

## PICTORIAL REPORT ON KOREAN FISHING & SUPPORT VESSELS OFF ALASKA

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Since 1966, when the Republic of Korea (Korea) sent its first exploratory fishing vessel through the Aleutians and the Gulf of Alaska, operations have increased each year. In 1969, her activities off Alaska have involved three large independent stern trawlers, 2 smaller stern trawlers, 7 side trawlers, 5 gillnetters, two 1,000-ton refrigerated support ships, a 350-ton support ship, and a 7,000-ton factory ship. The 4 stern trawlers are of French manufacture. The large factory ship is an ex-Norwegian unit. The rest of the fleet is Japanese built.

### Sought Groundfish Before 1969

Prior fishing efforts had been for ground fish, primarily Alaska pollock (*Theragra chalcogrammus*) and yellowfin sole (*Limanda aspera*). In 1969, however, 5 gillnetters worked the approaches of Bristol Bay during the height of the salmon run.

The 1969 fishery was conducted with larger and more efficient ships than the 1967 and 1968 expeditions and, for the first time, appeared economically successful.



1 - The 'Kook Yang No. 115' hauling a salmon gillnet in outer Bristol Bay between Port Moller and St. Paul Island. The South Korean salmon boats fishing here in 1969 were in excellent concentrations of red salmon.

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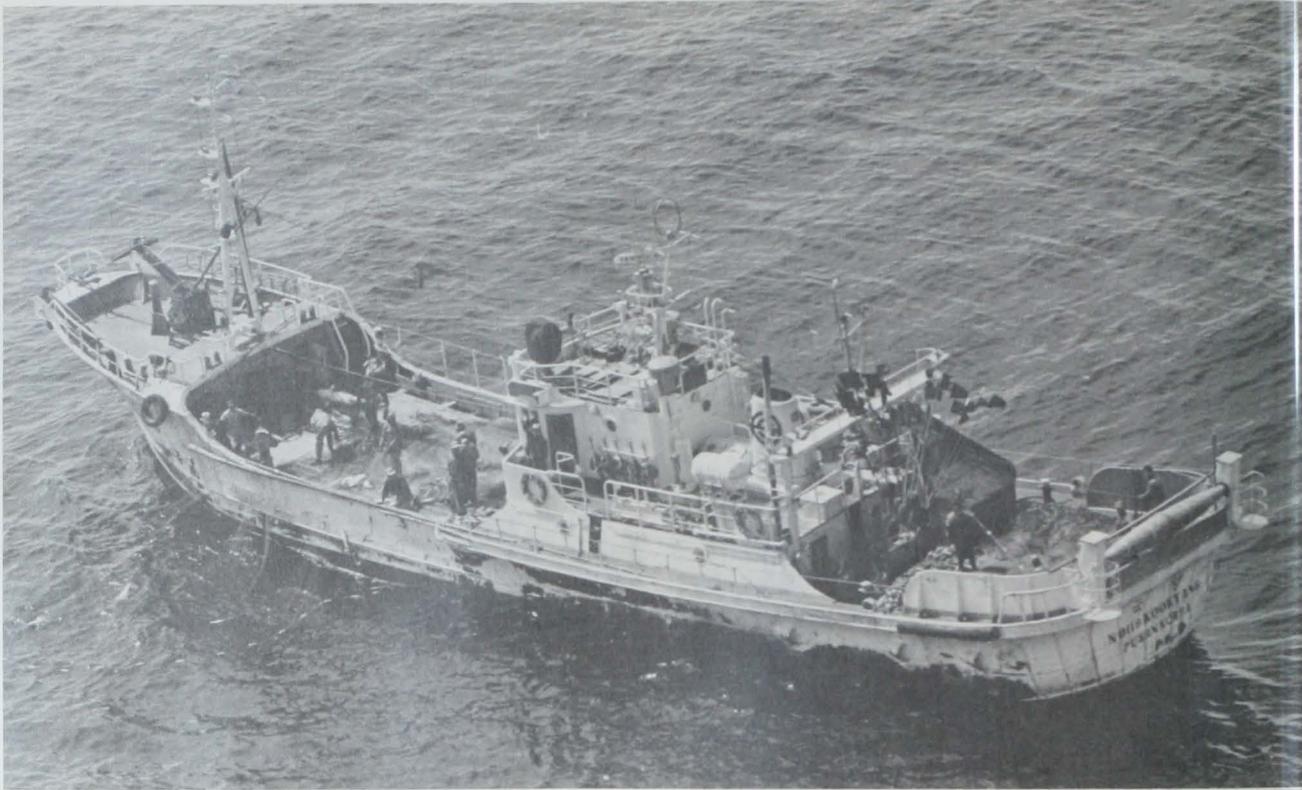


Fig. 2 - The 'Kook Yang No. 118' retrieving a gillnet. Five of these gillnetters operated in the 1969 high seas salmon fisheries of Alaska. They are 107 feet long, 133 gross tons, and appear to be the same basic ship as the seven Kook Yang otter trawlers operating in the same area.

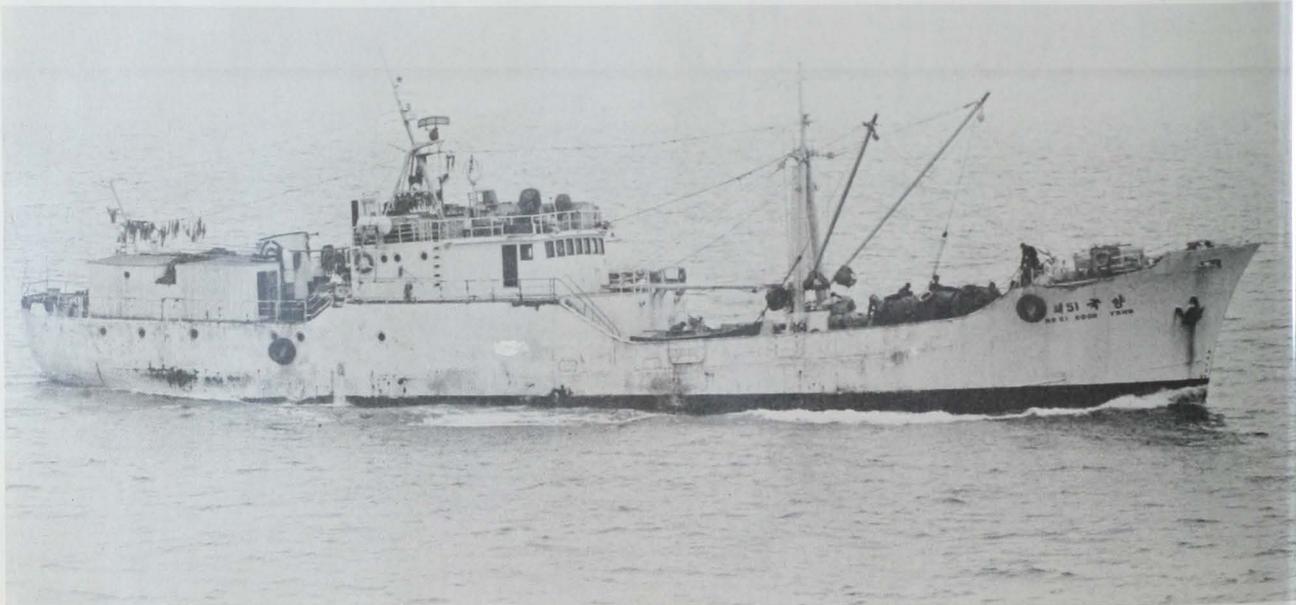
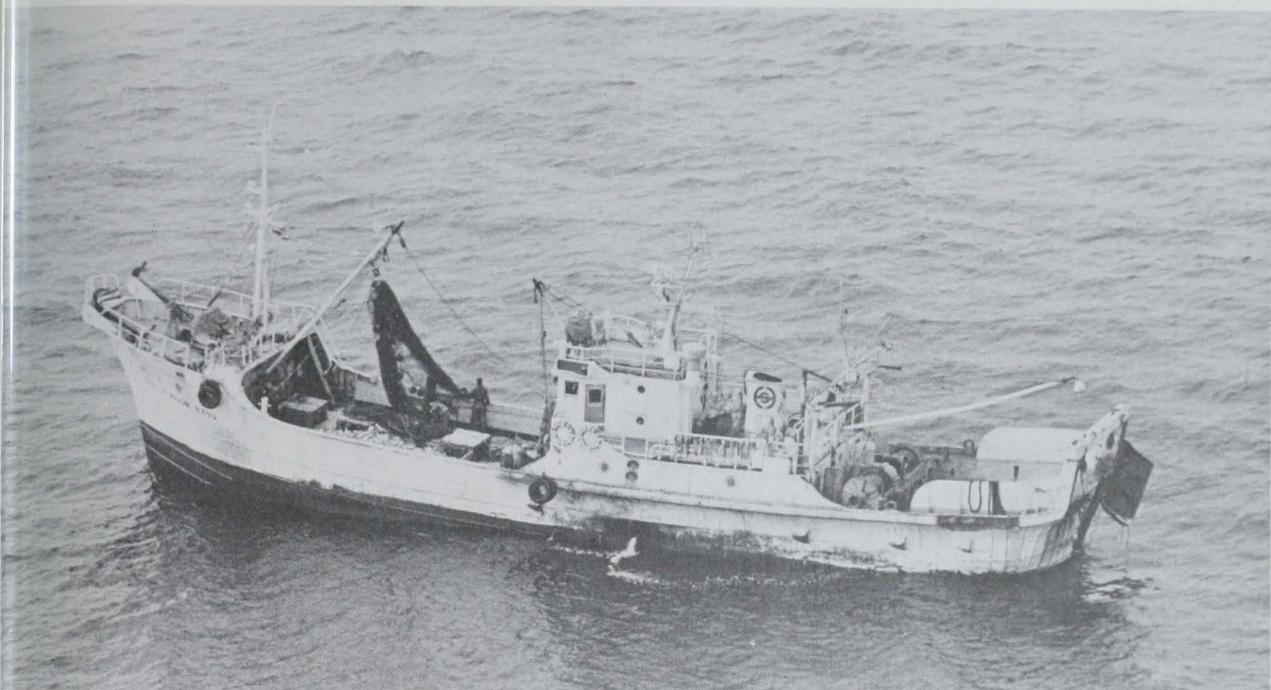


Fig. 3 - The refrigerated processor 'Kook Yang No. 51'. Built in 1959 in Japan as a tuna longliner. She is 141 feet long, 338 gross tons, has three refrigerated holds, a sharp freeze capability of 5 tons daily, and a crew of 33. The Kook Yang No. 51 first appeared in Alaska in 1969 in the high seas salmon fishery.



4 - 'Kook Yang No. 112.' In 1969 seven trawlers of this type worked in the bottom trawl fishery off Alaska. They are 107 feet long and 133 gross tons. These other trawlers are the same basic ship as the five Kook Yang gillnetters that operated in the same area of the eastern Bering Sea and approaches to Bristol Bay.



5 - The South Korean stern trawler 'Kang Wha 601' is one of two similar ships which have operated off Alaska since 1968. Built in France in 1966, she is 252 feet long, 1,518 gross tons, with accommodations for a crew of 48. Equipped to both catch and process fish, she has a 900 cu. m. hold capacity and an 18 ton a day sharp freeze capability.

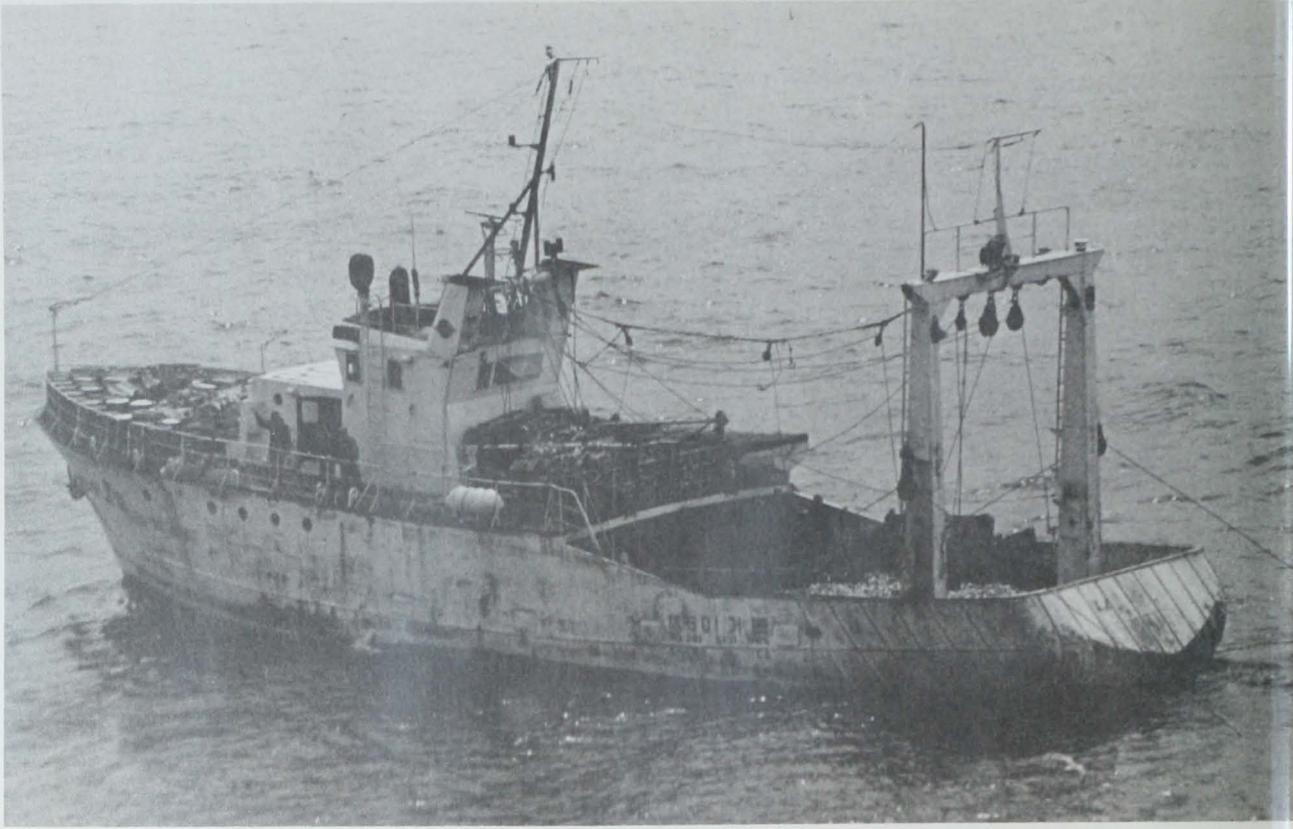


Fig. 6 - The stern trawler 'Keo Mun 501'. This ship is one of two similar French-built small trawlers first seen off Alaska in 1969. Keo Mun 501, built in 1966, is 106 feet long and 223 gross tons.

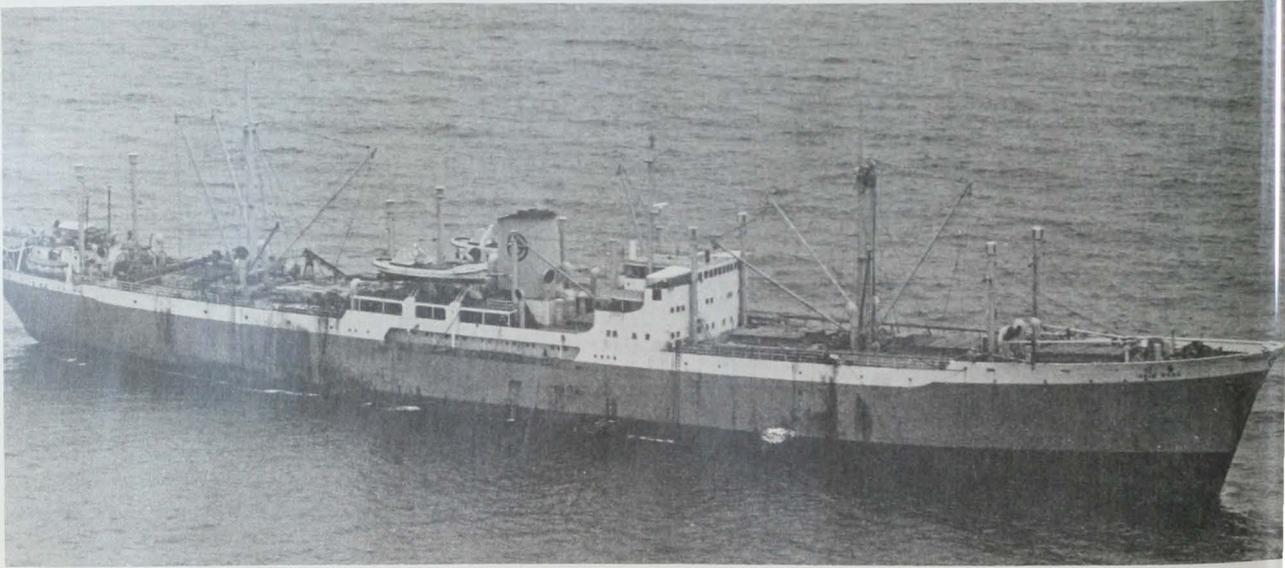


Fig. 7 - The South Korean factory ship 'Shin Hung'. Built in Norway in 1947, she was operated by the Norwegians as the refrigerator processor 'Bataan' until 1967, then sold to Shin Hung Refrigeration Co. The Shin Hung is 508 feet long, 7,073 gross tons, with a crew of 200. She first appeared off Alaska in 1969, processing salmon and bottom fish catches from 7 trawlers and 5 gillnetters. She is equipped with: 1) a complete two-line canning plant (10 ton an hour capacity); 2) a reduction plant (25 ton daily capacity); 3) a freezer (100 ton daily capacity); 4) refrigerated holds with a 2,900 ton capacity; and storage space for 400 tons of fish meal, 200 tons of fish oil, and 2,500 tons of canned fish.

