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The Proportion of Cod Biomass in the Regulatory Area of
Division 3L in Relation to the Whole of Division 3L

by

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Introduction

The proportion of cod biomass in the Regulatory Area of Div. 3L was assessed at the June 1988 meeting of the Scientific Council. The results of the spring 1988 Canadian survey in Div. 3L are now available and are incorporated here.

Discussion and Results

The proportion of cod biomass in the Regulatory Area of Div. 3L in the spring has varied from the range .4 to 6.1% (Table 1). These values may be somewhat overestimated since the area of the survey does not include a portion of the area adjacent to the coast (Fig. 1).

The distribution of cod in spring with respect to depth and bottom temperature has recently been reviewed (Wells, Brodie, Bishop, and Baird, 1988). Concentrations of cod in Div. 3L in the spring surveys are usually found in the vicinity of the Virgin Rocks, off Cape Bonavista and the northern edge of the Grand Bank and - to a much lesser degree - in the Regulatory Area (the nose of the Bank) (Fig. 2-12).

In some years concentrations are found mostly on the slope (Fig. 5, 8) but concentrations also usually occur in depths less than 200 m even when the bottom water temperature is less than -1°C (Fig. 8, 9). Bottom temperatures in the spring in Div. 3L are, in any case, usually less than 0°C within the 50-200 m depth range. Except in warmish years (1978, 1979) bottom temperatures are lower than 1°C on the top of the Bank in Div. 3L. Warm water is, of course,

always present ~~in deeper water~~ along the slope. It might be concluded that cod concentrations will form in the spring in Div. 3L in shoal water shoreward from the slope even when bottom temperatures are quite low.

The 0°C isotherm in winter 1985 followed the 200 m contour along the slope (Fig. 13). Shoreward on the Bank, temperatures were invariably lower than 0°C and often lower than -1°C. Cod concentrations were found all along the northeast slope, including the Regulatory Area. In winter 1986 the temperature situation was similar and cod distribution was similar.

In summary, concentrations of cod in winter tend to be found mainly in deep warm water on the slopes. In the spring, concentrations on the slope are reduced considerably while concentrations in shallow water shoreward increase.

From Table 1, the average proportion of cod biomass in the Regulatory Area in spring is 2.8%. In autumn the proportion is 3.3% and in winter 25.3% (Sum. Doc. 88/20). It should be noted that cod in Div. 3L are a part of the Div. 2J3KL stock and the proportion that cod in the Regulatory Area with respect to the total stock is considerably lower.

References

NAFO Scientific Council Reports 1988, p. 77.

Wells, R., W. B. Brodie, C. A. Bishop, and J. W. Baird. 1988. Distribution and Abundance of Three Fish Species on the Grand Bank in Relation to Depth and Temperature of the Water. NAFO Res. Doc. 88/94.

Table 1. Estimates of cod biomass outside the 200 mi. fishery zone in Division 3L by strata and depth zone from surveys conducted in the spring over the period 1977-86. The number of successful sets is in parenthesis.

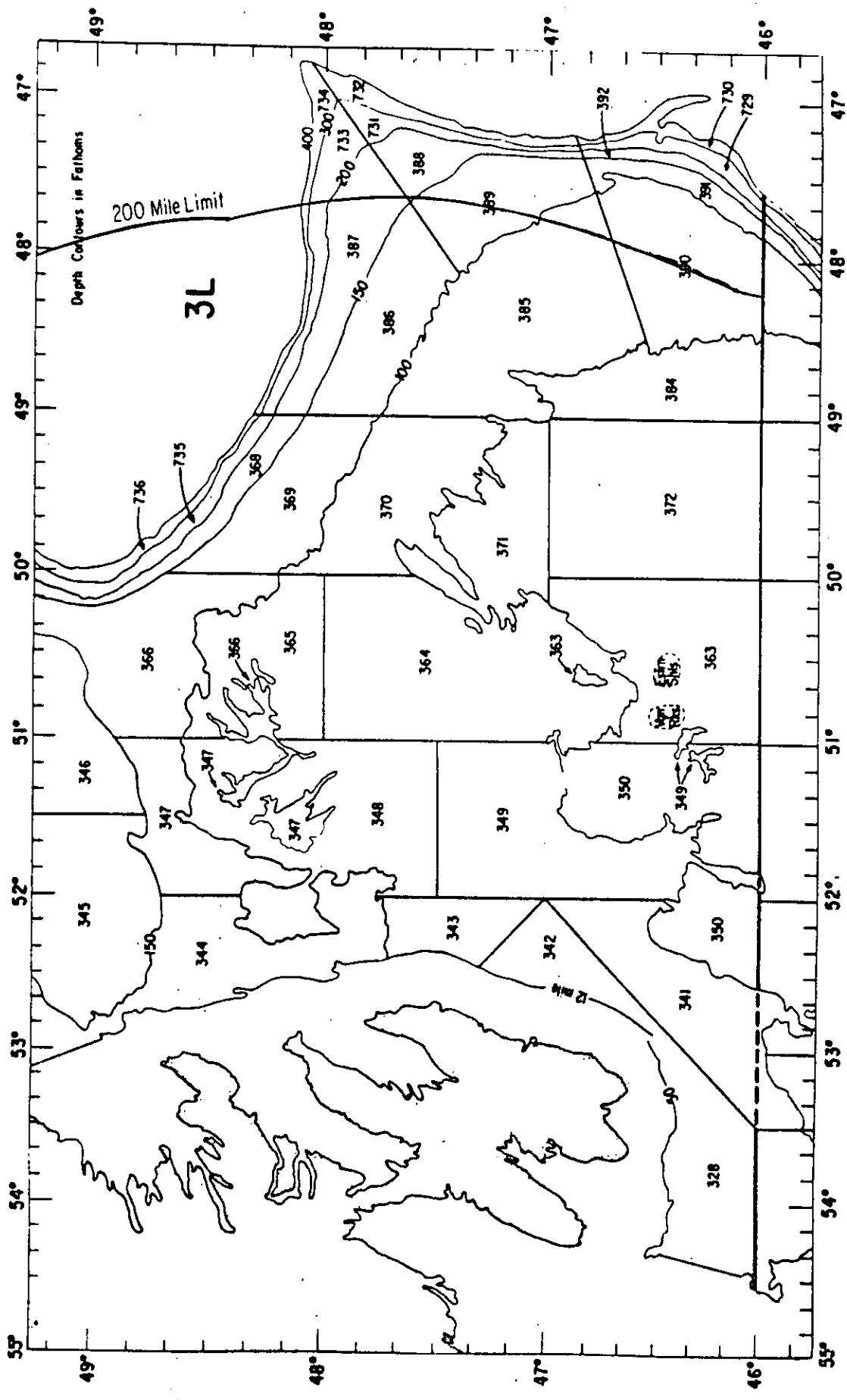


Fig. 1. Stratification scheme for NAFD Div. 3L relative to the 200 mi. economic zone.

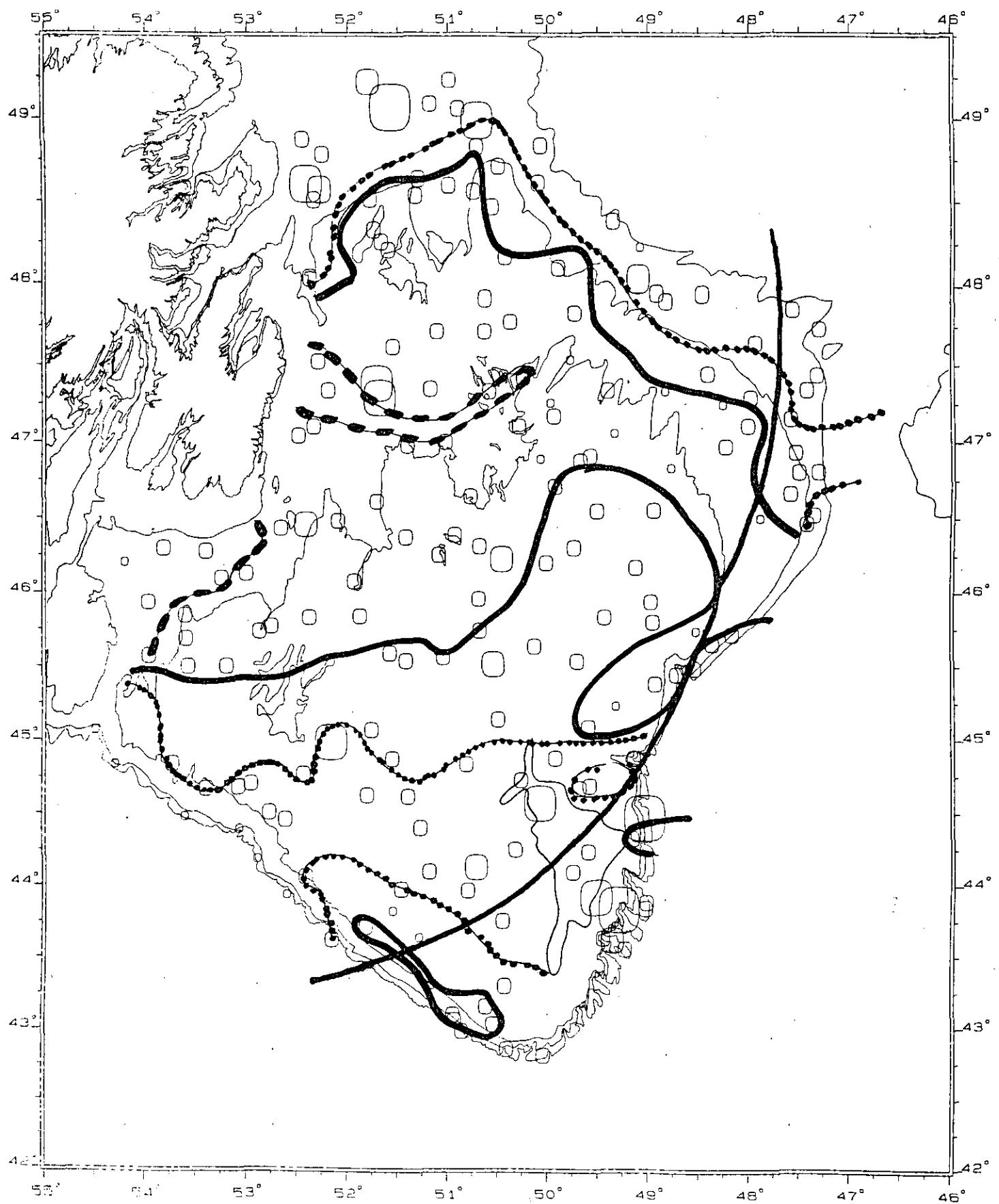


Fig. 2. Catch per tow (kg) of cod in spring 1977. The area of the circle is proportionate to the catch per tow. Isotherms are represented as follows: solid line 0°C , dotted line 1°C , dashed line -1°C .

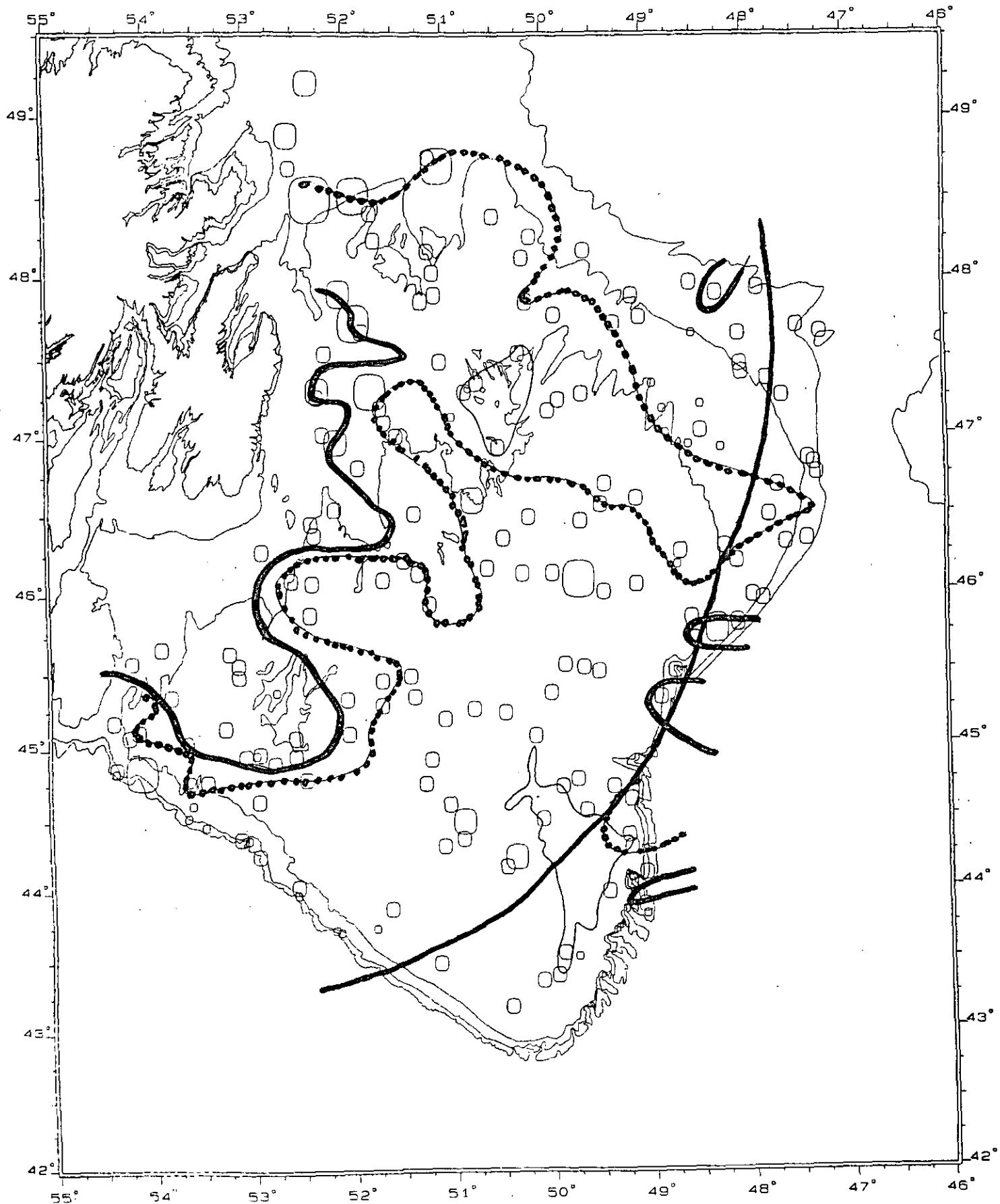


Fig. 3. Catch per tow (kg) of cod in spring 1978. The area of the circle is proportionate to the catch per tow. Isotherms are represented as follows: solid line 0°C , dotted line 1°C , dashed line -1°C .

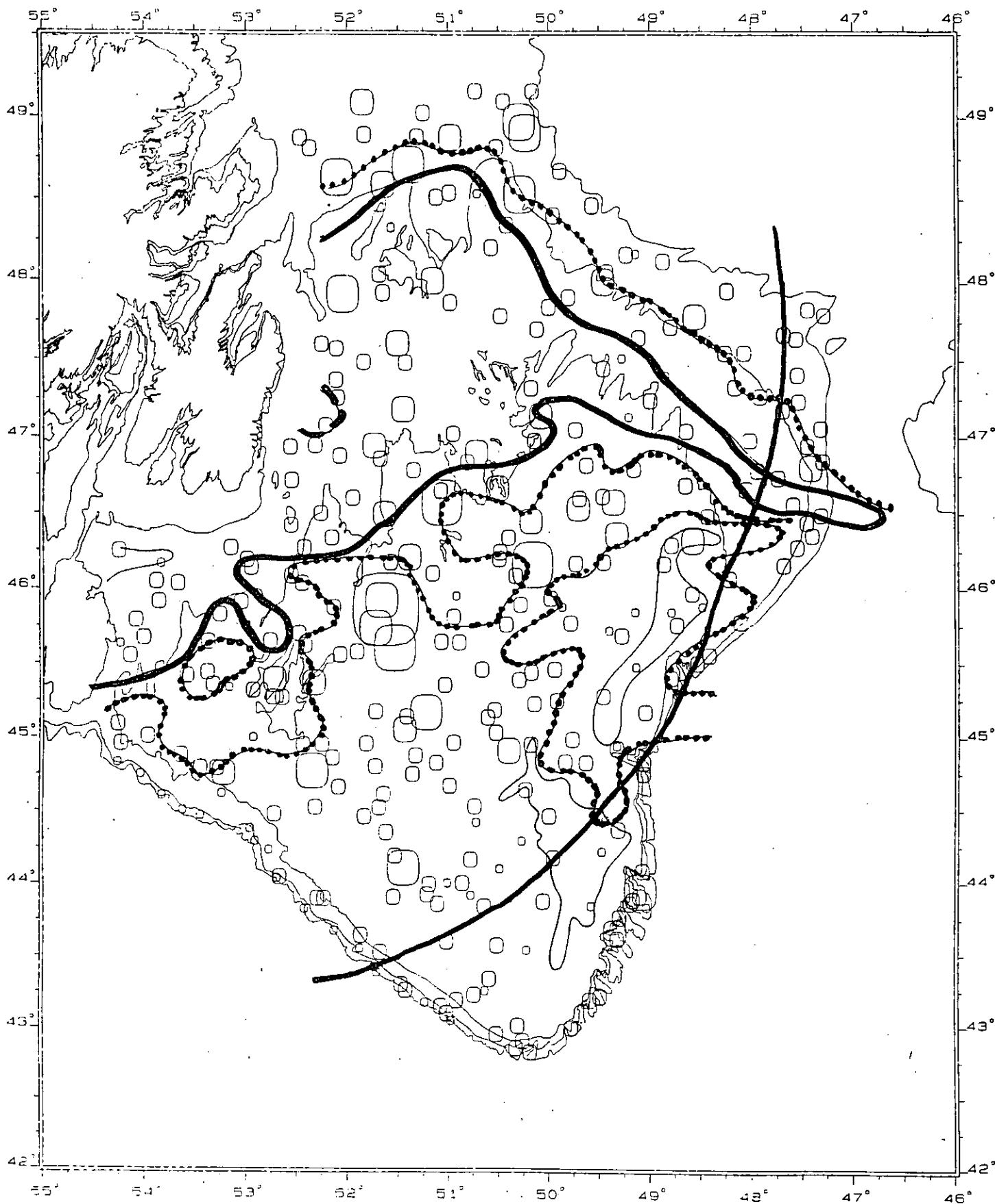


Fig. 4. Catch per tow (kg) of cod in spring 1979. The area of the circle is proportionate to the catch per tow. Isotherms are represented as follows: solid line 0°C, dotted line 1°C, dashed line -1°C.

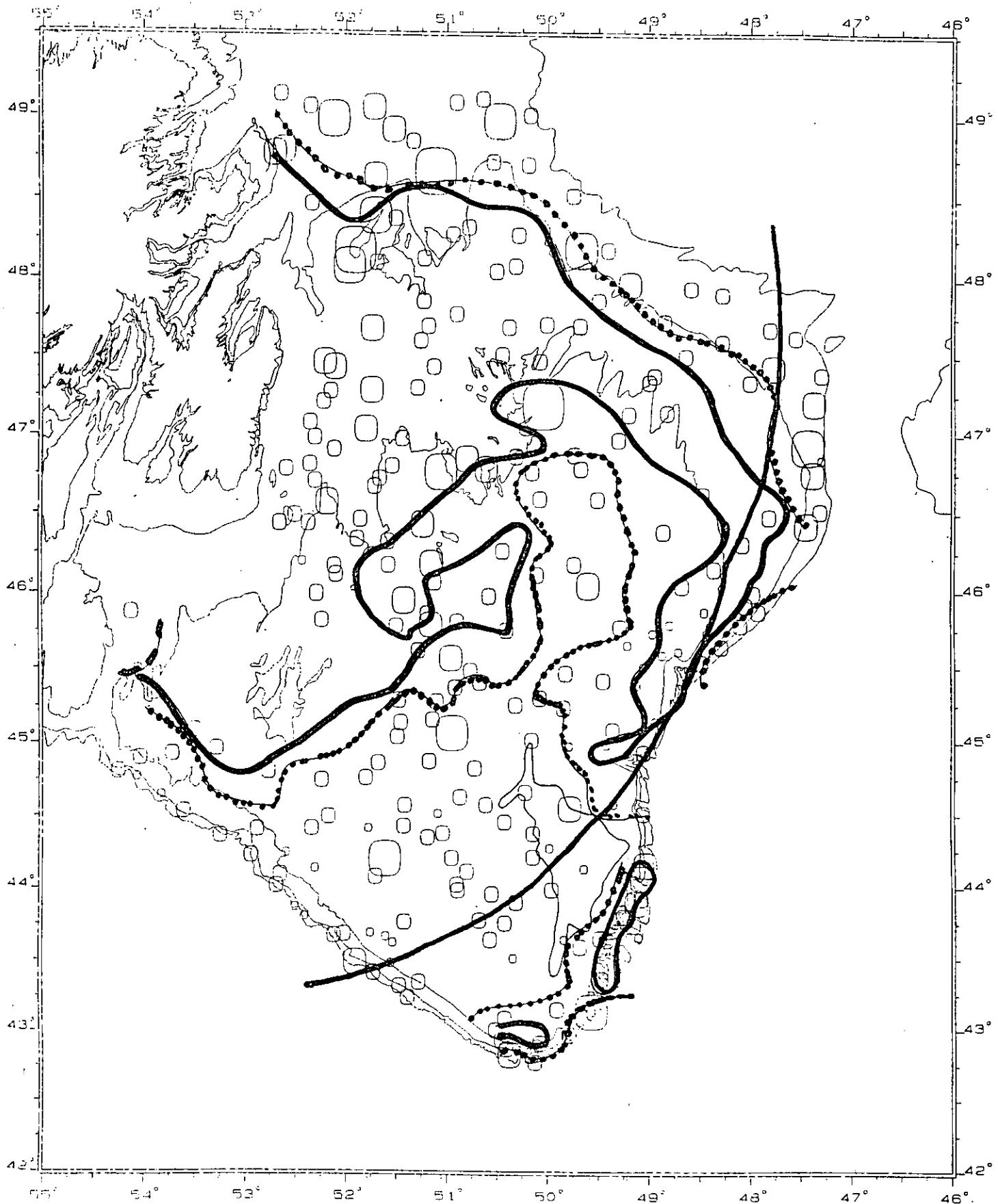


Fig. 5. Catch per tow (kg) of cod in spring 1980. The area of the circle is proportionate to the catch per tow. Isotherms are represented as follows: solid line 0°C , dotted line 1°C , dashed line -1°C .

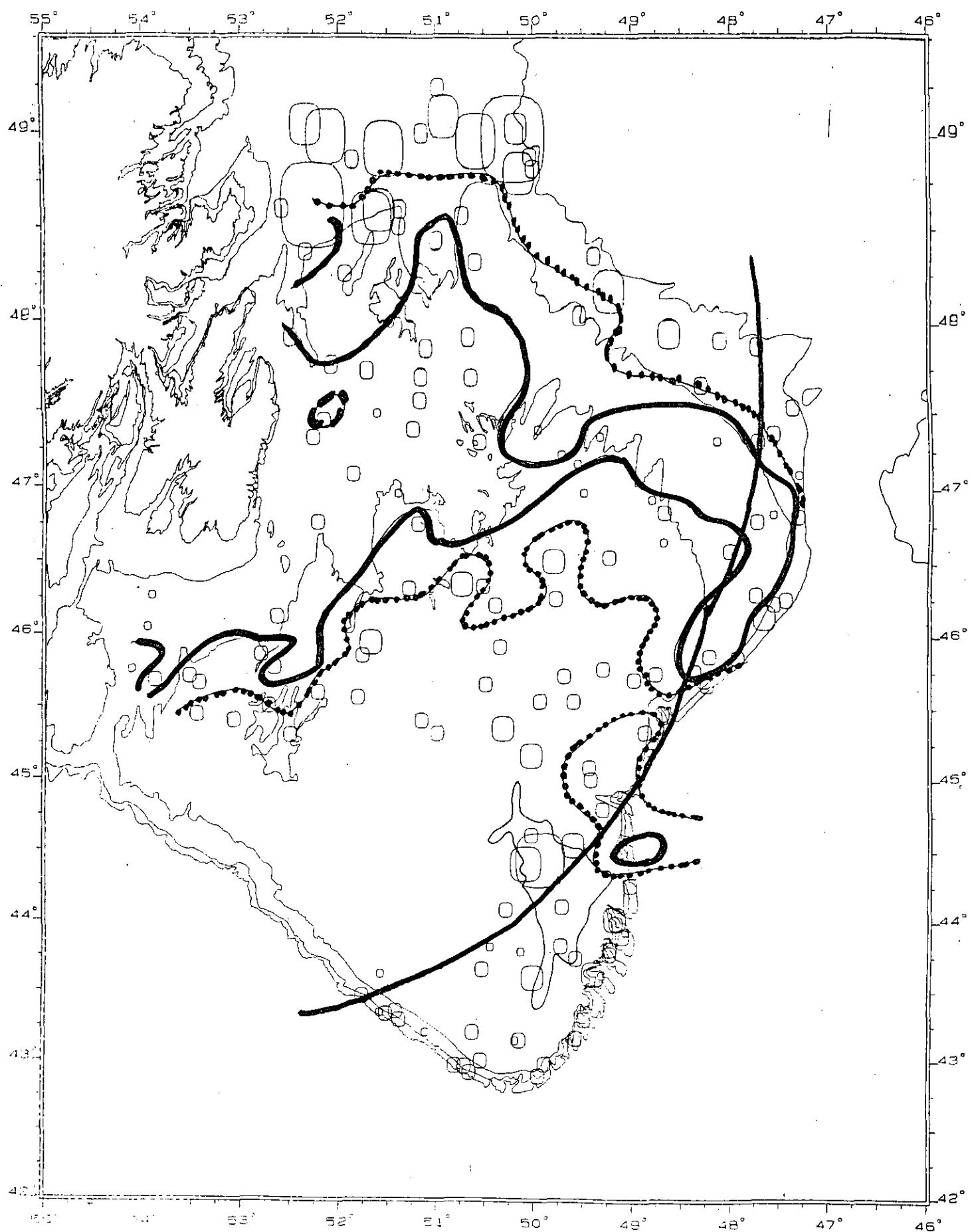


Fig. 6. Catch per tow (kg) of 1981.

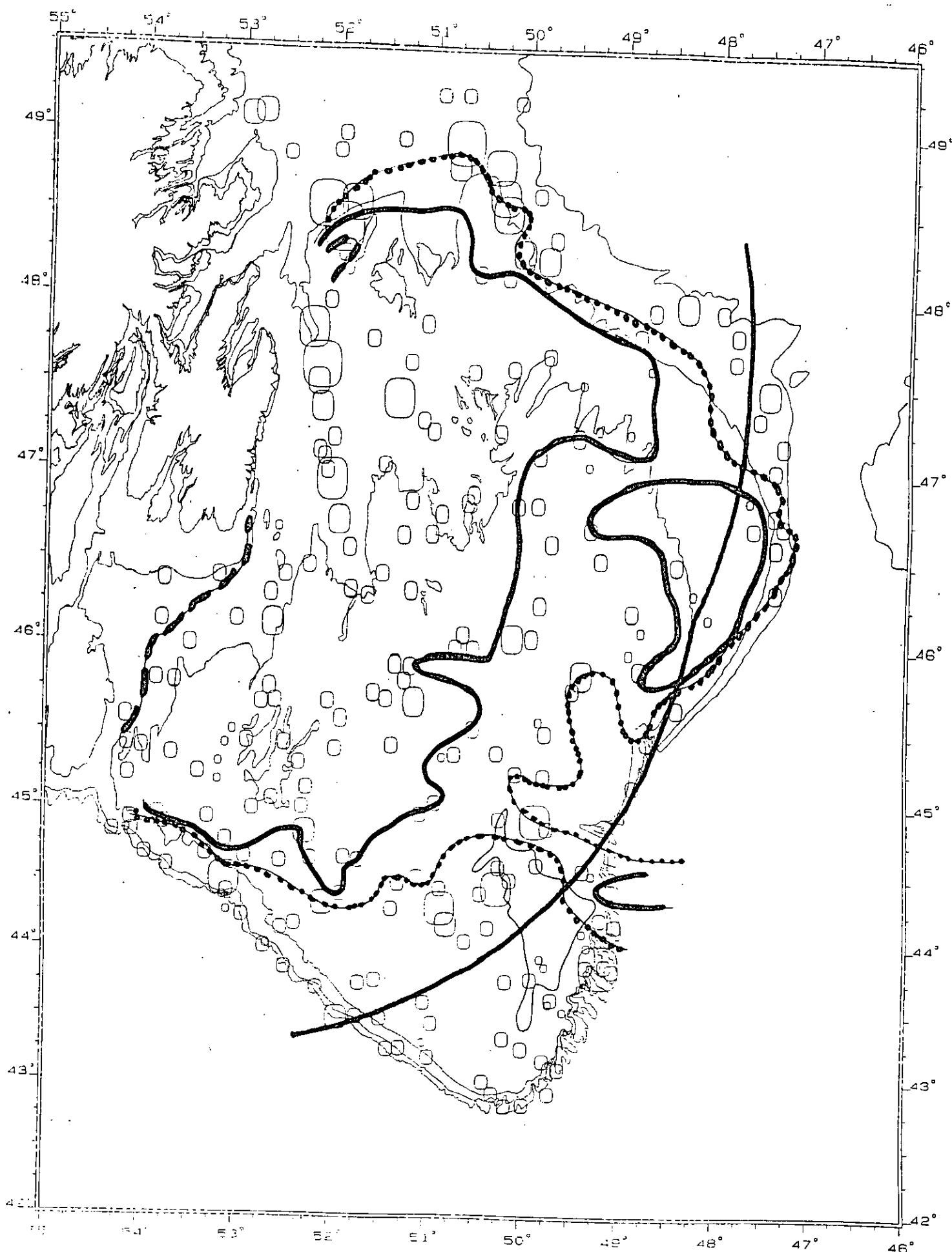
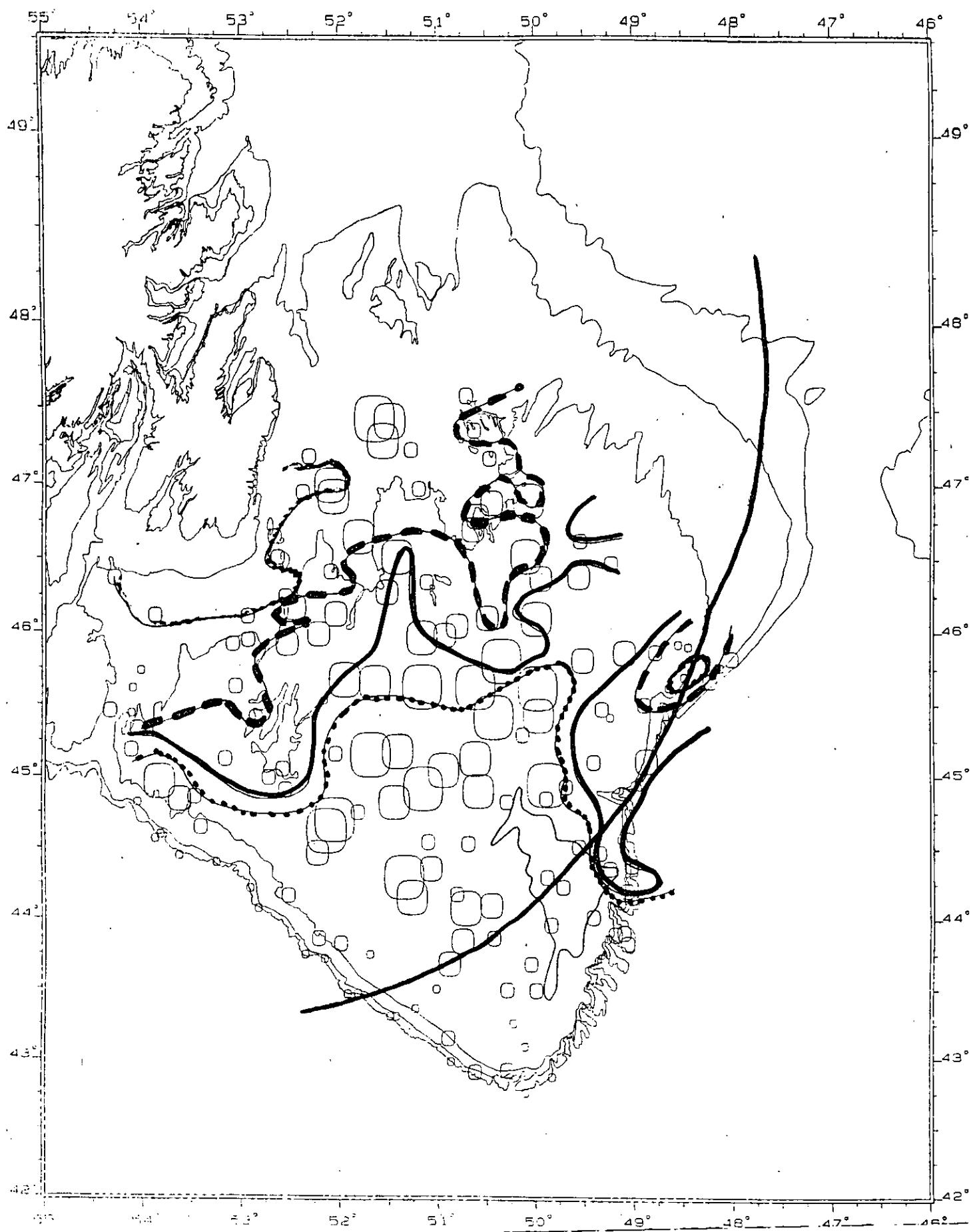
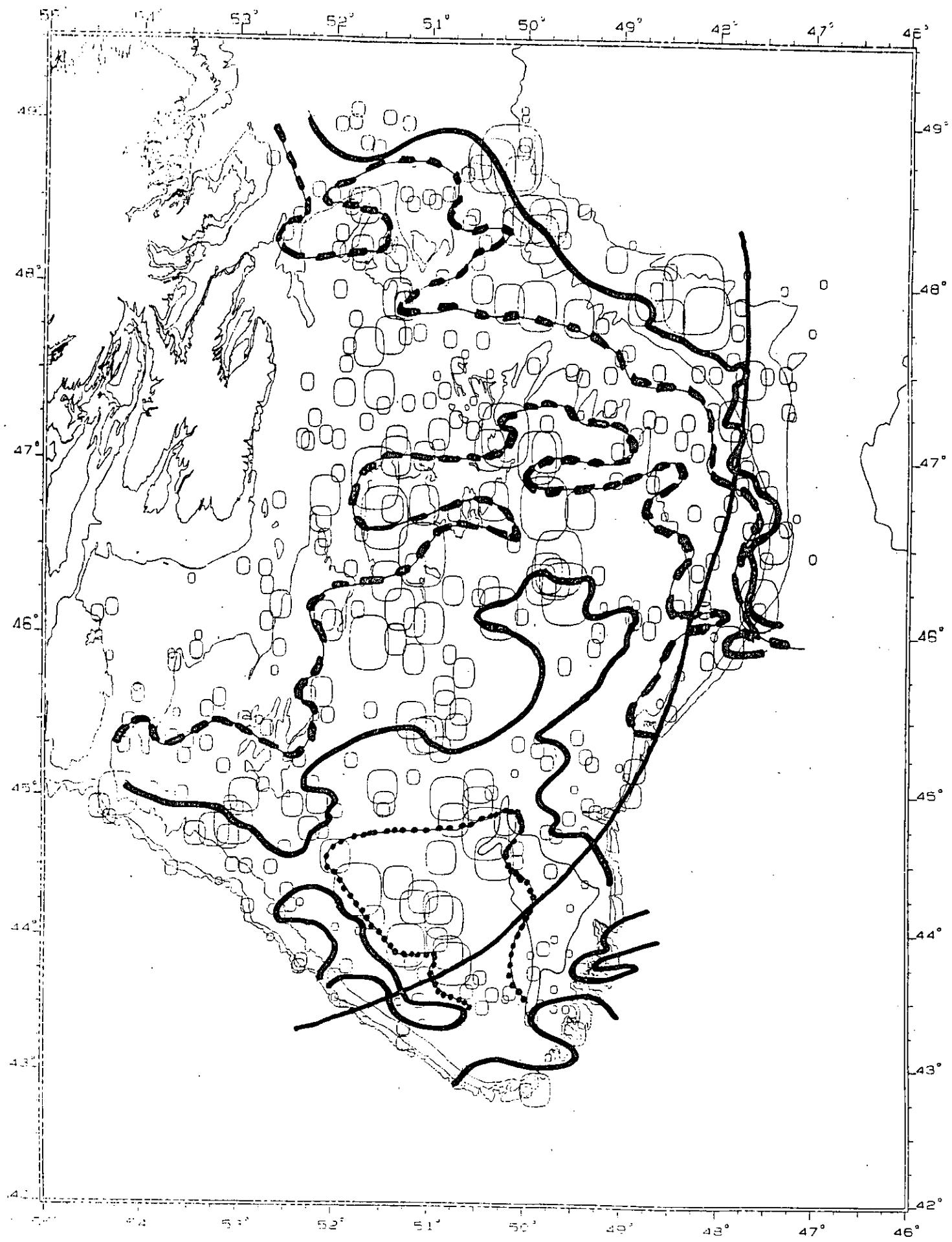


Fig. 7. Catch per tow (kg) of cod in spring 1982. The area of the circle is





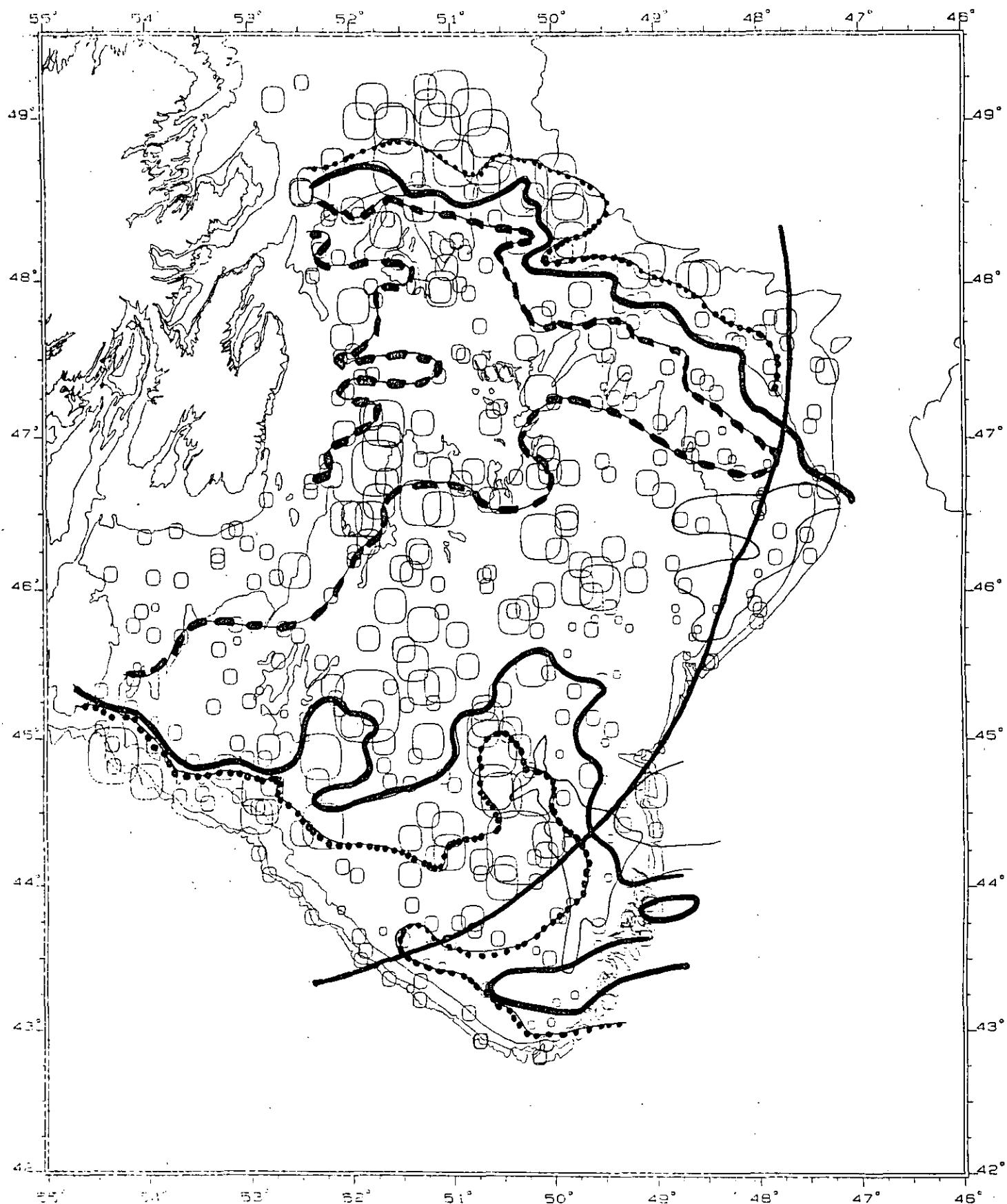


Fig. 10. Catch per tow (kg) of cod in spring 1986. The area of the circle is proportionate to the catch per tow. Isotherms are represented as follows: solid line 0°C , dotted line 1°C , dashed line -1°C .



Fig. 11. Catch per tow (kg) of cod in spring 1987. The area of the circle is proportionate to the catch per tow. Isotherms are represented as follows: solid line 0°C, dotted line 1°C, dashed line -1°C.

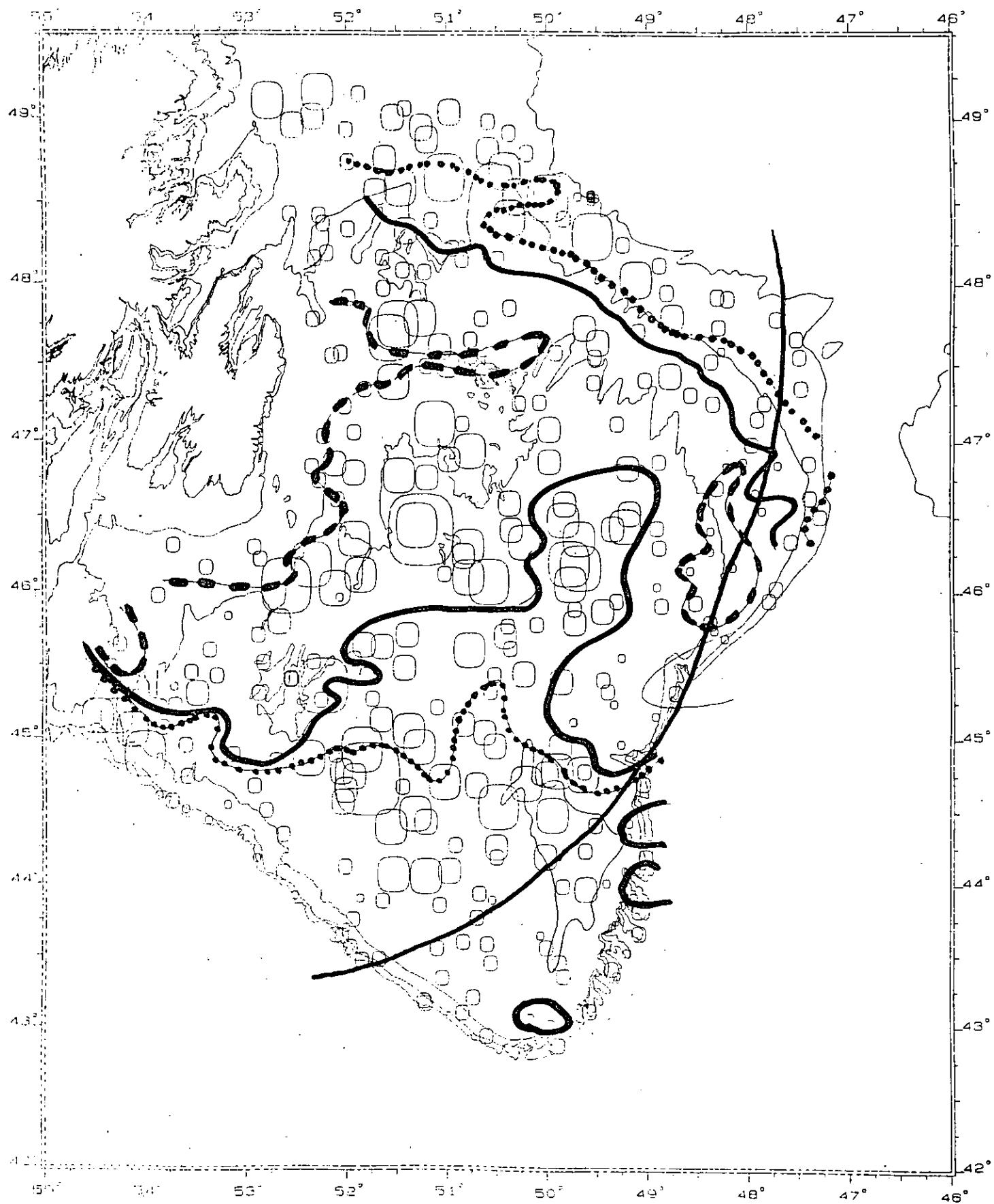


Fig. 12. Catch per tow (kg) of cod in spring 1988. The area of the circle is proportionate to the catch per tow. Isotherms are represented as follows: solid line 0°C , dotted line 1°C , dashed line -1°C .

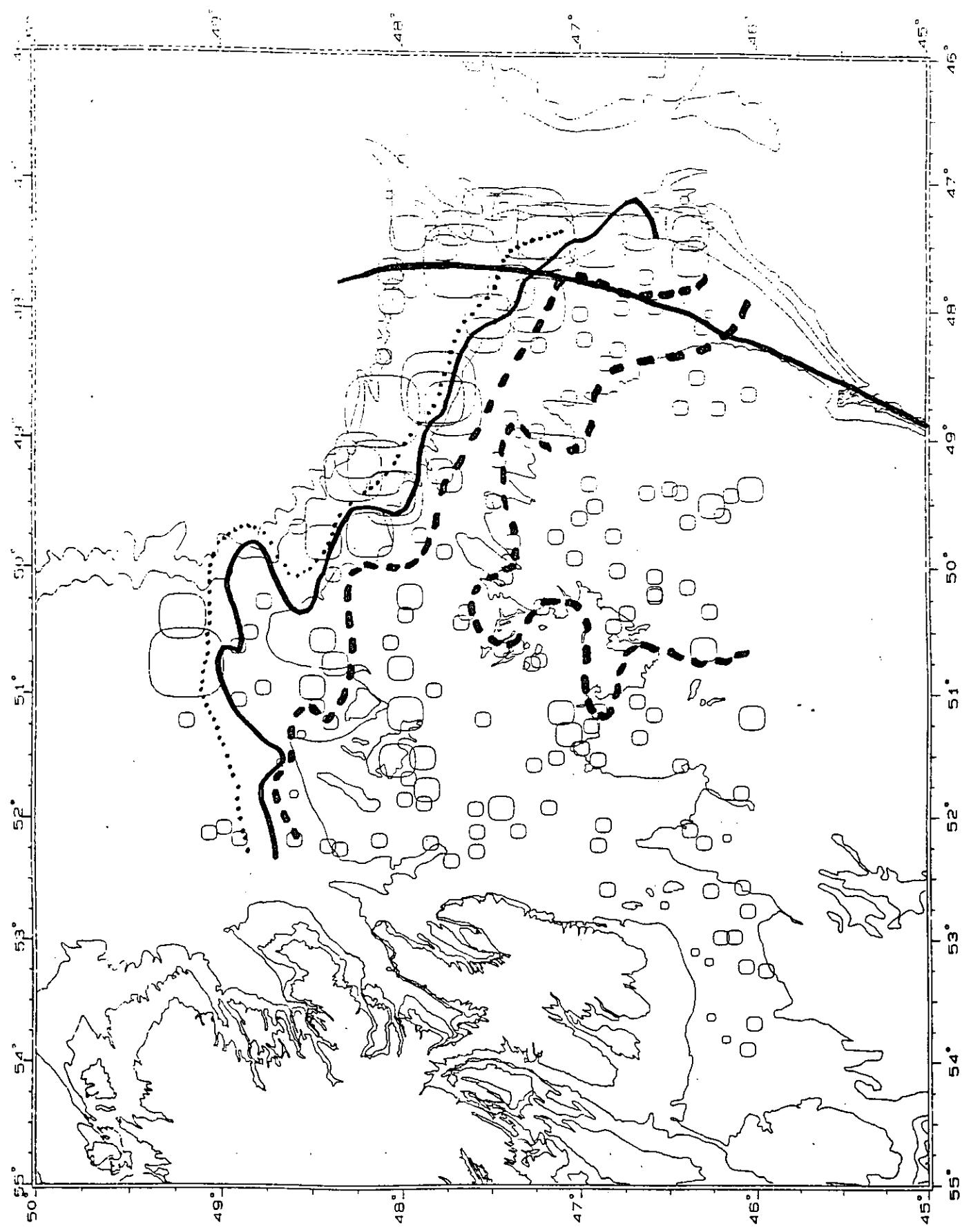


Fig. 13. Catch per two (kg) of cod in winter 1985. The area of the circule is proportionate to the catch per two. Isotherms are represented as follows: solid line 0°C , dotted line 1°C , dashed line -1°C .