

GRANDS INVERTEBRES ET POISSONS

# ATLAS DE DISTRIBUTION

OBSERVES PAR LES CAMPAGNES SCIENTIFIQUES

bilan  
2008

Ifremer

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## Introduction

L'objectif de cet atlas est de donner un aperçu de la distribution spatiale des espèces de poissons et certains invertébrés marins à partir des observations des campagnes de pêche scientifiques.

## Méthodes

### Campagnes de pêche scientifique

Depuis une vingtaine d'années, l'Ifremer organise des campagnes de pêche scientifique en mer du Nord, Manche, Atlantique et Méditerranée concernant les ressources pélagiques, démersales et benthiques. L'objectif prioritaire est de produire des indices d'abondance des principales espèces commerciales. Elles recueillent également des données sur les espèces capturées non commerciales.

Les campagnes sont réalisées selon des plans d'échantillonnage standardisés. L'engin de pêche et son gréement, la position des stations, le tri des captures, les prélèvements biologiques suivent des protocoles fixés. Chaque zone étudiée est découpée en fonction de la profondeur, de la latitude ou d'autres critères. L'échantillonnage prévoit un nombre de traits de chalut proportionnel à la superficie des strates. Les positions des traits de chalut sont choisies par tirage aléatoire.

### Données prises en considération

#### Mer du Nord

Données internationales de la campagne IBTS (International Bottom Trawl Survey) au premier trimestre, au chalut de fond à grande ouverture verticale, pour la période 1983-2008.

#### Manche orientale

Données de la campagne française CGFS (Channel Ground Fish Survey) d'octobre, au petit chalut de fond à grande ouverture verticale, pour la période 1988-2008

#### Baie de Somme

Données de la campagne de pêche sur la nurricerie de la baie de Somme (NourSomme) en septembre-octobre, aux chaluts à perche de 2 mètres (partie estuarienne) ou 3 mètres (partie externe), pour la période 1998-2008 (avec années manquantes).

#### Golfe de Gascogne et Mer Celtique

Données de la campagne Evhoe (Évaluation des ressources Halieutiques de l'Ouest Européen) au quatrième trimestre, au chalut de fond à grande ouverture verticale, pour la période 1997-2008.

#### Baie de Vilaine

Données de la campagne sur la nurricerie de la baie de Vilaine à l'automne, au chalut à perche de 3 mètres de large, pour la période 1997-2008 (avec années manquantes).

#### Golfe du Lion

Données française de la campagne Medits (International bottom Trawl Surveys in the Mediterranean), au deuxième trimestre au chalut fond à grande ouverture verticale à ailes courtes, pour la période 1994-2008.

#### Est de la Corse

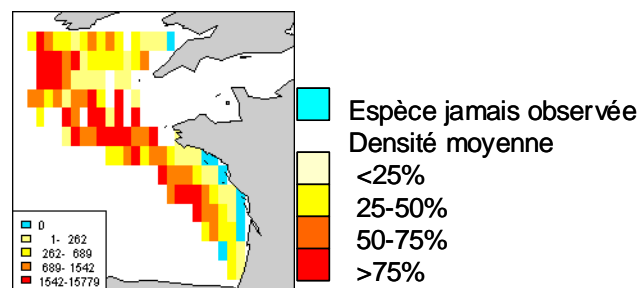
Données française Medits (International bottom Trawl Surveys in the Mediterranean), au printemps, au chalut de fond à grande ouverture verticale à ailes courtes, pour la période 1994-2008.

### Espèces prises en considération

Tous les espèces de poissons et invertébrés capturés en nombre raisonnable pour permettre d'obtenir une image fiable de la distribution spatiale de l'espèce.

### Préparation des cartes

Pour chaque zone un cadrillage systématique a été défini et ensuite la densité moyenne par km<sup>2</sup> dans chaque cellule a été calculée en utilisant les observations de toute la période. Pour la représentation cartographique, les cellules avec des densités moyennes correspondant aux quartiles de densité ont reçu la même couleur: bleu: espèce jamais observée, jaune clair densité moyenne entre 0 et 25%, jaune foncé 25-50%, orange 50-75% et rouge 75-100%. Donc, les zones où se trouvent les densités les plus élevées en moyenne sont représentées en rouge.

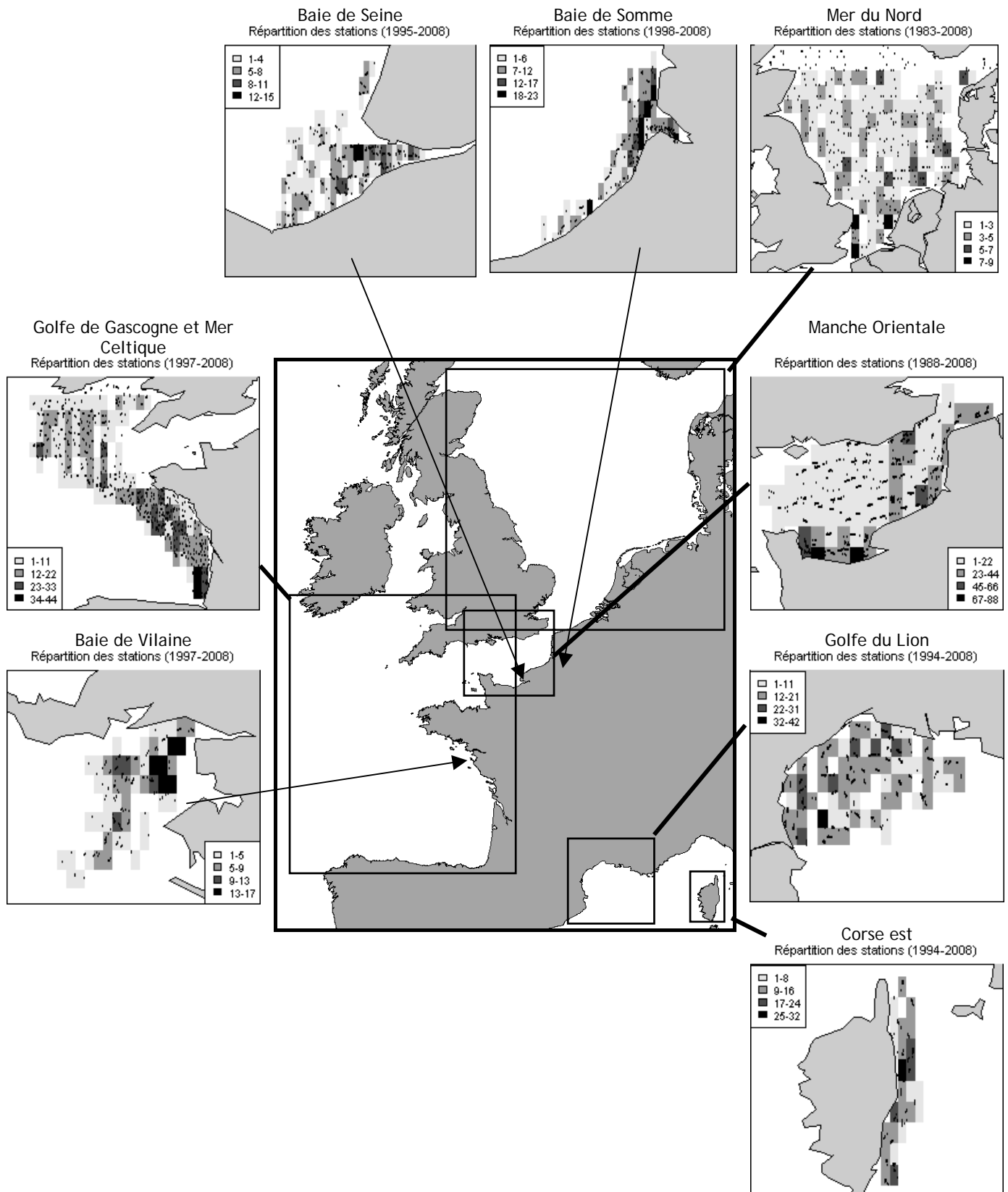


### Avertissement

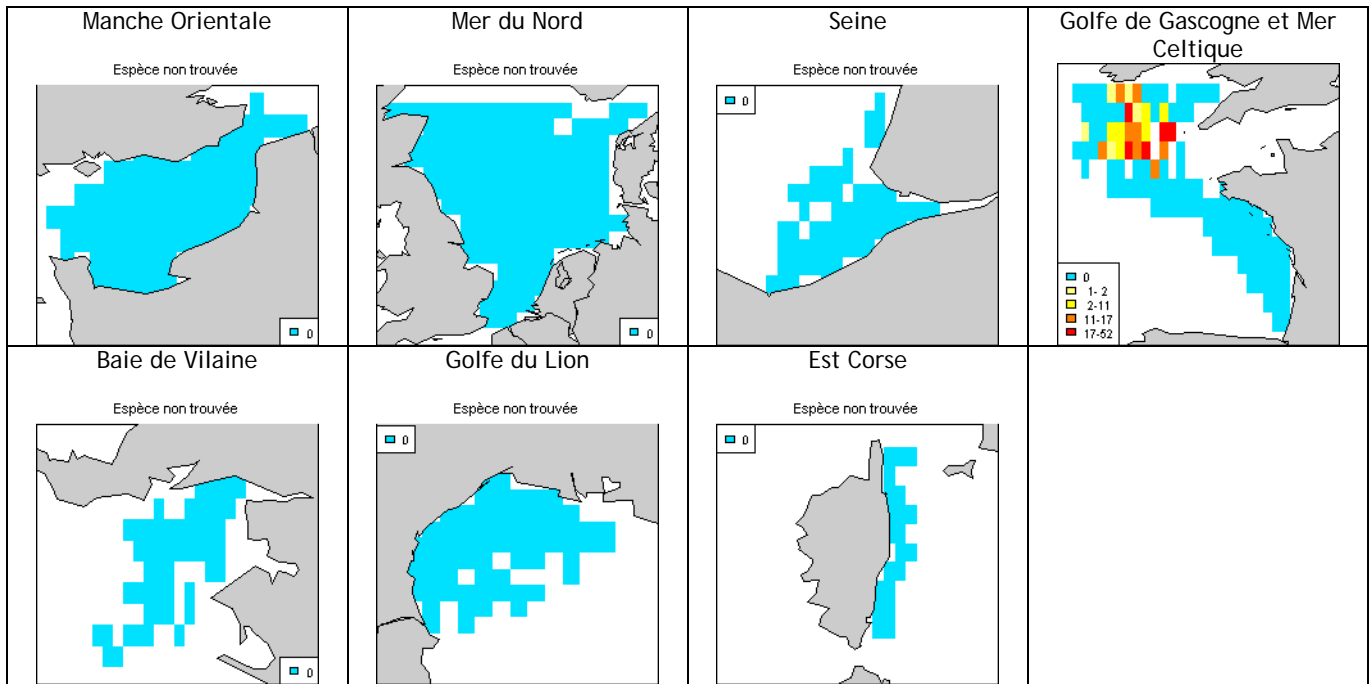
Les cartes présentées ne doivent pas être interprétées comme des cartes de distributions des espèces mais comme celle des zones où elles sont capturées lors des campagnes scientifiques.

Les campagnes étant réalisées avec des chaluts différents et à différentes saisons les espèces peuvent avoir des capturabilités très différentes d'une zone à l'autre.

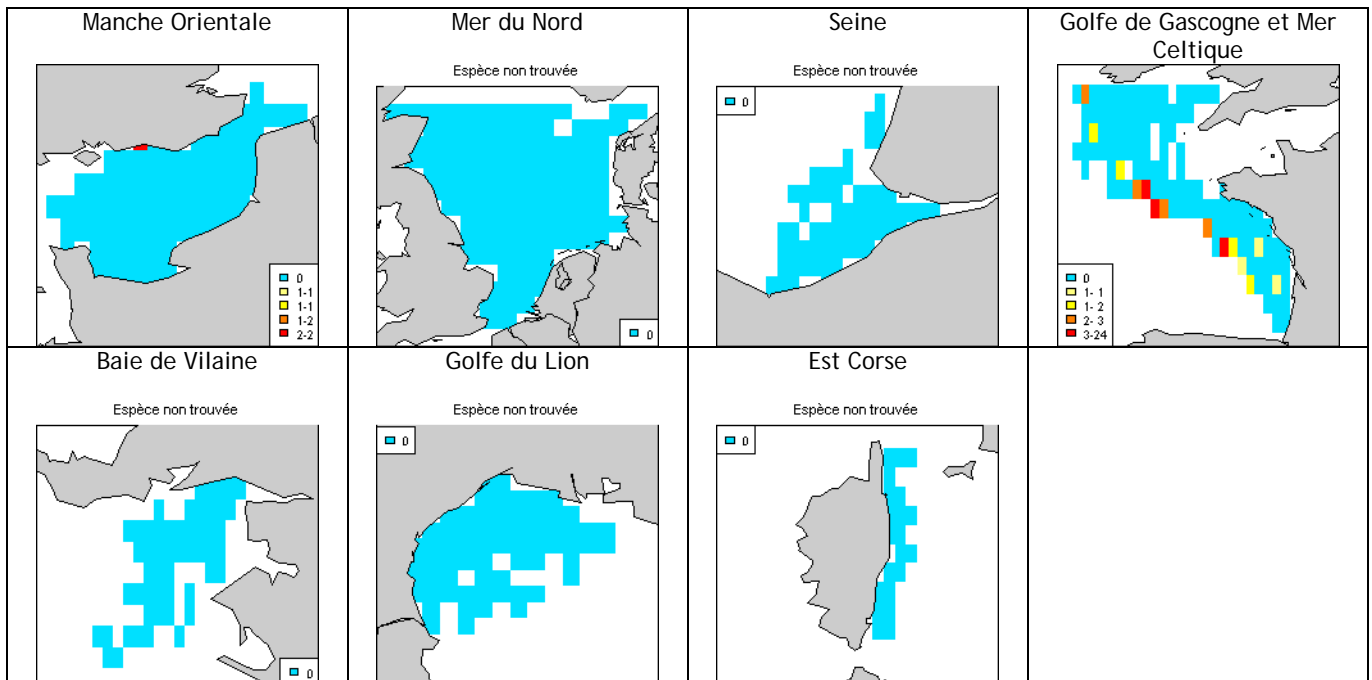
# Localisation des secteurs de campagnes et répartition des traits de chalutage



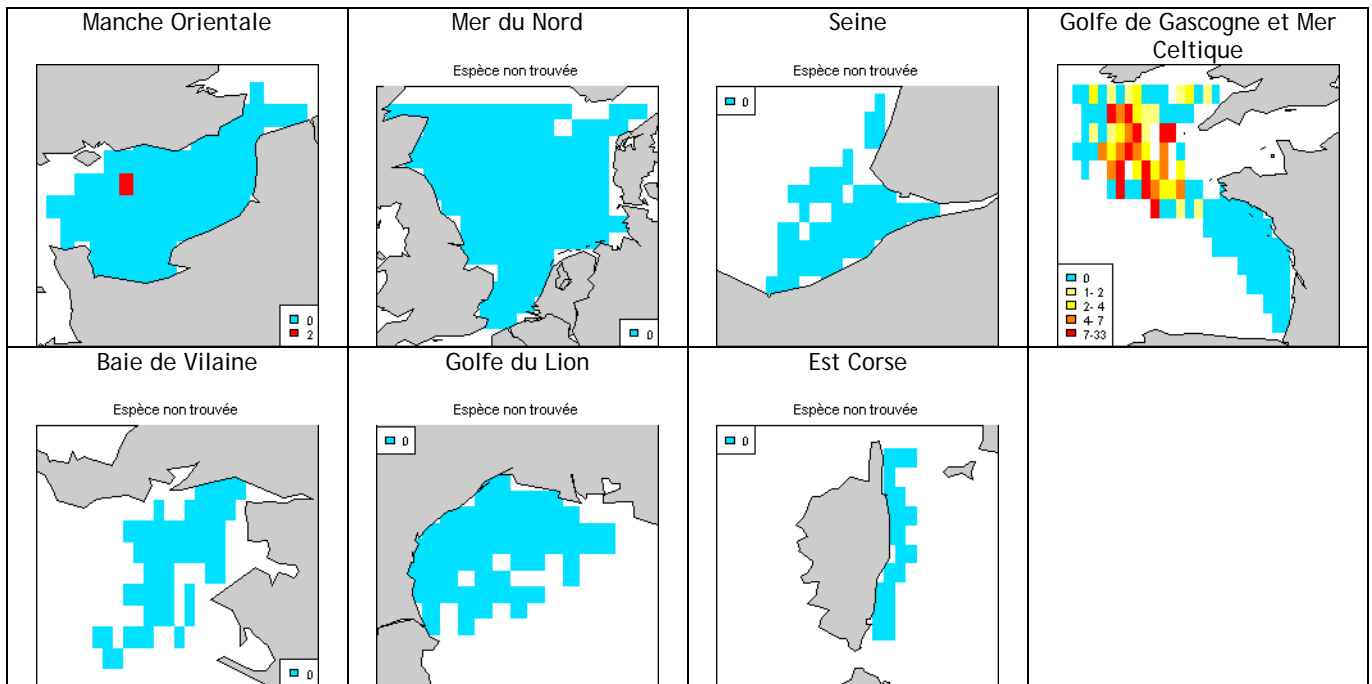
## Pocheteau gris (*Dipturus batis*)



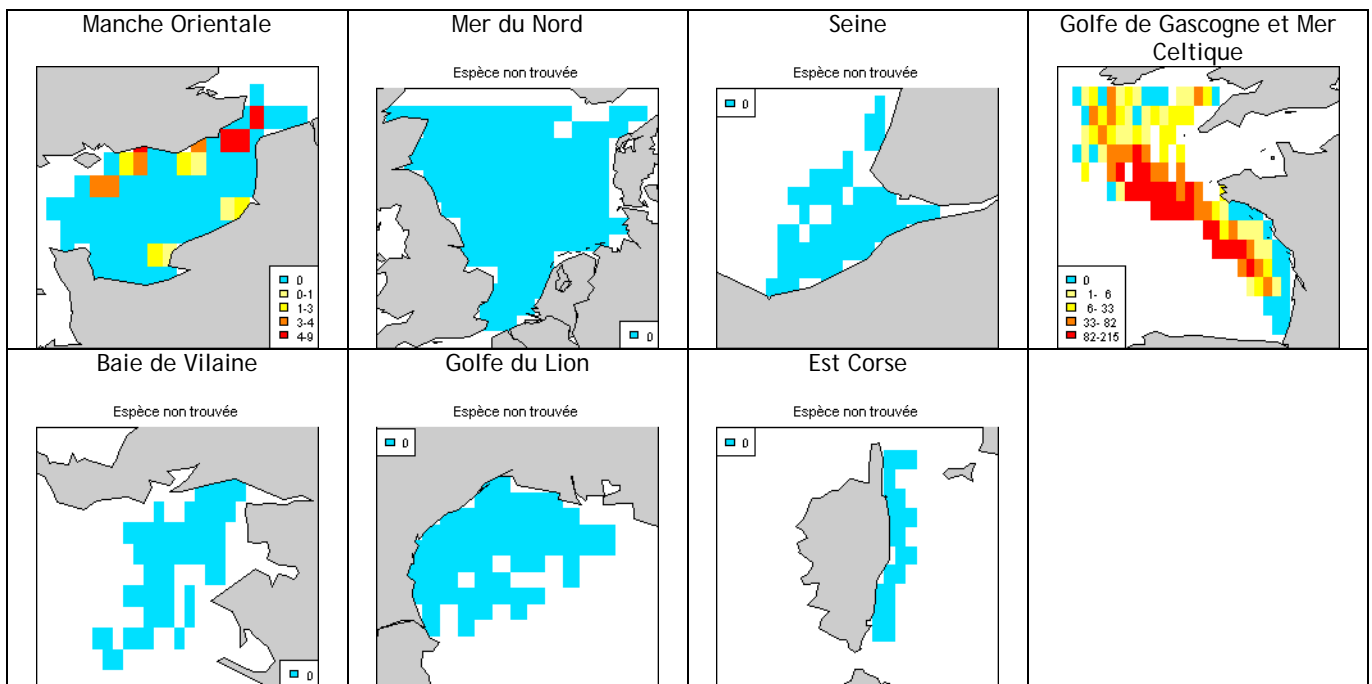
## Raie circulaire (*Leucoraja circularis*)



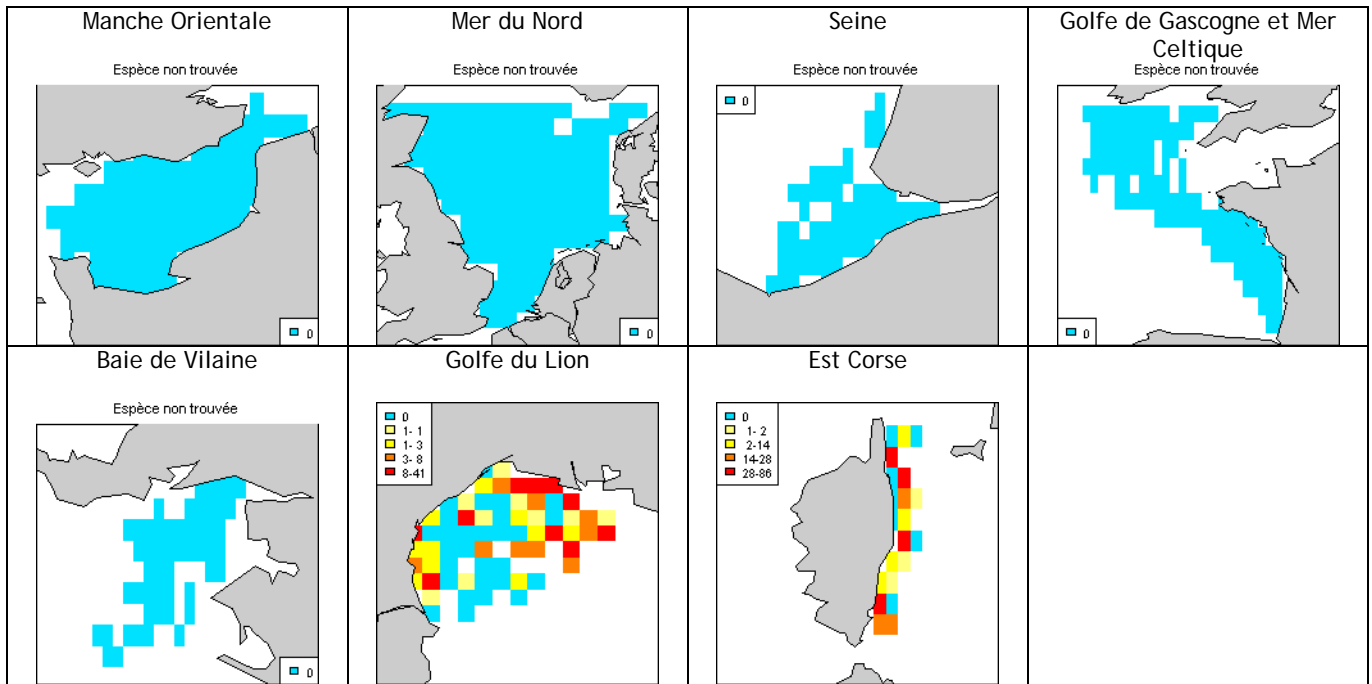
## Raie chardon (*Leucoraja fullonica*)



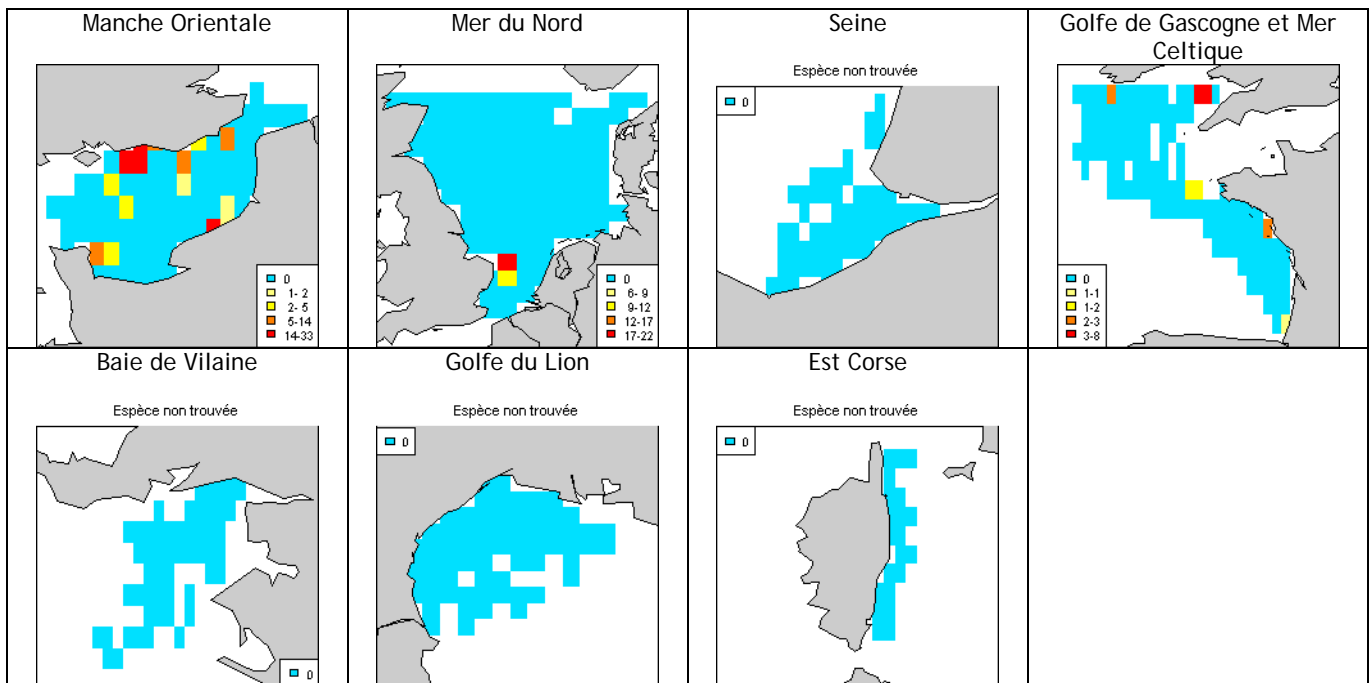
## Raie fleurie (*Leucoraja naevus*)



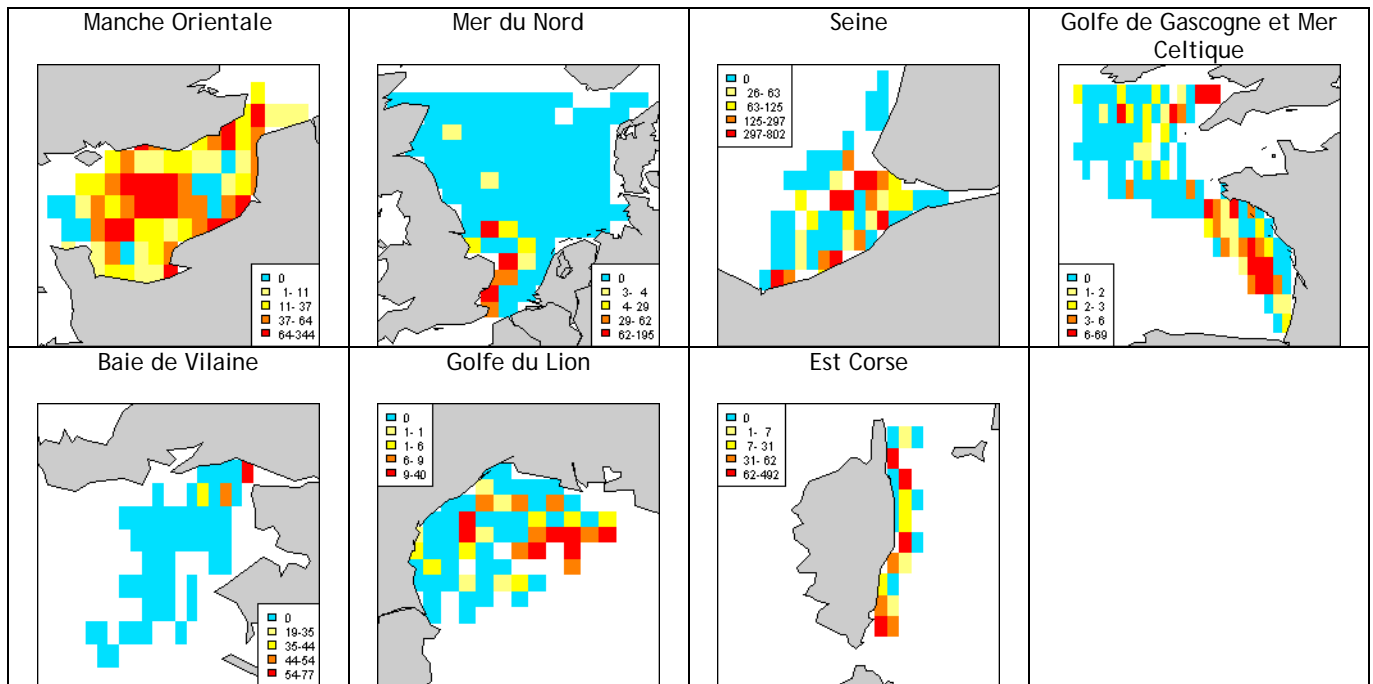
## Raie étoilée (*Raja asterias*)



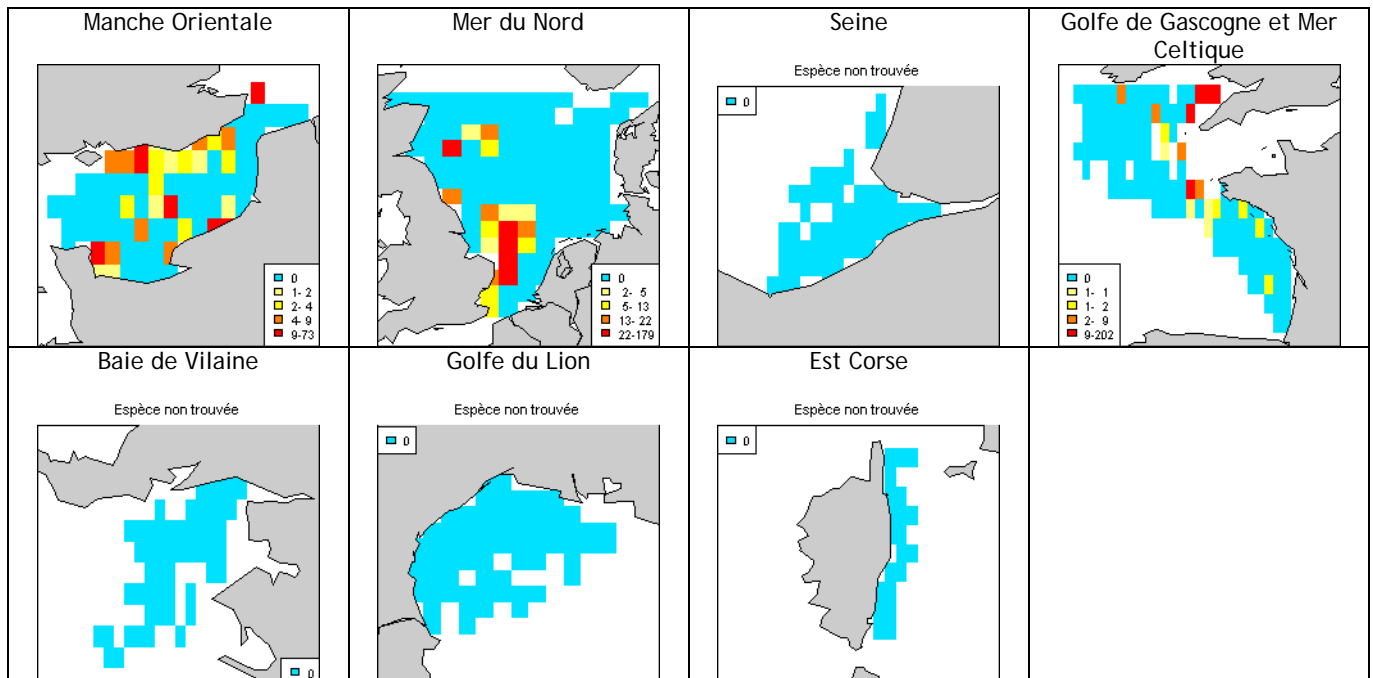
## Raie lisse (*Raja brachyura*)



## Raie bouclée (*Raja clavata*)

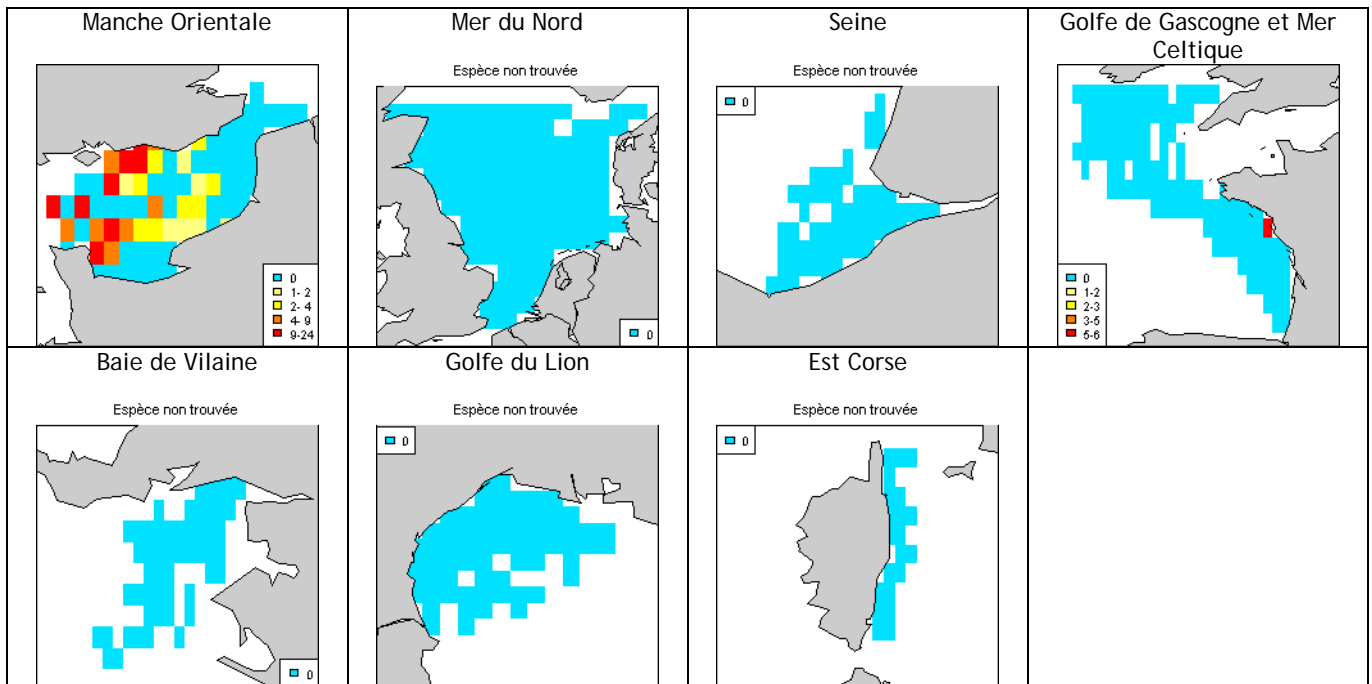


## Raie douce (*Raja montagui*)

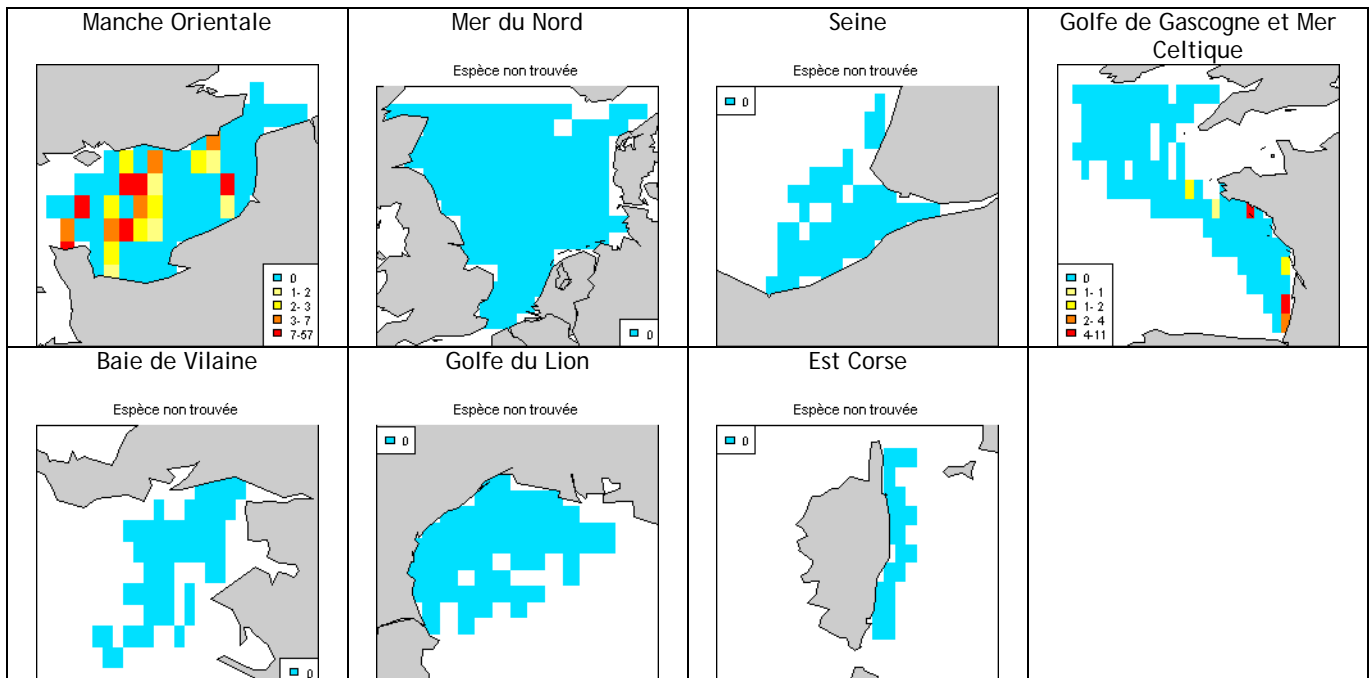




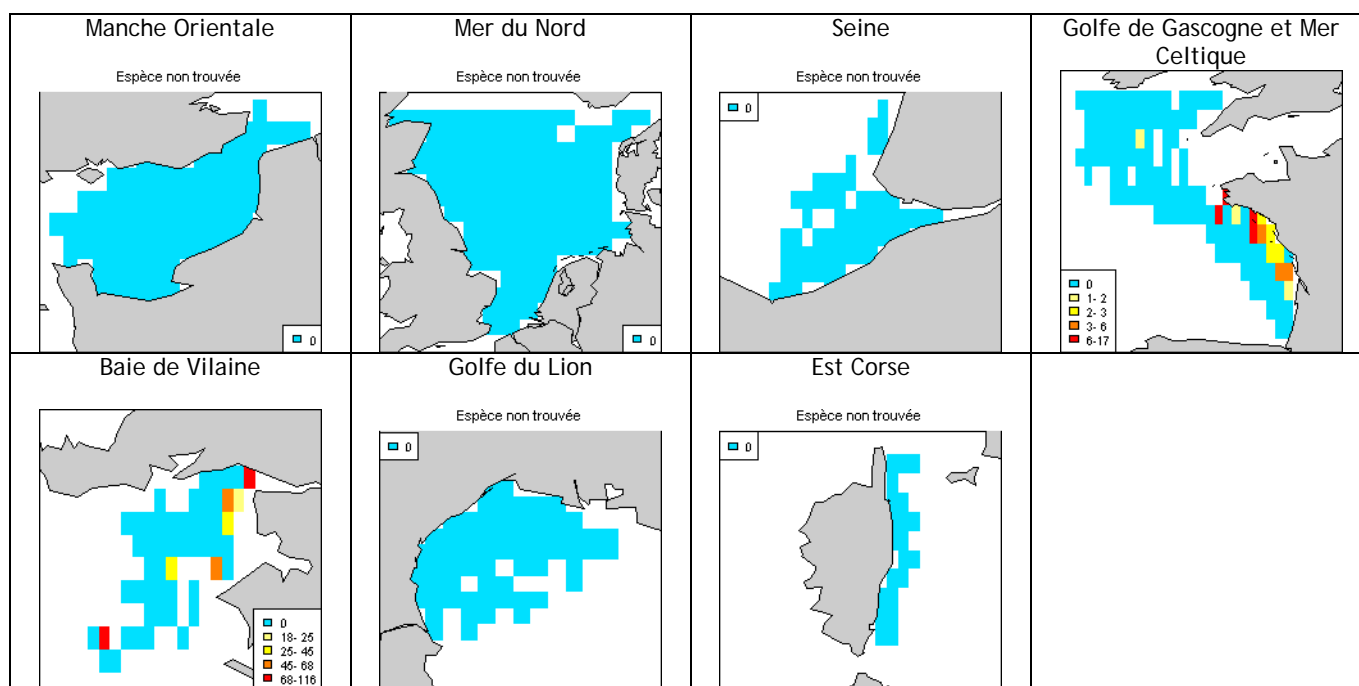
## Raie brunette (*Raja undulata*)



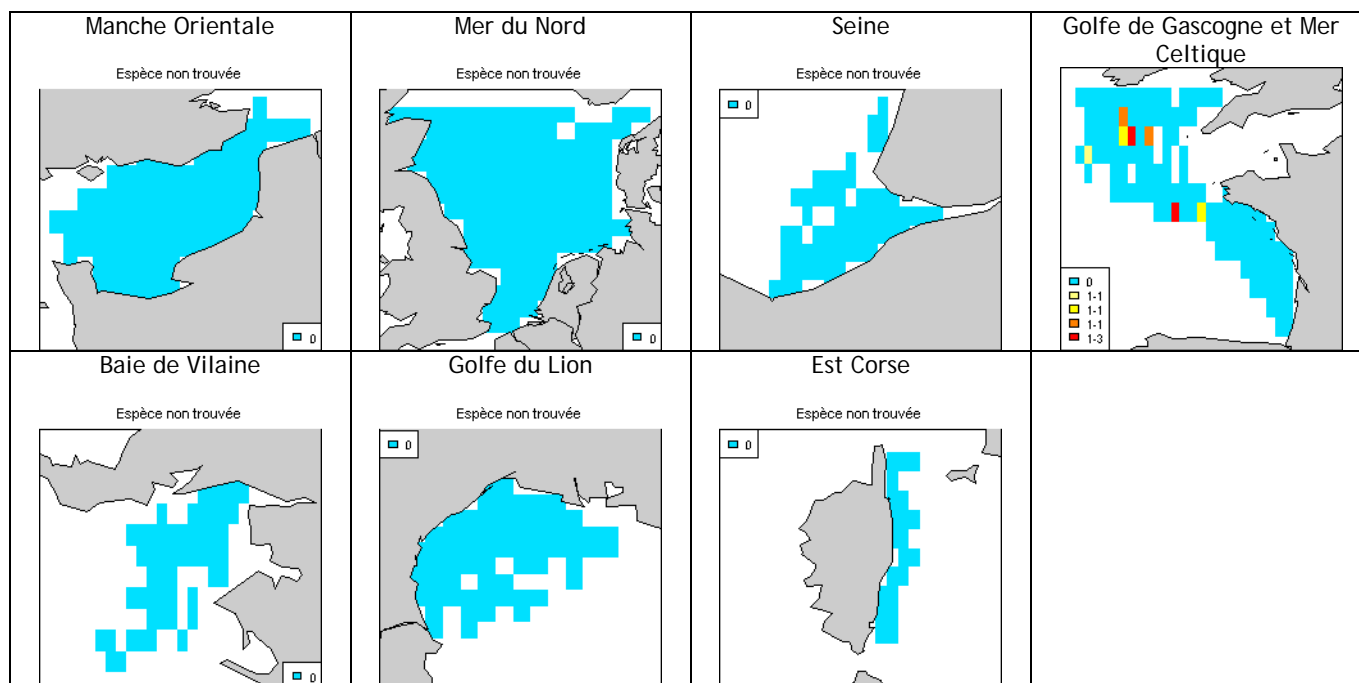
## Pastenague commune (*Dasyatis pastinaca*)



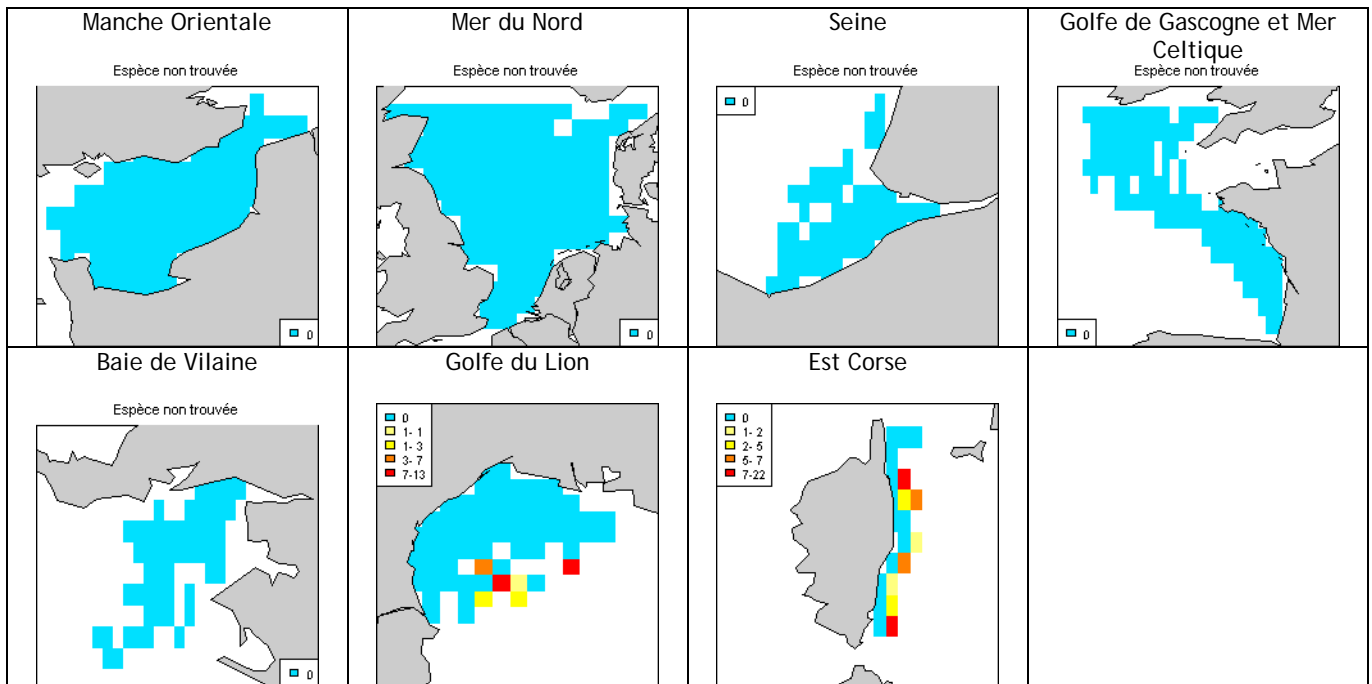
## Torpille marbrée (*Torpedo marmorata*)



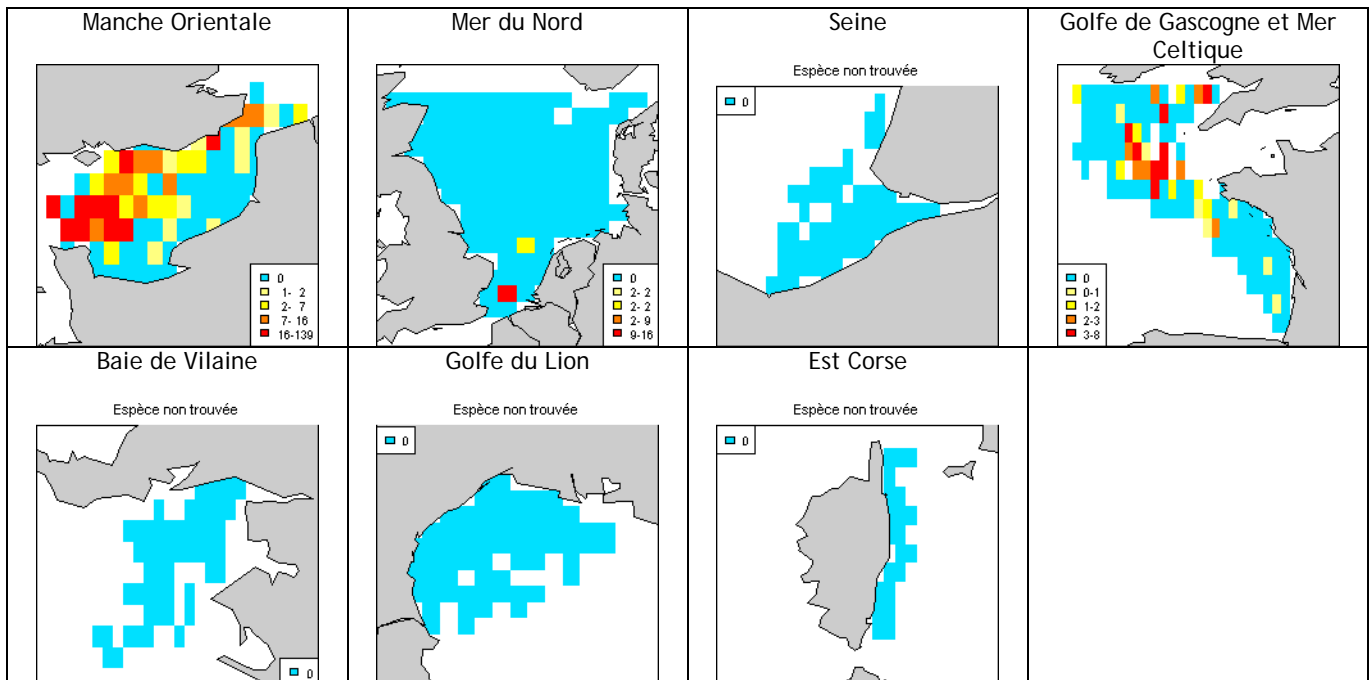
## Torpille noire (*Torpedo nobiliana*)



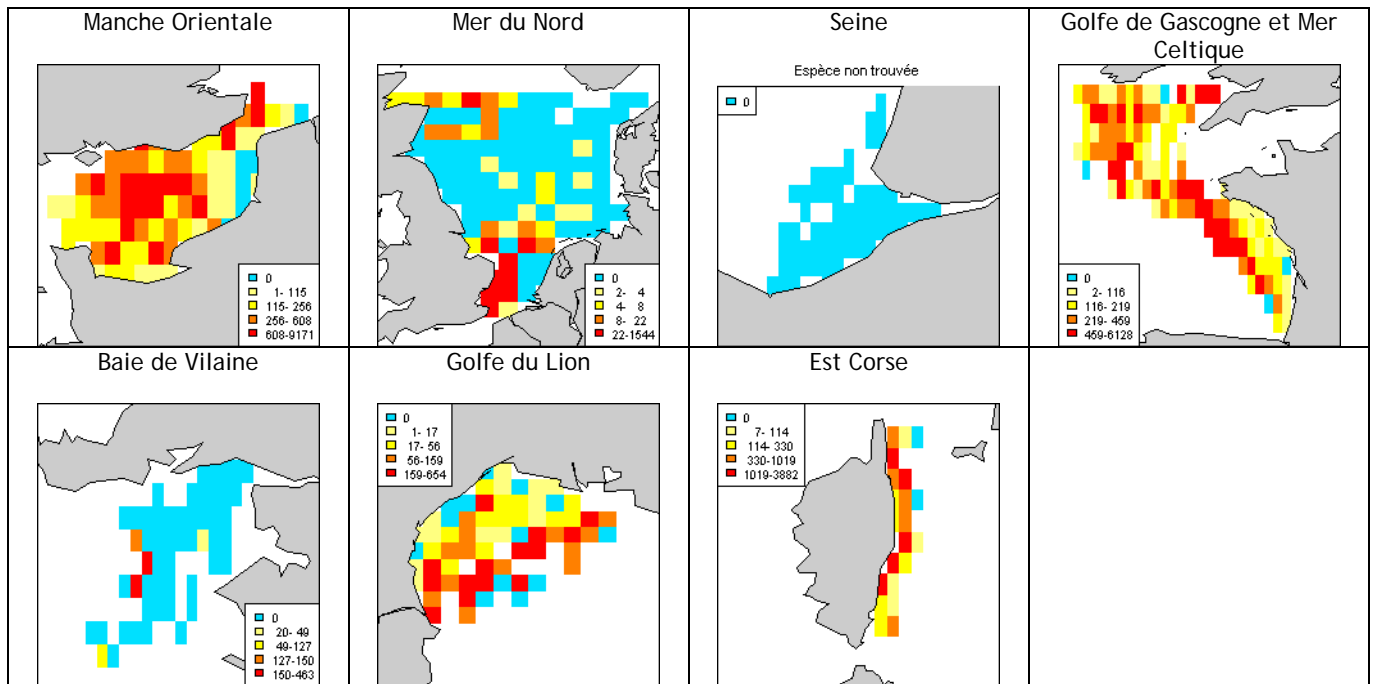
## Squale-chagrin commun (*Centrophorus granulosus*)



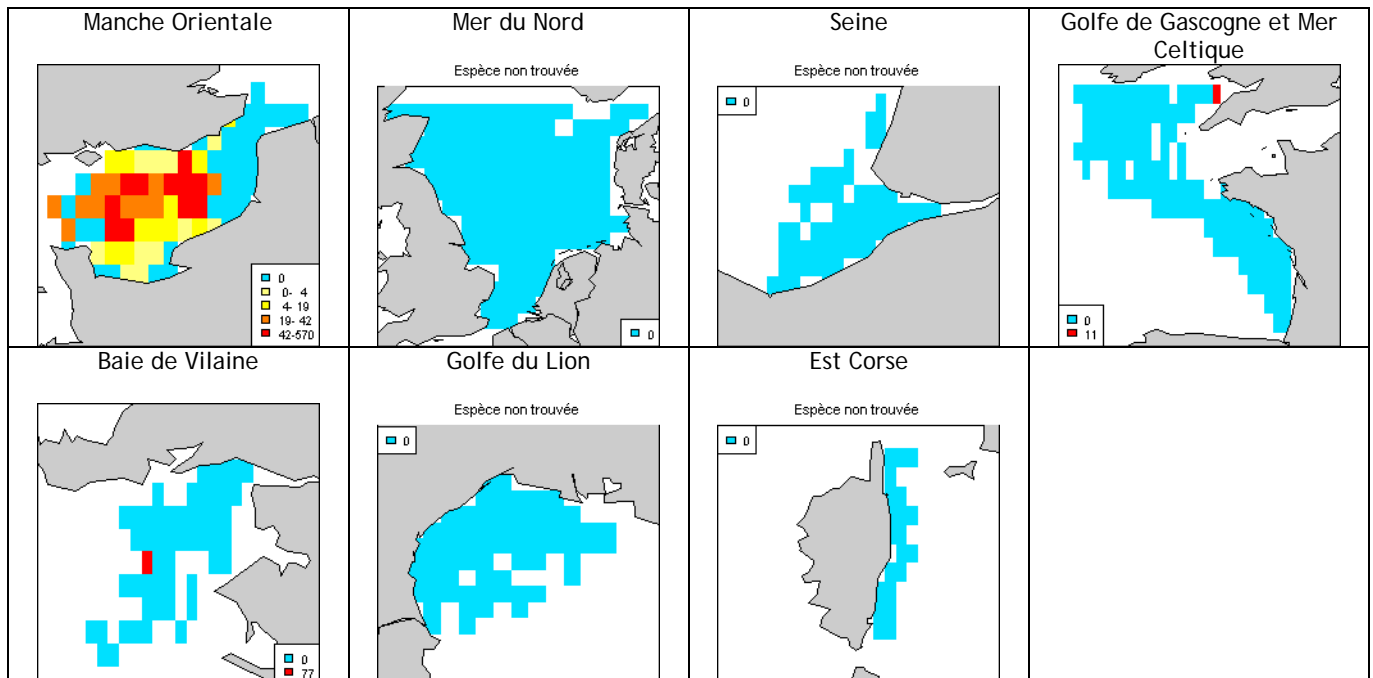
## Requin hâ (*Galeorhinus galeus*)



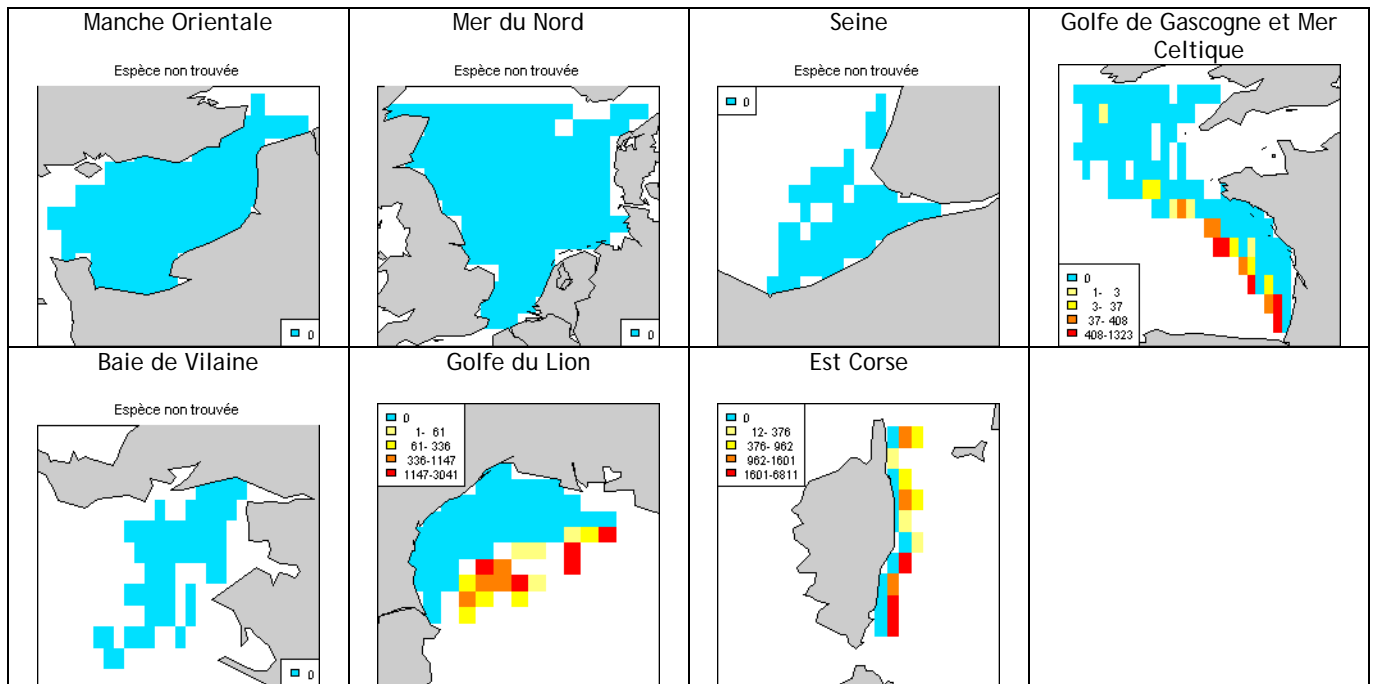
## Petite roussette (*Scyliorhinus canicula*)



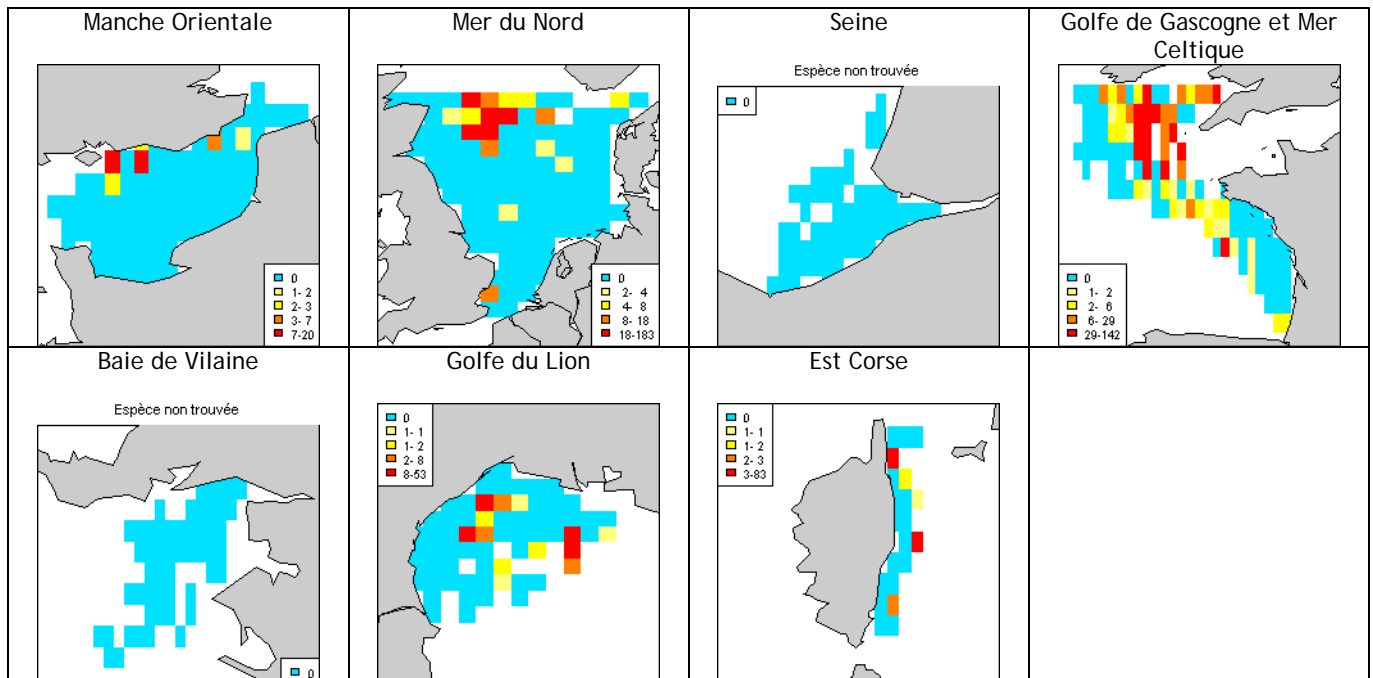
## Grande roussette (*Scyliorhinus stellaris*)



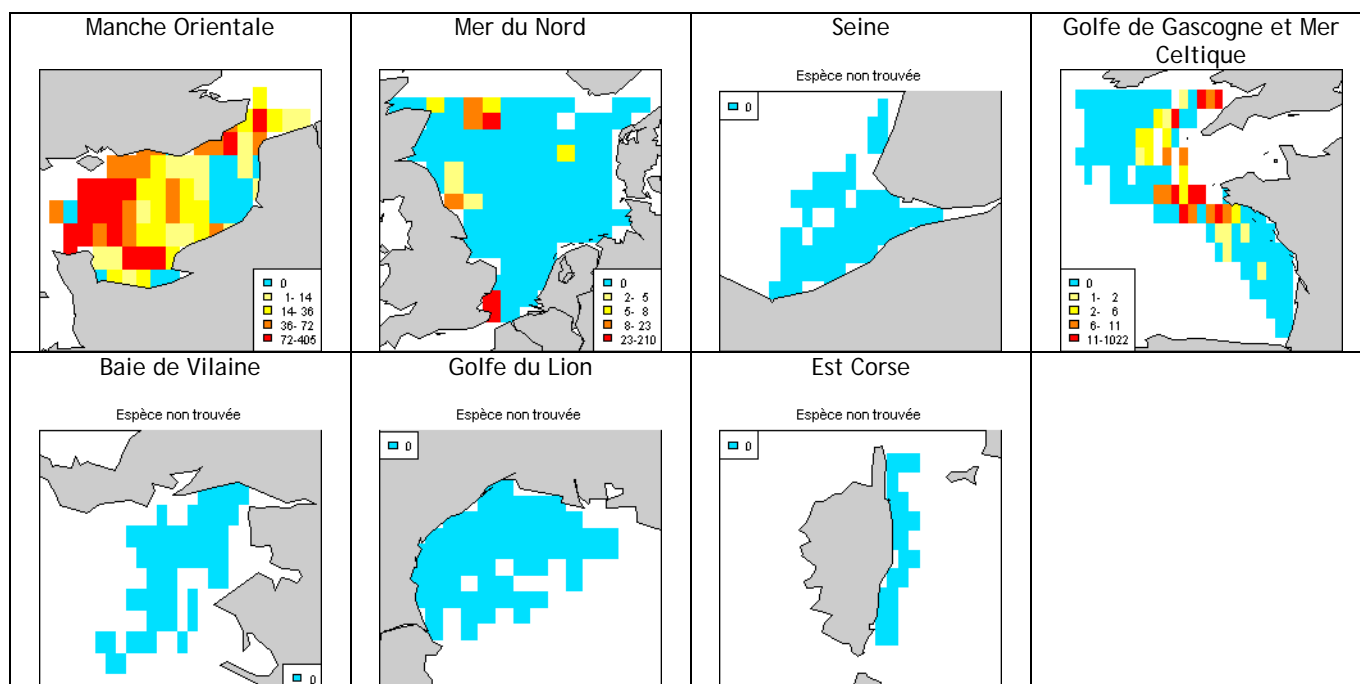
## Chien espagnol (*Galeus melastomus*)



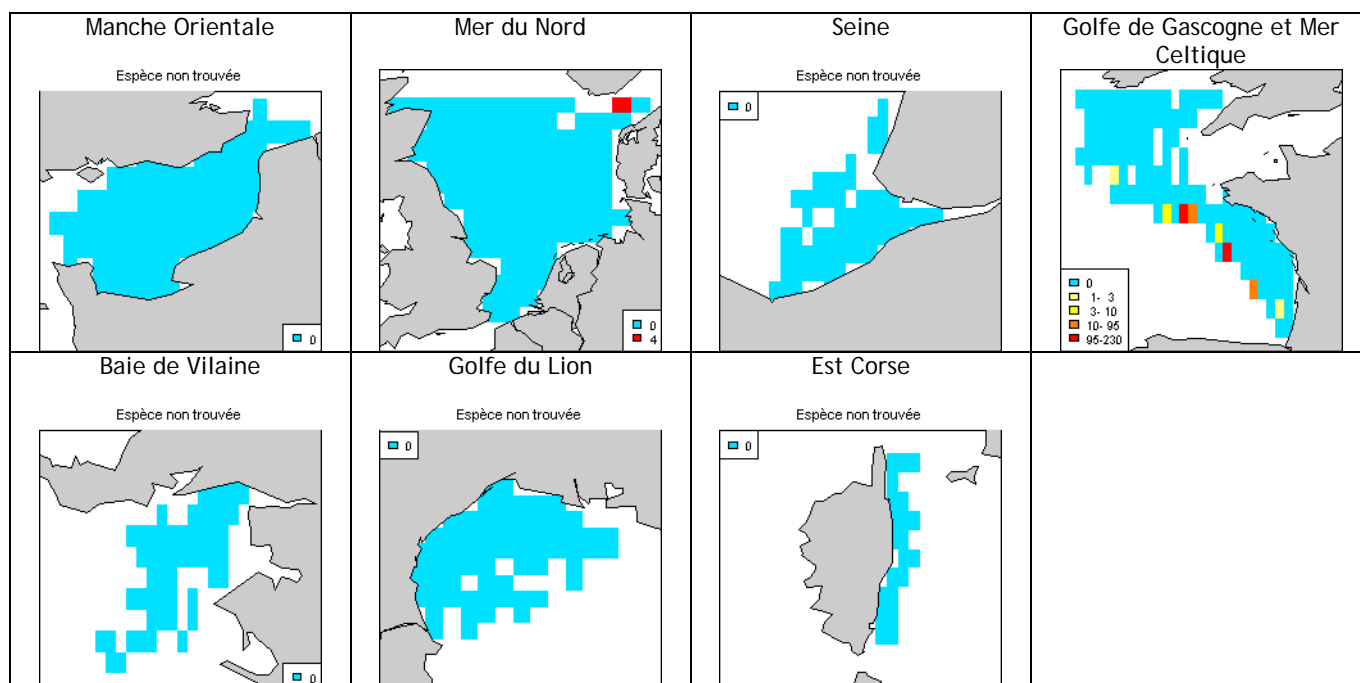
## Aiguillat (*Squalus acanthias*)



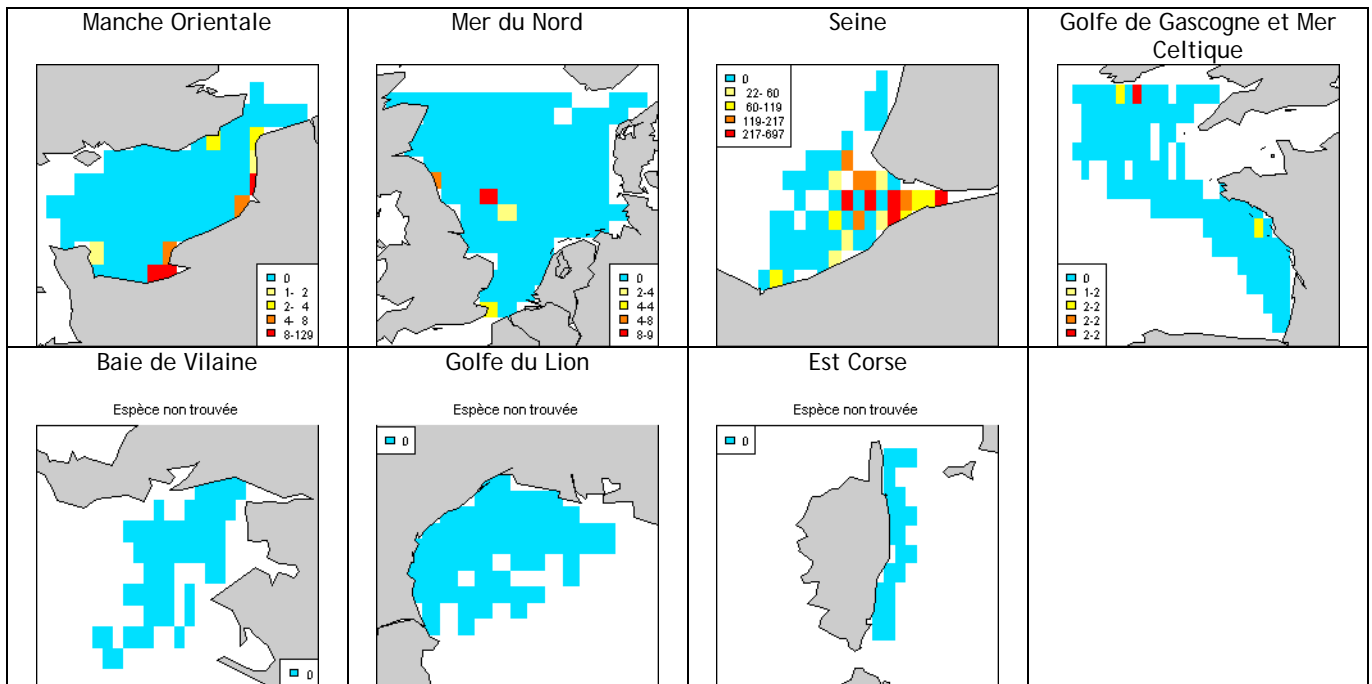
## Émissole tachetée (*Mustelus asterias*)



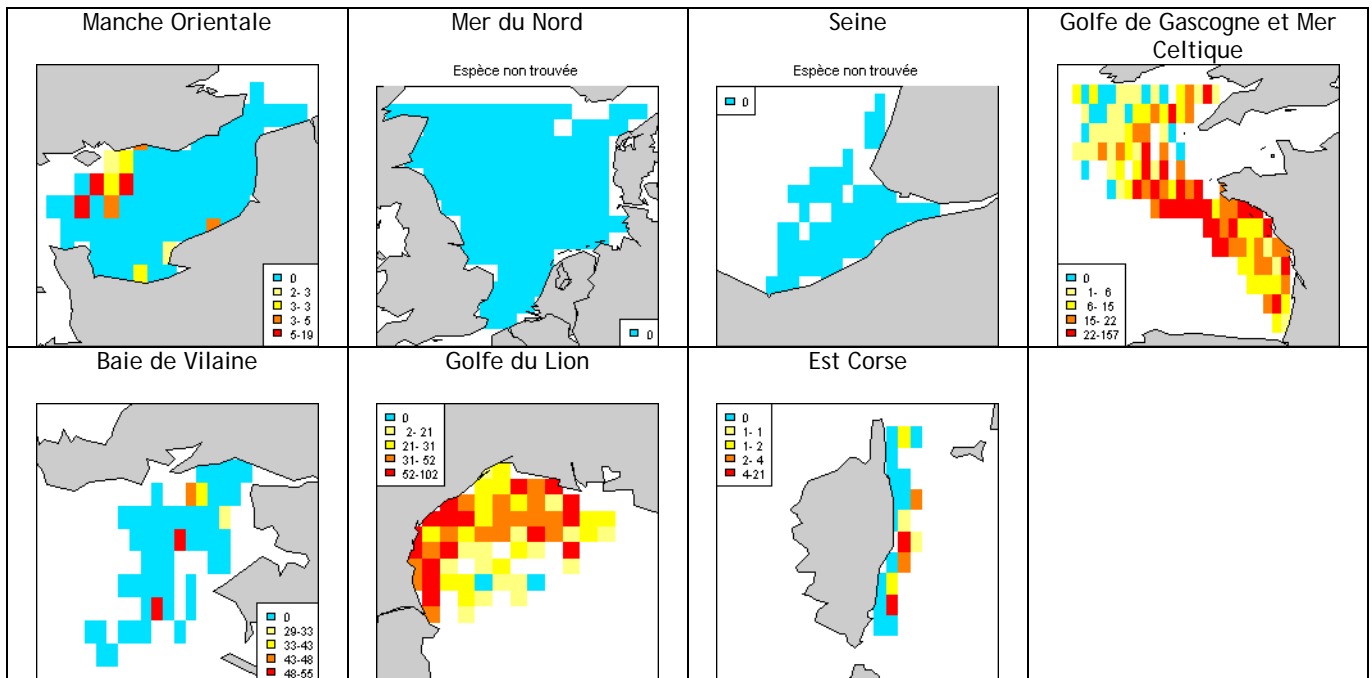
## Chimère commune (*Chimaera monstrosa*)



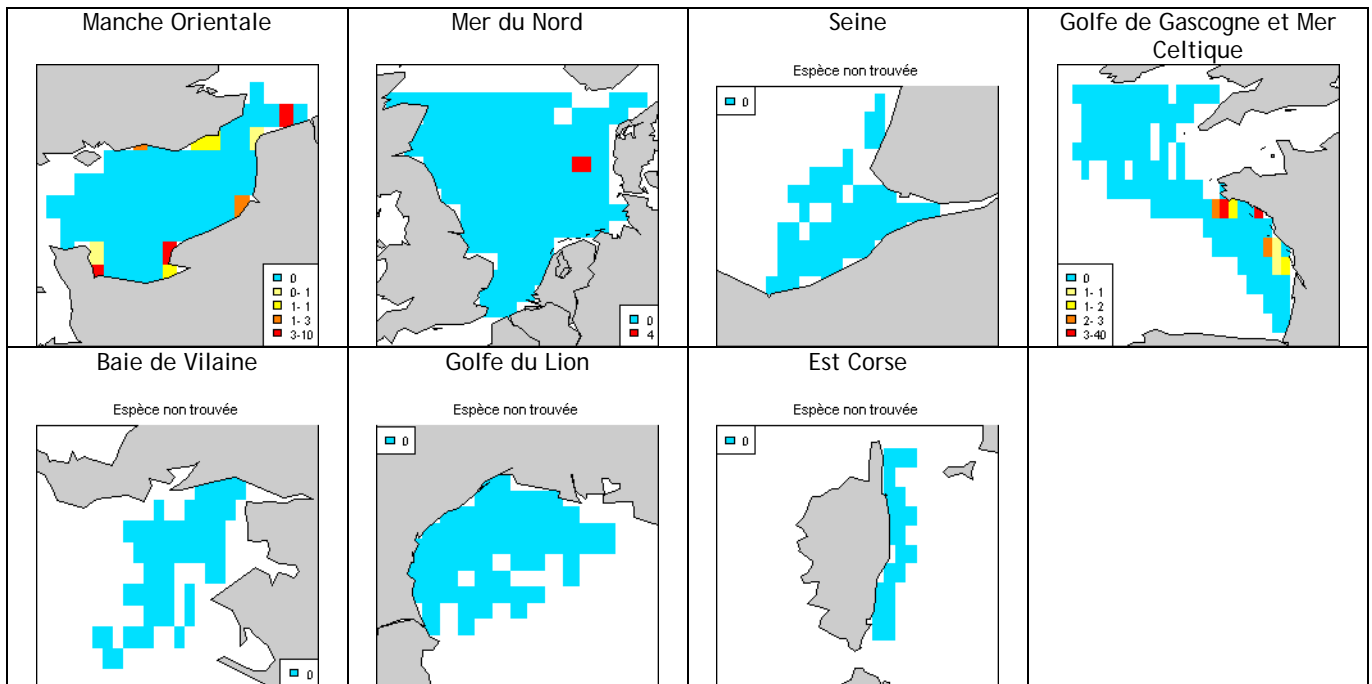
## Anguille d'Europe (*Anguilla anguilla*)



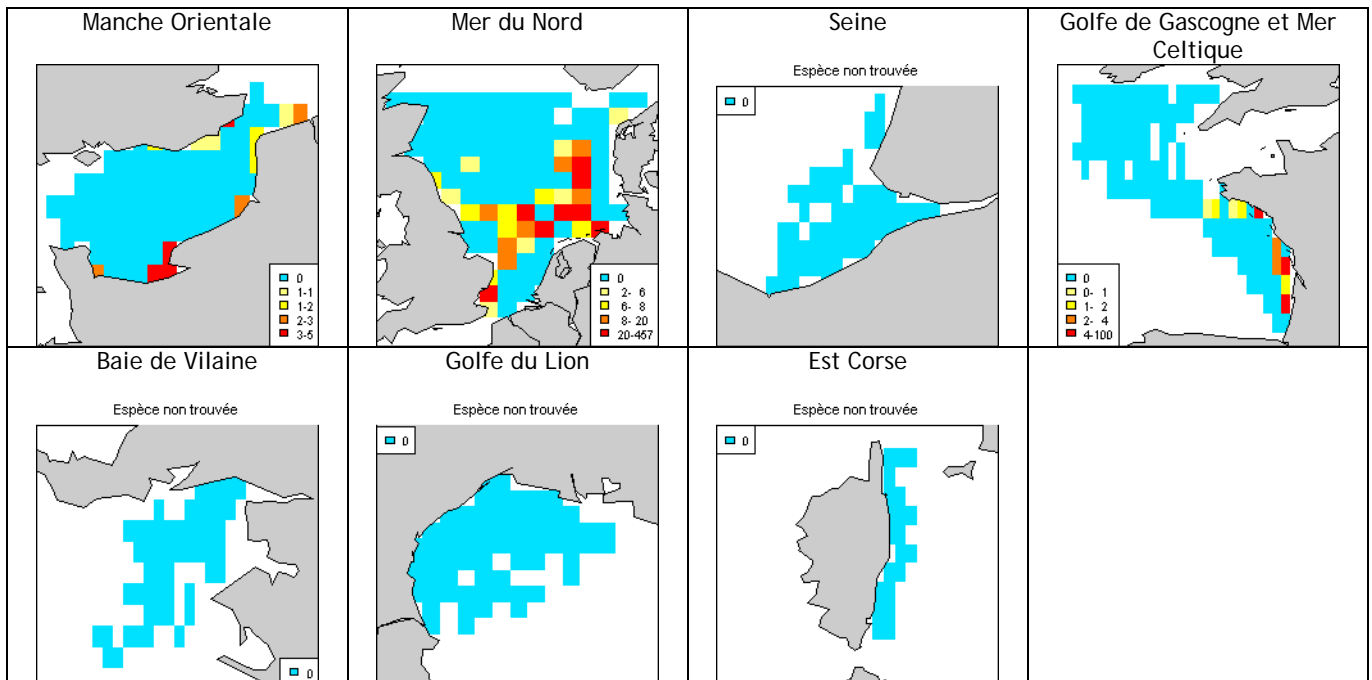
## Congre (*Conger conger*)



## Alose vraie (*Alosa alosa*)

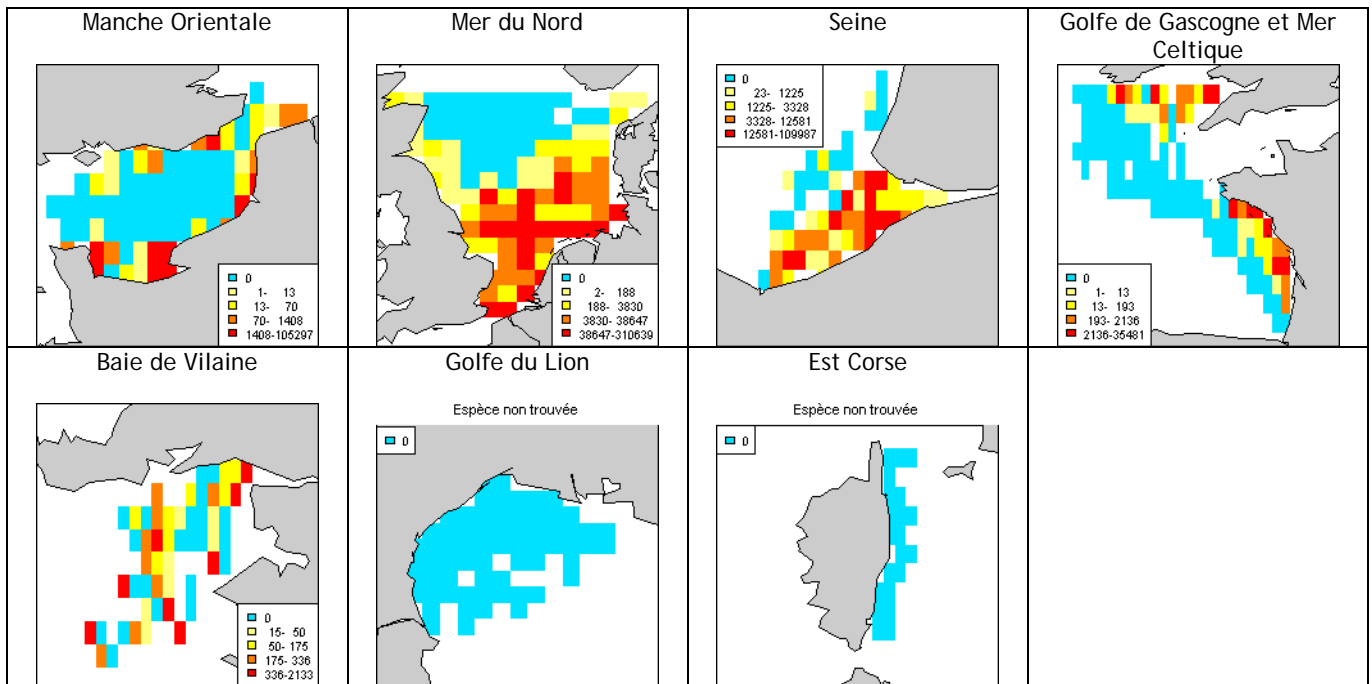


## Alose feinte (*Alosa fallax*)

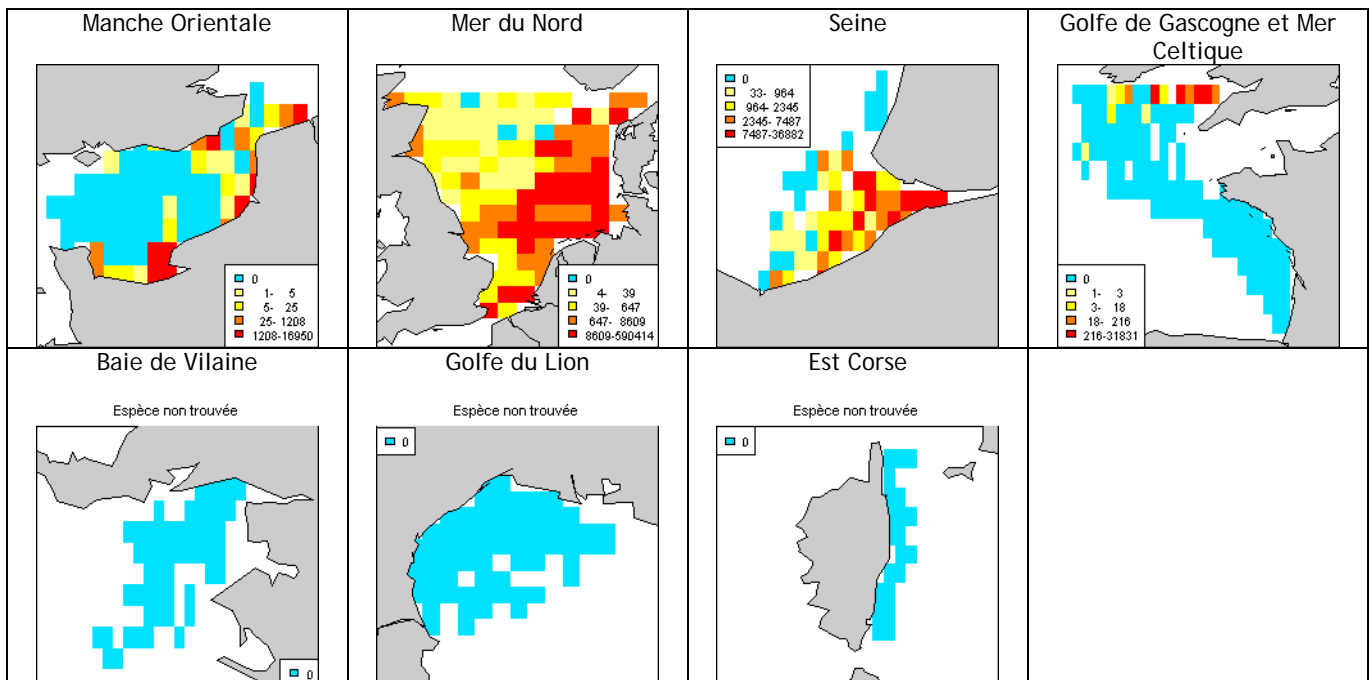




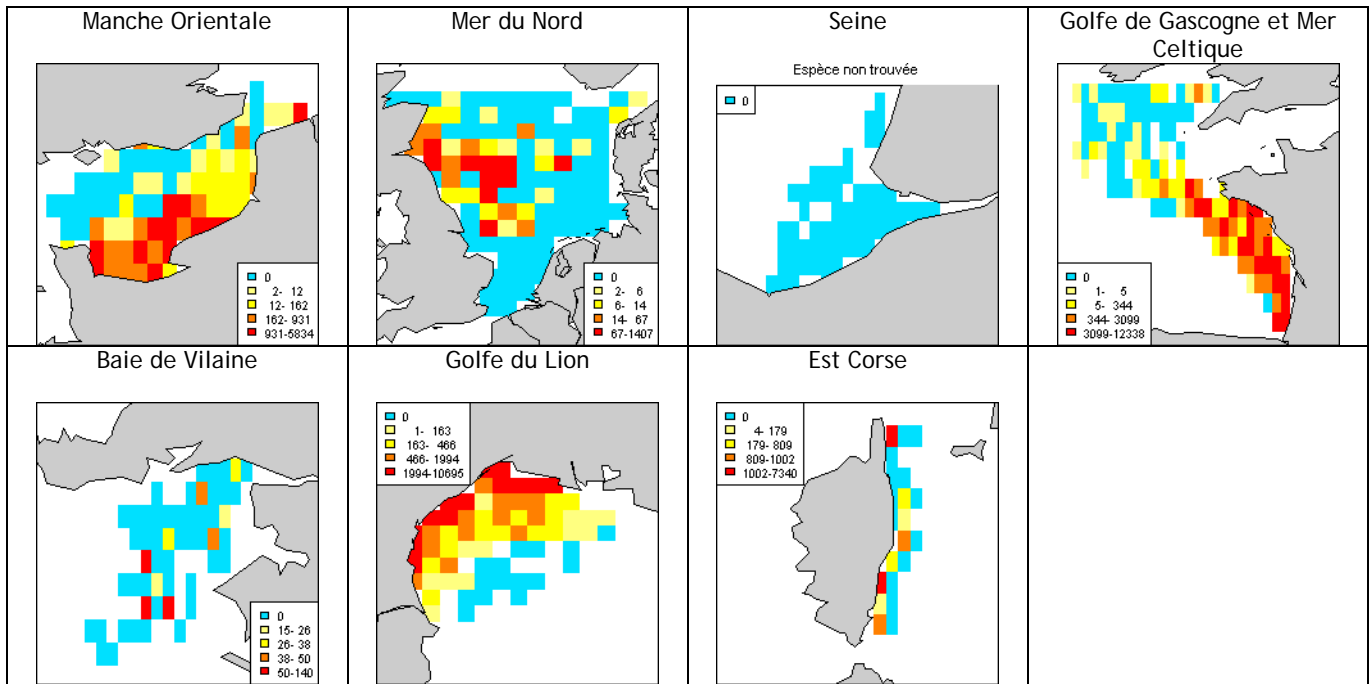
## Sprat (*Sprattus sprattus sprattus*)



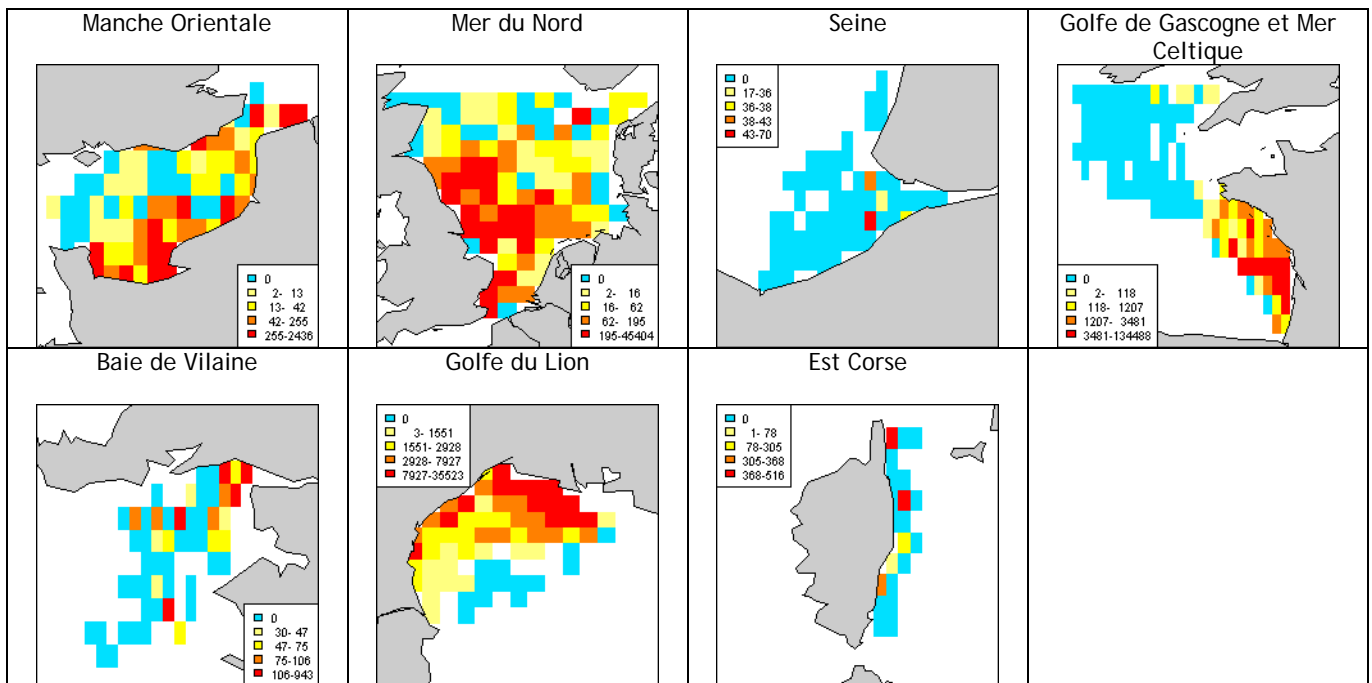
## Hareng (*Clupea harengus harengus*)



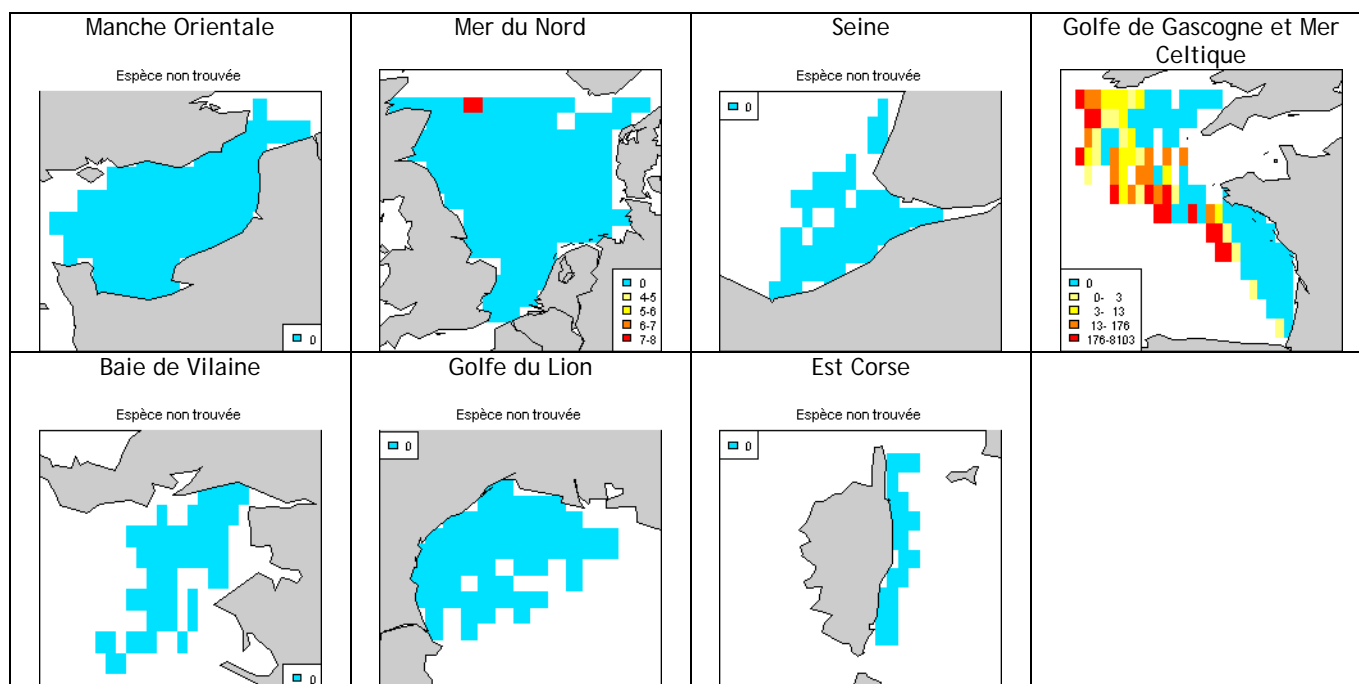
## Sardine (*Sardina pilchardus*)



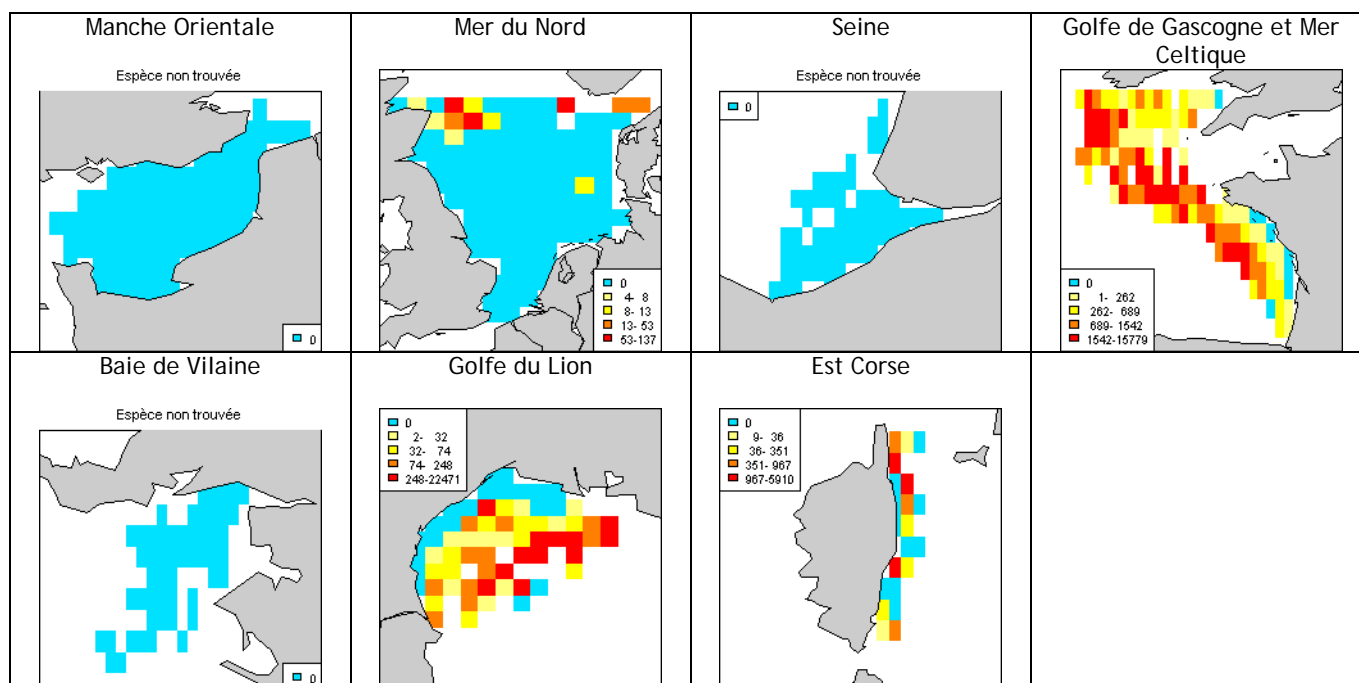
## Anchois (*Engraulis encrasicolus*)



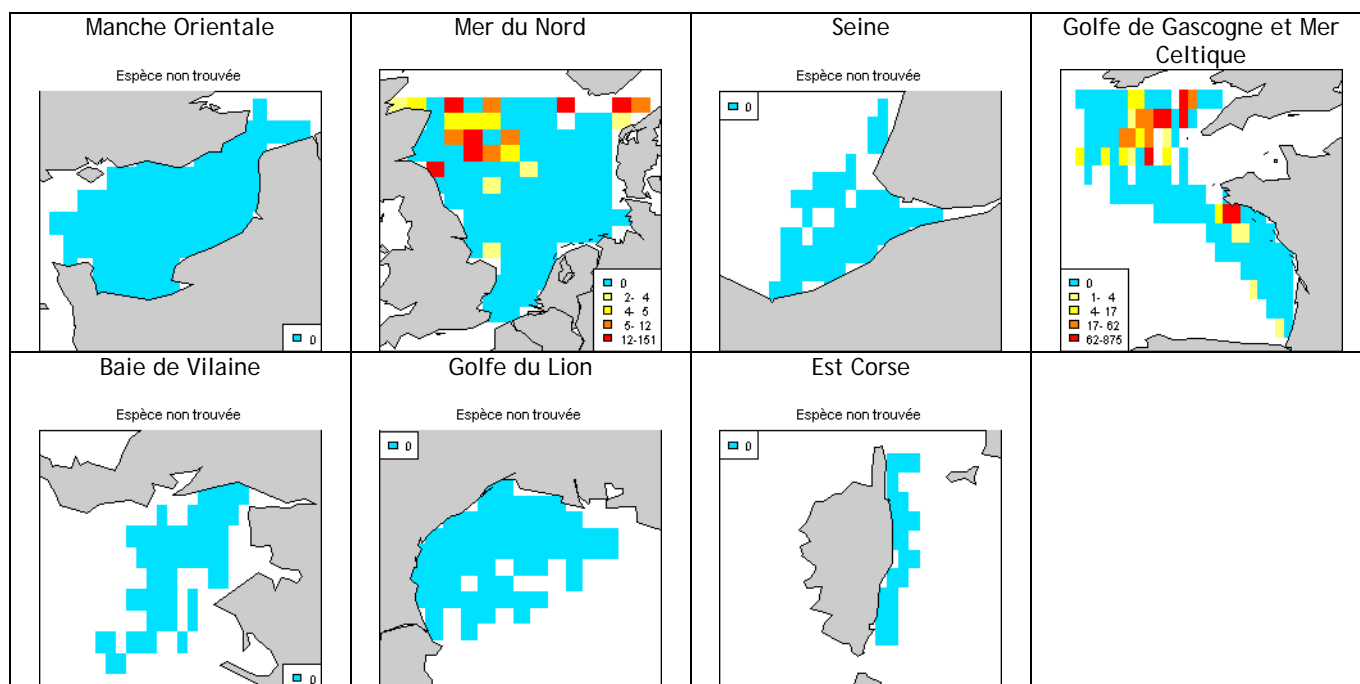
## Grande argentine (*Argentina silus*)



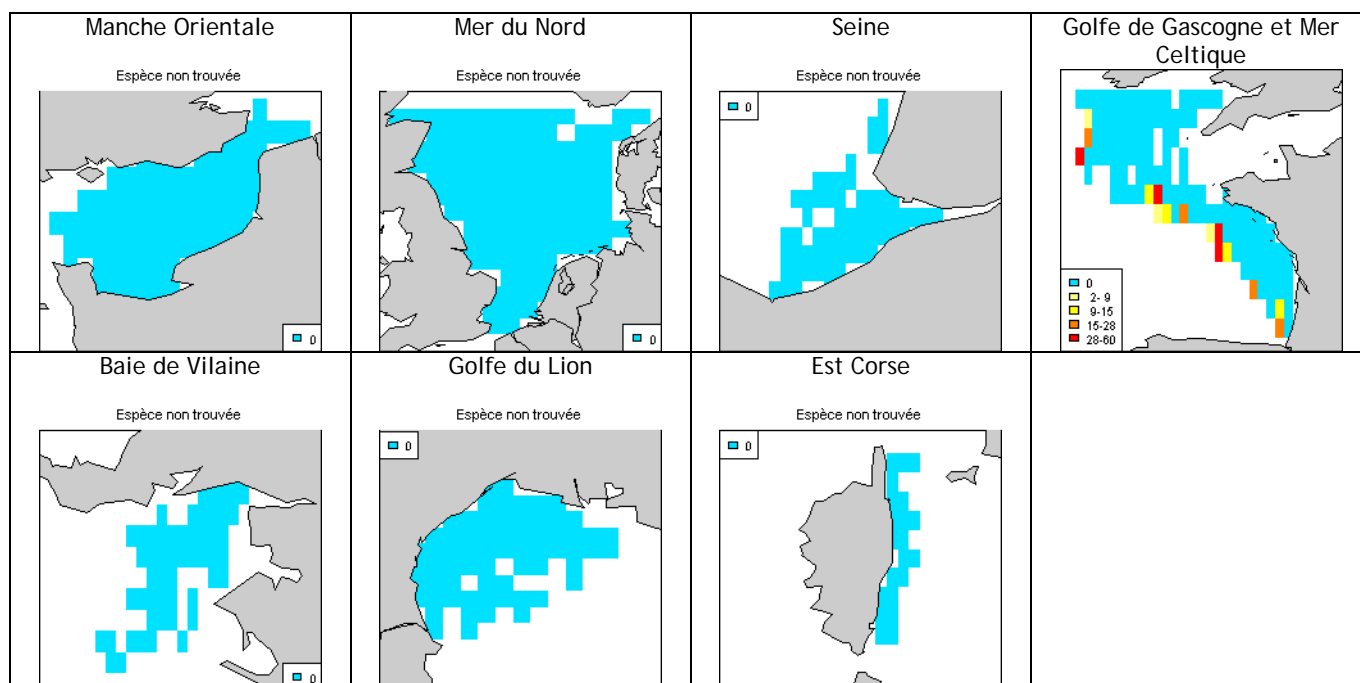
## Petite argentine (*Argentina sphyraena*)



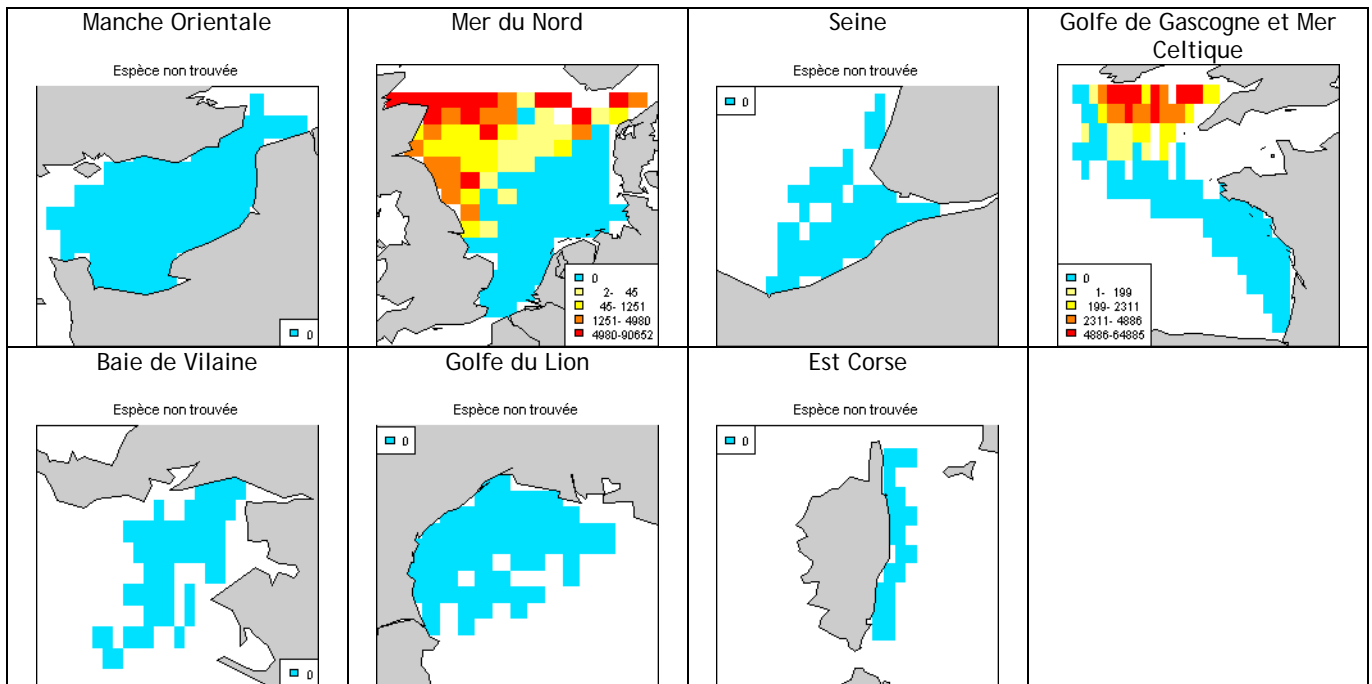
## Brossé améthyste (*Maurolicus muelleri*)



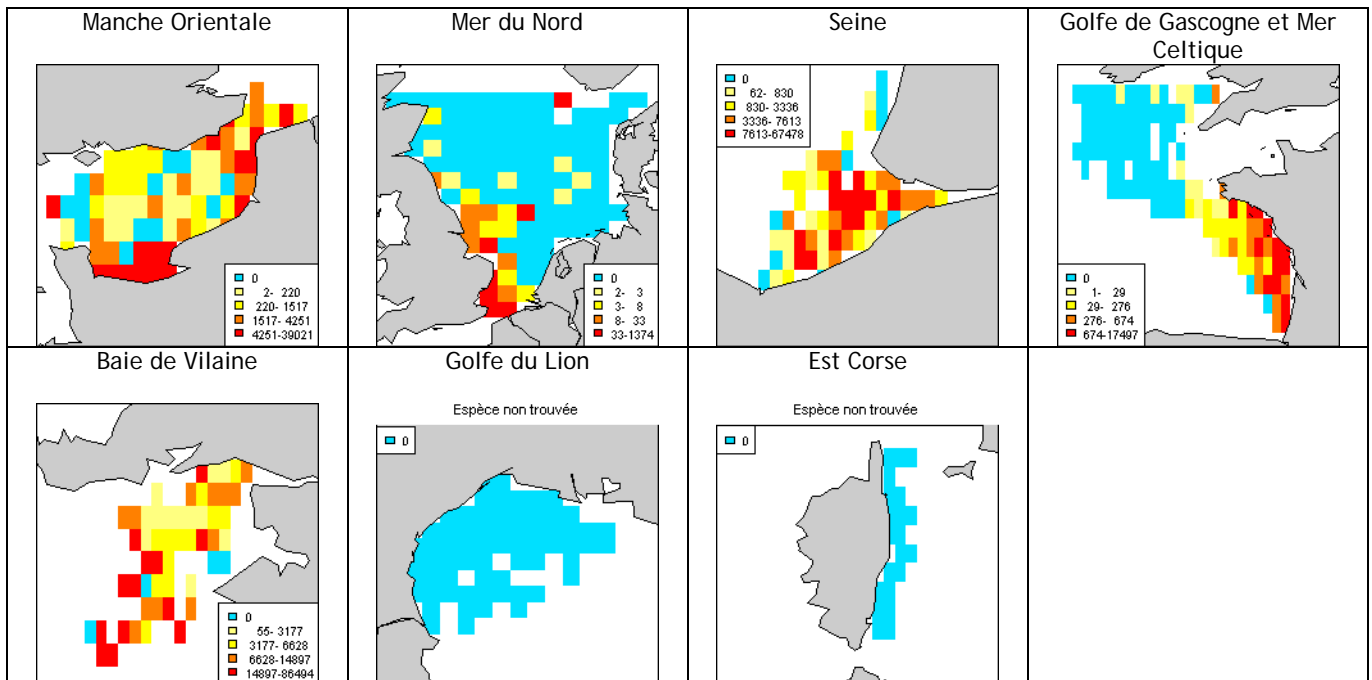
## Grenadier lisse (*Malacocephalus laevis*)



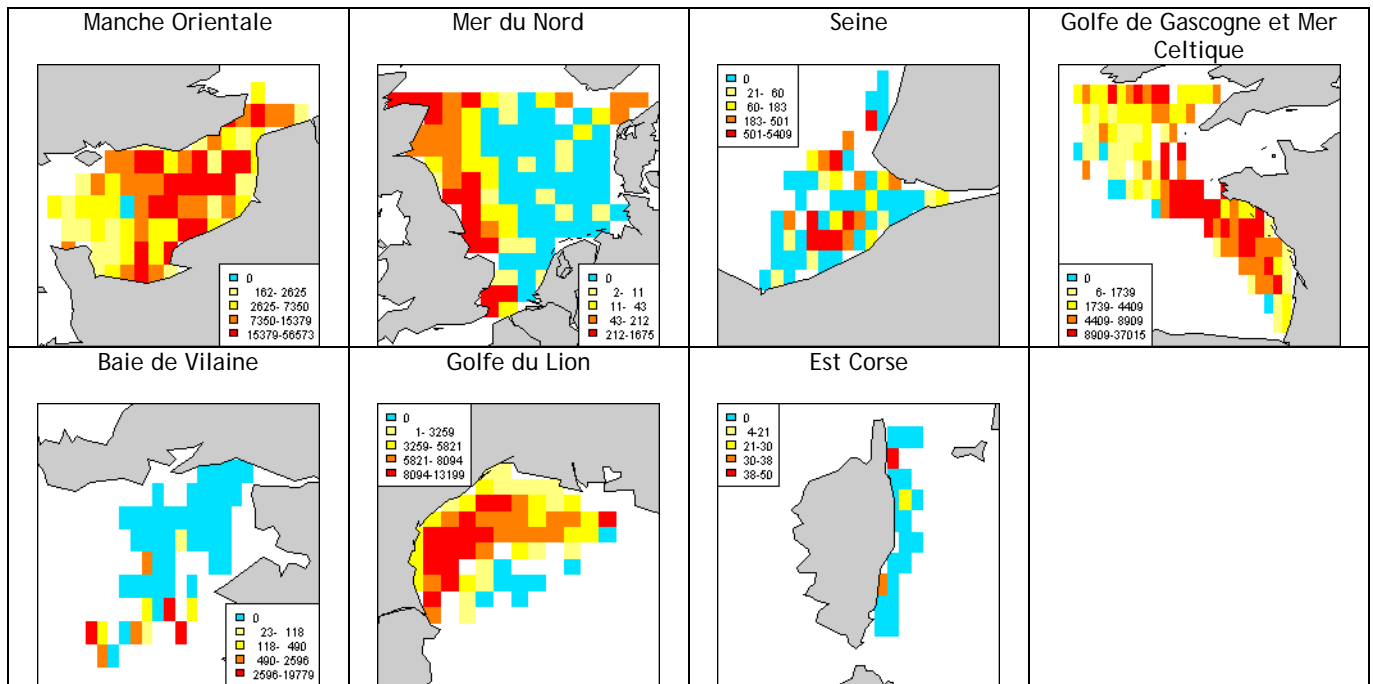
## Tacaud norvégien (*Trisopterus esmarkii*)



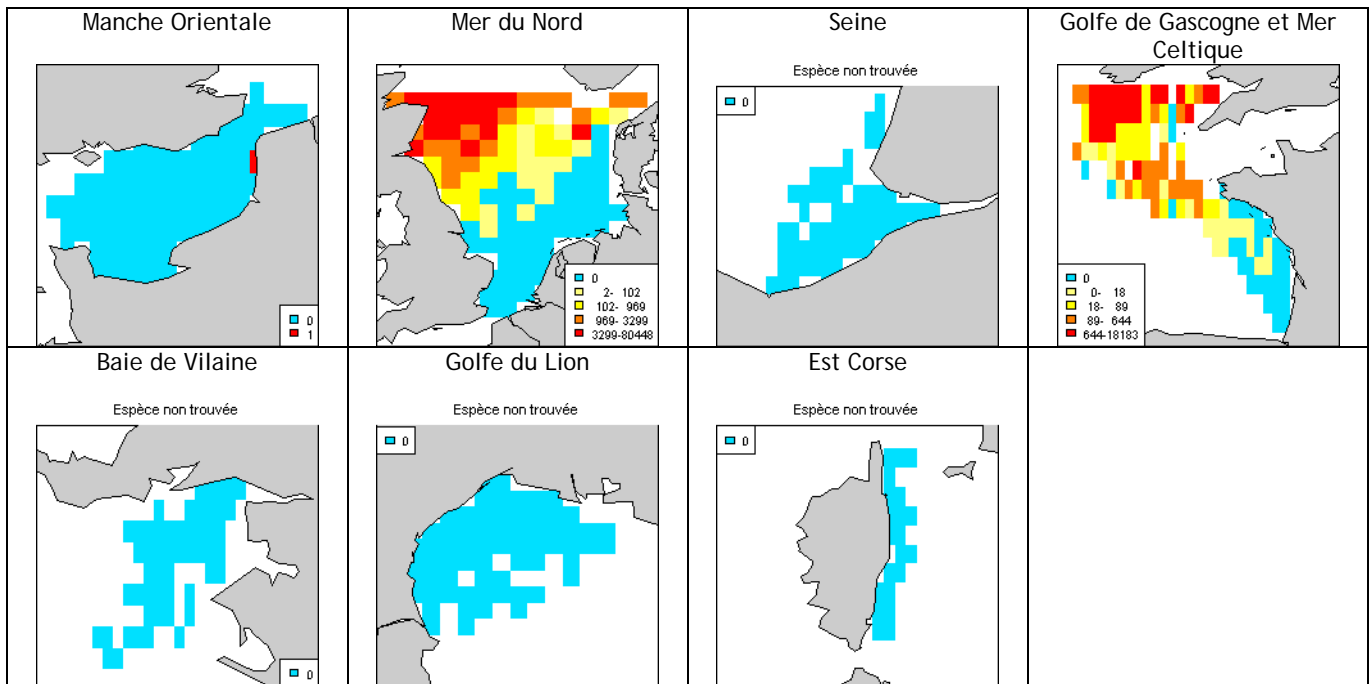
## Tacaud commun (*Trisopterus luscus*)



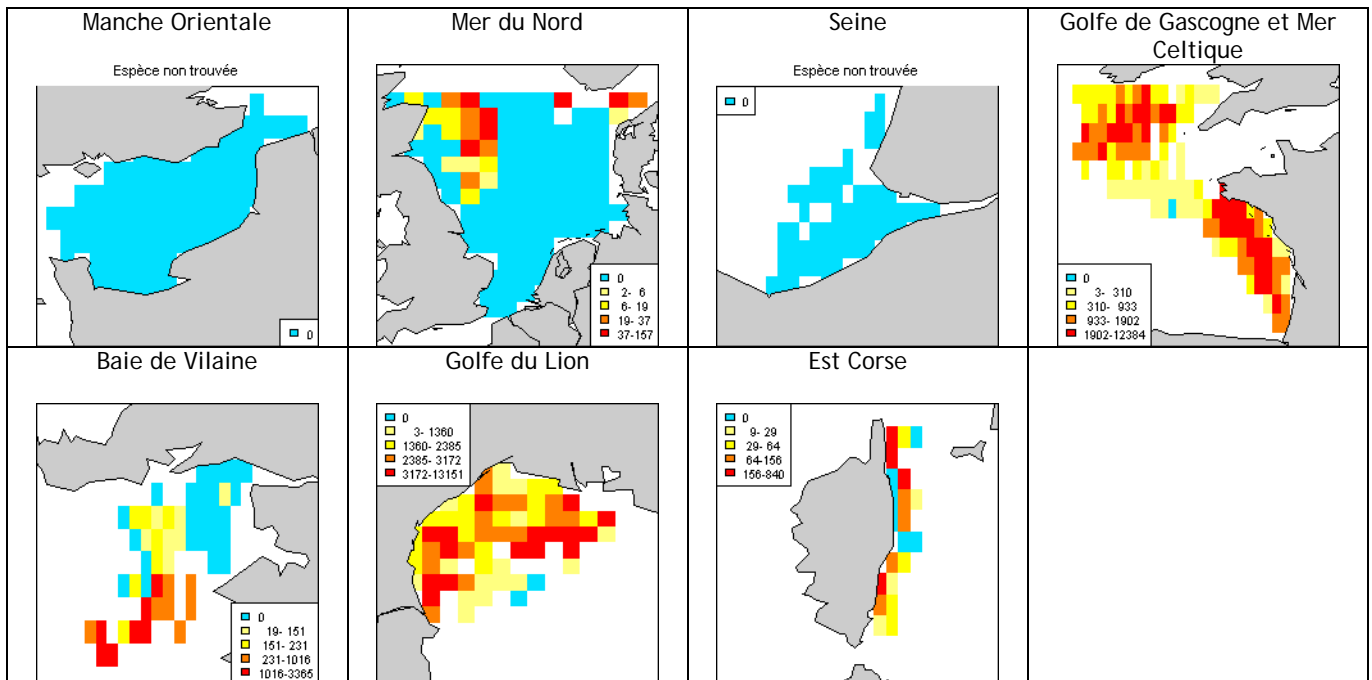
## Petit tacaud (*Trisopterus minutus*)



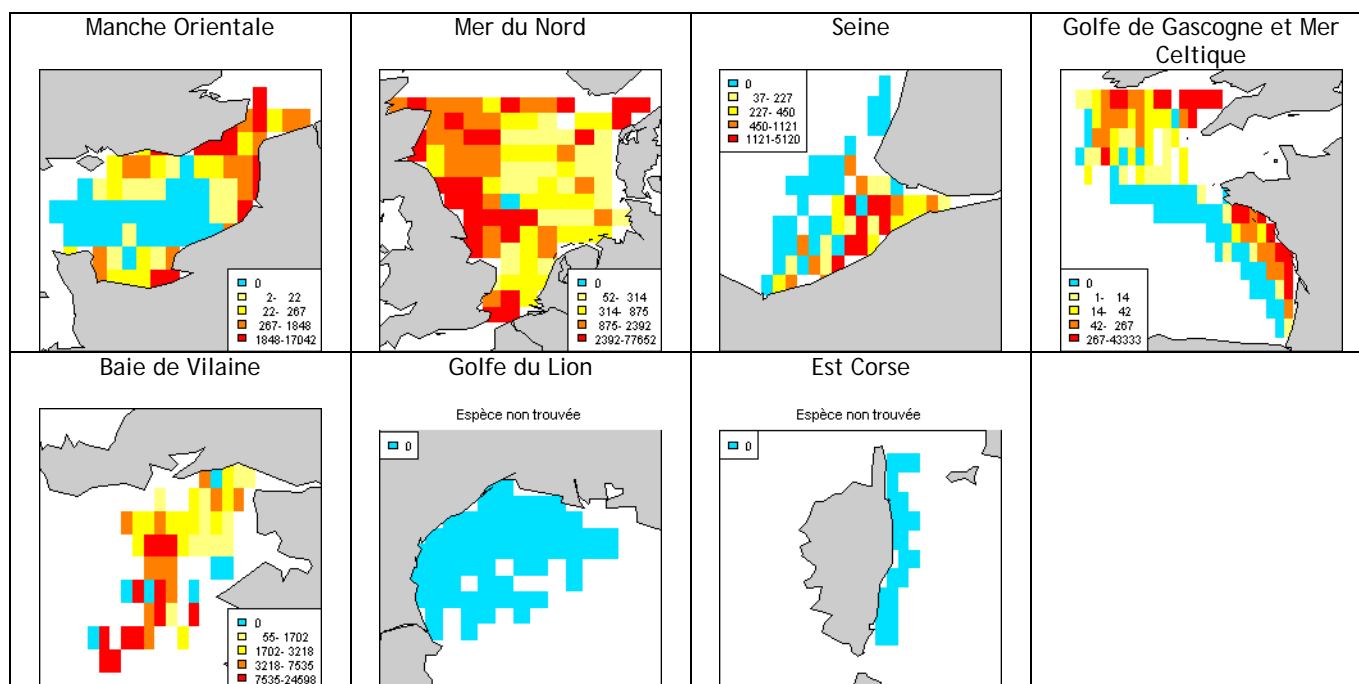
## Eglefin (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)



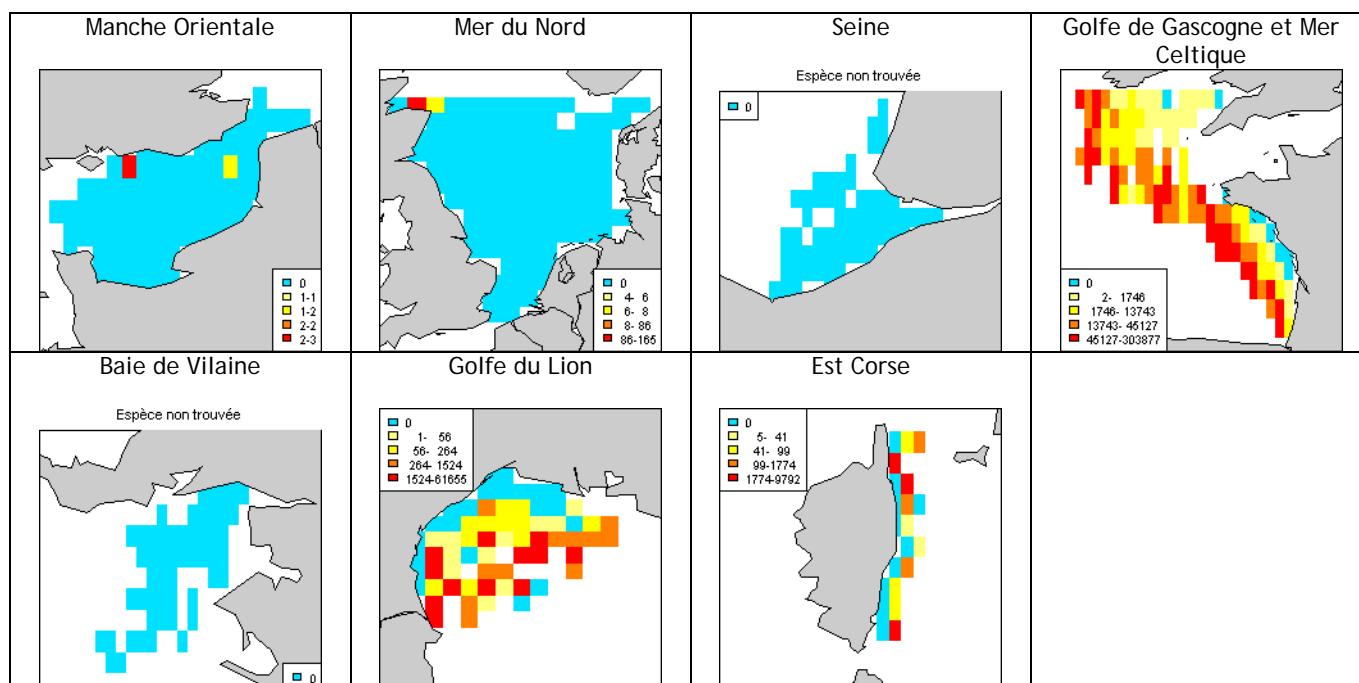
## Merlu (*Merluccius merluccius*)



## Merlan (*Merlangius merlangus*)

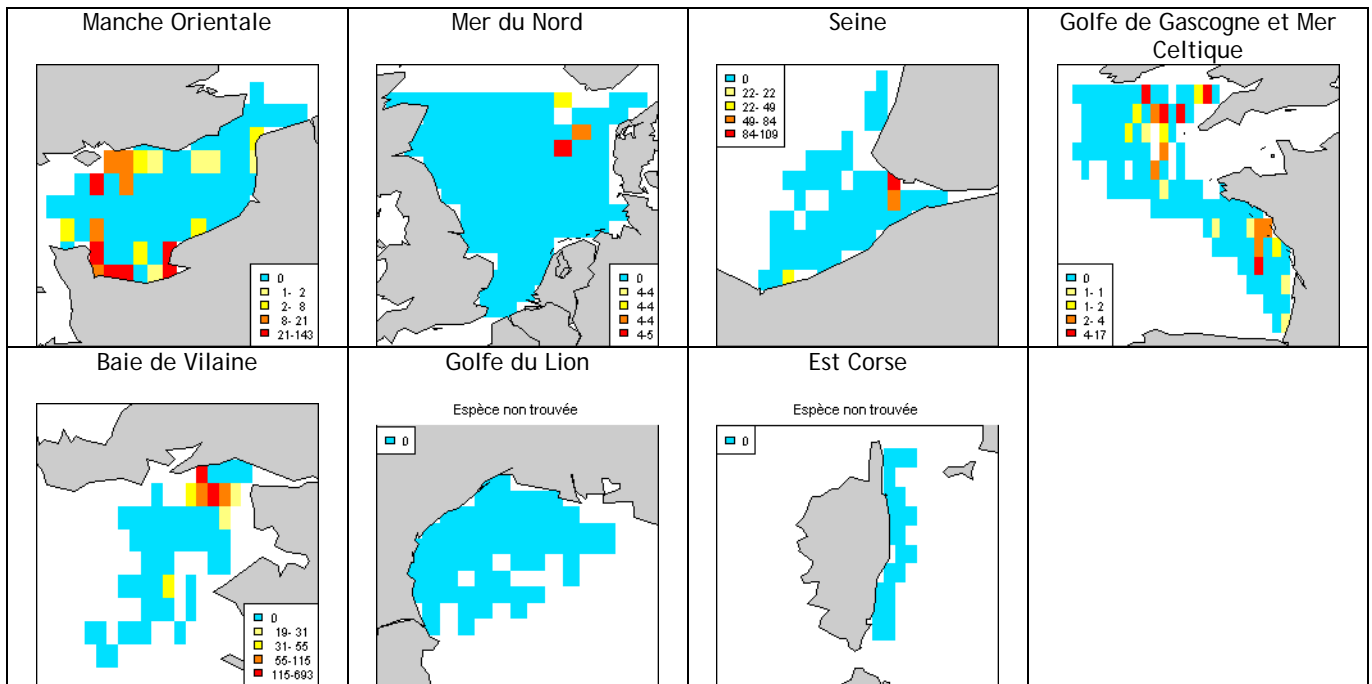


## Merlan bleu (*Micromesistius poutassou*)

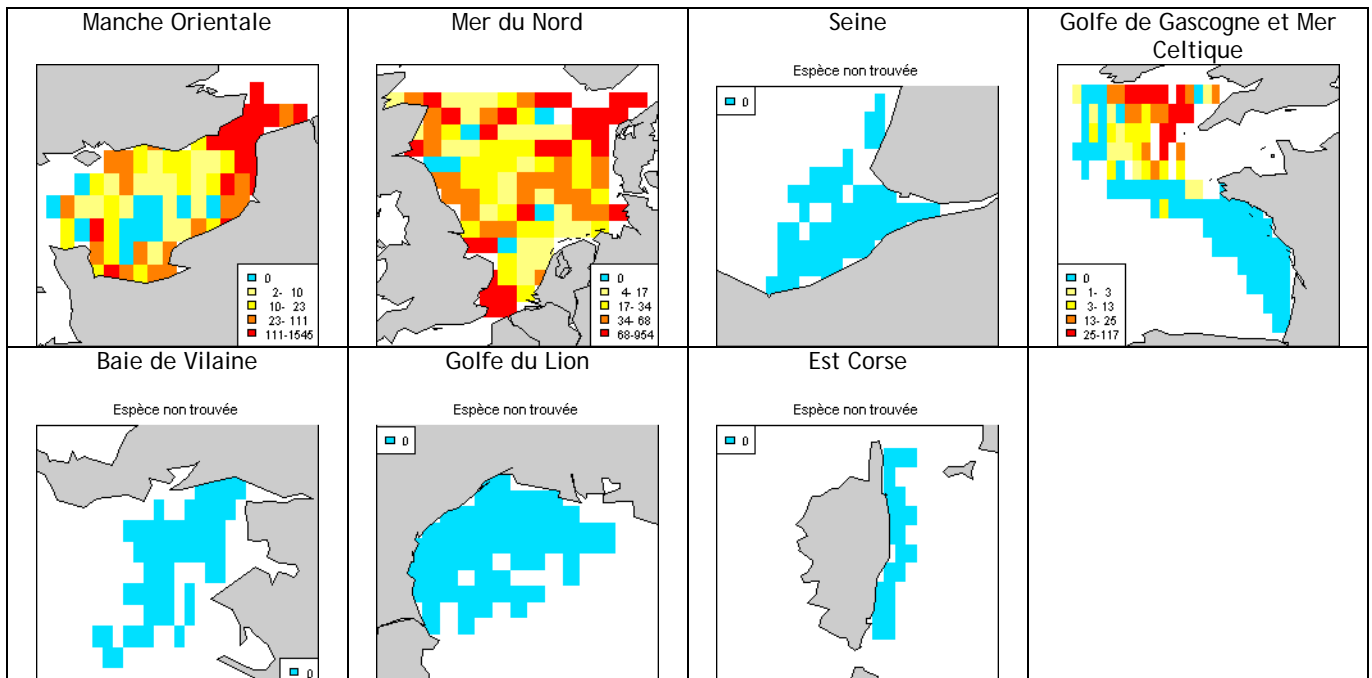




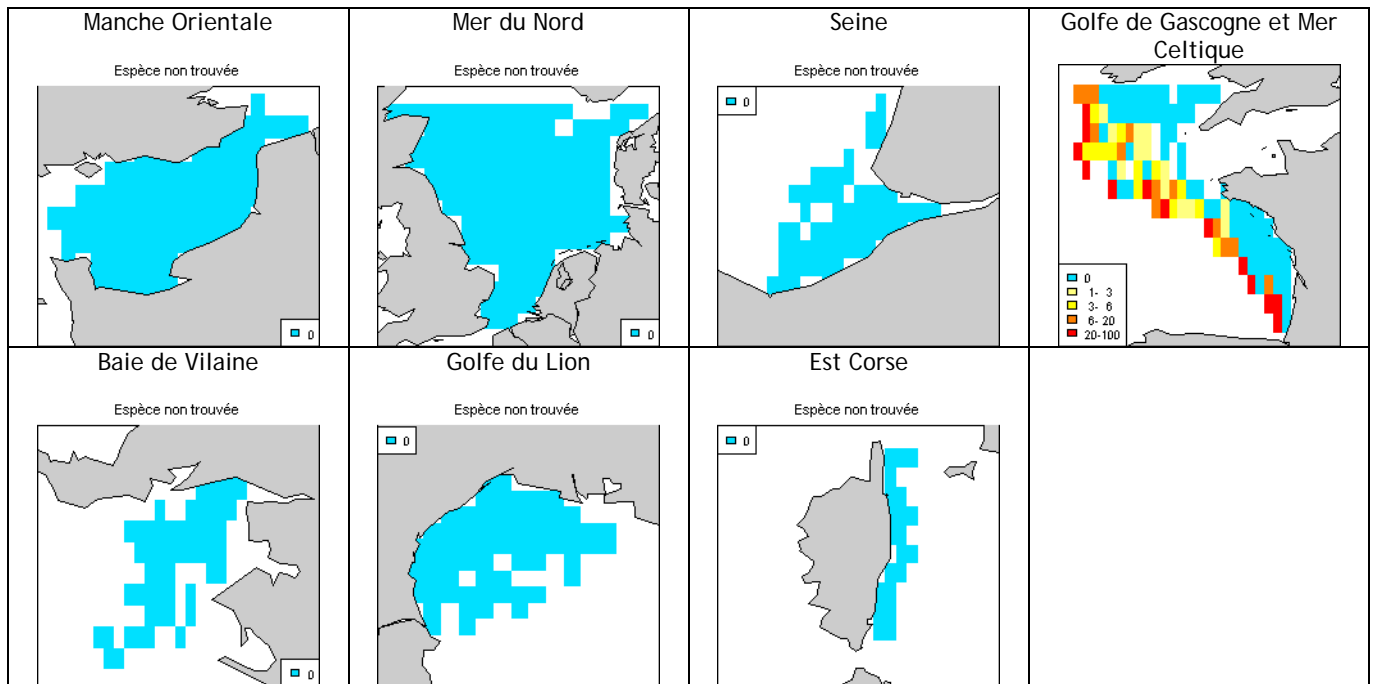
## Lieu jaune (*Pollachius pollachius*)



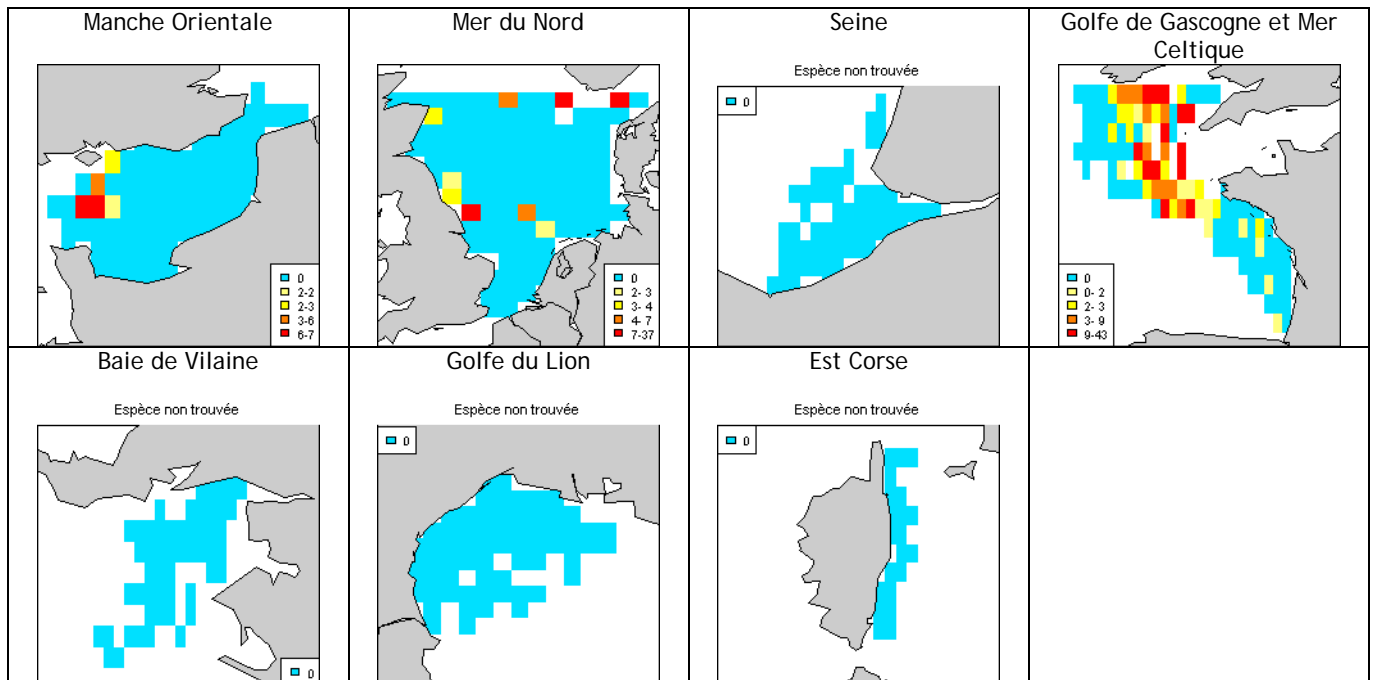
## Morue (*Gadus morhua*)



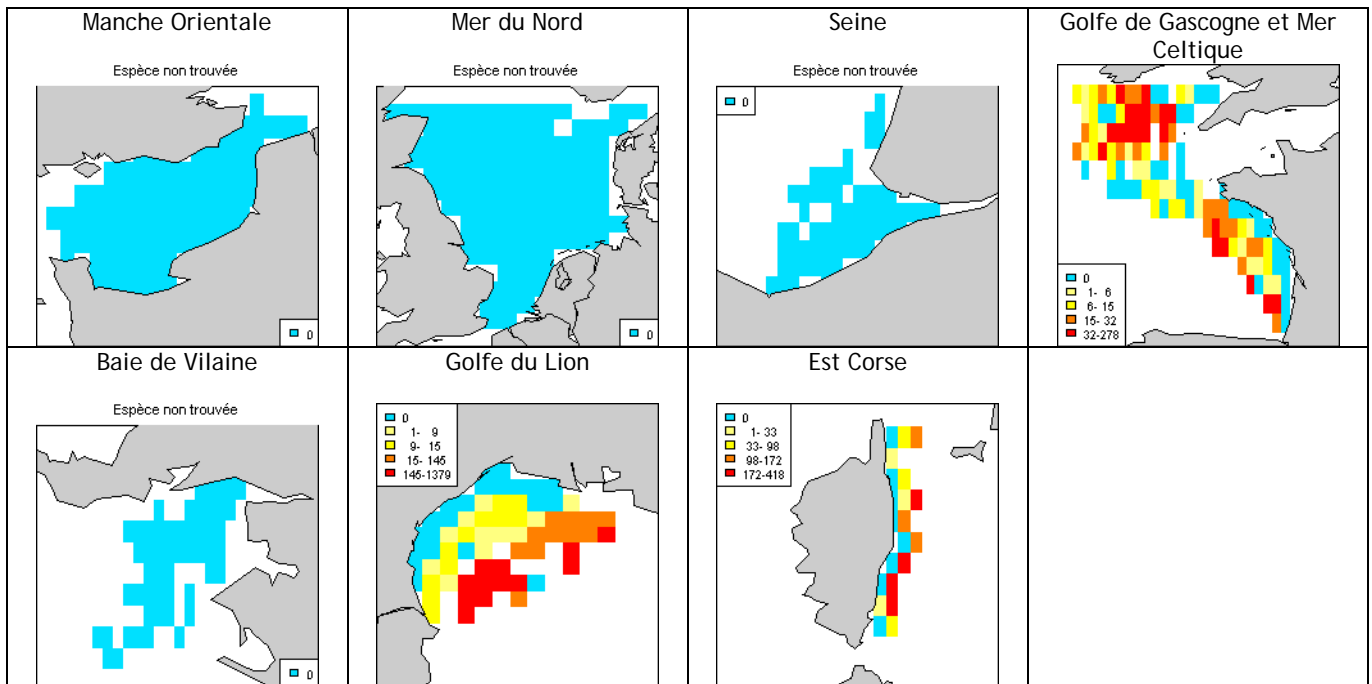
## Lingue espagnole (*Molva macrophthalma*)



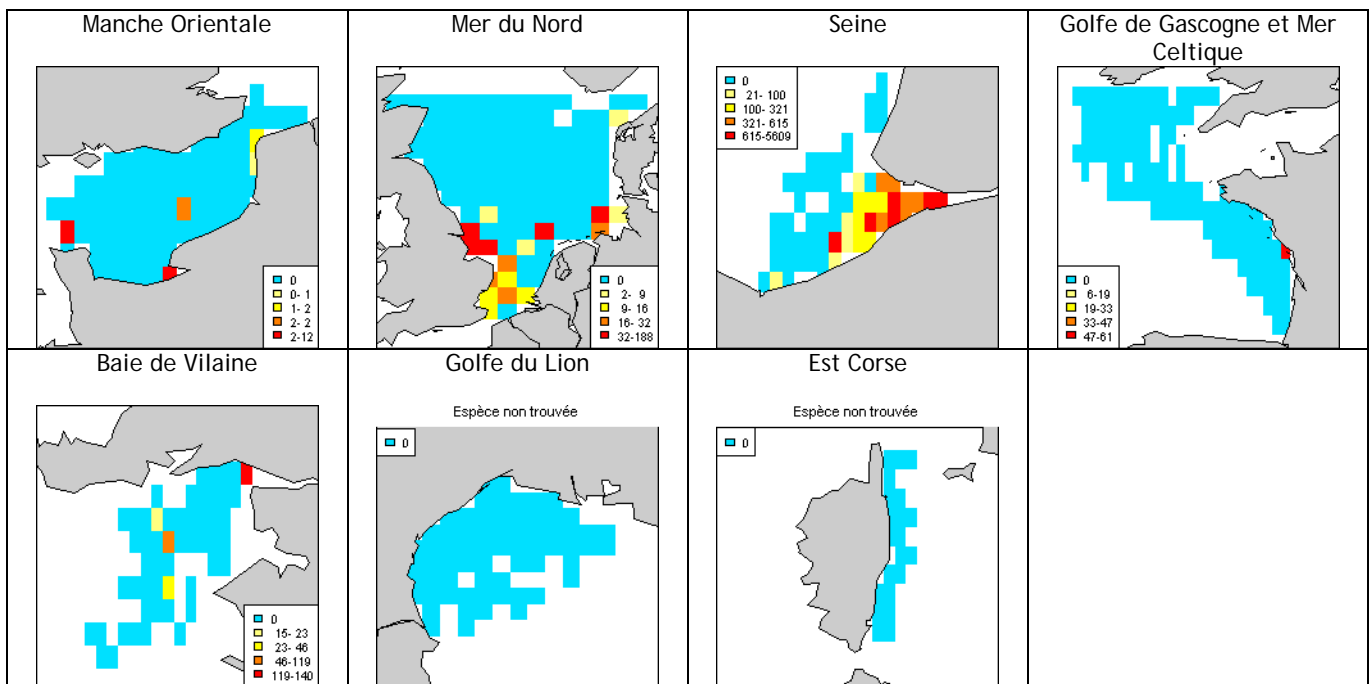
## Lingue (*Molva molva*)



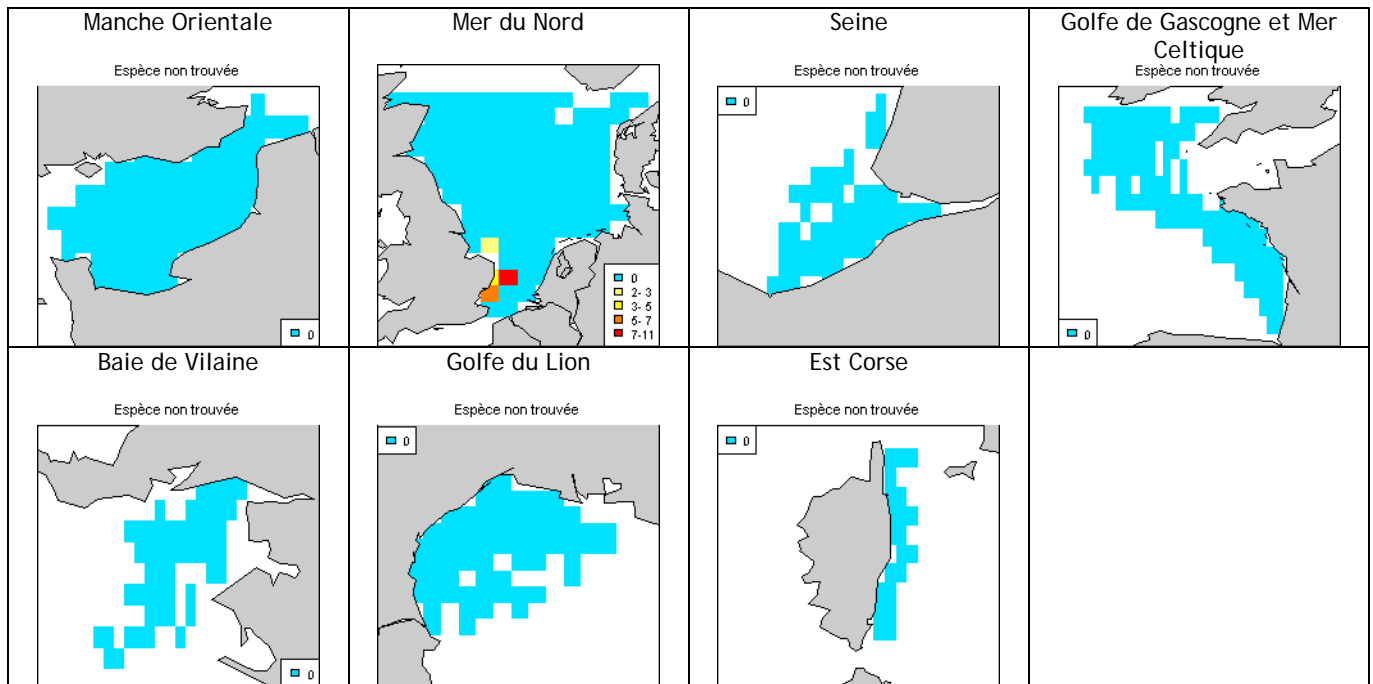
## Phycis de fond (*Phycis blennoides*)



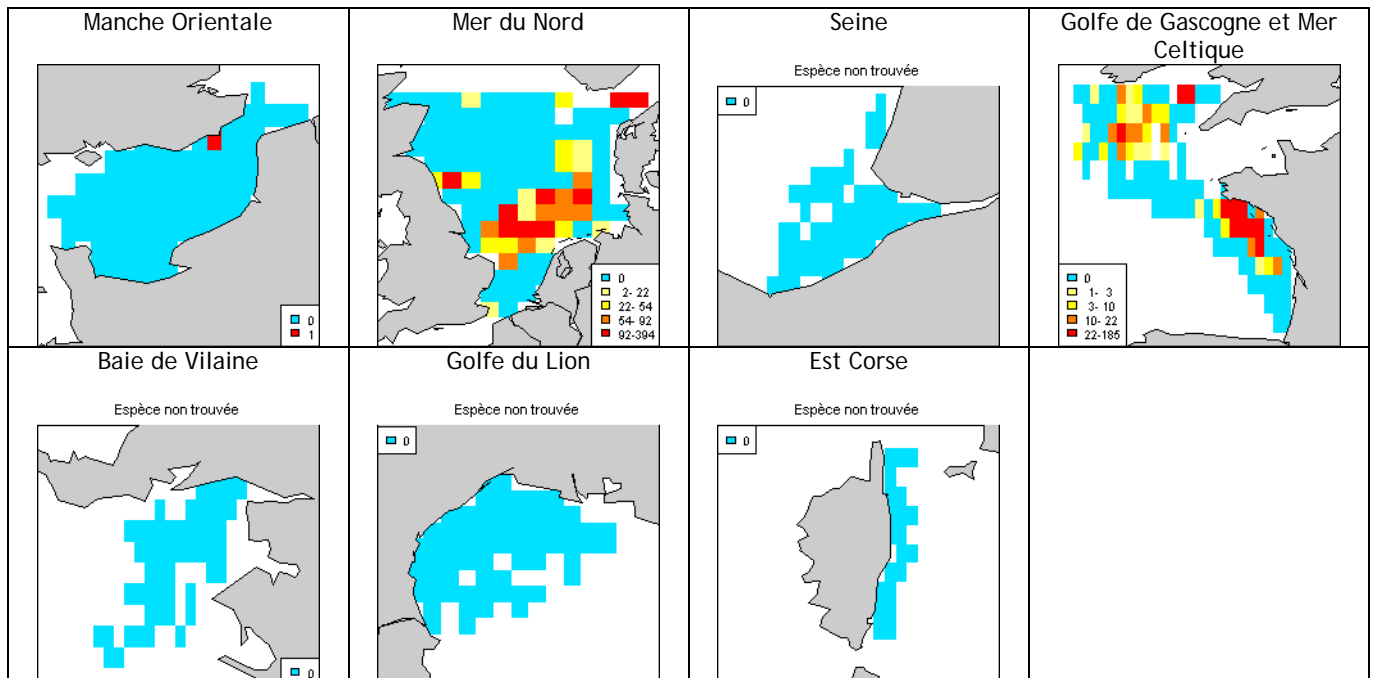
## Motelle à 5 barbillons (*Ciliata mustela*)



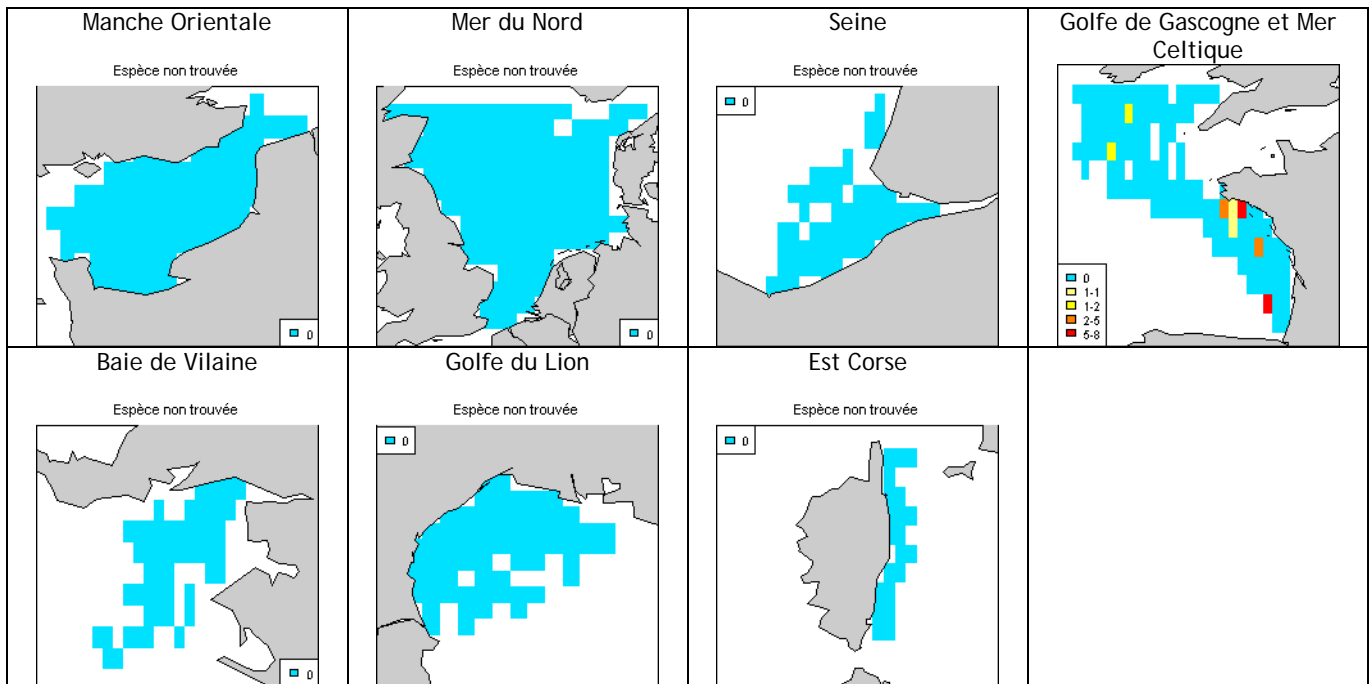
## Motelle à moustache (*Ciliata septentrionalis*)



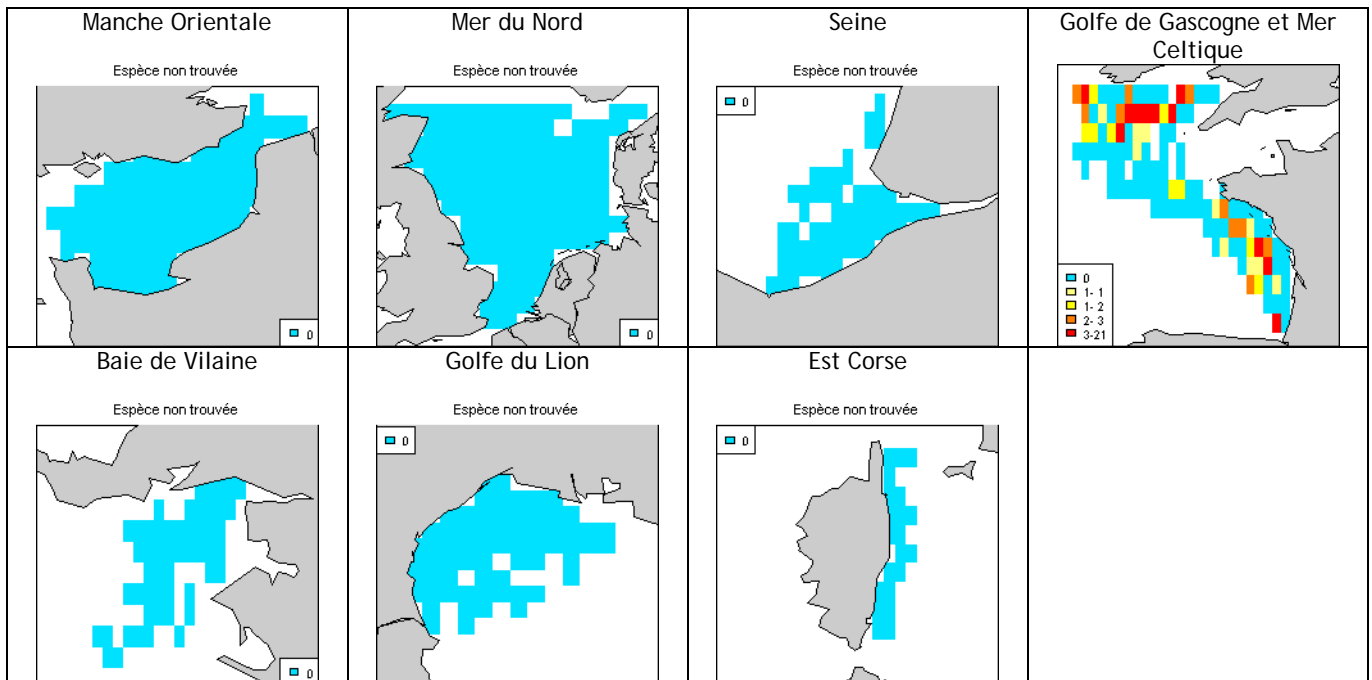
## Motelle à 4 barbillons (*Enchelyopus cimbricus*)



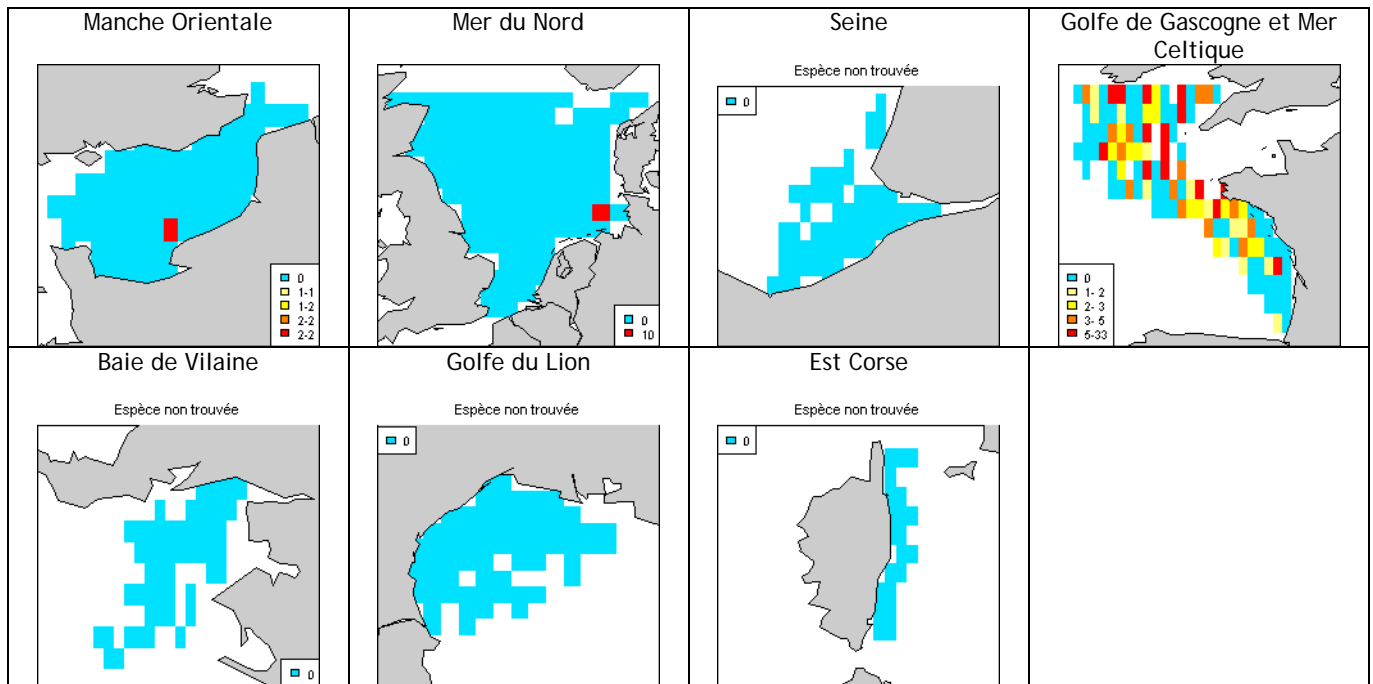
## Motelle mouchetée (*Gaidropsarus biscayensis*)



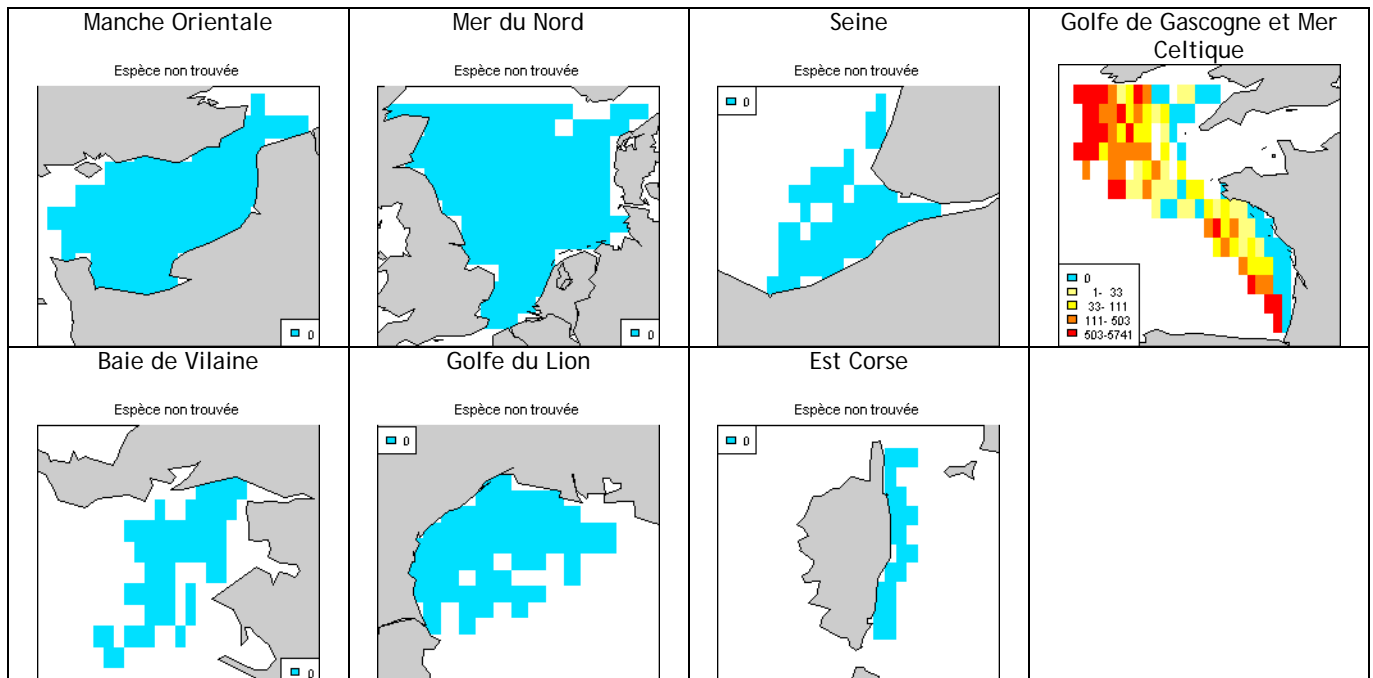
## Motelle à gros oeil (*Gaidropsarus macrophthalmus*)



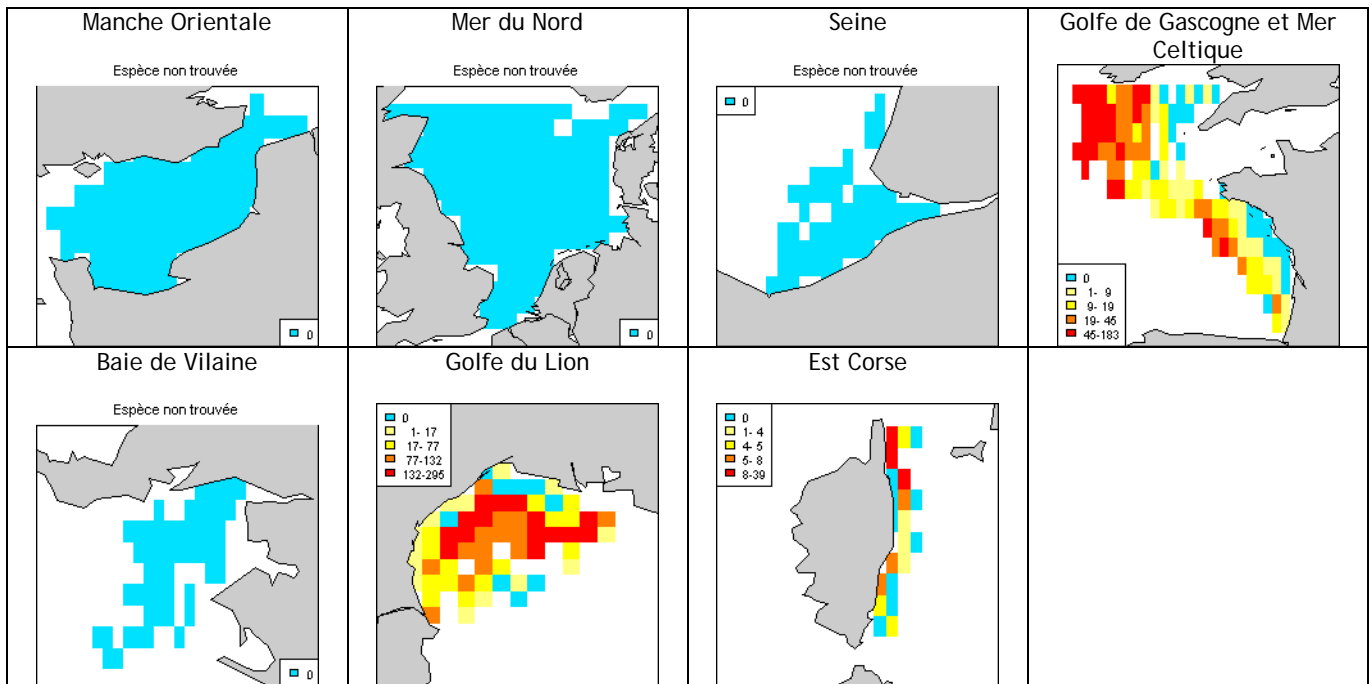
## Motelle commune (*Gaidropsarus vulgaris*)



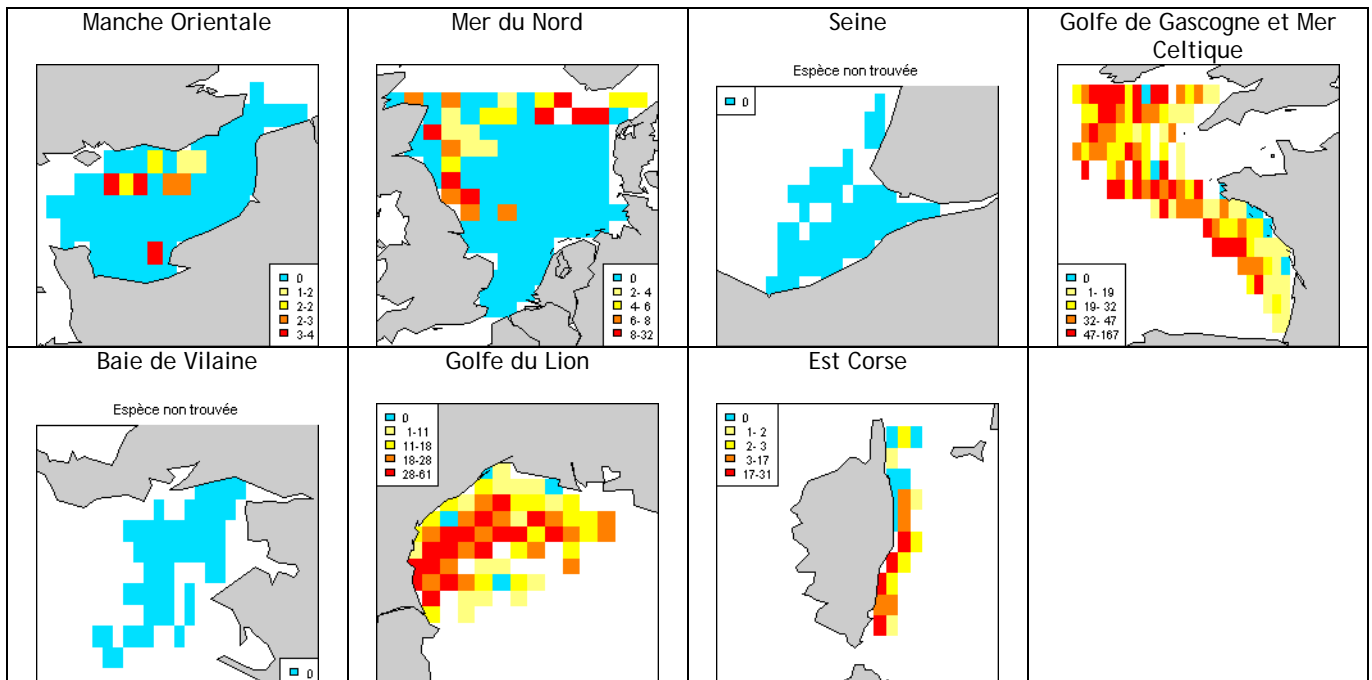
## Gadicule argenté (*Gadiculus argenteus argenteus*)



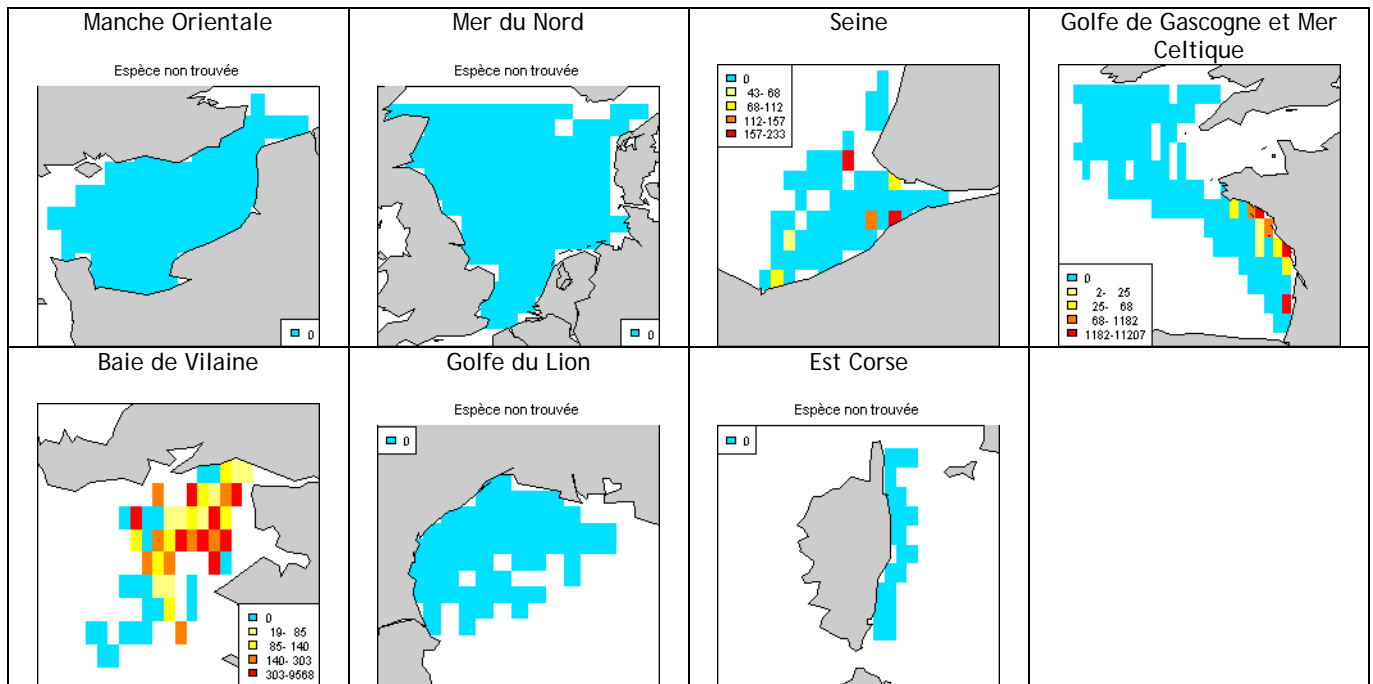
## Baudroie rousse (*Lophius budegassa*)



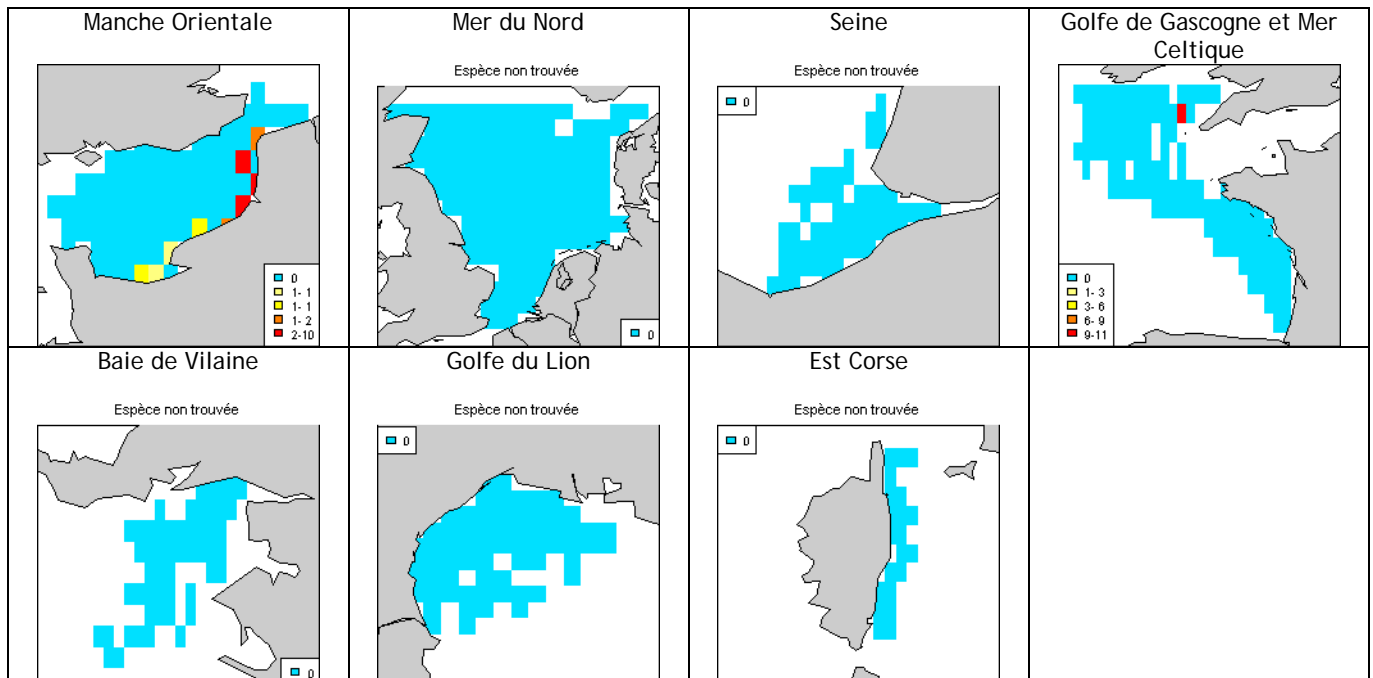
## Baudroie commune (*Lophius piscatorius*)



## Prêtre (*Atherina presbyter*)

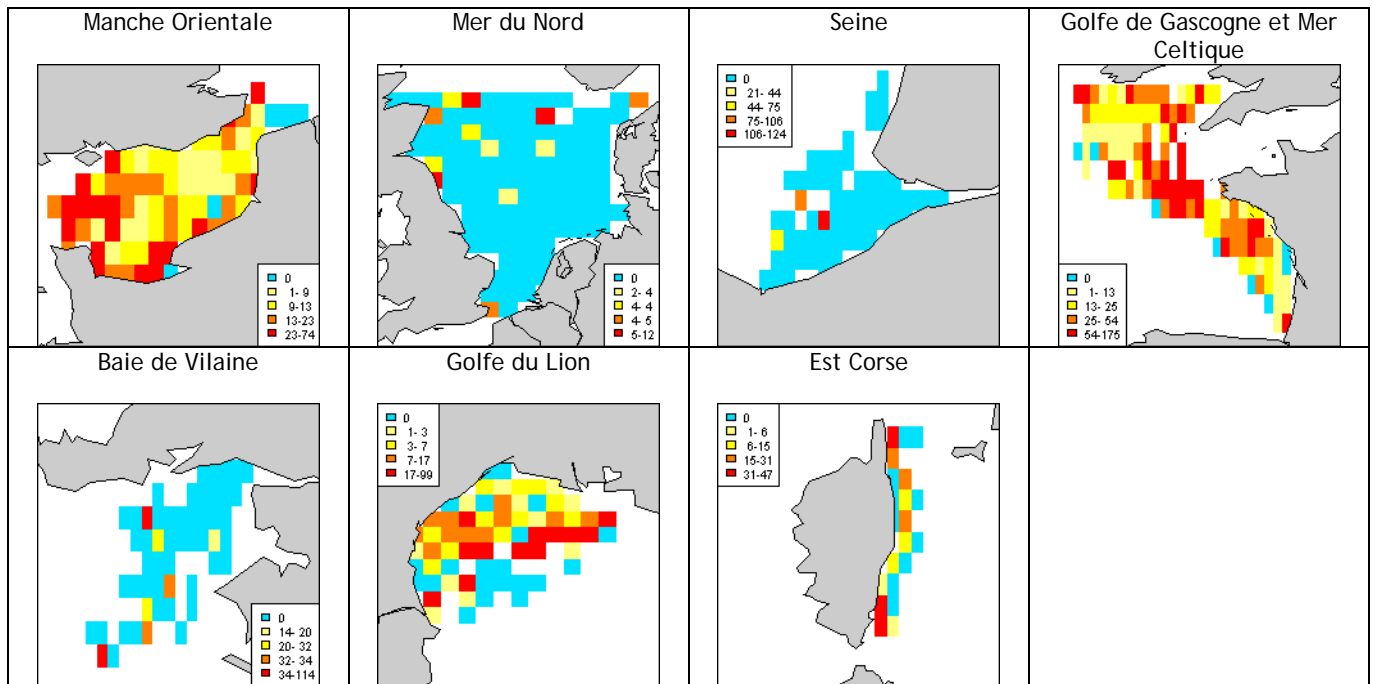


## Orphie (*Belone belone*)

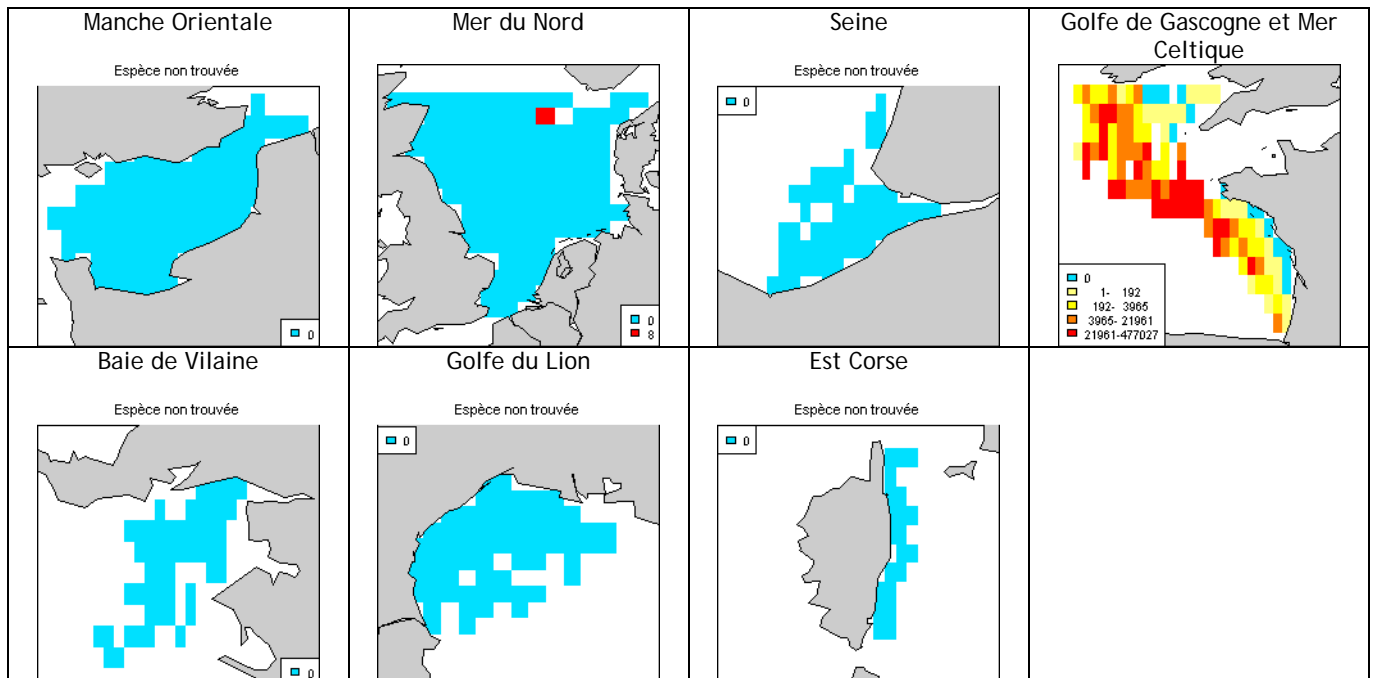




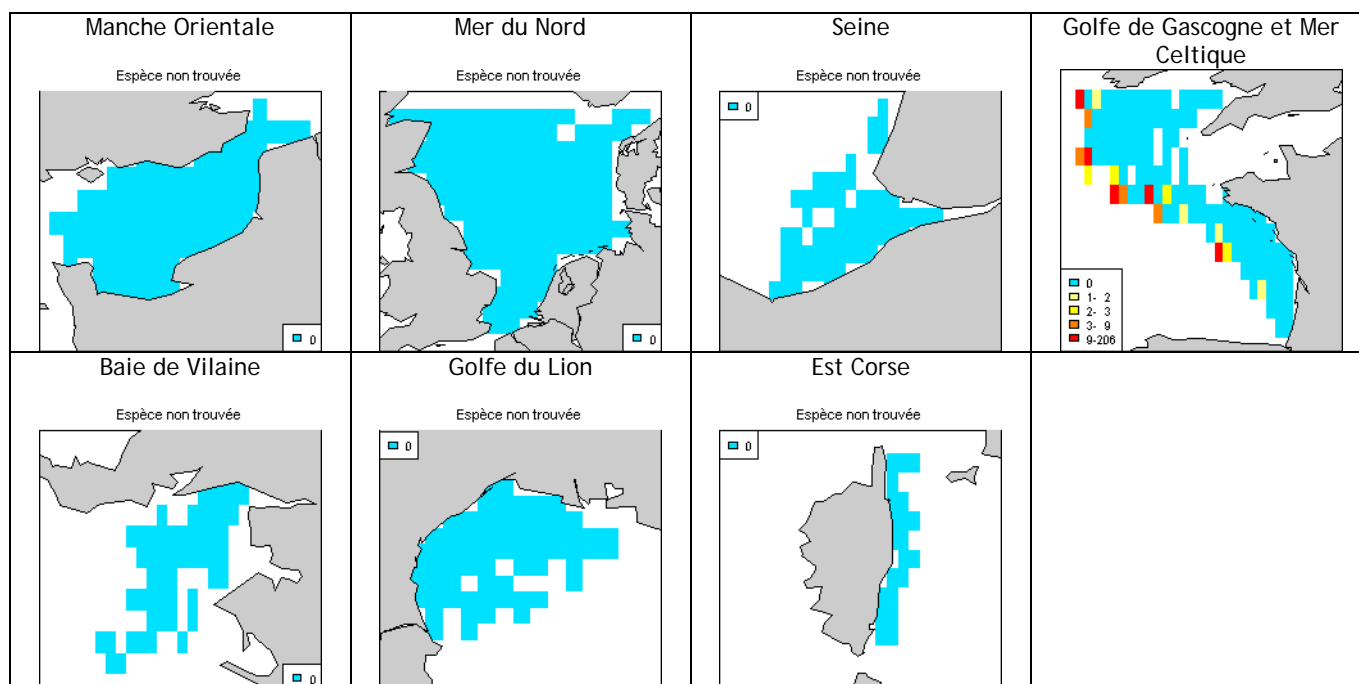
## Saint-Pierre (*Zeus faber*)



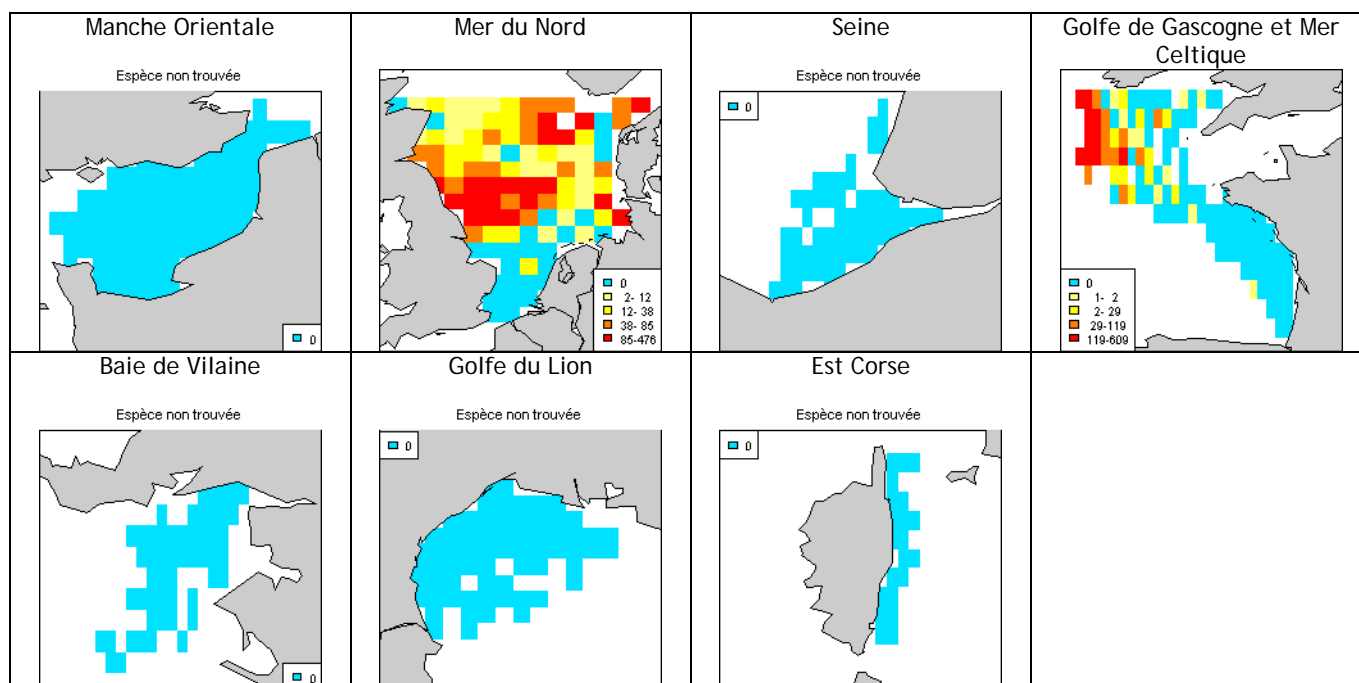
## Sanglier (*Capros aper*)



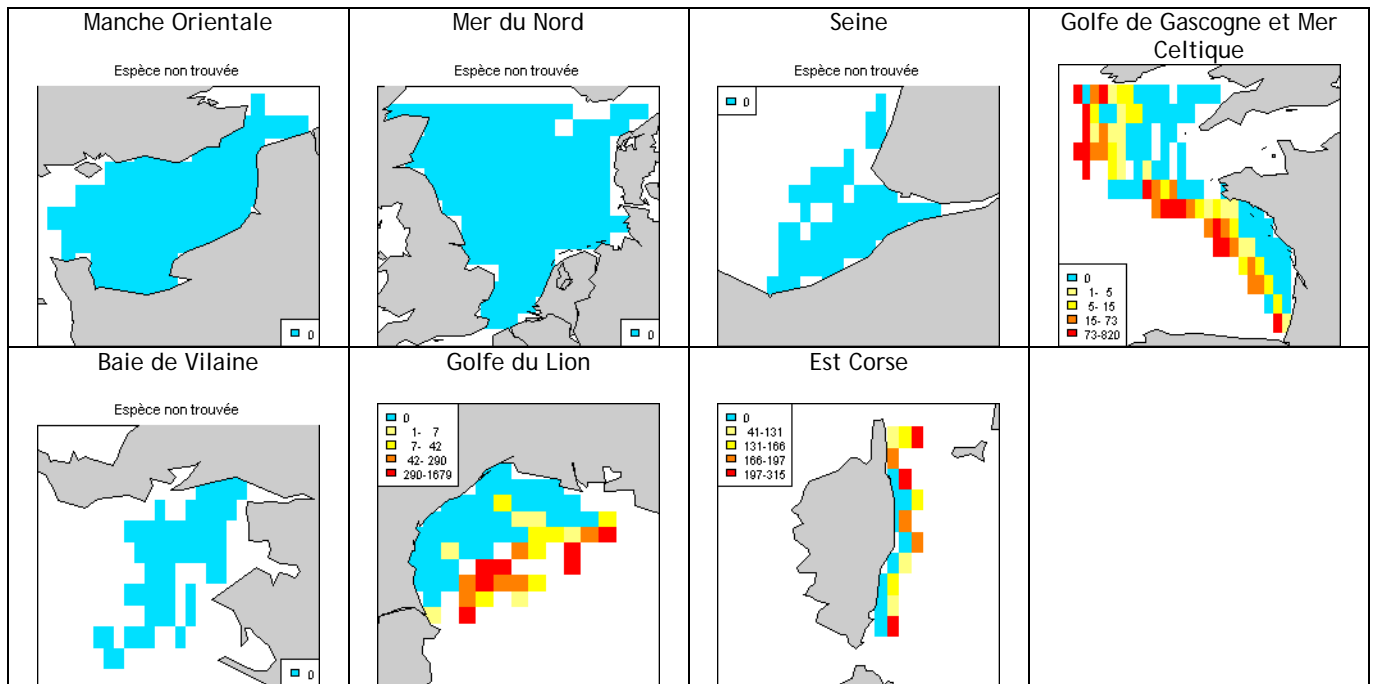
## Bécasse de mer (*Macroramphosus scolopax*)



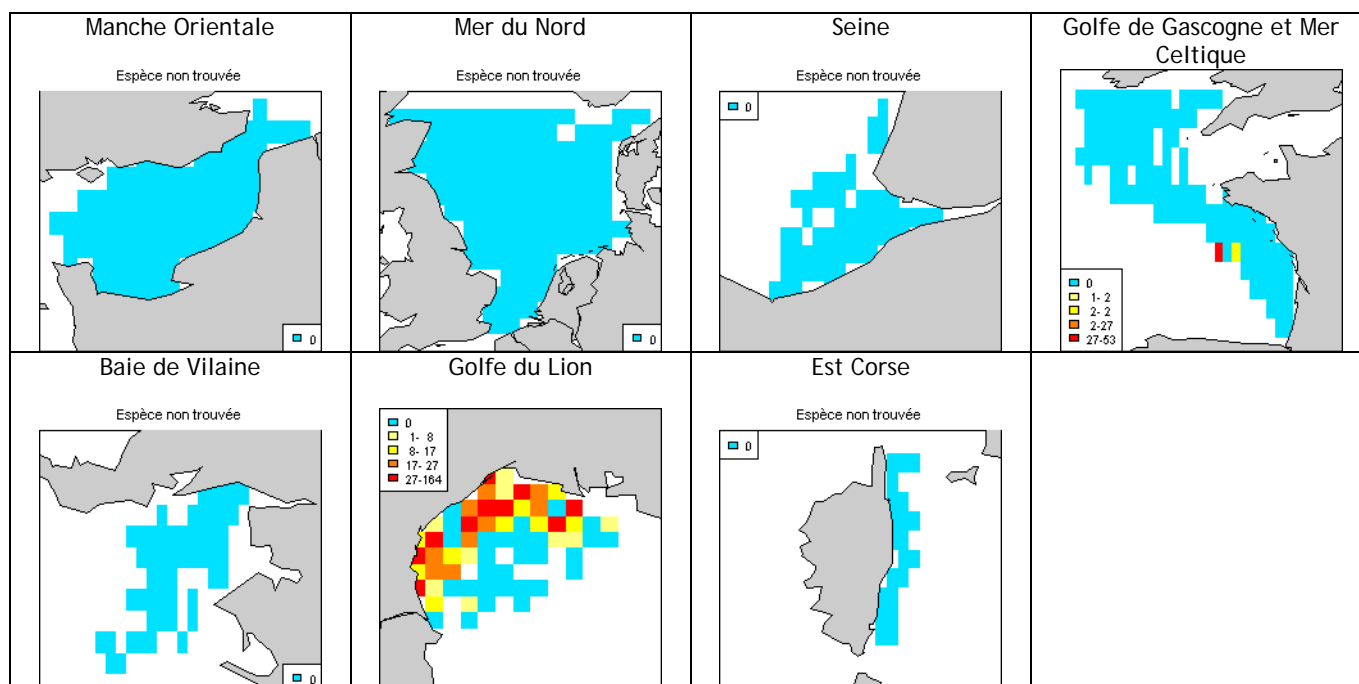
## Entélure (*Entelurus aequoreus*)



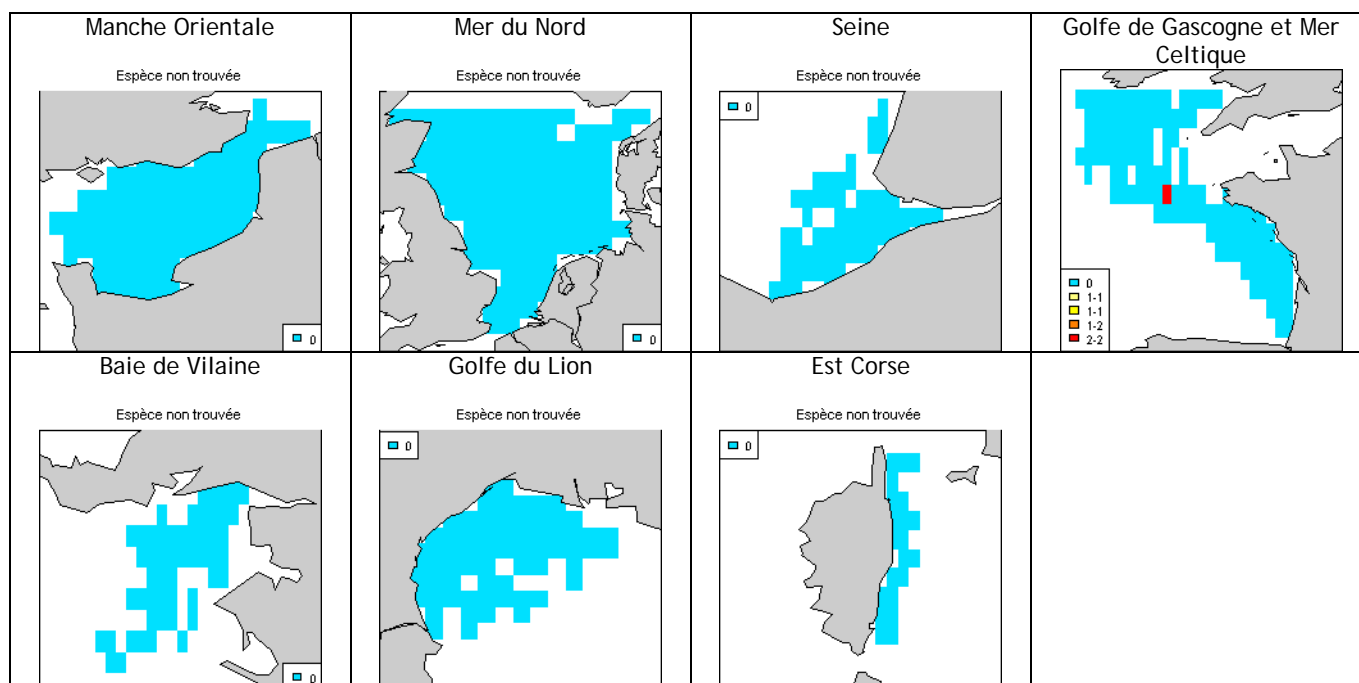
## Sébaste chèvre (*Helicolenus dactylopterus dactylopterus*)



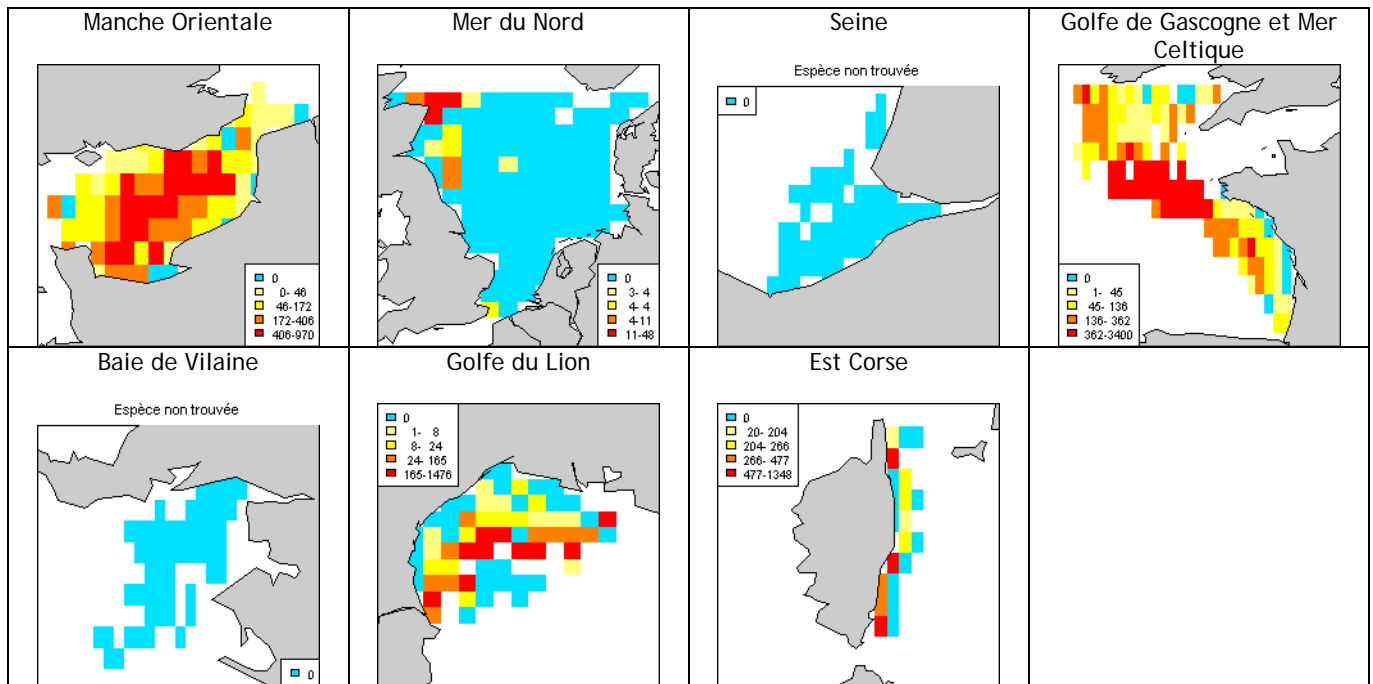
## Rascasse pustuleuse (*Scorpaena notata*)



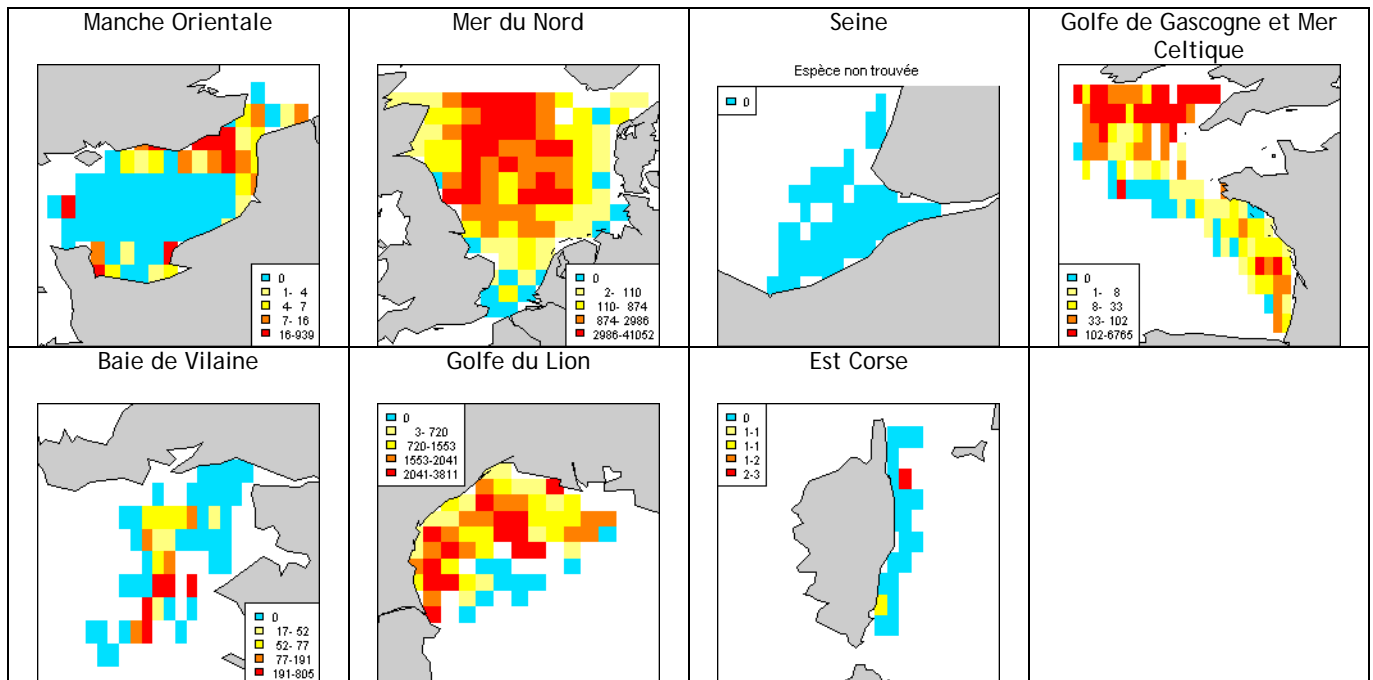
## Rascasse brune (*Scorpaena porcus*)



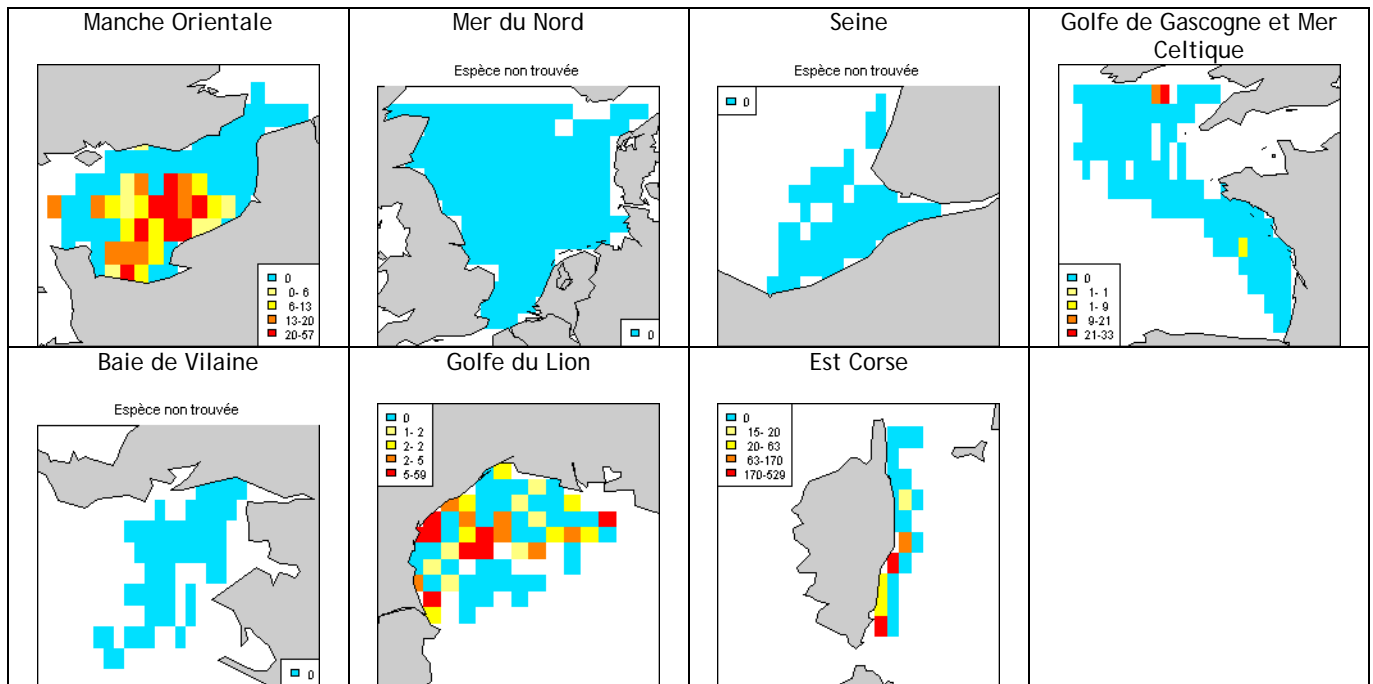
## Grondin rouge (*Aspitrigla cuculus*)



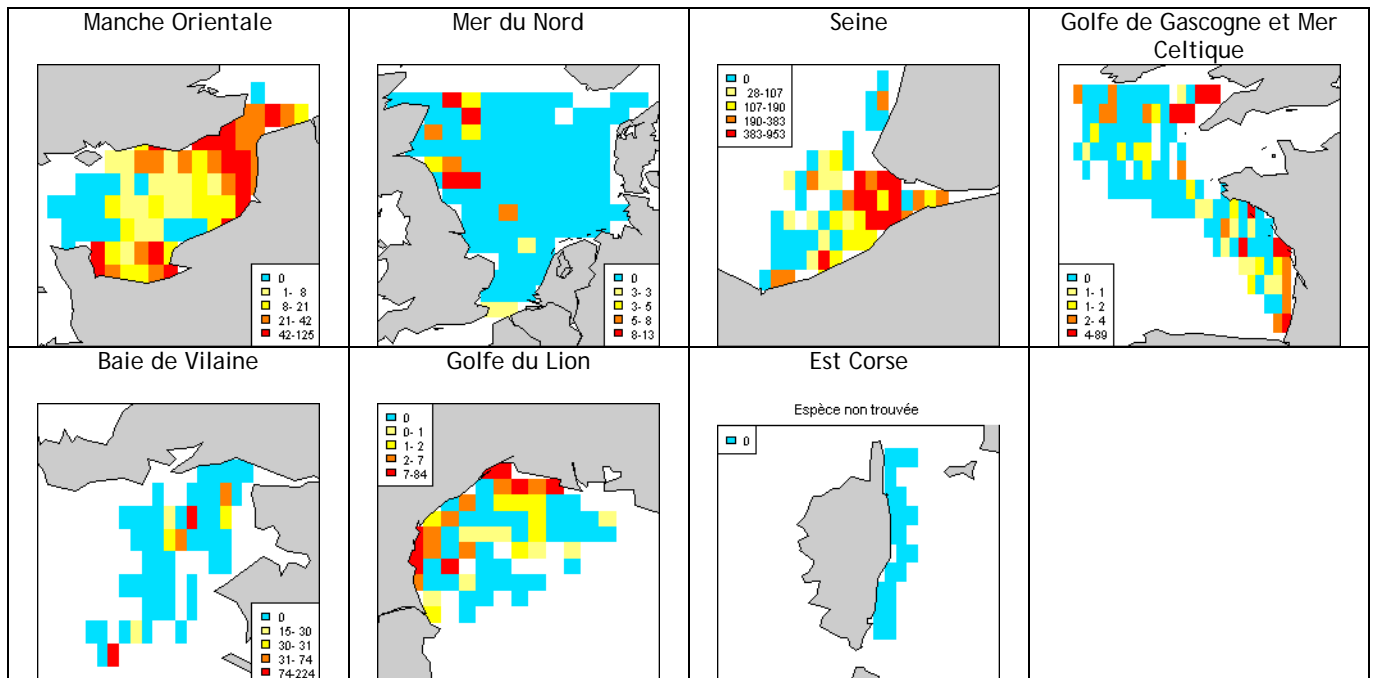
## Grondin gris (*Eutrigla gurnardus*)



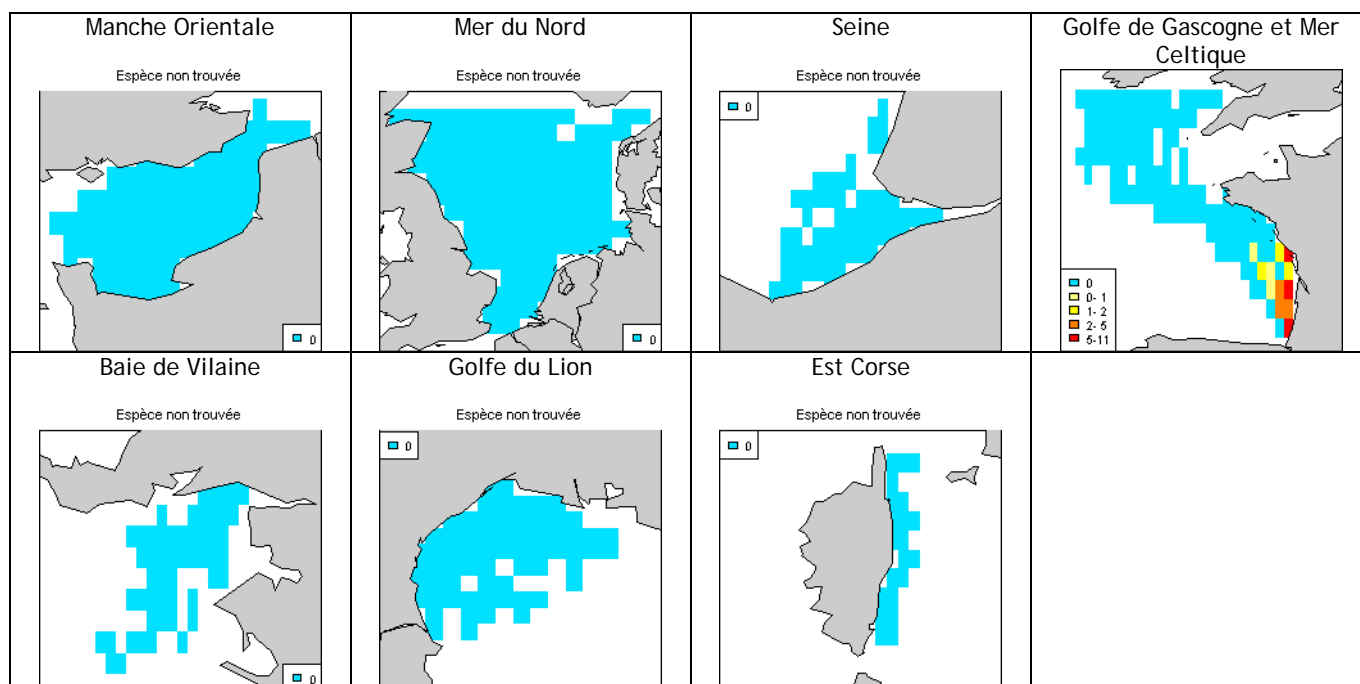
## Grondin camard (*Trigloporus lastoviza*)



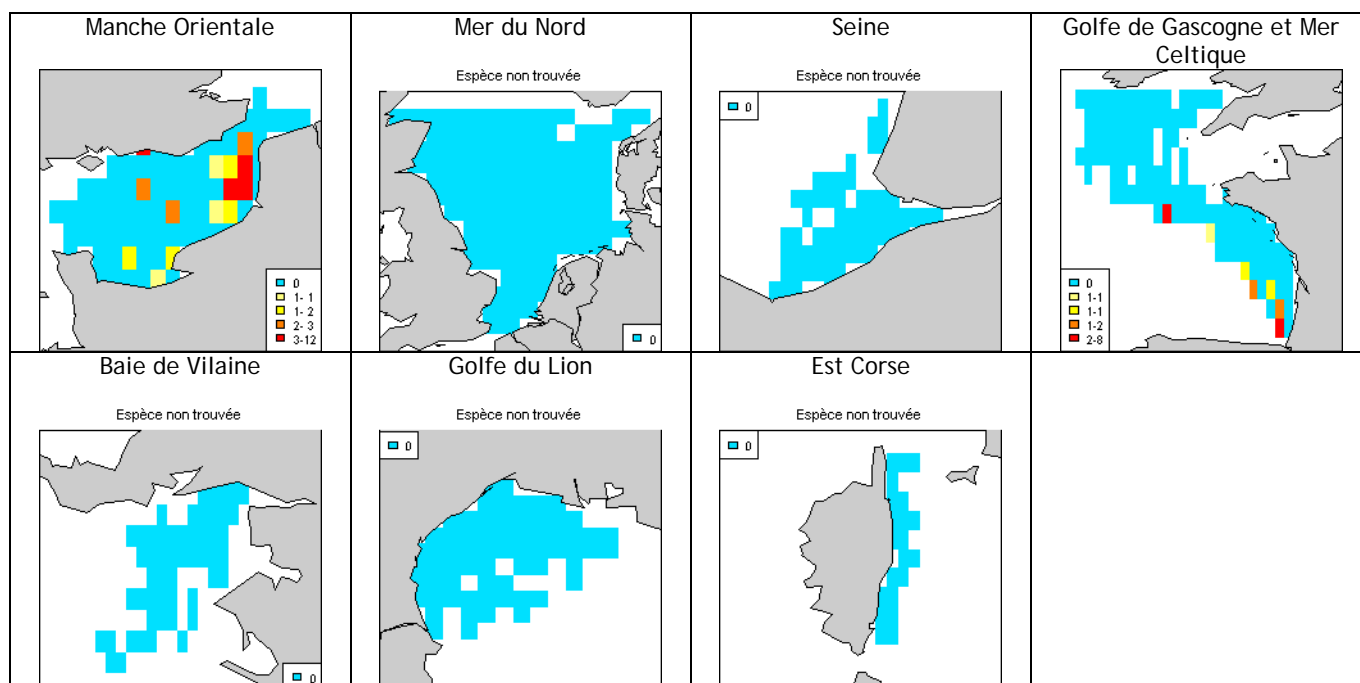
## Grondin perlon (*Chelidonichthys lucernus*)



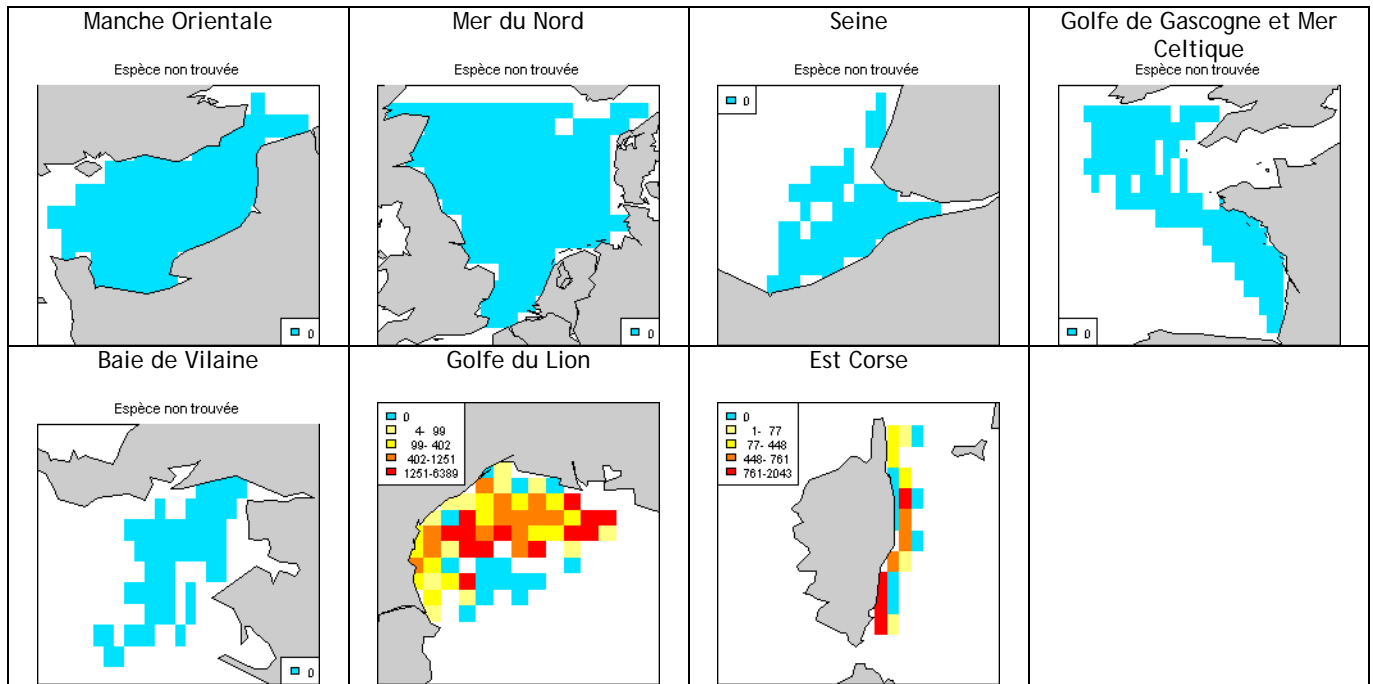
## Grondin morrude (*Chelidonichthys obscurus*)



## Grondin lyre (*Trigla lyra*)

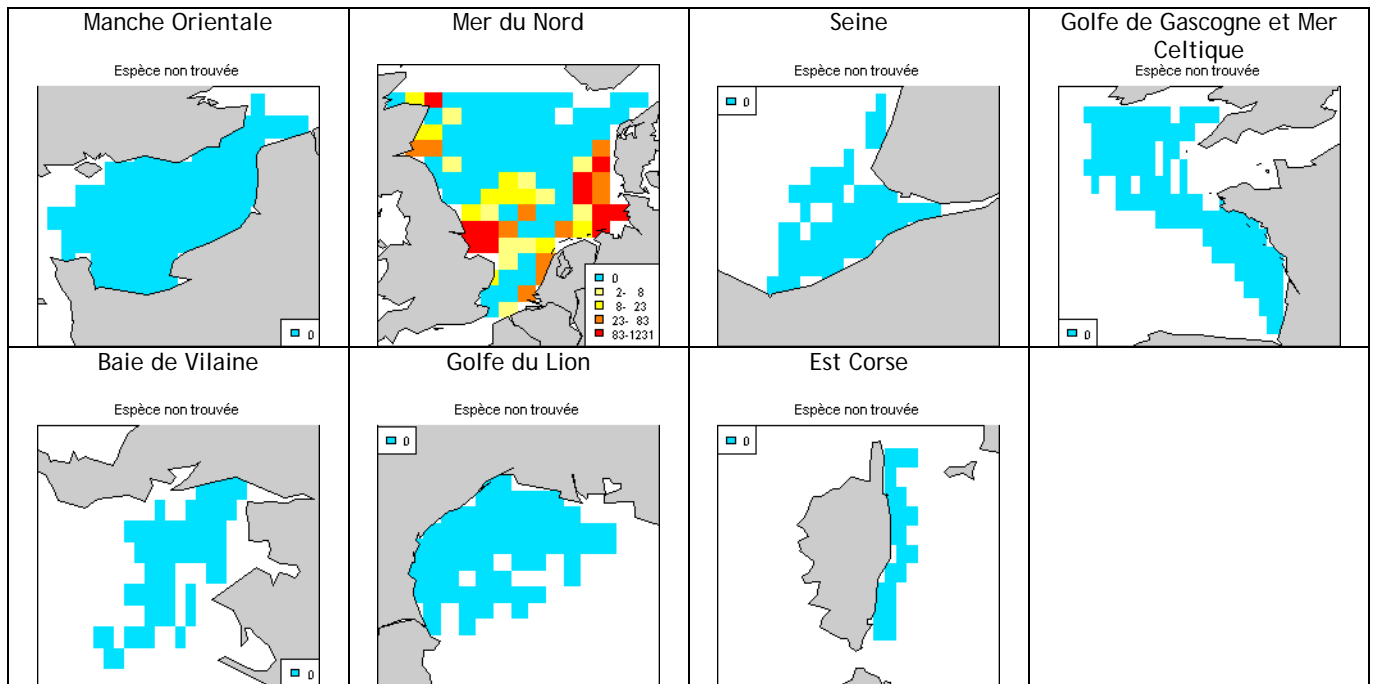


## Cavillone commun (*Lepidotrigla cavillone*)

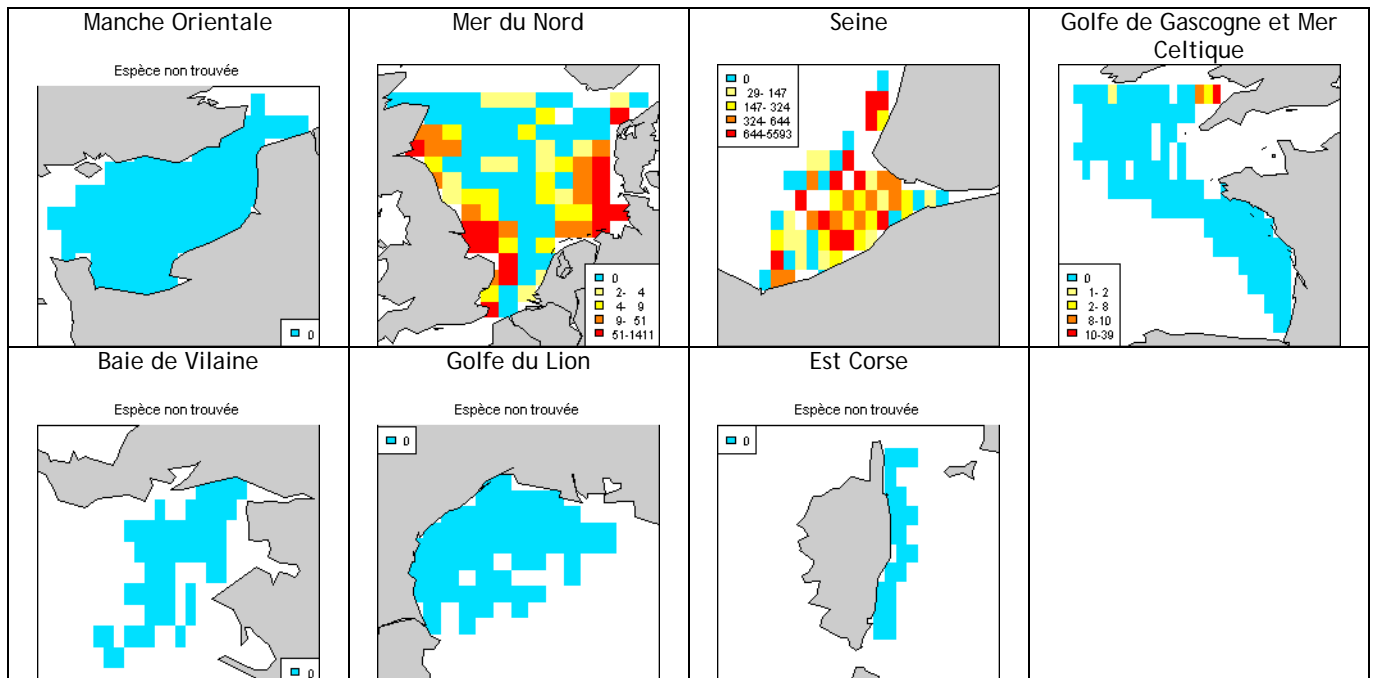




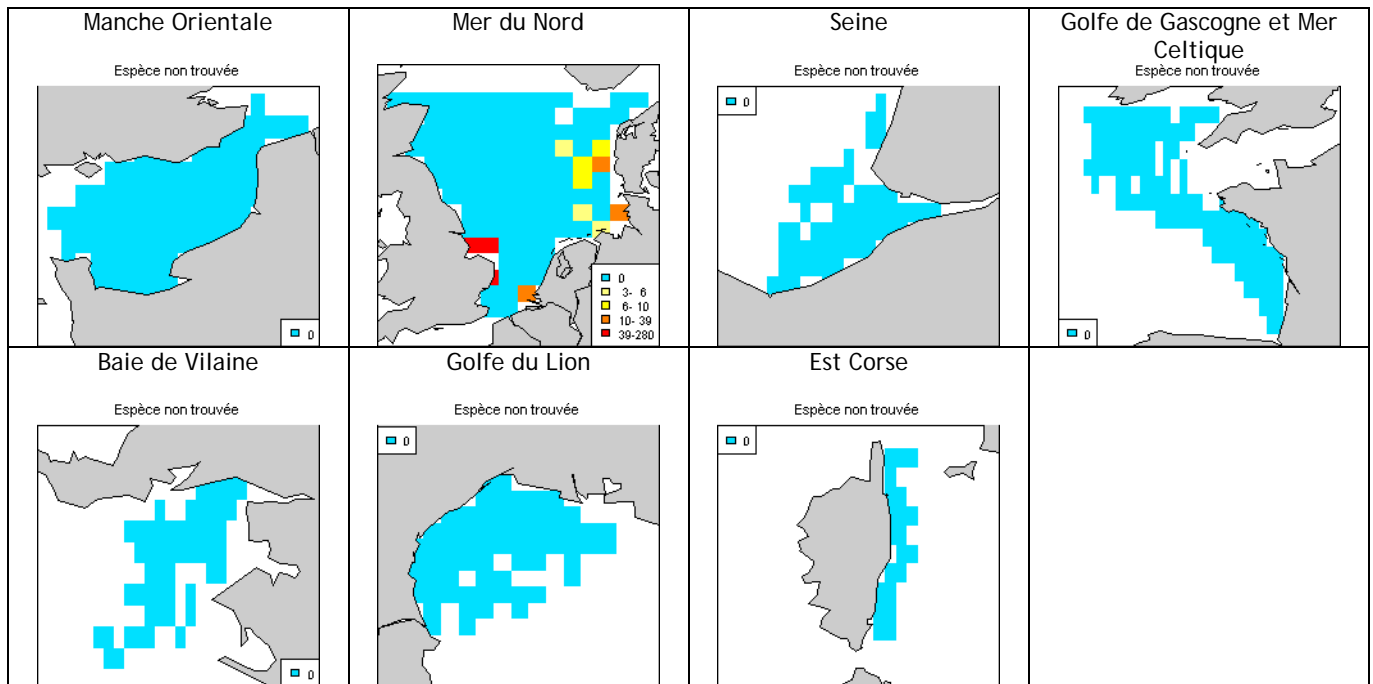
## Chaboisseau de mer (*Myoxocephalus scorpius*)



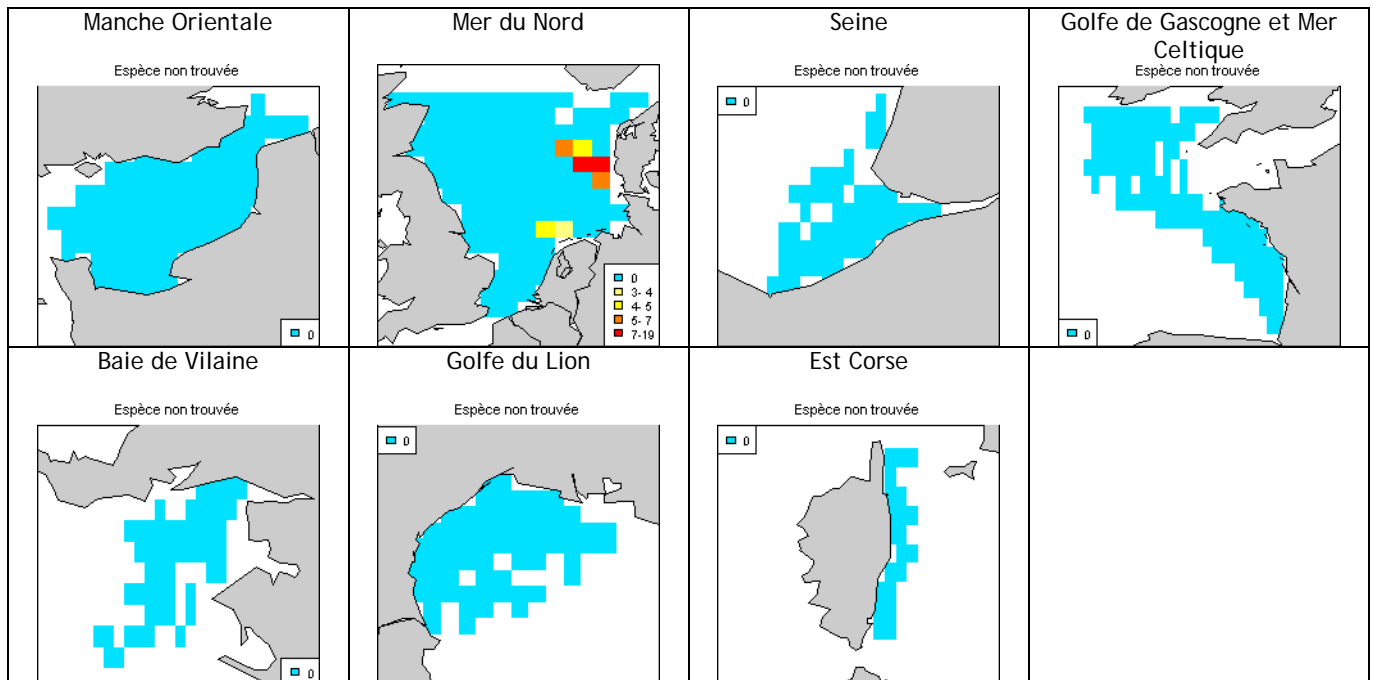
## Souris de mer (*Agonus cataphractus*)



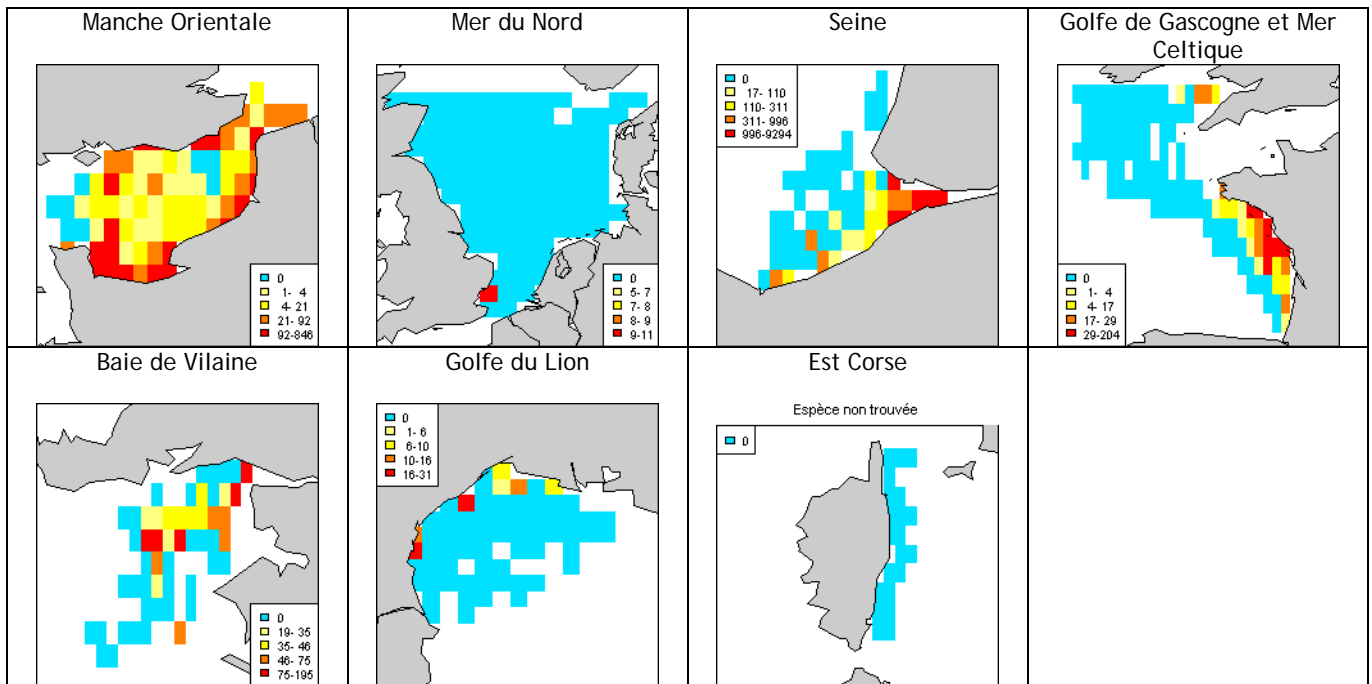
## **Liparis (*Liparis liparis liparis*)**



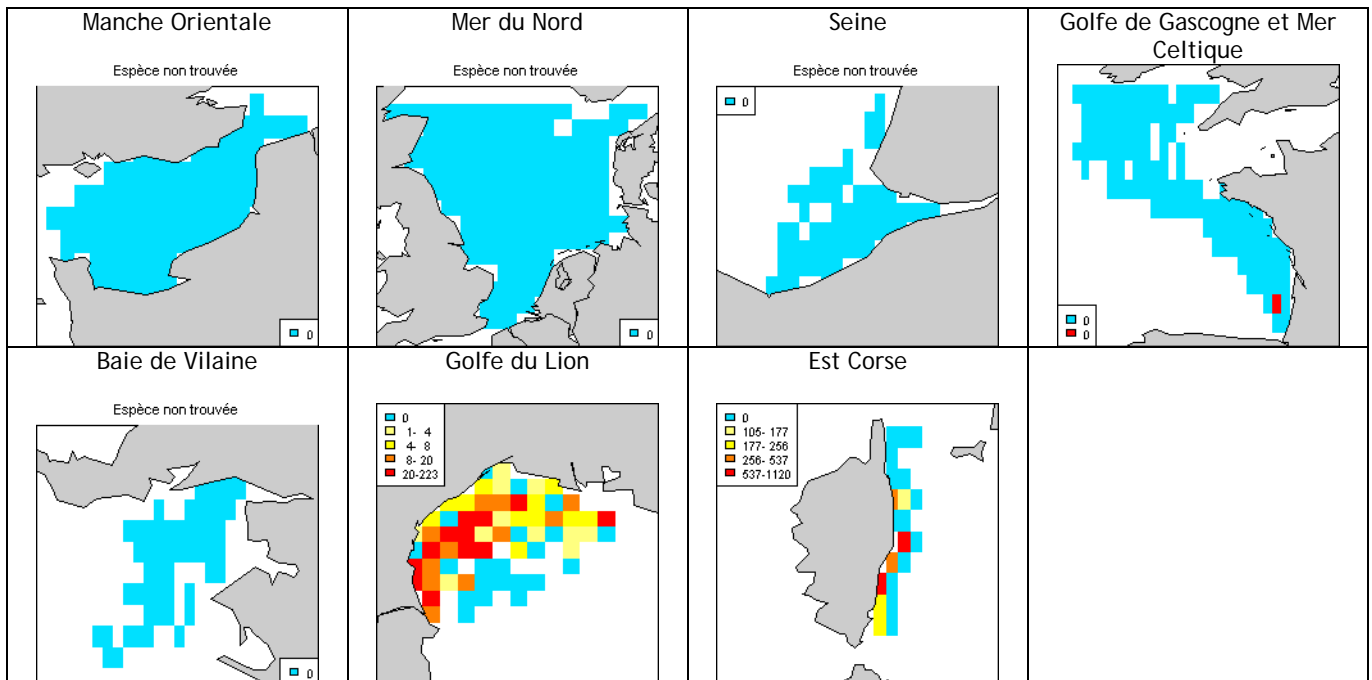
## **(*Liparis montagu*)**



### Bar commun (*Dicentrarchus labrax*)

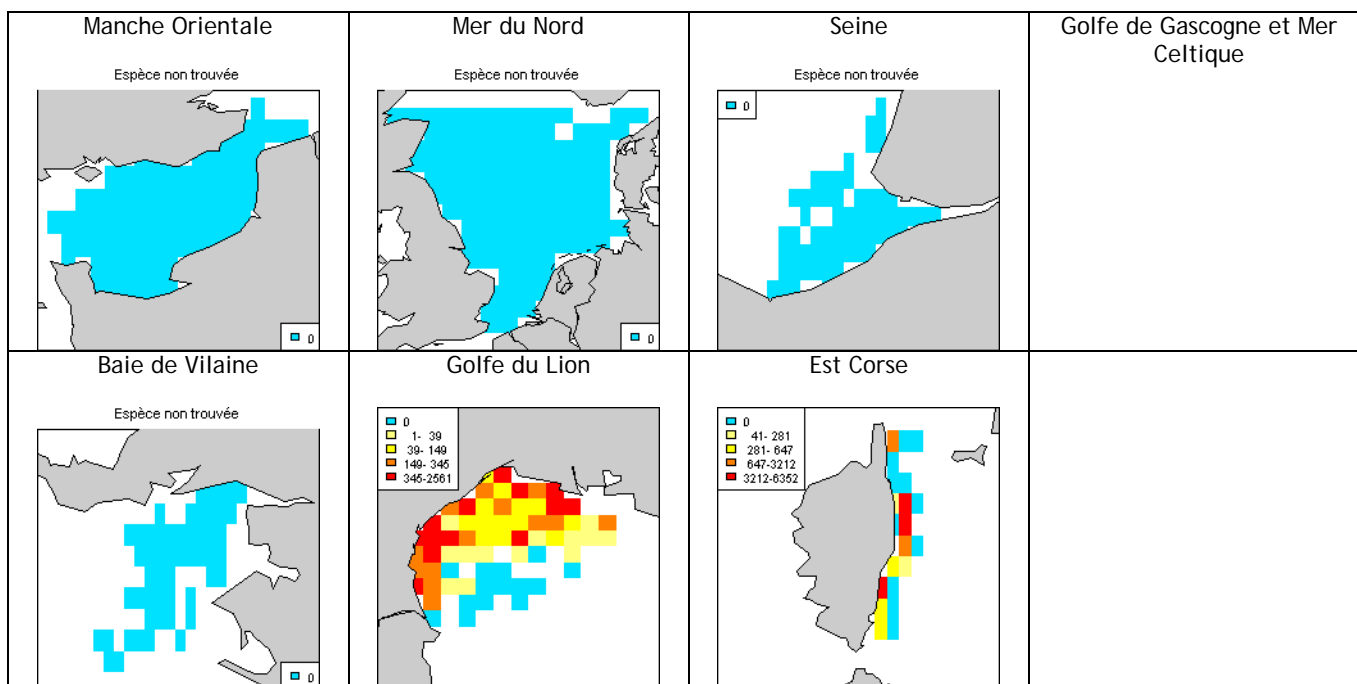


### Serran chèvre (*Serranus cabrilla*)

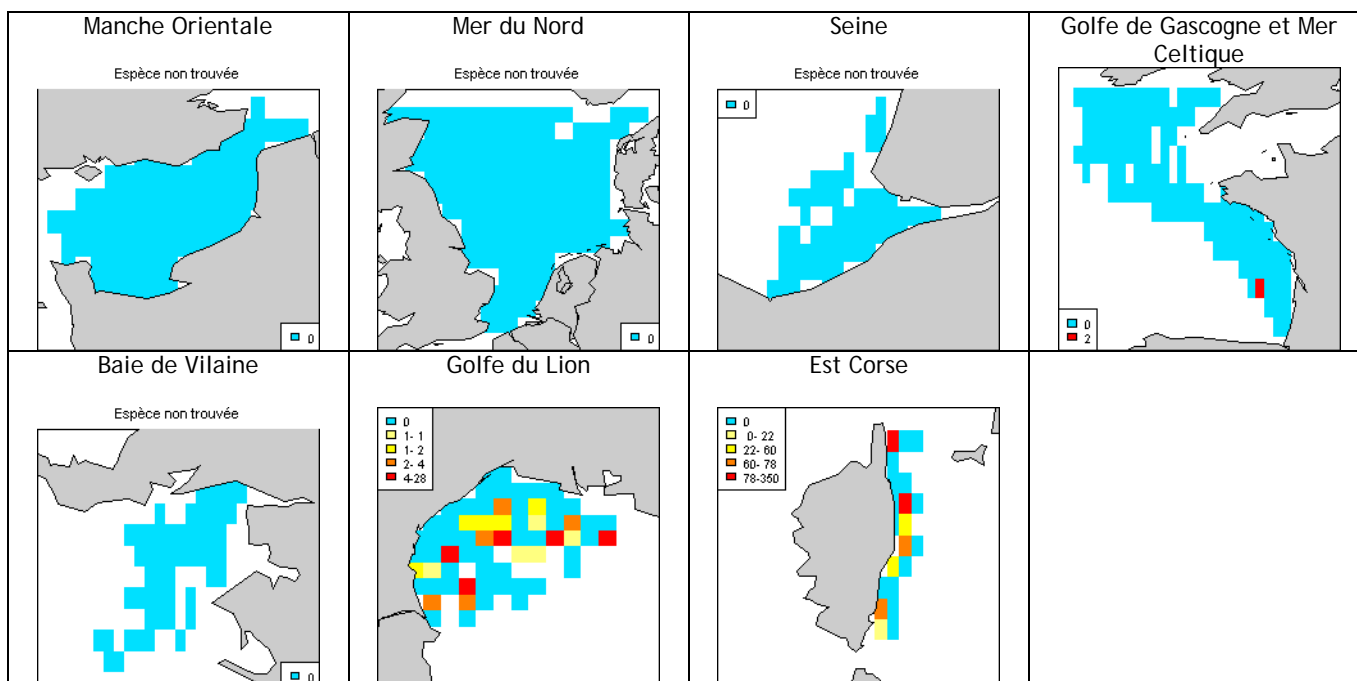


## Chinchard à queue jaune (*Trachurus mediterraneus*)

Pour le golfe de Gascogne et la mer Celtique, *T. mediterraneus* est représentée fusionnée avec *T. trachurus*

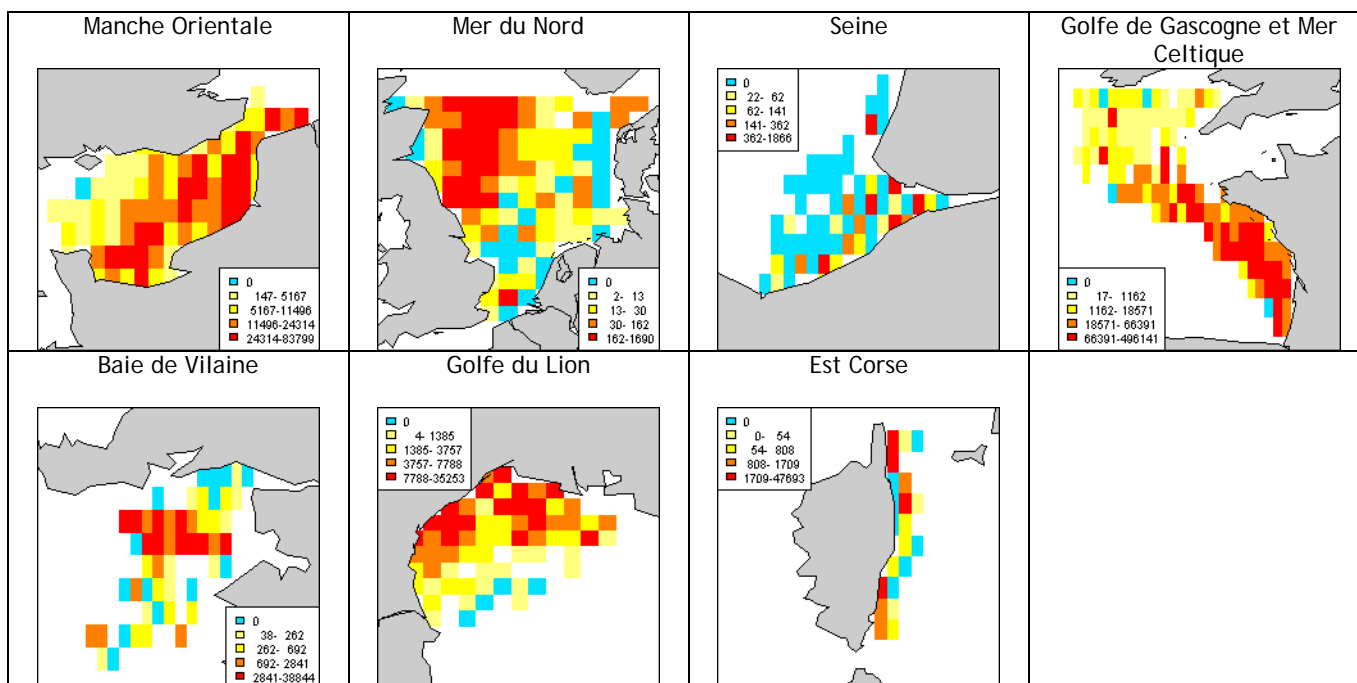


## Chinchard du large (*Trachurus picturatus*)

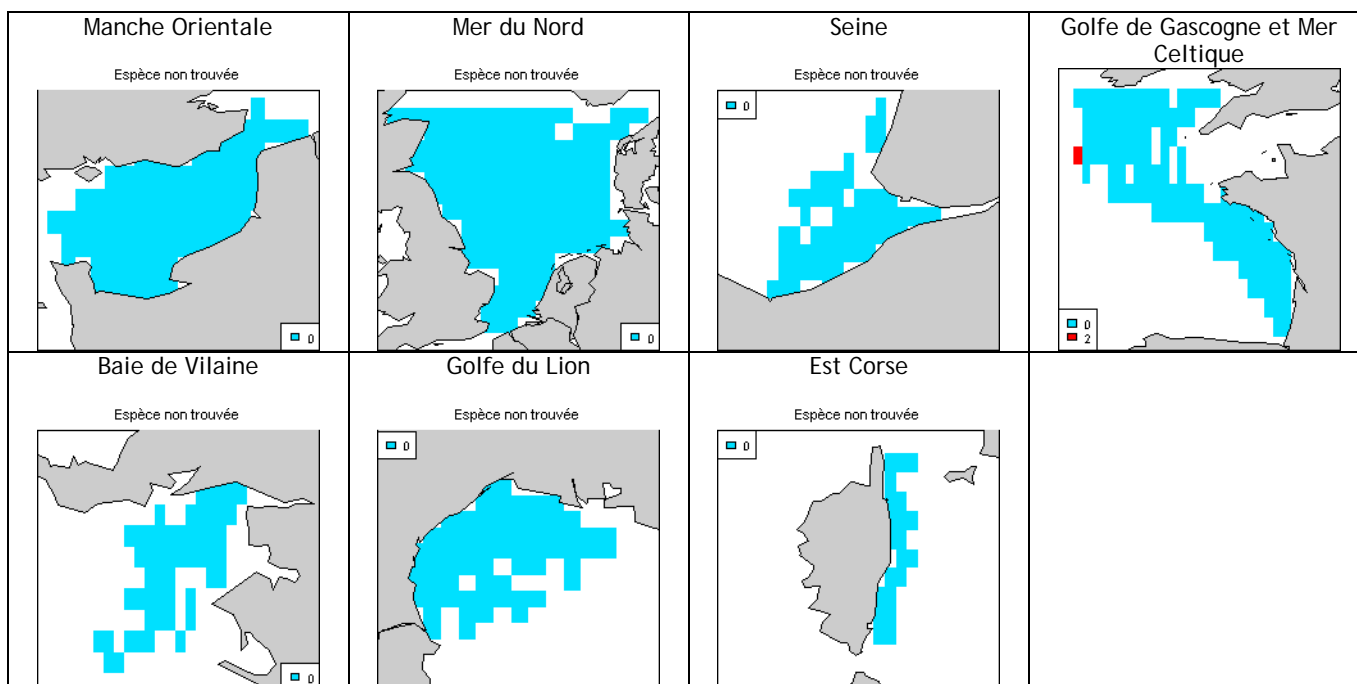


## Chinchard commun (*Trachurus trachurus*)

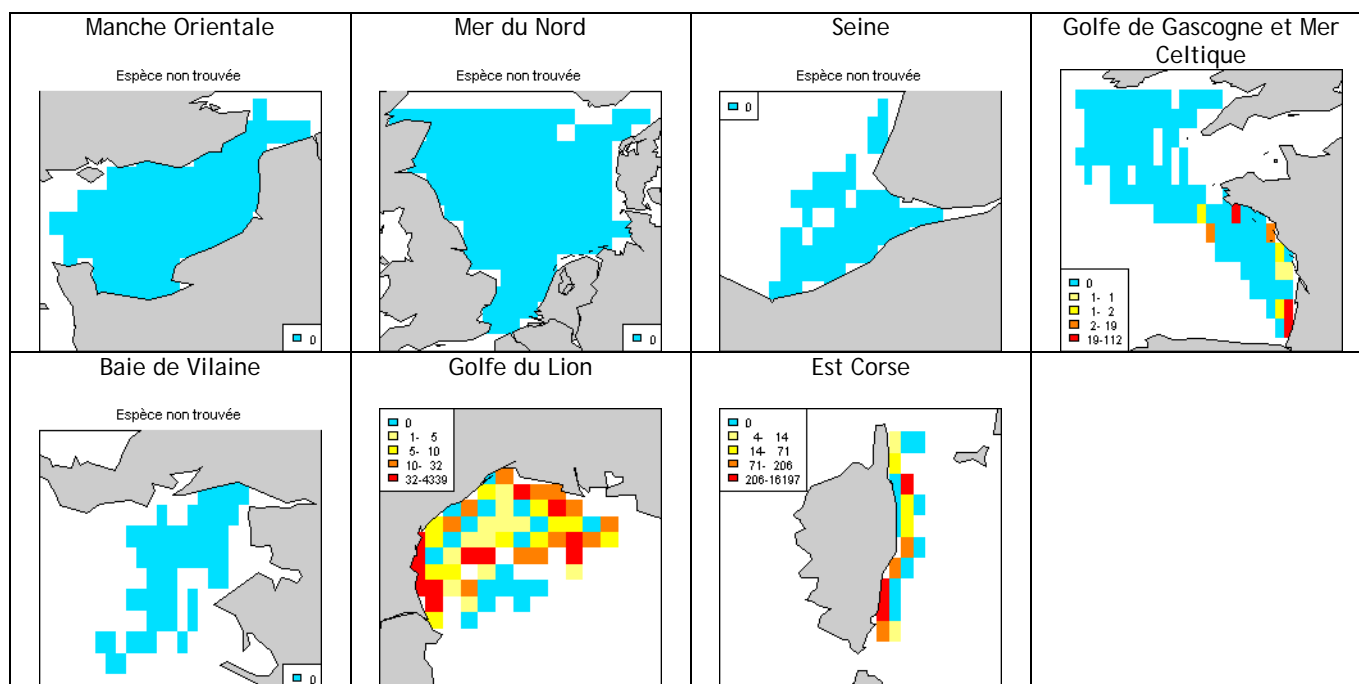
Pour le golfe de Gascogne et la mer Celtique, il s'agit de l'ensemble des deux espèces *T. mediterraneus* et *T. trachurus*



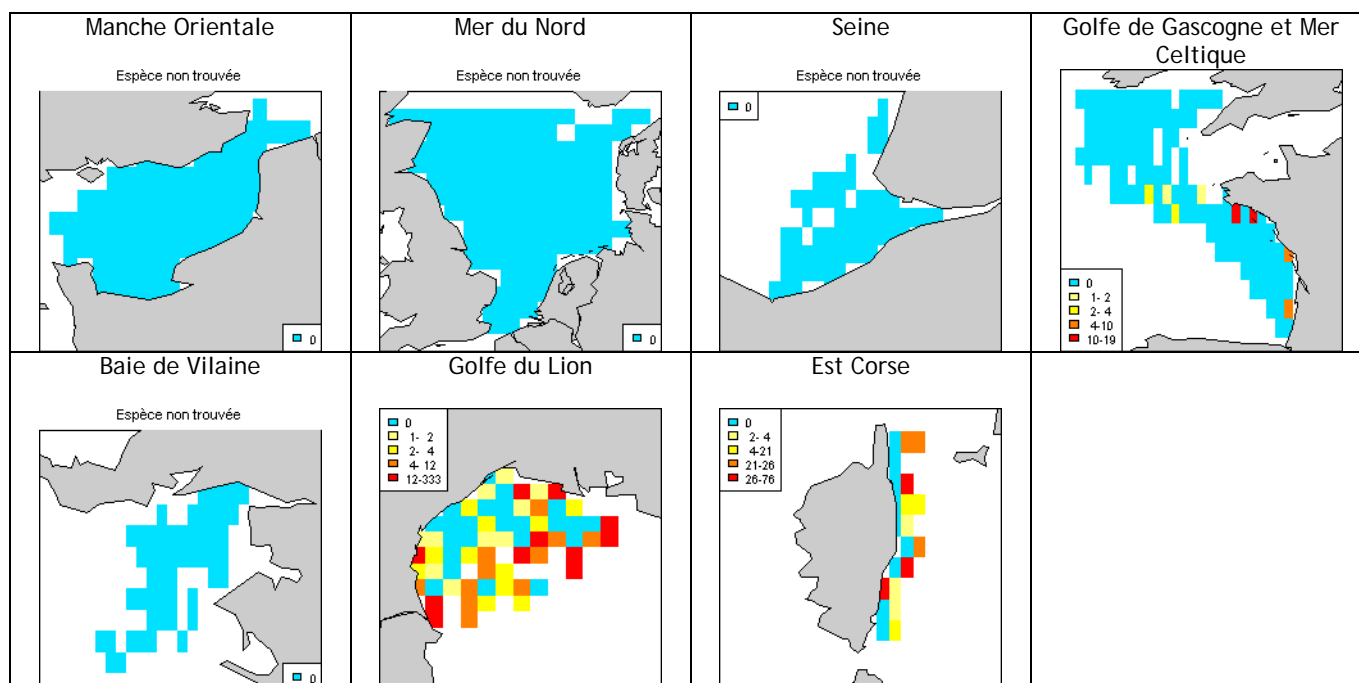
## Grande castagnole (*Brama brama*)



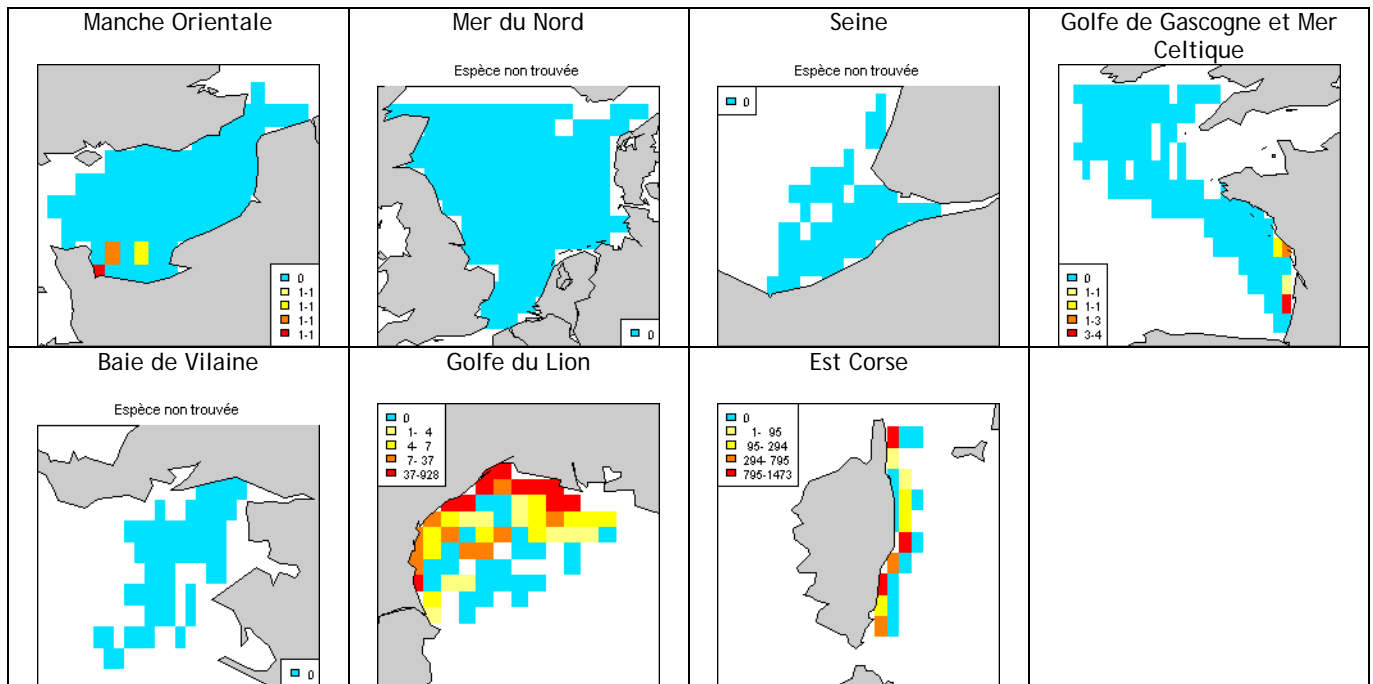
## Pageot acarné (*Pagellus acarne*)



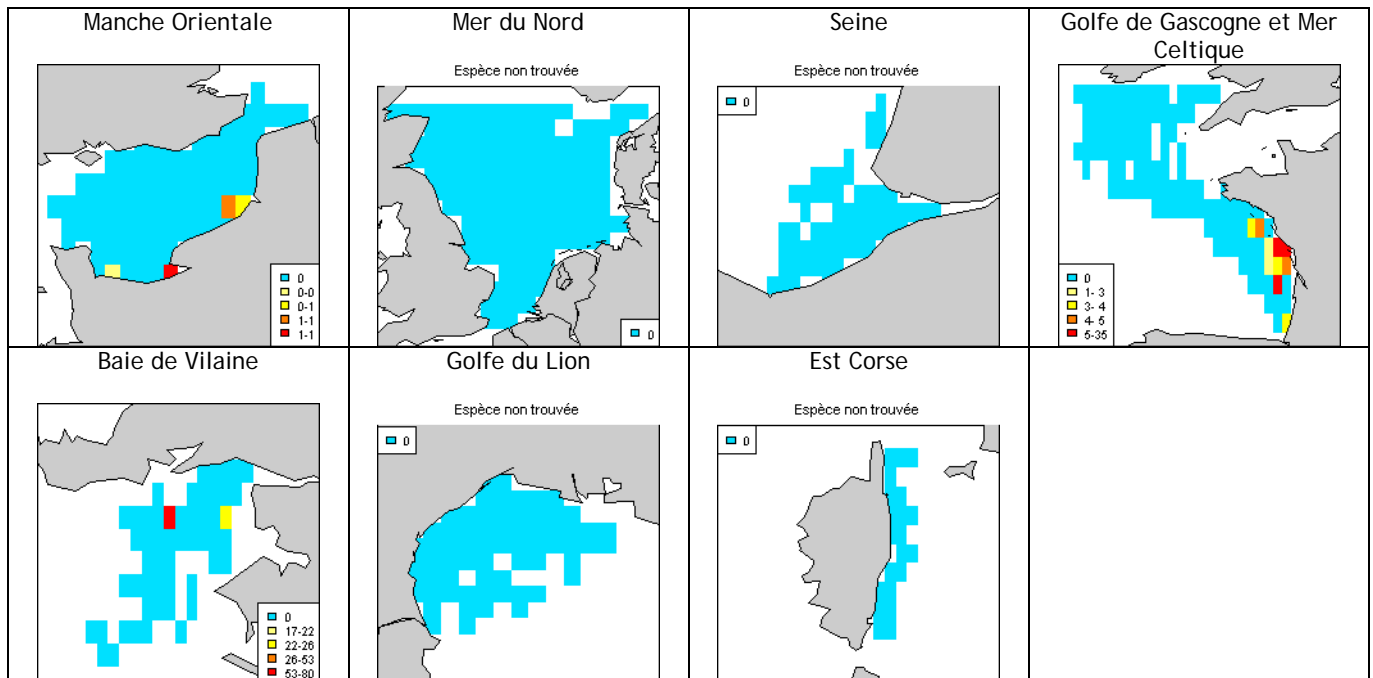
## Pageot rose (*Pagellus bogaraveo*)



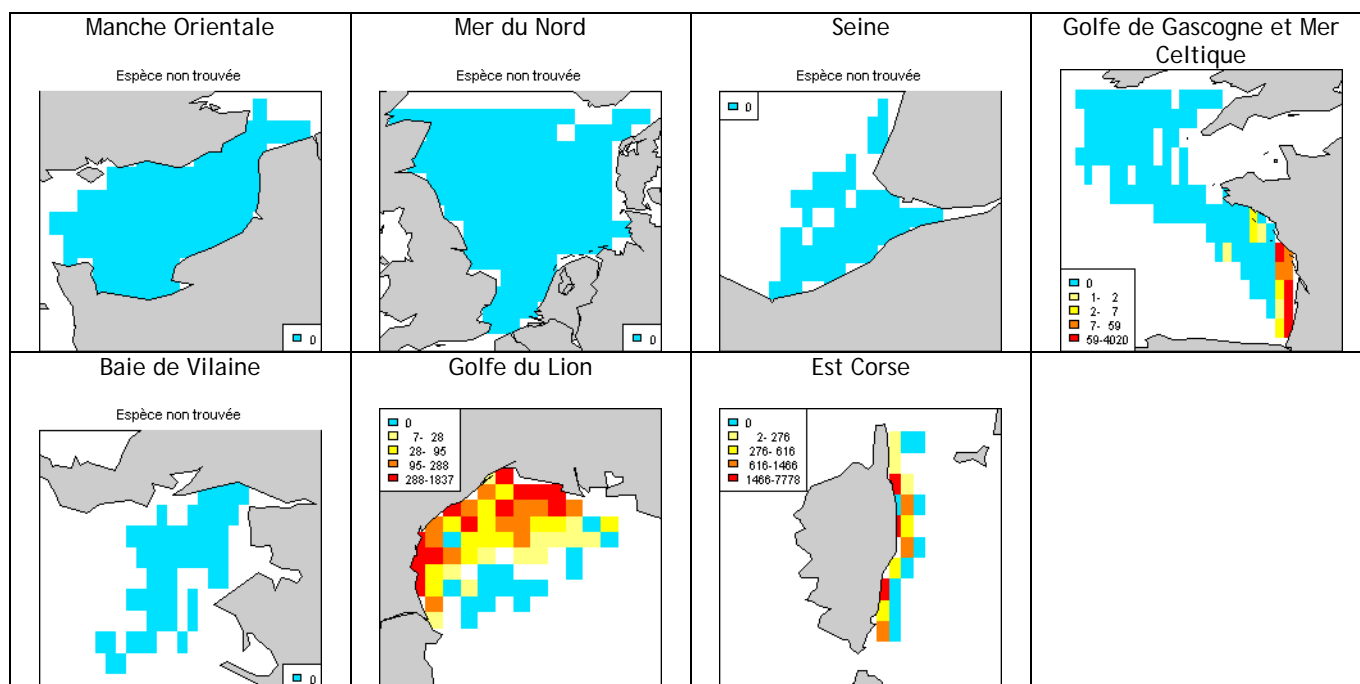
## Pageot commun (*Pagellus erythrinus*)



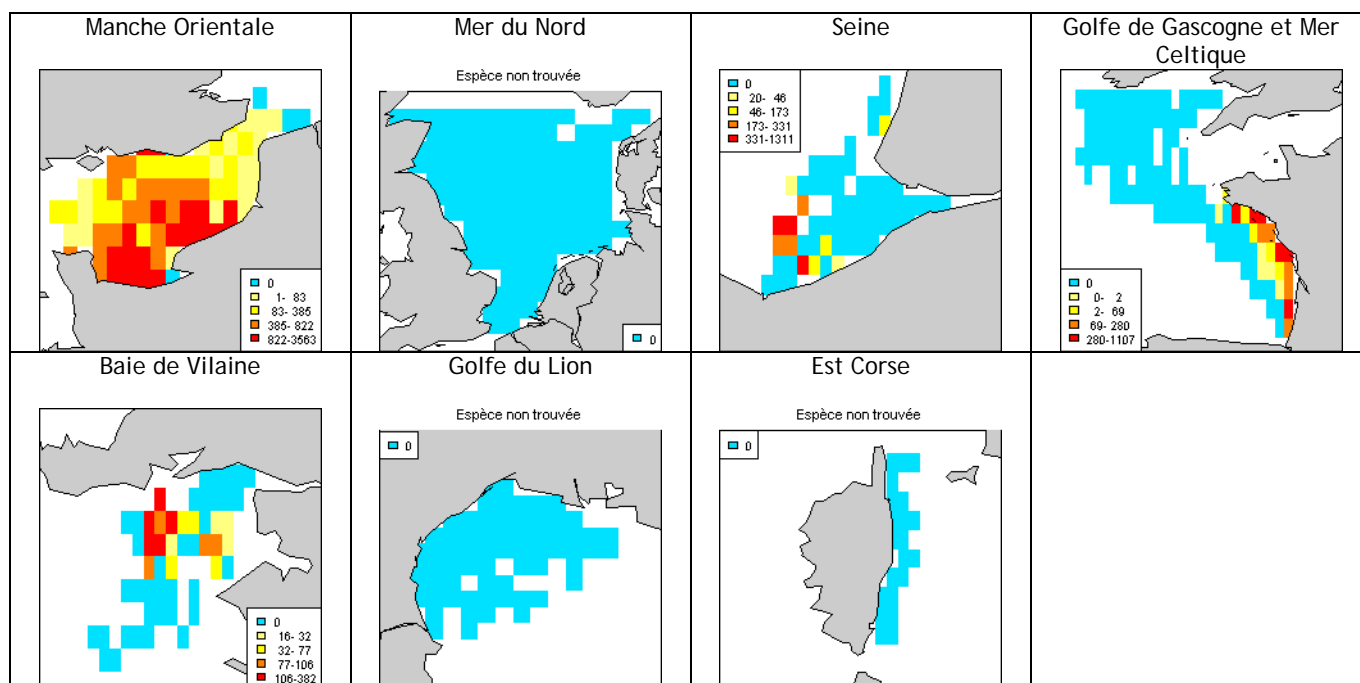
## Dorade royale (*Sparus auratus*)



## Bogue (*Boops boops*)

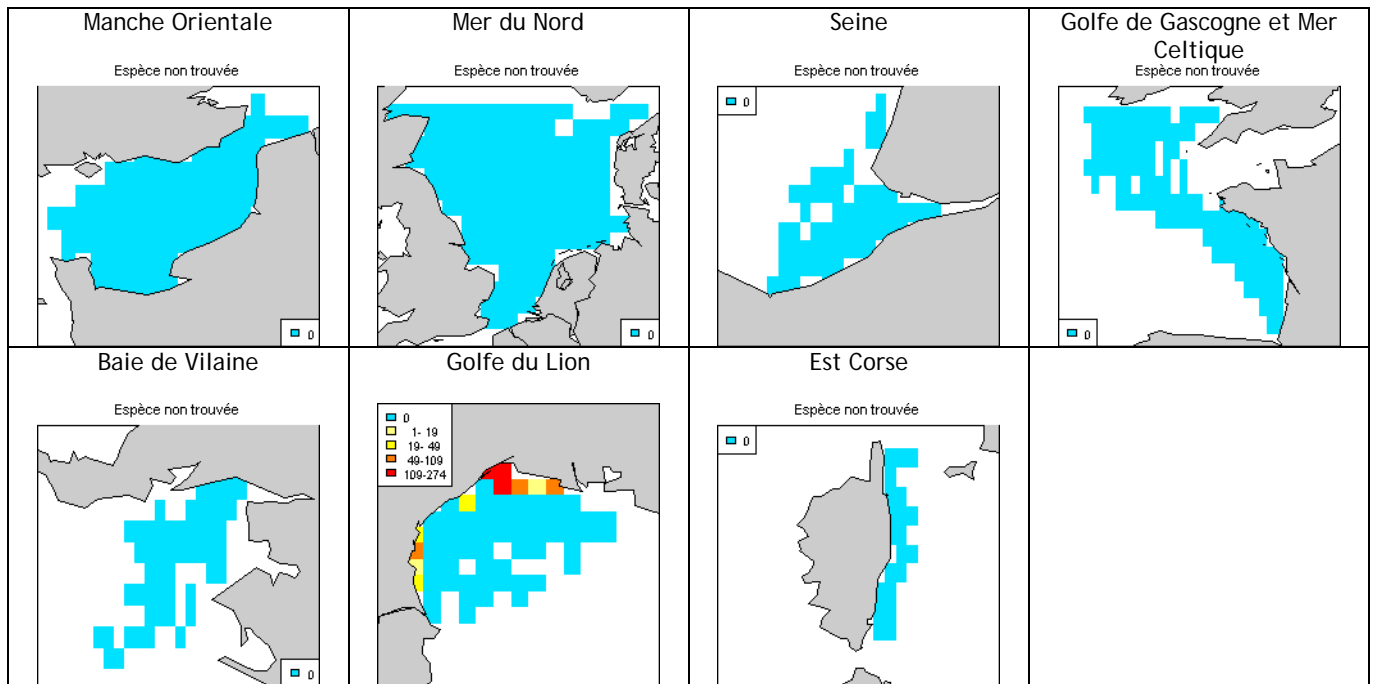


## Dorade grise (*Spondyliosoma cantharus*)

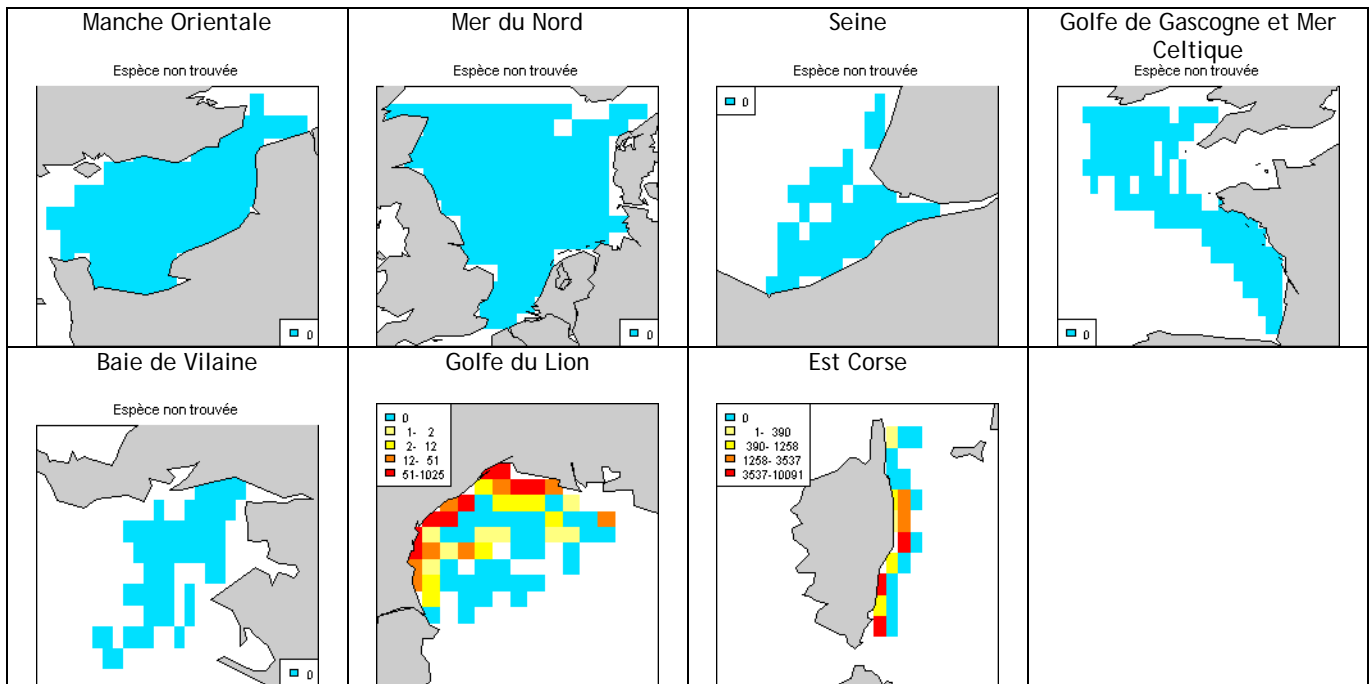




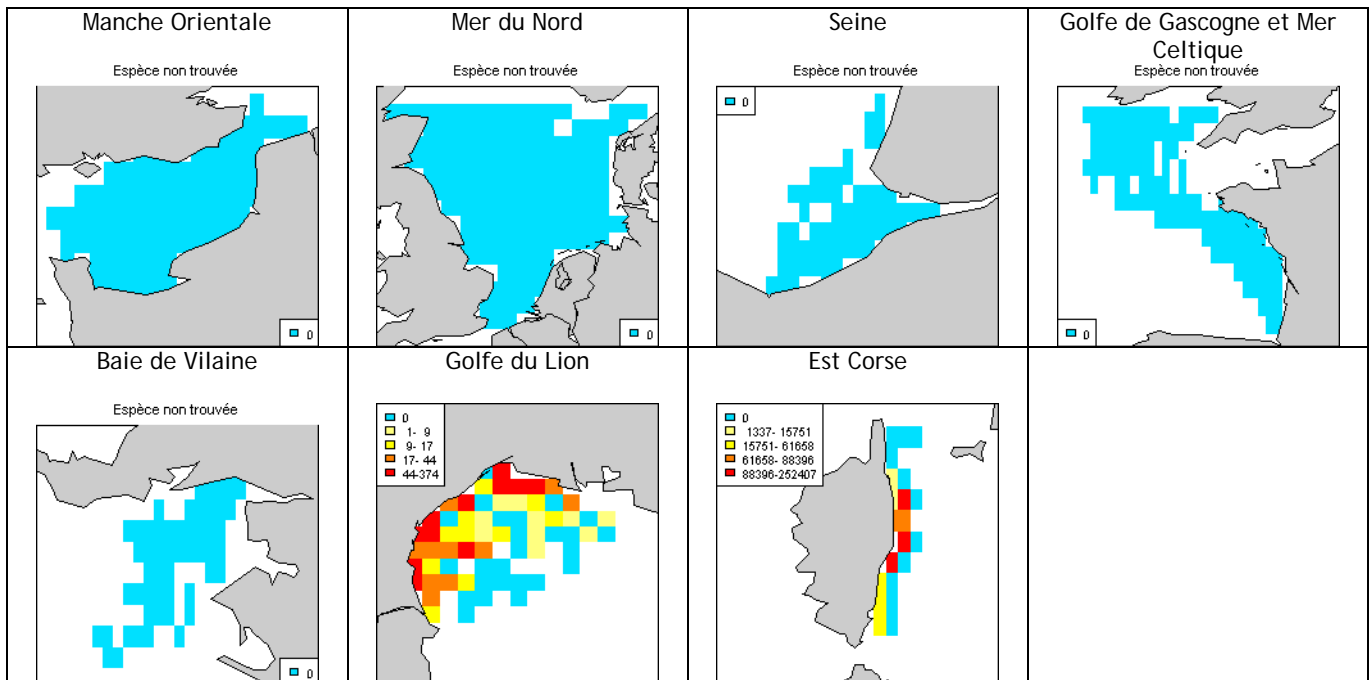
## Sparailon commun (*Diplodus annularis*)



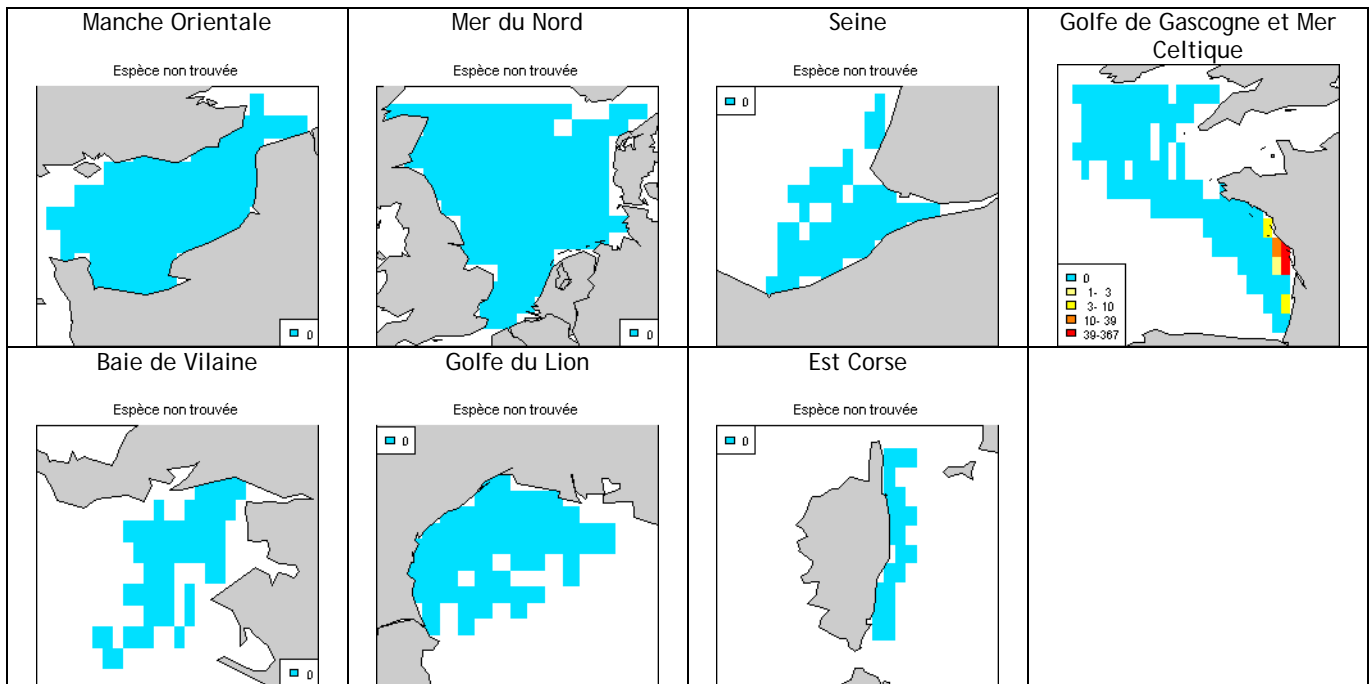
## Mendole (*Spicara maena*)



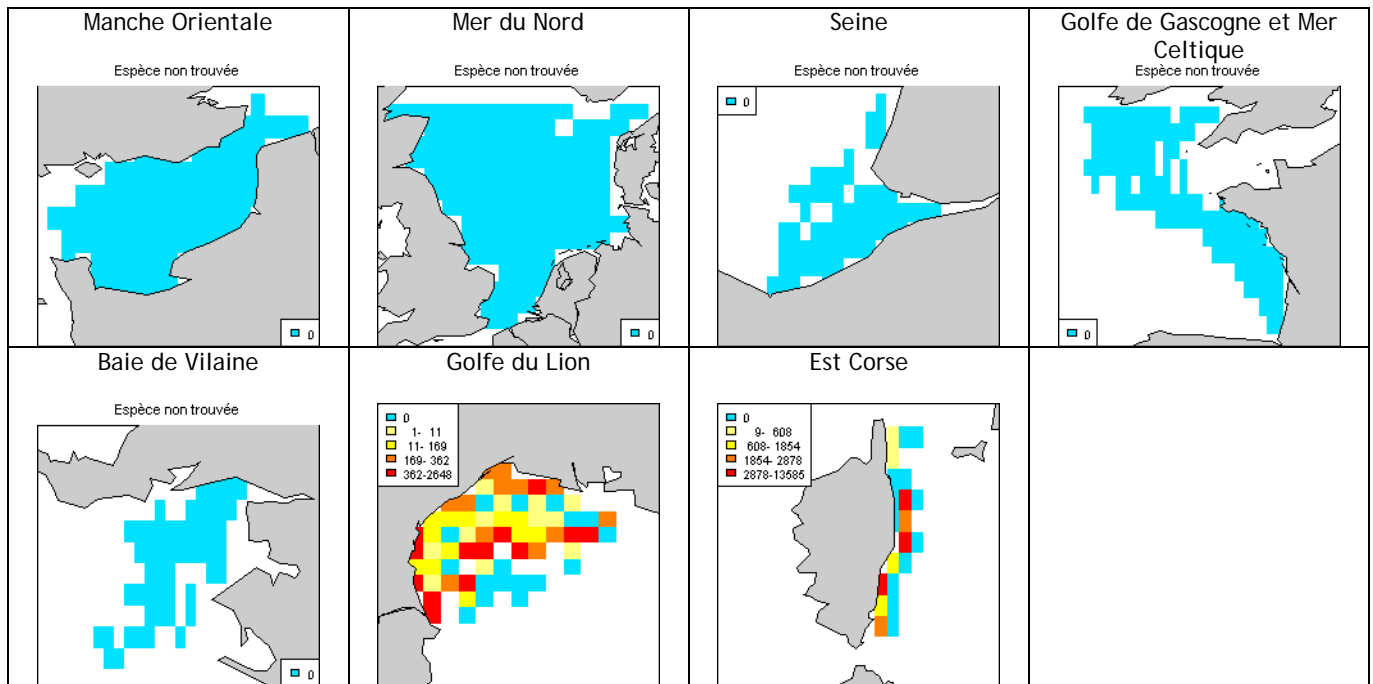
## Picarel (*Spicara smaris*)



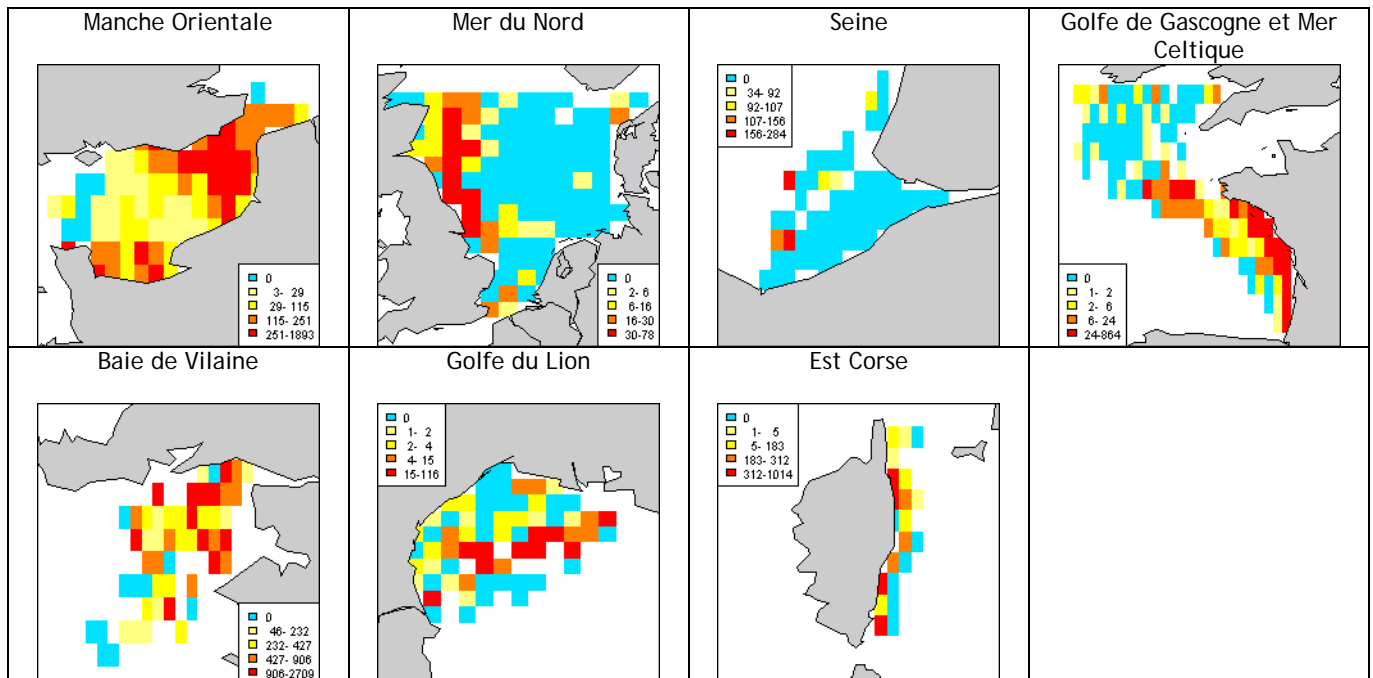
## Maigre (*Argyrosomus regius*)



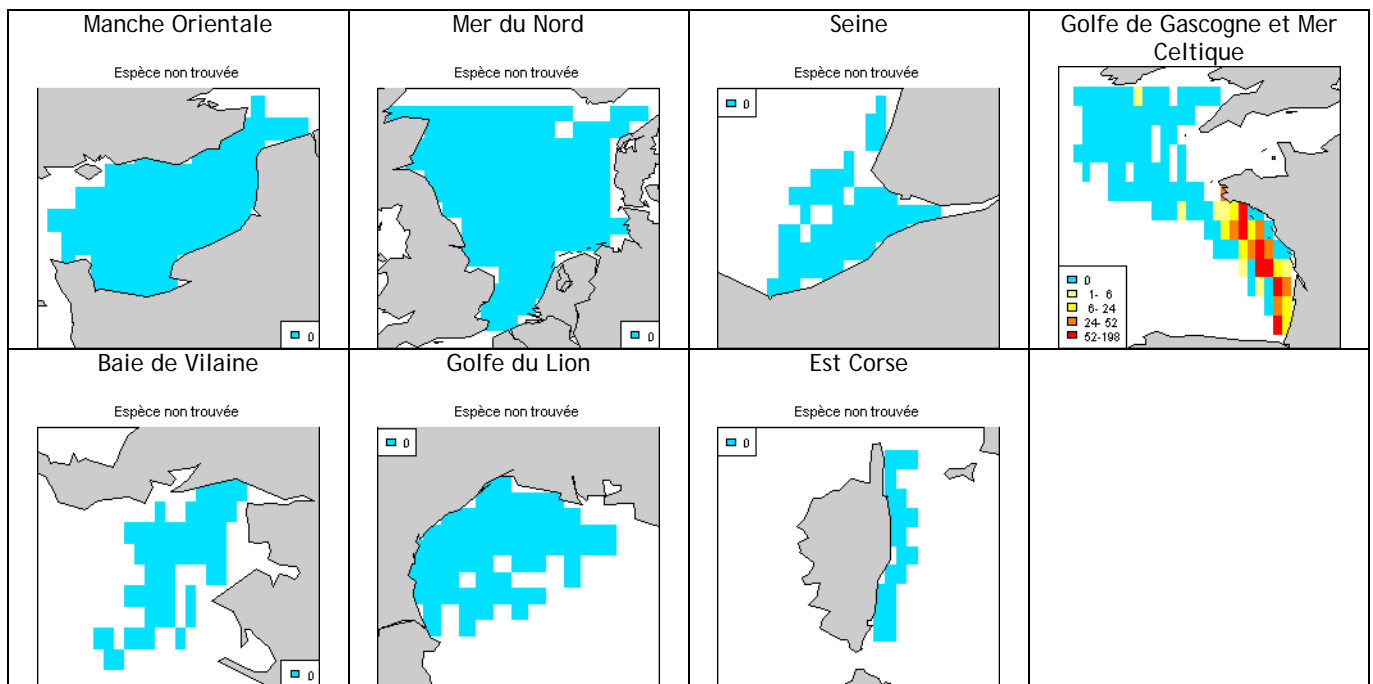
## Rouget-barbet de vase (*Mullus barbatus*)



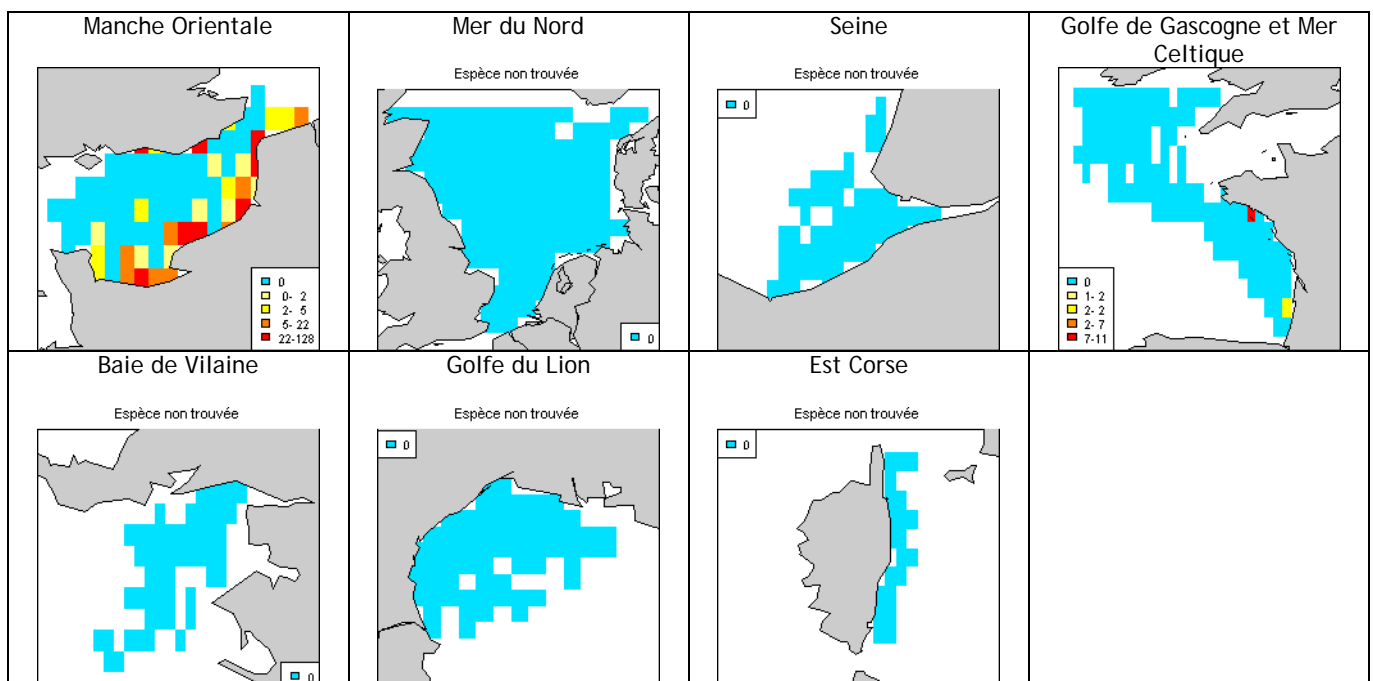
## Rouget-barbet de roche (*Mullus surmuletus*)



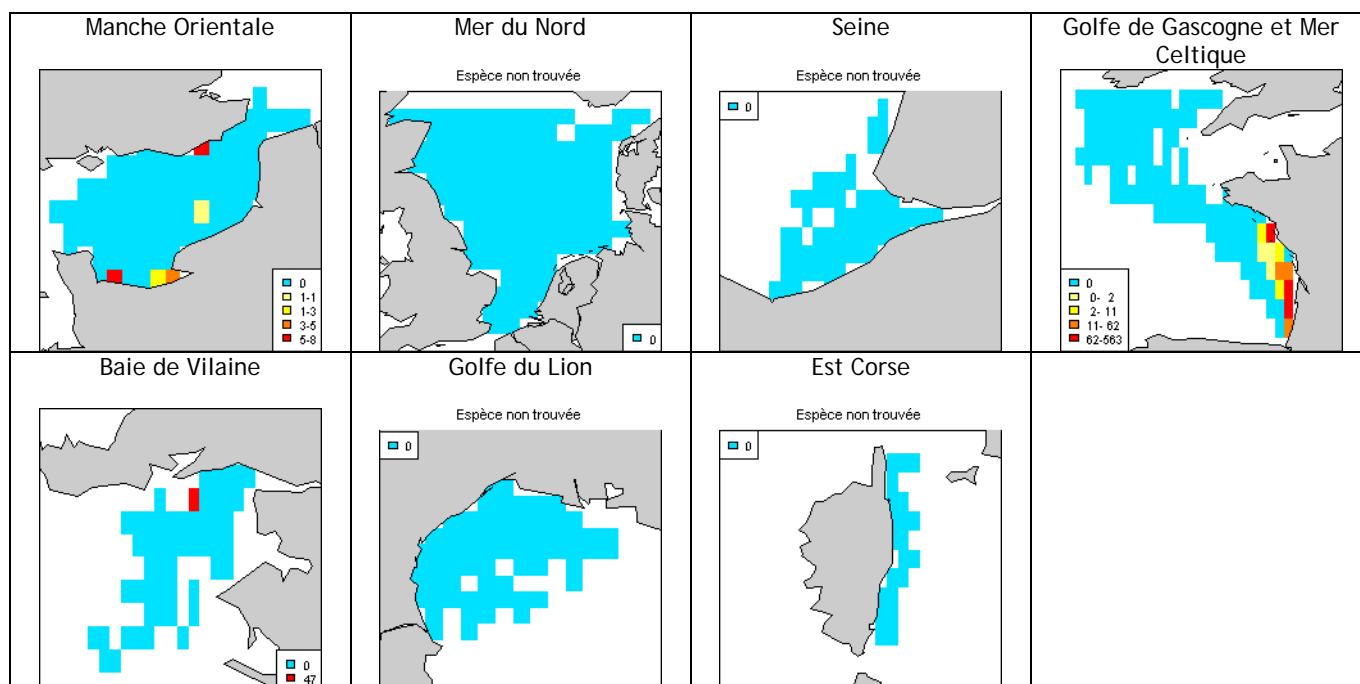
## Cépole (*Cepola macrophthalma*)



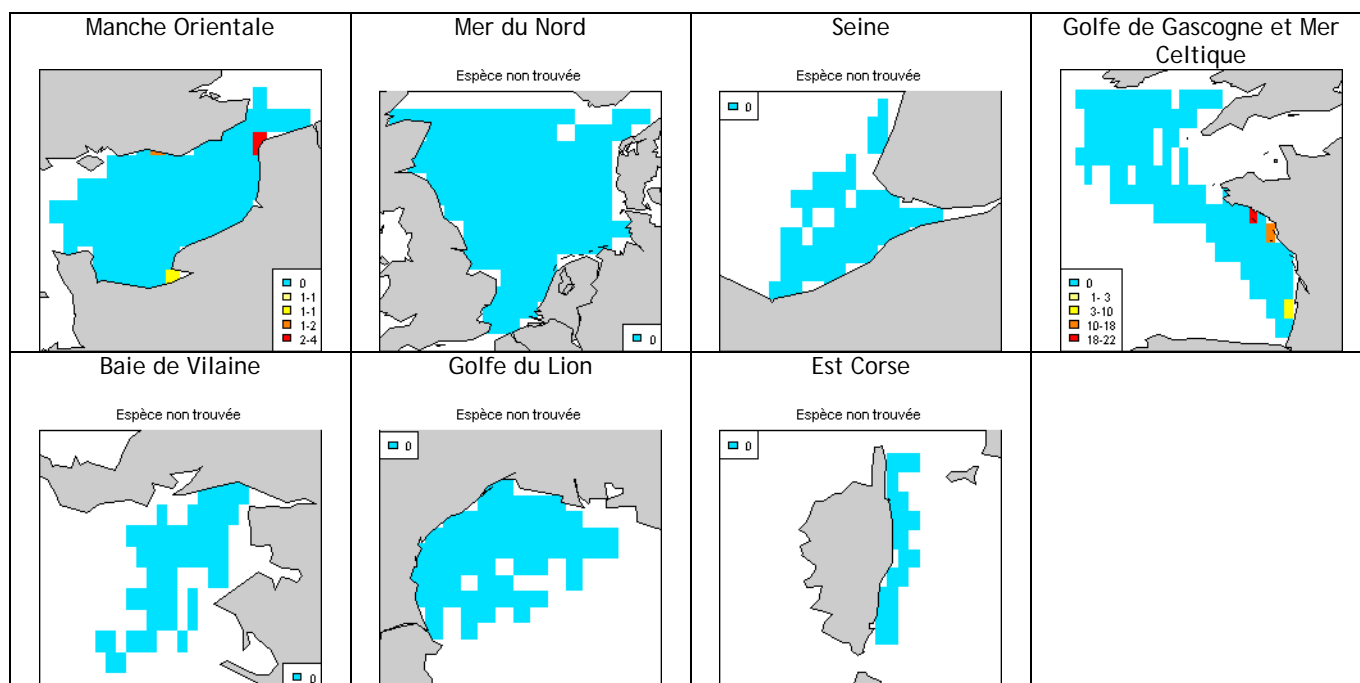
## Mulet doré (*Liza aurata*)



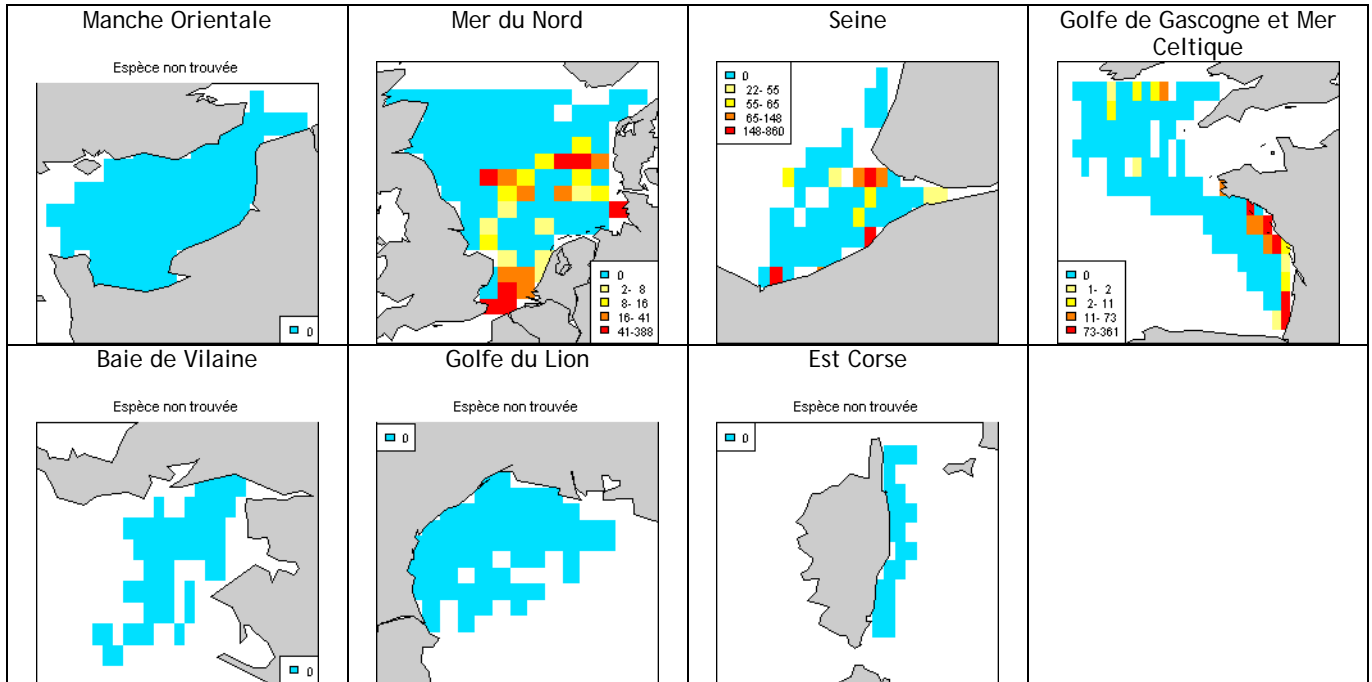
## Mulet porc (*Liza ramada*)



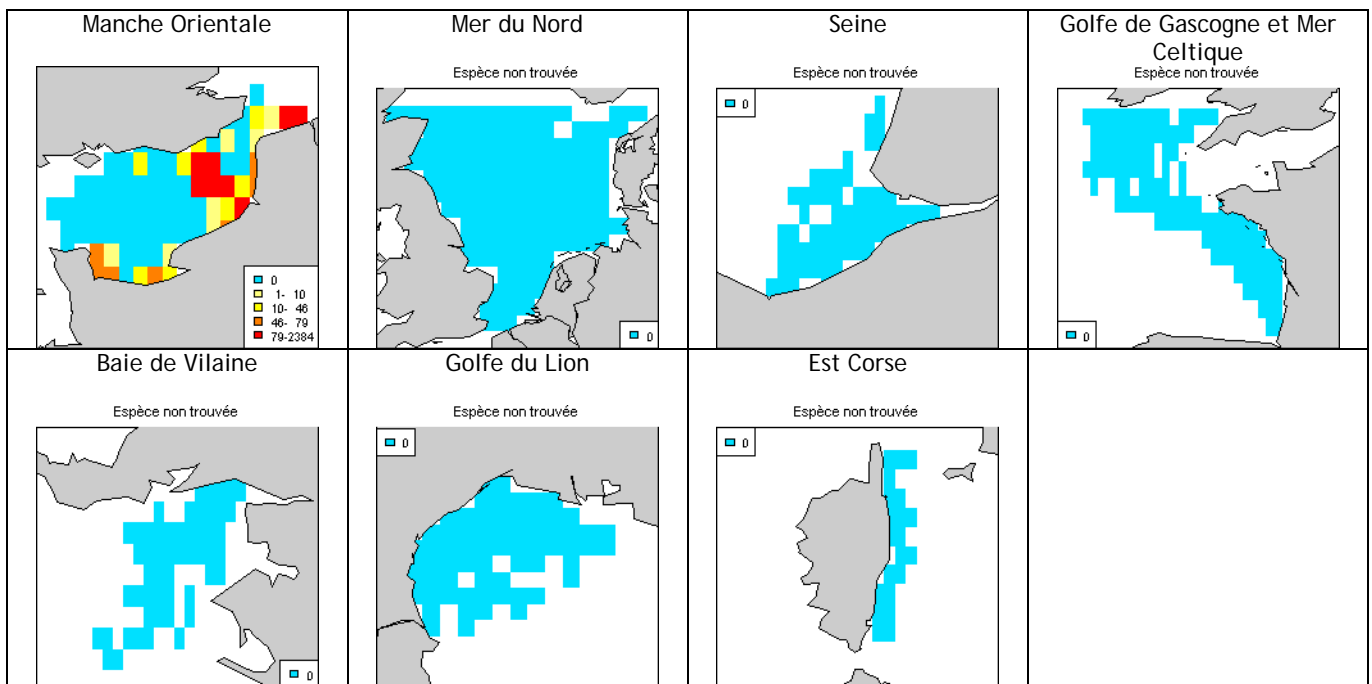
## Mulet lippu (*Chelon labrosus*)



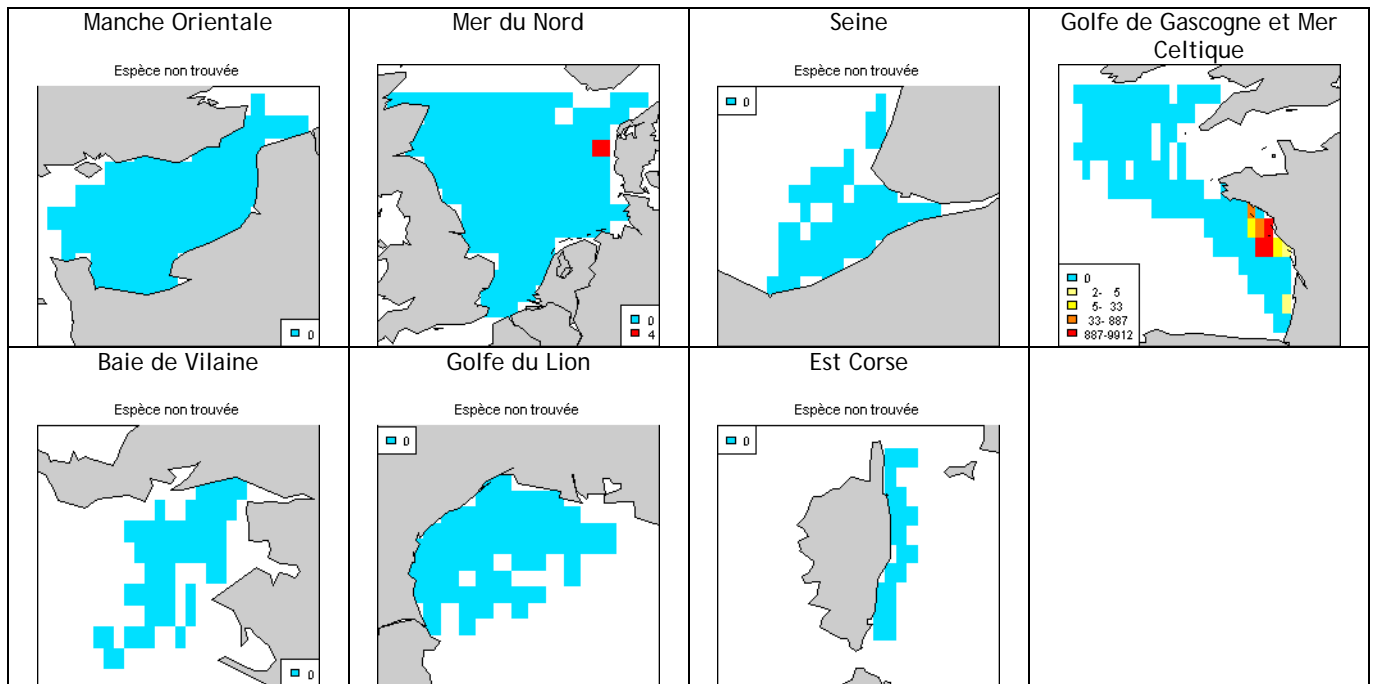
## Lançon équille (*Ammodytes tobianus*)



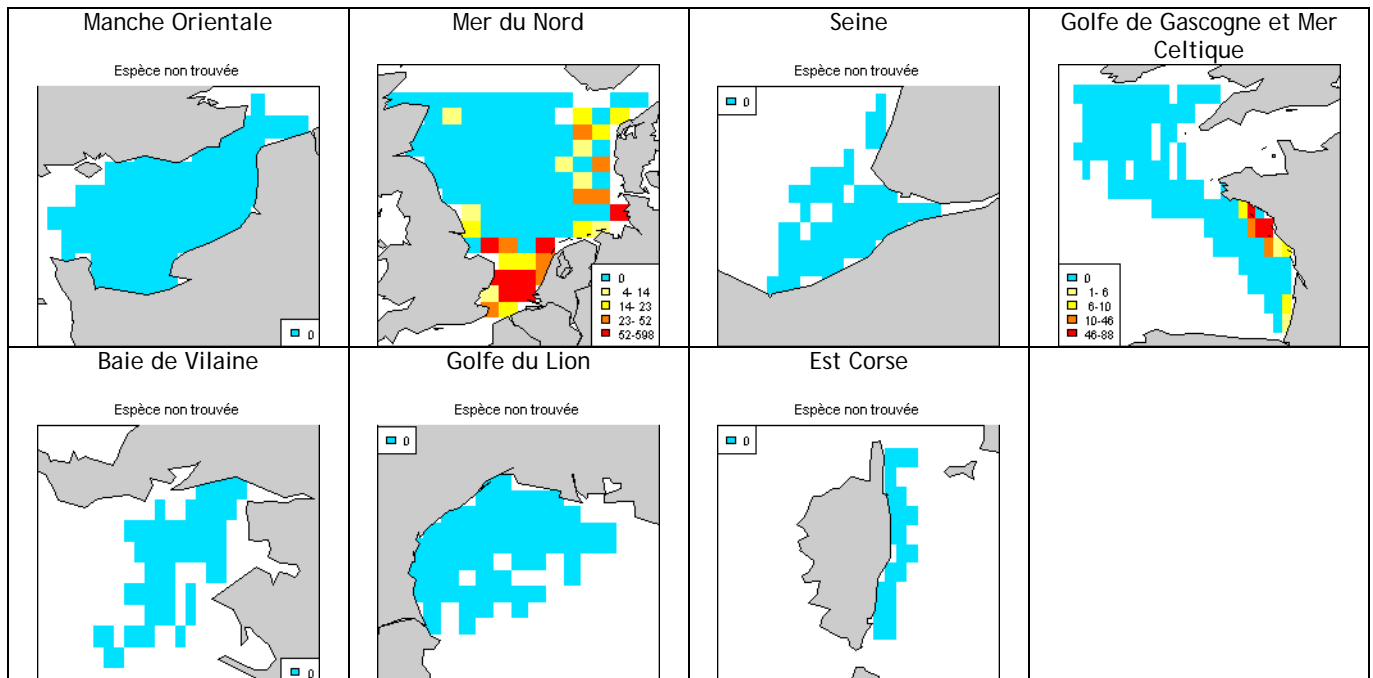
## Lançons (*Hyperoplus* spp.)



## Lançon jolivet (*Hyperoplus immaculatus*)

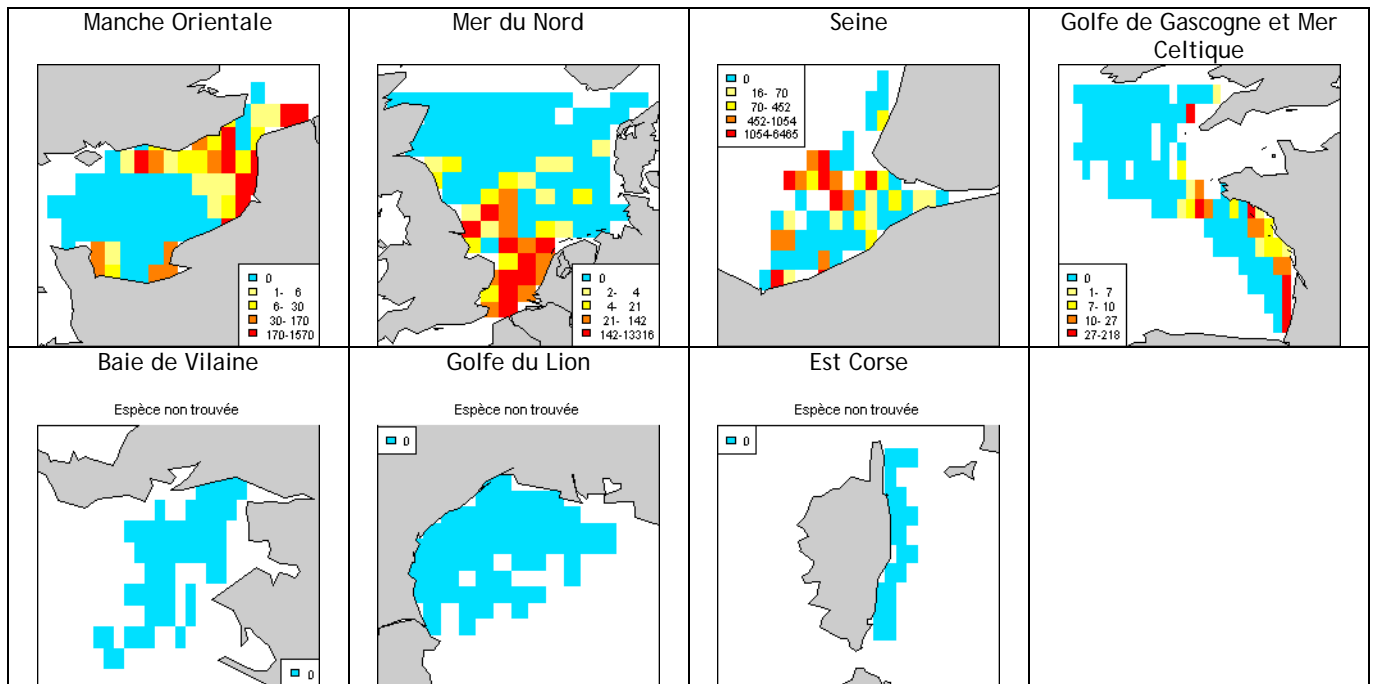


## Lançon commun (*Hyperoplus lanceolatus*)

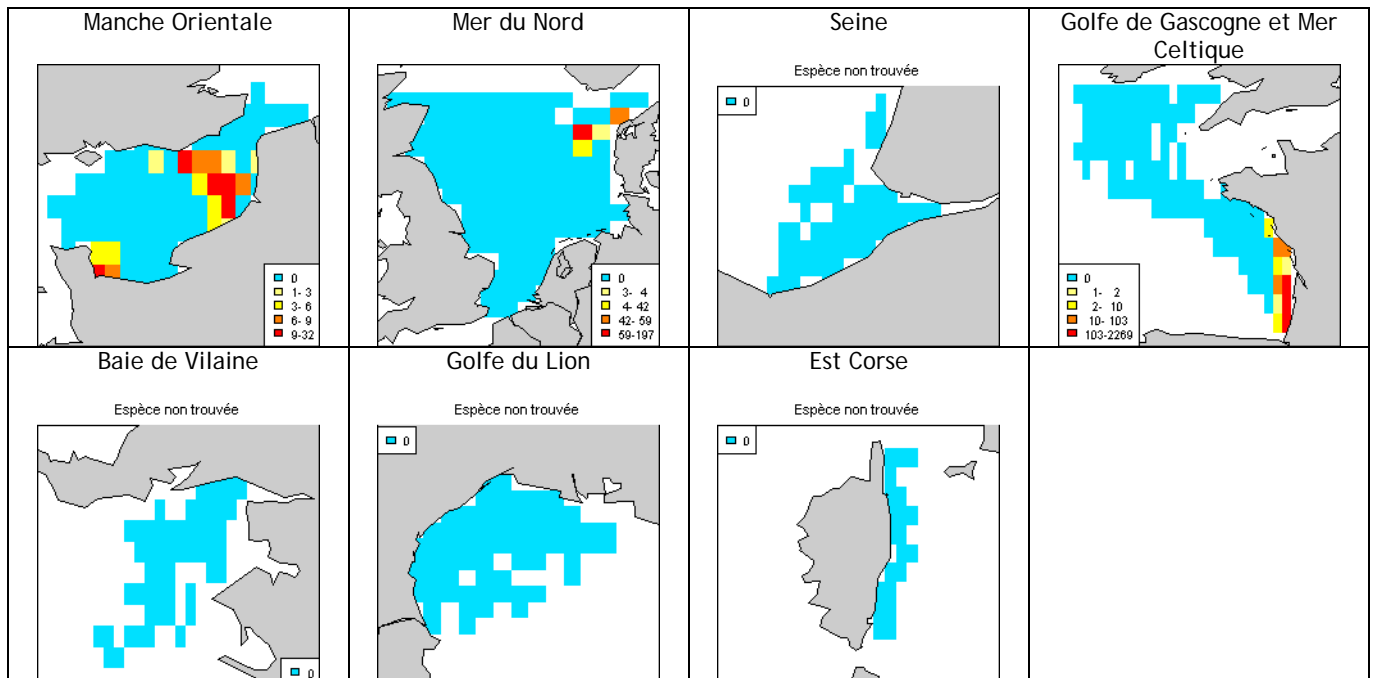




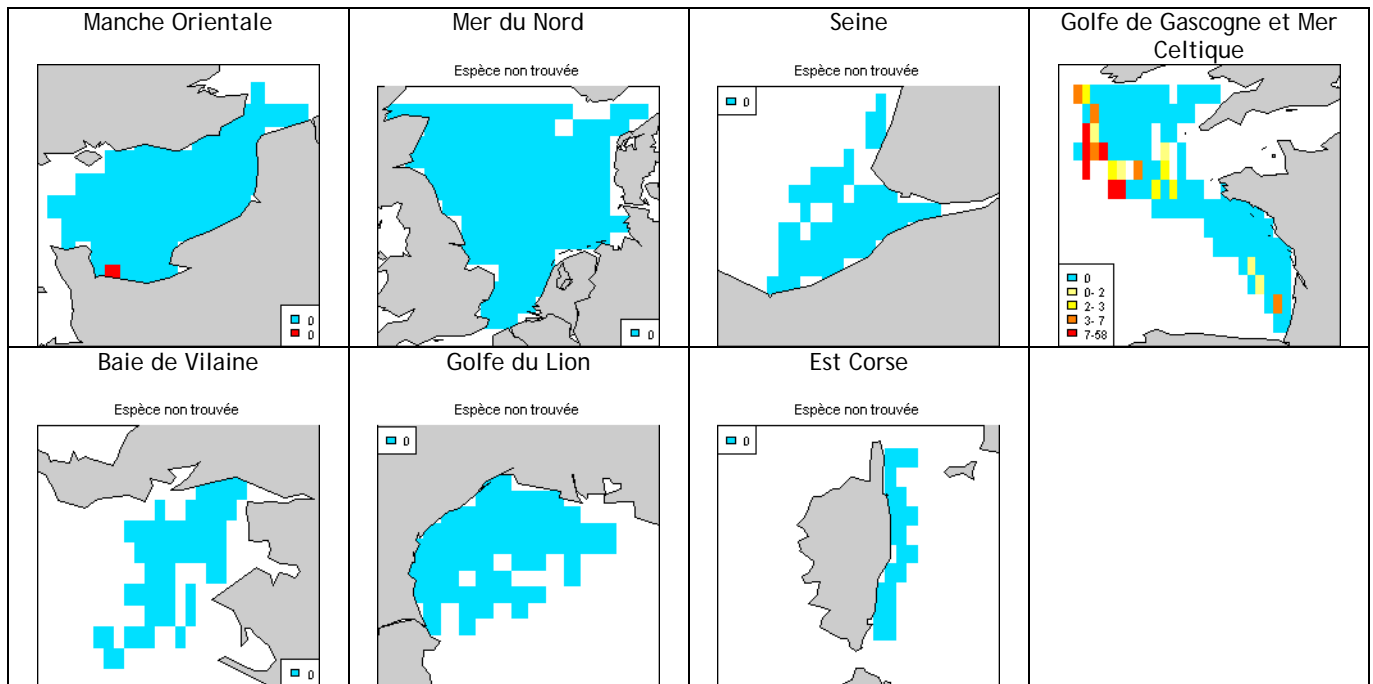
## Petite vive (*Echiichthys vipera*)



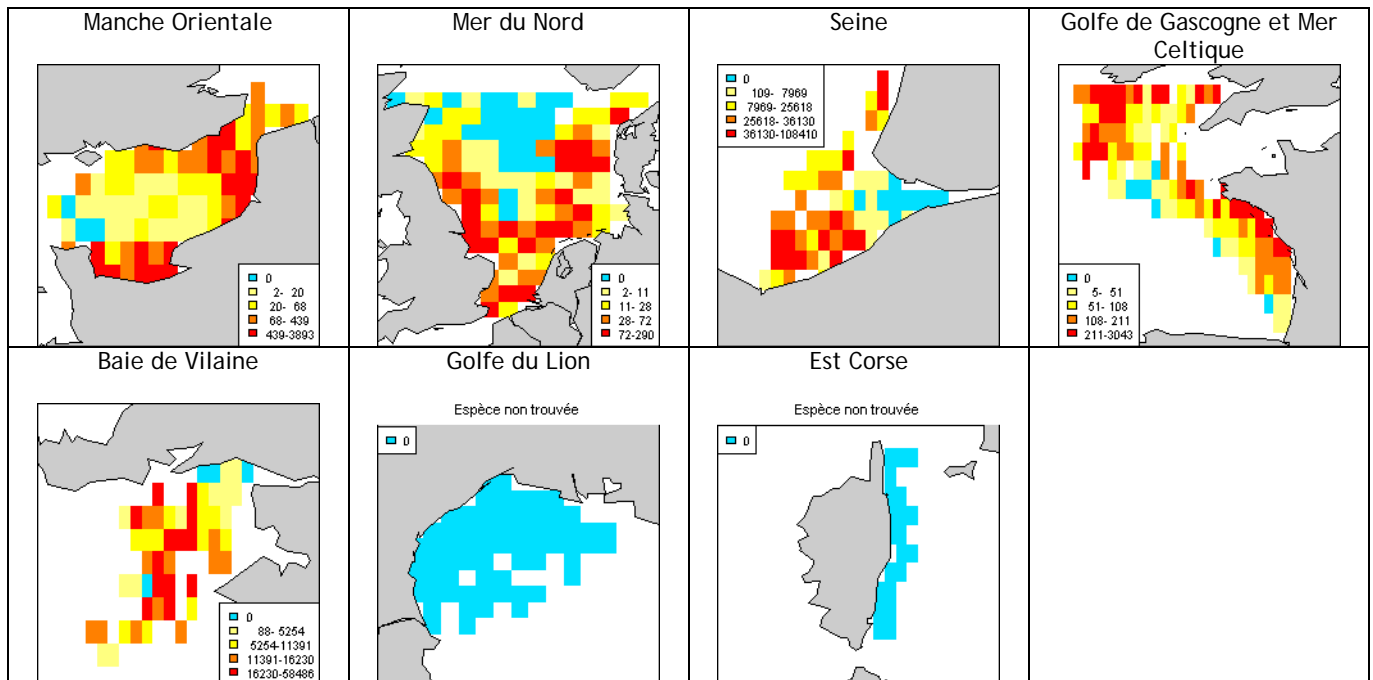
## Grande vive (*Trachinus draco*)



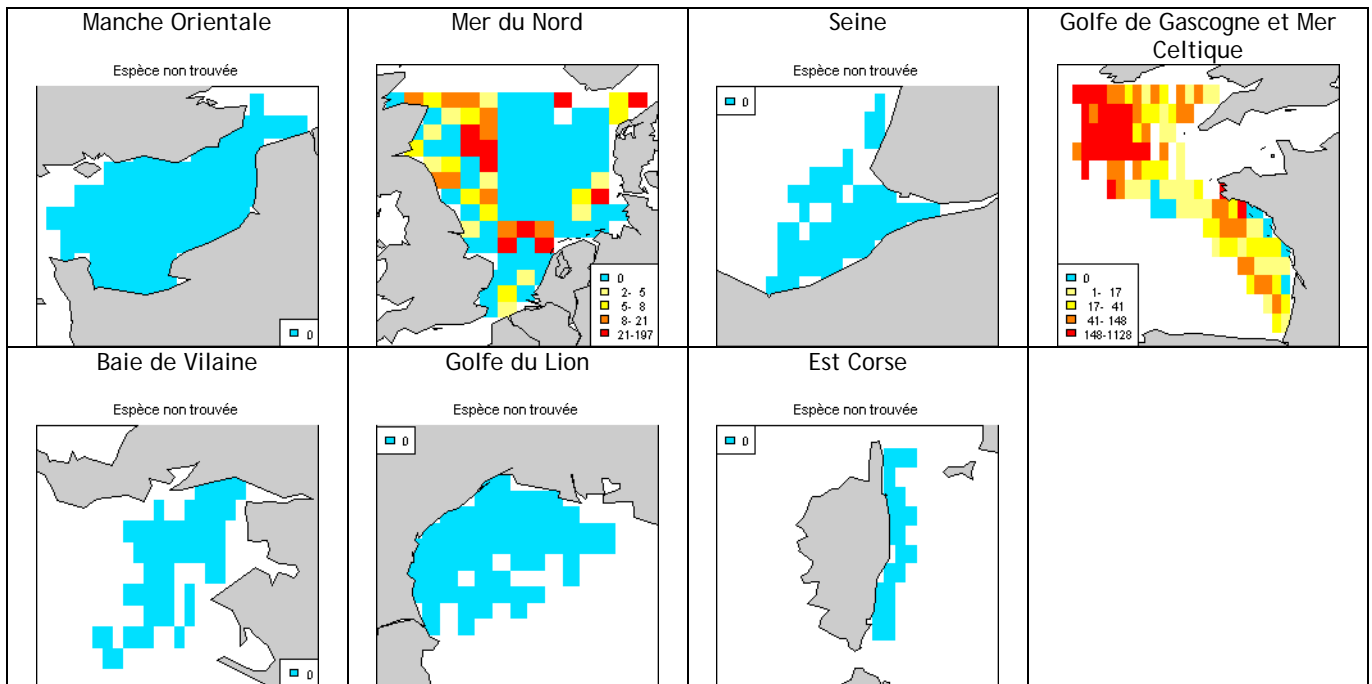
## Blennie papillon (*Blennius ocellaris*)



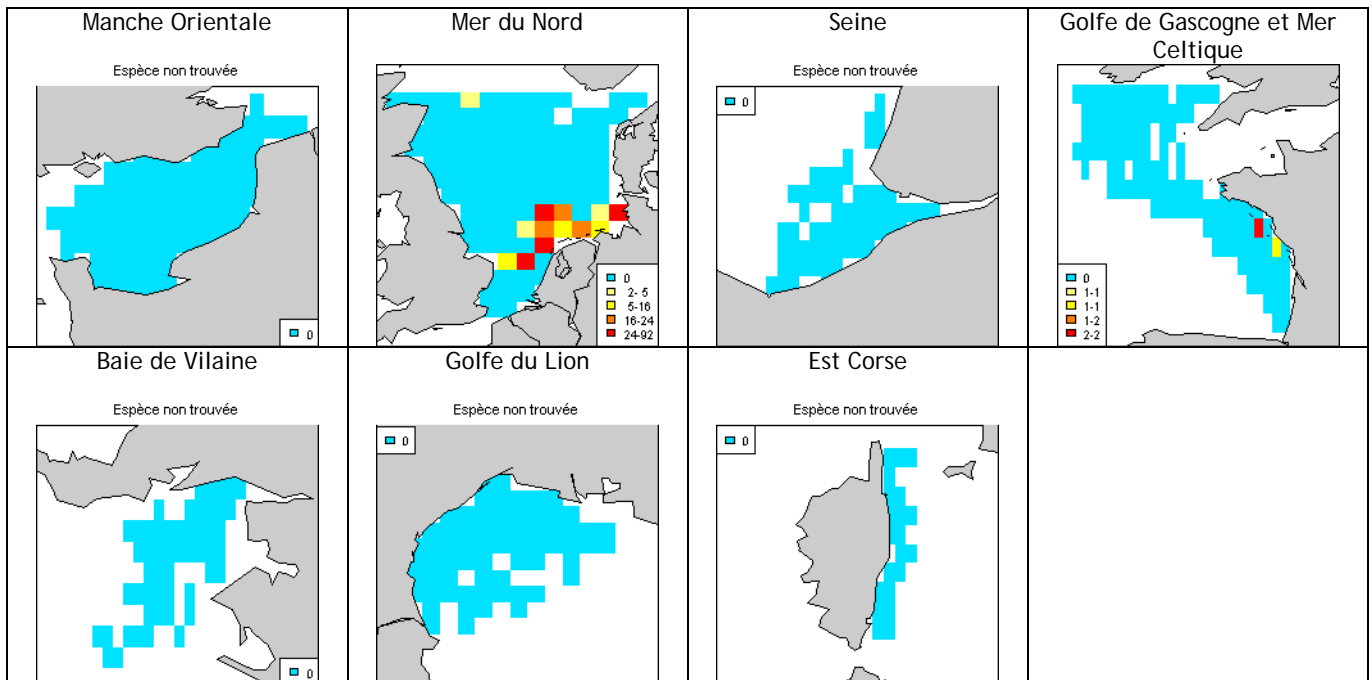
## Callionyme lyre (*Callionymus lyra*)



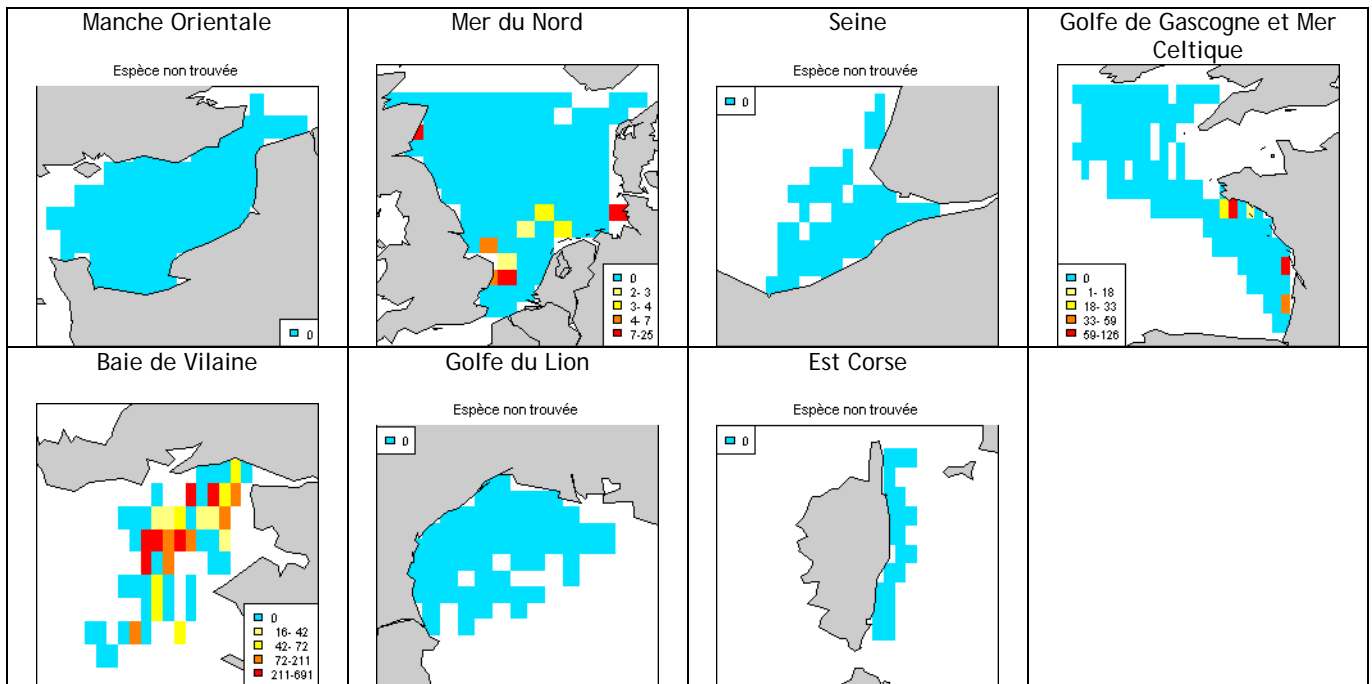
## Callionyme tacheté (*Callionymus maculatus*)



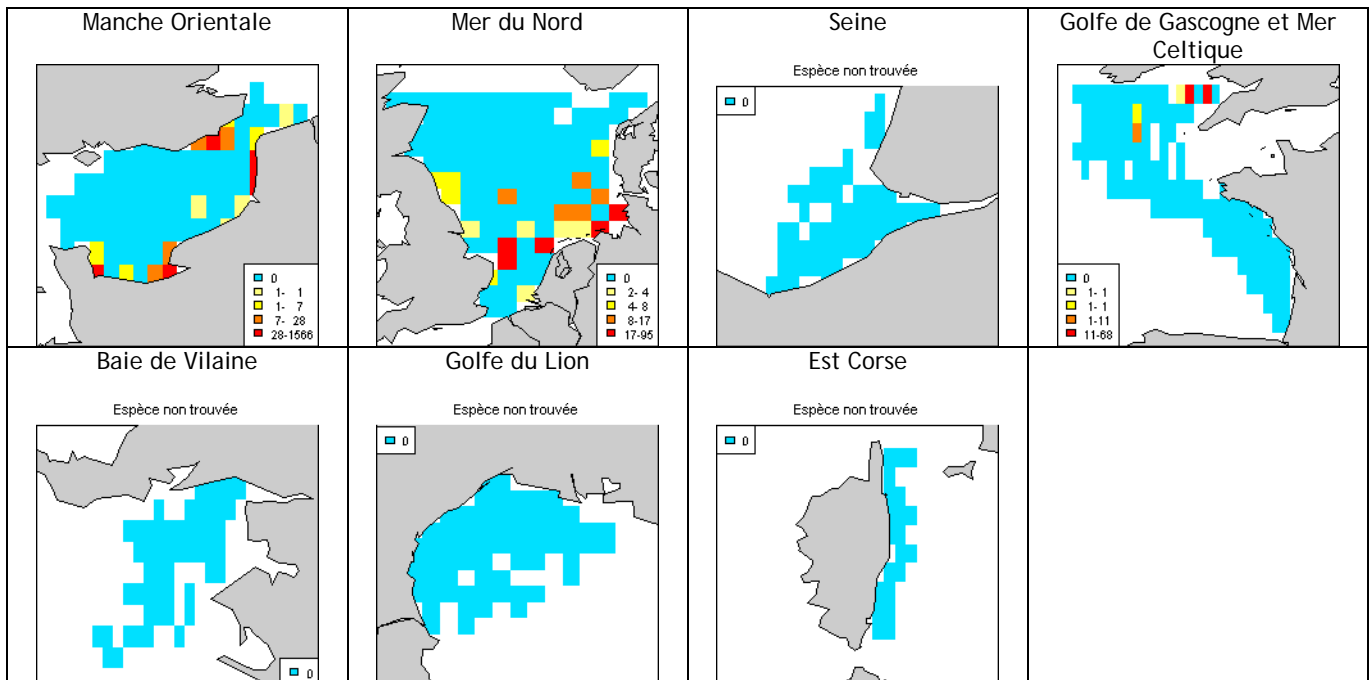
## Callionyme réticulé (*Callionymus reticulatus*)



## Gobie nonnat (*Aphia minuta*)

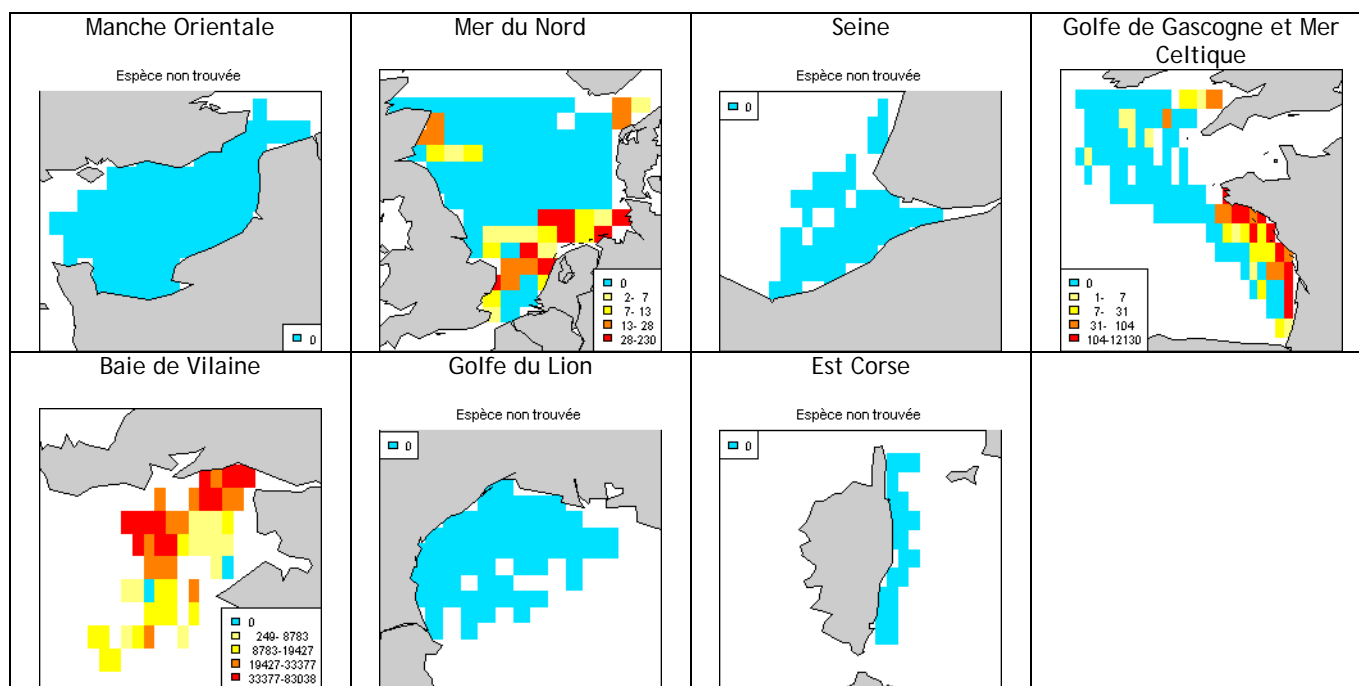


## Gobiidés (*Gobiidae*)

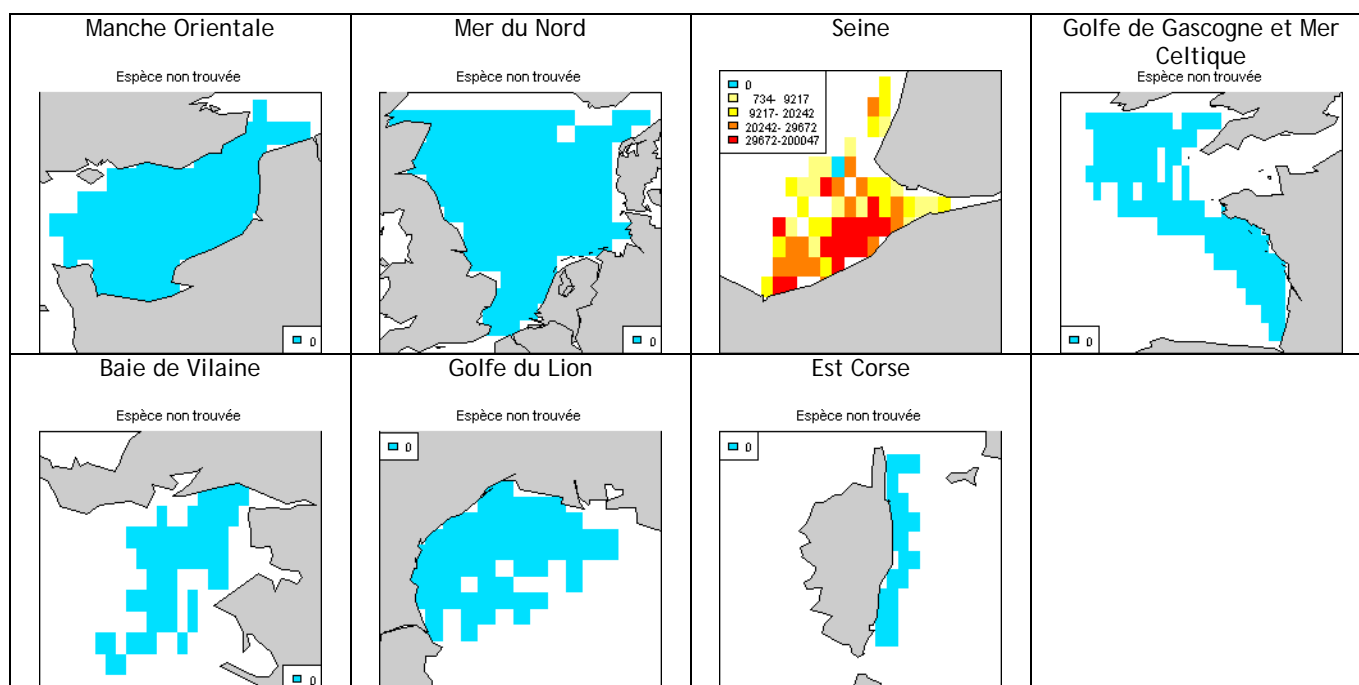


## Gobie buhotte (*Pomatoschistus minutus*)

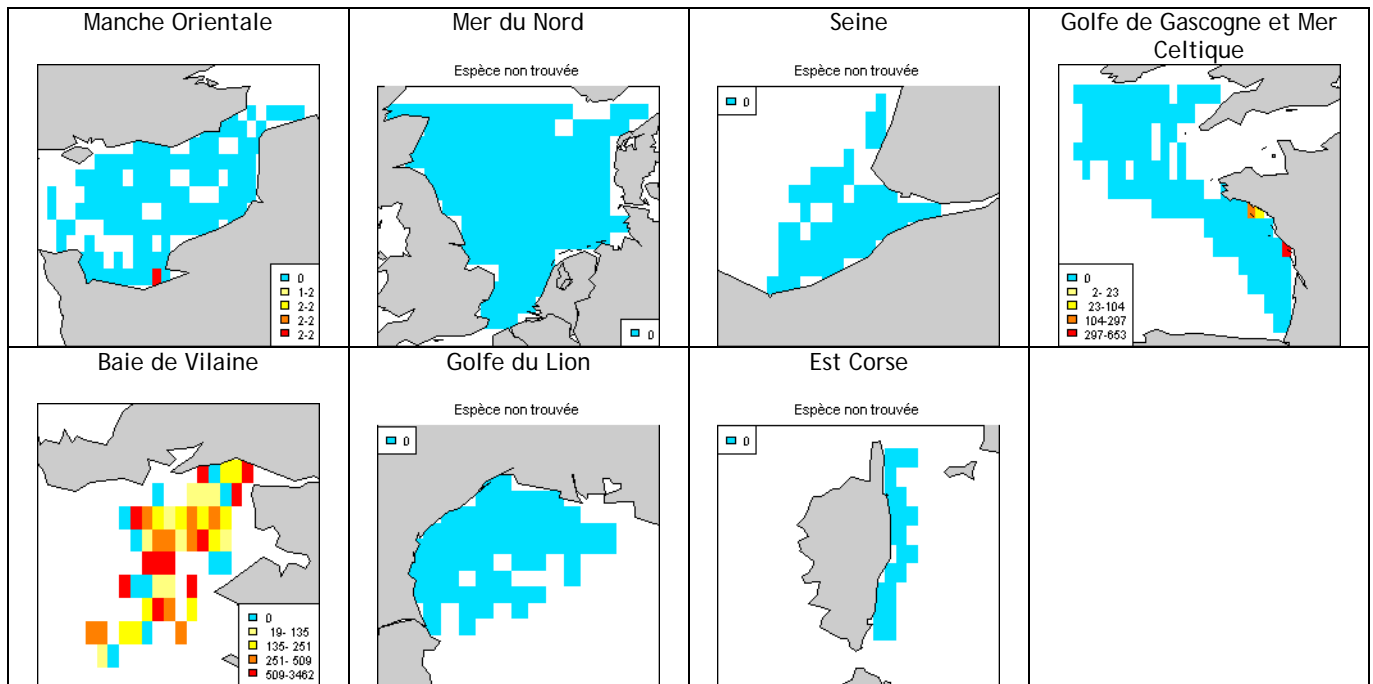
Pour la mer du Nord, il s'agit de *Pomatoschistus* spp.)



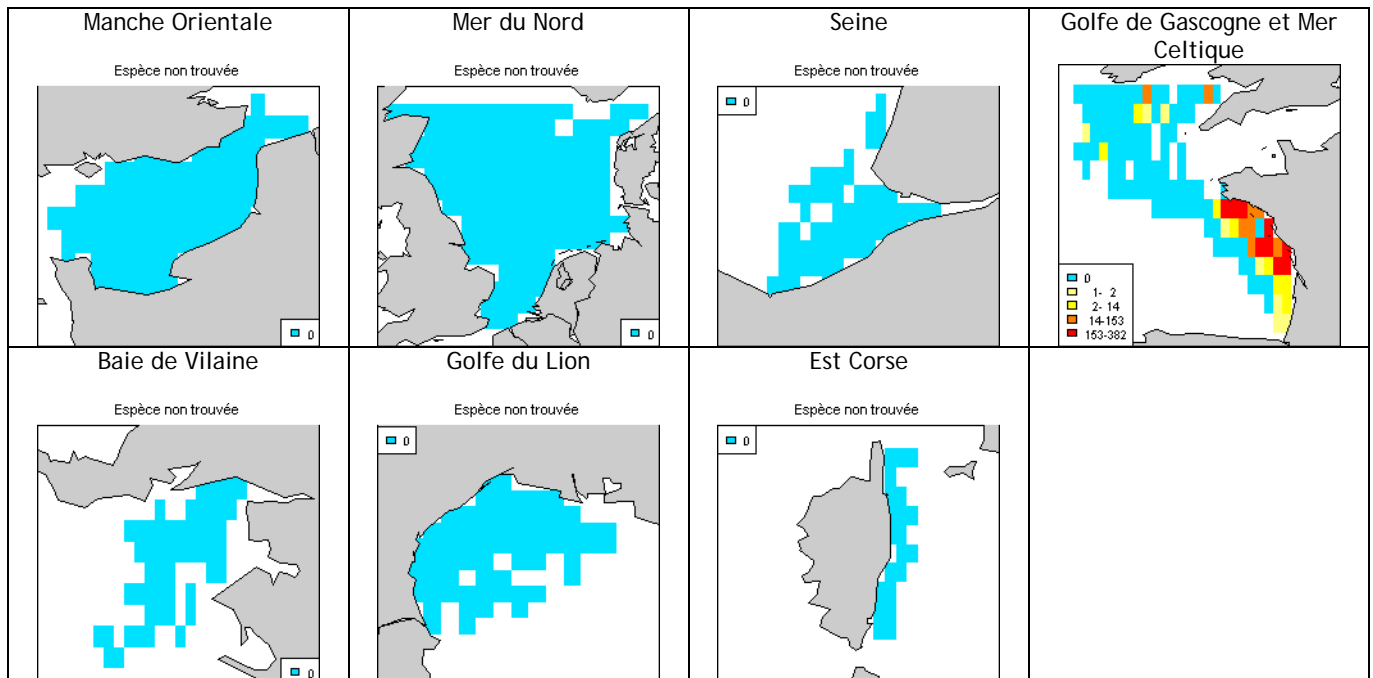
## Gobies (*Gobius*)



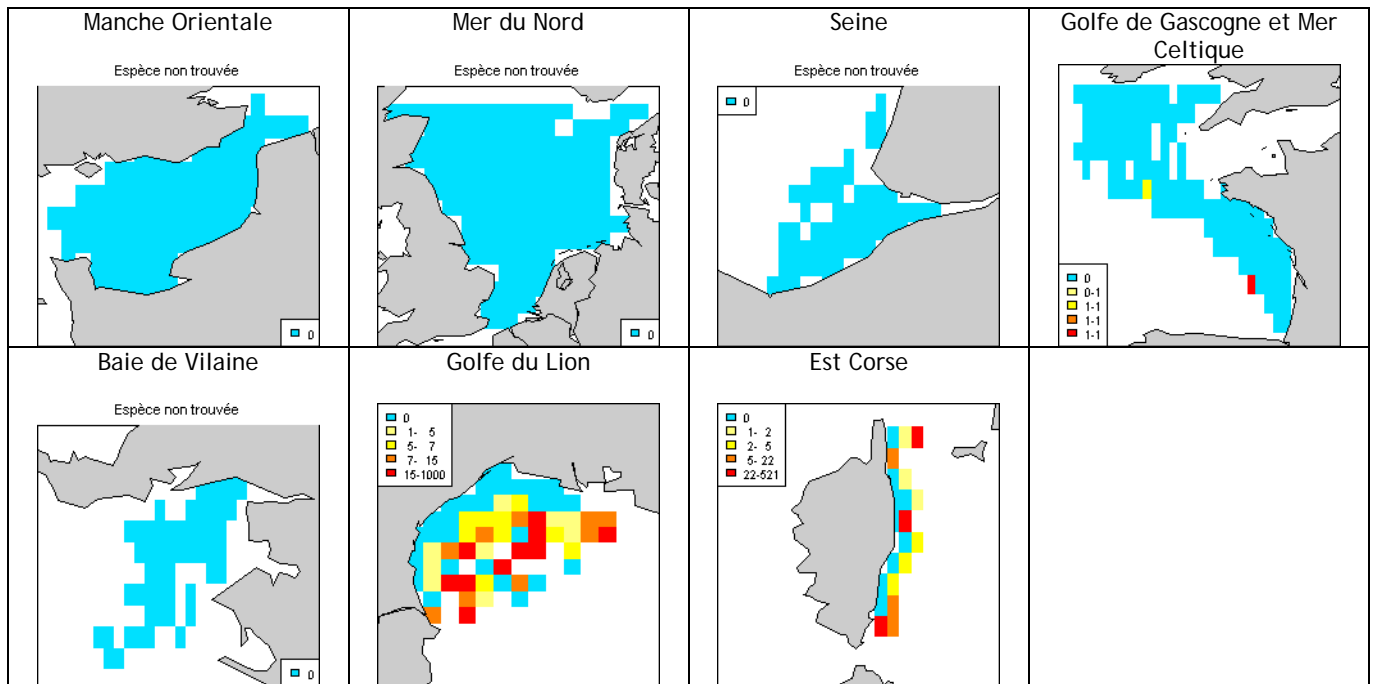
## Gobie noir (*Gobius niger*)



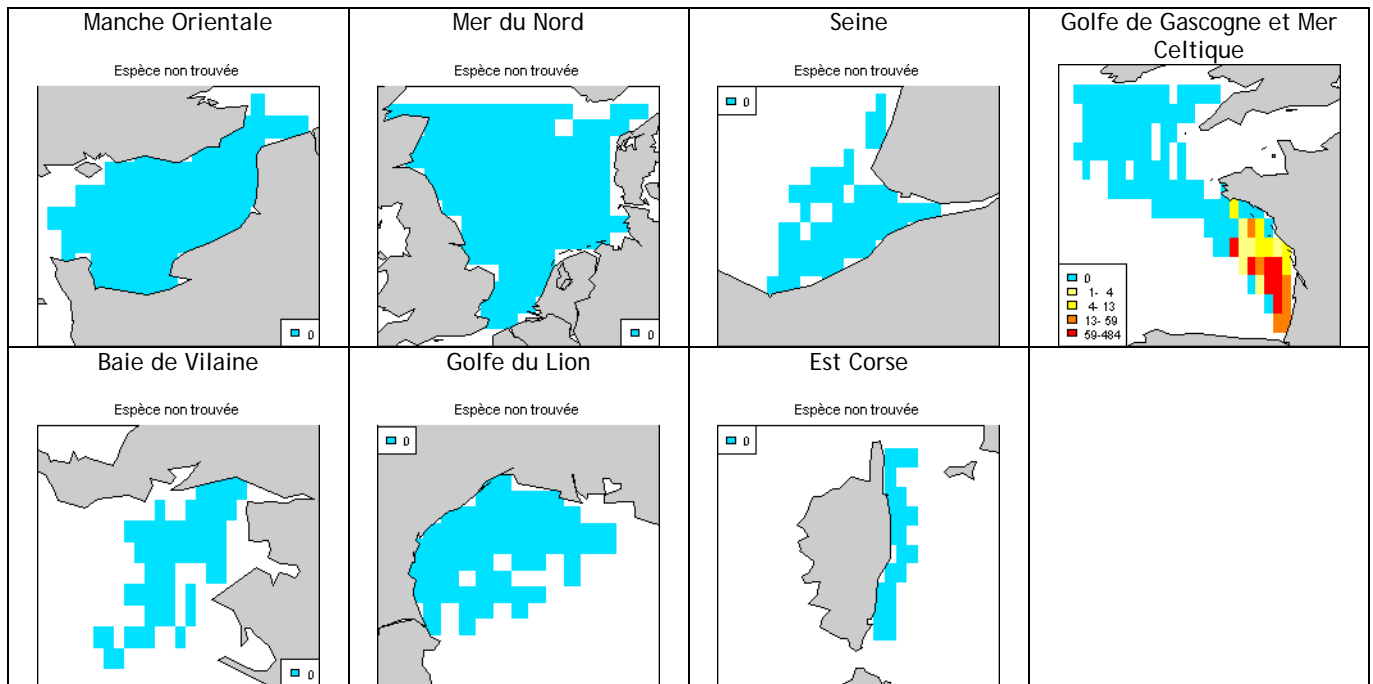
## Gobie à grandes écailles (*Lesueurigobius friesii*)



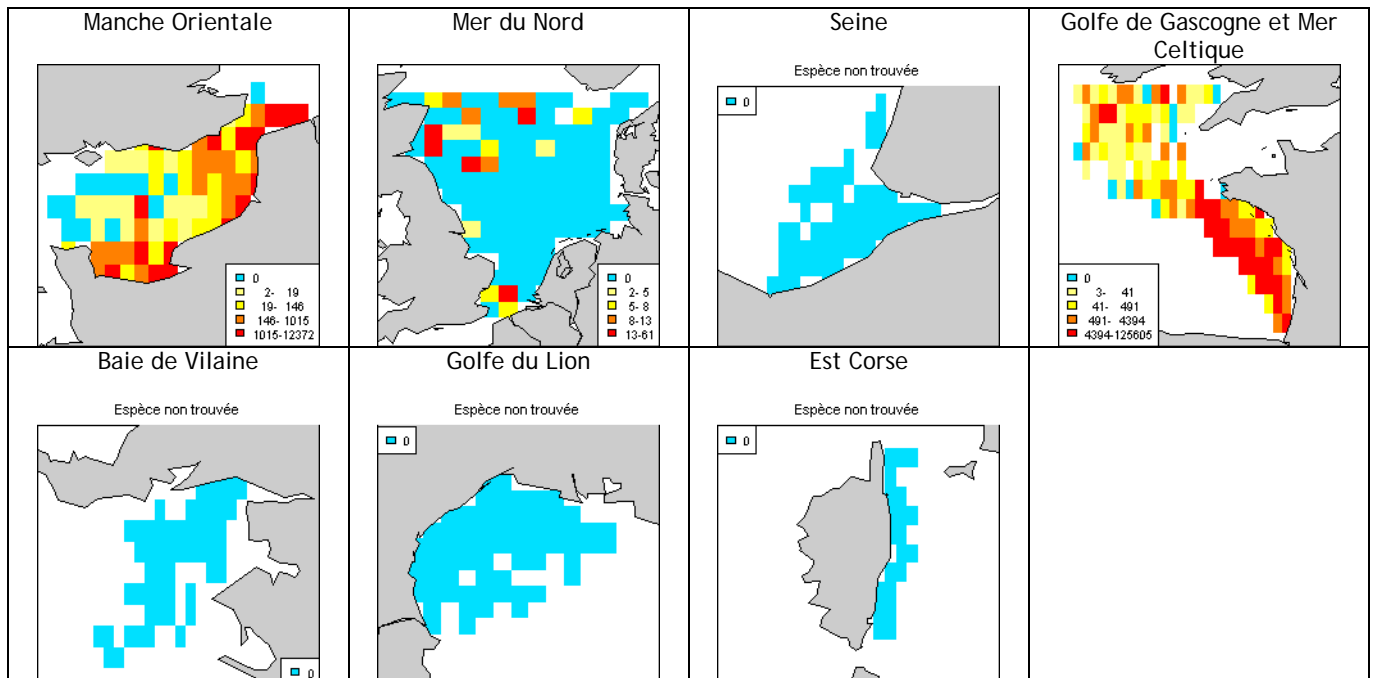
## Sabre argenté (*Lepidopus caudatus*)



## Maquereau espagnol (*Scomber japonicus*)

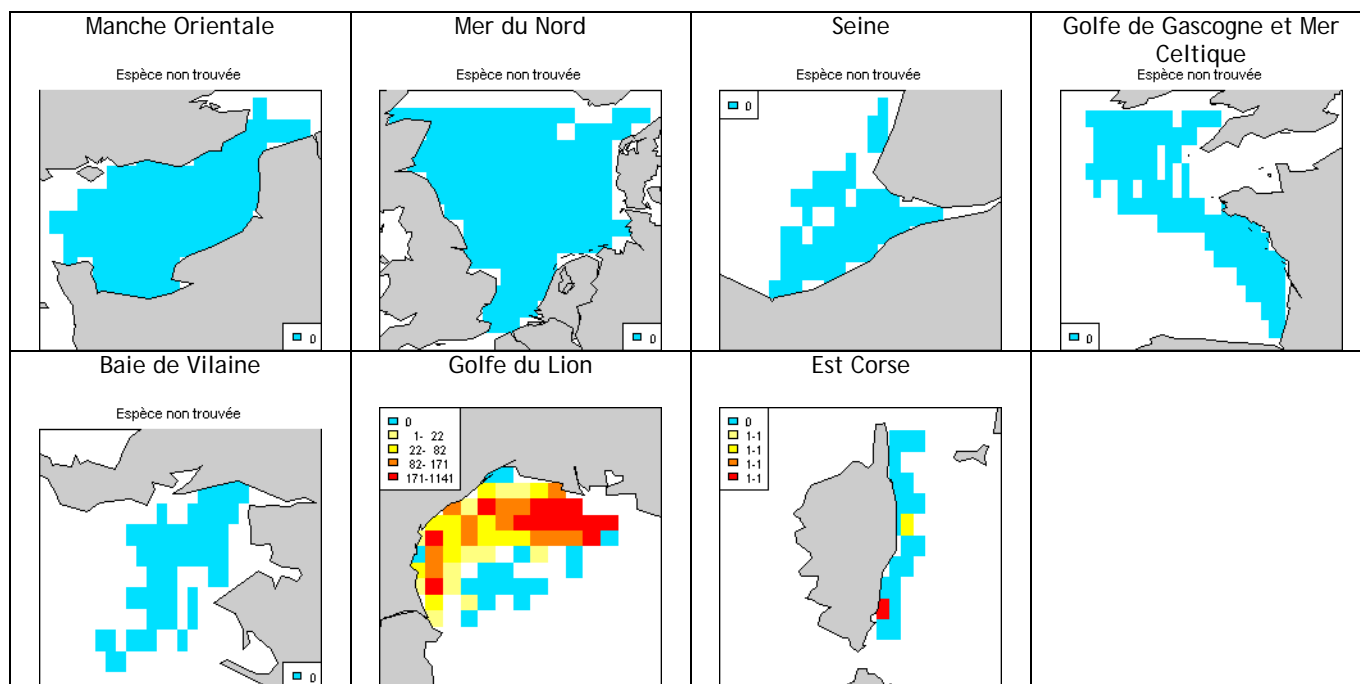


## Maquereau (*Scomber scombrus*)

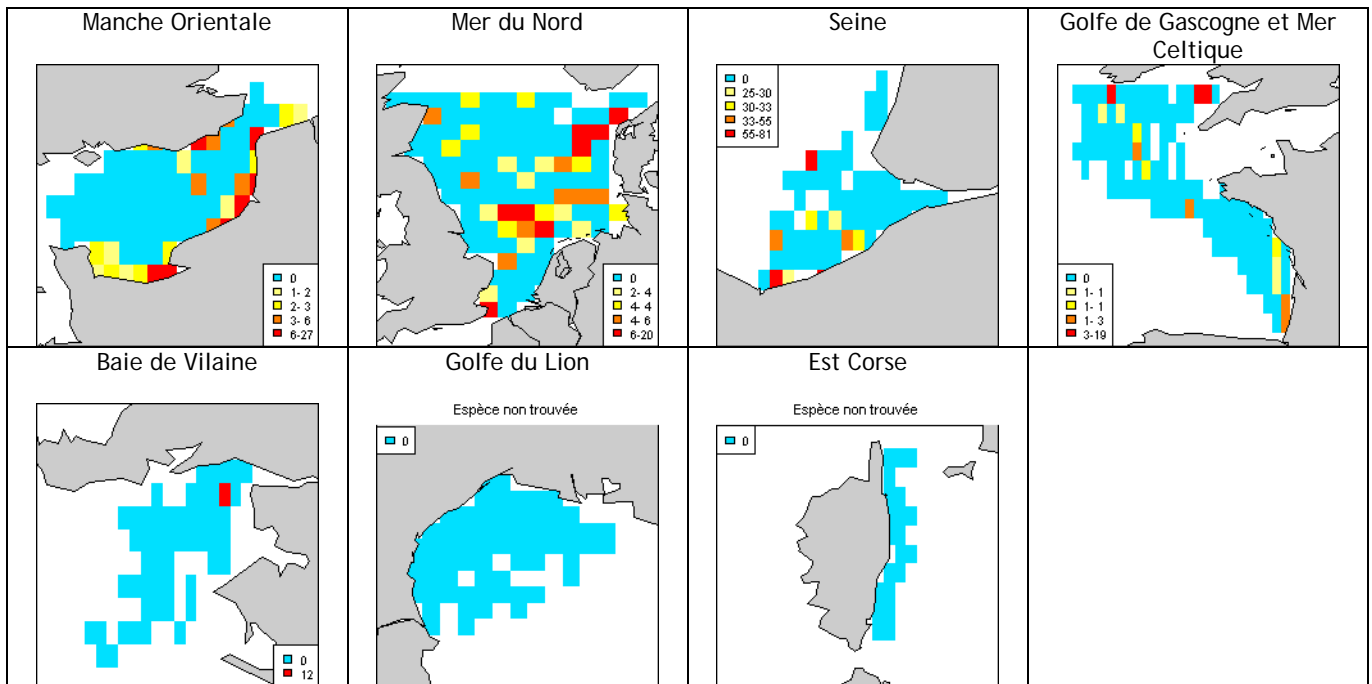




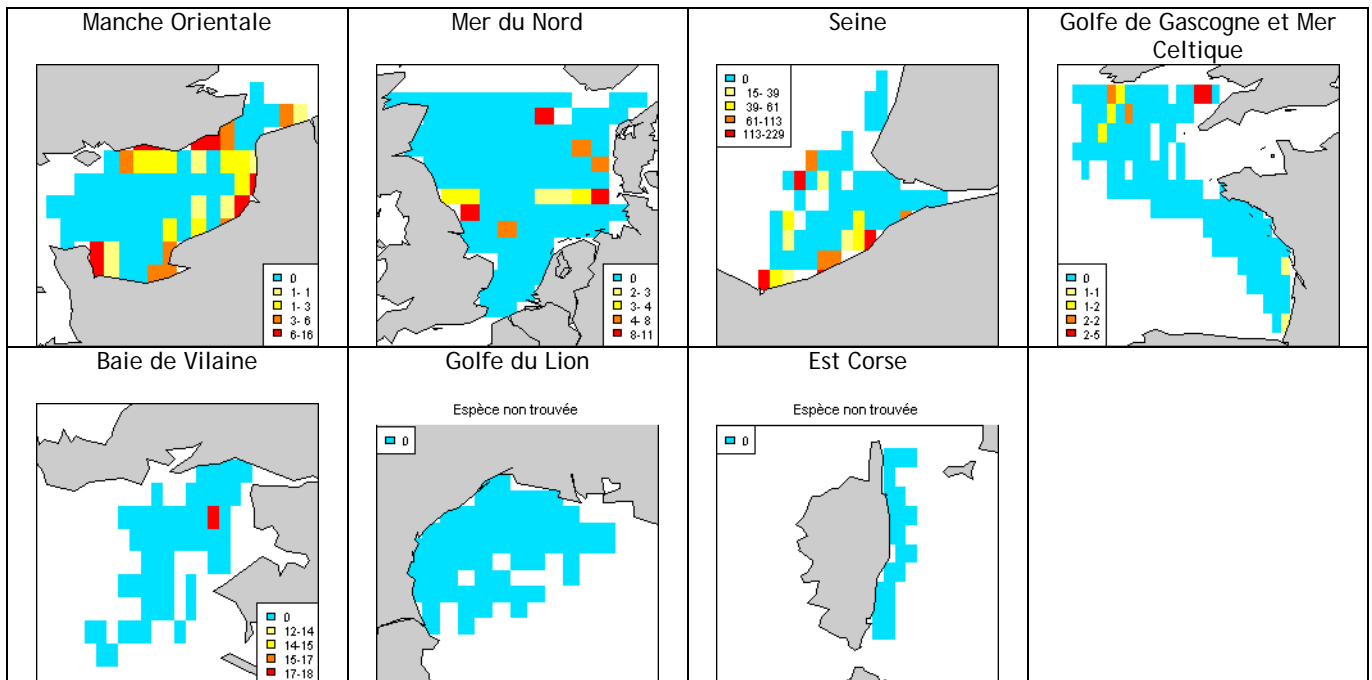
## Feuille (*Citharus linguatula*)



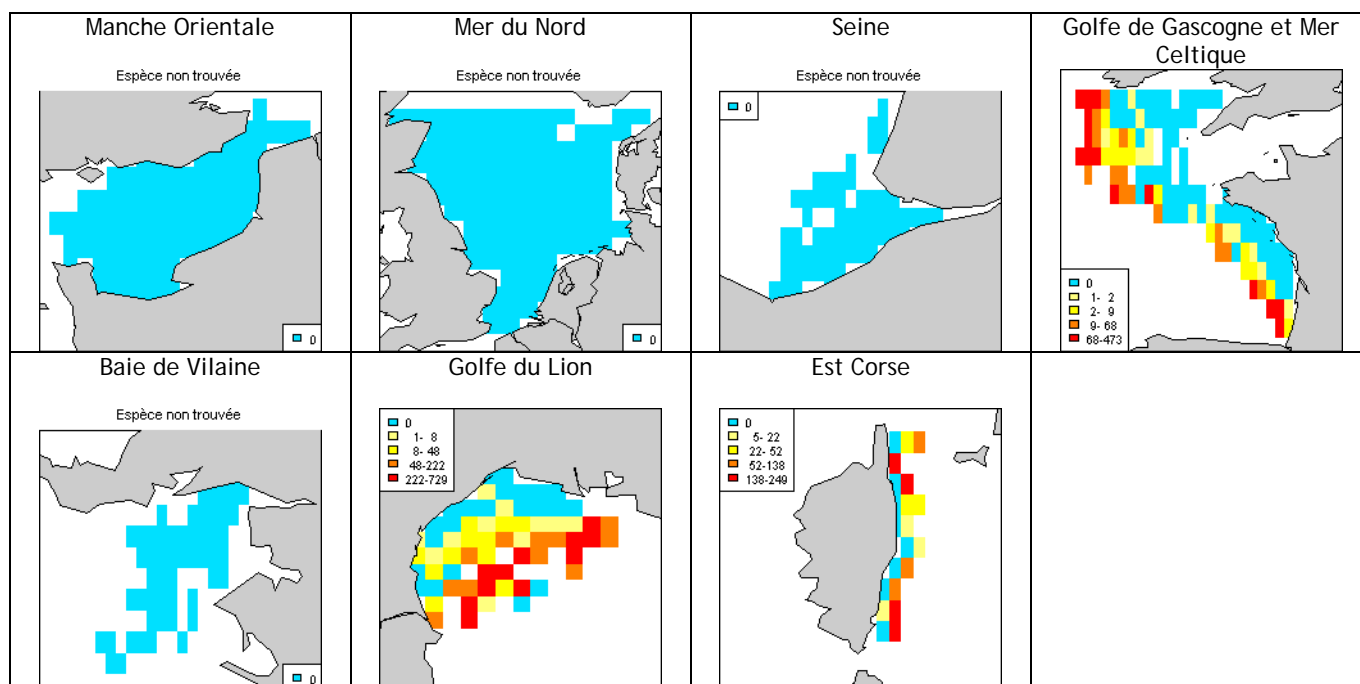
## Turbot (*Scophthalmus maximus*)



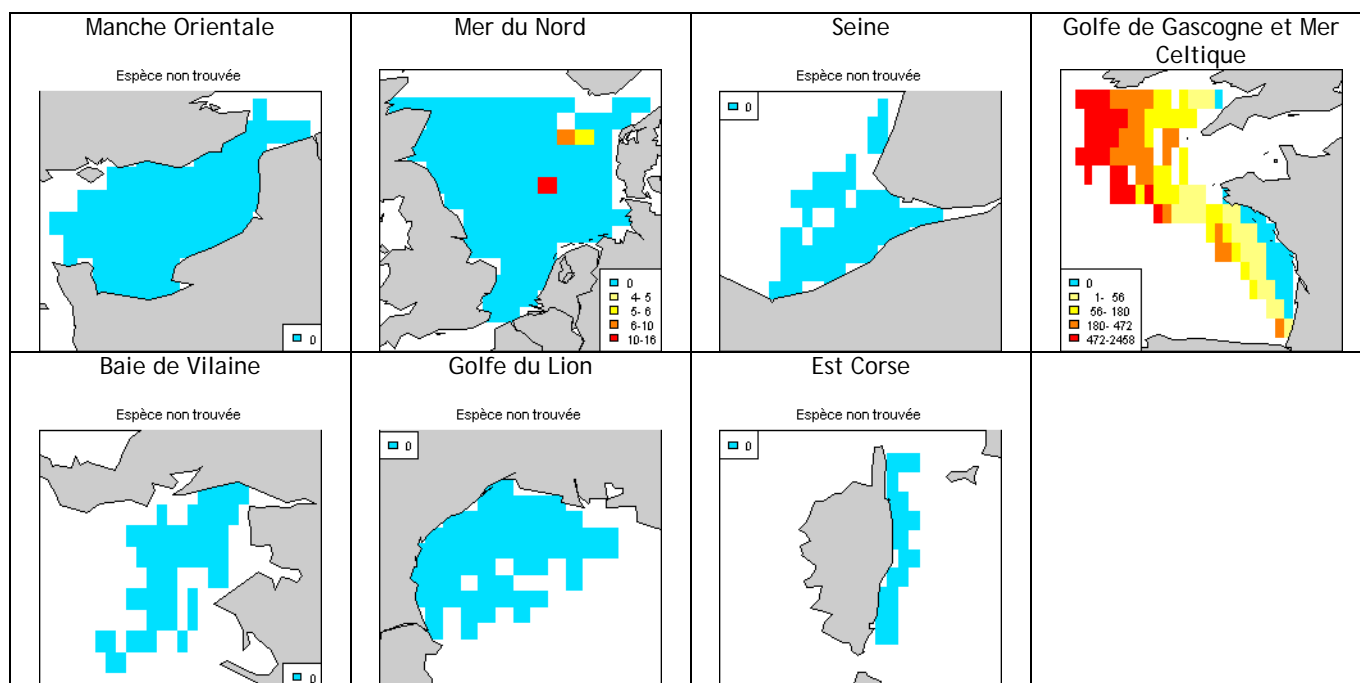
## Barbue (*Scophthalmus rhombus*)



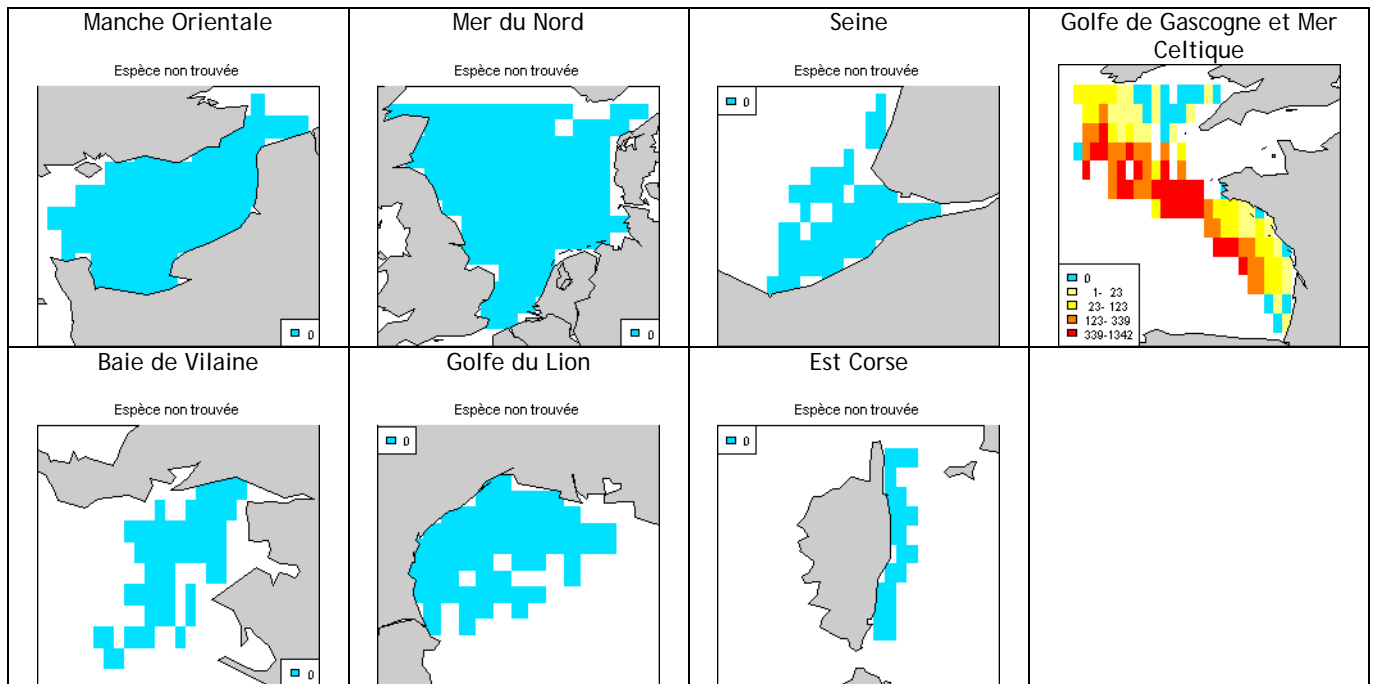
## Cardine à quatre taches (*Lepidorhombus boscii*)



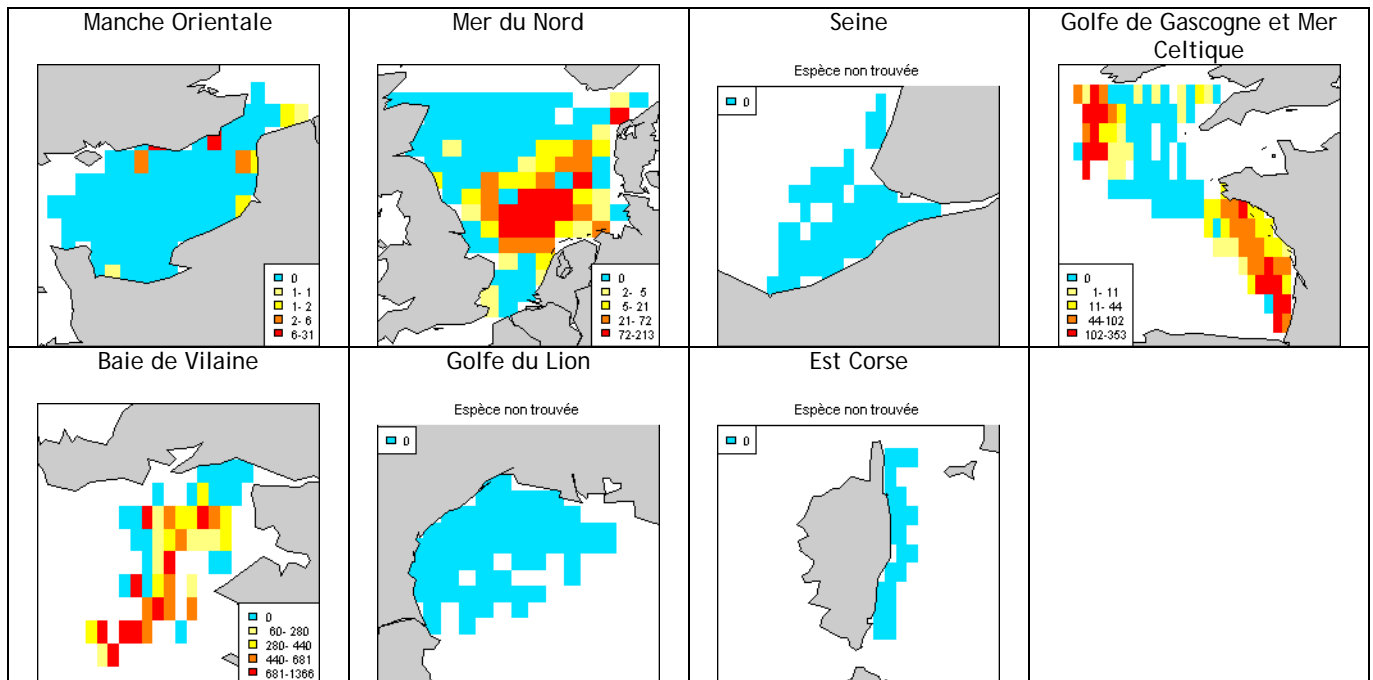
## Cardine franche (*Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis*)



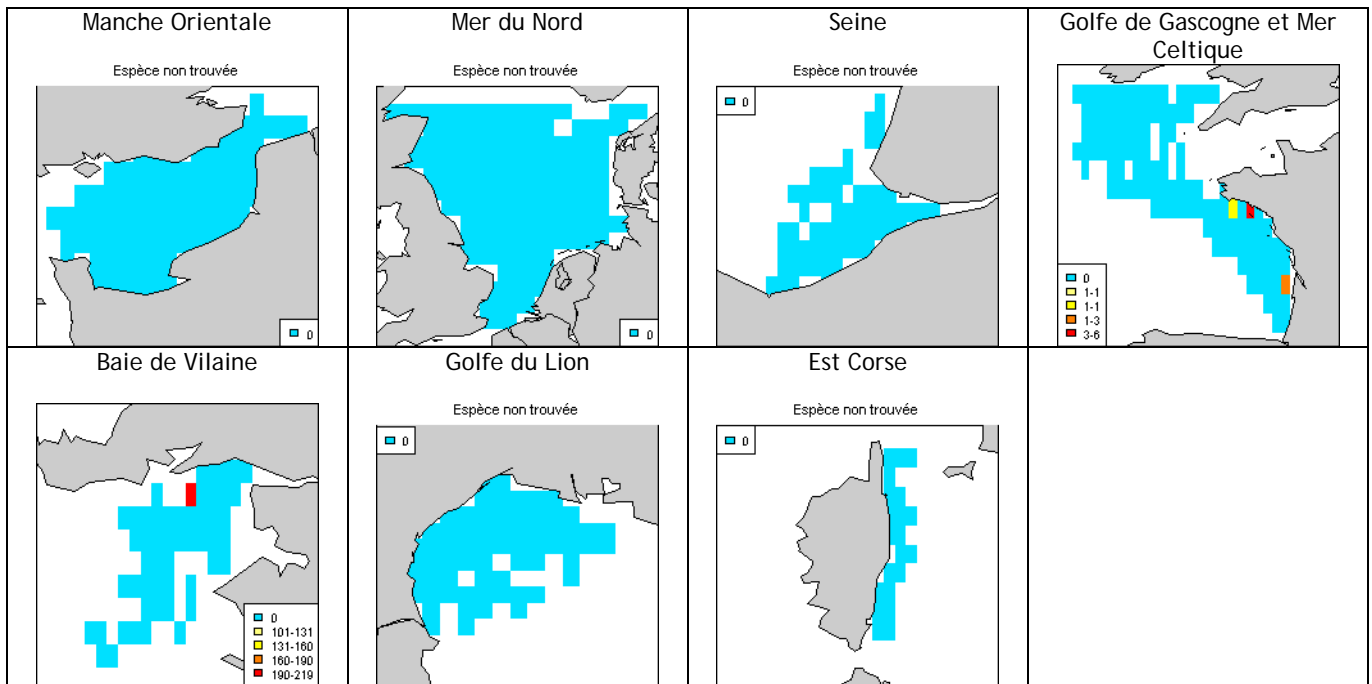
## Arnoglosse impérial (*Arnoglossus imperialis*)



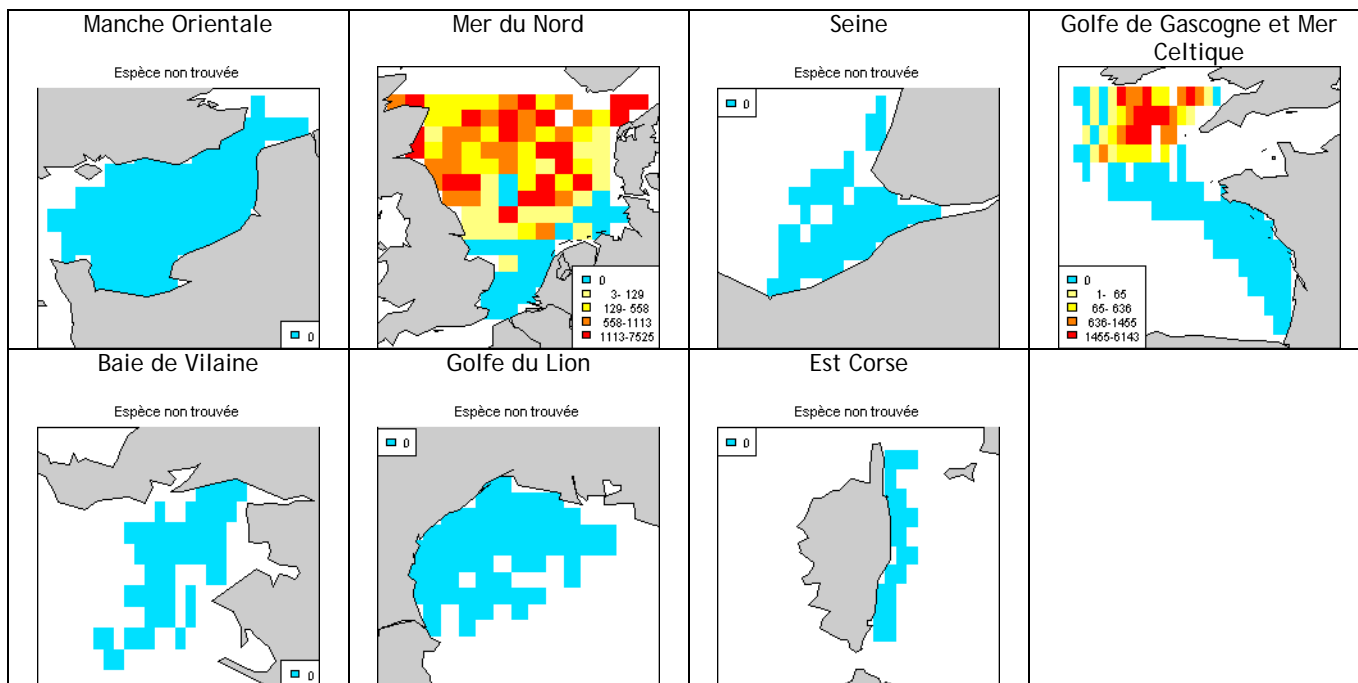
## Arnoglosse lanterne (*Arnoglossus laterna*)



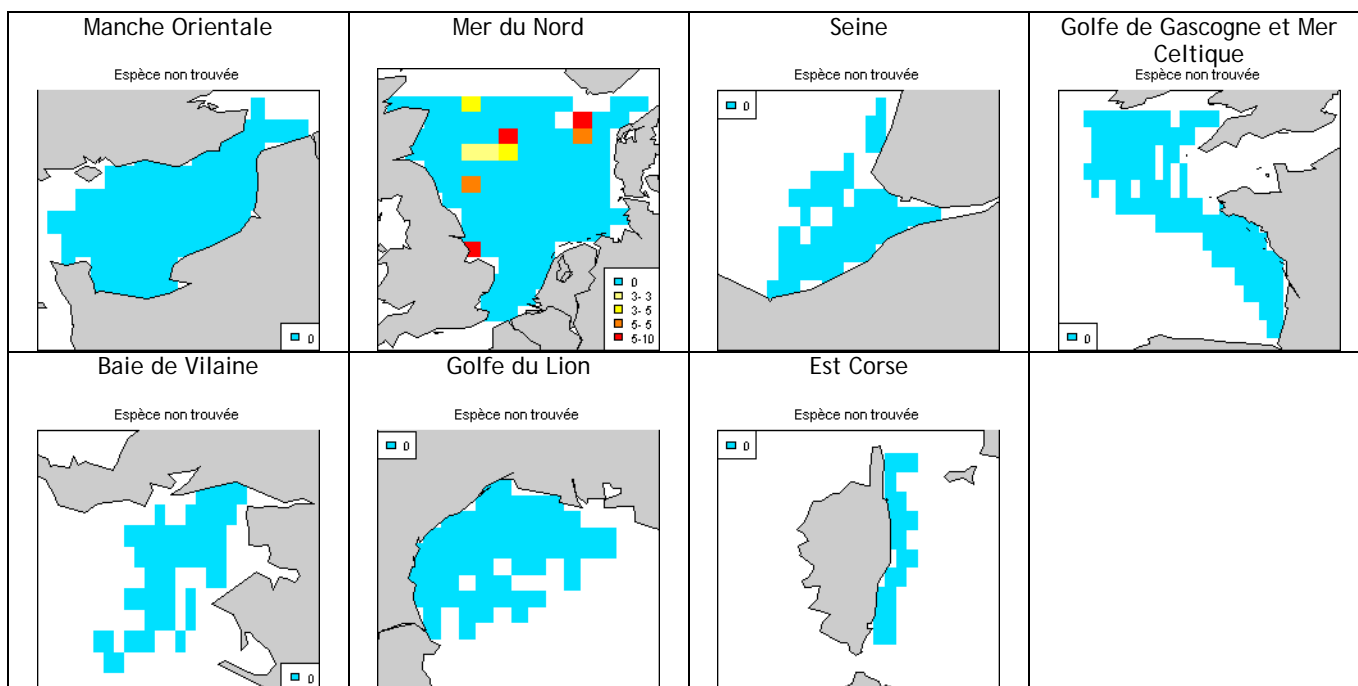
## Arnoglosse tacheté (*Arnoglossus thori*)



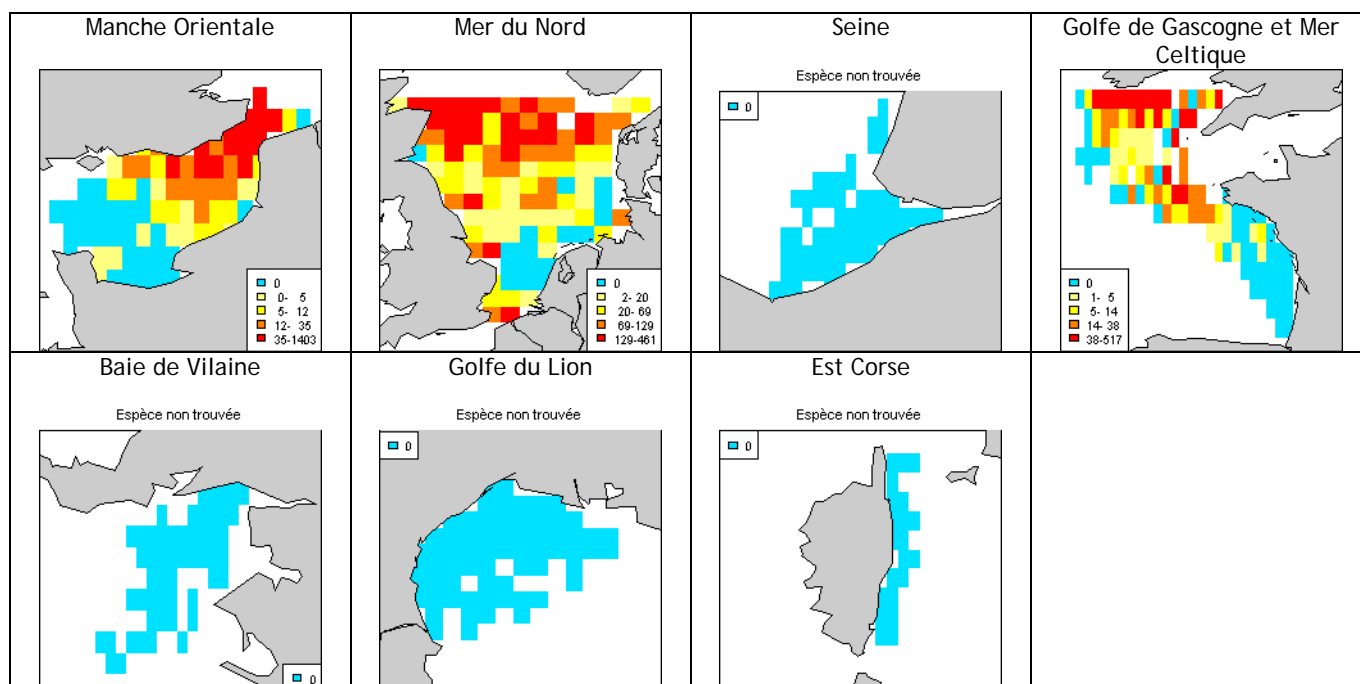
## Balai de l'Atlantique (*Hippoglossoides platessoides*)



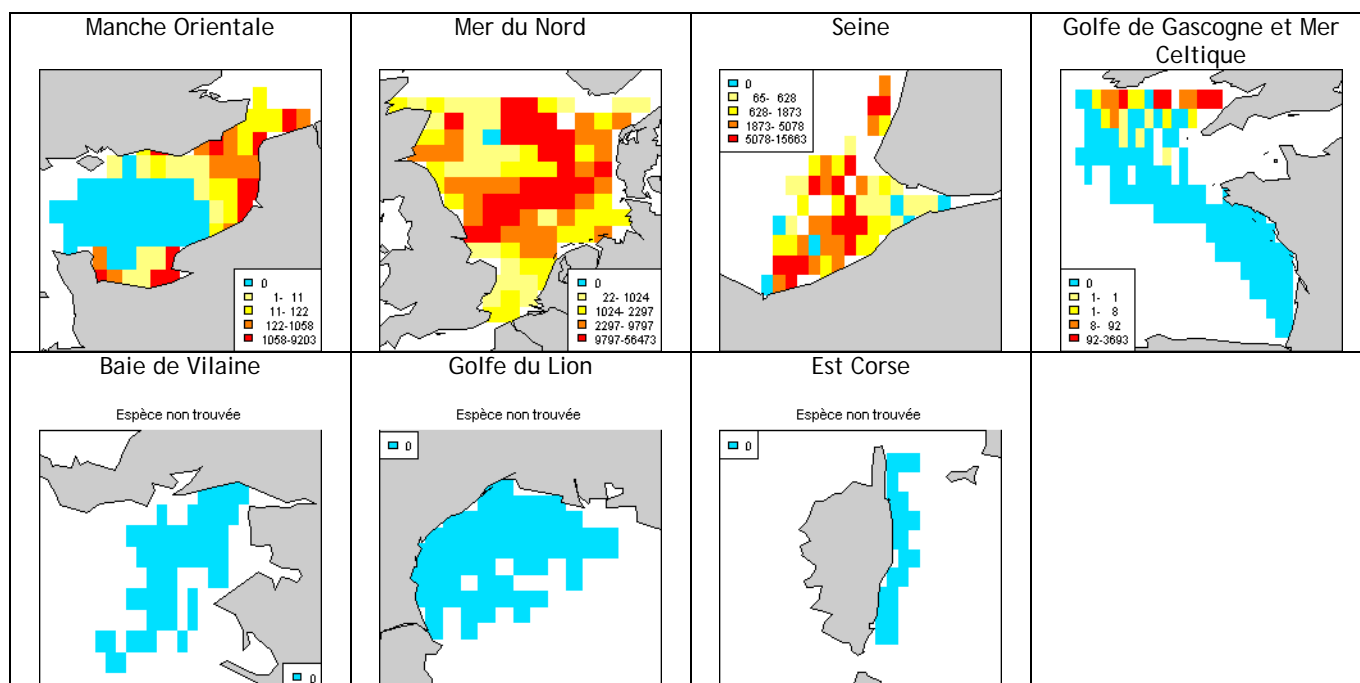
## Flétan (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*)



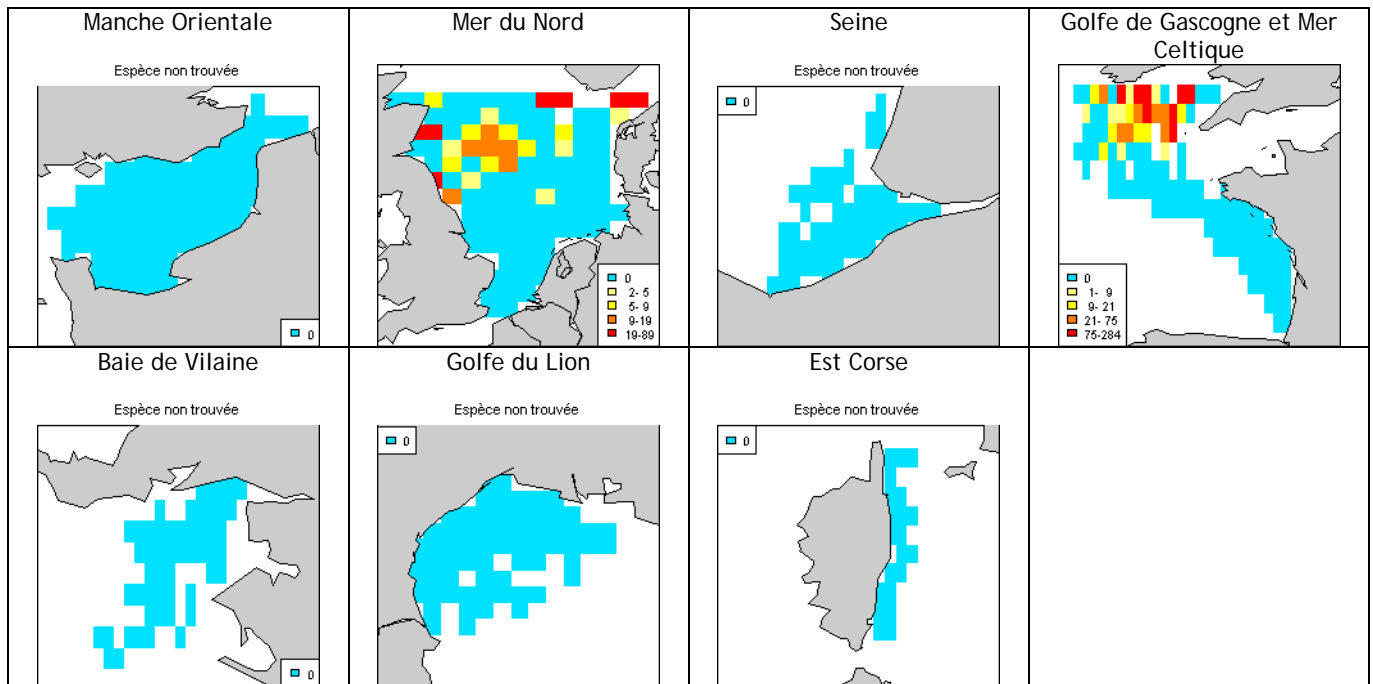
## Limande-sole (*Microstomus kitt*)



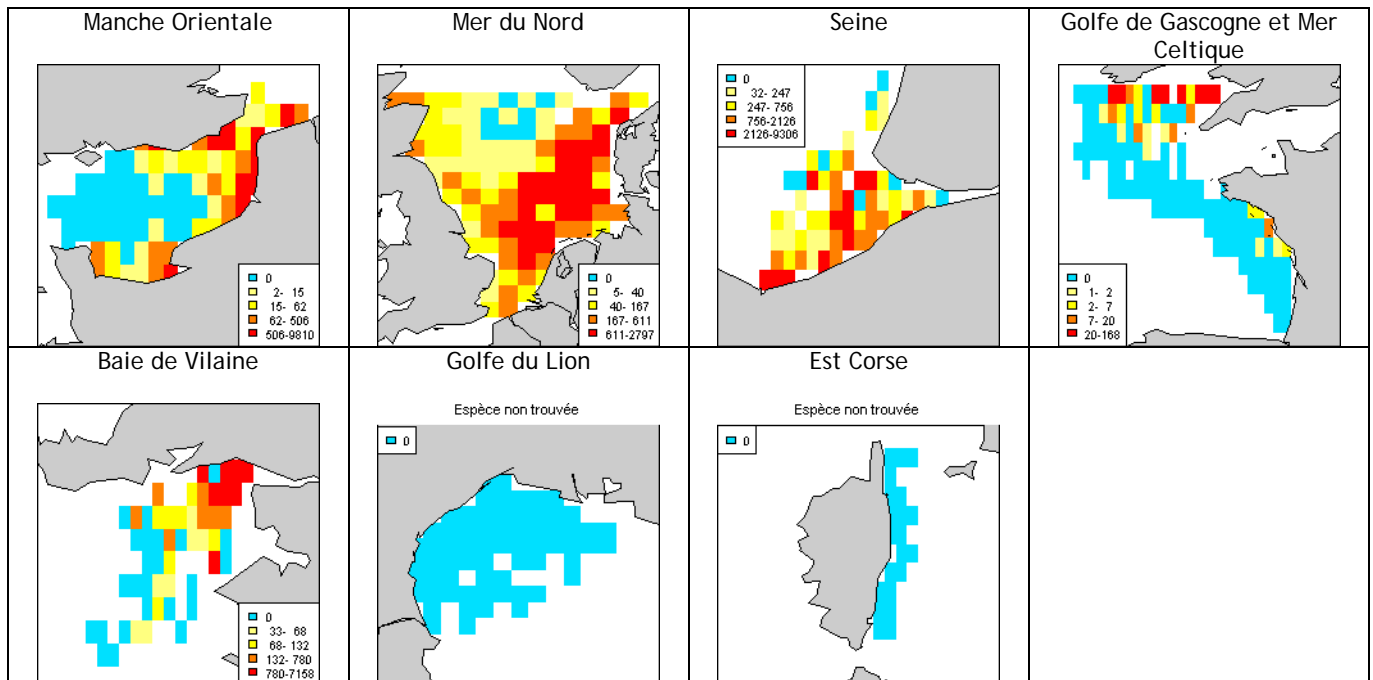
## Limande (*Limanda limanda*)



## Plie cynoglosse (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*)

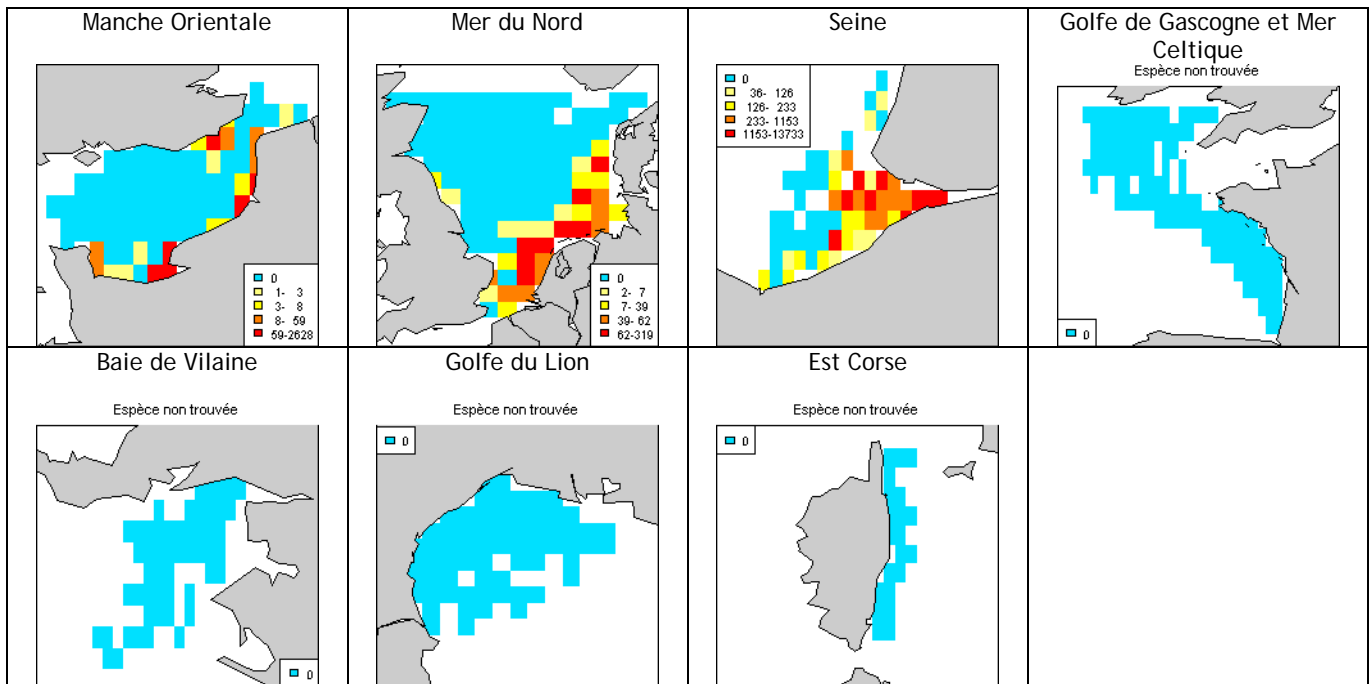


## Plie (*Pleuronectes platessa*)

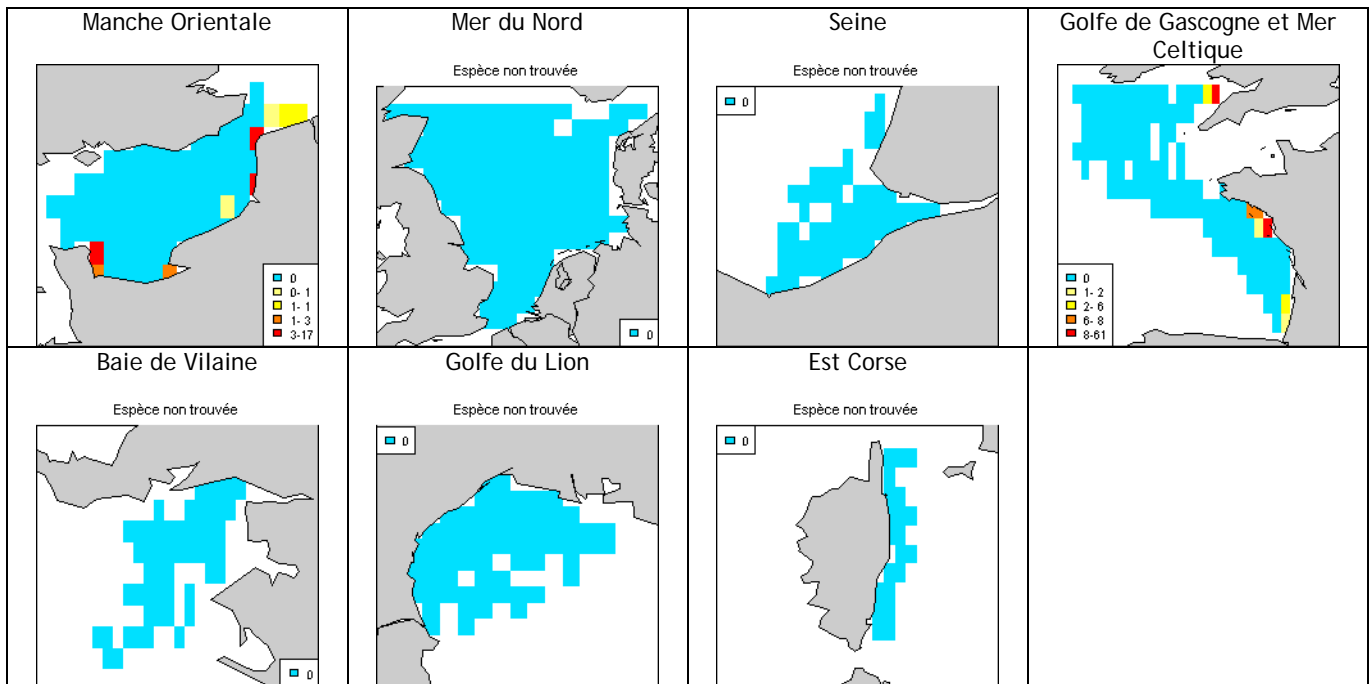




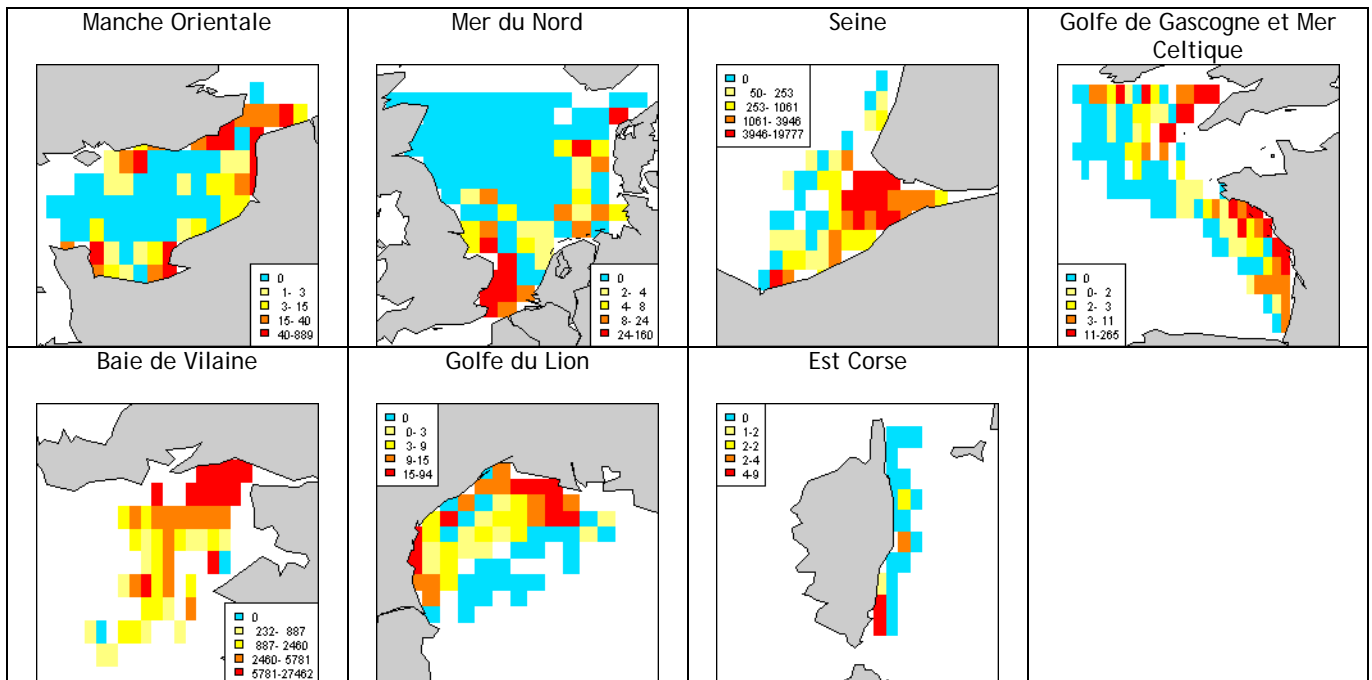
## Flet (*Platichthys flesus*)



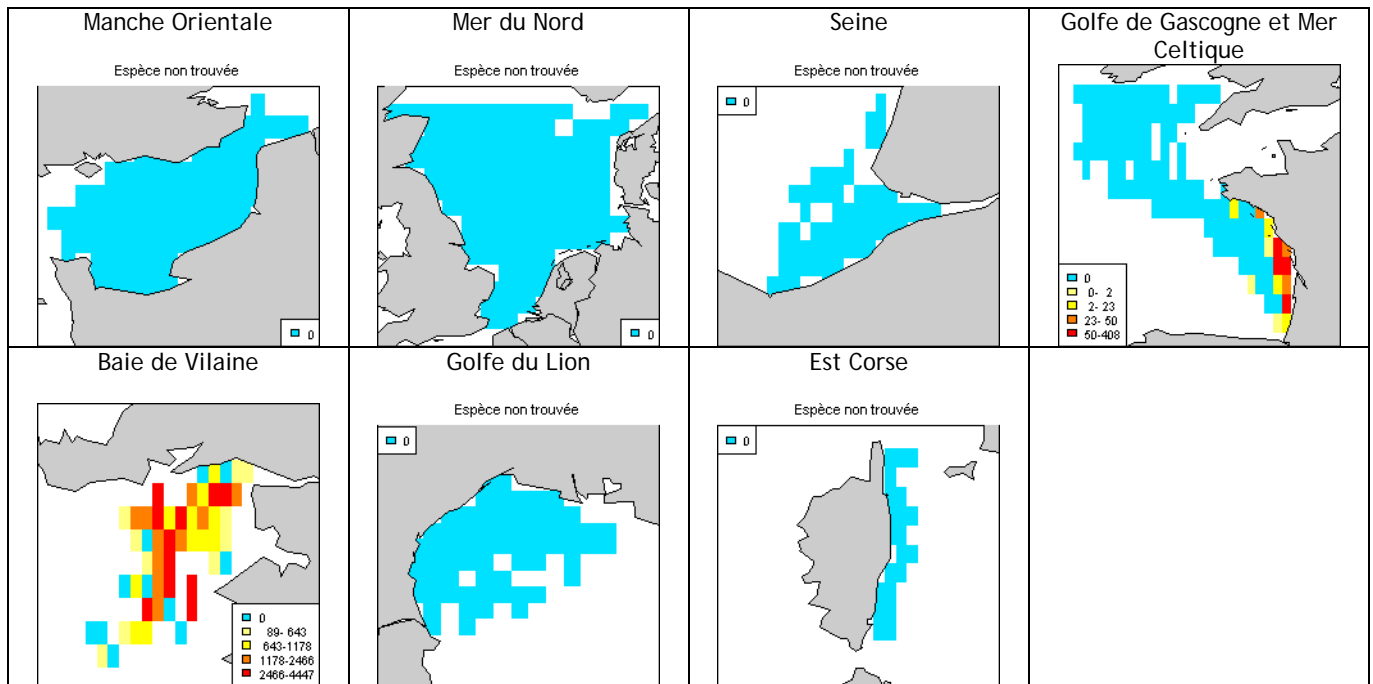
## Sole-pôle (*Solea lascaris*)



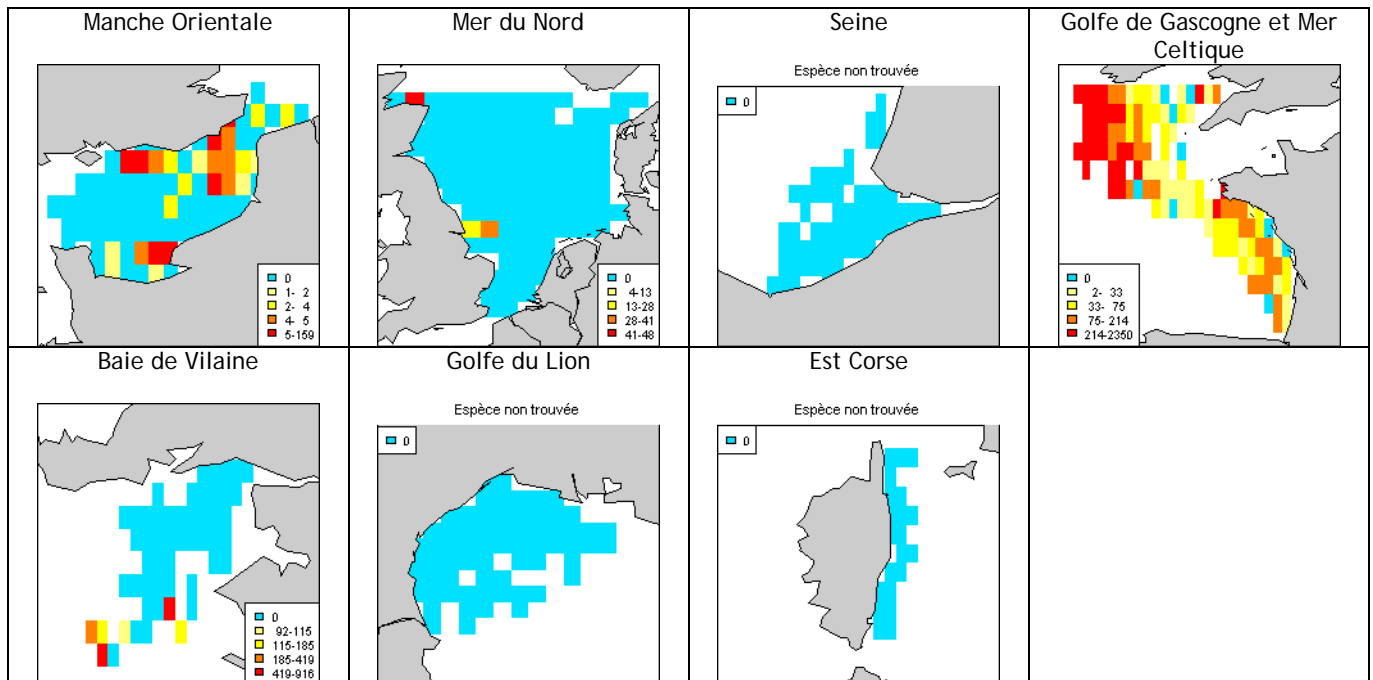
## Sole (*Solea solea*)



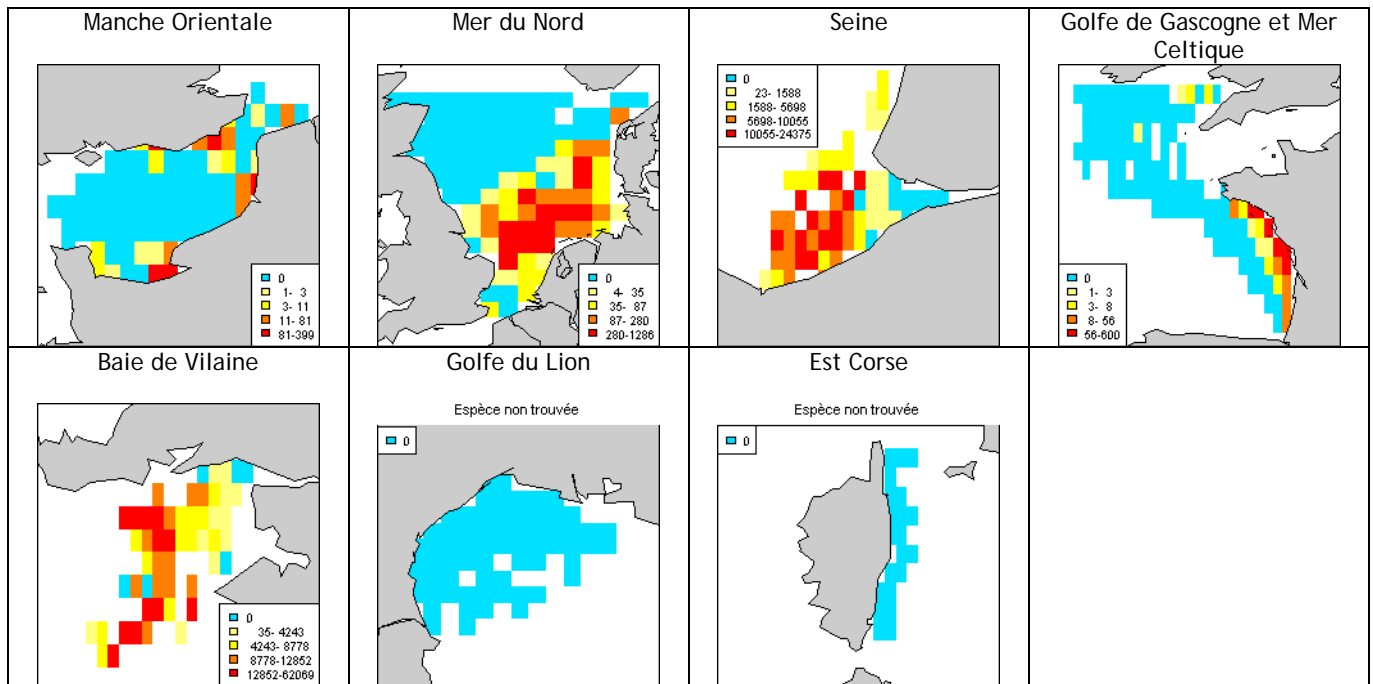
## Céteau (*Dicologlossa cuneata*)



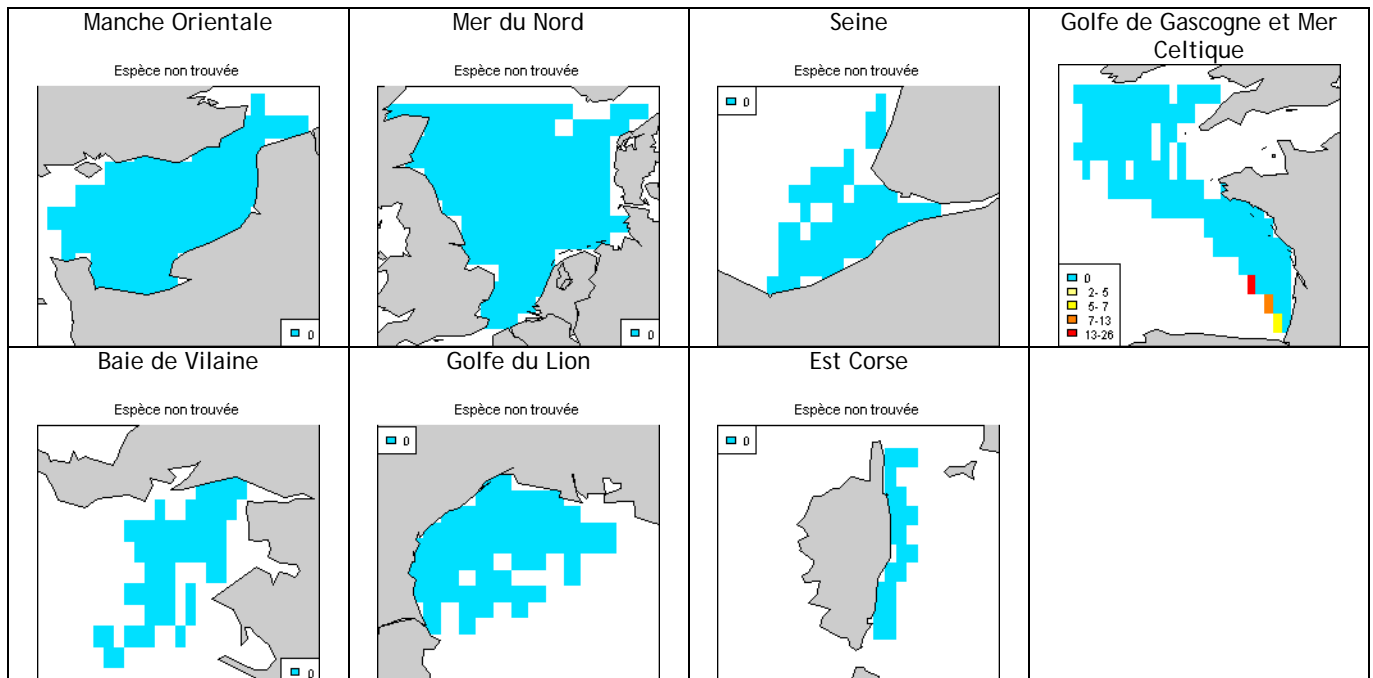
## Sole perdrix (*Microchirus variegatus*)



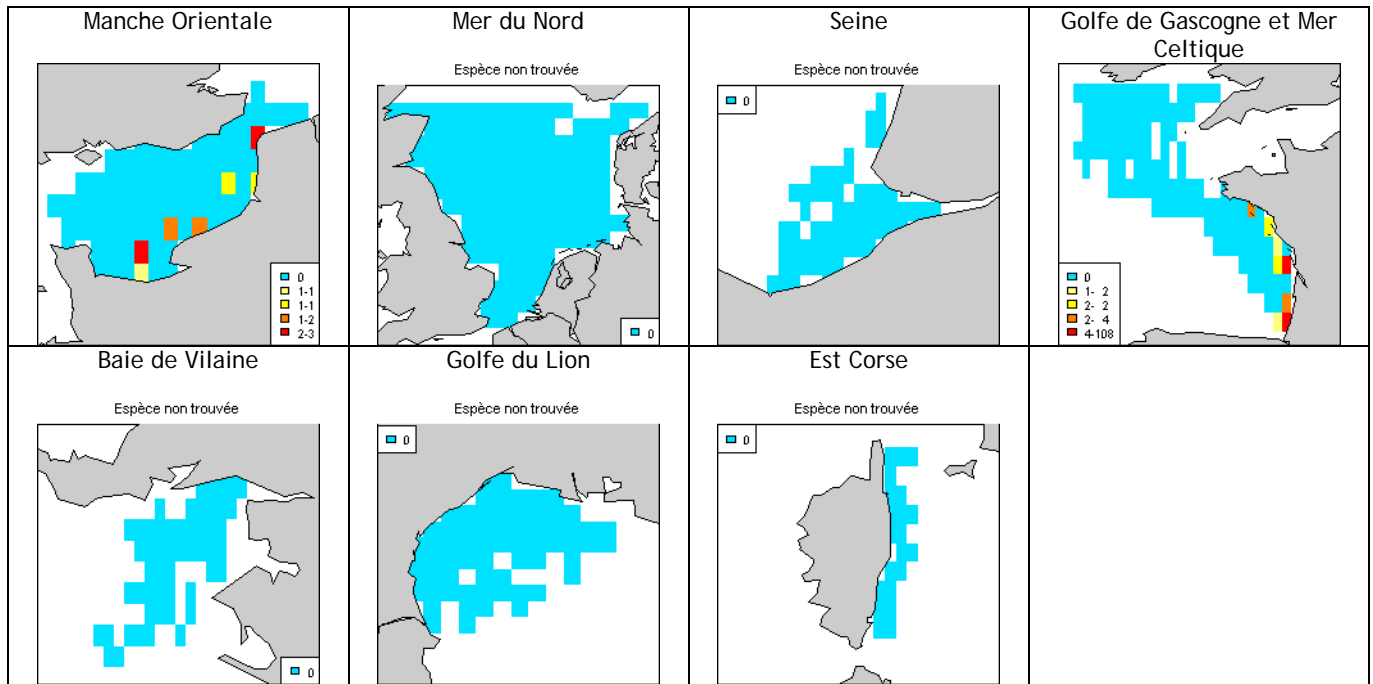
## Petite sole jaune (*Buglossidium luteum*)



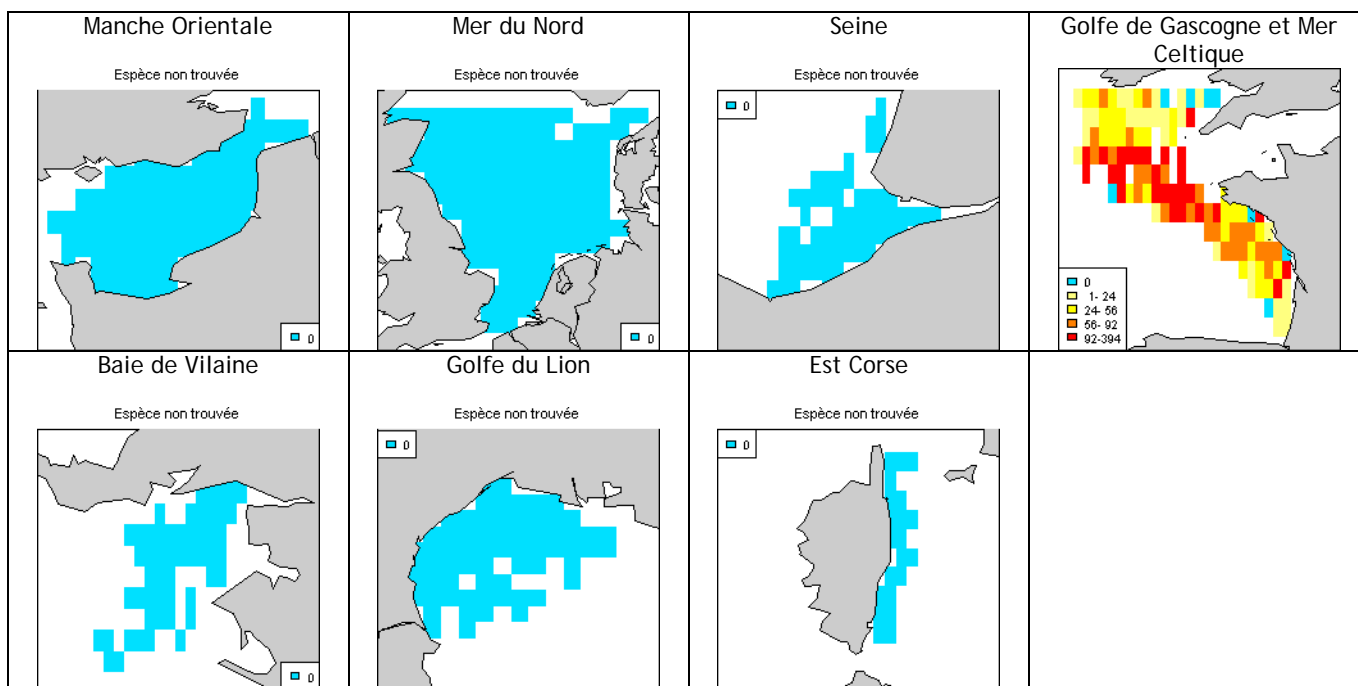
## Sole des profondeurs (*Bathysolea profundicola*)



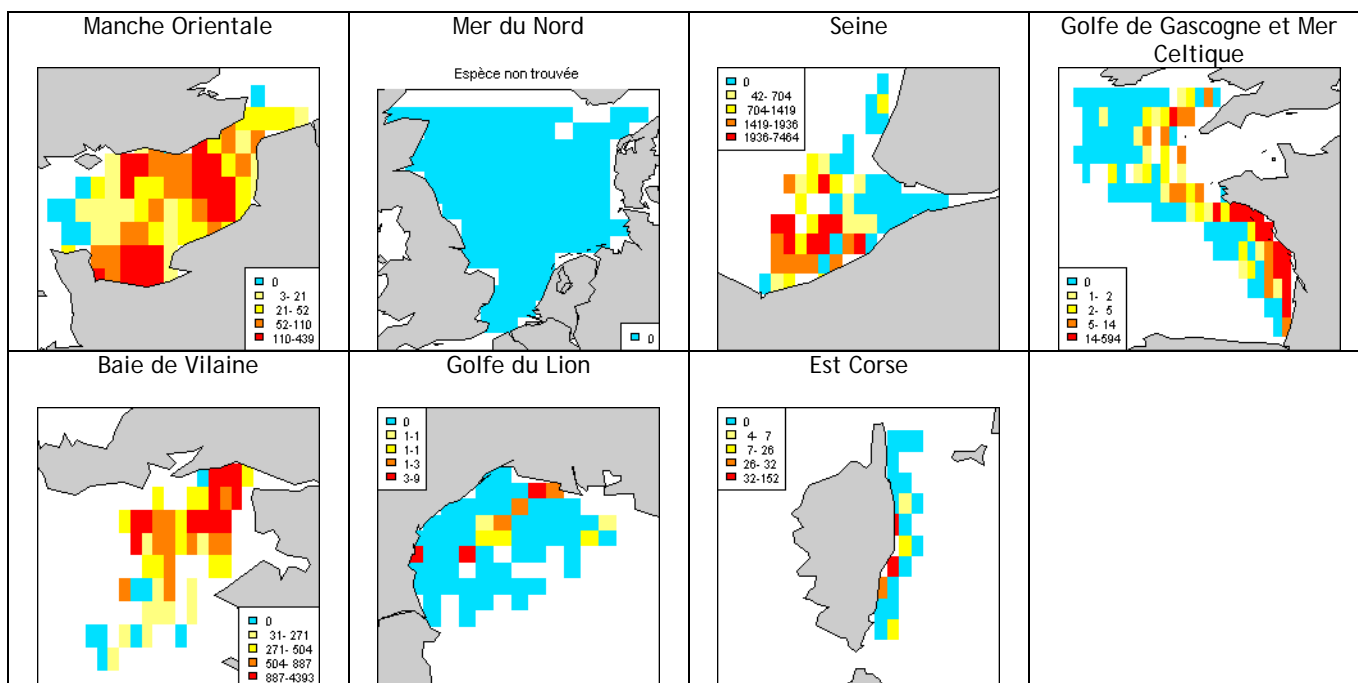
## Baliste capri (*Balistes capriscus*)



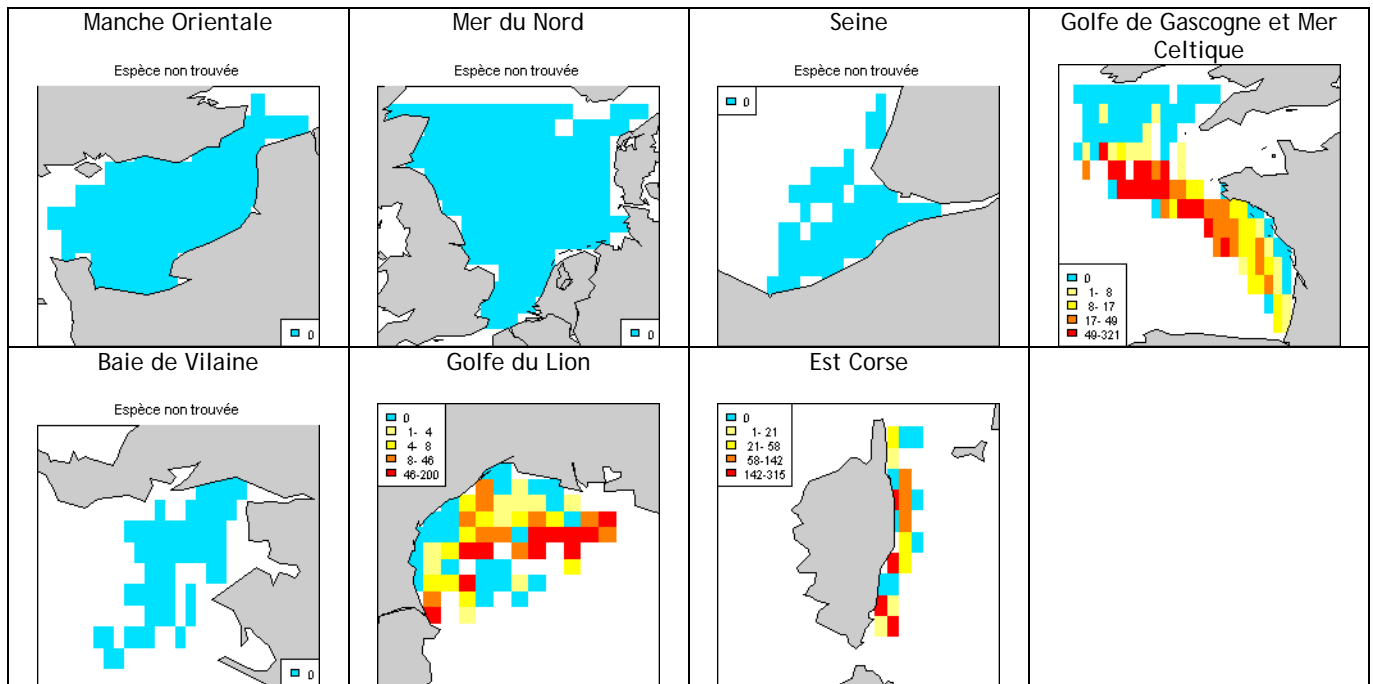
## Seiche élégante (*Sepia elegans*)



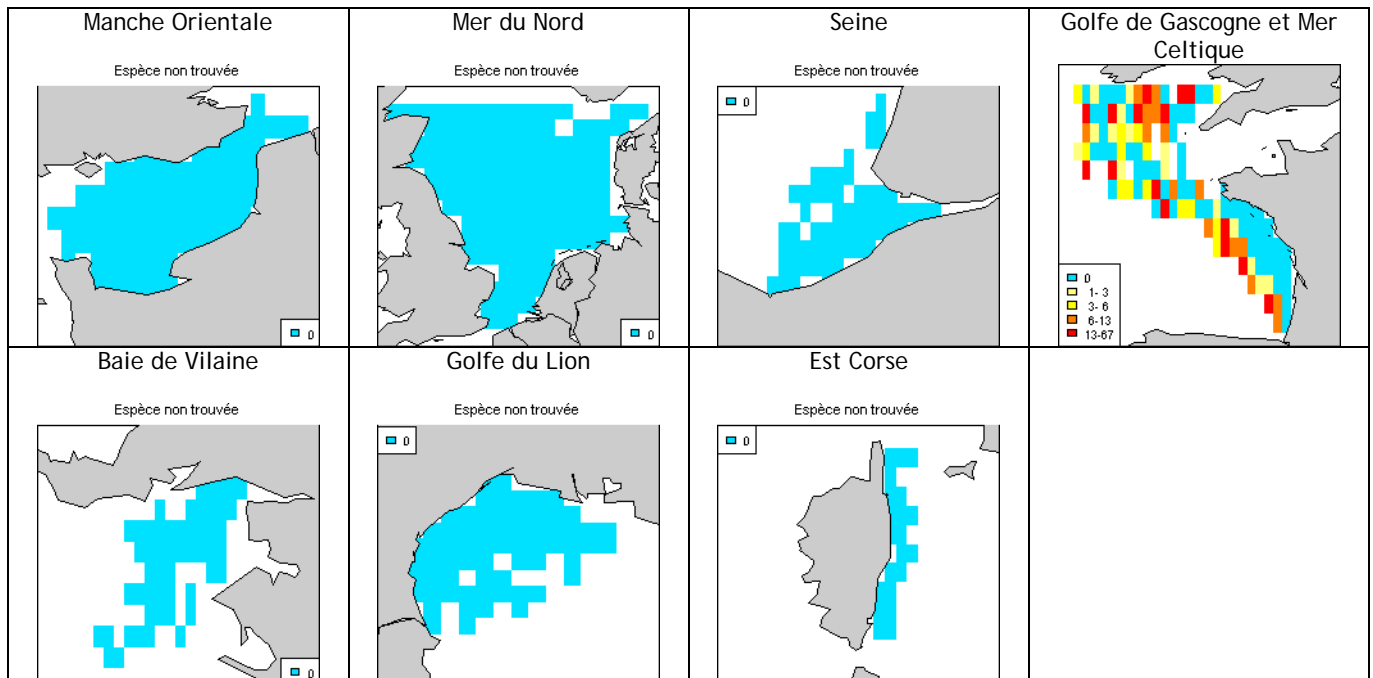
## Seiche (*Sepia officinalis*)



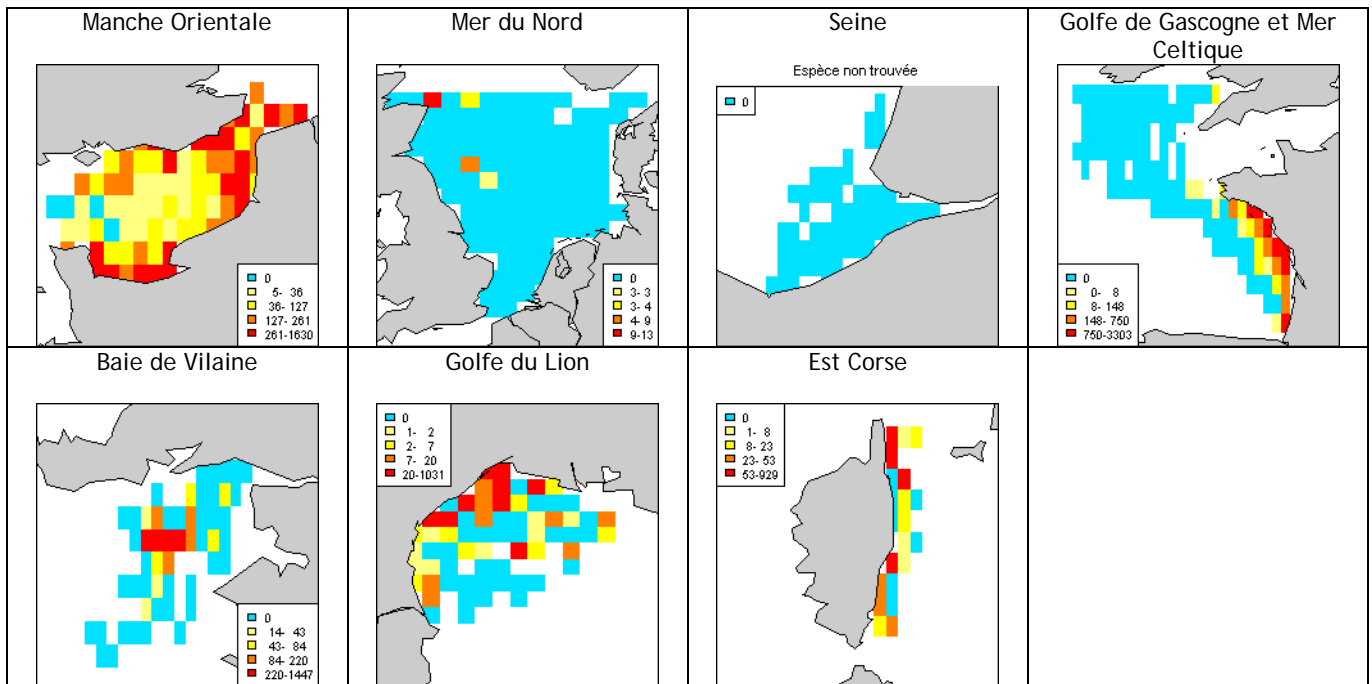
## Seiche rosée (*Sepia orbignyana*)



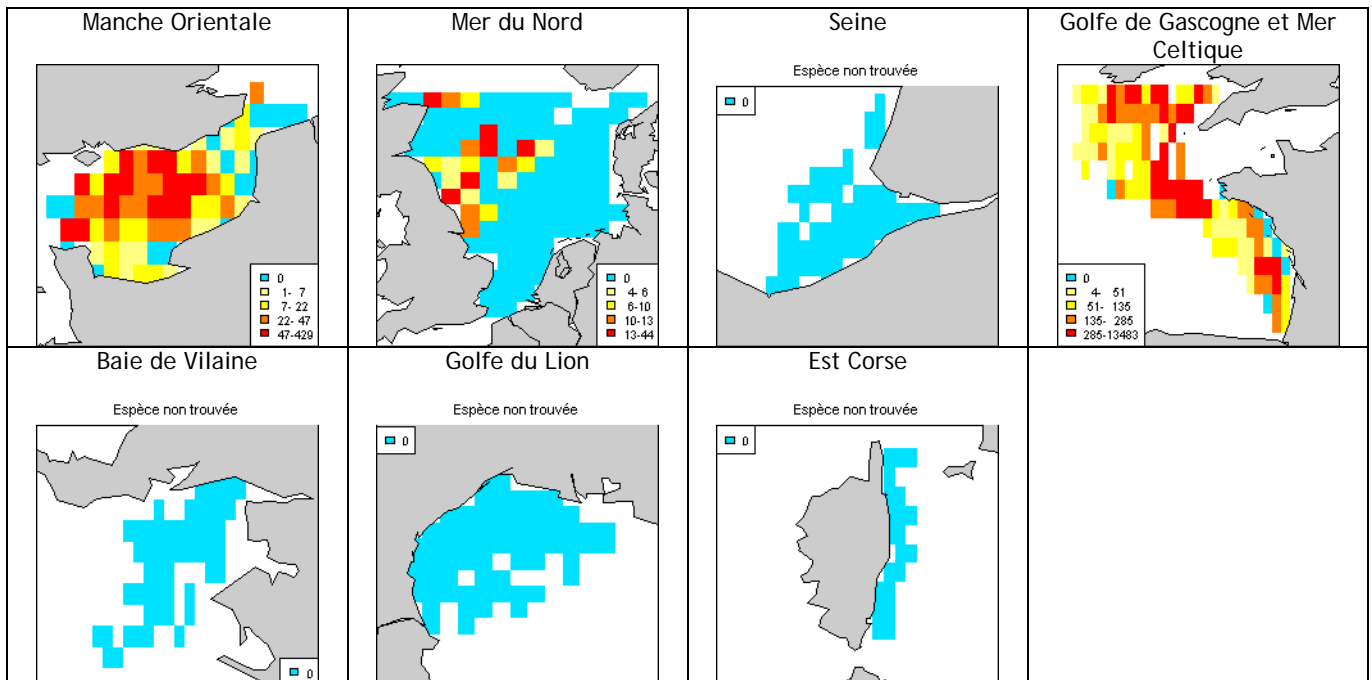
## Sépiole melon (*Rossia macrosoma*)



## Encornet (*Loligo vulgaris*)

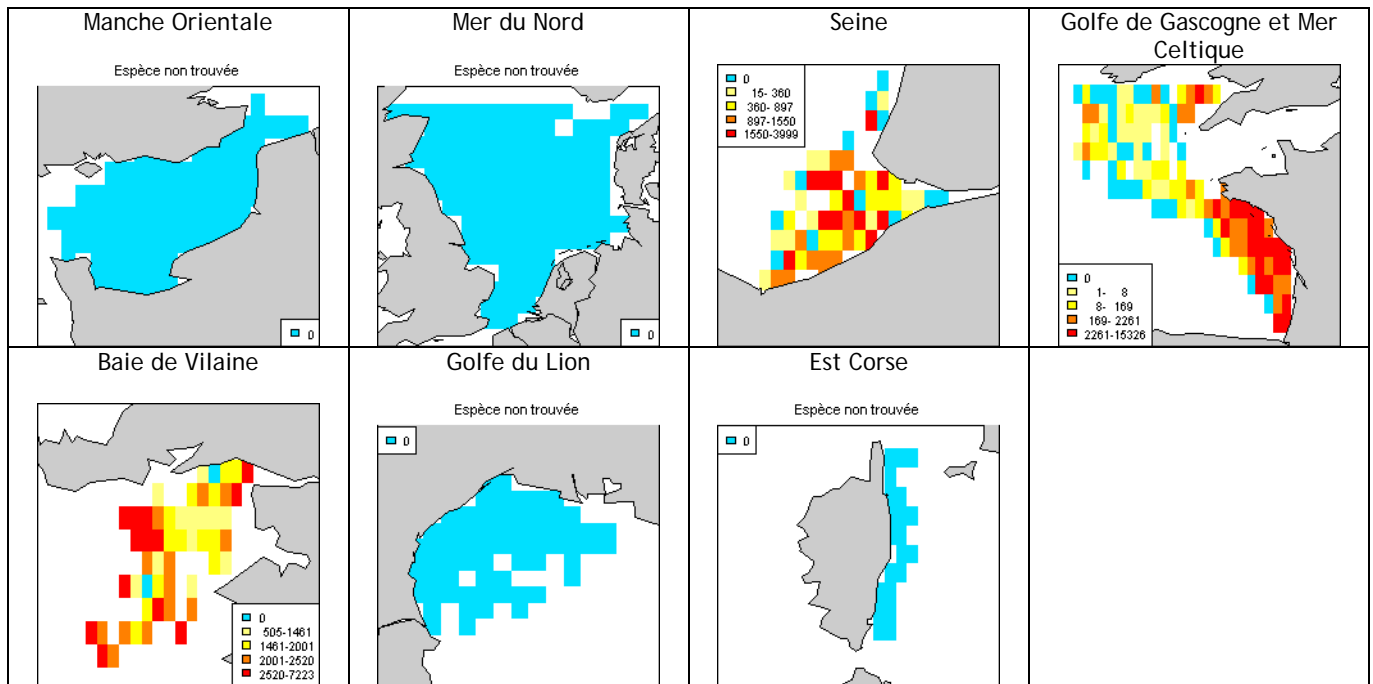


## Encornet veiné (*Loligo forbesi*)

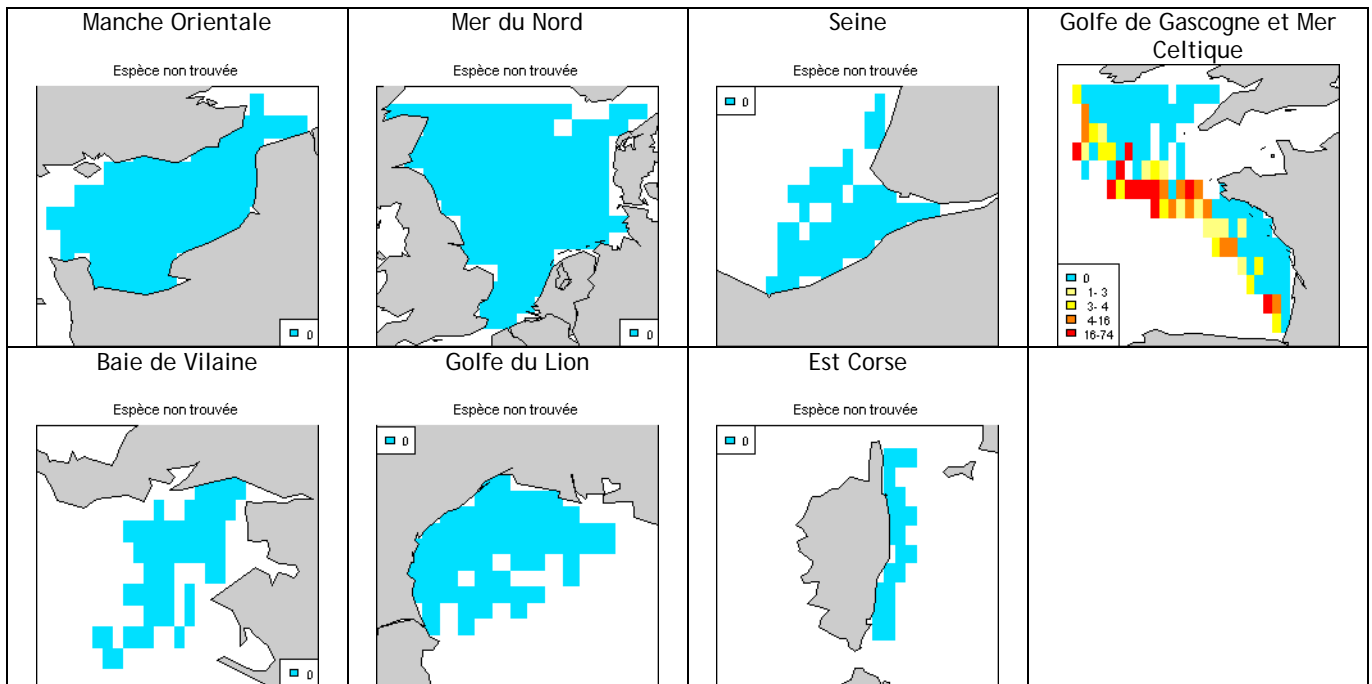




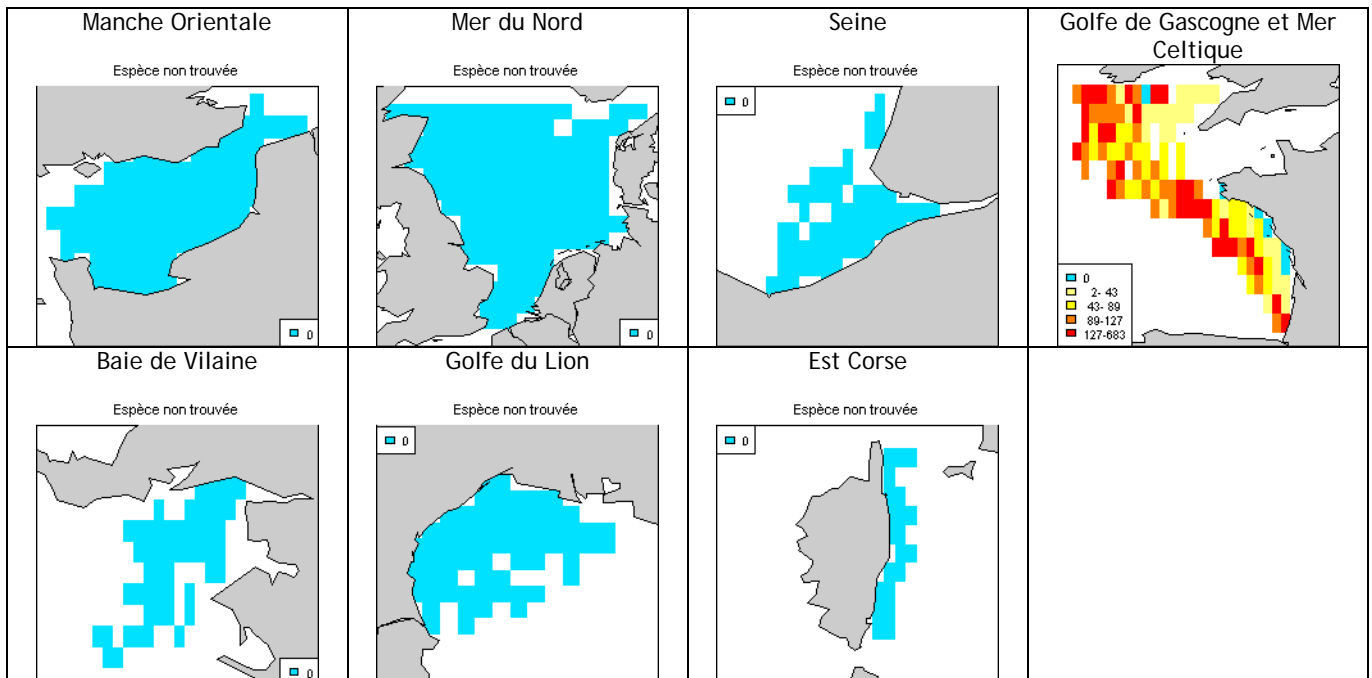
## Casseron (*Alloteuthis*)



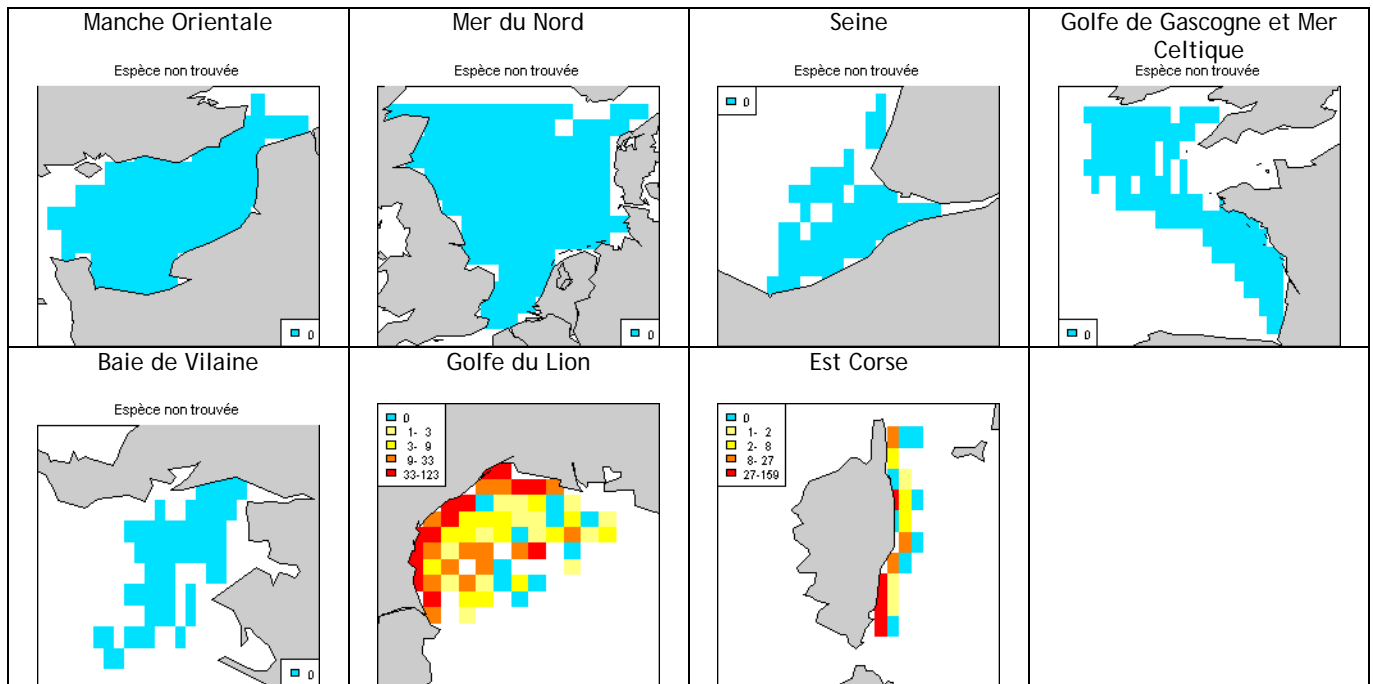
## Toutenon commun (*Todarodes sagittatus*)



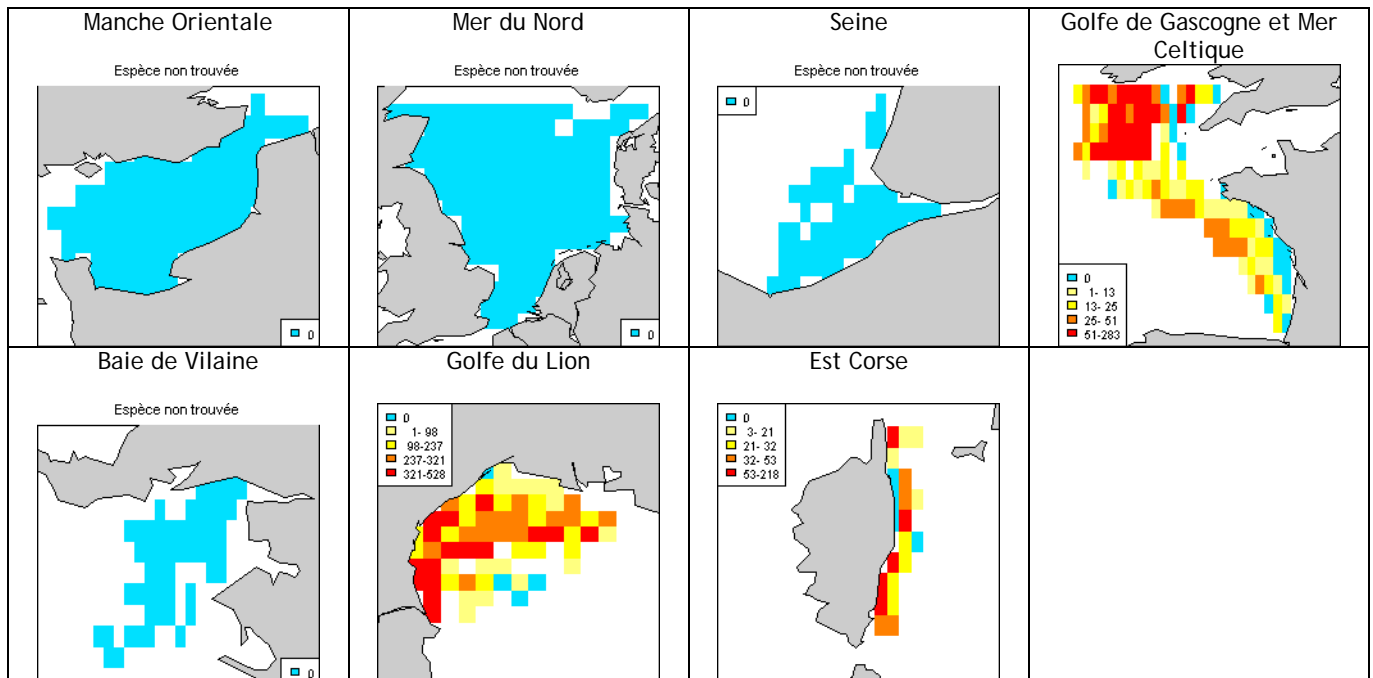
## Toutenon souffleur (*Todaropsis eblanae*)



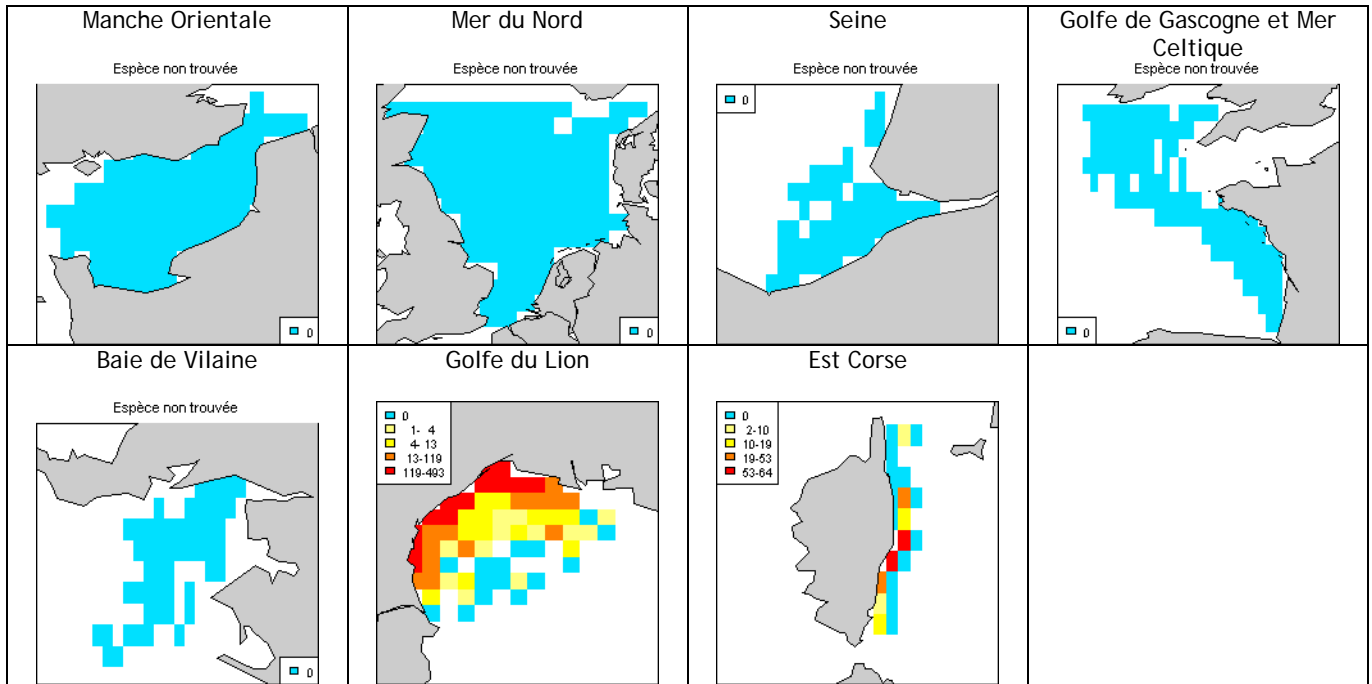
## Poulpe (*Octopus vulgaris*)



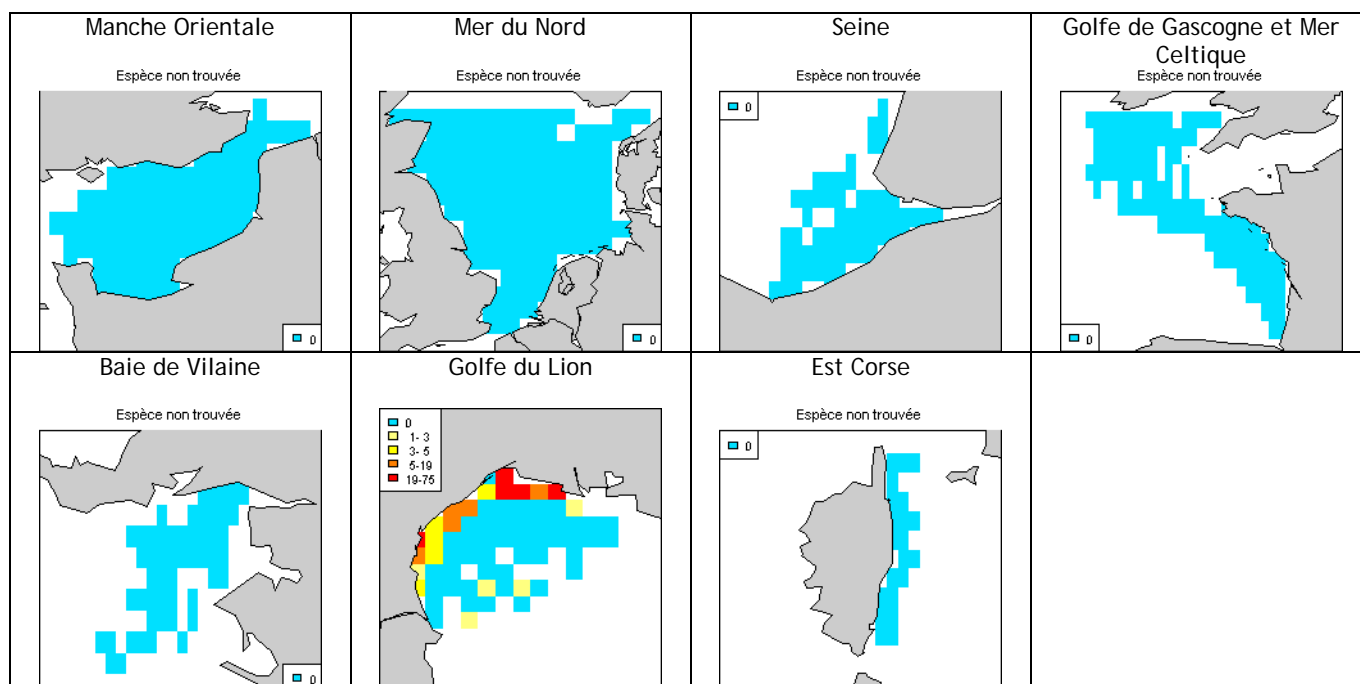
## Elédone commune (*Eledone cirrhosa*)



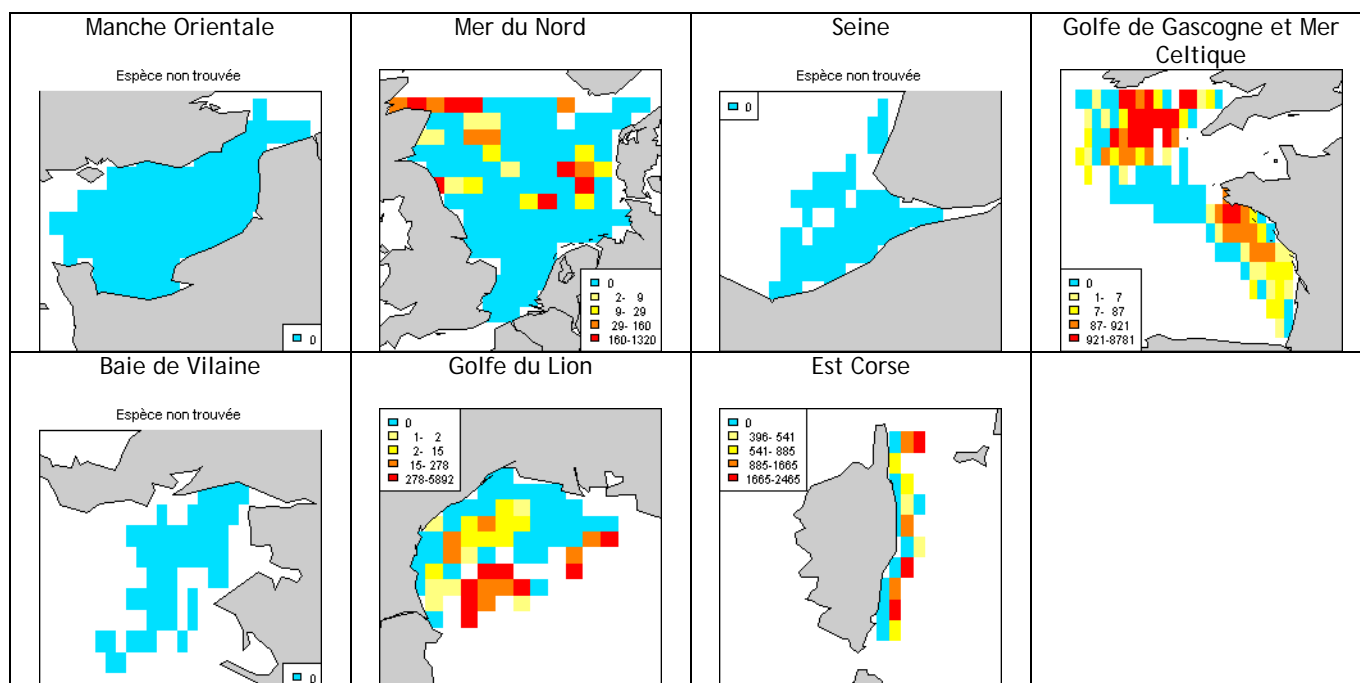
## Elédone musquée (*Eledone moschata*)



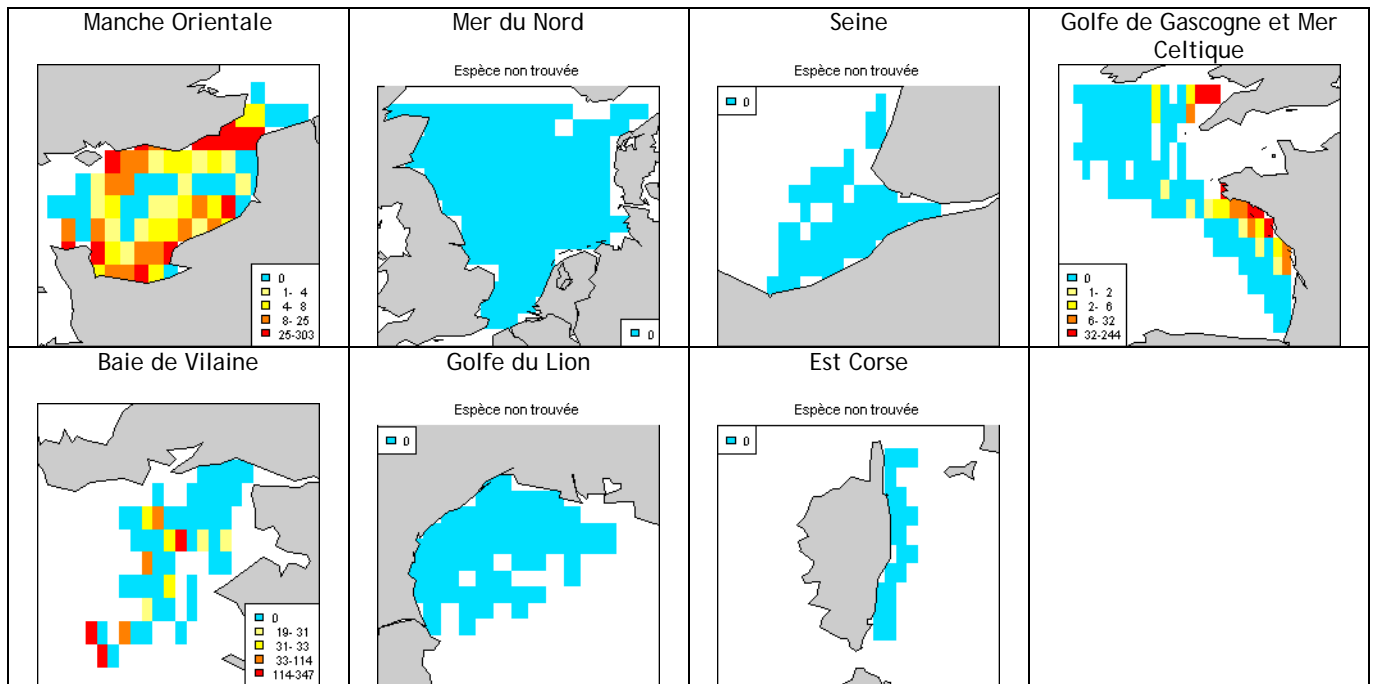
## Squille (*Squilla mantis*)



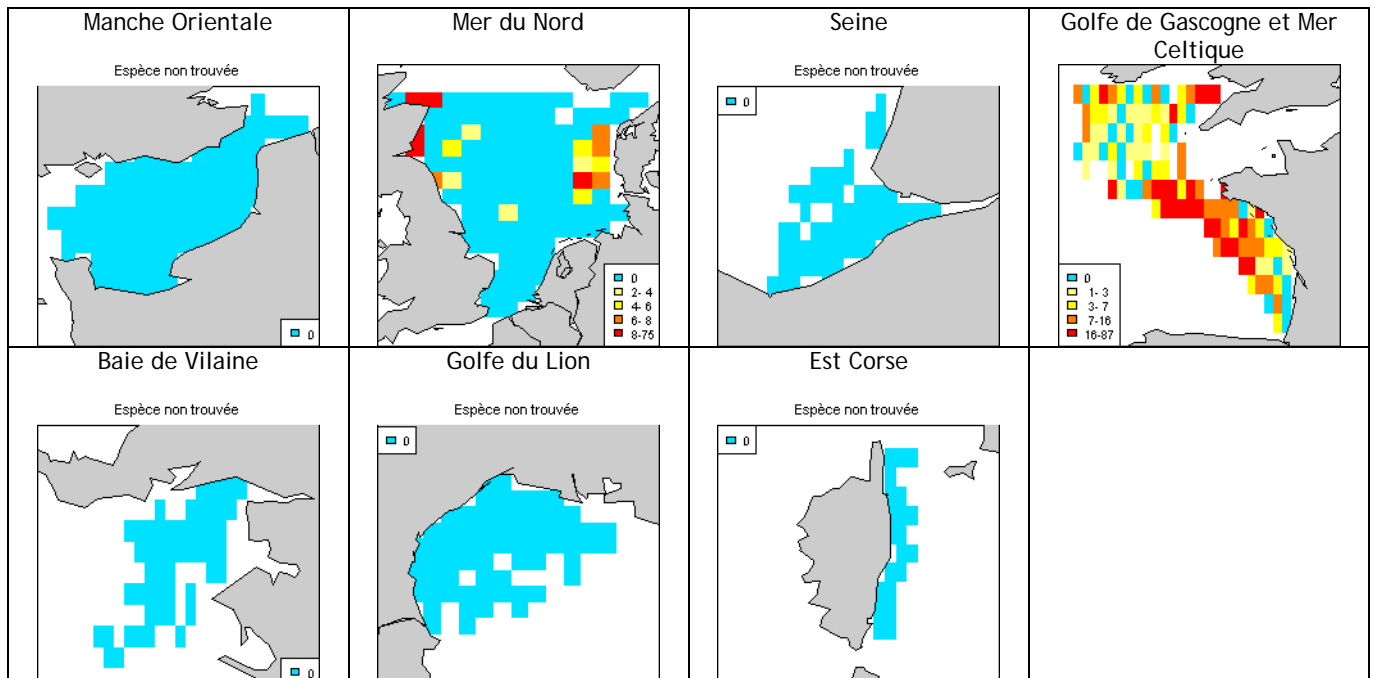
## Langoustine (*Nephrops norvegicus*)



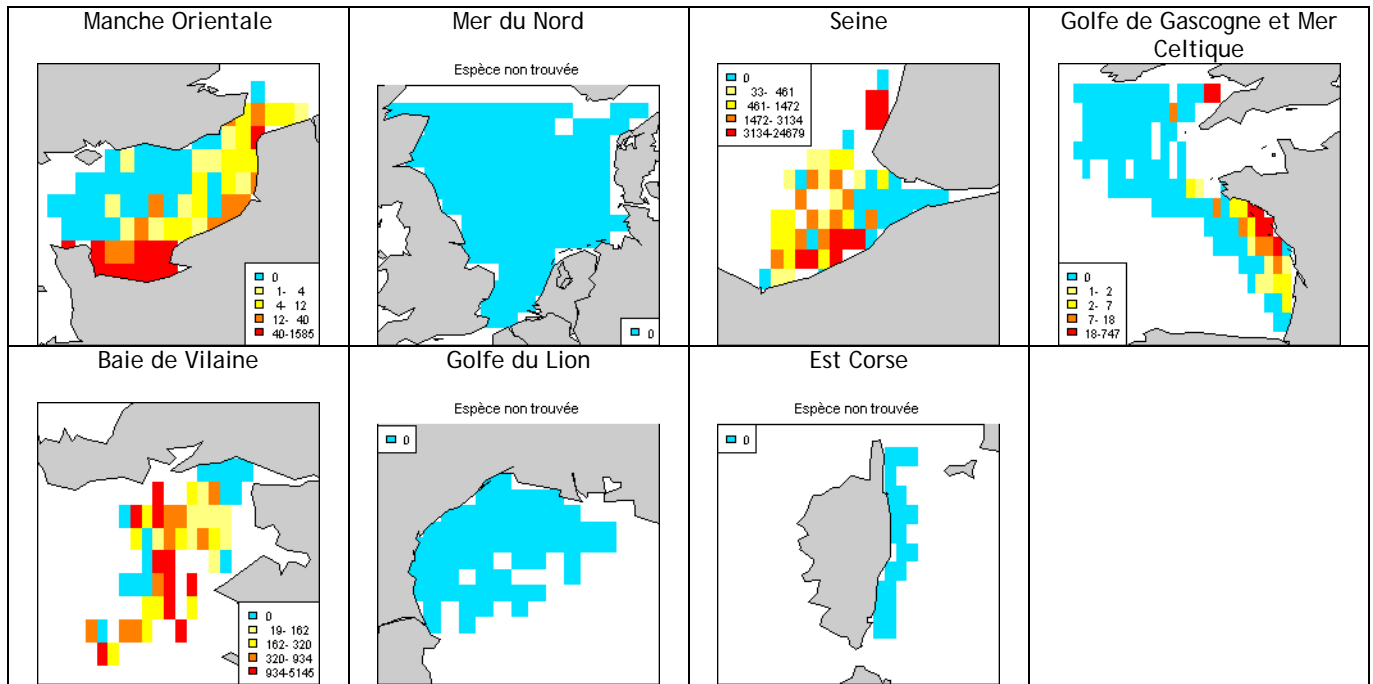
## Araignée de mer (*Maja brachydactyla*)



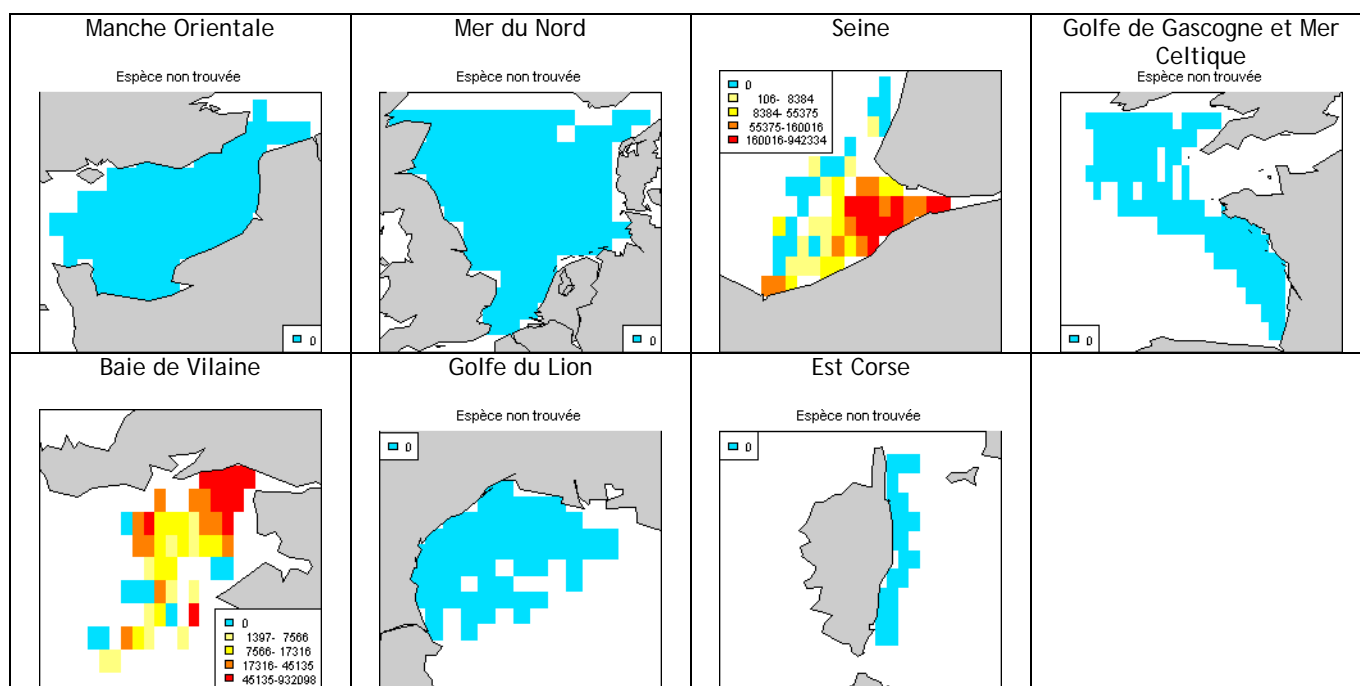
## Tourteau (*Cancer pagurus*)



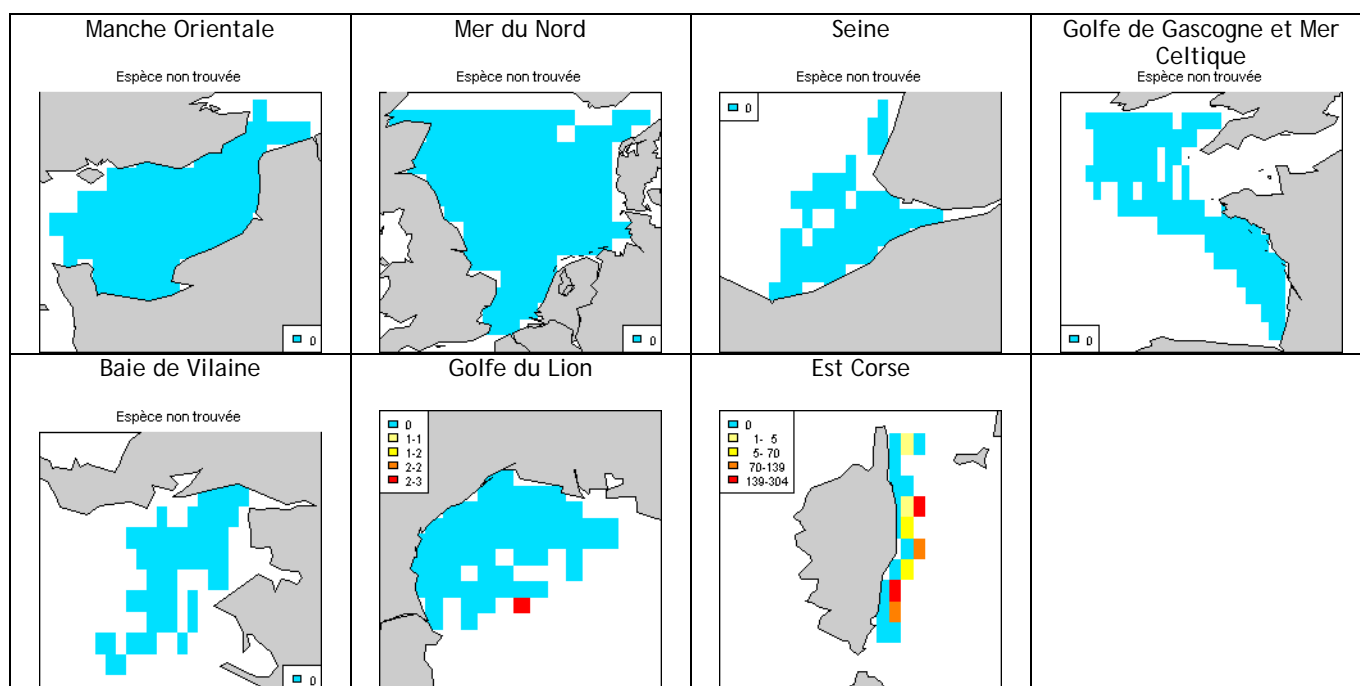
## Etrille (*Necora puber*)



## Crevette grise (*Crangon crangon*)

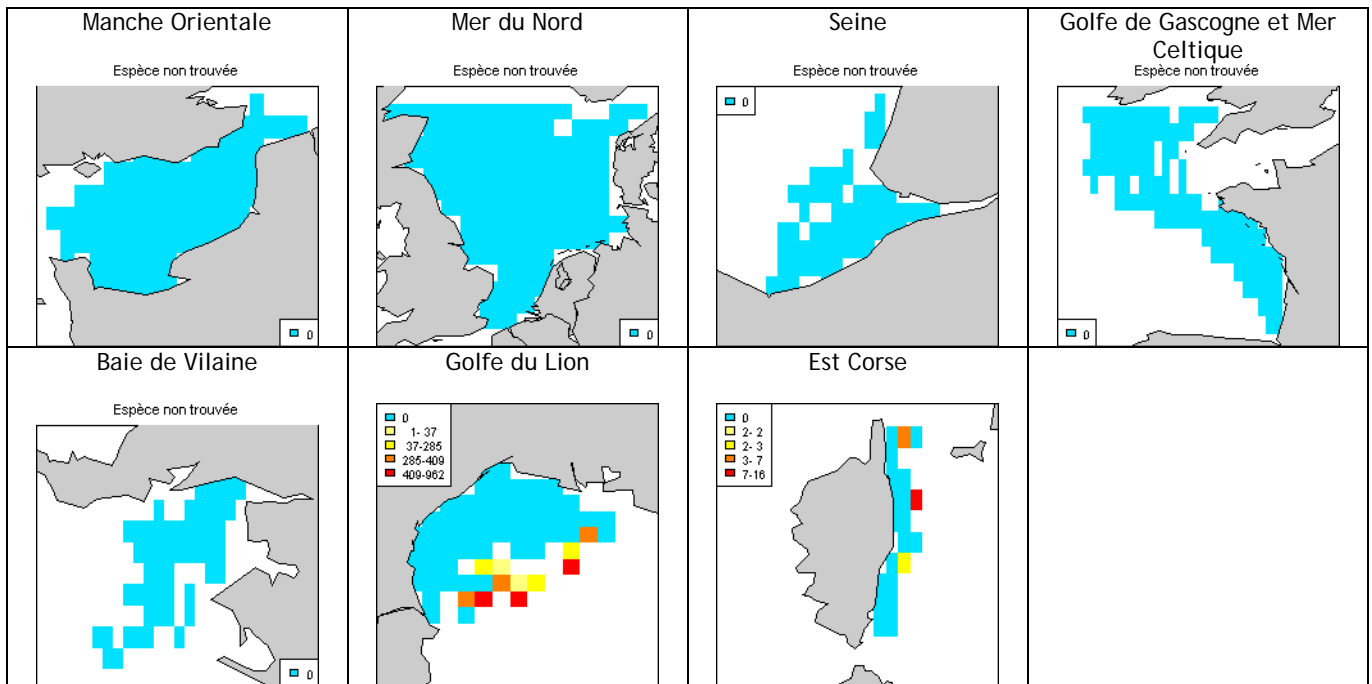


## Gambon rouge (*Aristaeomorpha foliacea*)





## Crevette rouge (*Aristeus antennatus*)



## Crevette tropicale profonde (*Parapenaeus longirostris*)

