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Northwest Atlantic

Fisheries Organization

Serial No. N1628

NAFO SCR Doc. 89/50

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING - JUNE 1989

The Icelandic Shrimp Fishery (Pandalus borealis) in Denmark Strait

by .

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In 1988, the Icelandic fishery was carried out mainly from June onwards. The total catch of the year was 1,424 tons and the mean catch-per-trawling hour (CPUE) was 58 kg as compared to 79 kg of 1987 (see Table 1). The same table shows the effort, catch and catch-per-trawling hour by months for the Icelandic shrimp fishery in the Denmark Strait area in 1987 and 1988. The CPUE appears to have fallen since 1987 both when comparing individual months and the mean. This is in accordance with what was expected as a result from increased fishing in the Denmark Strait area in the past years (Skúladóttir, 1989). On the other hand, one can say that the fishery from the Icelandic side is only on the eastern part of the Denmark Strait banks and the distribution of shrimp may vary from year to year. The mean size of gear used in 1988 was similar to that used in 1987 namely 2385 meshes and 2371 respectively.

In 1988, rather few samples were collected from the Icelandic fishery. There was one from 10 August and a few from about the middle of September. These are shown in Tables 2-4. When comparing the results from this year to those of last year, it must be pointed out that in Table 3 of last year's paper, Hallgrimsson and Skúladóttir (1988), there are errors in the headings of tables. Table 3 shows the promille length distribution of October 1987 instead of September, and Table 5 shows the one for December instead of September.

The males were now about 26% on 10 August (Table 2). The sample was taken both in Strata 17 and 23 using the strata numbers of Smedstad (1987). The strata used by Smedstad can be subdivided into four small strata where e.g. 23-1 and 23-2 lye north of 23-3 and 23-4. The August sample was taken in strata 17-3 and 23-2 From the September samples it can be deduced that males were 33% in stratum 17-3 but only 8% in stratum 23-2. this is similar to previous findings of Hallgrimsson and Skúladóttir 1988 in the same month when males were 31% in 1987 in stratum 17-3 and 10% in stratum 23-2. In September 1985, Smedstad (1986) found that males and intersexes were 43.6% in stratum 17, 25.2% in 1986 (1987) and 36.4% in 1987 (1988), but only 11.5% in 1988 (1969). This last value is much lower than found by Icelandic investigations, but the rest is not too far off. In 1985, there were no data reported from stratum 23, but in 1986 Smedstad reported 17.7% males and intersexes in stratum 23, 39.5% in 1987 and 32.5% in 1988. This is much higher than the 8-10% noted by the Icelandic investigations. It can be said that the mesh size used in the stratified-random surveys of Smedstad are a bit less than used commercially by Icelanders, namely 35 mm open mesh against 38 mm. It is also known that there are no discards on the Icelandic side. It does not make any difference that Smedstad includes transitionals in his proportions of males and intersexes, as there are extremely few at this time of the year. The same applies to immature females (with sternal spines). These are also very scarce in September. So the lower the proportion of males, the higher the proportion of mature females.

Most of the shrimp that were going to spawn this year had already done so by 10 August, namely 96% (Stage 7 divided by Stages 5+6+7). By 15 September, there were no females left with head roes. However, between 20 and 25% of females without sternal spines are not spawning this year (Stage 4 divided by Stage 4+Stage 7). In 1985 and 1986 (Skúladóttir and Hallgrimsson, 1987) there were many small samples taken where the proportion not spawning that year in strata 17 and 23 was on the average of 15.7% in 1985 and 12.1% in 1986. In the same years Smedstad got 32.9% not spawning in stratum 17 in the year 1985 and 19.2% in 1986 in strata 17 and 23 combined. According to Biseau (1984) 11% of ovigerous females had no head roes in the spring. But in 1982 Dupoy (Dupoy et al., 1983) found that 38% of ovigerous females had no head roes later in the summer. Smedstad has also shown that there is variation in the proportion spawning every second year. 2

namely there are higher proportions spawning every second year, the farther north the samples are taken. There might also be some variations between the years.

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FROM LOGBOOKS NOMINAL CATCH CATCH YEAR EFFORT CPUE Tons Tons Tr. hours kg/hr , 1987 43.7 97.7 85 July 447 373 August 3399 283.6 83.4 359 September 3078 251.4 81.6 309 2012 123.3 61.3 October November 1482 111.8 75.4 115 259 27.3 105.6 89 December 78.7 10684 841.2 1330 Total 1987 1988 January 23 2.1 90.0 2.4 0.8 42.1 21 0.9 February 158.5 108.3 181.7 1463 June 1507 161.4 107.1 185.0 Σ Jan-Jun 1988 977 July 45.7 . 46.8 53.6 4596 238.1 51.8 August 279.5 6257. 386.1 61.7 September 453.2 7166 372.3 52.0 437.0 October 11.2 363 9,5 November 26.2 Σ JUI-Nov 19359 1051.7 54.3 1205.5 Total 1988 20866 1213.1 58.1 1424

Table I. Catch of shrimp, effort and kg/hr as reported by Icelandic logbooks, and the other, the nominal catch by month and year in the Denmark Strait.

3 -

The legend for the different sex categories of P. borealis examined in Denmark Strait, see tables 2-4:

Males
 Transitionals without head roes.

- 3 Females with sternal spines, no headroes.
- 4. Females without sternal spines, no headroes, not berried but at times with egg hairs.
- 5 Females with sternal spines and with headroes.
- 6 Females without sternal spines and with headroes.
- 7 Females berried with no eyespots.
- 8 Females berried with eyespots.
- 9 Females berried with eyespots and with headroes.

Tadie Z.	i në length distr	ndution by sexual	Categor les of	the Icelandic s	semple take	in on the 1	1 Oth of
	August 1988 in	i Denmark Strait.	-				

CL mm	1	3	4	5	6	7	Total
19 19.5	1						1
20 20.5 21 21.5	2						2
22 22.5 23 23.5 24 24.5 25 25.5 26 26	2 1 2 1 2 5			·		I	2 1 2 1 2 6
26.5 27 27.5 28 28.5 29 29.5 30 30.5 31 31.5 32 32.5 33 33.5 34 34.5 35	4 4 7 8 5 1	1	1 251363342	1	1	3 1 5 3 9 10 13 12 11 10 7 5 3 1 1	8 4 10 13 9 13 16 14 15 17 13 10 9 5 1 1 1
Totel	45	1	30	2	2	96	176

CL mm	1	3	4	7	Total
19 19.5 20 20.5 21 21.5 22 22.5 23 23.5 24 24.5 25 25.5 26 26.5 27 27.5 28 28.5 29 29.5 30 30.5 31 31.5 32 32.5 33 33.5 34 34.5 35 55.5	1 1 1 1 1 2 6 6 5 7 5 7 5 9 10 17 14 6 4 5 1 1	1	2 1 4 3 9 9 11 9 7 2 2 1 1	2 3 5 6 16 17 24 21 23 16 18 6 3 6 2 3 2 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 6\\ 5\\ 7\\ 5\\ 8\\ 7\\ 12\\ 17\\ 24\\ 26\\ 24\\ 38\\ 31\\ 34\\ 26\\ 25\\ 8\\ 5\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 26\\ 25\\ 8\\ 5\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 26\\ 25\\ 8\\ 5\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 26\\ 25\\ 8\\ 5\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 26\\ 25\\ 8\\ 5\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 26\\ 25\\ 8\\ 5\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 26\\ 25\\ 8\\ 5\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 26\\ 25\\ 8\\ 5\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 26\\ 25\\ 8\\ 5\\ 7\\ 2\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\$
Tota)	117	1	1 61	180	359

Table 3. The length distribution by sexual categories of the loelandic samples taken in September 16th-19th 1988 in Denmark Strait north of 66° 30′.

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CL mm	1	4	7	Total
21 21.5 22 22.5 23 23.5	1			1
24 24.5 25 25.5 26 26 5	1 2		1	2 2
23.3 27 27.5 28 28.5 29 29.5 30 30.5 31 31.5 32 32.5 33 33.5 34	2 2 2 2	1 4 2 4 3 4 3 1 1	1 1 2 7 4 11 9 11 10 10 15 4 2 3	2 1 3 4 9 8 11 15 13 14 18 5 2 4
Total	10	23	92	125

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Table 4. The length distribution by sexual categories of the Icelandic sample taken in September 15th-20th 1988 in Denmark Strait south of 66* 30 1.