Scientists of the Russian Federation have created a method for a
better search for accumulations of Atlantic mackerel

A group of scientists from St. Petersburg University, the Pacific Oceanological Institute and MorinFO has developed a new way to determine the places of accumulation of Atlantic mackerel. This method will help fishing companies more efficiently look for fish and rationally use resources.

Previously, the dynamics of the spread of mackerel in the Norwegian Sea was poorly studied. Now scientists have created a model that predicts the conditions in which the fish is assembled using the temperature data, water density and other parameters. The basis was a technology that monitors the movement of water masses and helps to understand where fish clusters are formed.

Particular attention was paid to the so -called frontal zones – the places of the meeting of water with different characteristics. There are unique conditions where mackerel is often collected. Scientists have developed an automatic method for determining such zones.

The study showed that the accumulations of mackerel are most often located at a distance of 10-15 kilometers from hydrological boundaries, mainly on the cold side. The most important factors for the appearance of fish were changes in the temperature and density of water.

They plan to use development for automatic preparation of forecasts in different regions.