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Haddock length conversion factors for St. Pierre Bank.

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Standard, extreme total and fork lengths, as outlined in May and McCracken, 1966, were measured to the nearest cm for a sample of 152 haddock taken on St. Pierre Bank in April 1967. Least squares regression equations are shown in Fig. 1-3.

Equations relating total length, l_t, and fork length, l_f, for other areas of the northwest Atlantic are as follows:

ICNAF DIV.	SOURCE	HADDOCK LENGTH EQUATION
3N	Rojo (1957)	$l_t = 1.04\ l_f - 0.18$
4X	May and McCracken (1966)	$l_t = 1.04\ l_f - 0.21$
5Z	Livingstone (1957)	$l_f = 0.944\ l_t + 0.58$

Total length for the 3N sample was "from the extreme end of the snout to the extreme end of the caudal fin" and measured to the cm below. Livingstone used total length measured from "snout to end of caudal fin". May and McCracken measured total length to the nearest cm.

REFERENCES

Livingstone, Robert Jr., MS, 1957. Conversion of total length to fork length for subdivision 5Z haddock. Ann. Meet. int. Comm. Northw. Atlant. Fish., 1957, Res. Doc. No. 34, Ser. No. 484, 1 p.

May, A.W. and F.D. McCracken. 1966. Fish length measurement and proposals for uniformity. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada MS Rept. Biol. No. 873, 19 pp.

Rojo, Alfonso, MS 1957. Some biometrical relations for cod and haddock of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. Ann. Meet. int. Comm. Northw. Atlant. Fish., 1957, Res. Doc. No. 7, Ser. No. 445, 6 pp.

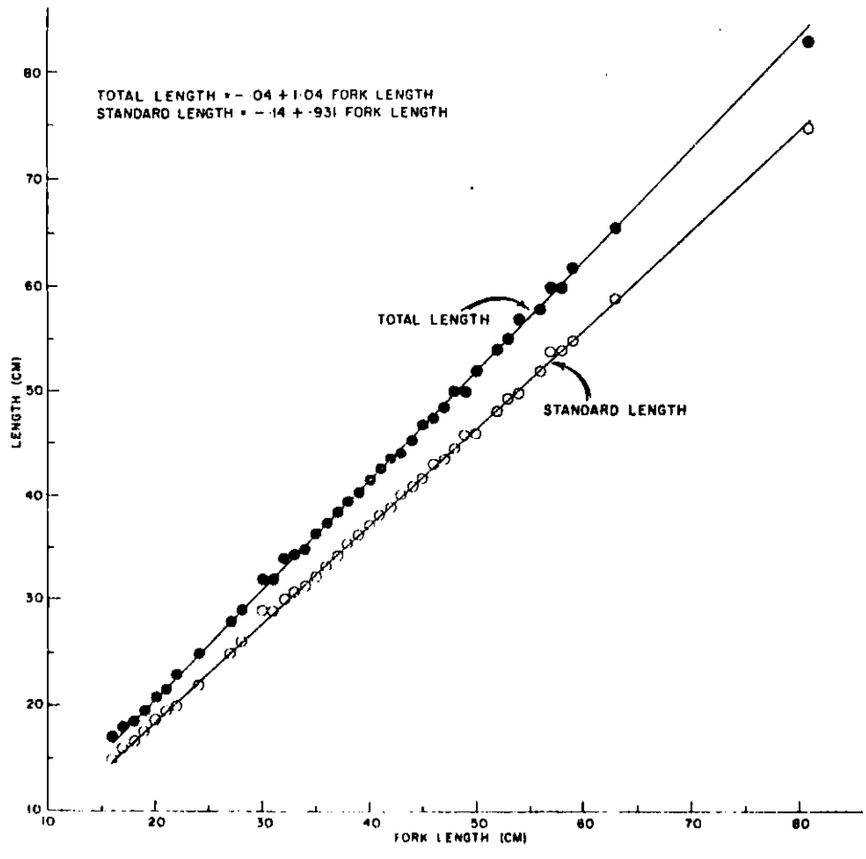

Fig. 1. Regressions of total and standard lengths on fork length of haddock from division 3P.

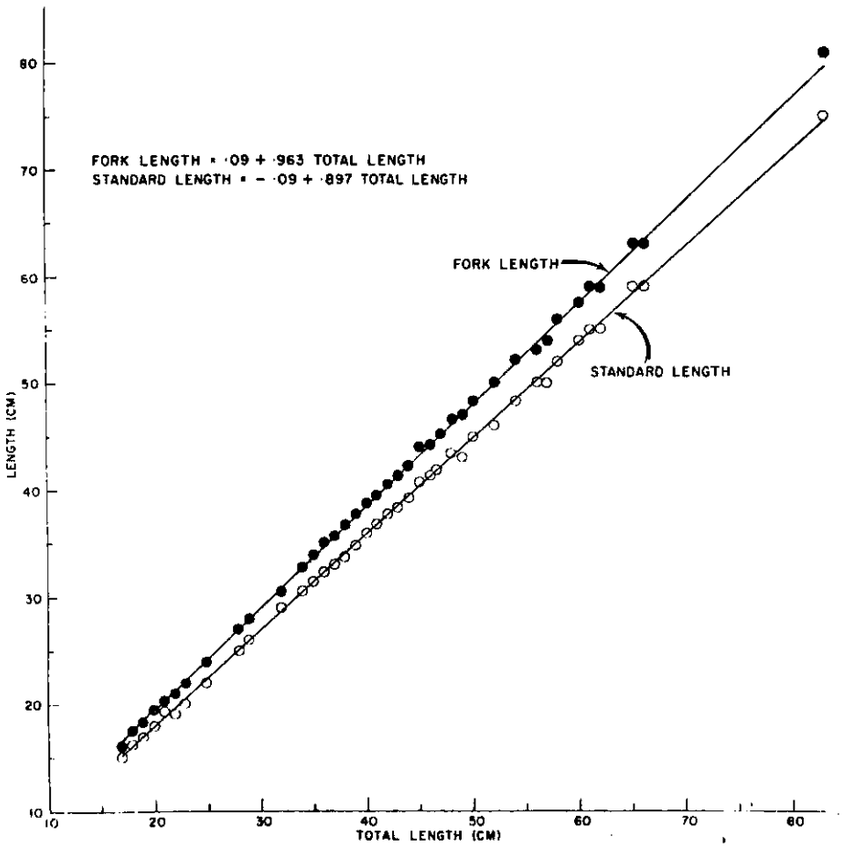

Fig. 2. Regressions of standard and fork lengths on total length of haddock from division 3P.

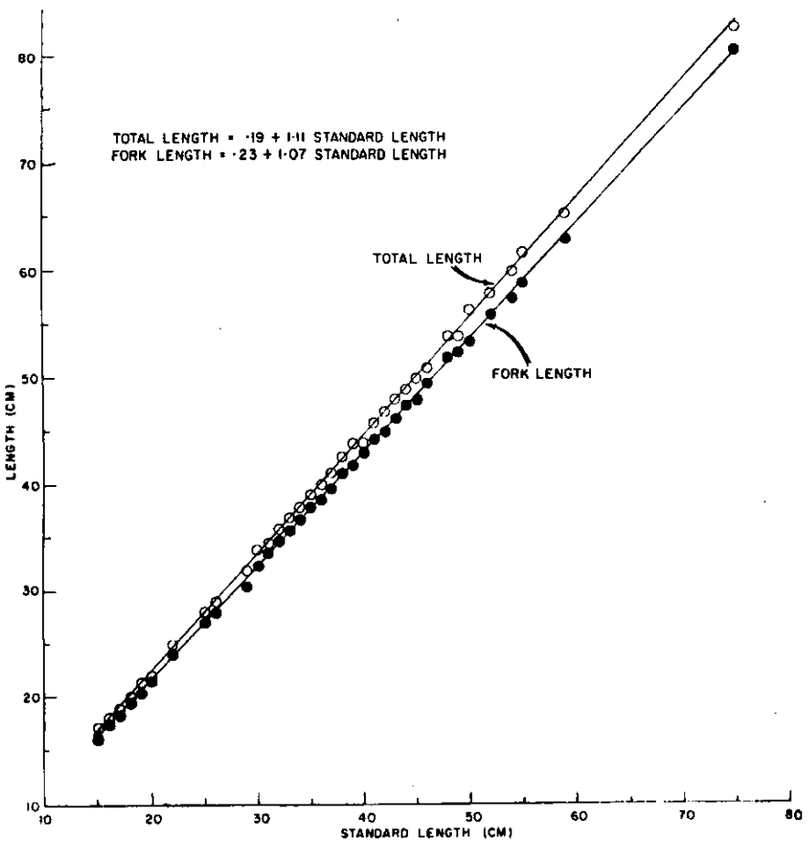

Fig. 3. Regressions of total and fork lengths on standard length of haddock from division 3P.