallint		Wind speed from anemometer (m/s) (1knot=0.51m/s).
secchi	smallint		Depth at which Secchi disc becomes invisible (m).
other	character(6,1)		Any other details, should be fully commented.

Creator: dba

Referential:
invalid trip_code (trip_code) INSERT t_trip (trip_code)
invalid area code (area) INSERT rdb : area_codes (code)
invalid fix_s code (fix_s) INSERT rdb : t_fix_meth_codes (fix_meth_code)
invalid fix_f code (fix_f) INSERT rdb : t_fix_meth_codes (fix_meth_code)
invalid gear code (gear_meth) INSERT rdb : meth_codes (code)
invalid headline code (head_code) INSERT rdb : t_headline_codes (headline_code)
invalid distwing code (distwing_code) INSERT rdb : t_wing_dist_codes (wing_dist_code)
invalid distdoor code (distdoor_code) INSERT rdb : t_door_dist_codes (door_code)
invalid fish_locn (fish_locn) INSERT rdb : t_fish_obs_codes (fish_obs_code)

Indices:
UNIQUE stat_key ON (trip_code, station_no)
NORMAL (2, 15) stat_max_gdepth_ndx ON (max_gdepth)
NORMAL (2, 15) stat_min_gdepth_ndx ON (min_gdepth)
NORMAL (2, 15) stat_station_no_ndx ON (station_no)
NORMAL (2, 15) stat_gear_meth_ndx ON (gear_meth)

5.5 Table 5: t_stat_comm

Comment: Comments for a station in a trip.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1)	No	Trip code as in the trip table
station_no	integer	No	Station number as in station table
comments	text(60,120,60,1)	No	Comments for this station-should include comments about catch & LF data or any special action taken during tow

Creator: dba
Referential: invalid trip_code, station_no (trip_code, station_no)
INSERT t_station (trip_code, station_no)
Indices: NORMAL (2, 15) scom_trip_code_ndx ON (trip_code)
NORMAL (2, 15) scom_station_no_ndx ON (station_no)

5.6 Table 6: t_catch

Comment: Information (weight, number caught etc) on all species caught at each station on a trip.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1)	No	Trip code as in the trip table
station_no	integer	No	Station number as in station table
species	character(3,1)	No	Species code, refer to rdb:curr_spp.
weight	decimal(7,1)		Weight (kg) of the species caught at that station.
wt_meth	character(1,1)		Code of method used to determine weight of catch, refer rdb:t_wgt_meth_codes.
number	integer		Counted or estimated number of this species.
oth_data	character(3,1) match '\{[01]\}'		Col. 1=L/F?, Col. 2=Biologicals, Col. 3=Otoliths. In each column, 1=Yes and 0 or blank=No.

Creator: dba
Referential: invalid trip_code, station_no (trip_code, station_no) INSERT t_station (trip_code, station_no)
invalid species (species) INSERT rdb : curr_spp (code)
invalid wt_meth code (wt_meth) INSERT rdb : t_wgt_meth_codes (wgt_meth_code)
Indices: NORMAL (2, 15) ctch_station_no_ndx ON (station_no)
NORMAL (2, 15) ctch_species_ndx ON (species)
NORMAL (2, 15) ctch_trip_code_ndx ON (trip_code)

5.7 Table 7: t_subcatch

Comment: Information (weight, sample weight etc) on each subcatch for each species. Generally, the subcatch is identical to the whole catch for any species.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1)	No	Trip code as in the trip table
station_no	integer	No	Station number as in station table
species	character(3,1)	No	Species code, refer to rdb:curr_spp.
subcatch_no	smallint	No	Sequential number to identify each subcatch of a species taken from the whole catch for that species.
weight	decimal(7,1)		Weight (kg) of the species caught at that station.
wt_meth	smallint		Code of method used to determine weight of catch, refer rdb:t_wgt_meth_codes.
samp_wt	decimal(7,1)		Weight (kg) of the sample of fish used for measuring.
sample_meth	character(1,1)		Code of method used in sampling LFs (if done), refer rdb:t_samp_sel_codes.
measure_meth	character(1,1)		Code of method used to measure fish lengths (if LFs done), refer rdb:t_fish_meas_codes.
stage_meth	character(2,1)		Numeric code for gonad staging method used, refer rdb:t_gon_sys_desc.

Creator: dba

Referential:
no such catch (trip_code, station_no, species)
INSERT t_catch (trip_code, station_no, species)
invalid wt_meth code (wt_meth) INSERT rdb : t_wgt_meth_codes (wgt_meth_code)
invalid samp meth code (sample_meth) INSERT rdb : t_samp_sel_codes (samp_sel_code)
invalid meas meth code (measure_meth) INSERT rdb : t_fish_meas_codes (fish_meas_code)
invalid stage_meth code (stage_meth) INSERT rdb : t_gon_sys_desc (stage_meth)

Indices:
NORMAL (2, 15) subc_trip_code_ndx ON (trip_code)
NORMAL (2, 15) subc_station_no_ndx ON (station_no)
NORMAL (2, 15) subc_species_ndx ON (species)

5.8 Table 8: t_lgth

Comment: Length frequency data on sampled species in a trip.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1)	No	Trip code as in the trip table
station_no	integer	No	Station number as in station table
species	character(3,1)	No	Species code, refer to rdb:curr_spp.
subcatch_no	smallint	No	Subcatch number as in subcatch table.
lgth	integer	No	Measured length (cm) of the fish.
percent_samp	decimal(5,2) range '0.00' e '100.00'		Sampling percentage associated with this record. i
no_a	integer		Number of all measured fish at this length in this subcatch.
no_m	integer		Number of all measured male fish at this length in this subcatch.
no_f	integer		Number of all measured female fish at this length in this subcatch

Creator: dba
Referential: invalid trip_code, station_no (trip_code, station_no)
INSERT t_station (trip_code, station_no)
invalid species (species) INSERT rdb : curr_spp (code)
Indices: NORMAL (2, 15) lgth_trip_code_ndx ON (trip_code)
NORMAL (2, 15) lgth_station_no_ndx ON (station_no)
NORMAL (2, 15) lgth_species_ndx ON (species)

5.9 Table 9: t_lgth_stage

Comment: Table to store staged length frequency data.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1)	No	Trip code as in the trip table
station_no	integer	No	Station number as in station table
species	character(3,1)	No	Species code, refer to rdb:curr_spp.
subcatch_no	smallint	No	Subcatch number as in subcatch table.
lgth	integer	No	Measured length (cm) of the fish.
no_m1	integer		Number of all Stage 1 males sampled at this length.
no_m2	integer		Number of all Stage 2 males sampled at this length.
no_m3	integer		Number of all Stage 3 males sampled at this length.
no_m4	integer		Number of all Stage 4 males sampled at this length.
no_m5	integer		Number of all Stage 5 males sampled at this length.
no_m6	integer		Number of all Stage 6 males sampled at this length.
no_m7	integer		Number of all Stage 7 males sampled at this length.
no_m8	integer		Number of all Stage 8 males sampled at this length.
no_f1	integer		Number of all Stage 1 females sampled at this length.
no_f2	integer		Number of all Stage 2 females sampled at this length.
no_f3	integer		Number of all Stage 3 females sampled at this length.
no_f4	integer		Number of all Stage 4 females sampled at this length.
no_f5	integer		Number of all Stage 5 females sampled at this length.
no_f6	integer		Number of all Stage 6 females sampled at this length.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
no_f7	integer		Number of all Stage 7 females sampled at this length.
no_f8	integer		Number of all Stage 8 females sampled at this length.

Creator: dba
Referential: invalid subcatch (trip_code, station_no, species, subcatch_no)
INSERT t_subcatch (trip_code, station_no, species, subcatch_no)
invalid species (species) INSERT rdb : curr_spp (code)
Indices: NORMAL (2, 15) slfr_trip_code_ndx ON (trip_code)
NORMAL (2, 15) slfr_station_no_ndx ON (station_no)
NORMAL (2, 15) slfr_species_ndx ON (species)
NORMAL (2, 15) ON (lgth)

The following listing is a view of the table *t_lgth_stage* adapted for scampi.

5.9.1 v_scampi

Comment: View of all scampi (SCI) gonad stage data.

View:
```
select attr 'trip_code', attr 'station_no', attr 'species',
attr 'subcatch_no', attr 'lgth', attr 'no_m8' print 'egg0',
attr 'no_m1' print 'egg1', attr 'no_m2' print 'egg2', attr
'no_m3' print 'egg3', attr 'no_m4' print 'egg4', attr
'no_f1' print 'gonad1', attr 'no_f2' print 'gonad2', attr
'no_f3' print 'gonad3', attr 'no_f4' print 'gonad4', attr
'no_f5' print 'gonad5', attr 'no_f8' print 'gonad8' from
't_lgth_stage' where (attr 'species' =  'SCI')
```

Attributes	Data Type	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1)	Trip code as in the trip table.
station_no	integer	Station number as in station table.
species	character(3,1)	Species code, refer to rdb:curr_spp.
subcatch_no	smallint	Subcatch number as in subcatch table.
lgth	integer	Carapace length (mm).
egg0	integer	Number of scampi with no eggs at this lgth
egg1	integer	Number of scampi with egg stage 1 at this length class.
egg2	integer	Number of scampi with egg stage 2 at this length class.
egg3	integer	Number of scampi with egg stage 3 at this length class.
egg4	integer	Number of scampi with egg stage 4 at this length class.
gonad1	integer	Number of scampi with gonad stage 1 at this length class.
gonad2	integer	Number of scampi with gonad stage 2 at this length class.
gonad3	integer	Number of scampi with gonad stage 3 at this length class.
gonad4	integer	Number of scampi with gonad stage 4 at this length class.
gonad5	integer	Number of scampi with gonad stage 5 at this length class.
gonad8	integer	Number of scampi with gonad stage 8 at this length class.

5.10 Table 10: t_fish_bio

Comment: Biological data (gonad staging, stomach contents etc) on all fish species.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trip_code	character(7,1)	No	Trip code as in the trip table
station_no	integer	No	Station number as in station table
species	character(3,1)	No	Species code, refer to rdb:curr_spp.
subcatch_no	smallint	No	Subcatch number as in subcatch table.
fish_no	integer	No	Unique fish number within a station.
measure_meth	character(1,1)	No	Code of method used to measure fish lengths, refer rdb:t_fish_meas_codes.
lgth	decimal(4,1)		Measured length (decimal cm) of the fish.
weight	real		Measured weight (grams) of the fish.
sex	character(1,1)		1=male, 2=female, 3=immature or unable to determine, refer rdb:t_sex_codes.
gonad_wt	decimal(5,1)		Weight of fish gonad. May be left blank intentionally.
gonad_stage	character(1,1) range '1' i '8' i		Numeric code for stage of gonad maturity.
stomach_state	character(1,1)		Code used to describe the state of the stomach fullness, refer rdb:t_stom_state_codes.
stomach_cond	character(1,1)		Code used to describe the digestion condition of the stomach contents, refer rdb:t_stom_cond_codes.
stomach_wt	integer		Weight (grams) of fish stomach.
prey1	character(3,1)		Code for 1st species found in stomach, may also be MINITAB code, refer rdb:curr_spp
vol1	smallint		Percentage volume of 1st species to total stomach content.
prey2	character(3,1)		Code for 2nd species found in stomach, may also be MINITAB code, refer rdb:curr_spp
vol2	smallint		Percentage volume of 2nd species to total stomach content.
prey3	character(3,1)		Code for 3rd species found in stomach, may also be MINITAB code, refer rdb:curr_spp

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
vol3	smallint		Percentage volume of 3rd species to total stomach content.
prey4	character(3,1)		Code for 4th species found in stomach, may also be MINITAB code, refer rdb:curr_spp
vol4	smallint		Percentage volume of 4th species to total stomach content.
prey5	character(3,1)		Code for 5th species found in stomach, may also be MINITAB code, refer rdb:curr_spp
vol5	smallint		Percentage volume of 5th species to total stomach content.
comments	character(10,1)		
age	character(2,1) match '[0-9bu]\{[0-9]\}'		Age read from otoliths - 2-digit age or b=broken otolith, u=unreadable otolith. Now recorded in the age database.
lv_para	integer		Parasite count on left ventral muscle tissue.
ld_para	integer		Parasite count on left dorsal muscle tissue.

Creator: dba
Referential: invalid trip_code, station_no (trip_code, station_no) INSERT t_station (trip_code, station_no)
invalid species (species) INSERT rdb : curr_spp (code)
invalid meas meth code (measure_meth) INSERT rdb : t_fish_meas_codes (fish_meas_code)
invalid sex code (sex) INSERT rdb : t_sex_codes (sex_code)
invalid stom state code (stomach_state) INSERT rdb : t_stom_state_codes (stom_state_code)
invalid stom cond code (stomach_cond) INSERT rdb : t_stom_cond_codes (stom_cond_code)
Indices: NORMAL (2, 15) biol_trip_code_ndx ON (trip_code)
NORMAL (2, 15) biol_station_no_ndx ON (station_no)
NORMAL (2, 15) biol_species_ndx ON (species)
NORMAL (2, 15) biol_fish_no_ndx ON (fish_no)

The following listings are views of the table *t_fish_bio*. These views are instances of *t_fish_bio* where for a particular species. See above listing for a description of the attributes.

5.10.1 HOK_bio

Comment: View of all hoki (HOK) biological data.

View: select * from 't_fish_bio' where (attr 'species' = 'HOK')

Attributes	Data Type
trip_code	character(7,1)
station_no	integer
species	character(3,1)
subcatch_no	smallint
fish_no	smallint
measure_meth	character(1,1)
lgth	decimal(4,1)
weight	real
sex	character(1,1)
gonad_wt	decimal(5,1)
gonad_stage	character(1,1)
stomach_state	character(1,1)
stomach_cond	character(1,1)
stomach_wt	integer
prey1	character(3,1)
vol1	smallint
prey2	character(3,1)
vol2	smallint
prey3	character(3,1)
vol3	smallint
prey4	character(3,1)
vol4	smallint
prey5	character(3,1)
vol5	smallint
comments	character(10,1)
age	character(2,1)
lv_para	integer
ld_para	integer

5.10.2 ORH_bio

Comment: View of all orange roughy (ORH) biological data.

View: select * from 't_fish_bio' where (attr 'species' = 'ORH')

Attributes	Data Type
trip_code	character(7,1)
station_no	integer
species	character(3,1)
subcatch_no	smallint
fish_no	smallint
measure_meth	character(1,1)
lgth	decimal(4,1)
weight	real
sex	character(1,1)
gonad_wt	decimal(5,1)
gonad_stage	character(1,1)
stomach_state	character(1,1)
stomach_cond	character(1,1)
stomach_wt	integer
prey1	character(3,1)
vol1	smallint
prey2	character(3,1)
vol2	smallint
prey3	character(3,1)
vol3	smallint
prey4	character(3,1)
vol4	smallint
prey5	character(3,1)
vol5	smallint
comments	character(10,1)
age	character(2,1)
lv_para	integer
ld_para	integer

5.10.3 SNA_bio

Comment: View of all snapper (SNA) biological data.

View: select * from 't_fish_bio' where (attr 'species' = 'SNA')

Attributes	Data Type
trip_code	character(7,1)
station_no	integer
species	character(3,1)
subcatch_no	smallint
fish_no	smallint
measure_meth	character(1,1)
lgth	decimal(4,1)
weight	real
sex	character(1,1)
gonad_wt	decimal(5,1)
gonad_stage	character(1,1)
stomach_state	character(1,1)
stomach_cond	character(1,1)
stomach_wt	integer
prey1	character(3,1)
vol1	smallint
prey2	character(3,1)
vol2	smallint
prey3	character(3,1)
vol3	smallint
prey4	character(3,1)
vol4	smallint
prey5	character(3,1)
vol5	smallint
comments	character(10,1)
age	character(2,1)
lv_para	integer
ld_para	integer

The following are tables associated with the Soviet trawl survey data from the New Zealand region.

5.11 Table 11: TSH

Comment: A trawl shot details table, including location, time, speed, depth, and total catch.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
MfishTripKey	integer	No	Unique code for each trip
sea	character(20,1)		Sea or ocean name
region	longinteger		Area code
ship	character(20,1)		Vessel name
num_cruise	smallint		Cruise number of this ship (this is not unique across ships)
trawl_type	character(10,1)		Gear type (see table TRAWLCOD for details)
horopen	decimal(4,1)		Trawl horizontal opening in metres
vertopen	decimal(4,1)		Trawl vertical opening in metres
station_no	integer	No	Haul number
date	date(4)		Date
total_catch	longinteger		Total catch in kilograms
temp_surf	decimal(3,1)		Water surface temperature in degrees celcius
temp_gear	decimal(3,1)		Haul depth temperature in degrees celcius
time_s	integer		Start time (24-hour) Using the local time zone
time_f	integer		Haul back (24-hour) time Using the local time zone
lat_s	longinteger		Start Latitude to 0.1 minute accuracy (DDMMmm format)
NorS_s	character(1,1)		Tow start position hemisphere.
long_s	longinteger		Start Longitude to 0.1 minute accuracy (DDDMMmm format)
EorW_s	character(1,1)		Tow start position meridian.
lat_f	longinteger		Haul back latitude to 0.1 minute accuracy (DDMMmm format)
NorS_f	character(1,1)		Tow finish position hemisphere.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
long_f	longinteger		Haul back longitude to 0.1 minute accuracy (DDDMMmm format)
EorW_f	character(1,1)		Tow finish position meridian.
bot_depth	integer		Bottom depth in metres
gear_depth	integer		Gear depth in metres
warp_lgth	integer		The length of wire out where the trawl is fixed in metres
damage_code	character(1,1)		Gear performance code. Refer to the DAMAGECOD table
wind	character(5,1)		Wind direction and speed (beaufort scale). Refer to the WINDCOD table
wave_code	smallint		Swell (value of 1..10). Refer to the WAVECOD table
catch_ph	longinteger		Total catch per hour in kg/hour
speed	decimal(3,1)		Vessel speed in knots
course	integer		Vessel course in degrees
duration	decimal(4,2)		Tow duration in hours.

Creator: dba
Indices: NORMAL (2, 15) BTREE DAMAGECODTSH ON (damage_code)
NORMAL (2, 15) BTREE WAVECODTSH ON (wave_code)
UNIQUE BTREE TSH_PK ON (MFishTripKey, station_no)

5.12 Table 12: TSP

Comment: Records the species composition of the catches. Often includes sampling and weighing of totals for each species for samples or entire catches.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
MfishTripKey	integer	No	Unique code for each trip (note: TSP records are unique on MfishTripKey, station_no, fishcode, lgth_min, lgth_max, weight)
fishcode	longinteger		Species code. Refer to the FISHCOD table.
lgth_min	decimal(5,1)		Minimum length of fish (fork length in cm.)
lgth_max	decimal(5,1)		Maximum length of fish (fork length in cm.)
num_fish	longinteger		Catch of species in number
weight	decimal(8,2)		Catch of species in weight (kg)
num_ph	longinteger		Species catch numbers per hour (CPUE)
catch_ph	decimal(8,2)		Species catch weight per hour (CPUE)
station_no	integer		Haul number

Creator: dba
Indices:
NORMAL (2, 15) BTREE FISHCODTSP ON (fishcode)
NORMAL (2, 15) BTREE TSHTSP ON (MFishTripKey, station_no)
NORMAL (2, 15) BTREE TSP_Idx ON (MFishTripKey, station_no, fishcode)

5.13 Table 13: TMS

Comment: Contains length frequency data by species for different trawls. This is occasional sampling rather than complete sampling.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
MfishTripKey	integer	No	Unique code for each trip
lgth	integer	No	Length frequency length (mm)
no_a	integer		Frequency
sex_code	character(1,1)		Sex code. Refer to the SEXCOD table
station_no	integer		Haul number
fishcode	longinteger		Species code. Refer to the FISHCOD table.

Creator: dba
Indices: NORMAL (2, 15) BTREE TSHTMS ON (MFishTripKey, station_no)
NORMAL (2, 15) BTREE FISHCODTMS ON (fishcode)

5.14 Table 14: TFI

Comment: Contains details of biological analyses of individual fish from the trawl; e.g., length, weight, sex, maturity, stomach contents, fatness.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
MfishTripKey	integer	No	Unique code for each
sample_no	integer	No	Sample number
lgth_fork	integer		Fork length (mm)
lgth_standard	integer		Standard length (mm)
wgt_total	longinteger		Total weight of the whole fish (g).
wgt_gutted	longinteger		Weight of the gutted fish (g).
sex_code	character(1,1)		Sex code. Refer the SEXCOD table.
maturity	character(2,1)		Maturity code. Main stages have a leading 0. Transitional stages as adjacent stages code combination.
stomach_code	character(1,1)		Code for the stomach content scale. Refer to the STOMACHCOD table
fatness_code	character(1,1)		Fish fatness code. Refer to the FATCOD table
age	character(3,1)		Fish age - a count of otolith annuli rings. Presence or absence of growth increments is indicated by a - or a +.
station_no	integer	No	Haul number
fishcode	longinteger		Species code. Refer to the FISHCOD table.

Creator: dba
Indices: NORMAL (2, 15) BTREE TSHTFI ON (MFishTripKey, station_no)

5.15 Table 15: FISHCOD

Comment: Contains fish species identification codes. NIWA 3-character species codes are populated where known for linking to the curr_spp table in the rdb database.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
fishcode	longinteger	No	Unique identification number for each species
family	character(20,1)		Scientific family name
genus	character(20,1)		Genus
species	character(20,1)		Species
niwa_code	character(3,1)		3-character NIWA species code. Refer to rdb:curr_spp

Creator: dba
Indices: UNIQUE BTREE FISHCOD_PK ON (fishcode)

5.16 Table 16: SEXCOD

Comment: Contains codes and descriptions for fish sexes.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
sex_code	character(1,1)	No	Unique 1-character code for the sex of a fish
description	character(10,1)		Description of the sex code

Creator: dba
Indices: UNIQUE BTREE SEXCOD_PK ON (sex_code)

5.17 Table 17: STOMACHCOD

Comment: Contains codes and descriptions for fish stomach contents and fullness.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
stomach_code	character(1,1)	No	Code for the stomach content scale
description	character(100,1)		Description of the stomach content scale

Creator: dba
Indices: UNIQUE BTREE STOMACHCOD_PK ON (stomach_code)

5.18 Table 18: FATCOD

Comment: Contains codes and descriptions for fatness of fish.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
fatness_code	character(1,1)	No	Code for the fatness of fish
description	character(300,1)		Description of the fatness of the fish

Creator: dba
Indices: UNIQUE BTREE FATCOD_PK ON (fatness_code)

5.19 Table 19: DAMAGECOD

Comment: Contains codes of gear performance and damage to gear that may affect trawl catchability. Synonomous with gear_pref in the t_stations table.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
damage_code	character(1,1)	No	Code for the type of damage to the gear performance
description	character(60,1)		Description of the damage to the performance of the trawl (c.f. gear_perf)

Creator: dba
Indices: UNIQUE BTREE DAMAGECOD_PK ON (damage_code)

5.20 Table 20: WAVECOD

Comment: Contains details of codes used to denote sea surface and wave characteristics.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
wave_code	smallint	No	Unique number for each sea surface scale unit.
visible_char	character(100,1)		Wave and sea surface characteristic description.

Creator: dba
Indices: UNIQUE BTREE WAVECOD_PK ON (wave_code)

5.21 Table 21: TRAWLCOD

Comment: Contains details of general types of trawl grear used in trawl surveys.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
trawl_code	character(10,1)	No	Code for the type of trawl
description	character(30,1)		Description for the type of trawl

Creator: dba
Indices: UNIQUE BTREE TRAWLCOD_PK ON (trawl_code)

5.22 Table 22: WINDCOD

Comment: Contains descriptive details for the beaufort wind force scale.

Attributes	Data Type	Null?	Comment
wind_force	smallint	No	Wind force (Beuafort Scale)
description	character(25,1)		Wind force description
windspeed_ms	character(5,1)		Wind force average wind speed (m/s)
windspeed_kmh	character(5,1)		Wind force average wind speed (km/h)
windspeed_knots	character(5,1)		Wind force average wind speed (knots)

Creator: dba
Indices: UNIQUE BTREE WINDCOD_PK ON (wind_force)

6 trawl business rules

6.1 Introduction to business rules

The following are a list of business rules pertaining to the **trawl** database. A business rule is a written statement specifying what the information system (i.e., any system that is designed to handle trawl survey data) must do or how it must be structured.

There are three recognized types of business rules:

Fact	Certainty or an existence in the information system
Formula	Calculation employed in the information system
Validation	Constraint on a value in the information system

Fact rules are shown on the ERD by the cardinality (e.g., one-to-many) of table relationships. Formula and Validation rules are implemented by referential constraints, range checks, and algorithms both in the database and during validation.

Validation rules may be part of the preloading checks on the data as opposed to constraints or checks imposed by the database. These rules sometimes state that a value should be within a certain range. All such rules containing the word ‘should’ are conducted by preloading software. The use of the word ‘should’ in relation to these validation checks means that a warning message is generated when a value falls outside this range and the data are then checked further in relation to this value.

Being a closed dataset, the Soviet trawl survey data have no business rules recorded.

6.2 Summary of rules

Trawl survey trip details (t_trip)

trip_code Trip code, must be unique. Trip codes are in the following format: 3 character vessel code (see the *t_vessels* table in the **rdb** database for available codes); 2 digit year (e.g., 99 = 1999, 00 = 2000); 2 digit sequential trip number for each vessel each year.

proj_code Project code must be a valid code within the NIWA project management system.

date_s The start date of the trip must be a legitimate date.

date_f The start date of the trip must be a legitimate date.

Multiple column checks on date:
The start date must not be later than the finish date.

areas Each of the listed area codes must be a valid code as listed in the *area_codes* table in the **rdb** database.

mainspp Each of the listed species codes must be a valid code as listed in the *curr_spp* table in the **rdb** database.

gear1 – gear6 Gear descriptions. The following describe the format, and where applicable, the business rules for the description of gear used during a trip:

- **gear number** Must be a unique, sequential number from 1 to 6 to identify each unit of gear.
- **gear method** Must be a valid code as listed in the *meth_codes* table in the **rdb** database.
- **codend mesh**
- **liner mesh**
- **cover mesh**
- **ground rope length**
- **ground rope height**
- **sweep length**
- **bridle length**

default headline height

headline height code Must be a valid code as listed in the *t_headline_codes* table in the **rdb** database

default wing distance

wing distance code Must be a valid code as listed in the *t_wing_dist_codes* table in the **rdb** database

default door distance

door distance code Must be a valid code as listed in the *t_door_dist_codes* table in the **rdb** database

Trawl survey trip comments (t_trip_comm)

trip_code Must be equal to a trip code as listed in the *t_trip* table.

Trawl survey stratum details (t_stratum)

trip_code Must be equal to a trip code as listed in the *t_trip* table.

Trawl survey station details (t_station)

trip_code Must be equal to a trip code as listed in the *t_trip* table.

station_no Must be a unique number within a single trip.

area Area code must be a valid code as listed in the *area_codes* table in the **rdb** database.

course Course must be within the range of 0 – 359 degrees.

date_s The date at the start of a station must be a legitimate date.

	Multiple column checks on start date: The date must fall within the range of the range of the trip start and finish dates.
time_s	Start time of the station must be a valid 24-hour time and fall within the range of 0 – 2359 hours.
fix_s } **fix_f }**	The method of position fix code must be valid code as listed in the *t_fix_meth_codes* table in the **rdb** database.
lat_s	Must be a valid latitude
NorS_s	Northern or Southern Hemisphere at station start, must be equal to either “N” or “S”.
long_s	Must be a valid longitude.
EorW_s	Longitude east or west at station start, must be equal to either “E” or “W”.
bot_gs	Depth of sea bottom must not be less than depth of gear
date_f	The date at the finish of a station must be a legitimate date.
	Multiple column checks on finish date: The date must fall within the range of the range of the trip start and finish dates.
time_f	Finish time of the station must be a valid 24-hour time and fall within the range of 0 – 2359.
	Multiple columns checks on date and time: The start date must not be later than the finish date and within a reasonable time period.
lat_f	Must be a valid latitude
NorS_f	Northern or Southern Hemisphere at station finish, must be equal to either “N” or “S”.
long_f	Must be a valid longitude.

EorW_f	Longitude east or west at station finish, must be equal to either “E” or “W”.
	Multiple columns checks on position: The finish position should be within a reasonable distance from the start position for the gear type used.
bot_gf	Depth of sea bottom must not be less than depth of gear
min_gdepth	Minimum gear depth must be less than or equal to the depth of gear at the start and finish of the station.
max_gdepth	Maximum gear depth must be greater than or equal to the minimum gear depth and the depth of gear at the start and finish of the station
gear_meth	Gear method code must be a valid code as listed in the *meth_codes* table in the **rdb** database.
gear_code	Must within the range 1 – 6 to relate to gear details in *gear1* to *gear6* respectively in the *t_trip* table.
gear_perf	The gear performance code must be valid code as listed in Appendix 1.
path	The path code must be valid code as listed in Appendix 1.
speed	The vessel’s recorded speed during the station should be within the range 0 – 5 knots and be reasonable for the gear method.
distance	The distance traveled during the station should be reasonable for the gear method.
	Multiple columns check on: distance; start and finish positions; and speed and start/finish times: The distance traveled during a station as calculated by (1) the difference between start and finish positions; (2) speed * elapsed time; and (3) recorded distance should be in approximate agreement.
head_code	Headline height code must be a valid code as listed in the *t_headline_codes* table in the **rdb** database.
distwing_code	Distance between trawl wings code must be a valid code as listed in the *t_wing_dist_codes* table in the **rdb** database.
distdoor_code	Distance between trawl doors code must be a valid code as listed in the *t_door_dist_codes* table in the **rdb** database.
fish_locn	Must be a valid code as listed in the *t_fish_obs_codes* table in the **rdb** database.

wind_dir	Wind direction must fall within the range of 0-359, 999.
wind_force	Wind force must fall within the range of 0 – 12.
air_temp	Air temperature should fall within the reasonable range of 5 – 30.
air_press	Air pressure should fall within the reasonable range of 960 to 1040.
cloud_cov	Cloud cover must fall within the range of 0-8.
sea_cond	The sea condition code must be valid code as listed in Appendix 1.
sea_col	The sea colour code must be valid code as listed in Appendix 1.
swell_ht	The swell height code must be valid code as listed in Appendix 1.
swell_dir	Wind direction must fall within the range of 0-359, 999.
bot_type	The bottom type code must be valid code as listed in Appendix 1.
bot_cont	The bottom contour code must be valid code as listed in Appendix 1.
surf_temp	Sea surface temperature should fall within the reasonable range of 5 – 28.
bot_temp	Sea bottom temperature should fall within the reasonable range of 3 – 25.
wind_spd	Wind speed should fall within the reasonable range of 0 - 30.
secchi	Secchi disc distance should fall within the reasonable range of 0 – 40.

Trawl survey station comments (t_stat_comm)

trip_code	Must be equal to a trip code as listed in the *t_trip* table.
station_no	Must be a unique number within a single trip.
	Multiple columns check on trip code and station number: The combination of trip code and station number must exist in the *t_station* table.

Trawl survey catch details (t_catch)

trip_code	Must be equal to a trip code as listed in the *t_trip* table.

station_no	Must be a unique number within a single trip. **Multiple columns check on trip code and station number:** The combination of trip code and station number must exist in the *t_station* table.
species	Must be a valid species code as listed in the *curr_spp* table in the **rdb** database.
weight	Must be a valid number greater then 0
wt_meth	Must be a valid code as listed in the *t_wgt_meth_codes* table in the **rdb** database.
oth_data	Must be up to 3 characters long, with each character being a “1” (meaning presence), “0” (meaning absence), or “ ” (meaning not recorded).

Trawl survey subcatch details (t_subcatch)

trip_code Must be equal to a trip code as listed in the *t_trip* table.

station_no Must be a unique number within a single trip.

species Must be a valid species code as listed in the *curr_spp* table in the **rdb** database.

Multiple columns check on trip code, station number, and species:
The combination of trip code, station number, and species must exist in the *t_catch* table.

subcatch_no Must be a unique number within a single trip code, station number, and species.

weight Must be a valid number greater then 0

wt_meth Must be a valid code as listed in the *t_wgt_meth_codes* table in the **rdb** database.

sample_meth Must be a valid sample selection method code as listed in the *t_samp_sel_codes* table in the **rdb** database.

measure_meth Must be a valid fish measurement method code as listed in the *t_fish_meas_codes* table in the **rdb** database.

Multiple columns check on species and measure_meth:
The fish measurement method code must be valid for the species sampled.

stage_meth Must be a valid gonad stage method code as listed in the *t_gon_sys_desc* table in the **rdb** database.

Multiple columns check on species and stage_meth:
The gonad stage method code must be valid for the species sampled.

Trawl survey length frequency details (t_lgth)

	Multiple columns check on trip code, station number, species, and subcatch number: The combination of trip code, station number, species, and subcatch number must exist in the *t_subcatch* table.
species	Must be a valid species code as listed in the *curr_spp* table in the **rdb** database.
lgth	Should be within the reasonable range of 5 - 200
	Multiple columns check on species and length: The fish length should be less than the maximum-recorded fish length for the species as recorded in the *curr_spp* table in the **rdb** database.
percent_samp	Must be a valid percentage up to 100%
	Multiple columns check on percentage sampled and *t_subcatch:sample_meth*: The sample selection method code must valid with the percentage sampled
no_m} **no_f}** **no_a}**	Must be a valid integer greater than 0 **Mulitple columns check on *no_a, no_m,* and *no_f*:** The number in *no_a* must be equal to or less than the sum of *no_m* and *no_f*.

Trawl survey gonad staged length frequency details (t_lgth_stage)

	Multiple columns check on trip code, station number, species, and subcatch number: The combination of trip code, station number, species, and subcatch number must exist in the *t_subcatch* table.
species	Must be a valid species code as listed in the *curr_spp* table in the **rdb** database.
lgth	Should be within the reasonable range of 5 - 200
	Multiple columns check on species and length: The fish length should be less than the maximum-recorded fish length for the species as recorded in the *curr_spp* table in the **rdb** database.
no_m1 – no_m8} **no_f1 – no_f8}**	Must be a valid integer greater than or equal to 0.

Trawl survey fish biology details (t_fish_bio)

Multiple columns check on trip code, station number, species, and subcatch number:
The combination of trip code, station number, species, and subcatch number must exist in the *t_subcatch* table.

species Must be a valid species code as listed in the *curr_spp* table in the **rdb** database.

lgth Should be within the reasonable range of 5 - 200

Multiple columns check on species and length:
The fish length should be less than the maximum-recorded fish length for the species as recorded in the *curr_spp* table in the **rdb** database.

weight **Multiple columns check on species and weight:**
The fish weight should be less than a reasonable maximum fish weight for the species. Some reasonable maximum fish weights for some major species are given in Appendix 1.

sex Must be a vaild sex code as listed in the *t_sex_codes* table in the **rdb** database.

gonad_wt Should not be more than $1/3$ of the total fish weight.

gonad_stage **Multiple column check on species, gonad stage, sex, and *t_subcatch*:stage_meth:**
Must be a valid gonad stage for the species, sex, and gonad staging method code as listed in the *t_gon_stg_meth* table in the **rdb** database.

stomach_state Must be a valid stomach state code as listed in the *t_stom_state_codes* table in the **rdb** database.

stomach_cond Must be a valid stomach condition code as listed in the *t_stom_cond_codes* table in the **rdb** database.

prey1 – prey5 Must be a valid species code as listed in the *curr_spp* table in the **rdb** database.

vol1 – vol5 Must be a valid percentage within the range 0 – 100.

Multiple columns checks on prey volumes:
The sum of vol1 – vol5 must equal 100.

7 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Dave Banks for his editorial contribution to this document.

8 References

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Appendix 1 – Reference Code Tables

Gear performance code

1.	Excellent
2.	Satisfactory, catch unlikely to be reduced by performance
3.	Unsatisfactory, catch probably reduced by malfunction or damage
4.	Unsatisfactory, catch reduced by malfunction or damage

Path code

1.	Horizontal straight line
2.	Vertical straight line
3.	Closed circle or loop
4.	Closed triangle or square
5.	Zigzag
6.	U-bend
7.	Contour at constant depth
8.	Retrack on straight line

Sea condition code

0	Calm, glassy	0m
1	Calm	0 – 0.1m
2	Smooth	0.1 – 0.5m
3	Slight	0.5 – 1m
4	Moderate	1 – 2.5m
5	Rough	2.5 – 4m
6	Very rough	4 – 6m
7	High	6 - 10m
8	Very high	10 – 15m
9	Huge	over 15m

Sea colour code

01	Deep blue
02	Blue
03	Light blue
04	Greeny blue
05	Bluey green
06	Deep green
07	Green
08	Yellow green

Swell height code

1	Low	0 – 2m
2	Moderate	2 – 4m
3	Heavy	over 4m

Bottom contour code

0	Unknown
1	Smooth/flat
2	Undulating
3	Hillocky
4	Rugged
5	Very rugged

Bottom type code

0	Unknown
1	Mud or ooze
2	Mud with some sand
3	Sand
4	Sand/gravel and shells
5	Shells (broken)
6	Gravel
7	Rock
8	Coral
9	Stone
10	Live shell beds
11	Mud with broken shells
12	Sponge beds

Maximum fish weights (grams)

BOE	1,600
HAK	30,000
HOK	6,000
LIN	35,000
ORH	3,000
SNA	12,000
SSO	4,500