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**Assessment of Witch Flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*) in NAFO
Divisions 2J3KL**

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Foreword

This series documents the scientific basis for the evaluation of aquatic resources and ecosystems in Canada. As such, it addresses the issues of the day in the time frames required and the documents it contains are not intended as definitive statements on the subjects addressed but rather as progress reports on ongoing investigations.

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ABSTRACT

This document presents information considered at the May 2022 regional peer review of Witch Flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*) in Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Divisions (Div.) 2J3KL. Information available to evaluate stock status consisted of commercial landings data (1960–2021) and information from Canadian fall Research Vessel (RV) trawl surveys (1977–2021). This stock has been under moratorium in Canadian waters since 1995, and in the NAFO regulatory area since 1998. Following a contraction of the stock to shelf slope areas through the 1990s, the distribution of the stock has expanded in recent years, returning to deep channels occupied in the mid-1980s. A general increase has been observed in indices of abundance and biomass since the early-2000s, and indices indicate improved recruitment in recent years. In 2020 there is an 82% probability that the stock is below the Limit Reference Point (LRP), with biomass index at 89% of the LRP. Stock status in 2021 could not be determined as the RV survey in this year was incomplete.

INTRODUCTION

Witch Flounder (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*) is a deepwater species of flatfish that reaches its northern limit of distribution in the Northwest Atlantic near Hamilton Bank off Labrador, and extends to the east coast of the southern United States of America. This document presents information considered at the May 2022 regional peer review of Witch Founder in NAFO Div. 2J3KL.

ECOSYSTEM CONTEXT

PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY

The Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) shelf and the Northwest Atlantic ocean climate experience important fluctuations at decadal time scales (Figure 1). These climate variations can have impacts on ecosystem productivity. For example, the groundfish collapse in 1990–91 and more recent declines (~2015 – 17) were associated with cold periods, while the modest stock improvement between the mid-2000s to mid-2010s were observed in generally warm periods. The NL Climate Index (Cyr and Galbraith 2021) is used to compile various aspects of the ocean climate (e.g., sea ice, air and water temperature, etc.). Since 2018 a warming trend has been observed, with 2021 being among the warmest years on record (tied with 1966 and 2010) with a value of +1.3 standard deviation (SD) above the 1991–2020 average for the NL climate index (Figure 1) (Cyr et al. 2022).

Bottom temperatures in Div. 2J3KL are influenced by cold water originating from the north and advected via the Labrador Current system. Temperature fluctuates on decadal time scales (Figure 2), generally mirroring the harshness of the previous winter conditions. While the mid-1980s to mid-1990s were relatively cold, this period was followed by a warming trend that peaked in 2010–11. Recorded bottom temperature in 2021 was the second warmest of this time series which began in 1980, however as Div. 3LNO was not sampled in 2021 this year is a partial index.

BIOLOGICAL OCEANOGRAPHY

Satellite observations of ocean colour indicated that mean spring bloom initiation timing has gradually shifted from earlier than normal during the mid-2010s, to later than normal in 2021. During the same period, changes in the copepod community composition characterized by a decrease in the abundance of small *Pseudocalanus* spp. and an increase in the abundance of large, energy-rich *Calanus finmarchicus* resulted in an overall increase in total zooplankton biomass with potential positive impact on energy transfer to upper trophic levels in the coming years (Bélanger et al. 2022).

ECOSYSTEM STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

The NL bioregion can be described in terms of four Ecosystem Production Units (EPUs) which represent distinct, but still interconnected, functional ecosystems (NAFO 2014, 2015). The Witch Flounder stock expands over two of these EPUs; it inhabits the entirety of the Newfoundland Shelf (Div. 2J3K) EPU and the northern part (Div. 3L) of the Grand Bank (Div. 3LNO) EPU.

EPUs in the NL bioregion were subject to ecosystem overfishing at least from the 1960s to the 1980s (Koen-Alonso et al. 2022). This fishing pressure, in conjunction with the environmental changes indicated above, led to a regime shift in the early 1990s (Buren et al. 2014). This

regime shift changed the structure of these ecosystems, with the collapse of the groundfish community and a key forage species Capelin *Mallotus villosus*, and significant increases in shellfish across ecosystems, and leading to a shellfish-dominated community structure on the Newfoundland Shelf (Div. 2J3K) EPU. These increases in shellfish did not compensate for the loss of groundfish biomass (Koen-Alonso and Cuff 2018).

Consistent signals of groundfish rebuilding and a return to a groundfish-dominated community started in the mid-2000s, coinciding with modest improvements in Capelin and the beginning of the shellfish decline. The finfish biomass plateaued in the early-2010s and showed declines in the mid-2010s, but recent years indicate improvements from the relative lows in 2016–17 (Figure 3). It is worth noticing that while the declines in the mid-2010s are clear at the EPU level in both the Newfoundland Shelf and Grand Bank EPUs (Koen-Alonso and Cuff 2018), the contributions from the northern part of the Grand Bank EPU provided some degree of buffering of this overall decline within the Div. 2J3KL Witch Flounder stock area (Figure 3). Within Div. 2J3KL, biomass trends for groundfish functional group mostly plateaued after the mid-2010s, with only plank-piscivores showing a clear decline signal during this period; however, the decline remains clear in functional groups containing forage species like planktivores and shellfish.

Overall, and despite the groundfish increases observed since the collapse in the 1990s, ecosystems in the NL bioregion remain at a low overall productivity state at the present time, likely linked to simultaneous reductions in Capelin and Shrimp *Pandalus spp.*

While overall ecosystem dynamics appear mostly driven by bottom-up mechanisms associated to the availability of key forage species like Capelin and Shrimp, Witch Flounder dynamics seem at least partially decoupled from this overarching trend. Witch Flounder followed the general decline pattern observed in medium to large groundfishes during the late-1980s and early-1990s, but has shown a steady increasing trend since the regime shift (Figure 4). This divergence could be related to Witch Flounder diet, which is dominated by benthic invertebrates like polychaetes and amphipods.

FISHERY

DESCRIPTION OF THE FISHERY

The directed fishery for Witch Flounder in NAFO Div. 2J3KL began in the early-1960s and increased steadily from <1,000 t prior to 1964 to a peak of nearly 24,000 t in 1973 (Table 1; Figure 5). TAC (Total allowable catch) regulation for this stock began in 1974 with a TAC of 22,000 t. Catches declined rapidly reaching 2,800 t by 1980, fluctuating between 3,000 and 4,500 t through to 1991, and declining further to 137 t in 1994. During 1988–92, the Canadian fishery was particularly successful by fishing on pre-spawning concentrations in the deep slopes of Div. 3K, especially in depths beyond 700 m. Between 1988 and 1993, however, the area fished had become increasingly smaller and substantially deeper as the resource became depleted. The fishery during the winter of 1993 was very poor with the best catch rates occurring in depths greater than 1,400 m.

A moratorium on directed fishing was put in place within Canadian waters (within the 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone) in 1995, and extended to the NAFO Regulatory Area in 1998. There has been no directed fishing on this stock since. Landings from bycatch have remained low since the moratorium, and averaged 134 t across the last five years (2017–21).

Sampling (length measurements) of Witch Flounder landings occurs by at-sea observers and port sampling. Measured catches have generally ranged from 30–60 cm total length, with a

mode near 40 cm (Wheeland et al. 2019); however, measurements from commercial landings are limited in number and scope, and are not from directed effort for Witch Flounder. These are therefore not considered to be representative of the stock as a whole.

RESEARCH VESSEL SURVEYS

Fall survey results are overviewed here, with details on indices of biomass and abundance by strata from 2010–21 provided in Table 2 through Table 9. Earlier parts of the series are detailed in Wheeland et al. (2019) and references therein.

SURVEY DETAILS AND COVERAGE

Stratified-random research vessel surveys have been conducted in the fall in Div. 2J, 3K and 3L since 1977, 1978, and 1981 respectively. Until 1994, the surveys in Div. 2J and 3K were conducted using an Engel 145' highrise groundfish trawl. In Div. 3L, surveys were conducted with a Yankee 41.5 bottom trawl in 1981–82, and the Engel 145' trawl from 1983–94. In 1995 the survey trawl in Div. 2J3KL was changed to a Campelen 1800 shrimp trawl. Details of the stratified random trawl survey design and changes in gear are described in previous documents (see Lilly et al. 2005, 2006; Brodie 2005, Brodie and Stansbury 2007, Bratley et al. 2008).

Survey coverage within Div. 2J3KL has varied through the available time series. Surveys prior to 1996 covered only a part of the stock area; biomass and abundance estimates from the early part of the survey series are most likely underestimated. Until 1995, surveys did not cover inshore strata along the eastern coast of the island of Newfoundland from the Northern Peninsula, to the southern Avalon Peninsula. Deep strata (>1,000 m in Div. 2J, 3K; >730 m in Div. 3L) were introduced to the survey throughout Div. 2J3KL in 1996. Following a period of consistent coverage from 1996–2006 (1999 excluded), inshore strata have been largely incomplete each year to 2010, and are no longer allocated in the survey. Coverage of deep water in 3L has also been limited, with complete coverage of this area in just 4 years since 2004 (2007, 2009, 2010, 2014). In addition, the majority of deep strata (>750 m) in Div. 2J and 3K were also incomplete in 2008, 2018, 2019, and 2021. From 2019 through 2021 the fall survey was allocated at 70% (i.e., 70% of the typically planned survey sets were assigned, with set reductions applied proportionally by strata size though maintaining a minimum of 2 sets per strata). Further details of survey performance statistics, timing, and spatial coverage are summarized in Rideout et al. (2021) and references therein.

Despite coverage reductions, surveys up to and including 2020 are considered representative for this stock, though it is noted that changes in coverage add an as yet unquantified layer of uncertainty in indices presented here. Issues with the 2021 survey are detailed below:

2021 Fall Survey

The survey was incomplete in 2021 – missing all of Div. 3L and significant portions of Div. 3K – therefore total survey indices cannot be determined for this stock in the terminal year. The 2021 fall survey did not extend into Div. 3L. Due to vessel warp limitations (inability to fish >1,000 m) and survey reductions related to vessel availability, strata $\geq 1,000$ m in Div. 2J and ≥ 750 m in Div. 3K were not sampled. Three strata shallower than 1000 m were also missed in Div. 3K (stratum 650, 400–500 m; and strata 646 and 651, 500–750 m) due to limited vessel availability. Deep strata have been shown previously to not have a significant impact on the recent indices for 2J3KL Witch Flounder (see Wheeland et al. 2019), therefore the index for Div 2J is considered to be representative. However, the index for Div. 3K is not considered representative, as the missed strata in the 400–750 m range have accounted for a variable and

significant amount of the survey biomass in Div. 3K (9–59%, average = 28%) and the total survey biomass index (4–33%, average = 15%) for this stock over 2010 – 20.

DISTRIBUTION

The spatial distribution of Witch Flounder catch numbers per set in the RV fall survey from 2018 – 21 (Div 2J3K only in 2021) is presented in Figure 6, with distribution of catch weight per set showing a similar pattern. Earlier survey data can be found in previous reports (Bowering 1998, Maddock Parsons et al. 2016, Wheeland et al. 2019). Distributional data from surveys in Div. 2J and 3K in the late-1970s and early-1980s indicated that Witch Flounder were widely distributed throughout the shelf area and in deeper channels, primarily in Div. 3K. By the mid-1980s, however, abundance was declining in these areas, and by the early-1990s distribution was limited to very small catches along the continental shelf slope, and more to the southern area of the stock boundary. As the biomass index has increased in the last several years, a redistribution of the stock has been observed, with the stock once again spread across portions of the shelf and deeper channels, primarily in Div. 3K, in addition to the slope waters (Figure 7).

This contraction and subsequent redistribution of the stock is apparent in indices of area occupied. The design weighted area occupied (DWAO) was calculated following Busby et al. (2007).

For analyses of area occupied, inshore strata and 3L deep were excluded due to inconsistency in coverage. Changes in area occupied have mirrored trends in stock size, with contraction of areas associated with stock declines, and increasing area occupied with stock growth since the early-2000s (Figure 8).

Witch Flounder distribution has been shown to have a stronger association to temperature than depth in this stock (Wheeland et al. 2019), with average temperature occupied near 3.2–3.6°C, and depth used increasing towards the northern extent of the stock (median ~430 m in Div. 3L to ~510 m in Div. 2J). Very little Witch Flounder biomass is observed in the survey at depths <200 m or >1,000 m across Div. 2J3KL.

BIOMASS AND ABUNDANCE INDICES

The survey biomass index (Figure 9) for this stock peaked in 1984 and then rapidly declined through the late-1980s and early-1990s, reaching a time series minimum in 1995 and remaining at a very low level to the early-2000s. Biomass indices for this stock have been increasing since 2003, and in 2020 were at the highest level since 1990. A total survey biomass index for Div. 2J3KL is unavailable for 2021 due to incomplete survey coverage; however, biomass indices by division, including partial indices for 2021, are presented in Figure 10. These indices for 2021 indicate a minimum survey biomass level and are used here to assess whether any significant change in stock status or trajectory to 2021 is evident. Biomass in Div. 2J in 2021 was lower than that observed in 2020, while there was an increase in Div. 3K from 2020–2021 despite missed strata in Div. 3K that have accounted for up to 10% of the survey biomass (range: <1%–10%, mean=4%) since 2010. Biomass in Div. 3L is unknown in 2021. However, considering available data in Div. 2J3K there is no evidence of a significant divergence from ongoing rebuilding trends to 2021 and total survey biomass in 2021 for Div. 2J3KL would be expected to be at or above the level observed in 2020.

The abundance index (Figure 11) for this stock have followed similar trends as the biomass indices. However, a lack of coverage of inshore strata since 2006 may have resulted in underestimates of stock abundance in these years, with up to 27.6% of the overall abundance index located in inshore strata, particularly in strata from Trinity Bay (Wheeland et al. 2019).

Stock Status

A Limit Reference Point (LRP) within the DFO decision-making framework was set at the 2018 stock assessment for Witch Flounder in NAFO Div. 2J3KL, with a survey-based proxy for Bmsy (Biomass Maximum Sustainable Yield) based on the average survey biomass of 1983 and 1984 (DFO 2019). The LRP is set at 40% of this Bmsy proxy. In 2020 the stock was at 89% of the LRP (Figure 12), below the LRP with an 82% probability. The survey in 2021 was incomplete therefore stock status in that year cannot be determined. However, given the available information in Div. 2J and 3K, the stock is expected to be at or above the survey biomass level observed in 2020.

MOVEMENT

A project was initiated in 2021 to track the movements of Witch Flounder in Div. 2J3KL. Acoustic transmitters (INNOVASEA V9) were attached externally to Witch Flounder captured by trawl outfit with a modified codend box specifically designed for flatfish capture and release (as in Albert and Vollen 2015). Surgical implantation of tags in Witch Flounder is restricted by their small body cavity. An external attachment method was used, and supported by recent research on tag retention, growth, and fish welfare (Runde et al. 2022). In 2021, 133 Witch Flounder in Div. 2J3KL were caught at fishing depths ranging from 278–516 m and released with transmitters (Figure 13). Tagged fish ranged in size from 31–55 cm. These transmitters have a battery life of approximately 18 months, therefore detections are possible into 2023. Results of this movement study are expected to be available for the next assessment of this stock.

LENGTH COMPOSITION

Witch Flounder numbers at length from the 1983–2020 RV surveys are presented in Figure 14. At the beginning of the time series length distributions were generally bimodal with peaks near 26 cm and 45 cm, and ranged from approximately 10–70 cm. Coinciding with the period when the stock was at its lowest level, few fish over 40 cm were present in the survey catches from around 1992–2003.

Length distributions have returned to a multi-modal distribution in recent years, with an abundance of older fish forming a group over 30 cm, and presumed cohorts entering at modes as low as 6 cm. Younger pulses of fish grow relatively quickly, tracking through the length frequencies year over year before joining the mode >30 cm. However, as Witch Flounder are considered to be a slow-growing, long-lived fish, data do not allow consistent tracking of individual cohorts through length frequencies beyond the entry of small fish. Numbers at length are expected to be composed of individuals from multiple cohorts.

AGE COMPOSITION

Age data has been unavailable for this stock since 1994, and no age validation studies have been completed on Witch Flounder age reading methods. A research project is ongoing to validate aging for this species using bomb radiocarbon. Preliminary results suggest that whole otolith aging likely led to underestimation of Witch Flounder ages historically, but further work is needed to quantify any bias.

MATURITY

Bootstrapped estimates of length at 50% mature (L50) were calculated based on maturity staging of catches from RV surveys from 1983–2020 (Figure 15). L50 values for both males and females declined from the start of the series to the late-1990s/early-2000s. Males have generally varied without trend; at or above average with lower variation from around 2008

through 2017, values were below average the last three years. Female L50 has been generally increasing since the mid-2000s. Males in this stock typically reach maturity nearly 10 cm smaller than females, with recent L50 near 39.5 cm for females, and males near 27.5 cm.

As aging data are unavailable, age at 50% mature, growth rates, and size-at-age cannot be examined in this stock.

PRE-RECRUIT INDEX

Improving the definition of the pre-recruit index used for this stock was identified as a research recommendation at the 2019 assessment (see DFO 2020). The previously defined pre-recruit index was based on the abundance of fish <23 cm in the survey, excluding inshore strata in years when they were sampled (Wheeland et al 2019). However, as discussed above, this length range includes multiple cohorts.

Options for a revised pre-recruit index were considered based on abundance at length which could act as a proxy for single incoming cohorts. A new pre-recruit index was defined at the youngest identified “cohort” approximated by modes in the length frequencies (10–18 cm) and a recruitment index (18–26 cm) covering the length frequency mode of sizes just prior to entering the fishery. At this time, the age represented by each of these length frequency modes/“cohorts” cannot be determined.

Pre-recruit and recruitment indices (Figure 16) suggest that since 2010, positive anomalies (i.e., difference from series mean) have been more frequent and of a larger magnitude than earlier in the time series, indicating improved recent recruitment.

DIET

Diet composition of Witch Flounder in the fall RV survey is available since 2015. Witch Flounder diet is limited by their small gape size, with the vast majority of Witch Flounder diet recorded in the fall survey is composed of polychaete worms, with amphipods and other benthic invertebrates also contributing (Figure 17). This reliance on benthic invertebrates as their principal food source is likely contributing to a divergence in trends between Witch Flounder compared to many other finfish in Div. 2J3KL which are primarily driven by trends in Capelin and *Pandalus* Shrimps and main forage species (see ECOSYSTEM STRUCTURE AND TRENDS above).

EXPLOITABLE BIOMASS

An index of exploitable biomass is defined for this stock as biomass of Witch Flounder >30 cm. This size range has been informed by Fisheries Management small fish protocol size limits, and an examination of commercial length frequencies. Annual fall RV Surveys of Div. 2J3KL result in stratified estimates of abundance at length in 2 cm intervals.

As no significant differences in weight-at-length in available RV survey data has been observed over time in this stock, all measurements of length and weight across the time series were pooled to calculate a length-weight regression to convert abundance at length to weight at length, as follows:

$$w_L = \alpha L^\beta \quad (2.1)$$

Where w_L is weight (kg) at length L (cm). For Witch Flounder in Div. 2J3KL, parameters were estimated as follows: $\alpha = 1.212e^{-6}$, $\beta = 3.464$ (Figure 18) using the `nos` function in R version 4.1.0 (R Core Team 2021).

Biomass at length was then summed across exploitable sizes to obtain exploitable biomass ($B_{exploit}$), as follows:

$$B_{exploit} = \sum_{L \geq 30} A_L \times w_L = \sum_{L \geq 30} A_L \times ((1.212 e^{-6})L^{3.464}) \quad (2.2)$$

Where L is the fish total length (cm), A_L is the stratified estimate of survey abundance at length in 2 cm length bins, α and β are length weight regression parameters described above.

A three year weighted average of exploitable biomass was calculated with $B_{exploit}$ inversely weighted by the width of the 95% confidence intervals (CI) on estimates of total survey biomass. Variance on estimates of $B_{exploit}$ cannot currently be directly estimated, however there was no evidence that variance in total survey biomass estimates were being driven by particular length classes; CIs from total indices are therefore considered an applicable measure of variance on $B_{exploit}$ for index weighting. Exploitable biomass is calculated in kilograms using the length weight relationship above, and then scaled for presentation.

The weighted average exploitable biomass ($\bar{B}_{exploit}$) in each year is therefore calculated as:

$$\bar{B}_{exploit,y} = \frac{\sum_{y:(y-2)} (B_{exploit,y} \times \frac{1}{CI_y})}{\sum_{y:(y-2)} (\frac{1}{CI_y})} \quad (2.3)$$

Where CI is the width of the 95% confidence interval on the estimate of survey biomass in year y .

Trends in exploitable biomass reflect trends in total survey biomass. $\bar{B}_{exploit}$ which has been increasing since the early-2000s (Figure 19).

FISHING MORTALITY

Total fishing mortality cannot be estimated for this stock in the absence of a population model. However, a survey-based proxy for fishing mortality (F) has been calculated as:

$$F_y = \frac{landings_y}{\bar{B}_{exploit,y}} \quad (3)$$

The proxy for fishing mortality peaked in 1995 and has been low since the early-2000s (Figure 20).

CONCLUSION

This stock continues to show signs of rebuilding. Indices of biomass, abundance, and distribution have been increasing since the early-2000s, and recent recruitment levels have reached the highest in the time series (1995–2020). However, stock size remains well below historic levels, and survey biomass has been consistently below the LRP since 1991, with the stock remaining in the Critical Zone in 2020. Stock status in 2021 cannot be determined.

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TABLES

Table 1: Landings (t) of Witch Flounder in NAFO Div. 2J3KL from NAFO STATLANT 21A. The last 5 years (2017 – 21) are considered preliminary. “-“ indicates no reported landings. “n/a” indicates years prior to TAC regulation.

Year	Canada	Estonia	Germany	Japan	Poland	Portugal	Russia	Spain	USSR	Other	Total	TAC
1960	40	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	354	n/a
1961	12	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	132	n/a
1962	29	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	78	n/a
1963	17	-	3	-	259	-	-	-	89	577	945	n/a
1964	103	-	-	-	752	-	-	-	164	25	1044	n/a
1965	41	-	29	-	1876	-	-	-	2056	58	4060	n/a
1966	187	-	1054	-	559	-	-	-	1868	29	3697	n/a
1967	901	-	332	-	926	-	-	-	1933	9	4101	n/a
1968	446	-	358	-	1990	-	-	-	7834	38	10666	n/a
1969	1355	-	546	-	957	-	-	-	9726	1	12585	n/a
1970	4020	-	508	-	3566	-	-	-	9934	2	18030	n/a
1971	8030	-	583	1	5404	-	-	-	2018	17	16053	n/a
1972	5520	-	654	-	4013	-	-	-	7016	225	17428	n/a
1973	3761	-	3675	-	11802	1235	-	-	2834	314	23621	n/a
1974	1868	-	1354	-	5302	485	-	-	6917	37	15963	22000
1975	1352	-	820	-	4583	685	-	-	4763	2	12205	17000
1976	2081	-	716	-	3828	975	-	-	3022	3	10625	17000
1977	4371	-	503	-	3052	-	-	-	392	-	8318	17000
1978	1979	-	81	5	3490	-	-	-	1345	4	6904	17000
1979	1392	-	22	-	1855	655	-	-	150	23	4097	17000
1980	1459	-	16	-	1235	68	-	-	45	-	2823	17000
1981	2661	-	32	25	1385	6	-	-	85	-	4194	8000
1982	1206	-	4	21	1151	46	-	-	552	1	2981	8000
1983	1483	-	50	-	1005	34	-	-	516	-	3088	8000
1984	2082	-	27	47	1617	38	-	-	1000	2	4813	8000
1985	1305	-	59	64	565	4	-	-	1006	-	3003	8000
1986	1199	-	9	63	3	2477	-	143	21	1	3916	8000
1987	854	-	56	25	765	1138	-	574	1057	6	4475	6000
1988	3270	-	10	9	760	-	-	101	4	-	4154	5000
1989	4059	-	4	4	691	7	-	135	5	1	4906	5000
1990	3272	-	-	6	-	657	-	31	-	1	3967	4000
1991	2805	-	-	9	-	963	-	236	-	2	4015	4000
1992	1736	-	5	44	-	285	-	625	-	7	2702	4000
1993	343	-	-	1	-	21	-	37	-	-	402	3500
1994	11	-	-	-	-	20	-	106	-	-	137	1000

Year	Canada	Estonia	Germany	Japan	Poland	Portugal	Russia	Spain	USSR	Other	Total	TAC
1995	10	-	-	5	-	10	-	754	-	-	779	0
1996	5	-	-	11	-	103	-	1252	-	-	1371	0
1997	8	-	-	4	-	140	-	701	-	1	854	0
1998	0	-	-	2	-	90	37	292	-	13	434	0
1999	1	-	-	2	-	102	20	229	-	5	359	0
2000	90	-	-	4	-	69	14	299	-	-	476	0
2001	159	2	-	4	-	99	31	335	-	3	633	0
2002	167	1	-	38	-	73	15	231	-	-	525	0
2003	110	15	-	12	-	38	6	309	-	-	490	0
2004	26	28	-	7	-	51	12	166	-	-	290	0
2005	40	5	-	4	-	17	2	134	-	1	203	0
2006	53	8	-	2	-	11	3	-	-	-	77	0
2007	23	1	-	5	-	6	2	28	-	3	68	0
2008	7	6	-	8	-	16	9	38	-	-	84	0
2009	42	1	-	-	-	9	-	48	-	-	100	0
2010	158	2	-	-	-	15	2	59	-	-	236	0
2011	140	0	-	-	-	26	2	52	-	-	220	0
2012	92	4	-	-	-	12	19	63	-	2	192	0
2013	182	1	-	-	-	3	10	21	-	-	217	0
2014	178	3	-	-	-	5	8	26	-	-	220	0
2015	187	1	-	-	-	2	17	10	-	-	217	0
2016	73	1	-	5	-	2	7	29	-	-	117	0
2017	97	2	-	5	-	9	-	28	-	-	141	0
2018	138	-	-	1	-	9	2	28	-	-	178	0
2019	34	-	-	4	-	-	1	17	-	-	56	0
2020	83	1	-	3	-	10	1	16	-	-	114	0
2021	151	2	-	-	-	-	-	29	0	0	182	0

Table 2: Biomass estimates (tons) of Witch Flounder by stratum for DFO fall RV in NAFO Div 2J from 2010–21. “n.s.” indicates strata was not sampled, “n/a” indicates strata was not allocated (i.e., strata historically sampled but not in current survey design).

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
201	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
206	200	0	35	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
237	200	0	n.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
238	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	0
202	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.
209	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	116
213	300	0	49	0	0	47	9	0	8	0	0	75	0

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
214	300	7	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	48	0
215	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
228	300	105	150	77	131	264	298	0	459	250	114	1063	345
234	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	15
208	400	80	0	92	358	616	60	0	0	0	0	313	505
211	400	0	0	107	0	123	311	0	0	12	0	178	178
216	400	0	4	50	61	69	61	7	10	26	0	0	10
222	400	9	23	11	9	0	31	28	59	55	117	52	41
229	400	14	66	135	176	113	226	283	149	153	341	257	88
204	500	6	0	19	0	0	0	0	9	18	7	0	0
217	500	0	25	0	6	10	25	13	0	26	0	12	0
223	500	6	0	0	4	42	81	27	0	7	8	15	12
227	500	132	50	189	88	19	346	70	262	140	293	301	54
235	500	341	658	208	396	696	1180	36	612	181	172	283	362
240	500	48	6	29	47	48	320	176	150	253	78	74	47
212	750	467	74	75	193	382	722	1704	1296	1779	679	608	693
218	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	11	16	63	11	0
224	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	47	112	0	0
230	750	13	0	25	12	20	28	685	104	328	1089	52	36
239	750	13	3	12	12	0	7	9	0	4	0	12	8
219	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	6	0
231	1000	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	11	n.s.	13	6
236	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	15	0
220	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	0	n.s.
225	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	0	n.s.
232	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
221	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	0	n.s.
226	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	0	n.s.
233	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.

Table 3: Biomass estimates (tons) of Witch Flounder by stratum for DFO fall RV in NAFO Div. 3K from 2010–21. “n.s.” indicates strata was not sampled, “n/a” indicates strata was not allocated (i.e., strata historically sampled but not in current survey design).

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
608	200	0	n/a										
612	200	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a							
616	200	n.s.	n/a										
618	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
619	200	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
609	300	0	n/a										
611	300	0	n/a										

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
615	300	0	n/a	n/a	1	n/a							
620	300	0	85	43	27	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	50
621	300	0	29	50	36	5	7	2	1	2	6	51	240
624	300	0	0	31	110	29	17	0	328	19	0	135	53
632	300	n/a											
634	300	15	0	67	21	33	59	0	154	27	0	220	410
635	300	0	93	4	57	68	0	0	4	46	0	126	120
636	300	1	28	82	193	37	0	25	135	70	6	692	1
637	300	9	4	0	98	329	0	2	144	1	5	719	884
610	400	2	n/a										
614	400	0	n/a	n/a	5	n/a							
617	400	14	0	38	27	43	4	11	29	5	5	25	21
623	400	0	7	122	35	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	335
625	400	0	201	7	61	36	16	7	88	73	4	14	369
626	400	21	219	144	559	271	47	134	335	158	75	516	469
628	400	7	210	251	813	128	13	52	306	668	1	519	92
629	400	0	55	57	57	123	151	7	168	181		91	29
630	400	3	11	16	52	40	20	13	92	61	14	7	28
633	400	200	109	126	473	222	231	149	742	379	373	639	427
638	400	438	192	657	1175	1961	1110	898	2138	652	2768	2801	7720
639	400	63	215	56	249	423	503	137	305	132	678	593	792
613	500	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a							
622	500	0	98	58	29	143	244	33	0	7	18	106	87
627	500	162	288	373	915	1083	678	935	1010	2133	356	1576	461
631	500	99	48	258	161	894	709	396	1031	399	67	325	502
640	500	170	26	55	77	173	274	114	128	215	225	349	217
645	500	228	82	234	254	108	216	517	59	186	n.s.	248	141
650	500	333	207	179	268	118	1004		498	1578	559	728	n.s.
641	750	740	511	730	223	506	1207	1776	274	1431	1438	464	711
646	750	184	372	108	51	39	70	1157	67	409	n.s.	1241	n.s.
651	750	2689	714	609	255	479	1056	3874	551	3992	1397	39	n.s.
642	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
647	1000	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	10	n.s.
652	1000	29	0	30	0	0	0	1	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	0
643	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
648	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
653	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
644	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
649	1500	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
654	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.

Table 4: Biomass estimates (tons) of Witch Flounder by stratum for DFO fall RV in NAFO Div. 3L from 2010–21. There was no survey coverage of Div. 3L in 2021. For 3L deep (>731 m) see next table. “n.s.” indicates strata was not sampled, “n/a” indicates strata was not allocated (i.e., strata historically sampled but not in current survey design).

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
784	55	n/a											
350	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
363	91	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
371	91	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
372	91	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
384	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
785	91	n/a											
328	183	0	13	25	0	0	0	0	26	0	33	0	n.s.
341	183	89	66	1	1411	1	35	0	0	115	24	0	n.s.
342	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	n.s.
343	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
348	183	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	n.s.
349	183	32	37	0	311	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	n.s.
364	183	14	1	36	0	0	1	0	48	0	0	0	n.s.
365	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	141	n.s.
370	183	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
385	183	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	n.s.
390	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
786	183	n.s.	n/a										
787	183	n.s.	n/a										
788	183	0	n/a										
790	183	0	n/a										
793	183	0	n/a										
794	183	0	n/a										
797	183	0	n/a										
799	183	0	n/a										
344	274	0	1	0	11	0	6	49	0	22	35	466	n.s.
347	274	17	51	249	21	0	0	0	0	28	2	104	n.s.
366	274	19	51	36	154	32	0	280	0	115	1	269	n.s.
369	274	0	1	47	78	0	0	81	0	53	43	119	n.s.
386	274	0	42	3	71	4	0	0	0	0	0	113	n.s.
389	274	0	0	3	17	4	0	0	17	1	0	32	n.s.
391	274	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	15	2	38	0	n.s.
795	274	0	n.s.										
345	366	160	78	751	492	21	20	46	354	1082	9	1336	n.s.
346	366	12	444	522	613	280	247	733	2146	1301	2493	2266	n.s.
368	366	0	2	47	102	0	0	64	38	45	166	39	n.s.
387	366	101	76	53	14	0	215	182	1394	321	1062	400	n.s.

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
388	366	6	4	8	141	3	84	137	61	176	87	104	n.s.
392	366	1	0	0	11	0	48	0	12	9	1	7	n.s.
789	366	n.s.	n/a										
791	366	0	n/a										
796	366	1	n/a										
798	366	0	n/a										
800	366	6	n/a										
729	549	195	80	18	52	23	108	30	50	57	126	57	n.s.
731	549	92	n.s.	23	143	94	126	82	73	44	86	122	n.s.
733	549	226	436	399	383	97	104	660	0	61	307	660	n.s.
735	549	298	539	754	232	823	248	1367	897	350	298	293	n.s.
792	549	25	n.s.										
730	731	68	47	59	70	2	0	39	0	10	83	10	n.s.
732	731	336	138	74	91	220	212	59	138	59	174	39	n.s.
734	731	219	653	49	64	70	0	41	19	n.s.	5	0	n.s.
736	731	956	548	387	319	840	850	411	145	214	537	257	n.s.

Table 5: Biomass estimates (tons) of Witch Flounder by stratum for DFO fall RV in the deep portion (>731 m) of NAFO Div. 3L from 2010–21. There was no survey coverage of Div. 3L in 2021. “n.s.” indicates strata was not sampled, “n/a” indicates strata was not allocated (i.e., strata historically sampled but not in current survey design).

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
737	914	80	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	530	n.s.						
741	914	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	218	n.s.						
745	914	22	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	12	n.s.						
748	914	5	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
738	1097	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
742	1097	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
746	1097	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
749	1097	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
739	1280	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
743	1280	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
747	1280	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
750	1280	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
740	1463	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
744	1463	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
751	1463	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						

Table 6: Abundance estimates (000s) of Witch Flounder by stratum for DFO fall RV surveys in NAFO Div. 2J from 2010–21. “n.s.” indicates strata was not sampled, “n/a” indicates strata was not allocated (i.e., strata historically sampled but not in current survey design).

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
201	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	0	0
206	200	0	51	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0
237	200	34		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
238	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s	0
202	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s	n.s
209	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	142
213	300	0	131	0	0	87	31	0	36	0	0	109	0
214	300	37	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	141	0
215	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
228	300	345	352	151	189	437	541	0	629	554	242	1873	604
234	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	33
208	400	162	0	202	647	1132	81	0	0	0	0	607	1011
211	400	0	0	234	0	265	570	0	0	52	0	380	380
216	400	0	25	177	138	149	124	25	33	76	0	0	25
222	400	31	62	31	31	0	66	62	93	217	195	128	93
229	400	49	184	406	495	258	458	537	400	553	893	590	111
204	500	20	0	40	0	0	0	0	20	23	20	0	0
217	500	0	66	0	17	22	52	39	0	61	0	17	0
223	500	12	0	0	11	87	130	43	0	29	11	23	11
227	500	411	123	247	165	55	411	165	494	247	768	517	123
235	500	940	1643	456	826	1281	2079	114	1139	484	370	456	626
240	500	27	46	73	106	552	265	223	490	159	117	61	n.s
212	750	1120	153	153	460	690	1110	3317	1916	2950	1188	777	1034
218	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	25	28	199	28	0
224	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	78	220	0	0
230	750	27	0	47	17	47	44	1336	191	631	2323	95	64
239	750	41	8	33	33	0	8	17	0	8	0	17	8
219	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s	19	0
231	1000	0	51	0	0	13	0	0	17	13	n.s	29	15
236	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s	40	0
220	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s	0	n.s
225	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s	0	n.s
232	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s	n.s	0	n.s
221	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s	0	n.s
226	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s	0	n.s

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
233	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s	n.s	0	n.s

Table 7: Abundance estimates (000s) of Witch Flounder by stratum for DFO fall RV surveys in NAFO Div. 3K from 2010–21. “n.s.” indicates strata was not sampled, “n/a” indicates strata was not allocated (i.e., strata historically sampled but not in current survey design).

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
608	200	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
612	200	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
616	200	n.s.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
618	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
619	200	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
609	300	27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
611	300	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
615	300	0	n/a	n/a	17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
620	300	0	102	35	66	0	85	0	32	0	0	0	50
621	300	0	407	44	63	190	454	63	105	78	226	146	1652
624	300	0	0	61	182	61	35	0	486	76	0	152	101
632	300	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a						
634	300	41	0	122	53	61	92	0	288	43	0	354	835
635	300	0	175	40	146	171	0	0	35	105	0	433	175
636	300	33	67	214	300	38	0	76	185	157	100	817	100
637	300	62	36	0	200	446	0	31	196	52	112	852	934
610	400	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
614	400	0	n/a	n/a	314	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
617	400	31	0	136	109	109	27	27	82	22	82	82	163
623	400	0	30	340	78	0	0	23	0	0	0	102	612
625	400	0	525	41	95	92	183	31	195	233	61	93	634
626	400	389	697	429	1597	857	714	3041	2487	783	2105	2339	4032
628	400	186	533	473	1693	597	318	667	925	1255	33	1111	1128
629	400	0	146	136	363	738	681	151	880	723		757	311
630	400	78	23	23	251	457	183	183	467	320	228	427	183
633	400	691	384	320	853	384	370	369	1634	1158	1219	1462	846
638	400	1625	649	1711	2738	4721	2039	1349	3801	1058	4676	5215	12321
639	400	134	365	134	456	843	835	371	724	291	1148	1119	1035
613	500	8	n/a	n/a	205	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
622	500	0	143	190	104	453	1521	404	0	63	333	301	760
627	500	3128	1770	1416	4454	9564	5835	14410	7540	10335	3088	19182	6708
631	500	575	195	878	545	2695	2844	3421	5394	1854	480	1296	3972
640	500	451	90	133	190	351	532	165	243	373	342	540	331
645	500	481	198	461	460	193	317	949	113	490	n.s.	431	238
650	500	747	553	470	704	258	1942		1275	2919	1090	1560	n.s.
641	750	1548	1070	1894	522	823	1724	3028	395	2332	1772	802	1044

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
646	750	425	854	291	103	67	119	1766	89	671	n.s.	2005	n.s.
651	750	6748	1506	1411	593	1235	2178	6815	1717	8165	2642	71	n.s.
642	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
647	1000	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	33	n.s.
652	1000	106	0	81	0	0	0	35	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	0
643	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
648	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
653	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
644	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
649	1500	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.
654	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.	0	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.

Table 8: Abundance estimates (000s) of Witch Flounder by stratum for DFO fall RV surveys in NAFO Div. 3L from 2010–21. There was no survey coverage of Div. 3L in 2021. “n.s.” indicates strata was not sampled, “n/a” indicates strata was not allocated (i.e., strata historically sampled but not in current survey design).

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
784	55	n/a											
350	91	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
363	91	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
371	91	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
372	91	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
384	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
785	91	n/a											
328	183	42	37	42	0	0	0	0	42	0	84	0	n.s.
341	183	173	130	130	5379	130	49	0	0	130	43	0	n.s.
342	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	46	0	0	0	n.s.
343	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
348	183	0	0	48	42	42	0	0	49	0	97	0	n.s.
349	183	42	83	0	595	42	0	48	0	0	0	0	n.s.
364	183	344	166	437	0	0	172	0	43	0	0	0	n.s.
365	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	255	191	n.s.
370	183	0	61	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	n.s.
385	183	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	n.s.
390	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	n.s.
786	183	n/a											
787	183	n/a											
788	183	41	n/a										
790	183	0	n/a										
793	183	8	n/a										
794	183	0	n/a										
797	183	0	n/a										

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
799	183	0	n/a										
344	274	0	218	0	39	0	62	566	0	131	109	636	n.s.
347	274	81	90	496	280	0	0	0	0	103	225	255	n.s.
366	274	31	48	78	358	72	0	482	0	247	192	447	n.s.
369	274	0	132	166	201	0	0	176	0	101	59	235	n.s.
386	274	0	135	97	80	45	0	0	0	0	0	263	n.s.
389	274	0	0	113	67	38	0	0	38	71	0	56	n.s.
391	274	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	39	39	86	19	n.s.
795	274	0	n/a										
345	366	1791	396	1525	1593	368	197	514	664	1944	93	2709	n.s.
346	366	299	984	982	1309	453	499	1224	3020	2305	3980	3855	n.s.
368	366	0	23	152	253	0	0	161	79	138	299	79	n.s.
387	366	296	691	646	176	0	626	404	2815	543	1714	757	n.s.
388	366	22	206	50	563	25	185	316	103	472	209	298	n.s.
392	366	30	0	9	20	0	60	0	63	20	40	50	n.s.
789	366	n/a											
791	366	0	n/a										
796	366	84	n/a	n/a	879	n/a							
798	366	9	n/a										
800	366	n/a											
729	549	534	256	102	199	49	188	98	175	151	448	537	n.s.
731	549	322	n.s.	89	431	234	312	206	255	89	385	335	n.s.
733	549	916	1642	1343	1062	367	409	1214	0	221	715	1259	n.s.
735	549	871	1291	1954	736	1740	492	3230	2114	1036	592	617	n.s.
792	549	1032	n/a										
730	731	114	79	147	135	16	0	140	0	13	104	27	n.s.
732	731	681	313	182	222	381	340	145	182	120	222	79	n.s.
734	731	471	1689	105	112	146	0	36	18	n.s.	18	0	n.s.
736	731	2077	1276	923	1001	1990	1683	1055	433	614	1038	698	n.s.

Table 9: Abundance estimates (000s) of Witch Flounder by stratum for DFO fall RV in the deep portion (>731 m) of NAFO Div. 3L from 2010 to 2021. There was no survey coverage of Div. 3L in 2021. "n.s." indicates strata was not sampled, "n/a" indicates strata was not allocated (i.e., strata historically sampled but not in current survey design).

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
737	914	203	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1035	n.s.						
741	914	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	409	n.s.						
745	914	48	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	96	n.s.						
748	914	11	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
738	1097	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
742	1097	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
746	1097	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						

Stratum	Max. depth (m)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
749	1097	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
739	1280	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
743	1280	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
747	1280	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
750	1280	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
740	1463	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
744	1463	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						
751	1463	0	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0	n.s.						

FIGURES

NL Climate Index

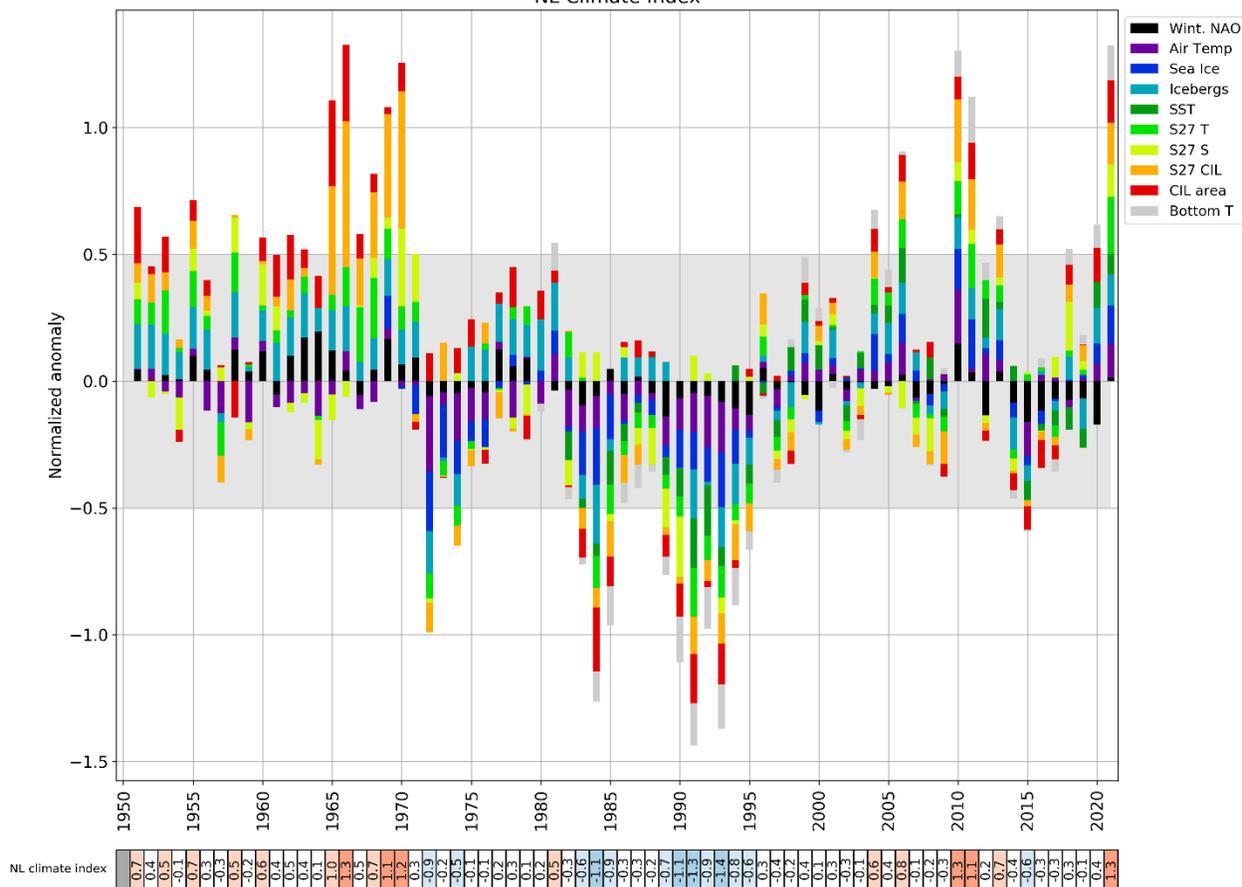


Figure 1: Newfoundland and Labrador Climate Index from year 1950–2021. This normalized index is made of the average of 10 sub-indices representing different aspect of the ocean climate across the NL region (see legend and detailed descriptions in Cyr and Galbraith 2021; Wint. NAO = Winter North Atlantic Oscillation, SST = Sea surface temperature; S27 = Station 27, T = Temperature, S = Salinity, CIL = Cold intermediate layer). A positive index is generally indicative of a warmer climate, while a negative index is indicative of a colder climate. Values within the grayed area (± 0.5 SD) are considered normal.

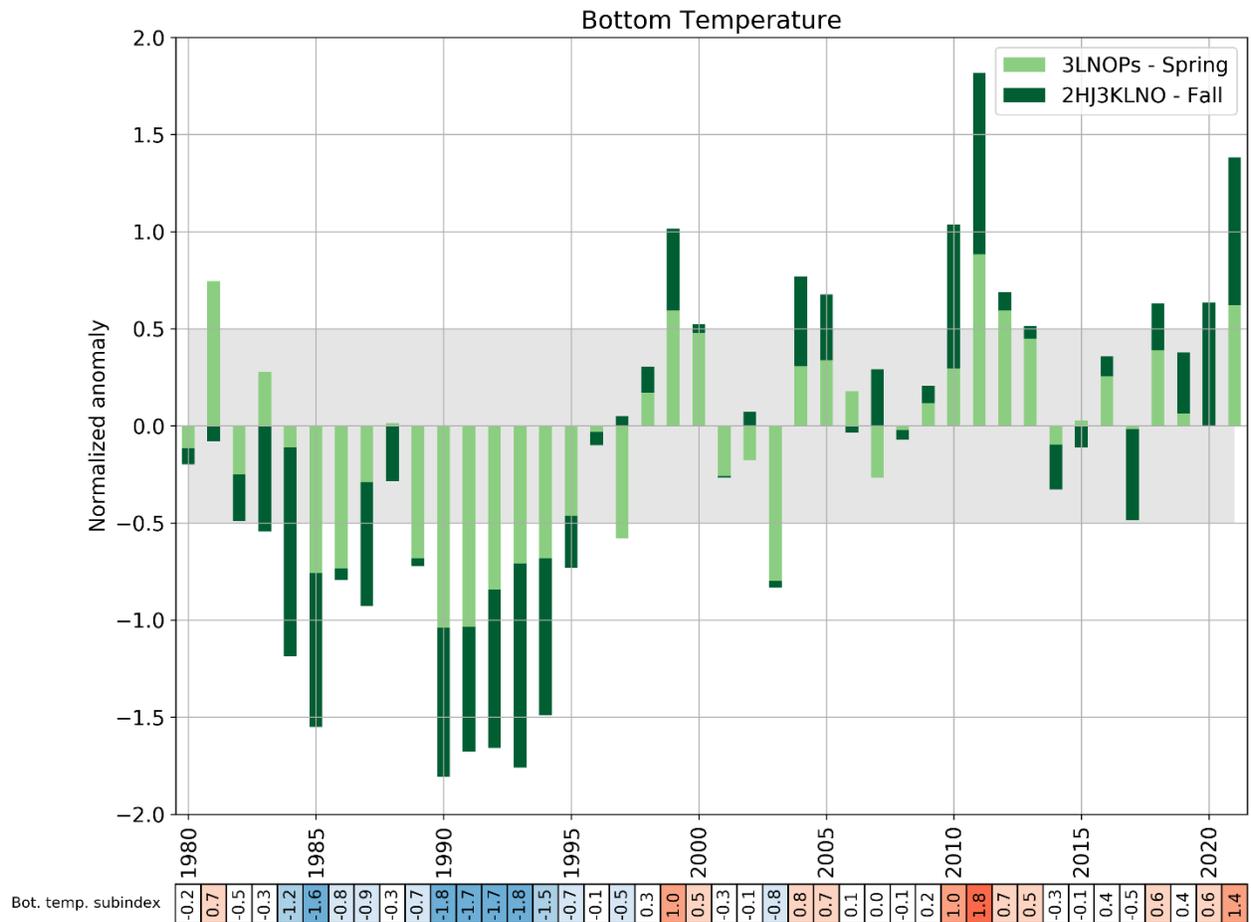


Figure 2: Normalized anomalies of bottom temperature in NAFO Div. 3LNO3Ps (spring; light green) and Div. 2HJ3KLNO (fall; dark green). The shaded area corresponds to the 1991–2020 average ± 0.5 SD. The numerical values of this time series are reported in a colour-coded scorecard at the bottom of the figure. Detailed description of this index is found in Cyr and Galbraith 2021.

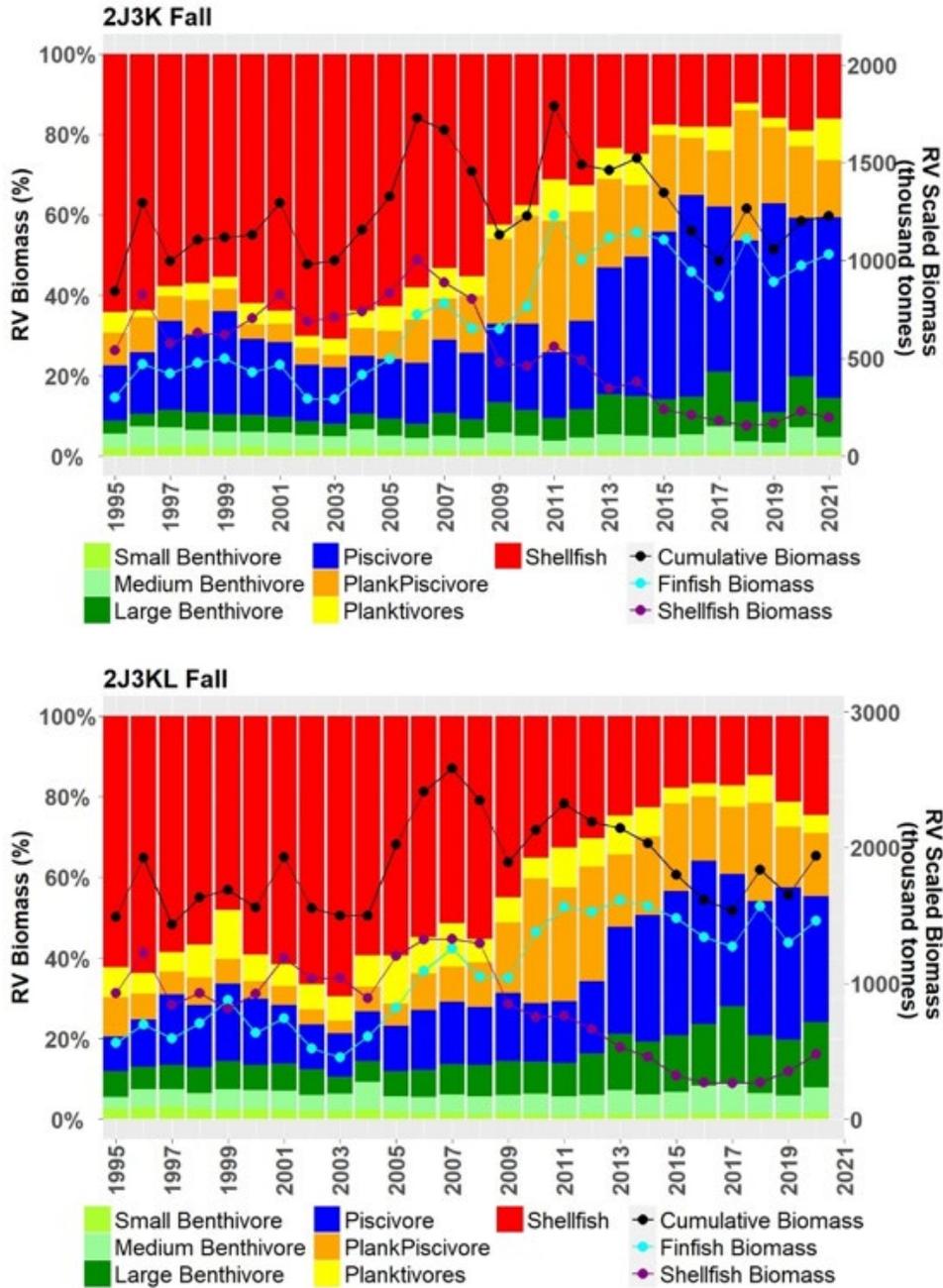


Figure 3: Structure and trends in the fish community of the Newfoundland Shelf (Div. 2J3K) EPU (top), and in the Div. 2J3KL Witch Flounder stock area (bottom), which encompasses the Newfoundland Shelf (Div. 2J3K) EPU and the northern portion of the Grand Bank (Div. 3LNO) EPU. Bars show RV biomass percentage and are stacked by functional group from bottom to top: small benthivore, medium benthivore, large benthivore, piscivore, plankpiscivore, planktivores, and shellfish. Lines with annual dots show RV scaled biomass.

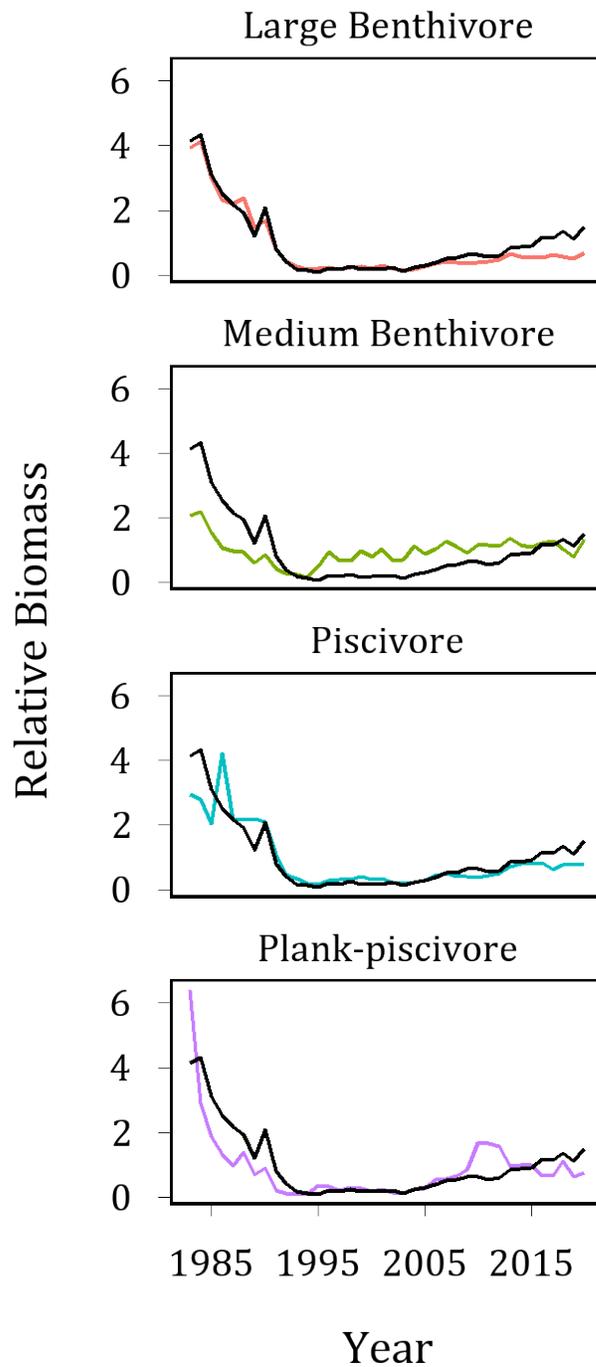


Figure 4: Trends in relative biomass (biomass in year y / average biomass) of Witch Flounder (black line) compared to finfish functional groups that encapsulate medium and large-bodied groundfishes in Div. 2J3KL. Witch Flounder is a component of the medium benthivore functional group.

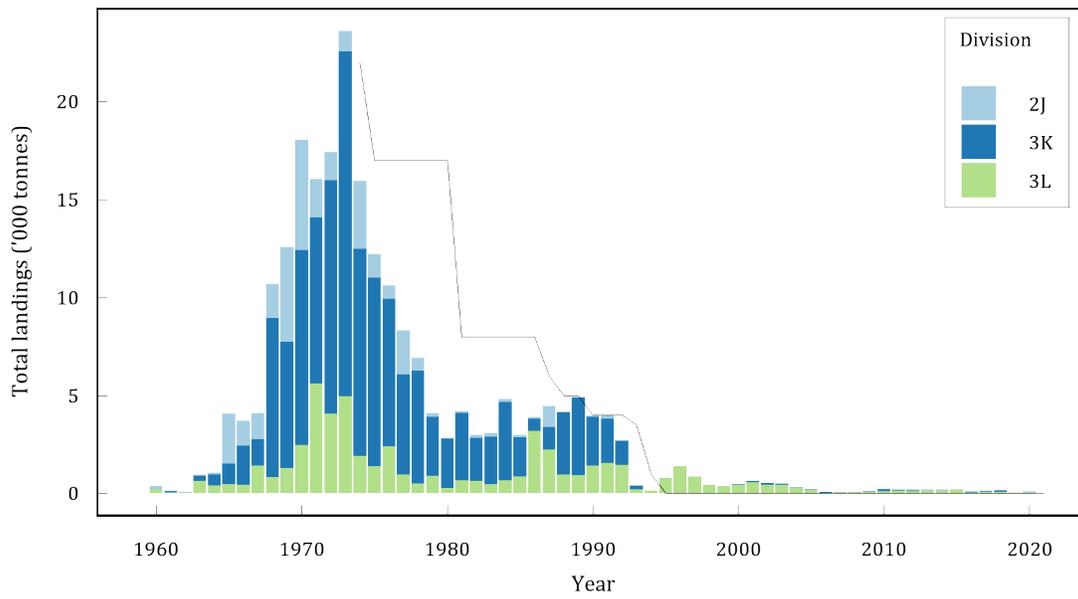


Figure 5: Total landings of Witch Flounder in Div. 2J3KL to 2021. Data from [NAFO STATLANT 21A](#).

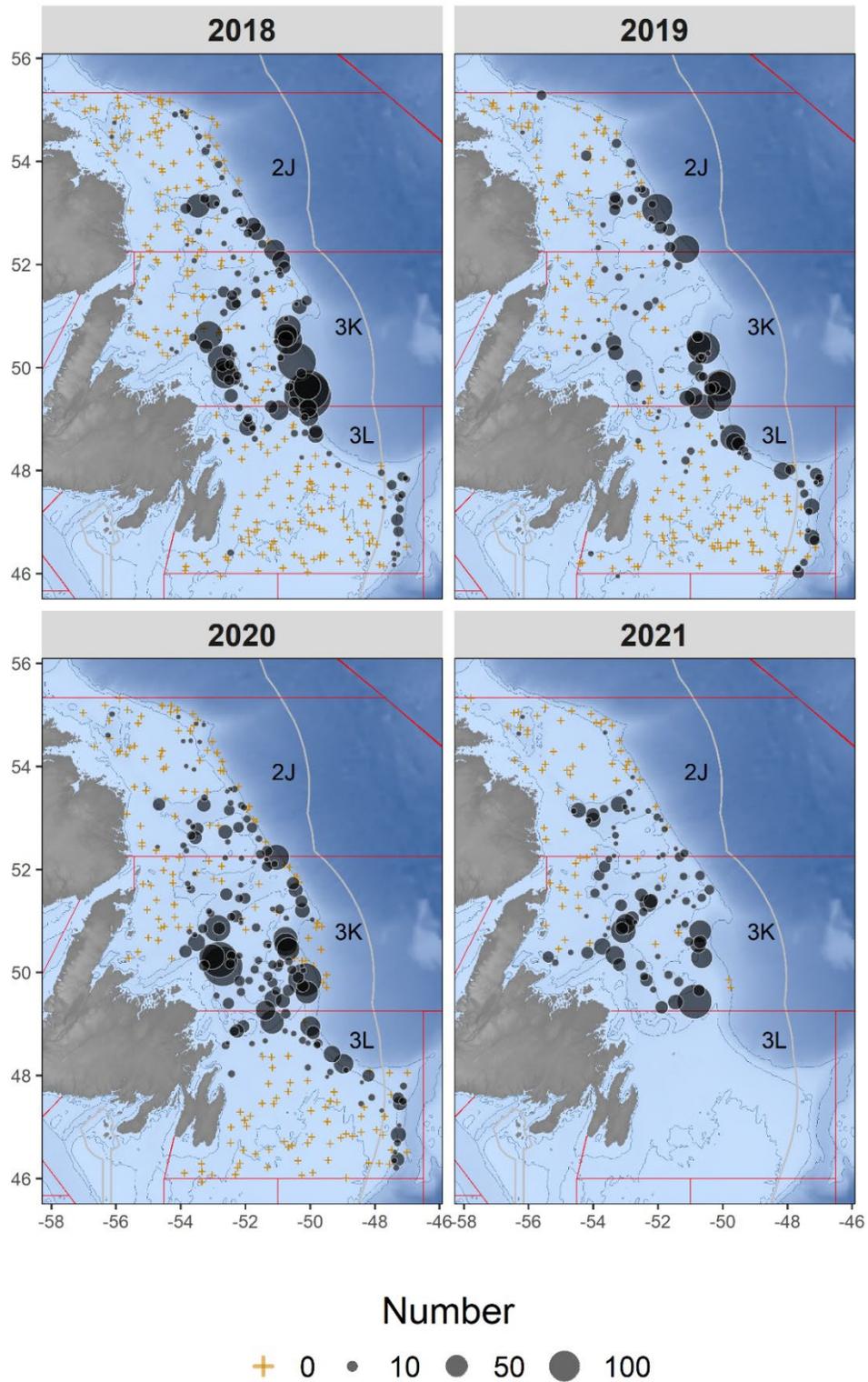


Figure 6: Set by set catch numbers of Witch Flounder for the fall RV survey in NAFO Div. 2J3K from 2018–21. Note there was no coverage of Div. 3L in 2021.

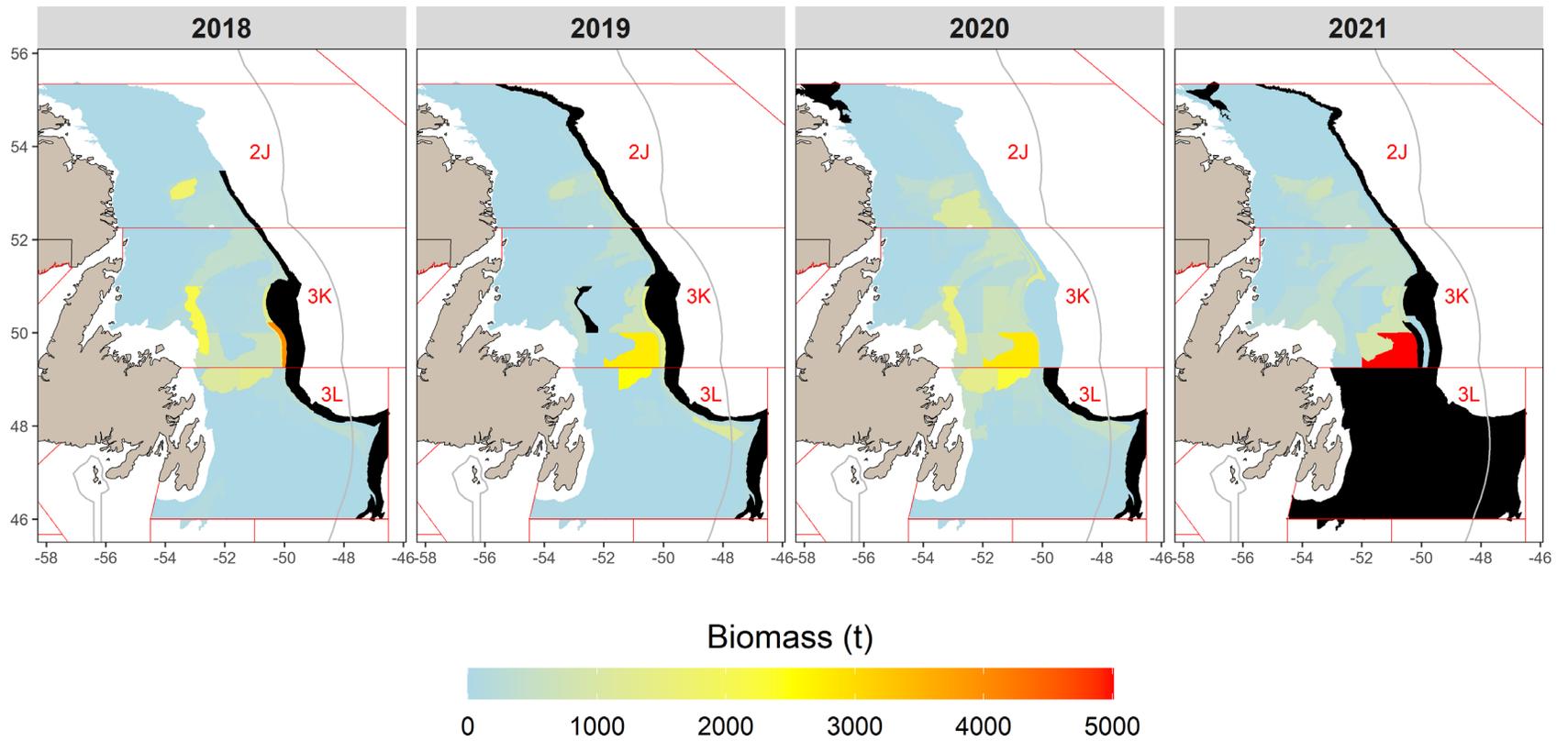


Figure 7: Estimates of Witch Flounder survey biomass by strata in the RV fall survey show distribution of Witch Flounder within the survey area. Strata in black were incomplete.

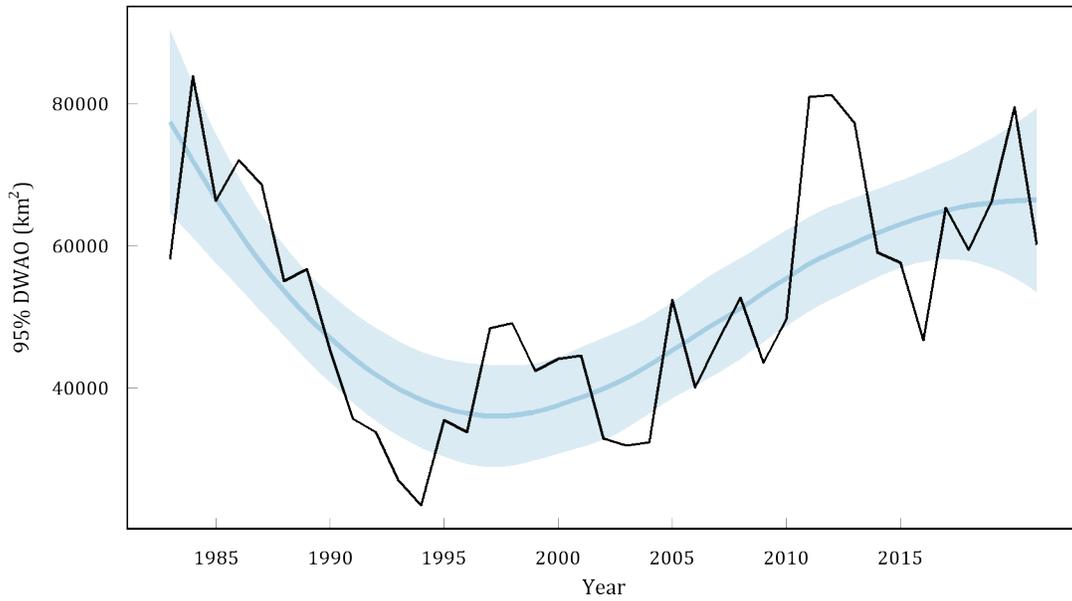


Figure 8: Design Weighted Area Occupied (DWAO) for Witch Flounder in Div. 2J3KL. Black line shows the 95% DWAO estimate, blue line is a loess smoother with 95% confidence interval.

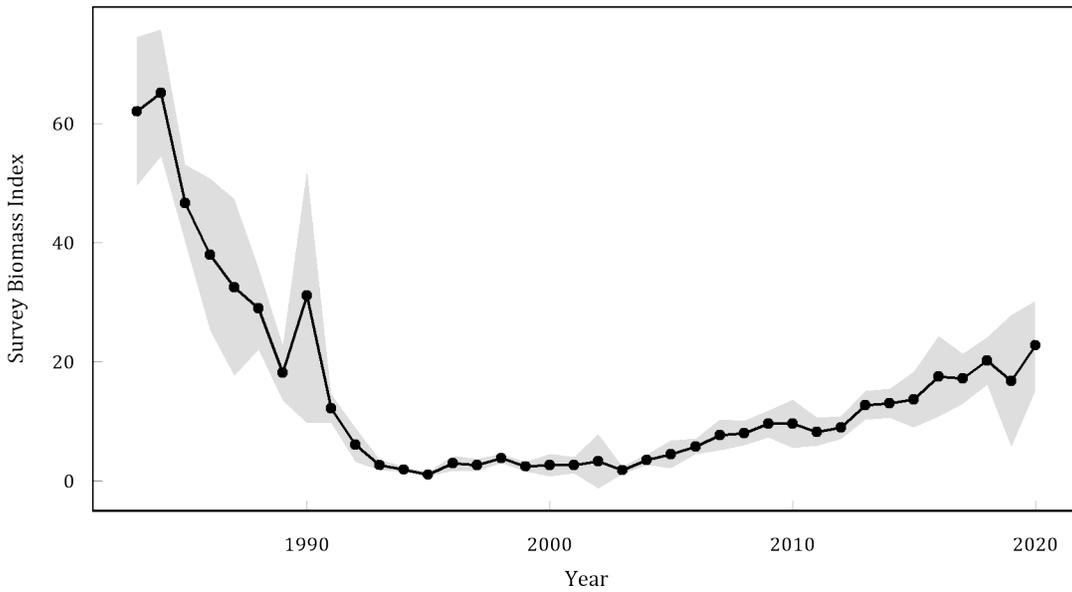


Figure 9: Biomass index (black line with annual points) with 95% confidence intervals (grey area) from annual fall DFO RV survey in Div. 2J3KL.

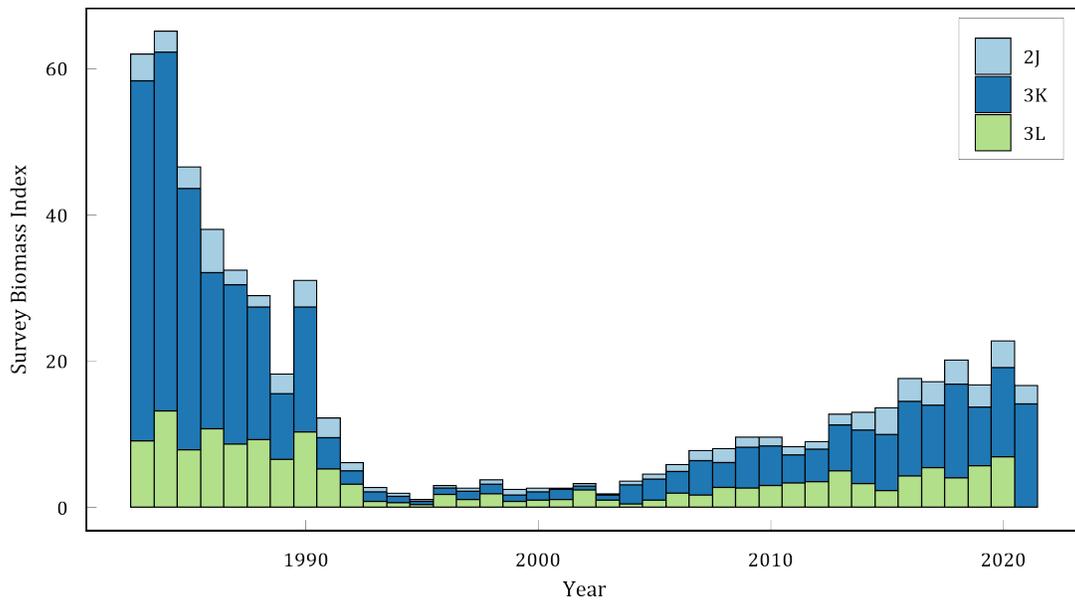


Figure 10: Biomass indices by division, with bars stacked from Div. 2J (top), 3K (middle), to 3L (bottom). In 2021 there was no coverage of Div. 3L and strata were missed in Div. 3K therefore 2021 is an incomplete index and stock status in this year cannot be determined.

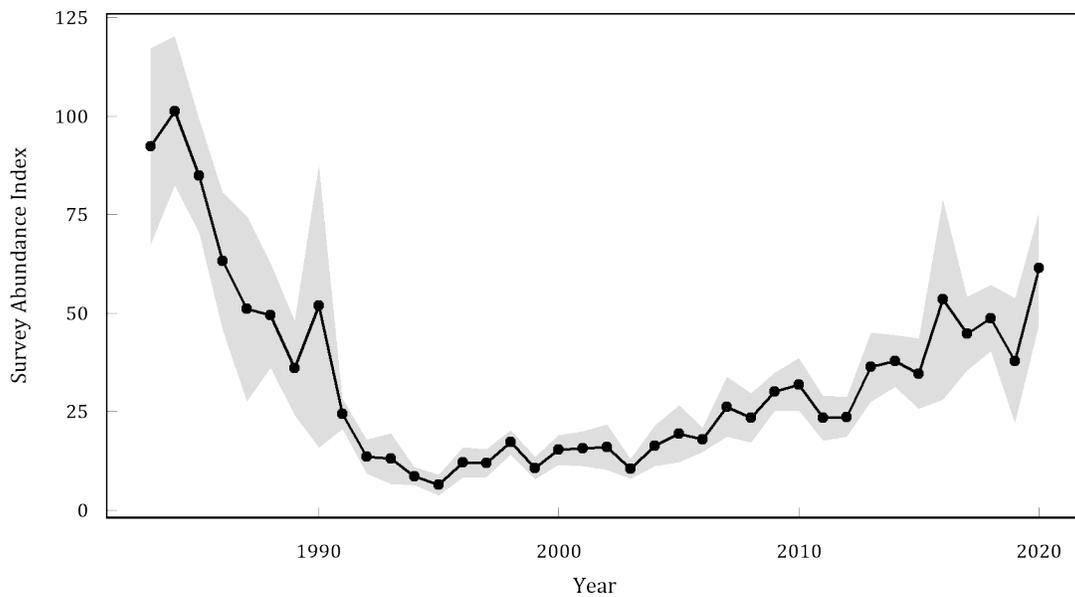


Figure 11: Abundance index (black line with annual points) with 95% confidence intervals (grey area) from annual fall DFO RV survey in Div. 2J3KL.

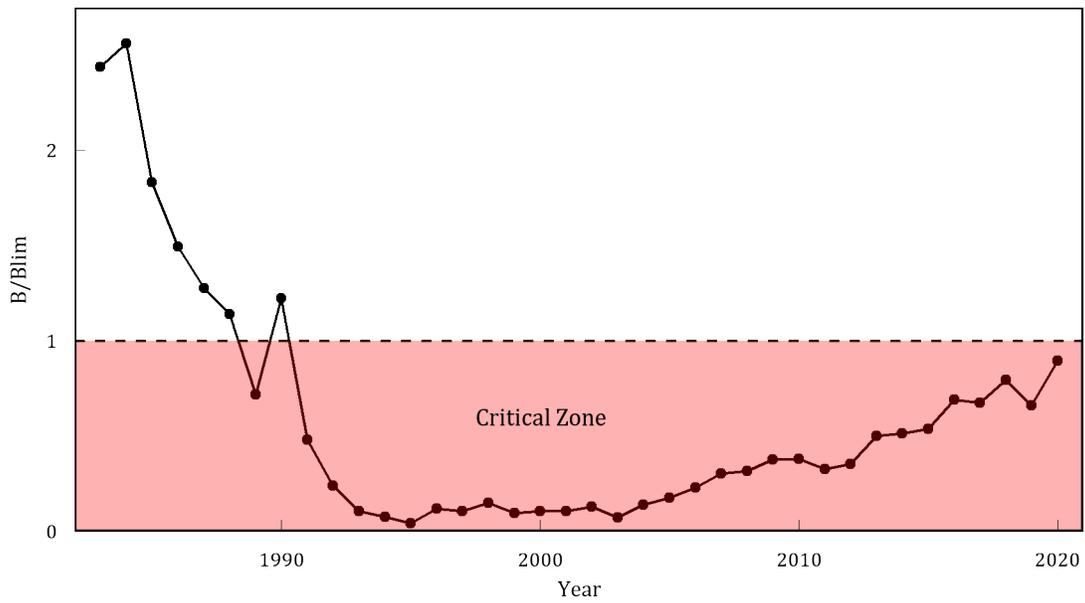


Figure 12: B/B_{lim} for Witch Flounder in Div. 2J3KL. B is total survey biomass index for all strata. B_{lim} is the Limit Reference Point (LRP) set at 40% B_{msy} -proxy as per DFO 2018. $B/B_{lim} = 1$ indicates the level of the LRP, below which the stock is in the Critical Zone. In 2020 the stock was at 89% of the LRP, below the LRP with an 82% probability. The survey in 2021 was incomplete therefore stock status in that year cannot be determined.

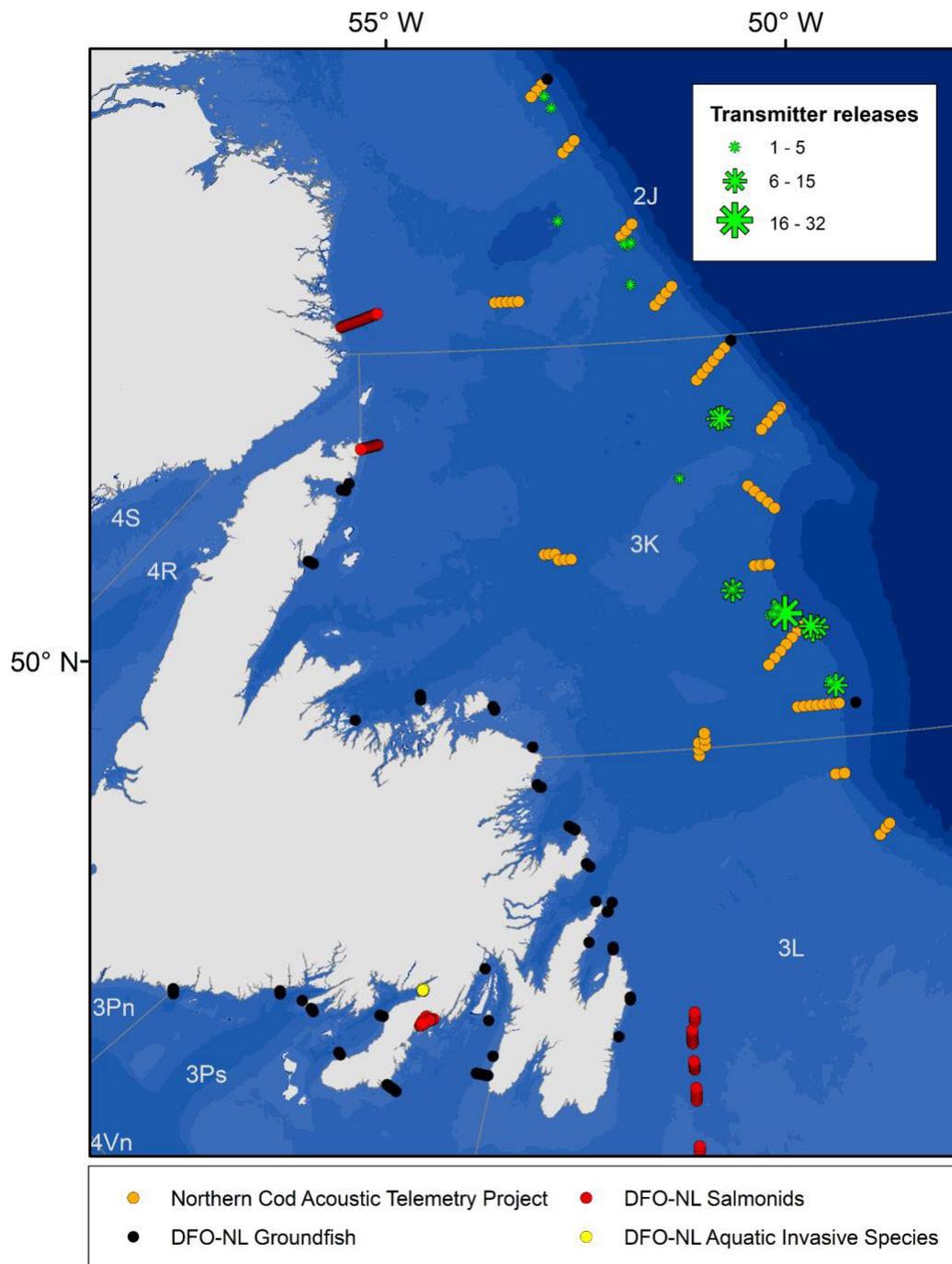


Figure 13: Map of acoustic transmitter releases (green stars) on Witch Flounder in Div. 2J3L in 2021 (green stars), and currently deployed acoustic receivers (points) in the area maintained by DFO and the Northern Cod Acoustic Telemetry Project.

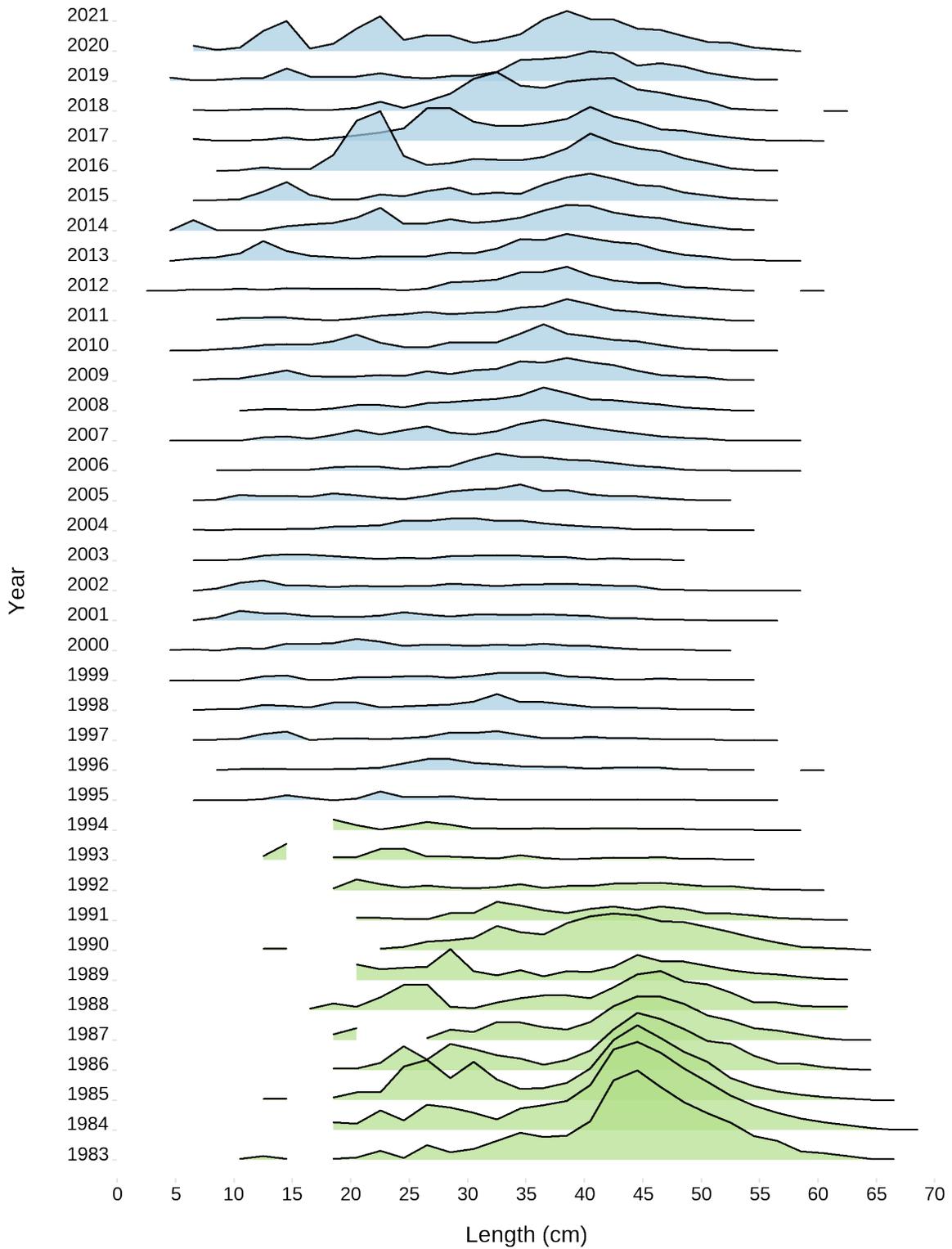


Figure 14: Abundance-at-length for Witch Flounder in Div. 2J3KL from the fall DFO RV survey (1983–2020). The survey was incomplete in 2021. Green shows years converted to Campelen units from the Engle series (1983–1994), blue indicates the Campelen series (1995 onward).

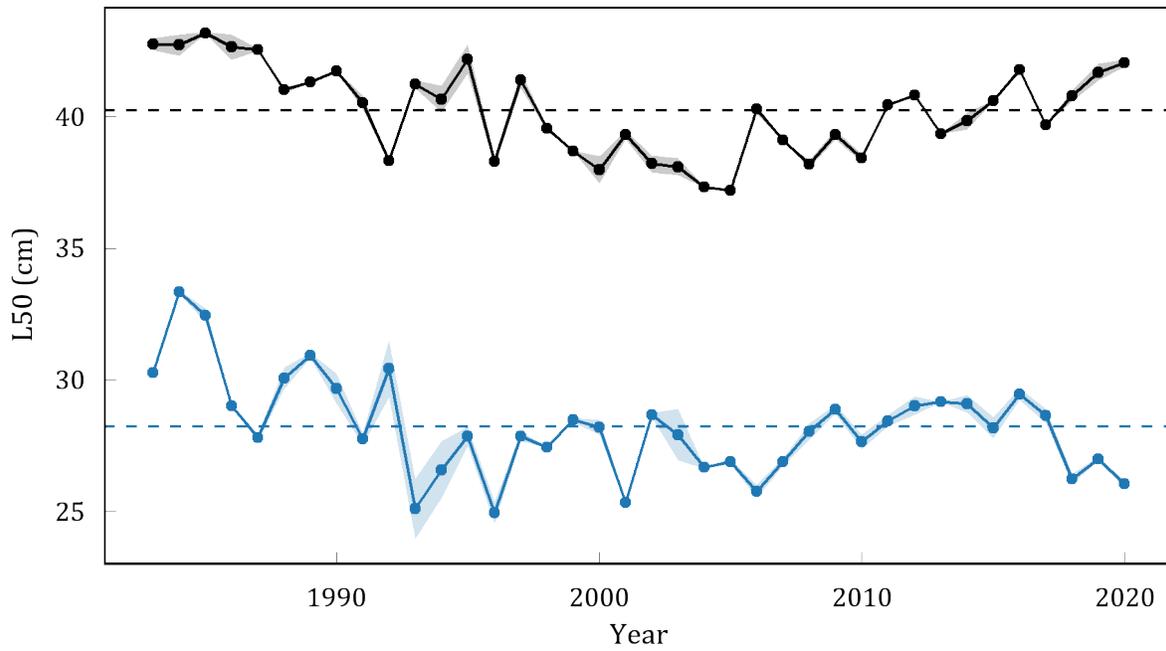


Figure 15: Length at 50% mature (L50) for male (blue) and female (black) Witch Flounder in Div. 2J3KL with 95% confidence intervals, estimated from fall RV survey. Males mature at smaller size than females. Horizontal dashed lines indicate time series average values.

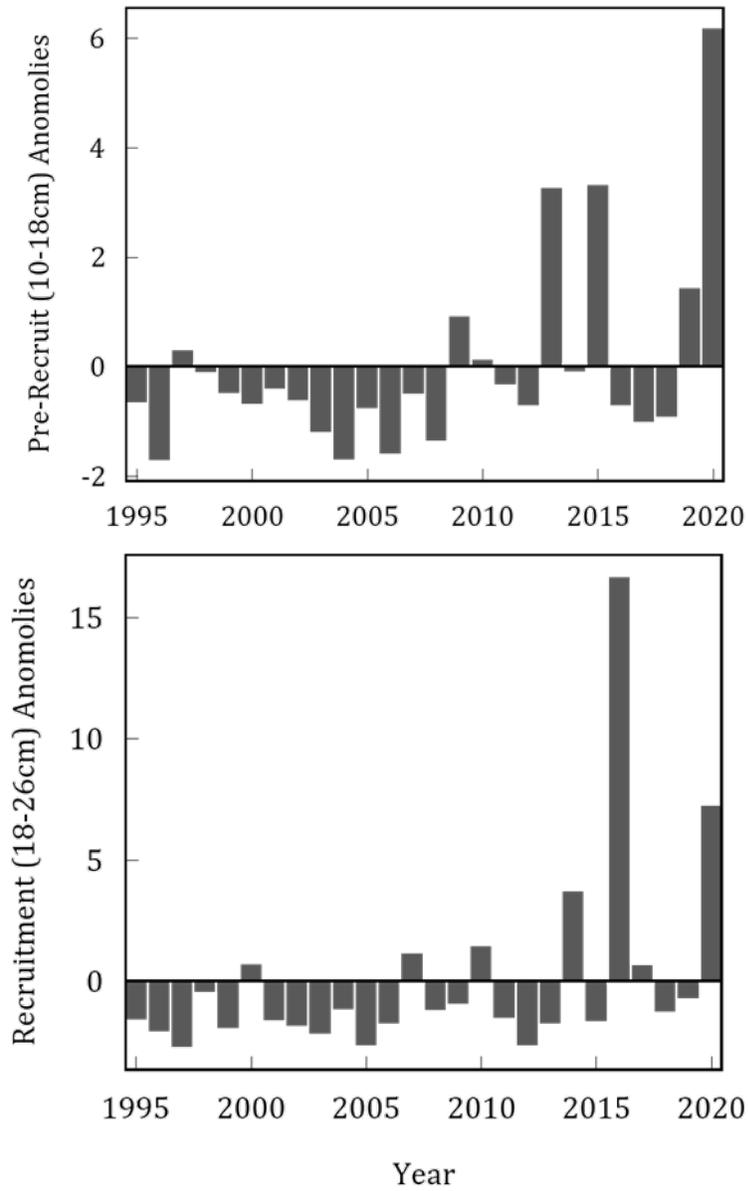


Figure 16: Pre-recruit (10–18 cm) and Recruitment (18–26 cm) index anomalies (difference from time series mean) for the Campelen series. Positive anomalies indicate good pre-recruit or recruitment signals.

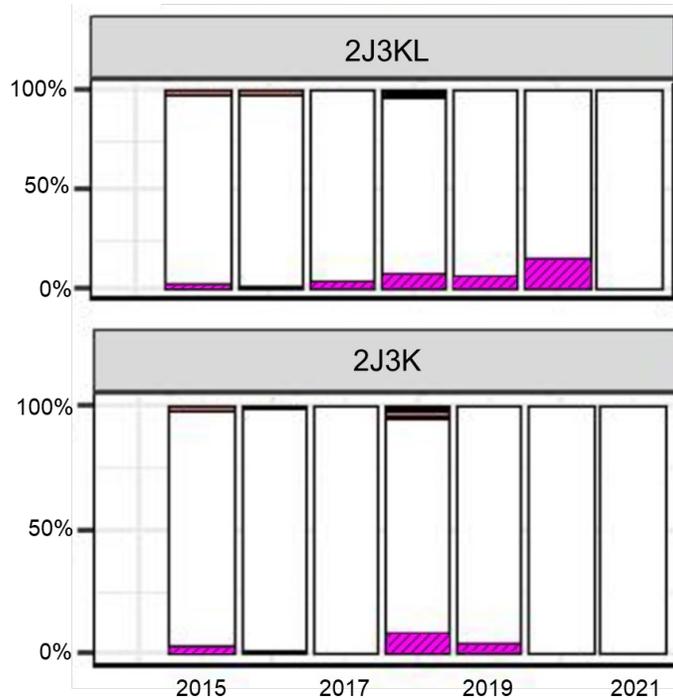


Figure 17: Diet composition for Witch Flounder sampled in the Fall survey in Div. 2J3KL (top; Div. 3L not sampled in 2021) and Div. 2J3K only (bottom). Diet is primarily polychaetes (white) and amphipods (pink hatched). Other colours indicate small amounts of various other benthic invertebrates. Empty stomachs are excluded from this analysis.

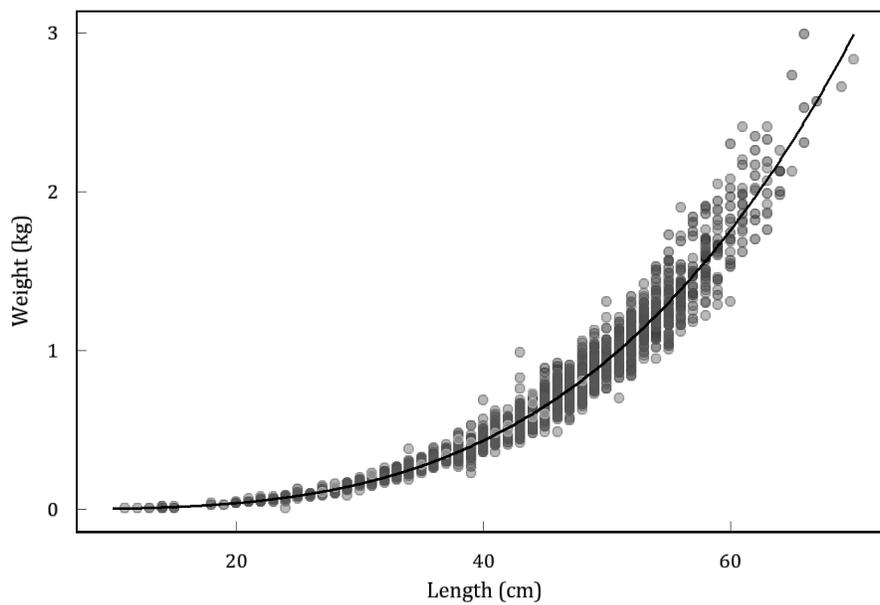


Figure 18: Length weight regression for Witch Flounder in Div. 2J3KL based on all available fall DFO RV survey measurements.

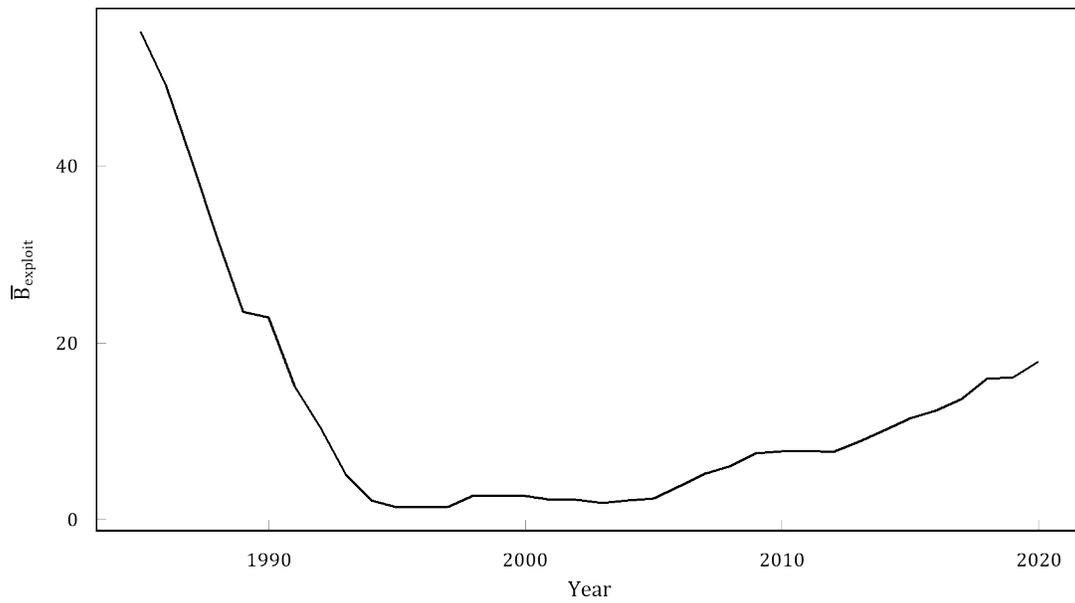


Figure 19: 3-year average exploitable biomass ($\bar{B}_{exploit}$), where annual exploitable biomass within the moving average is inversely weighted by the width of the confidence intervals of the total survey biomass index.

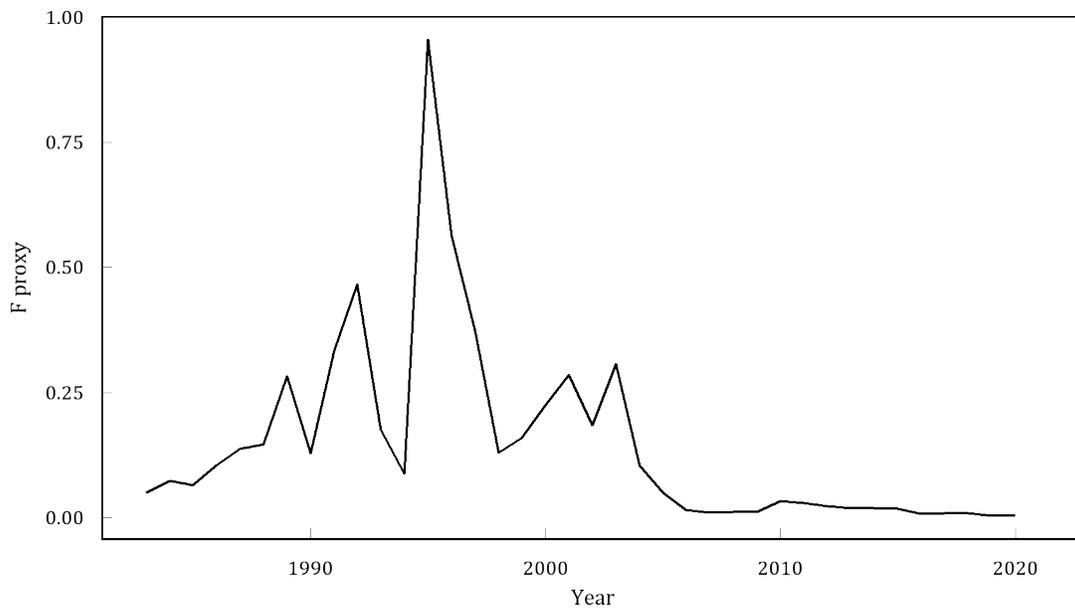


Figure 20: Proxy for fishing mortality (F) calculated as a ratio of landings to the 3-year smoothed exploitable biomass index.