THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1973<br>Analysis of salmon blood samples taken off West Greenland, 1970-1972<br>by<br>A.R. Child<br>MAFF, London, England

Research has continued to be concentrated on the polymorphic transferrins, which, when anslysed by electrophoretic techniques, separate into distinct bands; these have bean numbered Tf1, 2, 3, and 4. So far, only Tf1, Tf2 and Tfl/ 2 have been found in British rivers, and Tfl, Tf4, Tfl 3 , Tf1/4, Tf $3 / 4$ in a small sample from Canada. The percentage occurrence of Tfl/2 and Tf2 in UK rivers is very low, ranging from $6.5 \%$ in the R Teign, Devon, to $0.1 \%$ in E Scottish rivers; the percentage occurrence of the Tf 3 and 4 bands in the few Canadian samples was much higher.

The 1972 West Greanland samples have now been analysed and the distribution of transferrin bands is show in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Trensferrin phenotypes in salmon sera 1972.

| Fishing Area |  | Tf1 | Tfl/4 | Phenotypes Tf4 | (\%) Tfl/3 | Tfl/2 | Total sample |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | North of $69^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ Disko | 100 | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| II | $\begin{aligned} & 66^{\circ} \mathrm{N}-69^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { St Hellefiskebank } \end{aligned}$ | 88 | 3 | 9 | - | - | 67 |
| III | $644^{2} \mathrm{~N}-66^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ <br> Ll Hellefiskebank | 92.5 | 4 | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 211 |
| IV | $63^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ - $644^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ Fyllasbank. | 93 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 47 |
| v | $62^{\circ} \mathrm{N}-63^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ <br> Danasbank. | 88 | 4.5 | 3 | 1.5 | 3 | 67 |
| VI | $61^{\circ} \mathrm{N}-62^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ <br> Frederikshabbank | 90 | 6 | 4 | - | - | 51 |
| VII | $60{ }^{2}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{NT}$ | 97 | - | 3 | - | - | 34 |
| VIII | $57{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ | 89 | 3 | 8 | - | - | 64 |

Salmon with a diatinctive Canadian band were caught in fishing areas II-VIII (See Figure 1) although their percentage occurrence was small, and those with distinctive UK transferrins were found in the samples from areas III, DV and V respectively. This might imply that the UK salmon were concentrated in a specific area off $W$ Greenland, but the small number of samplea from each area prevents any firm conclusion being made.
The percentages occurrences of the distinctive $0 K$ and Canadian bands found in the 1972 samples are compared with those obtained in the 1970 and 1971 sampling season in Table 2. The high percentage occurrence of Tfi/2 bands in 1970 was associated with a large number of UK smolt tags returnod from the Greenland fishery; fewer tegs were returned in 1971.

Ffforts are still being made to isolate a biochemical marker which is epecific for national stocks and which exists in a high percentage of the population.

|  | Area <br> Year | Phenotypes (\%) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tfl | Tfl/2 | $\mathrm{Tfl} / 3,1 / 4,1 / 4,4$ |
| 1970 |  | 82.0 | 1.8 | 16.2 |
| 1971 | III | 88.6 | 0.4 | 10.8 |
| 1972 | I-VIII | 91.0 | 1.0 | 8.0 |

Fishing arfas
with numbers in sample


Fig. 1.

