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# Sentinel Surveys 1995-2000: Catch Per Unit Effort In NAFO Divisions 2J3KL 

Pêches de contrôle 1995-2000: Captures par unité d'effort dans les divisions 2J3KL de l'OPANO

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#### Abstract

Sentinel enterprises continued to provide catch rate and biological information on inshore cod resources in 2J3KL for 2000. Data are presented as weekly average catch rates and annual relative length frequencies: number of fish at length divided by amount of gear for each set and averaged by year and gear type, grouped by division. With few exceptions, average catch rates were lower in 2000 than in 1999 in all gears fished. Catches in 2 J have remained very low since 1995 with only the $31 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ gill net showing catches comparable to other areas. 3 K catches from gill net, line trawl and hand line have declined in 2000. Line trawl catches in 3L for 2000 are similar to 1999 results, but gill net catches are down for $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ mesh. The small mesh gear in 3L shows an increased catch of small fish compared to 1999.


#### Abstract

Résumé

Des pêches de contrôle ont continué de fournir des données biologiques et des taux de capture de la morue côtière dans les divisions 2J3KL pour l'année 2000. Les données sont présentées sous forme de taux de capture hebdomadaires moyens et de fréquences annuelles de longueurs relatives : moyenne annuelle, par type d'engin et par division, du nombre de poissons selon leur longueur divisé par le nombre d'engins pour chaque mouillage. Sauf quelques exceptions, les taux de capture moyens pour tous les types d'engins utilisés étaient plus bas en 2000 qu'en 1999. Les taux de capture dans la division 2 J demeurent très faibles depuis 1995; seul le taux de capture au filet maillant de $31 / 4$ po était comparable à celui dans les autres secteurs. Dans la division 3 K , les taux de capture au filet maillant, à la palangre et à la ligne à main ont diminué en 2000. Dans la division 3L, le taux de capture à la ligne à main en 2000 était semblable au résultat de 1999, mais le taux de capture au filet maillant de $51 / 2$ po a baissé. Par contre, dans la division 3L, plus de petits poissons ont été capturés par les engins à petites mailles qu'en 1999.


## Introduction

Sentinel survey projects were formally announced by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans in October 1994. The surveys in the DFO Newfoundland Region are an extension of the index fishermen's project from the Northern Cod Science Project with modifications to allow for science activities achievable only under a fishing moratorium. Sentinel data collection has continued during the index fishery of 1998 and commercial fisheries in 1999-2000.

The sentinel survey has the following objectives:

1. To develop a catch rate series for use in resource assessments.
2. To incorporate the knowledge of inshore fishers in the resource assessment process.
3. To describe the temporal-spatial distribution of cod in the inshore area over a number of years through, for example, the use of catch rate information, tagging studies, by-catch information and fishers' observations.
4. To gather length frequencies, sex and maturity data and sample ages for use in resource assessment.
5. To establish a long-term physical oceanographic and environmental monitoring program of the inshore areas.
6. To provide a source of biological material for other researchers. For example, tissue for genetic, physiological and toxicological analyses, cod stomachs for food and feeding studies and by-catch information.

## Participants

The primary collectors of data in the sentinel survey are inshore fishers. Through consultation with inshore fishers and fisheries organizations, traditional inshore fishing grounds have been identified and mapped.

Fishers from communities within the boundaries of the identified coastal areas and who met eligibility criteria were invited to apply to participate in the survey. Where more than one application was received from an area, the project partner conducted a draw or lottery to select the participant. While there was considerable interest in the project in most areas, there were many sites from which only one application was received and others where additional canvassing was required to enlist participants. Selected participants were required to complete a six-week course designed by the Marine Institute of Memorial University in consultation with DFO. Topics covered included scientific sampling methods and equipment, computer use, resource assessment basics and presentation skills.

In order to minimize interannual enterprise effects on data collection, participants are expected to remain with the survey over a number of years. It is also expected that most of the sampling activities will continue once commercial fishing operations resume and the sentinel participants will form a core of index fishers.

## Sites

Sampling was conducted at 64 sites in NAFO Divisions 2J3KL. The specific location of each site was chosen after consultation between DFO scientists, fishermen, the Fish, Food and Allied Workers Union (FFAW) and the Fogo Island and Petty Harbour Cooperatives (for Fogo Island and Petty Harbour). Site selection was based on the need to survey throughout inshore areas and targeted historical fishing areas and historical gear use patterns.

For 2000 there were changes to Sentinel locations as some enterprises withdrew from the program. The sites in Jackson's Arm, Cape Charles, Great Brehat, Fogo, and one site in Bay Bulls will no longer collect information. The site in Point Lance will be surveyed by a new enterprise, and to maintain spatial coverage in 2 J 3 KL , replacement sites were chosen as outlined above. The new sites include Wesport, Sopp's Arm, Mary's Harbour and Glover's Harbour.

## Sampling Strategy

In 2000, sampling ran for a minimum of ten weeks. Many sites were allocated extra time as resources permitted. In 1996, 1997 and 1998 the survey covered a twelve-week period, in 1999 a minimum of 8 weeks were allocated. In 1995, sampling was conducted over fifteen weeks. The timing of sampling was determined after discussions with fishers but was targeted for seasonally appropriate times based on historical fishing patterns.

The number of trap sites in 2J3KL had been reduced from 35 in 1998 to 12 in 1999, and in 2000, 14 traps were fished. Participants used either baited trawl lines or gill nets for the remaining weeks of the survey. Non-trap sites fished either baited trawls or gill nets for the full survey. While traps are in the water continuously, they were hauled three days per week. Two sites at Petty Harbour fished baited hand lines exclusively. Hook and line, hand line and gill net crews fished up to three days per week. Fishing days in the week were selected at the discretion of the crew and depend primarily on weather conditions.

When a cod trap was hauled prior to 2000, the crew estimated how much fish by weight had been caught, removed a random sample for biological sampling and released the remaining catch. Meshed and/or dead, floating fish were retained and brought ashore. Fishers were instructed to release as much live fish as possible. For 2000, traps were used primarily as a source of biological data (length frequencies, otolith samples and frozen samples).

Hook and line crews fished two tubs of baited line trawl. Each tub consisted of approximately 500 hooks for a total of 1000 hooks per fishing day. Gill net crews fished a maximum of six fifty fathom $51 / 2$ inch monofilament gill nets. Nets were rigged 2-3 to a fleet and up to three fleets were fished per fishing day. In addition, selected sites fished one 3$1 / 4$ inch monofilament gill net one day per week. All fish caught in gill nets and on hooks were landed and measured. If catches exceeded 500 kg per week, the numbers of nets in a fleet were cut back. However, some consideration was given to bottom topography and net performance when reducing the number of nets in a fleet. Similarly, the number of hooks per tub was reduced if landings exceeded 500 kg per week. Other measures were considered if fish are particularly abundant in an area and catches appear to be excessive even with the minimal amounts of gear possible.

Hand lines were used mostly in conjunction with gill nets or trawls as a means of determining presence of cod for tagging purposes or when nets were not catching fish. The exception to this was the Petty Harbour area where only hand lines and traps are permitted. In that area, participants used hand lines for the entire survey period. Sites were fished with hand line similar to other gear types, with a control location and experimental locations. The time fished on each ground was recorded, as was number of hooks on each line and number of lines fished. Problems with using these data to calculate a catch rate include drifting off the grounds (which depends on tide conditions, weather conditions and size of the ground), time required to get back on the ground is not accounted for in the time fished, and the effect of fishing more hooks per line is not likely multiplicative to the catch rate. For example, fishing 4 hooks per line does not necessarily mean the catch rate would be 4 times greater than fishing one hook per line if the density of fish on the grounds was equal. Once a fish was hooked, a line is generally pulled up before more than one fish could be caught.

Prior to the start of sampling in 1995, a fixed (control) location on the fishing grounds was established for each site and will remain fixed for the duration of the project. Each fishing day, up to half of the gear was set at the control site. The remainder of the gear (experimental) was set at one or two other locations on the fishing grounds at the discretion of the crew. The location of each fishing set was plotted on a nautical chart. The time of the set and the soak time for the gear were recorded. Other environmental observations were recorded, including wind direction and speed, percent cloud cover, tide conditions, presence of invertebrates (bait) and other fish species in the area, marine mammals, sea birds and any other variables which might have influenced fishing behavior. Selected sites were equipped with a CTD (measuring temperature and salinity at depth). At these locations, casts were conducted in the vicinity of fishing sets each fishing day. CTD locations were fished for subsequent years if possible.

When the gear was retrieved, catches from the control and experimental gear were kept separate and sampled on shore. All fish from gill net, hand line and line trawl, and a sample of the catch from traps, were measured for length and sex. Otoliths were sampled on a length-stratified basis and stored in manila envelopes with relevant information recorded on the outside. Every other week, selected sites collected a sample of up to 100 frozen fish. These were transported to St. John's for detailed biological sampling. All information was recorded on forms similar to those used by the Port Sampling Section and on DFO Research Vessels.

Other biological samples were collected as needed.

## Data Presentation

The data were summarized for each NAFO division and presented by gear type. The relative length frequency plot depicts the number of fish at length scaled by total amount of gear fished so that changes in length frequency distribution may be compared across years. Lengths, in 1 cm intervals, are from both control and experimental gear, and for gill net and line trawl represent every fish measured, as the total catch is measured. For hand line and trap data, total number measured are given in the length frequency summary graph. For gill net and line trawl, data are shown as an average of the relative length frequencies for each fisher in the division. The CPUE figures show control and
experimental catches separately, in number of fish per net or 1000 hooks by week and are constructed by calculating a daily catch rate for each set and averaging all the CPUEs for all sets in a given week. The tables give catch details broken down by year, including number of fish measured (Nmeas), amount of gear fished (Ngear), total number of sets (Nhauls) and number of sets in which no fish were caught (Nzero). The first table contains data for control sets only and the second table on each sheet combines the data for all experimental sets.

## Results

Sixty-four inshore fishing enterprises representing communities from Black Tickle to St. Mary's Bay participated in the 2J3KL Sentinel Survey for 2000. Survey activity covered mostly summer and fall periods in all years, traditional fishing times for the areas involved. A total of 3101 sets of $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ gill net and 339 sets of $31 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ gill net resulted in total measurements of roughly 70000 fish. One hundred thirty-five sets of line trawl resulted in 3081 measurements. Otoliths from 3125 fish were collected for aging purposes in 2000. A total of 10512 fish were sampled from 77 trap hauls. Hand lining resulted in 3678 measurements from 202 sets.

Figure 1 shows the control sites and trap berths that were surveyed in 2000 plotted by gear type. Control sites were generally consistent from year to year but shifts in location may have resulted due to weather or tide conditions or competition for sites by commercial activity.

## $31 / 4$ " Gill net

Data for $31 / 4$ " gill net are summarized in figures $2-14$ and tables 1-8. Figure 2 summarizes the annual relative length frequencies for gill net and line trawl by year and for each division. All plots for each gear are shown on the same scale to facilitate comparisons between divisions. Relative length frequencies shown on subsequent pages are given with years plotted on the same chart for each group. Bimodal selection is shown with $31 / 4$ " mesh as smaller fish are meshed and larger fish are caught by the lips and entangle as they struggle. In 2000 catches of smaller fish increased in 2 J and 3L and were similar in 3K compared to 1999. The second peak in the distribution showed little change from the previous year and remained lower than that seen in 1996-1998.

Weekly catch rates are given in the second two figures on each summary page. For $31 / 4$ " gill net, most sets were conducted in experimental locations.

## 5 1/2" Gill net

The summary data for $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ gill net in 2 J 3 KL , in Figures $15-26$ and tables $9-16$ give an indication of catch rate change since inception of the Sentinel Survey in 1995. Gill nets show the narrowest range of selectivity of Sentinel Survey gears, generally targeting fish in the 50 cm to 80 cm range. Comparing between divisions (Figure 2 ), 2 J shows very poor catches in this gear in all years. 3K catches are highest in 1996 and 1998. Consistently higher catches are seen in 3L than 2 J or 3 K and 1998 was the best in the series. The relative length frequency plot for all of 2J3KL (figure 15) shows 2000 to have declined to 1995 level. The widest and strongest distribution in 1998 declined and narrowed in 1999, with even more decline in 2000. Weekly catch rate series indicate a bimodal distribution in
catch rates, with best catch rates in weeks $25-34$ and a second mode in late fall. The enterprises which survey in the fall (primarily Summerford, Miles Cove, Ming's Bight, \& Petley) may be fishing on aggregations preparing to over-winter in inshore areas, which may partially explain the higher catch rates during this time frame.

Catches in $2 \mathrm{~J} 51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ gill nets were poor in all years. Of 438 sets in 2000, 68\% contained no fish (tables 11 and 12) compared to $40 \%$ in the previous two years. The relative length frequency plot reflects the scarcity of data in its jagged appearance. The period of time covered by the gill net survey in 2 J is the most condensed of all division, likely because all fishers have their gear in the water in the same weeks because of the shorter season in 2 J .

In 3 K catches from $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ gill net were best in 1996 and 1998. Catch rates in 2000 were comparable to 1995 which showed the lowest catch rate in the series. Fall catch rates were stronger than the summer peak in previous years, but in 2000 this fall increase was not observed.

The best catch rates in $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ gill net were seen in 3L for all years, 1995 to 2000. The relative length frequency plot (Fig. 24) shows 1998 as the strongest peak, probably reflecting the relative strength of the 1992 year-class. Peaks for 1996, 1997 and 1999 are comparable and 1995 again shows the lowest in the series. 2000 catch rates are down from 1999.

## Line trawl

Figures 27-38 and tables 17-24 summarize the data from the line trawl portion of the 2J3KL Sentinel Survey. The line trawl survey generally takes place from weeks 34 to 48. Line trawl shows a much wider selectivity curve than gill net and catches mainly fish between 29 cm and 83 cm . Overall, 1997 shows the broadest range of fish sizes caught and the highest weekly catch rates in the series.

The comparisons between divisions (Figure 2) shows 2 J to again have very low catches compared to 3K and 3L. No line trawl was fished in 2J in 2000. 3K and 3L showed comparable catch rates in 1996 and 1997 (the highest in the series) and both divisions declined in 1998 and 1999.Catches in 3K declined further in 2000 while 3L showed improved catches in 2000.

Very few line trawl sets were conducted in 2 J . Only 52 sets were conducted over the course of the Sentinel Survey (1995-1999) and in 1999 of 3 sets fished, none caught fish (tables 21 and 22).

In 3K, the line trawl survey had the best catch rates in all weeks fished in 1997. The relative length frequency plot for 1997 shows the widest size ranges of fish caught as well. In 1999 and 2000 there is a noticeable absence of smaller fish in the relative frequency plot and in 2000 the dip in the relative frequency at 45 to 59 cm is particularly dramatic.

The relative length frequency for 3L (Figure 36) shows 2000 to have catch rates similar to other years, in contrast with 3K data. The frequency distribution is wider in 2000 with both smaller and larger fish better represented than in 1999.

## Hand line

Hand line data is also given as total number at length with no attempt to scale to effort. Because of the nature of hand line grounds and methods (drifting, tide effects, number of hooks on each line) calculating a CPUE has not been attempted. Looking at total length frequencies, though, still gives an indication of fishing success with this gear. Figures 3942 and tables $25-32$ summarize hand line data for 2 J 3 KL . Overall, catches are lower in 2000 than in previous years (Figure 39), despite an effort similar to 1999 (202 sets compared to 195 sets). The percentage of zero catch sets (Nzero) is similar in 2000 to 1999 at around 45\%. Most hand line activity occurs in 3L.

## Trap

Trap has the broadest range of selectivity of all gears used in the Sentinel Survey. Fish from 34 to 86 cm were well represented in the frequency distributions. Trap data is presented in figures 42-45 and tables 33-36. The total length frequency for all traps fished in 2J3KL (fig. 42) track the movement of a size range of fish from 1996 through 1998, which seem to correspond to the 1992 year-class. In 1999 the absence of larger fish available to the trap is noticeable. The pattern in size progression is driven mainly by the 3L trap data. 2J had very little catch in 1995-1998 and no data for 1999 or 2000. Catches in 3 K were less than half those for 3 L in most years. There is a peak of relatively small fish indicated in the 1999 and 2000 frequency plot for 3K, while 3L shows very poor trap catches compared to previous years. It should be noted that these frequency plots are not scaled to effort and that effort had been reduced in all divisions in 1999 and 2000. In addition, the method of sampling was modified in 2000. As a rough guide to scaling the plots for comparisons between years, the number of times the trap was hauled can be considered (Tables 33-36, Nhauls).


Figure 1. Sentinel Control Locations for 2000.


Figure 2.


| Table 1. | Summary data for 2J3KL Control Sets Gillnet 3 1/4 in. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division | (AII) |  |  |  |  |
| LB Area | (AII) |  |  |  |  |
| Type | (AII) |  |  |  |  |
| Gear | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| Mesh Size | 3.25 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Year |  |  |  |  |
| Data | 19951996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 11 | 212 | 178 |  | 22 |
| Sum of Ngear | 1 | 3 | 7 |  | 1 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 1 | 3 | 7 |  | 1 |
| Sum of Nzero | 0 | 0 | 2 |  | 0 |

Table 2. Summary data for 2J3KL Exp sets Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.

| DIVISIOn | (AII) |
| :--- | :--- |
| LB Area | (AII) |
| Type | (AII) |
| Gear | 5 |
| Mesh Size | 3.25 |


|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas |  | 2417 | 10968 | 11819 | 6409 | 8693 |
| Sum of Ngear |  | 31 | 225 | 316 | 298 | 339 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 31 | 224 | 316 | 297 | 338 |  |
| Sum of Nzero | 0 | 16 | 20 | 40 | 36 |  |



Figure $\quad 4$. Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 2 J 3 KL , Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


Figure


Table 4. Summary data for 2 J Exp sets Gillnet 3 $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.

| DIVISIon | ZJ |
| :--- | :--- |
| LB Area | (All) |
| Type | (AlI) |
| Gear | 5 |
| Mesh Size | 3.25 |


|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas |  | 96 | 2773 | 2265 | 854 | 1707 |
| Sum of Ngear |  | 7 | 67 | 89 | 109 | 120 |
| Sum of Nhauls |  | 7 | 66 | 89 | 109 | 119 |
| Sum of Nzero |  | 0 | 7 | 12 | 27 | 17 |

Figure $\quad 6$. Relative length frequency (number at length / amount of gear) for control and experimental gears, 2 J , Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.


Figure $\quad 7$. Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 2J, Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


Figure 8 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Experimental Sites, 2J, Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. (Num ber of Fish per Net)


Figure $\quad 9$. Relative length frequency (number at length / amount of gear) for control and experimental gears, 3 K , Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.


Figure $\quad 10$. Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 3K, Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


Figure $\quad 11$. Average Catch per Unit Effort for Experimental Sites, 3K, Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. (Num ber of Fish per Net)


Table 8. Summary data for 3L Exp sets Gillnet 3 1/4 in.

| DIvIsion | 3L |
| :--- | :--- |
| LB Area | (AII) |
| Type | (AII) |
| Gear | 5 |
| Mesh Size | 3.25 |


|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas |  | 499 | 5669 | 5724 | 2793 | 4843 |
| Sum of Ngear |  | 9 | 106 | 120 | 96 | 139 |
| Sum of Nhauls |  | 9 | 106 | 120 | 96 | 139 |
| Sum of Nzero |  | 0 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 8 |

Figure $\quad 12$. Relative length frequency (number at length / amount of gear) for control and experimental gears, 3L, Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.


Figure $\quad 13$. Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 3L, Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


Figure
14 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Experimental Sites, 3L, Gillnet $31 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


| Table 9. | Summary data for 2J3KL Control Sets Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division | (AII) |  |  |  |  |  |
| LB Area | (AII) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | (AII) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gear | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mesh Size | 5.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 12913 | 36693 | 36208 | 50816 | 30938 | 22163 |
| Sum of Ngear | 2624 | 2001 | 2026 | 2046 | 1967 | 2381 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 891 | 849 | 866 | 893 | 883 | 1088 |
| Sum of Nzero | 182 | 151 | 97 | 90 | 103 | 215 |

Table 10. Summary data for 2J3KL Exp sets Gillnet 5 $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.

| DIVISIon | (AII) |
| :--- | :--- |
| LB Area | (All) |
| Type | (All) |
| Gear | 5 |
| Mesh Size | 5.5 |


|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 15873 | 61324 | 50734 | 73531 | 52666 | 38459 |
| Sum of Ngear | 2664 | 3086 | 2924 | 2943 | 3037 | 3924 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 896 | 1409 | 1427 | 1515 | 1576 | 2013 |
| Sum of Nzero | 180 | 238 | 208 | 217 | 243 | 445 |

Figure $\quad 15$. Relative length frequency (number at length / amount of gear) for control and experimental gears, 2 J 3 KL , Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.


Figure $\quad 16$. Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 2 J 3 KL , Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


Figure



|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 75 | 21 | 320 | 237 | 135 | 105 |
| Sum of Ngear | 323 | 250 | 249 | 204 | 240 | 299 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 110 | 115 | 117 | 96 | 115 | 144 |
| Sum of Nzero | 76 | 98 | 71 | 55 | 68 | 92 |

Table 12. Summary data for 2J Exp sets Gillnet 5 $1 / 2$ in.

| UlVIsIon | ZJ |
| :--- | :--- |
| LB Area | (AII) |
| Type | (AII) |
| Gear | 5 |
| Mesh Size | 5.5 |


|  | Year | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 47 | 84 | 284 | 227 | 321 | 175 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 323 | 482 | 380 | 323 | 359 | 492 |
| Sum of Ngear | 110 | 227 | 213 | 198 | 227 | 294 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 85 | 189 | 162 | 143 | 160 | 208 |
| Sum of Nzero |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure $\quad 18$. Relative length frequency (number at length / amount of gear) for control and experimental gears, 2 J , Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.


Figure 19 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 2J, Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


Figure

Table 13.

| DIVISIon | Summary data for $3 K$ Control Sets Gillnet 5 <br> $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| LB Area | (AIII) |
| Type | (AII) |
| Gear | 5 |
| Mesh Size | 5.5 |


|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 3724 | 11684 | 9245 | 13644 | 7811 | 3999 |
| Sum of Ngear | 990 | 704 | 633 | 696 | 773 | 909 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 334 | 317 | 298 | 327 | 367 | 445 |
| Sum of Nzero | 84 | 38 | 24 | 19 | 25 | 95 |

Table 14. Summary data for 3 K Exp sets Gillnet 5 1/2 in.

| JIVIsion | 3K |
| :--- | :--- |
| LB Area | (AII) |
| Type | (AII) |
| Gear | 5 |
| Mesh Size | 5.5 |


|  | Year | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sum of Nmeas | 5436 | 23145 | 14680 | 23347 | 17611 | 12147 |
| Sum of Ngear | 1017 | 1185 | 1143 | 1242 | 1422 | 1806 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 335 | 586 | 572 | 667 | 748 | 908 |
| Sum of Nzero | 67 | 33 | 31 | 57 | 63 | 158 |



Figure 22 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 3K, Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


Figure
23 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Experimental Sites, 3K, Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


| Table 15. | Summary data for 3L Control Sets Gillnet 5 $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division | 3L |  |  |  |  |  |
| LB Area | (AII) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | (AII) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gear | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mesh Size | 5.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 9114 | 24988 | 26643 | 36935 | 22992 | 18059 |
| Sum of Ngear | 1311 | 1047 | 1144 | 1146 | 954 | 1173 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 447 | 417 | 451 | 470 | 401 | 499 |
| Sum of Nzero | 22 | 15 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 28 |

Table 16. Summary data for 3 Exp sets Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.

| UIVISIOn | 3L |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LB Area | (AII) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | (AII) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gear | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mesh Size | 5.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 10390 | 38095 | 35770 | 49957 | 34734 | 26137 |
| Sum of Ngear | 1324 | 1419 | 1401 | 1378 | 1256 | 1626 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 451 | 596 | 642 | 650 | 601 | 811 |
| Sum of Nzero | 28 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 20 |  |

Figure 24 . Relative length frequency (number at length/amount of gear) for control and experimental gears, 3 L , Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.


Figure 25 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 3L, Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


Figure
26 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Experimental Sites, 3L, Gillnet $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. (Number of Fish per Net)


Table 18. Summary data for 2J3KL Exp sets Linetrawl

| Ulvision | (AII) |
| :--- | :--- |
| LB Area | (AII) |
| Type | (AII) |
| Gear | 7 |
| Mesh Size | 0 |


|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 19195 | 13598 | 18050 | 6500 | 2419 | 1822 |
| Sum of Ngear | 134475 | 86200 | 75200 | 53114 | 24875 | 24040 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 404 | 286 | 237 | 171 | 89 | 85 |
| Sum of Nzero | 32 | 23 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 14 |

Figure 27 . Relative length frequency (number at length / am ount of gear) for control and experimental gears, 2J3KL, Linetrawl


Figure 28 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 2 J 3 KL , Linetrawl (Num ber of Fish per 1000 hooks)


Figure
29 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Experimental Sites, 2 J 3 KL , Linetrawl (Number of Fish per 1000 hooks)


Table 20. Summary data for 2 J Exp sets Linetrawl

| DIVISIOn | 2J |
| :--- | :--- |
| LB Area | (AII) |
| Type | (AII) |
| Gear | 7 |
| Mesh Size | 0 |


|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas |  | 37 | 5 | 11 | 0 |  |
| Sum of Ngear |  | 4000 | 4950 | 1000 | 750 |  |
| Sum of Nhauls |  | 11 | 12 | 4 | 3 |  |
| Sum of Nzero |  | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 |  |

Figure $\quad 30$. Relative length frequency (number at length / amount of gear) for control and experimental gears, 2 J , Linetrawl


Figure $\quad 31$. Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 2J, Linetrawl (Number of Fish per 1000 hooks)


Figure 32 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Experimental Sites, 2 J , Linetrawl (Number of Fish per 1000 hooks)


Table 20. Summary data for 2 J Exp sets Linetrawl

| DIVISIon | ZJ |
| :--- | :--- |
| LB Area | (AII) |
| Type | (AII) |
| Gear | 7 |
| Mesh Size | 0 |


|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas |  | 37 | 5 | 11 | 0 |  |
| Sum of Ngear |  | 4000 | 4950 | 1000 | 750 |  |
| Sum of Nhauls |  | 11 | 12 | 4 | 3 |  |
| Sum of Nzero |  | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 |  |


Figure $\quad 31$. Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 2 J , Linetrawl (Number of Fish per 1000 hooks)

Figure
32 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Experimental Sites, 2 J, Linetrawl (Number of Fish per 1000 hooks)

Table 23. Summ ary data for 3L Control Sets Linetrawl

Table 24. Summary data for 3L Exp sets Linetrawl

Figure $\quad 36$. Relative length frequency (number at length / amount of gear) for control and experimental gears, 3L, Linetrawl


Figure $\quad 37$. Average Catch per Unit Effort for Control Sites, 3L, Linetrawl (Number of Fish per 1000 hooks)


Figure 38 . Average Catch per Unit Effort for Experimental Sites, 3L, Linetrawl (Number of Fish per 1000 hooks)


| Table 25. | Summary data for 2 J 3 KL Control Sets Handline |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division | (AIT) - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trip | (ATI) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | (AIT) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gear | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meshstze | $0 \quad 7$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data | 1995 | 19961 | 1991 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| sumotivmeas | 3593 | 28014 | 4022 | 3662 | 1940 | 813 |
| Sum otNgear | 490 | 773 | 676 | 783 | 427 | 436 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 75 | 114 | 125 | 140 | 89 | 73 |
| Sumotnzero | 11 | 30 | 24 | 64 | 46 | 49 |

Table 26. Summary data for Exp Sets (AII) Handline

| Division | (AIT) $\quad$ - |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trip | (ATI) - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | (AIT) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gear | 8 - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mesh stze | $0 \quad 7$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Year ${ }^{\text {P/ }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1991 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| sumotnmeas | 6164 | 4154 | 6912 | 1102 | 2418 | 2805 |
| Sum otngear | 579 | 1305 | 1078 | 1314 | 479 | 666 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 89 | 186 | 207 | 238 | 106 | 129 |
| Sum otNzero | 0 | 49 | 40 | 92 | 45 | 50 |

Figure 39. Total Number of Fish at Length for (All) Handline.


Figure 40. Total Number of Fish at Length for 2 J Handline.


Figure 41. Total Number of Fish at Length for 3 K Handline.


| Table 29. | Summary data for 3K Control Sets Handline |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division | 了K - |  |  |  |  |  |
| trip | (AIT) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | (AIT) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gear | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mesh Stze | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Year -1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| D a ta | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| SumotNmeas | 131 | 11 | 418 | 531 | 128 |  |
| Sum otngear | 18 | 4 | 18 | 30 | 2 |  |
| Sum of Nhauls | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 1 |  |
| Sum of fzero | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |  |



| Table 30. | Summary data for Exp Sets 3K Handline |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division | 3K |  |  |  |  |  |
| trip | (ATI) 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | (AIT) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gear | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mesh Stze | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Year 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| sum of Nmeas | 110 | 218 | 816 | 326 |  | 124 |
| Sum otngear | 18 | 4 | 53 | 28 |  | 6 |
| Sum ofnhauls | 3 | 3 | 21 | 14 |  | 3 |
| Sum of c zero | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |  | 0 |

Table 28. Summary data for Exp Sets 2J Handline


| Table 32. | Summary data for Exp Sets 3L Handline |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division | 3 L |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trip | (AIT) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | (ATI) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gear | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mesh Stze | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Year 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1991 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| sumotivmeas | 5994 | 4260 | 5832 | $64 / 2$ | 2388 | 2642 |
| Sum otngear | 561 | 623 | 581 | 691 | 439 | 642 |
| Sumotnhauls | 86 | 110 | 111 | 128 | 78 | 123 |
| Sum otNzero | 0 | 13 | 1 | 18 | 23 | 50 |

Figure 42. Total Number of Fish at Length for 3 L Handine.



Figure 43. Total Number ot fish measured in trap tor 21 .



Figure 45. Total Number of Fish Measured in Trap tor 3L


| Table 34. | Summary data for 2J Trap |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division | 21 $\quad$ - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trip | (AII) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | (AII) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gear | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| MeshSize 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Year - |  |  |  |  |  |
| D a ta | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 322 | 431 | 11 | 97 |  |  |
| Sum of Ngear | 11 | 18 | 5 | 23 |  |  |
| Sum of Nhauls | 11 | 18 | 5 | 23 |  |  |
| Sum of Nzero | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |  |



|  | Year - |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 10935 | 16042 | 14572 | 14869 | 3732 | 5752 |
| Sum of Ngear | 190 | 185 | 177 | 176 | 33 | 41 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 190 | 185 | 177 | 176 | 33 | 41 |
| Sum ofnzero | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



|  | Year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Data | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1999 | 1999 | 2000 |
| Sum of Nmeas | 10053 | 16038 | 19634 | 18217 | 2538 | 4760 |
| Sum of Ngear | 161 | 182 | 180 | 197 | 26 | 36 |
| Sum of Nhauls | 161 | 182 | 180 | 197 | 26 | 36 |
| Sum of Nzero | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

