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Status of the Scotian Shelf Silver Hake (Whiting) Population in 1990

by

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Introduction

Management and Current Fishery

The vessels used in this fishery are large Tonnage Class (TC) 7 vessels (greater than 2000 gross registered tons) usually between 80 and 100 meters in length. The gear most often used is a large bottom trawl with an average wing spread of 29 meters and an average head rope height of 8 meters. Using these nets, vessels have been observed to catch as much as 60 tons of silver hake in one day with one tow having as much as 25 tons of silver hake.

Under Canadian fishing regulations in place since 1977, catches are restricted to the seaward side of the Small Mesh Gear Line (Figure 1), and are highest during the period April to July of each year, in NAFO Div. 4W. The fishery opens April 1 and closes November 15 each year. In recent years experiments have been conducted to determine the feasibility of moving the starting date of the fishery to early March. Results of these studies are under consideration.

The historical catches for this fishery have ranged from 300,000 tons in 1973 to 34,000 tons in 1983. There was a steady decrease in silver hake catch from 1973 to 1981 (Table 1). Nominal catches from 1977 until 1983 fluctuated between 33 and 60 thousand tons. Below are reported catches ('000 t) and the Total Allowable Catch (TAC '000 t) since 1977.

Year	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91
Advice	70	80	70	90	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	161	235		100
TAC	70	80	70	90	80	80	80	100	100	100	100	120	135	135	100
Catch	37	48	52	45	45	60	36	74	75	83	62	74 ¹	91 ¹	69 ¹	40 ²

¹ Preliminary

² As of May 30, 1991

Since 1976, the low level of catches against TAC is due in part to the amount of silver hake Canada allocates to other nations. A more informative method of viewing the post-1976 catches is to examine the ratio of silver hake allocation vs catch. Percentages of their total allocations caught by non-Canadian fleets have ranged from 64% to 90%.

Patterns of historical catches from this fishery indicate that the major fishing season

occurs between April and August, with peak catches from May to July. Unlike previous years, in 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 the USSR started fishing in May rather than early April. Delays in fishing are reflected in the decreased catches during the months of April and May for those years. Despite the late start for the fleet from 1984 to 1986 they still caught their allocations, as did the Cuban fleet. In 1988, 1989 and 1990 both the USSR and Cuba commenced fishing early in the season. In 1989 and 1990 an experimental fishery began March 15 with 4 vessels operating under special licence. During 1990, the majority of the fishery occurred during April to July. However, the normal pattern is that CPUE peaks in April and May with the fishery declining through to July. By August the fishery is finished.

In 1990 the pattern was different with April and July showing high catch rates while May and June were unexpectedly low (Figure 2). The number of days fished peaked in May and quickly declined as the catch rates dropped (Figure 3). This decrease in effort contributed to the lower catches reported in 1990.

In 1990, the Canadian Observer Program (OP) observed 68Kt of the reported 69Kt or 99%. At the start of 1988, Canada was allocated 36000 t. of which 30000 t. was for development. Later in the season this was reduced to 16000 t. and the difference allocated to the USSR and Cuba who were unable to take full advantage of it. In 1989, Canada was allocated 45,000 t. In mid June this was reduced, with 6,000 going to Cuba and 20,000 to the USSR. Similarly, in 1990 Canadian developmental allocations were redistributed to other foreign nations.

Input Data

Commercial Sampling

As in the past, sampling for length and age of the commercial catch in 1990 was conducted by the OP. More than 2000 samples consisting of 450,000 lengths and 2400 otoliths were collected from the fishery. This coverage level for 1990 and previous years is above the NAFO standard.

From the total number of samples (Table 2), a subset were randomly selected and aged using the ICNAF standards (Anon., 1977) by Mr. J. Hunt of the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. Andrews Laboratory, St. Andrews, New Brunswick to provide a single fishing season age length key.

Catch-at-age

The Commercial Catch at age was calculated from Canadian sampling and ageing from the 1977-1988 silver hake fishery on the Scotian Shelf (Table 4). Canadian and Soviet age length keys were combined for 1989 and 1990. Canadian length frequencies were adjusted to catch, using sample weights calculated using yearly α 's and β 's values from Canadian survey data (Table 3).

The commercial catch at age matrix used in this assessment is shown in Table 4. Catches in 1983, 1987 and 1990 were dominated by catches of age 2 fish (ie. the 1981, 1985 and 1988 year classes). These three year classes were estimated to be amongst the largest in the Juvenile survey series (see Table 7). The fisheries in 1984, 1986, and 1988 were dominated by catches of age 3 fish (ie. the 1981, 1983, and 1985 year classes). The 1989 fishery was largely composed of one large (1985) and one strong (1986) year classes. The 1990 fishery was dominated by the 1988 year class (51% by numbers). The 1987 year class at age 3 made an average contribution to the 1990 fishery (34% by numbers).

Indices of Abundance

Commercial Catch and Effort: Catch Rate Standardization

The APL program STANDARD, was used to standardize catch rates for 1977-1990. Catch and effort from NAFO and the Canadian Observer Program were categorized in a manner similar to that used in previous assessments (Waldron et al, 1990). The regression results (Table 5 and accompanying graphs) indicate there is a significant effect due to year, month, regime and country in the model. There were no significant effects due to NAFO area and data source at the 1% level.

The standardized catch rate for 1990 decreased over that of 1989, and is comparable to those seen in the earlier 1980's.

Abundance Surveys

Canadian Adult Surveys

The July stratified random groundfish survey is another index of adult abundance (Table 6). Since 1977 three vessels have been used to conduct this survey. Analysis of comparative fishing experiments between pairs of vessels (Fanning, 1985) indicated that a conversion factor of 2.3 should be applied to the series prior to 1982. This adjustment is assumed to account for the effect of vessel and gear changes in the time series.

The survey results indicate a continual decline in total numbers since 1986 with some stabilization in the most recent years (Figure 4).

Silver hake juvenile survey

A joint USSR-Canada juvenile silver hake survey was standardized in 1981 and continues to the present. The survey index based on the core strata (60-78) (Koeller et al., 1984) is presented in Table 7. The time series of this survey provides an important index of pre-recruitment abundance for this species. In 1990, 105 stations in total were completed, with 68 in the core (strata 60 - 78) area (Figure 5).

This series indicates that the 1981, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1988 and 1990 year-classes are of a similar magnitude, and are the highest in the series. The 1989 index (131.5) is approximately equal to that of 1987, but still well below the numbers reported for the 1988 year class. The 1990 estimate (187.4) is above the 1989 index being near to that for the 1986 and 1988 year class.

A comparison of age 0 numbers from the juvenile survey to the corresponding year class estimated by the July R/V survey shows reasonable correspondence for ages one and two; however, by age three the relationship is less clear (Figure 6).

Growth

Growth rates for the 1983-1988 year classes have remained stable over the last 10 years (Figure 7).

Estimation of Parameters

Sequential Population Analysis

Sequential Population models have been used to assess the silver hake stock since 1977. However, satisfactory results have not always been possible. Last year a successful analysis was

completed using the ADAPTive frame work (Gavaris, 1988). The formulation outlined below was used as the initial formulation for this assessment. This formulation included a dome shaped partial recruitment pattern was achieved by setting F at age 9 to 10% of that on ages 3-5 (assumed fully recruited). Canadian commercial catch at age, age disaggregated CPUE (from section on the) and Canadian July Survey catch at age were included in the analysis. Ages 3-5 were assumed fully recruited and ages 1-8 were included in the calibration block. This year, the juvenile survey index was also included in the preliminary analyses. Although this index provided a significant contribution to the model, the model was being over-parameterized which outweighed the advantages of including the index.

Several formulations were explored all providing some degree of success. However, STACFIS felt that debating over which formulation was most appropriate would not be worthwhile at this point. Rather effort was directed towards estimates of the size of those year classes which would contribute to the 1992 fishery. STACFIS did recommend that "further investigations of different formulations be coarried out prior to the June 1992 meeting".

Of particular note were experiments conducted by P. Gassuikov and D. Waldron on the issue of scaling in logged ADAPT formulations. These showed that the application of any multiplier to survey or CUPE data had no effect on the results from the model. Gassuikov and Waldron are now exploring the use of age by age scaling factors for R/V and CPUE data.

- 1) Catch at Age extends from 1977 to 1990 and Ages 1 to 9

The Catch at Age did NOT contain a PLUS Group

- 2) Partial Recruitment -* indicates ages used to calculate mean fully recruited F.

Ages		PR
1		0.020
2		0.249
3	*	1.000
4	*	1.000
5	*	1.000
6		0.775
7		0.550
8		0.325
9		0.100

- 3) Natural Mortality was set at 0.4

- 4) F's over Ages 1 to 8 will be estimated starting from:

Ages	F
1	0.010
2	0.126
3	0.515
4	0.515
5	0.515
6	0.397
7	0.280
8	0.165

- 5) Mortality at age 9 was 10% of that for fully recruited ages.

- 6) Research Survey Estimates of Abundance for ages 1 to 8 were given. No standard errors were applied. Log transformation used.

There were 2 age disaggregated series were used for tuning.

Survey	Month	Year													
		'77	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90
July R/V	7														
Age Disaggregated CUPE	5														

- 7) The Lower Limit for Estimated Numbers at Age was the CATCH
Upper limit for Estimated Numbers at age was 10000000
- 8) The Lower Limit for RV survey slope was 0
The Upper Limit for RV survey slope was 9000

Yield-per-recruit

Previous yield-per-recruit analysis used a partial recruitment that was flat topped at age 3+. $F_{0.1}$ was 0.464 with a corresponding yield-per-recruit of 0.063 kg. The current assessment indicates an exploitation pattern that is dome shaped with full recruitment occurring at ages 3 to 5 with F on the oldest age (9) about 10% of this value. The partial recruitment is the average of 1984-88 and weight-at-age data is the average over 1984-89.

The current analysis estimates $F_{0.1}$ to be 0.72 with a corresponding yield-per-recruit of 0.060 kg. F_{max} , as in previous yield-per-recruit analyses for this stock, is not well defined.

Assessment Results

Prognosis

Commercial catch rates since 1982 are well above those of the late 1970's. Indeed for 1989, the CPUE had increased over that estimated for 1988 while that for 1990 is much lower. However, the high degree of variance about each estimate make it difficult to detect any difference since 1982. The July adult survey suggests a decline in the population numbers since 1986 to a level similar to that estimated for 1983. There appears to be a leveling of this trend for 1988 to 1990.

The fall juvenile survey agrees well with the July adult survey age 1 estimates. This suggests that the fall juvenile survey is a good indicator of the relative strength of incoming recruitment. The 1990 year class is the 6th highest in the series and is similar to that of the 1986 and 1988 year classes. This would imply above average recruitment to the 1991 and 1992 fisheries for this year class.

The 1992 fishery will be composed of a above average 1990 year class which should dominate the catch, a moderate 1989 year class at age 3 and an above average 1988 year class at age 4. The 1990 fishery catch was average while the cpue was the lowest seen since the early 1980's. This fishery was dominated by the large 1988 year class which will contribute marginally to the fishery in 1992. The decrease in cpue may be due to a shift in the distribution of silver hake brought on by a change in oceanographic features, or a reaction to an increase in the number of vessels fishing in the area (such activity may cause the schools to remain disturbed hence influence availability), or as suggested in this assessment to a decline in the size of the population in 1990 over that estimated for 1989 (Figure 9).

The 1991 fishery appears strong with catch rates and catch to date above average. Until the 1991 fishery data are analyzed the authors suggest a conservative approach to the management of the silver hake fishery in 1992.

STACFIS made further comments on projections. Below is a quote from the 1991 STACFIS Report which explains the adopted Catch Projection and prognosis.

Although none of the ADAPT formulations were accepted, STACFIS noted that the size of the 1988 year-class ranged between 1.5-2.0 billion fish at age 1 in all formulations and considered that setting the size of this year-class at 1.75 billion at age 1 for projections would be reasonable. Based on 0-group surveys, the 1990 year-class was set equal to that of 1988, while the 1989 year-class was set equal to that of 1987 (1.16 billion). The juvenile and research vessel survey indices appeared to provide consistent estimates of year-class strengths. Therefore, the 1991 year-class was set equal to the geometric mean (1982-88) of 1.4 billion fish. As older ages (>3) in 1990 will not contribute significantly to yield in 1992, estimates were arbitrarily selected from one of the ADAPT formulations for projections.

The weight-at-age has remained fairly stable over the 1977-90 period, so mean weights for projections were calculated from that period. The partial recruitment for this projection was that used in the previous assessment. The Table below summarizes the parameters used in the projection.

Age	Jan 1, 1991 population numbers ('000)	Average weight (kg)	Partial Recruitment
1	1,750,000	0.057	0.035
2	772,273	0.137	0.235
3	609,396	0.182	1.000
4	138,221	0.224	1.000
5	55,474	0.259	1.000
6	16,130	0.308	0.761
7	2,313	0.411	0.381
8	1,537	0.525	0.141
9	911	0.665	0.078

Reports from the 1991 fishery suggest that the catch may be 66,000 tons on the assumption that Canada will not catch its allocation. A catch projection, using these data, indicated that the $F_{0.1}$ catch in 1992 would be 105,000 tons as given in the Table below.

1992 Catch (tons)	Population Numbers (1.1.1992) ('000)	Population Biomass (mid-year) (tons)
105,000	3,373,701	317,163

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank the personnel of the IOP, Fisheries Habitat and Management Branch, and Marine Fish Division who worked diligently to collect the data used throughout this document. Also, we wish to acknowledge the ageing of silver hake by Mr. J. Hunt from the St. Andrews Biological Station. The contribution of Ms. Cynthia Bourbonnais, Shelly Bond and Cynthia Osborne in the compilation of the data presented in this document is greatly appreciated.

References

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Table 1. Nominal catches for 4VWX silver hake 1970-1990 (1989-1990 preliminary).

Country	Year									
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	1722	3088	862	606	
Canada	0	0	0	0	11	101	26	10	26	
Cuba	0	0	201	0	0	1724	12572	1847	3436	
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	
FRG	0	0	10	0	296	106	97	684	0	
GDR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 ¹	
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	108	106	0	0	
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	106	
Japan	129	8	63	88	67	54	78	19	161	
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	2	
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	
Spain	0	15	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	
USA	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	14	0	
USSR	168916	128633	113774	298533	95371	112566	81216	33301	44062	
TOTAL	169045	128657	114048	298621	95745	116394	97184	37095	48404	

Country	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bulgaria	4639	817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	13	104	6	38	15	10	2	9	11 ³	9 ³	337 ³	
Cuba	1798	2287	642	11969	7418	14496	17683	16041	20219	9016	14222 ²	13596 ³
France	0	0	0	2 ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GDR	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	5	0	541	37 ¹	2 ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	219	239	120	937	649	530	120	67	145	0	194 ³	322 ¹
Poland	0	0	1 ¹	31 ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	56	2044	2 ¹	378	1714	1338	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
USSR	45076	40982	41243	47261	27377	57423	56337	66571	41329	65349	76752 ²	54658 ³
TOTAL	51760	44525	44600	60251	35839	74266	75480	82689	61704	74374	91505	68582

¹ Observer Program Data (data not reported to NAFO)

² FLASH data

³ NAFO Circular Letters and provisional reporting to NAFO.

Table 2 .Sampling used in this assessment.

Year	No. Lengths	No. Ages
1977	34379	600
1978	137468	674
1979	101908	1108
1980	247369	1462
1981	195493	987
1982	160878	1152
1983	134226	986
1984	203314	1255
1985	216912	1163
1986	197654	1311
1987	377527	681
1988	309767	1158
1989	300100	1135
1990	447587	1817

Table 3: Male and Female Alpha and Beta's used in the construction of the silver hake catch at age used in this assessment. Lengths (cm) and weights (kg) used were from the Canadian July Research Vessel Survey of the Scotian Shelf (4VWX).

Year	Male Alpha	Female Alpha	Male Beta	Female Beta
1977	.000006260	.000006930	3.0626	3.0350
1978	.000004630	.000003070	3.1366	3.2531
1979	.000010200	.000005880	2.9001	3.0675
1980	.000002330	.000001800	3.3417	3.3989
1981	.000006830	.000005080	3.0206	3.1172
1982	.000011600	.000006740	2.8575	3.0232
1983	.000006480	.000003320	2.9935	3.2034
1984	.000018300	.000006490	2.7052	3.0284
1985	.000013500	.000004530	2.7848	3.1235
1986	.000007970	.000003820	2.9384	3.1685
1987	.000009990	.000004240	2.8798	3.1456
1988	.000014300	.000004800	2.7942	3.1241
1989	.000006750	.000004440	3.0114	3.1416
1990	.000034320	.000021000	2.5234	2.6958

Table 4. Commercial Catch Numbers at age for 4VWX silver hake (Thousands)

Age	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	17911	20940	20569	16588	2358	20190	5849	59588	14970	45598	6804	5110	21549	6516
2	72529	70302	57893	70696	25214	52976	96852	45828	130814	70269	214235	62791	115939	209620
3	59862	80196	72891	70391	109035	75876	56158	206900	98346	229126	114417	265307	172700	142862
4	15070	35025	36669	32032	37573	68400	29282	82911	128365	84097	54211	39242	107956	41215
5	2218	12709	22380	14465	11928	31752	11388	19344	34111	28635	13063	21303	17640	11741
6	725	5227	9970	5184	3234	5945	3395	4268	9327	8760	6045	3106	6686	1648
7	97	1906	3168	1431	1201	2042	819	1038	2344	1436	347	2133	1574	640
8	91	1168	495	451	290	465	253	183	226	497	156	208	742	107
9	4	338	374	98	141	64	88	10	85	111	117	143	130	40
1+	168,507	227,811	224,409	211,336	190,974	257,710	204,084	420,070	418,588	468,529	409,395	399,343	444,916	414,389

Table 5. CPUE standardization results for the 4VWX silver hake population. Includes years 1977-1989.

Key Type 1: Data Source, NAFO or IOP ✓
 Type 2: Month
 Type 3: Year
 Type 4: Area ✓
 Type 5: Regime either Old or New ✓
 Type 6: Country

REGRESSION OF MULTIPLICATIVE MODEL

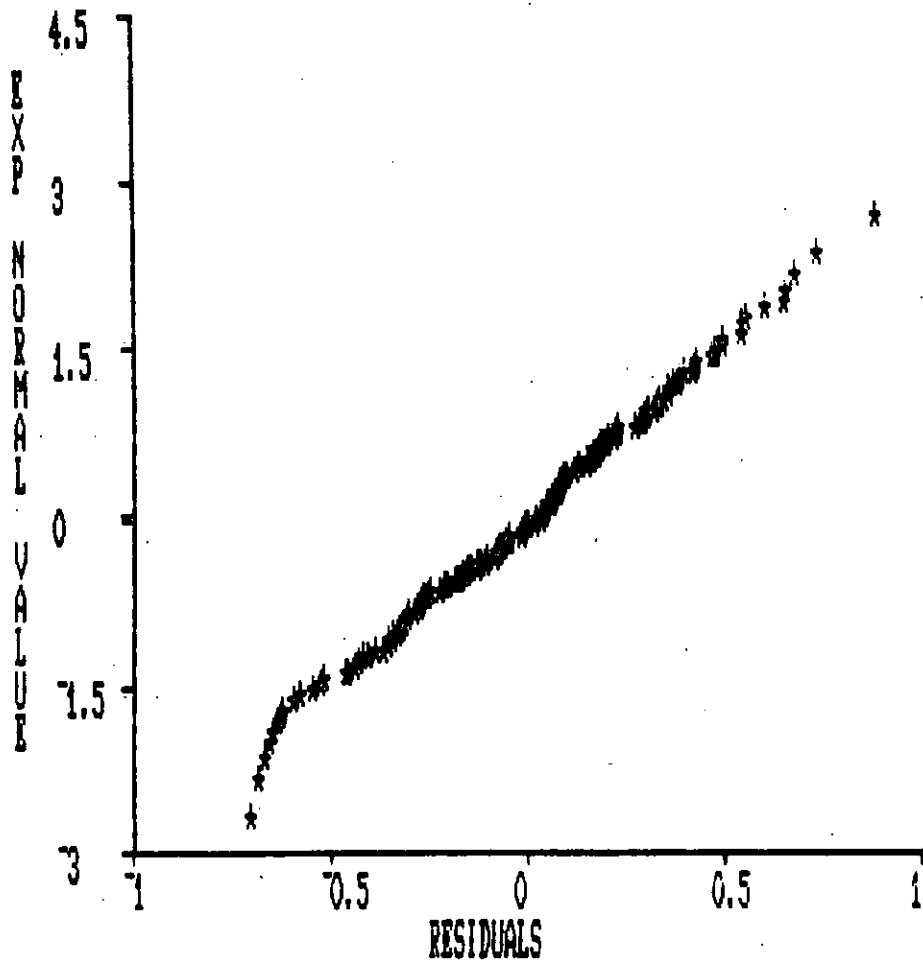
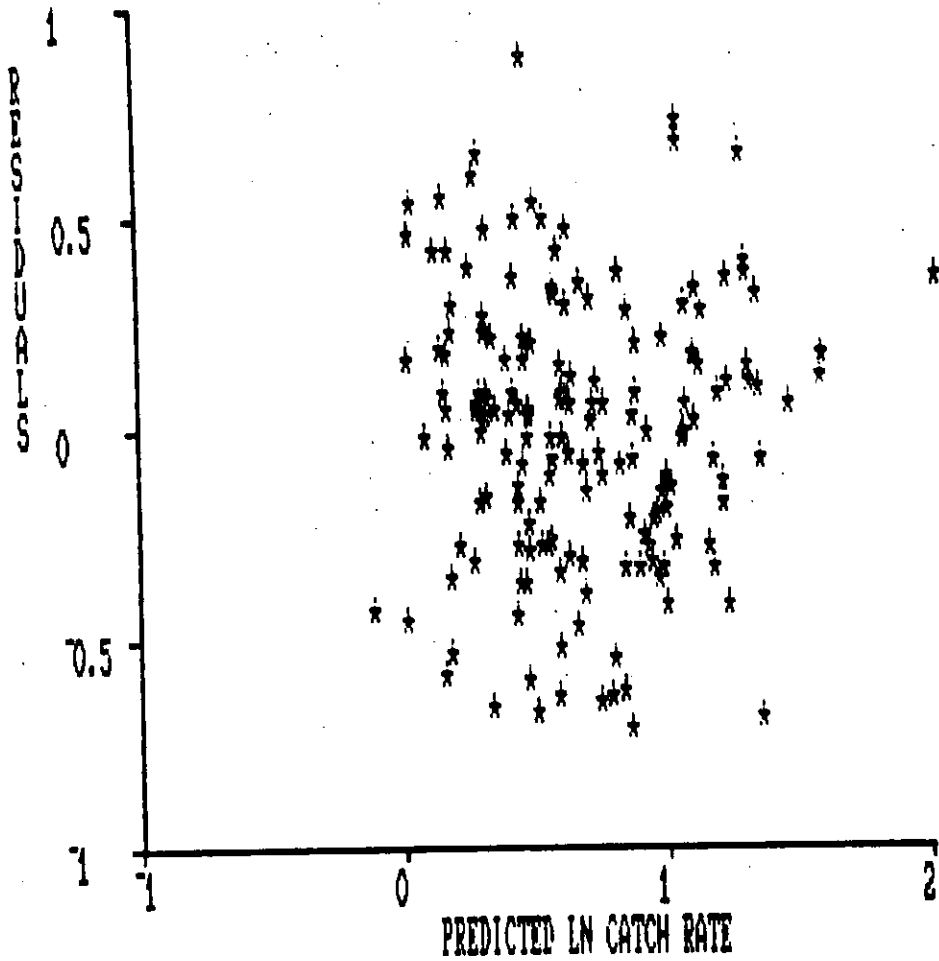
MULTIPLE R..... .766
 MULTIPLE R SQUARED..... .587

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

SOURCE OF VARIATION	DF	SUMS OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARES	F-VALUE
INTERCEPT	1	7.862E0001	7.862E0001	
REGRESSION	24	2.471E0001	1.030E0000	8.456
TYPE 1	1	1.228E ⁻⁰⁰¹	1.228E ⁻⁰⁰¹	1.009
TYPE 2	6	5.365E0000	8.941E ⁻⁰⁰¹	7.346
TYPE 3	13	1.420E0001	1.092E0000	8.972
TYPE 4	2	7.108E ⁻⁰⁰¹	3.554E ⁻⁰⁰¹	2.920
TYPE 5	1	3.695E ⁻⁰⁰¹	3.695E ⁻⁰⁰¹	3.035
TYPE 6	1	1.306E0000	1.306E0000	10.726
RESIDUALS	143	1.741E0001	1.217E ⁻⁰⁰¹	
TOTAL	168	1.207E0002		

REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS

CATEGORY	CODE	VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	NO. OBS.
1	1	INTERCEPT	1.019	0.189	168
2	5				
3	77				
4	460				
5	1				
6	1				
1	2	1	-0.140	0.139	86
2	3	2	-0.870	0.220	8
	4	3	0.238	0.093	24
	6	4	-0.122	0.078	44
	7	5	-0.139	0.084	34
	8	6	-0.280	0.100	20
	9	7	-0.476	0.175	5
3	78	8	-0.314	0.118	26
	79	9	-0.153	0.121	21
	80	10	-0.484	0.150	9
	81	11	-0.333	0.151	9
	82	12	0.593	0.169	7
	83	13	-0.112	0.163	8
	84	14	0.377	0.163	8
	85	15	-0.238	0.163	8
	86	16	0.697	0.192	10
	87	17	0.683	0.194	9
	88	18	0.453	0.198	9
	89	19	0.737	0.185	13
	90	20	0.070	0.183	15
4	450	21	0.156	0.128	10
	470	22	-0.126	0.071	39
5	2	23	-0.257	0.147	147
6	2	24	-0.250	0.076	41



PREDICTED CATCH RATE

STANDARDS USED VARIABLE NUMBERS: 1 5 460 1 1

YEAR	TOTAL	PROP.	CATCH RATE		EFFORT
	CATCH		MEAN	S.E.	
77	37095	0.702	2.893	0.543	12824
78	48404	0.879	2.117	0.375	22862
79	51760	0.827	2.476	0.454	20908
80	44525	0.920	1.814	0.361	24541
81	44600	0.833	2.067	0.417	21579
82	60251	0.957	5.214	1.072	11556
83	35839	0.921	2.578	0.521	13903
84	74266	0.967	4.206	0.850	17658
85	75480	0.981	3.661	0.740	20619
86	82689	0.427	5.651	1.670	14634
87	61704	0.926	5.569	1.646	11079
88	74374	0.864	4.422	1.312	16817
89	91505	0.934	5.890	1.707	15536
90	68582	0.965	3.025	0.871	22673

AVERAGE C.V. FOR THE MEAN: .232

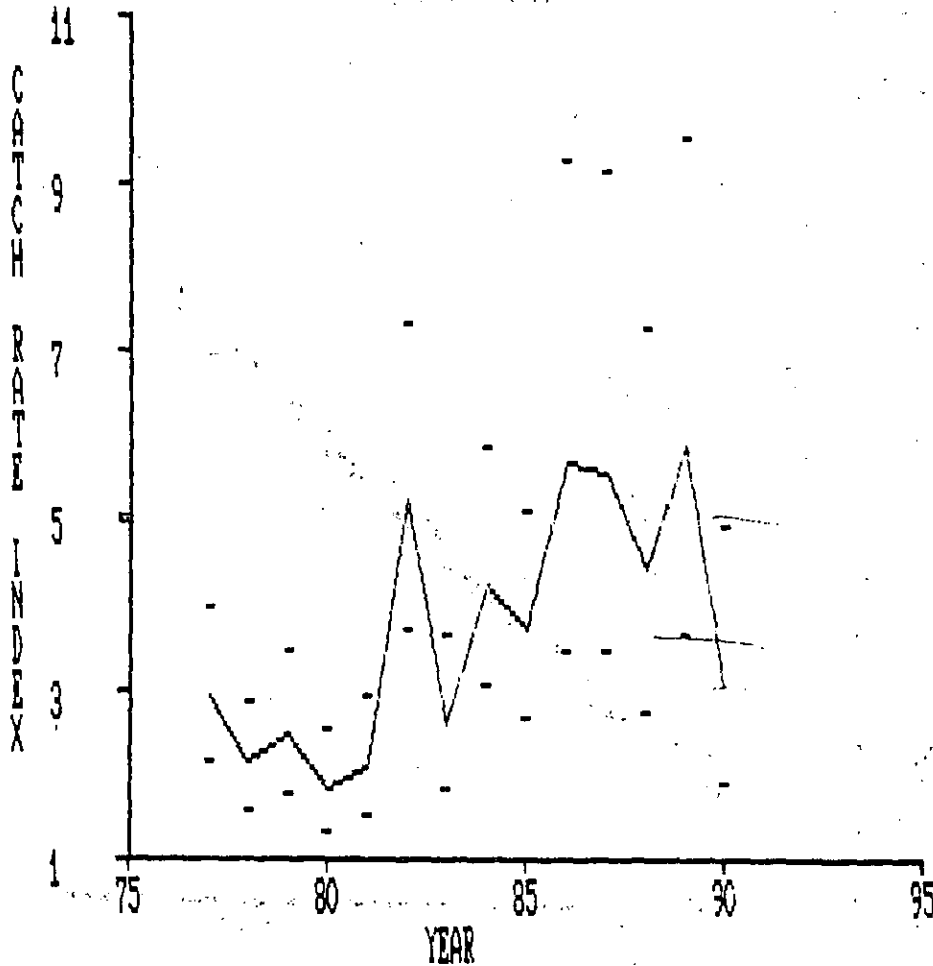


Table 6. Scotian Shelf silver hake Canadian July research vessel survey catch numbers ('000) at age.

Age	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	7737	26740	89437	17730	32839	192025	114273	188970	102726	552598	146007	69740	172095	117089
2	27660	23257	152705	55638	84724	293420	108957	70369	172576	84325	266663	89508	63810	125952
3	21421	16266	67003	97253	131420	80348	38209	208723	34402	70625	46095	81458	24151	42329
4	4592	8874	20048	45862	60469	60487	19340	37926	71191	22623	18982	16709	13405	13022
5	1348	6733	11522	10684	16241	32426	10632	11828	21488	13448	6048	14249	4130	4173
6	1278	3046	5055	4525	5127	8257	2882	7942	9445	4235	4168	2502	1868	1169
7	984	1286	2664	2001	2367	3549	876	2860	2667	1622	1199	2338	769	432
8	336	502	969	589	794	2535	401	1136	1175	673	672	468	282	227
9	283	865	275	385	564	327	337	522	215	376	471	121	129	82
1+	65,639	87,569	349,678	234,667	334,545	673,374	295,907	530,276	415,885	750,525	490,305	277,093	280,639	304,475

Table 7: Stratified mean catch/tow for the joint Canada-USSR juvenile silver hake survey. Strata 60-78 only.

Year Class	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Stratified Mean catch/tow	579.0	8.8	232.2	43.4	284.8	198.0	102.0	204.8	131.5	187.4
Standard Error of Mean	64.4	1.2	24.4	7.1	62.2	37.9	23.0	35.3	19.0	24.1
CV	.11	.14	0.11	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.11	0.17	0.10	0.12
Number of Sets	77	61	64	71	82	74	105	79	74	68
July R/V Age 1 #'s (10 ⁶)	192	114	190	103	553	146	70	172	117	
Comm. catch Age 1 #'s (10 ⁶)	20.2	5.9	59.6	15.0	45.6	6.8	5.1	21.5	6.5	

Table 8. Results from Adapt Runs

LOG RESIDUALS FOR RV INDEX

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	1.891	1.790	1.203	1.102	1.774	1.423	1.525	1.555	1.519	1.290	1.615	1.131	1.087	1.470
2	1.754	1.396	1.806	1.423	1.265	1.232	1.319	1.147	1.352	1.188	1.457	1.000	1.369	1.344
3	1.823	1.784	1.638	1.726	1.878	1.572	1.543	1.774	1.476	1.126	1.148	1.157	1.815	1.272
4	1.390	1.119	1.267	1.311	1.882	1.024	1.257	1.194	1.715	1.194	1.240	1.041	1.540	1.594
5	1.211	1.468	1.195	1.575	1.676	1.292	1.058	1.162	1.758	1.117	1.025	1.029	1.087	1.654
6	1.372	1.525	1.237	1.404	1.792	1.910	1.114	1.413	1.523	1.781	1.131	1.264	1.365	1.225
7	1.595	1.548	1.309	1.468	1.358	1.926	1.572	1.745	1.221	1.293	1.835	1.291	1.157	1.575
8	1.103	1.593	1.381	1.783	1.644	1.637	1.468	1.855	1.856	1.073	1.234	1.579	1.455	1.245

SUM OF RV RESIDUALS : 2.422995836E73 MEAN RESIDUAL : 2.166951434E75

LOG RESIDUALS FROM EFFORT (BY SURVEY) INDEX

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	1.022	1.461	1.314	1.257	1.036	1.351	1.450	1.153	1.193	1.737	1.327	1.908	1.005	1.024
2	1.654	1.377	1.157	1.378	1.397	1.087	1.355	1.431	1.349	1.334	1.637	1.314	1.195	1.858
3	1.185	1.192	1.185	1.643	1.250	1.216	1.609	1.024	1.387	1.695	1.755	1.382	1.411	1.072
4	1.510	1.763	1.106	1.465	1.563	1.731	1.356	1.157	1.250	1.804	1.474	1.103	1.903	1.650
5	1.261	1.636	1.252	1.047	1.375	1.044	1.160	1.184	1.422	1.456	1.619	1.211	1.928	1.172
6	1.758	1.831	1.458	1.538	1.092	1.757	1.087	1.394	1.115	1.337	1.491	1.036	1.228	1.355
7	1.536	1.200	1.027	1.106	1.890	1.947	1.121	1.050	1.231	1.098	1.361	1.536	1.940	1.120
8	1.296	1.425	1.083	1.615	1.187	1.245	1.982	1.298	1.257	1.478	1.333	1.872	1.713	1.436

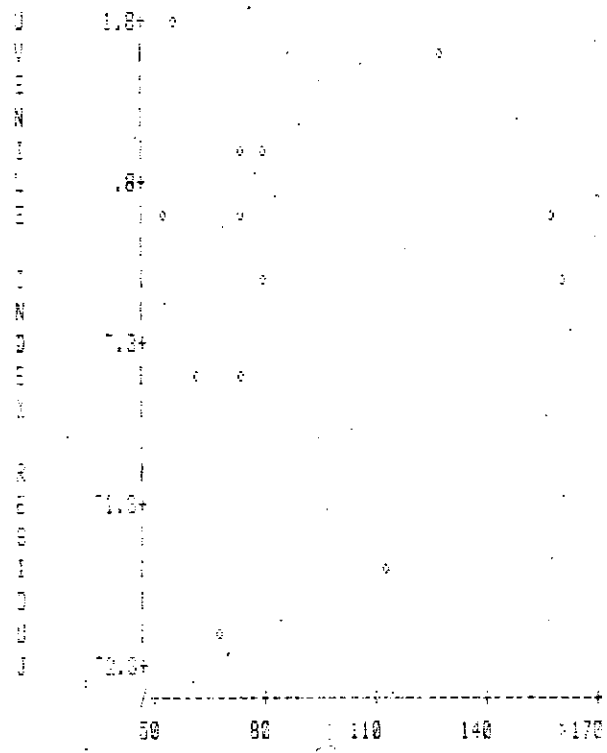
SUM OF RV RESIDUALS : 2.262969532E73 MEAN RESIDUAL : 1.869615653E75

RESIDUALS FROM JUVENILE INDEX

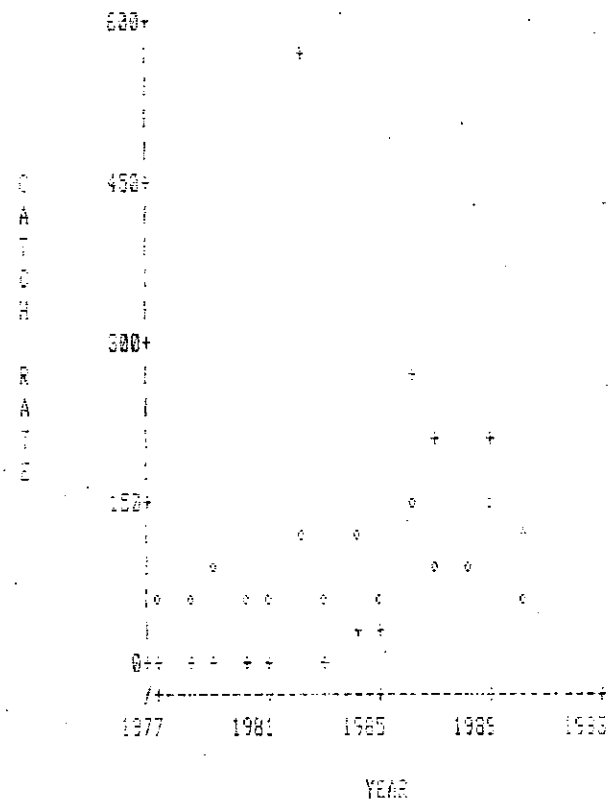
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	1.501	1.260	1.535	1.373	1.586	1.896	1.229	1.236	1.535

SUM OF QPVE RESIDUALS : 2.027336645 MEAN RESIDUAL : 3.1490954746

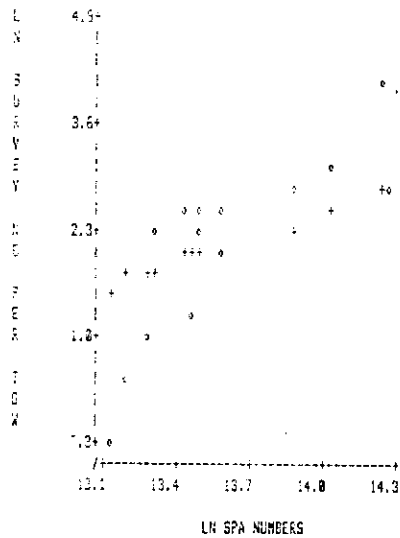
JUVENILE INDEX RESIDUAL VS PREDICTED VALUE



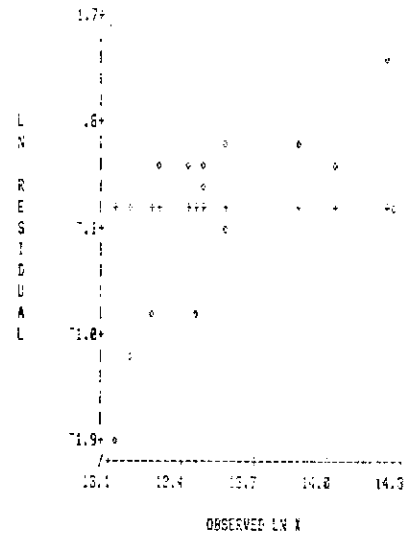
OBSERVED AND PREDICTED JUVENILE INDEX BY YEAR



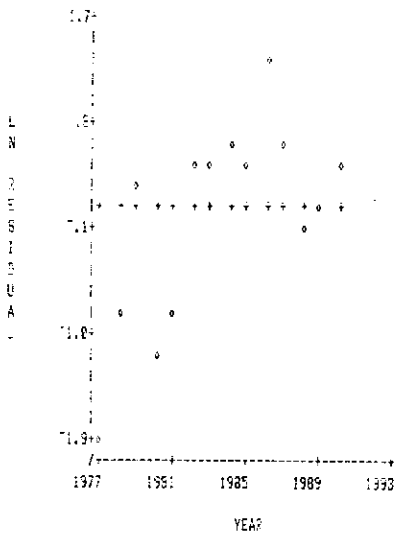
AGE 1 PLOTS
LN SURVEY NO. PER TOW VS LN SPA NUMBERS



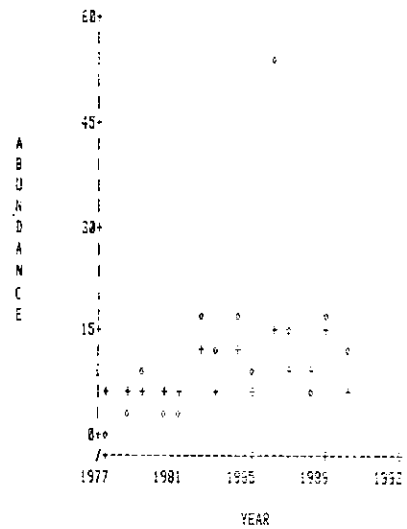
LN RESIDUAL VS OBSERVED LN X



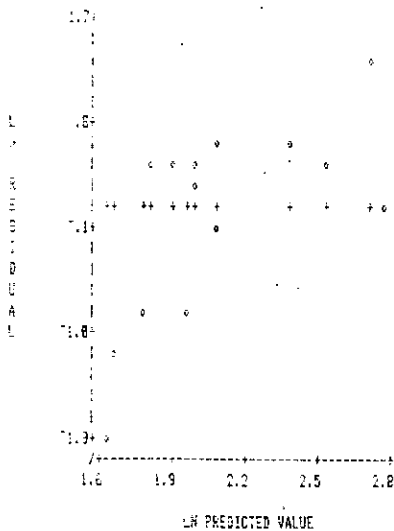
TREND IN LN RESIDUAL OVER TIME



TREND IN POPULATION ABUNDANCE OVER TIME



LN RESIDUAL VS LN PREDICTED VALUE

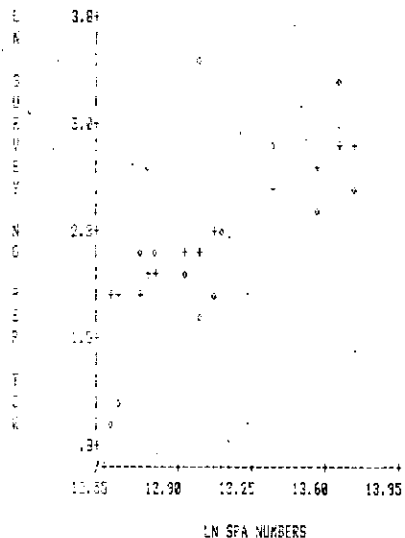


SUMMARY OF DATA FROM PLOT

CARRIER VARIABLE: POPULATION NCS
RESPONSE VARIABLE(S): SURVEY - O:OBSERVED, +:PREDICTED

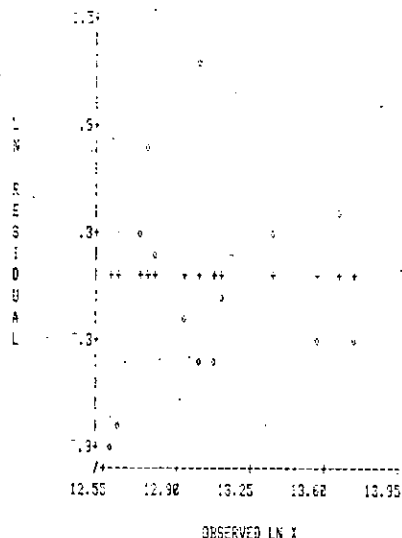
INDEX	CARRIER	O	+	RANK
1977	13.14	0.2566	1.654	1977
1978	13.28	2.9636	1.774	1980
1979	13.49	2.191	1.955	1978
1980	13.18	2.5727	1.674	1985
1981	13.47	1.189	1.954	1983
1982	14.04	2.955	2.532	1981
1983	13.42	2.436	1.511	1979
1984	13.25	2.933	2.333	1990
1985	13.32	2.329	1.811	1987
1986	14.23	4.812	2.722	1988
1987	13.57	2.561	2.866	1984
1988	13.56	1.942	2.073	1982
1989	14.26	2.645	2.758	1986
1990	13.5	2.45	1.99	1989

AGE 2 PLOTS
LN SURVEY AG. PER TON VS LN SPA NUMBERS

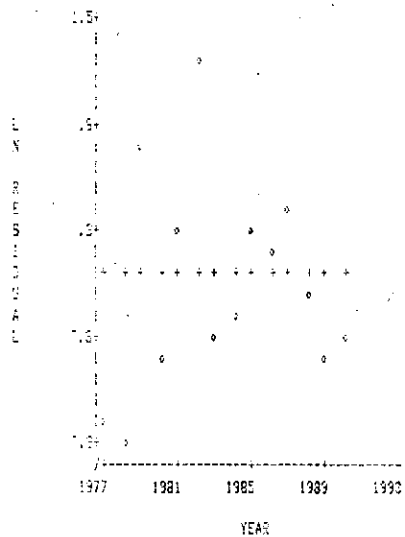


LN PREDICTED VALUE

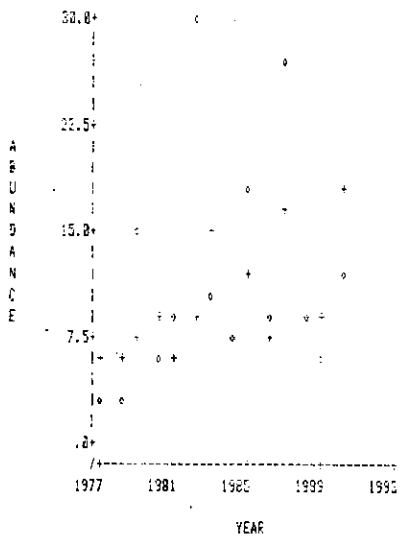
LN RESIDUAL VS OBSERVED LN X



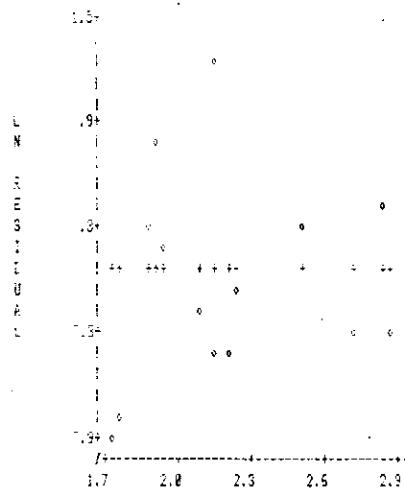
TREND IN LN RESIDUAL OVER TIME



TREND IN POPULATION ABUNDANCE OVER TIME



LN RESIDUAL VS LN PREDICTED VALUE

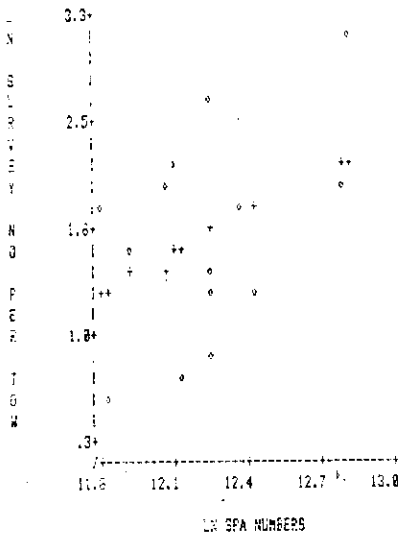


SUMMARY OF DATA FROM PLOT

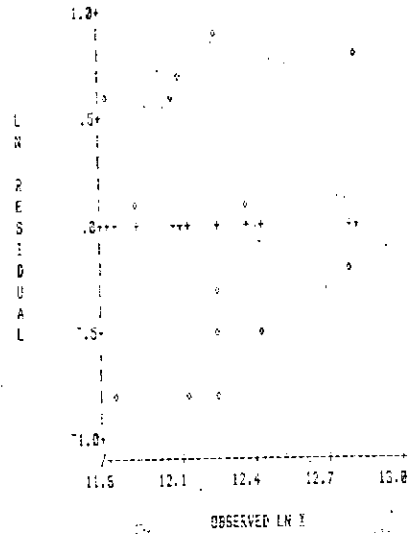
CARRIER VARIABLE: POPULATION NOS
RESPONSE VARIABLE(S): SURVEY - o; OBSERVED, +; PREDICTED

INDEX	CARRIER	o	+	RANK
1977	12.63	1.017	1.771	1978
1976	12.59	2.344	1.74	1977
1979	12.77	2.726	1.919	1981
1982	12.55	1.736	2.139	1979
1961	12.73	2.137	1.671	1986
1962	12	3.379	2.347	1984
1963	13.55	2.388	2.767	1950
1964	12.95	1.651	2.038	1982
1985	13.35	2.648	2.497	1951
1986	13.6	2.132	1.946	1982
1967	13.66	3.263	2.816	1985
1988	13.1	2.192	2.242	1983
1989	13.88	1.923	2.222	1987
1992	13.73	2.522	2.877	1952

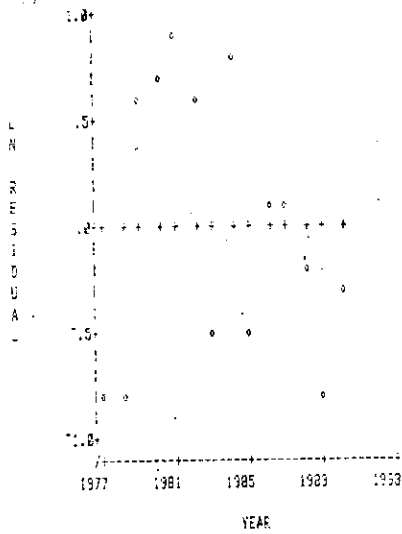
AGE 3 PLOTS
LN SURVEY NO. PER TOW VS LN SPA NUMBERS



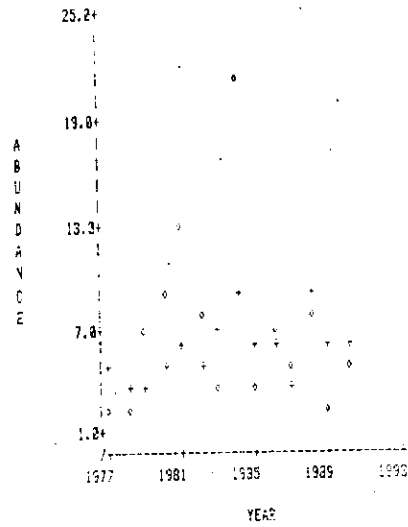
LN RESIDUAL VS OBSERVED LN X



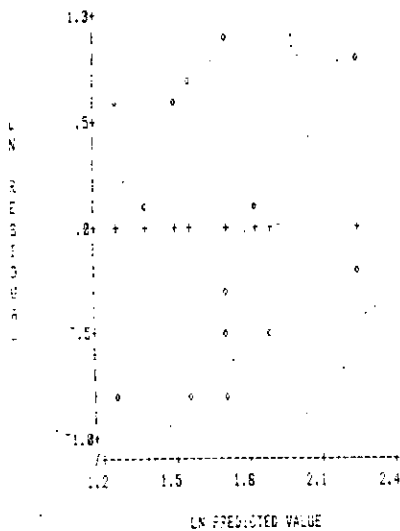
TREND IN LN RESIDUAL OVER TIME



TREND IN POPULATION ABUNDANCE OVER TIME



LN RESIDUAL VS LN PREDICTED VALUE

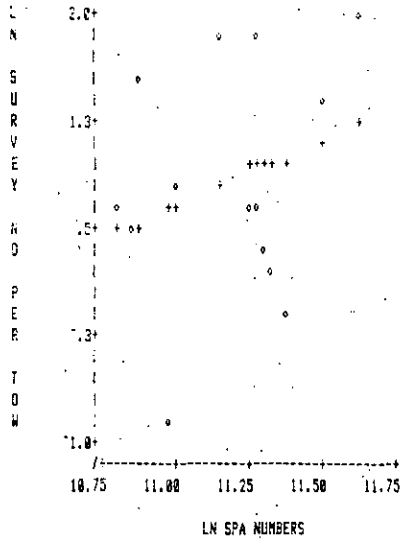


SUMMARY OF DATA FROM PLOT

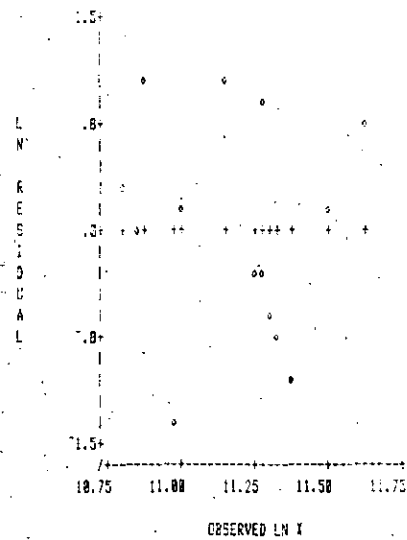
CARRIER VARIABLE: POPULATION NOS
RESPONSE VARIABLE(S): SURVEY - o; OBSERVED, +; PREDICTED

INDEX	CARRIER	-	o	+	PANK
1977	12.12	0.7619	1.571	1978	
1978	11.82	0.4865	1.27	1978	
1979	11.81	1.962	1.264	1987	
1980	12.29	2.275	1.549	1982	
1981	12.25	2.576	1.703	1980	
1982	12.06	2.064	1.512	1977	
1983	12.43	1.34	1.084	1989	
1984	12.01	3.030	2.264	1981	
1985	12.28	1.235	1.711	1985	
1986	12.37	1.955	1.825	1990	
1987	11.92	1.520	1.38	1985	
1988	12.0	2.098	2.254	1989	
1989	12.24	0.8617	1.698	1980	
1990	12.26	1.442	1.715	1984	

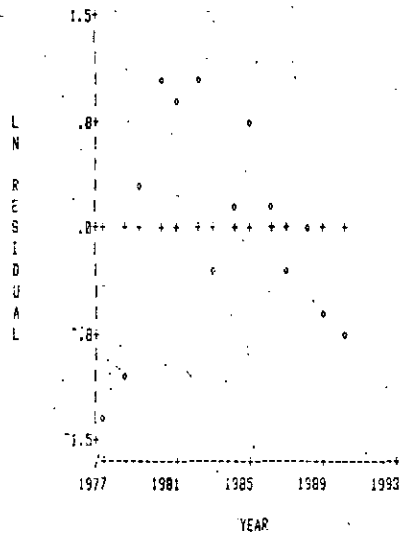
AGE 4 PLOTS
LN SURVEY NO. PER TOW VS LN SPA NUMBERS



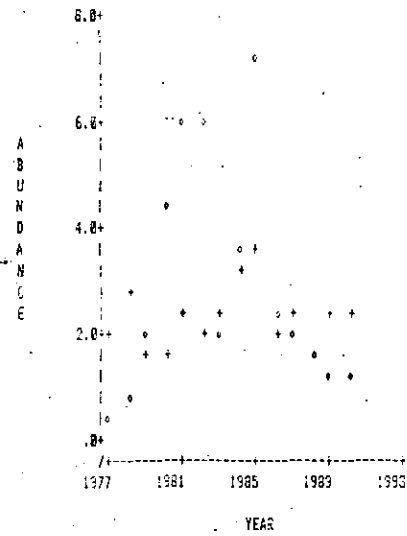
LN RESIDUAL VS OBSERVED LN X



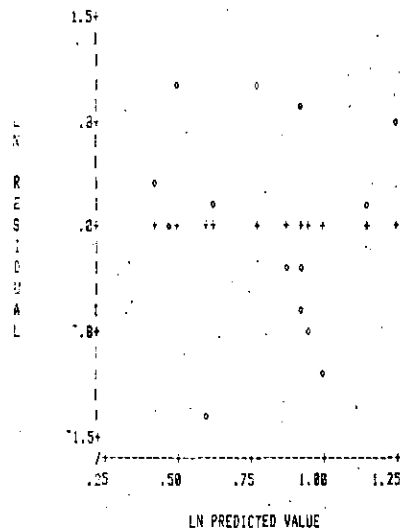
TREND IN LN RESIDUAL OVER TIME



TREND IN POPULATION ABUNDANCE OVER TIME



LN RESIDUAL VS LN PREDICTED VALUE

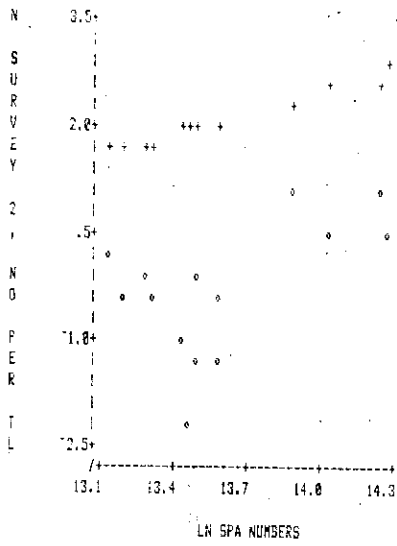


SUMMARY OF DATA FROM PLOT

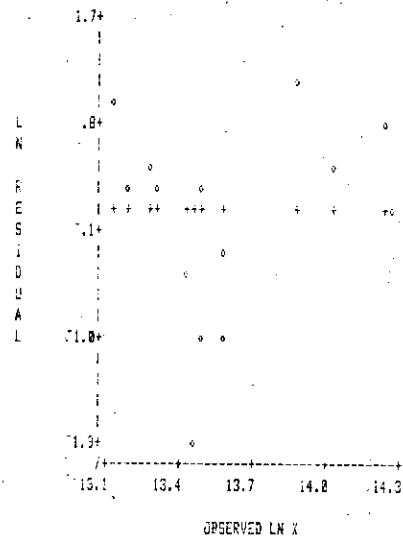
CARRIER VARIABLE: POPULATION NOS
RESPONSE VARIABLE(S): SURVEY - O: OBSERVED, +: PREDICTED

INDEX	CARRIER	O	+	RANK
1977	10.98	0.7782	0.6118	1979
1978	11.07	0.1195	0.3992	1988
1975	10.8	0.6956	0.4281	1980
1986	10.88	1.523	0.512	1977
1981	11.29	1.6	0.3176	1986
1982	11.15	1.8	0.7759	1982
1983	11.29	0.6596	0.9168	1987
1984	11.51	1.333	1.139	1983
1985	11.62	1.963	1.246	1981
1982	10.99	-0.8164	0.6221	1989
1987	11.25	0.6489	0.8886	1982
1988	10.84	0.5134	0.4721	1978
1989	11.3	0.293	0.9327	1984
1990	11.32	2.2641	0.9482	1985

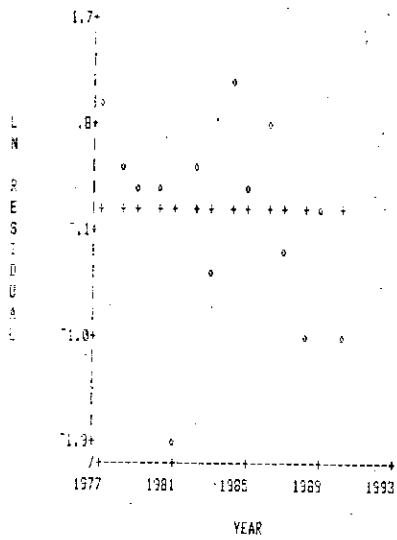
AGE PLOTS
LN SURVEY 2, NO. PER TON VS LN SPA NUMBERS



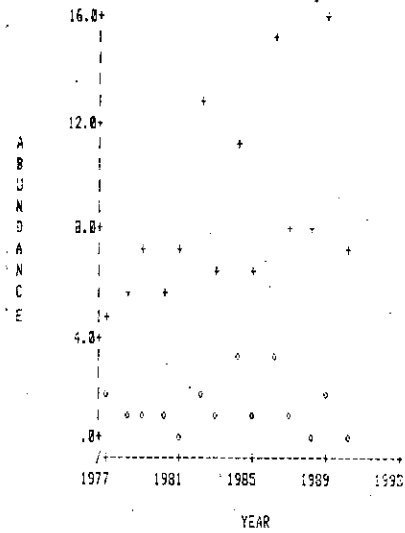
LN RESIDUAL VS OBSERVED LN X



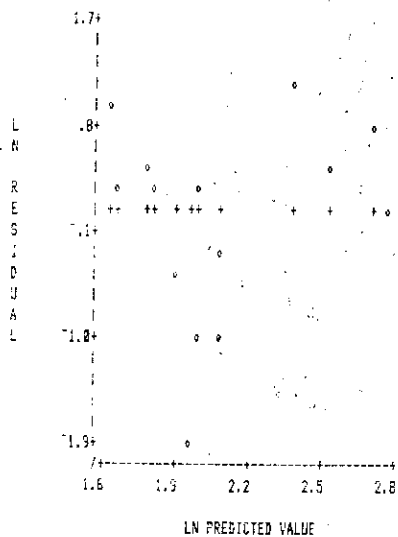
TREND IN LN RESIDUAL OVER TIME



TREND IN POPULATION ABUNDANCE OVER TIME



LN RESIDUAL VS LN PREDICTED VALUE

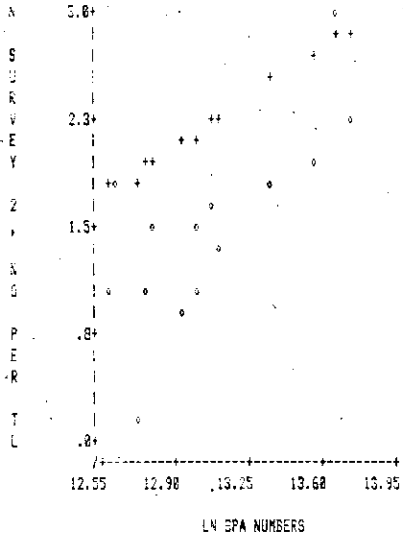


SUMMARY OF DATA FROM PLOT

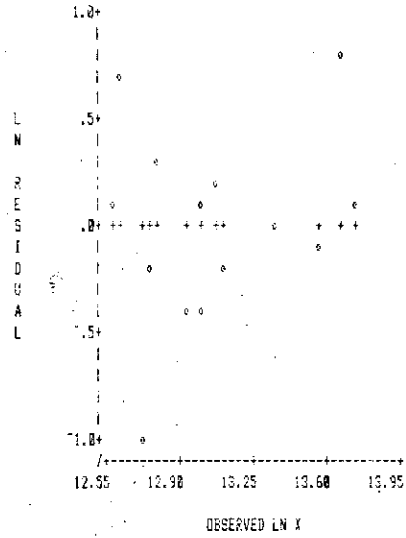
CARRIER VARIABLE: POPULATION NOS
RESPONSE VARIABLE(S): SURVEY - o; OBSERVED, +; PREDICTED

INDEX	CARRIER	o	+	RANK
1977	13.14	0.3341	1.634	1977
1978	13.28	0.08782	1.774	1980
1979	13.49	0.01634	1.988	1978
1980	13.18	0.3917	1.674	1985
1981	13.47	2.214	1.964	1983
1982	14.04	0.558	2.532	1981
1983	13.42	0.0658	1.911	1979
1984	13.89	1.216	2.383	1990
1985	13.32	0.3282	1.811	1957
1986	14.23	1.137	2.722	1988
1987	13.57	0.4875	2.066	1984
1988	13.58	1.191	2.073	1982
1989	14.26	0.4412	2.758	1986
1990	13.5	1.371	1.99	1989

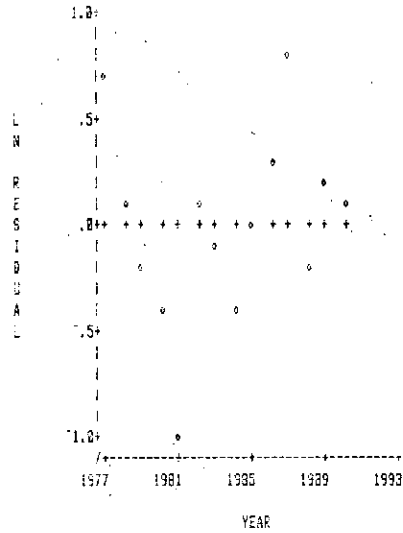
AGE 2PLOTS
LN SURVEY 2, NO. PER TON VS LN SPA NUMBERS



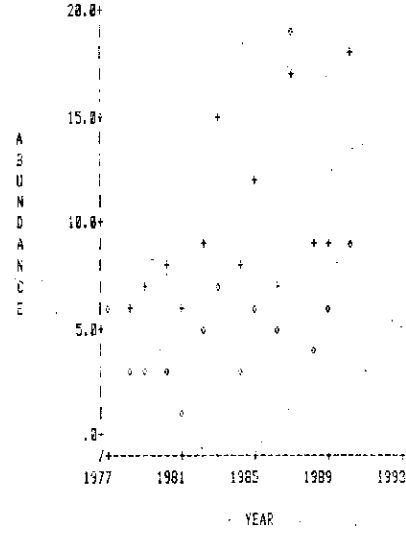
LN RESIDUAL VS OBSERVED LN X



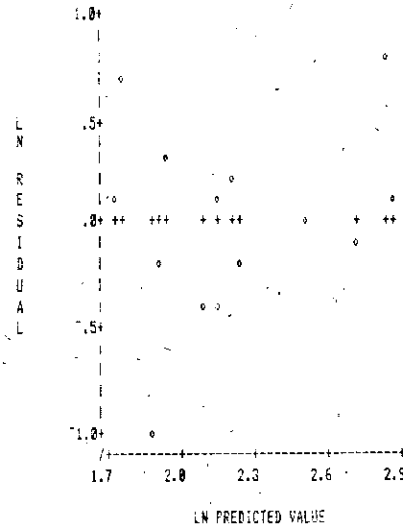
TREND IN LN RESIDUAL OVER TIME



TREND IN POPULATION ABUNDANCE OVER TIME



LN RESIDUAL VS LN PREDICTED VALUE

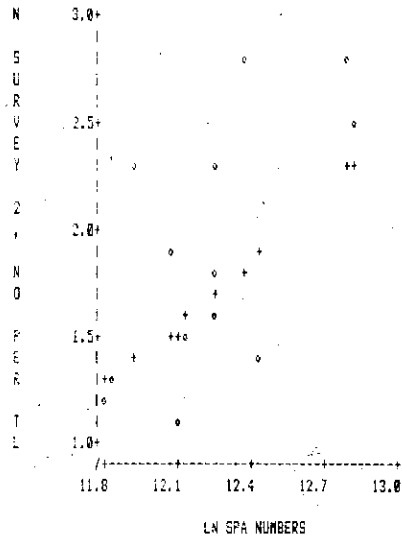


SUMMARY OF DATA FROM PLOT

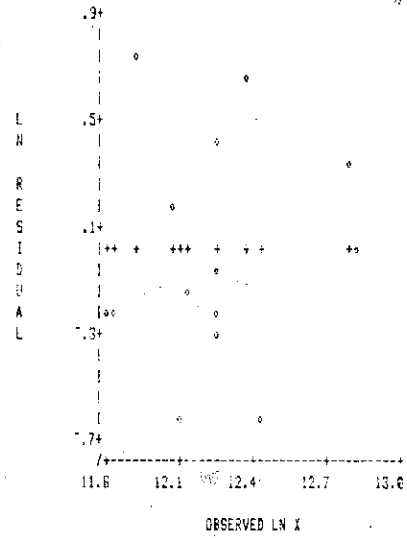
CARRIER VARIABLE: POPULATION NOS
RESPONSE VARIABLE(S): SURVEY - o: OBSERVED, ++: PREDICTED

INDEX	CARRIER	o	+	RANK
1977	12.63	1.733	1.771	1978
1978	12.59	1.123	1.74	1977
1979	12.77	1.016	1.919	1981
1980	12.39	1.058	2.135	1979
1981	12.73	0.9557	1.871	1986
1982	13	1.523	2.147	1984
1983	13.56	1.941	2.707	1980
1984	12.95	0.9537	2.098	1982
1985	13.35	1.848	2.497	1989
1986	12.8	1.569	1.545	1988
1987	13.68	2.962	2.826	1985
1988	13.1	1.317	2.242	1983
1989	13.08	1.715	2.222	1987
1990	13.73	2.24	2.677	1990

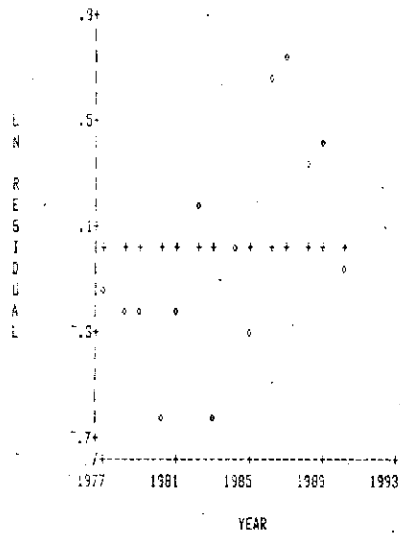
AGE SPLOTS
LN SURVEY C, NO. PER TOW VS LN SPA NUMBERS



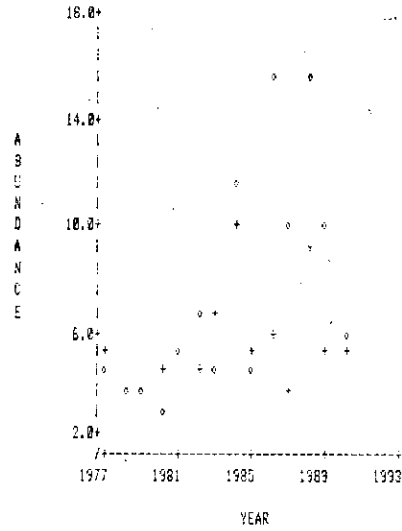
LN RESIDUAL VS OBSERVED LN X



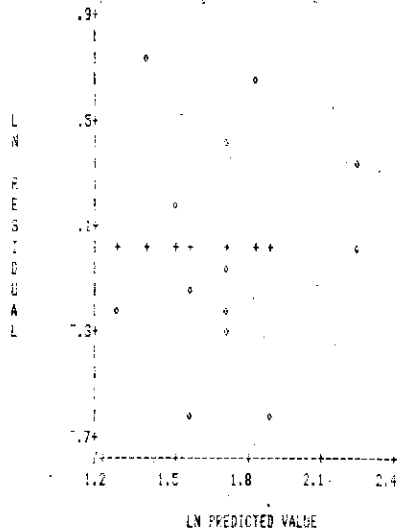
TREND IN LN RESIDUAL OVER TIME



TREND IN POPULATION ABUNDANCE OVER TIME



LN RESIDUAL VS LN PREDICTED VALUE

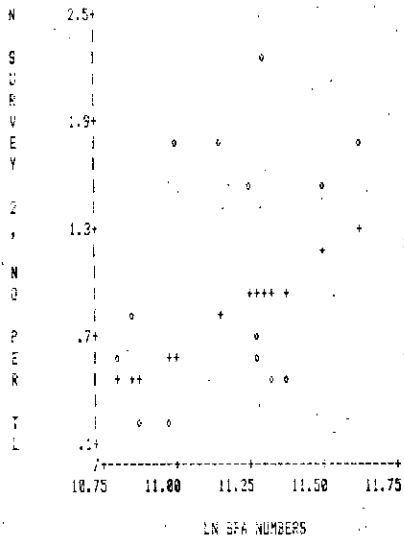


SUMMARY OF DATA FROM PLOT

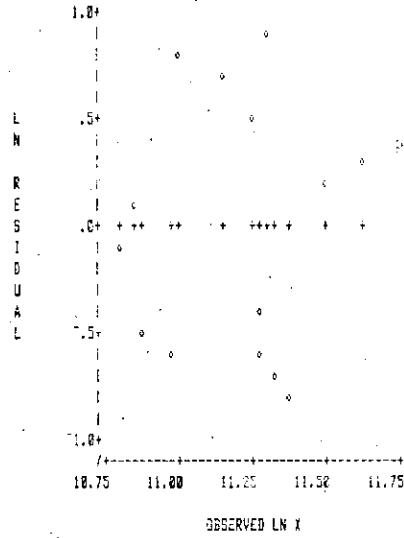
CARRIER VARIABLE: POPULATION NOS
RESPONSE VARIABLE(S): SURVEY - o; OBSERVED, +; PREDICTED

INDEX	CARRIER	o	+	RANK
1977	12.12	1.541	1.571	1979
1978	11.82	1.255	1.27	1978
1979	11.81	1.249	1.264	1987
1980	12.09	1.854	1.549	1982
1981	12.25	1.62	1.783	1990
1982	12.06	1.982	1.512	1977
1983	12.43	1.396	1.884	1989
1984	12.81	2.461	2.264	1981
1985	12.26	1.562	1.711	1985
1986	12.37	2.751	1.829	1990
1987	11.93	2.335	1.38	1986
1988	12.8	2.758	2.254	1983
1989	12.28	2.328	1.698	1988
1990	12.26	1.627	1.715	1984

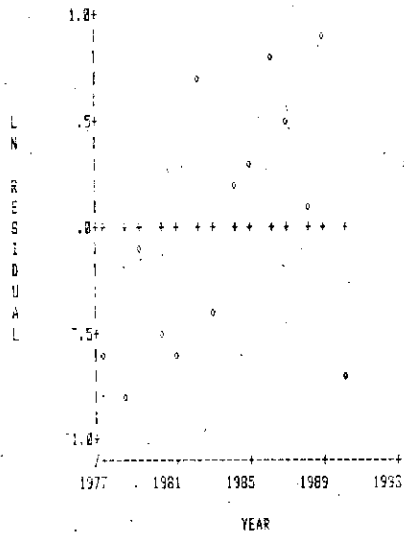
AGE PLOTS
LN SURVEY 2, NO. PER TON VS LN SFA NUMBERS



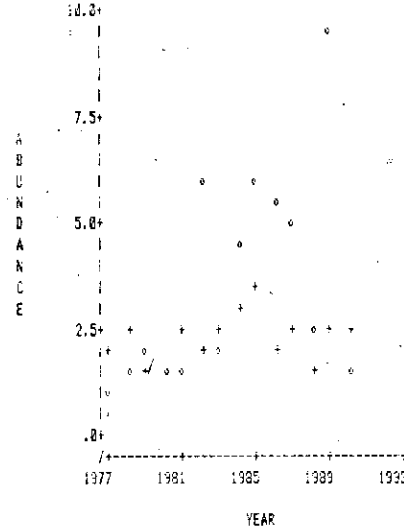
LN RESIDUAL VS OBSERVED LN X



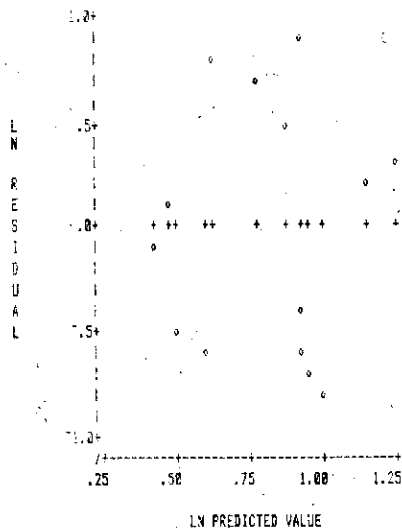
TREND IN LN RESIDUAL OVER TIME



TREND IN POPULATION ABUNDANCE OVER TIME



LN RESIDUAL VS LN PREDICTED VALUE



SUMMARY OF DATA FROM PLOT

CARRIER VARIABLE: POPULATION NOS
RESPONSE VARIABLE(S): SURVEY - o: OBSERVED, +: PREDICTED

INDEX	CARRIER	o	+	RANK
1977	10.98	0.1614	0.6118	1979
1978	11.37	0.4266	0.9992	1966
1979	10.8	0.5618	0.4281	1988
1980	10.88	0.2664	0.512	1977
1981	11.29	0.5546	0.9176	1986
1982	11.15	1.778	0.7759	1982
1983	11.29	0.7449	0.9168	1987
1984	11.51	1.547	1.139	1983
1985	11.62	1.829	1.246	1981
1986	10.99	1.749	0.6221	1989
1987	11.25	1.588	0.8806	1988
1988	10.84	0.8474	0.4721	1978
1989	11.3	2.228	0.9327	1984
1990	11.32	0.4934	0.9482	1985

Table 9. Population Numbers and Biomass from Adapt Runs

POPULATION NUMBERS ('000S)														
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	655373	753774	930426	680885	894901	1591734	351675	1401156	777366	1940528	394226	1000626	1994186	921311
2	438239	424645	468126	686342	442833	597939	1058441	565106	890436	505823	1253442	650879	665397	1316968
3	276338	234375	227030	179882	348897	276154	357437	624836	341951	483775	263546	671518	391592	275146
4	53487	185213	91449	32545	129525	144603	123017	193619	245445	148695	140714	36352	232312	132300
5	40990	44966	62634	31275	35939	56332	40929	58486	61905	62111	30622	49935	32484	25035
6	14762	25662	13726	23651	9124	14238	11763	15112	23357	13569	16190	9965	16334	5420
7	21032	9301	12921	5037	11616	3468	4677	5105	8646	8027	1923	7244	4137	3062
8	13331	14019	4574	5067	2225	5883	653	2454	2572	3673	4305	1203	3110	1433
9	191	8362	3441	2723	3692	1254	4160	232	1502	1539	2191	2691	582	1105
1+	1545725	1651325	1845437	1728877	1879626	2632553	2444771	2670114	3357130	3176952	2735261	2500310	3341555	2795617
2+	350262	398050	915071	1047991	984125	1100830	1593095	1468958	1579824	1265424	1745034	1499624	1347367	1674307
3+	452123	473485	426946	441145	541295	582891	542635	922653	683386	727556	431592	836745	680770	557339
4+	175793	239027	195856	161347	132398	226635	163213	278316	347437	237820	156046	167235	289179	181192
POPULATION BIOMASS (tons)														
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	42599	56035	70712	27331	54231	104577	57233	38221	52939	125430	44342	45231	120050	53319
2	22196	64886	84934	91755	74174	101852	134772	62651	121277	73933	150350	91594	90257	183322
3	72813	53573	51504	62340	75048	53746	69915	113033	60534	30256	47636	124220	75165	69136
4	29042	36234	25030	26523	35835	39766	29413	43448	52433	37189	29634	21642	52173	26710
5	12236	15363	19853	12555	11560	17873	11816	15932	15380	15534	7653	12004	9024	3135
6	9328	13290	7675	9245	3660	5604	4291	6388	6895	3715	5202	2912	5595	1706
7	13643	4073	5979	2692	6423	1546	1845	2068	3344	2146	371	2631	1637	1139
8	12294	7567	3918	5093	2053	3489	295	1537	1495	1894	1774	499	1588	567
9	405	7324	7372	2344	4204	634	1356	153	1005	991	1135	1851	412	602
1+	283505	255707	277534	237689	267337	330287	311438	363427	315264	330197	283598	304263	356944	352666
2+	241006	193701	267121	218558	213106	233710	254286	265295	262325	223767	244256	239032	236854	294347
3+	168308	154315	123137	118903	133932	132652	119434	182555	141043	152835	92905	167039	146537	111325
4+	27995	81236	68633	56564	63884	62913	49520	69522	80454	62569	46270	43013	76472	41889

Table 10. Fishing Mortalities from Adapt Runs

FISHING MORTALITY														
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	.034	.035	.027	.030	.003	.016	.003	.053	.024	.029	.008	.006	.015	.008
2	.226	.226	.156	.153	.072	.115	.119	.104	.198	.185	.232	.123	.172	.217
3	.327	.541	.498	.367	.491	.409	.213	.518	.433	.647	.679	.659	.667	.590
4	.242	.377	.673	.549	.436	.862	.344	.740	.990	1.174	.636	.688	1.411	.411
5	.068	.423	.573	.832	.522	1.166	.415	.517	1.118	.828	.729	.736	1.391	.657
6	.062	.286	.960	.311	.567	.713	.435	.639	.669	1.554	.521	.479	1.249	.446
7	.006	.288	.356	.423	.135	1.270	.241	.286	.402	.246	.249	.446	.622	.389
8	.008	.107	.139	.095	.173	.087	.642	.095	.113	.170	.046	.292	.634	.104
9	.027	.047	.055	.244	.047	.064	.026	.057	.071	.091	.067	.067	.038	.055

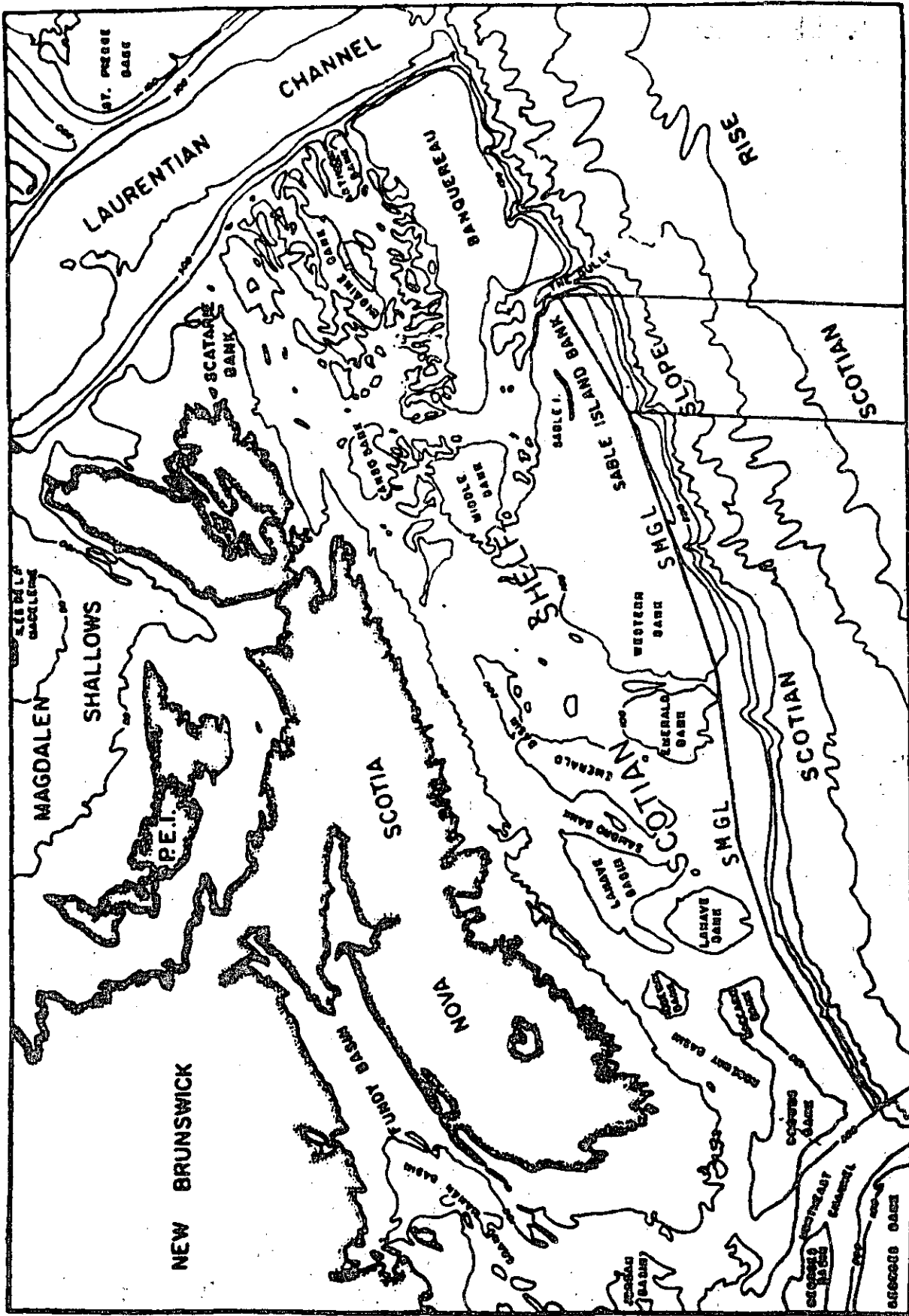


Figure 1 Bathymetric map of the Scotian Shelf and the Bay of Fundy showing the Small Mesh Gear Line (SMGL)

Mean CPUE (t/hr) for silver hake in 1990

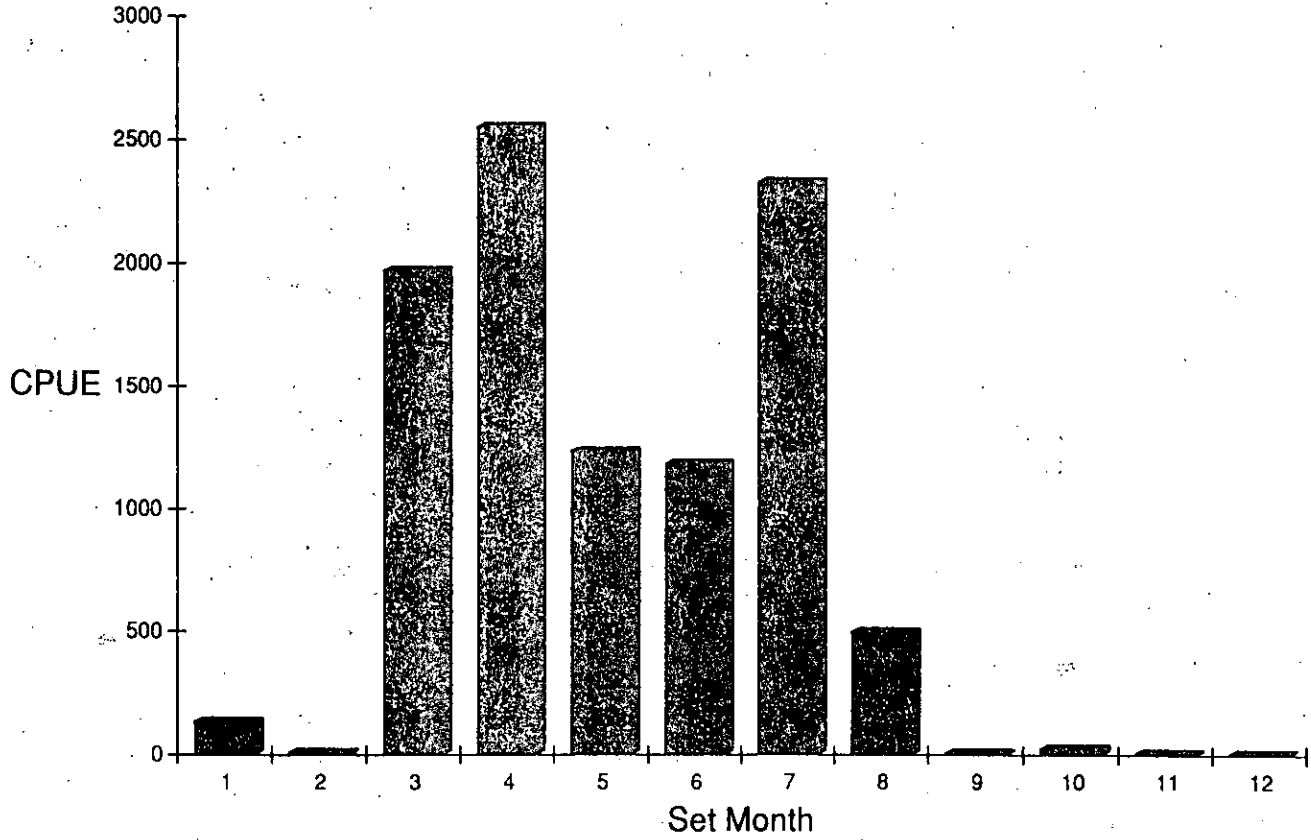


Figure 2. Mean CPUE for silver hake in 1990

Fishing Days for Silver Hake in 1990

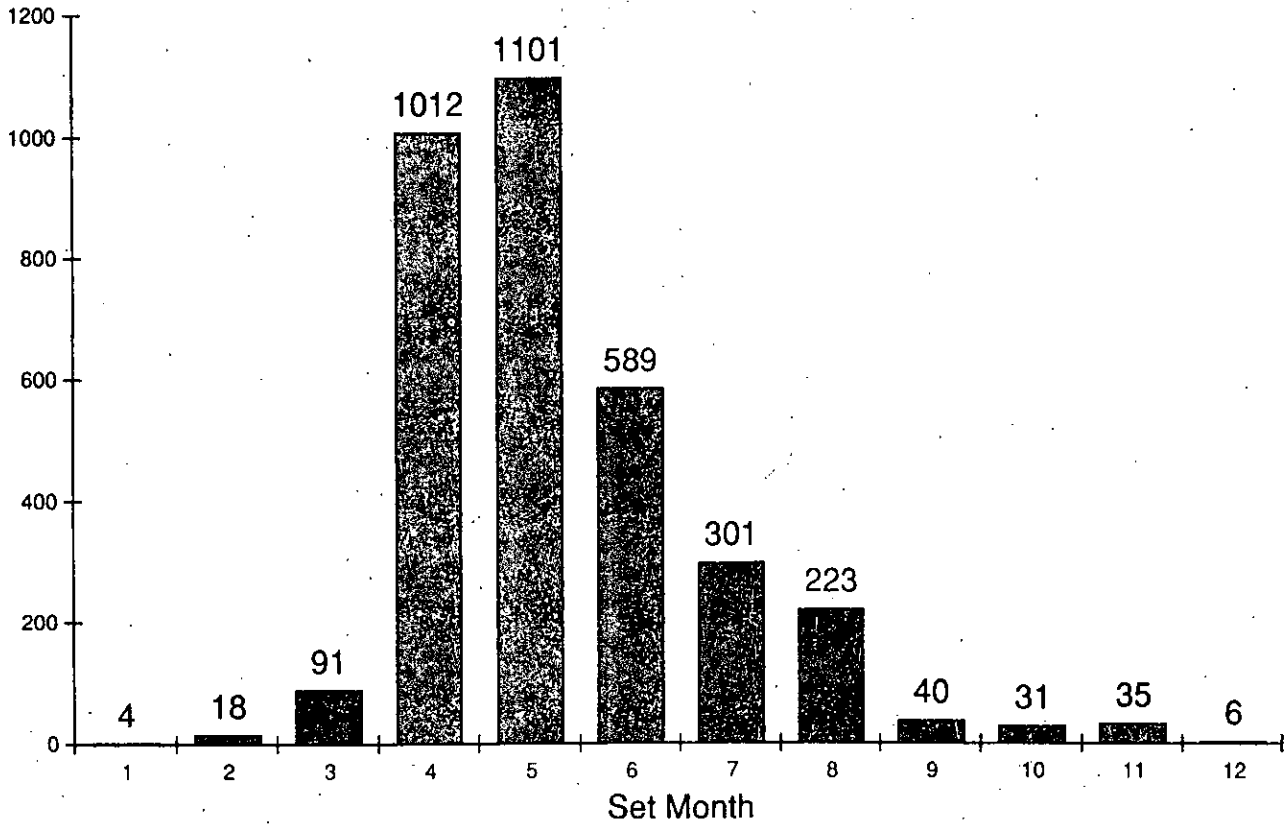


Figure 3. Number of fishing days by month in the 1990 fishery

Fig 4: Silver Hake July R/V Survey
Catch Numbers

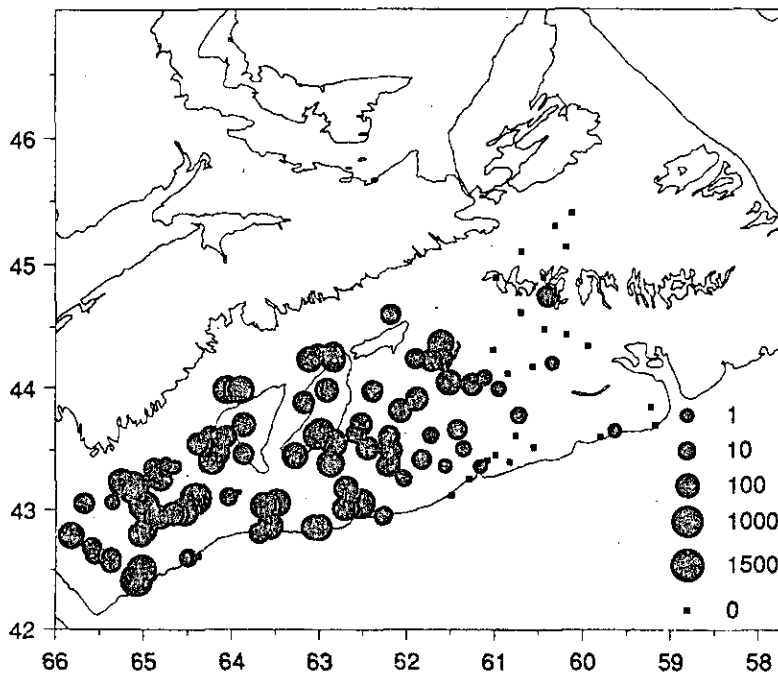
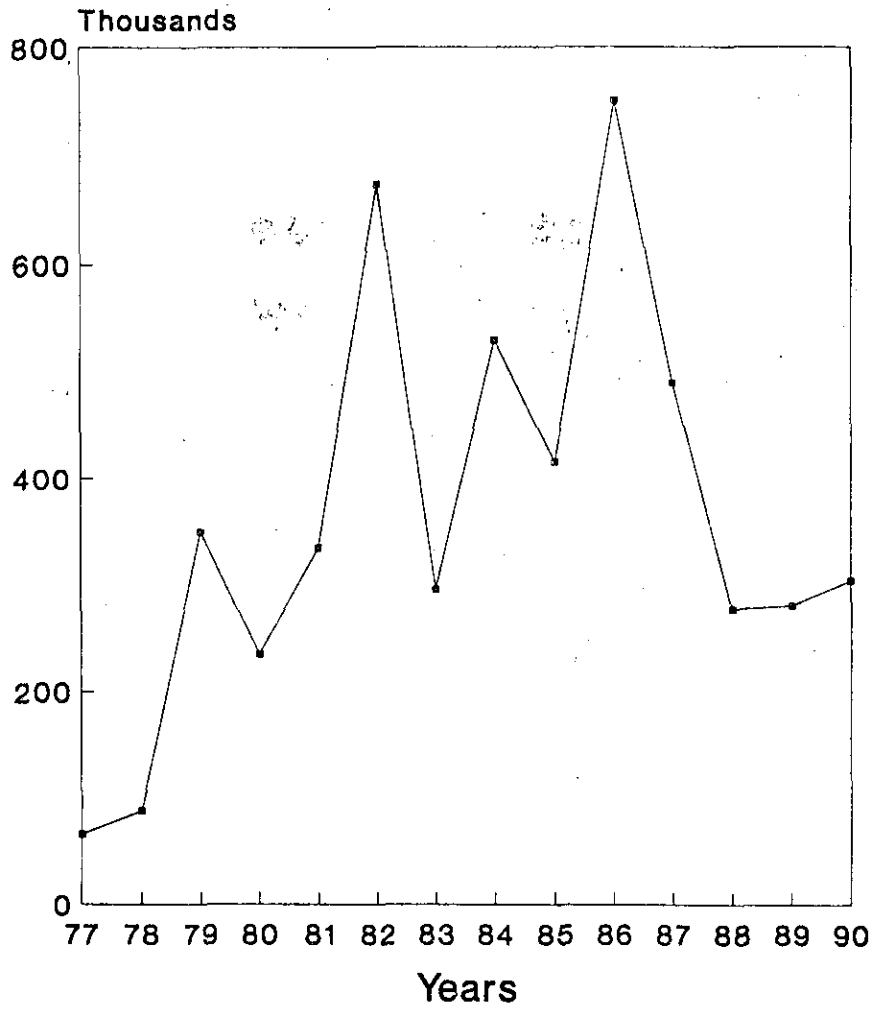


Figure 5: Distribution of silver hake catches during the
fall 1990 juvenile silver hake survey

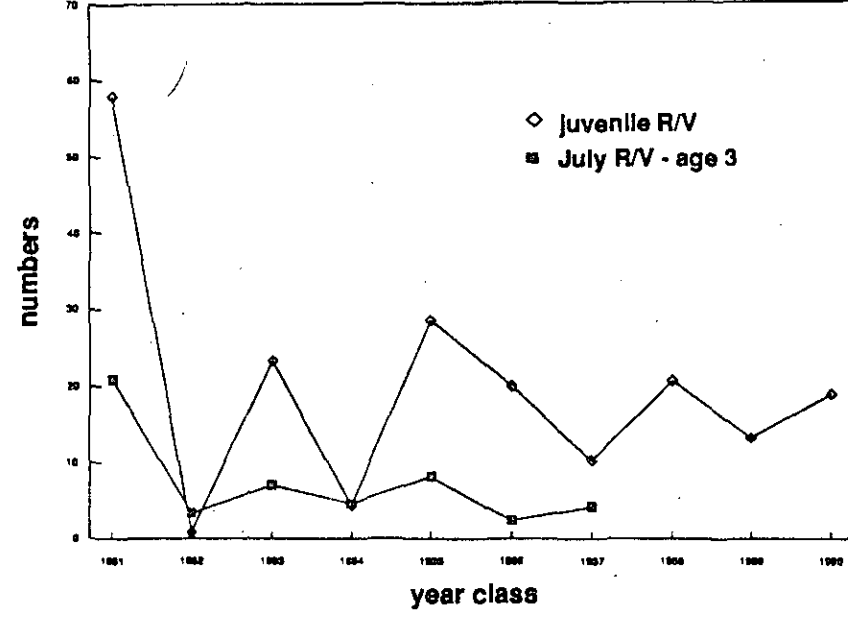
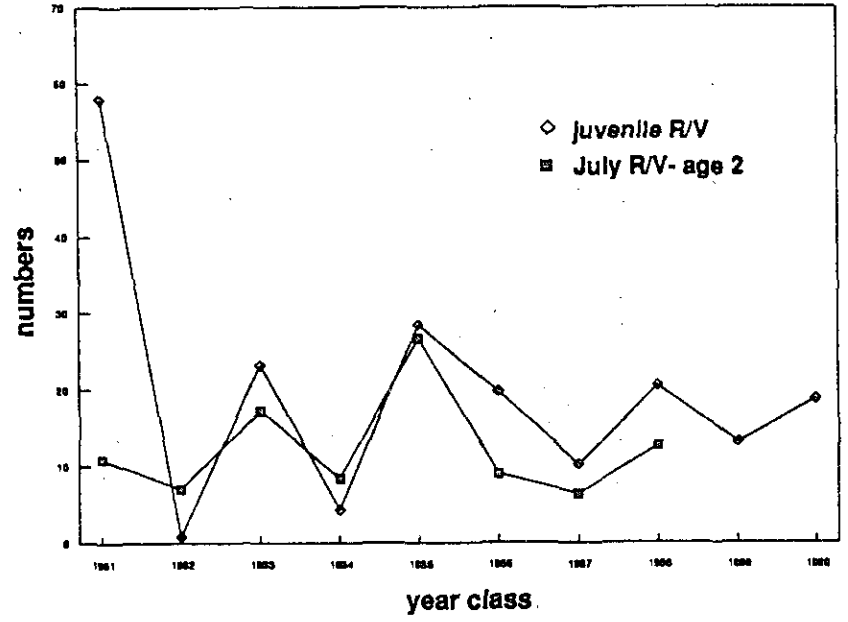
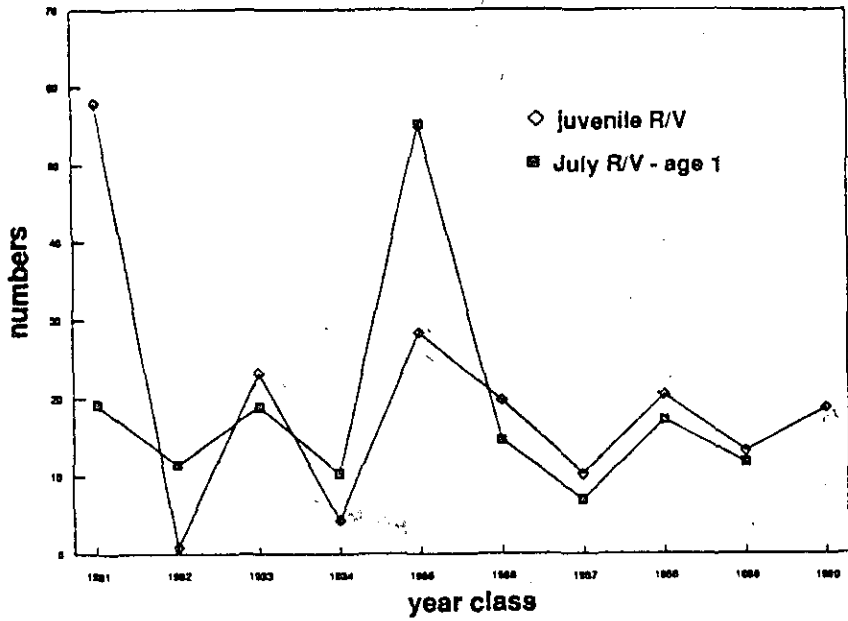


Figure 6: Comparison of juvenile and adult silver hake surveys

Figure 7.: Silver hake mean weights at age by yearclass.

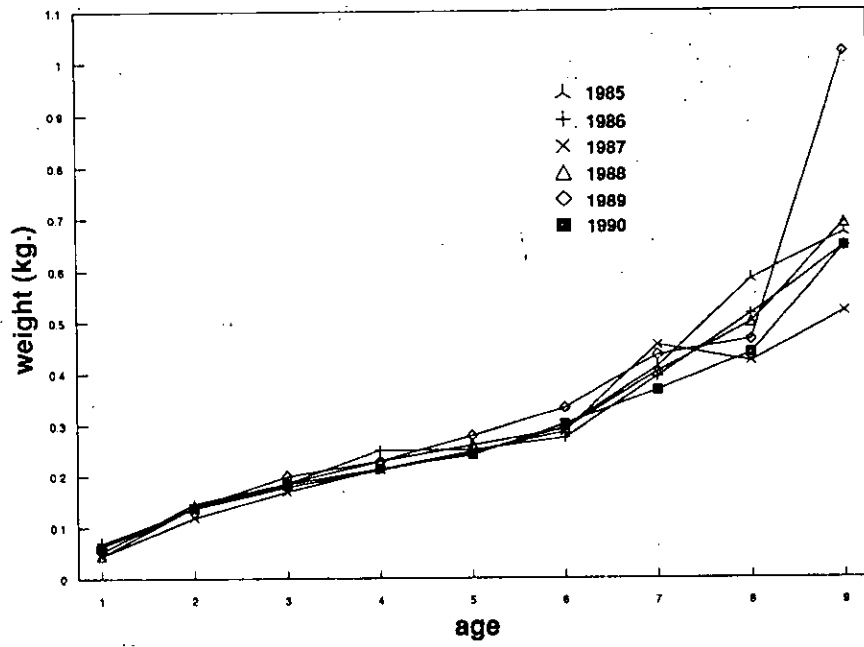
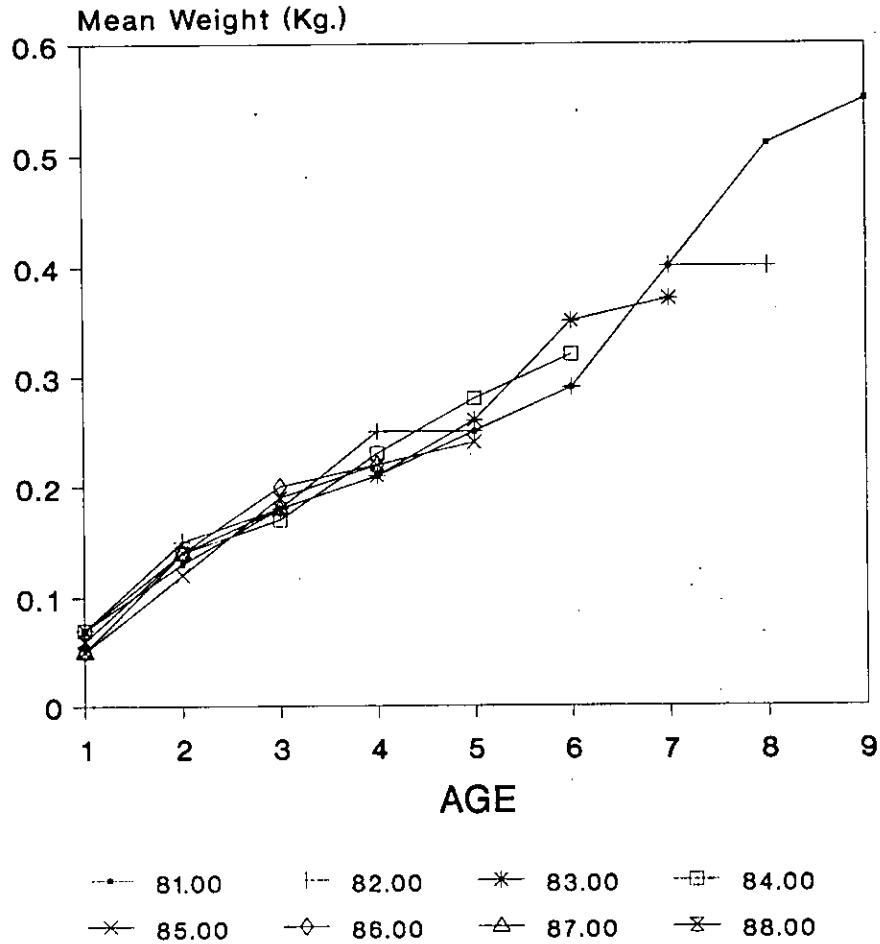


Fig.8. Silver Hake mean weights at age by yearclass



Year Class Label Above

Fig 9 Silver Hake Fishing Mortalities by Year and Age

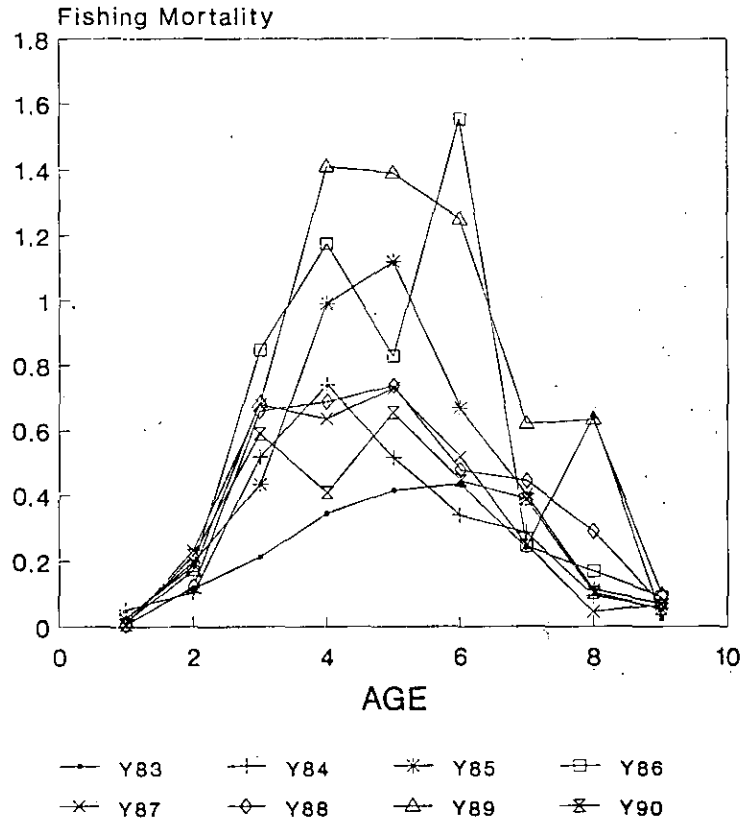


Fig. 10. Population Numbers for silver hake

