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Assessment of Mackerel atock in the North-Western Atlantic ocean in 1974-1976
by
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A meeting of Bulgarian, the German Democratic Republic
Poliah and Soviet scientiata was held in Moacow, March 17 - 21, 1975
to prepare materials on atock aseessment for the ICNAF meeting in 1975. Data on the age composition of mackerel catches in 1974 were considered, stocks were assessed for 1974-1976, and the aize of poseible catch determined for 1976. Anderson unpublished material was used.

Mackerel catches taken by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the USSR in 1974 were on the level of their quota, with some minor differences. The catches of other countries in Subarea 5 and 6 were assumed to amount to 4.1 th.m.tons including 2.6 th. $m_{0}$ tons taken by Rumania /unofficial data/ and 1.5 th. m. tone by others i.e. on a level of their quota.

The data on the age composition of mackerel catches presented by the participating coutries were used to calculate the catches age composition of ther countries in ICNAF Subareas 3-6, on the asaumption that the catches in SA 3 and 4 were on the level of the quotas /rable. 1/. It was further assumed that mackerel in the North-Western Atlantic is represented by one population.

The data given in Table 1 show that the 1971 and 1972 year classes constituted the bulk of catches in $1974 / 23.9 \%$ and. $23.1 \%$ respectively/. The share of 1973 year olass which amounted to 9.2\% in1974 landings has been underestimated,as there was no USSR mackerel fiahery in the fourth quarter of the year. The data from the trawl survey made by RV "Khronometer" in April 1974 in SA 5 showed that $25 \%$ of the catch was the 1973 year class. This generation was very abundant in the commercial catches of the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and the USSR. In the fourth quarter of 1974 and the first quarter of 1975 this year clasa constituted 50-69\% /Individuals of $19-28 \mathrm{~cm} . /$ /Fig. 1/. The 1973 year class was also abundant in Polish catches in January and February of $1975 /$ Fig. $2 /$.

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To asaess the size of mackerel stock in SA 3-6 materials on the abundance of 1971 and 1972 year clasaes publiabed in Re日. Doc. ICNAF 73/14, 73/98, 74/8, 74/10, 74/115, Redbook 1973 p.I pp. 94, table 7 were conaidered, these year classes there being described as rich. It was found on the basis of analyais of the age compoaition of catohes, as well as fishing mortalities in the years 1968-1974, that previous assumptions as to the abundance of 1971 and 1972 year classes $31 \%$ of 1967 year class /as one year old fiah/. were underestimated. The obtained reaults indicated that each of these year olasses constituted about $50 \%$ of 1967 year clase and this abundance was used in assessment presented here. It chould be pointed outthat the abundance of the 1971 yoar class estimated by yoarlings in Halifax in Lay, 1974 was based on rather rough aseumption on partial recrultment, therefore thia cannot be regrarded an tinal.

The abundance of 1973 year olass was assumed to be equel $65 \%$ of 1967 year olaes/i. $3 \times 1971 \mathrm{y} . \mathrm{c} /$ / instead of $50 \%$ /1.6x 1971 y.0./ taken in Anderem unpubliabed assenament,

The analysis of fishing mortality in 1970-1974 made for age groups 1 - 3, showed that the estimates of partial recruitment adopted by the mackerel working group in Halifax /May, 1974/ were too high. Therefore it was decided to decrease the asaumptions on partial reoruitment of theas age groups in both 1974 and 1975 from 25,50 and $90 \%$ to 10,30 and $60 \%$ respeotively according to tendenes observed in previous years and regulta of fishing mortality eatimates for the next fow years.

The values of partial recruitment in 1973 for age groups 1 and 2 were decreased according to the above-mentioned assumptions as to requitment and in accordance with the true catohea of these year classes in 1973.

The reaults of assessment based on such entrance data showed - presuming that 1975 catch will be on a level with the quota set rof ICNAF Subareas 3 - 6 - that 1975 fiahing mortality will be 0.5. If the fiahing mortality in 1976 will be on a level with 1975, the catch will be 340 th.m.tons. Should the fishing mortality increase to 0.6 the possible catch will increse to 400 th.m.tons.

The ostimation of population biomass /Tablea 2 and 3/ showed no drop in mackerel stock in period between 1973 and 1976, the size being about $1.5 \mathrm{mln} \mathrm{m}_{\text {. tons. }}$
Table I
Age composition of mackerel catches in ICKAF
Subareas 5 and 6 in 1974 (min individuals)


E 4
trye 2

table 3. Mackerel atoak record in s a 3-6



