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ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1975<br>Stock assessment of Loligo in ICNAF Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6<br>by<br>I. Ikeda and F. Nagasaki<br>Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory Shimizu, 424, Japan<br>Introduction

Stock assessment of Loligo in ICNAF Subarea 5 and Statistical Area 6 had been made by the areal method for four seasons from 1968/69 to 1971/72 (Ikeda et al, 1973). This method was again applied to the two recent seasons, 1972/73 and 1973/74. Results of calculations are shown in Table 1.

Calculated initial stock size of squid do not vary greatly for five seasons up to 1972/73. All values fall in the range of 600-700 $\times 10^{6}$ individuals in spite of considerable change in the area of fishing grounds covered. In 1973/74, however, the initial stock size estimated is well over the range and amounts to $779 \times 10^{6}$ individuals, although the area covered by Japanese commercial fleets was very limited, roughly less than half of the areas in the previous seasons. This aparently indicates the behaviour of commercial fleets reflected by the density of squid.

As was mentioned in the previous paper, the stock size estimated by the direct method (areal method) must be more or less underestimated because some unknown fraction of squid stock are distributing outside the fishing grounds. The survey by the Albatross IV in 1968 and 1969 indicates that Loligo were collected from wider area on the shelf up to 200 m
in depth particularly in fall (october-November). Even in spring (MarchApril). they were observed widely along the contour of 100-200 m in Divisions 6B-C, 6A, 5Zw and 5Ze. The stock size estimated by areal method, therefore, must be far below the real value.

For better estimate of the stock size, Pope's Cohort Analysis was applied on the basis of the $1972 / 73$ data. In view of long spawning season and fast growth of this species, three groups are picked up, squid of 9.8 cm in mantle length as April biood as of October, those of 8.3 cm as May bíood and those of 6.8 cm as June b\{ood. Stock size, as of October, of each of those groups are calculated by the Pope's method. Based on the calculated stock size and the catch in October, the rate of exploitation were estimated. The rate of exploitation, thus estimated, was about 0.01 . Since the total catch in October was $15.08 \times 10^{6}$ individuals, the total stock size in number in October would be approximately $1,500 \times 10^{6}$ squids. Mean body weight during the $1972 / 73$ fishing season was 59 g , so that the total biomass of squid must be $88 \times 10^{3}$ tons.

## REFERENCES

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Fig. 1 Fishing grounds operated by Japanese trawlers during the first ten days in December, 1972. Estimation of stock size of common Amexican squid in 1972/73 fishing season is based on this area.

