



STOCK STATUS UPDATE OF BROWNS BANK NORTH SCALLOPS (*PLACOPECTEN MAGELLANICUS*) FOR THE 2020 FISHING SEASON

Context

Advice on the status of the Browns Bank North Scallop stock is requested annually by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Resource Management to help determine an annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC, meat weight) in support of the fishery. The purpose of this report is to update the status of Browns Bank North Scallop with data from the 2019 Scallop survey and fishery (January 1 to December 31) to provide science advice for the management of the 2020 fishery. The last Regional Advisory Process for this stock occurred in 2013 (DFO 2013; Hubley et al. 2014) and Updates have been conducted annually since (DFO 2019 and references therein).

This update for the Scallop fishery on Browns Bank pertains to the northern part of the bank. Browns Bank South is a marginal growth area for Scallops and has separate management measures. The assessment and advice presented in this document use the assessment framework established in 2011 (Hubley et al. 2011) for Browns Bank North.

This Science Response Report results from the Science Response Process of April 7, 2020, on the Stock Status Update of Offshore Scallop: Browns Bank North and Georges Bank 'a'.

Analysis and Response

The location of Browns Bank North and the other Offshore Scallop Fishing Areas (SFAs) is provided in Figure 1. The 2019 TAC was 400 tonnes (t) for Browns Bank North, and total reported landings were 407 t (Figure 2). Based upon preliminary analysis of the 2019 fishery data and the annual stock survey data, an interim TAC of 300 t was set in December 2019 for the 2020 Browns Bank North fishery.

Maritimes Region

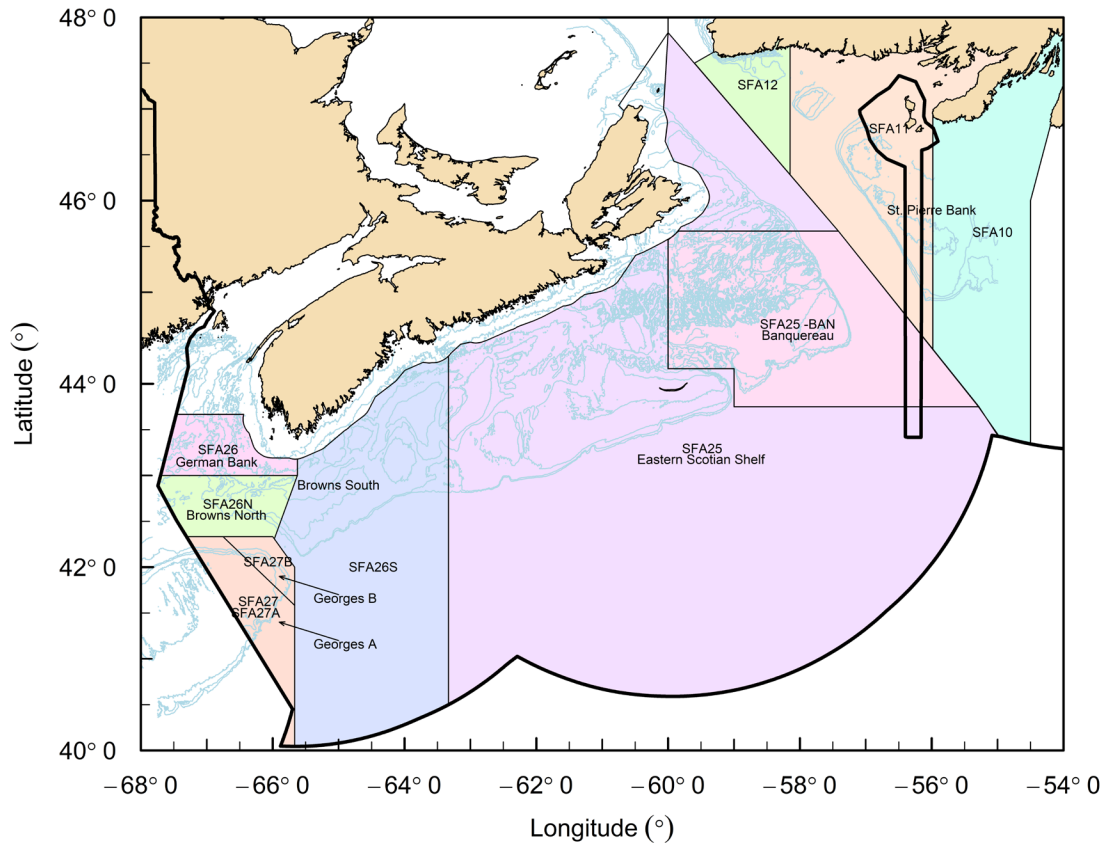


Figure 1. Map showing the offshore Scallop Fishing Areas (SFAs) 25–27 used for management purposes in the Maritimes Region.

Science advice is provided for this stock using a Bayesian state-space modified delay difference assessment model that integrates both fishery and survey data and is described in Hubley et al. (2014). The model fit to the survey estimates of fully-recruited (≥ 95 mm shell height) biomass, recruit (85–94.9 mm shell height) biomass, and fishery Catch Per Unit Effort [CPUE, kg/(hour-metre)] are shown in Figure 3. Estimates of fully-recruited biomass in 2019 and projections of fully-recruited biomass for 2020 under various catch scenarios are presented for this stock (Table 1 and Figure 4). Reference points had been proposed for the fishery in 2012 (Smith and Hubley 2012) but were not adopted.

The modelled median fully-recruited biomass is estimated to be 3,737 t in 2019 (Figure 4), which is below the long-term median of 5,474 t. The long-term median calculations (1991–2018) exclude the current year (2019) estimates. The 2018 estimate was 2,922 t. The median recruit biomass is estimated to be 218 t in 2019, which is below the long-term median biomass of 544 t. The 2018 estimate was 245 t.

The model’s forecasted fully-recruited biomass for 2020 is 3,713 t. This forecast accounts for fisheries removals (270 t) occurring after the survey in 2019, and assumes:

- a catch of 300 t (the interim TAC),
- the condition of Scallop in 2020 will be unchanged from 2019 (15 g/dm³), and
- that natural mortality in 2020 will be unchanged from 2019 (0.05).

This represents an estimated 1% decrease in fully-recruited biomass from 2019 to 2020.

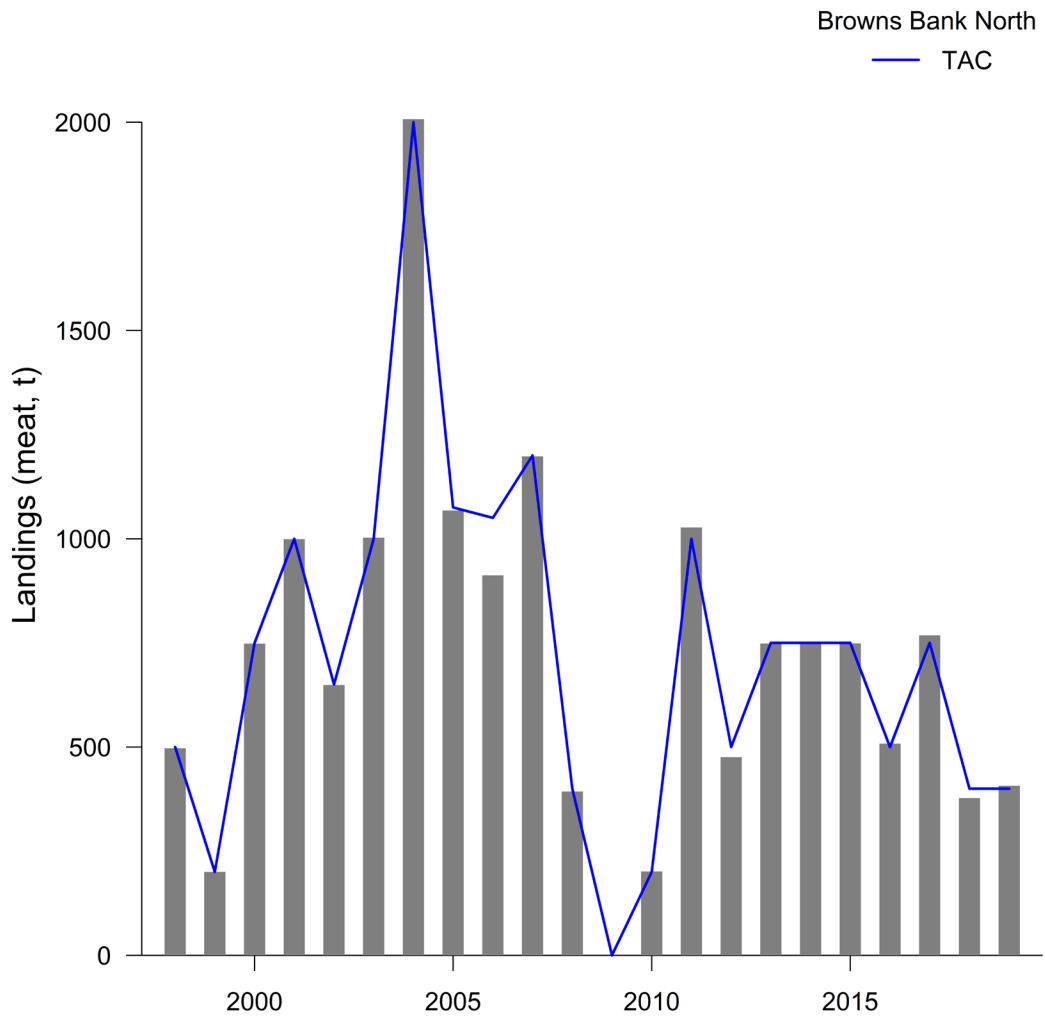


Figure 2. Landings of Scallop meats (tonnes) from Browns Bank North between 1998 and 2019. The blue line represents Total Allowable Catch (TAC), in tonnes. Prior to 1998, landings from Browns Bank North were combined with Browns Bank South.

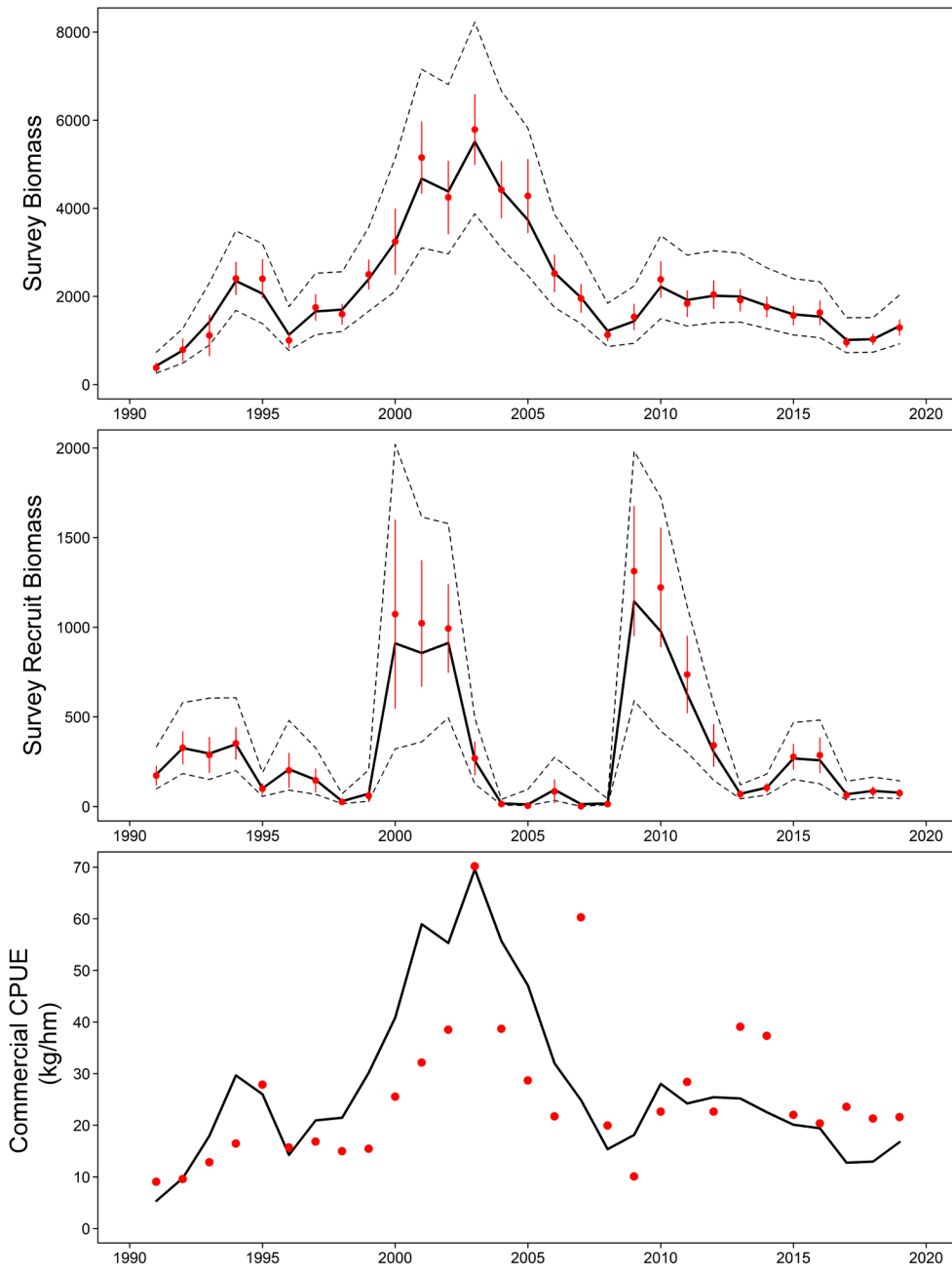


Figure 3. Summary of model results and inputs for fully-recruited survey biomass (top panel, in tonnes), recruit survey biomass (middle panel, in tonnes), and commercial CPUE (bottom panel, in kg/hour-metre) for Browns Bank North. The solid black line is the model estimate, and the red circles represent observed values from the survey and the fishery. For the survey data, the vertical lines represent the standard error associated with the observed values and the dashed lines represent the modelled 95% credible intervals.

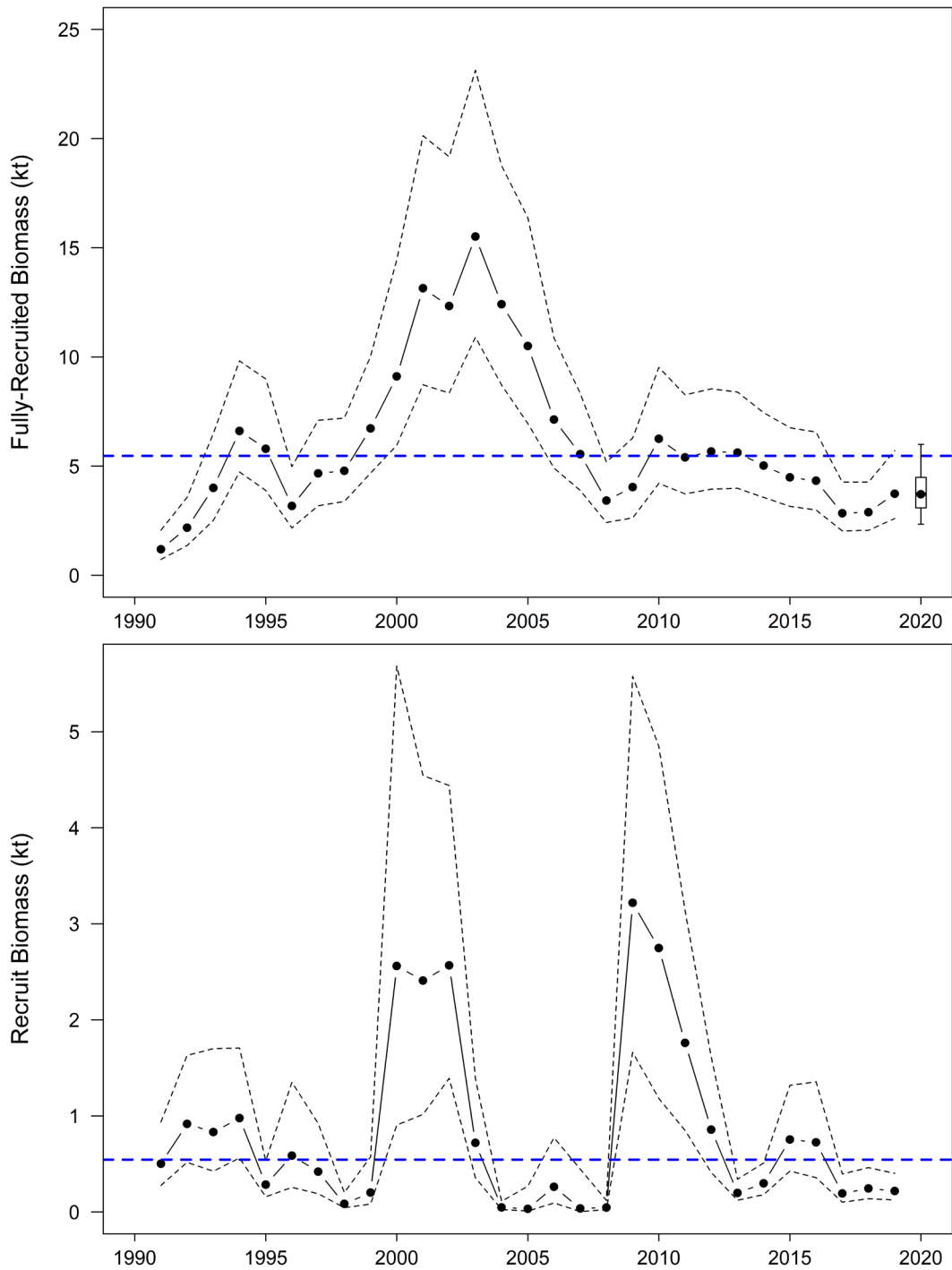


Figure 4. Biomass estimates (kilotonnes) for fully-recruited (top panel) and recruit (lower panel) Scallops from the stock assessment model fit to the Browns Bank North survey and commercial data. Dashed lines are the upper and lower 95% credible limits. The blue horizontal dashed line represents the long-term median biomass. The forecasted fully-recruited biomass for 2020, assuming a catch of 300 t, is displayed as a box plot with median (●), 50% credible limits (box) and 80% credible limits (whiskers).

Maritimes Region

Table 1. Catch scenarios for Browns Bank North in 2020 in terms of exploitation and expected changes in fully-recruited biomass. Potential catches in 2020 are evaluated in terms of the probability of a decline in biomass. These probabilities account for uncertainty in the biomass forecasts.

Catch (t)	Exploitation Rate	Probability of Biomass Decline	Expected Change in Biomass (%)
150	0.10	0.46	3
200	0.11	0.48	2
250	0.12	0.50	0
300	0.13	0.51	-1
350	0.15	0.54	-3
400	0.16	0.56	-4
450	0.17	0.58	-6
500	0.18	0.60	-7
550	0.19	0.63	-9
600	0.21	0.65	-10

Conclusions

The 2020 interim TAC of 300 t results in an exploitation rate of 0.13 and an expected 1% decrease in biomass (Table 1), assuming condition and total natural mortality remain unchanged from 2019. Catch scenarios ranging from 150 t to 600 t were examined and are presented in Table 1. Scenarios below 250 t are projected to result in increases in fully-recruited biomass, with a probability of biomass decline ranging from 0.46 (150 t) to 0.48 (200 t), while the change in biomass varied from 3% to -10% for the catch scenarios presented (Table 1).

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Sources of Information

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