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The Fishery for Northern Shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Barents Sea

by

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Abstract

The resource of northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Barents Sea is assessed as one stock. The fishery is multinational. Norway accounts for 70-90% of the landings. The fishery is managed by effort control.

Catches have declined from 83 ktms in 2000 to 41 ktms in 2005. Discard of small shrimp is believed to be low. A standardised catch-per-unit-effort series indicate an increase in stock density since 2004. A standardised effort series indicate a declining trend in fishing mortality since 2000.

Introduction

The resource of northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Barents Sea (Fig 1) within the Norwegian EEZ and in the Svalbard zone (ICES Div I and II) is for assessment purposes considered as one stock. Norwegian and Russian vessels exploit the stock in the entire area while vessels from other nations are restricted to the Svalbard fisheries zone.

The fishery was initiated in 1970 by Norwegian vessels. While the fishery developed, vessels from several nations joined and catches reached some 128 ktms in 1984 (Fig. 2). During the recent decade annual yields have varied between 35 and 85 ktms. Norwegian vessels accounted for 70-90% of the total catches and vessels from Russia, Iceland, Greenland and the EU for the rest.

The fishery is regulated by effort control: licences are required for the Russian and Norwegian vessels and the fleets operating in the Svalbard zone is regulated by number of effective fishing days and number of vessels by country. Minimum mesh size is 35mm. Other species and small shrimp are protected by mandatory sorting grids and by temporary closing of areas where excessive by-catch of juvenile cod, haddock, Greenland halibut, redfish and shrimp < 15mm carapace length. (measured in catch samples taken by independent observers).

A major restructuring of the fleet towards fewer and larger vessels has taken place since the mid 1990s. In 2006 the fleet is largely composed of a group of large freeze or factory trawlers (>2000HP (HP=engine horsepower)) and a smaller group of smaller (<500HP) vessels (Fig. 3).

The present paper updates available information derived from catch statistics, logbooks and catch sampling from the Norwegian trawl fishery for shrimp in the Barents Sea (ICES Div. I and II).

Materials and Methods

Logbook data were analysed to show the spatial and temporal distribution of the fishery and fleet composition. Catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) data from Norwegian vessels were used in multiplicative models to calculate

standardised annual catch rate indices (Hvingel *et al.*, 2000). A Standardised effort series was derived by dividing total catch by the standardised CPUE.

The CPUE indices included the following variables: (1) vessel fishing power grouped by engine size, (2) seasonal availability of shrimp, (3) spatial availability of shrimp, (4) gear type (single, double or triple trawl) and (5) annual mean CPUE. The calculations were done using the SAS statistical software (Anon., 1988). The area definition used is similar to the stratification used in the survey. The multiplicative model was represented in logarithmic form as:

$$\ln(CPUE_{kjmhi}) = \ln(u) + \ln(V_k) + \ln(S_j) + \ln(A_m) + \ln(G_h) + \ln(Y_i) + e_{kjmhi}$$

where $CPUE_{kjmhi}$ is the mean CPUE for vessel-group k, fishing in area m in month j during year i with gear type h ($k = 1, \dots, n$; $m = 1, \dots, a$; $j = 1, \dots, s$; $i = 1, \dots, y$; $h = 1, 2, 3$); $\ln(u)$ is overall mean $\ln(CPUE)$; V_k is the effect of the k^{th} vessel-group; S_j is the effect of the j^{th} month; A_m is effect of the m^{th} area; G_h is the effect of gear type h; Y_i is the effect of the i^{th} year; e_{kjmhi} is the error term assumed to be normally distributed $N(0, \sigma^2/n)$ where n is the number of observations in the cell. The standardised CPUE indices are the antilog of the year coefficient.

Data on catch compositions are available from observers since 1995 and a reference vessel since 2002. The carapace length is measured on 300 individuals of shrimp in each sample.

Results

Fleet composition and gear

A major restructuring of the fleet towards fewer and larger vessels has taken place since the mid 1990s. In 1995 6% of the catches reported in logbooks were taken by large factory trawlers (>2000 HP) whereas this fleet component accounted for more than 95% in 2006 (Fig. 4).

Since 2000 the number of vessels participating have been reduced from 150 to 34 in 2006 (Fig. 3). The large vessel component (>2000HP) consists of 18 vessels with varying amounts of effort allocated to shrimp fishery: individual vessels catch span from 0.5% to 12% of the total (Fig.5).

Until 1996 the fishery was conducted by using single trawls only. Double trawls were introduced in 1996 and in 2002 approximately 50% of the total effort spent was by using two trawls simultaneously (Fig. 6). In 2000 a few vessels started to experiment with triple trawls: 10% of the effort in 2006 is accounted for by this method.

Spatial and seasonal distribution

The fishery is conducted mainly in the Hopen area (central Barents Sea) which, along with the Svalbard shelf, is considered the most important fishing ground (Fig. 1). The fishery takes place in all months but may in certain years be restricted by ice conditions. The lowest intensity is generally seen in October through March, the highest in May to August (Fig. 7). In 2005 more effort than usual was spent in the beginning of year (January–March).

Landings

Since the early 1980s annual landings have varied in a cyclic manner with local minima and maxima separated by periods of 4-5 years (Fig. 2). Overall catches have ranged from 28 to 128 ktons. The most recent peak was seen in 2000 at approximately 83 ktons. Catches thereafter declined to 40 ktons in 2005. Based on data until August (logbooks and information from the industry) the total catch of 2006 is estimated to remain at this level.

Discards and by-catch

Discard of shrimp is believed to be small as the fishery is not catch regulated. Small cod, haddock, Greenland halibut and redfish in the size range of 5-25 cm are caught as by-catch. The by-catch of small cod ranged between 2 and 67 million individuals/yr since 1997, while 1-9 million haddock/yr and 0.5 to 14 million Greenland halibut/yr was registered since 2000. There are no estimates of by-catch of redfish. Details on by-catch are reported to AFWG (ICES 2006).

Standardised CPUE

The fishery dependent index of stock biomass – the standardised CPUE – is indicative shrimp greater than 16 mm cpl., i.e. of the older male and the female stock combined.

The standardised CPUE declined by 60% from a maximum in 1984 to the lowest value of the time series in 1987 (Fig. 8). After that it showed an overall increasing trend until 2000 and then remained stable close to the mean of the series until 2003. Following a decline from 2003 to 2004 the std. CPUE increased significantly reaching values comparable to the 1984-maximum in 2006.

Some vessels may have failed to report the use of multiple trawls resulting in effort mistakenly being registered as of single trawls. The recent changes in the CPUE indices could therefore be due to changes in fishing efficiency rather than changes in stock density. However, a similar index series based on the same data but excluding all hauls reported as single trawls showed similar trend as the over all index (Fig. 8).

Changes (improvements) of the fishing efficiency of the vessel groups may also be a source of bias particularly in the recent years where many vessels have left the fishery. Presumably the vessels now remaining are the most effective of their respective vessel groups. A model based on individual vessels as the unit of fishing power was constructed using available data since 2000. This series also showed an increase since 2004 however somewhat smaller than that seen in the two other series (Fig. 8). Further the difference of the 2006 value to the level around 2000 was less pronounced indicating that the vessel group efficiency indeed had improved and that the series based on vessel groups are overestimating the recent improvement in stock density.

In general the std. CPUE and the survey series have been well correlated (corr. coeff.= 0.8) (Fig. 9).

Effort

Standardised effort has shown a declining trend since 2000 (Fig. 10).

Catch composition

Has not been analysed.

Acknowledgements

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Table 1. Nominal landings, catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) and effort standardised and unstandardised. Norwegian data. (*2006 catch is estimated based on data until August).

year	Catch ('000 tons)	Absolute		Standardised	
		CPUE (kg/hr)	Effort ('000 hrs)	CPUE (index)	Effort (index)
1980	35.061	184	190.783	1.00	1.00
1981	32.713	215	152.112	1.16	0.83
1982	43.451	198	219.098	1.10	1.23
1983	70.798	229	308.768	1.26	1.80
1984	76.636	245	312.218	1.31	2.11
1985	82.123	227	361.692	1.04	2.58
1986	48.569	154	315.078	0.63	2.25
1987	31.353	110	283.900	0.48	1.97
1988	32.021	111	289.674	0.52	2.02
1989	47.064	139	338.394	0.68	1.99
1990	54.182	149	364.772	0.68	2.57
1991	39.272	170	230.495	0.72	2.25
1992	39.603	211	188.083	0.83	1.79
1993	33.109	209	158.621	0.88	1.38
1994	20.116	165	122.166	0.70	0.87
1995	19.337	145	132.968	0.62	0.89
1996	25.445	181	140.323	0.79	0.94
1997	29.079	212	137.044	0.78	1.00
1998	44.792	289	155.010	0.93	1.29
1999	52.612	290	181.466	0.95	1.71
2000	55.333	280	197.830	0.86	2.10
2001	43.021	351	122.496	0.86	1.43
2002	48.799	409	119.196	0.85	1.55
2003	34.652	380	91.253	0.84	1.02
2004	36.188	333	108.756	0.75	1.25
2005	36.456	371	98.173	1.10	0.80
2006*	45	543	82.821	1.30	0.84

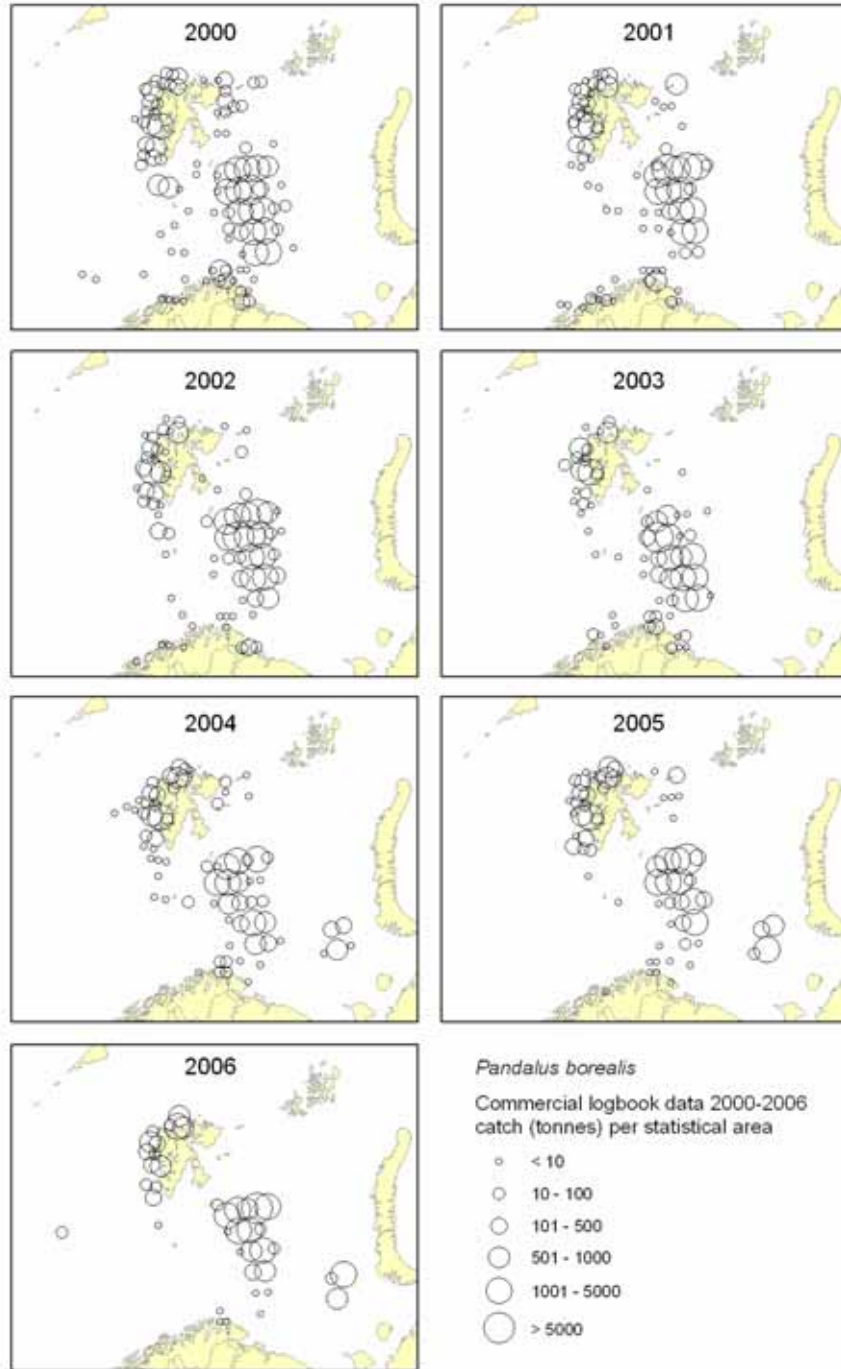


Fig. 1. Distribution of catches by Norwegian vessels 2000-2006 based on logbook information.

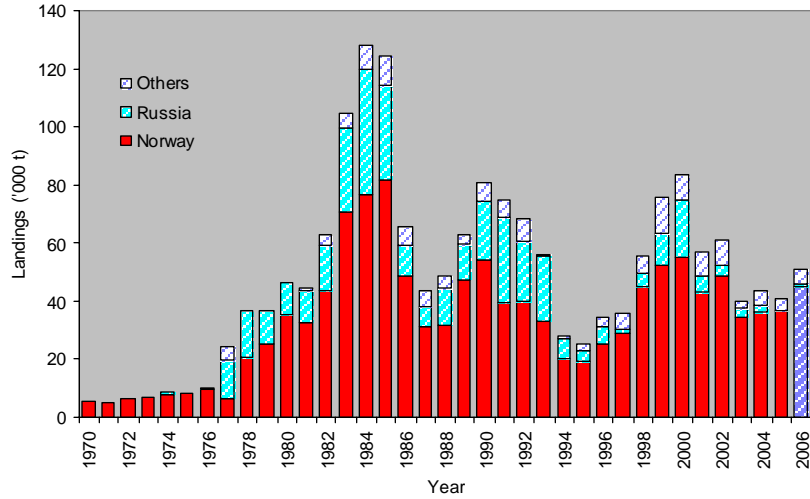


Fig. 2. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Total landings. The 2006 value is estimated based on data until August.

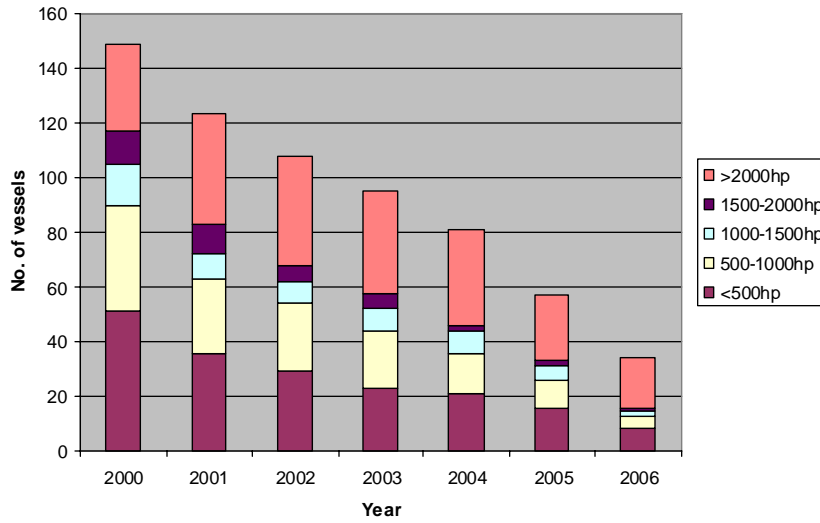


Fig. 3. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Number of vessels participating in the fishery 2000-2006. The 5 fleet components are separated by engine size (HP= horse-powers). Norwegian data.

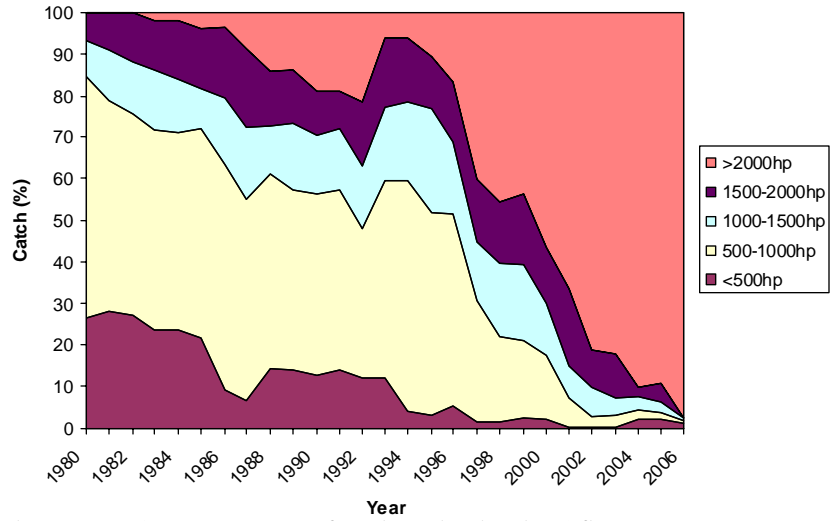


Fig. 4. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Percentage of total catch taken by 5 fleet components separated by engine size (HP= horse-powers) 1980-2006.

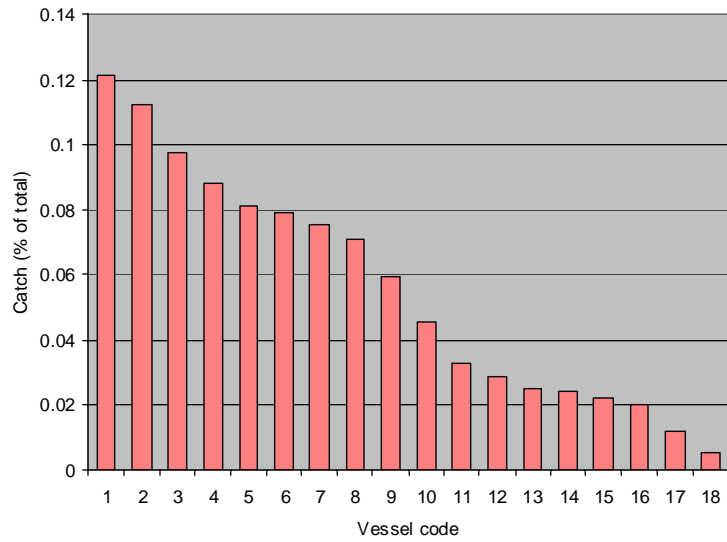


Fig. 5. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Percentage of total catch taken by individual vessels >2000HP (engine horsepower) in 2006. Norwegian data.

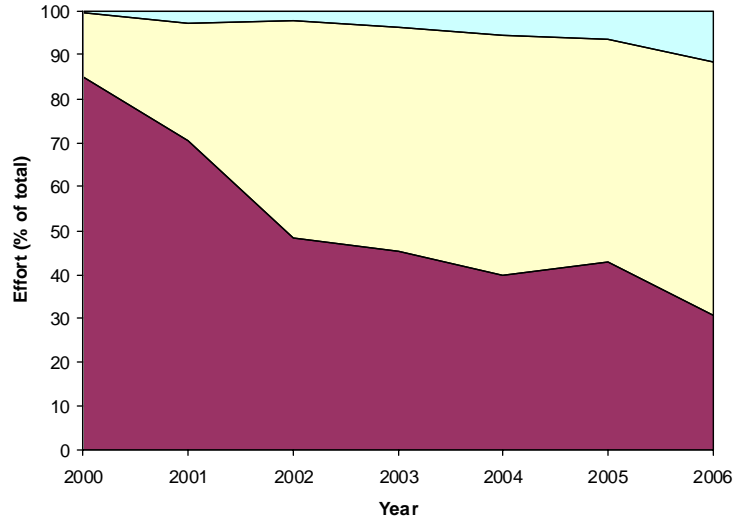


Fig. 6. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Percentage of total fishing effort spent by using single, double or triple trawls 2000-2006. Norwegian data.

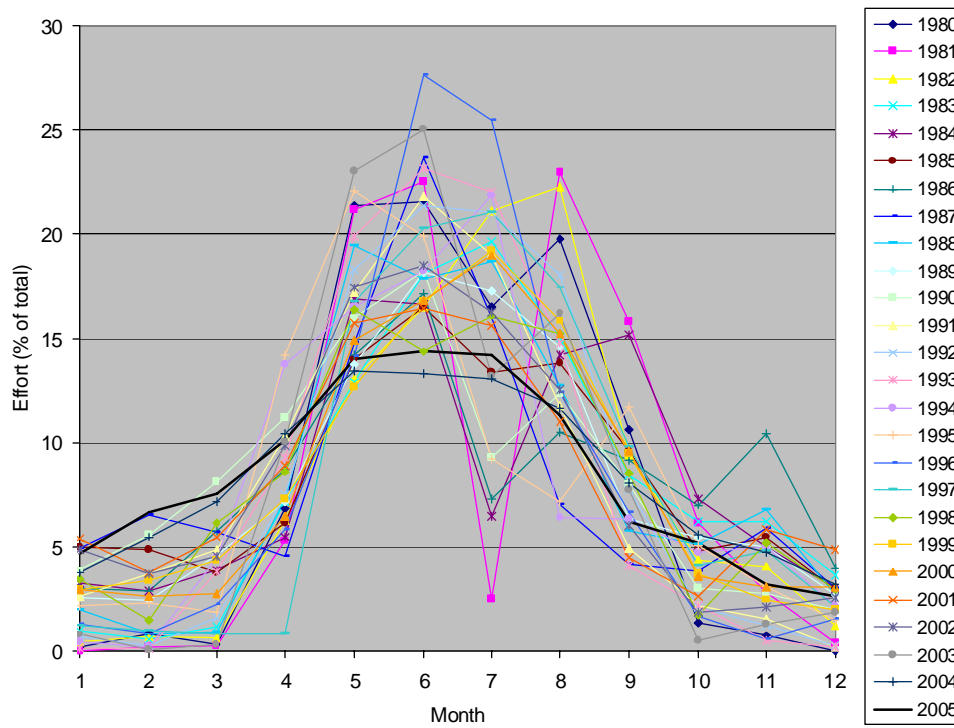


Fig. 7. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Seasonal distribution of fishing effort 1980-2005. Hours trawled in a month as a percentage of total effort of the year. Norwegian data.

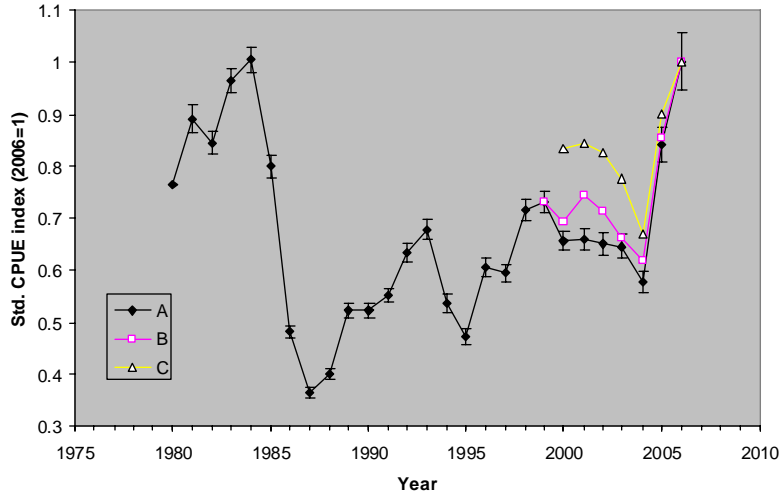


Fig 8. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Standardised CPUE based on (A) vessels grouped by engine size, (B) only hauls positively reported as double and triple trawls, (C) individual vessels as the unit of fishing power. Norwegian data.

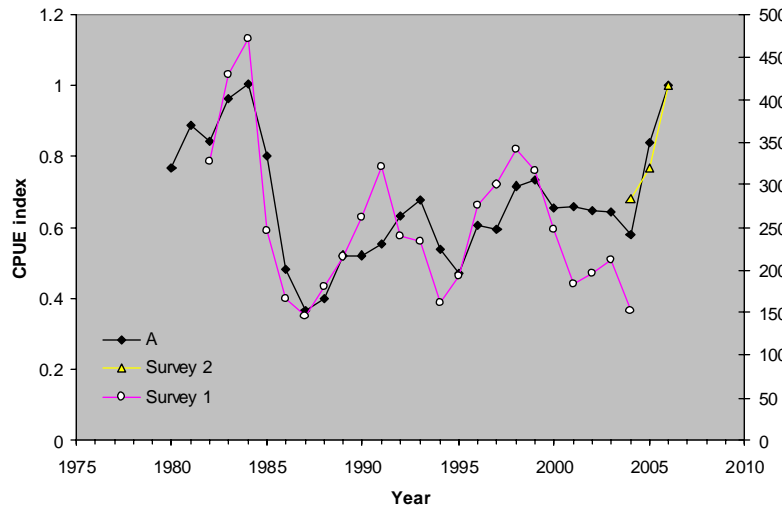


Fig 9. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Standardised CPUE (A) and survey indices.

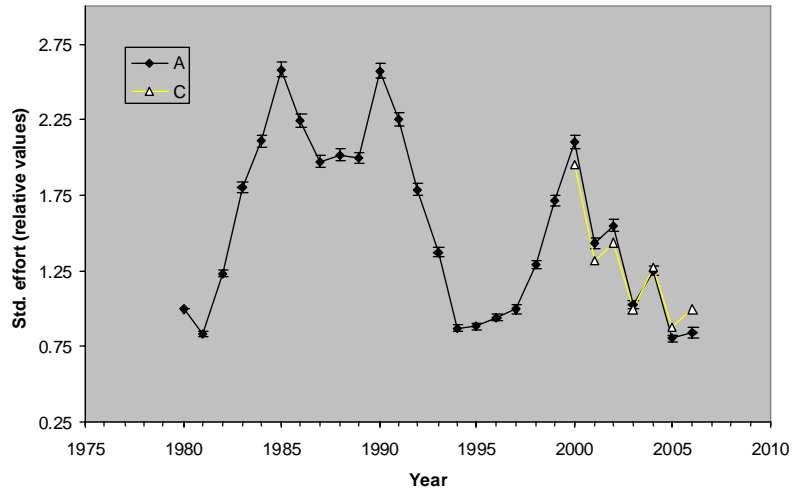


Fig 10. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Standardised effort. (A) vessels grouped by engine size, (C) individual vessels as the unit of fishing power Norwegian data.

Appendix 1. Diagnostical output from GLM-run of the Barents Sea index.

		Class Level Information																	
strata	8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H										
gear	4	56	58	59															
vessel	5	1	2	3	4	5													
year	27	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995			
month	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
										Number of Observations Read				102199					
Dependent Variable: Incpue																			
Weight: effort																			
		Source		DF	Sum of Squares		Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F										
		Model		51	933529.251		18304.495	2800.27	<.0001										
		Error		102147	667703.485		6.537												
		Corrected Total		102198	1601232.736														
		R-Square		Coeff Var		Root MSE	Incpue Mean												
		0.583007		49.19762		2.556696	5.196787												
		Source		DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F											
		strata		7	42368.0532	6052.5790	925.94	<.0001											
		year		26	252950.5354	9728.8667	1488.35	<.0001											
		gear		3	13975.4669	4658.4890	712.67	<.0001											
		vessel		4	138083.6933	34520.9233	5281.10	<.0001											
		month		11	71194.5110	6472.2283	990.14	<.0001											
		Parameter		Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t												
		Intercept		6.326655153	0.02338514	270.54	<.0001												
		strata A		-0.251067943	0.00606917	-41.37	<.0001												
		strata B		0.012218334	0.00574204	2.13	0.0333												
		strata C		0.040330532	0.00530358	7.60	<.0001												
		strata D		-0.009844988	0.01166893	-0.84	0.3988												
		strata E		0.201295824	0.00459196	43.84	<.0001												
		strata F		0.008176321	0.01209506	0.68	0.4990												
		strata G		0.044747559	0.00776449	5.76	<.0001												
		strata H		0.000000000	.	.	.												
		year 1980		0.000000000	.	.	.												
		year 1981		0.149247398	0.01124972	13.27	<.0001												
		year 1982		0.096950782	0.01014355	9.56	<.0001												
		year 1983		0.228422415	0.00956961	23.87	<.0001												
		year 1984		0.271421201	0.00951833	28.52	<.0001												
		year 1985		0.042076072	0.00950852	4.43	<.0001												
		year 1986		-0.464296735	0.00990470	-46.88	<.0001												
		year 1987		-0.742404395	0.01036677	-71.61	<.0001												
		year 1988		-0.649905464	0.00990724	-65.60	<.0001												
		year 1989		-0.384170105	0.00943101	-40.73	<.0001												
		year 1990		-0.383356755	0.00929539	-41.24	<.0001												
		year 1991		-0.330320303	0.00986410	-33.49	<.0001												
		year 1992		-0.189433851	0.01024030	-18.50	<.0001												
		year 1993		-0.123246494	0.01071767	-11.50	<.0001												
		year 1994		-0.357998850	0.01266810	-28.26	<.0001												
		year 1995		-0.484921675	0.01258929	-38.52	<.0001												
		year 1996		-0.234220915	0.01191677	-19.65	<.0001												
		year 1997		-0.254541930	0.01146584	-22.20	<.0001												
		year 1998		-0.068252675	0.01116122	-6.12	<.0001												
		year 1999		-0.047729120	0.01059848	-4.50	<.0001												
		year 2000		-0.154951186	0.01040602	-14.89	<.0001												
		year 2001		-0.151204574	0.01157185	-13.07	<.0001												
		year 2002		-0.165473302	0.01224237	-13.52	<.0001												
		year 2003		-0.172100986	0.01314694	-13.09	<.0001												
		year 2004		-0.283894332	0.01375437	-20.64	<.0001												
		year 2005		0.093086266	0.01533251	6.07	<.0001												
		year 2006		0.265889626	0.02073750	12.82	<.0001												
		gear 55		-0.605608932	0.02067037	-29.30	<.0001												
		gear 58		-0.285525368	0.01986077	-14.38	<.0001												
		gear 59		0.000000000	.	.	.												
		vessel 1		-0.846979077	0.00604913	-140.02	<.0001												
		vessel 2		-0.575085185	0.00500824	-114.83	<.0001												
		vessel 3		-0.480810061	0.00548374	-87.68	<.0001												
		vessel 4		-0.291487164	0.00564354	-51.65	<.0001												
		vessel 5		0.000000000	.	.	.												
		month 1		0.203015669	0.01195718	16.98	<.0001												
		month 2		0.166884809	0.01228286	13.59	<.0001												
		month 3		0.283084984	0.01145947	24.70	<.0001												
		month 4		0.223265149	0.01043425	21.40	<.0001												
		month 5		0.141068361	0.00993332	14.20	<.0001												
		month 6		0.152473116	0.00987514	15.44	<.0001												
		month 7		0.078641262	0.00993303	7.92	<.0001												

month	8	0.012358811	B	0.00998108	1.24	0.2156
month	9	-0.175842015	B	0.01025003	-17.16	<.0001
month	10	-0.409265435	B	0.01115980	-36.67	<.0001
month	11	-0.172084533	B	0.01088923	-15.80	<.0001
month	12	0.000000000	B	.	.	.

