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Introduction

Two main informational sources that fisheries scientists employ to analyse population distributions through time and space are data that are independent of the fishery and data that are dependent on the fishery. Depending on the approaches used, each has benefits and drawbacks; but, when used in tandem, they are useful for the management of various fisheries. Because locations are not always accurately or at all documented by fishery-dependent sources and because fishery-dependent data are a consequence of fishery behaviour, mapping of species distributions for several regions is only reliable when employing fishery-independent data. Because of the inherent biases present in fishery-dependent data, visualisation and mapping are more challenging in areas where fishery's consistently record location data, as opposed to fishery-independent data, which are standardised and have a scientific sampling design built in fishery-independent surveys

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Conflict of Interest Statement

The author affirm that they have no known financial or interpersonal conflicts that would have appeared to have an impact on the research presented in this study.

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