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Survey for Greenland Halibut in NAFO Divisions 1C-1D, 2005

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Abstract

In 1997 Greenland initiated a survey series covering NAFO Divisions 1CD at depths between 400 and 1 500 m. The survey is designed as a Stratified Random Bottom Trawl Survey aimed mainly at Greenland halibut and roundnose grenadier. The paper gives biomass and abundance estimates and length frequencies for Greenland halibut, roundnose and roughhead grenadier, and deep sea red fish together with age and maturity data for Greenland halibut. The biomass of Greenland halibut was estimated as 80 900 tons in 2005 compared to 75 900 tons in 2004. The biomass of roundnose grenadier remained at very low level and was estimated as 733 tons only.

Introduction

During the period 1987-1995 Japan Marine Fishery Resources Research Center (JAMARC) and Greenland Institute of Natural Resources jointly conducted 12 bottom trawl surveys (Jørgensen, 1998a) and 4 pelagic surveys (Jørgensen, 1997a) at West Greenland as part of a joint venture agreement on fisheries development and fisheries research in Greenland waters. The bottom trawl surveys were primarily aimed at Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in NAFO Div. 1B-1D. In 1997 Greenland Institute of Natural Resources continued the bottom trawl surveys series with the Institute's own vessel PAAMIUT, which had been rigged for deep sea trawling. There has unfortunately not been any comparative trawlings between the Japanese research vessel SHINKAI MARU and PAAMIUT making comparisons between the surveys difficult. The survey traditionally covers NAFO Div. 1CD, but in 2001 the survey area was expanded to include Div. 1A (to 74°N) and Div. 1B and in 2004 the northern part of the Baffin Bay (73°N-77°N) was surveyed, too.

Materials and Methods

The survey in 2005 covered 1CD at depths between 400 and 1 500 m and took place during 29/8-11/9.

Stratification

The survey covered NAFO Div. 1C-1D between the 3-nm line and the 200-nm line or the midline to Canada at depths between 400 and 1 500 m. The survey area was stratified in NAFO divisions and subdivided in 6 depth strata 401-600, 601-800, 801-1 000, 1 001-1 200, 1 201-1 400 and 1 401-1 500 m. The depth stratification was based on Greenland Geological Survey's 10 m depth contour maps, Canadian maps and depth soundings made during previous surveys. The area of each stratum was measured using "MapInfo Version 4.0" (Table 1).

The survey was planned as a Stratified Random Bottom Trawl Survey with in total 70 hauls. Each stratum was allocated at least two hauls. The remaining hauls were allocated in order to minimize the variance in the estimation of the biomass of Greenland halibut, i.e. strata with great variation in the catches of Greenland halibut in the previous years surveys have got relatively more hauls than strata with little variation in the catches. In 2004 a new

method of choosing stations was introduced. The method combines the use of a minimum between-stations-distance rule (buffer zone) with a random allocation scheme (Kingsley *et al.*, 2004).

Vessel and gear

The survey was conducted by the 722 GRT trawler PAAMIUT, as in previous years, using an ALFREDO III trawl with a mesh size on 140 mm and a 30 mm mesh-liner in the cod-end. The ground gear was of the rock hopper type. The trawl doors were Greenland Injector weighing 2 700 kg. The Injector otter doors replaced the Perfect doors that have been used until 2003. The average net height was 20 cm higher with the new doors compared to the old, but the difference was not statistically significant (95% level) and it was concluded that the net performance has not changed by the introduction of new doors. Further information about trawl and gear is given in Jørgensen, 1998b.

A Furuno net sonde mounted on the head rope measured net height. SCANMAR sensors measured the distance between the trawl doors. Wingspread, taken as the distance between the outer bobbins, was calculated as: distance between outer bobbins = $10.122 + \text{distance between trawl doors} * 0.142$

This relationship was estimated based on flume tank measurements of the trawl and rigging used in the survey (Jørgensen, 1998b).

Trawling procedure

Towing time was usually 30 min, but towing times down to 15 min were accepted. Average towing speed was 3.0 kn. Towing speed was estimated from the start and end positions of the haul, or in a few cases based on GPS observations (mean of records made every 5 min. during the haul). Trawling took place day and night.

Near-bottom temperatures were measured, by 0.1°C, by a Seamon sensor mounted on a trawl door.

Handling of the catch

After each haul the catch was sorted by species and weighed to nearest 0.1 kg and the number of specimens recorded. Most fish species were sexed and measured as total length (TL) to 1.0 cm below. Grenadiers were measured as pre anal fin length (AFL) to 0.5 cm below. In case of large catches subsamples of the catch were measured. Subsamples always comprised of at least 200 specimens.

Biomass and abundance estimates were obtained by applying the swept area method (estimated trawling speed * estimated bobbin spread*trawling time) taking the catchability coefficient as 1.0. All catches were standardized to 1 km² swept prior to further calculations.

In strata with one haul only SD was estimated as: $SD = \text{biomass or abundance}$.

Otoliths for age determination of Greenland halibut (n = 458) were soaked in water and read in transparent light. Age distributions were estimated using age/length keys and survey length frequencies pooled in 3-cm groups.

Results and Discussion

In total 61 successful hauls were made, giving a mean coverage of the surveyed area on 843 km² per haul. The number of tows was reduced compared to the 70 planned mainly due to bad weather, however, all strata were covered. Haul by haul information on catches, depth, temperature etc. is given in Table 1 and the distribution of hauls by strata is given in Table 2.

In total 84 species or groups of species were recorded (Appendix 1).

Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*)

Greenland halibut was caught in all hauls (Fig. 1) and the biomass was estimated at 80 865 tons (S.E. 8 365.7) (Table 2) which is a slight increase compared to 75 869 tons (S.E. 5 186.3) in 2004. The biomass increased in Div. 1D stratum 1 201-1 400 m while it decreased in Div. 1C 601-1000 m. The estimate from 2005 is not statistically different (95% level) from the estimates from 1997-2004 (Jørgensen, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999 and 1998b). The weighted mean catch per tow also showed an insignificant increase and was in 2005 a little above average for the time series (Fig. 2).

Biomass of Greenland halibut in Div. 1CD.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Biomass	56 260.2	70 473.5	64 398.0	59 092.4	77 554.0	71932.4	68 717.2	75 869.4	80865.4
S.E.	4 399.6	8 391.7	6 912.1	5 543.3	13 013.6	5 613.9	6 411.9	5 186.3	8365.7

Weighted mean catch per tow (tons) standardized to catch/km² (Fig. 2)

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Mean	1.07	1.34	1.27	1.28	1.57	1.56	1.39	1.48	1.54
S.E.	0.08	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.16

The abundance in Div. 1CD was estimated at 73.001×10^6 (S.E. 7.319) (Table 3) compared to 74.859×10^6 (S.E. 5.445×10^6) in 2004. As for the biomass the abundance decreased in Div. 1C strata 601-1000 and increased in Div. 1D stratum 1 201-1 400 m.

Abundance of Greenland halibut in Div. 1CD.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Abundance ($\times 10^6$)	53.613	67.677	61.366	61.710	80.814	71.510	72.556	74.859	73.001
S.E.	4.118	7.687	6.265	5.976	14.221	6.223	7.764	5.445	7.317

Estimated abundance by age in Div. 1CD is given in Table 4.

The length ranged from 15 cm to 108 cm (excluding a few larvae on 7-8 cm. Generally the length distributions in the different depth strata were dominated by a single mode and fish size increased with depth and from north to south at the same depth (Fig. 3) as seen in previous surveys (Jørgensen, 1997b). The overall length distribution (weighted by stratum area) was totally dominated by a mode at 48 cm as in 2003 and 2004 (Fig. 4).

The age ranged from 1 to 19 years. Generally the age increased by depth but the age composition was dominated by ages 5-7 in all strata (Fig. 5). The overall age distribution (weighted by stratum area) in Div. 1CD was monomodal with a mode around age 7 while the mode was at age 6 in 2004 (Fig. 6). Mean weight - and length at age is given in Table 5.

Females started maturing at age 8 and 100% maturity was reached at age 13 (Table 6).

Roundnose grenadier (*Coryphaenoides rupestris*)

Roundnose grenadier was caught in most of the survey area but the catches were very low (Table 1, 7, Fig. 7). The biomass was estimated at 733 tons (S.E. 116) (Table 7) and hence remained at the very low level seen in recent years and far below the level seen in the late 80' (Jørgensen, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999, 1998a and 1998b).

Biomass of roundnose grenadier in Div. 1CD.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Biomass	5 686.5	7 263.3	2 771.8	5 593.7	1 577.2	1 593.1	774.2	633.0	733.0
S.E.	926.4	2 530.2	445.5	2 616.8	516.4	462.7	144.0	98.2	116.0

Most of the biomass was found in Div. 1D at 1 001-1 500 m (Table 7).

The abundance in Div. 1C-1D was estimated at 12.179×10^6 (S.E. 3.75010^6) compared to 10.564×10^6 (S.E. 2.534×10^6) in 2004. The highest densities were found in Div. 1C 601-1000 m where about 3/4 of the total abundance was located (Table 8)

Abundance of roundnose grenadier in Div. 1CD.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Abundance (*10 ⁶)	32.441	75.243	29.100	99.52	24.698	18.610	6.900	10.564	12.179
S.E. (10* ⁶)	7.056	27.357	8.963	67.31	8.797	8.910	1.272	2.534	3.750

Pre anal fin length ranged from 2 to cm 17 cm. Fish size generally increased with increasing depth (Fig. 8). The overall length distribution (weighted by stratum area) was totally dominated by a mode at 5 cm as in previous years (Fig. 9).

Roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax*)

Roughhead grenadier was caught in all hauls except one, but the catches were generally low. The biomass of roughhead grenadier was estimated at 5602.5 (S.E. 419.5) compared to 4314.3 (S.E. 452.6) in 2004 (Table 1, 9, Fig. 10). The 2005 estimate is about average for the time series (1997-2005)

Biomass of roughhead grenadier in Div. 1CD.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Biomass	2 258.6	4 314.1	5 166.2	7 178.1	4 576.6	7 907.6	5 657.5	4 314.3	5602.6
S.E.	250.1	377.9	854.1	2 226.5	456.3	823.6	700.8	452.6	419.5

The highest densities were found between at depths >1 001 m in Div. 1D and largest biomass was found in Div. 1D 1 001 - 1 200 m (Table 9).

The total abundance was estimated at 14.004*10⁶ (S.E. 1.311*10⁶) (Table 10) compared to 11.164*10⁶ in 2004.

Abundance of roughhead grenadier in Div. 1CD.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Abundance (*10 ⁶)	4.60	11.623	14.074	20.282	13.867	19.620	15.366	11.164	14.004
S.E. (*10 ⁶)	0.45	1.008	2.040	7.182	1.549	1.755	2.573	1.323	1.311

Pre anal fin length ranged from 3 to cm 41 cm and the over all length distribution was dominated by a minor mode at 11 cm and a mode at 14 cm. (Fig. 11).

Deep-sea redfish (*Sebastes mentella*)

Deep-sea redfish was caught in 24 of the 61 valid hauls, but the catches were very low, <5 kg, except two hauls on 19.2 and 71.9 kg (Table 1). The biomass was estimated at 2 546.2 tons (S.E. 1 683.3) (Table 11) which is at the same level as in 2004 and a little above average for the time series (1997-2004). In contradiction to previous almost all the biomass was found at 601-801 in Div. 1C where it use be located in depth stratum 401-600 m.

Biomass of deep sea red fish.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000 ¹⁾	2001	2002 ¹⁾	2003	2004	2005
Biomass	2 464.3	2 408.1	2 484.9		2 063.4		1 493.4	2 329.1	2 546.2
S.E.	787.1	503.9	1 007.7		873.5		684.5	1 986.8	1 683.3

1) Poor coverage of relevant depths.

Abundance of deep sea red fish.

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000 ¹⁾	2001	2002 ¹⁾	2003	2004	2005
Abundance *10 ⁶	14.690	18.827	12.926		16.337		7.131	13.338	7.275
S.E.	5.500	4.496	4.093		6.474		3.079	11.314	3.159

1) Poor coverage of relevant depths.

The abundance was estimated as 7.275*10⁶ (S.E. 3.159*10⁶) which is the second lowest estimate in the time series. (Table 12)

The length ranged from 11 to 46 cm with more large and less small fish were observed compared to previous years (Fig. 12).

Temperature

The bottom temperature ranged from 2.4 to 5.3°C and the mean temperature was generally decreasing by depth (Table 13).

The mean temperatures were 0.2-0.4°C higher in all strata in 2005 compared to 2004.

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Table.1. Catch weight and - numbers (not standardised to kg/km²) of Greenland halibut, roundnose and roughhead grenadier and *Sebastes mentella* by haul. Depth in m, swept area in km² and bottom temperature in °C. 23 hauls have been excluded as invalid.

St. No	Depth	S. Area	Div.	Temp.	Grl. halibut		Roundnose gre.		Roughhead gre.		<i>S. mentella</i>	
					Weight	Number	Weight	Number	Weight	Number	Weight	Number
5	866.5	0.0592	1C	4.1	89.1	85	1.3	33	8.5	29	0.0	0
6	949.0	0.0510	1C	4.0	223.1	193	0.5	19	7.9	23	0.0	0
7	890.0	0.0831	1C	4.2	191.2	170	1.3	41	12.0	23	0.0	0
9	863.0	0.0515	1C	4.2	41.6	50	4.0	102	2.5	10	0.2	1
13	801.5	0.0770	1C	4.1	67.0	73	0.9	27	12.8	31	0.3	2
14	423.5	0.0738	1C	5.1	1.9	4	0.0	0	3.1	10	5.6	22
16	731.0	0.0430	1C	4.2	8.2	11	0.5	18	4.0	9	1.0	3
17	685.0	0.0671	1C	4.2	25.6	36	0.2	2	8.7	18	2.9	14
18	627.5	0.0803	1C	2.4	45.6	73	0.0	1	11.2	31	3.2	25
19	653.5	0.0780	1C	3.5	9.4	25	0.0	0	5.4	13	0.8	6
20	699.5	0.0757	1C	4.0	24.0	32	0.0	0	11.7	39	0.8	4
21	794.5	0.0793	1C	4.2	42.8	47	0.0	0	13.7	51	1.2	5
22	818.5	0.0774	1C	4.0	88.0	80	0.0	0	8.5	31	0.0	0
23	826.5	0.0756	1C	4.0	91.3	100	0.3	2	5.4	12	0.1	1
24	826.5	0.0806	1C	4.0	85.6	89	0.2	2	5.1	20	0.0	0
25	737.5	0.0732	1C	4.4	20.4	22	1.0	24	7.7	23	4.6	13
28	795.0	0.0638	1D	4.1	61.1	58	0.4	12	3.2	14	1.0	2
30	843.0	0.0507	1D	4.1	43.9	40	0.4	8	2.2	2	0.0	0
31	882.5	0.0771	1C	4.1	73.1	66	0.0	2	2.8	8	0.4	1
32	897.5	0.0779	1C	4.1	88.0	106	0.3	10	2.9	9	0.0	0
33	1074.5	0.0766	1C	3.8	344.9	324	1.8	46	20.9	46	0.2	1
34	1036.0	0.0792	1C	3.9	321.3	313	1.9	42	8.4	23	0.0	0
35	1137.0	0.0554	1D	3.8	52.7	39	0.0	0	13.5	21	0.0	0
36	1132.0	0.0782	1D	3.7	64.6	54	0.2	2	10.4	29	0.0	0
37	1149.0	0.0727	1D	3.7	396.3	337	1.4	27	9.4	24	0.0	0
38	1214.0	0.0391	1D	3.6	96.4	90	0.0	0	1.0	2	0.2	1
39	1189.0	0.0497	1D	3.7	80.8	63	0.1	3	2.9	7	0.0	0
40	1246.0	0.0773	1D	3.8	182.3	144	0.3	4	6.4	17	0.0	0
41	1170.0	0.0825	1D	3.7	82.5	68	0.7	2	3.1	7	0.0	0
42	905.0	0.0744	1D	3.8	97.3	75	0.2	4	8.0	11	0.0	0
44	1022.5	0.0807	1D	3.7	116.0	116	0.1	3	2.7	11	0.0	0
45	962.0	0.0789	1D	4.2	157.1	159	0.4	2	8.9	15	0.3	1
46	1089.5	0.0801	1D	3.7	177.3	180	0.1	2	3.3	11	0.0	0
47	1239.0	0.0791	1D	3.6	298.5	296	1.0	3	11.6	28	0.0	0
48	1170.0	0.0844	1D	3.7	220.3	237	2.2	15	3.5	10	0.0	0
49	1342.0	0.0798	1D	3.6	236.0	218	1.1	5	3.5	7	0.4	1
50	1446.0	0.0837	1D	3.6	401.8	330	8.7	26	4.2	11	0.0	0
51	1485.0	0.0801	1D	3.6	340.4	250	2.6	12	4.6	12	0.0	0
52	1359.5	0.0810	1D	3.6	393.7	316	0.7	2	9.4	26	0.0	0
54	1425.5	0.0481	1D	3.7	26.6	13	4.1	11	19.1	39	0.0	0
55	1233.5	0.0805	1D	3.7	101.0	73	2.4	10	7.0	14	0.0	0
56	1173.0	0.0861	1D	3.7	288.0	217	0.3	5	16.9	20	0.0	0
57	1326.5	0.0306	1D	3.8	57.9	43	0.6	3	2.2	5	0.0	0
60	1334.5	0.0455	1D	3.7	83.9	60	0.3	2	3.0	7	0.0	0
61	1378.5	0.0580	1D	3.8	215.1	203	2.4	17	1.5	4	0.0	0
62	1344.0	0.0647	1D	3.1	925.3	792	5.6	56	15.3	25	0.0	0
63	1477.5	0.0443	1D	3.4	30.7	20	2.3	11	7.1	12	0.1	1
65	1430.5	0.0837	1D	3.6	68.0	41	5.5	22	11.3	23	0.0	0
66	1422.0	0.0516	1D	3.7	67.6	46	1.4	11	12.9	19	0.0	0

Table.1. (continued)

68	1244.0	0.0754	1D	3.7	140.7	89	2.2	10	9.6	19	0.0	0
72	1287.5	0.0523	1D	3.6	168.8	123	1.8	14	6.3	15	0.0	0
74	1120.5	0.0836	1D	3.7	429.2	327	1.1	5	5.9	15	0.0	0
75	1127.5	0.0860	1D	3.2	293.6	230	0.8	9	8.6	21	0.0	0
76	1068.5	0.0710	1D	3.7	154.8	138	2.1	47	25.1	56	0.0	0
77	1105.0	0.0681	1D	3.7	223.1	185	0.2	3	12.8	39	0.3	1
78	1162.0	0.0695	1D	3.7	159.4	115	1.0	7	11.7	34	0.0	0
80	422.0	0.0695	1C	5.2	0.53	1	0.0	0	0.8	3	1.9	15
81	715.0	0.0835	1C	4.9	35.35	42	3.7	148	7.2	14	71.9	140
82	864.5	0.0857	1C	4.6	190.6	205	4.2	122	9.2	19	6.9	13
83	411.5	0.0577	1D	5.3	2.03	2	0.0	0	3.0	9	3.3	39
84	417.5	0.0827	1D	4.7	58.4	115	0.2	1	0.0	0	19.2	100

Table 2. Biomass (tons) of Greenland halibut by Division and depth stratum, 2005.

Div.	Depth (m)	Area	Hauls	Mean	Biomass	SE
1C	401-600	3366	2	0.0169	57.0	31.3
	601-800	16120	8	0.3521	5675.4	900.9
	801-1000	6066	11	1.5967	9685.3	1923.8
	1001-1200	611	2	4.2801	2615.1	137.0
1D	401-600	903	2	0.3705	334.6	302.8
	601-800	1940	1	0.9564	1855.4	
	801-1000	3874	3	1.3881	5377.6	1269.9
	1001-1200	10140	14	2.5536	25893.4	3927.9
	1201-1400	6195	12	3.7088	22976.1	6242.4
	1401-1500	3091	6	2.0691	6395.6	2430.9
All				1.54601	80865.4	8365.7

Table 3. Abundance of Greenland halibut by Division and depth stratum, 2005.

Division	Depth (m)	Area	Hauls	Mean sq/km	Abundance	SE
1C	401-600	3366	2	34.3	115401.1	66979.7
	601-800	16120	8	480.1	7738571.1	1203586.9
	801-1000	6066	11	1568.6	9515215.1	1604367.4
	1001-1200	611	2	4091.2	2499724.3	85598.2
1D	401-600	903	2	712.3	643179.7	611894.6
	601-800	1940	1	908.6	1762674.0	
	801-1000	3874	3	1270.8	4923189.5	1464269.0
	1001-1200	10140	14	2145.0	21750788.4	3188052.2
	1201-1400	6195	12	3120.3	19330470.8	5452636.6
	1401-1500	3091	6	1527.5	4721488.2	2002106.9
All				1395.7	73000702.3	7318695.4

Table 6. Maturity-at-age in percent, females, Div. 1C-1D, 2005. 1 immature, 2 maturing.

Age	Maturity		N
	1	2	
	Pct	Pct	
4	100.0		16
5	100.0		18
6	90.9	9.1	11
7	100.0		13
8	78.8	21.2	33
9	66.7	33.3	3
10	34.3	65.7	35
11	16.7	83.3	6
12	9.1	90.9	55
13		100.0	3
14	8.0	92.0	25
15		100.0	3
16		100.0	1
18		100.0	1
19		100.0	1

Table 7. Biomass of (tons) roundnose grenadier by Division and depth stratum, 2005.

Div.	Depth (m)	Area	Hauls	Mean	Biomass	SE
1C	401-600	3366	2	0.000	0.0	0.0
	601-800	16120	8	0.009	144.9	86.0
	801-1000	6066	11	0.018	108.0	44.3
	1001-1200	611	2	0.023	14.3	0.2
1D	401-600	903	2	0.001	1.3	1.3
	601-800	1940	1	0.006	11.7	
	801-1000	3874	3	0.006	21.2	6.6
	1001-1200	10140	14	0.010	96.4	26.7
	1201-1400	6195	12	0.024	147.7	42.2
	1401-1500	3091	6	0.061	187.5	37.6
All				0.014	733.0	116.0

Table 8. Abundance of roundnose grenadier by Division and depth stratum, 2005.

Div.	Depth (m)	Area	Hauls	Mean	Abundance	SE
1C	401-600	3366	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	601-800	16120	8	320.1	5159637.3	3477159.4
	801-1000	6066	11	489.4	2968703.3	1177984.3
	1001-1200	611	2	565.5	345496.1	21555.9
1D	401-600	903	2	6.0	5456.8	5456.8
	601-800	1940	1	188.0	364691.2	
	801-1000	3874	3	78.9	305763.3	155765.2
	1001-1200	10140	14	125.0	1267803.5	490310.1
	1201-1400	6195	12	166.8	1033582.2	426684.1
	1401-1500	3091	6	235.5	728043.2	67764.3
All				232.8	12179176.9	3750079.6

Table 9. Biomass (tons) of roughhead grenadier by Division and depth stratum, 2005.

Div.	Depth (m)	Area	Hauls	Mean	Biomass	SE
1C	401-600	3366	2	0.027	89.5	51.4
	601-800	16120	8	0.119	1912.2	204.4
	801-1000	6066	11	0.098	596.3	89.7
	1001-1200	611	2	0.190	115.8	51.0
1D	401-600	903	2	0.026	23.2	23.2
	601-800	1940	1	0.049	95.7	
	801-1000	3874	3	0.088	340.0	87.1
	1001-1200	10140	14	0.128	1297.4	254.9
	1201-1400	6195	12	0.096	592.1	106.1
	1401-1500	3091	6	0.175	540.3	165.6
All				0.107	5602.6	419.5

Table 10. Abundance of roughhead grenadier by Division and depth stratum, 2005

Div.	Depth (m)	Area	Hauls	Mean	Abundance	SE
1C	401-600	3366	2	89.3	300608.2	155343.8
	601-800	16120	8	333.8	5380132.0	980376.2
	801-1000	6066	11	278.4	1688773.7	250270.7
	1001-1200	611	2	445.5	272223.9	94828.1
1D	401-600	903	2	78.0	70391.4	70391.4
	601-800	1940	1	219.3	425473.0	
	801-1000	3874	3	125.8	487443.4	173942.4
	1001-1200	10140	14	300.3	3044841.4	552988.7
	1201-1400	6195	12	209.9	1300512.2	200860.0
	1401-1500	3091	6	334.3	1033473.6	314987.3
All				267.7	14003872.9	1310913.2

Table 11. Biomass of *Sebastes mentella* by Division and depth stratum, 2005

Div.	Depth (m)	Area	Hauls	Mean	Biomass	SE
1C	401-600	3366	2	0.1	173.2	82.2
	601-800	16120	8	0.1	2144.2	1678.6
	801-1000	6066	11	0.0	52.8	43.4
	1001-1200	611	2	0.0	0.8	0.8
1D	401-600	903	2	0.1	130.3	79.2
	601-800	1940	1	0.0	30.3	
	801-1000	3874	3	0.0	4.4	4.4
	1001-1200	10140	14	0.0	3.2	3.2
	1201-1400	6195	12	0.0	5.6	3.8
	1401-1500	3091	6	0.0	1.3	1.3
All				0.0	2546.2	1683.3

Table 12. Abundance of *Sebastes mentella* by Division and depth stratum, 2005

Div.	Depth (m)	Area	Hauls	Mean	Abundance	SE
1C	401-600	3366	2	256.9	864708.4	138386.0
	601-800	16120	8	329.6	5312936.0	3145275.4
	801-1000	6066	11	20.3	123171.5	81580.6
	1001-1200	611	2	6.5	3989.7	3989.7
1D	401-600	903	2	942.1	850714	240655.0
	601-800	1940	1	31.3	60781.9	
	801-1000	3874	3	4.2	16373.4	16373.4
	1001-1200	10140	14	1.0	10641.4	10641.4
	1201-1400	6195	12	3.2	19655.5	14150.3
	1401-1500	3091	6	3.8	11621.4	11621.4
All				139.1	7274593.1	3159257.1

Table 13. Mean temperature, S.E and number of observations by NAFO Division and depth stratum.

Div.	Depth stratum (m)																	
	401-600			601-800			801-1000			1001-1200			1201-1400			1401-1500		
	C	SE	n	C	SE	n	C	SE	n	C	SE	n	C	SE	n	C	SE	n
1C	5.2	.08	2	4.0	.26	8	4.1	.05	11	3.8	.03	2						
1D	5.0	.33	2	4.1		1	4.0	.12	3	3.7	.04	14	3.6	.05	12	3.6	.04	6

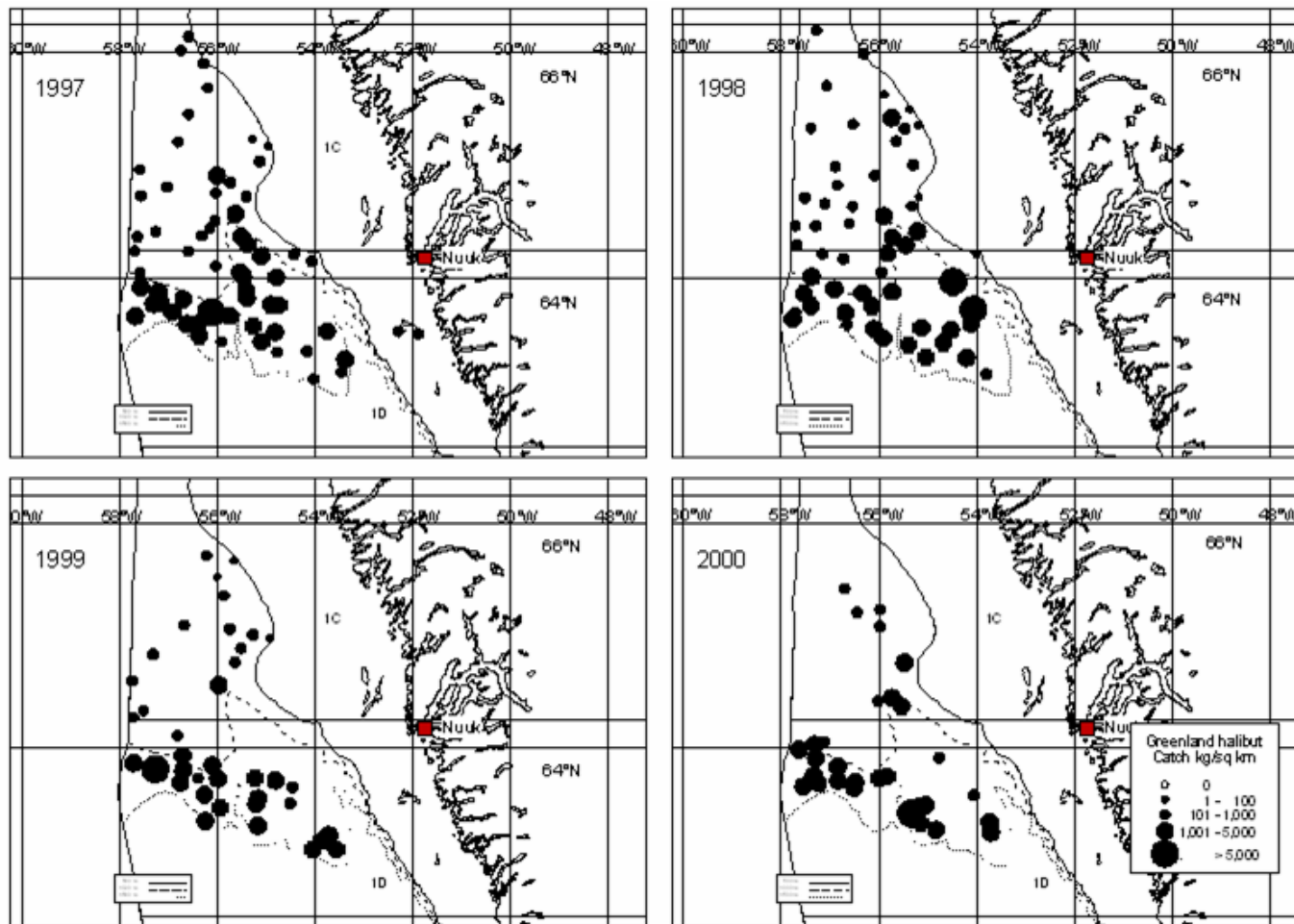


Fig. 1 Distribution of catches of Greenland halibut during 1997-2000 in kg km^{-2} .

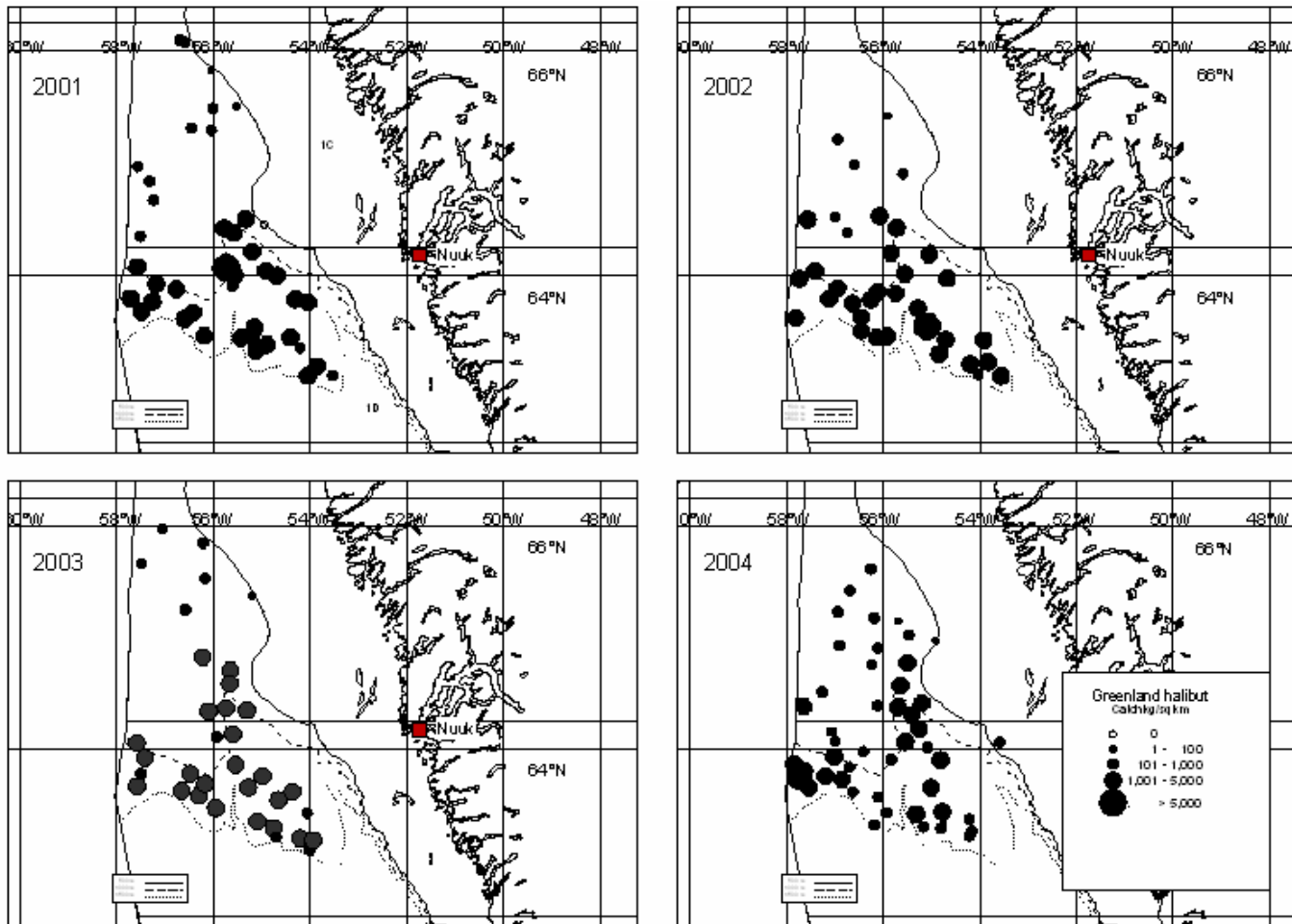


Fig. 1 (cont). Distribution of catches of Greenland halbut in 2001 - 2004 in kg km⁻²

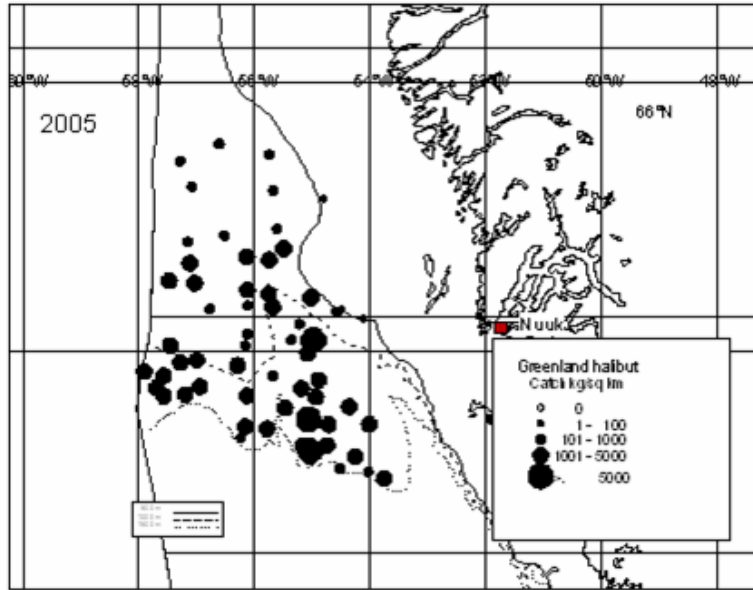


Fig. 1 cont. Distribution of catches of Greenland halibut (kg per sq km) in 2005

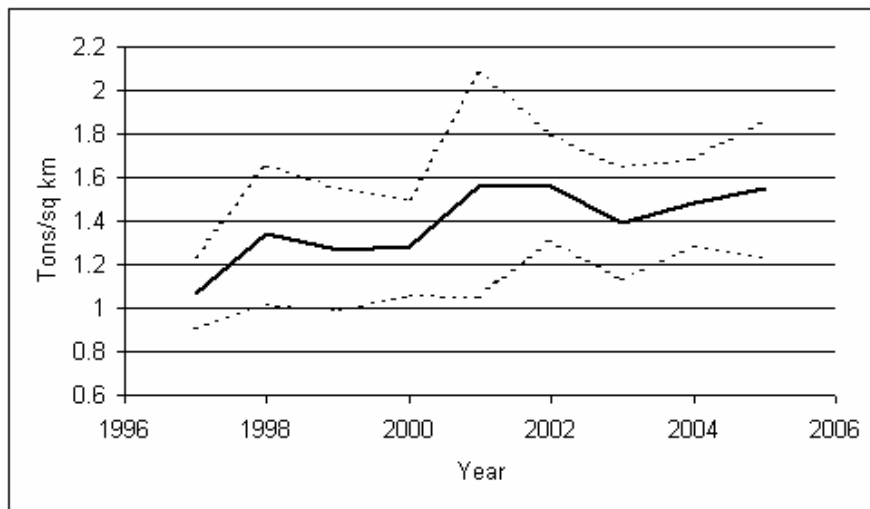


Fig. 2. Mean catch of Greenland halibut per sq. km (tons) standardized by stratum area with 2* +/- S.E.

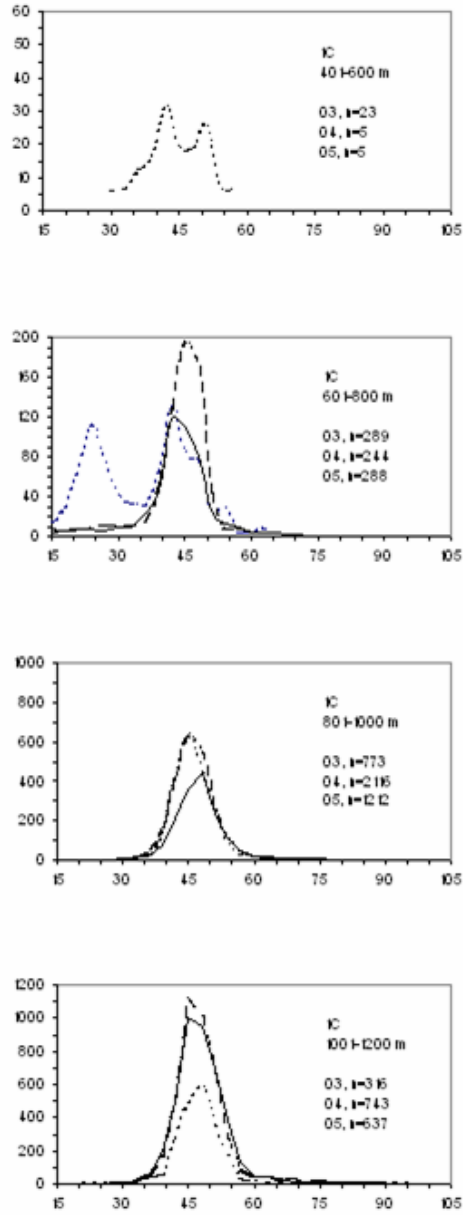


Fig. 3. Length distribution in numbers/km² of Greenland halibut (3 cm groups) by year, and depth stratum in Div. 1C. Note different scales on y-axis.. 2003: Dotted line 2004: Dashed line. 2005: Solid line

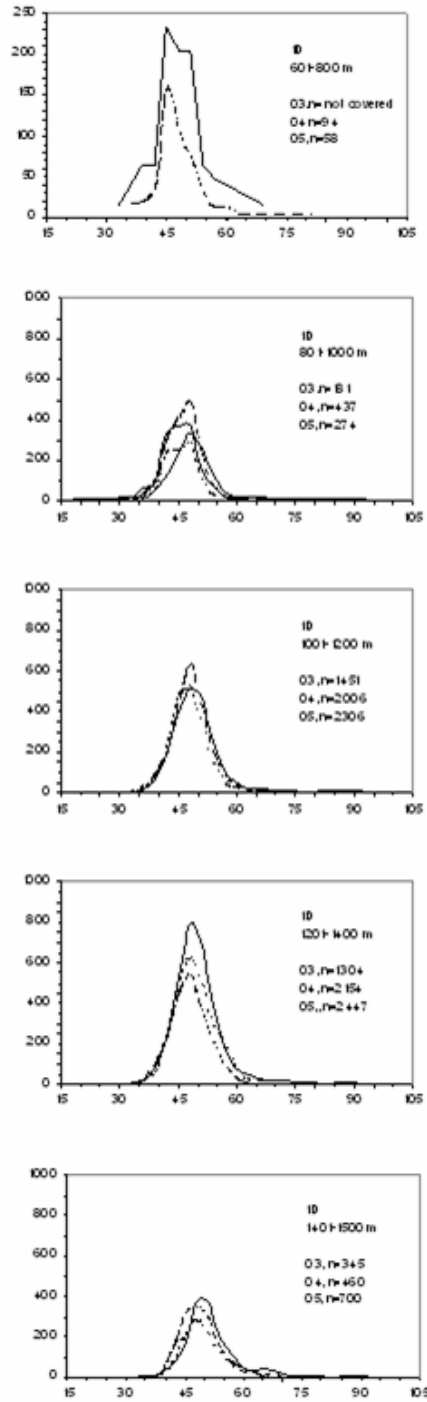


Fig. 3. (cont'd) Length distribution in numbers/km² of Greenland halibut (3 cm groups) by year, and depth stratum in Div. 1D. Note different scales on y-axis. 2002: Solid line. 2003: Dotted line. 2004: Dashed line.

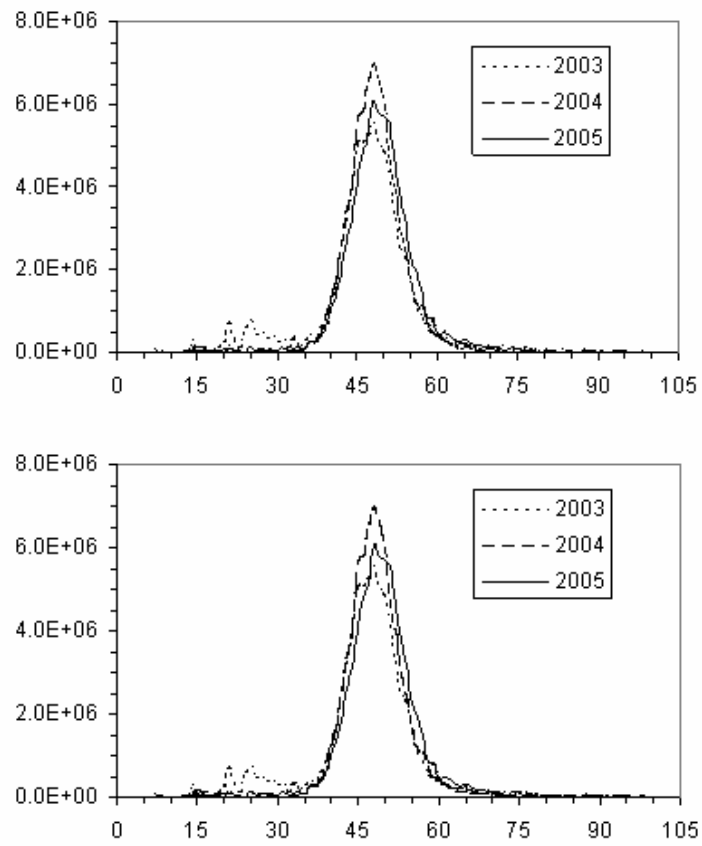


Fig. 4. Over all length distribution of Greenland halibut in numbers (weighted by stratum area) by year.

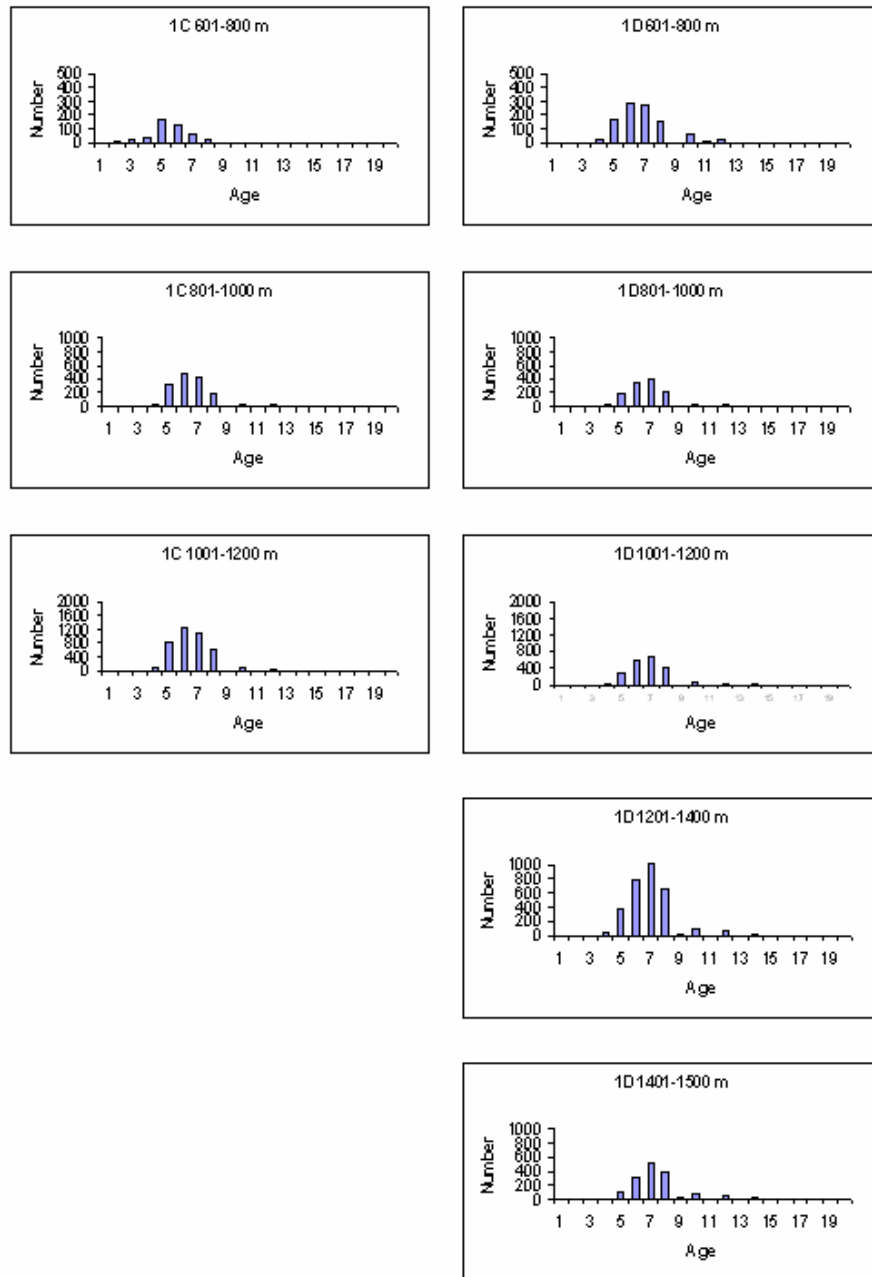


Fig. 5. Age distribution (number km⁻²) by NAFO Division and depth stratum. Note different scales on y-axis.

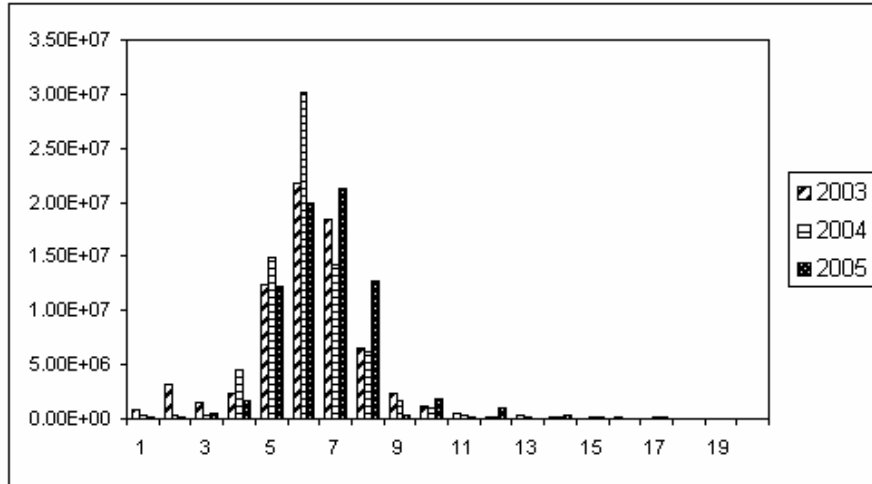


Fig. 6. Total age distribution in numbers (weighted by stratum area) of Greenland halibut in NAFO Div. 1C-1D in 2003- 2005.

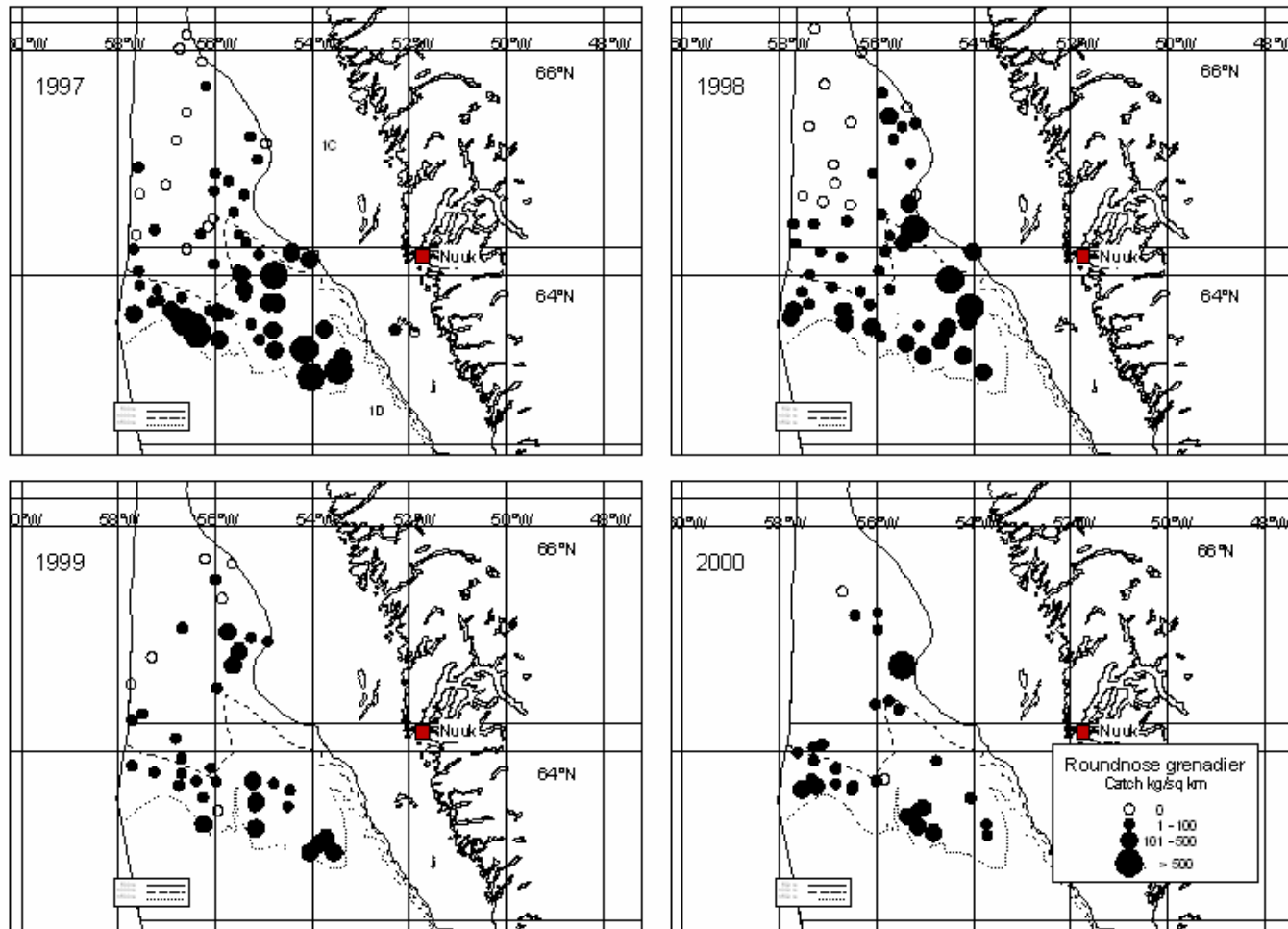


Fig. 7. Distribution of catches of roundnose grenadier in 1997-2000 in kg km^2 .

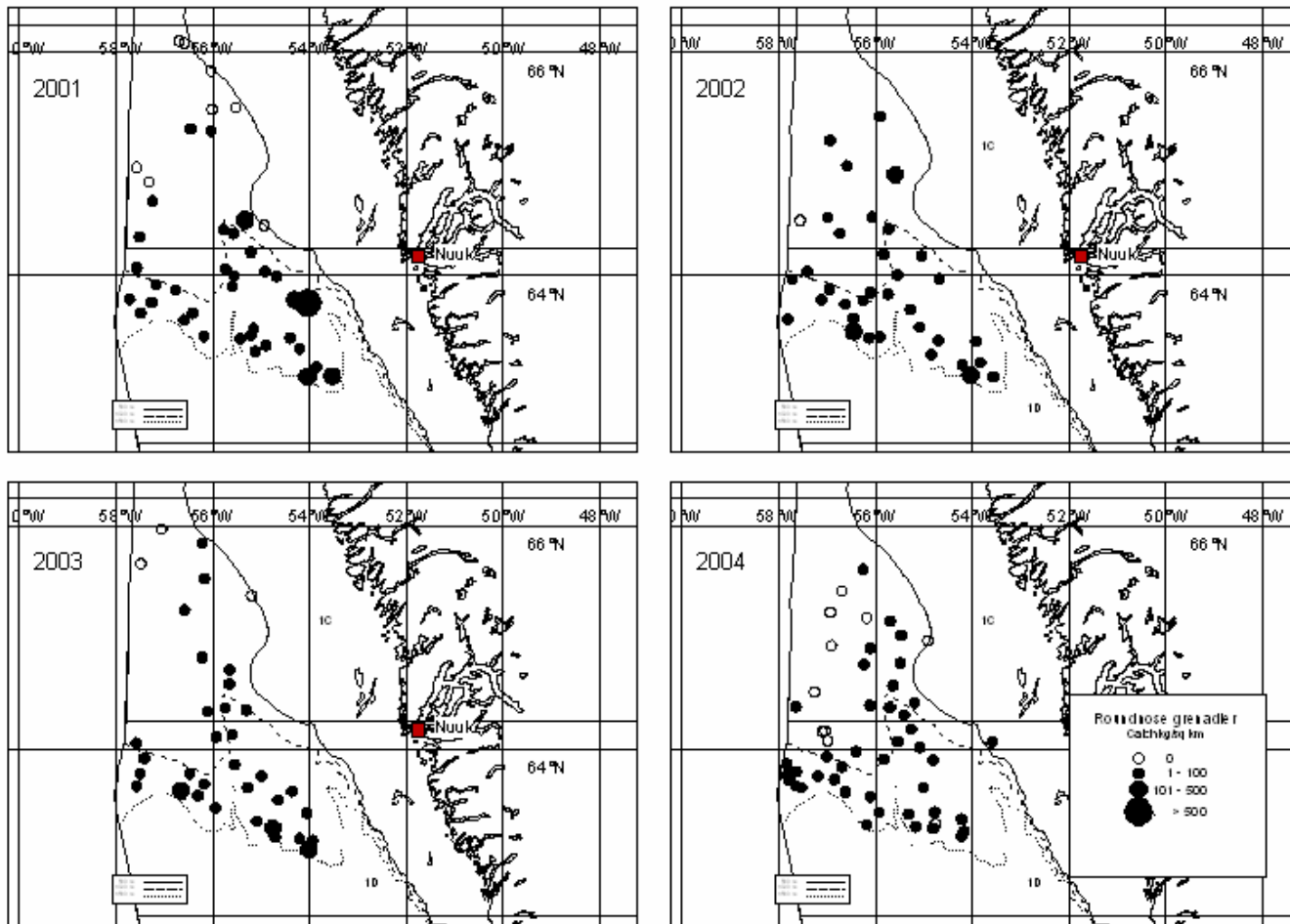


Fig. 7 cont. Distribution of catches of roundnose grenadier during 2001-2004.

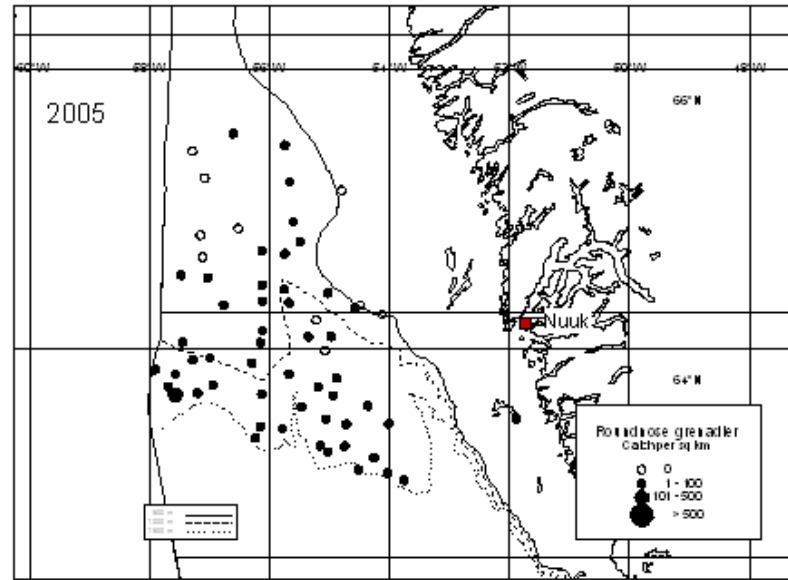


Fig. 7 cont. Catches of roundnose grenadier (kg per km) in 2005.

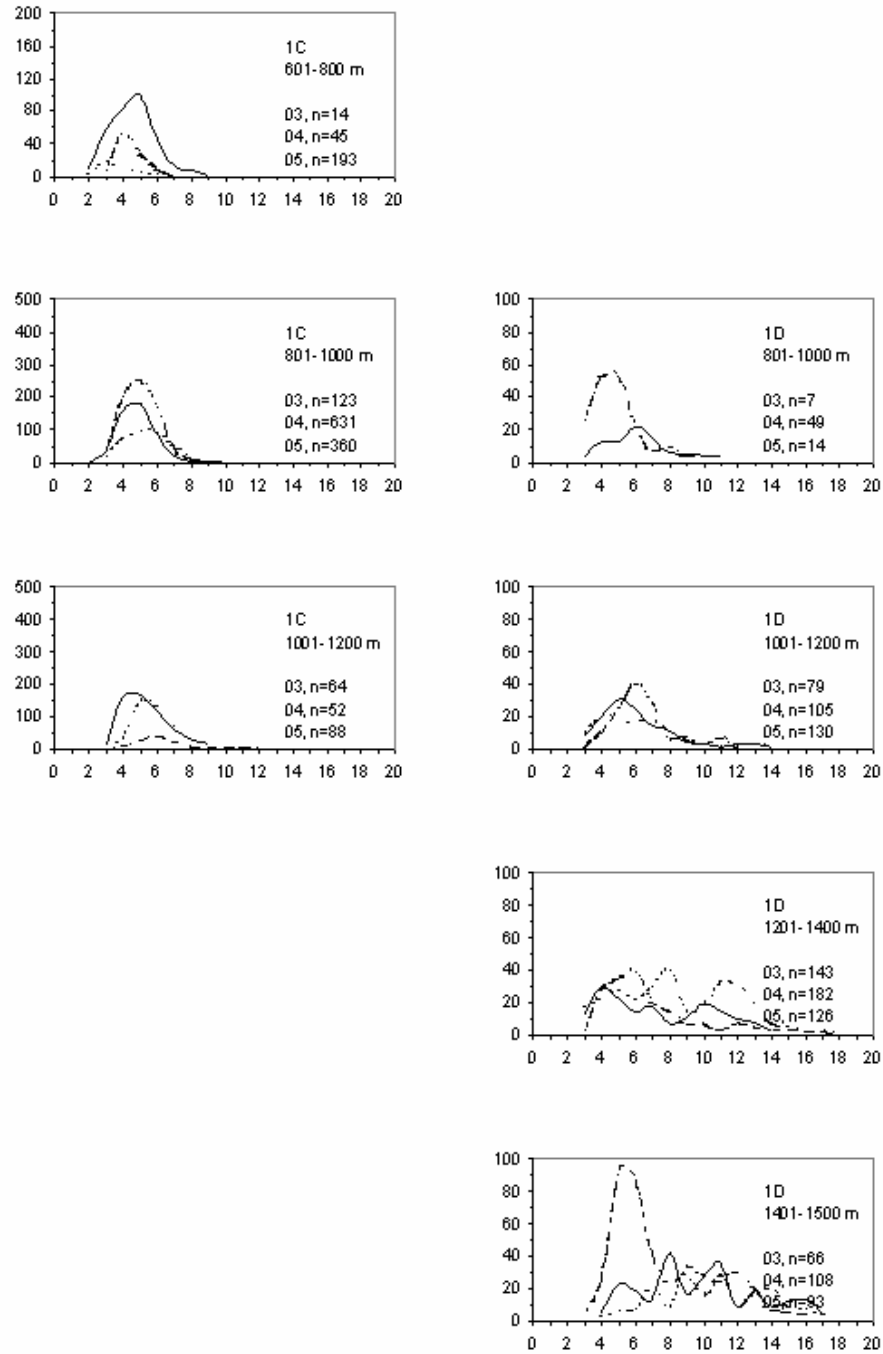


Fig. 8. Length distribution (pre anal fin length) of roundnose grenadier in numbers/km² by year and depth strata. Dotted line: 2003. Dashed line: 2004. Solid line: 2005

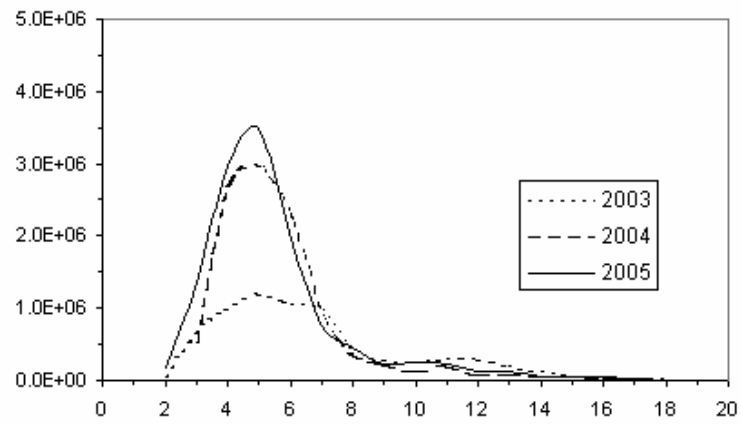


Fig. 9. Overall length distribution of roundnose grenadier (pre anal fin length) in numbers (weighted by stratum area) by year.

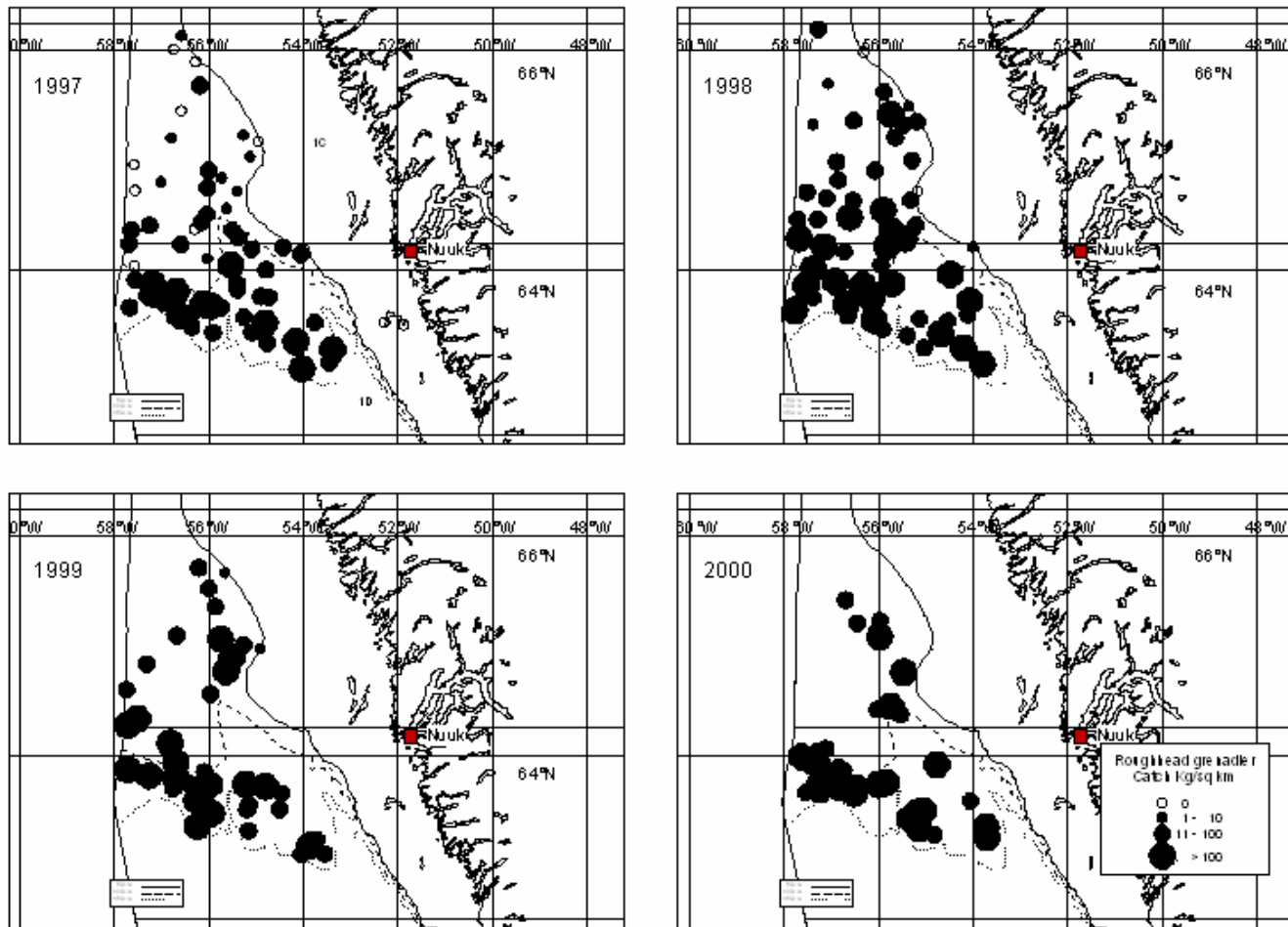


Fig. 10. Distribution of catches of roughhead grenadier in 1997-2000 in kg km^{-2} .

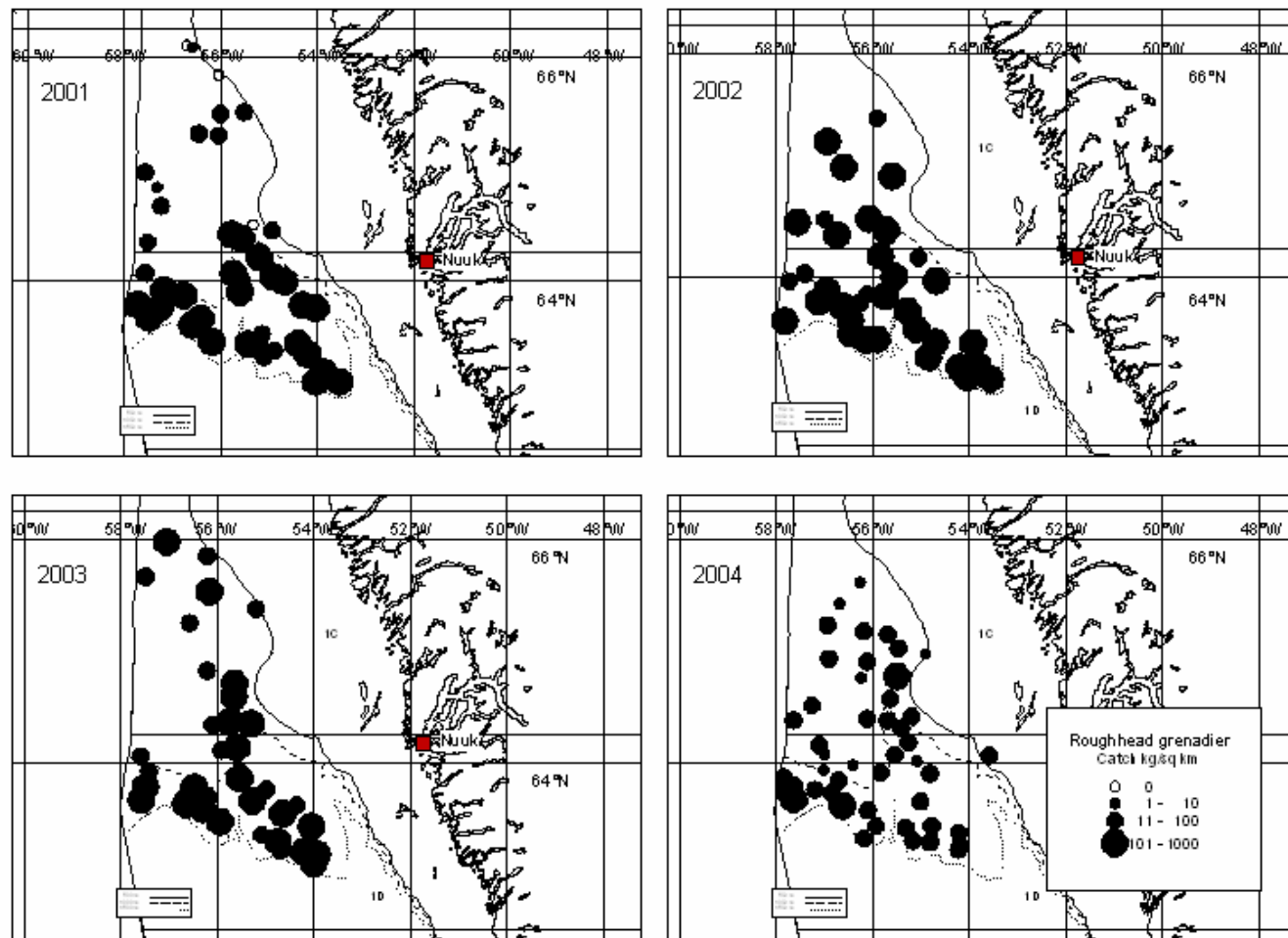


Fig. 10 cont.. Distribution of catches of roughhead grenadier during 2001-2004.

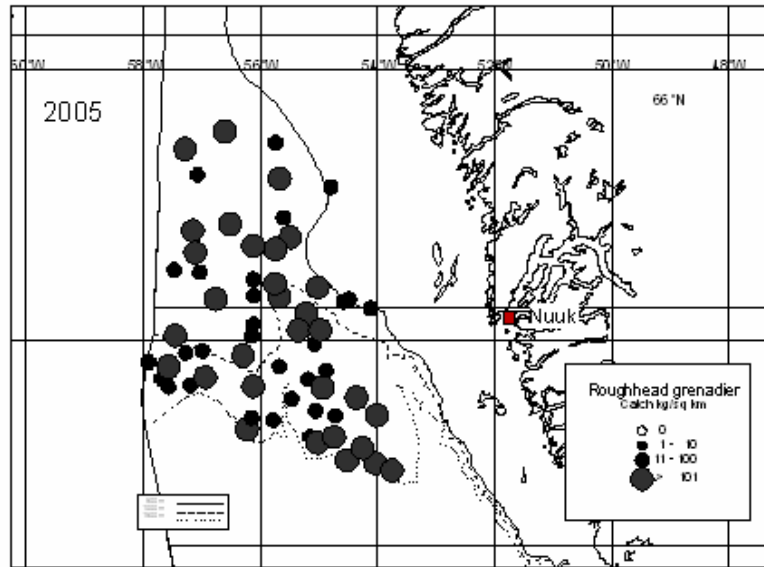


Fig 10. cont. Catches of roughhead grenadier (kg per sq km) in 2005.

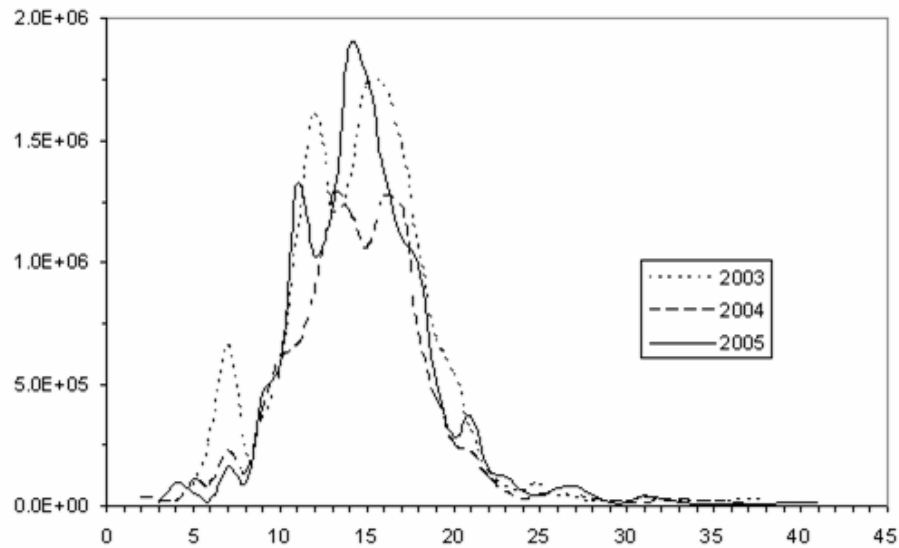


Fig. 11. Overall length distribution (pre anal fin length) of roughhead grenadier in numbers (weighted by stratum area) by year.

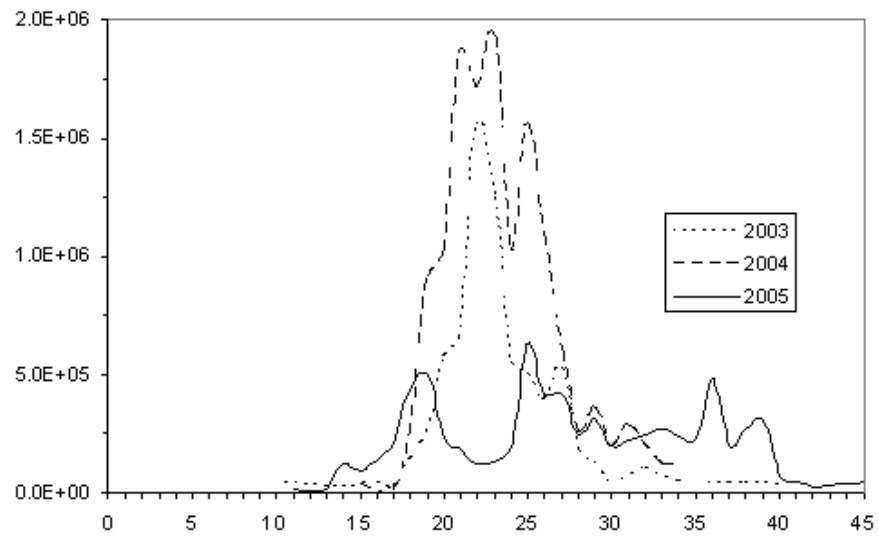


Fig. 12. Overall length distribution (pre anal fin length) of deep sea redfish in numbers (weighted by stratum area) by year .

Appendix 1. List of species and groups of species recorded in Div. 1C-D in 2005 with observed maximum catch weight (kg), maximum number per tow, minimum and maximum depth(m), minimum and maximum bottom temperature (°C) and most northern observation, respectively (Weight <50 g given as 0.0 kg).

Obs art	species	wgt	no	depth	range	temp	range	maxpos
1	New	0.0	1	1422.0	1422.0	3.6	3.6	63.0510
2	ALA <i>Alepocephalus agassizzi</i>	307.2	261	1132.0	1485.0	3.6	3.6	64.0799
3	CAD <i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	10.8	2	794.5	1477.5	3.6	3.6	64.8113
4	CAA <i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	0.0	1	422.0	423.5	4.8	4.8	65.1329
5	CAS <i>Anarhichas minor</i>	18.0	4	411.5	423.5	4.8	4.8	65.1329
6	ANC <i>Anoplogaster cornuta</i>	0.0	1	1068.5	1422.0	3.6	3.6	63.7238
7	ANT <i>Antimora rostrata</i>	32.4	71	699.5	1485.0	3.6	4.8	65.1938
8	ARZ <i>Arctozenius rissoi</i>	0.0	3	417.5	1344.0	3.6	4.8	65.2224
9	BAM <i>Bajacalifornia megalops</i>	1.2	1	1132.0	1342.0	3.6	3.6	64.0799
10	BAT <i>Bathylagus euryops</i>	3.6	75	423.5	1485.0	3.6	4.8	65.5405
11	BBA <i>Bathypolypus baridii</i>	0.0	1	699.5	818.5	3.6	4.8	65.4594
12	BSE <i>Bathypolypus sp.</i>	1.2	1	423.5	1344.0	3.6	4.8	65.1329
13	BSP <i>Bathyraja spinicauda</i>	18.0	1	1105.0	1162.0	3.6	3.6	63.6580
14	BEG <i>Benthoosema glaciale</i>	1.2	129	417.5	1446.0	2.4	4.8	65.5405
15	POC <i>Boreogadus saida</i>	0.0	1	627.5	1127.5	2.4	3.6	65.4127
16	BOA <i>Borostomias antarctica</i>	0.0	4	795.0	1485.0	3.6	3.6	64.7000
17	CRM <i>Careproctus micropus</i>	0.0	2	699.5	843.0	3.6	3.6	64.8586
18	CAR <i>Careproctus reinhardtii</i>	0.0	2	685.0	826.5	3.6	4.8	65.5405
19	CFB <i>Centrosyllium fabricii</i>	22.8	39	685.0	1287.5	3.6	4.8	65.5405
20	CHO <i>Ceratias holboelli</i>	0.0	1	1344.0	1485.0	3.6	3.6	63.6757
21	CHL <i>Chaenophryne longiceps</i>	1.2	1	890.0	890.0	3.6	3.6	64.7000
22	CHA <i>Chauliodus sloani</i>	42.0	4	737.5	1477.5	3.6	4.8	65.1938
23	CHN <i>Chiasmodon niger</i>	0.0	5	423.5	1239.0	3.6	4.8	65.4594
24	CRQ <i>Chionocetes opilio</i>	9.6	27	417.5	417.5	4.8	4.8	63.4912
25	CBB <i>Coryphaenoides brevibarbis</i>	24.0	7	1074.5	1485.0	3.6	3.6	64.3251
26	CGR <i>Coryphaenoides guntheri</i>	2.4	40	905.0	1485.0	3.6	3.6	64.6775
27	RNG <i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	8.4	148	417.5	1485.0	2.4	4.8	65.5405
28	COM <i>Cottunculus microps</i>	0.0	2	422.0	1089.5	2.4	4.8	65.4127
29	COT <i>Cottunculus thomsonii</i>	1.2	2	737.5	1287.5	3.6	4.8	65.1938
30	LUM <i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	2.4	1	423.5	1149.0	3.6	4.8	65.1329
31	CLM <i>Cyclothone microdon</i>	1.2	25	699.5	1477.5	3.6	3.6	65.1938
32	EUR <i>Eurypharynx pelecyanoides</i>	0.0	2	1105.0	1477.5	3.6	3.6	63.8464
33	COD <i>Gadus morhua</i>	25.2	57	411.5	715.0	4.8	4.8	65.1329
34	ONA <i>Gaidropsarus argentatus</i>	1.2	3	627.5	1422.0	2.4	4.8	65.5405
35	ONN <i>Gaidropsaurus ensis</i>	4.8	34	627.5	1485.0	2.4	4.8	65.5405
36	WIT <i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	0.0	1	863.0	863.0	3.6	3.6	64.9069
37	GOB <i>Gonostoma bathyphilum</i>	0.0	3	627.5	1170.0	2.4	3.6	65.4127
38	PLA <i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>	26.4	144	411.5	864.5	3.6	4.8	65.5405
39	HAL <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	2.4	1	715.0	715.0	4.8	4.8	64.2913
40	HOA <i>Holtbyrnia anomala</i>	0.0	2	826.5	1430.5	3.6	3.6	64.5233
41	HMC <i>Holtbyrnia macrops</i>	0.0	1	794.5	1120.5	3.6	3.6	64.8113
42	LMC <i>Lampanyctus macdonaldi</i>	3.6	203	411.5	1485.0	3.6	4.8	65.5405
43	LAI <i>Lampanyctus intricarius</i>	0.0	36	897.5	1214.0	3.6	3.6	64.4538
44	LEP <i>Lepidion eques</i>	0.0	3	715.0	864.5	3.6	4.8	64.3954
45	LIF <i>Liparis fabricii</i>	0.0	1	627.5	627.5	2.4	2.4	65.4127
46	KCT <i>Lithodes maja</i>	2.4	2	411.5	715.0	4.8	4.8	64.3082
47	LYE <i>Lycodes esmarki</i>	0.0	1	795.0	795.0	3.6	3.6	64.0389
48	LYN <i>Lycodes eudipleurostictus</i>	0.0	1	653.5	653.5	3.6	3.6	65.2224
49	LPA <i>Lycodes paamiuti</i>	0.0	1	627.5	627.5	2.4	2.4	65.4127
50	ELZ <i>Lycodes sp.</i>	0.0	1	1239.0	1425.5	3.6	3.6	63.8127
51	LYT <i>Lycodes terranova</i>	0.0	2	890.0	1342.0	3.6	3.6	64.7000
52	LYV <i>Lycodes vahli</i>	2.4	27	417.5	417.5	4.8	4.8	63.4912
53	RHG <i>Macrourus berglax</i>	25.2	56	411.5	1485.0	2.4	4.8	65.5405
54	MAA <i>Magnisudis atlantica</i>	1.2	1	627.5	1127.5	2.4	3.6	65.4127
55	MAL <i>Malacosteus niger</i>	0.0	2	801.5	1425.5	3.6	3.6	65.1938
56	MMI <i>Maulisa microlepis</i>	0.0	1	1105.0	1105.0	3.6	3.6	63.5858
57	MPH <i>Melamphidae</i>	0.0	1	1127.5	1430.5	3.6	3.6	63.8464
58	MYC <i>Myctophidae</i>	0.0	89	699.5	801.5	3.6	3.6	65.1938
59	MYP <i>Myctophum punctatum</i>	0.0	1	1089.5	1446.0	3.6	3.6	63.9139
60	MYI <i>Myxine ios</i>	0.0	1	737.5	737.5	4.8	4.8	64.3100

61	NEG	Neolithodes grimaldi	4.8	3	1068.5	1425.5	3.6	3.6	64.3251
62	NZB	Nezumia bairdi	0.0	4	794.5	1173.0	3.6	3.6	65.1938
63	NOT	Notacanthus chemnitzii	13.2	12	801.5	1477.5	3.6	3.6	65.1938
64	NOK	Notoscopelus kroeyri	0.0	2	423.5	1446.0	3.6	4.8	65.1329
65	SKP	Platytrichtidae	0.0	1	1233.5	1233.5	3.6	3.6	63.4366
66	POL	Polyacanthonotus rissoanus	0.0	2	1344.0	1485.0	3.6	3.6	63.6757
67	RBT	Raja bathyphila	13.2	1	962.0	1446.0	3.6	3.6	64.0412
68	RFL	Raja fyllae	1.2	1	423.5	1359.5	3.6	4.8	65.5405
69	RRD	Raja radiata	4.8	9	417.5	423.5	4.8	4.8	65.1329
70	SKA	Raja. sp.	0.0	1	801.5	1287.5	3.6	3.6	65.1938
71	GHL	Reinhardtius hippoglossoides	925.2	792	411.5	1485.0	2.4	4.8	65.5405
72	ROM	Roulina maderensis	0.0	2	1239.0	1239.0	3.6	3.6	63.8127
73	SAL	Salmo salar	3.6	1	866.5	866.5	3.6	3.6	64.7632
74	SCB	Scopelogadus beani	0.0	2	1378.5	1378.5	3.6	3.6	63.2967
75	SCO	Scopelosarus lepidus	1.2	13	715.0	1477.5	3.6	4.8	65.1938
76	REG	Sebastes marinus	3.6	16	411.5	864.5	3.6	4.8	64.8113
77	REB	Sebastes mentella	72.0	140	411.5	1477.5	2.4	4.8	65.5405
78	RED	Sebastes sp.	0.0	1	1068.5	1244.0	3.6	3.6	63.4554
79	SSI	Serasidae	0.0	1	1127.5	1132.0	3.6	3.6	64.0799
80	SER	Serrivomer beani	0.0	8	685.0	1485.0	3.6	4.8	65.5405
81	STO	Stomias boa	0.0	9	685.0	1485.0	3.6	4.8	65.5405
82	SYN	Synapobranchus kaupii	7.2	46	423.5	1485.0	3.6	4.8	65.5405
83	TRA	Trachyrhynchus murrayi	0.0	1	795.0	905.0	3.6	3.6	64.0389
84	XEC	Xenodermichthys copei	0.0	1	715.0	1105.0	3.6	4.8	64.8113