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Discarding of Fiah By The Commercial Fishery,<br>Canada (Nfld.) in 1962.<br>By: Alliater. M. Fleming

When catehing a commerciaily acceptable species the amounts rejected are dependent upon the minimu size of fish which the shore plant will accept for production. Generaily, when a catch is taken on board at sea, fish below the commercially acceptable eize are throw away. When the catch retained is being landed at the shore plant, generally a check is made on the sizes being landed and undersized fish are rejected together with crushed, broken and soft fish. These are used with the fish skeletons,:offal, etc. in the production of meal in most cases.

The "cull" size for a particular species sometimes changes with the season and with the changing success of a fishery. When oatches are large there is a tendepeya to discard fish of a somewhat larger size than when catches are small. Also, in times of scarcity of a species much in demand, plants often accept-fish of somewhat a smaller size than usual.

Minimum sizes of fish generally acceptable at processing plants in Canada (Nfld.) in 1962:

## Length of fish to midfork of tail

| Species | cm. | inches |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Cod - whole |  |  |
| - head on, gutted | $48-50$ | 17 |
| Haddock - whole | $49-20$ |  |
| - head on, gutted | 41 | 16 |
| Redfish - whole | 46 | 18 |
| Plaice - whole | 27 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Witch - whole | 36 | 14 |

The difference in the minum size acceptable for a species landed whole and head on gutted is the result of a price:difference for the two categories.

Gears involved in catching undersized fish which must be discarded are traps and otter trawls, especially. Discards of fish from the various line gears are generally negligible. When discards of fish occur from cod traps, it is usually in the areas where fresh-fish processing plants operate in which case the discards are often sold to the plant for processing as meal. Outside the areas of freshfish plants, where catches from the fnshore gears are salted, discards are at a very low level since fish of smaller sizes are used for salting, both for sale and for local consumption.

For catches of otter trawlers landing in Newfoundland ports the discard information has been obtained from log book records in which the captains of the various ships have kept records of the amounts of fish discarded at sea. Since all captains are nat equally good at keeping records, a difficulty arose in the interpretation of the results since it was uncertain, in records of some ships, if a blank space in the discard row on the record indicated "no discard" or "no account kept of discard!. However, after a careful examination of the records, those from 11 ships of the 151-500 gross tons class appeared reliable enough to use and the reaults of these have been sumarized in the attached table.

The data obtained indicate that from Newfoundland otter trawlers discarding at sea takes place principally in the haddock and American plaice fisheries but is apparently negligible in the cod and redfish fisheries. Discarding of undersized redfish occurs in the processing plant, generally; these fish are used in meal.

In haddock the per cent discarded seems to be related with abundance of fish in the fishery, the greater the total catch the higher the rate of discard, ranging from over $9 \%$ during the period of intense and successful fishery at the beginning of the year to 0 in the period of reduced. fishery in the fall. In the plaice fishery the discarding rate is generally below $1 \%$.
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