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The Inshore Capelin Fishery in NAFO Div. 3L in 1989

by

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Abstract

Data collected during the inshore capelin fishery in 1989 in NAFO Div. 3L were presented. Provisional inshore landings of 50,617 t in 1989 were almost as high as in 1988. Opening and closing dates varied among areas and gear sectors. Discarding was low and similar to that observed in 1988. Low percentage of females and problems in selling the catch were the dominant reasons for discarding the catch from traps and for purse seines it was the presence of 'redfeed' in the fish, closely followed by low percentages of females in the catch. The catch rates in 1989 were the second highest for capelin traps and highest for purse seines in their respective series. Both catch rates in 1989 were higher than those estimated in 1988. The catch was dominated by the 1986 year-class as three-year-olds comprising 75% of the total catch in numbers.

Mean lengths-at-age for males and females were similar to those estimated in 1988.

Introduction

Capelin landings of 50,617 t in NAFO Div. 3L were the second highest reported for the inshore fishery (Table 1). In 1989 the fishery opened on June 7 for all areas (Fig. 1) except for St. Mary's Bay which opened on June 14 and Conception Bay which opened on June 16 for fixed gear and on June 17 for purse seiners. The purse seine fishery was closed on June 15 in St. Mary's Bay, reopened on June 17 to fish a reserve quota of 800 t, and closed on June 18. The fixed gear fishery in St. Mary's Bay was closed on June 17. On the Southern Shore the purse seine fishery was closed on June 20 and the fixed gear on

June 24. In Conception Bay the purse seine and fixed gear fisheries were closed on June 24. For Trinity Bay the purse seine fishery was closed on June 21 and the fixed gear on June 22. In Bonavista Bay the purse seine fishery was closed on June 22 and the fixed gear on June 26. For all areas of NAFO Div. 3L, a fishery for male production was opened on July 6. The TAC for the Div. 3L inshore fishery in 1989 was 46,100 t based on a market-related TAC for roe-bearing females.

The data presented here describe catch and effort from records collected by inshore fishermen and population characteristics of the catch based on biological samples from the commercial fishery.

Materials and Methods

Research logbooks were mailed to 34 purse seine and 96 fixed gear fishermen who fished in NAFO Div. 3L. Fishermen completed 27 purse seine and 82 fixed gear logbooks (Table 2). The proportion of fishermen who did not fish capelin in 1989 was very low (Table 2). Nine purse seiners from Div. 3K who fished in Div. 3L were also included in the analysis.

To improve the quality of logbook data, approximately 10% of the fishermen were visited prior to the 1989 fishery to explain how to change their record-keeping procedures. All new fishermen added to the survey were visited to explain the research logbook programme to them. In late August and September we tried to visit each fisherman to collect his logbook and to obtain a post-mortem of the fishery. This follow-up provided us with valuable information in interpreting the results of the logbook records.

Biological samples were collected from the commercial capelin fishery on the basis of two random samples per statistical section (Fig. 1) per gear type per week. From each sample 200 fish were measured for length, sex, and maturity stage (LSM). A stratified sample of 2 fish per sex per 1/2 cm length group was collected from each LSM sample for otoliths. The otoliths were used for age determinations by an experienced reader.

Effort data for capelin traps were examined based on the fishery strategy employed. In 1989 29 fishermen who filled out logbooks fished one trap and 45 others fished two traps. Of the 45 fishermen who fished more than one trap, 27

reported separate catch and effort data for each trap fished and 18 did not. Based upon interviews and examination of logbook data, we were able to determine that one fisherman fished both traps equally. To calculate effort in this case, the reported number of hauls and days fished was doubled. One fisherman fished both traps almost equally but failed to provide separate records for each of his two traps. To estimate effort for the two traps combined, an adjustment factor was derived from separated logbook data from 15 fishermen who used the same fishing strategy. The analysis indicated that doubling the reported hauls and multiplying by 0.94 would estimate total fishing hauls for both traps and doubling the reported fishing days would estimate total fishing days for both traps. Four fishermen who did not separate effort for their two traps used a strategy to fish one trap intensively and only fish the second trap when the main trap had insufficient capelin. To estimte effort for these data, an adjustment factor was derived from the records of 12 fishermen who fished in a similar manner. Total fishing hauls were calculated by doubling the reported hauls and multiplying by 0.67 and total fishing days for both traps by doubling the reported fishing days and multiplying by 0.85. It was not possible to determine the fishing strategy employed by the remaining 12 fishermen. For these, we developed an adjustment factor by combining the data for all 27 fishermen who kept separate records for each trap fished. Fishing effort for these 12 fishermen was estimated by doubling the fishing hauls and multiplying by 0.82 and doubling the number of fishing days and multiplying by 0.92. In 1989 fishermen who set two traps and concentrated their fishing to one trap tended to leave one trap fishing longer than the other which was different than 1988 when both traps were left and for similar numbers of days regardless of the fishing strategy employed (Nakashima and Harnum 1989).

Results

Discards

Discarding rates in 1989 for purse seines was 21% (Table 3) and 23% for traps (Table 4) which were slightly higher than the 14% and 17% respectively in 1988 (Nakashima and Harnum 1989) and were considerably lower than the 35% and 74% respectively observed in 1987 (Nakashima and Harnum 1988). Capelin caught but not landed for sale were considered as discards in this analysis with no distinction between those released alive and those dumped (dead capelin).

Capelin given to other fishermen were included in the estimates of discarding (Tables 3 and 4) but were excluded in assigning proportional weight to the reasons for discarding (Tables 5 and 12).

In 1989 the principle reason for discarding capelin varied among areas (Table 3). A low percentage of females in the catch was the main reason for discarding from traps in Bonavista Bay and the Southern Shore. Discarding related to boat quotas imposed by processors, inability to sell the catch, and filled quotas were especially problematic in Conception Bay and St. Mary's Bay. Similar to 1988 (Nakashima and Harnum 1989), most of the discards from traps in Trinity Bay were males picked from the catch to increase the percentage of females in the landed catch. For purse seiners in St. Mary's Bay discarding was strongly related to low percentages of females, whereas in Conception Bay 'redfeed' was important. Discards from purse seine sets in Bonavista Bay and Trinity Bay were due to low percentages of females followed closely by 'redfeed' content. Unlike the trap fishery, purse seiners did not experience significant problems selling their catch.

Catch/effort

Detailed records from logbooks collected from 36 purse seiners (Tables 3 and 7) and from 119 capelin traps (Tables 4 and 8) were analyzed to calculate catch/effort indices. Fishing effort in 1989 was lower than estimated in 1988. The days fished and number of hauls per trap in 1989 were lower than most years except 1987 (Table 6). Purse seiners in Div. 3L fished 7.8 days per vessel and averaged only 17.4 sets (Table 7). Those results suggest that the fishing time in 1989 was considerably shorter than in previous years.

Catch rates for purse seiners and capelin trap fishermen varied among areas (Tables 7 and 8). The lowest purse seine catch/day (C/D) occurred in Trinity Bay followed by Conception Bay then St. Mary's Bay and extremely high rates for Bonavista Bay (Table 7). While the low rate for Trinity Bay followed previous patterns (Nakashima and Harnum 1988), the very high C/D in Bonavista Bay was unexpected. All four catch rates calculated were highest in Bonavista Bay. The average C/D for a purse seine vessel in NAFO Div. 3L in 1989 was 24.3 t. The catch/set (C/S) in the four areas ranged from 8.3 t to 15.7 t and averaged 10.9 t.

While the average C/D in 1989 was higher than in 1988, the mean C/S was lower. The C/D of 5.5 t in Bonavista Bay was the lowest estimated in 1989. The next was Conception Bay followed by Trinity Bay and then the Southern Shore. A very high C/D of 25.8 t was determined for traps in St. Mary's Bay based on the results from two fishermen. As in 1988 (Nakashima and Harnum 1989) the catch/haul (C/H) reflected a similar pattern as C/D. In 1989 the average C/D for capelin traps was 6.7 t and the average C/H was 3.6 t.

By-catch

The total reported by-catch of cod was 48.1 t for 119 traps fished in 1989 which represented 1.0% of reported logbook landings of capelin (Table 4).

Herring by-catch in traps was incidental (Table 4).

Age Composition

The age composition of the commercial catch was estimated from 92 samples based on 33 purse seine, 53 capelin trap, and 6 beach seine samples (Table 9). The mean number of otolith pairs read per sample in 1989 varied from 37.2 for purse seines to 39 for beach seines (Table 9).

Age composition of the inshore catch from 1979 to 1989 are presented in Table 10. In 1989, the dominant 1986 year-class as three-year-olds represented 75% of the catch (Table 10). The 1989 fishery was projected to be dominated by a strong 1986 year-class comprising 92% of the mature biomass (Anon. 1988). With respect to age composition of the total catch, the 1985 year-class as four-year-olds and the 1982 year-class as five-year-olds were relatively weak. The 1984 year-class was very weak with males absent and only 1.9% females in the 1989 catch.

The age composition of the Div. 3L catch in 1989 was similar to that of the Div. 3K inshore catch (Carscadden et al., 1990.

Mean Lengths-at-Age

The mean lengths-at-age of males and females caught during the 1989 capelin fishery are presented in Table 11.

Discussion

Discarding was slightly higher in 1989 than observed in 1988 for both traps and purse seines. When discarding was reported for traps, the major reasons were low percentage of females in the catch and problems in selling the catch or the quota being taken (Table 12). The presence of 'redfeed' in females and a low percentage of females in the catch were given as the major reasons for discarding fish by purse seiners (Table 12). Spent females were not a factor in discarding fish in 1989.

Four catch rate indices were estimated for capelin traps and for purse seines based on logbook data (Tables 13 and 14). Catch/day (C/D) is the preferred index because it combines both landings and discards to estimate catch. If the discards were in the same proportion to landings in all years then landings could be utilized in place of the catch. However, the level of discarding varies among years. We assumed that catch/set (C/S) and catch/haul (C/H) more likely reflect school size and may not necessarily indicate changes in biomass. The C/D per capelin trap in 1989 was 6.7 t which was marginally higher than 1988 and the second highest in the entire series (Table 13). The C/D per purse seiner was 24.3 t which was the highest rate in the series (Table 14). Both indices indicated that capelin spawning biomass in 1989 was high.

The logbook data were diligently collected by inshore capelin fishermen.

P. J. Williams organized the commercial sampling program and P. Eustace aged the capelin otoliths. The technical staff of the Pelagic Section processed the commercial samples. M. Y. Hynes assisted in the preparation of the manuscript.

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Year	Area	Ringnet and purse seine (<21 m)	Reach seine	Capelin trap	Total .
978	88		341	12	353
	TB	429	1756	284	2469
	CB	487	1687	1298	3472
	55	- .	82	38 '	120
	SMB	-	6	-	. 6
	3L	916	3872	1632	6420
979	вв	45	680	45	770
	TB	1144	991	1163	3298
	CB	2087 15	1727 70	· 4250 93	8064 178
	SS SMB	4	2	-	6
	3 L	3295	3470	5551	12316
980	вв	1388	205	124	1717
	тв	2541	603	1612	4756
	СВ	3226	457	3591	7274
	SS	•	80	239	319
	SMB	284		95	379
•	3L	7439	1345	5661	14445
981	89	3714	89	62	3865
	TB	6006	1006	2267	9279
	CB	4670	202	5537	10409
	SS SMB	820	14 3	51	65 823
	3L	15210	1314	7917	24441
982	BB	3429	169	133	3731 -
	7B	7687	463	2445	10595
	CB	5511	174	5944	11629
	SS	. 9	33	314	356
	SMB	1056	58	9	1123
	3 L	17692	897	8845	27434
983	ВВ	2580	96	527	3203
	TB	3801	603	4445	8849
	CB	6349	166	5500	12015
	SS	~	3	3	6
	SMB 3L	983 13713	6 874	12 10487	1001 25074
1084			49	2037	5891
1984	BB TB	3805 4928	799	5531 ···	11258
	CB	6628	89	6806	13523
	SS	~~~	17	672	689
	SMB	1714	. 28	159	1901
	3 L	17075	982	15205	33262
		2224		1503	3004
985	BB	2286 1624	115 545	1593 6816	3994 8985
	TB CB	3649	211	6804	10664
	55	33	9	348	390
	SMB	1284	12	121	1417
	3 L	8876	892	15682 .	25450
986*	вв	3323	199	3197	6719
	TB	4005	648	12142	16795
	CB	7454	- 133	9589	17176
	SS	37	52	1362	1451
	SMB 3L	5685 20504	, 34 1066	337 26627	6056 48197
					•
1987*	BB TB	2140 1644	76 193	2139 6780	4355 8617
	CB	1317	120	3084	4521
	SS	106	32	633	771
	SMB	712	0	0	712
	3L	5919	421	12536	18976
988*	вв	3664	157	3960	7781
	TB	4275	164	15417	19856
	CB	7064	210	10586	17860
	55	220	33	3194	3447
	SMB 3L	- 3636 - 18859	228 792	605 11762	4469 53413
989*	BB	2730 4566	111	4352	7193
	TB CB	4566 8319	163 75	14665 8566	19393 16960
	SS	129	27	2983	3139
		3311	1	619	
	SMB	2717	_	. 613	3932

^{*} provisional

Table 2. Responses from a logbook survey conducted in Div. 3L, 1981-89.

Year	No. contacted	No. logbooks returned	Did not fish capelin	Logbooks not returned
Purse sei	ne			
1981	70 (7)*	37 (44)	. 11	22
1982	91 (7)*	54 (61)	10	27
1983	75 (9)*	37 (46)	7	31
1984	63 (3)*	39 (42)	3	21
1985	45 (3)*	30 (33)	2	13
1986	36 (7)*	27 (34)	0	9
1987	37	23	4	10
1988	34 (7)*	26 (33)	3 2	
1989	34 (9)	27 (36)	2	. 5 5
ixed gear	<u> </u>			
1981	119	. 74	13	32
1982	136	81	36	19
1983	131	66	38	27
1984	142	91	20	31
1985	93	61	8	24
1986	87	56	5	26
1987	93	62	14	17
1988	95	70	8 2	17
1989	96	82	2	12

^{*} fishermen who reside in Div. 3K but fished in Div. 3L. These are added to the 'No. logbooks returned' column in parentheses.

Table 3. Total purse seine landings (t) compiled from logbooks in 1989.

Area	Landings by logbook	Discards by logbook*	No. of fishermen
Bonavista Bay	767.7	176.9	10
Crinity Bay	1126.5	230.4	14
onception Bay	2602.0	572.0	23
t. Mary's Bay	1126.9	197.5	21
iv. 3L	5623.1	1176.8	36
,			

 $[\]star$ includes capelin given to other fishermen

Table 4. Total capelin trap landings (t) compiled from logbooks in 1989.

	Landings by	Discards by	By-catch		No. of	No. of
Area	logbook	logbook*	Cod	Herring	fishermen	traps
Bonavista Bay	827.8	270.0	9.9	+	16	24
Trinity Bay	1954.9	302.4	19.4	0	26	40
Conception Bay	1496.4	357.1	15.1	. 0	24	43
Southern Shore	522.7	194.6	3.7	+	6	10
St. Mary's Bay	113.3	25.9	+	0	2	2
Div. 3L	4915.1	1150.0	48.1	+	74	119

^{*} includes capelin given to other fishermen

Table 5. Percent contribution by weight of reasons for discarding capelin in 1989. (This excludes capelin given to other fishermen.)

Area	Redfeed	Low % females	Small females	Females picked out	Females spawned out	No market/ quota filled	Misc.	Not given
Traps								
Bonavista Bay	12	51	3	1	-	16	16	1
Trinity Bay	2	29	+	47	_	17	4	1
Conception Bay	27	27	-	+	. 2	41	3	+
Southern Shore		51	9	_	2	37	1	_
St. Mary's Bay	12		-	-		88	-	-
Purse Seine								
Bonavista Bay	39	49	-	_	_		12	-
Trinity Bay	32	40	_		-	7	21	-
Conception Bay	66	15	1	_	_	4	5	. 9
St. Mary's Bay	3	80	-	-	-	13	4	_

Table 6. Average fishing days (D) and average number of trap hauls (H) per capelin trap per area in Div. 3L from 1981-89. (Number of traps given in parentheses.)

				Areas in Div.	3L	
Year	Measure of effort	Bonavista	Trinity	Conception	Southern Shore	St. Mary's
1981	D	-	10.4 (15) 12.1	16.8 (21) 21.1	13.6 (5) 11.8	
1982	D H		14.6 (23) 18.0	24.2 (48) 30.3	13.0 (10) 12.5	-
1983	· · D H	·14.0 (1) 12.0	17.2 (25) 21.9	19.8 (40) 21.3	-	- -
1984	. D	13.7 (7) 26.0	19.5 (36) 30.9	18.2 (31) 26.4	19.0 (8) 22.4	19.0 (1) 47.0
1985	D H	11.4; (16) 19.8	13.3 (23) 18.4	16.8 (24) 23.8	10.5 (8) 9.4	-
1986	D H	11.8 (14) 17.7		24.9 (22) 28.8		6.3 (2) 2.5
1987	D ·	6.3 (15) 13.9	7.7 (31) 14.3	7.3 (25) 11.2	. 5.0 (7) 6.9	 -
1988	D H	9.0 (16) 16.4	11.6 (44) 22.5	12.6 (34) 17.0	8.8 (10) 14.7	11.1 (1) 17.0
1989	D H	8.2 (24) 17.3	8.1 (40) 16.2	7.0 (43) 12.2	7.6 (10) 9.7	2.7 (2) 8.0

Table 7. Catch/effort data for purse seiners from the 1989 logbook survey.

Area	No. days fished	No. sets made	Landings per logbook (t)	Landings and discards per logbook (t)	No. of purse seiners
Bonavista Bay	25	. 60	30.7/day 12.8/set	37.8/day 15.7/set	10
Trinity Bay	71	163	15.9/day 6.9/set	19.1/day 8.3/set	14
Conception Bay	135	300	19.3/day 8.7/set	23.5/day 10.6/set	23
St. Mary's Bay	. 49	102	23.0/day 11.0/set	27.0/day 13.0/set	21
Div. 3L	280	625	20.1/day 9.0/set	24.3/day 10.9/set	36

Table 8. Catch/effort data for capelin traps from the 1989 logbook survey.

Area	No. days fished	No. hauls made	Landings per logbook (t)	Landings and discards per logbook (t)	No. of traps
Bonavista Bay	197.9	414	4.2/day 2.0/haul	5.5/day 2.7/haul	24
Trinity Bay	323.2	648	6.0/day 3.0/haul	7.0/day 3.5/haul	. 40
Conception Bay	299.9	524	5.0/day 2.9/haul	6.2/day 3.5/haul	43
Southern Shore	76.1	97	6.9/day 5.4/haul	9.4/day 7.4/haul	10
St. Mary's Bay	5.4	16 -	21.0/day 7.1/haul	25.8/day 8.7/haul	2
Div. 3L	902.5	1699	5.4/day 2.9/haul	6.7/day 3.6/haul	119

Table 9. Summary of the commerical samples collected from the inshore capelin fishery in 1989 in Div. 3L.

Gear type	No. of LSM/stratified samples	No. of otoliths aged	Mean number of otoliths aged per sample ± SD
Purse seine	33	1229	37.2 ± 2.5
Capelin trap	53	2060	38.9 ± 2.7
Beach seine	6	234	39.0 ± 2.5
TOTAL	92	3523	

Table 10. Age compositions (%) from the inshore commercial capelin fishery in Div. 3L, 1979-89.

				Age	٠.		
•	ī	2	3	4	5	6	
Males							
1979	-	-	47.6	36.3	15.1	0.9	
1980		0.2	53.4	43.4	2.9	0.1	
1981	9.0	1.9	29.7	37.7	20.6	1.2	
1982	0.1	0.5	88.8	10.0	0.6	_	
1983	-	2.3	62.9	34.0	0.9	-	
1984	-	0.4	37.5	61.5	0.7		
1985	-	5.8	66.3	26.4	1.5	0.1	
1986	-	0.3	56.0	43.1	0.5	-	
1987	_	0.3	12.7	85.4	1.6 2.7	-	
1988	-	5.3	72.4	19.6	2.7	+	
1989	-	0.4	79.3	20.3	-	-	
Females				,			
1979	-	0.8	59.1	25.4	11.3		
1980	0.1	3.3	64.6	31.1	0.4	0.6	
1981	5.8	5.6	54.0	20.1	14.0	0.6	
1982	0.2	2.4	76.4	13.0	6.4	1.6	
1983	-	6.4	59.1	32.1	2.3	0.2	
1984	-	2.8	41.5	47.1	8.3	0.3	
1985	-	16.7	58.0	16.0	8.7	0.6	
1986	-	0.2	66.1	28.9	3.7	1.1	
1987	-	6.6	21.7	63.6 11.5	7.7 21.4	0.3 1.4	
1988	-	14.2	50.8 72.5	21.8	1.9	2.3	
1989	_	1.5	72.3	21.6	1.5	2.3	
Sexes combined	3						
1979	-	0.2	50.3	33.8	14.2	1.5	
1980	7 /	1.7	58.9	37.3	1.7 17.2	0.4	
1981	7.4	3.2	. 42.7	28.7	3.2	0.9	
1982	0.1	1.4	83.1	11.4	1.7	0.7	
1983	-	4.6	60.7	32.9 53.7	4.8	0.1	
1984	-	1.7	39.6	20.2	4.8 5.8	0.2	
1985	_	12.4 0.3	61.3 62.3	34.2	2.5	0.4	
1986	-		18.0	72.5	5.2	0.7	
1987	-	4.0 11.3	59.0	14.6	14.3	0.2	
1988	-		75.4	21.2	1.1	1.3	
1989	-	1.0	13.4	21.2	1.1	1.3	

Table 11. Mean total lengths-at-age (mm) of capelin from the inshore commercial fishery, NAFO Div. 31, 1981-89.

•		Age				
•	_ <u>ž</u>	3	4	5	6	•
ales		<i>a</i> .				
1981	153	172	180	185	188	
L982	125	187	194	198	205	
1983 .	136	182	190	191	-	
1984	. 159	182	190	194	.180	
1985	136	179	194	199	192	
1986	159	182	190	189	-	
1987	159	186	194	192	· <u> </u>	
1988	159	184	198	201	213	
989	159	184	195	-	=	
Females				•		٠.
1981 ·	135	149	165	172	172	•
1982	131	162	179	189	196	
1983	139	160	173	.183	190	
1984	141	161	173	180	186	
1985	135	155	174	183	187	
1986	137	159	172	185	191	
1987	144	164	174	182	192	
1988	138	163	180	188	194	
1989	142	162	178	190	192	
	•			`		

Table 12. Percent contribution to weight of reasons for discarding capelin in Div. 3L, 1981-89. (This analysis excludes capelin given to other fishermen.)

Area	Redfeed	Low % females	Small females	Females picked out	Females spawned out	No market/ quota filled	Misc.	Not given
Traps								
1981	13	43	1	10	+	22	3	8
1982	- 4	· 57	+	19	1	4	13	2
1983	17	37	+	3	+	18	13	12
1984	1	31		- 35	6	15	11	1
1985	30	26	4	5	3	22	4	. 5
1986	45	28	+	10	. +	5	10	2
1987	59	22	1	+	2	9	7	+
1988	4	27	6	28	6	8	17	5
1989	12	36	2	12	1	30	7	+
Purse se	ine						,	
1981	32	35	14	8*	+	8	+	3
1982	45	41	3	_	+	+	10	1
1983	70	17	1	-	+	5	3	4
1984	18	7fi	•		,	j	2	
1985	61	15	. 9	1	.3	4	5	2
1986	52	35	1	+	ï	3	8	1
1987	73	4	2	_	ī	ž	11	ź
1988	58	21	5	_	8	5	3	_
1989	43	37	+		-	. 6	10	4

^{*} use of separators at sea

Table 13. Catch/effort of capelin traps in Div. 3L utilizing research logbook data.

Year	L = Logbook landings (t)		C = Logbook landings and discards (t)	
	L/day	L/haul	C/day	C/haul
1981	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.5
1982	2.7	2.2	3.1	2.5
1983	2.4	2.1	3.4	3.0
1984	2.6	1.7	2.9	1.9
1985	2.9	2.0	4.6	3.2
1986	3.2	2.4	4.6	3.4
1987	5.1	2.9	8.8	5.0
1988	5.3	2.9	6.2	3.4
1989	5.4	2.9	6.7	3.6

Table 14. Catch/effort of purse seines in Div. 3L utilizing research logbook data.

Year	L = Logbook landings (t)		C = Logbook landings and discards (t)	
	L/day	L/set	C/day	C/set
1981	6.9	3.4	9.4	5.3
1982	13.5	6.7	16.4	8.1
1983	10.4	5.4	18.8	9.7
1984	12.3	6.2	14.3	7.2
1985	10.5	5.5	16.4	8.6
1986	14.4	8.6	19.0	11.4
1987	13.4	9.0	18.1	12.1
1988	18.1	8.9	20.7	10.2
1989	20.1	9.0	24.3	10.9

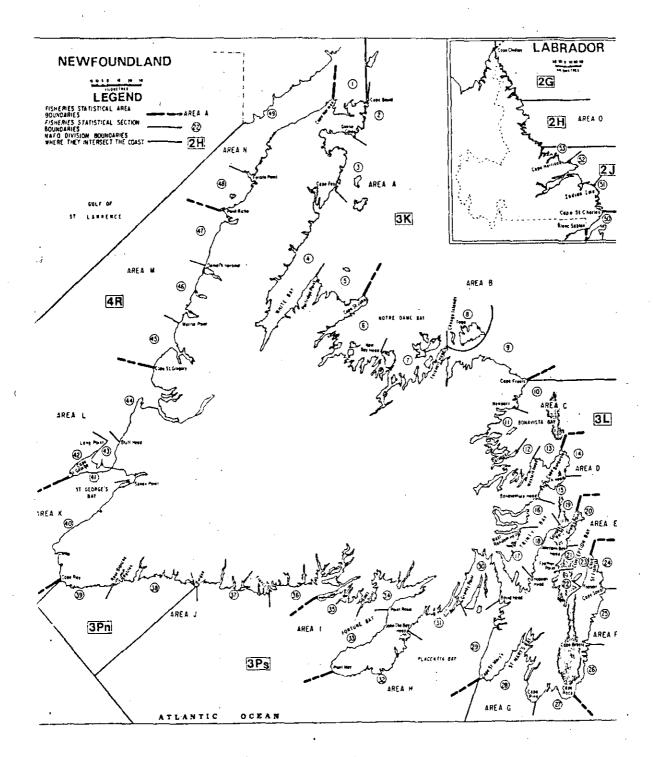


Fig. 1. Statistical areas ($C = Bonavista\ Bay;\ D = Trinity\ Bay;\ E = Conception\ Bay;\ F = Southern\ Shore;\ G = Trepassey\ and\ St.\ Mary's\ Bay)$ and sections (numeric) in Div. 3L along the coast of Newfoundland.