# International Commission for 

the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

Serial No. 5451
ICNAF Res. Doc. 79/VI/89
ANNUAL MEETING - JUNE 1979

Squid (Loligo pealei and Illex illecebrosus) stock status: June, 1978
by
A. M. T. Lange

National Marine Fisheries Service
Northeast Fisheries Center
Woods Hole Laboratory
Woods HOle, Massachusetts 02543 USA

## Introduction

This document presents an updated status report of the squid stocks, Loligo pealei and Illex illecebrosus, from the Gulf of Maine to the Middle Atlantic (ICNAF SA 5+6). The data and results include: autumn 1977 and spring 1978, USA research bottom trawl survey abundance indices, monthly catches of squid from the 1977-1978 winter squid fisheries and US (inshore) monthly catch per effort in 1977.

For additional information regarding these stocks, the reader is referred to Lange (1978) , and Lange and Sissenwine (1977).

Results and Discussion
The directed Loligo fishery begins offshore in November and continues through March, while the inshore (US) fishery takes place primarily in May and June, with only incidental catches prior to May. The foreign offshore squid fishery, primarily for Illex, begins in June (by US regulation) with significant inshore US catches not occurring until August. US auturn bottom trawl surveys provide indices of abundance (stratified mean numbers per tow) for these species from the Gulf of Maine to the Middle Atlantic (Table 1). Prerecruit indices (Table 1), catches of individuals too small to have been recruited prior to the survey, are also obtained from these survey data and may be useful in predicting availability to the winter (Loligo) and possibly the summer (Illex) fisheries.

Autumn 1977 survey results:
The overall 1977 Loligo abundance index (Table 1) was up 43\% over the previous 10 year (1967-1976) average, but was 5.5\% less than the 1976 value. The Loligo prerecruit index (stratified mean number, 8 cm and less, per tow), however, only increased $19.7 \%$, lowering the proportion of prerecruited to recruited individuals from a 10 year average of 0.92 to 0.72 , in 1977. The overall biomass estimate (Table 2) for Loligo, based on areal expansion of stratified mean weights per tow, dropped $24 \%$ from the 10 year average and $47 \%$ from the 1976 estimate, indicating smaller average weights per individual. Preliminary analysis of length-weight data from autumn 1977 also shows a decrease in mean weight at length, when compared with other 1975 or 1976 samples.

The 1977 Illex abundance index (Table 1) was 2.7 times the 1967-1976 average, but on ly 55\% of the high 1976 value. The 1977 prerecruit index (for individuais 10 cm and less) for Illex represented a $34.5 \%$ decrease from the 10 year average, however, if the exceptionally high 1975 value is excluded, the 1977 index is $37.5 \%$ greater than the other 9 years' average. The 1977 autumn biomass estimate (Table 3) was 2.1 times the previous 9 year (1968-1976) average ( $21,747 \mathrm{MT}$ ), but again only $50 \%$ of the 1976 estimate.

Figures la and 1b show the distribution of squid catches from the 1977 USA spring, summer, and autumn bottom traw] surveys.

Commercial fishery results:
Preliminary data on monthly catches from the winter offshore squid fishery and total 1977 US and foreign catches are presented in Table 4. Offshore Loligo catches peaked in November-December, dropped dramatically in January, and increased again in February. The January decrease is probably due, in part, to closure of the more northern grounds during that month, when in past years as much as $80 \%$ of January catchs have come from this general area (Southern Georges Bank). Illex catches during the traditional Loligo fishery were comparable to past years in November and December, but January through March catches were much less than in recent years, again partially due to closure of traditional areas and subsequent effort reductions. The total 1977 foreign Loligo catch ( 16,045 MT) was $43 \%$ less than the 19701976 average, while the Illex catch (21,389 MT) increased $78 \%$ over the 7
year average.
US inshore catches of Loligo remained fairly constant from October through March, averaging 62 MT per month, while Illex catches dropped from 328 MT in October to 0 in March. This trend in the US winter fishery is consistant with that exhibited since 1970. The total 1977 US Loligo catch ( 1,476 MT) was $54 \%$ less than the 1976 catch and $24 \%$ greater than the 1963-1976 average, while the 1977 Illex catch of 1,080 MT was the greatest since 1963 (the first year that estimates of squid by species was made).

Monthly catch per effort (CPE) in metric tons per day fished for the 1976 and 1977 US squid fisheries are presented in Table 5. These figures are based on individual trips in which $50 \%$ or greater of the total catch was squid. The 1976 and 1977 Loligo fishery occurred primarily in Southern New England, with medium size (50-149.9 GRT) vessels accounting for $58 \%$ and small vessels ( $0-49.9$ GRT) $42 \%$ of the total catch from that fishery in both years. C.P.E. was greatest in May through July, corresponding to the period of greatest Loligo catches. The second period of increased C.P.E., in November and December 1977, is based on single trips each month and, therefore, does not necessarily represent an increase in abundance at that time. The annual C.P.E. for the Southern New England Loligo fishery dropped $36 \%$ for small and medium sized vessels, respectively, from 1975 to 1977, while the total number of trips involved increased 86 and $91 \%$, respectively.

Estimates of catch per effort for Illex (Table 5) are based on relatively few observations. Although a modest directed fishery occurred in 1976, when Illex was in great abundance in the Gulf of Maine, it has been a less marketable species than Loligo, and was therefore not landed as frequently. Catch per effort of Illex, from trips where Illex made up $50 \%$ or more of the total catch, was greatest in the Gulf of Maine, especially in October and November, for both years. The 1977 annual C.P.E. by small vessels dropped 58.6\% from the 1976 C.P.E. in the Gulf of Maine, but this may be related to a decrease in interest caused by market conditions.

Spring 1978 survey results:
Stratified mean catches per tow, in pounds, of Loligo from US spring bottom trawl surveys (Table 6) show a $20.1 \%$ drop from the previous 10 year (1968-1977) average, but a $153.8 \%$ increase from the 1977 index, in 1978, in
the Middle Atlantic area. In Southern New England Loligo catches decreased 42.6\% from the 1968-1977 average but again, were greater (by $58.6 \%$ ) than the 1977 value. Stratified mean numbers of Loligo per tow were 3.6 and 2.1 times greater in 1978 than in 1977 in Southern New England and the Middle Atlantic, respecitvely. On southern Georges Bank Loligo decreased 43\% in weight and 65\% in number from 1977 values, and $81 \%$ in weight from the 19681977 average.

The stratified mean catch per tow, in pounds, of Illex from the 1978 spring survey in Southern New England was 12.6\% greater than the 1968-1977 average and 2.7 times the 1977 value. In the Middle Atlantic and on southern Georges Bank these indices dropped $65.1 \%$ and $83.6 \%$, respectively, from the 10 year average and $5.0 \%$ and $90 \%$, respectively, from the 1977 indices. However, since spring surveys are conducted prior to major onshore movements of Illex, variability in these indices may reflect changes in availability, rather than in abundance.

## Conclusions

The downward trend in Loligo abundance, as reflected by US 1977 autumn bottom trawl survey indices and 1977 US inshore commercial catch per effort; the trend toward smaller individuals (which probably suffer high natural mortality) in the recruited portion (greater than 8 cm ) of the stock; and continued low levels of abundance in the spring (1977 and 1978 US bottom traw) survyes); may indicate a more conservative approach toward Loligo management. However, catch per effort and length frequency data from the 1977 foreign offshore Loligo fishery, when it becomes available, will provide more information on the status of this stock. If, in fact, the catch per effort and the mean weight of individuals in the winter Loligo fishery decreased from past years, and if the spring 1978 US landings remain low, adjustments in allowable catch levels for Loligo may be appropriate.

Understanding of the present status of the Illex stock off the northeastern US is based on very little data. Although the Illex abundance index from the 1977 US autumn bottom trawl survey was above historic (1968-1975) levels, it was only half the 1976 value. While US commercial catches reflect market conditions as much as Illex abundance, 1977 foreign catches reflect changes in fishing areas due to closures of historic areas by the US, under the FCMA.

However, rapid expansion (from 17,760 MT in 1975 to $80,630 \mathrm{MT}$ in 1977) of the Illex fishery in Canadian waters may adversely affect the population off the US, which is presently considered to be a component of the same stock. Therefore, a conservative management strategy is probably merited for this species as well.

Literature Cited

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directed squid fishery in the US Fishery Conservation Zone. Int. Comm. Northw. Atlant. Fish., Res. Doc. No. 78/II/8, Serial No. 5160.

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Table 1. Pre-recruit indices of squid. (Stratified mean number per tow of Loligg and Illex of all sizes and of Loligo $\leq 8 \mathrm{~cm}$ and IIlex $\leq 10 \mathrm{~cm}$ mantle length in autumn bottom trawi survey, Middl Ātlantic to Georges Bank.)

| Year | all $\frac{\text { Loligo }(\# / \text { tow })}{\text { sizes }} \frac{\leq 8 \mathrm{~cm}}{}$ |  | $\text { all } \frac{\text { lllex }(\# / \text { tow })}{\text { sizes }} \frac{\leq 10}{c m}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967 | 134.5 | 126.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 |  |
| 1968 | 176.5 | 159.9 | 2.3 | 0.6 |  |
| 1969 | 237.3 | 217.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 |  |
| 1970 | 85.6 | 79.3 | 3.4 | 0.2 |  |
| 1971 | 163.3 | 161.5 | 1.9 | 0.6 |  |
| 1972 | 271.4 | 258.5 | 3.5 | 1.8 |  |
| 1973 | 372.0 | 353.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 |  |
| 1974 | 251.7 | 233.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 |  |
| 1975 | 614.4 | 593.3 | 12.4 | 9.6 |  |
| 1976 | 410.9 | 302.5 | 28.7 | 0.6 |  |
| 1977 | 388.5 | 297.7 | 15.8 | 1.1 |  |



Table 3. Illex Siomass Estimates (mean weights (in kg ) and numbers per tow).


Table 4. US and foreign monthly catches from the winter squid fishery, October 1977 - March 1978, by species, in metric tons.

|  | US (inshore) |  | $\bullet$ | Foreign (offshore) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Loligo | Illex |  | Loligo | I11ex |
| Oct | 65 | 328 |  | 44 | 3 |
| Nov | 88 | 71 |  | 2582 | 953 |
| Dec | 78 | 11 |  | 3236 | 932 |
| Jan | 61 | 2 |  | 716 | 18 |
| Feb | 40 | 3 |  | 2153 | 17 |
| Mar | 37 | 0 |  | 1388 | 20 |

1977 Total squid catches, in metric tons

|  | US | Foreign |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Loligo | 1476 | 16045 |
| Illex | 1080 | 21389 |
| Total | 2534 | 37434 |



Mediun vesses 1 - 50.0-149.9 gross registered tons

B 10

Table 6. Loligo stratified mean weight (pounds) per tow (19681978) from USA spring bottom trawl surveys.

|  |  |  | So. <br> New <br> Midantic |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year |  |  |  |

Table 7. Illex stratified mean weight (in pounds) per tow (19681978) from USA spring bottom trawl surveys.

|  | Mid <br> Atlantic | So. New <br> England | So. Georges <br> Bank |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1968 | .09 | .00 |  |
| 1969 | .02 | .30 | .00 |
| 1970 | .02 | .24 | .00 |
| 1971 | .57 | .06 | .00 |
| 1972 | .00 | .00 | .02 |
| 1973 | .02 | .01 | .02 |
| 1974 | .06 | .06 | .17 |
| 1975 | .03 | .07 | .13 |
| 1976 | .04 | .04 | .12 |
| 1977 | .04 | .04 | .05 |
| 1978 | .11 |  | .01 |



Figure 1. Distribution of Loligo pealei. Locations of stations where Loligo were taken, during 1977 U.S.A. bottom trawl surveys, by season.


Figure 2. Distribution of Illex illecebrosus. Locations of stations where Illex were taken, during 1977 U.S.A. bottom trawl surveys, by season.

Figure 3. Areas used for squid abundance indices.


