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The Roundnose Grenadier of Subareas 0+1 and 2+3

by

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Introduction

Catches of roundnose grenadier have been very low in Subareas 0+1 in recent years and have been consistently below 1000 t since 1980. Almost no data are available for this stock and the assessment process has been one of monitoring only.

In Subareas 2+3, catch rates for grenadier have shown a steady decline since the early 1970's. This decline prompted NAFO, in 1982, to impose a precautionary TAC of 11,000 t although it was recognized that the problem of a 'restrictive' 10% by-catch of Greenland halibut imposed on the Soviet fleet tended to complicate the situation. Insufficient data are available to carry out any analytical assessment of this stock

Methods and Results

The USSR took the majority of the total landings from Subareas 0+1 up until 1978. Since that time, FRG has taken the majority. In recent years (since about 1980) the fishery has been by-catch only. There was a shift in the seasonality of the fishery with the change in fleets. The USSR, fishing more predominantly in SA 0, fished during the second half of the year because of ice. The GDR fishes, more commonly, in SA 1 where ice is not a problem and their landings are spread more evenly throughout the year. Recent catches by country, month and Subarea are summarized in Tables 1, 2 and 3, and the catches are illustrated in Fig. 1.

The USSR has predominated in the fishery in Subareas 2+3 except for the most recent years. In 1983 and 1984, catches by GDR were greater than those of the Soviets (Table4). Fishing is carried out during the second half of the year when the area is ice free (Table 5). Except for 1971, landings have been greatest from Div. 3K (Table 3). It can be seen from this table and Fig. 3 that there was a drop in the catches between 1978 and 1979 and that catches have remained low since then (below 10,000 t).

Although there has been no directed fishery for grenadier in SA 0+1 since 1978, the available catch and effort data were analysed using a multiplicative model (Gavaris 1980). The analysis indicated that there were no seasonal differences so the months were combined. In addition, no significant differences in catch rates existed between SAO and SA 1 so these were combined as well. Only catches where grenadier was >50% of the total were used in the analysis. All catches and effort of <10 units were discarded as it was felt that rounding of these small values may introduce considerable bias. The data were weighted step-wise by $\log_{10}(\operatorname{catch} x \text{ effort})$ since this improved the regression without altering the year to year trends. The parameters used in the model are summarized in Table 6.

The regression results (Table 7) indicate significance. The resultant effort and catch rate series are shown in Table 8 and Fig. 2 and 5. The catch rates declined in the early 1970's but remained fairly steady after this.

An equilibrium surplus production model was carried out with these limited data (unlagged only because of the few data points). The resultant of the least squares regression of CPUE on effort was significant (95%) (Fig. 6). The surplus production curve (Fig. 7) suggests an effort at 2/3 effort_{msy} of 6305 hr and a corresponding yield of 8390 t. This yield is close to the present TAC of 8000 t.

The multiplicative model (Gavaris 1980) has been used in the past to examine the catch and effort data from the grenadier fishery in SA 2+3. It was again used this year with two separate data bases. The first was obtained from NAFO statistics where grenadier accounted for >50% of the landings. The second was obtained from the Canadian observer data from 1978-1984. Again, only catches with >50% grenadier were used. All catches and affort of <10 units were deleted from the analysis and weighting for both series was step-wise using $\log_{10}(\operatorname{catch} x \operatorname{effort})$. The parameters used are illustrated in Table 9.

The regression results (Table 10) indicate significance for both sets of data. The NAFO data (Table 11a, Fig. 8) indicate a decline in catch rates since 1973. Both series show fairly steady rates from 1978 on (Table 11b and Fig. 9). A comparison of the two series (standardized to the mean of 1978-1983) is shown in Fig. 10. The trends are the same but differences exist, probably due to the very few data points in the observer data. Effort has been low in recent years (Fig. 4).

The regression of CPUE on effort using unlagged data was not significant (Fig. 11) and those with data lagged (Gulland 1961) data (6, 8 and 10 years) all had positive slopes so this was not carried further and an equilibrium general production model was not run.

No Canadian research data are available for either of these two stocks.

Discussion

In recent years the catch of grenadier from SA 0+1 has been as a by-catch only. There are no catch and effort data since 1978 but the earlier data indicate a yield at 2/3 effort_{msy} of 8390 t, a level close to the present TAC of 8000 t. The data do not suggest a change in this for 1986.

Catch rates for granadier in SA2+3 have leveled off in recent years but remain at a low level. The limited data do not allow for any in depth assessment of the stock. The information presented above are insufficient to suggest any change in the advice for 1986.

References

Gevenis, S. 1980. Use of a multiplicative model to estimate catch rate and effort from commercial data. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 37: 2272-2275.

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Table 1. Roundnose grenadler catches by country and year in Subarea 0+1.

Country	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Den(G)		5	6		10	32	21		39	37	22	-
GDR	1,835	2,804	86	184	б	-	<u> </u>	-	-	-	<u> </u>	
FRG	-	-	33	47	519	5,807	6,794	1,721	353	11	~	<u>_</u>
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USSR	3,038	9,509	4,728	8,174	2,345	-	106	32	-	43	46	19
Total	4,884	12,318	4,953	8,503	2,935	5,839	6,921	1,753	392	91	68	19

a provisional.

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Table 2.	Roundnose	grenadier	catches	bу	month	and	year	1 n	Subarea O+1.	
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Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	Ju¦∙	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	NK	Total
1973	-	-	-	_	, 4	_	47	494	528	1,098	289	2,424	-	4.884
1974	85	-	-	1	-	4	390	1,306	182	528	2,289	7,527	-	12,318
1975	46	158	35	43	-	111	307	672	439	109	1,171	1,862	-	4,953
1976	475	7	1	197	-	-	-	206	631	1,793	3,276	1,917	-	8,503
1977	464	94	20	14	2	5	58	1,094	1,089	38	81	39	-	2,935
1978	139	130	723	2,554	1,942	343	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	5,839
1979	605	759	348	626	1,658	1,122	123	118	1	185	545	831	-	6,921
1980	686	385	-	-	-	-	-	418	117	811	23	6	-	1,753
1981	1	4	13	12	1	2	-	-	170	183	-	-	-	392
1982	1	3	9	6	4	11	1	3	-	14	25	7	7	91
1983 ⁸	-	3	6	5	1	-	-	-	7	5	21	14	6	68
1984 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	-	-	-	-	19

^a provisional.

Table 3. Roundnose grenadler catches by Subarea and Division, SA O+1 and SA 2+3.

					Sut	area/D1	vision		Total
Year	0	I	Total O+I	2G	2H	2 J	ЗК	Other	2+3
1967	1.129	6	1.135	-	868	217	16.009	210	17.304
1968	5,996	284	6.280	2,536	4.089	479	23,553	606	31.263
1969	2.642	68	2 7 10	387	-	264	11,682	-	12,333
1970	545	5,980	6,525	-	-	468	22,267	129	22,864
1971	4,172	4,132	B,304	54,179	2,738	81	18,392	55	75,445
1972	5,783	2,311	B,094	2,161	655	293	21,122	155	24,386
1973	1.054	3,830	4,884	5,880	232	632	10,655	165	17,564
1974	2,661	9,657	12,318	3,220	2,007	333	22,816	40	28,416
1975	204	4,749	4,953	6,489	3,536	1,754	15,388	258	27,425
1976	2,610	5,893	8,503	3,841	1,460	1,381	13,636	275	20,953
1977	721	2,214	2,935	2,597	525	206	11,935	123	15,387
1978	-	5,839	5,839	3,112	1,412	913	15,250	12	20,699
1979	106	6,815	6,921	1,035	3,090	438	3,200	19	7,782
1980	32	1,721	1,753	279	493	726	45	04	2,053
981	-	392	392	967	1,693	463	3,920	42	7,085
1982	43	48	91	719	734	182	2,709	-	4,344
a									
1983	46	22	68	140	1,390	36	1,916	87	3,569
a									
1984	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	3,917

provisional

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Table 4. Roundnose grenadler catches by country and year in Subarea 2+3.

Country	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 -	1982	a 1983	1984
Can(N)	-	-	_	16	15	7	4		_	_		
Can(MQ)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRG	-	99	-	1	174	973	-	32	-	-	-	-
GDR	684	1,766	2,705	497	613	1;801	480	898	1,407	1.640	2.586	3.650
Poland	294	61	1,499	101	-	51	96	36	18	15.	50	51
Romania	+	-	-	-	7	801	-	-	-	-	-	-
USSR	16,586	26,270	23,221	19,978	14,577	17,760	7,201	1,087	5,660	2,689	933	214
Faroes	-	-	-	-	-	· -	-	-	· -	-	_	
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	17,564	28,416	27,425	20,593	15,386	20,702	7,781	2,053	7,085	4,344	3,569	3,917

a provisional.

Table 5. Subarea 2+3 R.N. Grenadier catches by month and year.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Маг.	Apr.	Мау	June	Jul.	Aug.	S e p∙	0ct.	Nov.	Dec.	NK	Total
1973	466	60	37	123	51	277	5,202	3,663	3,514	1,785	1,453	933	_	17,564
1974	205	22	187	5	2	520	2,479	1,459	2,214	4,976	9,050	7,297	-	28,416
1975	784	1,388	400	807	47	1,596	812	6,516	7,498	3,301	2,332	1,944	-	27,425
1976	843	1,225	1	605	290	106	257	1,856	1,170	3,961	4,530	5,749	-	20,593
1977	44	8	12	45	13	6	1,776	5,698	3,411	1,973	1,681	719	-	15,387
1978	264	467	13	45	7	405	6,416	3,963	1,814	3,964	1,487	1,866	-	20,699
1979	103	32	44	6	136	683	1,169	1,612	1,691	611	745	949	-	7,782
1980	3	4	48	13	z	-	-	130	376	794	577	106	-	2,053
1981	40	14	1	2	4	1	168	1,636	1,391	759	1,751	1,318	-	7,085
1982	4	-	3	5	3	4	559	563	410	698	1,465	630	_	4.344
t 983 ^a	3	18	4	· -	3	1	1	74	1,292	861	866	446	-	3,569
1984 ⁰	31	-	6	9	~	5	-	108	463	3,019	117	159	-	3,917

a provisional.

Table 6: Parameter estimates from the analysis of catch rates for grenadier in SA 0+1 using a multiplicative model.

country-gear-TC	estimate	month	estimate
ODR-OTB5	-0.672	JAN	
		FEB	.
USSR-OTB7	0.000	MAR	
		APR	combined
ODR-OT87	1.611	MAY	since
		JUN	differences
		JUL	жеге
		AUG	not
		SEP	stanificant
	•	OCT	
		NOV	
		DEC	
		Subarea	
		0	differences
		t	not
			significant

Table 7: Regression of multiplicative model for grenadier in SA 0+1.

multiple r.....0.713 multiple r squared....0.508

. analysis of variance

source of variation	df	sums of squares	mean squares	f_value
intercept	1	9.608e0	9.608e0	
regression type 1 type 2	12 2 10	1.588e1 1.412e1 4.794e0	1 407e0 7 058e0 4 794e-1	5.3 59 31.900 12.167
residuals	74	1.637e1	2.212e-1	
total	87	4.286e1		

Table 8: Predicted catch rate for grenadier in SR 0+1.

	totai	cate	h rate	
dear.	catch	mean	s,e.	effort
1968 1969	6280 2710	1.035	0.528	6059 1269
1970 1971	6525 8304	1,506 2,199	0.371	4332
1972 1973	8094 4884	1.381	0, 198	5862 4160
1974 1975	123 18 4953	1 138 1 335	0.165 0.169	10823 3710
1976 1977 1978	8503 2935 5839	0.984 1.806 1.564	0.157 0.267 0.431	8645 1625 3734

average c.v. for the mean:0.208

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country-gear-TC	estimate	month	estimate
NAFO statistics			
GDR-OTB5		JAN	
ODR-OTB6	-0.282	FEB	
		MAR	
USSR-0TB7	0.000	APR	combined
		MAY	since
ODR-OTB7		JUN	differences
USSR-0TB6	0.245	JUL	were
USSR-0TM7		AUG	not
		SEP	significant
Observer data		OCT	-
		NOV	
ODR-OTB5	0.175	DEC	
GDR-OTB7			
		Division	
USSR-01B7	0.000	23	differences
		2H	not
		2J	significant
		3K	•

Table 9: Parameter estimates from the analysis of catch rates for grenadier in SA 2+3 using a multiplicative model with data from NAFO and the observer program.

Table 10a: Regression of multiplicative model for grenadier in SA 2+3 using NAFO Statistics.

multiple r.....0.634 multiple r squared....0.402

analys	is of var	iance		
source of variation	df	sums of squares	mean squares	t_value
intercept	· 1	1.743e1	1.743e1	
regression	18	2.403e1	t.335e0	7.547
type 1	2	3.526e0	1.763e0	9.964
type 2	16	1.781e1	1.113e0	6.291
residuals	202	3.574e1	1.769e-1	
total	· 221	7.720a1		
		1		

Table 10b: Regression of multiplicative model for grenadier in SR 2+3 using observer data.

multiple r.....0.477 multiple r squared....0.228

andlysis	s of var	lance	•	
source of Variation	df	sums of squares	mean squares	f_vatue
			······ ,	
intercept	۱	7.706e+2	7.70 6e -2	
regression	7	2.838e0	4.054e-1	2, 193
type 1	1	3 598e-1	3.598e-1	1.946
type 2	6	2.512e0	4.354e-1	2.355
residuals	52	9.613e0	1.849e-1	
total	60	1.253e1		

Table Ha: Predicted catch rate of grenadier in SA 2+3 from NAFO Statistics.

	•			
	total	eate		
yean	catch	mean	s.e.	effort
1067	17001		0.054	
1907	17304	1.569	0.354	11029
1968	31263	1, 190	0.148	262 7 0
1969	12333	1.351	0.266	9131
1970	22864	2.267	0.237	10086
1971	75445	1.817	0.136	4 1520
1972	24386	1.650	0.202	14782
1973	17564	2.191	0.335	8016
1974	28416	1.586	0.221	17912
1975	27425	1.772	0.221	15473
1975	20953	1.487	0.191	14091
1977	15387	1.245	0.133	12358
1979	20699	1.342	0.121	15420
1979	7782	0.922	0.091	8440
1980	2053	1.101	0.165	1864
1981	7085	0.832	0. t06 (8511
1982	4344	0.805	0.120	5397
1983	3569	0.800	0.181	4460

average c.v. for the mean:0.138

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Table 11b: Predicted catch nate of grenadien in SA 2+3 using observer data.

	tətai	catch rate		
year	eatch	mean	S.@.	effort
1978	20699	0.891	0.218	23237
1979	7782	1.556	0.443	5002
1980	2053	0.959	0.130	2140
1981	7085	0.884	0.124	8011
1982	4344	1.030	0.129	4216
1983	3569	0.597	0.408	5982
1984	3917	1.234	0.202	3174
avenage c.	.v. for the	e mean:0.19	Ω	









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Fig 5. Standardized catch rates for grenadier in SA 0+1.

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Fig. 6: Regression of CPUE on effort for grenadier in SR 0+1.



Fig. 7: Surplus production curve for grenadier in SA 0+1 derived from regression of Fig. 6.





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Fig.10:Companison of standardized CPUE for SR 2+3 grenadier using NRF0 and observer data, 1978-1984.



Fig. 11: Regression of CPUE on effort for SR 2+3 grenadier (1967-1983).



Fig.9 Standardized CPUE for grenadier in SR 2+3 using observer data.