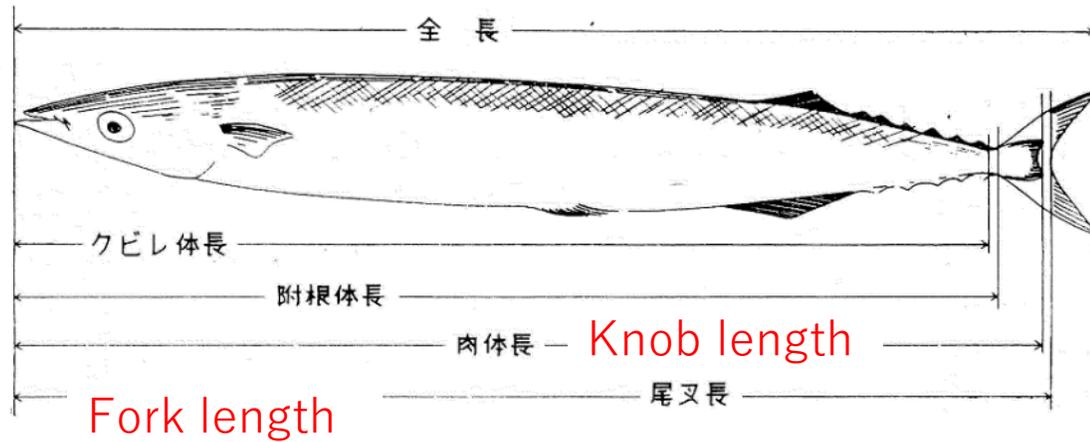


# Difference between Fork length and Knob length for Pacific saury



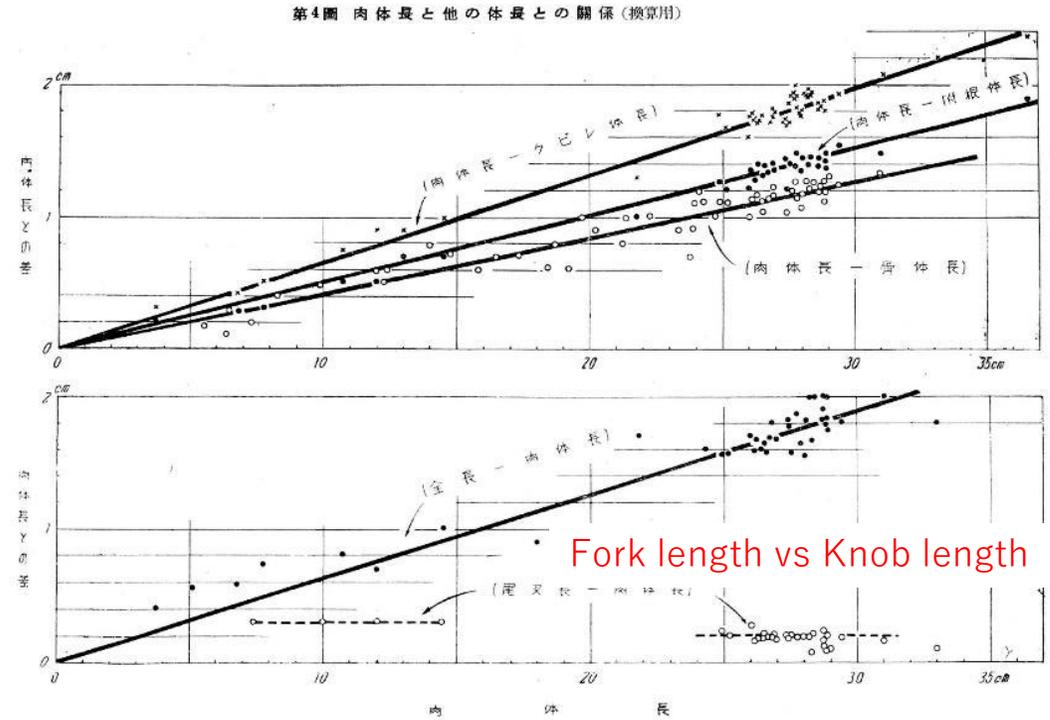
標準体長として測るべき魚体の部位に就いて※  
木村喜之助

THE STANDARD LENGTH OF THE PACIFIC SAURY,  
*COLOLABIS SAIRA* (BREVOORT)

By  
Kinosuke KIMURA

Among varied methods to measure the length of fish, the total-length, from the snout to the end of caudal fin, was commonly adopted; fisheries workers of the country also often used the body-length, a distance from the tip of the snout to the insertion of upper lobe of caudal fin. Some workers advocate the fork-length, which is measured from anteriormost extremity to notch in caudal fin of fork-tailed fishes. The other body parts are also measured by some specialists to express the length of fish.

In order to determine the accurate way to measure the length of Pacific saury, a number of specimens were measured on varied ways by a number of workers, and the measurement of each worker was tested on its mean value and standard deviation. The result revealed that the distance between "the tip of lower jaw and the posterior end of the muscular knob on caudal base" is most easily measured with the least deviation. This measurement was decided to express the standard length of this species (1951), and it has been accepted by our fishery biologists since then.



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According to Kimura (1956) the differences between KL and Knob length of age-1 Pacific saury are about 2 mm. This difference is within the range that often occurs, for example, between fresh and frozen specimens, and is not considered to be a serious problem in the comparison of CAS data from different countries. However, members are encouraged to describe which part of the body was measured as body length in the CAS format (Column M).