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**Assessment of Thorny Skate (*Amblyraja radiata* Donovan, 1808)
in NAFO Divisions 3LNO and Subdivision 3Ps**

by

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Abstract

Available information on the fishery, management, biology, and assessment of Thorny Skate in NAFO Divisions 3LNO and Subdivision 3Ps were reviewed to determine the status of this stock. From a peak of 18 277 tons in 2000 (relatively small compared to 28 408 t in 1991), total catches of skate by all countries in Div. 3LNO declined. In 2005-2009, average reported catch from Div. 3LNO was 5 091 tons; which is approximately a third of the current TAC of 13 500 t for Div. 3LNO. Sampling of Canadian commercial catches for skate lengths by at-sea Canadian Fisheries Observers was limited in 2008, and non-existent in 2009. An Index of Fishing Mortality for Div. 3LNO increased from the late 1980s to a peak of 30% in 1997; then stabilized at approximately 17% during 1998-2004. In 2005, this Index declined to 4%, and remained around 5% since then. After observing a drastically declining trend over 1985-1995, Canadian spring research surveys indicated that biomass and abundance of Thorny Skate in Div. 3LNO were relatively stable at low levels since then. One noteworthy difference was the reduction in Div. 3L skate biomass to 7 765 tons in 2009; from an average of 21 000 tons over 2005-2008. Thorny Skate distribution in Div. 3LNOPs for 2007-2009 continued to be concentrated on the southwest Grand Banks, in Subdiv. 3Ps, and northward along the edge of the Bank. Length distributions of Thorny Skate from Canadian spring surveys of Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps in 1997-2009 indicate that the highest percentage of young-of-the-year skates (5-20 cm TL) for this period was observed in 2009.

Introduction

Thorny Skate (*Amblyraja radiata* Donovan, 1808) is a widely distributed species in temperate and arctic waters of the North Atlantic. In the western Atlantic, Thorny Skate are distributed from Greenland to South Carolina, with the center of distribution on the Grand Banks (Fig. 1) in NAFO Divisions 3LNO. Commercial catches of skates consist of several skate species; however, Thorny Skate dominates the catch composition. In Canadian commercial catches, about 95% of the skate catch are Thorny Skates (Kulka and Miri 2007; Kulka and Mowbray 1999); similar to the proportion of Thorny Skate in EU-Spain research survey catches in Div. 3NO (González-Costas *et al.* 2010). Thus, the skate fishery on the Grand Banks can be considered a directed fishery for Thorny Skate.

Fishery and Management

TAC Regulation

Thorny Skate came under quota regulation in September 2004, when the Fisheries Commission of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) set a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 13 500 tons for 2005-2009 in Div. 3LNO, and Canada set a TAC of 1 050 tons for Subdivision 3Ps. During 2009, Fisheries Commission reduced the TAC in 3LNO for 2010 to 12 000t. A 3 000-ton quota for Canadian waters in 1997-2004 was generally underfished; resulting in relatively stable removals inside Canada's 200-mile limit. Unregulated until 2004, catches in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) have been more variable and substantially higher.

Catch Trends

On the Grand Banks, Kulka and Mowbray (1998) reported that significant bycatch of skates have been taken since commencement of offshore fishing in the late 1940s; initially by non-Canadian fleets and later by Canadian vessels. Prior to the mid-1980s, non-Canadian fleets comprised the largest component of offshore fisheries on the Grand Banks, and took several thousand tons of skate as bycatch each year. The bycatch derived primarily from the Greenland Halibut fishery and from the Canadian mixed fishery for Thorny Skate, White Hake, and Monkfish (Kulka and Mowbray 1999). Kulka and Mowbray (1998) estimated that approximately 5 000 tons on average were discarded annually by Canadian fleets during the 1980s and early 1990s; although only a few hundred tons were recorded in Canada's annual landings statistics during that period. Canadian commercial landings data for skates were never reported by species.

Catches for NAFO Div. 3LNO (Table 1; Fig. 2) increased in the mid-to-late 1980s with the commencement of a directed fishery for Thorny Skate. In 1985, Spain began targeting skate in a non-regulated fishery in the NRA (Junquera and Paz 1998; del Río and Junquera 2001). During the period from 1985-1991, catches averaged 17 000 tons and peaked at approximately 28 400 tons in 1991. This fishery was mainly prosecuted by Spain, Portugal, USSR, and the Republic of Korea. Non-Canadian catches significantly declined to only 5 059 tons in 1992 (Table 1). In 2000, Russia joined the directed fishery for Thorny Skate. Due to a new Canadian directed fishery that began in 1994, Canadian catches increased during 1994-1999 to an average of 1 590 tons (Table 1). Since 2000, total catches of skate by all countries in Div. 3LNO declined (Table 1; Fig. 4). In 2005-2008, an average of 5 248 tons of Thorny Skate was reported in Div. 3LNO. Current STACFIS-agreed total catch in Div. 3LNO for 2009 is 4 465 tons.

In NAFO Subdivision 3Ps, NAFO data (STATLANT 21A) indicated that Canadian fleets reported the majority of Thorny Skate catches in recent years; while St. Pierre and Miquelon (EU-France) annually reported small catches of Thorny Skate (Table 2; Figs. 3,4). Prior to 1994, Canadian catches of Thorny Skate in Subdiv. 3Ps rarely exceeded a few hundred tons. Canadian catches averaged 1 115 tons in 1996-2000, 1 409 t in 2001-2006, and 1 600 t in 2007-2008. The Canadian catch reported for 2009 in Subdiv. 3Ps is 652 tons (STACFIS).

Commercial Size

Sampling of Canadian commercial catches by at-sea Canadian Fisheries Observers was limited in 2008, and non-existent in 2009; thereby precluding a detailed comparison of skate lengths in 2009 with length distributions from previous years. In 2008, Canadian gillnetters directing for Monkfish in NAFO Div. 3O caught a size range of skates similar to that of previous years: 56-96 cm Total Length (TL), with a mode of 78 cm (Fig. 5a; Kulka *et al.* 2006). In 2008, Canadian longliners directing for skates in Subdiv. 3Ps caught a similar range of sizes: 52-90 cm TL with a mode of 77-79 cm (Fig. 5a).

In 2007-2009, commercial length distributions from EU-Portugal, EU-Spain, and Russia in skate-directed trawl fisheries (280 mm mesh) of Div. 3LNO in the NRA indicated that the range of sizes caught did not vary between EU-Spain and Russia, and were similar to those reported in previous years (Fig. 5b; Kulka *et al.* 2006). One exception was the distribution of skates caught by EU-Portugal in Div. 3NO: a 25-45 cm range with a mode of 38 cm (2007) and 42 cm (2009) was significantly smaller than those of EU-Spain and Russia (27-93 cm; with a mode

of 66 cm). Although these countries used 280 mm mesh in their commercial trawls, this comparison shows that EU-Portugal consistently caught an abbreviated range of smaller skates. Another noteworthy result was reported by EU-Spain in 2008; whereby its trawlers also caught a significant mode of 46–49 cm skates (Fig. 5b).

In other directed trawl fisheries (130-135 mm mesh) of Div. 3LNO (NRA) during 2007-2009, length distributions of skate bycatch also did not vary between EU-Spain and Russia (Fig. 5b). However, EU-Portugal caught an abbreviated range of smaller skates in 2007 and 2009: a 24–64 cm range with a mode of 38 cm (2007) and 46 cm (2009); while EU-Spain caught 26-86 cm skates with a 67-cm mode (2009). In 2008, the size range of skate bycatch reported by EU-Portugal was similar to that of Russian trawlers (28-104 cm with a mode of 58 cm); although Russia also reported a small catch of 12-18 cm young-of-the-year skates (Fig. 5b).

Russia sampled only 59 specimens during the NAFO Div. 3L Greenland halibut fishery in 2009. Thorny Skate specimens varied between 46 – 76 cm in length with an average length of 63.4 cm.

Research Survey Data

Canadian Spring Surveys

Stratified-random surveys have been conducted by Canadian research vessels in the spring (April-June) of each year from 1971 to 2009. A summary of the stratified-random survey design adopted by the DFO - NL Region can be found in Doubleday (1981). While survey design has remained constant, additional strata have been included in recent years, along with modifications to some of the original strata (Bishop 1994). A significant change in the surveys is the addition of shallower and deeper strata after 1993. The spring survey can be split into three time periods, based on the trawl used in each period: 1971-1982 (Yankee), 1983-1995 (Engel), and 1996-2009 (Campelen; see McCallum and Walsh 1996). Conversion factors exist for the Engel to Campelen gear change (Simpson and Kulka 2005); however, data from the Yankee gear series have not been converted.

Historical abundance and biomass indices from Canadian spring surveys in NAFO Div. 3LNOPs are provided in Table 3 and Figure 6a. Since the mid1990s, spring abundance and biomass indices for Thorny Skate in Div. 3LNOPs have been relatively stable at low levels. Similar results were reflected by mean number of skates per tow and mean weight of skates per tow for Canadian spring surveys in 1996-2009 (Fig. 7); after a drastically declining trend over 1985-1995. In 2008, biomass estimates for Thorny Skate in Div. 3L, 3N, and 3O were 23 344, 32 196, and 42 220 tons (respectively); and were 7 765, 29 478, and 52 619 tons for the same Divisions in 2009 (respectively). Most notable in 2009 was the reduced biomass estimate in Div. 3L; relative to its previous 21 000-ton average in 2005-2008. In Subdiv. 3Ps, biomass was estimated at 38 509 tons in 2008, and 27 788 tons in 2009.

Canadian Autumn Surveys

Stratified-random autumn surveys have been conducted by Canada in NAFO Div. 3L from 1981 to 2009. In 1990-2009, autumn surveys also extended onto the southern Grand Banks in Div. 3NO. Canadian surveys from 1983-1994 were conducted with an Engel trawl, and from 1995-2009 with a Campelen trawl. It must be noted that Canada does not survey Subdiv. 3Ps in autumn, and did not survey Div. 3NO before 1990. Therefore, autumn survey data are not directly comparable to spring indices (which extend over the entire stock area and time period; except for certain Divisions and years). Furthermore, autumn surveys reach deeper maximum depths (~1 400 m in recent years) than those in spring (~750 m). Because the autumn series is not spatially complete over the designated stock area, spring surveys are used as the primary estimator of biomass and abundance trends for this stock. However, autumn indices are still considered in assessments of this stock, because this survey is conducted when a greater proportion of Thorny Skate is available to survey trawl gear. During autumn, Thorny Skates are concentrated on the shelf; whereas in spring, part of this population has moved to the shelf edge, and a proportion apparently moves outside of the spring survey area (Kulka *et al.* 2004). While using spring estimates of biomass and abundance to examine trends in this stock, it is assumed that the proportion of skate that moves outside of the surveyed area remains consistent between years. Additional causes of variation in survey coverage are discussed in detail by Brodie (2005), and Kulka and Miri (2007).

Historical abundance and biomass indices from Canadian autumn surveys in NAFO Div. 3LNO are provided in Tables 4 and Figure 6b. Both autumn abundance and biomass of Thorny Skate remained stable at a low level since 1995; except for a slight increase in biomass estimates over 2007-2008. In 2008, biomass estimates for Thorny Skate in Div. 3L, 3N, and 3O were 27 182, 83 861, and 75 892 tons, respectively. In 2009, biomass estimates for the same areas were 22 848, 40 801, and 63 200 tons, respectively.

EU-Spain Survey

Spain initiated a survey of the NAFO Regulatory Area of Div. 3NO in 1995. Initially, the survey was carried out in spring with the C/V *Playa de Menduñña* using a Pedreira bottom trawl. Since 2001, the R/V *Vizconde de Eza* replaced the C/V *Playa de Menduñña* and a Campelen net replaced Pedreira gear (González-Troncoso *et al.* 2010).

Abundance and biomass of Thorny Skate were calculated from EU-Spain surveys in the NRA of Div. 3NO from 1997-2009. The survey biomass index showed a consistent increase from 5 000 tons in 1995 to a peak of 50 000 t in 2000. Since 2001, this index fluctuated on a yearly basis; averaging 36 307 t in 2001-2006. In 2007-2009, the biomass index averaged 22 709 tons, and decreased to 19 959 tons in 2009.

A comparison of the Canadian Campelen spring biomass indices to those of the Spanish Div. 3NO surveys in 1997-2009 indicated similar overall trends (Fig. 8). It should be noted that the Canadian survey covers the entire area of Div. 3NO; whereas the Spanish survey is limited to the NAFO Regulatory Area of Div. 3NO.

Index of Fishing Mortality

A relative Index of Fishing Mortality (Relative F = STACFIS agreed commercial catch/Canadian spring survey biomass index) was calculated for Thorny Skate in Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps for 1996-2009. The Fishing Mortality Index for Div. 3LNO increased from the late 1980s to a peak of 30% in 1997; then stabilized at approximately 17% during 1998-2004 (Fig. 9). In 2005, this Index declined to 4%, and remained around 5% since then. Since 1985, fishing mortality in Subdiv. 3Ps was relatively constant; remaining below 5% in most years.

Survey Size

Lengths of Thorny Skates captured in the Canadian Campelen spring surveys of Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps from 1997-2009 ranged from 5-105 cm TL (Fig. 10). For most areas and years, a peak of young-of-the-year skates (YOY: 5-20 cm TL) was observed, and averaged 15 cm TL. It should also be noted that the highest percentage of YOY skates for this period was observed in 2009. A dominant peak of immature skates can be seen in spring survey data, with the following modes: 32 cm in 1997; 35 cm in 1998; 40 cm in 1999 and 2000; 44 cm in 2001; 46 cm in 2002; 48 cm in 2003; 55 cm in 2004 and 2005; 62 cm in 2006; 66 cm in 2007, 69 cm in 2008, and 71 cm in 2009.

Life Stages

Numbers of Thorny Skate at length caught by Canadian Campelen spring surveys in Div. 3LNOPs during 1996-2009 were partitioned into young-of-the-year (YOY), immature, and mature (Spawning Stock Biomass: SSB) components (Fig. 11). Various life stages of Thorny Skate underwent different changes in abundance over time. In 1996-2009, Thorny Skate YOY appeared to be relatively stable in abundance; with an average of 5 146 males and 5 258 females. However, abundance estimates of male and female immature skates fluctuated along decreasing trends: from 20 540 males (1998) to 8 484 (2009); from 25 289 females (1999) to 11 069 (2009). Abundance estimates of mature skates fluctuated along an increasing trend: from 9 048 males (1997) to 25 605 (2007); from 4 968 females (1997) to 19 928 (2007).

The ratio of males to females in the sampled population remained relatively constant during 1996-2009; with some fluctuations in these three components (Fig. 12): YOY averaged 1:1 males to females; ratio of immature males to females was always smaller than 0.94 (0.73 average); while the mature abundance ratio was always greater than 1.08 (1.45 average). This pattern suggests some difference in the catchability of male and female Thorny Skates at

different life stages; potentially due to differential migration into and out of the sampled area.

A relationship between mature female abundance and Thorny Skate YOY is illustrated in Figure 13. This recruitment index declined from 1.9 and 2.4 in 1996 and 1997 (respectively) to an average of 0.8 since 1998; with the lowest value of 0.3 occurring in 2005.

Distribution

In Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps, the distribution of Thorny Skate changed significantly since the 1980s. In the early 1980s, skates were widely distributed over the entire Grand Banks in moderate to high concentrations (Kulka and Miri 2007). By the late 1990s, much of the biomass was concentrated in the southwest. In 2001-2005, the area of high concentration expanded northward and along the Bank edge (*ibid.*). It is important to note that part of this population moves to the shelf edge in spring; thereby moving outside of the Canadian spring survey area (Kulka *et al.* 2004). However, Thorny Skates are concentrated on the shelf during autumn (*ibid.*). In 2007-2009, Thorny Skate distribution in Div. 3LNOPs continued to be concentrated on the southwest Grand Banks, in Subdiv. 3Ps, and northward along the edge of the Bank (Fig. 14).

Summary

Thorny Skate underwent a decline in Div. 3LNO over the late 1980s, suddenly increased in 1990-1991, declined again over 1992-1996, then stabilized at a low level; except for a slight increase in 2007-2008. Thorny Skate distribution in Div. 3LNOPs for 2007-2009 continued to be concentrated on the southwest Grand Banks, in Subdiv. 3Ps, and northward along the edge of the Bank. An Index of Fishing Mortality for Div. 3LNO increased from the late 1980s to a peak of 30% in 1997; then stabilized at approximately 17% during 1998-2004. In 2005, this Index declined to 4%, and remained around 5% since then. From a peak of 18 277 tons in 2000, total catches of skate by all countries in Div. 3LNO declined. In 2005-2009, average reported catch from Div. 3LNO was 5 091 tons; which is approximately a third of the current TAC in Div. 3LNO. The current TAC of 14 550 t for skates in Div. 3LNOPs (13 500 t in Div. 3LNO; 1 050 t in Subdiv. 3Ps) greatly exceeds the average catch during a period when minimal or no rebuilding of this stock occurred.

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Table 1. Catches (tons) of skates in NAFO Divisions 3LNO, 1960-2009 (STATLANT-21A).

Year	Canada	Other	Total
1960	0	73	73
1961	0	119	119
1962	0	99	99
1963	0	65	65
1964	0	145	145
1965	17	199	216
1966	75	347	422
1967	212	188	400
1968	128	31	159
1969	68	1,123	1,191
1970	99	539	638
1971	125	77	202
1972	64	487	551
1973	10	413	423
1974	638	1,690	2,328
1975	180	2,535	2,715
1976	260	1,006	1,266
1977	551	1,266	1,817
1978	816	1,015	1,831
1979	382	657	1,039
1980	351	1,027	1,378
1981	244	1,467	1,711
1982	52	756	808
1983	4	1,277	1,281
1984	0	2,013	2,013
1985	9	10,390	10,399
1986	52	14,277	14,329
1987	195	18,301	18,496
1988	91	18,675	18,766
1989	15	14,222	14,237

Year	Canada	Other	Total
1990	44	14,726	14,770
1991	18	28,390	28,408
1992	78	5,059	5,137
1993	78	5,992	6,070
1994	1,554	6,601	8,155
1995	2,412	4,912	7,324
1996	1,314	4,804	6,118
1997	2,165	9,903	12,068
1998	1,013	8,501	9,514
1999	1,081	10,864	11,945
2000	498	17,779	18,277
2001	354	14,507	14,861
2002	1,107	10,648	11,755
2003	671	13,592	14,263
2004	352	11,476	11,828
2005	685	2,853	3,538
2006	248	5,255	5,504
2007	92	4,841	6,211
2008	238	5,571	5,612
2009	436	5,158	5,594

Table 2. Catches (tons) of Thorny Skate in NAFO Subdivision 3Ps, 1960-2008 (STATLANT-21A).

Year	Canada	Other	Total		Year	Canada	Other	Total
1960	0	11	11		1990	5	549	554
1961	0	17	17		1991	1	639	640
1962	0	11	11		1992	13	46	59
1963	0	58	58		1993	22	11	33
1964	0	145	145		1994	1,566	3	1,569
1965	0	85	85		1995	1,866	4	1,870
1966	0	126	126		1996	603	2	605
1967	0	162	162		1997	829	3	832
1968	86	67	153		1998	1,251	6	1,257
1969	0	353	353		1999	1,102	4	1,106
1970	35	229	264		2000	935	21	956
1971	303	213	516		2001	1,769	39	1,808
1972	8	184	192		2002	1,413	238	1,651
1973	7	231	238		2003	1,705	82	1,787
1974	122	641	763		2004	1,190	87	1,277
1975	9	490	499		2005	967	15	982
1976	91	230	321		2006	910	78	988
1977	521	360	881		2007	1,347	491	1,838
1978	454	256	710		2008	763	632	1,395
1979	545	121	666		2009	652	-	652
1980	554	609	1,163					
1981	558	520	1,078					
1982	117	395	512					
1983	0	516	516					
1984	21	602	623					
1985	21	944	965					
1986	7	1,576	1,583					
1987	52	787	839					
1988	2	781	783					
1989	0	1,685	1,685					

Table 3a. Abundance of Thorny Skate from Canadian spring research vessel surveys in Div. 3LNOPs, 1971-2009. Surveys were conducted with a Yankee bottom trawl (1971-1983; data unconverted), an Engel trawl (1984-spring 1995; data converted to Campelen-equivalents), and a Campelen trawl (spring 1996-2009). Spring surveys: NAFO Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed in 1971, 2006; NAFO Div. 3O was not surveyed in 1972, 1974, 1983; and NAFO Div. 3N was not surveyed in 1983. Note that deep strata in Div. 3NO were not surveyed in spring 2006.

Abundance (thousands)					
Year	3L	3N	3O	3Ps	3LNOPs
Yankee Series - Unconverted					
1971	11,533	3,921			15,454
1972	11,037	15,634		5,615	32,285
1973	12,114	11,033	12,830	6,822	42,800
1974	26,621	11,627		11,136	49,383
1975	24,762	8,273	12,183	1,654	46,871
1976	28,294	21,419	28,595	19,118	97,427
1977	25,240	16,375	7,518	8,840	57,973
1978	21,879	10,117	7,578	11,911	51,485
1979	23,370	13,859	7,496	8,310	53,034
1980	19,206	15,847	16,788	12,200	64,041
1981	33,223	9,694	5,912	12,195	61,024
1982	21,391	23,623	11,055	3,562	59,632
1983				12,249	12,249
Engel series = Campelen Equivalents					
1984	7,574	25,226	24,615	9,417	66,832
1985	63,081	45,278	50,123	55,214	213,697
1986	51,231	53,394	21,134	36,153	161,911
1987	39,151	33,538	34,041	28,113	134,844
1988	35,030	26,474	42,991	19,043	123,538
1989	40,350	30,030	17,678	25,863	113,921
1990	43,938	71,656	40,118	21,344	177,055
1991	34,779	44,549	35,195	50,254	164,777
1992	37,475	20,645	35,567	21,510	115,198
1993	27,765	17,068	15,025	21,580	81,437
1994	15,999	17,565	19,105	19,221	71,891
1995	9,320	7,017	26,781	19,493	62,611
Campelen Series					
1996	10,418	10,636	22,731	25,591	69,376
1997	6,804	13,554	25,635	18,379	64,372
1998	7,764	10,140	34,130	22,781	74,815
1999	8,263	15,967	36,042	20,212	80,484
2000	12,512	16,027	28,525	18,574	75,638
2001	8,521	16,276	33,321	17,606	75,724
2002	5,920	8,469	32,902	17,560	64,851
2003	6,737	9,645	34,734	24,615	75,732
2004	4,762	8,925	21,153	24,256	59,095
2005	11,011	15,986	26,621	26,399	80,016
2006	8,450	23,618	17,778		49,846
2007	11,357	24,065	23,317	11,440	70,180
2008	10,572	14,477	22,738	31,239	79,027
2009	5,810	15,560	18,132	19,128	58,629

Table 3b. Biomass of Thorny Skate from Canadian spring research vessel surveys in Div. 3LNOPs, 1971-2009. Surveys were conducted with a Yankee bottom trawl (1971-1983; data unconverted), an Engel trawl (1984-spring 1995; data converted to Campelen-equivalents), and a Campelen trawl (spring 1996-2009). Spring surveys: NAFO Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed in 1971, 2006; NAFO Div. 3O was not surveyed in 1972, 1974, 1983; and NAFO Div. 3N was not surveyed in 1983. Note that deep strata in Div. 3NO were not surveyed in spring 2006.

Biomass (tonnes)					
Year	3L	3N	3O	3Ps	3LNOPs
Yankee Series - Unconverted					
1971	35,100	11,307			46,408
1972	23,391	36,084		16,422	75,897
1973	17,993	27,241	23,288	13,417	81,940
1974	40,252	21,823		22,428	84,503
1975	31,191	21,579	25,328	5,719	83,817
1976	40,242	39,416	80,235	29,506	189,399
1977	63,601	44,092	19,632	12,326	139,651
1978	37,944	16,394	17,803	10,266	82,407
1979	44,377	23,877	19,820	10,094	98,168
1980	41,247	26,141	21,488	21,149	110,025
1981	55,274	17,293	12,311	11,450	96,329
1982	37,768	30,161	22,868	7,363	98,161
1983				13,704	13,704
Engel series = Campelen Equivalents					
1984	17,269	57,720	61,026	20,318	156,333
1985	102,351	86,438	110,322	36,954	336,065
1986	69,864	110,325	46,634	47,728	274,551
1987	82,037	60,535	51,007	40,697	234,276
1988	70,143	49,686	87,375	29,993	237,197
1989	73,291	49,142	40,172	44,271	206,875
1990	45,312	47,479	61,946	24,264	179,002
1991	22,197	28,925	99,003	61,534	211,659
1992	11,945	23,047	57,929	38,693	131,615
1993	8,546	18,550	35,113	16,256	78,465
1994	3,920	10,193	28,874	16,539	59,526
1995	2,798	2,824	32,323	24,924	62,869
Campelen Series					
1996	4,993	11,010	35,529	21,851	73,382
1997	3,969	9,703	28,293	20,705	62,669
1998	5,807	13,186	42,351	28,629	89,972
1999	7,266	26,254	54,045	32,062	119,626
2000	14,011	27,861	40,917	22,528	105,317
2001	10,383	29,197	59,078	24,566	123,223
2002	8,580	13,986	38,025	22,127	82,718
2003	8,411	18,216	49,707	37,072	113,406
2004	7,806	20,425	39,740	38,354	106,325
2005	19,266	33,757	46,515	32,702	132,240
2006	16,193	56,698	25,252		98,143
2007	25,044	54,188	48,369	21,080	148,682
2008	23,344	32,196	42,220	38,509	136,270
2009	7,765	29,478	52,619	27,788	117,651

Table 4a. Abundance of Thorny Skate from Canadian autumn research vessel surveys in Div. 3LNO, 1981-2009. Surveys were conducted with an Engel trawl (1978-1994), and a Campelen trawl (1995-2009). Some deep strata were not sampled in 2005.

Abundance (thousands)				
Year	Div. 3L	Div. 3N	Div. 3O	3LNO
Engel Series				
1981	33,523			
1982	36,223			
1983	103,303			103,303
1984	70,979			70,979
1985	86,070			86,070
1986	75,424			75,424
1987	80,879			80,879
1988	86,633			86,633
1989	76,793			76,793
1990	116,758	43,855	53,191	213,803
1991	73,576	61,128	29,680	164,384
1992	94,058	33,854	24,675	152,587
1993	61,501	31,073	41,382	133,957
1994	44,205	50,141	30,748	125,094
Campelen Series				
1995	23,299	37,322	30,582	91,203
1996	23,483	22,694	45,145	91,321
1997	13,448	30,540	50,047	94,035
1998	8,917	21,132	29,785	59,834
1999	10,448	25,116	31,847	67,411
2000	12,536	31,419	39,918	83,873
2001	12,655	21,352	42,095	76,103
2002	7,541	30,925	24,488	62,954
2003	9,363	19,203	34,556	63,121
2004	6,369	21,068	32,343	59,780
2005	11,346	20,027	30,553	61,927
2006	8,888	23,211	27,688	59,787
2007	13,372	36,453	29,768	79,594
2008	15,856	48,011	40,944	104,811
2009	17,145	28,813	42,965	88,922

Table 4b. Biomass of Thorny Skate from Canadian autumn research vessel surveys in Div. 3LNO, 1981-2009. Surveys were conducted with an Engel trawl (1978-1994), and a Campelen trawl (1995-2009). Some deep strata were not sampled in 2005.

Biomass (tonnes)				
Year	Div. 3L	Div. 3N	Div. 3O	3LNO
Engel Series				
1981	36,467			
1982	65,293			
1983	165,500			165,500
1984	149,061			149,061
1985	141,054			141,054
1986	113,170			113,170
1987	87,843			87,843
1988	107,910			107,910
1989	67,877			67,877
1990	95,586	67,459	97,496	260,540
1991	52,655	103,959	75,526	232,141
1992	40,289	52,980	42,383	135,652
1993	24,096	35,528	64,294	123,918
1994	16,212	50,950	31,929	99,090
Campelen Series				
1995	11,306	40,775	44,653	96,734
1996	14,459	28,629	36,969	80,057
1997	7,534	43,075	58,160	108,770
1998	9,205	34,279	39,280	82,764
1999	13,614	32,609	42,608	88,831
2000	17,722	61,202	40,861	119,786
2001	16,420	34,311	62,156	112,886
2002	11,068	52,855	40,593	104,517
2003	14,463	36,829	46,123	97,416
2004	11,327	45,678	26,361	83,366
2005	20,107	37,442	61,595	119,143
2006	18,610	54,372	50,605	123,587
2007	30,089	70,198	56,976	157,263
2008	27,182	83,861	75,892	186,935
2009	22,848	40,801	63,200	126,849

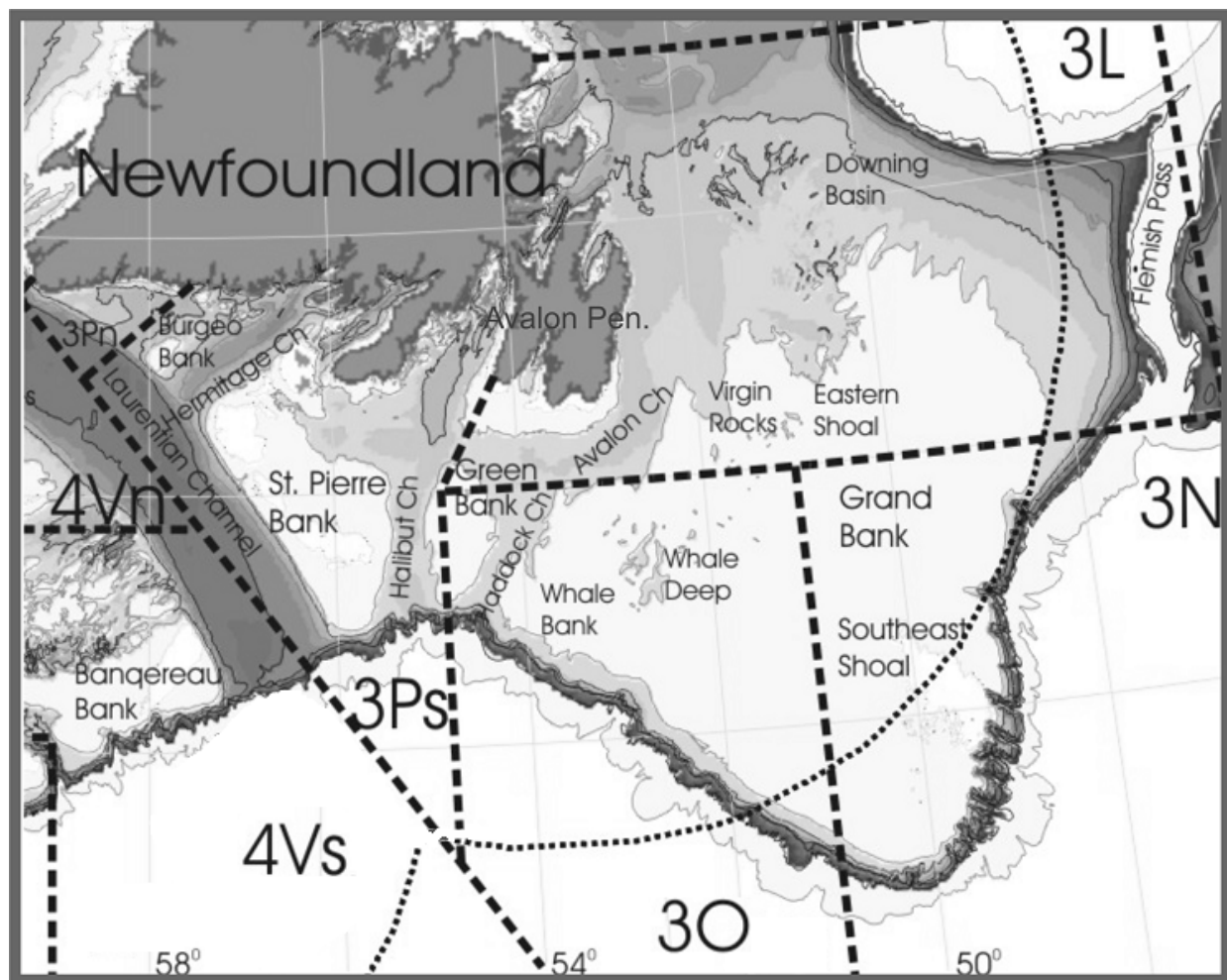


Figure 1. Map of NAFO Divisions 3LNO and Subdivision 3Ps in relation to Canada's 200-mile limit.

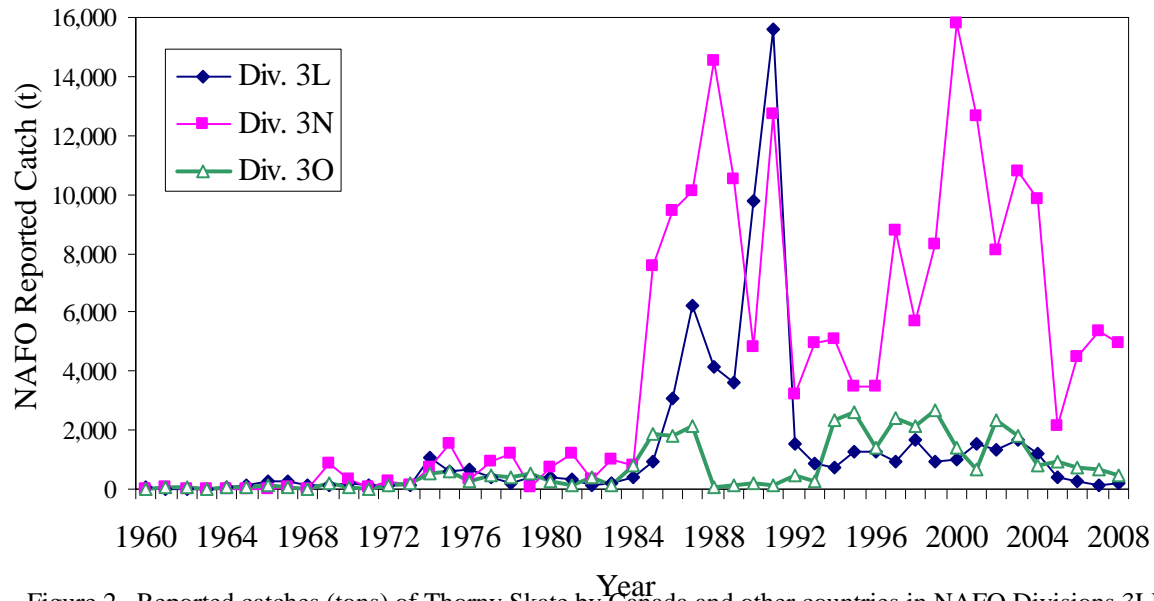


Figure 2. Reported catches (tons) of Thorny Skate by Canada and other countries in NAFO Divisions 3LNO in 1960-2008 (STATLANT-21A).

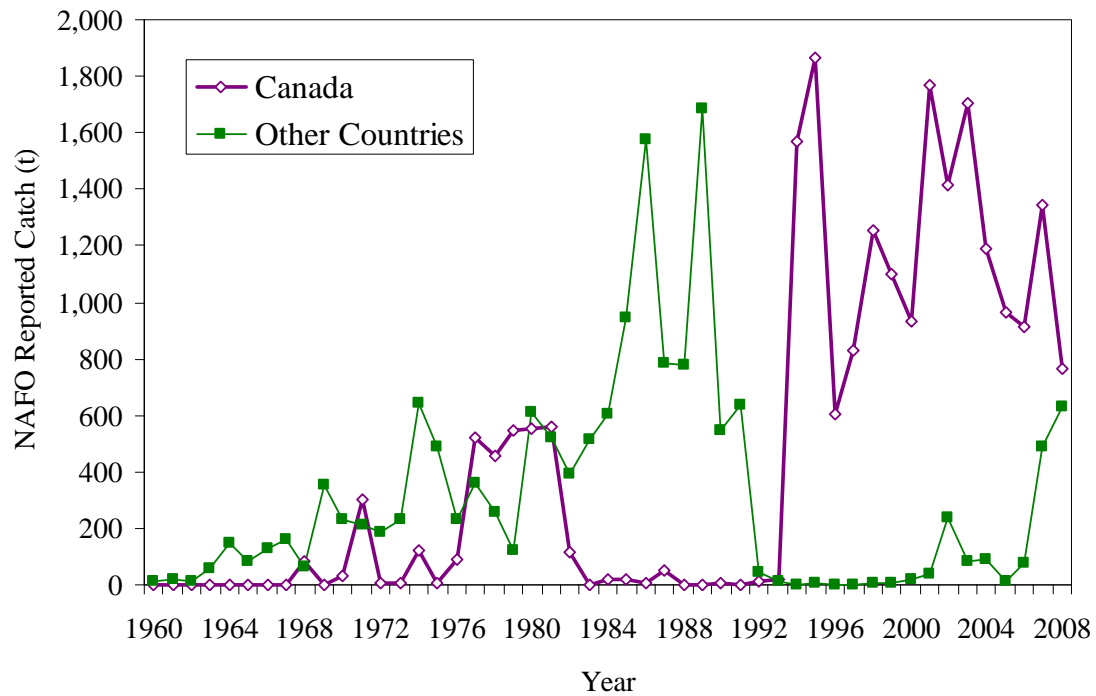


Figure 3. Reported catches (tons) of Thorny Skate by Canada and other countries in NAFO Subdivision 3Ps in 1960-2008 (STATLANT-21A).

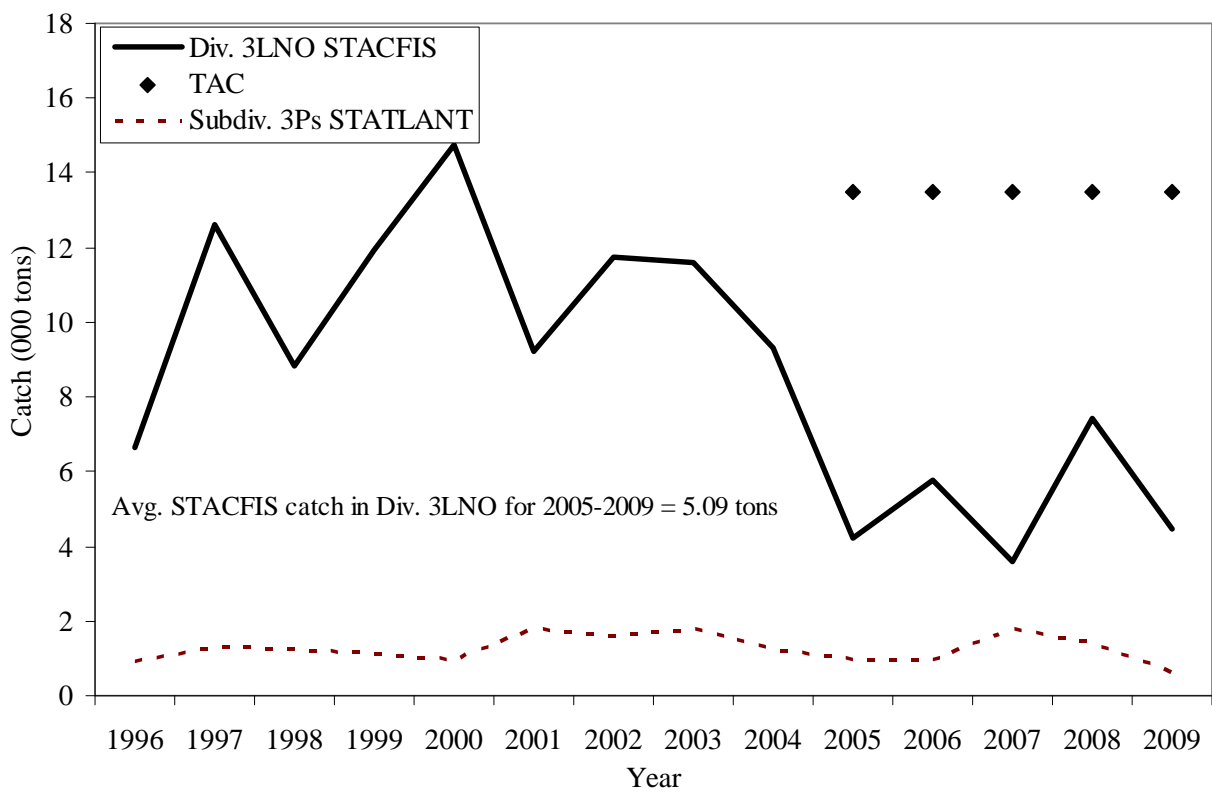


Figure 4. Total reported catch of Thorny Skate and Total Allowable Catch (TAC) in Div. 3LNO (STACFIS) and Subdiv. 3Ps (STATLANT-21A), 1996-2009.

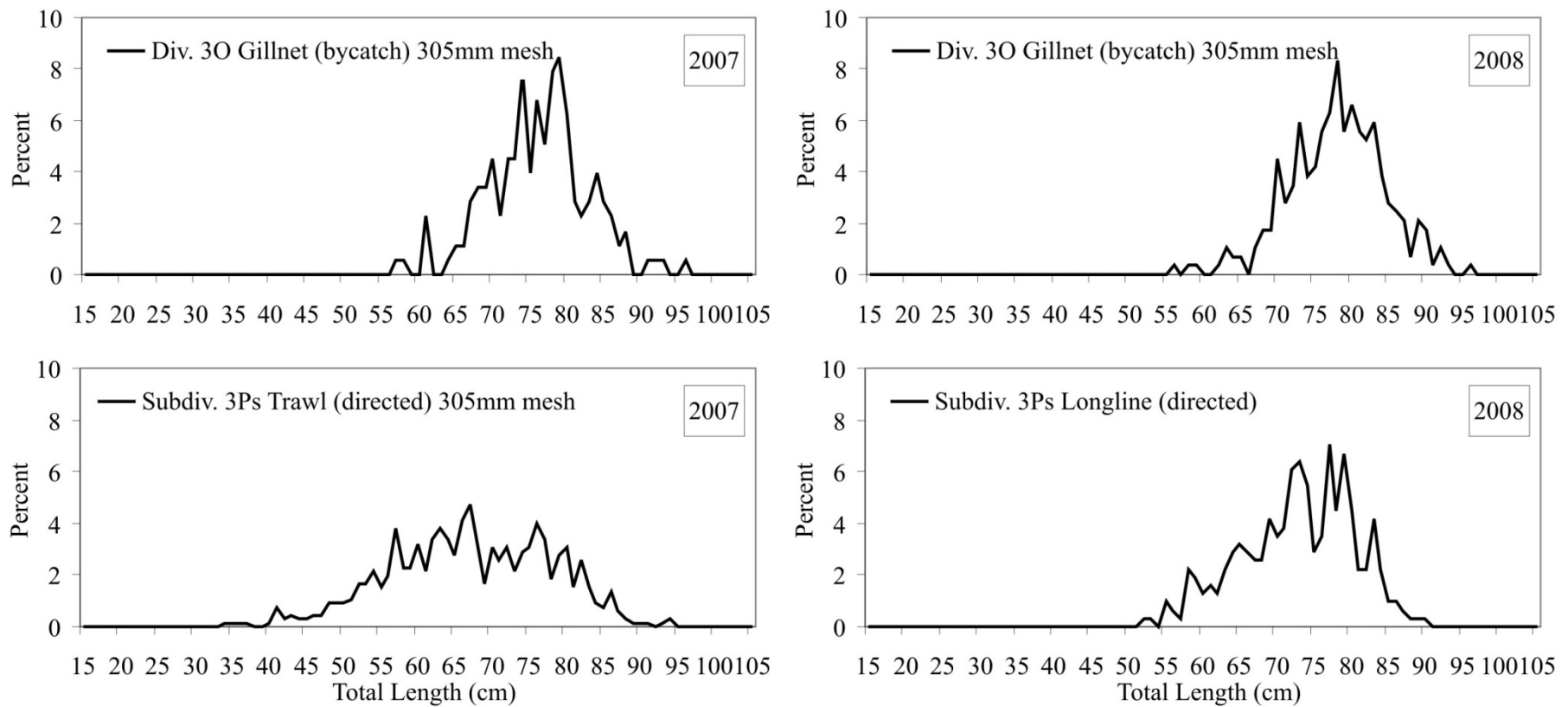


Figure 5a. Length distributions of Canadian commercial catches (sexes combined) in NAFO Div. 3O and Subdiv. 3Ps for directed skate and bycatch fisheries in 2007 and 2008. Data are from Canadian Fisheries Observers. Note that commercial skates were not sampled in 2009.

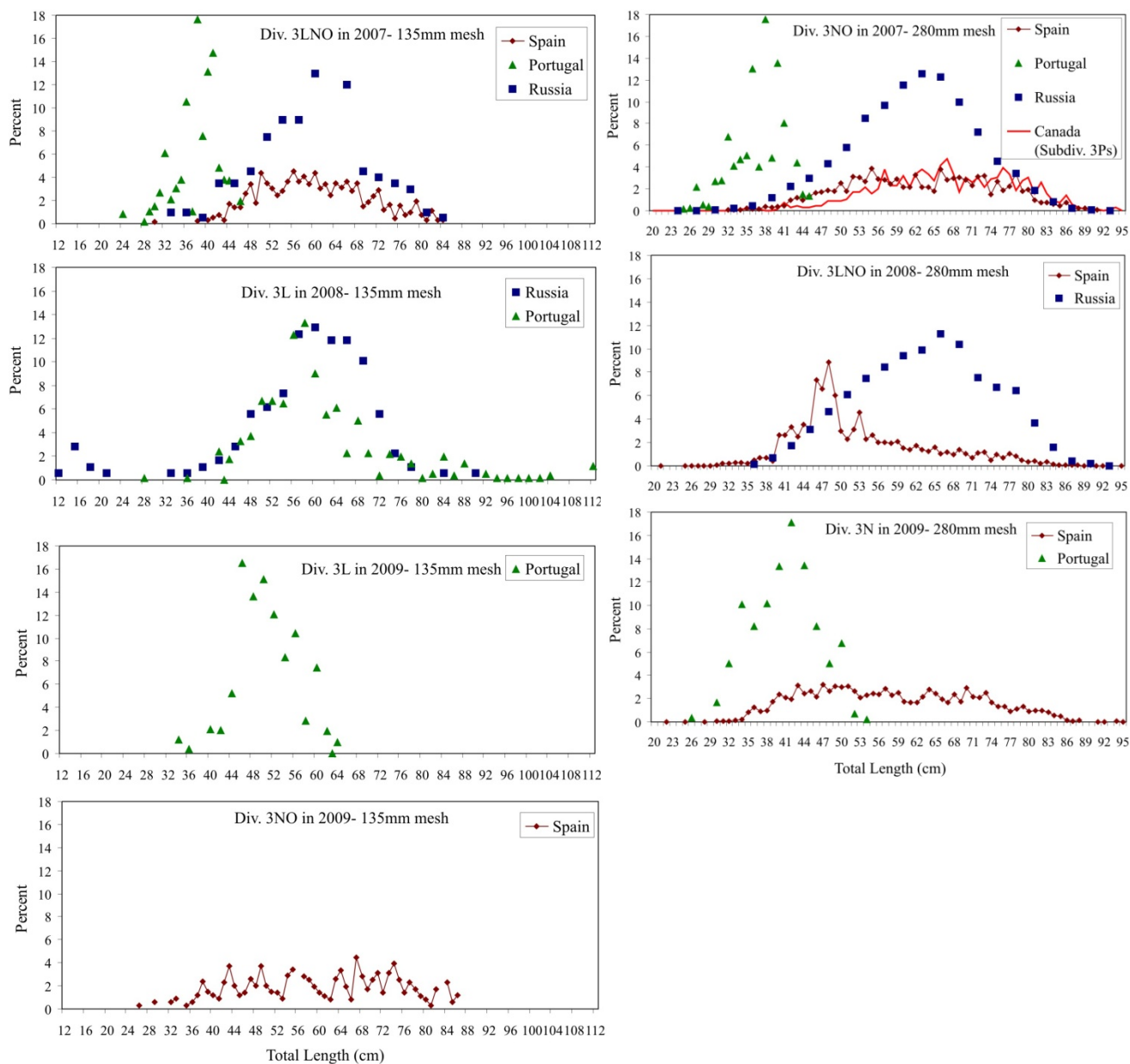


Figure 5b. Length distributions of commercial catches (sexes combined) in NAFO Div. 3LNO by country for the directed skate (280 mm) and bycatch (135 mm) trawl fisheries, 2007-2009.

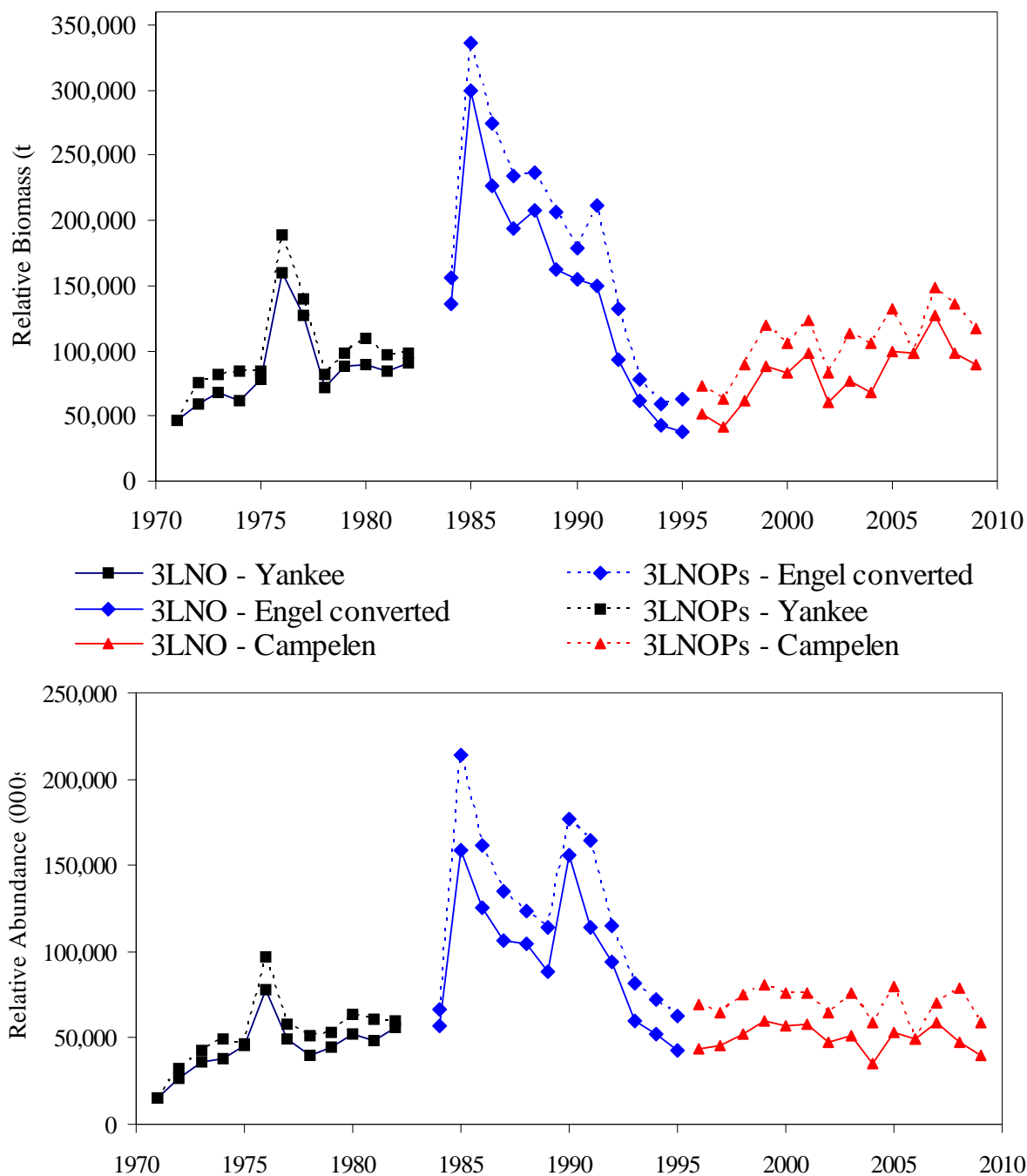


Figure 6a. Canadian spring research survey biomass and abundance indices for Thorny Skate in NAFO Divisions 3LNO, and Subdivision 3Ps, 1971-2009. Note that Div. 3LNO were not surveyed in 1983; Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed in 2006; neither the deeper portion (>103 m) of Div. 3LNO in that year, due to mechanical difficulties on Canadian research vessels.

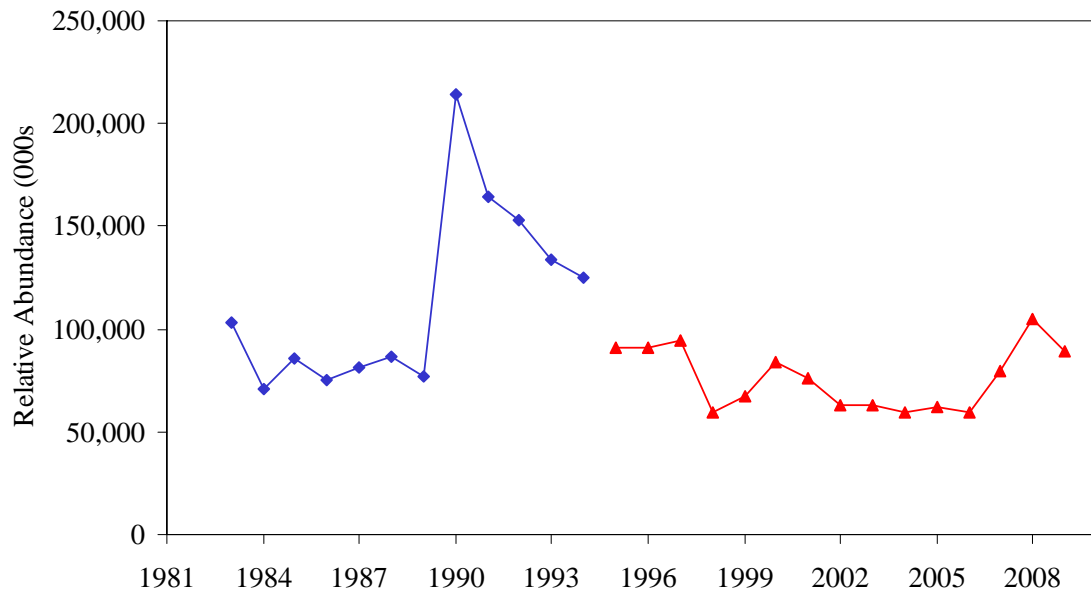
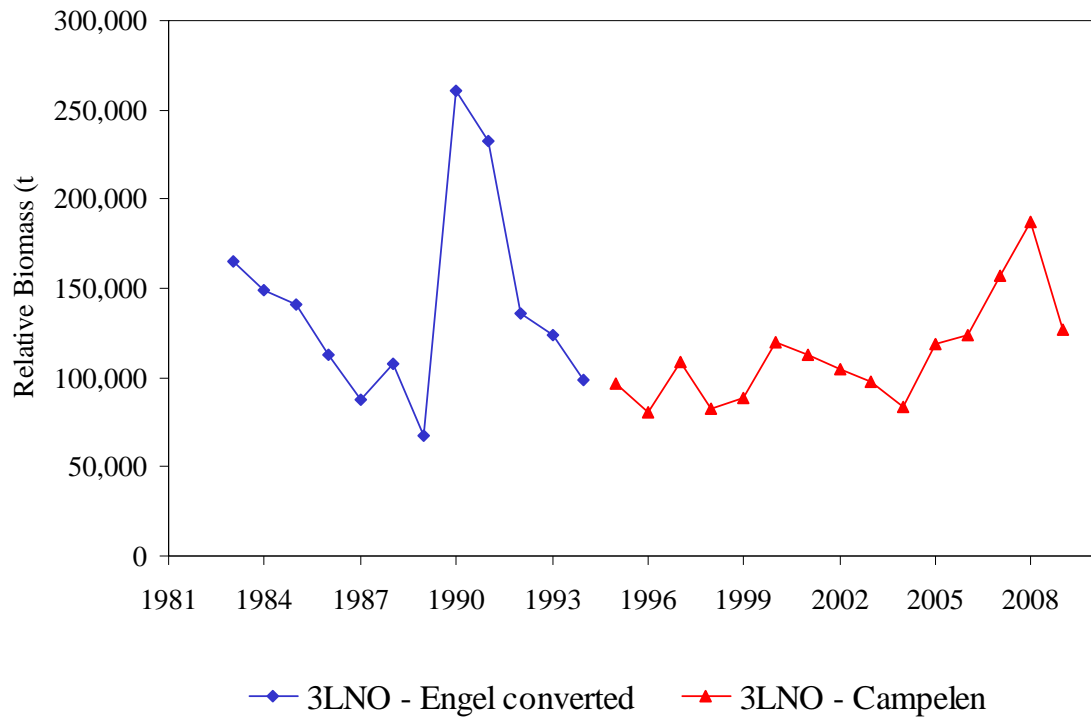


Figure 6b. Canadian autumn research survey biomass and abundance indices for Thorny Skate in NAFO Divisions 3LNO, 1990-2009. Note that Div. 3L was surveyed in 1971-2007 (except in 1983); Div. 3NO were surveyed in 1990-2009 (except in 1983, and only the shallow portion (<104 m) of Div. 3NO in 2006).

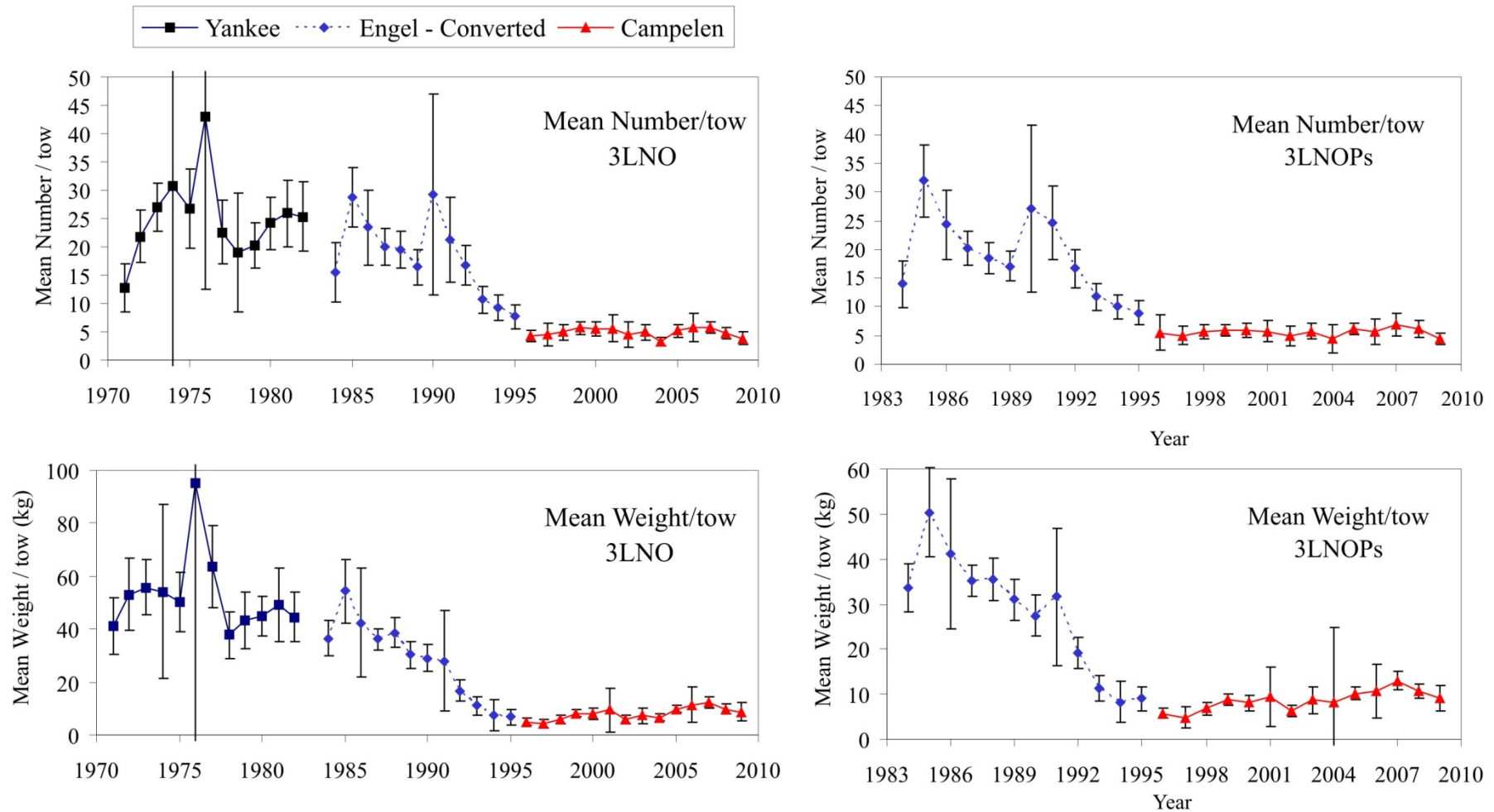


Figure 7. Mean numbers and weights (kg) per tow of Thorny Skate from Canadian spring surveys in NAFO Divisions 3LNO and 3LNOPs, 1971-2009. Note that Div. 3LNO were not surveyed in 1983; Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed in 2006; nor was the deeper portion (>103 m) of Div. 3NO in that year, due to mechanical difficulties on Canadian research vessels. Where lower confidence limits were negative, error bars were omitted (hollow symbols).

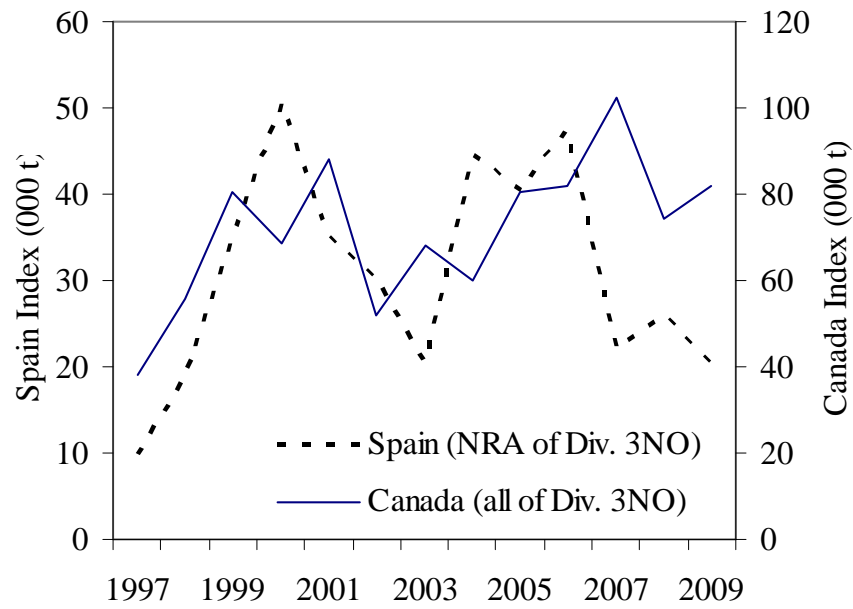


Figure 8. Comparison of Thorny Skate biomass indices in 1997-2009 from the Canadian Campelen spring survey in Div. 3NO and the Spanish spring survey in Div. 3NO. Note that Spanish surveys occur only in the NAFO Regulatory Area (NRA) of Div. 3NO.

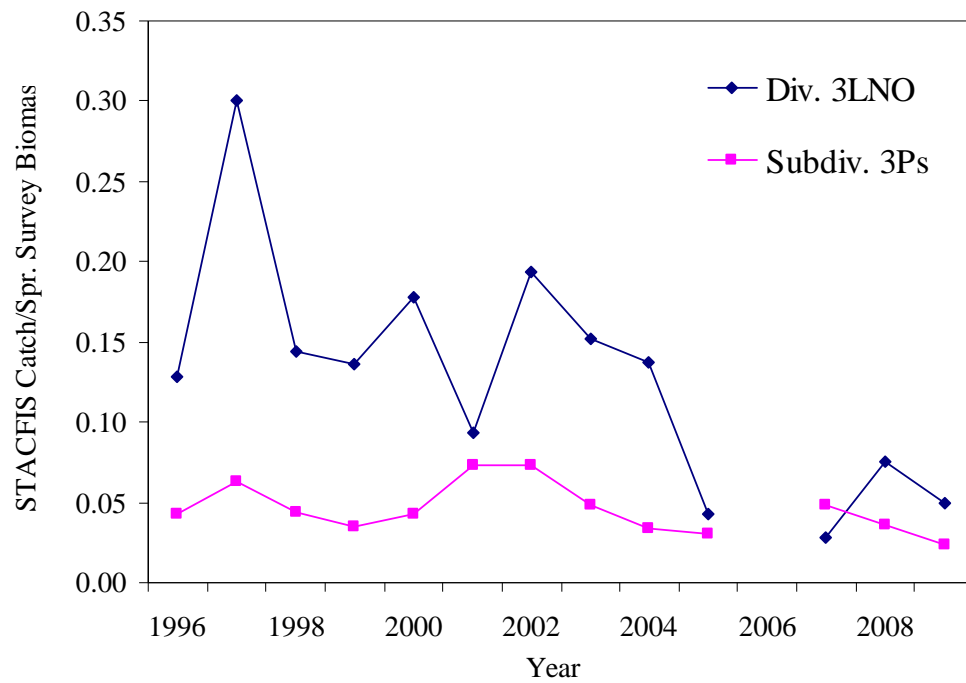


Figure 9. Fishing Mortality Index (catch/spring survey biomass) for Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps, 1996-2009. Commercial catch estimates are STACFIS-agreed numbers; biomass indices are from Canadian spring research surveys. Note that Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed in 2006; nor was the deeper portion (>103 m) of Div. 3NO in that year, due to mechanical difficulties on Canadian research vessels.

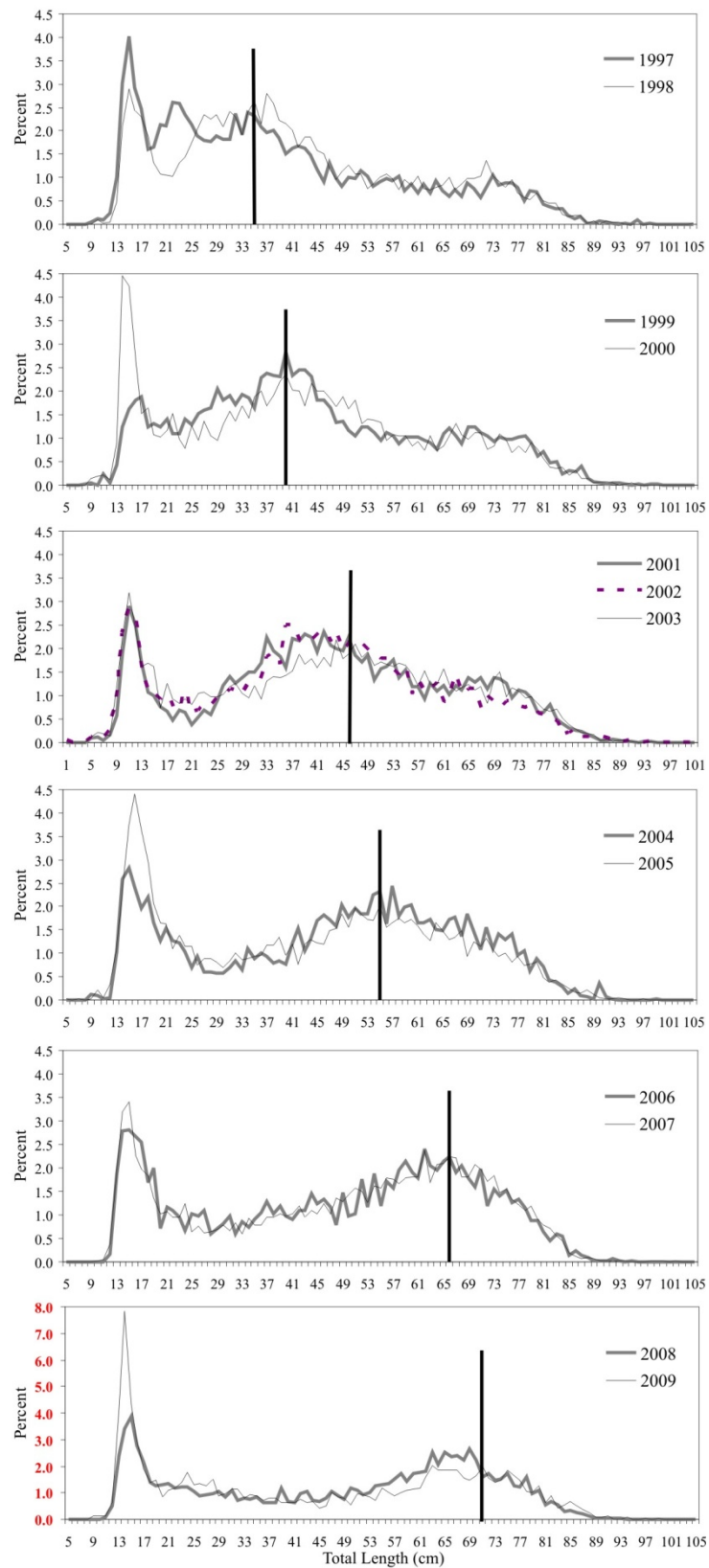


Fig. 10. Length distributions of Thorny Skate from Canadian Campelen spring surveys in NAFO Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps, 1997-2009. Vertical bars represent dominant modes of immature skates (excluding YOY): 35 cm in 1998 (Top Panel); 40 cm in 1999-2000; 46 cm in 2002; 55 cm in 2004-2005; 66 cm in 2007, 69 cm in 2008, and 71 cm in 2009 (Bottom Panel). Note different values for the y-axis in 2008-2009. Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed in 2006; nor was the deeper portion (>103 m) of Div. 3NO in that year, due to mechanical difficulties on Canadian research vessels.

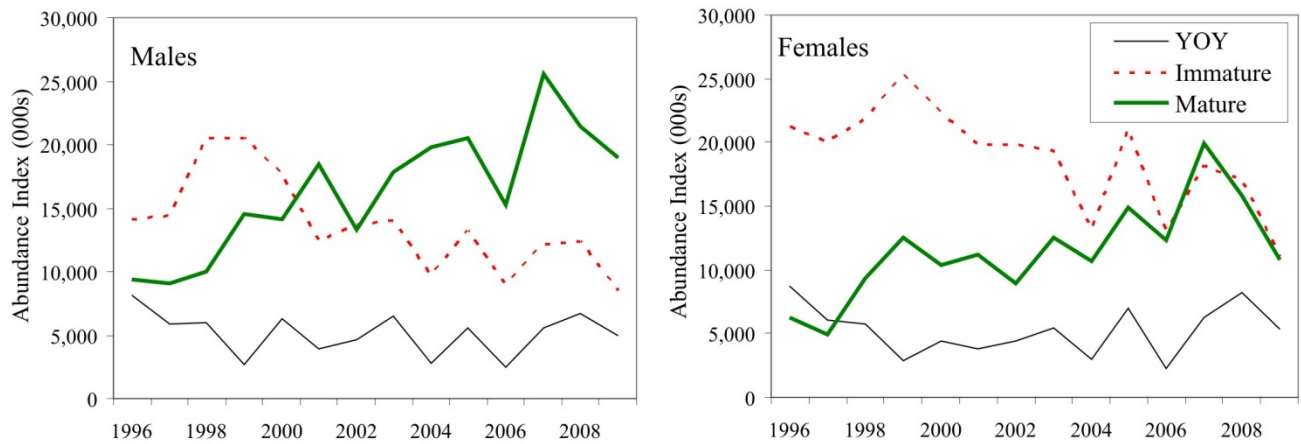


Fig. 11. Estimated abundances of male and female Thorny Skates by life stage in NAFO Divisions 3LNOPs from Canadian Campelen spring surveys, 1996-2009. Note that Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed in 2006; nor was the deeper portion (>103 m) of Div. 3NO in that year, due to mechanical difficulties on Canadian research vessels.

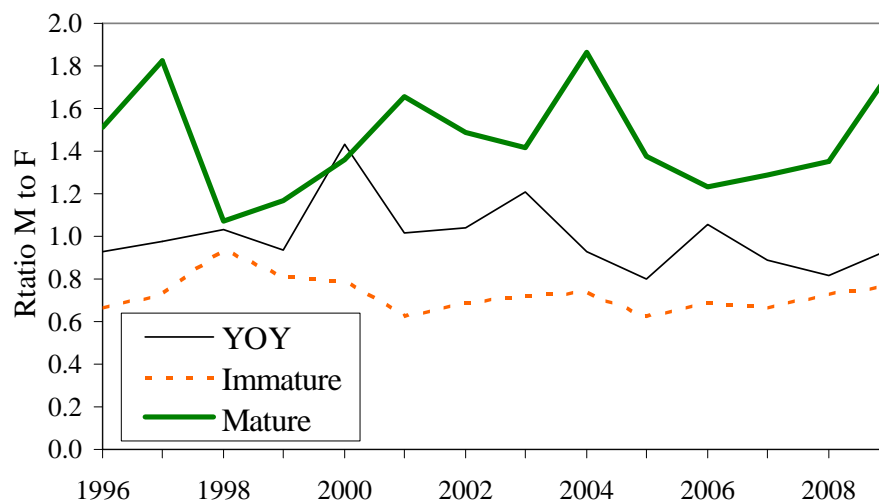


Figure 12. Ratio of staged male *versus* female Thorny Skates in NAFO Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps from Canadian Campelen spring surveys. Note that Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed in 2006; nor was the deeper portion (>103 m) of Div. 3NO in that year, due to mechanical difficulties on Canadian research vessels.

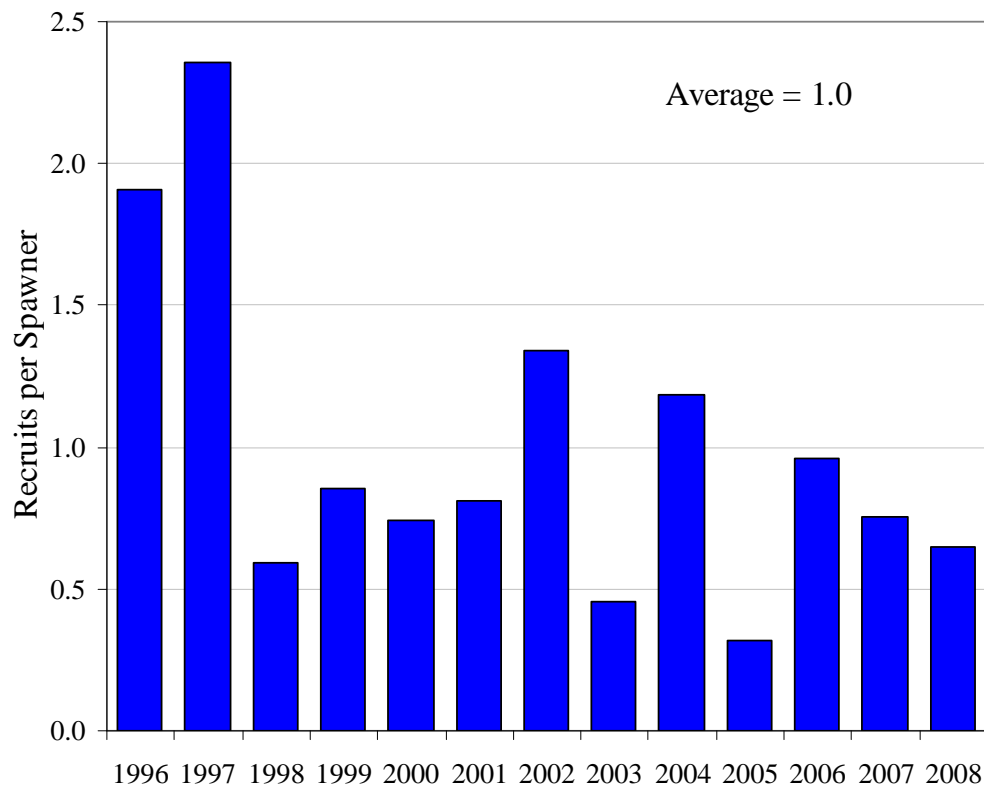


Figure 13. Recruits per spawner expressed as number of young-of-the-year (YOY) males and females (1-year-olds produced per female in year -1) from Canadian Campelen spring surveys in NAFO Div. 3LNO and Subdiv. 3Ps, 1996-2008. For the 2005 point, one-year-olds in 2006 are only from the shallow (<104 m) portion of Div. 3NO; due to incomplete survey coverage in that year.

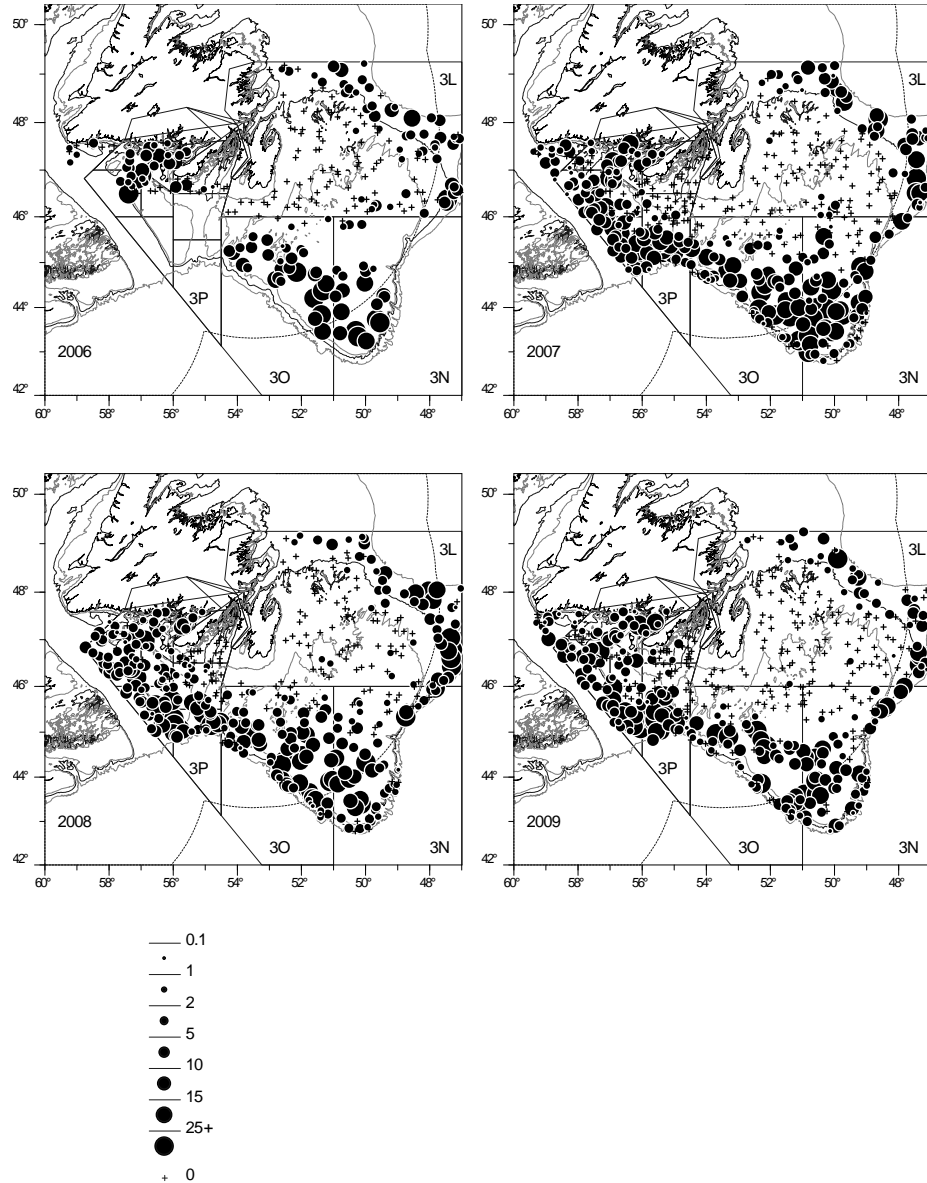


Figure 14. Distribution of Thorny Skate on the Grand Banks (NAFO Divisions 3LNOPs), based on Canadian spring surveys in 2006 (Upper Left), 2007 (Upper Right), 2008 (Lower Left), and 2009 (Lower Right). Note that Subdiv. 3Ps was not surveyed in 2006; nor was the deeper portion (>103 m) of Div. 3NO sampled in that year, due to mechanical difficulties on Canadian research vessels.