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An Investigation of Early-Season Abundance Indices for Short-finned Squid
(*Illex illecebrosus*) in Subareas 3+4.

by

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Abstract

A commercial catch per unit effort (CPUE) index of squid biomass was produced based on 1977-1999 squid by-catch from the directed fishery for silver hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*) during July on the Scotian Shelf (Subarea 4). Although this index was not standardized to account for variation in fleet composition, it was included with 3 other input variables in multiple regression analysis with SA 3+4 squid catch as the dependent variable. Other regressors included squid biomass and body size from July Scotian Shelf surveys as well as an environmental index. The CPUE index did not contribute significantly in explaining variation in catch, but a final model which included the July survey biomass index and mean weight, as well as spring ice extent, accounted for considerably more of the variation in annual catch than any single-variable model.

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to attempt to develop an early-season predictive model of short-finned squid abundance level in Subareas 3+4 using several indices. Initially, commercial catch and effort data from the international fishery for silver hake, squid and argentine are analysed toward establishing a CPUE index. The resultant CPUE index is then included with 3 other indices in a multiple regression analysis toward predicting annual catch level early in the fishing season.

Materials and Methods

Annual Subarea 3+4 squid catch was assumed to reflect annual abundance level since 1977, and was used as the dependent variable in regression analysis. Catches for Subarea 3 are predominately derived from a directed small-boat jig fishery which is prosecuted in shallow near-shore areas of insular Newfoundland. Subarea 4 catches are from the international bottom trawl fishery for silver hake, squid and argentine on the Scotian Shelf. Commercial CPUE of squid in this Subarea 4 fishery is thought to vary considerably depending on the species for which effort is directed. Commercial catch and effort data, from fishing activity monitored by observers since 1977, were compared among 3 categories of directed effort (squid, silver hake, and other species), by month, toward developing an unbiased early-season CPUE index of squid abundance. Only a small portion of the annual fishing activity was monitored by observers and used in this analysis.

Two additional early-season predictors were available from July Scotian Shelf (Div. 4VWX) bottom trawl surveys. These include a biomass index (kg/tow), and a mean body weight index (Dawe and Hendrickson, 1998; Hendrickson, 1999; NAFO, 1999, Dawe et al. (this meeting).

An environmental variable was also selected as a fourth predictor for regression analysis. A variety of environmental variables are known to be related to squid abundance level (Dawe et al., in press). The index selected for the current modelling exercise was winter (Jan-Mar) sea ice area (sq. km.) because it represents a very early index.

The 4 regressors selected were:

SURVEY; July survey kg/tow
 CPUE; July squid by-catch CPUE from the directed SA 4 silver hake fishery (kg/h)
 WT; July SA 4 survey mean squid body wt (kg.)
 ICE; Jan-Mar Northwest Atlantic area of sea ice extent ('000 sq km.)

All correlation and regression analysis was performed using SAS basics. The approach taken in developing the model was to start with a full model including all 4 regressors and progressively eliminate unimportant variables until a final model is accepted.

Results and Discussion

Commercial CPUE Index

Commercial CPUE of squid from the Subarea 4 mixed-species fishery was variable but generally low in June of most years (Fig.1). It increased considerably in July. Data were scanty or lacking in August. It was apparent, especially in July (Fig. 1), that squid CPUE was much higher in the directed squid fishery than when effort was directed for silver hake or other species. However it also appeared that annual trends were similar among all 3 categories of directed fishing. Annual trends in squid CPUE agreed fairly well with July survey catch rates for both the squid and the silver hake directed fisheries (Fig. 2). However annual effort levels were low and variable from the directed squid fishery. Therefore squid by-catch CPUE from the directed silver hake fishery was selected for further consideration as a commercial index. Annual trends in CPUE were compared among the months April- August (Fig. 3) toward identifying the earliest month which could provide a useful index. Annual trends for the months earlier than July did not agree well with catch or July survey trends, due especially to high CPUE values for the period 1987-1999 relative to 1977-1981. The August series appeared to agree well with catch trends (Fig.4) as did a SA 4 September survey index. However the August series is incomplete (Table 1) and relatively late. Therefore, the July CPUE series from the directed silver hake fishery was selected for use in the modelling exercise.

Model Development

Simple correlation analysis (Table 2) showed that all 4 selected predictors were significantly correlated with annual catch. The July survey biomass index and mean weight were especially strongly correlated with catch ($p < 0.001$).

Annual July fishing effort levels varied considerably among years so the effect of weighting CPUE by effort was initially investigated. The fit of regressions of CPUE on catch was only marginally improved when weighting was applied ($r^2 = 0.33$, Table 4) versus unweighted regression ($r^2 = 0.32$). Therefore weighting was not applied in multiple regression analysis.

The full model, with 4 regressors, provided a highly significant fit and accounted for 71 percent of the variability in catch (Table 5). However CPUE did not contribute significantly to the model ($p = 0.71$) and so it was rejected. The resultant 3-regressor model accounted for 70 percent of the variability in catch (Table 6) and was accepted as the final model. Although mean wt was significant only at the 0.20 probability level it was retained in the final model because its rejection resulted in r^2 declining from 0.70 to 0.67. For comparison, a simple model with only survey biomass index as a single regressor accounted for only 49 percent of the variation in catch (Table 7) and that simple model did not fit the catch series as well as did the final model (Fig. 5). Catches predicted by the final model tended to underestimate empirical values during years of high abundance and overestimate those in years of low abundance, particularly in the past 3 years.

Acknowledgements

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References

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Table 1. Distribution of fishing effort (h) directed for silver hake over the months Apr-Aug, by year, 1977-1999

Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
77	3	375.4		46.3	578.9
78	9.7	17.8	1037.1	310.3	73.1
79		846.6	286.1	389.7	114.6
80	31.5	1236.9	3370.2	2244.5	143.9
81	24.8	400	3111.1	2258.5	104.7
82	6.3	64.7	432	895.4	26
83	49.3	437.5	394.5	20.2	
84	138.7	237	1228.9	1393.7	207.7
85	88.5	94.2	1096.6	1603.8	402.7
86	2.2	250.7	1255.3	1132.1	472.1
87	10.2	949.7	2032.8	5159	917.8
88	97	2224.8	5912.1	1996.6	
89	126.7	5922.2	5236.6	673.7	
90	1214.1	3314.9	5886.3	2002.9	254.4
91	531.9	3460.8	8433.2	3696.7	
92	321.4	2715.5	1578.1	954.3	1297
93	812.4	1978.1	4105.1	4448.1	311.7
94	184.4	2079	1724.8	639.4	
95	775.2	1144.7	3449.8	1789.9	
96	450.2	1584.6	2304	1604.3	2.4
97	285	780.9	3210.3	1121.7	104.5
98	136.3	174.9	1426	574.5	132
99	538		538.8	419.8	

Table 2. Correlation matrix for all variables,1977-1999.

Correlation Analysis

5 'VAR' Variables: CATCH SURVEY CPUE WT ICE

Simple Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Sum	Minimum	Maximum
CATCH	23	22.49813	41.04724	517.45700	0.11100	162.09200
SURVEY	23	3.57652	3.20532	82.26000	0.40000	14.20000
CPUE	23	233.54348	232.40945	5372	9.90000	894.80000
WT	23	0.09196	0.03865	2.11500	0.02700	0.18700
ICE	23	2.20783	0.72520	50.78000	1.18000	3.44000

Pearson Correlation Coefficients / Prob > |R| under Ho: Rho=0 / N = 23

	CATCH	SURVEY	CPUE	WT	ICE
CATCH	1.00000 0.0	0.69903 0.0002	0.56166 0.0053	0.68998 0.0003	-0.45703 0.0283
SURVEY	0.69903 0.0002	1.00000 0.0	0.51807 0.0113	0.54138 0.0076	-0.03438 0.8762
CPUE	0.56166 0.0053	0.51807 0.0113	1.00000 0.0	0.60144 0.0024	-0.28639 0.1852
WT	0.68998 0.0003	0.54138 0.0076	0.60144 0.0024	1.00000 0.0	-0.46727 0.0246
ICE	-0.45703 0.0283	-0.03438 0.8762	-0.28639 0.1852	-0.46727 0.0246	1.00000 0.0

Table 3. Glm output, model catch=cpue, unweighted.

General Linear Models Procedure					
Dependent Variable: CATCH					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	1	11693.390937	11693.390937	9.68	0.0053
Error	21	25373.871244	1208.279583		
Corrected Total	22	37067.262181			
	R-Square	C.V.	Root MSE	CATCH Mean	
	0.315464	154.5031	34.760316	22.498130	
Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
CPUE	1	11693.390937	11693.390937	9.68	0.0053
Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
CPUE	1	11693.390937	11693.390937	9.68	0.0053
Parameter	Estimate	T for H0: Parameter=0	Pr > T	Std Error of Estimate	
INTERCEPT	-.6690329887	-0.06	0.9493	10.39196704	
CPUE	0.0991985030	3.11	0.0053	0.03188736	

Table 4. Gln output, model catch=cpue, weighted by effort.

General Linear Models Procedure					
Dependent Variable: CATCH					
Weight: EFFJ					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	1	7193548.3427	7193548.3427	10.12	0.0045
Error	21	14926408.3422	710781.3496		
Corrected Total	22	22119956.6849			
	R-Square	C.V.	Root MSE	CATCH Mean	
	0.325206	6817.449	843.07850	12.366481	
Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
CPUE	1	7193548.3427	7193548.3427	10.12	0.0045
Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
CPUE	1	7193548.3427	7193548.3427	10.12	0.0045
Parameter	Estimate	T for H0: Parameter=0	Pr > T	Std Error of Estimate	
INTERCEPT	-1.029116075	-0.17	0.8687	6.15003003	
CPUE	0.078809174	3.18	0.0045	0.02477269	

Table 5. Glm output, full model catch=survey cpue wt ice.

General Linear Models Procedure					
Dependent Variable: CATCH					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	4	26161.423867	6540.355967	10.79	0.0001
Error	18	10905.838314	605.879906		
Corrected Total	22	37067.262181			
	R-Square	C.V.	Root MSE	CATCH Mean	
	0.705782	109.4074	24.614628	22.498130	
Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
SURVEY	1	18112.852430	18112.852430	29.90	0.0001
CPUE	1	2016.811603	2016.811603	3.33	0.0847
WT	1	3285.832477	3285.832477	5.42	0.0317
ICE	1	2745.927358	2745.927358	4.53	0.0473
Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
SURVEY	1	6421.2343645	6421.2343645	10.60	0.0044
CPUE	1	86.0363558	86.0363558	0.14	0.7107
WT	1	702.8138506	702.8138506	1.16	0.2957
ICE	1	2745.9273576	2745.9273576	4.53	0.0473
Parameter	Estimate	T for H0: Parameter=0	Pr > T	Std Error of Estimate	
INTERCEPT	15.2892645	0.52	0.6099	29.4410877	
SURVEY	6.9577329	3.26	0.0044	2.1372325	
CPUE	0.0111730	0.38	0.7107	0.0296497	
WT	219.3355044	1.08	0.2957	203.6488944	
ICE	-18.3231467	-2.13	0.0473	8.6069407	

Table 6. Glm output, final model catch=survey wt ice.

General Linear Models Procedure					
Dependent Variable: CATCH					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	3	26075.387511	8691.795837	15.02	0.0001
Error	19	10991.874669	578.519719		
Corrected Total	22	37067.262181			
	R-Square	C.V.	Root MSE		CATCH Mean
	0.703461	106.9086	24.052437		22.498130
Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
SURVEY	1	18112.852430	18112.852430	31.31	0.0001
WT	1	5089.354218	5089.354218	8.80	0.0079
ICE	1	2873.180863	2873.180863	4.97	0.0381
Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
SURVEY	1	7569.0767524	7569.0767524	13.08	0.0018
WT	1	1004.8484901	1004.8484901	1.74	0.2032
ICE	1	2873.1808635	2873.1808635	4.97	0.0381
Parameter	Estimate	T for H0: Parameter=0	Pr > T	Std Error of Estimate	
INTERCEPT	15.2976550	0.53	0.6011	28.7686535	
SURVEY	7.2010527	3.62	0.0018	1.9908274	
WT	245.9664120	1.32	0.2032	186.6313499	
ICE	-18.6484171	-2.23	0.0381	8.3679596	

Table 7. Glm output, model catch=survey.

General Linear Models Procedure					
Dependent Variable: CATCH					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	1	18112.852430	18112.852430	20.07	0.0002
Error	21	18954.409751	902.590941		
Corrected Total	22	37067.262181			
	R-Square	C.V.	Root MSE	CATCH Mean	
	0.488648	133.5362	30.043151	22.498130	
Source	DF	Type I SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
SURVEY	1	18112.852430	18112.852430	20.07	0.0002
Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
SURVEY	1	18112.852430	18112.852430	20.07	0.0002
Parameter	Estimate	T for H0: Parameter=0	Pr > T	Std Error of Estimate	
INTERCEPT	-9.518225733	-1.00	0.3280	9.50382744	
SURVEY	8.951813662	4.48	0.0002	1.99831107	

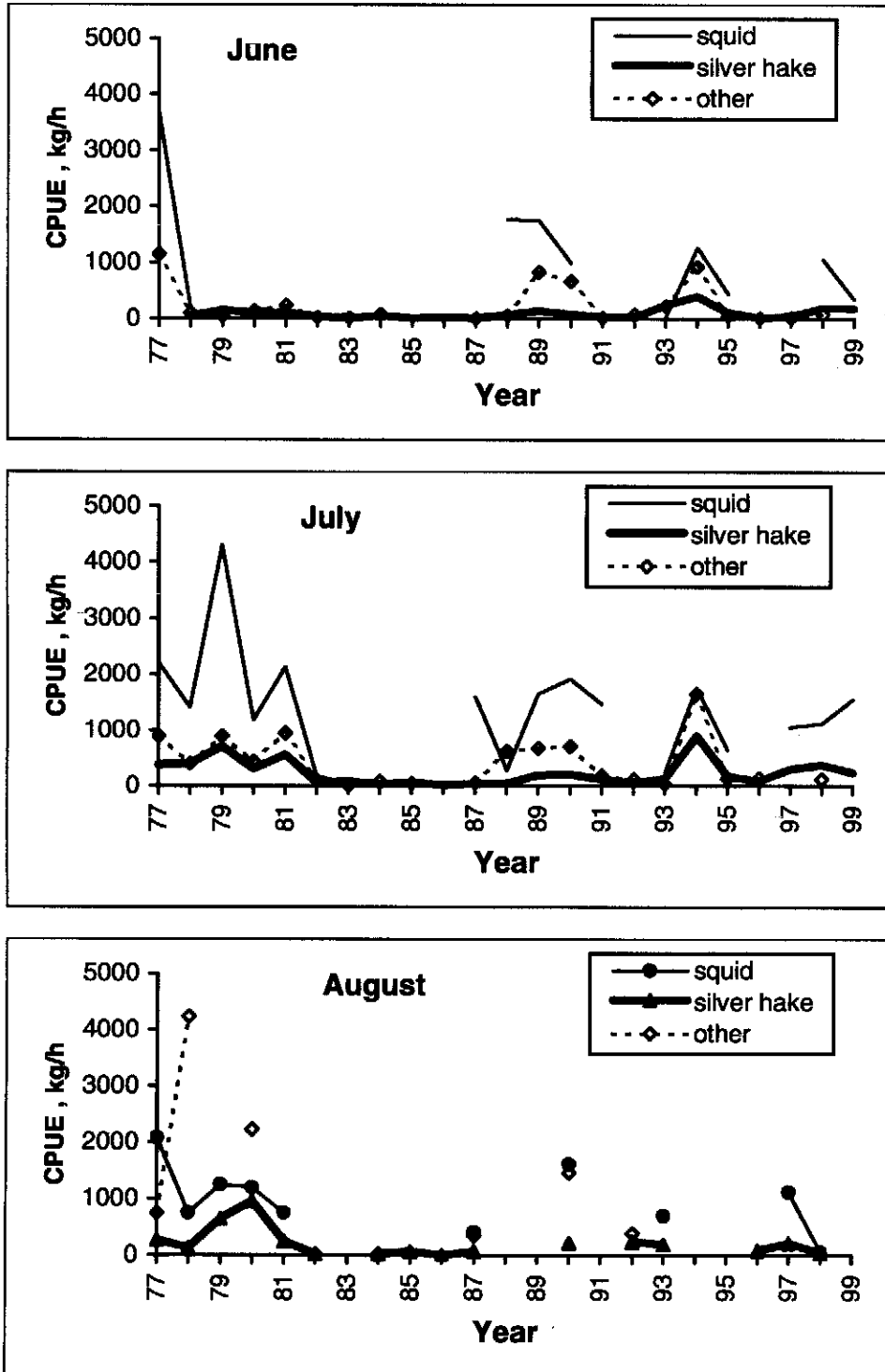


Fig. 1. Comparison of SA 4 commercial CPUE of short-finned squid for each of 3 categories of directed fishing effort by year for the months June, July, and August.

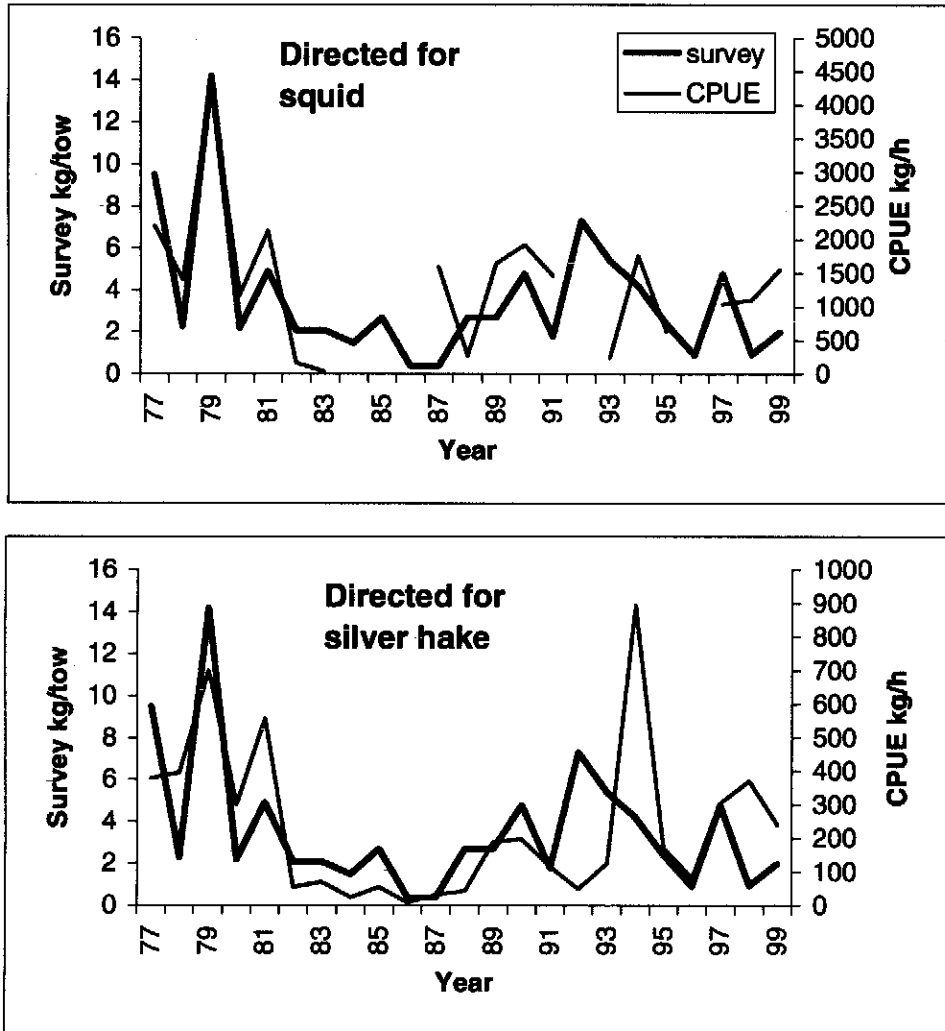


Fig. 2. Comparison of SA 4 July survey catch rate of squid with commercial CPUE when effort is directed for squid (top) versus silver hake (below).

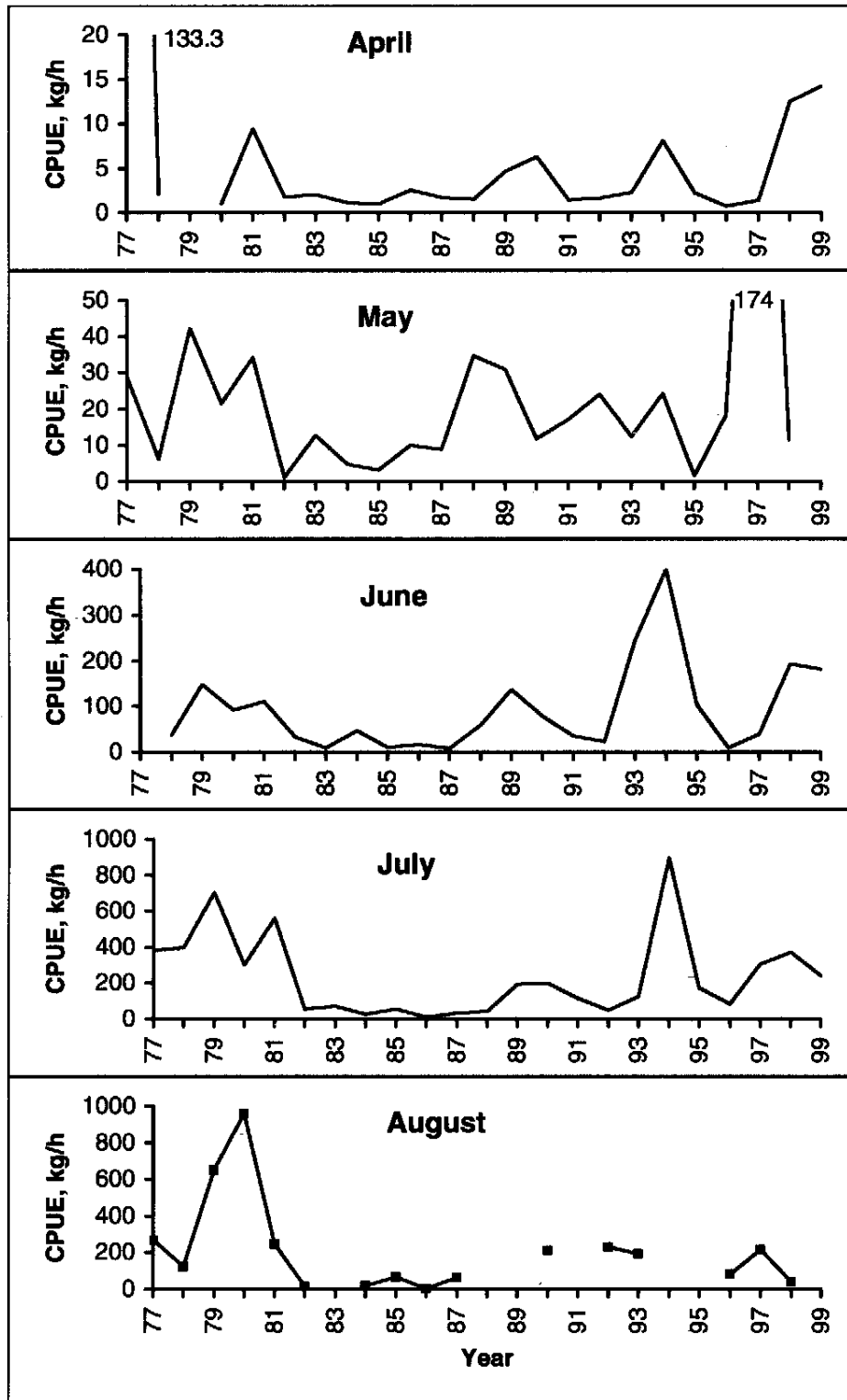


Fig.3. Annual trends in squid CPUE from the SA 4 directed fishery for silver hake for the months April-August, 1977-1999.

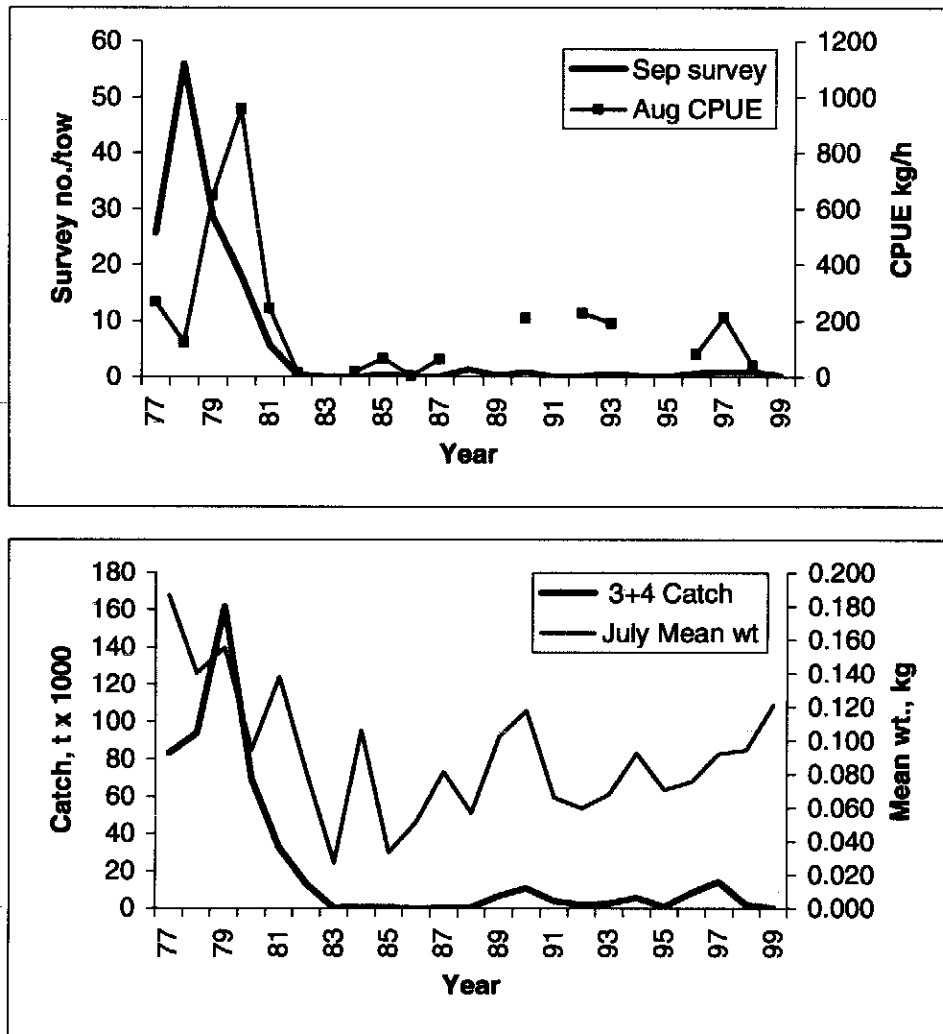


Fig. 4. Annual trends in SA 4 August CPUE from the directed silver hake fishery and Sept. Div. 4T survey abundance index (top) and in annual SA 3+4 catch and July SA 4 survey mean squid body weight (below).

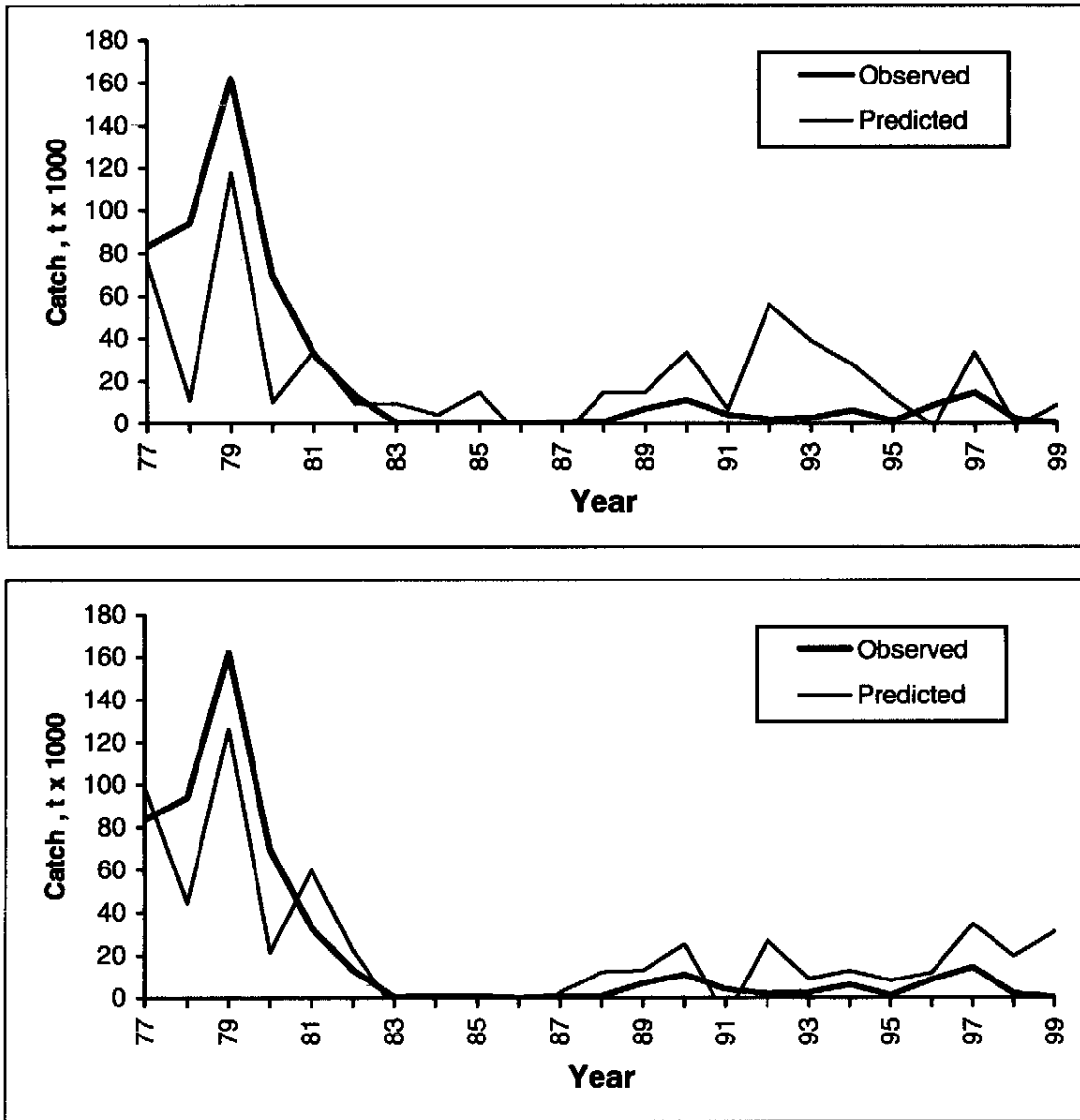


Fig. 5. Comparison of observed SA 3+4 Catch with that predicted by the July survey catch rate alone (top) and with that predicted by the final model that includes July survey catch rate, winter ice extent, and mean July survey body weight as predictors (below).