

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL MEETING –JUNE 2026

Canadian Research Report (Newfoundland and Labrador Region) for 2025

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A. STATUS OF FISHERIES

This report is on fisheries and fish stocks within and surrounding the Newfoundland and Labrador Region of Canada. Nominal landings from 2020 to 2025 are listed in Table 1. Commercial length sampling information, where available, is presented in all other tables. Information from the last stock assessment and information on the stock in relation to the Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Precautionary Approach (PA) Framework is provided for selected stocks. Additional information on the status of the fisheries:

A.1 SUBAREA 2

American plaice–Subarea 2 + Division 3K

The Div. 2+3K American plaice stock was closed to directed commercial fishing in 1994. A Limit Reference Point (LRP) was established in 2012, and the status of the stock was last updated in 2020. The stock remains below the LRP, in the critical zone of the Canadian PA framework. Preliminary Canadian landings of this species were 0 t in 2025 and averaged 5 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Table 2 show the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions were available from 4 samples with a total of 24 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 12 cm to 30 cm with a mean length of 20.59 cm.

Atlantic cod–Divisions 2GH, Divisions 2J3KL

The Atlantic cod stock in Div. 2GH has been under a moratorium on directed fishing since 1996 and there has been no reported catch since 1993. Bycatch of cod occurs in shrimp fisheries in 2GH and from 2004-2009 estimates of bycatch had ranged between 250 kg to 5,200 kg annually (Orr et al. 2010). More recent bycatch data have not been published.

The Div. 2J3KL Atlantic cod stock was closed to directed commercial fishing from 1992 to 2023. There were ongoing fisheries (stewardship and commercial) throughout and the commercial fishery reopened in 2024. Preliminary Canadian landings of this species were 27,854 t in 2025 and averaged 12,386 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

An updated LRP was established for this stock in 2023 following model revisions and extension of the time series. An upper stock reference point (USR) was established in 2026. This stock was last assessed in 2026 and is in the Healthy Zone of the Canadian PA Framework.

Table 5 - Table 7 show the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions for Divs 2J3KL cod were available from 119 samples with a total of 17,845 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 30 cm to 120 cm with a mean of 65.87 cm.

There are no direct estimates of recreational landings for the majority of the past 17 years; therefore reported landings are less than total catch in those years. Estimates from tagging data have shown that, although removals by the recreational fishery have been substantial in some years since 1997, they had averaged about 2,500 t for 2022-2024.

Atlantic salmon–Subarea 2

The commercial fishery for Atlantic salmon in Subarea 2 has remained closed since 1998. Estimates of recreational catches for Labrador have been highly variable in recent decades (total catch range of 3,807 to 11,102 salmon). Preliminary estimates of recreational Atlantic salmon catch for Subarea 2 in 2025 are 830 retained and 2,977 released salmon, 27% above and 47% below the previous generation average (2018-2024), respectively. The estimated total catch for 2025 for rivers in Subarea 2 is the lowest in the time series (1994-2025). Preliminary estimates of Labrador Indigenous and Subsistence fisheries harvest in 2025 was inferred from logbook returns at 12,680 salmon in 2025 (8,186 small and 4,494 large), which was 3% above the previous generation average (2018-2024) of 13,342 salmon. Of the four rivers assessed in Subarea 2 in 2025, one was above the upper stock reference point (healthy zone), and three were below the limit reference point (critical zone).

Greenland halibut-Subarea 2 + Divisions 3KLMNO

Preliminary landings for the Subarea 2 + Divisions 3KLMNO Greenland halibut stock were 4,992 t in 2025 and averaged 5,208 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Table 10-Table 14 show the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions for Subarea 2 + Divisions 3KLMNO Greenland halibut were available from 52 samples with a total of 10,943 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 8 cm to 100 cm with a mean of 45.24 cm.

Iceland scallop–Divisions 2HJ

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 2HJ Iceland scallop stock were 23 t in 2025 and averaged 16 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Northern shrimp–Subarea 2 + Division 3K

The Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) fishery in Subarea 2 and the northern portion of Subarea 3 is divided into three management areas, each referred to as a shrimp fishing area (SFA): 2G (SFA 4), Hopedale and Cartwright Channels in 2HJ (SFA 5), and Hawke Channel in 2J3K (SFA 6).

SFA 4 (NAFO Division 2G)

Preliminary Canadian landings for the SFA 4 shrimp stock were 15,328 t in 2025 and averaged 11,974 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

SFA 5 (Hopedale and Cartwright Channels)

Preliminary Canadian landings for the SFA 5 shrimp stock were 10,554 t in 2025 and averaged 13,650 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

SFA 6 (Hawke Channel + NAFO Division 3K)

Preliminary Canadian landings for the SFA 6 shrimp stock were 6,724 t in 2025 and averaged 7,989 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Redfish–Subarea 2 + Division 3K

The Div. 2+3K redfish stock remains under moratorium. Preliminary Canadian landings of this species were 6 t in 2025 and averaged 4 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

At the last assessment (2021), in the absence of a LRP, it was not possible to determine the zone within the Canadian PA framework that this stock was in.

Table 15 - Table 18 show the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions for Divs. 2+3K redfish were available from 25 samples with a total of 3,725 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 5 cm to 37 cm with a mean of 11.54 cm.

Snow crab–Divisions 2HJ

Canadian landings for the Divs. 2HJ snow crab stock were 988 t in 2025 and averaged 1,057 t during the period 2020 to 2024. With status quo landings in 2026, the ERI is projected to increase to 82%, substantially exceeding the allowable level for a stock in the Cautious Zone.

Squid–Subarea 2+3

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Subarea 2+3 squid stock were 47 t in 2025 and averaged 2,905 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Witch flounder–Divisions 2J3KL

The Div. 2J3KL witch flounder stock has been under moratorium since 1994. When it was last assessed in 2022, the stock was below its established LRP and considered to be within the Critical Zone of the Canadian PA framework. Preliminary Canadian landings of this species were 72 t in 2025 and averaged 96 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Table 22 - Table 23 show the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions for Division 2J Witch flounder were available from 6 samples with a total of 1,505 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 34 cm to 62 cm with a mean of 46.61cm.

A.2 SUBAREA 3

American plaice–Divisions 3LNO

The Div. 3LNO American plaice stock remains under moratorium, with the stock remaining below B_{lim} . Preliminary Canadian landings of this species were 153 t in 2025 and averaged 323 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Table 3 - Table 4 show the available length frequencies from the commercial catch. Length distributions for Divs. 3LNO American plaice were available from 6 samples with a total of 1,258 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 24 cm to 64 cm with a mean of 40.91 cm.

American plaice-Subdivision 3Ps

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Subdiv. 3Ps American plaice stock were 6 t in 2025 and averaged 21 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

The assessment of this stock in 2019 indicated it remained in the Critical Zone of the Canadian PA Framework.

Length frequencies from commercial catch were not available for this stock.

Atlantic cod–Divisions 3NO

The Div. 3NO Atlantic cod stock remains under moratorium. Preliminary Canadian landings of this species were 72 t in 2025 and averaged 79 t during the period 2020 to 2024, taken primarily in the yellowtail flounder fishery.

Table 8 shows the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions for Divs. 3NO cod were available from 1 sample with a total of 203 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 48 cm to 96 cm with a mean of 64.09 cm.

Atlantic cod-Subdivision 3Ps

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Subdiv. 3Ps Atlantic cod stock were 535 t in 2025 and averaged 989 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

The stock was last assessed in 2025 and it was determined that this stock was below the LRP, and therefore within the Critical Zone of the Canadian PA Framework.

Table 9 shows the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions for Subdiv. 3Ps cod were available from 2 samples with a total of 620 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 45 cm to 93 cm with a mean of 57.39 cm.

Atlantic salmon-Subarea 3

The commercial fishery for Atlantic salmon in Subarea 3 has remained closed since 1992. Estimates of recreational catches for Subarea 3 have been highly variable in recent decades (total catch range of 13,511 to 43,179 salmon). Estimates of recreational Atlantic salmon catch in Subarea 3 in 2025 are 7,527 retained and 6,228 released salmon, 12% and 61% below the previous generation average (2019-2024), respectively. Of the nine rivers assessed in Subarea 3 in 2025, one was above the upper stock reference point (healthy zone), two rivers were above the limit reference point but below the upper stock reference point (cautious zone), and six rivers were below the limit reference point (critical zone).

Capelin–2+3KL

Capelin landings in Subarea 2 + Div. 3KL were 12,936 t in 2025. Capelin were landed using both mobile and fixed gears. The stock is currently above its LRP (the cautious and healthy zones are not defined yet).

Iceland scallop–Divisions 3LNO and Subdivision 3Ps

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 3LNO Iceland scallop stock were 0 t in 2025 and averaged 0 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 3Ps Iceland scallop stock were 7 t in 2025 and averaged 4 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Redfish – Divisions 3LN

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 3LN redfish stock were 501 t in 2025 and averaged 1,148 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Table 19 shows the available length frequencies from commercial catch, there were no length data available from Div. 3N. Length distributions for Divs. 3LN redfish were available from 4 samples with a total of 926 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 20 cm to 61 cm with a mean of 28.07 cm.

Redfish – Division 30

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 30 redfish stock were 136,875 t in 2025 and averaged 300,154 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Table 20 shows the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions for Div. 30 redfish were available from 1 sample with a total of 149 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 17 cm to 33 cm with a mean of 25.66 cm.

Redfish–Unit 2 (3Ps4Vs, 3Pn4Vn, 4Wfgi)

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Unit 2 redfish stock were 6,326 t in 2025 and averaged 5,640 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Table 21 shows the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions for Subdiv. 3Ps redfish were available from 8 samples with a total of 1,914 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 20 cm to 37 cm with a mean of 26.8 cm.

Sea scallop–Division 3KLNO

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 3KLNO sea scallop stock were 1 t in 2025 and averaged 3 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Sea scallop–Subdivision 3Ps

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 3Ps sea scallop stock were 1,445 t in 2025 and averaged 1,013 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Northern shrimp–Divisions 3LNO

There has been no directed fishing for Northern Shrimp in Divs. 3LNO since 2015. Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 3LNO Northern shrimp stock were 0 t in 2025 and averaged 0 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Snow crab–Divisions 3KLNO and Subdivision 3Ps

Canadian landings for the Divs. 3KLNO snow crab stock were 52,806 t in 2025 and averaged 18,462 t during the period 2020 to 2024. In 2026, Divs. 3K is in the Critical Zone and 3LNO is in the Healthy Zone of the Canadian PA Framework. With status quo landings in 2026, the ERI of 3K is projected to increase to 90%, substantially exceeding the allowable level for a stock in the Critical Zone, and the ERI of 3LNO is projected to be 22%, within the allowable level for a stock in the Healthy Zone.

Canadian landings for the Divs. 3Ps snow crab stock were 6,564 t in 2025 and averaged 6,566 t during the period 2020 to 2024. In 2026, subdivision 3Ps is in the Cautious Zone of the PA Framework. With status quo landings in 2026, the ERI of 3Ps is projected to be 59%, exceeding the allowable level for a stock in the Cautious Zone.

Thorny skate–Divisions 3LNO and Subdivision 3Ps

Commercial catches of skates comprise a mix of skate species, however Thorny skate dominates the catch. Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 3LNO thorny skate stock were 0 t in 2025 and averaged 2 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Subdiv. 3Ps thorny skate stock were 264 t in 2025 and averaged 343 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Length frequencies from commercial catch were not available for this stock.

White hake–Divisions 3NO and Subdivision 3Ps

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 3NO white hake stock were 167 t in 2025 and averaged 135 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Subdiv. 3Ps white hake stock were 20 t in 2025 and averaged 99 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Length frequencies from commercial catch were not available for this stock.

Witch flounder–Divisions 3NO

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 3NO witch flounder stock were 29 t in 2025 and averaged 279 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Length frequencies from commercial catch were not available for this stock.

Witch flounder–Subdivision 3Ps

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Subdiv. 3Ps witch flounder stock were 13 t in 2025 and averaged 44 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

An interim LRP was adopted during the last stock assessment in 2017. At that time, the stock was considered to be above the LRP, as defined by the Canadian PA Framework.

Table 24 shows the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions for Subdiv. 3Ps Witch flounder were available from 1 samples with a total of 220 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 26 cm to 56 cm with a mean of 41.33 cm.

Yellowtail flounder–Divisions 3LNO

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Divs. 3LNO yellowtail flounder stock were 3,140 t in 2025 and averaged 8,537 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Table 25 - Table 26 show the available length frequencies from commercial catch. Length distributions for Divs. 3LNO yellowtail flounder were available from 68 samples with a total of 19,102 measured individuals. Lengths varied from 10 cm to 54 cm with a mean of 37.44 cm.

A.3 SUBAREA 4

Atlantic salmon–Subarea 4

The commercial fishery for Atlantic salmon in Subarea 4 has remained closed since 1992. Estimates of recreational catches for Subarea 4 in Newfoundland have been highly variable in recent decades (total catch range of 7,087 to 28,547 salmon). Preliminary estimates of recreational Atlantic salmon catch in Subarea 4 (Division 4R) in 2025 are 4,137 retained and 5,164 released salmon, 8% and 50% below the previous generation average (2019-2024), respectively. Of the four Newfoundland rivers assessed in Subarea 4 in 2025, two were above the upper stock reference point (healthy zone) and two were below the limit reference point (critical zone).

Iceland scallop–Div. 4R

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Div. 4R Iceland scallop stock were 89 t in 2025 and averaged 79 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Sea scallop–Div. 4R

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Div. 4R sea scallop stock were 0 t in 2025 and averaged 7 t during the period 2020 to 2024.

Snow crab–Div. 4R

Preliminary Canadian landings for the Div. 4R snow crab stock were 798 t in 2025 and averaged 422 t during the period 2020 to 2024. With status quo landings in 2026, the ERI is projected to be 57%. Recent and ongoing data deficiencies result in the exclusion of 4R3Pn from the Canadian PA Framework.

B. SPECIAL RESEARCH STUDIES

Environmental Studies

The Atlantic Zonal Monitoring Program (AZMP), initiated in 1998, continued during 2025. The program conducts biological, chemical and physical, oceanographic sampling at a high-frequency coastal monitoring station (S27) and along cross-shelf sections sampled at biweekly to seasonal time scales during the ice-free period. It's primary objective is to characterize the seasonal, temporal, and spatial distribution and abundance of nutrients, phytoplankton pigments, and zooplankton in relation to the physical environment. Monitored variables include temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, ocean currents, spring phytoplankton bloom phenological metrics, nutrients and chlorophyll-a (chl-a) concentrations, and mesozooplankton abundance, biomass and community composition. Additional physical oceanographic observations are routinely collected during marine resource assessments and other research surveys. This information is compiled in annual reports on the physical and biogeochemical state of the ocean and used to support research linking environmental conditions to marine ecosystem productivity.

In 2025, AZMP surveys were conducted in spring, summer and fall in the Newfoundland and Labrador region. Spring and fall surveys covered the northeast Newfoundland Shelf (3K; AZMP section BB), Grand Bank (3LNO; AZMP sections BB, FC and SEGB) and Flemish Cap (3M; AZMP section FC) areas, in addition to the St. Pierre Bank (3Ps; AZMP section SWSPB) in the spring, and southern Labrador shelf (2J; AZMP section SI) in the fall. The summer survey covered the area from the northern Grand Bank and Flemish Cap to northern Labrador (2GHJKLM; AZMP sections FC, BB, SI, MB and BI). The coastal high-frequency monitoring station S27 was occupied 38 times from April through December.

Physical Environment

The winter North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) index, a key indicator of the direction and intensity of the winter wind field patterns over the Northwest Atlantic was positive in 2025 (+0.6). While the lowest winter NAO index value was reached in 2010, all years between 2012 and 2025 (except 2013 and 2021) were positive,

including the record high of +1.6 in 2015. Except for winter NAO, all other environmental parameters presented for 2025 in this report indicate warmer than normal conditions (defined as the average over the 1991-2020 climatological period). The air temperatures across the NW Atlantic exhibited consistently positive anomalies throughout the year (excluding May). The sea ice, cold intermediate layer, and bottom temperature were all above normal. The sea surface temperature for 2025 remained positive but was not as warm as 2024 (tied with 2012 for the warmest year on record).

Nutrients and Plankton Studies

Spring bloom phenology indices derived from satellite observations of ocean colour indicated near-to-earlier-than-normal bloom timing across Subareas 2-3, except for a slightly later-than normal bloom on the northern Labrador shelf (2G). Mean spring surface chl-a concentration was generally near normal, with above-normal levels on the northern Grand Bank (3L) and the northern Labrador Shelf (2G). In situ measurements from AZMP seasonal surveys showed that sub-surface (50-150 m) nitrate inventories were mostly normal in Subareas 2-3 in 2025, with negative anomalies limited to 3Ps and at the coastal sampling station S27. This represents a decline for the northern Grand Bank and Flemish Cap (3LM) and areas farther north where nitrate inventories had remained mostly above normal since 2022. Chl-a inventories (0-100 m) were either near or above normal across the region, consistent with average conditions observed since 2017. The chl-a inventory in 3Ps was the highest on record. Total zooplankton biomass was near-to-above normal, consistent with the abundance *Calanus finmarchicus* copepods, the primary contributor to zooplankton biomass in the region. On the St. Pierre Bank (3Ps), both zooplankton biomass and *C. finmarchicus* rose to above-normal levels after more than a decade of near or below-normal conditions.

Biological Studies

Multispecies Trawl Surveys

Two new offshore research survey vessels have been introduced for these surveys, with comparative fishing undertaken to estimate conversion factors. The data from these vessels have been converted where possible, however implementation of conversion factors could not be applied to all stocks; For further details see Wheeland et al. (2024). The survey area was undertaken at a reduced allocation in spring (approximately 60%) and autumn (approximately 70%) in 2025; for further details see Rideout et al. 2026.

During a standard survey and depending upon the species, sampling occurs for length, age, growth, maturity stage, condition and stomach contents analyses. In addition, sampling for lengths and weights were conducted on a suite of other species to support ecosystem monitoring. Analysis of maturity data is conducted regularly for groundfish species and are presented to the meeting of NAFO Scientific Council during assessments of cod in Div. 3NO, American plaice in Div. 3LNO, Witch flounder in Div. 3NO, yellowtail flounder in Div. 3LNO, Greenland halibut in SA2+Div. 3KLMNO, Redfish in Div. 3LN and 3O, and Northern shrimp.

Sentinel Studies

The Sentinel Survey of Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) is a fixed gear inshore survey that was conducted in NAFO Subdivision 3Ps and Divs. 3Pn4Rs from 1994-2025, and Divs. 2J3KL from 1995-2025. Data collected and analyses were tabled at the Regional Stock Assessment in spring 2026 for Divs. 2J3KL Atlantic Cod, and in fall 2025 for Subdiv. 3Ps Atlantic Cod. The objectives of the program are: the use of Atlantic Cod catch rates to develop indices of relative abundance for resource assessments; to incorporate knowledge of inshore fish harvesters in the resource assessment process; to evaluate inter-annual variability in resource distribution over inshore areas; and to collect information on key biological parameters used in assessments (e.g. fish length, sex, and otoliths to determine fish age), as well as biological samples used for genetic, physiological, and toxicological analyses, along with stomach contents for food and feeding studies. Trends in the standardized catch rate for gillnet and linetrawl in Subdiv. 3Ps were highest at the beginning of the time-series, declined sharply in the late 1990s and remained relatively low since. Standardized catch rate for gillnet in Divs. 2J3KL were higher at the beginning of the time-series, declined rapidly to their lowest values in 2002, then increased and peaked in 2014 before declining once more between 2015-2020. The model fit for linetrawl catch rate was questionable and not considered in further analyses.

Cod Tagging and Telemetry

Ongoing mark-recapture studies continued in 2025, with 4362 cod tagged and released with Floy tags in Div. 2J3KL and 593 in Div. 3Ps. This tagging effort is consistent with annual average over the last decade. This tagging program an estimate of the recreational fishery catch for NAFO Divs 2J3KL and 3Ps. Tag return data also support mortality estimates within the Northern Cod Assessment Model, however due to low-than-expected returns, the most recent years have been excluded from the model while DFO-NL addresses return rates and shifting assumptions for implementation of recent tag data in the model.

In addition to the mark-recapture tagging program, acoustic telemetry studies have been carried out in the region since for over 20 years, providing information on cod movement and survival. In total, 2,646 Atlantic Cod have been implanted with acoustic transmitters since 2005, of which 1,288 have been detected at least once. Due to the long battery life of these transmitters, there are approximately 1300 Atlantic cod carrying active transmitters in Newfoundland and Labrador waters. DFO-NL Groundfish and partners maintain a network of 174 active acoustic receivers in the region. This network of receivers includes 99 inshore receivers (NAFO 3KL3Ps) maintained by DFO-NL, and 75 offshore (NAFO 2J3KL) maintained through collaborative Northern Cod Acoustic Telemetry project. This program provides context to stock assessments on fish movement and availability to the survey, and supports research on stock migration and genetic diversity (see Delgado et al. 2025).

Distinction of Cod Species in Seal Diets

There is a research project to investigate if Fourier Transform – Near Infrared (FT-NIR) spectrometry can be used as a viable and non-destructive method to distinguish between Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) and Greenland cod (*Gadus ogac*) recovered from seal (and other predator) stomachs. Additionally, it will be determined if this methodology can also be used to age Atlantic cod otoliths recovered from pinniped stomachs.

Flatfish Tagging & Telemetry

Recently, telemetry research has been expanded to other groundfish species. Between 2021 and 2024, we completed eight flatfish tag deployments, totaling 537 flatfish released with acoustic transmitters, including American Plaice (n=69), Greenland Halibut (n=309), Witch Flounder (n=157), and Yellowtail Flounder (n=2). Between 2022 and 2024, an additional 57 Greenland Halibut were released with pop-off satellite tags. These data support study of seasonal movement, habitat use, impacts of climate change, and have recently been integrated into research on the impacts of seismic surveys on behaviour of Greenland halibut and Witch flounder (Geissinger et al. in press). In the case of Greenland halibut, acoustic telemetry in combination with pop-off archival satellite tags (PSATS) have shown distinct differences in habitat use between inshore and offshore individuals, records of long distance movement to potential spawning areas in the Davis Strait, and provided new information on catchability to be explored in the next Management Strategy Evaluation. This work has also been paired with opportunistic tagging of Greenland shark (7 PSATS deployed to date) to inform on bycatch mitigation.

Squid

A 3-year research project related to Northern Shortfin Squid concluded in 2025 (funding provided by Genomics Research and Development Initiative – GDRI and Canadian Scientific Research Fund – CSRF). The project used new methods (i.e., online surveys, dockside visits, commercial index harvesters, and detailed fishery sampling) to enhance our understanding of the spatiotemporal dynamics of effort, catch, and catch composition in fisheries throughout Atlantic Canada, and used genomic techniques to provide insights into squid stock structure throughout their North American range. No genetic structure was found, indicating Northern Shortfin Squid likely form a single population throughout the Northwest Atlantic (Baker et al. 2025a). In addition, Inshore Longfin Squid were considered relatively rare in Newfoundland waters and uncommon throughout the Maritimes, but survey results highlighted that they can represent a large portion of recreational squid catch throughout the Maritimes and in southern and eastern parts of Newfoundland (Baker et al. 2025b). A species distribution model based on survey trawl data from throughout Atlantic Canada remains in development for Northern Shortfin Squid.

Snow crab

A trap survey for snow crab was conducted in the northern portion of Div. 2J and Div. 2H in the summers of 2013-2025. The surveys, conducted by the Torngat Joint Fisheries Secretariat with in-kind support from DFO, were performed to quantify the distribution and abundance of commercial-sized males in the Nunatsiavut Settlement Area. The survey covered areas to the north, west, and south of the Makkovik Bank. Small-meshed pots were also incorporated into the study to capture females and small males. DFO trap surveys in select inshore bays in 3KLPs continued in 2025. These surveys collect information on biological and population parameters and are used in annual assessments of snow crab. The surveys have also been used for past and on-going monitoring and research into the incidence and impacts of Bitter Crab Disease (BCD), as well as sperm limitation in NL snow crab. A post-season trap survey, conducted by snow crab harvesters, which began throughout most of 2J3KLNOPs4R in 2004 was continued in 2025. These surveys have expanded in spatial scale since 2018 and now cover both a horizontally and vertically broader area of the continental shelf than the historic design. The frequency of small-mesh pots in this survey has also increased since 2018, with near full coverage of the 1250 allocated stations having a small-mesh pot included in 2025. All trap survey series, as well as the multispecies trawl surveys, are integral components of the annual stock assessment and are used to monitor present biomass along with recruitment prospects, mortality, and reproductive capacity of the stock.

Northern shrimp

A research study examined how environmental and biological factors shaped the trophic ecology and lipid dynamics of northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) in the Northwest Atlantic, emphasizing their role in energy transfer within sub Arctic food webs (Yunda Guarin et al. 2025). Using biochemical tracers, the researchers showed that shrimp exhibit flexible feeding strategies and strong seasonal variation in nutritional condition, with lipid storage (particularly in eggs) playing a key ecological role. The study concluded that understanding these lipid dynamics is critical for assessing the resilience of *P. borealis* populations to environmental change.

Stock structure from Eastern Assessment Zone to SFA 7 was described using geographic variation in life history traits, dispersal patterns (i.e. estimates of gene flow and larval dispersal), and distribution patterns (Baker et al. 2025). These results were utilized to determine two stock assessment regions (DFO 2025, Johnson et al., in press): (1) North - encompassing NAFO Div. 2H and extending north to Div. 0B, and (2) South - covering NAFO Div. 2J and extending south to Divs. 3NO. New model-based biomass estimates were developed for northern shrimp and their primary groundfish predators within these two stock assessment regions. A newly approved assessment model, which takes into account these two stock assessment regions, has been implemented. Additionally, new reference points have been adopted for utilization in the evaluation of Canadian domestic stocks (DFO 2025, Johnson et al., in press).

Building on the approved assessment model, updated operating models and candidate management procedures were developed for the Northern Shrimp Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) for Canadian domestic stocks (Johnson et al. in prep.). These operating models incorporated key uncertainties and two distinct recruitment regimes, with weighted combinations applied differently across stock assessment regions. The research confirmed that the harvest decision rules functioned as intended and underscored the need for continued refinement of operating models and periodic reassessment of adopted harvest strategies.

Capelin otolith deep-learning project

A research project is underway to develop a deep learning model capable of ageing juvenile capelin and measuring otolith annuli from a 50 year historical 2J3KL otolith archive. The project will photograph and annotate approximately 20,000–30,000 capelin otolith pairs, then train a convolutional neural network to automatically estimate age and annular widths from standardized images. Once validated, the model will be applied to the remaining archive to reconstruct long term trends in juvenile growth rates, providing new insight into early life growth dynamics and recruitment processes for capelin. The resulting tool is expected to improve the precision and efficiency of age determination for capelin stocks in Newfoundland and Labrador, support ecosystem based assessments, and enable future applications to other regions such as the Gulf and Quebec, where limited ageing expertise has constrained stock assessment capacity.

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Tables

Table 1. Summary of preliminary catches (t) for stocks within the DFO, Newfoundland and Labrador Region. This table presents Newfoundland and Labrador and DFO Maritimes landings combined. Catches are totaled for a Jan 01- Dec 31 calendar year.

Species	Stock	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
American plaice	2+3K	1	6	16	1	0	0
	3LNO	448	548	441	134	42	153
	3Ps	58	17	12	8	9	6
Atlantic cod	2GH	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2J3KL	10,163	10,885	12,406	12,916	15,560	27,854
	3NO	83	102	112	60	39	72
	3Ps	2,025	757	847	769	546	535
Capelin	2J3KL	16,109	13,946	0	11,410	14,136	12,936
	3NO	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenland halibut	2+3KLMNO	5,576	4,595	5,571	4,667	5,630	4,992
Haddock	3LNO	10	10	20	6	43	18
	3Ps	70	47	23	54	89	83
Iceland scallop	2HJ	34	25	7	11	1	23
	3LNO	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3Ps	0	15	5	0	0	7
	4R	24	76	45	71	179	89
Lobster	3K	136	173	291	499	893	949
	3L	125	144	161	262	405	395
	3PN	356	440	328	467	614	582
	3Ps	1,750	1,606	1,464	1,680	1,848	1,607
	4R	2,549	2,562	3,709	4,228	5,566	5,309
Pollock	3LNO	--	0	0	0	0	0
	3Ps	79	67	42	51	123	35
Redfish	2+3K	4	11	2	1	3	6
	3LN	1,518	2,373	1,446	113	290	501
	3O	467	358	570	686,474	812,902	136,875
	Unit 2	3,742	5,219	7,265	6,930	5,042	6,326

Species	Stock	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Roughhead grenadier	2HJ3K	3	7	4	2	0	0
	3LNO	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sea scallop	3KLNO	0	5	2	6	1	1
	3Ps	909	946	1,035	1,042	1,131	1,445
	4R	7	9	0	16	5	0
Shrimp	3L	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3M	0	795	0	0	0	0
	SFA 4	8,280	10,272	14,889	13,624	12,807	15,328
	SFA 5	13,596	11,129	16,698	14,145	12,683	10,554
	SFA 6	6,267	9,554	8,405	7,534	8,186	6,724
Snow crab	2HJ	1,372	1,180	897	876	961	988
	3K	6,541	7,554	9,851	10,432	9,626	7,479
	3LNO	17,786	23,966	30,871	31,727	36,270	45,327
	3P	3,249	5,087	7,728	8,127	8,637	6,564
	4R	196	313	489	473	639	798
Squid	2+3	3,088	11,326	5	100	6	47
Thorny skate	3LNO	4	7	1	0	0	0
	3Ps	487	536	219	17	456	264
White hake	3LNO	148	138	180	99	111	167
	3Ps	116	115	60	103	102	20
Witch flounder	2J3KL	83	151	111	86	48	72
	3NO	427	386	364	125	93	29
	3Ps	109	30	44	23	14	13
Yellowtail flounder	3LNO	13,469	13,707	10,028	2,641	2,841	3,140
	3Ps	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2. Length composition (0/000) of American plaice from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 2J in 2025.

Length	Sep
12	146.84
14	35.03
16	77.58
18	81.89
20	214.56
22	93.71
24	83.85
26	170.06
28	30.72
30	65.76
SNPT	1000
AL	19
ALMF	0.00
AW	0.07
N	4
SLF	24

Table 3. Length composition (0/000) of American plaice from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3N in 2025.

Length	Sep	Oct	Nov
24	7.84	--	--
26	31.37	--	--
28	125.49	47.02	--
30	188.24	75.24	2.70
32	152.94	94.04	35.67
34	137.26	103.45	84.59
36	70.59	75.24	99.26
38	74.51	56.43	90.50
40	31.37	59.56	41.00
42	105.88	72.10	111.88
44	11.77	159.88	142.43
46	15.69	87.77	162.51
48	31.37	97.18	152.12
50	7.84	53.29	52.01
52	7.84	18.81	10.73
54	--	--	4.40
56	--	--	5.79
60	--	--	2.47
64	--	--	1.93
SNPT	1000	1000	1000
AL	41	38.2	32.9
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	0.71	0.61	0.35
N	3	1	1
SLF	553	319	255

Table 4. Length composition (0/000) of American plaice from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 30 in 2025.

Length	Sep
34	22.90
36	53.44
38	22.90
40	76.34
42	83.97
44	129.77
46	76.34
48	91.60
50	160.30
52	83.97
54	114.50
56	68.70
58	7.63
60	7.63
SNPT	1000
AL	45.6
ALMF	0.00
AW	0.92
N	1
SLF	131

Table 5. Length composition (0/000) of Atlantic cod from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 2J in 2025.

Length	Feb	Jan	Mar	Apr
36	0.34	1.83	1.44	--
39	3.50	--	5.11	--
42	10.53	3.66	6.49	10
45	28.06	45.02	32.13	10
48	74.43	127.22	73.40	30
51	124.80	174.85	127.90	35
54	160.58	252.20	183.60	115
57	168.81	178.42	180.96	170
60	143.53	126.91	152.66	150
63	109.19	35.34	90.83	160
66	69.16	29.22	56.64	90
69	39.75	9.70	36.17	100
72	26.15	13.68	17.44	30
75	13.46	1.94	15.13	65
78	8.96	--	4.62	20
81	6.26	--	4.86	5
84	3.98	--	6.21	--
87	2.97	--	1.50	10
90	2.05	--	1.41	--
93	2.40	--	1.00	--
96	0.60	--	--	--
99	0.24	--	0.50	--
102	0.14	--	--	--
105	0.05	--	--	--
108	0.06	--	--	--
SNPT	1000	1000	1000	1000
AL	59.7	56.1	52.7	55.5
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	1.81	1.77	1.35	1.51
N	1	30	3	7
SLF	200	6890	612	1441

Table 6. Length composition (0/000) of Atlantic cod from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3K in 2025.

Length	Aug	Sep	Dec	Oct
30	0.32	--	--	--
45	17.39	7.30	--	--
48	56.96	15.65	2.94	0.38
51	97.76	29.56	1.59	2.45
54	165.48	35.73	9.18	4.53
57	245.10	47.95	79.48	18.11
60	320.68	55.81	170.67	56.57
63	363.72	117.89	226.16	194.40
66	320.19	208.06	208.45	179.99
69	201.49	173.66	108.16	236.59
72	95.26	103.86	77.82	126.40
75	66.03	71.63	27.32	108.20
78	22.61	40.81	19.61	46.19
81	13.00	25.25	37.63	11.56
84	9.07	30.46	5.88	5.15
87	1.93	16.30	2.94	0.38
90	1.40	7.95	5.88	2.83
93	0.88	4.52	7.47	2.83
96	0.38	2.78	5.88	0.30
99	0.32	1.39	--	--
102	--	1.74	2.94	0.69
111	--	--	--	2.45
114	--	1.69	--	--
SNPT	2000	1000	1000	1000
AL	120.4	63.98	66.32	65.67
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	4.46	2.19	2.62	2.80
N	10	3	7	4
SLF	2241	385	542	633

Table 7. Length composition (0/000) of Atlantic cod from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3L in 2025.

Length	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
36	9.06	--	--	--
48	--	10.19	79.39	--
51	2.41	7.91	238.38	--
54	15.46	25.92	245.26	--
57	49.21	187.36	186.47	32.02
60	146.16	300.05	95.55	40.34
63	267.85	439.52	159.18	101.02
66	269.22	517.18	141.98	185.12
69	206.39	452.80	161.92	203.08
72	172.16	314.13	106.34	197.01
75	114.12	227.81	107.27	115.43
78	103.08	149.96	87.95	66.31
81	91.69	87.59	70.35	13.45
84	68.70	71.52	71.39	28.17
87	168.09	57.97	74.76	--
90	42.40	6.73	30.85	8.77
93	93.50	32.29	33.88	--
96	56.91	29.67	28.91	9.29
99	58.05	33.06	25.25	--
102	61.90	21.81	16.30	--
105	1.32	19.75	18.91	--
108	2.28	6.76	5.50	--
111	--	--	3.25	--
114	--	--	4.88	--
117	--	--	3.12	--
120	--	--	2.95	--
SNPT	3000	2000	1000	2000
AL	202.4	144.93	67.88	129.93
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	9.12	7.23	2.81	5.72
N	21	10	6	17
SLF	2181	2192	95	433

Table 8. Length composition (0/000) of Atlantic cod from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 30 in 2025.

Length	Mar
48	4.93
51	14.78
54	88.67
57	216.75
60	182.27
63	128.08
66	108.38
69	68.97
72	44.33
75	34.48
78	29.56
81	4.93
84	14.78
87	29.56
90	9.85
93	9.85
96	9.85
SNPT	1000
AL	62.1
ALMF	0.00
AW	2.29
N	1
SLF	203

Table 9. Length composition (0/000) of Atlantic cod from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3Ps in 2025.

Length	Mar	Feb
45	12.61	--
48	79.83	--
51	243.70	44.50
54	302.52	162.30
57	214.28	261.78
60	92.44	222.51
63	33.61	107.33
66	21.01	62.83
69	--	52.36
72	--	41.88
75	--	15.71
78	--	18.32
81	--	2.62
84	--	5.24
93	--	2.62
SNPT	1000	1000
AL	58.3	52.4
ALMF	0.00	0.00
AW	1.92	1.28
N	1	1
SLF	382	238

Table 10. Length composition (0/000) of Greenland halibut from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 2G in 2025.

Length	Oct
8	28.57
12	42.86
14	157.14
16	142.86
18	42.86
20	85.71
22	142.86
24	85.71
26	100.00
28	57.14
30	42.86
32	42.86
34	14.29
36	14.29
SNPT	1000
AL	19.3
ALMF	0.00
AW	0.07
N	2
SLF	70

Table 11. Length composition (0/000) of Greenland halibut from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 2H in 2025.

Length	Sep	Jul
8	15.62	--
12	62.50	10
14	179.69	180
16	156.25	180
18	23.44	80
20	78.13	120
22	218.75	140
24	101.56	150
26	62.50	60
28	31.25	50
30	54.69	10
32	15.62	--
34	--	20
SNPT	1000	1000
AL	18.5	18.2
ALMF	0.00	0.00
AW	0.06	0.06
N	1	1
SLF	100	128

Table 12. Length composition (0/000) of Greenland halibut from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 2J in 2025.

Length	Jul	Sep	Mar	Apr	Jan	Jun
10	375.00	--	--	--	--	--
12	634.35	3.73	--	--	--	--
14	28.04	82.03	--	--	--	--
16	--	321.37	--	--	--	--
18	18.69	110.30	--	--	--	--
20	84.11	60.35	--	--	--	--
22	233.65	149.85	--	--	--	--
24	149.53	100.29	--	--	--	--
26	177.57	67.06	--	--	--	--
28	158.88	56.28	--	--	--	--
30	84.11	23.08	--	--	--	--
32	18.69	13.87	0.24	--	--	--
34	9.35	5.73	1.56	1.50	4.73	--
36	--	3.96	2.94	4.19	0.48	--
38	9.35	--	5.64	10.32	3.08	--
40	18.69	2.10	12.16	12.73	9.32	--
42	--	--	25.93	28.55	22.49	--
44	--	--	36.90	26.90	56.51	--
46	--	--	66.80	61.20	144.14	--
48	--	--	132.43	109.02	280.70	7.94
50	--	--	181.64	163.07	348.96	7.94
52	--	--	165.14	172.02	365.97	--
54	--	--	127.69	143.16	264.92	31.75
56	31.50	--	82.96	86.27	160.12	39.68
58	15.75	--	50.88	74.26	100.03	39.68
60	39.37	--	24.04	35.38	57.50	39.68
62	31.50	--	20.72	30.22	41.48	55.56
64	78.74	--	17.55	14.94	29.84	47.62
66	110.24	--	12.05	8.71	33.13	134.92
68	165.35	--	8.24	6.03	29.45	119.05

Length	Jul	Sep	Mar	Apr	Jan	Jun
70	55.12	--	7.62	6.58	13.38	119.05
72	55.12	--	4.24	1.50	10.40	71.43
74	125.98	--	3.01	0.87	2.90	71.43
76	78.74	--	3.14	--	1.94	31.75
78	62.99	--	0.57	0.87	8.90	39.68
80	23.62	--	1.50	0.87	0.48	47.62
82	23.62	--	0.63	--	1.75	31.75
84	47.24	--	1.16	--	2.49	7.94
86	23.62	--	0.82	--	0.57	15.87
88	--	--	1.13	--	3.86	7.94
90	7.87	--	--	0.87	0.48	15.87
92	--	--	0.46	--	--	--
94	7.87	--	0.21	--	--	15.87
96	7.87	--	--	--	--	--
100	7.87	--	--	--	--	--
SNPT	1000	2000	3000	1000	1000	1000
AL	50.8	102.41	102.99	67.8	50.7	18.6
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	1.25	2.69	3.29	2.91	1.28	0.06
N	4	6	3	1	15	4
SLF	949	1542	242	126	3898	492

Table 13. Length composition (0/000) of Greenland halibut from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3K in 2025.

Length	Jul	Apr	Aug	Jun
8	62.36	--	--	--
10	52.57	--	--	--
12	223.72	--	--	--
14	383.25	--	--	--
16	213.93	--	--	--
18	64.18	--	--	--
34	--	7.97	--	--
40	--	35.86	--	--
42	--	35.86	5.46	--
44	0.95	59.76	15.17	--
46	23.14	95.62	39.67	24
48	57.31	139.44	97.15	40
50	164.15	167.33	126.98	84
52	182.03	83.67	134.95	132
54	175.18	107.57	130.52	176
56	129.27	71.71	131.74	140
58	142.31	47.81	77.96	128
60	139.61	47.81	62.71	108
62	111.79	19.92	45.93	44
64	138.15	23.90	48.45	44
66	201.30	15.94	16.25	32
68	158.24	3.98	15.75	20
70	87.96	3.98	14.64	12
72	117.98	7.97	11.29	8
74	40.22	3.98	8.72	--
76	33.51	7.97	4.63	--
78	14.89	7.97	4.63	4
80	30.14	--	3.09	4
82	17.40	3.98	3.25	--
84	5.72	--	--	--

Length	Jul	Apr	Aug	Jun
86	5.03	--	--	--
88	12.63	--	1.04	--
90	3.82	--	--	--
92	1.91	--	--	--
94	0.95	--	--	--
96	4.40	--	--	--
SNPT	1000	1000	3000	1000
AL	50.4	53.8	132.13	54.9
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	1.16	1.5	4.51	1.47
N	1	4	6	1
SLF	251	817	934	250

Table 14. Length composition (0/000) of Greenland halibut from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3L in 2025.

Length	Jun	Sep	Aug
42	2.87	--	--
44	11.49	--	--
46	43.10	6.24	--
48	146.55	6.24	15.87
50	198.28	12.47	19.05
52	204.02	33.26	50.79
54	146.55	41.58	38.09
56	109.20	27.03	57.14
58	74.71	81.08	73.02
60	31.61	97.71	76.19
62	14.37	64.45	101.59
64	8.62	112.27	92.06
66	5.75	128.90	98.41
68	--	99.79	111.11
70	2.87	89.40	85.72
72	--	54.05	57.14
74	--	35.34	25.40
76	--	35.34	15.87
78	--	24.95	15.87
80	--	14.55	15.87
82	--	6.24	19.05
84	--	6.24	--
86	--	14.55	6.35
88	--	2.08	9.52
90	--	--	3.17
92	--	2.08	12.70
94	--	2.08	--
96	--	2.08	--
SNPT	1000	1000	1000
AL	63.3	50.9	63.9

Length	Jun	Sep	Aug
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	2.59	1.26	2.61
N	1	1	1
SLF	315	348	481

Table 15. Length composition (0/000) of Redfish from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 2G in 2025.

Length	Dec	May	Oct	Jul	Jun
6	2.36	--	--	--	--
7	2.36	7.56	7.47	--	--
8	9.88	3.78	--	--	--
9	39.11	31.15	17.92	9.90	4.16
10	252.04	151.44	245.71	118.81	73.76
11	378.60	375.46	370.43	376.24	443.25
12	257.62	283.06	101.57	316.83	273.29
13	53.29	70.52	63.48	59.41	101.60
14	--	24.50	100.08	59.41	73.62
15	2.36	28.93	61.99	39.60	18.98
16	--	9.12	8.21	19.80	3.60
17	2.36	--	15.68	--	5.96
18	--	1.56	--	--	--
19	--	9.12	7.47	--	--
20	--	3.78	--	--	--
23	--	--	--	--	1.80
SNPT	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
AL	11	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.7
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
N	2	1	3	2	2
SLF	386	101	310	383	223

Table 16. Length composition (0/000) of Redfish from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 2H in 2025.

I did	Jan	Apr	May	Sep
5	3.91	--	--	--
6	11.72	11.24	--	--
7	11.72	22.47	--	--
8	125.00	3.74	5.99	7.75
9	394.53	119.85	23.95	85.27
10	296.88	295.88	155.69	193.80
11	117.19	318.35	401.20	325.58
12	27.34	138.58	275.45	240.31
13	7.81	33.71	59.88	100.78
14	3.91	7.49	53.89	31.01
15	--	22.47	17.96	--
16	--	14.98	--	7.75
17	--	11.24	5.99	7.75
SNPT	1000	1000	1000	1000
AL	10.8	9.5	11.4	11.2
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
N	1	1	1	1
SLF	267	256	167	129

Table 17. Length composition (0/000) of Redfish from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 2J in 2025.

Length	Feb	Sep	Jul
6	8.10	--	--
7	12.15	--	--
8	190.28	9.92	--
9	242.92	47.40	--
10	251.01	159.92	28.86
11	113.36	300.00	177.44
12	129.56	324.66	311.79
13	28.34	89.31	80.24
14	12.15	16.09	22.94
15	4.05	12.33	25.34
16	4.05	4.62	11.30
17	--	13.68	13.73
18	--	1.54	13.73
19	4.05	8.38	14.71
20	--	3.76	47.93
21	--	1.54	52.70
22	--	5.30	26.71
23	--	1.54	49.83
24	--	--	51.58
25	--	--	31.31
26	--	--	17.97
27	--	--	4.86
28	--	--	3.65
29	--	--	2.43
30	--	--	1.22
31	--	--	3.65
32	--	--	1.22
34	--	--	1.22
36	--	--	1.22
37	--	--	2.43

Length	Feb	Sep	Jul
SNPT	1000	1000	1000
AL	9.9	15.6	11.6
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	0.01	0.08	0.02
N	1	4	4
SLF	247	406	482

Table 18. Length composition (0/000) of Redfish from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3K in 2025.

Length	Feb	Apr
6	15.69	--
7	15.69	--
8	145.10	17.70
9	321.57	17.70
10	243.14	44.25
11	98.04	88.50
12	98.04	115.04
13	50.98	132.74
14	3.92	106.19
15	3.92	159.29
16	--	141.59
17	3.92	79.65
18	--	79.65
19	--	8.85
20	--	8.85
SNPT	1000	1000
AL	14.1	9.8
ALMF	0.00	0.00
AW	0.04	0.01
N	1	1
SLF	113	255

Table 19. Length composition (0/000) of Redfish from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3L in 2025.

Length	May
20	2.20
21	5.63
22	7.35
23	23.51
24	75.52
25	191.05
26	242.25
27	156.87
28	68.28
29	23.97
30	23.98
31	19.32
32	10.73
33	7.98
34	14.81
35	22.86
36	18.11
37	16.18
38	23.56
39	15.49
40	5.88
41	3.46
42	0.38
43	2.67
44	2.43
45	0.07
54	2.20
56	6.61
57	2.20
59	2.20

Length	May
61	2.20
SNPT	1000
AL	28.1
ALMF	0.00
AW	0.49
N	4
SLF	926

Table 20. Length composition (0/000) of Redfish from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 30 in 2025.

Length	Mar
17	6.71
20	13.42
21	26.85
22	33.56
23	93.96
24	114.09
25	154.36
26	167.78
27	208.05
28	100.67
29	33.56
30	26.85
31	13.42
33	6.71
SNPT	1000
AL	25.7
ALMF	0.00
AW	0.25
N	1
SLF	149

Table 21. Length composition (0/000) of Redfish from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3Ps in 2025.

Length	Mar
20	0.71
21	1.29
22	7.90
23	27.30
24	60.55
25	147.59
26	187.93
27	222.93
28	150.67
29	112.59
30	57.55
31	15.06
32	5.89
33	1.41
35	0.31
37	0.32
SNPT	1000
AL	26.8
ALMF	0.00
AW	0.26
N	8
SLF	1914

Table 22. Length composition (0/000) of Witch flounder from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 2J in 2025.

Length	Apr	Mar
34	3.98	5.76
36	23.90	15.58
38	51.79	39.28
40	107.57	120.07
42	183.27	163.09
44	187.25	191.70
46	171.32	136.78
48	127.49	141.52
50	99.60	89.46
52	23.90	52.65
54	15.94	20.24
56	3.98	17.73
58	--	6.16
SNPT	1000	1000
AL	43	43.5
ALMF	0.00	0.00
AW	0.55	0.56
N	1	4
SLF	251	1003

Table 23. Length composition (0/000) of Witch flounder from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3K in 2025.

Length	Apr
36	7.97
38	3.98
40	15.94
42	43.83
44	95.62
46	115.54
48	95.62
50	159.36
52	155.38
54	135.46
56	87.65
58	47.81
60	19.92
62	15.94
SNPT	1000
AL	48.8
ALMF	0.00
AW	0.87
N	1
SLF	251

Table 24. Length composition (0/000) of Witch flounder from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3Ps in 2025.

Length	Mar
26	4.54
28	4.54
32	4.54
34	22.73
36	100.00
38	136.36
40	181.82
42	222.73
44	163.64
46	90.91
48	40.91
50	18.18
54	4.54
56	4.54
SNPT	1000
AL	39.8
ALMF	0.00
AW	0.41
N	1
SLF	220

Table 25. Length composition (0/000) of Yellowtail flounder from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 3N in 2025.

Length	Apr	Jul	Nov	Sep	Jun	Dec	May	Oct
10	1.47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	--	0.63	0.63	1.25	--	--	--	--
20	2.49	--	0.63	1.25	0.30	--	--	--
22	--	2.43	2.49	2.49	0.40	0.31	--	--
24	2.49	7.32	3.10	--	0.62	0.93	--	--
26	17.43	25.31	15.16	4.01	4.54	1.38	5.92	8.29
28	32.83	92.04	53.01	13.83	29.23	9.52	21.64	80.11
30	55.69	249.30	146.66	39.83	89.82	51.31	117.22	52.49
32	92.93	323.40	298.54	65.86	162.04	113.71	233.83	90.07
34	139.68	327.74	373.19	137.10	201.16	191.65	345.64	139.70
36	190.36	247.57	373.05	166.02	189.70	210.96	317.27	88.88
38	172.12	225.23	221.50	203.98	133.31	172.32	315.89	188.23
40	117.57	249.45	172.67	167.37	99.68	134.19	324.61	105.98
42	78.65	148.19	134.23	114.37	62.43	71.02	176.91	126.75
44	46.39	66.83	128.37	48.28	20.99	29.86	113.61	92.69
46	25.24	23.51	52.69	23.16	5.01	8.54	23.77	22.15
48	14.82	9.77	17.75	9.94	0.79	3.60	3.69	2.67
50	2.94	1.27	2.47	1.25	--	0.37	--	2.00
52	3.96	--	3.84	--	--	0.35	--	--
54	2.94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SNPT	1000	1000	2000	1000	2000	2000	1000	1000
AL	35.2	34.9	67.7	33.9	70.62	69.38	35.4	36
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	0.38	0.37	0.69	0.35	0.78	0.76	0.43	0.4
N	2	9	11	10	3	13	2	3
SLF	490	2654	3239	2826	798	3384	595	893

Table 26. Length composition (0/000) of Yellowtail flounder from Canadian commercial landings in NAFO Division 30 in 2025.

Length	Oct	Sep	Nov
20	2.41	--	--
22	2.41	--	--
24	--	5.73	--
26	2.50	4.79	--
28	18.28	24.32	--
30	20.06	40.37	40.18
32	61.68	98.08	44.64
34	143.41	106.45	107.14
36	295.31	185.54	191.96
38	317.19	216.32	232.14
40	264.02	353.95	169.64
42	283.28	332.17	93.75
44	281.75	274.98	31.25
46	184.03	147.90	49.11
48	77.21	134.09	40.18
50	36.75	56.60	--
52	6.90	15.81	--
54	2.80	2.90	--
SNPT	1000	2000	2000
AL	36.8	77.17	78.12
ALMF	0.00	0.00	0.00
AW	0.46	1.03	1.04
N	1	7	7
SLF	224	1932	2067