ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1966<br>\section*{Breakdown of catch by type of gear in the} Newfoundland inshore cod fishery in 1964<br>by A. T. Pinhorn and R. Wells<br>Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Biological Station, St. Jchn's, Nfld.<br>and E. Dunne<br>Department of Fisheries of Canada, Economics Branch, St. John's, Nfld.

As part of a continuing program to furnish data on the Newfoundland inshore cod fishery, the Department of Fisheries of Canada collected, from selected settlements, statistics on the proportion of cod caught by each gear in the inshore Newfoundland fishery during 1964. In addition the Fisheries Research Board of Canada collected similar data in regular sampling centres along the Newfoundland coast. These two sources of data have been used to derive Table l, showing the breakdown of the inshore cod catch by the various gears in 1964. The settlements sampled are shown in Fig. 1.

The catch breakdown by gear shown in Table 1 is not strictly consistent with the ICNAF definition of the inshore fishery as being the fishery by boats under 26 tons since some of the longliners considered in this survey are over 25 tons. The column showing the landings from the inshore fishery in 1964 in Table 1 actually shows the landings by inshore boats under 26 tons plus the landings by longliners over 25 tons. Data for 1963 are given also, which include the landings of inshore boats plus longliners. (In Res. Doc. No. 32, Annual Meeting, 1965, through error, the total landing figures given included only those for boats under 26 tons, although the sampled landings included those for longliners 26 tons and over, in addition to landings for inshore boats under 26 tons.) It is probably more valid to consider the landings for longliners as inshore since they do fish very close to shore.

On an annual basis the greatest percentage of cod in the inshore fishery in 3 K and 3L was caught by codtraps, whereas in 3Ps the greatest percentage was caught by gillnets and longlines. In 3Pn almost all the cod was caught by longlines whereas in $4 R$ the gillnet fishery accounted for almost half the catch with codtraps yielding approximately one-quarter.

The proportion caught by each gear is presented on a seasonal basis in Fig. 2. This shows that codtraps accounted for most of the catch in June and July in 3K and 3 L but the proportion decreased to a very low level in August. In 3Ps codtraps in June were less important than in 3 K or 3 L and in July accounted for very little of the catch. There was no trap fishery in $3 P n$ at all, whereas in $4 R$ the proportion caught by codtraps increased from one-fifth in June to two fifths in July.

Gillnets were important in the July-September period in $3 K$ and the May-August period in 3Ps but were only important during May in 3L. In 4 R gillnets were important in June and August but unimportant in July.

Handlines were unimportant in $3 \mathrm{~K}, 3 \mathrm{Ps}$ and 3 Pn but were important in 3 L in the August to September period. In $4 R$ handlines were important in the fall fishery.

Jiggers were unimportant in 3 K , 3 L and 4 R but were important in 3Ps during the June-August period and in $3 P n$ in June.

Longlines were important in the fall in 3 K and 3 L and also in May in 3L. In 3Ps, they were important in the January-April period and the September-December period but unimportant during the summer season. In 3Pn longlines were important during the entire season but the proportion decreased in the May-July period when jiggers were used somewhat. In 4 R longlines were important only in May.

In comparing the 1964 figures with the 1963 figures published in ICNAF Res. Doc. No. 32, Annual Meeting, 1965, the general picture is very similar for 3 K and 3 L . However, the jigger fishery was less important in both 3 K and 3 L in 1964 while the codtrap fishery started earlier in 3 K and was more important in August in 3L in 1964. Also, the gillnet fishery was less important and the longline fishery more important in the fall in 3 L in 1964 while the reverse was true for 3 K . In 3Ps the codtrap fishery accounted for a much smaller proportion of cod in both June and July in 1964 and the gillnet fishery was more important in this period. The longline fishery in the fall showed the same pattern as in 1963. The jigger fishery was more important in the summer and less important in the fall in 1964 than 1963. In 3Pn the pattern was very similar in both years but in 1964 the $j i g g e r$ fishery contributed a little more to the catch. In $4 R$ the trap fishery was less important and the gillnet fishery more important in June and July in 1964 and the fall handline fishery began earlier than in 1963.


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Fig. 1. Map of Newfoundland showing the settlements sampled for this study.


Fig. 2. Percentages of cod calught in cach month by the valrious gears in the Newfoundand inshore fishery. ('rhe figures inchede landings by all boats under 26 tomis and by all longliners.)


[^0]:    J, Jigger; Li, longline). Longline includes linetrawl (longline hauled by hand) and longlines hauled by engine power with a gurdy.
    (* denotes percentages less than 0.5 .)
    each month and the amount on which the breakdown by gear is based are shown for comparison ( $T$, fishery, 1964. The total amount landed in
    

