

PORTUGAL: Like France, Portugal has a long tradition for fishing cod in the Northwest Atlantic, specifically off Newfoundland but also during the good part of the cod epoch at Greenland. The traditional fishing was by long-lines and/or handlines from dories. Trawlers were introduced in 1936 (*JCNAF Stat. Bull.*, Vol. 2, page 18).

Hansen and Hermann (1953) state that Portuguese fishing at Greenland started in 1913. *ICES Bull. Stat.*, which started to include fisheries at Greenland and Newfoundland in 1925, however, does not list any Portuguese catches there until 1932, and figures published up to 1951 are for Greenland and Newfoundland combined. It has, therefore been complicated to arrive at a reasonably qualified estimate of the proportion of the catch taken at Greenland (see Horsted, MS 1994).

Portugal does not seem to have been fishing at East Greenland.

By 1953 the Portuguese dory fleet fishing in the Northwest Atlantic consisted of 45 mother vessels 44 of which seem to have been stationed at West Greenland during part of the season. The trawler fleet consisted of 22 side trawlers of 200–1 700 GRT and 900–1 200 BHP. They were probably not all visiting Greenland that year since the trawlers catches were only 8 000 tons as compared to 14 000 in 1952 and 42 000 in 1954.

The dory fleet fishing at Greenland increased slightly through the 1950s. In 1956, there were 49 and in 1959, 48 mother vessels. Also the total tonnage and number of dories carried increased. The average number of dories per mother vessel was 51 by 1935, 55 by 1956 and 61 by 1959. In 1959, one of the vessels carried 10 motor-dories manned with more men than the traditional one-man dory. The number of trawlers remained constant throughout at 22.

By 1962, the number of dories had fallen relating to a decrease in mother vessels to 35 although the mean capacity was 64 dories. The number of trawlers had risen to 30 by 1962. The number of dory mother vessels remained at 30 in 1965 and 1968, while number of trawlers fluctuated much: 14 in 1965, 33 in 1968. Thereafter both fleets decreased rapidly. By 1971 only 8 trawlers participated, thereafter virtually none. The number of mother vessels fell to 8 by 1971 plus 3 with motor-dories fishing with bottom gillnets. In 1974 two and in 1977 four vessels with motor-dories fished by bottom gillnets, but thereafter Portuguese fishing activity at Greenland stopped.

Portugal has had a total output of about 2.1 million tons from its cod fishery at Greenland, the largest on the list (Table 4 and Fig. 2).