Serial No. N7652 NAFO SCS Doc. 25/12

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING - JUNE 2025

Denmark/Greenland Research Report for 2024

Compiled by

Greenland Institute of Natural Resources
P.P. Box 570, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland

This report presents catch statistics from the commercial Greenland fishery in 2024 off West Greenland. Catches for main species by NAFO division based on STATLANT 21A are presented in Table 1. Information on length frequency and biological samples taken by technicians from the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources (GINR) or fishermen working onboard the commercial vessels is also presented. Length distributions of Greenland halibut samples from offshore catches are presented in Table 2. Div. 1A to 1F. In total, 6 342 otoliths were collected from Greenland halibut and Atlantic cod in Div. 1A to 1F (Table 3). Length distributions from Greenland halibut in 1AB and 1CD are presented in Table 5 and 6.

Furthermore, the report gives a brief overview of the research carried out by GINR (Fig. 1). For further information on GINR survey activities planned in 2025, visit www.natur.gl. For future research activities, education, collaboration opportunities, infrastructure, logistics, and much more, visit Isaaffik – the Arctic gateway www.isaaffik.org.

WEST GREENLAND (NAFO SUBAREA 1)

A. Status of the fisheries

In 2024, Greenlandic commercial vessels were not engaged in fisheries in other NAFO subareas than Subarea 1.

Provisional STATLANT 21A statistics for the fisheries are presented in Table 1.

1. Shrimp

The shrimp stock off West Greenland is distributed mainly in NAFO Subarea 1 (Greenland EEZ), but a small part of the habitat, and of the stock, intrudes into the eastern edge of Div. 0A (Canadian EEZ). Canada has defined 'Shrimp Fishing Area 1' (Canadian SFA1), to be part of Div. 0A located east of 60° 30'W, i.e. east of the deepest water in this part of Davis Strait.

Off the west coast of Greenland, northern shrimp is found mainly at depths between 150 and 600 m. The stock is assessed as a single population. The Greenland fishery exploits the stock in Subarea 1 (Div. 1A– 1F). The Canadian fishery has been limited to Div. 0A (SFA1).

Four fleets, one from Canada and three from Greenland (Kongelige Grønlandske Handel (KGH) fleet fishing from 1976 to 1990, the offshore fleet and coastal fleet) have participated in the fishery since the late 1970s. The Canadian fleet and the Greenland offshore fleet (> 75 GRT) have been restricted by areas and quotas since 1977. The fishery by the Greenland coastal fleet (< 75 GRT) was unrestricted until 1997 when quota

regulation was imposed. Mesh size is at least 44 mm in Greenland, 40 mm in Canada. Sorting grids to reduce fish bycatch are required in both Greenland and Canadian fleets. Discarding shrimps is prohibited.

Greenland requires that logbooks should record catch live weight. A former allowance for crushed and broken shrimps in reckoning quota draw-downs was abolished in 2011 to bring the total catch live weight into closer agreement with the enacted TAC.

Catches of shrimp gradually increased throughout the 1980s and 1990s and reached a level around 157 000 t by 2005-2008 but have since decreased to 72 256 t in 2015. Since 2016 the catches have been increasing in conjunction with increasing TACs.

2. Greenland halibut

The stocks of Greenland halibut in the Northwest Atlantic are assessed in several management units. Greenland halibut in East Greenland (ICES area 14) is considered part of a stock also distributed in Icelandic and Faroese waters. Greenland halibut in the Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait, (NAFO SA 0 + 1 offshore) is assessed as one stock while the inshore stocks in NAFO Div. 1A-F are considered isolated from the offshore stock and assessed per fjord area. In 1994, analysis of tagging and other biological information resulted in the creation of separate management areas for inshore Div. 1A (Disko Bay, Uummannaq, and Upernavik districts). In 2020, it was decided that the inshore Div.1B-F stock was also separated into three separate management units, i.e. 1BC, 1D, and 1EF.

In 2024, total catches of Greenland halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) in NAFO Subarea 1 were 41 460 t, of which 16 538 t were taken offshore by large vessels, and 24 922 t were landed from small boats operating inshore in the fjords from South Greenland to Qaanaaq. Offshore catches were mainly taken by trawlers and one longliner at the traditional fishing grounds in Div.1CD and west of Disko Island in Division 1A, while inshore catches are from sea-ice fishing, small vessels, and open boats using gillnets and longlines.

Greenland vessels operating offshore caught 13 509 t (5 806 t in division 1AB + 7 703 t in division 1CD) and other nations caught 3 035 t (104 t in division 1AB + 2 925 t in division 1CD). Inshore landings in Div. 1A were distributed from the Qaanaaq fjord (65 t), the fjords near Upernavik (5 379t), the Uummannaq fjord (8 028 t), and the Disko Bay (9 644 t). In the fjords of Southwest Greenland (1B-F) catches were 1 805 in 2024 of which 1 002 t were taken inshore in 1D. Trawl fishery is banned inshore, except for shrimp trawl fishery in Disko Bay and a small area inshore in Division 1B. Sorting grids in the shrimp fishery have been mandatory offshore since 2002 with a sorting grid dispensation given to the smaller shrimp vessels operating inshore until 2011.

3. Cod

Cod (*Gadus morhua*) found in Greenland is a mixture of four separate "stocks" that are defined by their spawning areas: I) offshore West Greenland waters; II) inshore West Greenland fjord cod, III) offshore East Greenland and offshore Icelandic waters and IV) inshore Icelandic waters (Therkildsen et al. 2013). Therkildsen et al. (2013) showed a relatively stable spatial and temporal distribution of these spawning stocks during actual spawning events, but the proportional contribution of the different components to commercial and survey catches in different areas, seasons and years and the associated variation is unclear. However, Icelandic inputs are believed to have been responsible for the previous large year classes in Greenland (i.e. 1984 and 2003). A proportion of these cod return to Iceland when reaching maturity. Previously the stocks have been assessed together. From 2012 the inshore component (West Greenland, NAFO Subarea 1) was assessed separately from all offshore components (Therkildsen, 2013). From 2016 the offshore components

have been assessed separately with the West Greenland offshore component being comprised in the offshore area corresponding to NAFO subdivisions 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E. The East Greenland offshore component is comprised of the offshore area corresponding to NAFO subdivision 1F in South West Greenland and East Greenland (ICES subarea 14b).

The stocks are assessed by the ICES Northwestern Working Group (NWWG), see ICES (2024). Total catches inshore and offshore 1A-F in 2024 were 29 125 t.

4. Capelin

The capelin (*Mallotus villosus*) fishery in West Greenland is conducted only inshore and during the spawning season (May-July). Only a part of the catches is reported, as capelin are used directly by fishermen for bait and dog food during the capelin season. Reported catches of capelin amounted to 563 t in 2024 and comprise a mixture of factory-landed capelin for bait, human and animal consumption landed from small open boats mostly, and logbook reported bycatch in other fisheries.

5. Redfish

Two species of redfish of commercial interest occur off West Greenland inshore and offshore, golden redfish (*Sebastes norvegicus*), and deep-sea redfish (*Sebastes mentella*). The relation to other North Atlantic redfish stocks is unclear, but the nearest stocks are the demersal and pelagic stocks in East Greenland and the Irminger Sea (ICES, 2024). Redfish catches in West Greenland are reported as redfish (unspecified, mainly bycatch), golden redfish, and deep-sea redfish.

Demersal redfish
In 2024, logbook reported catch and bycatch of redfish in the Greenlandic fleet targeting shrimp increased to 260 t, which fits well with the increasing recruitment observed in surveys. Inshore reported factory landings of commercially sized redfish amounted to 56 t.

Pelagic redfish
The aggregations of pelagic redfish *S. mentella* found in the NAFO Convention Area likely belong to the same stock of pelagic redfish from the Irminger Sea. The stock is assessed by ICES (2024), and the assessment covers the pelagic redfish in ICES Divisions 5a, 5b, and 14 and in the NAFO Div. 1F, 2H and 2J. The pelagic fishery on *S. mentella* in NAFO Div. 1F started in 1999 and from 2000 - 2009 significant catches with up to 20% of total catches as in 2003 were taken in NAFO Divisions 1F outside Greenland EEZ and 2J. In 2013, 3113 t were taken in NAFO 1F, but since then no catches have been reported from 1F.

6. Grenadiers

There are two species of grenadiers of commercial interest in Greenland, roundnose grenadier (*Coryphaenoides rupestris*) and roughhead grenadier (*Macrourus berglax)*. Grenadiers are mainly taken as bycatch in the Greenland halibut fishery inshore and offshore. In 2024, 39 t of roundnose grenadier and less than 1 t of roughhead grenadier were reported from offshore vessels. Less than 1 t were reported as landed to factories inshore.

7. Snow Crab

Snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) is distributed along the west coast of Greenland from division 1A to 1F. The fishery is conducted only by Greenland vessels. From 2005-2020, the crab resource has been managed in 6 areas (from North to South: Upernavik, Uummannaq-Disko Bay, Sisimiut, Maniitsoq-Kangaamiut, Nuuk-Paamiut, and Narsaq-Qaqortoq). From 2020, the management areas of Sisimiut and Nuuk – Paamiut were furthermore divided in inshore as well as an offshore part, separated by the 3-nautical mile line. The fishing fleet is dominated by small vessels (less than 75 GRT), which have exclusive rights for fishing inshore as well as offshore. No large vessels (greater than 75 GRT), which were only allowed to fish offshore, have been in the fishery since 2005. Total allowable catch (TAC) restrictions have been imposed since 1995 but have only limited the catch in some years and management areas since 2004.

The number of vessels with licenses to participate in the snow crab fishery increased from 1999 to 2002 from approximately 120 vessels to 392 vessels. Since then, the number of vessels has decreased substantially as the abundance of the resource has also declined. Since 2008, approximately less than 40 vessels have been active in the snow crab fishery.

The total catch in NAFO Subarea 1 peaked in 2001 with approximately 15 100 t. From 2001 to 2011 total landings decreased markedly to 2 000 t. In subsequent years total annual catches fluctuated around this level but increased again from 2017 and amounted to approximately 3 000 tons in 2021. Most of the landings are based on the fishery in the management areas of Nuuk-Paamiut, Disko Bay-Uummannaq, and Sisimiut. In 2022-2024 snow crab catches are not reported in STATLANT.

8. Wolffish

There are three species of wolffish in Subarea 1, Atlantic wolffish (*Anarhichas lupus*), spotted wolffish (*Anarhichas minor*), and northern wolffish (*Anarhichas denticulatus*). Only the first two are of commercial interest. In the past, these stocks have mainly been taken as bycatch in the offshore fisheries targeting cod, Greenland halibut, and shrimp, but occasionally wolffish are directly targeted. In 2024, 191 t of wolffish were caught in NAFO subarea 1. Inshore landings were reported as unspecified wolffish. Offshore logbooks consisted of 47t of spotted wolffish, 2 tonnes of Atlantic wolffish and 15 tonnes of Blue wolffish.

9. Scallops

Total catches of Icelandic scallops (*Chlamys islandica*) in NAFO Subarea 1 increased to 569 t in 2021. All catches are taken in inshore areas in Div. 1A, 1B, 1C, and 1D. New fishing grounds near Sisimiut (1B) were found in 2003, and quotas for two new areas were introduced in 2004. Only one vessel is currently involved in this fishery. Catches are reported in STATLANT in 2024, but logbooks contain 763 tonnes caught in divisions BC and D.

10. Lumpfish

Total landings of lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) in NAFO Subarea 1 increased from 1 200 t in 2000 to almost 9 000 t in 2003 and remained at a high level until 2011, when catches reached 11 443 t. Catches are taken in inshore areas in Div. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, and 1F, with the majority being caught in 1D. The fishery is conducted over a short period of one to two months, and over a vast coastline from 59° N to 72° N. Total landings of lumpfish (for roe) in 2024 were 6006 tonnes (1521 tonnes of roe). Lumpfish is not reported in STATLANT21A.

11. Greenland cod

Greenland cod (*Gadus macrocephalus/Gadus ogac*) is mostly taken as bycatch in other fisheries or by directed fishery in fjords where it is more abundant. Greenland cod is mostly used for human consumption as dried or frozen fish for the local Greenlandic market. Total reported landings in 2024 amounted to 10 t of which the majority was landed to factories inshore in division 1B.

12. Arctic charr

Arctic charr (*Salvinus alpinus*) is taken in gillnets when returning to natal rivers during their annual feeding migrations in coastal areas. Factory landings were 14 t in 2024, and the production is mainly for the Greenlandic market. There is no reporting required for private fisheries, which presumably is considerably larger. Arctic charr is not reported in STATLANT21A.

13. Atlantic halibut

Catches of Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) peaked at the beginning of the 1960s and the mid-1980s at a level of 600 to 1 000 t per year. With the implementation of sorting grids in the shrimp fishery, bycatch of Atlantic Halibut is rare offshore. In 2024, 15 t of landings were reported of which the majority was taken in Division 1C. There is no reporting required for Atlantic halibut landed and consumed locally.

14. Polar cod/Arctic cod

Reported catches of Arctic cod (*Boreagadus saida*) are mainly taken as bycatch in the shrimp fishery and directed fishery from small boats near glaciers and used directly for bait in the longline fishery targeting Greenland halibut. In 2024, 12 t were reported as factory landings. Arctic cod is not reported in STATLANT 21A.

15. Large sharks

Large sharks (FAO: SHX/GSK) are without doubt exclusively Greenland sharks *Somniosus microcephalus*. In 2024, 64 t of large sharks were reported.

16. Sea cucumber

A trial fishery for orange-footed sea cucumber (*Cucumaria frondosa*) (FAO: CUX) was initiated in 2019, and total catches amounted to 106 t. In 2020, only 2 t were reported, and no fishery occurred since 2021 due to lack of permits.

B. Special Research Studies

a. Hydrography Studies

Hydrographic conditions are yearly monitored at 10 hydrographic standard sections and stations in June/July across the continental shelf off West Greenland. Data are uploaded to the ICES database (Mortensen, 2024).

b. Trawl Surveys in Greenland

The Greenland shrimp and fish survey in NAFO SA 1 and ICES 14b:
Since 1988, an annual buffered stratified random trawl survey SFW (Shrimp and Fish West Greenland) is conducted by GINR on the West Greenland shelf between 59° 15'N and 72° 30'N from the 3-mile limit down to the 600 m contour and in Disko Bay. The main purpose of the survey is to evaluate the biomass and abundance of northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*), but since 1992 data on fish species have been included. In 2007, this survey was expanded to include the East Greenland shelf to Dohrn Bank at 67° N. The survey was conducted with RV Paamiut from 1988 to 2017 and with the chartered commercial vessels Sjudarberg in 2018 and Helga Maria in 2019 and 2020. No survey was conducted in 2021. Since 2022 the survey is conducted with a new vessel owned by GINR, RV Tarajoq (Petersen et al. 2025). Comparative analysis of the performance of the four vessels (RV Paamiut 2005-2017, CV Sjudarberg 2018, CV Helga Maria 2019-2020, and RV Tarajoq 2022) used for the 1AF offshore shrimp and fish survey were performed (Nogueira et al. 2023). SC concluded that the 2018, 2019-2020, and 2022 surveys could be comparable to estimates from previous surveys conducted by RV Paamiut and results could be used for NAFO Subarea 1 shrimp and groundfish assessments.

Greenland halibut trawl survey in NAFO 1CD:
A Greenland offshore trawl survey for Greenland halibut was initiated in 1997. The survey is a continuation of the joint Japanese/Greenland survey carried out in the period 1987-95. From 1997 the survey was conducted with RV Paamiut, using an Alfredo III gear, and covered NAFO Div. 1C and 1D between the 3-mile line and the midline against Canada at depths between 400 and 1500 m. The survey was conducted with CV Helga Maria, using also Alefredo III gear, in 2019. The survey was not conducted in 2020 and 2021. In 2022-2024, a new survey series started with RV Tarajoq and a new gear, Bacalao 476 (Christiansen and Nogueira, 2025).

Greenland halibut trawl survey in NAFO1AB offshore:
In 2001 the survey area was expanded to include NAFO Div. 1B-1A (to 74° N), and in 2004 a survey was conducted in the northern part of Baffin Bay (73° N - 77° N) (Div. 1A) at depths down to 1500 m. In 2010 a survey was conducted in Div. 1A to 75° 30' where 93 successful hauls were made. There has been no deep-sea survey in the area since then.

EU-Germany survey in ICES 14b and NAFO 1:
An annual stratified random trawl survey has been conducted by Germany since 1982 in West and East Greenland from 67° N in West Greenland to 67° N in East Greenland, covering the depth zone between 0-400 m. The main purpose of the survey is to evaluate the biomass and abundance of Atlantic cod. The survey uses the German vessel Walther Herwing III but was not conducted in 2019-2024 (Fock et al., 2020).

Nuuk Fjord trawl survey in NAFO 1D inshore:
In 2015, a trawl survey was initiated in the Nuuk fjord with GINR's RV Sanna. The purpose is to evaluate the local stock of Greenland halibut, shrimp, and Atlantic cod. The survey continued without interruption since 2017 (Nygaard et al., 2025).

c) Gillnet surveys

Cod recruitment gillnet survey:
A survey using gangs of gill nets with different mesh sizes has been developed and used since 1985 to assess the abundance of age 2 and age 3 cod in the inshore areas of NAFO subdivisions 1B and 1D (previously NAFO

subdivision 1F was also surveyed).

Greenland halibut gillnet surveys in NAFO 1A inshore:
In 2001, the longline survey in Disko Bay was changed to a gillnet survey. The survey normally covers four transects, and each gillnet set is compiled of four different nets with different mesh sizes (46, 55, 60, 70, and 90 mm half mesh). From 2013 to 2016, the surveys in Uummannaq and Upernavik gradually changed from longline surveys to gillnet surveys (Nygaard et al., 2025a, Nygaard et al., 2025b, Nygaard et al., 2025c).

d) Snow crab surveys

The annual snow crab monitoring program (trap survey) was initiated in 1997 in Disko Bay (Div. 1A) and Sisimiut (Div. 1B). Since 2001, the offshore trap survey has been conducted, yearly, in more southern areas in West Greenland (Div. 1C and 1D) but has been canceled since 2010. The trap survey in Disko Bay has been canceled since 2018 and only the management area of Sisimiut is monitored on an annual basis. Large and small meshed conical traps are used. Snow crabs are enumerated by sex, carapace width, and carapace condition. The chelae height is measured in males and the abdomen width in females, respectively, for maturity determination. Ovary contents, clutch weight, sperm load, and egg development stage in females are determined, and females are sampled for fecundity studies. The objective of both monitoring programs is to assess the abundance of snow crab in inshore and offshore waters of Greenland. Results from this survey are presented in the advising documents of GINR.

A map of GINR research vessel stations in 2024 is given in Fig 1.

e) GINR Research vessels

The Greenland Institute of Natural Resources operates two larger multipurpose research vessels.

RV Tarajoq - OYLD

RV Tarajoq is operational since 2022. Tarajoq was commissioned in 2021. The vessel is 61 m long and 16 m wide. BRT is 2 841 t. Speed up to 14 knots and pull +50 t. Tarajoq has room for 12 crew members and 20 scientists. Tarajoq is equipped for bottom trawling, pelagic trawling, with A-frame, scientific Simrad EK80 echosounders, and a deep water multibeam and sub-bottom profiler, and has various labs and a hydrographic hangar.

RV Sanna - OZEK

RV Sanna was commissioned in 2012 and mainly operates inshore. Sanna is 32 m long and 10 m wide. BRT is 458 t. Speed is up to 11 knots. Sanna is capable of both bottom and pelagic trawling and is equipped with A-frame, scientific Simrad EK80 echosounders, and hull-mounted multibeam echo sounder Reson SeaBat T50-R with extended range projector to achieve 1000 m water depth range.

Besides these larger vessels GINR operates various smaller vessels and boats.

f) Marine mammals

For yearly summaries of studies of marine mammals in Greenland, see the annual reports of the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO).

References

ICES. 2024. Northwestern Working Group (NWWG). ICES Scientific Reports. 6:39. 958 pp. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.25605738

Christiansen, H. and Nogueira, A. 2025. Results for Greenland halibut survey in NAFO Divisions 1C-1D for the period 1997-2017, 2019 and 2022-2024. NAFO SCR Doc. 25/021.

Fock, H., Werner, K.M. and Stransky, C. 2020. Survey results of the German bottom trawl survey 1982-2019 with special reference to years 2016-2019. NAFO SCR Doc. 20/052.

Nogueira, A., Christiansen H. and Hedges K.J. 2023. Comparison of vessels used for the 1A-F west Greenland shelf surveys. NAFO SCR Doc. 23/032.

Petersen, I., Christiansen, H. and Nygaard, R. 2025. Biomass and Abundance of Demersal Fish Stocks off West and East Greenland estimated from the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources (GINR) Shrimp and Fish Survey (SFW), 1990-2020, and 2022-2024. NAFO SCR Doc. 25/020.

Nygaard, R., Petersen, I. and Christiansen, H. 2025. Biomass and Abundance of Demersal Fish Stocks in the Nuuk fjord and Ameralik fjord derived from the GINR Shrimp and fish inshore (SFI) survey. NAFO SCR Doc. 25/011.

Nygaard, R., Christiansen, H. and Petersen, I. 2025a. The Disko bay trawl and gillnet survey results for Greenland halibut. NAFO SCR Doc. 25/019.

Nygaard, R., Christiansen, H. and Petersen, I. 2025b. The Uummannaq gillnet survey. NAFO SCR. Doc. 25/018.

Nygaard, R., Christiansen, H. and Petersen, I. 2025c. The Upernavik gillnet survey. NAFO SCR Doc. 25/017.

Mortensen, J. 2025. Report on hydrographic conditions off West Greenland May-June 2024. NAFO SCR Doc. 25/007.

Therkildsen, N.O., Hemmer-Hansen, J., Hedeholm, R.B., Wisz, M.S., Pampoulie, C., Meldrup, D., Bonanomi, S., Retzel, A., Olsen, S.M. and Nielsen, E.E. 2013. Spatiotemporal SNP analysis reveal pronounced biocomplexity at the northern range margin of Atlantic cod Gadus morhua. Evolutionary Applications. DOI 10.1111/eva. 12055

Table 1. Greenland Catches (tons) in NAFO Area in 2024 by species and Division, based on the STATLANT 21 A.

Code	Species	Common name	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	TOTAL
CAP	Capelin	*Mallotus villosus*	489.4	15.0	0.1	2.0	55.2	1.7	563.4
CAT	Wolffishes(=Catfishes) NEI	*Anarhichas* spp.	16.8	19.5	59.9	25.0	39.5	29.9	190.8
CFB	Black dogfish	*Centroscyllium fabricii*			0.2	0.1			0.3
COD	Atlantic cod	*Gadus morhua*	3622.3	2916.5	13355.2	7391.9	731.6	1108.1	29125.5
GHL	Greenland halibut	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	28164.1	822.0	3487.0	5238.2	490.1	69.5	38407.1
GRC	Greenland cod	*Gadus ogac/macrocephalus*	0.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		9.8
GSK	Greenland shark	*Somniosus microcephalus*	32.9		16.3	11.4	1.5	1.6	64.2
HAD	Haddock	*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*	1.0			0.4	0.7	0.2	2.3
HAL	Atlantic halibut	*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*			9.8	3.3	0.8	1.1	15.0
PRA	Northern prawn	*Pandalus borealis*	46488.9	42366.6	1245.1	4756.2	2301.9		97168.7
RED	Atlantic redfishes NEI	*Sebastes* spp.	99.5	125.9	4.4	31.6	48.3	5.0	314.6
RHG	Roundnose grenadier	*Coryphaenoides rupestris*	0.0		0.1				0.1
RNG	Roughhead grenadier	*Macrourus berglax*	10.1	0.5	9.1	19.2			39.1
SKA	Raja rays NEI	*Raja* spp.	50.7	1.4	6.7	14.1	0.2	0.1	73.4
USK	Tusk	*Brosme brosme*			0.1	0.1	0.9	1.5	2.6

Table 2. Biological samples collected in NAFO by species and Division from the commercial fishery in 2024

Code	Species	Division	DNA	Otolith
COD	*Gadus morhua*	1A	409	411
COD	*Gadus morhua*	1B	582	581
COD	*Gadus morhua*	1C	424	428
COD	*Gadus morhua*	1D	720	720
COD	*Gadus morhua*	1E	228	232
COD	*Gadus morhua*	1F	214	215
REB	*Sebastes mentella*	-	271	722
RED	*Sebastes* sp.	-	279	602
REG	*Sebastes norvegicus*	-	88	345
GHL	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	1A	-	1737
GHL	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	1B	-	412
GHL	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	1C	104	681
GHL	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	1D	112	882
GHL	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	1E	-	34
GHL	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	1F	-	9
TOTAL			3431	8011

Table 3. Biological samples collected in NAFO by species and Division from the commercial fishery in 2024.

Inshore	Species	Common name	Division	DNA	Otolith
COD	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic Cod	1B	72	72
COD	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic Cod	1C	209	213
COD	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic Cod	1D	102	150
Offshore					
COD	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic Cod	1A	1	1
COD	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic Cod	1B	42	62
COD	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic Cod	1C	70	330
COD	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic Cod	1D	111	481
COD	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic Cod	1E	40	367
COD	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic Cod	1F	122	505
GHL	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	Greenland halibut	1A		242
GHL	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	Greenland halibut	1AS		30
GHL	*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*	Greenland halibut	1D	32	119

Table 4. Length distribution of Greenland halibut offshore.

Trawl fisheries length distribution GHL

Length	1A	1AN	1AS	1B	1C	1D	XIVb	
28		4						
29		2						
30		5					1	1
31		2	1					2
32		13	3					
33		17	7	1			1	2
34		26	4	3			3	
35		45	11			1		5
36		65	23	2		1	7	13
37		65	21	1	1	3	7	15
38		107	24	5	2	9	15	30
39		111	37	8	1	10	16	36
40		136	49	7	1	6	11	20
41		160	64	13	1	14	23	46
42		203	64	25	4	14	23	65
43		192	66	33	3	22	34	84
44		239	80	38	8	33	60	114
45		243	76	53	5	43	70	149
46		237	86	60	10	52	96	210
47		240	96	70	5	66	115	269
48		235	106	70	4	95	133	352
49		203	96	73	4	122	168	408
50		188	81	86	4	137	201	564
51		190	89	74	6	177	224	664
52		145	74	59	9	147	239	708
53		152	63	58	4	152	266	770
54		142	54	42	2	130	284	825
55		126	44	41	1	142	254	1009
56		109	45	37	5	151	260	846
57		89	38	42	3	112	253	951
58		81	35	26	3	110	237	1101
59		79	30	31	2	101	209	810
60		58	30	25	1	87	184	960
61		55	24	15	1	82	158	915
62		49	10	21	1	62	158	717
63		31	20	17		52	101	698
64		32	13	12		28	107	712
65		26	12	9		39	99	574
66		17	11	7		24	95	518
67		11	4	5		19	67	487
68		23	7	5		29	67	496
69		9	3	1		13	60	331
70		13	3	2		19	52	369
71		13	2	3		22	49	284
72		8	3	1		12	44	279
73		6	7	2		16	32	238
74		5	1	2		6	38	198
75		6	3	1		13	30	174
76		7	19	1		5	25	176
77		8	12			13	41	159
78		6	6			7	29	164
79		5	2	1		5	21	159
80		5				14	23	144
81		2				7	19	204
82		2	1	1		11	17	120
83		1				13	20	117
84		2	1			5	17	120
85						5	15	102
86		3				7	17	92
87		1		1		1	17	72
88		2				1	13	73
89						1	17	67
90		1					19	50
91		1				1	12	53
92						1	12	58
93							8	49
94							8	42
95		1				1	6	30
96							10	30
97							10	39
98							14	27
99							12	36
100							1	3
101			2				1	2
102			2				2	0
103								3
104			1					
105							2	1
106							1	1
107							1	
108			1					
109								1
110								1
114								1

Table 5. Length distribution of Greenland halibut samples inshore.

Inshore Greenland halibut Length frequencies 2024

Gear	Longline	longline	longline	longline	Unknown	Gillnet
Length	Uummannaq	Upenavik	Disko Bay	1C inshore	Disko Bay	Uummannaq
27				2		
28	1					
29	9					
30	17		1	4		
31	20		2	3		
32	24		3	4		
33	25		277	7	72	
34	31		770	11	199	
35	59	1	2458	7	708	
36	81	1	7289	1	2654	
37	107	5	11772	3	5161	
38	141	4	19822	8	9914	
39	203	4	30846	4	16501	
40	258	14	38485	7	21101	
41	314	16	45074	4	25187	
42	439	25	57965	7	32397	
43	493	21	70540	6	41091	
44	598	38	75577	3	45136	
45	687	27	80613	8	49604	
46	721	42	93364	12	60508	
47	775	47	105821	6	72195	
48	827	38	107053	12	76872	1
49	821	55	114899	15	88048	
50	801	59	108958	10	90880	
51	756	53	106972	8	97319	
52	730	72	100254	15	98633	
53	689	64	83915	7	89289	
54	606	67	71245	6	82391	
55	552	71	55998	4	68769	
56	551	88	45943	11	59509	1
57	467	73	36661	6	50399	
58	393	53	28504	1	41651	
59	360	65	21091	1	32506	1
60	319	53	17074	1	27528	0
61	282	45	12273		20558	3
62	240	25	8944	1	15436	2
63	202	26	7083	2	12608	3
64	153	23	5156	1	9498	1
65	131	18	3973		7664	1
66	101	14	3014		5815	4
67	72	6	2340		4791	1
68	67	6	1754		3999	
69	67	8	1352	1	3228	
70	55	5	1089		2928	
71	39	4	865		2413	2
72	29	1	653		2148	
73	24	1	540		2013	
74	20	1	419		1782	
75	9	2	346		1613	
76	16		277		1540	
77	8	1	230		1374	
78	7		186		1272	
79	7		177		1197	1
80	9	1	153		1161	
81	6		146		1083	
82	8	1	126		1029	
83	3		140		1022	
84	6		126		963	
85	4	1	137		1038	
86	3		117		999	
87	5		115		990	
88	5		128		984	
89	3		118		907	
90	3		121		903	
91	1		108		1044	
92	5		139		953	
93	1		118		941	
94	0		86		878	
95	0		104		859	
96	0		111		825	
97	0		87		863	
98	0		98		743	
99	0		87		804	
100	1		77		693	
101			86		625	
102			61		612	
103			49		547	
104			56		482	
105			39		435	
106			51		346	
107			41		292	
108			23		255	
109			24		205	
110			13		164	
111			14		121	
112			10		83	
113			9		65	
114			2		6	

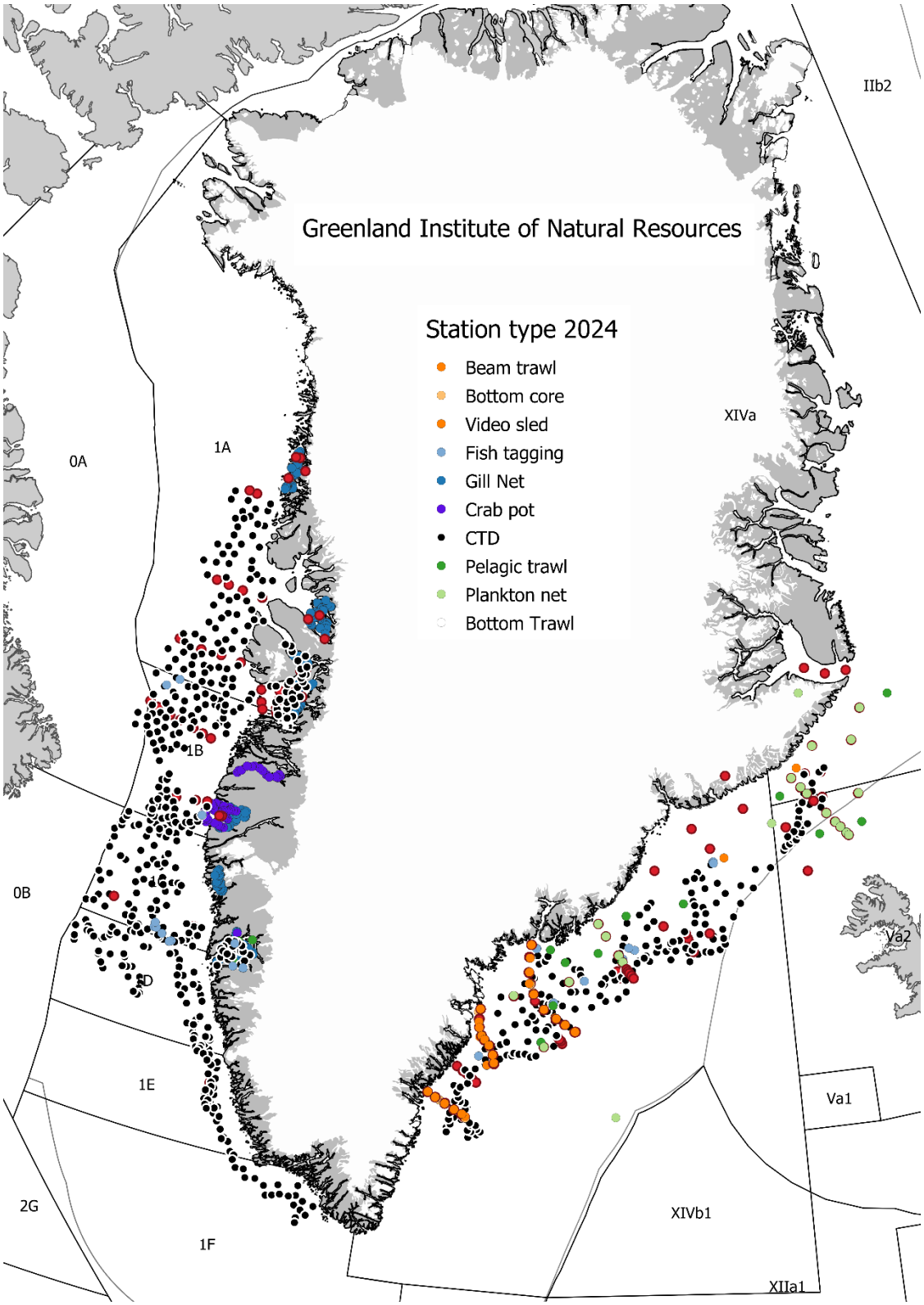

Figure 1. Distribution of stations from GINR surveys completed in Subarea 1 (and East Greenland). Stations from hydrography samples taken onboard the Royal Danish Navy vessel HDMS Knud Rasmussen are not included.