

## Logsheet VMS Reconciliation

Instructor: Bruno Deprez

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Results: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Circle the correct answer(s) for each question.*

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1. Which of the following sentence best describes fisheries data sources
  - a. One source of data
  - b. Several sources of data that always match exactly
  - c. Several sources of data that don't always match exactly**
  
2. Why reconcile logsheet
  - a. Because it is a 100 % coverage data source
  - b. Because a logsheet can be lost**
  - c. Because reports based on logsheet might be biased**
  
3. What data source should be used to reconcile logsheet with
  - a. Port sampling
  - b. Observer data
  - c. VMS**
  
4. How can the VMS Logsheet reconciliation be used
  - a. Raise catches**
  - b. Highlight missing logsheets**
  - c. MCS purposes
  
5. What describes VMS data
  - a. Very accurate**

- b. Very complex
  - c. Very complete**
6. What information can you find in a VMS trip
- a. Vessel Name**
  - b. Catches
  - c. Observer name
7. For a VMS trip and a logsheet to be reconciled, they must
- a. Be from the same vessel**
  - b. Have the same departure port and return port
  - c. Have exactly the same departure date and return date
8. Where can the reconciliation be performed
- a. At SPC**
  - b. In country**
  - c. At FFA
9. How many different coverage rates are generated by the reconciliation process
- a. 1
  - b. 2**
  - c. 3
10. Which one should you use to raise logsheet data
- a. Any of them
  - b. The largest**
  - c. The smallest
11. A VMS trip can be reconciled with
- a. 0 logsheet**
  - b. 1 logsheet**

**c. More than 1 logsheet**

12. The VMS data used to generate VMS trip list is coming from

- a. FFA**
- b. WCPFC
- c. Both

13. When computing catches, you should use

- a. The raised catches**
- b. The average of TUFMAN catches and raised catches
- c. TUFMAN catches

14. To access the VMS logsheet reconciliation report online, you will need

- a. TUFMAN installed on the computer
- b. An Internet connection**
- c. A login to the OPF member country web site**