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Canadian Atlantic Fisheries Scientific Advisory Committee

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Comité scientifique consultatif des pêches canadiennes dans 1'Atlantique

CSCPCA Document de recherche 90/53

# Logbook analysis for the $4 W X$ herring purse seine fishery, 1985-89 

## by

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Results of purse seine logbook analysis from the 1989 4WX herring fishery are presented and compared with similiar analyses since 1985. Logbook coverage was again high (94\% of Statistics Branch reported landings) and the quality of the data comparable to previous years. In general there was a decrease in effort consistent with reduced market opportunities. Logbook analysis also documented a substantial decrease in both effort and catch on Trinity Ledge since 1988 and increases on the Long Island shore, near Seal Island and in the upper Bay of Fundy. The detailed nature of the logs allows documentation of various aspects of the 4WX herring fishery that would otherwise be speculative. As the logbook program continues, efforts are being made to improve collaboration with the captains involved through the provision of feedback on individual logbooks as well as summary reports. While purse seine catch rates have not generally been useful as abundance indicators, the detailed information in this logbook data set will allow exploration of the use of more specific search and set rate indices.

## RÉsUMÉ

Les résultats de l'analyse des journaux de bord des pêcheurs à la senne coulissante pour la pêcherie de harengs de 4WX de 1989 sont présentés et comparés avec les résultats d'analyses semblables réalisées depuis 1985. La couverture réalisées par les journaux de bord était encore une fois élevés (94 \% des débarquements signalés de la Direction des données statistiques) et la qualité des données a été comparable à celle des années antérieures. Règle générale, on observe une diminution de l'effort qui concorde avec le rétrécissement des marchés. L'analyse des journaux de bord a également permis de documenter la diminution substantielle de l'effort et des prises dans la région de la chaussé Trinity depuis 1988 et des augmentations le long de la côte de l'ile Long, près de l'ile Seal et dans la partie supérieure de la baie de Fundy. La nature détaillée des journaux permet de documenter divers aspects de la pêche aux harengs de 4 WX qui, autrement, relèveraient de la spéculation. Pendant que le programme des journaux de bord se poursuit, on entreprend des efforts pour améliorer la collaboration avec les capitaines concernés par l'intermédiaire d'une rétroaction concernant les journaux de bord individuels ainsi que par l'intermédiaire de rapports récapitulatifs. Bien que les taux de prise de la pêche à la senne coulissante ne se soient pas généralement montrés utiles comme indicateurs de l'abondance, l'ensemble de données détaillées provenant des journaux de bord permettra d'explorer l'utilisation d'indices plus spécifiques par recherche au sonar et fréquence de moulillage des engins.

## Introduction

A purse seine logbook, designed to provide better and more complete information on a set by set basis for each trip, was introduced into the Bay of Fundy herring fishery in 1985. Previous reports (Power and Stephenson 1986,1987) have dealt with log development and design, and have summarized the first two years of use. Material dealing with the logs were presented in 1988 and 1989 and results of logbook analysis were incorporated into the main $4 W X$ herring assessment documents (Stephenson and Power 1988,1989). In this paper we present results from the 1989 4VWX purse seine fishery and also compare the 5 years (1985 to 1989) of new format logbook data.

## Methods

In 1989 as in previous years, logbook submission was a condition of license. Logs were submitted to fishery officers or to licensing offices. Some initial comparisons are made by the Statistical Co-ordinator with the hail reports and purchase slips for recorded catches. The logbook was then sent to the Biological Station, St. Andrews for processing rather than to Statistics Division as is the case for most other fishery logs. All logs were coded by personnel familiar with the fishery, and care was taken to ensure that all fields were interpreted correctly and consistently. Logs were matched where applicable with corresponding commercial samples for access to length-frequency and detail information. As has been done since 1987, comments were formally coded to allow quantification of anecdotal information including school size, abundance and fish behaviour. A further improvement in quality has been achieved since 1988 through better editing verification and more complete assignment of catch locations to fishing grounds.

## Use of logs

The main use of purse seine logbooks in recent years has been to document the progress of the fishery including total catch and effort (ie. trips, sets, hours searching) by individual fishing areas and time intervals. The logs were also very useful in documenting other aspects of the fishery including market and fish condition (size and roe) as well as release patterns and anecdotal comments. As in previous years, logbook information was used to partition summer purse seine catches and biological sample data by 10 minute square and month, for development of
separate age-length keys. This has been expanded since 1988 so that all purse seine fishery components (rather than just 4X summer) were treated in this manner.

CPUE calculations are consistent here in that they are all calculated on a trip by trip basis (which is usually one night of fishing) with any missing data excluded. Thus CATCH/HR. = TOTAL CATCH/TOTAL HRS. as averaged together for only those trips with valid TOTAL HRS.

## Fisheries

The purse seine is the largest gear component of the 4 WX herring fishery (accounting for $95 \%$ of the stock catch in 1989) and it is active for most months of the year in a wide range of areas (See Scotia Fundy Herring Fisheries Management Plan, p4.; Anon,1989). Within each area, however, the fisheries are predictable in location and timing. As a result, the data have been grouped based on 10 minute square numbers into fishing grounds for this analysis (Fig. 1) which generally conform to historical areas fished as described in the logbooks. Purse seine fisheries in 4WX run on a 'quota year' from Oct. 15 of the current year to Oct. 14 of the following year and are reported as such in this document.

Catches in the 4W fishery in Chedabucto Bay are usually from 5 to 10 thousand tons and are taken from November to March depending on markets and weather conditions. The 1989 distribution of catches in the mouth and entrance of Chedabucto Bay (Fig. 2) was typical of recent years but represents a change of distribution from a decade ago when much of the catch was made just outside or to the south of the mouth of Chedabucto Bay.

The 4X fall-winter fishery is located off southern New Brunswick and takes place from Oct. to March. Catches for this component are limited to a proportion of the TAC and are generally less than 8000 t . Catches in recent years include a large proportion of adults and have been in the Grand Manan area (Fig. 3) with some effort along the N.B. coast. This distribution is also different from that of a decade ago when it was a 'brit' fishery which took place along the coast west of Saint John.

The 4 X summer purse seine fishery is the largest and is distributed more widely (Fig 4). There are only small localized catches in May, with more widely distributed effort in June and

July, then followed by more localized fisheries on spawning grounds in August, September and the first half of October. The roe fishery has been the most important market component in recent years and the quality and condition of fish caught is well documented in the logs. The presence of the upper Bay of Fundy roe fishery is new since 1988. Unlike the other spawning grounds, total catch in this area was limited by quota regulation. One other spawning area, Trinity Ledge, has been controlled since 1987 through spawning closures in August and September. In 1989 Trinity Ledge was closed for a total of 18 days.

## Logbook coverage and summary of results

Logbooks from the 1989 fishery were received for most trips from 37 of 39 active vessels. One vessel was inactive and another vessel (Ocean Leader) replaced the Norcha which sank in 1988.
"Kept" (=sold) catch recorded on logs accounted for $94 \%$ of the official Statistics total for the summer purse seine fishery (Table 1). This represents an improvement over 1988 which may be linked to the large TAC and lack of markets and thus a possible improvement in reporting. Better completion of the logbooks may also be the result of the captains receiving reports of their individual logbook data each year with comments for suggested improvements.

In general we feel that the quality of the information is excellent and we continue the practice of sending our analysis of logbook data to the individual purse seine captains. This 'feedback' consists of a number of reports or plots specific to the individual including :

- Plot(s) by 10 minute square for his boat for the year
- Report by night and set of his individual catches with all codes
- Summary report by month and week for the individual
- Copy of the relevant CAFSAC Res. Doc. on logbooks when available
- Covering letter with annotated comments of suggestions how the individual $\log$ could be improved.

Appendix 1 illustrates one example of these reports.

Hail reports compiled by the Yarmouth Statistical office for each vessel were compared with catches recorded in logbooks. The resulting text table below demonstrates that the quality of catch recording for 1987 through 1989 has remained similar:

|  | \% of landed catch logged |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $<59$ | $60-69$ | $70-79$ | $80-84$ |$\quad$| Total \# |
| ---: | :--- |
| boats |


| \# boats 1987 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 17 | 40 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| \# boats 1988 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 40 |
| \# boats 1989 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 39 |

There was an improvement in the top category with the logs of 25 boats showing better than $90 \%$ agreement, but also a deterioration in the < 59\% category. The 8 poor vessel records accounted for about 5000 t (or $8 \%$ of the total purse seine catch) not recorded in the logs. Part of these discrepancies can be attributed to a difference in the way the Yarmouth Statistics office allocates catch to individual boat quotas. In our logbook data, only what a boat reported as 'caught' is recorded. Any amounts due to pooling, or receiving fish from another vessel (carried by that boat) are not included.

Again in 1989, logbooks were generally well completed and the quality and quantity of information was comparable to previous years (Table 3). A few fields, notably 'Search Time' and 'Set Date' were less well completed in 1988 and 1989 but this is partially due to the inclusion of logs from $4 \mathrm{~W}, 4 \mathrm{Xb}$ and 4 Vn in this summary. Logs from these areas tend to be somewhat poorer due to the lack of a weekly licensing and log collection system which is in place for the 4 Xa summer fishery. The ratio to Statistics catch is also notably poorer for these areas as shown in Table 2.

Release codes (Table 4) provide reasons for rejected sets or for lack of catch in an attempted set. Release codes were assigned to 29\% of all records in the summer fishery data (Table 3,4 ) but only accounted for $5 \%$ or 2969 t. of logged catch. This is consistent for the series (ie. release codes are assigned in all cases where no catch is made). Thus in Table 4. 'Occurrence on logs' explains why fish were not caught and 'Reported Releases' explains why fish which were caught were released.

In 'Reason for Releases' there were increases in 1989 in size related releases and in dogfish causing aborted sets. The
increase in size releases were as expected with limited and more selective markets this year. The dogfish problem, with 4 times the incidence of the previous year echoes anecdotal comments from fishery sources. The main reduction in release reason was for 'condition' which can be explained by the large decrease of roe markets. There was also a decrease in feed problem over the 1988 season.

Comparisons of released tonnage between years is difficult since an estimate of the total catch is rarely given and a few large estimates tend to bias the overall results. Nonetheless the reasons and proportions appear to remain consistent (ie. size, feed, condition, market) between years. The decrease in 'market filled' category was as expected in a year of reduced market opportunities.

Comments were recorded from 17\% of the 1987, $24 \%$ of the 1988, and 29 \% of the 1989 logs (Table 5). This increase is mostly due to an increased effort in the coding of anecdotal information found in the logs. The most common comments in the three years of information have been "large area of fish", "large bunches or schools", and "pooling of catch". The fishery concerns about fish quality are also being echoed in the 1988 and 1989 data with more comments on 'Feed' or 'Lack of feed'.

Market records (Table 6) show the large decrease in the roe fishery of over 19,000 kept $t$. This is likely a slight underestimate of that market, because a portion of the landings coded as "adult shore" were also processed for roe. The other domestic market components remained stable with only slight decreases in tonnage landed. Over the past 2 years, the O.S.S. market has increased to $31 \%$ of the total market from only $1 \%$ in in 1986.

Reconstruction of the 1989 fishery by fishery ground and month (Table 7) shows the dominance of the Long Island area in June and July and Seal Island, German Bank in Sept. and Oct.

The total catch was down by $25 \%$ in 1989 primarily due to markets but total searching was only reduced by $10 \%$. Catch per hour was also down (Table 9a,10) to $15 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{hr}$ from $23 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{hr}$ in 1988 indicating smaller catch per trip and is presumably due to known market constraints.

Set rate has remained relatively constant within areas over the years (Table 9b,10) but there appears to be notable differences between major fishery areas (4W, 4Xa, 4Xb). This
may be partially due to the difference in quality of the logbooks between areas but a major proportion of total catch was still accounted for in the logbooks and so the data must be considered representative. These data show the changes in total catch and searching by fishery with general decreases in 4 Xa and increases in 4 Xb and 4 W . Accompanying this there has been a decrease in catch and set rates for 4 Xb and 4 W whereas these rates have remained remarkably constant in 4 Xa despite large decreases in overall effort.

Total effort and catch rates by month are presented in Table 11 and 12. In the case of the summer 4Xa fishery there is a general consistency in these rates between months and years. The main variability shows up particularly in the beginning and end of the season and illustrates the need to consider temporal aspects of the fishery.

Total effort and catch rates by fishery and year are presented in Table 13. This documents the temporal and spatial changes that have been occurring with the substantial decreases in 4 Xa and relatively large increases in $4 W$ and 4 Xb .

## Effort

The dominance of fishing areas in the major summer fishery has changed. Search effort in the 1989 fishery was highest off Long Island (45\%) and Seal Island (28\%) rather than Trinity Ledge which has been predominant and received between 26 and $41 \%$ of the total effort in the years 1985 to 1988. In 1989 the Trinity Ledge area received only $2 \%$ of the total effort and accounted for less than $1 \%$ of the catch in that fishery. (Table 7,8)

This lack of fish on Trinity was well known in the industry but the catch rates as reflected by catch per hour and set per hour do not seem to reflect the magnitude of the decrease.

Catch rates in Scots Bay remained high, perhaps reflecting markets available for these spawning fish. German Bank however seems to be showing a large decrease after remaining high for several years. This may be an availability problem due to the depth of water and effects of weather in this area.

## Conclusions

The use of purse seine effort series as a stock abundance indicator has many theoretical problems due to assumptions about school densities and school sizes as well as effects due to the
behavior of the fishing fleet as a whole. In spite of the potential limitation, this catch effort series is being compiled in the hope that the detail, high coverage and the quality of information will be sufficient to allow their use. Calculations such as catch per hour searching (sonar hours) and set rate (sets per sonar hour) are on a finer scale than has been used previously and may make this series more useful. However, their other uses; especially in documenting the fishery, make logbooks indispensable in compiling the $4 W X$ herring stock assessment.

## Acknowledgments

We are grateful for the continued cooperation by the purse seine captains and their efforts in providing detailed catch information. We would also like to thank J. Gordon and J. Sochasky for their assistance in the coding of the data and preparation of this document and we thank members of Fisheries Habitat Management for facilitating logbook collection.

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Table 1. Historical logbook coverage of $4 X$ summer purse seine fishery.

| Year | Total \# nights fishing | Total \# of success nights | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \substack{\text { successful } \\ \text { nights }} \end{gathered}$ | Total \# of sets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \log \\ & \text { catch }(t) \end{aligned}$ | Total statistics catch(t) | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { logged } \\ \text { catch } \end{gathered}$ | Catch per night | Catch per successful night | Catch per set | Total logged search hours | Catch per hour searched | Sets per hour searched |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1967 | - | - | - | - | - | 117832 | - | - | - | $55.4{ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - | - |
| 1968 | - | - | - | - | - | 133267 | - | - | - | $52.8{ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - | - |
| 1969 | - | - | - | - | - | 84525 | - | - | - | $41.7{ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - | - |
| 1970 | - | - | - | - | - | 74849 | - | - | - | $39.0{ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - | - |
| 1971 | - | - | - | - | - | 35071 | - | - | - | $32.6{ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - | - |
| 1972 | - | - | - | - | - | 61158 | - | - | - | $45.0^{\text {a }}$ | - | - | - |
| 1973 | 403 | 363 | 90 | 550 | 17603 | 36618 | 48 | 43.7 | 48.5 | 32.0 | - | - | - |
| $1974{ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 76859 |  |  |  | $53.4{ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - |  |
| $1975{ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 79605 |  |  |  | $57.4{ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - |  |
| $1976{ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 58395 |  |  |  | $44.6{ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - |  |
| 1977 | 1137 | 863 | 76 | 1203 | 32143 | 68538 | 47 | 28.3 | 37.2 | 26.7 | - | - | - |
| 1978 | 701 | 551 | 79 | 950 | 21734 | 57973 | 37 | 31.0 | 39.4 | 22.9 | - | - | - |
| 1979 | 641 | 261 | 41 | 422 | 8565 | 25265 | 34 | 39.4 | 96.8 | 20.3 | - | - | - |
| 1980 | 1273 | 1134 | 89 | 1399 | 32921 | 44986 | 73 | 35.3 | 39.7 | 23.5 | - | - | - |
| 1981 | 638 | 539 | 84 | 706 | 18764 | 53799 | 35 | 29.4 | 34.8 | 26.6 | - | - | - |
| 1982 | 229 | 160 | 70 | 320 | 6751 | 64344 | 10 | 29.5 | 42.1 | 21.1 | - | - | - |
| 1983 | 1348 | 1207 | 90 | 1772 | 47071 | 63379 | 74 | 34.9 | 39.0 | 26.6 | - | - | - |
| 1984 | 530 | 503 | 95 | 730 | 26560 | 58354 | 46 | 50.1 | 52.8 | 36.4 | - | - | - |
| 1985 | 1802 | 1539 | 85 | 2297 | 83323 | 87167 | 96 | 46.2 | 54.1 | 41.2 | 5157 | 26.6 | 0.62 |
| 1986 | 1424 | 1258 | 88 | 1852 | 51625 | 56139 | 92 | 36.3 | 41.0 | 31.5 | 4519 | 18.1 | 0.59 |
| 1987 | 1796 | 1540 | 86 | 2218 | 68257 | 77306 | 88 | 38.0 | 44.3 | 34.6 | 5753 | 19.5 | 0.59 |
| 1988 | 1916 | 1666 | 87 | 2908 | 85741 | 98371 | 87 | 46.5 | 53.5 | 29.5 | 5868 | 22.7 | 0.55 |
| 1989 | 1609 | 1333 | 83 | 1916 | 64207 | 68089 | 94 | 39.9 | 48.2 | 33.5 | 5333 | 15.0 | 0.51 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ From Stephenson et al. (1986), CAFSAC Res. Doc. 86/43.
bentirely 4W logs.

Table 2. 1988-1989 4VWX Monthly Herring Statistics Branch Landings \& Purse Seine Logbook Catches (kept t).


Table 3. Sunnary of data cover age by field for 1985-1989 4X purse seine logs

| Field | Occurence in 1989 | Percent occurence |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 889 \$ |
| Vessel | 37 of 39; 2025 trips | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 98 |
| Departure date | 2025 of 2025 trips | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Trip tive (hrs) | 1521 of 2025 trips | 83 | 80 | 81 | 79 | 75 |
| Search tive (hrs) | 1297 of 2025 trips | 65 | 71 | 71 | 65 | 64 |
| Set date | 1879 of 2607 records | 81 | B6 | 76 | 69 | 72 |
| Set number | 2390 of 2607 records | 91 | 94 | 93 | 94 | 92 |
| Start set time | 1879 of 2607 records | 75 | 78 | 74 | 68 | 72 |
| Position type | unspecified | 4 | 2 | . 4 | . 1 | . 5 |
|  | lat/long | 8 | 6 | 18 | 44 | 46 |
|  | Loran C | 32 | 30 | 31 | 20 | 18 |
|  | Square | 15 | 13 | 17 | 10 | 5 |
|  | Interpreted | 41 | 38 | 35 | 26 | 31 |
| Total catch/set | 2115 of 2607 records | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 81 |
| Kept catch/set | 2075 of 2607 records | 82 | 84 | 82 | 83 | 80 |
| Release catch/set | 67 of 2607 records | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Catch units | unspecified | 56 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 18 |
|  | Hetric ton | 6 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 14 |
|  | Short ton | 38 | 81 | 78 | 68 | 68 |
|  | Hogshead | .2 | . 3 | . 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Release code | 745 of 2607 records | 21 | 20 | 28 | 25 | 29 |
| Size of fish | 1087 of 2607 records | 19 | 20 | 23 | 28 | 42 |
| Roe condition | 466 of 2607 records | 14 | 27 | 28 | 20 | 18 |
| Harket code | 2215 of 2607 records | 76 | 84 | 78 | 95 | 85 |
| Comments code | 769 of 2607 records |  | - | 17 | 24 | 29 |

* 1988 sumary also includes data from $4 \mathrm{~N}, 4 \mathrm{Xb}$, and 4 Vn ( 449 records).
* 1989 sumary also includes data from $4 \mathrm{~W}, 4 \mathrm{~kb}$, and 4 Vn ( 513 records).

Table 4. Release data from 1985 to 1989 4X sumer purse seine logbooks


Table 5. Sumary of coments coded from 1987 to 1989 4x sumer purse seine logs


Table 6. 1985 to 1989 Market Components for the $4 \times$ Sumer Herring Purse Seine Fishery.


* Wote use of 'Kept tons' rather than 'Total tons' caught to reflect catches which actually 'uent to market'.



Table 8b. Changes in the relative importance of key fishing grounds in the $4 x$ sumer purse seine fishery.



Table 9b. 1989 4VWX Monthly Herring Purse Seine Nunbers of Sets/hr Search by Fishery and Grounds.


Table 10. 1985-1989 4WWX Herring Purse Seine CPUE by Fishery and Grounds.



Table 12. 1985 to 1989 4WHX Herring Purse Seine CPUE by Fishery and Month.




Figure 1. 4Xa purse seine fishirig grounds.


Figure 2. 1989 4W purse seine catch and effort distribution.


Figure 3. 1989 4Xs New Brunswick purse seine catch and effort distribution.


Figure 4. 1989 4X Nova Scotia purse seine catch and effort distribution.

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## Dear Capt

We wish to thank you again for your cooperation in providing log records of your fishing activities in 1989. These logs have been processed, analyzed and presented in a report at the May 1990 CAFSAC (Canadian Atlantic Fisheries Scientific Advisory Council) meeting as part of the assessment of this fishery. This year we presented a summary of the 5 years of data which we now have from the new logbook format. The logbooks have proved to be invaluable in documenting the purse seine fishery. We will forward a final copy of this document when it becomes available later this year.

The log coverage of the 1989 fishery was excellent, accounting for $94 \%$ of the reported catch from Statistics Branch and, in general, the logbooks were completed well. Enclosed you will find the following:

1- summary printout(s) of your log information, by area, fishing grounds, month and week

2- detailed printout(s) of your log information, by day and by individual set (in two parts)

3 - summary printouts) of your 1989 catches with totals by area and fishing grounds. Please refer to the 10 -minute square map in your logbooks.

We hope that you find this information useful. If you have any questions or suggestions for improvements, please call (collect) at the above number. In addition, if there are any errors in the final output from your log you would like to see corrected, please let us know.

In 1990 we will continue to process your log in the same manner and will again provide feedback in the form of these standard reports. Thank you in advance for your continued cooperation.

Attach.
Sincerely,
and ac!



```
Comments
-
ittle or no fish
-
-
Hard to catch
Fish deep
-
Large area of fish
-
Poor weather
Fish on surface
-
Fish thinned out
-
|itle or no fish
Fish thinned out
Fish thinned out
Fish in shallow water
Little or no fish
Fish on surface
Hard to catch
Set made but no catch recoro
-
-
-
-
=
-

Pelagic Group, Marine Fish Division, St. Andrews, N.B.

1988-89 4vWx Purse Seine Summary by Boat \& Grounds and Square
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Catch明t. & Kept mt. & RELEASMT & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{Trip} \\
& \operatorname{Hr} 5 .
\end{aligned}
\] & Sonar Hrs. \\
\hline 108.9 & 108.9 & 0.0 & 33.2 & . 6 \\
\hline 3.6 & 3.6 & 0.0 & 14.3 & 7.3 \\
\hline 70.7 & 70.7 & 0.0 & 74.0 & 17.1 \\
\hline 84.5 & 34.5 & 0.0 & 164.5 & 82.4 \\
\hline 93.8 & 93.8 & 0.0
0.0 & 51.3 & 18.5 \\
\hline 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 12.3 & 6.0 \\
\hline 5.4 & 5.4 & 0.0 & 14.5 & 6.5 \\
\hline 18.1 & 18.1 & 0.0 & 12.3 & 6.5 \\
\hline 888.1 & 38.18 & 0.0
0.0 & 43.8
13.0 & 13.18 \\
\hline 3.6 & 3.6 & 0.0 & 15.2 & 5.0 \\
\hline 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 13.0 & 6.5 \\
\hline 396.3 & 372.3 & 27.2 & 18 & 79.2 \\
\hline 99.0 & 99.8 & 0.0 & 15.5 & E 9 \\
\hline 1028.0 & 1000.8 & 27.2 & 687.4 & 262.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



1989 catches by square for boat \# 212```

