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Cod Abundance and biomass in Divisions 3NO and 3M According to Data from Groundfish Trawl Surveys During 1977-79

by

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Abstract

Results of the trawl survey on the assessment of state of cod stock on the Flemish Cap Bank and Newfoundland stock in Divs. 3NO in 1977-1979 are being considered in the paper.

Total trawl survey data with regard to catchability coefficients of a fish counting trawl and distribution by greas indicate that in 1978 there occurred a sharp reduction of cod biomass on the Flemish Cap Bank, from the maximum value of 163 thou.t in 1977 to 75 thou.t in 1978.

In 1979 the biomass of cod decreased to 67 thou.t and abundance to 67x10⁶sp.,this resulted from poor recruitment caused by low abundance of the 1975 and 1976 year classes and high fishing mortality of the rich 1972 and 1973 year classes.

According to trawl survey data the biomass of cod in Divs. 3NO in 1977 constituted 284,4 thou.t and abundance 408,1x10⁶ sp. Notwithstanding a good recriutment of the Newfoundland stock with the rich 1973 and 1975 year classes the abundance and biomass of cod in Divs.3NO decreased to 112,2x10⁶ sp. and 96,9 thou.t respectively. Mean catches per trawling hour also indicate a considerable reduction of cod stocks in Divs.3NO.

Material and methods

This paper is a continuation and one of the stages in investigations on the assessment of abundance and biomass of commercial fish in the North-West Atlantic which have been conducted by PINEO since 1971.

As in recent years the total trawl survey in 1978-1979 was conducted according to a standard grid of stations. Before 1979 all the investigations were carried out by TRV "Perseus-III" then by large refrigerator trawler "Suloy".

A standard fish counting trawl with a fine-mesh netting inserted into the codend was used in the survey. One hour trawlings were done on a 24-hour basis.

The processing of catches was carried out according to the methods worked cut on HRV "Perseus-III" and described in detail in papers by Postolaky A.I. (1972) and Chekhova V.A. (1973,1975).

Total weight of the catch and mean weight of one specimen were determined from the length frequency and length-weight key.

The total number of fish in the area trawled was calculated from the number of cod (n) in a catch and catchability coefficient (K). Then a specific abundance of cod (Q) in sp./sq.m. was determined.

The catchability coefficient had been calculated earlier as a result of continuous investigations on cod stocks in Labrador area (Chumakov and Serebrov, 1978).

A specific biomass of cod^Wwas calculated from the weight of one specimen in the catch (P) and specific abundance according to the fommula:

$W = Q \cdot P$

The methods of calculation of the absolute abundance and biomass had been described in detail in previous papers (Chekhova, Chumakov and Postolaky, 1978; Chumakov, 1979).

Results of investigations.

Cod on the Flemish Cap Bank (Div. 3M).

4-8 year old fish with a length of 40-70 cm made up the bulk

of catches on the Flemish Cap Bank. The dominant age and length depend on the abundance of separate year classes. The 1949, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1958, 1962, 1968, 1972, 1973 and 1976 year classes are considered rich. It should be noted that every three years two rich successive year classes of cod appears on the Flemish Cap Bank.

Data from total trawl surveys for 1976-1978 (Table 1) indicated that on Flemish Cap the abundance of fish older than 6 was not high. 4-5 year old specimens made up the bulk of catches by research vessels. In March 1979 the abundance of cod at age 6-7 increased considerably and constituted 41,4%.

On Flemish Cap cod mature at age 4, mass maturation is observed at age 6-7. In 1979 almost all fish at age 7 and older participated in the spawning.Specimens of the rich 1972-1974 year classes - two rich year classes(1972,1973) and one of poor abundance(1974) -make up the bulk of the spawning stock in 1980.

In 1979 compared to 1978 mean catches of cod grew up, but the values of absolute abundance and biomass indicate the further decrease in total stocks.

In March cod were scattered (Fig.1). Specific biomass from 1 to 10 t/sq.m. was registered on major part of the Bank. Only in some places on the south-eastern slope in the west between isobaths 200 and 300 m and in the north outside the isobath 300 m the biomass exceeded the value of 10 t/sq.m. There were also two patches of a very low biomass (zone V) and three ones with biomass up to 1 t/sq.m.

Total length frequency obtained from all trawlings showed that cod 42-56 cm in length made up the bulk of catches - 49,5% (Fig.2). Young fish 24-29 cm long constituted only 20,2% and inhabited the depths 100-300 m, mainly in the south-east of the Bank.

Tables 3 and 4 show the estimates of cod abundance and biomass on Flemish Cap according to data from the first (March/April, 1979) and second (June, 1979) trawl surveys. As it is seen from Table 3 $\#_{\bullet}$ cod biomass during the first survey was 67,2 thou.t and their abundance 67,4x10⁶ sp.

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The second survey showed that the area with the highest biomass increased slightly due to fish starting to distribute at smaller depths and concentrate on smaller areas (Table 4).

The area of high biomass was between the 200 and 300 m isobaths in the eastern part of the bank. Another area of high biomass was also at the 200 - 300 m depth mainly (division 3N). The cod were scattered over the area near the bank between 300 - 500 m isobaths (Fig. 3).

In June small cod of 23 - 35 cm long (48,5%) predominated everywhere.A number of cod, having the length of 42 - 56 cm, during second survey reduced to 33,6 % (Fig.2). It evidences that a certain amount of fish was not accessable for the trawl estimation and during second survey was not taken into account.

According to the calculations data absolute abundance and cod biomass were 57,7 x 10^6 spec. and 51,2 thou.t(Table 4).

A comparison of results of the two surveys reveals some differences in both absolute abundance and biomass of cod.

The cod absolute abundance and biomass by the results of the second survey in June turned out to be lower than in March -April and amounted to 57,7 mill.spec. and 51,2 thou.t respectively.

Discovered differences in abundance and biomass estimates of cod by these surveys are, in our point of view, quite natural for the given method makes it possible to take into account only fish which keep on to the bottom or stay close to it but not higher than the hot line of a trawl. We measured the distance between the bottom and a hotline of a fish-counting trawl - it was 2,3 m (Chumakov and Serebrov, 1978).

Thus, we can state that all fish which stey higher than 2,3 m above the bottom can not be taken by the trawl. In this connection one may take the obtained abundance and biomass values of cod for a lower limit of stock size. A degree of accuracy of the existing method of trawl estimation will be, undoubtedly, determined alongside with an accuracy of catchability coefficient and biological state of concentrations and behaviour of cod and t availability or absense of verical diurnal migrations.

It is known that in March - April cod fishery by bottom trawls on the Flemish Cap Bank is the most efficient.During this period mature specimens of the stock form spawning and postspawning concentrations in the south-west of the Flemish Cap Bank. Immature fish are dispersed throughout the shoal of the bank. On spawning cod move to smaller depths (Mankevich, Prokhorov, 1962; Postolaky, 1963).

In summer cod feed actively and are distributed mainly on the shoal. The efficiency of trawl fishery during this period, therefore, sharply decreases.

It was established that during foraging period, depending on feeding pattern, cod can perform various types of diurnal vertical migrations which affect the daytime and night catches. (Konstantinov, Turuk, 1972).

Lower results of second trawl abundance and biomass assessment of cod are, apparently, due to vertical migrations of cod for the survey had been carried out during their foraging.

Consequently, the first survey, carried out in March - April is the most indicative of cod stock state on the Flemish Cap Bank and is the most reliable.

Taking into consideration the fact that during a trawl survey only fish which stay close to the bottom are captured by the trawl, the obtained abundance and biomass estimation of cod will be too low.

According to preliminary calculations (data on diurnal trawl stations for the previous years) the existing method of trawl assessment of cod stock reduces the indeces of abundance and biomass for a spring survey approximately by 30 - 40% and for a summer one - by 50 - 60%. Considering this the total biomass of cod on the Flemish Cap Bank will constitute about 100 thou.t.

Undoubtedly, all-out investigation of this question in future

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trawl surveys will be needed for a more accurate and well-substantiated cod stock assessment.

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The Grand Newfoundland Bank (Division 3NO)

The Grand Newfoundland Bank is inhabited by a distinct cod stock whose range of distribution stretches southward and south-westerly from the northern extremity of the bank to the Saint Pierre Bank (Postolaky, 1962, Templeman, 1962).

We think it would be baseless to separate cod of a northern part of the Grand Newfoundland Bank (Division 3L)from a southern one (Division 3N and 30).No tagged cod from Labrador area and Division 3K were registered in the area of a southern part of the Grand Newfoundland Bank (3L) and vice versa. (Postolaky, 1967, 1973).

The fluctuations in some cod year classes strength on the Grand Newfoundland Bank are considerable.According to the data on cod fry survey an abundant year class may be ten times as large as a poor one.

The 1973 and 1974 3-year-olds are to be considered the richest year classes whereas the 1971 and 1975 year classes relate to those of average abundance.

In 1978 the 1974 year class cod prevailed in catches of the PINRO research vessels, in 1979 - the 1975 year class specimens prevailed (Table 6).

In 1978 the 1973 year class cod predominated in catches on the north-eastern slope of the Grand Newfoundland Bank, in 1979the 1974 and 1975 year class specimens predominated here.

In 1980 the rich 1974 and the moderate 1975 year class specimens will constitute the bulk of trawl cod catches in Divisions 3NO.

After 1977 the decrease in cod yield per hour trawling (Table 7) is noted on the southern slopes of the Grand Newfoundland Bank (Division 3NO). In this case we have body weight increments from 621 gr. in 1977 to 928 gr. in 1979 what indicates to poor recruitment to the stock. During the last two years the areas with dense concentrations of cod (zones I and II) became narrower and zone IV with specific biomass from 0,1 to 1 t per square mile extended. In 1979 only three tiny patches with specific biomass from 10 to 50 t per square mile (Fig,5) were located on the shelf in the central and in the north-western parts of Division 3NO. The III,IV mainly and in small patches the V zones were on the shelf.Like in previous years cod dense concentrations (zone II) inhabited the eastern slope of Division 3N.

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In 1979 the slight increase of cod biomass index was observed in Division 3NO.It seems difficult to estimate the total commercial part of the Newfoundland cod stock because during this time a part of the stock is in the north of the Grand Newfoundland Bank.The obtained results do not however give grounds to think that the total cod biomass in Divisiom 3NO somewhat increased in 1979 after sharp abatement in 1978.

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Table 1. Age composition of cod on Flemish Cap (%) in

Year Age, years , 80 I 2 5 6 7 month 9:10 II :12 :13: 3: 4 : 8 1976, 0,5 13,2 62,3 21,0 2,0 0,75 0,25 -, March 400 1977, 0,4 9,4 22,4 27,0 33,4 4,8 1,0 0,4 0,6 0,4 0,2 April 500 1978, - 0,7 I4,7 36,4 40,6 6,3 I,0 - - 0,3 -300 July 1979 0,6 II,3 20,6 8,2 I3,4 26,3 I5,I 3,7 0,4 0,I 0,I 0,I 0,I 2188 March 1979, 0,7 6,7 II,3 39,3 30,7 8,0 2,7 0,7 June 300

catches by research vessels in 1976-1979.

X Sample for march was recalculated with regard to length composition of cod.

Table 2. Mean catches of cod (kg and sp. per trawling hour) on Flomish Cap according to data from the total trawl survey for 1972-1979.

Relative indexes	:		Ϋ́c	a r			generation and generation	
of stocks	1972	2 :1973	:1974	:1975	:1976	:1977	:1978	:1979
Catch'in specimens per trawling hour	66	108	346	550	693	489	95	122
Catch weight*	75	57	51	121	296	448	79	IOB
in kg per trawling								

Table 3. Distribution of cod by zones with different density in Flêmish Cap area according to data from the total trawl survey in March/April 1979.

Zone	Area, sq.m.	Mean specific biomass,kg	Mean spo cific abundance,s	Absolute biomass, theu.t	Absolute abundance, sp.x10
I	33,48	563 30,3	58277,0	I,9	2,0
Π	1643,04	25748,9	23234,9	42,3	38,2
Ш	6733,04	3396 ,6	4012,6	22,9	27,0
L	371,52	226,I	615,3	0,1	0,2
y	218,52	48,2	87,9	0,0	0,0
"otal	8999,6		محقر فعد فعر مع مد مد م الم	67,2	67,4

Table 4. Distribution of cod by zones with different density in Flemish Cap area according to data from the total trawl survey in June 1979.

Zone	Area, sq.m.	Mean specif biomass, kg	ic Mean specific abundance, sp	Absolute biomass, thou.t	Absolute abundance, sp.x10
I	42,12	167297,0	268534,5	7,0	II.3
Π	1194,84	I8245,I	21550,I	21,8	25,8
Ш	5606,52	4578,I	4131,3	2I,I	19,0
IJ	3120,12	420,9	527,4	I,3	I,6
У	36,0	17,6	87,9	0,0	0,0
Total	8999,6			51,2	57,7

Table	5.	Distribution	of	cod	by	zones	with	different	density
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in Flemish Cap area area from the total trawl survey in 1977-1979.

	Quantitative	Zone						
Year	indexes	I	П	U i	D ;	y;		
I977	Arsa, sq.m. Abundance,sp.x10 ⁶ Biomass, thou,t	82	3970	4780	600 <u>100</u> 600	89	8921	
		34,7	121,1	64,8		4635	220,6	
		34	I08	2I	-	ân.	163	
1978	Area, Sq.m.		1173	7221	538		8932	
	Abundance. sp.x10 ⁵		48,6	28,0	3,I	-	70,7	
	Biomass, thou.t	.	37	37	I	4 22	75	
1979	Area, sq.m.	33,5	1643,0	6733,0	371 ,5	218	8999,6	
	Abundance, spx10 ⁶	2,0	38,2	27,0	0,0		67,4	
	Biomass, thou.t	I,9	42,3	22,9	0,1	0,0	67,2	

Table 6. Age composition of cod on the south-eastern slope of the Grand Newfoundland Bank (%) in 1978-1979.

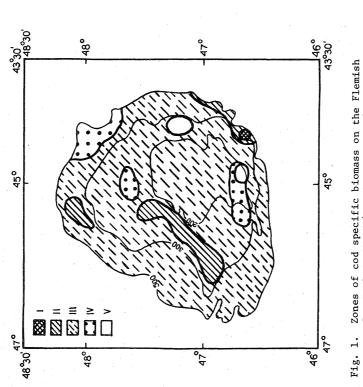
Year		:	A	go,	уəа	рв				
	•		: 2	<u>;</u> 3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I978		-	I ,0	23,8	54,8	16,9	2,3	I,2	-	-
I97 9		29	I3, 5	24,6	31,9	19,6	4,6	2,2	0,7	-

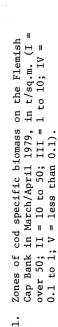
Table 7. Mean number of specimens and mean catch (kg) of cod per trawling hour according to data from the total trawl survey in Divs. 5NO.

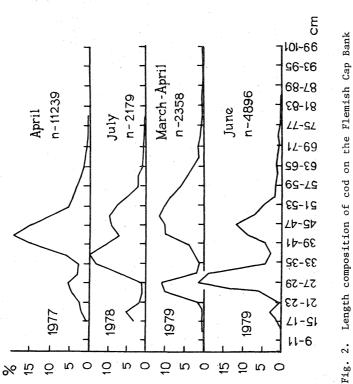
Year	:	3 N		30		O NO
	: sp.	: kg	: sp.	; kg	: sp.	; kg
1977	452	254	70	70	522	324
I978	181	122	43	23	224	145
1979	103	83	22	33	125	116

Table 8. Distribution of cod by zones with different density in Divs. 5NO according to data from the total trawl survey in 1977-1979.

:	Juantibalive	1					
lear :	indexes	I	; 11	: Ш	IV	у	Total
1977	Area, sq.m.	252,8	9380,2	20868,8	2440,0	III8,8	34030 ,6
ing distance The	Abundance, sp.x10 ⁵	32,3	278,0	95,0	2,7	0,1	408,I
	Biomass, thou.t	18,2	I 8 0,9	84,0	1,2	0,1	284,4
	Area, Sq.m.	157	19 67	28669	2258	98I	34032
1978	Abundance, sp. x10 ⁶	47,6	47,5	14,5	3,I	0,2	112,9
	Biomass, tnou,t	30,1	33,2	II , 9	1,2	0,0	76,4
	Area, sq.m.	49	857	18240	1 4 12 8	758	34032
1979	Abun_ance, sp.x10 ^G	9,2	I6,I	76,I	10,4	0,4	112,2
	Biomass, thou.t	6,0	2I,9	62,I	6,9	0,0	96,9

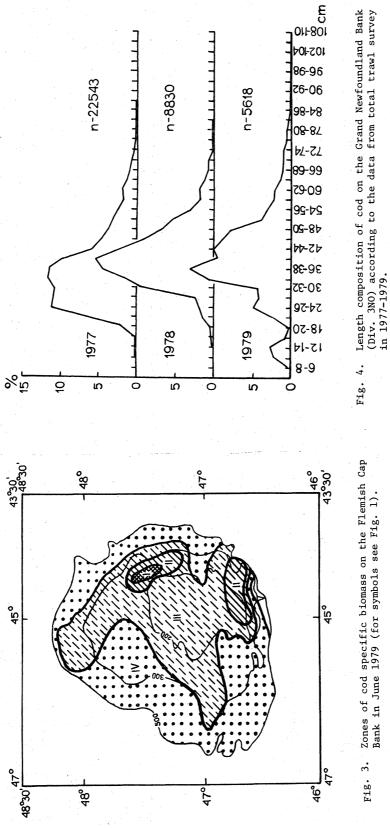






 2. Length composition of cod on the Flemish Cap Bank according to the data from total trawl survey in 1977-79. (Two surveys were conducted in 1979: in March/April and in June.)

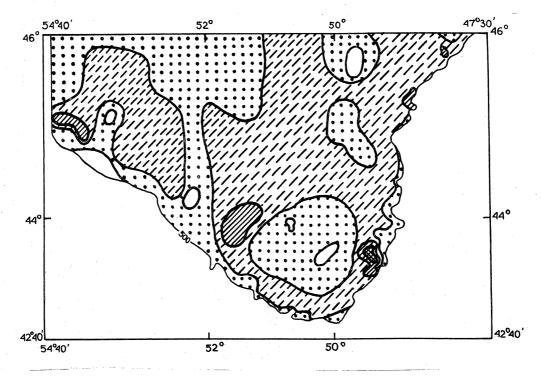
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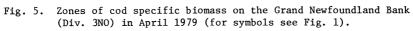




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