Canadian Atlantic Fisheries Scientific Advisory Committee

Assessment of the 1980 4WX Herring Fishery

by

M. Sinclair $^1$  and T.D. Iles $^2$ 

Marine Fish Division P.O. Box 1006 Dartmouth, N.S. B2Y 4A2

Marine Fish Division Biological Station St. Andrews, N.B. EOG 2XO

#### Abstract

The definition of the portion of the total herring catch in 4WX which should be included in the assessment was reviewed. In contrast with previous assessments the  $4X_{\rm b}$  juvenile purse seine catches are included. The New Brunswick weir and shutoffs catches however were still excluded from the analysis. Finally the fixed gear catches in NAFO Subarea 463 were included.

The summer purse-seine landings were considered to underestimate the actual catch by approximately 40%. After correction the catches by the "adult fisheries" were estimated to have risen sharply to over 100,000 t after the historical low reported in 1979. The gillnet component exceeded 20,000 t, the highest recorded level. The juvenile fisheries in contrast experienced their worst year suggesting an extremely weak 1978 year-class. The catch from the adult fisheries was dominated by the large 1976 year-class. The poor juvenile fisheries were supported by the age 1 and 3 fish, the 1979 and 1977 year-classes respectively. Due to misreporting on the logs and market constraints the 1980 adult catch rates are interpreted as being unreliable. The 1980 juvenile catch rates indicate an exceptionally small 1978 year-class and an unexceptional 1977 year-class. The adult catch rates did not rise in relation to the qualitative industry information indicating an exceptional abundance of mature fish. The Bay of Fundy autumn larval survey data was analysed to provide an index of mature biomass. The time series was from 1972 to 1980.

Cohort analysis was "fine tuned" in relation to the best autumn larval survey index and juvenile catch rate indices (from N.B. weir data).

Two population options were presented, the only difference being the estimated sizes of the 1977 and 1979 year-classes. In the more optimistic option, which is considered the more realistic, the 1977 and 1979 year-classes are respectively 1.50 and 1.34 billion. The analysis indicates that the mature biomass (age 4+) has risen to approximately 350,000 t, the level estimated for the mid 70's. The resultant population estimates were used to estimate catchability (q) trends for the summer purse-seine fishery. After correction for the q changes, there was a good fit between the summer purse-seine catch rates (up to 1979) and fishable biomass. It is also noted that the 4+ biomass in 1978 and 1979 was below 100,000 t. Projections at  $F_{0.1}$  indicate a yield 112,000 t in 1981 (using the more optimistic population estimate in 1980).

#### Résumé

Nous avons examiné comment avait été définie la portion des prises totales de hareng dans 4WX à être incluse dans l'évaluation. Contrairement aux évaluations antérieures, les prises de juvéniles à la senne coulissante dans  $4X_b$  ont été incluses. Par ailleurs, les prises des parcs et des sennes-barrages du Nouveau-Bruswick ont encore été exclues de l'analyse. Enfin, les prises par engins fixes dans la sous-zone 463 de l'OPANO ont été incluses.

On est d'avis que les débarquements des senneurs en été ont sous-estimé d'environ 40 % les prises réelles. On a estimé que les prises dans les "pêcheries d'adultes", après correction, avaient augmenté abruptement à plus de 100 000 t après le creux historique signalé en 1979. Les prises des filets maillants dépassèrent 20 000 t, le plus haut niveau jamais enregistré. Par contre, les pêcheries de juvéniles connurent leur pire année, signe que la classe d'âge de 1978 serait extrêmement faible. Les prises dans les pêcheries d'adultes étaient dominées par l'importante classe d'âge de 1976. Celles des pêcheries de juvéniles, pauvres, étaient alimentées par des poissons d'âge 1 et 3, soit les classes d'âge de 1979 et 1977 respectivement. A cause de faux rapports de prises et de mauvaises conditions de marché, on a jugé que les taux de capture d'adultes n'étaient pas fiables. D'après les taux de capture des juvéniles en 1980, la classe d'âge de 1978 est exceptionnellement faible et celle de 1977 normale. Les taux de capture des adultes ne se montrèrent pas à la hauteur des rapports qualitatifs de l'industrie, à l'effet que les poissons matures étaient exceptionnellement abondants. Les données des relevés larvaires d'automne dans la baie de Fundy ont été analysées dans le but d'obtenir un indice de biomasse mature. La série couvre les années 1972-80.

On a fait un ajustement précis de l'analyse des cohortes en relation avec le meilleur indice du relevé larvaire d'automne et les indices des taux de capture des jeunes (à partir des données des parcs du N.-B.).

Deux états de population ont été présentés, différant seulement par l'importance estimée des classes d'âge de 1977 et 1979. Dans le cas le plus optimiste, et le plus réaliste à notre avis, les classes d'âge de 1977 et 1979 sont respectivement de 1,50 et 1,34 milliard de poissons. L'analyse indique que la biomasse des sujets matures (âge 4+) a augmenté à environ 350 000 t, le niveau estimé des années 1970. Les estimations de populations qui en résultent ont été utilisées pour calculer les tendances du potentiel de capture (q) des sennes coulissantes dans la pêche d'été. Après correction pour tenir compte des changements de q, on a observé un bon accord entre les taux de capture des sennes coulissantes en été (jusqu'en 1979) et la biomasse pêchable. On a noté également que la biomasse de 4+ en 1978 et 1979 était inférieure à 100 000 t. Les prévisions à  $F_{0,1}$  indiquent un rendement de 112 000 t en 1981 (avec l'estimation de population la plus optimiste en 1980).

## Problems with stock definition

There has continually been a problem in defining that proportion of the total catch in 4WX which should be included in the analytical assessments. It is assumed that to a large degree a unit stock, in the biological sense, is being assessed (i.e. the major stock with spawns off south-west Nova Scotia). It is nevertheless recognized that the smaller "local" stocks in the immediate area - e.g. the Scotts Bay and Grand Manan stocks - are subsumed in this management unit. Also, although there is thought to be some intermixing of the two other major stocks in NAFO SA 5 and 6 within the 4WX fishery (either in the juvenile nursery grounds or during summer feeding) the degree of mixing has not been estimated. To partially circumvent the mixing problem, a major portion of the juvenile catches in 4X(b) have not been included in past assessments (except for the 1972 and 1973 "Grand Manan" purse-seine catch). The details, and the justification, of the 4WX catch included in the management unit are given in Sinclair and Iles, 1980. The results of the population analyses in recent assessments, however, have been rather unsatisfactory; due both to the variation in the proportion of the juvenile catch included and to the strong temporal trend in the magnitude of the 4X(b) mobile gear juvenile fishery. For example, the 1970 year-class has been consistently estimated to be larger than the earlier, very strong year-classes (1963 and 1966) which were heavily fished as juveniles. Also the fine tuning of the cohort analyses using catch rate data from both the N.B. weirs and the purse-seines has been difficult. Clearly the year-class strength time series from the cohort analyses, given the trend in juvenile catch not included in the analyses, are highly suspect. In the previous two assessments an attempt has been made to generate a more realistic year-class strength time series by including a portion of the 4X(b) catches. The result could not be easily translated into quota advice because of the subsequent need for a N.B. weir allocation. In this assessment a different approach is taken. As in the "traditional" stock definition the N.B. weir and shutoffs are not included. The total 4X(b) purse-seine catch, predominantly by the "brit" fishery is, however included. The "brit" fishery prosecutes predominantly recently metamorphosed fish aggregated off St. John. There is good evidence to conclude that these fish come from the "S.W. Nova Scotia" larval population and thus should be included in the management unit. Their inclusion will be shown to result in a more satisfactory year-class strength time series (and a tighter relationship with historical weir and purse-seine catch rates) without causing problems in subsequent quota allocation to a new gear type. In addition the relatively large catch by gillnets in NAFO subarea 463 is included in this analysis. A high catch in this area has only occurred in 1980, and is in a contiguous area to the "traditional stock" area.

#### Catch Description

The seasonal timing of the various components of the overall 4WX herring fishery are shown in Figure 1, and their geographical location shown in Figure 2. Both juveniles and adults are being (or have been) fished during all seasons, and at each phase of the adults annual migration. The best estimates of landings by gear type for the 1980 fishery are given in Table 1. A consistently reported estimate of the degree of under reporting by the 4Xa purse-seine fishery is 40% (from fishermen, processors and port sampler interviews). The sociological reasons for the breakdown in the reporting scheme as well as the methods used are described by Kearney (1981). The catch by this gear component has been appropriately adjusted upwards. The gillnet catches reached their highest recorded level at close to 20,000 t. The allocations and quotas for gear components concentrating on adult fish were considerably exceeded. In contrast the catch of juveniles in the

weir and shutoffs reached an historical low suggesting an extremely weak 1978 year-class. There was again, for the third year, a lucrative trap fishery in Liverpool Bay which was arbitrarily shut down at close to 2,000 t. This fishery has prosecuted almost exclusively the large 1976 year-class, which supports the previous conclusion that the fishery has been supported by a presumably ephemeral expansion of geographical range. The historical catch trends are shown in Table 2 and Figures 3, 4 and 5. The total catch by the new stock definition for 1980 (column M in Table 2) has risen sharply after the historical low of 1979.

## Biological sampling and catch recording

The 4WX herring catches by all gear components have again been well sampled. This is reflected in the catch-to-sample ratios for 1977 and 1980 in Table 3. The "area of catch" reporting system by the purse-seine fleet, which broke down during the 1979 summer fishery, seems to be functioning again. The above mentioned misreporting of landings however raises a more serious problem.

The length frequency samples were matched with catch-by-area generally on a monthly basis. The "areas" used for two gear components are shown in Figures 6a and 6b. Age length keys were done on a monthly basis where possible and again, if appropriate, on a gear component basis (e.g. separate age length keys for the N.B. weirs versus N.S. weirs). As good as the biological sampling has been, the accuracy of the generation of numbers-at-age has been seriously undermined by the misreporting of purse-seine landings. This problem deserves immediate consideration by the Atlantic Small Pelagics Management Committee.

#### Age composition

The overall age composition of the catch of the various components of the fishery are shown in Table 4 and Figure 7. The catches for the 1970 and 1971 year-classes have been adjusted in accordance with the criteria adopted by Stobo et al. 1978. The adjustment is deemed necessary due to an ageing problem for the 1970 year-class. The adult fisheries were dominated, as predicted, by the 1976 year-class (age 4 fish). The 1970 year-class (assuming the adjustment is valid) is still contributing to the fishery as age 10, about 9 million fish being taken. The 1978 year-class is almost non-existant (by far the lowest number of age two fish taken by the weirs of any previous year-class). In excess of a quarter of a billion one-year olds (1979 year-class) were taken in 4X(b) during 1980. This N.B. weir catch on one year olds was the second highest since the 1963 year-class, being exceeded only by the 1970 year-class in 1971. There are some interesting differences in age composition by area and month that are not reflected in the combined age compositions. The Scotts Bay purse-seine fishery on spawning aggregations, for example, had a markedly more balanced adult age structure. This further suggests the biological integrity of this spawning group. The overall percentage age composition for the stock and for the 4WX total are shown in Figure 8. The dominance of the 1976 year-class and the very low percentage of age 2 and age 5+ fish is striking.

#### Effort and catch rates

Associated with the misreporting of landings by the purse-seine fleet there was inaccurate recording of catch rates on the log records (in order to show consistent data with the landings on the purchase slips). This breakdown in the log

record accuracy must be considered in evaluating the 1980 catch rate data. The temporal trends in catch rates for various gear components are shown in Table 5. The juvenile gears catch rates declined markedly in 1980 paralleling the drop in catches. The purse-seine catch rates did not increase strongly in response to the 1976 year-class entering the adult fishery. The market influences and the misreporting practices (Kearney 1981) no doubt influenced the catch rates. The 1980 gillnet fishery catch rates which were also influenced by the market constraints did rise, but not to the level of 1977 (the first year of this short-time series). In sum, due to the specific complications of the 1980 fishery the adult fishery catch rate data are interpreted as being unreliable. The various catch rate time series up to 1979, however, still contain valuable information.

In the past two assessments (Sinclair et al. 1979b, Sinclair and Iles 1980) the question of changes in catchability in the purse-seine fishery due to stock size fluctuations, and increases in efficiency by the fleet, were considered in some detail. The importance of catchability changes by the purse-seine fleet are pursued further in this assessment. The winter and the summer purse-seine catch rate time series are compared in Figure 9. The 1972 and 1973 points appear to be outliers. This can be plausibly interpreted as a response to the effort directed to the exceptionally large 1970 year-class by the summer purse-seine fishery. At that time there was an unlimited market for juveniles in the meal fishery. In an attempt to construct a reasonably consistent time series on adult fish these two outliers were corrected by eye in relation to the relationship indicated in Figure 9. It is the longer summer purse-seine catch-rate time series (1967 to 1980) which is more useful to help key in the cohort analysis.

In sum the 1980 juvenile catch rates indicate an exceptionally small 1978 year-class and an unexceptional 1977 year-class (three year olds, if from a very large year-class, would have been able to sustain the weir fisheries). The adult fishery 1980 catch rates did not rise in relation to the qualitative industry information indicating an exceptional abundance of mature fish.

# Autumn larval survey - "Relative spawning estimates"

A variety of estimates of larval abundance are shown in Table 6. A large proportion of the 1975 survey was not completed. Thus, for all but one method this year is interpolated. The station locations are shown in Figure 10. The details of the survey methodology are given in Sinclair et al. 1979a. There are good reasons for concluding that the survey covers the major part of the larval distribution for this management unit (one major and two minor biological stocks) to the exclusion of other contiguous spawning stocks (Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank), Figure 11. The geometric mean larval abundance has been shown to be the best estimation of spawning stock size (O'Boyle, pers. comm.) for this survey, and was chosen to help key in the cohort analysis.

## Population Size

The catch matrix for the 4WX stock as well as the new additions are shown in Table 7. A partial recruitment vector is difficult to estimate for this fishery because of the constant state of flux in markets, combined with dramatic year-class strength variability (and associated changes in fish size). The historical averaging method is suspect because of the strong temporal trends, as well as the observed between year variability for the years 1973 to 1977. There are some guidelines however. There is good evidence for full recruitment by age five and some evidence for a reduction in availability of age 3 fish (not every year). The

following partial recruitment vector was somewhat arbitrarily selected to initiate the analysis.

	AGE														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
PR.	0.01	0.80	0.60	0.90	1	1	1	1	1	1					

The partial recruitment of two and three year olds are higher than in previous assessments but the stock definition has been slightly charged with the inclusion of the 4Xb purse-seine catches. The terminal fishing mortalities were defined by iteration, averaging the age 4 to 7 fishing mortalities. The "not fishing complete" equation was used for the cohort analysis.

The fishing mortality-at-age for 1980 was defined initially in relation to the larval survey time series (1972 to 1980). A mature F of 0.32 (times the above PR vector) gave a reasonable fit between mature biomass and autumn larval abundance (Tables 8, 9 and Figure 12). A mature F value of 0.30 put the 1980 mature biomass considerably higher than indicated by the larval abundance. A higher starting F vector would give a marginally better fit to the larval data but results in an estimate of the 1976 year-class which is not consistent with independent estimates. The mature F 0.32 option, with the above PR vector, indicates the following recent year-class strengths.

Year-class	Abundance $(x10^{-9})$ at age 2	"N.B. weir" predicted abundances at age 2
1976	3.98	4.92
1977	0.75	1.78
<b>197</b> 8	0.47	-0.90

In Figure 13 the relationship between estimated year-class strength at age 2 and N.B. weir catch rates is shown (1966 to 1975 year-classes). The N.B. weir catch rate index is the numbers of a year-class caught at age 2 by N.B. weirs divided by the number of active weirs in the appropriate year. The cumulative fishing mortalities shown in Table 9 indicate that the 1966 to 1975 year-class strengths-at-age 2 should be relatively insensitive to the initial starting conditions. The G.M. regression predicts higher year-class strengths than estimated from the cohort analysis with the above described starting condition. It was not felt justified however to use the precise "N.B. weir" predicted values, because of the mixing problems in this gear component (Gulf of Maine and S.W. Nova Scotia juveniles are both caught by these weirs). The Gulf of Maine 1977 year-class appears to be very strong in the U.S. fishery. It did not however show a parallel strength in 4WX fisheries. How much of the relative differences in inferred year-class strength between areas that may be explained by rapid expansion of juvenile effort in the USA is difficult to determine.

The 1979 year-class strength also looks promising, ranking second in numbers caught-at-age 1 in N.B. weirs. The relationship between cohort analysis estimates and catch rates is not, however, predictive (Figure 14).

In sum, there is evidence that the 1976 year-class is very large, that the 1977 year-class is of moderate size and that the 1978 year-class is the worst on record. The only evidence for the 1979 year-class is that it is of moderate strength.

The cohort analysis in Table 8 estimates the 1977 year-class at 0.75 billion

at age 2. If it is set at 1.5 billion at age two (which is below the N.B. weir catch rate prediction) the fishing mortality on the year-class at age 3 in 1980 was 0.072 and the partial recruitment 0.23. In the second option in Table 8 the 1977 year-class is set at this level and the 1979 year-class strength at age 1 (GM 1964 to 1975), 1.34 billion. This option agrees better with the weir catch rates but infers a very low fishing mortality at age 3 in 1980, but one that is similar to that estimated for the 1976 year-class in 1979 (age 3).

Even though the 1980 summer purse-seine catch rate estimate is inappropriate for keying in the 1980 fishing mortality the rest of the time series is useful. Prior to its use, temporal changes in catchability were evaluated. Fishing mortality (F) per unit of effort (E) was calculated using the catch equation. The purse-seine catch-at-age and the population matrix (Table 8), for the relevant years for which there are data available on CPUE for the fleet, provided the input data for the calculation of F-at-age. A mean fishing mortality (ages 4 to 10) weighted by population numbers was estimated for each year and divided by effort (catch by purse-seine fleet/CPUE). The derived estimates of FUE or q are shown in Table 10 and Figure 15. The analysis (as already indicated Sinclair et al 1979 b and Sinclair and Iles 1980) suggests marked changes in catchability with time.

The CPUE values, corrected for the q changes, are plotted in Figure 16 in relation to fishable biomass (50% of age 3 and 4+ numbers times mean weight-atage). Except for the years when the very large year-classes are three years old (1969, 1973 and 1979) there is a tight relationship. The catch rates in 1969 and 1973 are higher than fishable biomass indicates, whereas in 1979 the catch rate is relatively depressed in relation to the estimated fishable biomass. The different directions of the outliers from the relationship are reasonable, given the recent changes in market demand for small fish.

When CPUE values are not corrected for q changes there is a clear downward trend in the absolute value of the catch rate standard (Figure 17). For example 40 t/set can represent from 600,000 t to 300,000 t depending on the time period. The good fit indicated in Figure 16 suggests that the input parameters affecting mature biomass for the cohort analysis are consistent with the temporal trends in catch rates. The poor relationship in Figure 17 underlines that caution is necessary when using a purse-seine catch-rate standard.

The 1+ and 4+ biomasses for options A and B are plotted in Figure 18. Both options indicate a healthy mature biomass in the summer of 1980. (The only difference being in the estimated sizes of the 1979 and 1977 year-classes.) A second point to note is the very low 4+ biomass in mid 1978 and 1979 (< 100,000 t). If the 1976, 1977 and 1979 year-classes are as strong as indicated by the N.B. weir catch rates Option B (which is still considered a conservative estimate) indicates that 1+ biomass has rebounded to the levels estimated during the mid 70's.

#### Yield per recruit

As requested during the recent CAFSAC meeting on assessment methodology the difference between "average" conditions and the "immediate" conditions on  $F_{0.1}$  values was evaluated. Using the following PR vector

AGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PR	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	1	1	1	1	1	1

and both the mean July weights (1969 to 1978) and the 1980 mean weights for the fishery (Table 12) generated values of respectively 0.24 and 0.25.

A change in the PR vector had a much more pronounced effect. The 1980 fishery weights-at-age and the following vector (which appears more representative of the most recent years 1978 to 1979) were run.

AGE	1	2	3 .	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PR	0.006	0.40	0.23	0.90	1	1.	1	1	1	1

The partial recruitments for age 1 and 3 are consistent with the year-class strengths "fixed" in option B (1.5 billion for 1977 year-class at age 2 and 1.34 billion for the 1979 year-class at age 1). The partial recruitment value at age 2 is arbitrarily set slightly higher than that at age 3 (as frequently observed). These conditions provide a  $F_{0.1}$  value of 0.293.

# Projections

The following input parameters were used in the five year projections:

## Option A

- (i) weight-at age (means from 1967 to 1979, July), Table 12
- (ii) partial recruitment which gave the lower  $F_{0,1}$  values
- (iii) catch-at-age for 1980 as in Table 7
- (iv) population numbers-at-age (for January 1, 1980) for Option A, Table 8
- (v) recruitment equal to  $1.34 \times 10^9$  (geometric mean for 1965 to 1980, option A population matrix)
- (vi)  $F_{0.1}$  equal to 0.249

# Option B

As above except for Option B population numbers-at-age and  $F_{0.1}$  equal to 0.293.

The detailed five year projections are shown in Table 11 and Figure 19. The more optimistic population status and lower partial recruitment at age generates a 1981 catch of 112,000 t, the less optimistic 79,000 t. Given that the 1976 year-classes maximizes its biomass during the coming fishing season and that the recent year-class strengths (1976, 1977 and 1979) have been set at conservative levels even in option B, the higher  $F_{0.1}$  yield is perceived as being the more realistic.

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			Table	1.	Provi	sional catch (t) during 1980 4WX herring fishery									
	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
<u>4W</u>															
Purse seine ("Chedabucto Bay")	165	665	8128												8958
4Xa															
Purse seine (reported landings) (Landings adj. for misporting)							(327) 545	(7410) 12350	(19289) 32148	(15913) 26522	(2015) 3358	(32) 53			(44986) 74976
Gillnet ("stock")					13	-2	6	1079	996	7416	4945	795			15252
Gillnet (463)					8	54	17	2455	1339	448	218	4	9		4552
Weir							69	648	1271	395					2383
Trap (Liverpool)					-21	010									2010
4WXa Total	165	665	8128		1021	1066	637	16532	35754	34781	8521	852	9		108131
4Xb															
Purse seine			-	787 -	-							32	155	469	1443
Weir and shut-offs							37	119	1734	5622	2415	958	215		11100
Shut-offs									116	818	469	670	352		2425
4Xb Total				787			37	119	1850	6440	2884	1660	722	469	14968

Table 2. Annual 4WX herring catch by different components of the fishery (tonnes)

	4W	·			4X <sub>a</sub>			a	4X <sub>b</sub>			4WX	Stock Total <sup>C</sup>	
YEAR	Purse Seine <sup>a</sup>	Fixed Gear	Summer Purse	Gill <sup>14</sup> Net	Weir	Liver-	Fixed Gear	Winter Pu	rse Seine		Misc. & Shut-	Foreign Total	Julian Total	
8	Serne	dear	Seine	net	a	Trap	Non- Stock	Grand Manan	Saint John	Weir	Offs			
1963	-		15093 <sup>5</sup>	2955 <sup>5</sup>	5345 <sup>5</sup>	_			6871 <sup>5</sup>	28203 <sup>5</sup>	1163 <sup>5</sup>			a. winter catch,
1964	=		24894 <sup>5</sup>	4053 <sup>5</sup>	12458 <sup>5</sup>	-		-	15991 <sup>5</sup>	273375	2095			NovApr. is put into latest cal-
1965			54527 <sup>5</sup>	40915	120215	-		7-	15755 <sup>5</sup>	316845	1662 <sup>5</sup>	ŀ	8639416	ender year
1966			1124575	4413 <sup>5</sup>	7711 <sup>5</sup>	-		-	25645 <sup>5</sup>	35601 <sup>5</sup>	2045	,	150226	b. fixed gear
1967	-	431	117382 <sup>5</sup>	5398 <sup>5</sup>	12475 <sup>5</sup>	-		-	208885	29932 <sup>5</sup>	1005	598 <sup>9</sup>	156741	catch not con-
1968	-	375	1332675	5884 <sup>5</sup>	12571 <sup>5</sup>	-		, -	422235	32114 <sup>5</sup>	10315	2417 <sup>9</sup>	196362	sidered part of major 4WX migra-
1969	251124	343	84525 <sup>5</sup>	34745	107445	-		-	132025	256465	893 <sup>5</sup>	13405°	150462	tory stock
1970	271074	151	70849 <sup>5</sup>	50195	11706 <sup>5</sup>	-		-	14749 <sup>5</sup>	15073 <sup>5</sup>	767 <sup>5</sup>	60952°	190382	c. estimate of
1971	525354	169	35071 <sup>5</sup>	4607 <sup>5</sup>	80815	-		-	4868 <sup>5</sup>	121395	521 <sup>5</sup>	23939°	129101	annual catch in-
1972	256564	330	61158 <sup>5</sup>	37895	6766 <sup>5</sup>	-		321535,8	215	319955	704 <sup>5</sup>	2390610	153449	corporated into 1980 catch-at-age
1973	79214		366185	5205 <sup>5</sup>	124925	_		251555,8	21675	190885	8475	3270210	122260	matrix
1974	271074		76859 <sup>5</sup>	4285 <sup>5</sup>	6436 <sup>5</sup>	-		-	101315	190285	1574 <sup>5</sup>	2448310	149301	(columns
1975	270304		79605 <sup>6</sup>	4995 <sup>6</sup>	7404 <sup>6</sup>	=		-	1152 <sup>6</sup>	30819 <sup>6</sup>	?	2371110	143897	A+C+D+E+F+H+I+L)
1976	37196³		58396³	8322 <sup>3</sup>	5959³	=.		94 <sup>6</sup>	746 <sup>6</sup>	29206 <sup>6</sup>	?	4133³	114846	
1977	232511	1138	68538¹	185231	5213¹	-		-	1236¹	306971	2790¹	410¹	117171	
1978	172741		5797313	605913	805713	-		383213	268713	33570 1 3	527213,11	-	95882	
1979	1407313		252657	4363 <sup>7</sup>	93077	217415		2973 <sup>7</sup>	220 <sup>2</sup>	324777	53517,11		58375	
1980	8958 <sup>2</sup>		7497617,18	1980417,19	238317	201015		656 <sup>15</sup>	787 <sup>15</sup>	1110017	242517,11	-	109574	
1981	16422 <sup>2</sup>							30.00 00 1000 00				l		
	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	М	

¹Stobo et al. CAFSAC Res. Doc. 78/25

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>"Best estimate", provisional

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Miller & Stobo, CAFSAC Res. Doc. 77/11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Stobo, ICNAF Res. Doc. Dec. 75/39

<sup>5</sup>Miller & Iles, FRB Tech. Rep. 594

<sup>6&</sup>quot;Catch at age" printouts

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>St. Andrews provisional catch statistics, March 1980

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 0}{\rm Grand}$  Manan catch incorporated into previous assessments catch-at-age matrix

<sup>9</sup>Miller, ICNAF Res. Doc. 73/95

<sup>10</sup> ICNAF Stat. Bull.

<sup>11</sup>Shut-offs only

<sup>13</sup>Sinclair et al. CAFSAC Res. Doc. 79/19

<sup>16</sup>Gillnet catches in Stat. districts 32-44

<sup>15</sup>Statistics Branch

<sup>16</sup> Catch matrix starts in 1965

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>St. Andrews provisional catch statistics, March 1981

<sup>18</sup>Adjusted upwards assuming 40%
misreporting

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Includes area 463 catch

13

Table 3. Temporal distribution of catch to sample ratio for 4WX herring fishery (1977 to 1980).

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Purse Seine  4X 1977  4X 1978  4X 1979  4X 1980  4Wa 78/79  4Wa 79/80	217 220 220	123 — 394 —		-	382 139 4 2	72 598 222 09 —	184 498 140 316	112 157 182 455	109 294 396 682	160 164 389 	130 - 40 4 —- -	107 - - 235 226 118
Gillnet 1977 1978 1979 1980	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	348 21	271 116 — 481 — 519	1118 114 778	462 305 188 492	945 219 378 ———	-	- - -	-
N.S. Weirs 1977 1978 1979 1980		- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	366 176 64 ← 1	127 200 126 20 →	1021 212 127 212	1144 95 73 99	50 22 -	15 51 111	239 15	- 28 -
<u>Liverpool Fishe</u> 1978 1979 1980	ery - - -	- - -	171 50 155	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	- - -		-	-	-
N.B. Weirs & Shut-offs 1977 1978 1979 1980	- 286 -	- - 52 -	- - - -	- - - - -	17 14 37	42 43 51 40	136 148 97 103	93 114 228 124	110 236 155 288	169 270 132 326	123 - 142 283	107 132 37

Table 4. Catch-at-age (x  $10^{-3}$ ) by gear for the 1980 4WX herring fishery

	1	2	3	4	<u>AG</u> 5	6 6	7	8	9	10	11+	TOTAL NUMBERS	TONNES
1Wa													
Purse-seine	0	51	18493	33266	1257	603	1458	2739	3696	2399	1303	65265	8958
1Xa													
Purse-seine Liverpool Billnet "stock" 463 Weir	978 0 0 0 31	335 8 0 0 3031	30995 1706 233 49 14218	357030 18583 66015 12451 7752	19976 393 5786 2323 186	1920 27 957 836 8	1960 30 380 382 81	1393 0 574 754 48	1930 33 558 970 81	758 39 299 358 4	428 0 141 233 0	417703 20819 74943 18356 25440	74976 2010 15252 4552 2383
WXa Total	1009	3425	65694	495097	29921	4351	4291	5508	7268 (2248)*	3857 (8877)*	2105	622526	108131
1Xb													
Purse-seine Weir and Shut-offs	1005 208920 49075	6275 3320 2005	7263 48245 13842	7199 18762 2853	27 833 91	0 89 36	0 106 18	0 54 13	0 17 40	0 10 53	0 0 0	21769 280356 68026	1443 11101 2425
IXb Total	259000	11600	69350	28814	951	125	124	67	57	63	0	370151	14969

<sup>\*</sup> adjustments made in the relative proportions of the 1970 and 1971 year classes (see text for justifications).

Table 5. CPUE trends for various components of the 4WX herring fishery

	Purse	Seine		<u>Fixed Gear</u>						
e	<u>4Xa¹</u>	<u>4Wa¹</u>	<u>Gillnets<sup>6</sup></u>	N.S. Weirs <sup>7</sup>	N.B. Weirs <sup>7</sup>					
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	55.5 <sup>5</sup> 52.8 <sup>5</sup> 41.7 <sup>5</sup> 39.0 <sup>5</sup> 32.6 <sup>5</sup> 45.0 <sup>5</sup> 49.1 <sup>5</sup> 45.2 <sup>2</sup> 50.9 <sup>2</sup> 44.6 <sup>2</sup> 37.4 <sup>2</sup> 39.5 <sup>2</sup> 31.7 <sup>2</sup> 28.5* <sup>2</sup>	- - - - 74.5 <sup>3</sup> 73.6 <sup>3</sup> 144.1 <sup>2</sup> 146.3 <sup>2</sup> 127.4 <sup>2</sup> 100.3 <sup>2</sup> 85.7 <sup>4</sup> 71.0 <sup>2</sup> 68.2* <sup>2</sup> 76.1* <sup>2</sup>	4.2 1.6 2.1 3.0	481 308 499 503 430 468 323 271 500 257 296 238 209 269 332 85	162 183 153 165 132 77 62 164 98 98 158 150 157 150 142 48					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Catch per successful night

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Re-analysis of logs

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Stobo, ICNAF Res Doc 75/39

<sup>&</sup>quot;Interpolated (see text for rational)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Stobo et al, CAFSAC Res Doc 78/25

<sup>6</sup> t/purchase slip (areas 32 to 37)

<sup>7</sup> t/year

<sup>\*</sup>Misreporting and/or avoidance of large sets

Table 6. 4WX larval herring abundance indices

	Mean Weighted on area (82 Stations)	Mean Weighted on area (115 Stations)	Arithmetic mean	Geometric mean
1972	8.36	8.31	7.24	2.64
1973	4.99	5.59	5.27	2.30
1974	30.85	43.30	37.49	7.60
1975	10.93	27.71*	24.56*	6.02*
1976	11.95	12.12	11.62	4.44
1977	4.92	5.01	4.57	1.83
1978	1.91	4.39	3.51	1.24
1979	3.92	6.61	6.32	2.18
1980	21.06	20.52	19.48	4.61

<sup>\*</sup> interpolated

-		2	2.2	92
('3	+ 1	٠t،	Mэ	trix
va	L	-11	ria	LILA

	65 ca	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
1	270378	154323	722208	164703	108875	699720	87570	0	754	14151	0	0	0	0	311	2014
2				2389061					126421	596153	264491	48470	140494	346719	170523	9700
3	34835	448940	153626	224956	531812	76532	183896	71984	595992	72381	180898	176226	28659	36177	226442	72957
4	234383	73382	266454	83109	132319	286278	106630	148516	109530	616622	92487	130598	192958	11338	47200	502296
5	49925	321857	110051	290285	162439	201215	113566	77207	34422	53199	383650	72334	106061	107627	4639	29948
6	10592	45916	159203	73087	112631	120280	75593	75384	25562	15254	50599	219788	55066	60431	19695	4351
7	1693	13970	57948	90617	62506	111937	93620	49065	19361	8120	9357	18960	150588	27286	15521	4291
8	561	7722	4497	31977	22595	41257	50022	48700	17604	5313	3238	4967	12466	96741	9981	5508
9	54	1690	409	15441	6345	21271	36618	26055	19836	10964	3481	3556	2873	9838	35386	2248
10	.37	215	296	5668	2693	7039	7536	13792	9661	5787	2842	1835	1253	2169	3834	8877

## Changes from Previous Matrix

	(	CATADD										3				
1	270378	154323	722208	164703	108875	699720	87570	0	754	14151	0	0	0	0	157	0
2	873923	870463	566022	1637355	219793	469980	260057	0	96765	477852	28901	28548	84860	232550	65273	0
3	8385	178872	85196	145023	147345	18366	10234	0	33376	26781	21957	14589	9191	14132	43493	0
4	2236	14791	28060	18002	13359	917	460	0	0	416	131	1	135	697	1444	0
5	173	13082	237	15767	1716	118	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	97	22	0
6	0	437	0	260	1779	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	٥	۸	۸	٥	٥	٥	٥	٥	0	٥	٥	0	0	0	0	Ö

NEAN WEIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS IN CATCH

1 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

1 0.06 0.10 0.08 0.08 0.13 0.10 0.14 0.12 0.13 0.12 0.15 0.18 0.19 0.15 0.13 0.17

MEAN AGE OF INDIVIDUALS IN CATCH

18/ 3/81

1	65	-	67						78	 80
10.00	2.26									

Table 8. Estimated population numbers-at-age for 4WX herring

# OPTION A POPULATION NUMBERS

	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3510358 3871007 989355 1325750 342492 95011 49684 4395 1229 310	2735609 2629390 2187818 778495 873354 235235 68204 39146 3091 957	6135384 2100090 1325657 1385016 570979 423813 151048 43200 25063 1001	1263588 4369747 1163865 946349 892858 367900 202936 71234 31300 20150	1728879 885509 1415935 749344 699605 468349 235079 84157 29387 11655	2182739 1316972 462293 678066 493783 425807 281539 135909 48457 18319	6196472 1153942 556249 309244 296118 222209 239788 129220 73942 20426	1009047 4994005 579011 289022 156705 139682 113530 111611 60535 27405	1955676 826138 3501276 408920 102248 58439 46152 48555 47314 25986	1432764 1600490 561994 2327327 235689 52568 24717 20267 23824 20789	194319 1160243 770949 394629 1347511 144829 29236 12889 11786 9585	611451 159095 710605 467516 239409 756108 72792 15470 7623 6500
1+ 2+ 3+ 4+	10189591 6679233 2808226 1818872	9551299 6815690 4186301 1998482	12161252 6025868 3925778 2600121	9329927 8066340 3696593 2532727	6307899 4579020 3693511 2277576	6043884 3861146 2544173 2081881	9197610 3001138 1847196 1290947	7480553 6471506 1477501 898490	7020705 5065029 4238891 737614	6300428 4867664 3267175 2705180	4075977 3881658 2721415 1950466	3046570 2435119 2276024 1565419
	77	78	79	80	81				78 0	PTION 79	B 80	81
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	4857521 500613 86399 422339 264600 130561 420177 42442 8171 3023	78 915399 3977002 282743 44805 171186 120668 57069 207754 23469 4091	57974 749465 2942369 198756 26425 42770 44114 22034 82660 10313	80 695484 47184 459315 2204115 120020 17437 17197 22074 9009 35575	81 1337475 567595 29906 310361 1353002 71354 10367 10224 13123 5356			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	78 0 1832104 3977002, 282743 44805 171186 120668 57069 207754 23469 4091	57974 1500000 2942369 198756 26425 42770 44114 22034 82560 10313	B 80 1337082 47184 1162252 2204115 120020 17437 17197 22074 9009 35575	1337475 1092891 29906 885746 1353002 71354 10367 10224 13123 5356

-19

Table 9. Estimated fishing mortalities-at-age and the cumulative fishing mortality for individual cohorts for 4WX herring (1965 to 1980).

	FISHING WORTALITY 18/ 3/											3/81					
	1	65	66		-	-	70	3.7	72			75	76	77	78	79	80
				0.139	0.156	0.072	0.437	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.006	
3	į	0.040	0.257	0.137	0.240	0.536	0.202	0.455	0.148	0.208	0.154	0.300	0.320	0.457	0.152	0.089	0.192
5	l	0.176	0.523	0.240	0.445	0.297	0.598	0.551	0.786	0.465	0.287	0.300	0.406	0.585	1.187	0.304	0.320
7	ì	0.038	0.257	0.552	0.680	0.348	0.579	0.565	0.649	0.623	0.451	0.488	0.339	0.504	0.752	0.711	0.320
9	١	0.050	0.927	0.018	0.788	0.273	0.664	0.793	0.646	0.622	0.711	0.325	0.725	0.492	0.622	0.694	0.320
	+-											0.393			0.880	0.522	*****

ጥ			
1965 FOUN FISHMORT	8	1975	
1. 3.693 4.247 5.420 4.838	5.107 4.077 3.680	1975 3.439 3.404 3.543 1.731 1.148	0.478 0.482 0.262 0.003
		3.664 3.439 3.404 3.532 1.731	
		3.150 3.509 3.253 2.873 3.241	
		3.918 3.002 3.301 3.100 2.573	
		3.551 3.079 2.651 2.954 2.800	
		2.638 2.764 2.613 2.364 2.577	
		2.265 1.731 2.104 2.227 1.876	
The state of the s		1.645 1.616 1.108 1.653 1.790	
9 0.333 1.319 0.387 1.081	0.818 1.181 1.587	1.168 0.987 1.104 0.766 1.328	3 1.352 1.144 0.962 0.320
10.141 0.283 0.392 0.369	0.293 0.545 0.517	0.794 0.522 0.364 0.393 0.376	0.603 0.860 0.522 0.320

Table 10. Distribution of CPUE, EFFORT and catchability (q) for the 4Xa purse-seine fishery during 1967 to 1979

Year	CPUE (4Xa) <sup>(1)</sup>	CATCH (4Xa)	EFFORT	Catchability (q) <sup>(5)</sup>	Normalized Catchability(2)	Adjusted EFFORT <sup>(3)</sup>	Adjusted CPUE <sup>(4)</sup>
1967	55.5	117382	2115	12.4	0.909	1959	61.1
1968	52.8	133267	2524	11.0	0.806	2034	65.5
1969	41.7	84525	2027	7.0	0.513	1040	81.3
1970	39.0	70849	1817	10.3	0.755	1372	51.7
1971	32.6	35071	1076	10.7	0.784	844	41.6
1972	34.0	61158	1799	13.8	0.011	1819	33.6
1973	33.0	36618	1110	7.9	0.579	643	57.0
1974	45.2	76859	1700	10.5	0.769	1307	58.7
1975	50.9	79605	1564	12.5	0.916	1433	55.6
1976	44.6	58396	1309	13.2	0.967	1266	46.1
1977	37.4	68538	1833	16.0	1.172	2148	31.9
1978	39.5	57973	1468	27.7	2.030	2980	19.5
1979	31.7	25265	797	24.4	1.788	1425	17.7

<sup>(1)</sup> Catch per successful night fishing

<sup>(2)</sup> Normalized by the mean

<sup>(3)</sup> Effort x normalized catchability

<sup>(4)</sup> Catch ÷ adjusted effort

<sup>(5)</sup> Fishing mortality per unit of effort  $(x ext{ } 10^5)$  for the 4Xa purse-seine fishery.

Table 11. Five year projections of catch at  $F_{0.1}$  for 4WX herring using various assumptions concerning the input parameters (see text for details).

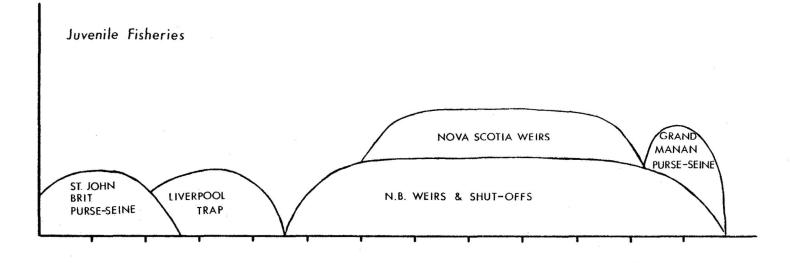
OPTION A

						OPTION B							
	POPULATION BIOHASS				20/ 3/81	POPULATION BIOMASS							
	80	81	82	83	84	85	1	. 80	81	82	83	84	85
1234567890	6954,84 1934.54 51443.25 379107,78 26164.28 4429.02 4918.23 7129,86 3189.22 13838.86 499109.87	18123.95 2964.88 3302.27 4645.67 2083.52	13374,83 44784,92 42646,75 3626,96 44273.02 219348.18 13025.28 2137,20 2310.02 3258.34 388785,49	157640.62 9389.13 1495.02 1620.18	13374,83 44784,92 82072,12 88871,71 38299,90 2237,00 23662,04 113633,50 6567,92 1048,57 414552,50	13374.83 44784.92 82072.12 88871.71 73706.76 28482.40 1607.68 17054.52 79489.34 4606.55	1	26164.36 4429.00 4918.34 7129.90 3169.19 13838.67	44808.53 3349.46 152348.27 294954.51 18124.03 2964.86 3302.37 4645.71 2083.49	3936.94 121446.00 209906.11 12464.64 2045.19 2210.65 3118.11	3138,37 86427,76 144361,11 8598,23 1369,07 1483,74	44817.72 89150.89 104787.65 83515.43	83532.56 59434.25 1536.03 41002.25 66661.19 3863.15

		. *	CATC	CATCH BIOM	CATCH BIOMASS	CATCH BIOMASS 20
	1.	1 80	I 80 81	I 80 81 82	i 80 81 82 83	I 80 81 82 83 84
٠	1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 6 1 7 1 8 1 9 1 10 1		2   398 4500 3   8171 198 4   86395 32147 5   6529 68227 6   1105 4192 7   1227 686 8   1779 764 9   796 1075 10   3453 482	2   398   4500   4501 3   8171   198   5271 4   86395   32147   831 5   6529   68227   28092 6   1105   4192   48554 7   1227   686   2883 8   1779   764   473 9   796   1075   511 10   3453   482   721	2   398	2   398   4500   4501   4501   4501   3   8171   198   5271   5272   5272   4   86395   32147   831   22107   22111   5   6529   68227   28092   726   19318   6   1105   4192   48554   19992   517   7   1227   686   2883   33393   13749   8   1779   764   473   1989   23035   9   796   1075   511   317   1331   10   3453   482   721   343   213

Table 12. 1980 mean weight-at-age for the overall fishery as defined by the present stock definition.

<u>Age</u>	1980 Fishery wt(kg)	Mean July 1969 to 1978 wt(kg)
1	0.0095	0.010
2	0.0355	0.041
3	0.0869	0.112
3 4	0.1734	0.172
5	0.2207	0.218
6	0.2583	0.254
7	0.3053	0.286
8	0.3330	0.323
9	0.3592	0.354
10	0.3697	0.389
11+	0.4046	



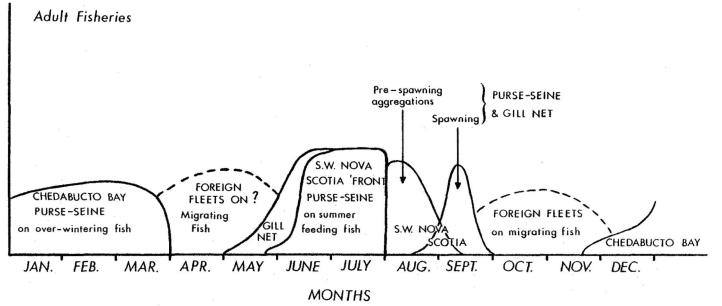


Figure 1. Schematic representation of approximate seasonal distribution of the various components of the juvenile and adult 4WX herring fishery.

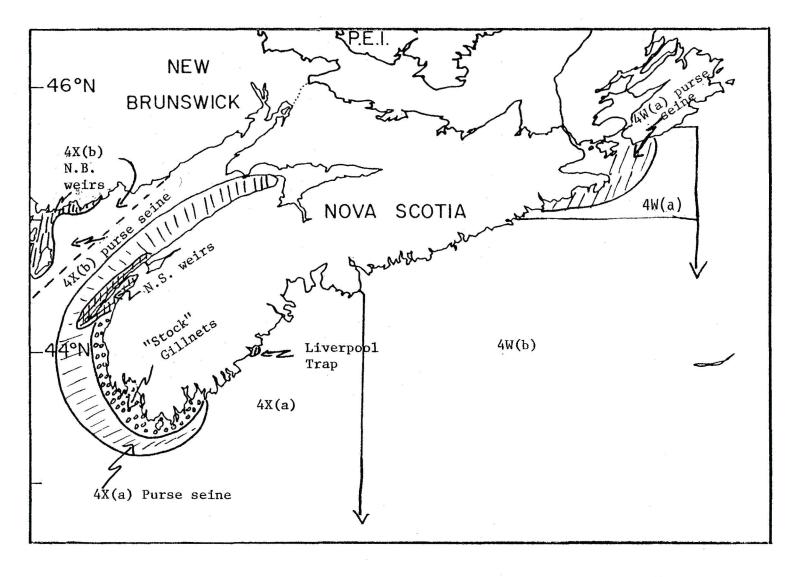


Figure 2. Geographical location of various components of the 4WX herring fishery.

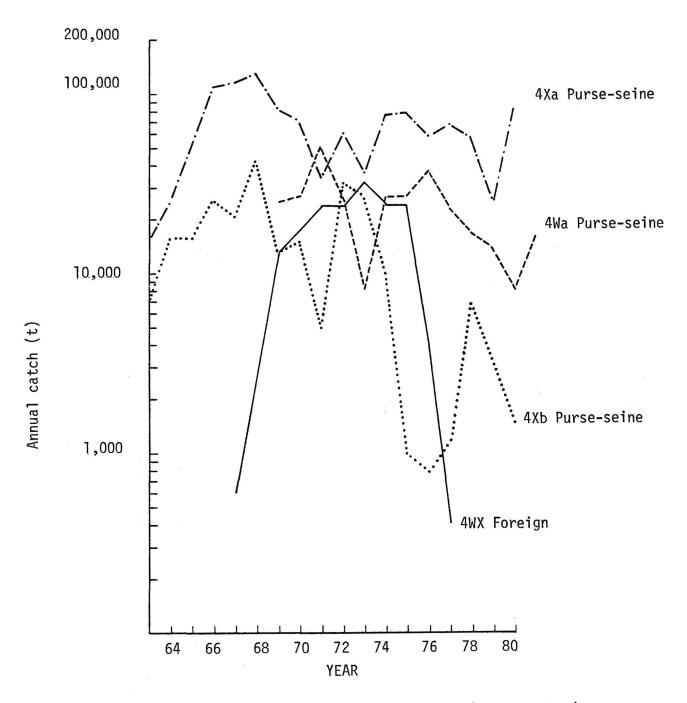


Figure 3. 4WX Mobile Gear Herring Catch (1963 to 1981).

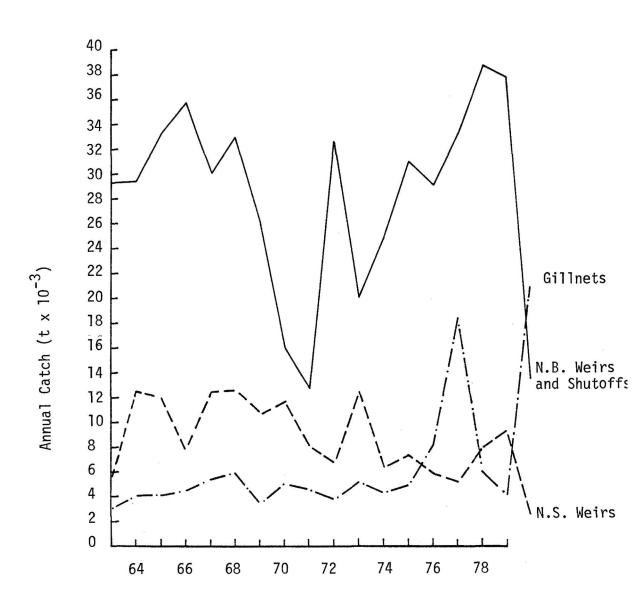


Figure 4. 4X Fixed Gear Herring Catch (1963 to 1980)

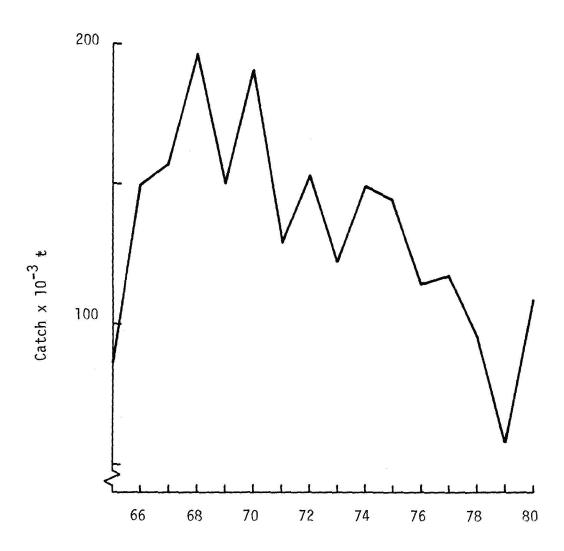


Figure 5. 4WX "Stock" Annual Catch (1965-1980)

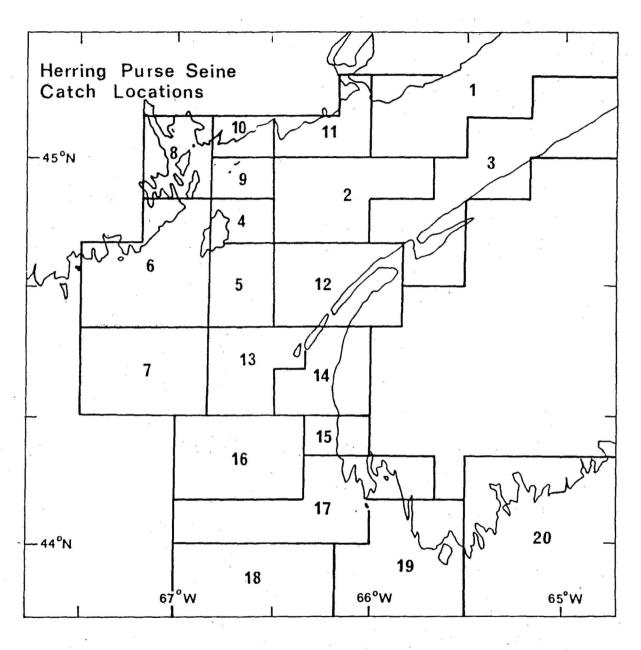


Figure 6a. Herring purse-seine catch locations that are used for the matching of catch and samples for the generation of numbers-at-age.

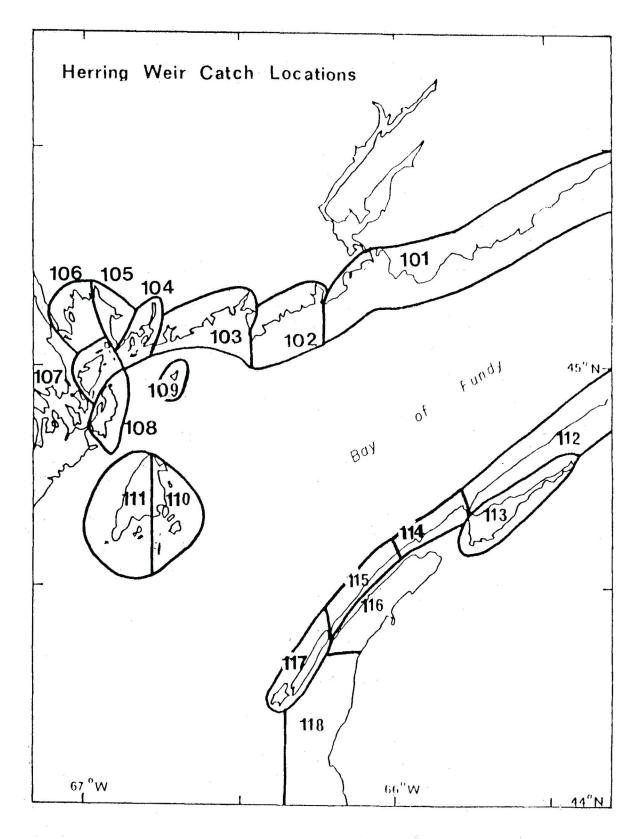


Figure 6b. Herring weir locations that are used for the matching of catch and samples for the generation of numbers-at-age.

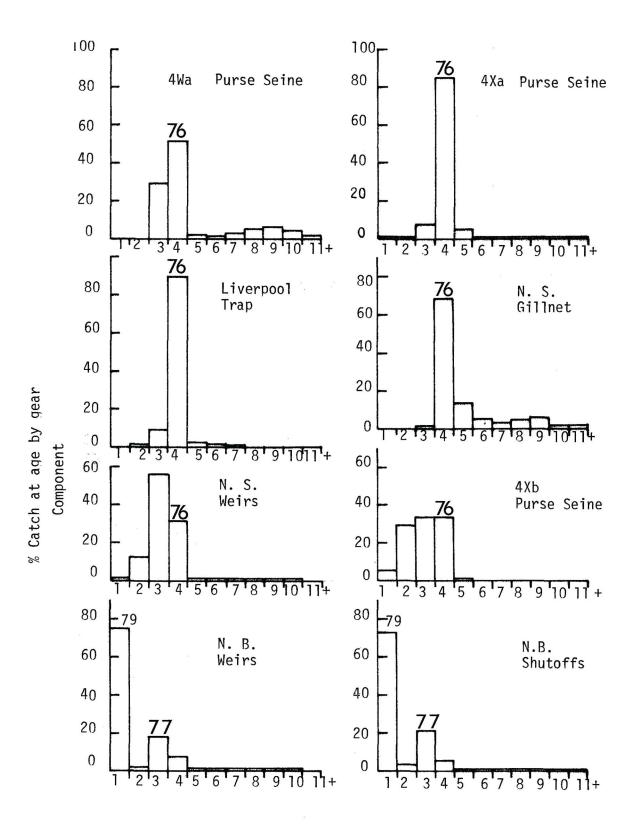


Figure 7. Age composition (%) of various components of the 4WX herring fishery during 1980.

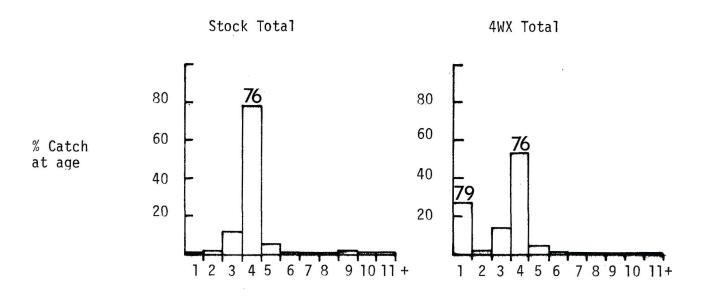


Figure 8. Age composition (%) of the overall 4WX herring fishery during 1980.

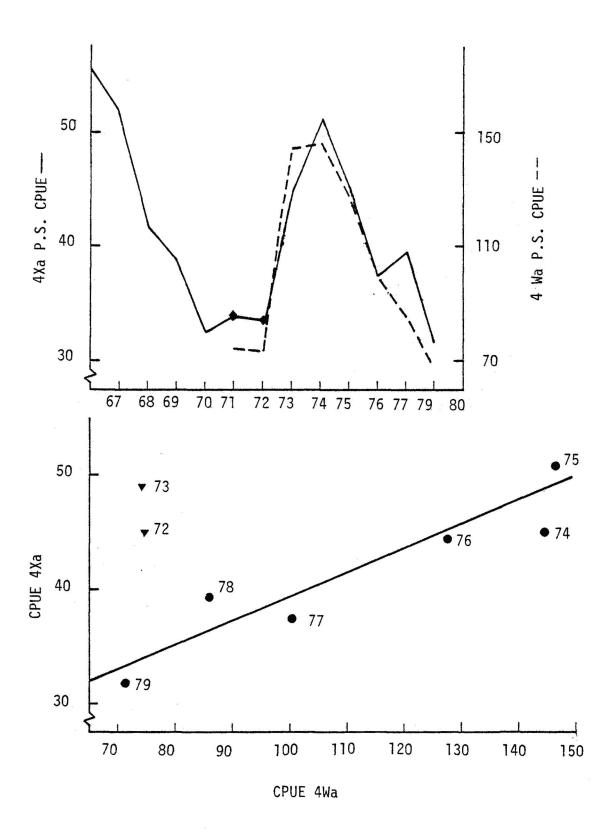


Figure 9. Purse-seine catch rate trends (upper graph), and the relationship between the summer and winter fisheries.

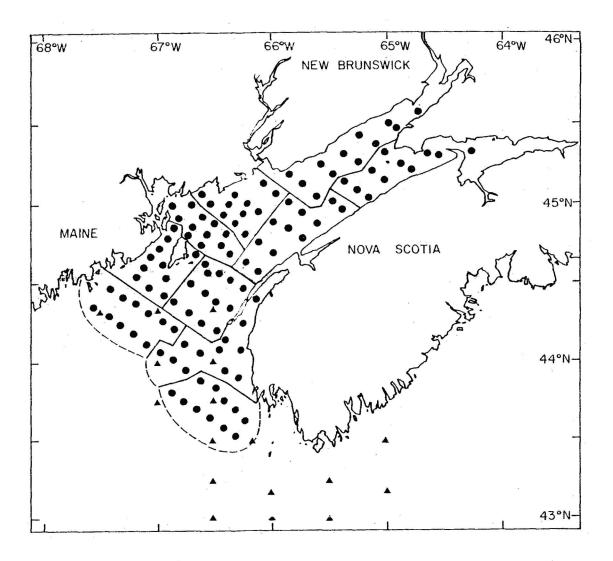


Figure 10. Location of standard sampling stations (circles) for the Bay of Fundy larval survey (triangles represent the ICNAF station locations).

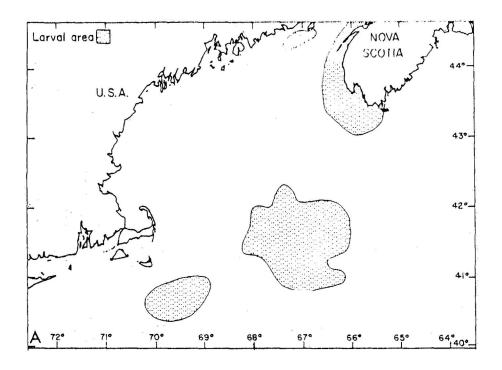


Figure 11. Representative autumn larval distributions for several of the stocks in the Gulf of Maine area.

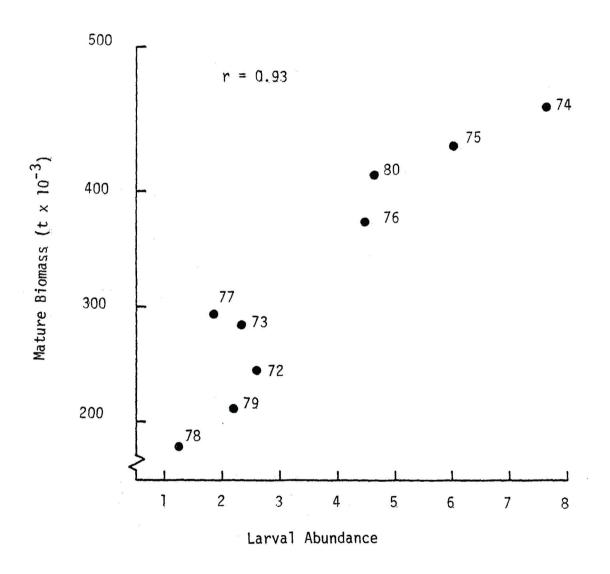


Figure 12. Relationship between mature biomass of 4WX herring and Bay of Fundy autumn larval abundance.

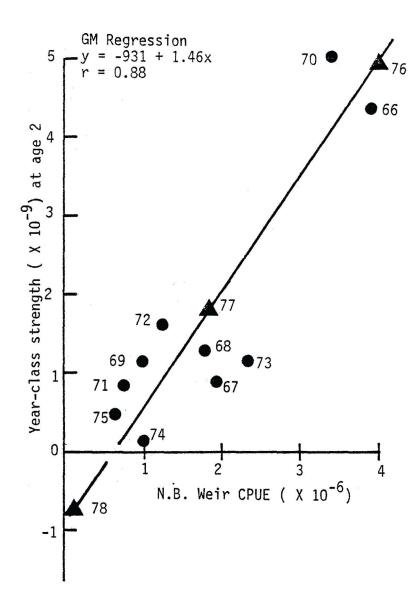


Figure 13. Relationship between 4WX herring year-class strength at age 2 and N.B. weir CPUE.

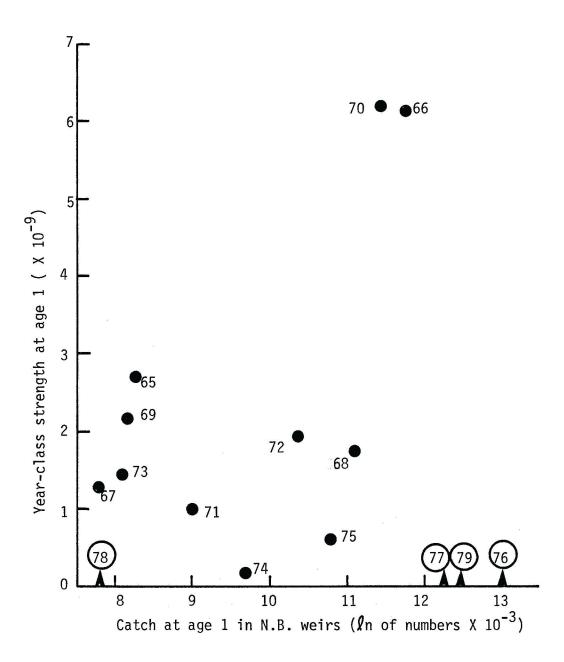


Figure 14. Relationship between 4WX herring year-class strength at age 1 and catch of age 1 fish in N.B. weirs.

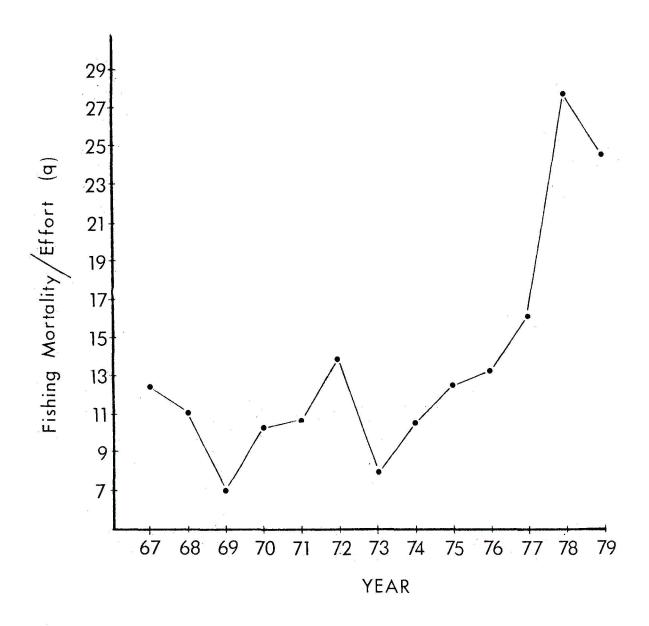


Figure 15. Trends in "q" for the summer purse-seine fisherv.

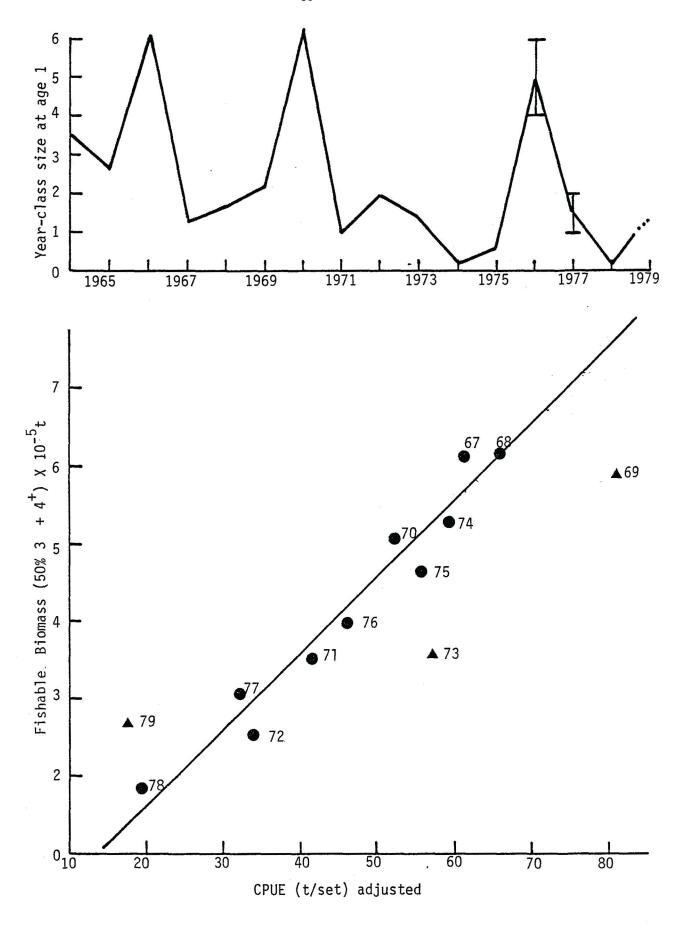


Figure 16. Relationship between 4WX herring fishable biomass and adjusted CPUE (summer purse-seine fishery).

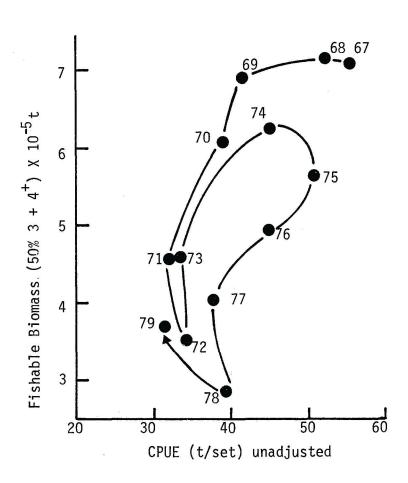


Figure 17. Relationship between 4WX herring fishable biomass and unadjusted CPUE (summer purse-seine fishery).

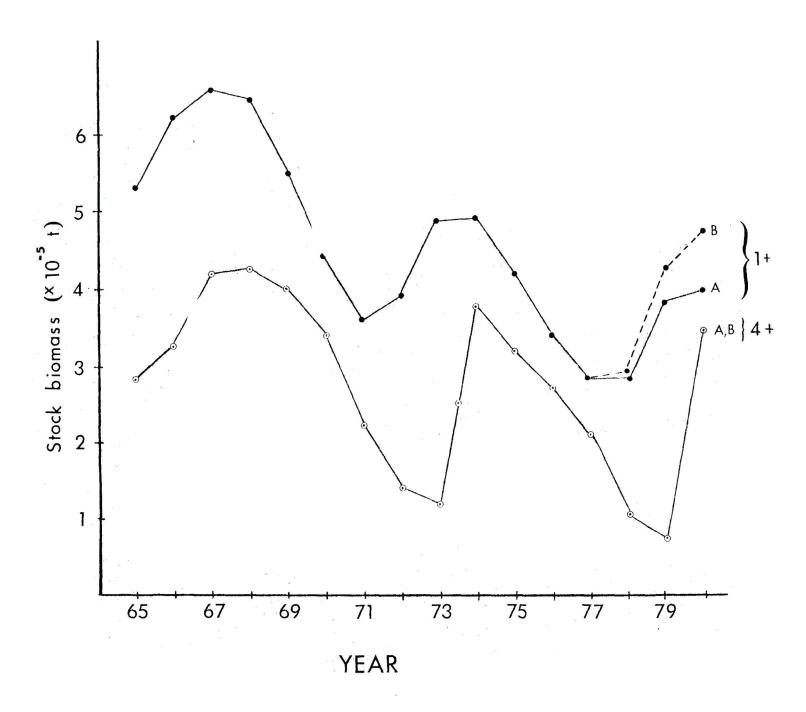


Figure 18. Trends in 4WX herring stock biomass.

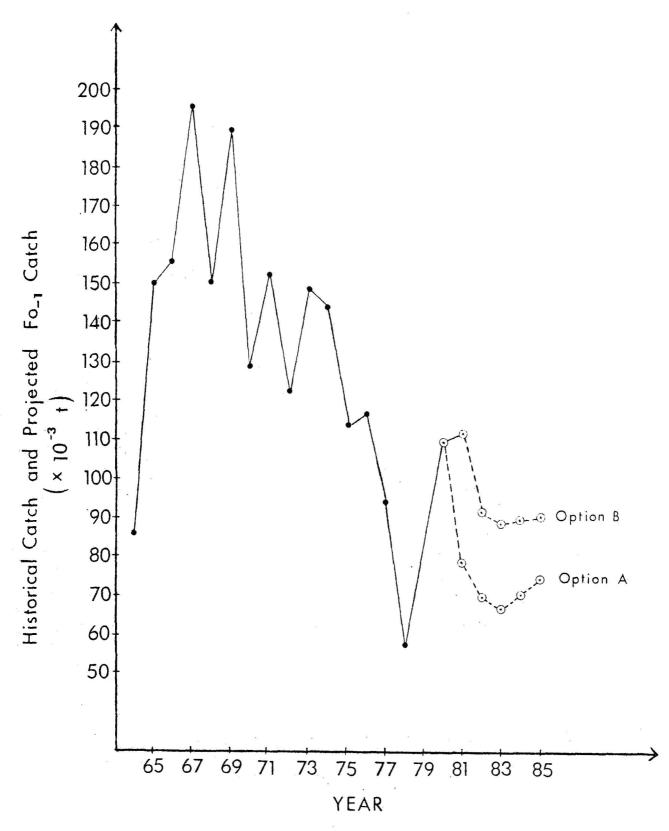


Figure 19. Historical trends in 4WX herring catch and projections (at  $F_{0.1}$ ) to 1985.