

Northwest Atlantic



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Canadian Request for Advice on the Scientific Basis for  
Management in 1984 of Certain Stocks in Subareas 0 to 4

by

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1. Canada requests that the Scientific Council, at its meeting in advance of the 1983 Annual Meeting, provide advice on the scientific basis for the management of the following fish and invertebrate stocks in 1984:

Cod (Div. 2J, 3K and 3L; Div. 3N and 3O)  
Redfish (Div. 3L and 3N)  
American plaice (Div. 3L, 3N and 3O)  
Witch flounder (Div. 3N and 3O)  
Yellowtail flounder (Div. 3L, 3N and 3O)  
Greenland halibut (Subarea 2 and Div. 3K and 3L)  
Roundnose grenadier (Subareas 2 and 3)  
Silver hake (Div. 4V, 4W and 4X)  
Capelin (Subarea 2 and Div. 3K; Div. 3L; Div. 3N and 3O)  
Squid (Subareas 3 and 4)

It is further suggested that, subject to the concurrence of the other coastal states concerned, the Scientific Council, prior to the 1983 Annual Meeting of NAFO, provide advice on the scientific basis for management in 1984 of the following stocks:

Shrimp (Subareas 0 and 1)  
Greenland halibut (Subareas 0 and 1)  
Roundnose grenadier (Subareas 0 and 1)

2. Canada requests the Scientific Council to consider the following options in assessing and projecting future stock levels for those stocks listed above and for the Flemish Cap (Div. 3M) stocks:
  - (a) For those stocks subject to analytical dynamic-pool type assessments, the status of the stock should be reviewed and management options evaluated in terms of their implications for fishable stock size in both the short and long term. In those cases where present spawning stock size is a matter of scientific concern in relation to the continuing productive potential of the stock, management options should be evaluated in relation to spawning stock size. As a general reference point, the implications of continuing to fish at  $F_{0.1}$  in 1984 and subsequent years should be evaluated. The present stock size should be described in relation to those observed historically and those expected to be at the  $F_{0.1}$  level. Management options for arriving at the latter stock size on a shorter time scale should be developed. Opinions of the Scientific Council should be expressed in regard to stock sizes, catch rates, and TACs implied by these management strategies for 1984 and the long term.

- (b) For those stocks subject to general production-type assessments, the status of the stock should be reviewed and management options evaluated in the way described above to the extent possible. In this case, the general reference point should be the level of fishing effort ( $\Xi F$ ) which is two thirds that calculated to be required to take the MSY catch in the long term.
- (c) For those resources on which only general biological and/or catch data are available, no standard criteria on which to base advice can be established. The evidence on stock status should, however, be weighed against a strategy of optimum yield management and maintenance of stock biomass at levels of about two-thirds that of the virgin stock.