

Food-fishes  
taken in  
different parts  
of the North  
Atlantic.

are closely correlated. If we know the area where a vessel fishes, we can predict the nature of the catch, and on the other hand we may judge of the extent and nature of the area from a knowledge of the fish caught in that area. This fact may be illustrated by the following table giving the quantities of important food-fish in millions of kilograms landed from different areas of the North Atlantic:—

	Cod.	Haddock.	Plaice.	Halibut.	Hake.
White Sea, Barents Sea. . . . .	3	2	2	...	0
Norway, north of Stat . . . . .	221	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0
Iceland . . . . .	106	37	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	0
Faroe Islands . . . . .	18	11	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	0
North Sea . . . . .	73	174	45	2	2
Atlantic coast of Europe . . . . .	9	11	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	20
Total . . . . .	430	243	88	14	22

According to this table the North Sea proves to be the richest of all in plaice and haddock, just as it includes the greatest area of shallow sandbanks and flats with muddy bottom. The sea of Norway is richest in cod, just as it represents the greatest stretch of rocky coast with temperatures between 6° and 8° C.

Boreal fishes  
on the slope  
of the  
Norwegian  
Sea.

Below 100 metres (50 fathoms) and down to 300 fathoms, we find on the northern slope of the North Sea plateau the following species to be the most important: saithe, ling, tusk, and halibut (see Fig. 314). During the summer we also find the cod in such depths, especially to the north of Lofoten, and on the slopes from the Faroe Islands to Lofoten. A little higher up on the bank these species are mingled with large hake, witch (*Pleuronectes cynoglossus*), and megrim (*Zeugopterus megastoma*). Lower down on the slope below 200 metres we find Norway haddock (*Sebastes*), blue ling, black halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossoides*), *Macrurus fabricii*, *Argentina silus*, and Greenland sharks. This latter group of species has been found during the Norwegian fishery investigations along the "edge" of the continental platform all the way from Spitzbergen and Bear Island along the coasts of Norway, the North Sea plateau, the Faroe Islands, and along the Faroe-Iceland ridge.

If we follow the 600 metres line in the chart (Fig. 309) from Spitsbergen and round the southern part of the Norwegian Sea