

FISHERIES AND OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSELS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD GENERAL SECRETARY FOR FISHERIES

The General Secretariat for Fisheries has three oceanographic research vessels for research into fishery resources and the characteristics of the marine environment.

They are equipped with:

- State-of-the-art technological equipment for navigation.
- Shopisticated scientific equipment.
- Fully-equipped laboratories.

To conduct a wide variety of multidisciplinary studies.

They are leading research vessels at international level.

The dynamic positioning system, the electric diesel propulsion, and the retractable keel are just a few of the features that have been carefully considered in its design to achieve the lowest level of noise and vibrations that could affect scientific research work.

Characteristics	Emma Bardán	Miguel Oliver	Vizconde de Eza
Total length	29 m	70 m	53 m
Moulded breadth	7,5 m	14,40 m	13 m
Draft	2,6 m	5,50 m	4,5 m
Tonnage	200 GT	2495 GT	1400 GT
Power	900 kW	2x1000 kw	1800 KW
Speed	12 kn	14 kn	13 kn
Crew members	11	45	35
Autonomy	4600 miles	44 days	40-50 days
Operability	Since 2006	Since 2007	Since 2001



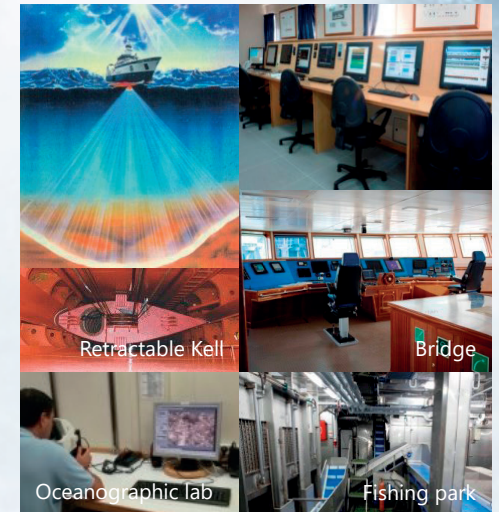
B/O Emma Bardán



B/O Miguel Oliver



B/O Vizconde de Eza



Today, research is a fundamental pillar for decision-making in fisheries and environmental management, as reflected in the Common Fisheries Policy Regulation.

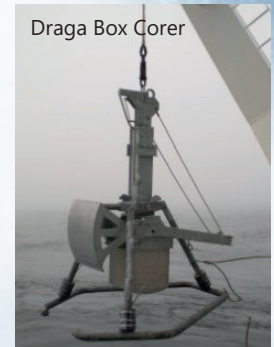
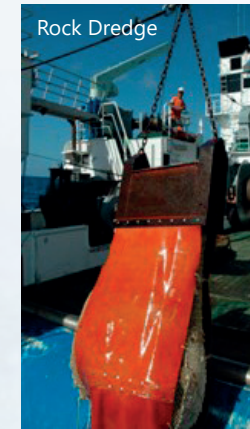
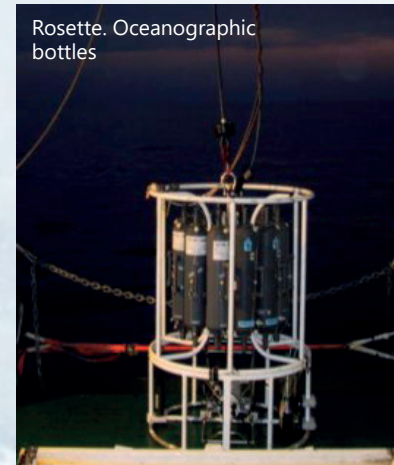


Cofinanciado por la Unión Europea

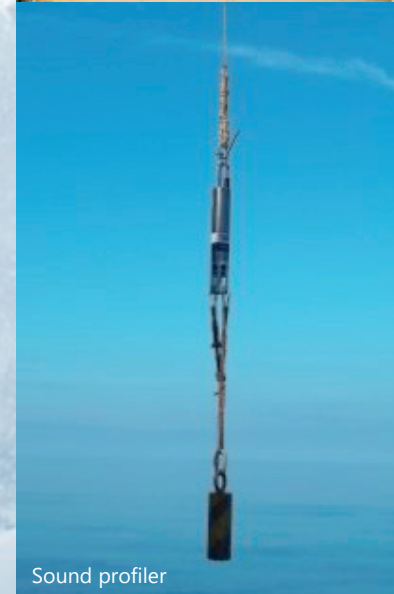
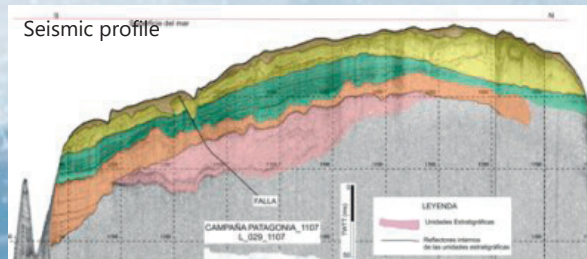
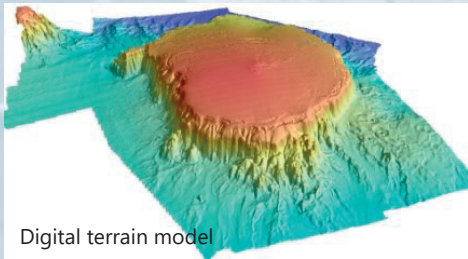
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The need to better understand our seas to manage their resources efficiently has led the General Secretary for Fisheries to develop multiple research campaigns over the years, with different purposes such as:

1. The gathering of biological data, including distribution, biomass, abundance, size differentiation, maturity stages, or recruitment indices, for the evaluation of the condition of fishing grounds and their efficient management.



2. The study of marine ecosystems as a whole, paying attention to their abiotic (temperature, physical-chemistry of seawater, pH, or salinity) or biotic (biological data, or study of trophic levels and relationships) characteristics in order to support their efficient conservation and proper management.



3. Through the creation of fishing charts that are based on the study of bathymetry and the geological and geophysical characteristics of the seabed, a better understanding of the relief and composition of the seabed as well as its seismic activity, particularly in the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

4. The implementation of international cooperation, collaboration, and training campaigns, particularly in partner nations, to support local sustainable development and better fisheries management in these regions.