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The Norwegian fishery for northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Barents Sea and round Svalbard 1970-2012

by

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Abstract

The resource of northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Barents Sea is considered as one stock unit. The fishery is multinational. Catches have ranged between 18 and 128 ktons since the mid 1970s. Norway accounts for 75-92% of the landings. The fishery is managed by effort control. Discard of small shrimp and by-catch of other species is believed to be low.

Overall catches have declined from 83 ktons in 2000 to 18 ktons in 2012 partly due to reduced market prices for shrimp products, and a major restructuring of the fleet has taken place. The bulk of the landings have been taken more easterly recent years than seen earlier in the 2000s. A standardised catch-per-unit-effort series have been fluctuating at a relatively high level since 2005 however the 2012 value is down, slightly below the average of the time series. A standardised effort series indicates a declining trend in fishing mortality since 2000.

Introduction

The resource of northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Barents Sea and in the Svalbard zone (ICES Div I and II) is for assessment purposes considered as one stock (Fig. 1). 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. As the fishery developed, vessels from several nations joined and catches reached 128 ktons in 1984 (Fig. 2). During the recent 10-year period annual yields have shown a declining trend reaching 18 ktons in 2012; Norwegian vessels accounted for around 73-93% of the total catches and vessels from Russia, Iceland, Greenland and the EU for the rest (Table 1).

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

A major restructuring of the fleet towards fewer and larger vessels has taken place mid 1990s to late 2010s. The fleet is now largely composed of a few large factory trawlers (>3000HP (HP=engine horsepower)) and a small group of <500HP vessels. Trawling is mainly performed using two or three trawls simultaneously.

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, (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 1980-2004 survey (Hvingel, 2007). The multiplicative model was represented in logarithmic form as:

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

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

Results

Spatial and seasonal distribution

The fishery has mainly been conducted in the Hopen area (central Barents Sea) which, along with the Svalbard shelf, and on the Goosebank (south east Barents Sea) is considered the most important fishing ground (Fig. 1 and 3). However, since 2008 logbook data show a decreased activity in the Hopen Deep, coupled with increased effort further east in international waters in the so-called "Loop Hole". Information from the industry points to higher densities of shrimp in this area and area closures in the traditional Hopen Deep due to bycatch of juvenile fish as the main reasons for the change in fishing pattern. In recent years several fish stocks have increased substantially in the Barents Sea and as a consequence the by-catch restrictions (area closures) have had an increasing effect on the distribution of the shrimp fishery.

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. 4). In 2011-12 effort has peaked in April, one month earlier than seen in the 2000-2011 average.

Landings

Fishery in offshore areas began in 1970 and catches increased over the following 15 years from 5 to 130 ktons (Fig 2). Catches then declined rapidly. A new peak was seen in 1990 and again in 2000 at 80 ktons. Since 2000 catches have declined to 24 ktons in 2011. Based on data until August (logbooks and information from the industry) the total catch of 2012 is estimated at 18 ktons.

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 (Table 2). Redfish by-catch has been low (<7 mill/yr) in recent years. Details on by-catch have earlier been reported to AFWG (ICES, 2008). An estimate for the by-catch of cod for the years 2009-2011 is pending; for the other species these data are not routinely updated.

Fleet composition and gear
A major restructuring of the fleet towards fewer and larger vessels has taken place from the mid 1990s to late 2010s. An average vessel had before that period around 1000 HP. By the end of the 2010s this value had increased to more than 6000 HP (Fig. 5).

Until 1996 the fishery was conducted by using single trawls only. Double trawls were then introduced and in 2002 approximately 2/3 the total effort spent was by using two trawls simultaneously (Fig. 6). In 2000 a few vessels started to experiment with triple trawls: 58% of the effort in 2010 is accounted for by this fishing method while 35% and 7% of the effort is spent using double and single trawl respectively.

Standardised CPUE
The fishery dependent index of stock density in the fished areas – the standardised CPUE – is indicative of 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 (Table 3, Fig. 7). Since then it has shown an overall increasing trend until 2005. Since 2005 it has fluctuated above the average of the time series, but in 2012 the value is down toslightly below the average.

New methods for the calculation of this index series were introduced in 2008 (see Hvingel and Thangstad (2008)). Details and diagnostics on the GLM model fit are given in appendix 1.

Effort
Standardised effort has shown a declining trend since 2000 (Fig. 8).

References

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HVINGEL, C., LASSEN, H. AND PARSONS, D. G. 2000. A biomass index for northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in Davis Strait based on multiplicative modelling of commercial catch-per-unit-effort data (1976 - 1997). J. Northw. Atl. Fish. Sci. 26: 25–31.
ICES. 2008. Report of the Arctic Fisheries Working Group (AFWG), 21-29 April 2008, ICES Headquarters, Copenhagen. ICES CM 2008\ACOM:01.

Table 1. Nominal landings (‘000 tons) by nation (2012 catch is estimated based on data until August).

Year	Norway	Russia	Others	Total
1970	5.508	0	0	5.508
1971	5.116	0	0	5.116
1972	6.772	0	0	6.772
1973	6.921	0	0	6.921
1974	8.008	0.992	0	9.000
1975	8.197	0	0.002	8.199
1976	9.752	0.548	0	10.300
1977	6.78	12.774	4.854	24.408
1978	20.484	15.859	0	36.343
1979	25.435	10.864	0.39	36.689
1980	35.061	11.219	0	46.280
1981	32.713	10.897	1.011	44.621
1982	43.451	15.552	3.835	62.838
1983	70.798	29.105	4.903	104.806
1984	76.636	43.180	8.246	128.062
1985	82.123	32.104	10.262	124.489
1986	48.569	10.216	6.538	65.323
1987	31.353	6.690	5.324	43.367
1988	32.021	12.32	4.348	48.689
1989	47.064	12.252	3.432	62.748
1990	54.182	20.295	6.687	81.164
1991	39.272	29.434	6.156	74.862
1992	39.603	20.944	8.021	68.568
1993	33.109	22.397	0.806	56.312
1994	20.116	7.108	1.063	28.287
1995	19.337	3.564	2.319	25.220
1996	25.445	5.747	3.320	34.512
1997	29.079	1.493	5.164	35.736
1998	44.792	4.895	6.1031	55.790
1999	52.612	10.765	12.292	75.669
2000	55.333	19.596	8.2413	83.170
2001	43.031	5.846	8.659	57.536
2002	48.799	3.790	8.899	61.488
2003	34.172	2.186	1.599	37.957
2004	35.918	1.170	4.211	41.299
2005	36.943	0.933	3.519	41.395
2006	27.351	0.000	2.107	29.458
2007	25.509	0.009	3.763	29.281
2008	20.953	0.371	5.501	26.825
2009	19.769	0.000	3.796	23.565
2010	16.779	0.000	3.773	20.552
2011	19.928	0.000	4.903	24.831
2012	13.000	0.000	4.700	17.700

Table 2. Estimated bycatch of cod, haddock, Greenland halibut and redfish (no. in millions). No data for 2010-2011.

Year	Cod	Redfish	Haddock	Gr. Halibut
1983	14.57	91		
1984	12.6	167		
1985	92.41	198		
1986	10.91	18		
1987	9.87	110		
1988	5.19	46		
1989	1.5	199		
1990	9.02	94		
1991	22.52	51		
1992	25.43	78		
1993	19.23	22		
1994	4.56	23		
1995	5.92	2		
1996	17.1	25		
1997	28.69	24		
1998	67.11	3		
1999	13.43	11		
2000	7.77	15	3.72	13.94
2001	12.87	14	1.75	7.57
2002	2.46	5	9.19	0.19
2003	15.03	0.61	5.52	0.59
2004	2.66	1.1	1.22	0.33
2005	6.46	2.01		
2006	4.9	5.09		
2007	2.52	6.49		
2008	2.24	5.78		
2009	1.99	5.11		

Table 3. Realised catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) and effort (hrs trawled), and standardised (se text) CPUE and effort as proxies for fishable biomass and fishing mortality respectively. Based on Norwegian logbook data (2012 values are estimated based on data until August).

year	Absolute		Standardised	
	CPUE	Effort	CPUE	Effort
	kg/hr	'000 hrs	index	index
1980	186	189	1.00	1.00
1981	216	152	1.19	0.81
1982	198	219	1.15	1.18
1983	231	306	1.31	1.73
1984	250	306	1.38	2.00
1985	231	356	1.14	2.35
1986	154	315	0.68	2.08
1987	116	270	0.53	1.76
1988	113	282	0.57	1.84
1989	143	330	0.72	1.88
1990	150	361	0.74	2.38
1991	171	230	0.78	2.08
1992	211	188	0.90	1.64
1993	209	159	0.97	1.25
1994	173	116	0.80	0.76
1995	150	129	0.67	0.81
1996	191	133	0.84	0.89
1997	228	127	0.80	0.97
1998	294	153	0.97	1.24
1999	295	178	1.02	1.60
2000	283	195	0.90	1.99
2001	356	121	0.91	1.37
2002	412	119	0.90	1.48
2003	386	88	0.88	0.93
2004	402	89	0.75	1.19
2005	611	60	1.04	0.86
2006	754	36	1.14	0.56
2007	840	30	1.02	0.62
2008	801	26	1.04	0.55
2009	794	25	1.06	0.48
2010	841	20	0.99	0.46
2011	777	23	1.10	0.43
2012	615	21	0.86	0.44

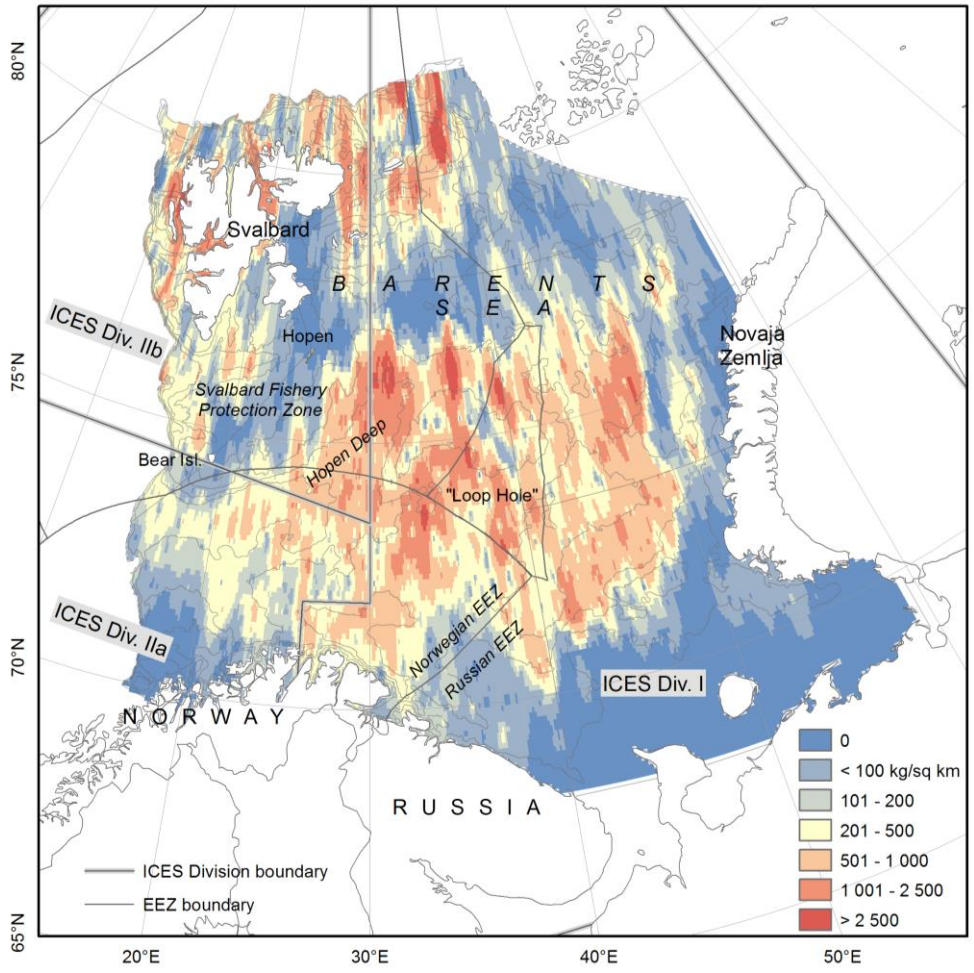


Fig. 1. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: stock distribution mean density index (kg/km^2) based on survey data 2000-2010.

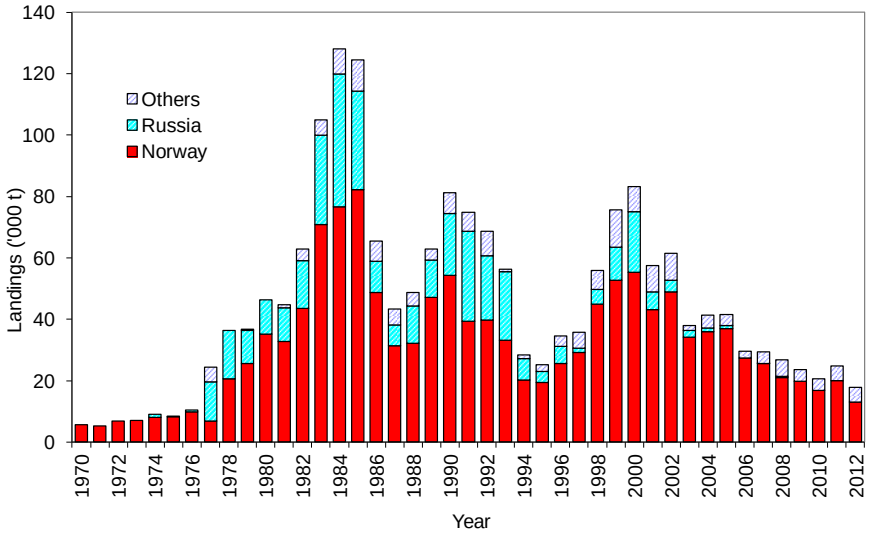


Fig. 2. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Total annual landings. The 2012 projected value is estimated based on data until August and information from the industry.

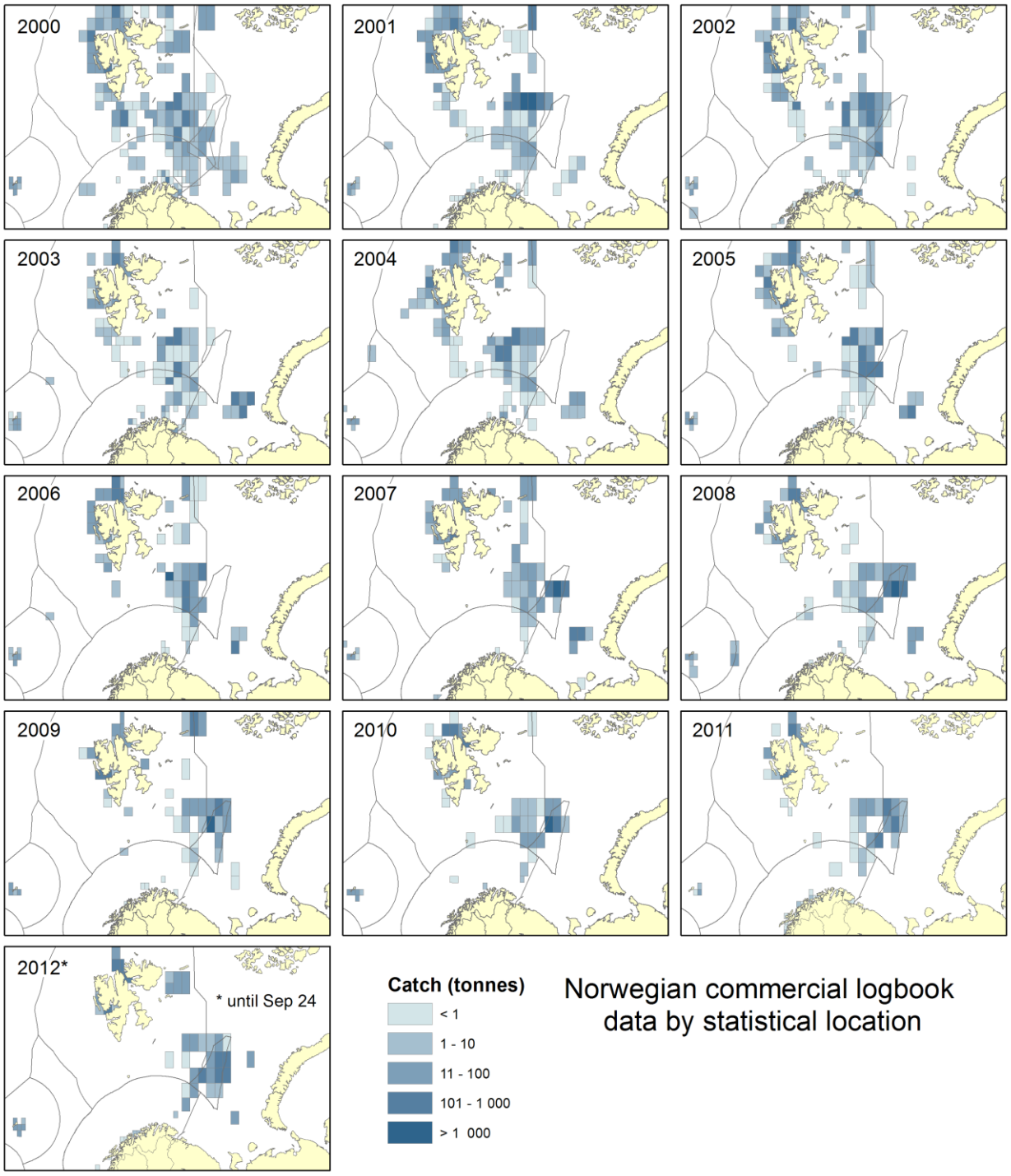


Fig. 3. Distribution of catches by Norwegian vessels 2000-2012 based on logbook information. (2012 only data until August)

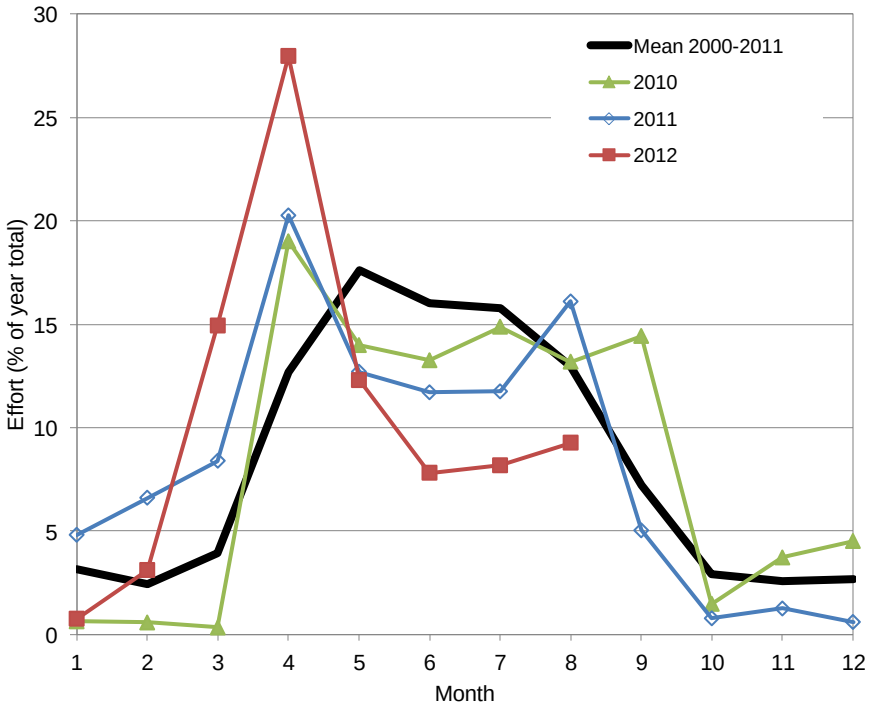


Fig. 4. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Seasonal distribution of Norwegian fishing effort (hours trawled in a month as a percentage of total effort of the year) 2010-2012 and mean 2000-2011.

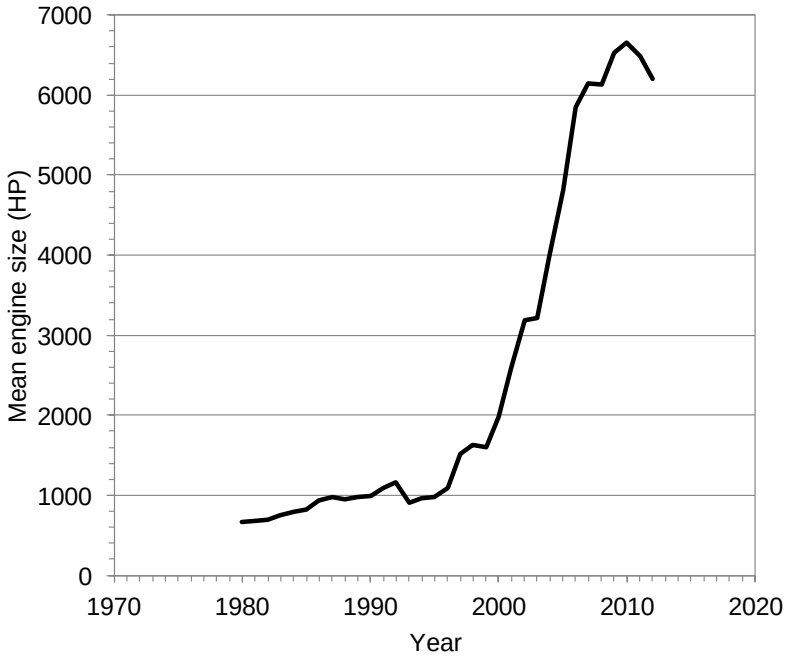


Fig. 5. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Mean engine size (horse powers) behind an hour of trawled in the years 1980-2012.

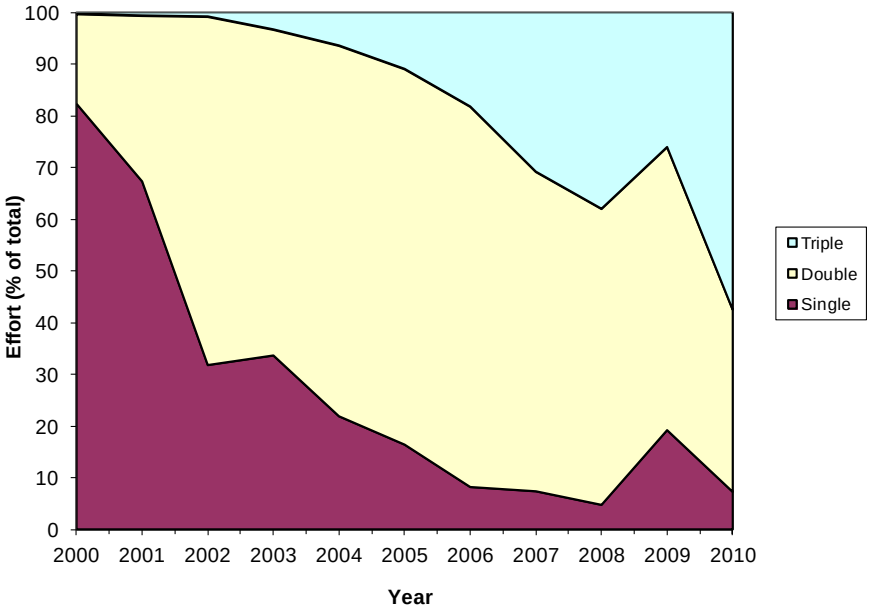


Fig. 6. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Percentage of total fishing effort spent by using single, double or triple trawls 2000-2010.

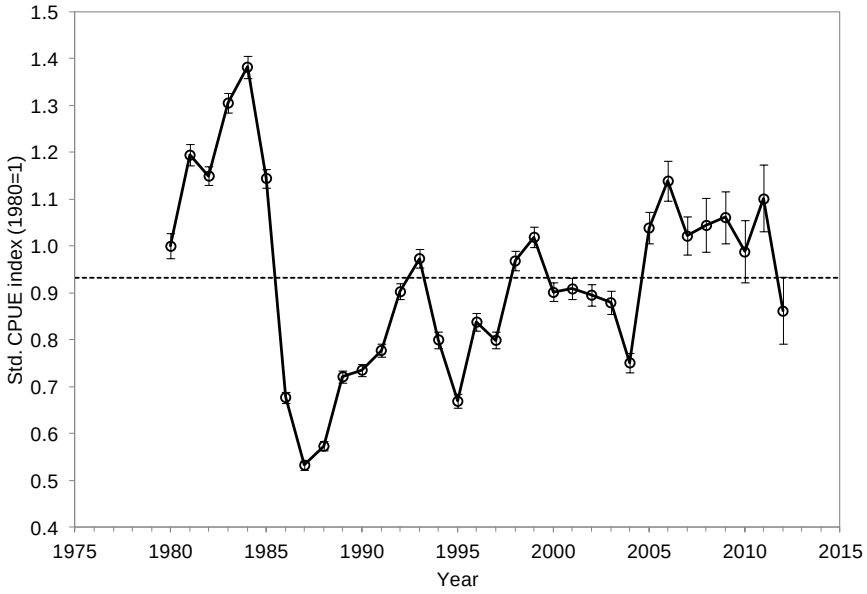


Fig 7. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Standardised CPUE.

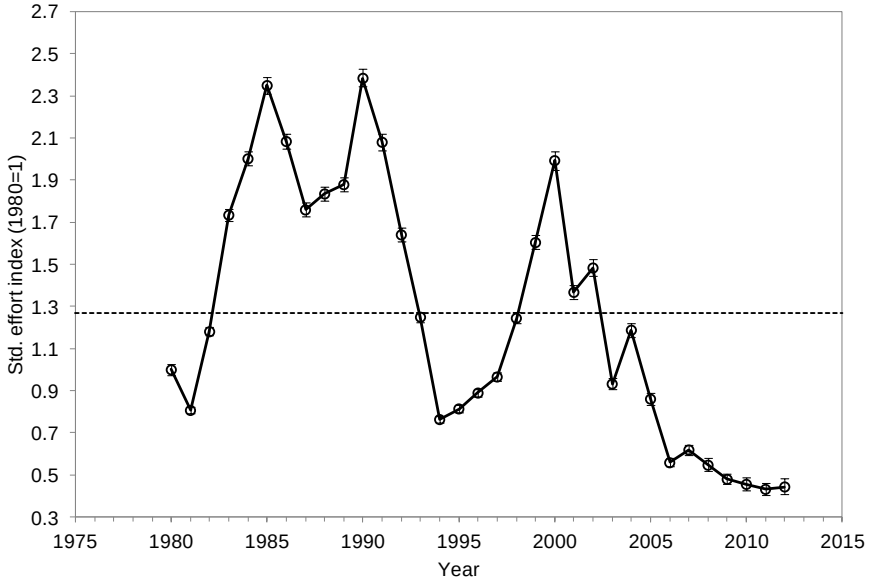


Fig 8. Shrimp in the Barents Sea: Standardised effort.

Appendix 1. Output from GLM-run of the Barents Sea index. Gear 55=single trawl, grar 58=double trawl, gear 59= triple trawl. Strata definitions see Hvingel 2007. Vessels are individual vessel identification code.

The GLM Procedure

Class Level Information

Class	Levels	Values
strata	8	A B C D E F G H
gear	3	55 58 59
vessel	426	Not listed
year	33	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012
month	12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Number of Observations Read	208558
Number of Observations Used	208558

The GLM Procedure

Dependent Variable: lncpue
Weight: effort

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	478	996233.243	2084.170	546.18	<.0001
Error	208079	794007.978	3.816		
Corrected Total	208557	1790241.221			

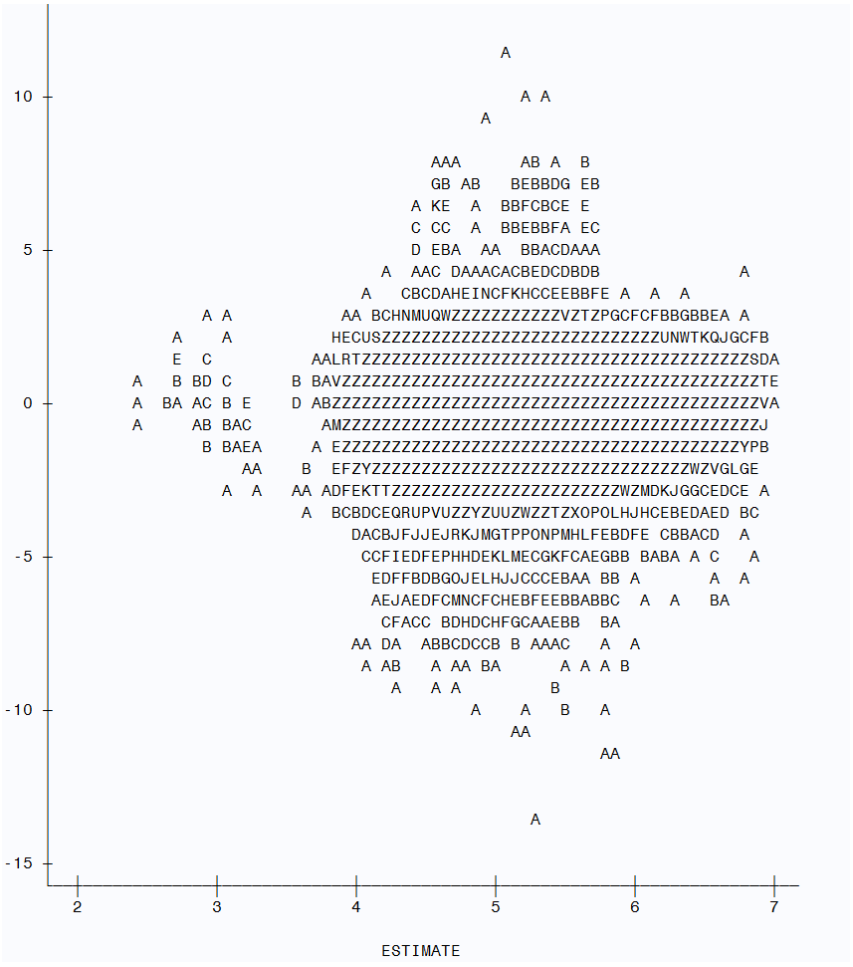
R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	lncpue Mean

R-Square	Coeff Var	Root MSE	lncpue Mean
0.556480	37.54505	1.953432	5.202902

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
strata	7	16718.6098	2388.3728	625.90	<.0001
year	32	146322.3225	4572.5726	1198.30	<.0001
gear	2	235.3482	117.6741	30.84	<.0001
vessel	426	2064.2732	4.8457	1.27	0.0001
month	11	57968.5076	5269.8643	1381.03	<.0001

Parameter	Estimate		Standard Error	t Value	Pr > |t|
Intercept	3.705595571	B	2805.894111	0.00	0.9989
strata A	-0.089953546	B	0.005467	-16.46	<.0001
strata B	0.063610053	B	0.004843	13.13	<.0001
strata C	0.067411200	B	0.004520	14.91	<.0001
strata D	0.019898366	B	0.009471	2.10	0.0356
strata E	0.191329752	B	0.003781	50.60	<.0001
strata F	0.029804179	B	0.009827	3.03	0.0024
strata G	0.013947330	B	0.005587	2.50	0.0125
strata H	0.000000000	B	.	.	.
year 1981	0.177714269	B	0.009774	18.18	<.0001
year 1982	0.139554941	B	0.008563	16.30	<.0001
year 1983	0.266725666	B	0.008294	32.16	<.0001
year 1984	0.323757506	B	0.008515	38.02	<.0001
year 1985	0.135290553	B	0.008634	15.67	<.0001
year 1986	-0.389619937	B	0.008912	-43.72	<.0001
year 1987	-0.629841798	B	0.009455	-66.62	<.0001
year 1988	-0.556346979	B	0.009147	-60.82	<.0001
year 1989	-0.326419585	B	0.008804	-37.08	<.0001
year 1990	-0.307075990	B	0.008755	-35.07	<.0001
year 1991	-0.251635993	B	0.009245	-27.22	<.0001
year 1992	-0.102004355	B	0.009534	-10.70	<.0001
year 1993	-0.026704371	B	0.009991	-2.67	0.0075
year 1994	-0.222871717	B	0.011045	-20.18	<.0001
year 1995	-0.401726923	B	0.011079	-36.26	<.0001
year 1996	-0.176495225	B	0.010738	-16.44	<.0001
year 1997	-0.223958442	B	0.010943	-20.46	<.0001
year 1998	-0.031934039	B	0.010701	-2.98	0.0028
year 1999	0.019101586	B	0.010534	1.81	0.0698

Parameter	Estimate		Standard Error	t Value	Pr > |t|
year 2000	-0.103567240	B	0.011051	-9.37	<.0001
year 2001	-0.095406363	B	0.012391	-7.70	<.0001
year 2002	-0.110265244	B	0.012980	-8.49	<.0001
year 2003	-0.128365768	B	0.014068	-9.12	<.0001
year 2004	-0.286210930	B	0.014037	-20.39	<.0001
year 2005	0.038245810	B	0.015846	2.41	0.0158
year 2006	0.130268134	B	0.018340	7.10	<.0001
year 2007	0.021345580	B	0.019721	1.08	0.2791
year 2008	0.043520534	B	0.027460	1.58	0.1130
year 2009	0.059466415	B	0.026172	2.27	0.0231
year 2010	-0.012252068	B	0.033434	-0.37	0.7140
year 2011	0.096135824	B	0.032314	2.98	0.0029
year 2012	-0.149100278	B	0.041036	-3.63	0.0003
year 1980	0.000000000	B	.	.	.
gear 55	-0.146420249	B	0.023793	-6.15	<.0001
gear 58	-0.085548996	B	0.022549	-3.79	0.0001
gear 59	0.000000000	B	.	.	.
month 1	0.219251056	B	0.009178	23.89	<.0001
month 2	0.171539237	B	0.009563	17.94	<.0001
month 3	0.286951406	B	0.008947	32.07	<.0001
month 4	0.211144304	B	0.008094	26.09	<.0001
month 5	0.143450509	B	0.007689	18.66	<.0001
month 6	0.136795224	B	0.007655	17.87	<.0001
month 7	0.081225724	B	0.007702	10.55	<.0001
month 8	0.021166318	B	0.007735	2.74	0.0062
month 9	-0.151407563	B	0.007952	-19.04	<.0001
month 10	-0.382038474	B	0.008630	-44.27	<.0001
month 11	-0.183820975	B	0.008385	-21.92	<.0001
month 12	0.000000000	B	.	.	.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