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Landings and catch per unit effort of pollock on the Scotian Shelf
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## INTRODUCTION

At the Special Commission Meeting of January 1973 a proposal was passed for the regulation of the pollock fishery of Div. $4 X$ and Subarea 5 by a quota of 50,000 metric tons in 1973. The following notes are relevant to a reconsideration of this proposal.

## LANDINGS

Pollock landings from SA4 and 5 and Statistical Area 6 fluctuated between 36,000 and 42,000 metric tons in the 1960-65 period, decilned to about 23,000 tons in 1968 , then increased to 26,419 tons in 1971 (Table 1). Between $12 \%$ and $40 \%$ of the annual landings have originated from areas to which the 1973 regulation does not apply, and between 1960 and 1967 this percentage was consistently higher than 25\%. The bulk of these landings came from Div. $4 V W$. Only one major spawning location for pollock has been found in the northwest Atlantic - that which supports the U.S. Jeffrey's Ledge winter fishery (Div. 5Y) (Steele, 1963), although other locations, of perhaps minor importance, probably axist. It is not unlikely, however, that pollock caught in Div. 4VW are part of the same stock which is found in Div. $4 X$ and Subarea 5. Thus, it would be prudent to include $D i v$. $4 V W$ in the area covered by pollock quota regulations until such times as the stock relationships of these fish have been resolved.

## CATCH PER URIT EFFORT

Catch rates of Canadian otter trawlers of 151-500 gross tons are considerably lower in Div. $4 V$ than in Div. $4 W$ and Div. $4 X$ (Table 2). Catch rates in Div. 4 w were higher than in Div. $4 X$ in $1965-68$, wheras the reverse was true in l969-72. Average catch rates for the Scotian Shelf (obtained by weighting the cpe for each Division by its areal declined from $153.3 \mathrm{~kg} /$ hour in 1965 to $45.5 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{hour}$ in 1971 , rising to $145.3 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{hour}$ in 1972. This implies that the reduced landings in 1967-71 resulted from a reduction in stock abundance. Catch rate more than tripled in 1972 over 1971, and Canadian catches increased by $54 \%$ to 18,056 tons from 11,754 tons in 1971 . Sampling coverage of the fishery is poor and canadian length-frequency samples do not, in total, indicate any substantial change in size composition of landings between 1971 and 1972. However, concentrations of small pollock were reported on the southeastern edge of Browns Bank (Div. 4X-P) in the fall of 1972. These were fished heavily by the canadian fleet, and a single sample from this region in November had a mean length of about 50 cm in contrast to the $70-80 \mathrm{~cm}$ common for this species. Thus, the higher catch rates in 1972 may imply improved recruitment to the stock. However, with substantial changes in the abundance of prime species such as cod and haddock, changes in fishing patterns are likely which would produce substantial biases in these cpe data, and caution is required in their interpretation.

## REFERENCES

STEELE, D. H. 1963. Pollock [PoZZachius virene (L;)] in the Bay of Fundy.
J. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada 20: 1267-1314.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Table 1. Pollock landings by Division of Subareas } 4 \text { and } 5 \\ & \text { and for Statistical Area } 6 \text { (metric tons round). }\end{aligned}$

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Table 2. Pollock : catch (kg) per hour fished by Canadian otter trawlers of 151-500 gross tons on the Scotian Shelf (means of monthly values).

| Year | 4Vn | 4V8 | 4W | 4 X | Combined |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1965 | 1.6 | 17.6 | 260.7 | 160.1 | 153.3 |
| 1966 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 174.2 | 86.3 | 93.3 |
| 1967 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 119.6 | 63.2 | 66.6 |
| 1968 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 93.6 | 70.8 | 60.5 |
| 1969 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 65.2 | 73.3 | 50.4 |
| 1970 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 45.8 | 88.6 | 49.1 |
| 1971 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 22.9 | 97.3 | 45.5 |
| 1972 | 0.3 | 94.0 | 111.3 | 233.3 | 145.3 |

