



SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING – JUNE 2007

The 2007 interim monitoring report of yellowtail flounder stock status on the Grand Bank,
NAFO Divisions 3LNO.

by

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Abstract

A full assessment of the Grand Bank yellowtail flounder (*Limanda ferruginea*) stock, NAFO Divisions 3LNO, using the ASPIC surplus production model, was completed within Scientific Council in 2006, and the TAC advice was provided for the years 2007 and 2008. This document updates some of the indices of stock size since that assessment. The low estimated catch from the 2006 fishery, totalling about 902 tons, was due to the large reduction in effort by the Canadian fleet. In 2006, the Canadian spring survey index was the highest in the time series at 504 000 mt, while the fall index showed a modest decrease when compared to 2005. The anomalously high spring estimate, which also saw the biomass in each division being the highest in their respective time series, may be indicative of a year effect. Spatial analysis of catch distribution in the 2006 Canadian and spring surveys showed little change when compared to 2005. The spring survey by Spain in the NRA of Div. 3NO showed little change in the estimates of biomass from 2005 to 2005

Based on the Canadian fall and Spanish spring surveys, there is no major change indicated in stock status.

Fishery and management

A. TAC regulation

The stock has been under TAC regulation since 1973 (Table 1). Beginning on January 1, 1994, no directed fishing moratorium for yellowtail flounder was announced and the TAC was set at zero. Following an increasing trend in survey biomass indices during the 1995 to 1997 period the fishery was reopened on August 1, 1998, with a TAC of 4,000 tons. Since then, the TAC has increased steadily, and in 2006, SC recommended a TAC of 15,500 tons for the years 2007 and 2008, up from the TAC of 15,000 tons for the 2005 and 2006 fisheries.

B. Catch trends

During the moratorium (1994-97), nominal landings decreased from approximately 2 000 tons in 1994 to around 300 - 800 tons per year, as by-catch in other fisheries (Table 1; Fig. 1). Since the fishery re-opened in August 1998, catches have increased from 4,400 tons to 14,000 tons in 2005. From 1985 to 1993 and again from 1998 to 2001 fisheries, catches exceeded the TACs by about 10%. Since 2002 the catches have been consistently below the TAC (Fig 1). In the 2006 fishery, the catch estimate of 930 tons was well below the allocated TAC of 15,000 tons because of the absence of the Newfoundland based offshore Canadian fleet taking part in the fishery due to labour problems

within the industry. In 2006, Canada caught 177 tons, the lowest reported catch since the moratorium, and the rest was of the catch taken in the NRA of Div. 3NO.

Table 2 shows a breakdown of the Canadian catches by year, division and gear. With the exception of the 1991-1993 period, when Canadian vessels pursued a mixed fishery for plaice and yellowtail flounder in Div 3O, the majority of catches have been taken in Div. 3N. The most important gear used is the otter trawl. In 2006 the Canadian otter trawl catch was 176 tons by otter trawl, and 1 ton was taken by gillnet in Div. 3L.

C. Canadian stratified-random research survey data

Abundance and biomass trends

Canadian Surveys in Div. 3LNO

Table 3 and 4 compares indices of biomass of yellowtail flounder from the Canadian spring and fall Campelen trawl surveys in Div. 3LNO and Figures 2 and 3 show the graphical breakdown by division and for the combined 3LNO estimates. Detailed descriptions of the surveys and trends are contained in Walsh et al. (2006). In Div 3LNO, the survey indices show similar trends in biomass in both series, and with the exception of 1996, 1999 and 2006 surveys, the fall estimates have generally been higher than the spring series since 1992. The fall 3LNO surveys indicated that the upward trend in stock size started in 1993 while the spring surveys showed the trend starting in 1995 (Figs. 2 and 3).

From 1996-2004 the 3LNO spring survey index has shown an annual variation in stock size and since has shown an increasing trend up to 2006 when the highest stock size biomass of 504 000 t was recorded. Although the 2006 coverage in Div 3N and 3O was lower than the expected coverage (only 28% and 41%, respectively) due to mechanical problems with the survey vessel, *CCG Wilfred Templeman*, the overall biomass still showed an increase of 30% since 2005. In addition, in each division the biomass estimate was the highest in their respective time series. Noteworthy is that in Div 3L the 2006 biomass estimate of 85 7000 t was a 97% increase over the 2005 estimate. Average weights per tow for the 1984-2006 period are shown in Table 5 and also showed large increases from 2005 to 2006 (Table 5). With the exception of Div 3N, the confidence intervals around Div 3L, 3O and the combined 3LNO biomass estimates are the largest in their respective time series; they are the second largest intervals for Div 3N (Fig 2).

In the fall surveys the overall biomass trend has shown an increase for the time period 1992-2001, the highest estimate in the time series, followed by a decrease in 2002 (Table 4; Fig 3). Since 2004 the stock has shown a slight decreasing trend with the 2006 estimate of 305 500 t being 11% lower than the 2005 estimate (Fig 3). A similar trend was also seen in the average weights per tow (Table 5). Most of this decrease in the 2006 biomass was seen in the lower estimates for both Div 3N and 3O. Only Div 3L showed an increase in stock size from 2005 to 2006 (Fig. 3).

Timing of the 2006 Canadian surveys.

Spring: With the exception of Div 3L, the start dates for the survey of Div 3N and 3O were almost 1 month later than in 2005 because of mechanical problems with survey vessel, *CCG Wilfred Templeman* (Table 6). Survey coverage in Div. 3L on the Grand Bank was completed as expected, however only minimal coverage in Div. 3N and 3O was possible with some sets being made only in the shallowest strata (Table 6). The *W. Templeman's* sister ship, *CCG Alfred Needler*, was used in conducting 47 out of the 52 sets in Div. 3NO.

Fall: Although some survey vessel mechanical problems were encountered the survey started on time, survey coverage of the yellowtail flounder habitat areas were completed and comparable to other years (see Brodie and Stansbury 2007).

Spanish Surveys in the NRA of Div 3NO (SCR Doc 07/36).

In the spring surveys in the NRA both the average weight per tow and the biomass showed an increase from 2005 to 2006. Figure 4 shows a comparison between the catch rates for the Canadian and Spanish surveys for the time period 1995-2006. There is general agreement in the trends in the stock but a noticeable difference in catch rates. Since the adoption of the Campelen survey trawl in 2002 the Spanish catch rates have been 3- 5 times higher than that seen in the Canadian surveys. This difference may be due to density dependent catchability. The overall biomass increased by 2% from 2005 to 2006.

Stock distribution

Analysis of the 2006 Canadian spring and fall surveys showed the stock was widely distributed in all three divisions (Figs. 5 & 6). The spring survey coverage of Div 3NO was minimal, however, the fall survey coverage of strata less than 100 m was comparable to other years. Similar to all survey years, the majority of the stock was concentrated in Div. 3N in and around the area of the Southeast Shoal. In both 2006 surveys we see that the distribution of yellowtail flounder covers Div 3L in larger numbers than seen in 1990s. This trend has been particularly evident in the recent 2003-2005 surveys (Walsh et al. 2006; Colbourne and Walsh 2006).

In all survey years, almost 100% of the stock occupies depths less than 100 m. Similar to the 2005 spring survey the incidence of catches of yellowtail flounder in Div. 3L taken in the depth strata ranging from 93-183 m was higher than that seen in any year of the time series. Thirty-nine tows had catches of yellowtail flounder ranging from <10 kg to 70 kg, of which 20 tows were <10 kg (Table 3). The largest catch was found adjacent to a shallow stratum (<93 m) (see Figs 5 and 6 for spatial pattern). Bottom temperatures in this area of Div. 3L are within the 1^o C contour as seen in Figures 5 & 6. In the 2006 fall survey there was only one catch deeper than 93 m (Fig 5). Walsh et al. (2006) reported that catches were also taken regularly in the spring surveys of Div 3O. These catches were in strata with a depth range of 93 to 183 m and located along the southwest slope of the bank. However, in 2006 there were no survey sets in this area. In the 2006 fall survey there were no catches of yellowtail flounder taken in the deep waters sets of Div 3O (Fig. 5 & 6). These small catches in water depths greater than 91 m contribute little to the overall abundance and biomass estimates for the 3LNO stock, and appear to be more prevalent during the spring surveys than during the fall surveys. This reduction in the frequency of small catches in deep water from spring to fall could indicate either seasonal movements, but there is no annual pattern to the data, or it could indicate fringe areas of the stock.

The changes in spatial pattern of the stock were further investigated by calculating the proportion of biomass north of 45^o N for the entire Canadian survey time series. There is a definite seasonal pattern in recent years in the proportion of biomass north of 45^o N, i.e. north of the Southeast Shoal (Fig. 7). With the exception of 2002 and 2004 fall surveys, a higher proportion of yellowtail flounder was found in the north during the spring surveys when compared with the fall surveys for the 1996-2006 period. In 2006, the proportion of fish north of 45^o N was lower in the spring and higher in the fall when compared to the 2005 surveys. Poor coverage in the 2006 spring survey of Div. 3NO would affect this spatial analysis.

D. Conclusions

The 2006 Canadian fall survey of Div. 3LNO and the Spanish spring survey in the NRA of Div. 3O showed no major differences in biomass trends and stock distribution patterns since the 2005 surveys on which the last full assessment of stock status was conducted by Scientific Council (NAFO 2006; Walsh et al. 2006). Noteworthy is that, although the survey spatial coverage in the 2006 Canadian spring survey of Divisions 3NO was limited, started late and covered only shallow water strata (yellowtail flounder habitat) the catch rate and subsequent biomass estimates were the highest in the time series for all 3 divisions singularly and combined. The lateness of the surveys (almost one month in Div 3NO) and limited coverage in Div. 3NO may have contributed to these large biomass estimates seen in each division. Both the 2006 Canadian fall survey and Spanish spring surveys, with regular spatial coverage, showed a comparable trend with their respective recent estimates with no large increases seen. This anomalous Canadian spring estimate for 2006 may be indicative of a “year effect” and should be investigated further.

There is no requirement to revise the advice given by Scientific Council in 2006, which was for a TAC of 15 500 tons in 2007 and 2008 fisheries for yellowtail flounder on the Grand Bank.

E. References

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Table 1. Nominal catches by country and TACs (tons) of yellowtail in NAFO Divisions 3LNO.

Year	Canada	France	USSR/Rus.	S.Korea ^a	Other ^b	Total	TAC
1960	7	-	-	-	-	7	
1961	100	-	-	-	-	100	
1962	67	-	-	-	-	67	
1963	138	-	380	-	-	518	
1964	126	-	21	-	-	147	
1965	3,075	-	55	-	-	3,130	
1966	4,185	-	2,834	-	7	7,026	
1967	2,122	-	6,736	-	20	8,878	
1968	4,180	14	9,146	-	-	13,340	
1969	10,494	1	5,207	-	6	15,708	
1970	22,814	17	3,426	-	169	26,426	
1971	24,206	49	13,087	-	-	37,342	
1972	26,939	358	11,929	-	33	39,259	
1973	28,492	368	3,545	-	410	32,815	50,000
1974	17,053	60	6,952	-	248	24,313	40,000
1975	18,458	15	4,076	-	345	22,894	35,000
1976	7,910	31	57	-	59	8,057	9,000
1977	11,295	245	97	-	1	11,638	12,000
1978	15,091	375	-	-	-	15,466	15,000
1979	18,116	202	-	-	33	18,351	18,000
1980	12,011	366	-	-	-	12,377	18,000
1981	14,122	558	-	-	-	14,680	21,000
1982	11,479	110	-	1,073	657	13,319	23,000
1983	9,085	165	-	1,223	-	10,473	19,000
1984	12,437	89	-	2,373	1,836 ^b	16,735	17,000
1985	13,440	-	-	4,278	11,245 ^b	28,963	15,000
1986	14,168	77	-	2,049	13,882 ^b	30,176	15,000
1987	13,420	51	-	125	2,718	16,314	15,000
1988	10,607	-	-	1,383	4,166 ^b	16,158	15,000
1989	5,009	139	-	3,508	1,551	10,207	5,000
1990	4,966	-	-	5,903	3,117	13,986	5,000
1991	6,589	-	-	4,156	5,458	16,203	7,000
1992	6,814	-	-	3,825	123	10,762	7,000
1993	6,747	-	-	-	6,868	13,615	7,000
1994	-	-	-	-	2,069	2,069	7,000 ^d
1995	2	-	-	-	65	67	0 ^d
1996	-	-	-	-	232	232	0 ^d
1997	1	-	-	-	657	658	0 ^d
1998	3,739	-	-	-	647	4,386	4,000
1999	5,746	-	96	-	1,052 ^b	6,894	6,000
2000 ^c	9,463	-	212	-	1,486	11,161	10,000
2001 ^c	12,238	-	148	-	1,759	14,145	13,000
2002 ^c	9,959	-	103	-	636	10,698	13,000
2003 ^c	12,708	-	184	-	914 ^e	13,806	14,500
2004	12,575	-	158	-	621	13,354	14,500
2005	13,140	299	8	-	486	13,933	15,000
2006	177	-	1	-	752	930	15,000
2007							15,500

^a South Korean catches ceased after 1992

^b includes catches estimated from Canadian surveillance reports

^c provisional

^d no directed fishery permitted

^e Includes catches averaged from a range of estimates

Table 2. Canadian catches of yellowtail flounder by division, from 1973 to 2006. Data from 2003-06 are from preliminary Canadian ZIF statistics and maybe slightly different from STATLANT data.

YEAR	OTTER TRAWL			3LNO	OTHER GEARS
	3L	3N	30		
1973	4,188	21,470	2,827	28,475	17
1974	1,107	14,757	1,119	16,983	70
1975	2,315	13,289	2,852	18,456	2
1976	448	4,978	2,478	7,904	6
1977	2,546	7,166	1,583	11,295	0
1978	2,537	10,705	1,793	15,035	56
1979	2,575	14,359	1,100	18,034	82
1980	1,892	9,501	578	11,971	40
1981	2,345	11,245	515	14,105	17
1982	2,305	7,554	1,607	11,466	13
1983	2,552	5,737	770	9,059	26
1984	5,264	6,847	318	12,429	8
1985	3,404	9,098	829	13,331	9
1986	2,933	10,196	1,004	14,133	35
1987	1,584	10,248	1,529	13,361	59
1988	1,813	7,146	1,475	10,434	173
1989	844	2,407	1,506	4,757	252
1990	1,263	2,725	668	4,656	310
1991	798	2,943	2,284	6,025	564
1992	95	1,266	4,633	5,994	820
1993	-	2,062	3,903	5,965	782
1994	-	-	-	-	0
1995	-	-	-	-	2
1996	-	-	-	-	0
1997	-	1	-	1	0
1998	-	2,968	742	3,710	29
1999	-	5,636	107	5,743	3
2000	1,409	7,733	278	9,420	43
2001	183	8,709	3,216	12,108	130
2002	22	7,707	2,035	9,764	195
2003	28	8,186	4,482	12,696	1
2004	2,760	7,205	2,609	12,574	3
2005	284	10,572	2,283	13,139	1
2006	-	176	-	176	1

Table 3. Biomass estimates ('000t) of Yellowtail Flounder by stratum, Div 3LN0 - Spring														
Depth Range (m)	Stratum	No. of trawlable Units	1984 AN 27,28	1985 AN 43 WT 28-30	1986 WT 47,48	1987 WT 58-60	1988 WT 70,71	1989 WT 82-83	1990 WT 94-96	1991 WT 105-107	1992 WT 119-122	1993 WT 136-138	1994 WT 152-154	1995 WT 168-170
<=56	375	219,134.8	32.9	17.1	39.8	22.8	11.1	4.6	18.5	2.6	25.9	10.8	2.7	13.1
	376	206,204.1	6.2	13.8	13.8	16.2	2.6	25.1	14.6	29.6	4.6	1.1	0.1	0.6
	784	36,866.4												
TOTAL			39.1	30.9	53.6	39.0	13.7	29.7	33.1	32.2	30.6	11.9	2.8	13.7
57-92	330	287,365.1	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	331	62,727.9	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
	338	261,090.9	3.3	2.8	1.4	0.5	5.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
	340	236,054.8	0.7	1.5	1.8	4.3	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
	350	284,889.0	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	351	346,653.9	12.4	13.0	11.7	6.0	11.2	6.9	8.4	4.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.1
	352	354,907.6	10.0	8.7	10.7	15.2	7.5	8.0	11.2	13.6	7.1	33.0	8.1	5.5
	353	17,6353.31	0.2	7.6	2.8	13.4	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.3	0.8	5.3	0.2	5.6
	360	411,582.8	43.9	19.0	4.6	3.1	1.0	25.1	5.0	5.0	10.4	3.6	1.0	16.3
	361	254,900.7	32.3	15.3	9.8	14.8	17.9	11.1	26.8	21.0	7.5	21.0	41.8	27.7
	362	346,653.9	30.1	11.1	21.2	14.0	12.2	8.5	10.5	8.5	1.0	14.2	0.5	0.1
	363	244,858.7	5.4	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	371	154,206.0	.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	372	338,400.3	15.7	16.3	9.7	3.8	2.1	3.4	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
	373	346,653.9	18.3	9.1	4.8	6.2	6.3	3.8	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	374	128,069.4	3.9	2.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	383	92,716.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	384	154,068.4	.	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	785	63,965.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL			178.3	115.7	83.1	84.7	67.1	72.1	69.8	61.0	30.7	79.9	52.8	56.7
93-183	328	208,955.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	329	236,742.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	332	144,026.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1
	337	130,407.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
	339	80,473.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	341	216,521.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	342	80,473.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	343	72,219.6	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	348	291,629.5	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	349	290,804.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	354	65,204.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	359	57,913.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	364	387,509.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	365	143,201.1	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	370	181,580.6	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	377	13,756.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	382	89,002.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	385	324,093.9	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	390	203,728.0	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	786	11,555.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	787	84,325.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	794	29,713.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	797	13,481.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL			0.3	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2

Table 3 Con'd			1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Depth	Stratum	No. of	AN 27-28	AN 43	WT 47-48	WT 58-60	WT 70-71	WT 82-83	WT 94-96	WT 105-107	WT 119-122	WT 136-138	WT 152-154	WT 168-170	WT 188-191	WT 204-208	WT 221-224	WT 238-41	WT 315-18	WT 367-70	WT 419-24	WT 479-82	WT 546-549	WT 618-19	WT 692-93
Range		trawlable																							
(m)		Units		WT 28-30																					AN 729
550-731	718	15,289.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	720	14,443.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	722	12,793.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	724	17,057.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	726	9,904.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	728	21,459.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	730	23,385.4	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	732	31,776.6	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	734	31,363.9	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	736	24,073.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
732-914	737	31,226.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	741	30,676.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	745	47,871.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	748	21,872.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	752	18,433.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	756	14,581.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	760	21,184.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	764	14,443.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	772	18,570.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biomass ('000t)			217.7	146.8	138.2	124.6	81.0	103.8	103.1	93.4	61.4	93.3	55.6	70.6	175.6	174.9	202.2	365.7	287.0	366.0	199.5	386.5	307.9	388.8	503.8
Upper C.I.			276.2	175.3	179.7	159.5	103.0	141.4	137.5	121.8	91.5	143.7	92.2	100.9	210.8	231.3	254.9	440.2	342.2	516.6	252.2	445.2	372.4	463.8	597.0
Lower C.I.			159.3	118.3	96.7	89.6	59.0	66.1	68.8	65.0	31.3	42.8	19.0	40.3	140.4	118.6	149.6	291.2	231.8	215.3	146.8	327.8	243.3	313.7	410.7

Table 5 A comparison of spring and fall mean weight per tow, with upper and lower confidence limits for 3LNO combined from annual bottom trawl surveys, 1984-2006

SPRING				FALL			
YEAR	MEAN	UPPER	LOWER	YEAR	MEAN	UPPER	LOWER
1984	31.97	40.56	23.39	1984			
1985	14.56	17.38	11.73	1985			
1986	14.08	18.30	9.85	1986			
1987	12.72	16.29	9.15	1987			
1988	8.25	10.49	6.01	1988			
1989	10.57	14.41	6.73	1989			
1990	10.57	14.09	7.05	1990	6.59	9.99	3.19
1991	9.49	12.37	6.60	1991	8.14	11.60	4.67
1992	6.05	9.02	3.08	1992	6.70	10.79	2.62
1993	9.08	14.00	4.17	1993	11.33	16.88	5.78
1994	5.29	8.78	1.81	1994	10.37	16.66	4.08
1995	6.86	9.81	3.92	1995	12.61	15.97	9.25
1996	17.06	20.48	13.64	1996	11.97	15.89	8.04
1997	17.03	22.52	11.55	1997	19.71	24.09	15.32
1998	25.70	32.39	19.01	1998	19.89	24.48	15.29
1999	35.27	42.49	28.05	1999	23.43	28.28	18.58
2000	27.89	33.25	22.52	2000	28.72	39.74	17.70
2001	34.87	49.22	20.52	2001	40.26	49.80	30.73
2002	19.20	24.27	14.12	2002	28.70	36.69	20.72
2003	37.16	42.80	31.52	2003	34.17	41.94	26.40
2004	29.29	35.43	25.15	2004	38.77	46.79	30.75
2005	37.77	45.07	30.48	2005	30.51	36.80	24.21
2006	58.26	69.03	47.48	2006	27.81	36.58	19.04

Table 6. Number of successful sets, and depth ranges surveyed in 3LNO spring surveys, 1996-2006 (Campelen time series). Except for 47 sets carried out by *CCG Alfred Needler* in 2006, all surveys were conducted by *CCG Wilfred Templeman*. Range of dates (earliest start date each year) shown in lower panel. Reprinted from Brodie and Stansbury 2007.

	# of inshore		Tot				
	3L sets included		3N	3O	Excl. inshore	earliest	latest
1996	188	0	82	86	356	7-May	27-Jun
1997	158	0	71	81	310	30-Apr	26-Jun
1998	163	8	88	93	336	12-May	30-Jun
1999	177	32	82	86	313	11-May	29-Jun
2000	134	0	81	83	298	11-May	29-Jun
2001	154	12	79	79	300	29-Apr	24-Jun
2002	146	4	79	79	300	27-Apr	22-Jun
2003	155	14	79	79	299	8-May	26-Jun
2004	151	12	79	79	297	12-May	26-Jun
2005	133	0	78	79	290	9-May	29-Jun
2006	141	0	22	32	195	10-Jun	30-Jun
mean	154.5		74.5	77.8	299.5		
allocation 2006	176	34	79	79	300		

Depth range (m), Campelen spring surveys 1996-2006, Div. 3LNO.

	3L		3N		3O	
	min	max	min	max	min	max
1996	66	664	42	665	65	685
1997	60	681	35	689	62	669
1998	53	721	38	682	64	657
1999	41	692	40	659	62	679
2000	61	681	45	664	61	694
2001	34	695	40	650	74	699
2002	42	710	40	641	63	628
2003	62	698	39	681	63	726
2004	47	710	44	675	61	636
2005	64	672	45	691	66	719
2006	60	701	46	77	64	103

Date range, Campelen spring surveys 1996-2006, Div. 3LNO.

	3L		3N		3O	
	1'st set	last set	1'st set	last set	1'st set	last set
1996	30-May	27-Jun	22-May	30-May	7-May	22-May
1997	4-Jun	26-Jun	18-May	4-Jun	30-Apr	17-May
1998	6-Jun	30-Jun	24-May	4-Jun	12-May	30-May
1999	6-Jun	29-Jun	19-May	7-Jun	11-May	28-May
2000	3-Jun	29-Jun	23-May	9-Jun	11-May	5-Jun
2001	26-May	24-Jun	14-May	6-Jun	29-Apr	13-May
2002	29-May	22-Jun	13-May	29-May	27-Apr	14-May
2003	4-Jun	26-Jun	18-May	4-Jun	8-May	15-May
2004	4-Jun	26-Jun	24-May	8-Jun	12-May	24-May
2005	11-Jun	29-Jun	22-May	19-Jun	9-May	22-May
2006	10-Jun	29-Jun	27-Jun	29-Jun	25-Jun	30-Jun

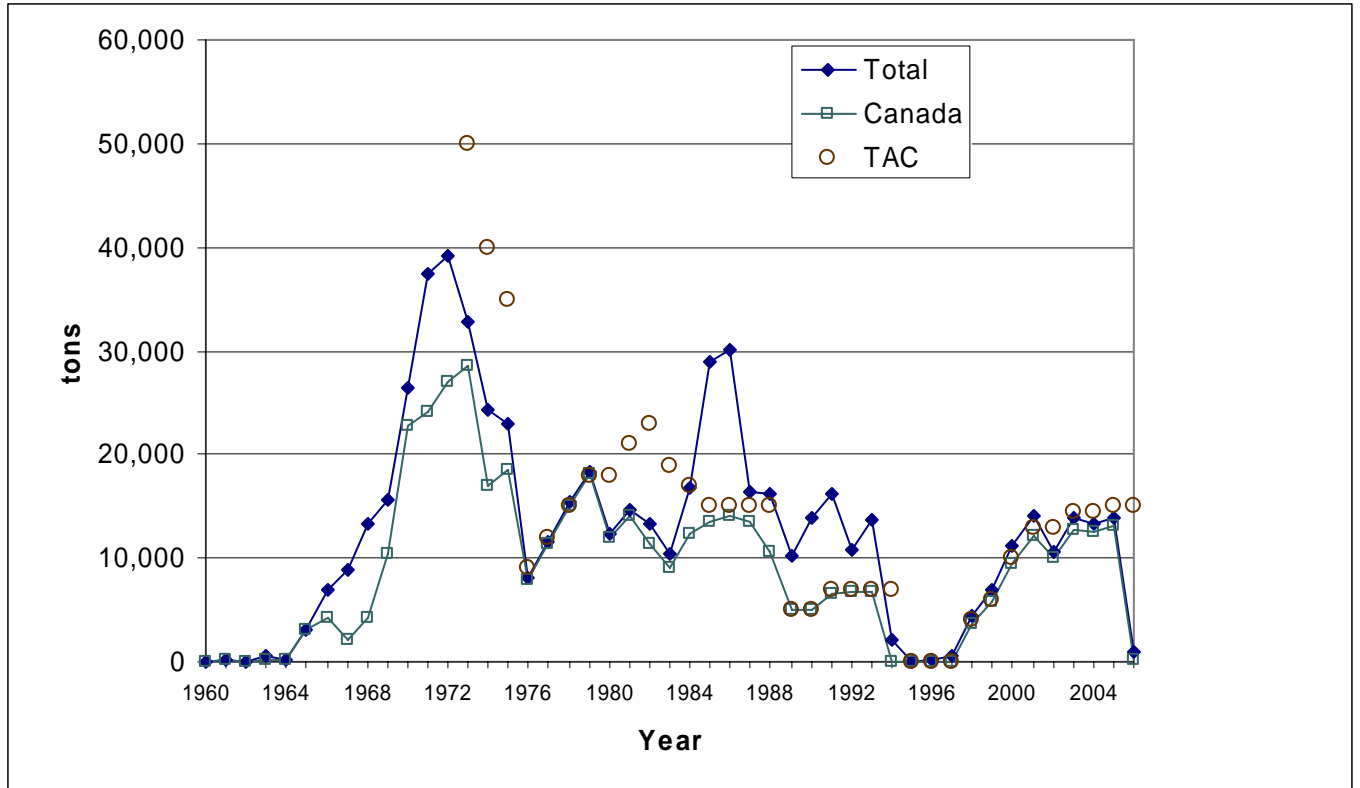


Fig. 1 . Nominal landings and TACs for yellowtail flounder fishery on the Grand Bank, NAFO Divisions 3LNO

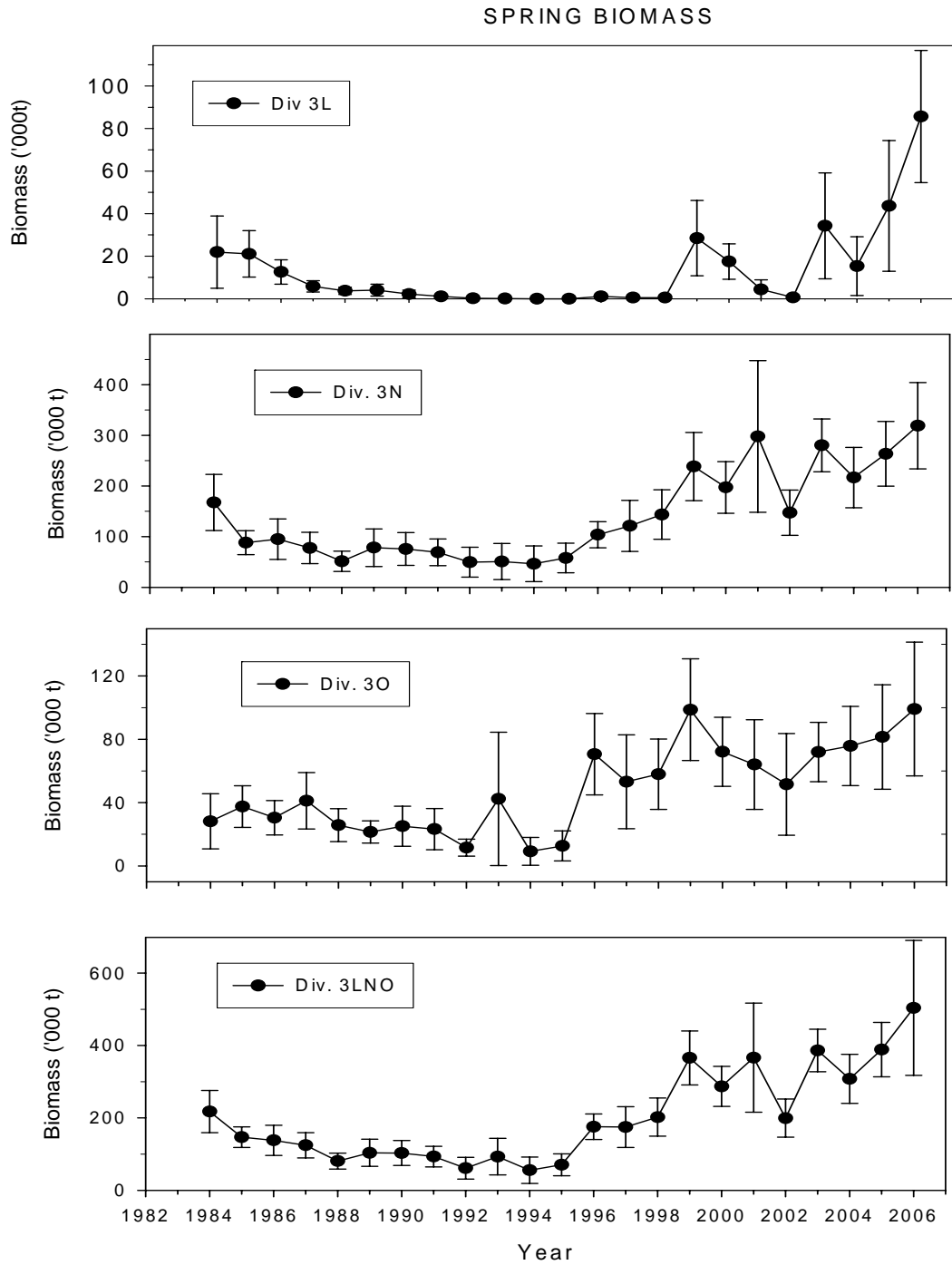


Fig. 2 Biomass of yellowtail flounder (with approx. 95% CI) by Division and cumulative biomass for Div. 3LNO from Canadian Spring surveys, 1984-2006.

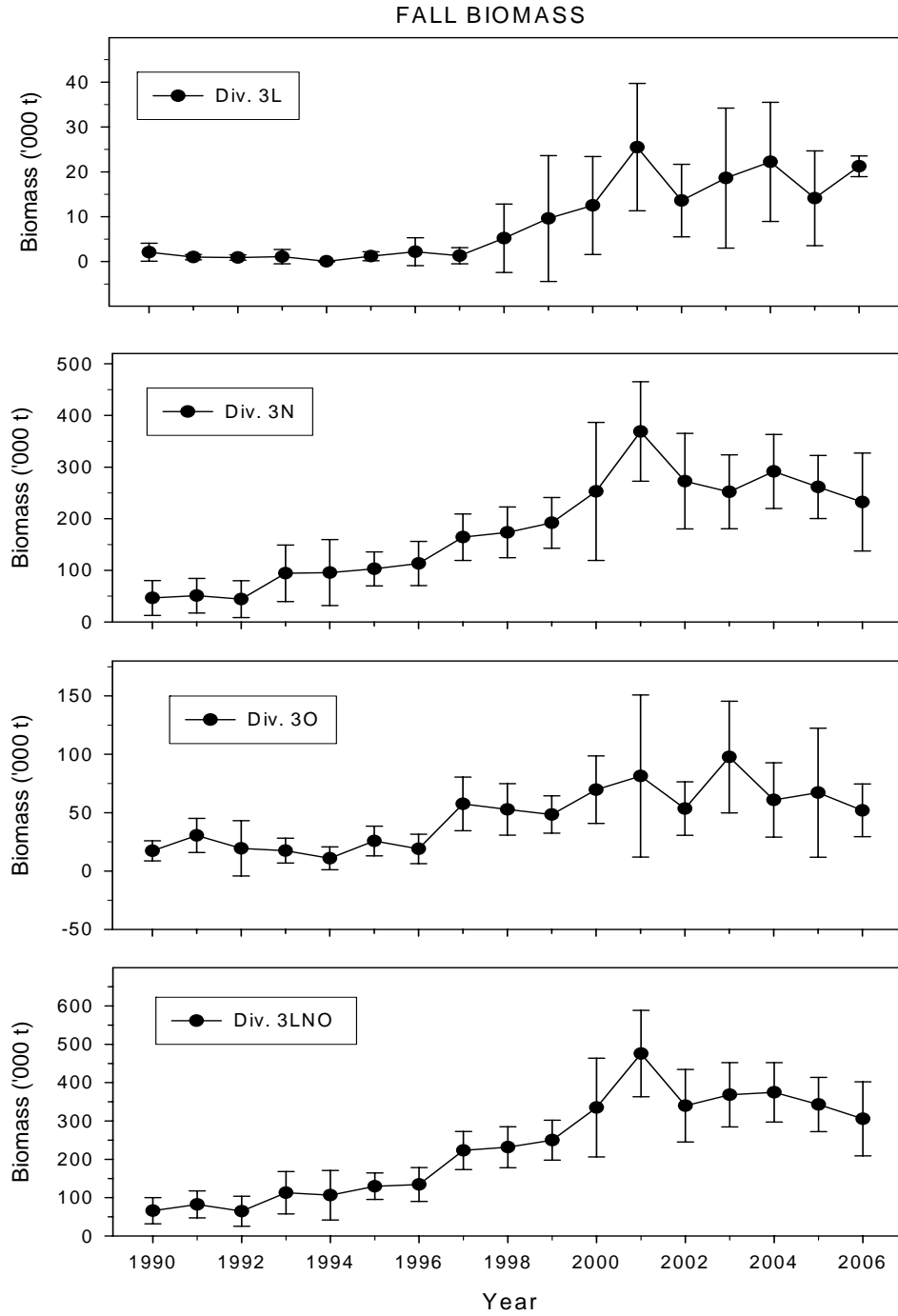


Fig. 3. Biomass estimates (with approx. 95%CI) by Division and cumulative biomass for Div. 3LNO (lower panel) of yellowtail flounder from the Canadian fall surveys from 1990-2006.

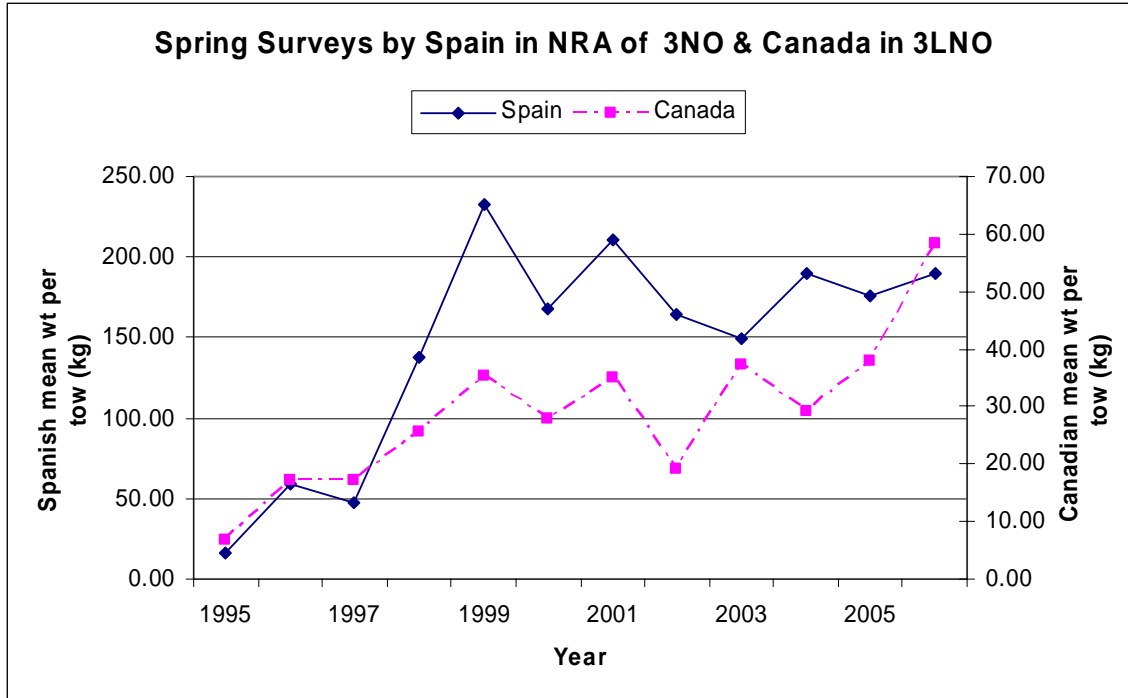


Fig.4 Comparison of survey mean weight per tow (kg) from Canadian and Spanish surveys for yellowtail flounder on the Grand Bank.

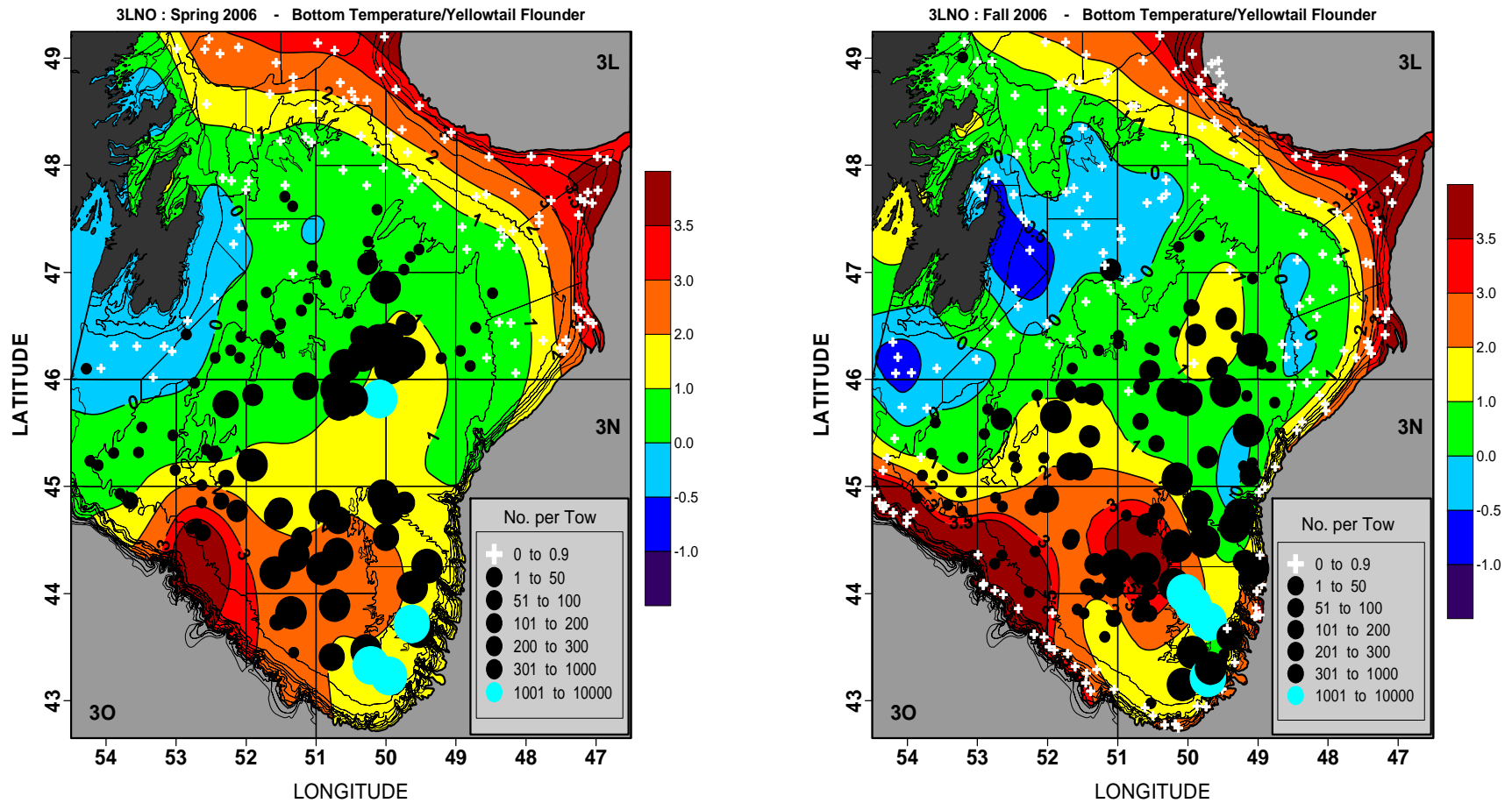


Fig. 5. Yellowtail flounder (number per tow) in Div 3LNO from the 2006 spring and fall surveys survey temperatures overlaid for the same time period. “+ (crosses) indicate zero catches.

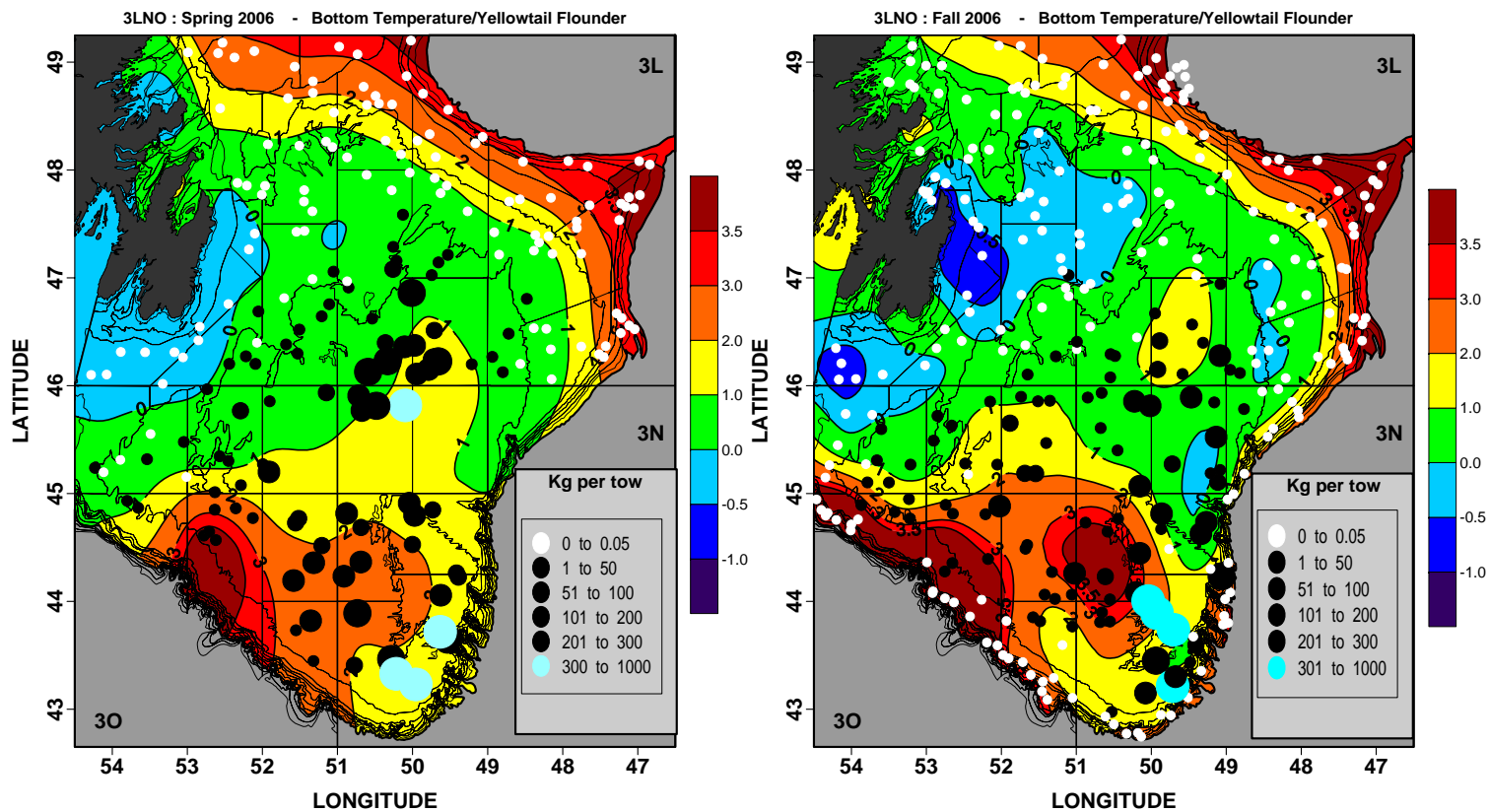


Fig. 6. Yellowtail flounder (weight per tow) in Div. 3LN) from the spring and fall surveys for 2006 overlaid on survey temperatures for the same time period. '0' indicate zero catches.

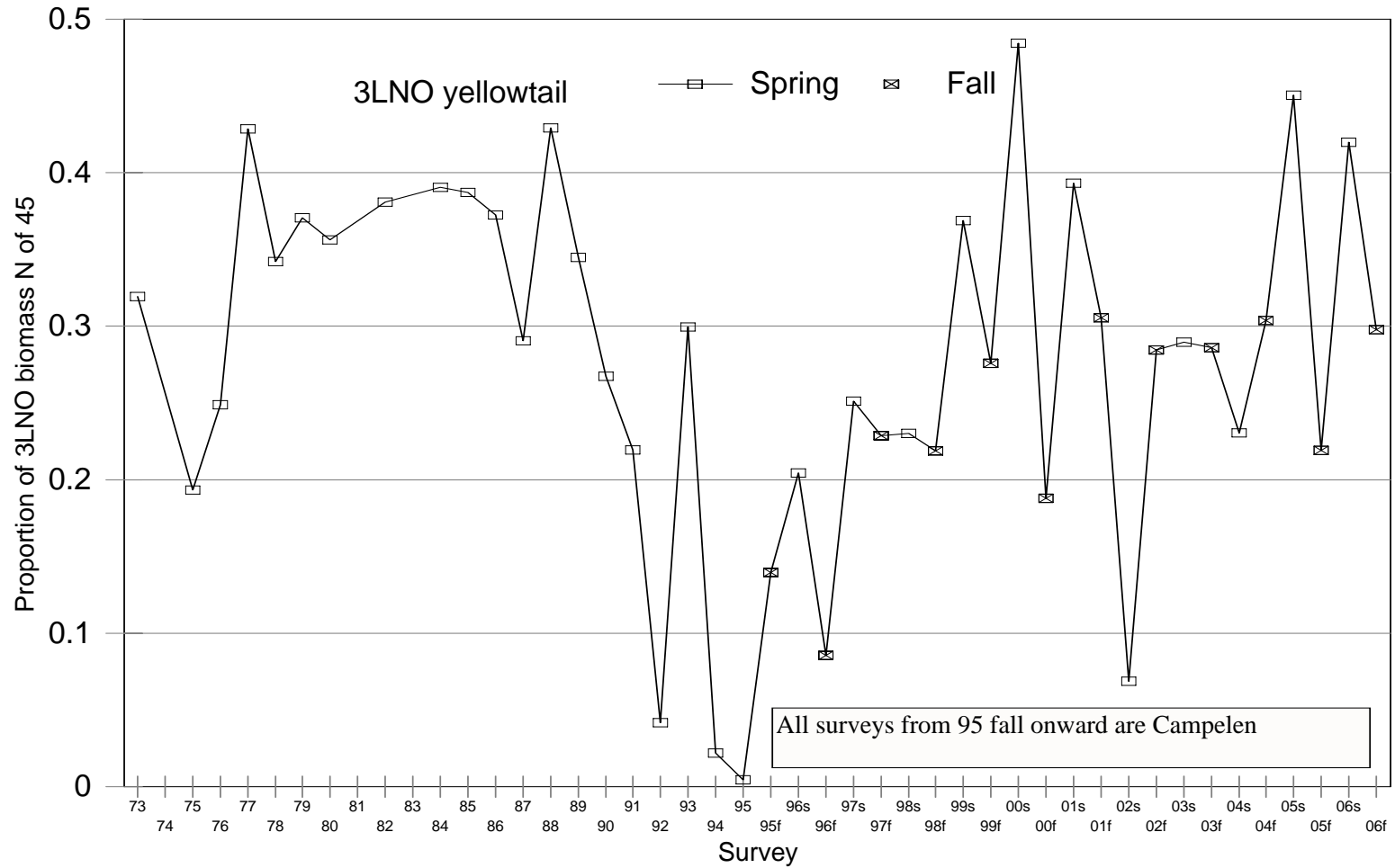


Fig. 7. Proportion of yellowtail flounder caught north of 45°N in Divs. 3LNO. All data up to 1995 are from spring surveys only.