# Shrimp Survey and Resulting Management Actions Area 12, June 1998 

## ;

J.A. Boutillier, J.A. Bond, H. Nguyen, and R.M. Harbo

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Science Branch, Pacific Region
Pacific Biological Station
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 5K6

1998

# Canadian Manuscript Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2463 

## Canadian Manuscript Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences

Manuscript reports contain scientific and technical information that contributes to existing knowledge but which deals with national or regional problems. Distribution is restricted to institutions or individuals located in particular regions of Canada. However, no restriction is placed on subject matter, and the series reflects the broad interests and policies of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, namely, fisheries and aquatic sciences.

Manuscript reports may be cited as full publications. The correct citation appears above the abstract of each report. Each report is abstracted in Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts and indexed in the Department's annual index to scientific and technical publications.

Numbers 1-900 in this series were issued as Manuscript Reports (Biological Series) of the Biological Board of Canada, and subsequent to 1937 when the name of the Board was changed by Act of Parliament, as Manuscript Reports (Biological Series) of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. Numbers 1426-1550 were issued as Department of Fisheries and the Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service Manuscript Reports. The current series name was changed with report number 1551.

Manuscript reports are produced regionally but are numbered nationally. Requests for individual reports will be filled by the issuing establishment listed on the front cover and title page. Out-of-stock reports will be supplied for a fee by commercial agents.

## Rapport manuscrit canadien des sciences halieutiques et aquatiques

Les rapports manuscrits contiennent des renseignements scientifiques et techniques ques qui constituent une contribution aux connaissances actuelles, mais qui traitent de problèmes nationaux ou régionaux. La distribution en est limitée aux organismes et aux personnes de régions particulières du Canada. Il n'y a aucune restriction quant au sujet; de fait, la série reflète la vaste gamme des intérêts et des politiques du ministère des Pêches et des Océans, c'est-à-dire les sciences halieutiques et aquatiques.

Les rapports manuscrits peuvent être cités comme des publications complètes. Le titre exact paraît au-dessus du résumé de chaque rapport. Les rapports manuscrits sont résumés dans la revue Résumés des sciences aquatiques et halieutiques, et ils sont classés dans l'index annual des publications scientifiques et techniques du Ministère.

Les numéros 1 à 900 de cette série ont été publiés à titre de manuscrits (série biologique) de l'Office de biologie du Canada, et après le changement de la désignation de cet organisme par décret du Parlement, en 1937, ont été classés comme manuscrits (série biologique) de l'Office des recherches sur les pêcheries du Canada. Les numéros 901 à 1425 ont été publiés à titre de rapports manuscrits de l'Office des recherches sur les pêcheries du Canada. Les numéros 1426 à 1550 sont parus à titre de rapports manuscrits du Service des pêches et de la mer, ministère des Pêches et de l'Environnement. Le nom actuel de la série a été établi lors de la parution du numéro 1551.

Les rapports manuscrits sont produits a l'échelon régional, mais numérotés à l'échelon national. Les demandes de rapports seront satisfaites par l'établissement auteur dont le nom figure sur la couverture et la page du titre. Les rapports épuisés seront fournis contre rétribution par des agents commerciaux.

Canadian Manuscript Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 2463

# SHRIMP SURVEY AND RESULTING MANAGEMENT ACTIONS 

AREA 12, JUNE 1998
by
J.A.Boutillier, J.A. Bond, H. Nguyen, and R.M. Harbo ${ }^{1}$

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Science Branch, Pacific Region
Pacific Biological Station
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9R 5K6
${ }^{1}$ Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Operations Branch, Pacific Region
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, British Columbia
V9T 1K3

Boutillier, J.A., J.A. Bond, H. Nguyen, and R.M. Harbo. 1998. Shrimp survey and resulting management actions Area 12, June 1998. Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2463: 40 p .

## ABSTRACT

Boutillier, J.A., J.A. Bond, H. Nguyen, and R.M. Harbo. 1998. Shrimp survey and resulting management actions Area 12, June 1998. Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2463: 40 p .

This report forms part of a series that details the assessment and management actions undertaken in the shrimp trawl fisheries off the pacific coast of Canada in 1998.

An area-swept shrimp trawl survey was undertaken in Pacific Fisheries Management Subareas 12-26, 12-39, 12-40, and 12-42.in June 1998. The survey was conducted using five volunteer commercial shrimp vessels. Area 12 is a large area with numerous small isolated fisheries that land a variety of shrimp species complexes. The majority of the landings consist of the northern pink shrimp, Pandalus borealis eous, the sidestripe shrimp, Pandalopsis dispar, and the humpback shrimp, Pandalus hypsinotus.

Vertical trap sets were used to evaluate the availability of shrimp to the trawl survey. Biomass indices of shrimp by species were determined in select trawlable areas of Area 12. Although the collection of shrimp data and the bycatch of halibut and eulachon were priorities over detailed information on bycatch of other species, catch information on all species was collected where time permitted. Landings of prawns, halibut or eulachon were very minor.

A fixed exploitation rate of $33 \%$ was applied to the biomass estimates by species. Catch ceilings, quotas, and other management actions as results of the survey are discussed.

These survey data are part of a long-term database of survey indices to be combined with logbook data, biological sampling and other fishery data. Until a long-term database is available, the initial biomass indices will be used as an absolute estimate for the purpose of setting quotas. The assessment and management process will require a collaborative effort on the part of DFO and stakeholders.

## RÉSUMÉ

Boutillier, J.A., J.A. Bond, H. Nguyen, and R.M. Harbo. 1998. Shrimp survey and resulting management actions Area 12, June 1998. Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2463: 40 p .

Ce rapport entre dans une série de travaux décrivant les évaluations et les mesures de gestion prises dans les pêches de la crevette sur la côte pacifique du Canada en 1998.

Une campagne de chalutage scientifique par la méthode des aires balayées a été entreprise en juin 1998 dáns les sous-zones de gestion des pêches du Pacifique 12-26, 12-39, 12-40 et 1242. Les relevés ont été effectués par cinq crevettiers commerciaux volontaires. La zone 12 est une vaste région couvrant de nombreuses petites pêcheries isolées qui débarquent des crevettes constituant divers complexes d'espèces. La majorité des débarquements consistaient en crevette nordique, Pandalus borealis eous, en crevette à flancs rayés, Pandalopsis dispar, et en crevette à front rayé, Pandalus hypsinotus.

Des pêches verticales avec des pièges ont servi à évaluer la capturabilité des crevettes dans les campagnes de chalutage . Les indices de la biomasse de crevette, par espèce, ont été déterminés dans certains secteurs chalutables de la zone 12 . Les priorités de la campagne étaient la collecte de données sur les crevettes et les prises accessoires de flétan et d'eulakane plutôt que l'étude détaillée des prises accessoires, mais des données sur les captures ont en général été recueillies pour toutes les espèces. Les débarquements de crevette tachetée, de flétan et d'eulakane étaient minimes.

Un taux fixe d'exploitation de $33 \%$ a été appliqué aux estimations de la biomasse, pour chaque espèce. Nous analysons les plafonds de capture, les quotas et les autres mesures de gestion prises à la suite des relevés.

Les données obtenues grâce aux relevés entrent dans une base de données à long terme qui rassemble des indices scientifiques en vue de les combiner aux informations des journaux de pêche, aux résultats des échantillonnages biologiques et à d'autres données sur les pêches. En attendant que la base soit suffisamment enrichie, les indices initiaux de la biomasse serviront d'estimations absolues pour l'établissement des quotas. Le processus d'évaluation et de gestion nécessitera un effort de collaboration de la part du MPO et des intervenants.

## ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

This report forms part of a series of documents that outline the assessment data and management processes that were used in 1998 in the shrimp trawl fishery for specific areas along the British Columbia coastline. The shrimp trawl fishery takes place in a variety of areas ranging from large offshore grounds to small isolated inshore waters. These fisheries also vary with respect to the target species. There are seven species of shrimp that are harvested commercially in British Columbia and fisheries vary in complexity from single to multiple species fisheries. Many of these shrimp trawl fisheries are new or developing and there is little or no information available from which to assess the stocks.

A suite of management principles was developed for these fisheries as a result of discussions and concerns outlined in PSARC assessments of inshore (Boutillier et al. 1996) and offshore (Boutillier et al. 1997) shrimp fisheries. The management systems adopted in 1998 varied depending on the nature and complexity of the fishery.

For the offshore fisheries in the southern and central regions off the West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI), time and area closures were implemented. The recruitment process for these offshore fisheries appears to be strongly influenced by environmental factors which affect the strength and direction of surface currents. There also appears to be a strong south to north recruitment interdependence between grounds (Boutillier et al 1997).

For inshore fisheries and the remaining offshore areas, a fixed arbitrary, historically based or forecasted ${ }^{1}$ catch ceiling was assigned to each shrimp management area. These catch ceilings can be adjusted inseason, if information from fishery independent biomass indices and catches indicate that the area can sustain fishing pressure either less than or greater than the initial levels. The biological reference point for sustainable fishing pressure that is used at this time is the biomass of the area multiplied by an exploitation rate of $33 \%$.

The use of biological reference points discussed above is based on precautionary principles discussed in Boutillier et al. (1996) and is designed to meet conservation and sustainable utilization goals in data limited situations. Over the long term, the management and assessment systems for these fisheries will undergo a number of changes that reflect a better understanding of these initial, hopefully conservative, thresholds. These changes will result from a management and assessment system which will be designed to collect information on a number of key issues including: the biotic and abiotic factors that affect the population, quantifying biological compensatory mechanisms, calculating depensatory mortality thresholds, evaluating factors affecting availability, developing survey designs which quantify shrimp abundances in untrawlable areas, and accounting for variations in availability to trawl surveys due to vertical migrations.

One of the key tools used in collection of the data that will address these issues is the use of fishery independent area swept trawl surveys. Area swept trawl surveys are used to calculate biomass indices for these fisheries which provide trends in abundance. These trends when

[^0]modelled with the catch history from the area will provide estimates of absolute abundance. However, until a reliable long-term data base of survey indices and catches are available, the survey biomass indices will be used as an absolute estimate for the purpose of setting the biological reference point catch ceilings.

The management and assessment process is an iterative process which demands a constant building and learning. It will take years of careful assessment and testing of critical basic biological parameters such as: growth, mortality, recruitment, appropriate levels of exploitation by area and species etc., to address the issues as stated above. This will take a collaborative effort on the part of department and stakeholders to achieve meaningful results while adhering to precautionary principles.

## INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the data collection process, analysis, interpretation and resulting management actions of a fishery independent shrimp survey that was conducted June 3-5, 1998 in Pacific Fishery Management Area (PFMA) 12 on the Pacific coast of Canada.

Area 12 is a large area that has a number of small isolated fisheries that target on a variety of species complexes. At least seven commercial shrimp are harvested by trawl in the area: Pandalus borealis eous (northern or spihy pink); P. jordani (smooth pink); P. goniurus (flexed pink), P. danae (coonstripe); P. hypsinotus (humpback); P. platyceros (prawn); and Pandalopsis dispar (sidestripe). Although there have been trawl fisheries for shrimp for a number of years in this area, it was not until recently that there has been a consistent strong effort in the area as can be seen in the area landing figures in Figure 1.

In 1997, following initial surveys and consultation with fishers, Area 12 was divided into two shrimp management areas, 12-IN (Subareas 12-22, 12-23, and 12-26 to 12-48) and 12-OUT (Subareas 12-1 to 12-21, 12-24, and 12-25) (Figure 2).

## OBJECTIVE

A survey was undertaken in 12-IN, to update quotas for the 1998/99 season. Initial quotas were set for $12-\mathrm{IN}$ based on forecasted biomass estimates of northern pink shrimp from the 1997 survey and catch information. The forecasted biomass estimate was based on the index of abundance, growth and mortality of the $0+, 1+$ and $2+$ animals only (since the $3+$ animals would have died after egg hatch in the spring of 1998). This quota was anticipated to be conservative since the 1997 estimates of $0+$ and $1+$ animals, due to their availability, are felt to be low and therefore their forecasted abundance should subsequently be biased low. There is no way of knowing, at this time, the correction factors for availability for $0+$ and $1+$ animals.

The preliminary quotas for 12-IN were taken by the fishery in May, 1998 and 12-IN subsequently closed on May 25. A survey for the area, using the research vessel Caligus, was planned for late August, 1998, however, the industry requested an earlier survey of selected areas. Subsequently this multi-vessel survey using industry vessels was conducted to provide inseason fishery biomass indices of shrimp by species in select trawlable areas of Area 12, and develop inseason quotas for the various areas by species. To do this there were two survey techniques used:

1. An area swept trawl survey to determine the fishable biomass index of shrimp by species in the various trawlable areas.
2. Vertical trap sets placed in trawlable area to estimate the proportion of the of shrimp stock by species off bottom and not accessible to the trawl.

This is the third survey of this region since April 1997; the previous surveys (April and November 1997) are reported in Boutillier et al. (in press). In the 1997 surveys, long-lined trap sets placed inside and outside the trawl survey area were also used as part of the overall survey. The data from this latter survey technique were used to delimit extent and density of the various shrimp stocks outside the trawlable area. However, logistic problems in implementing this survey in the time frame industry desired required that the long-lined trap component of the survey not be carried out. The mask used to delimit the area of shrimp abundance did however include known distribution ranges of the various species of shrimp from the 1997 surveys.

## METHODS

The survey in June 1998 provided inseason fishery biomass indices, and age and size distribution of shrimp for Pacific Fisheries Management Subareas 12-26, 12-39, 12-40 and 12-42 (Figure 2). The survey was conducted using five volunteer commercial fishing vessels: four to conduct the trawl survey: F.V. Diligent (Captain Hannu Harju); F.V. Foxy Lady II (Captain Murray Tanner); F.V. Frigga (Captain Ross Michelson); and F.V. Mae Ann (Captain David Renwall) and one to carry out the vertical trapping: F.V. Maile III (Captain Calvin Siider). The trawl survey vessels ranged in length from 11.3 to 12.2 m , and had beam lengths from 13.1 to 14.0 m .

Each vessel carried a biological technician, who was funded by DFO science using industry stock assessment funds The trawl vessels that volunteered provided trawl gear in good working order as well as accommodation for the technician. The gear for the trap vessel was provided by DFO science. The cost of fuel and meals was provided through industry stock assessment funds.

## MAPPING

Locations of shrimp trawl activity were identified initially in preparation for the 1997 surveys of this area (Boutillier et al in press). Locations were incorporated into CompuGrid, the proprietary raster-based geographic information system (GIS) utilized by DFO, Shellfish StAD, and displayed in relation to land mass, Pacific Fishery Management Areas and depth contours. Masks were initially drawn around the areas of most concentrated effort (clusters of location points), using the 50 m and 200 m contour lines as rough guides, and these were subsequently modified slightly as a result of the survey results.. The masks were captured digitally and incorporated into the GIS. Within each mask, a sampling grid was established which broke the masked area into blocks of 0.25 square nautical miles (each block was a square with sides measuring 0.5 nautical miles).

## FIELD DATA

All data was collected in a standard format which included details on the: sequential tow number ${ }^{2}$, time and date, duration, Pacific Fisheries Management Area (PMFA), latitude and longitude of the start and finish of the tow, direction of the tow, distance travelled, depth, remarks on usability, and detailed catch information on total catch weight and weight by species (for commercial shrimp species \#/kg information was also collected). Biological samples of 100 (if available) shrimp by species were collected from each tow for later processing by size and sex. Biological samples were taken of any eulachon and halibut caught in the survey as bycatch.

## EFFORT STANDARDIZATION

The trawl survey vessels used were the same as in the 1997 surveys and the effort standardization exercise is described in detail for between vessel differences and between trawl differences by Boutillier et al (in press). No effort standardization was conducted for the vertical trap vessel. The vessels participating in the survey had nets fitted with fish separator panels to reduce the by-catch of fish in their commercial operations. It was felt that this equipment might reduce the catch of shrimp and therefore the separator gear was removed from the trawls for the survey. However, from a logistic perspective, the major drawback with the removal of the separator grid is that processing the catch takes more time and reduces the number of tows that a vessel can complete in a day.

## AREA SWEPT TRAWL SURVEY

Trawl tows were spaced systematically on a 0.5 nautical mile by 0.5 nautical mile grid over the masked survey area by major fishing area (see Table 1).

Tows were to be 30 minutes in duration, however, they were shortened if they encountered snags or bad bottom. The start and stop latitude and longitude co-ordinates were used to calculate the distance towed. The density of animals by species per square meter was then calculated using the following equation:

$$
\text { Density }\left(\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right)=\operatorname{Catch}(\mathrm{kg}) /\left(\text { Distance towed }{ }^{*} \text { Net opening }\right)
$$

This density per square meter was then used in the calculations of the biomass indices.

## VERTICAL TRAPPING

In an effort to estimate the proportion of shrimp available to the bottom trawls, strings of fine mesh ( $7-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) Pardiac traps ( 23.25 cm diameter by 10.25 cm high) were to be set vertically

[^1]in the water column from the bottom to 40 m off bottom. Sets were to be set in the morning and afternoon for 4 hour soaks. Traps were to be spaced along the groundline at distances $0,5,10$, 20,30 , and 40 m off bottom. The traps were then sampled to determine the number of shrimp caught at various heights off bottom. These catch rates by depth were then to be used to estimate the proportion of the shrimp that were available to trawl at the time that the survey was conducted.

## AGE CLASS ESTIMATES

To estimate year class abundance and their size range, samples of approximately 100 (if available) shrimp from each species were collected from each tow. Each sample was then processed to determine the number of shrimp per kilogram, and the size and sex of each individual animal. The histogram and length frequency distributions for all samples were analyzed to proportion out the size and number at age using Schnute and Fournier's (1980) length frequency modal analysis (a minimal desirable total sample size is 1000 animals). Using the resulting mean sizes for each year class plus and minus a proportionally calculated standard deviation, the minimum and maximum size of animals assigned to a age class were calculated. These minimum and maximum sizes for each age class allow us to estimate the proportion of the catch from each sample from each age class, and subsequently to calculate the density of shrimp by number for each age in the area sampled.

## CALCULATION OF BIOMASS INDICES

To estimate indices of biomass and year class abundance, the total survey area for each Subarea was mapped and divided into grid cells representing areas of 25,600 square meters (i.e. squares with sides of length 160 meters). The centre point of each tow was assigned to the appropriate grid cell with weight and age class density information (calculated using the above methods).

A sector geospatial interpolation was then used to calculate values for empty grid cells within the total sampling area. The sector interpolation examined an area within a circle with a radius of ten grid cells ( 1600 meters), with the target cell (cell for which the value is being calculated) in the centre of the circle. The circle is divided into six sectors, and the value for the target cell is estimated using a distance-weighted average of the nearest sample in each of the sectors. Thus, samples closer to the target cell have a greater influence on the interpolated value.

Once blank grid cells were filled in with interpolated values, indices of biomass and year class abundance were calculated by adding the values in each grid cell within the entire survey area. The calculations of the indices were done within the CompuGrid GIS software package.

## RESULTS

## EFFORT STANDARDIZATION

As in the 1997 surveys, no effort standardization corrections were made for between vessel differences. The only standardization that was conducted was corrections for different sized nets and beams. The effective net opening was calculated to be 0.6 meters shorter then the beam length, which varied by vessel. All nets used were high-rise beam trawls which were estimated to open vertically approximately 4 to 5 meters.

## TRAWL SURVEY

A total of 46 successful tows (of 50 total tows) were completed in all areas combined. This varied from 10 to 16 per vessel with an average of 3.8 per day. The tows sampled from 0.39 to $1.59 \%$ of the total area surveyed (see Table 2).

A summary of the total catch is shown in Appendix 1 and detailed catch records are shown in Appendix 2.

## Vertical Trap Sets

A total of 18 successful sets (of 21 total sets) were made in all areas combined (see Table 3). Unfortunately there was some confusion and traps were not set on the bottom so that most of the trap sets were not usable for proper analysis. As a result the correction had to be made using the results from the April and November surveys for those areas where shrimp were known to come off the bottom during the day (Boutillier et al in press). The one exception to this was in Subarea 12-39 where shrimp were found off the bottom in the area of highest concentration. In this area the first trap off the bottom was used for the calculated proportion available to the trawl. As pointed out in Boutillier et al (in press), this trap does not produce as effectively as a bottom trap and the calculated proportion available to the trawl is probably biased low, which in turn would overestimate the biomass of shrimp.

The proportion of shrimp available to trawl varied depending on the species and the area. Species such as humpbacks, coonstripes, prawns and sidestripe shrimp were all $100 \%$ available to the trawl i.e. within 5 m of the bottom in all areas in both surveys. The pelagic species: Northern pink, smooth pink, and flexed pink shrimp however, did vary considerably with respect to their availability to the trawl. The correction factor used to account for availability to the trawl survey varied from a low of $26.7 \%$ available to a high of $100 \%$ available for Northern pink shrimp depending on the Subarea.

## AGE CLASS ESTIMATES

The size of the animals by age class and species for the this survey varied between Pacific Fisheries Management Subarea (see Table 4).

## SURVEY BIOMASS INDICES

The survey indices and total catch to date are combined to estimate the total biomass at the beginning of the fishery. By assuming that biomass prior to the fishery is equal to the survey biomass index plus the catch we are assuming that over the period of time from the fishery start and the survey estimate, growth and natural mortality balance.

Critical to the estimate of biomass and the remaining quota is the estimate of total catch. There appears to be a major discrepancy between the reported catch composition and the survey and commercial sampling catch composition by species.

Eulachon were caught in 14 separate tows and made up only $0.08 \%$ of the total catch. No halibut was caught during the survey.

## Problem areas - Sidestripe shrimp

The sidestripe catch from AMR validated landings to June 10, 1998, shows that sidestripes from the Area $12-\mathrm{IN}$ fishery make up only $1.77 \%$ of the total sidestripe and pink catch combined. This percentage is much lower than the results of the May bycatch samples or the June survey results. The estimated catch of sidestripes over the entire 12-IN area should make up somewhere between $11.83 \%(8.0 \mathrm{t})$ and $12.60 \%(8.5 \mathrm{t})$ of the total catch of shrimp (i.e. sidestripe and pinks combined (Tables 6 and 7)).

Market sampling at the plants and bycatch sampling on the grounds show that the small sidestripes, Age $1+$ and/or Age $2+$, are mixed in with the pink shrimp catch. Note the maximum length for our estimated $2+$ sidestripes is approximately 24.5 mm carapace length (CL) which is near the maximum size of the pink shrimp i.e. approximately 24 mm CL. The AMR validated catch of sidestripes represents only the larger shrimp sorted from the catch and processed as a higher value product. If we look at the proportion of weight represented by $1+$ and $2+$ sidestripes in the estimated biomass for area 12-26, the $1+$ sidestripe alone make up $13.8 \%$ of the biomass and the $1+$ and $2+$ animals combined make up $28.9 \%$ of the biomass (as calculated from the percentages of all samples combined; N.B. we still need to estimate the proportions from the calculated estimates of year class strength). If this estimate is expanded to the catch from the May 98 fishery, the $12-\mathrm{IN}$ total catch of sidestripes would be 1.7 tonnes.

Using the Subarea 12-26 bycatch sample from May 1998, in the same manner as detailed above for the survey data, the proportion of $1+$ sidestripes in the total bycatch of sidestripes by weight was $71.8 \%$. When expanded over the catch from the May 1998 fishery for the total $12-\mathrm{IN}$ area, this sampling would estimate the catch of sidestripes to be 4.3 t .

If we received the logbook information on a more timely basis or delayed the fishery until logs are in and processed we could get a better estimate of the catch of sidestripes by proportioning the catch by Subarea. If, for example, all the catch to date of pink shrimp was taken from 12-39 and 12-42, then the catch of sidestripes may be close to the reported catch. There may be consideration to create new smaller shrimp management areas in $12-\mathrm{IN}$.

## DISCUSSION

This was the second year that fishery independent trawl surveys like this have been conducted in Area 12. There continue to be some difficulties as well as a number of very positive results. It became obvious very quickly that the limited deck space of the vessels was a problem with respect to handling and sorting the catch. This impacted both on the number of tows that could be completed in a day and on the ability of the observers to get accurate samples and weights of shrimp in addition to other species. As a result of this, the survey was restricted in scope in terms of the areas to be covered (e.g. a number of areas were dropped in Subarea 1226). It is probably more effective to use the fish separators in the nets to reduce the handling time and get more coverage than to worry about the small loss of shrimp that may or may not occur with the use of the separator grids.

It is unfortunate that the vertical trapping did not in most cases provide the type of data that was useful for determining the availability, however there was useful information in the occurrence of shrimp off the bottom in greater numbers than previously noted in Subarea 12-39. This occurred in the area of maximum concentration of shrimp in the area. Other sets in the area where shrimp abundance was lower did not show shrimp off the bottom.

With the limited time available for the survey the fishers opted to go to a maximum number of areas and survey the tows with maximum catch rather then maximize the tows in a single area and determine with more certainty the boundaries of shrimp concentrations.

In back-calculating the biomass available at the beginning of the fishery it is clear how important it is to have corroborating commercial samples to determine the makeup of the commercial catch. This is especially evident in the difficulties in determining the sidestripe biomass and subsequent quotas. It is also important to consider that sidestripes are more available to the fishery at a younger age. It will be important to understand if the harvest rates for northern pinks and sidestripes should be the same since the former is subject to the full impact of the fishery for 2 years while the latter is subject to the full impact of the fishery for 3 seasons.

FISHERY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - 12IN MAY - JUNE, 1998.
Based on the number of egg-bearing shrimp found in the April, 1997 survey in this area the fishery opening in 1998 for Area 12 was delayed to May 15 from the normal opening date of April 15.

An initial fishery took place in Area 12-IN from May 15 to 25, 1998. Catch ceilings of $102,000 \mathrm{lb}$. pinks+coonstripes ( 46.3 t ), $11,365 \mathrm{lb}$. humpbacks ( 5.2 t ) and $7,500 \mathrm{lb}$. sidestripes ( 3.4 t ) were set as conservative levels from a preliminary forecasting of shrimp populations surveyed in April and November, 1997. This was a short fishery with high effort for pink shrimp. A bycatch of sidestripes and coonstripes was evident in the catch sampled on the grounds. Landings (hailed) are shown in Table 5.

Following the survey June 3 to 5, 1998, the preliminary results were forwarded to managers. Annual quotas (Table 5) were calculated based on a fixed exploitation rate of 0.33 of the total biomass (calculated as the sum of the survey biomass and the fishery landings of May 1998). There was a reduction of the 12-IN shrimp biomass in the June, 1998 survey to 430-460 $t$, compared to the April 1997 estimate of 530 t . The annual TAC for pinks+coonstripes for $12-\mathrm{IN}$ in 1997 was 172 t compared to the 1998 level of 145 t .

- A Notice to Industry was issued on June 19 for a second fishery in 12-IN. The quotas were announced on June 22 for a fishery for combined pinks and coonstripes to be opened on June 26,1998 for a TAC of $170,000 \mathrm{lb}$. $(77 \mathrm{t})$. This is a limit in the lower range of the quota options ( 74.9 t to 83.3 t ) from two estimates of biomass from the survey in Area 12 (Table 5).
- It is anticipated that the bycatch of sidestripes in the June pink fishery will reach the suggested harvest level ( 9.8 t ) of sidestripes (Table 5).
- Consideration for further shrimp management areas in Area 12 for directed fisheries in Subareas 12-26 and 12-40 for sidestripes should be considered in the development of next season's fishing plan. Provisions for more timely submission of harvest logs would assist in the evaluation of the surveys, fisheries and management options.
- A recommendation for trip limits in Area 12-IN cannot be implemented this season without a change to the Shrimp Trawl Licence Conditions.


## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the Captain and crews of the commercial vessels Diligent, Foxy Lady II, Frigga, Mae Ann, and Maile III for their co-operation. The biological technicians for the survey included Steve Head, Roy Hinder, Sean Kask, Jeff Olsson, and Debbie Tufnail. Leslie Barton handled all the GIS mapping issues for the project and Georg Jorgensen wrote the report generator for the Appendix tables in this report.

## REFERENCES

Boutillier J.A., M. Joyce, J. Bond and I. Winther. 1996. Assessing the Inshore Shrimp Fisheries: Data Status, Model Requirements, Problems. PSARC Working Paper I-96-11.

Boutillier J.A., R. I. Perry, B. Waddell and J. Bond. 1997. Assessment of the Offshore Pandalus jordani Trawl Fishery Off the West Coast of Vancouver Island. PSARC Working Paper I-9711.

Boutillier J.A., J.A. Bond and R.M. Harbo. 1997 Industry Sponsored Shrimp Surveys and Resulting Management Actions, Area 12, April and November 1997. In press.

Schnute, J. and D. Fournier. 1980. A New Approach to Length-Frequency Analysis : Growth Structure. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 37(9): 1337-1351.

Table 1. The Pacific Fishery Management Areas and Subareas surveyed and the respective sampling areas.

| Subarea | rocation | Area surveyd (km) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12-26 | Knight and Clio | 75.37 |
| 12-39 | Retreat Pass | 15.49 |
| 12-40 | Simoon and Penphrase | 11.80 |
| 12-42 | Drury Inlet | 12.54 |

Table 2. The subareas that were surveyed in the June survey, the total number of tows made, and area sampled as a percentage of the total survey area.

| Subarea | Number of | \% Area Swept |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12-26 | 20 | 0.39\% |
| 12-39 | 17 | 1.59\% |
| 12-40 | 4 | 0.53\% |
| 12-42 | 5 | 0.54\% |

Table 3. The number of vertical trap sets, by Subarea, in the June 1998 survey.

| Subarea | Number of Sets |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12-26 | 12 |
| 12-39 | 6 |
| 12-40 | 0 |
| 12-42 | 0 |

Table 4. The size and weight of shrimp by cohort, by species, by Subarea for the June 1998 survey.

| Subarea | Spectes | Agel <br> length | Age2 <br> length | Age3 <br> length | Agel Wt | Age 2 wt | Age ${ }^{\text {Wh\% }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12-26 | Northern Pink | 12.9 | 18.5 | 21.4 | 1.78 | 4.57 | 6.69 |
| 12-26 | Humpback | 16.6 | 23.8 | 27.6 | 3.63 | 9.91 | 14.97 |
| 12-26 | Sidestripe | 16.2 | 22.6 | 27.0 | 2.74 | 7.45 | 12.72 |
| 12-39 | Northern Pink | 13.0 | - 18.2 | 21.4 | 1.82 | 4.38 | 6.69 |
| 12-39 | Humpback | 17.4 | 23.6 | 26.8 | 4.14 | 9.68 | 14.97 |
| 12-39 | STidestripe | 16.8 | 23.7 | 27.6 | 3.05 | 8.60 | 13.59 |
| 12-40 | Sidestripe | 17.1 | 23.1 | 28.3 | 3.22 | 7.96 | 14.66 |
| 12-42 | Northern Pink | 12.8 | 17.3 | 20.1 | 1.75 | 3.84 | 5.68 |
| 12-42 | Humpback | 16.9 | 21.9 | 24.9 | 3.82 | 7.86 | 11.23 |

Table 5. Survey estimates, AMR validated and missing landings to June 10, 1998, quota estimates and remaining quotas. *The two estimates of pinks+coonstripes are from calculations using the results of vertical trapping in November (left column) and April 1997 (right column).

| Subarea | Pinks + Coonstripes | Pinks +Coonstripes | Sidestripes | Humpbacks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12-26 | 104.9* | 129.3* | 21.7 | 4.8 |
| 12-39 | 203.3 | 203.3 | 2.4 | 11.3 |
| 12-40 | 1.1* | 2.1* | 7.3 | 0 |
| 12-42 | 55.3* | 55.3* | 0.7 | 12.9 |
| 12-IN total survey | 364.6 | 390 | 32.1 | 29 |
| Landings (June 10/98) | 63.6 | 63.6 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| Missing (June 10/98) | 4.1 | 4.1 |  |  |
| Biomass estimate | 432.3 | 457.7 | 33.3 | 31.7 |
| Annual Quota for 1998/99 | 142.7 | 151.0 | 11.0 | 10.5 |
| Remaining Quota for 1998/99 | 74.9 | 83.3 | 9.8 | 7.8 |

Table 6. Estimated proportions of sidestripe weight to sidestripes and mixed pink weight combined. This is compared by Subarea and by total inside area as compared to the total catch.

| Species | Data Iype | 1226 | 12.39 | 12.40 | 12.42 | Grand Toral | Corection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% sidestripes | Bycatch | 16.62\% | 0.03\% | 86.92\% | 0.14\% | 12.60\% | 7.12 |
| \% sidestripes | Survey | 35.42\% | 1.56\% | 86.28\% | 1.06\% | 11.83\% | 6.68 |
| \% sidestripes | Catch |  |  |  |  | 1.77\% |  |

Table 7. Estimates of catches of sidestripes and remaining quota (tonnes).

| Estimation Techrique | \% Catel | Estimated Total Catch Sidestripe | Remaining Quota |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sidestripe Weight/(total sides \& pink weight) from Bycatch | 12.60\% | 8.5 | 2.5 |
| Sidestripe Weight/(total sides \& pink weight) from Survey | 11.83\% | 8.0 | 3.0 |
| Estimated weight of $1+$ sidestripes mixed into pink catch from Bycatch sample 12-26 | 48.3\% | 2.3 | 8.7 |
| Estimated weight of $1+$ and 2+ sidestripes mixed into pink catch from Bycatch sample 12-26 | 71.8\% | 4.3 | 6.7 |
| Estimated weight of $1+$ sidestripes mixed into pink catch from Survey results 12-26 | 13.8\% | 1.4 | 9.6 |
| Estimated weight of $1+$ and $2+$ sidestripes mixed into pink catch from Survey results 12-26 | 28.9\% | 1.7 | 9.3 |

## Landings (t), Area 12



Figure 1. Catch history in PFMA 12.
Figure 2. Survey areas in PFMA 12, June 1998.


## Appendix 1

## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998

There were 50 Tows. Total Weight for all tows, $6,253 \mathrm{Kg}$.

| Shrimp Species |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northern Pink | Pandalus borealis | 3,029.51 | 48.4505 | 50 |
| Smooth Pink | Pandalus jordani | 4.70 | 0.0752 | 4 |
| Prawn | Pandalus platyceros | 46.00 | 0.7357 | 35 |
| Coonstripe | Pandalus danae | 21.90 | 0.3502 | 10 |
| Humpback | Pandalus hypsinotus | 524.80 | 8.3930 | 42 |
| Sidestripe | Pandalopsis dispar | 293.20 | 4.6891 | 37 |
| Bluespot | Pandalus stenolepsis | 0.10 | 0.0016 | 1 |
| Pinks (Flexed) | Pandalus goniurus | 281.90 | 4.5084 | 23 |
| Crangons | Crangon spp | 50.51 | 0.8078 | 44 |
| Eualus | Eualus spp | 12.20 | 0.1951 | 21 |
| Glass Shrimp | Pasiphaea pacifica | 2.01 | 0.0321 | 12 |
| Other Invertebrates |  |  |  |  |
| Heart Urchin | Atelostomata (Superorder) | 0.20 | 0.0032 | 2 |
| Anemone | Actiniaria (Order) | 1.60 | 0.0256 | 2 |
| Bivalves | Bivalvia (Class) | 0.10 | 0.0016 | 1 |
| Jellyfish | Scyphozoa (Class) | 0.30 | 0.0048 | 3 |
| Squat Squid | Rossia pacifica | 2.80 | 0.0448 | 19 |
| Scallop | Pectinidae (Family) | 0.10 | 0.0016 | 1 |
| Squid | Teuthoidea (Order) | 0.10 | 0.0016 | 1 |
| Starfish | Asteroidea (Class) | 11.50 | 0.1839 | 5 |
| Basket Stars | Euryalae (Order) | 0.10 | 0.0016 | 1 |
| Dungeness Crab | Cancer magister | 2.80 | 0.0448 | 6 |
| Squat Lobster | Munida quadrispina | 1.00 | 0.0160 | 3 |
| Flatfish |  |  |  |  |
| Dab (Pacific) | Citharichthys sordidus | 0.50 | 0.0080 | 1 |
| Dover Sole | Microstomus pacificus | 3.40 | 0.0544 | 10 |
| English Sole | Pleuronectes vetulus | 137.25 | 2.1950 | 22 |
| Flathead Sole | Hippoglossoides elassodon | 108.30 | 1.7320 | 22 |
| Rex Sole | Errex zachirus | 14.10 | 0.2255 | 21 |
| Turbot | Atheresthes stomias | 31.70 | 0.5070 | 9 |
| Rock Sole | Pleuronectes bilineatus | 1.60 | 0.0256 | 3 |
| Slender Sole | Eopsetta exilis | 16.71 | 0.2672 | 18 |
| Starry Flounder | Platichthys stellatus | 31.60 | 0.5054 | 8 |
| Sand Sole | Psettichthys melanostictus | 17.00 | 0.2719 | 6 |
| Rockfish |  |  |  |  |
| Yellowtail | Sebastes flavidus | 3.10 | 0.0496 | 4 |
| Redstripe | Sebastes proriger | 1.40 | 0.0224 | 5 |
| Sharpchin | Sebastes zacentrus | 0.10 | 0.0016 | 1 |
| Scorpionfishes | Scorpaenidae (Family) | 0.20 | 0.0032 | 1 |
| Roundfish |  |  |  |  |
| Eulachon | Thaleichthys pacificus | 5.10 | 0.0816 | 14 |
| Pacific Herring | Clupea pallasi | 1.50 | 0.0240 | 12 |

## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998

There were 50 Tows. Total Weight for all tows, $\quad 6,253 \mathrm{Kg}$.

| Pacific Cod | Gadus macrocephalus |
| :--- | :--- |
| Walleye Pollock | Theragra chalcogramma |
| Pacific Tomcod | Microgadus proximus |
| Sablefish | Anoplopoma fimbria |
| Eelpouts | Zoarcidae (Family) |
| Pacific Hake | Merluccius productus |
| Midshipman | Porichthys notatus |
| Poachers | Agonidae (Family) |
| Sculpins | Cottidae (Family) |
| Shiner Perch | Cymatogaster aggregata |
| Pricklebacks | Stichaeidae (Family) |
| Greenlings | Hexagrammidae (Family) |
| Selachii |  |
| Spiny Dogfish | Squalus acanthias |
| Skates | Rajidae (Family) |
| Spotted Ratfish | Hydrolagus colliei |


| Weight <br> in $\mathbf{K g}$ | Percent <br> of Total | Number <br> of Tows |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4.70 | 0.0752 | 6 |
| 11.70 | 0.1871 | 18 |
| 1.80 | 0.0288 | 4 |
| 6.90 | 0.1104 | 7 |
| 83.91 | 1.3420 | 27 |
| 48.90 | 0.7820 | 20 |
| 0.20 | 0.0032 | 2 |
| 1.80 | 0.0288 | 12 |
| 24.70 | 0.3950 | 18 |
| 0.70 | 0.0112 | 7 |
| 1.00 | 0.0160 | 5 |
| 0.40 | 0.0064 | 1 |
|  |  |  |
| 168.10 | 2.6884 | 27 |
| 70.60 | 1.1291 | 20 |
| 539.70 | 8.6313 | 24 |

## Appendix 2

## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998



All weights are in Kilograms

## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998



## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998



All weights are in Kilograms

Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998



All weights are in Kilograms

Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998

| Date Jun 31998 |  | Time 12:12 | Duration (min) | 30 | Area | 12-26 | Haul No. 205 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depth M 110115 |  |  |  |  |  | Direction | 225 |
| Water Temp: Surface | Bot | m |  |  |  | Distance | 0.7 Naut. Mi. |
| Type of Gear PH | Tot | Catch 72 | Remark Usable |  |  | Vessel 22 |  |
| Net Effective Opening | eet) 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shrimp | Weight | Num/Kg | Invertebrates |  |  | Flatfish |  |
| Northern Pink | 43.90 | 219 | Jellyfish |  | 0.10 |  |  |
| Prawn | 1.20 |  | Squat Squid |  | 0.10 |  |  |
| Humpback | 1.20 |  | Squat Lobster |  | 0.10 |  |  |
| Sidestripe | 11.60 | 311 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crangons | 0.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rockfish |  |  | Roundfish |  |  | Selachii |  |




All weights are in Kilograms

## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998



Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998

| Date Jun 31998 | 8 - | Time 11:35 | Duration (min) | 20 | Area | 12-26 | Haul No. 302 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depth M 121124 |  |  |  |  |  | Direction | 90 |
| Water Temp: Surface | Bot | tom |  |  |  | Distance 0 | 0.4 Naut. Mi. |
| Type of Gear PH | Tota | al Catch 56 | Remark Usable |  |  | Vessel 23460 |  |
| Net Effective Opening (feet) 44.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shrimp | Weight | Num/Kg | Invertebrates |  | Flatfish |  |  |
| Northern Pink | 6.70 | 222 | Heart Urchin |  | 0.10 | English Sole | 1.00 |
| Prawn | 0.80 |  |  |  |  | Flathead Sole | 6.30 |
| Sidestripe | 22.00 | 140 |  |  |  | Rex Sole | 2.00 |
| Crangons | 1.20 |  |  |  |  | Slender Sole | 3.00 |
| Eualus | 0.30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass Shrimp | 0.30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rockfish |  |  | Roundfish |  |  | Selachii |  |
| Sharpchin | 0.10 |  | Eelpouts |  | 1.80 | Spiny Dogfish | 4.40 |
|  |  |  | Pacific Hake |  | 3.10 | Spotted Ratfish | h 2.50 |
|  |  |  | Sculpins |  | 0.10 |  |  |
| Date Jun 31998 |  | Time 15:00 | Duration (min) | 32 | Area | 12-26 | Haul No. 303 |
| Depth M 93102 |  |  |  |  |  | Direction | 50 |
| Water Temp: Surface |  | tom |  |  |  | Distance 0 | 0.8 Naut. Mi. |
| Type of Gear PH | Tota | al Catch 193 | Remark Usable |  |  | Vessel 23460 |  |
| Net Effective Opening (feet) 44.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shrimp | Weight | Num/Kg | Invertebrates |  |  | Flatfish |  |
| Northern Pink | 27.20 | 186 | Squat Squid |  | 0.10 | Flathead Sole | 2.00 |
| Prawn | 1.80 |  | Dungeness Crab |  | 0.40 | Rex Sole | 0.90 |
| Coonstripe | 0.10 |  |  |  |  | Slender Sole | 0.80 |
| Humpback | 1.30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sidestripe | 29.10 | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pinks (Flexed) | 0.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crangons | 0.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rockfish |  |  | Roundfish |  |  | Selachii |  |
|  |  |  | Eulachon |  | 0.50 | Spiny Dogfish | 6.80 |
|  |  |  | Pacific Herring |  | 0.10 | Skates | 0.30 |
|  |  |  | Eelpouts |  | 3.20 | Spotted Ratfish | h 114.30 |
|  |  |  | Pacific Hake |  | 4.70 |  |  |

## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998



## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998




All weights are in Kilograms

## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998



## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998



All weights are in Kilograms

| Date Jun 51998 | 8 | Time 14:22 | Duration (min) | 25 | Area | 12-39 | Haul No. 111 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depth M 5969 |  |  |  |  |  | Direction | 66 |
| Water Temp: Surface | Bot | tom |  |  |  | Distance 0 | 0.8 Naut. Mi. |
| Type of Gear PH | Tota | 123 | Remark Usable |  |  | Vessel 25808 |  |
| Net Effective Opening (feet) 41.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shrimp | Weight | Num/Kg | Invertebrates |  |  | Flatfish |  |
| Northern Pink | 27.60 | 315 | Stony Corals |  | 0.00 | Flathead Sole | 0.00 |
| Prawn | 4.60 | 120 | Squat Squid |  | 0.10 | Slender Sole | 1.10 |
| Humpback | 17.20 | 170 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sidestripe | 0.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pinks (Flexed) | 4.60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crangons | 1.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eualus | 0.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rockfish |  |  | Roundfish | Selachii |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pacific Herring |  | 0.00 | Spiny Dogfish | 1.00 |
|  |  |  | Pacific Cod |  | 0.00 | Spotted Ratfish | 9.70 |
|  |  |  | Walleye Pollock |  | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pacific Tomcod |  | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Eelpouts |  | 16.10 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pacific Hake |  | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sculpins |  | 1.60 |  |  |
| Date Jun 41998 |  | Time 8:24 | Duration (min) | 27 | Area | 12-39 | Haul No. 209 |
| Depth M 4246 |  |  |  |  |  | Direction | 8 |
| Water Temp: Surface | Bot | tom |  |  |  | Distance 0 | 0.9 Naut. Mi. |
| Type of Gear PH | Tota | Catch 334 | Remark Usable |  |  | Vessel 22995 |  |
| Net Effective Opening (feet) 42.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shrimp | Weight | Num/Kg | Invertebrates |  |  | Flatfish |  |
| Northern Pink | 269.5 | 324 | Squat Squid |  | 0.00 | English Sole | 0.00 |
| Humpback | 10.30 | 95 |  |  |  | Flathead Sole | 0.00 |
| Pinks (Flexed) | 0.70 |  |  |  |  | Slender Sole | 0.00 |
| Crangons | 0.10 |  |  |  |  | Starry Flounder | 0.00 |
| Eualus | 0.10 |  |  |  |  | Sand Sole | 0.00 |
| Rockfish |  |  | Roundfish |  |  | Selachii |  |
|  |  |  | Eelpouts |  | 0.00 | Spiny Dogfish | 0.00 |
|  |  |  | Midshipman |  | 0.00 | Spotted Ratfish | 0.00 |
|  |  |  | Shiner Perch |  | 0.00 |  |  |

All weights are in Kilograms

## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998



All weights are in Kilograms

Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998


Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998


All weights are in Kilograms

Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998


All weights are in Kilograms


Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998


Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998


All weights are in Kilograms

## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998

| Date Jun 51998 |  | Time 9:30 | Duration (min) | 30 | Area | 12-40 H | Haul No. 308 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depth M 106113 |  |  |  |  |  | Direction | 90 |
| Water Temp: Surface | Bott | tom |  |  |  | Distance 0 | 0.7 Naut. Mi. |
| Type of Gear PH | Total | Catch | Remark Usable |  |  | Vessel 23460 |  |
| Net Effective Opening (f | (feet) 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shrimp | Weight | Num/Kg | Invertebrates |  |  | Flatfish |  |
| Northern Pink | 1.00 | 240 | Squat Squid |  | 0.20 | English Sole | 1.80 |
| Smooth Pink | 0.20 |  |  |  |  | Flathead Sole | 4.40 |
| Prawn | 0.10 |  |  |  |  | Rex Sole | 0.40 |
| Humpback | 0.20 |  |  |  |  | Turbot | 0.30 |
| Sidestripe | 9.90 | 80 |  |  |  | Slender Sole | 0.30 |
| Bluespot | 0.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crangons | 0.20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eualus | 0.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass Shrimp | 0.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rockfish |  |  | Roundfish |  |  | Selachii |  |
| Yellowtail | 0.80 |  | Eulachon |  | 0.20 | Spiny Dogfish | 1.80 |
|  |  |  | Walleye Pollock |  | 1.70 | Spotted Ratfish | 3.40 |
|  |  |  | Sablefish |  | 0.40 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Eelpouts |  | 1.20 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Poachers |  | 0.10 |  |  |
| Date Jun 51998 |  | Time 11:50 | Duration (min) | 25 | Area | 12-40 | Haul No. 309 |
| Depth M 97152 |  |  |  |  |  | Direction | 10 |
| Water Temp: Surface | Bott | tom |  |  |  | Distance 0 | 0.6 Naut. Mi. |
| Type of Gear PH | Tota | Catch | Remark Usable |  |  | Vessel 23460 |  |
| Net Effective Opening (f | (feet) 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shrimp | Weight | Num/Kg | Invertebrates |  |  | Flatfish |  |
| Northern Pink | 1.00 | 351 |  |  |  | English Sole | 10.50 |
| Smooth Pink | 0.30 |  |  |  |  | Flathead Sole | 3.70 |
| Prawn | 0.10 |  |  |  |  | Rex Sole | 0.60 |
| Sidestripe | 14.00 | 138 |  |  |  | Turbot | 0.50 |
| Crangons | 0.10 |  |  |  |  | Slender Sole | 0.80 |
| Glass Shrimp | 0.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rockfish |  |  | Roundfish |  |  | Selachii |  |
| Yellowtail | 0.70 |  | Eulachon |  | 0.10 | Spiny Dogfish | 9.00 |
|  |  |  | Walleye Pollock |  | 0.10 | Skates | 0.70 |
|  |  |  | Eelpouts |  | 0.80 | Spotted Ratfish | - 3.00 |
|  |  |  | Pacific Hake |  | 0.30 |  |  |



Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998


## Shrimp Biomass Survey, Area 12, June, 1998




[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Forecasting only took place in Pacific Fisheries Management Area 12 where there were fishery independent trawl surveys conducted the previous year (both in April and November 1997).

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Each vessel started its tows with a different series e.g. the Mae Ann's were limited to 100-199 while the Diligent's tows were limited to 400-499.

