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Subarea 1 cod: data for 1977-78 and early 1979, and estimates of biomass and yield, 1979-811
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1. Nominal catch 1977 and 1978

TAC for Subarea 1 cod was 31000 tons for 1977 but although fishing by non-Greenlandic vessels and by the large Greenland trawlers was stopped by May-June the TAC was exceeded by about 7000 tons (Table 1).

In 1978 only Greenland vessels were allowed direct cod fishing at West as well as at East Greenland. Although, as in 1977, the large trawlers had their direct cod fishing stopped by May the total Greenland catch for Subarea 1 is about 35700 tons and about 1900 tons for Southeast Greenland. Bycatch of cod in other fisheries, primarily in the fishery for redfish by the Fed.Rep.of Germany, was reported by the vessels engaged as about 1500 tons at West and 500 tons at East Greenland, but these figures may probably be regarded as provisional minimum estimates. The total catch of cod in 1978 is thus 37000 tons or more for Subarea 1 and 2300 tons or more for Southeast Greenland (ICES XIVb). 1978 catches by divisions and gear are given in Table 2.

The local, inshore fishing (included in the figures given above) which for Subarea 1 was as low as 5200 tons in 1976 increased to 14000 tons in 1977 and to about 18000 tons in 1978. The increase occurs mainly in the pound-net fishery in Div. 1E-1F.

The trawlers' proportion of the total catch in Subarea 1 increased from about $37 \%$ in 1977 to about $52 \%$ in 1978 . Inshore catches were caught mainly by pound nets, but inshore catches are not reported by gear in the statistics.
2. Trends in catch per unit effort and total effort

Greenland vessels were the only ones allowed direct cod fishing in 1978 and, thus, the only ones for which comparison of catch per unit effort can be made between 1977 and 1978.

Table 3 gives their effort and catch of cod by divisions for the years 1976-78. The figures show about a doubling of cpue for Subarea 1 as a whole from 1976 to 1977 and a very significant increase (by about 160\%)

[^0]from 1977 to 1978. However, since distribution of effort on divisions and months was not the same for all three years a better comparison may be obtained by considering figures for shorter periods of the year.

Table 4 gives effort and catch per unit effort by divisions and quarter of the year for the years 1976-78 and for January 1979.

For 1977 as well as for 1978 there is a remarkable change in cpue between divisions from first to second quarter of the year. In the first quarter, especially in 1978 (when for Div. 1C the figures given for the second quarter are from the first part of April) fishing concentrated in Div. 1C, but in the second quarter catch rates were better in Div. $1 E$ and vessels fished relatively more in this division in the second quarter. The restrictions on fishing unfortunately mean that data for the third and fourth quarter are sparse, but the 1977 data suggest that the seasonal southward shift of fishing (to obtain best possible catch rate) might have continued in the third quarter had fishing been free. By the end of the year the more northerly areas again seem to become more attractive. This is also illustrated in Fig.1. For 1979 the January figures indicate that Div. 1C again is the most important.

Assuming that the Greenland trawlers' catch rate can be taken as an index of cpue for the total catch in Subarea 1 then the figures in Tables 3 and 4 suggest that total effort decreased by about $45 \%$ from 1976 to 1977 and by about $62 \%$ from 1977 to 1978 (about $79 \%$ from 1976 to 1978), see Table 5. However, in terms of fishing mortality the situation is not that simple. To assume that effort as measured in Tables 3-5 is and index of fishing mortality requires the assumption of cpue being a direct measurement of the overall stock abundance. This assumption is not likely to hold. The shoaling behaviour of cod, e.g. at time of spawning or due to hydrographic conditions, makes it very difficult to adopt the said assumption. Rather it occurs that catchability varies considerably not only between seasons of the year but also, for any given season, between years. This variation between years is likely to be most pronounced for the first and second quarter of the year (spawning time and extreme temperature conditions). In fact, in the $1950-60$ s the author used the month of August as the best month for between-years comparison of stock abundance, measured by cpue (Horsted, 1965). This is not possible at present with the very limited amount of effort data for that month.

It may, however, be important to note that in terms of number of fish caught the catch dropped by about $24 \%$ from 1977 to 1978 (Table 12). Furthermore, for both years the 1973 yera-class was by far the major one ( $77 \%$ by numbers of the 1977 catch, $81 \%$ in 1978). Part of, but not all, the increase in cpue between 1977 and 1978 is, therefore, simply the effect of the growth of the individuals of this year class between the two years, especially as fishing in the first part of 1978 seems to have been on the mature (fastest growing) part of the year class (see Section 4 of this paper). Table 5 illustrates the changes in catch and effort between 1977 and 1978 when catch is expressed by numbers rather than by weight. From this table it will occur that overall effort might have dropped by
about $46 \%$ from 1977 to 1978 when considering numbers caught. However, considering again the fact that catches in the two years were made up mainly of the same year class (the 1973 year-class) it seems likely that the increase in cpue from 1977 to 1978 is to a great extent due to an increase in catchability rather than to an increase in overall stock abundance.
3. The stock by January-February 1979

As in January-February of 1978 the Greenland trawlers did again experience good catch rates in the first part of 1979 (see Table 4 and observe that catches registered in fourth quarter of 1978 were taken in late December). Their activity was, however, concentrated in a very narrow area. The major part of the effort was exercised in the southern part of Div. 1C at the western slopes of the Tovqussaq (Banana) Bank and the southwestern part of the Sukkertoppen Bank between $64^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$ and $64^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. A minor part of the activity took place in Div. 1D, either at the borderline between Div. 1C and 1D directly connected with the afore mentioned fishing area, or at the southeastern slope of the Fylla Bank.

Samples of the landings from this fishing are shown in Table 6. For Div. $1 C$ it will be seen that in terms of numbers as well as of weight the age-group 5 (year-class 1974) was the major contributor to the catch, whereas for Div. 10 the samples indicate that the 1973 year-class was the major contributor. The research sample was taken in the southernmost part of Div. 1 D just north of the borderline between Div. 1D and 1 F . In this sample the 1973 year-class is of the same relative importance as it was in the majority of the samples in 1978. The commercial sample from Div $1 D$ is from the southern part of the Fylla Bank.

When comparing the mean weight of age groups in the 1979 samples (Table 6) to those in the 1978 samples (Table 9) one finds a good correspondence for age-group 6 and older. Age-group 5 in 1978 evidently had a higher mean weight than age-group 5 in January-February 1979. The explanation may be found in the possibility that the fastest growing individuals of the 1973 year-class joined the exploited spawning shoals in 1978. Some research sampling was made in March-April 1978 and maturity of cod was studied on a limited material. Whereas the samples indicated that the theory of an early maturation of the 1973 year-class could be valid so far as males are concerned very few 5 year-olds females were found to be mature. However, the sampling actually came too late to demonstrate the January-March situation in Div. 1C., Table 13.

The 1979 samples (Table 6) indicate that the role of the 1973 year-class in the fishery is still very important although decreasing. Forecasts made last year (Table 16 in Res.Doc. 78/VI/44) predicted that the 1973 year-class would make up about $1 / 3-1 / 2$ (by weight) of the 1979 catch. The data for January-February 1979 seem to be in conformaty with the prediction. In fact, for the January catch of 2508 tons in Div. 1C and 1619 tons in Div. 1 D calculations show the 1973 year-class to make up $38 \%$ of the combined 1C-1D catch. (see also Appendix. 1).

The occurrence of the 1975 year-class in the 1979 samples was expected. The samples seem to confirm this year class to be relatively more important in Div. 1 C than in Div. 10.

The fact that the trawlers cluster in a narrow area makes it very difficult to use their activity and catch per effort in a judgment of the overall. abundance of cod in the subarea. However, some acoustic surveys were made in January-February 1979 by the $R / V$ ADOLF JENSEN to investigate the distribution of cod.

On 29-30 January the western slopes of Fiskenæs, Danas, Ravns and Frederikshab Banks (Div. $1 \mathrm{D}-1 \mathrm{E}$ ) and of the south and east slopes of the latter bank were surveyed. Bottom depth range was $100-600 \mathrm{~m}$. Only on the southern part of Danas Bank on $300-400 \mathrm{~m}$ and on the northeastern part of Frederikshåb Bank on 240-250 m were fish seen, in the former place possibly redfish, in the latter mainly single fish supposed to be cod. On 31 January shoals of cod were observed in the deep east of Ravns Bank at about 250 m. Two bottom trawl hauls were made resulting in 311 cod caught in about 40 minutes (the research sample in Table 6, Fig.3).

On the 20-23 February 1979 another survey covered the eastern slopes of the Fylla Bank and the eastern and western slopes of the Fiskenas, Danas, Ravns, Frederikshäb and Narssalik Banks (Div. 1D-1E). Only at the south eastern slope of the Fylla Bank were noteworthy shoals of cod observed; relatively large and dense shoals at $200-300 \mathrm{~m}$. This is where the trawlers had part of their fishing in January-February and the 1 D commercial sample of Table 6 is from this area. (Fig. 4-5).

In summary, dense shoals occurred in very limited areas giving good catch rate in these areas, but cod was not considered abundant in the overall area surveyed. It should also be noted that an extensive survey for sandeel by three commercial vessels in June-September 1978 in Div. 1A-1D (to be reported in the Danish Research Report for 1978) found few cod in their extensive acoustic survey.

## 4. Mean length and weight of age groups in 1978 and first part of 1979

Age and length samples of cod in Subarea 1 and off East Greenland (ICES XIVb) for 1978 were provided by Denmark (G) and by the Fed. Rep. of Germany (Dr. J.Messtorff kindly provided the author with these).

The FRG samples give figures for mean length and weight of each total sample while some of the Danish samples have been used to achieve mean length and weight for each individual age group. These samples are listed in Table 7 , while Table $B$ gives the overall mean length and weight for the FRG samples.

As will be seen from Table 7 the material for age groups older than 8 years or in most cases older than 7 years is very limited. Likewise weight data for age-group 3 and younger age groups are limited. For age-groups 3 to 8 the quarterly mean weights from the Greenland samples are given in Table 9 for the offshore and inshore samples separately. The weighted annual mean has been obtained by weighting with the quarterly inshore and offshore catches in Table 10.

As will be seen from Table 9, for age-groups 4 and older the 1978 mean weight turns out to be significantly higher than for 1977, most remarkable for age-group 5 (the important 1973 year-class). This phenomenon seems to be related to the first quarter of the year especially. As was suggested by the author in Res.Doc. 78/VI/44 (Horsted, 1978) the rather sudden increase in mean length and weight of the 1973 year-class by January-February 1978 may be due to the fact that the very good fishing at that time was on shoals likely to be pre-spawners and the possibility that the fastest growing individuals of the 1973 year-class matured in the winter of 1977/78 and joined the spawning concentrations.

Studies of this phenomenon are mentioned in Chapter 3, page 4 of this paper. As mentioned the sampling did occur too late to cover the peak period of the good fishing in Div. 1C. In fact, trawlers left this area in April, and the effort and good catch rate listed under the second quarter of 1978 for Div. 1C in Table 4 is occurring in the beginning of April.

The theory of a separation of the 1973 year-class (and probably also the 1972 year-class) in a mature and an immature component in the first part of the year 1978 seems confirmed by the fact that in the second to fourth quarter of the year the mean length and weight of the age groups returned to a lower, less "abnormal" level.

It should be mentioned that, although the tables refer to samples and thereby include the inevitable possibility of bias, the observations made through the samples correspond very well with those generally reported by the commercial fleet. The fleet exploited good, but scattered concentrations of unexpected large cod in January to mid April, especially in the southern part of Div. 1 C , but thereafter catches again had inflow of smaller sized cod, and samples confirm that these were also mainly five years old.

The above described phenomenon seems necessary to take into account when samples are used to calculate numbers landed by age groups in 1978. Whereas in former years' calculations the weighted annual mean weight of each age group was used, for the 1978 catch the monthly or quarterly mean weights have been used to calculate numbers landed by age groups. This refers to catches by Greenland vessels. For the FRG catches the mean weight of the total sample, or of combined samples, was used to convert catches to numbers.

The variation between years in weight by age makes it difficult to estimate mean weights to be used in forecasts of catches. The fisheries trend in 1977-79 will, however, suggest that offshore fishing will continue to take the major part of any allowed catch in the first part of the year so that a figure between the weighted annual mean weight found for 1978 and the mean weight for January-February 1979 may be a proper value. These figures are set out in Table 11 together with figures found for the inshore fishery in 1978. In order to achieve an overall mean annual figure for each age group it has been supposed that for the forecast years offshore catches will make up about $60 \%$ of the total TAC. It may occur that the figure for age-group 7 is too low. Anyway, to the extent that trawlers' proportion of
the total catch may exceed the assumed $60 \%$ the predicted catches will tend to be underestimates.
5. Numbers landed by age groups in 1977 and 1978

Numbers landed per age group for the years 1965-76 are found in the following Res.Doc. 75/31, 76/VI/17, 77/VI/8 and 78/VI/44. The latter also contains provisional figures for 1977.

Revised figures for 1977 and provisional figures for 1978 are given in Table 12. The table also includes figures for Southeast Greenland (ICES XIVb).

Since no new sampling data were available for the 1977 catches as compared to those used to obtain provisional figures last year (Res.Doc. 78/VI/44) the revision is simply a raising of the provisional figures to take into account a higher total catch ( 37993 tons) than the provisional one ( 35644 tons).

For 1978 the offshore catch by otter trawl is fairly well sampled, especially in the important first quarter of the year, both by Denmark(G) and by the FRG. There is a very good correspondence between the samples representing this fishery, all samples showing the high predominance of the 1973 year-class and, with the exception of one sample, very few cod of age 9 or older occur. The inflow of such old cod seems to occur more common off East Greenland, but also here the 1973 year-class was the major one in 1978. Inshore catches are not well sampled, except in Div. 1D and partly Div. 1E, but the samples do not allow to judge differences in age composition between divisions. It seems likely, however, that if sampling had occurred in Div. 1C and 1B the inflow of the 1975 year-class might have been higher than indicated by Table 12.

Year-class 1974 (age-group 4) has partly recruited to the fishery in 1978 while the 1975 year-class, expected to be better than the 1974 year-class, has been landed only in small quantities and mainly in the northern divisions, but - as mentioned in the preceding paragraph - the figures for this year class are probably biassed (underestimated).

## 6. Information on future recruitment

Recruitment of Subarea 1 cod to the fishery normally starts at an age of 3-4 years. Local Greenland regulations prescribe a minimum size of 40 cm total length of cod in landings. Smaller cod may be caught, but generally only in the inshore pound-net fishery from where they can be discarded alive. Unfortunately, as stated in Section 5, the pound-net fishery was not very well sampled in 1978 and information on discard is rather sparse.

The year classes in question for recruitment in 1979-81 are the year-classes 1975-78.

The strength of the 1978 year-class can at present be made only on hydrographic and plankton observations in 1978. These will be described in details in the Danish Research Report for 1978. In brief, water temperatures in the spring and summer of 1978 were relatively low over the fishing banks
in Div. 1B-1D, and the hydrographic observations indicate that the year class may be rather poor.

The number of cod larvae in the plankton was extremely low, and it must, therefore, be a provisional judgment that the 1978 cod year-class will be ranged amongst the very poor ones.

Individuals of the 1977 year-class have not yet reached a size where they could be expected to occur in commercial catches. However, in research catches (cod-end mesh size 30 mm ) of the Fed. Rep. of Germany in December some samples contain 1-year old cod, most noteworthy in Div. 1E, where as much as $13 \%$ (by number) of the samples (four length samples combined) consisted of this year class. Here it was more frequent than the 1975 year-class (7.5\%). Apart from this sample (samples) the 1977 year-class has not yet shown up in any noteworthy amount in research samples. It is, however, yet too early to make more firm conclusions on the strength of the year class. It should be remenbered, however, that temperatures were relatively favourable in 1977. The 1979 pound-net fishery and research hauls with fine meshed trawls will hopefully allow a better judgment of the year class at the end of 1979. Anyway, the recent information seems to confirm last year's judgment of a year-class strength below that of the 1973 year-class but probably above that of the 1976 year-class.

The 1976 year-class did not have the same good environmental condition in its larval stage as the 1977 year-class. Its individuals do now have a size when they could be expected to occur in pound net catches and in research hauls. Danish offshore research hauls at standard stations in Div. 1D and $1 E$ have not shown noteworthy amounts of 2 -years old cod, nor do we have information pointing to a high discard rate of such small cod in the pound-net fishery.

The research hauls by the Fed.Rep. of Germany did show occurrence of this year class, but only in the same sample(s) as mentioned above for the 1977 year-class did the 1976 year-class occur as a relatively important one, viz. by $28.7 \%$ (by numbers). In the 1977 research hauls the year class was found only in Div 1E. It is thus likely to have a limited distribution, mainly in Div. $1 E$, and the new data do not lead to a revision of the view that year class is a relatively poor one for Subarea 1 as a whole.

On the basis of the information by the end of 1977 the 1975 year-class was considered a relatively good year class and with its main occurrence in Div. 1B-1D. It has to some extent recruited to the fishery in 1978, and commercial samples seem to confirm its main occurrence in the northern divisions.

The year class occurs in the FRG research hauls in December in Div. 1C-1F, most common in Div. 10 (10.2\%), and it is also observed in most Danish research samples. Unfortunately information on discard from the pound-net fishery is rather limited in 1978, but a good part of the individuals of the 1975 year-class would have been discarded if they were caught in this fishery. A pound-net sample from the southern part of Div. 1 D , inshore in July shows about $30 \%$ (by number) of this year class. A length sample from the Godthab Fiord (Div. 1D) in $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{ul}} \mathrm{l}$ y is illustrated in Fig. 2.

The fish round modal length 63 cm are most certainly of the 1973 year-class, while those round modal length 36 cm are likely to be 3 - and 4 -years old fish, i.e. year-classes 1975 and 1974, respectively.

The captain of one of the large Greenland trawlers reported that in late March some of the concentrations seen on the echo sounder on the Tovqussaq (Banana) Bank, Div. 1C, consisted of small cod around 25 cm . The trawlers evidently tried to avoid such small fish, but the observation confirms the general impression, that the 1975 year-class will be the main substitute for the 1973 year-class although it is still considered to be less abundant than the latter.

In summary, for the year-classes 1975-77 there is at present no such new information which seems to require a revision of the estimates made last year. The 1978 year-class is tentatively regarded as poor as the 1976 year-class. Consequently, the following estimates of recruitment (thousands of 3 -years old fish) have been used in the forecasts:

| Number $\times 10^{-3}$ | at age 3 (beginning of the year) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Year class | $1 A-1 D$ | $1 E-1 F$ | Subarea 1 |
| 1975 | 50000 | 25000 | 75000 |
| 1976 | 10000 | 10000 | 20000 |
| 1977 | 25000 | 25000 | 50000 |
| 1978 | 10000 | 10000 | 20000 |

## 7. Values of instantaneous fishing mortality rate (F) for virtual population analyses

On the basis of catch and effort figures it was concluded last year that effective effort ( $\sim F$ ) had decreased from 1976 to 1977 by about $1 / 3$ in the offshore fisheries but probably increased inshore, so that a range of $F$ values of $0.16-0.20$ was suggested for 1977 as compared to a value of 0.25 in 1976.

From 1977 to 1978 it has already been stated (Chapter 2, page 1) that data in Tables 3, 4 and 5 would suggest a further decrease in overall effort by about $45 \%$ from 1977 to 1978 when catches are considered by numbers instead of by weight. However, bearing in mind that the 1973 year-class made up about $80 \%$ of the catch (by number) in both years, so that the age composition of the stock was roughly the same in the two years, it seems reasonable to make the consideration that a drop in catch of about 238 from 24.4 mill fish to 18.7 mill fish (Table 12 ) is less than would be expected as a function of total mortality in the stock during 1977-78 ( $\mathrm{z}=0.36-0.40$ corresponds to a decrease of $30-33 \%$ ). However, it should also be taken into consideration that the 1973 year-class was not fully recruited to the fishery by 1977 and that the further recruitment in 1978 has to some extent compensated the decrease caused by fishing and natural mortality. It occurs, therefore, that fishing mortality may have been of the same scale in 1978 as in 1977, i.e. in the range 0.16-0.20. Figures in Tables 3-5 would then suggest that catchability was considerably (about $80 \%$ ) higher in 1978 than in 1977.

## 8. Partial recruitment

A review of all the age samples available for 1978 shows that so to say all 5-years old cod in the samples are above 40 cm long, also in cases where smaller cod are present in the sample. It is, therefore, likely that the 1973 year-class was nearly fully recruited to at least the trawl and the pound-net fisheries in 1978, although probably not to the gili-net and long-line fisheries. Unfortunately the ratio of catch between gears is not known, but considering that trawls and pound nets caught the major part of the catch it may be proper to assume a partial recruitment of 5-year olds of about $90 \%$ in 1978 and of $100 \%$ for fish of age 6 years or older. For fish of 3 and 4 years the same figures as last year, i.e. $60 \%$ and $72 \%$, respectively, are used again.

## 9. Other parameters for VPA and prognoses

As previously the natural mortality is set at $M=0.20$. A coefficient of emigration for Div. 1E-1F cod of age 7 or older has earlier been assumed to have a value of 0.15 , and there is no new information to suggest a change in this parameter. For subarea 1 as a whole the coefficient is again set at a value of 0.05 .

Weight-by-age figures for prognoses are found in Table 11.
Recruitment figures for prognoses are given in Chapter 6, page 6. The model further requires an input for recruitment in 1977, i.e. of the year-class 1974. This has initially been set at values corresponding to last years' astimates, i.e. 25 mill fish in Div. $1 \mathrm{~A}-1 \mathrm{D}$ and 15 mill fish in Div. $1 \mathrm{E}-1 \mathrm{~F}$.

The set of $F$ values used in the VPA for the years $1965-76$ is as previously. i.e.

|  | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | $1970-75$ | 1976 | $1977-78$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Subarea 1 | 0.46 | 0.54 | 0.62 | 0.80 | 0.55 | 0.35 | 0.25 | see |
| Div.1A-1D | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.68 | 1.00 | 0.59 | 0.35 | 0.25 | Table 14 |
| Div.1E-1F | 0.49 | 0.61 | 0.55 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.25 |  |

## 10. Results and discussion

i) The virtual population analyses (VPA)

Having seen the results of the first VPA-runs (with input values as given in the preceding chapters) several more runs were made as background material for the discussion. For all runs the numbers caught of each age group was in accordance with the figures given in Table 12, but values of M, F, and emigration coefficient were varied, Table 14 lists the inputs for the various runs. Some were made for Suharea 1 as a whole as well as for Div. 1A-1D and 1E-1F separately. Since the present situation in the stock and fisheries indicates that the offshore fishing is limited to the area from the southern part of Div. 1C and southwards only runs for Subarea 1 as a whole will be illustrated and discussed.

Runs Sub 1-1 and Sub 1-2 (qiven as Tahles 15-18) are, in fact, similar to the runs presented last year except for the updating by one year. One would, therefore, hope to find similar results for years prior to 1977 as
were found last year. There is a reasonable good correspondence so far as stock in numbers in the various years is concerned except for the years 1974-75, where the present runs lead to figures $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$ below those found last year. Also for 1976 the present runs indicate a stock about $25 \%$ below that found by last year's analyses. So far as the important 1973 year-class is concerned the present analyses are in very good agreement with those of last year, pointing to the year class as being in the order of 200 mill fish at age 3.

When comparing resultant $F$-values obtained last year and in the present analyses there is, however, a great discrepancy between the two years for age groups 6 years or older in the years 1975-77. Most noteworthy are the high F-values for age-group 8-13 in 1977 (Tables 15 and 17). However, looking at the numbers caught by age groups in 1977 and 1978 . (Table 12) it is clear that such input data must lead to high F-values for older age groups (when $M$ is kept at the same level, for younger age groups). Age groups older than 7 years were evidently fished in relatively much lesser scale than previously. The samples may, of course, be biassed. However, it should also be born in mind that the previous offshore fishery by gill nets and long lines practically vanished by 1978. Thereby the older cod may be relatively less exploited.

The unexpected high fishing mortality occurring for older age groups in previous years in the present analyses would, however, also occur by wrong assumptions of some other input parameters. If, for instance, the emigration of older age groups has been relatively high in 1977-78, as supposed in run Sub 1-4 (Tables 19-20), then the F-values of 1977 will decrease somewhat (compare Table 19 to Table 17). Another consideration could be that if not all catches of cod are actually reported then there is - in terms of the present analyses - a higher natural mortality than assumed. In runs Sub 1-5 and Sub 1-6 such assumptions are made, and also this leads to lower $F$-values in 1977 than in the initial runs (run Sub 1-6 is found in Tables 21-22. Compare Table 21 with Tables 19 and 17). Anyway, it seems clear from the data for the first part of 1979 (see Chapter 3 and Appendix 1), that the 1973 year-class is not as abundant now as initial analyses would suggest. The assumed fishing mortality corresponding to the 1978 catch could be too low (which would lead to too high estimates of the stock and the year class) or there might have been other "mortalities" (emigration and/or non-reported catches such as discaras due to regulations prescribing a maximum allowance of cod in fisheries for species other than cod). Whether one or the other (or a combination of) the considerations is proper, the uncertainties also influence the prognoses.
ii) Forecasts

Forecasts of catches, stock size and spawning biomass will, of course, differ between the various assumptions made. The catches in 1978 were higher than expected, but illustrated that Greenland may well catch about 35000 tons again in 1979. All forecasts made in this paper suppose that this will be the case. A number of strategies are set up as shown in Table 23. Spawning stock is defined as all cod 6 years or older.

Strategy 1 operates with a constant catch level of 35000 tons annually while strategy 2 operates with a constant $F$ equal to that required to obtain 35000 tons in 1979. There is practically no difference between these two strategies but both will, of course, like the other strategies, result in higher stock levels by assuming $F$ in $1978=0.16$ instead of 0.20 .

Strategy 4 operates with a higher fishing mortality ( $F=0.30$ ) from 1980 and onwards. This will, of course, result in higher catches in 1980 and 1981, but, will also lead to a spawning stock by 1983 which is about $40 \%$ below that obtained through strategies 1 and 2. Strategy 5 operates with an even higher fishing mortality from 1980 ( $F=0.40$, estimated to be the $F_{0.1}$-value) and leads to a spawning stock by 1983 about $55 \%$ below that in strategies 1 and 2.

Run 7.3 illustrates what would happen if in 1979 and the following years catches were kept at an absolute minimum (allowing for small bycatches). Spawning biomass by 1983 would increase considerably ( $40 \%$ above the one in strategies 1 and 2).

For run A 1.1 the assumption was made that the emigration and/or non reported catches has functioned as if natural mortality was higher ( $M=0.35$ ) than assumed in other runs, but (reported) catch level has been maintained at the 35000 tons as in strategy 1 . It will be seen that the assumption of a higher M leads to a significantly lower spawning biomass, by 1982-83 about 50-60\% below that occurring by $M=0.20$. It does, therefore, seem very important to obtain further information on migration and on discards, to improve the prognoses.

It should be strongly stressed that the 1979 data so far indicate that the 1973 year-class is not likely to achieve the relatively high importance as suggested by the forecast analyses. If the 1973 year-class has been overestimated and/or fished more rapidly than in the model used then the resultant catches and spawning biomasses in Table 23 are significantly overestimated.

## 11. Cod at East Greenland

Samples by Demnmark (G) and the Fed. Rep. of Germany made it possible to estimate numbers by age in the reported landings from Southeast Greenland (Table 12). The figures for 1977 confirmed that the stock in this area normally contains relatively more older cod than the West Greenland stock. The 1978 samples also have relatively higher frequency of older age groups but nevertheless considerably below that of 1977. There is, therefore, not much support to be found for a theory of an increased emigration of old cod from West to East Greenland waters.

It seems difficult to estimate fishing mortality in this region and no VPA runs have been made. If all fishing is occurring in the Kap Farvel region (as most of the Greenlandic effort) then figures might simply be added to the figuxes for West Greenland and the area regarded as a unity.

Attention is again drawn to the conclusions based upon the report of the ICES North-Western Working Group, 1976, that a catch for the Greenland

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area as a whole would be about 25% greater than that in Subarea 1 for the
same levels of F
    The importance of the East Greenland area as a potential spawning area
for the West Greenland stock should be born in mind.
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Table 1. Nominal catch (metric tons $x 10^{-3}$ ) of cod in Subarea 1 and off East Greenland, 1977. Figures for Greenland (SA 124220 tons, East Greenland 1833 tons) taken from STATLANT 21 B as supplied to ICNAF. Figures for other countries from Summ.Doc. 78/VI/28 (15 June 1978) and thereby still provisional figures. Catches listed under gill net may contain some catches taken by otter trawl or long line.

| Division | Otter trawl | Set gill net | Long line | Gear Unknown | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A | - | 127 | - | 216 | 343 |
| 1B | 3 | 298 | - | 580 | 881 |
| 1 C | 3546 | 935 | - | 2505 | 6986 |
| 1D | 3066 | 5013 | 19 | 2946 | 11044 |
| 1 E | 6208 | 2025 | 573 | 3521 | 12327 |
| 1 F | 1090 | - | 1091 | 4231 | 6412 |
| Total SA 1 | 13913 | 8398 | 1683 | 13999 | 37993 |
| East Greenland | 4253 | 0 | 0 | 965 | 5218 |
| Grand total | 18166 | 10081 | 1683 | 14964 | 43211 |

Table 2. Provisional nominal catch (metric tons $\times 10^{-3}$ ) of cod in Subarea 1 and off East Greenland, 1978. Figures for Greenland (SA 135651 tons, East Greenland 1860 tons) taken from internal reports (final figures for trawlers) while figures for other countries (SA 11488 tons, East Greenland 463 tons) taken from radio reports by vessels to the Greenland administrative offices as requested in the management scheme. Figures for Norway ( 3 tons) supplied as provisional figures for the 1979 Assessment Meeting.

| Division | Otte trawl | Set gill net | Long line | Gear unknown | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 A | - | - | - | 326 | 326 |
| 1B | 2 | - | - | 1319 | 1321 |
| 1 C | 11804 | - | - | 2943 | 14747 |
| 1D | 2716 | - | 2 | 2094 | 4812 |
| 1 E | 4053 | - | 1 | 4078 | 8132 |
| 1 F | 702 | - | - | 7099 | 7801 |
| Total SA 1 | 19277 | - | 3 | 17859 | 37139 |
| East Greenland | 1194 | - | 30 | 1129 | 2353 |
| Grand total | 20471 | - | 33 | 18988 | 39492 |

Table 3. Effort (hours fished), catch of cod and catch per unit effort for the Greenland trawlers in 1976-78. Only figures for direct cod fishing are included for 1977-78 while for 1976 part of the effort may be for groundfish unspecified, especially in the last half of the year.

| Division | hours | $1976$ <br> tons | kg/hour | hours | $1977$ <br> tons | kg/hour | hours | 1978 tons | kg/hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1B | 236 | 9 | 38 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | - |
| 1 C | 5071 | 3013 | 594 | 2432 | 2478 | 1019 | 3562 | 11803 | 3314 |
| 1 D | 5912 | 3197 | 541 | 1531 | 1510 | 986 | 465 | 1148 | 3759 |
| 1 E | 6319 | 4756 | 753 | 3446 | 5459 | 1584 | $648{ }^{1)}$ | 2684 ${ }^{1)}$ | 4142 |
| 1 F | 0 | 0 | - | 121 | 293 | 2421 | 5 | 13 | 2600 |
| Total SA 1 | 17538 | 10975 | 626 | 7530 | 9740 | 1293 | $4680^{\text {1) }}$ | 15648 ${ }^{\text {1) }}$ | 3344 |
| East Greenland | 98 | 109 | 1020 | 428 | 868 | 2028 | 386 | 727 | 1883 |

${ }^{1)}$ Figures include 35 hours and 148 tons of cod registered in fisheries for wolffish in May but most likely to be direct cod fishing.

Table 4.
Effort (hours fished) and catch per unit effort by quarter of the year for the Greenland trawlers in 1976-78 and first month of 1979. Only figures for direct cod fishing are included for 1977-78 while for 1976 part of the effort may be ground fish unspecified, especially in the last part of the year.

| $\begin{array}{ll} & \text { Year } \\ \text { Division } & \text { Quarter }\end{array}$ | I |  | II $\stackrel{1976}{ }$ |  | III |  | IV |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | hours | kg/hour | hours | kg/hour | hours | kg/hour | hours | kg/hour |
| 1B | - | - | 136 | 22 | 100 | 60 | - | - |
| 1 C | 3582 | 736 | 610 | 367 | 600 | 25 | 279 | 498 |
| 1 D | 1406 | 575 | 1713 | 180 | 1202 | 428 | 1591 | 984 |
| 1 E | 744 | 942 | 2672 | 631 | 1091 | 267 | 1812 | 1147 |
| 1 F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Subarea 1 | 5732 | 723 | 5131 | 433 | 2993 | 276 | 3682 | 1027 |
| East Greenland | - | - | 96 | 1031 | 2 | 1000 | - | - |


|  | I II $\underline{1977}$ |  |  |  | III |  | IV |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 B | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 C | 2258 | 1066 | 129 | 341 | - | - | 45 | 600 |
| 1D | 919 | 693 | 566 | 1498 | 14 | 571 | 32 | 531 |
| 1 E | 1383 | 1277 | 1876 | 1846 | 141 | 1113 | 46 | 1565 |
| $1 F$ | - | - | 33 | 3364 | 88 | 2068 | - | - |
| Total Subarea 1 | 4560 | 1055 | 2604 | 1715 | 243 | 1428 | 123 | 943 |
| East Greenland | - | - | - | - | 268 | 2213 | 160 | 1719 |


|  | I |  | II | 1978 | III |  | IV |  | $\frac{1979}{\text { January }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1B | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 C | 3030 | 3225 | 487 | 3398 | - | - | 45 | 8333 | 938 | 2674 |
| 1D | 261 | 2877 | 162 | 3679 | - | - | 42 | 9548 | 388 | 4173 |
| 1 E | 260 | 988 | 388 | 6255 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 F | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2600 | - | - | - | - |
| Total Subarea 1 | 3551 | 3035 | 1037 | 4511 | 5 | 2600 | 87 | 8920 | 1326 | 3112 |
| East Greenland | - | - | - | - | 359 | 1975 | 27 | 667 | - | - |

Table 5. Effort (hours fished), catch of cod (by weight as well as by number) and catch per unit effort for the Greenland trawlers, and total effort (trawlers effort raised to correspond to total catch) for Subarea 1, 1977-78 (see 'Table 3 for trawlers' effort and Table 12 for number landed).

| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \stackrel{y}{\delta} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | Trawlers' effort | Trawlers' catch | Trawlers cpue | Total catch | ```Total effort (trawlers' effort raised to cover total catch)``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 1977 | 7530 | 9740 | 1.293 | 37993 | 29372 |
| U | 1978 | 4680 | 15648 | 3.344 | 37139 | 11108 |
| \% | 1977 | 7530 | 8706 | 1.156 | 24454 | 21151 |
|  | 1978 | 4680 | 7734 | 1.653 | 18709 | 11321 |

Table 6.
Age distribution and, for age groups representing 18 or more of the samples, mean length and weight of age groups in samples from January and February, 1979 of the Greenland trawlers' landings. Weight has been converted by factor 1.22 from gutted, head-on iced fish to round, fresh weight. + indicates occurrence below $0.5 \%$

|  |  |  | ge fr | equen | \% 8 |  | Mean | leng $\mathrm{cm})$ |  | $\left(\mathrm{kg}^{\mathrm{M}}\right.$ | Mean <br> roun | weigh nd fr |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age group | Division Month | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { JAN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { FEB } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 D \\ & \text { JAN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1D(research) } \\ & \text { JAN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1C } \\ & \text { JAN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{FEB} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1D } \\ & \text { JAN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1D(res.) } \\ & \text { JAN } \end{aligned}$ | 1C JAN | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { FEB } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1D } \\ & \text { JAN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1D (res.) } \\ & \text { JAN } \end{aligned}$ |
| III |  | - | - | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IV |  | 43 | 25 | 12 | + | 48.1 | 48.6 | 48.7 | - | 1.10 | 1.13 | 1.16 | - |
| V |  | 44 | 49 | 32 | 26 | 56.7 | 58.3 | 58.0 | 62.2 | 1.81 | 1.94 | 2.04 | 2.44 |
| VI |  | 12 | 22 | 53 | 73 | 67.4 | 68.7 | 67.8 | 67.8 | 2.92 | 3.05 | 3.24 | 3.10 |
| VII |  | + | + | 1 | 1 | - | - | 78.4 | 74.5 | - | - | 4.80 | 4.00 |
| VIII |  | $+$ | 1 | 2 | + | - | 86.4 | 87.5 | - | - | 6.46 | 6.81 | - |
| IX-XIII |  | + | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overall mean length and weight |  |  |  |  |  | 54.6 | 58.963 .8 |  | 66.3 | $1.68 \quad 2.11 \quad 2.70$ |  |  | 2.93 |

Table 7. Subarea l cod, 1978. Danish samples. Only fish which were aged and weighted are given here and since these were sampled stratified the table does not give the length nor the age frequency. Overall mean lengths and weights are, however, calculated on basis of the total (random) length sample. Information on discard obtained through vegsels' logbooks is indicated by $x$ ) whereas information obtained through direct observation is indicated by $x x$ ). Samples are from offshore areas unless otherwise indicated.
$\mathrm{cm}=$ uncorrected mean total length in cm (below) $\pm$ standard deviation.
$\mathrm{kg}=$ mean weight in kg round, fresh weight $\pm$ standard deviation. Most fish from commercial samples were actually weighted as gutted iced fish and were converted to round, fresh weight by a conversion factor of 1.22 .
(Table 7 continued on next 4 pages)

Table 7. (Cont'd)


Table 7. (Cont'd)


Table 7. (Cont'd)


Table 7. (Cont'd)


Table 8. Overall mean length and weight of samples from Fed. Rep. of Germany fisheries and research in 1978. All catches taken by bottom otter trawl. Research hauls 30 mm codend mesh size, commercial 130 mm .

| Division | Month | Type of fishing and sample | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean length } \\ \mathrm{cm} \end{gathered}$ | Mean weight kg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1C F | FEB/MAR | commercial, catch | 61.2 | 2.14 |
| 1 C | DEC | research, catch | 65.4 | 2.83 |
| 1 D | MAR | commercial, catch | 62.4 | 2.14 |
| 1D | DEC | research, catch | 60.5 | 2.45 |
| 1E | MAR | commercial, catch | 60.3 | 2.14 |
| 1E | DEC | research, catch | 47.3 | 1.43 |
| 1 F | JAN | commercial, landing | 54.4 | 1.24 |
| 1 F | DEC | research, catch | 60.0 | 1.87 |
| East Greenl. | . Jan | commercial,landing | 54.4 | 1.33 |
| " " | FEB | " | 69.7 | 2.64 |
| " " | MAY | " " | 62.2 | 1.96 |
| " " | JUN* | " " | 62.1 | 1.80 |
| " " | JUL | " " | 82.9 | 3.58 |
| " " | AUG | " " | 69.9 | 2.26 |

Table 9. .Subarea 1 cod, 1978. Mean weight (kg round, fresh) by age as obtained from samples as listed in Table 6. Inshore 1977 unweighted mean.

| Age group |  | Unweighted mean by quarter |  |  |  | Weighted | Weighted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | mean 1978 | mean 1977 |
|  | III | (0.60) | 0.49 | 0.73 | (0.80) | 0.59 | 0.66 |
|  | IV | 1.41 | 1.09 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.29 | 1.03 |
|  | V | 2.94 | 1.77 | 2.05 | 2.35 | 2.54 | 1.43 |
|  | VI | 3.22 | 2.74 | 2.64 | (2.22) | 2.98 | 1.87 |
|  | VII | 4.67 | 3.90 | 3.05 | - | 4.40 | 3.39 |
|  | VIII | 6.27 | (6.47) | (4.00) | - | 6.29 | - |
|  | III |  | - | 0.73 |  | 0.73 | 0.86 |
|  | IV | \% | 1.06 | 1.05 |  | 1.06 | 1.55 |
|  | V | $\underset{\sim}{2}$ | 1.54 | 2.16 | - | 1.99 | 2.14 |
|  | VI |  | - | 2.69 | \% | 2.69 | 2.49 |
|  | VII | $\bigcirc$ | - | 2.63 | $\bigcirc$ | 2.63 | 4.44 |
|  | VIII |  | - | - |  | - | - |

Table 10.
Nominal catch of Subarea 1 cod in 1978 by quarter of the year.

|  | Quarter | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Total specified catch in $\%$ of total nominal catch. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| offshore | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10782 \\ 60.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5093 \\ 2.8 .6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 293 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1624 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ | 92.3 |
| inshore | Tons $\%$ | $\begin{array}{r} 230 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 421 j \\ & 23.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11269 \\ 63.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2145 \\ & 12.0 \end{aligned}$ | 100 |

Table 11.
Weight (kg round, fresh) used in the forecast for catches in 1979-80. For age groupa older than 7 years recent material is very limited, and for these age groups mean weights from previous years' assessment are used.

| Age group | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { 0ffshore } \\ 1978 \\ \text { (Table 9) } \end{gathered}$ | Basic weight data |  |  | Figures used in forecast assuming $60 \%$ offshore, $40 \%$ inshore fishing. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ```2 Offshore Jan-Feb. 1979 (Table 6)``` | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { Mean } \\ \text { of } \\ 1 \text { and } 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { Inshore } \\ 1978 \\ \text { (Table 9) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| III | 0.59 | - | 0.59 | 0.73 | 0.65 |
| IV | 1.29 | 1.13 | 1.21 | 1.06 | 1.15 |
| V | 2.54 | 2.06 | 2.30 | 1.99 | 2.18 |
| VI | 2.98 | 3.08 | 3.03 | 2.69 | 2.89 |
| VII | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 2.63 | 3.69 |
| VIII | $4.58{ }^{-}$ |  |  |  |  |
| IX | 5.06 |  |  |  |  |
| X | 5.60 |  |  |  |  |
| XI | 6.001 |  |  |  |  |
| XII | $6.60$ | in previous | ars' ass |  |  |
| XII | 7.70 |  |  |  |  |
| XIV | 9.00 |  |  |  |  |
| XV | $10.50$ |  |  |  |  |

Table 12. Number of cod (in thousands) per age group in nominal catches 1977 and provisional figures for 1978.


Table 13.
Maturity stages of cod caught offshore in Div. 1C-1E between 21 March and 25 April, 1978. Stage I immatures, II maturing but not yet ready to spawn, III just before spawning or apawning, IV post-spawners. Figures are number of fish analyzed.

| Length group cm | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| 33-35 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 36-38 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 39-41 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 7 | - | - | - |
| 42-44 | 11 | 1 | - | - | 8 | - | _ | - |
| 45-47 | 13 | 2 | - | - | 16 | - | - | - |
| 48-50 | 11 | 7 | - | 2 | 17 | 1 | - | -* |
| 51-53 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 4 | - | - |
| 54-56 | 3 | 11 | 1 | - | 20 | 4 | - | - |
| 57-59 | 3 | 9 |  | 4 | 10 | 4 | - | - |
| 60-62 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 2 | - | 1 |
| 63-65 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 17 | $-$ | - | - |
| 66-68 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 2 | - | 1 |
| 69-71 | - | 1 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - |
| 72-74 | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | - | - |
| 75-77 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 5 | 2 | - | 4 |
| 78-80 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | $-$ |
| 81-83 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 84-86 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 87-89 | - | 1 | - | - | _ | - | - | - |
| 90-92 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 108-110 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Total nos. | 68 | 71 | 10 | 47 | 155 | 24 | 0 | 7 |
| \% (by sex) | 34.7 | 36.2 | 5.1 | 24.0 | 83.3 | 12.9 | 0 | 3.8 |

Input values of 1 and $F$ for the various VPA- runs available at the 1979 March-April Meeting of the ICNAF Subcomittee on Assessments. Values of $M$ include emigration coefficient. In the notation $N$ indicates that the run was made for D1v. 1A-1D, S stands for Div. 1E-1F, and Sub. 1 for Subarea 1 as a whole. F-values for years prior to 1977 are found in the text, page 10.

| Reference notation of the run | Sub 1-1 |  | Sub 1-2 |  | Sub 1-3 |  | Sub 1 - 4 |  | Sub 1 - 5 |  | Sub 1-6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age-graup | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 3 | . 20 | . 096 | . 20 | . 120 | . 20 | . 18 | . 20 | . 12 | .30 | . 12 | . 32 | . 12 |
| 4 | . 20 | . 115 | . 20 | . 144 | . 20 | . 22 | . 20 | . 144 | . 30 | . 144 | . 34 | . 144 |
| 5 | . 20 | . 144 | . 20 | . 180 | . 20 | . 27 | . 20 | . 18 | . 30 | . 18 | . 38 | . 18 |
| 6 | . 20 | . 16 | . 20 | . 20 | . 20 | .30 | . 30 | . 20 | . 30 | . 20 | . 40 | . 20 |
| 7+ | . 25 | . 16 | . 25 | . 20 | . 25 | . 30 | . 50 | . 20 | . 35 | . 20 | . 45 | . 20 |
| F for oldest ageEroup in 1977 |  | . 16 |  | . 20 |  | .30 |  | . 20 |  | . 20 |  | . 20 |





Run identificaticn: SUB1-1


STOCK JP ALFHEFS


Run iodentificaticn: SuB1-2


| Stock in numfers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| age | 1965 | 1960 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1473 |
| 3456789101112131415 | 242581 | 264238 | 86728 | 91323 | 11742 | 38904 | 84554 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 478261 | 185829 | 214958 | 69447 | 71371 | 58140 | 31808 | 68982 | 11343 11664 | 15033 | 15616 |
|  | 284965 | 340202 786105 | 145039 222688 | 162379 91354 | 49670 | 47273 32927 | 45105 29404 | 23370 | 47435 1075 | 7478 | - |
|  | 4714 C | 31549 | 103852 | 112425 | 42398 | 5¢\% | 29404 18811 | 27381 | 10748 | 24158 | 1359 |
|  | 87413 12015 | 21465 | 14.022 | 44336 | 42053 | 14671 | 20194 | 7345 | 16450 535 | $\begin{array}{r}5338 \\ 4358 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12068 2368 |
|  | 3615 | 4123 | 19754 | 644 344 | 19285 2605 | 16119 8060 | 5591 | 5430 | 2593 | 2179 | 129 |
|  | 177 | 1760 | 2125 | 88014 | 1761 | 1186 | 7633 3915 | 1434 <br> 3252 | 1312 | 671 383 | 721 264 |
|  | 8151 | 795 -492 | 852 329 | 1023 445 |  | 88 133 | ¢ 607 | 1651 | 1239 | 264 | 264 |
|  | 831 | -426 | 1375 | 476 | < 42 | 1558 | 475 6 | 308 248 | 471 | 571 | 14 |
|  | 576 | 470 | 154 | 492 | 15 | 100 | 336 | -298 | $-109$ |  |  |
| sur sum cin | 1219777 21397 | 1089307 290977 | 820886 | 591712 26856 | 444679 211055 | 2\%0529 | 248891 87426 | 169139 62124 | 103400 | 70445 | 55494 26956 |
| age | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | 187354 |  |  |  | Table 20. | Subarea 1 | cod: sto | sizes | numbers | m VPA |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 12456 \\ 6999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 143683 \\ 6587 \\ 646 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21415 \\ 100768 \end{array}$ |  |  | Sub 1-4. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2955 | $\begin{aligned} & 0378 \\ & 3718 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2932 | - 39 | 334 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 415 323 | 602 | 9 ¢ 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 219 | 146 | ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 47 | 92 | $?$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23 | 38 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 76 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { sumi } \\ & \text { surn } \end{aligned}$ | 215319 | $\begin{array}{r} 183214 \\ 6499 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 129534 \\ 5250 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { sum } \\ & \text { sur2 } \end{aligned}$ |  | stock ${ }_{\text {stock }}$ | ce $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & \text { tc } \\ & \text { tc }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Run identificatien: suei-4



Run iaentification: SUBi-6

Table 23. Predicted catches and spawning biomass (at the beginning of the year) by various fishing strategies and by various assumptions of $F$ in 1978. Catches and biomass given in thousands of tons. Run A 1.1 based on an M-value of 0.35 , the other runs on a value of 0.20. Figures in brackets show the percentage which the 1973 year-class makes up of the catches and biomass in the analyses.



Fig. 1. Greenland trawlers' catch of cod per unit effort ( $k g / \mathrm{hr}$ ) by division and quarter of the year (see Table 4). Open columns based on less than 50 hours trawling. Small circles indicate nil effort.


Figure 2. Length-frequency diagram of cod caught by pound net in the Godthåb Fiord (Div. 1D), July 1978. A total of 2075 cod was measured.


Fig. 3. Acoustic survey by RV Adolf Jensen, 29-30 January 1979. Black dots are reference positions. Only at the zig-zag lines west of Ravns Bank and northeast of Frederikshaab Bank were shoals of fish seen.


Fig. 4. Acoustic survey by RV Adolf Jensen, 20-23 February 1979. Black dots are reference positions. The remainder of the survey is shown in Fig. 5 .


Fig. 5. Acoustic survey by $R V^{\prime}$ Adolf densen, 20-23 February 1979. Black dots are reference positions. The other part of the survey is shown in Fig. 4.

## Additional Information for February-March 1979

After the main paper and the tables had been produced two more samples of the commercial landings by Greenland trawlers in February and in March, 1979, were received. One of the samples was worked up with otoliths from other samples from January-February (the same as those used for sample in Table 6 of the main paper). Time did not permit this for the second sample. The age distribution of the February sample is shown in App. Table 1, while the length distribution of both the February and the March samples is given in App. Table 2.

It will be seen that age-group 4, the 1975 year-class, is now the predominating one accounting for close to half the landing (by number). The relative importance of the 1973 year-class has decreased to about $20 \%$ by number and about $35 \%$ by weight (applying weight figures from App. Table 1). Although this latter figure is still inside the range found in the forecasts made last year, it is at the low end of the range and below that expected from the analyses.

The fishery is at the same time reporting decreasing catch rate (verbal information) so unless catch rate improves again and the 1973 year-class again becomes the predominating one (which may happen closer to the spawning time) the catches of 1979 would seem to be dominated by small cod of the 1974 and 1975 year-classes. Catches by gill net and long line, if any, would be supposed to consist mainly of individuals of the 1973 year-class.

Appendix, Table 1. Age distribution and mean length and weight of age groups in a sample of a commercial landing from ICNAF liv. $1 \mathrm{c}, 23-28$ February, 1979. Gear is bottom otter trawl, 130 mm cod-end mesh size.

| Age-group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Age frequency } \\ \text { \% } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean lengeth } \\ \text { cm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean weight } \\ & \mathrm{k}_{\ell} \text {, round, } \\ & \text { fresh } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - III | $+$ | 33.0 | 0.43 |
| IV | 47 | 47.0 | 1.02 |
| V | 32 | 56.0 | 1.82 |
| VI | 20 | 67.4 | 3.05 |
| VII | + | 76.7 | 4.40 |
| VIII | 1 | 87.2 | 6.65 |
| I:-XIII | + | - | - |
| Overall mean and | length <br> weight | 54.5 | 1.75 |

Appendix, Table 2. Length frequency ( $\% / 00$ ) of samples of landings by Greenland commercial trawlers, February and March, 1979, ICNAF Div. iC and 1D. Gear is bodtom otter trawl as for Table 1. The age distribution in the sample from February is given in App. Table 1. Otoliths for the March sample not yet read at the time when the paper was produced.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3en 1ength } \\ & \text { group } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DIV. } 1 \mathrm{Cl}+1 \mathrm{D} \\ & 23-28 \mathrm{Feb} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Div.1C } \\ & 7-12 \text { March } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 39-41 | 20 | 4 |
| 42- | 96 | 49 |
| 45- | 154 | 147 |
| 48- | 172 | 171 |
| 51- | 124 | 135 |
| 54 | 89 | 92 |
| $57-$ | 77 | 95 |
| 60- | 70 | 97 |
| 63- | 52 | 64 |
| 66- | 34 | 38 |
| 69- | 44 | 42 |
| 72- | 23 | 18 |
| 75- | 20 | 23 |
| 78 | 8 | 13 |
| 81- | 5 | 3 |
| 84 | 3 | 3 |
| 87- | 2 | - |
| 90- | 2 |  |
| 93- | 1 | 2 |
| 96- | 2 | - |
| 99- | 1 | 3 |
| Total nos.measured, | - 1548 | 1180 |
| Total landing sampled | 99 tons | 66 tons |

Further Analysis at the April 1979 Meeting of the Assessments Subcommittee

Having discussed the status and recruitment prospects for Subarea 1 cod based upon Res. Doc. 79/VI/59, the ICNAF Assessments Subconmittee felt that some further analyses should be carried out based upon the likely trend in the fishery (also occurring in other cod stocks considered at the April 1979 Meeting of the Subcommittee) towards a higher concentration on effort with increasing fishing mortality on newly-recruited age-groups, and with a decreasing effort on older age-groups.

The analyses presented here are based upon estimates of the 1979 catch composition as evidenced by catches and sampling in January-March 1979, and on estimates on fishing mortality created by effort concentrating on newly-recruited year-classes assuming that offshore fishing by gillnet and longline will be negligible in 1979-82. The following two sets of assumptions were made.

Assumption A. The 1979 catch will be about 36,000 tons, Catch composition by age-groups and estimates of $F$ for 1979:

| Age | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12-15+ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nos. $\times 10^{-3}$ | 200 | 9000 | 6000 | 4000 | 200 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 1 each |  |
| F |  | 0.05 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 |

Assumption B. The 1979 catch will be of the same order as in Assumption $A$ (the inputs of $F$ and stock composition resulted in 39,000 tons). Catch composition and estimates of $F$ as follows:

| Age | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12-15+ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nos. $\times 10^{-3}$ | 200 | 5000 | 3000 | 9000 | 200 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 1 each |  |
| F |  | 0.05 | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 |

The actual 1979 situation is very likely to be in between the two sets of assumptions, possibly closer to assumption A than to $B$. For both sets of assumptions, it was further regarded that the relatively high explodtation of younger age-groups is likely to result in a relatively higher degree of discard of especially age-group 3 . Consequently, the natural mortality rate for this age-group has been raised from 0.20 to 0.30 in the present analyses.

The resultant population numbers by age and fishing mortalities are presented in Tables 1 and 2 for assumptions $A$ and $B$, respectively.

It will be seen that the results are much more reasonable than those in the first runs of Res. Doc. 79/VI/59. For example, the extremely high fishing mortalities for old age-groups in recent years resulting from the former assumptions are now at a level much closer to that assumed by trends in effort. Furthermore, the relative strength of year-classes is in good agreement with that judged by direct observations. The 1973 year-class seems to be in the range of $100-145$ miliion fish at age 3 , the 1974 year-class $25-46$ million, as compared to the initial estimate of 40 million. The size of the 1975 year-class in the analyses is extremely dependent upon the rather arbitrary choice of $F$ for age-group 4 in 1979. By the chosen $F$ values the year-class turns out with figures of 41-51 million fish. This is, however, estimated to be too low a figure, and in the projections for 1980-83 the figure has been tncreased to the initial estimate of 75 million fish at age 3 .

Projections of catch and spawning biomass have been made under the same two sets of assumptions as mentioned above. Clearly, for the immediate future (1980), there is a rather great difference between the results for the two sets of assumptions. Assumption A implies that the important year-class 1973 was initially about 100 million fish at age 3 and that it has been fished relatively more than by
assumption $B$, where the initial size was about 145 million fish. Consequently, the residuals by 1980 of this year-class is rather much higher by assumption $B$ than by assumption A ( 38 and 17 million fish, respectively, by the beginning of 1980). The projections are presented in Table 3. Strategy 1 assumes that the 1979 estimated catch level be maintained through 1980-82. Strategy 2 operates at the $F_{0.1}$ level from 1980. Stragegy 3 illustrates the changes in catch and spawning biomass occurring if the 1980 catch is kept very low (at the by-catch-only level), but thereafter raised to a level corresponding to $F$ by 1979 ( 0.30 for most exploited age-groups). Strategy 4 illustrates the development by a catch level corresponding to half the present level.

It will be seen from the analyses that the 1973 year-class is the major one In the spawning stock by 1979 ( $74-87 \%$ by weight). It will decrease rapidly thereafter and, by 1983, it is expected to make up no more than $14-28 \%$ of the spawning biomass. The degree to which the following year-classes will be exploited is highly decisive for the resultant spawning stock.

The figures for spawning stock can, of course, not be very accurate. They do, however, demonstrate the relation between the various strategies in terms of the rate by which the spawning stock will change. The potential of the 1973 yearclass was not utilized very much to rebuild the spawning stock, but some possibilities seem to exist in the following 1974 and especially 1975 year-class. It will, however, require a lower exploitation of these year-classes than that faced by the 1973 yearclass if the spawning stock is going to be rebuilt.

The absolute figures for spawning stock do, as mentioned, vary by the various assumptions made. However, the level of spawning stock was no doubt extremely low in 1976-78. Table 4 illustrates, for the same two sets of assumptions and same mean weight of age-groups as by 1979 , the relative changes in spawning stock In the years 1971-78 in relation to the one estimated by the beginning of 1971. It is pointed out that the overall level for this period is much below that in the $1950-60^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$.

## Acknowledgement

Dr W. G. Doubleday (Canada) kindly undertook the computer work of the analyses for this addendum.

Table 1. Population (nos. $x \mathbf{1 0}^{-3}$ ) and fishing mortality (F) by assumption A.


Table 1．（Cont ${ }^{\text {＇}}$ d）

FISHIHG MORTALITY
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|  | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1976 | 1978 | 97 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 6． 004 | 6.6011 | 9．61こ | 0.029 | 9．日es | 6． 1 |  |  | 0． 050 |
| 4 | 6． 162 | a． 171 | 9． 249 | $\underline{1} .186$ | Q． 501 | 0.473 | 9． 374 | 0.089 | 6． 800 |
| 5 | 0.389 | 6． 709 | 6． 545 | 日． 489 | 6． 585 | $0 \cdot 684$ | E． 6.82 | 6．591 | E． 304 |
| 6 | 6.612 6.56 .9 | 0.873 | 9．502 | 1.470 | 0.657 | 6． 581 | 1． 616 | 6． 233 | 0． 604 |
| 2 | 6． 1.043 | E．6．4 | 0.476 | 6． 360 | 1.605 | 6． 217 | －1． 515 | 9．65e | E． 159 |
| 91 | 0.872 | 1.156 | 0.314 | 0．681 | 1.144 | 0.930 | 7 | 0.088 | 9． 1504 |
| 10 | 0．5．30 | 6． 769 | 0.867 | 0． 301 | 0.493 | 9． 0.407 | 0.608 | a． 63 E a．0．39 | － 100 |
| 11 | 0.501 | 9．6E7 | 0.504 | 9.849 | 0.218 | 0．161 | Q． 321 | 0.0188 | 6． 0.680 |
| 12 | 日．ee？ | 6． 978 | 19.326 | $1.45 E$ | 10.451 | 0.106 | Q． 347 | Q．Ende | 0． 016 |
| 14 | 5.149 | 0．789 | 9． 3 e3 | 9．837 | Q． 288 | 0.396 | 0.124 | 0． 0608 | 9．810 |
|  | $6 . E 27$ |  | 0.577 | 1.435 | 9． 617 | 1.1995 | 6． 0.37 | 0．008 | 6． 610 |
| $\cdots$ | 0. | 8. | 0.350 | 0.350 | 19．350 | 0.250 | 13.204 | 0.050 |  |

Table 2．Podulation（nos．$x 10^{-3}$ ）and fishing mortality（F）by assumption B．．．


Table 3. Subarea 1 cod: projected catch and spawning biomass (Nos. $\mathrm{x} 10^{-3}$ ) by various fishing strategies and estimates (A and B) of the 1979 catch and stock composition. Figures in brackets show the percentage which the 1973 year-class makes up of the catch and spawning biomass. For assumptions see text.

|  |  |  | Strategy No. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 |  | 3 | 4 |
| A | 197 | Spawning biomass <br> F <br> Catch | $\begin{gathered} 66(74) \\ 0.30 \\ 36(32) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 66(74) \\ 0.30 \\ 36(32) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 66(74) \\ 0.30 \\ 36(32) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 66(74) \\ 0.11 \\ 15(32) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1980 | Spawning biomass <br> F <br> Catch | $\begin{gathered} 96(40) \\ 0.27 \\ 35(12) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96(40) \\ 0.40 \\ 49(12) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96(40) \\ & 0.05 \\ & 7(12) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 113 \text { (40) } \\ 0.09 \\ 15(12) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 198 | Spawning biomass <br> F <br> Catch | $\begin{gathered} 145 \quad(22) \\ 0.28 \\ 35 \quad(7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 131(23) \\ 0.40 \\ 43 \quad(8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 174(21) \\ 0.30 \\ 43 \quad(7) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 194 \quad(22) \\ 0.09 \\ 15 \quad(7) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1982 | Spawning biomass <br> F <br> Catch | $\begin{gathered} 133 \quad(19) \\ 0.36 \\ 35 \quad(4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 110 \text { (21) } \\ 0.40 \\ 34 \quad(4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 158 \quad(18) \\ 0.30 \\ 33 \quad(4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 202(17) \\ 0.11 \\ 15 \quad(4) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1983 | Spawning biomass | 144 (14) | 126 (14) | 169 (13) | 238 (13) |
| B | 1979 | Spawning biomass <br> F <br> Catch | $\begin{gathered} 127(87) \\ 0.30 \\ 39(66) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 127(87) \\ 0.30 \\ 39(66) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 127(87) \\ 0.30 \\ 39(66) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 127(87) \\ 0.10 \\ 15(66) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1980 | Spawning biomass F <br> Catch | $\begin{gathered} 121(71) \\ 0.25 \\ 35(26) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 121(71) \\ 0.40 \\ 53(26) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 121(71) \\ 0.05 \\ 8(25) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 145(72) \\ 0.09 \\ 15(27) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1981 | Spawning biomass F <br> Catch | $\begin{gathered} 176(41) \\ 0.26 \\ 35(15) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 158(43) \\ 0.40 \\ 46(16) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 205(39) \\ 0.30 \\ 46(15) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 227(42) \\ 0.09 \\ 15(16) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1982 | Spawning biomass F <br> Catch | $\begin{gathered} 159(36) \\ 0.34 \\ 35 \quad(8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 130 \quad(39) \\ 0.40 \\ 35 \quad(8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 181 \text { (35) } \\ 0.30 \\ 34 \quad(8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 228 \quad(35) \\ 0.10 \\ 15 \quad(8) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1983 | Spawning biomass | 169 (28) | 136 (30) | 190 (27) | 262 (26) |

Table 4. Spawning biomass (age $6+$ in tons $\times 10^{-3}$ ) in relation to that by 1971 and by two sets of assumptions for the 1979 situation.

| Assumption | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| A | 100 | 71 | 39 | 44 | 29 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 25 |
| B | 100 | 71 | 39 | 44 | 29 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 47 |


[^0]:    1 Appendices 1 and 2 were prepared subsequent to the writing of the initial manuscript.

