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The Icelandic Shrimp Fishery (Pandalus borealis) in the Denmark Strait in 2004

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#### Abstract

In this paper there are logbook information on the Icelandic fishery for the years 1990-2004 as well as nominal catches. The nominal catch of Iceland was 400 tons in 2004, as compared to 703 tons in 2003. The unstandardized CPUE is $227 \mathrm{~kg} /$ hour in 2004 as compared to $279 \mathrm{~kg} /$ hour in 2003.


## Introduction

In this paper there is an account of logbook information for the Icelandic fishery taking place on the eastern side of the midline between Greenland and Iceland.
The biological samples are also presented.

## Material and Methods

For most of the catch data there are logbook data which include catch and effort. Not all skippers send in the logbooks, but information on landings can be obtained from the Fisheries directorate. Thus the equivalent to the nominal catch can be calculated for the effort. This is done by adding up all catch and effort by two periods of the year from the logbooks and calculating the CPUE. Wherupon the nominal catch for the same period is divided by the CPUE to get the corrected effort. The effort of twin trawls was doubled before combining with the effort of the single trawls.

The measuring of the shrimp was carried out using sliding calipers and measuring the carapace from the eye socket to the hind end of the carapace middorsally to the nearest half mm. After this every specimen in a length class is gouped by sexual character as done by Rasmussen (1953) as well as detecting the presence or absence of sternal spines (McCrary 1971). The sex groups detected are 9. Later the 9 sex groups are combined and grouped together in the three main groups males, primiparous females (with sternal spines) and multiparous females (without sternal spines). In the group primiparous females there are also transitionals.

## Catch and Effort Data

In 2004 the fishery was carried out in the period April through June. But most of the catch was taken in April May as usual The total annual catch was only 400 tons in 2004 (Table 1) compared to 700 tons I 2003. The mean unstandardized CPUE for the year 2002 was the highest ever for Iceland, namely 384 but fell to $279 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{hr}$ in 2003 and 227 in 2004. Before that the highest catch was in 1995, namely $307 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{hour}$. In 1996 and 1997 the mean CPUE was 240 and $238 \mathrm{~kg} /$ hour, which was also rather high. The CPUE was lower in 1998, namely $175 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{hour}$. After this the density of shrimp fell gradually to $153 \mathrm{~kg} /$ hour in 1999. After that there has been hardly any fishery until 2002. As usual shrimpers went to the traditional banks in 2000 and 2001 on the east side of the midline but the shrimp appeared not to be available.

## Commercial Samples

The samples were obtained from shrimpers. The proportion of males was $46 \%$ in $2004,55 \%$ in 2003 as compared to $50 \%$ in 2002. This is similar to most years except in 1996 when the proportion of males was very high, namely $70 \%$. The percentage of females was $45 \%$ in 2003 as compared to $50 \%$ in $2002,30 \%$ in $1996,50 \%$ in 1997, $40 \%$ in 1998 and $50 \%$ in 1999. In 2000 and 2001 there were no samples obtained as the fishery was at a very low level.

Of the multiparous females 64\% were carrying eggs in May 2004 as compared to 54\% in May 2003, 45 \% in May 2002 and $72 \%$ in 1998. As pointed out before almost all females will spawn every second year as hinted by the high percentage of mature females not carrying eggs in April and May. As a comparison in 1996 and 1997 the proportions not carrying eggs were $28 \%$ and $17 \%$ respectively. Of the eggbearing females only 5\% in May 2004 and 7\% in April 2004 were now developing headroes, i.e. preparing to spawn without resting a year. In 2003 no eggbearing females prepared spawning in the same year.

## References

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Table 1. Catch rates (kg per hour trawling) and corresponding effort (tr. hrs) and catch (tons) from the shrimp fishery in Denmark Strait, north of $65^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$, by Iceland.



Figure 1. The length frequency distribution of shrimp North of 65 degrees north in the years 1997 to 1999 and a again in 2002 to 2004

