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Subarea 1 Cod: Data for 1980 and Estimate of Stock and Yield for 1980-84.

by

Sv. Aa. Horsted Grønlands Fiskeriundersøgelser Charlottenlund, Denmark

1. NOMINAL CATCHES 1977-80

In a paper on assessment of Subarea 1 cod presented to the June 1980 Meeting of the Scientific Council (Horsted, 1980) the necessity of including some estimates of non-reported catches for the years 1977-79 in the assessment was pointed out, and some upper and lower-limit estimates were made for assessment purposes. The Standing Committee on Fisheries Science (STACFIS) also requested that some further analyses be made at that meeting, and took the upper-catch level proposed in said paper as its guideline.

Consequently, and because no new data have been brought forward for the years 1977-79, the nominal catches for 1977-79 are taken in the present paper as equal to those presented as upper-limit figures last year.

For the year 1980 the situation so far as catch reporting is concerned is likely to have improved much after the middle of February.

From vessels' reports to the Governor of Greenland there were 25 non-Greenlandic vessels fishing for groundfish off West Greenland (Subarea 1) in the first two months of 1980. They spent about 660 days on the grounds in Subarea 1. If the same approach as that mentioned for 1977-79 is taken to obtain estimates of the catch of cod for this group of vessels in the first two months of 1980 the conclusion is a catch around 9000 tonnes. This figure is, therefore, proposed for assessment purposes as the catch of cod for non-Greenlandic vessels in Subarea 1, 1980. Said catch is taken by trawlers in the first two months of the year, and when calculating numbers landed the author has considered the catch to be distributed between division 1C - 1F in the same proportion as that of the Greenland trawlers in the same period. Greenland trawlers also had a considerabele catch in Division 1B, but non-Greenlandic vessels are not known to have fished there except for shrimps.

The nominal catch of cod in Subarea 1 by Greenland vessels in 1980 is estimated to be about 42000 tonnes of which that by trawlers accounted for 7232 tonnes. 7207 of these were taken in fishery directed on cod. For the remaining part no break-down by gear and effort is reported. However, it is known that a considerable part of the landings in the May-September period were from pound-net catches while for other months hand-lines, long-lines, and gill nets are the gears used. Table 1 lists the nominal catches by divisions and by gear assuming 3/4 of the small-boat catches in May-September in Division 1B - 1F to have been taken by pound nets.

2. TRENDS IN CATCH PER UNIT EFFORT AND TOTAL EFFORT

As for the years 1977-79, in 1980 Greenland vessels were the only ones allowed direct cod fishery. Effort figures are available only for the trawlers. As in previous years the major part (in 1980 92%) of the Greenland trawlers' landings of cod was by the trawlers in the 500-999 GRT tonnage class, and the catch and effort statistics of this group of trawlers is used for comparison between years of catch rate.

The overall c.p.u.e.-figures in Table 2 illustrate a continued decline in catch rate after the very good results in 1978. Catch rate in 1980 is just above half that for 1978. This decline applies to all divisions except Division 1B where no trawling took place in 1978-79. However, cod was found in the Holsteinsborg Deep in the beginning of 1980, and lead to a good fishing over some weeks. This is illustrated better in Table 3 where effort and catch per unit effort is given on a quaterly base.

As for the previous years the best fishing in the beginning of the year occurred in the northern part of the fishing area (Div. 1B - 1D) while in the second and third quarter catch rates were rather more uniform from division to division.

Total effort by the Greenland trawlers decreased further from 1979 to 1980, Table 2, when a considerable part of their effort was directed towards shrimp. For the 500-999 GRT tonnage class roughly 1/4 of the total hours fished was on cod, the remainder on shrimp. For this group of vessels the hours of cod fishing in 1980 are roughly half those in 1977. It seems most likely that trawlers' cod-fishing effort has been increased again in 1981 due to rather much drift ice over the most important offshore shrimp grounds. In fact, by the end of April 1981 the landings of cod by Greenland trawlers are about 80% higher than their catch by the same time in 1980, and close to their total catch of cod in 1980.

If the Greenland trawlers' catch rate is taken as an index of c.p.u.e. for the total effort in SA 1 then the figures in Table 2 compared to total catch of cod (Table 1) suggest that total effort decreased by about 60% from 1977 to 1978 but increased again in 1979 to a level of 74% of that in 1977 (Table 4). Their effort dropped again from 1979 to 1980 to a level around half that of the 1977 level. These figures are obtained from catches in terms of weight. If, instead, catches and catch rates are given by numbers then the trends in effort, as occurring from Table 4, are a decrease by about 46% from 1977, and a very slight decrease of 3% from 1979 to 1980. However, speaking about effort in terms of fishing mortality, no corrections have been made for possible changes in catchability of cod. It is highly likely that in 1978 and in 1979, when the 1973 year class contributed significantly to the spawning shoals, cod was more easily caught by trawl than in 1977, and hence the decrease in total fishing mortality from 1977 to 1978 and 1979 may not be as big as indicated by figures in Table 4.

So far as the decrease from 1979 to 1980 is concerned there seems to be no doubt that overall effort and fishing mortality dropped, but by what magnitude is difficult to assess. According to Table 4 the decrease could be as small as 3%.

As already mentioned, for the coastal and inshore fisheries no effort figures are available. However, the trends in inshore catches over the last four years are so pronounced that they may be indicative of stock fluctuations. The figures are set out in Table 5. The coastal and inshore catches trebled from 1977 to 1979, specifically in the southern division where a heavy inflow of large fish of the 1973 year class gave a record pound-net sea-

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son in 1979. By 1980 this important year class has to a great extent been fished or emigrated to East Greenland - Iceland, and although it still accounts for a considerable part (82% by numbers) of the catch in the southern divisions the availability of large fish to the inshore gears has evidently dropped from 1979 to 1980, especially in Division 1D. Partly compensating this is the increase in the fisheries of the northern divisions (Division 1A -1C). This latter increase seems to be based on relatively young fish, specifically cod of ages 3-5 years, and their inflow in Division 1D is also considerable. The year classes 1975 and 1977 seem to be the important ones. In the Godthåb Fiord area also the 1976 year class seems important.

3. THE FISHERY AND THE STOCK IN THE BEGINNING OF 1981

As mentioned in section 2 the Greenland trawlers have been fishing more on cod than on shrimp in the beginning of 1981, and their catch of cod by the end of April is close to that for the whole year of 1980. Also inshore fisheries show some increase (about 26%) by the end of April.

Samples show a high degree of variation in age composition between the various parts of the grounds. Thus, on a trip by a trawler in March shoals of large spawners (to judge from the length distribution mainly of the 1975 year class) were found on the SW slope of Tovqussaq (Banana) Bank (Division 1C) while on the SE slope of the same bank and on the SW slope of Fylla's Bank (Division 1D) only small fish occurred, the 1977 year class likely to be the predominant one.

Pound-net fishing in the Godthåb Fiord started in May, and samples from this fishery suggest an overwhelming inflow of the 1977 year class (judged from length distribution, otolithsnot yet received for reading).

During shrimp fishing in the Holsteinsborg Deep in late February (border Division 1B/1C) small by-catches of cod were observed, mainly of length 17-22 cm. These are likely to be of the 1979 year class.

4. MEAN LENGTH AND WEIGHT OF AGE GROUPS IN 1980

Age and length samples of cod in Subarea 1 and off East Greenland for 1980 were provided by Denmark (Greenland) and by the Fed. Rep. of Germany.

The Danish samples have been used to achieve mean length and weight for each individual age group. The samples are available as computer printouts at the June 1981 Meeting of the Scientific Council of NAFO. The mean lengths and weights are given in Table 6 for offshore samples and in Table 7 for coastal and inshore samples. In Table 8 the quarterly means of the figures in Table 6 and 7 are given. The weighted average for the year has been obtained by weighting with the quarterly catches of Greenlandic vessels as listed in Table 9 and assuming the estimate of 9000 tonnes by non-Greenlandic vessels to have been taken in the first quarter of the year.

The mean weights in Table 8 have not been used as such to convert catches by weight to numbers caught by age groups. In the calculations the actual mean weight of the basic sample(s) has been used, and calculation has been made on a monthly base whenever sampling intensity so allows. The mean weights by guarters are derived in order to get likely mean weights for forecasts. Plotting of the unweighted guarterly means as well as the weighted means (Figure 1) suggests that it is reasonable to expect weight by age in the forecast year to be very close to that for 1980 at least for ages 3 to 8. Provided that the distribution of catches between guarters remains as in 1980, and making the assumption of 60% of catches being inshore the forecast values suggested by Figure 1 are given in Table 10. For fish older than 8 years the figures previously used are also given in Table 10. Plotting the average values of Table 10 (Figure 2) shows that the value for age 9 is probably somewhat too low, especially for forecast in so far as the 9 years old in 1981 are those that were 8 years old in 1980, and this group had a weight somewhat higher than normal to judge from Figure 2. Instead of the previously used figure of 6.40 for mean weight of age group 9 it is, therefore suggested to use the figure of 6.80 occurring from Figure 2.

5. NUMBERS LANDED BY AGE GROUPS IN 1980

Numbers landed per age group for the years 1965-80 are listed in Table 11 while in Table 12 the figures for 1978-80 are shown for the northern and southern divisions of Subarea 1 separately.

For 1980 the offshore trawl fishery was sampled in Division 1B - 1E, and in most of the major months. 9 large samples from commercial landings supplemented by some research samples (mainly hand line) form the offshore material. In Division 1B - 1C the 1975 year class is the most frequent one while in Division 1D - 1E the number of 7-year olds (1973 year class) is more frequent. For samples in the last two months of the year (Division 1B and 1D sampled) young fish of the 1977 year class dominate, in the Division 1B sample by 47%, in Division 1D by as much as 76% (by number). Few fish older than seven years were found in the samples.

Inshore fisheries were sampled in Division 1B and 1D - 1F, the majority of the samples being from the pound-net catches and landings. In Division 1E and 1F the 1973 year class was still by far the major contributor to the fishery (above 80% by number), but in Division 1B the 1975 year class made up more than 60% in the samples of landings. In samples from Division 1D the catch of 3-year olds seems to have been considerable indicating that discard of undersized fish (i.e. below 40 cm) may have taken place to a high degree. In the Godthåb Fiord area also 4-year olds (1976 year class) have played a major role in 1980, in several samples being the predominant one. Especially in Division 1D the variation in age composition between samples is considerable, and it has been necessary to make very rough estimates of the catches that are thought to be represented by the individual samples. The Division 1D samples have been used as representing also Division 1C catches, from where no samples were taken.

The general picture thus is a much higher degree of variation in age composition between divisions, gears, and time of the year than in most recent years when the 1973 year class had an overwhelming role in the fishery. This year class is still of major importance in the southernmost part but has to a great extent been substituted by the 1975 year class in Division 1B - 1D. In the latter divisions there are also clear evidences of a forthcoming strong predominance of the 1977 year class, and in some areas like the Godthåb Fiord the 1976 year class seems to promise a major contribution to catches in 1981.

6. INFORMATION ON FUTURE RECRUITMENT

The various samples from the fisheries in 1980 whether of landings or of catches do not contain fish younger than 3 years old, and apart from the 1977 year class judgement of the strength of year classes recruiting in the years for which forecast is made has to be based on observations other than the samples mentioned.

The strength of the <u>1980 year class</u> can at present only be made on hydrographic and plankton observations in 1980. These are described in details in the Danish Research Report for 1980. The reference temperature at the shallow part of Fylla Bank in June was

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 1.9° C which is 0.3° C lower than the 1979 temperature but still just above the 1.8° C usually regarded to be the minimum temperature for a survival rate of larvaae sufficiently high to produce a good year class.

The number of cod larvae in the plankton was still rather low (2.9 larvae per half-hour haul) although the highest for the 1976-80 period, and close to the mean of 3.2 for 1975.

These observations seem to justify a moderate optimism for the 1980 year class, and it is tentatively regarded to be of the same magnitude as the 1975 year class. Reference temperature in 1975 was also 1.9^oC.

On the basis of hydrographic and plankton observations the <u>1979 year class</u> was tentatively (last year) cautiously regarded to be somewhat below the relatively good year classs 1973, 1975, and 1977, but with the remark that future adjustment in upward direction might be necessary.

Very few fishing experiments have been reported in 1980 which would be likely to supply further information on the 1979 year class. However, in February 1981 observers on board one of the Greenland trawlers fishing for shrimp in the Holsteinsborg Deep reported and sampled by-catches of small cod. The sample ranged from 15 to 37 cm total length with 87% of the fish in the range 17-22 cm, and no doubt belonging to age group 2.

Throughout the last four years when frequent observations of the offshore shrimp fishery in Division 1B has been made very few cod have been observed in the shrimp catches with the exception of some hauls in the Holsteinsborg Deep in the beginning of 1980 containing fish of the 1977 year class.

The observation of the 1979 year class in the Holsteinsborg Deep could thus lend support to the assumption of a year class of with a northward distribution into Division 1B. The 1981 pound-net fisheries in this division may give further information for but until then some upward adjustment from last year's input value of 75 mio. (3-year olds) is made in this assessment to an estimate of 90 mio. recruits.

The <u>1978 year class</u> would likely have shown up by at least some individuals in the poundnet fisheries or in research hauls or commercial shrimp hauls had it been of any noteworthy strength. The virtual absence of 2-year olds in the 1980 observations leads to a continued estimate of this year class as a very poor one.

Much new information has, however, become available on the strength and distribution of the <u>1977 year class</u>. It seems to have its major concentration in Division 1B - 1D. As mentioned in last year's report it accounted for the major part of the high discard rate in the 1979 pound-net fishery. In 1980 its length distribution has been just around the local minimum landing size of 40 cm. Thus discard of this year class is likely to have been considerable also in the 1980 pound-net fisheries, and the year class made up more than half the numbers in several of the pound-net landings sampled in Division 1D. It recruited gradually to the trawl fishery during 1980, and made up 47% by numbers in landings from the Holsteinsborg Deep in November and as much as 76% in a sample from Fylla Bank in December. Reports from the trawl fishery at the beginning of 1981 indicate that age composition of the shoals varies considerably between the fishing grounds, even from shoal to shoal on the individual grounds. The major part of the "small-fish shoals" seems to be of the 1977 year class. Reports from the beginning of the 1981 pound-net season in Division 1D also indicate that by far the major part of the landings will be of this year class with a modal length around 45 cm but still with some fish to be discarded (below 40 cm). Its strength now seems to be well above that of 1975, and to approach that of the 1973 year class but mainly with a more northern distribution (1B - 1D) where the 1973 had a distinct southern distribution (1D - 1F).

The above mentioned estimates are all relative between the year classes. As the basis for an absolute figure for the strength of the year class the absolute strength of the 1973 year class as resulting from the virtual population analysis has been used (see section 9). The 1973 year class now seems to be of a strength equal to 225 mio. recruits (3-year olds). Therefore the following estimates are made for year classes 1976-80:

Year class Mio. fish at age 3	For year-classes 1981, neces-
1976 30	sary as input for catch progno-
1977 200	sis 1984, the year class is set
1978 20	very low, 20 mio. fish, since
1979 90	the spring of 1981 has shown very
1980 75	low water temperatures.

7. VALUES OF INSTANTANEOUS FISHING MORTALITY (F) AND PARTIAL RECRUITMENT

At last year's meeting of the Scientific Council, when Subarea 1 cod was reassessed at the meeting, various catch curves were used to estimate fishing mortality rate in 1979. The value (F = 0.82) indicated by the catch curve for 1978-79 for age groups 7-10 was considered the best estimate (Schumacher *et al.*, 1980). The catch curve just mentioned had the advantage of avoiding disturbance of high year class fluctuations by omitting year class 1973.

For 1980 it does not seem possible to use catch curves without including the 1973 year class since very few cod of older year classes occur in the samples, and hence in the estimates of numbers landed by age groups.

Figure 3 gives the catch curve for ages 4-14 averaged over the period 1978-80. The basic material is found in Table 12 while the average figures are found in Table 13. Ignoring age groups 3 and 4 which could be supposed not to be fully recruited the plots seem to fall in three groups, viz.

a group formed by age groups 5-7 - - - - - 8-11, and - - - 12 and older.

The latter group contains rather few individuals, and ageing of these old fish might be less accurate. For these reasons this group is ignored. The first group differs from the second mainly by containing individuals of the 1973 year class in all age groups represented whereas the second group consists mainly of the poor year classes from 1969 to and including 1972, but with the relatively good 1968 year class having an upward tendency of bias for the 10 and 11 age-group-plots.

The total mortality coefficient obtained by the first and second group are Z = 0.83 and 0.76, respectively. Recalling the possible bias in the second group a value for total mortality in 1980 is suggested to be about 0.83. With M = 0.25 (including emigration) F would then be 0.58. This value is lower than the 1979 value of 0.82 adopted last year, but recalling that total effort decreased by up to 30% from 1979 to 1980 the value is probably

not too far from the actual level and is, therefore, taken as the input value for fully recruited age groups in the analyses.

If the plots for age groups 3 and 4 were to be raised to fall on the regression line for ages 5-7 the number in these groups would have to be multiplied by a factor 81 and 5.8, respectively. In other words, partial recruitment could then be considered to be about 1.2 and 17% for age-groups 3 and 4, respectively. However, since the 1973 year class has increased the level of the regression line for ages 5-7 to a level higher than that which would be proper for comparison with the plots of ages 3 and 4 it is suggested to use values closer to those adopted last year (2% and 47%). The proposal is

> partial recruitment for age group 3 = 2% - - - 4 = 33%

The partial F-values corresponding to this partial recruitment would be 1.5% and 27%, respectively, when M = 0.20 and Z = 0.83.

Terminal-F values for years prior to 1977 are taken as in the initial assessment made last year (Horsted, 1980) whereas for 1977-79 the value of 0.82 adopted for reassessment at last year's meeting (Schumacher *et al.*, 1980) is used. For 1980 the value of 0.63 found as mentioned is used.

8. NATURAL MORTALITY RATE AND EMIGRATION

As previously the natural mortality is set at M = 0.20 except for age group 3 for which it is raised to 0.30 to take into account non-surviving discarded fish.

Emigration rate most likely varies between year classes, and the usual value of 0.05 for Subarea 1 as a whole was probably too low when the 1973 year class dominated. However, most of the newer year classes have a more northern distribution, and it is, therefore, proposed to maintain the overall value of 0.05 for emigration of fish six years old or older.

9. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

i) The virtual population analyses (VPA).

The initial VPA run with parameters as mentioned gave an estimate of the 1977 year class by 1980 as three years old of 311 mio. fish (Tables 14a and b). However, since the 1973 year class, (which is at present thought to be bigger than the 1977 year class) showed up in the run with a value of 225 mio. recruits a new VPA run was made in which partial F was adjusted so as to result in the 1977 year class supplying 200 mio. recruits in 1980 (Tables 15a and b). For the 1976 year class the initial run resulted in about 29 mio. recruits in 1979, a figure about 50% higher than the initial estimate of 20 mio. for this year class. However, with the significant occurrence of this year class in Division 1D an increase of the initial estimate seems proper, and a round figure of 30 mio. fish is set.

For the 1975 year class the initial run leads to a figure of only 32 mio. recruits in 1978. This figure seems too low considering all previous evidence from research and from practical fisheries. Recalling, however, that in 1978 fishermen concentrated their efforts mainly on the numerous 1973 year class of which some individuals formed spawning concentrations it is highly likely that the partial F for 3-year olds was lower than usual in that year. In last year's reassessment (Schumacher *et al.*) the analyses were, therefore, carried out so as to achieve an estimate of the 1975 year class by 1978 closer to the estimates based upon other evidence. In 1979 the estimate was 75 mio. fish (3 years old), by 1980 a figure of 115 mio. was adopted, and the reassessment simply adjusted F for age groups 3 in 1978 to result in an initial stock of 115 mio. recruits. The author did try the same approach but then found so many residuals of this year class by 1980 that a much lower F had to be assumed for age group 5 in 1980 than for other fully recruited age groups ($F_5 = 0.10$ when F = 0.63 was set for fully recruited age groups). The author is, therefore, more and more inclined to believe that the strength of the 1975 year class has been overestimated previously. However, it would still be hard to believe that the year class was not above the 1974 and 1976 year classes which have values of about 41 mio. and 29 mio. (in 1977 and 1979, respectively) according to the VPA run. Therefore, a value of 50 mio. fish at age 3 is proposed for the 1975 year class, and partial F in 1978 is adjusted accordingly (Tables 15a and b).

It could not be ruled out, however, that the initial high estimates of the strength of the 1975 year class were, in fact, more correct, and that the explanation for the relatively few residuals by 1980 could be a relatively higher discard rate in 1977-79 of small fish when catches contained lots of larger fish of the 1973 year class.

ii) Fe ecasts

The EEC has requested advice on catches and spawning stock size up to and including 1984 (i.e. spawning stock size by January 1985) for a number of fishing strategies. The EEC has also adviced that the F values for 1981 be chosen so as to correspond to a catch of about 50000 tonnes. From the present state of the 1981 fishery this catch figure seems reasonable.

Forecast so far ahead as mentioned will, of course, be subject to revisions in lateryears. With the very high year class fluctuations the catches are much dependent upon estimates of recruitment, and catches in 1981-83 are likely to be heavily dominated by the 1977 year class which so far has been observed only one year in the commercial fishery. Year classes younger than the 1977 year class will also contribute substantially to catches in 1982-84, and it should be remembered that these year classes have not yet been evaluated from their occurrence in the landings.

Also forecasts of spawning stock size becomes dependent upon estimates of future recruitment. By 1985 about 90% of the estimated spawning stock consists of year classes 1977-79. The value of the forecasts is, therefore, extremely highly dependent upon the validity of the estimates of future recruitment.

The results of the forecasts are set out in Table 16 and illustrated in Figure 4. From Schumacher et. al., 1980, the $F_{0.1}$ level has been considered to be equal to 0.25, and F_{max} . equal to 0.48 for fully recruited age groups.

The results, as compared to results for most of the years in the 1970'ies, generally show some progress in the stock as a consequence of the recruitment of the relatively good (relative to extremely poor year classes 1969-72) year class 1977, and the expected 1979 year class. Of course, a good deal of uncertainties exists in the judgement of the strength of these year classes, but generally stock seems to be slowly improving. In this connection it is again pointed out that the possibility of the spawning stock being a limiting factor for the reproduction of the stock cannot and should not be ignored. So far it has not been possible to identify a critical level for the spawning stock. As an approach, however, Figure 5 shows the estimated strength of year classes 1947-79 in relation to estimates of spawning biomass (defined as ages 6+) and to the mean temperature in June over the shallow part of Fylla Bank. Table 17 lists the material. Spawning stock size for the years 1965-80 is taken from the VPA runs, Table 14b, applying offshore mean weights of Table 10 (for 1980 offshore-inshore mean). For years prior to 1965 time has not allowed analyses of spawning stock size. However, it could be assumed that the spawning stock for the years 1947-64 was above 500,000 tonnes. All plots at spawning stock at or above 500,000 tonnes have then been made at the 500000-tonnes line. Year-classes strength is taken from Table 15b, this paper, for 1962-80. For years prior to 1962 Hermann et. al. (1965) gave estimates relative to the 1924 year class for the years 1924-51. This series of figures was continued by Smidt (unpublished, pers. comm.) on the basis of figures in Horsted, 1973. A third series for 1957-66 was supplied by the ICES/ICNAF Working Group on Cod Stocks in the North Atlantic (Anon., 1973, Table 8). To get figures for Subarea 1 separately the author has regarded half the combined 1E-1F-ICES XIV stock as belonging to Division 1E-1F. This series overlap the present VPA series for the years 1962-66 but is somewhat lower in all these years. The mean ratio for the 1962-66 period between these two series is 1.28/1.00. The ICES/ICNAF figures have then been raised by 1.28, and compared to Smidt's index-figures for an overlapping period 1957-61. This leads to a new conversion factor of 3.95 for Smidt's relative figures to be raised to correspond to the absolute VPA figures. In this way estimates of year-class strength for the period 1947-61 was obtained. They do not pretend to be accurate figures, just very rough estimates.

Figure 5 illustrates the dependency of year-class strength (survival of larvae) upon water temperature. With the exception of year classes 1956, 1963, and 1973 no real strong year class has occurred when the June temperature over Fylla Bank was at or below 1.8^oC, and the three year classes all seem to have been of East Greenland parentage.

The dependency of year class strength upon spawning stock size is less clear, and the material seems to be missing plots for spawning stocks between 200,000 and 500,000 tonnes. Such plots may well occur in the next few years. However, again apart from year class 1973, no real strong year class occurs on the lower side of the 500,000-tonnes-spawning-biomass line. A spawning biomass at or above 500000 tonnes by temperatures above 1.8°C has, however, not always resulted in strong year classes, so other factors than just temperature and spawning stock size seem to have co-influence. This, however, seems no motive not to take stock/recruitment relationship seriously into account in management of the stock.

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- Schumacher, A., J. Messtorff, Sv. Aa. Horsted and P. Kanneworff, 1980. Some further analyses of Subarea 1 Cod. NAFO SCR Doc. 80/VI/113. 12 pages (mimeo).
- Table 1. Nominal catch (tonnes x 10⁻³) of cod in Subarea 1, 1980. The figures include provisional figures for Greenland vessels and an estimate of 9000 tonnes for non-Greenlandic trawlers. Pound-net catches are estimated as being 3/4 of total mixed-gear catches in June-September for Division 1B - 1F.

Division	Otter trawl (offshore)	Pound net (inshore)	Mixed gear (mainly inshor	Total e)
1A			718	718
1B	1800	1506	833	4139
1C	7862	1442	763	10067
1D	4430	3067	3645	11142
1E	2100	4484	3381	9965
1F	40	7784	7168	14992
otal Subare	a 1. 16232	18283	16508	51023

Table 2. Effort (hours fished), catch of cod, and catch per unit effort for the Greenland trawlers (500-999 GRT class) in 1978-80. Only figures for directed cod fishing are included. Total nominal catch of cod (all nations, all gears) shown at the bottom of the table.

		1978			1979			1980	
Division	tonnes	hours	kg/hour	tonnes	hours	kg/hour	tonnes	hours	kg/hour
1B	0	0	_	0	0	- -	1789	727	2461
1C	11803	3562	3314	6428	2983	2155	1646	1513	1088
1D	2414	815	2962	3586	1163	3083	1768	1983	892
1E	3268	873	3743	711	365	1948	1395	1092	1277
1F	212	70	3029	24	9	2667	19	31	613
Total SA 1.	17697	5320	3327	10749	4520	2378	6617	3735	1772
East									
Greenland	731	389	1889	1525	760	2007	226	246	919

Table 3. Effort (hours fished) and catch per unit effort (kg/hour) by quarter of the year for the Greenland trawlers (500-999 GRT tonnage class) in 1978-80. Only figures for direct cod fishing are included.

				1978					
	I			II		III		Ĭ	J
Division	hours	c.p.u.e.	hour	s c.p.u	.e. hou	rs c	.p.u.e.	hours	c.p.u.e.
1C	3030	3225	487	3398			-	45	8333
1D	261	2877	224	2821	7	9	570	251	3928
1E	260	988	492	5701		5	2400	116	1672
1F	-		1		6	4	3250	6	667
Total SA 1.	3551	3036	1203	4233	14	8	1791	418	3729
East Greenland	n an san Sila T ari				36	0	1981	27	667

1979

	I		. 1	I	II	I	IV	
Division	hours	c.p.u.e.	hours	c.p.u.e.	hours	c.p.u.e.	hours	c.p.u.e.
1C	2727	2059	256	3180	-	_	_	
1D	711	2942	452	3305	. .	·	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1E	123	675	242	2595	-	- 1	- <u>-</u> 1	-
1F	-	, se El se				.	9	2667
Total SA 1. East	3561	2187	950	3091	-	-	9	2667
Greenland	-	la en la com La comencia de la com	-	_			760	2007
				<u>1980</u>				
	I			I	II	I	IV	
Division	hours	c.p.u.e.	hours	c.p.u.e.	hours	c.p.u.e.	hours	c.p.u.e.
1B	382	4398	,	-	-		345	316
1C	886	1109	2	1500	24	833	600	1067
1D	402	1226	45	1956	83	410	1453	794
1E	209	785	753	1580	11	182	119	328
1F	6	500		1143	16	375	2	1000
Total SA 1. East	1885	1763	807	1597	134	463	2519	773

Year	Grl. trawlers' effort (hours)	Grl. trawlers' catch of cod (tonnes and nos. x 10 ⁻³)	Grl. trawlers' c.p.u.e. (kg/hour and nos./hour)	Total SA 1 catch (including estimates)	Total effort	
1977	7530	9740	1293	73387	56757	C ه
1978	5320	17697	3327	73474	22084	atch weig
1979	4520	10749	2378	99172	41704	by ht
1980	3735	6617	1772	51023	28794	
1977	7530	8886	1180	56697	48048	Catch
1978	5320	7693	1446	37491	25927	. n
1979	4520	5136	1136	43817	31219	г
1980	3735	2419	648	19671	30373	

<u>Table 4</u>. Effort (hours fished), catch of cod by weight as well as by numbers, and catch per unit effort for the Greenland trawlers (500 - 999 GRT class), and total effort for Subarea 1, 1977-80.

<u>Table 5</u>. Coastal and inshore nominal catches of cod (tonnes) by Greenland fishermen 1977-80. (Figures for 1980 are provisional).

Division	1977	1978	1979	1980
1A	216	348	420	718
1B	580	1587	1848	2339
1C	2505	3244	2147	2205
1D	2946	2614	10504	6712
1E	3521	4642	11117	7865
1F	4231	7244	16319	14952
Total SA 1	13999	19679	42355	34794
East				
Greenland	2372	1419	1496	1551

th (total length, cm below), and mean weight (kg, round fresh) of age groups in Danish offshore cod	E	nd only for samples where both length and weight was recorde . OTB = bottom otter traw1, FPN = pound-		
Table 6. Mean length (total length,	samples from Subarea 1, 19	sample, and only for sampl	net, LHP = hand line, res.	

1C 1D Tebruary Tanuary		
	LHP(res.)	August August LHP LHP (res.)
	42.0 -	
	1.25	
48.3 48.2	49.0 49	49.2
1.21 1.20	1.10	1.05
55.2 55.8	58.3	58.3 60.5
1.85 1.91	1.85	T
61.6 63.8	66.0 66	66.7 69.5
2.62 2.89	2.65	
70.4 73.0	75.5 76	76.6 78.8
3.75 4.08		
88.2 84.0	83	83.5
7.43 6.23	2	5.41 -
	82	82.6
	4	4.83 -
58.9 64.1	71.0 71.0	0 74.5
		2 28 A 1.7
2.34	2.97	3.50

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Table	

D.	Div	1D	1D	Ē	ΞŢ	1D/E	1 E
Ň	Month	October	December	April	Мау	June	vľuľ
ß	Gear	OTB	OTB	OTB	OTB	OTB	LHP(res.)
		45,7	44.4		ſ		Ĩ
3		1.10	1.02			•	J
		54.8	51.9	47.6	47.9	47.7	
3	1	1.85	1.64	1 - 14	1.14	1.12	
· .		63.4	60.0	55.7	57.0	56.8	61 Э
	А	2.83	2.49	1.81	1.85	1.79	2.17
	e	71.6	69.0	61.8	66.8	67.3	C 02
-	м	3.98	3.62	2 . 33	2.67	2.70	2.93
		82.5	80.6	70.3	72.7	75.5	73 6
-	Э	5.73	5.40	3.38	3.60	3.85	3.51
		7.9.7	1	72.9	- - - - - -	85.1	
~	3	5.07		4.32	1	5 • 58	ľ
		92.1	· · · · ·	1		87.7	
3		8.20	· · · · ·		Ŀ	5.74	1
1 H		73.9	48.2	64.5	66.1	63.5	70.8
		4.49	1.42	2.75	2.84	2.56	3.13
					the second se		

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Table 7. Mean length (total length, cm below), and mean weight (kg, round fresh) of age groups in Danish coastal and inshore cod samples from Subarea 1, 1980. Figures are given only for age groups represented by more than five	fish in the sample, and only for samples where both length and weight war recorded. OTB = bottom otter trawl,	FPN = pound-net, LHP = hand line, LLS = bottom long lines, res. = research vessel.
--	---	--

	Div.	1D	1D	1D	1D	1 D	10	1D	1D	1D	Ξ	1
	group Month	JanMarch	February	Мау	June	July	August	October	November	November	June	July
	Gear	LHP/res.)	OTB(res.)	FPN	FPN	FPN	LHP(res.)	LHP(res.) LHP(res.)	LHP(res.)	LLS	FPN	FPN
	1	37.3	31.3	41.2	41.4	39.8	38.8	41.6	41.6	48.0	37.2	
	Μ	0.53	0.34	0.85	0.89	0.69	0.60	0.75	0.75	1.28	0.71	- -
IV	1	41.2	i.	43.2	44.3	47.4	46.9	52.3	50.3	56.3	45.1	46.9
	3	0.73	*** * * *	0.95	1.16	1.09	1.01	1.45	1.31	1.98	1.02	1.11
	Ч	49.2		55.5	57.0	56.9	- 1	61.3	55.5	64.7	58.3	57.7
	З	1.33		2.07	2.35	1.85		2.30	1.89	2.99	1.99	1.93
ΙΛ	ч	59.4	-	60.0	66.0	61.5	1	65.6	61.0	72.9	63.1	61.6
	А	2.31	-	2.56	3.15	2.33	1	3.21	2.32	4.14	2.60	2.51
		61.9	-	76.0	j,	72.6		76.5	71.4	81.0	72.2	73.1
	З	2.91		5.01	1	3.61	1	4.35	3.70	5.45	3.72	3.84
	, , ,	1	•	, J	1	1	ľ	84.0		79.6		i I
	Μ		1	l.	1	1	Ĩ	5.0	1	5.13	1	- - 1 -{
	,	ì	1	1	1			1		93.0	n di Î	1
	з			1	:	1	ł	1		7.86		1
Overall	чe	40.8	31.3	45.1	42.5	51.4	41.0	53.3	44.7	76.5	70.4	71.2
Overall	IЗ	0.78	0.34	1.17	1.00	1.57	0.71	1.86	66•0	4.76	3.52	3.63

shore, non-Greenlandic catches of 9000 tonnes in the first quarter of the year. For comparison figures obtained Weighting factors to obtained weighted annual mean are the catches listed in Table 9 plus an estimate of off-Table 8. Subarea 1 cod, 1980. Mean weight (kg, round fresh) by age as obtained from samples listed in Tables 6 and 7. in 1977, 1978, and 1979 are listed.

1977 1.43 0.66 1.03 1.87 3,39 0.86 1.55 2.14 2.49 4.44 ī ī ÷. 1 quarter 1978 1.29 2.54 2.98 0.59 4.40 6.29 0.73 1.06 1.99 2.69 2.63 Ì, ì ı. γd Weighted mean 1979 1.10 1.94 3.17 4.04 6.47 6.77 7.58 9.16 1.01 1.51 2.19 3.15 3.57 Ŷ 1980 1.10 1.27 2.08 3.13 4.35 6.41 4.82 0.74 1.18 2.03 2.67 4.01 i 4 1.10 1.81 2.87 4.30 6.04 5.07 8.71 0.93 1.58 2.36 3.22 4.50 4 quarter 1.08 1.25 2.05 2.89 4.08 5.41 4.83 0.65 1.07 1.89 2.42 3.73 m i ì γd Unweighted mean 1.13 1.82 2.57 3.61 4.95 5.74 0.82 1.04 2.14 2.74 4.37 2 ÷ . 1.18 1.96 2.98 6.83 3.98 4.11 0.44 0.73 1.33 2.31 2.91 -1 1 1 Age group III lν ⊳ IX ١Ņ IΙΛ IIIV \times XI \triangleright III Γ IΛ IΙΛ Offshore samples salqmas arodanı

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Table 9. Nominal catch of cod by Greenlandic vessels in Subarea 1, 1980 by quarter of the year. Weighting factor offshore is the percentage distribution of these catches including an estimate of 9000 tonnes in the first quarter by non-Greenlandic vessels.

Quarter	1	2	3	4
Offshore tonnes	3474	1298	76	2384
8	48.0	17.9	1.1	33.0
Weighting factor	76.8	8.0	0.5	14.7
Inshore tonnes	806	5842	19673	8470
	2.3	16.8	56.5	24.3

<u>Table 10</u>. Weight (kg, round fresh) by age of Subarea 1 cod suggested by Figure 1 as estimates for forecasts in the present paper. Average calculated by assuming 60% of catches as being inshore catches.

	Mean wei	ght	Weighted
Age group	offshore	inshore	average
111	1.05	0.75	0.87
IV	1.45	1.25	1.33
V	2.15	2.00	2.06
VI	3.15	2.90	3.00
VII	4.40	4.20	4.28
VIII	6.35	5.50	5.84
IX	Values taken as in	previous years'	6.40 (6.80)
X	assessment. In bra	ckets figures	7.80
XI	as revised accordi	ng to Figure 2.	9.00
XII			9.70
XIII			10.20
XIV			10.40
xv			10.50

Table 11. Number of cod (in thousands) per age group in Subarea 1, nominal catches, 1965-80. For the years 1977-80 the

catches on which the calculations are based are those given in Table 4 as total catch.

	1978	N40 40 97-97-00- 00- 00- 00- 00- 00-	37493
	1977	4 000 0000446 0000000000000000000000000	56699
	1976	0404 - 0204 - 0000000- 0044-C804000- 0000040000-2000000000000000000000	20565
	1975	МИ-И- ИИОФОДОН КОРОЛОВОСТОВО ИИРНИОВОСТОВО ИИРНИОВОСТОВО ИИРНОВОСТОВО ИИРНОВОСТОВО ИИРНОВОСТОВО ИИРНО ИИРНО И ИИРНО ИИРНО ИИРНО ИИРНО ИИРНО ИИРНО И И И ИРНО И ИИРНО ИИРНО И И И И ИИРНО И	16656
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	1973	0000000 00000000 000000000000000 000000	28218
	1972	2 2 2004000 20000000000 200000000000000 20000000	43747
	1971	2 0000000 0000000 00000000000000000000	41831
	1970	2 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	42567
	1969	 C 0.64 0.000404 0.000404 0.0004040 0.0004040 0.0004440 0.0004440 0.0004440 	82627
	1968	0000 00000000 00000000 000000000000000	128305
	1967	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	144767
	1960	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	132324
ATCH AT AGE	1965	- 000 - 00 - 000 -	164084
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e 12. Number of cod (in thousands) per age group in nominal catcher (initial	
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ge group	average numbers caught	1_n numbers
	1978-80	
3	1033	6.94
4	6396	8.76
5	15593	9.65
6	7331	8.90
7	2947	7.99
8	206	5.33
9	59	4.08
10	28	3.33
- 11 1	21	3.04
12	34	3.53
13	5. jan 1997. jan 199	1.61
14	2	0.69

Table 13.Average numbers caught per year for age groups 4-14 for the years1978-80 based upon figures in Table 12. See also Figure 3.

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Subarea 1 cod. Forecasts of stock size (age 3+), spawning stock size and catch (all in thousand tonnes) by various fishing strategies in 1982-84, assuming that the nominal catch in 1981 will be about 50,000 tonnes. Table 16. (Revised)

6 (catch=50,000 tonnes)				0. <i>197</i> 50	284 284 50	475 277 0.149 50	356
5 (F=0。60)	an a			0.60 128	364 190 0.60 98	315 126 126	134
4 (F _{max} =0.48)	all other options equal to option	all other options equal to option	all other options equal to option	0.48	389 214 0•48 91	347 159 968 96	174
3 (F ₀₊ 1=0.25)	ther options ϵ	ther options e	ther options e	0 . 25 62	446 270 63	4443 2473 255 74	296
2 (F=0.20)	a11 c	all o	all o	0.20 51	461 283 0.20 54	470 273 65	334
ê	332 92 53	325 81 50 50	401	0.10 27	491 3/3 0.10 31	531 331 0.10 39	429
	stock size spawning stock F catch	stock size spawning stock F catch	stock size spawning stock	F catch	Stock size spawning stock F catch	stock size spawning stock F catch	spawning stock
Year	1980	1981	1982		1983	1984	1985

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<u>Table 17</u>. Mean temperature in June over the shallow part of Fylla Bank (Div. 1D), estimated year-class strength of the corresponding cod year class (mio. fish at age 3) and spawning biomass producing the year class. Spawning biomass defined as biomass of 6-year-old and older fish. For estimates of year-class strength see text, page 10.

Year	Fylla Bank temperature ([°] C)	Spawning biomass (thousand tonnes)	Year class strength (nos. x 10 ⁻⁶ at age 3)
1947	3.5		585
48		$= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\$	
49	0.6		99
50	2.1		351
51			
52			146
53	2.1		438
54	2.3		87
55		above 500	99
56	0.9		233
57	2.3		523
58	영화 우리는 영화 가슴을 다.		157
59	1.6		93
60	2.7		403
61	3.2		501
62			225
63	1.6		244
64	2.3		77
65	2.1	649	86
66	1.6	758	69
67	이 말을 하는 것 같아. 아이지	978	39
68	2.1	798	86
69	0.3 (mean May-Aug.)	649	15
70	0.3	414	12
71	0 . 8	324	17
72	0.7	222	22
73	1.7	144	225
74	1.0	131	41
75	1.9	85	50
76	1.4	41	29
77	2.1	30	200
78	0.9	20	20)
79	2.2	153	90 🖌 forecast estimat
80	1.9	96	75)

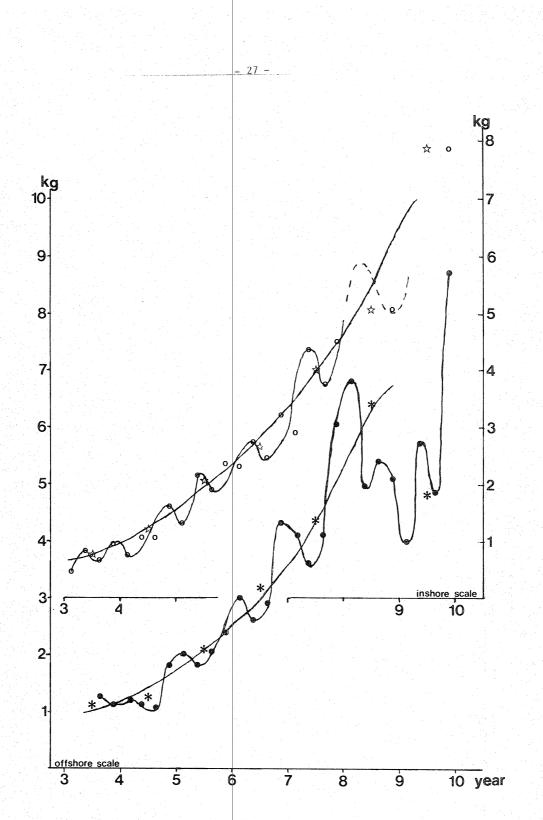


Figure 1. Subarea 1 cod. Quarterly mean weight (kg, round fresh), and weighted mean for the year 1980 of inshore samples (upper part of the figure), and offshore samples (lower part). Weighting factors are given in Table 9.

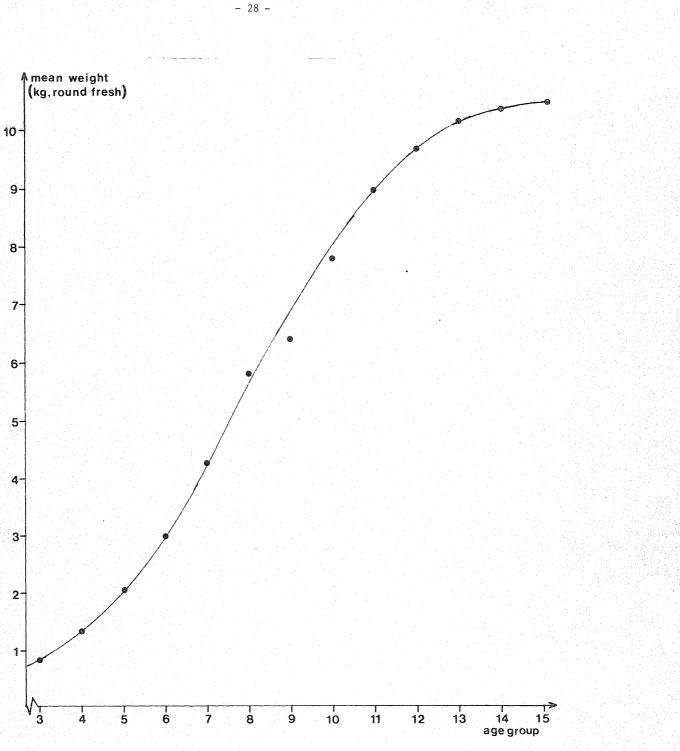
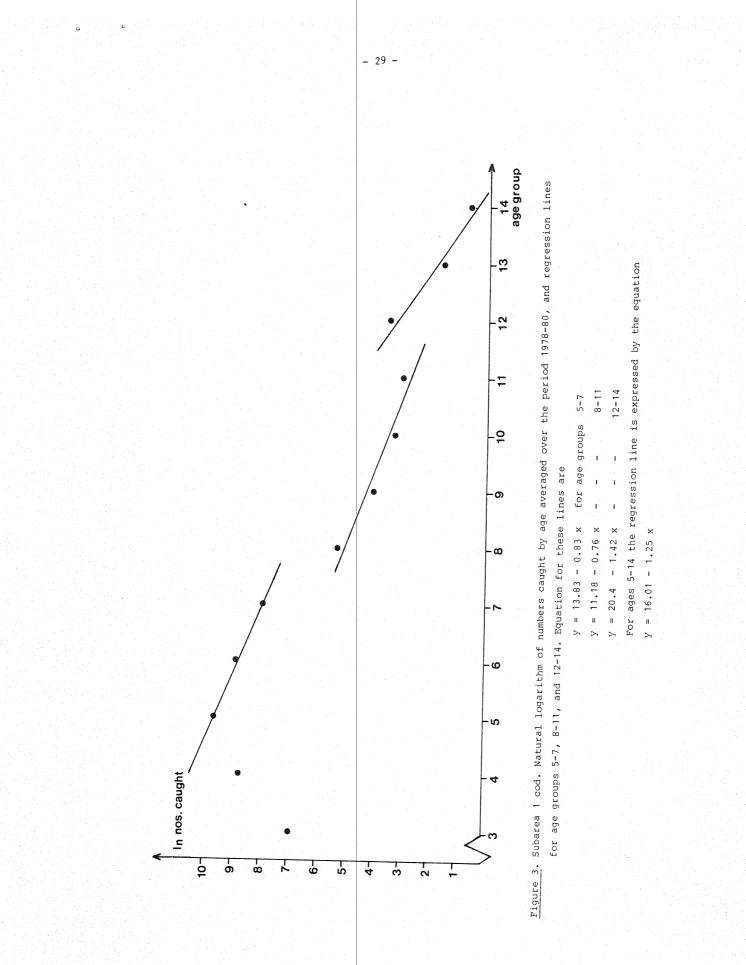
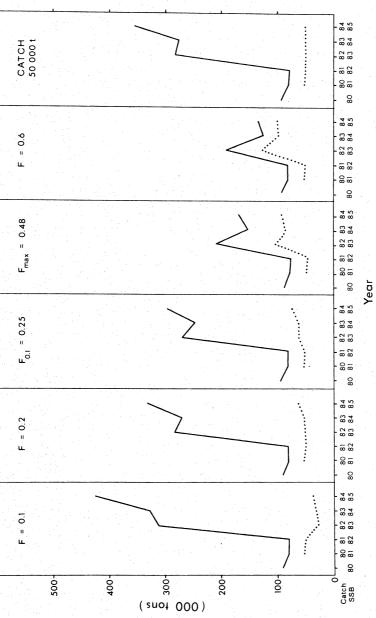
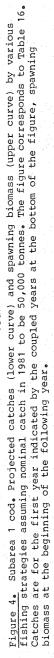


Figure 2. Weighted mean weight by age of Subarea 1 cod, 1980, for ages 3-8, and as used in previous years' assessment for ages 9 and older (see Table 10)







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