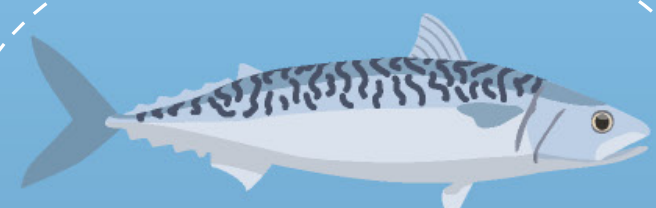


Highs and lows of marine and diadromous fish

A long history of overfishing and rapidly changing environment are impacting some marine fish species and favouring others, causing the entire marine food web to shift.

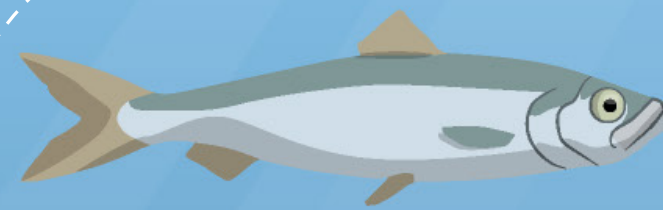
Small pelagic fish remain at low abundance, limiting production of other fish.



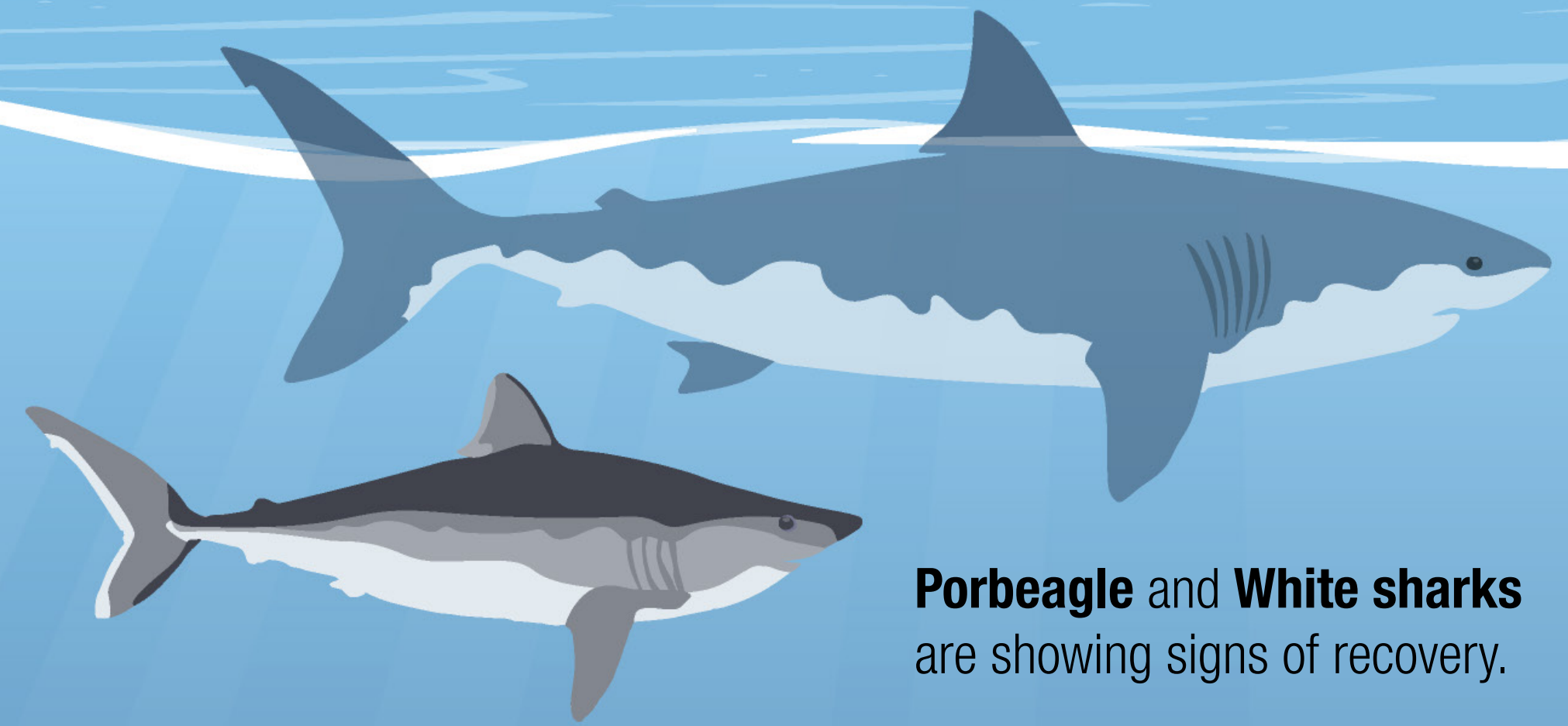
Atlantic Mackerel



Capelin

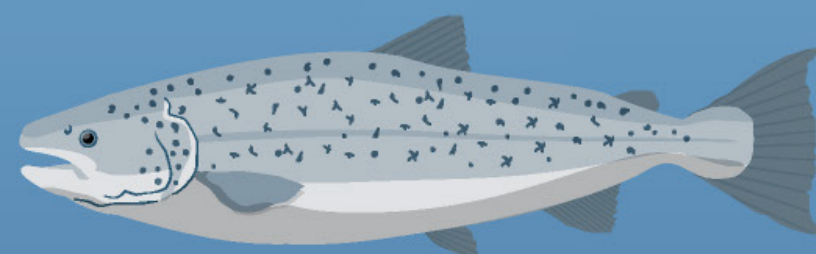


Atlantic Herring



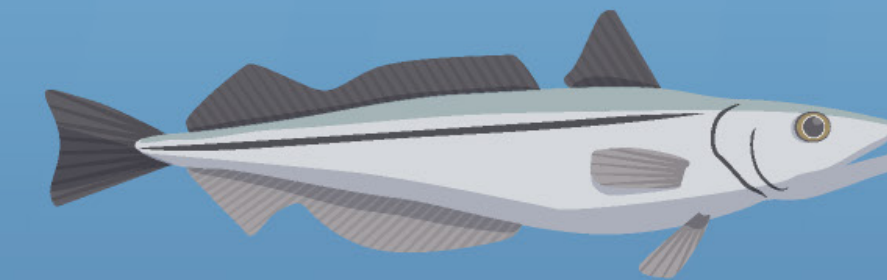
Porbeagle and **White sharks** are showing signs of recovery.

Diadromous fish



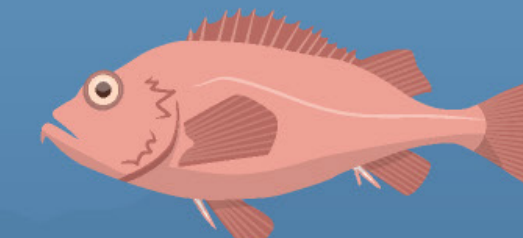
Atlantic Salmon remain at low abundances in most areas.

Striped Bass are recovering and more widely distributed in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence.

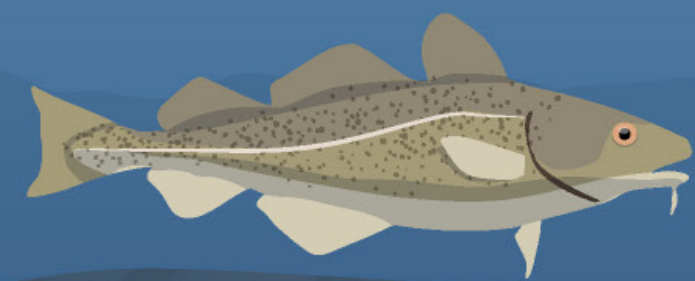


Silver Hake, a warmer water species, is becoming more common.

Redfish have become more prominent in all bioregions.



Many **demersal fish** remain low, impacting both their predators and prey.

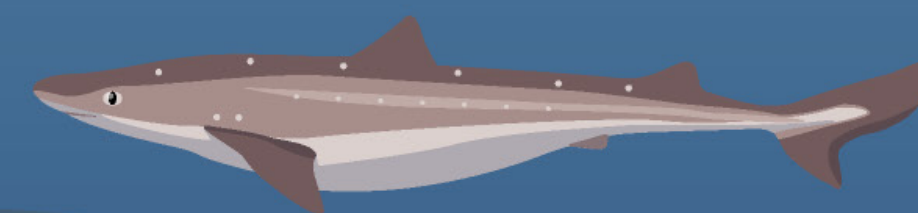


Atlantic Cod



Greenland Halibut

Thorny Skate



Spiny Dogfish is at very low biomass and is virtually absent in some areas.

Atlantic Halibut biomass has been higher than average in recent years



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