Production and yield of the Placentia-St. Mary's herring stock
by

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## Introduction

The St. Mary's-Placentia Bay area has traditionally been an active herring fishing region yielding an average of $14,000 \mathrm{~m}$ tons during the period 1945-50 when the post World War II demand for pickled herring was high. Landings dropped considerably in the 1950's due to low demand for food herring and remained at a low level until the mid 1960's when a reduction plant was built at Riverhead, St. Mary's Bay (Pinhorn 1976). Landings increased throughout the 1960 's, peaking in 1968 with landings of 7100 m tons. The bulk of this catch ( 6200 m tons) was taken by purse-seiners mainly in St. Mary's Bay.

In 1969, fishermen reported large quantities of "red herring" in Placentia Bay. The cause of the "disease" was traced to the ERCO phosphorus reduction plant-at Long Harbour, Placentia Bay (Jangaard 1972). This disaster caused a severe reduction in the stock and landings remained at the 1000 m ton level until 1972 (Table 1). In 1972, the mobile purse-seiners returned to the Placentia-St. Mary's area and landings increased to 6200 m tons.

Quota regulations were introduced in 1973 resulting in a stabilization of catches at about 6500 m tons from 1973 to 1975, declining to 4100 m tons in 1976 (TAC $=4800 \mathrm{~m}$ tons) and 3300 m tons in 1977 (TAC $=3400 \mathrm{~m}$ tons). Ringnetting was introduced in 1974 and has gradually increased in importance, accounting for $50 \%$ of the catch in 1977. These ring-seiners have concentrated mainly on St. Mary's Bay and as a result the major portion of the catch from this stock now occurs in St. Mary's Bay (Table 1, Fig. 1).

## Stock Definition

The fishery in Placentia Bay occurs primarily during the months of January-March on overwintering fish. These schools gradually disperse during early spring at a time coincidental with the beginning of the St. Mary's Bay herring fishery which takes place from April to June, concentrating mainly on spawning schools. The apparent connection between the two bays was first confirmed during the ERCO disaster of 1969. The "red herring" were first observed in Placentia Bay in February but in April herring with the same condition were observed in St. Mary's Bay (Hodder et al. 1972). As the currents
in the area would not have transported contaminants from Piacentia Bay to St. Mary's Bay, it was concluded that there was a movement of herring between the two areas.

A series of tagging studies from 1974 to 1977 further elucidated the movements of this stock complex (Table 2). The migrations of individuals were found to be very extensive, including both systematic and incidental movements. In addition to movement between Placentia and St. Mary's bays, tags were recovered along the Southern Shore, in Conception Bay and occasionally as far away as Trinity Bay. In spite of this straying, the bulk of the stock appears to stay within the St. Mary's-Placentia area. As the rate of migration out of this area and the rate of movement from Conception Bay and the Southern Shore into the area cannot be quantified accurately, the four areas are treated as two stocks for management purposes: (1) St. Mary's-Placentia stock, and (2) Conception Bay-Southern Shore stock (Winters and Moores 1977).

## Compilation of Assessment Data

## Age and numbers-at-age

Numbers-at-age were calculated separately for St. Mary's and Placentia bays spring-spawners (which comprise 95\% of the catches) using commercial age frequencies and catches by gear. The numbers-at-age were subsequently combined for cohort analysis. Age frequencies for the years 1975-77 are shown in Fig. 2. The 1968 year-class has been dominant in the fishery since 1972 but its relative contribution during the period 1975-77 has declined from 59\% in 1975 to $37 \%$ in 1977. The 1972 year-class which appeared fairly strongly in 1976 as 4 -year-olds has failed to become a major contributor to the 1977 catch. The 1974 year-class represented $18 \%$ of the 1977 catch and appears to be relatively stronger than most recent year-classes since 1968.

## Partial recruitment rate

Partial recruitment rates for spring-spawners were estimated from cohort analysis for the period 1972-75 from trial values of fishing mortality. These are given in the table below.

| Age | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | $10+$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $P / R$ rate (\%) | 10 | 30 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

## (iii)

## Catch-per-unit effort, fishing effort

Log records of the purse-seine fleets activity were available from 1972 to 1977. As log records for the purse-seine fleet were unavailable for St. Mary's Bay in 1973, 1976 and 1977, only Placentia Bay logs were used in this analysis. In 1977 the MV CANADA 100 was the only large purse-seiner remaining in this fishery ${ }^{-}$ a regression of fleet CPUE on CANADA 100 CPUE for the years 1974-76 allowed calculation of the fleet CPUE for 1977 (Table 3). Total fishing effort was then calculated by dividing the total catch by the CPUE (Table 3 ).

## (iv)

## Selection of Terminal $F$

Cohort analysis was performed for spring-spawners at a range of $F$ values from 0.10 to 0.40 ( $M=0.20$ ). A plot of effort on $F_{5+}$ (1972 $=4+$ to take into account the large contribution by the 1968 year-class) results in a non-linear relationship (Fig. 3), indicating the influence of learning, resulting from ground familiarity and (more importantly) an increase in the efficiency of the operating day as vessels began landing mainly (and from 1975 solely) at Arnold's Cove, a port in close proximity to the fishing grounds. To adjust for learning, a line was drawn through the 1972 and 1973 points (assuming very little learning) with the ratio of the adjusted 1975 value to the actual 1975 value used to adjust the 1977 effort. This yielded an $F_{T}=0.18$.

Paloheimo $Z$ 's were calculated for $1972-76$ and yielded a mean $Z$ value of 0.35 which corresponded to an $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{T}}=0.15$.

|  | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | $\bar{Z}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Paloheimo <br> $Z(4+)$ | 0.54 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.49 | 0.22 | 0.35 |

A further calculation of mortality rates was obtained from an analysis of the catch curve ( $\log _{e}$ CPUE versus age) for the 1968 year-class, resulting in a slope of 0.37 equivalent to an $F_{T}=0.17$.

As the range of $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{T}}$ values given by these analyses indicates that $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{T}}$ is in excess of 0.15 , a conservative value of $F_{T}=0.20$ was selected.

## Results of Assessment

## (i) Trends in biomass and $F$

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Since 1972, the stock biomass has been declining due both to fishery removals and poor recruitment. The 1977 biomass was estimated at 2100 m tons which is $30 \%$ of the 1972 level of $70,000 \mathrm{~m}$ tons (Table 4).

The $\mathrm{F}_{5+}$ values have shown an increasing trend from a low of 0.028 in 1971 to a high of 0.262 in 1976 (Table 4).
(ii) Trends in recruitment

The 1968 year-class has dominated the Placentia-St. Mary's Bay fishery since 1972. No year-class since then has approached the magnitude of this year-class. The 1972 year-class which appeared to be promising is now estimated to be only one sixteenth the size of the 1968 year-class. The 1974 year-class was the second largest contributor to the 1977 fishery. Although this year-class has not fully entered the fishery, it is currently estimated to be almost three
times as large as the 1972 year-class but still only one sixth the size of the 1968 year-class. Similar patterns of recruitment are evident in all springspawning stocks of herring from eastern Newfoundland to the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence, suggesting wide environmental control of recruitment strengths.

## Estimation of $\mathrm{F}_{\text {opt }}$

A yield-per-recruit curve was calculated for Placentia-St. Mary's Bay spring-spawning herring. The resultant curve (Fig. 4) indicated Fopt to be 0.40 and $80 \%$ Fopt equal to 0.30 .

## (iv) Catch projection

Mean recruitment strengths and standard deviations of spring-spawning herring have been calculated for the years 1969-76 and, using a random number generator, a 10-year projection of stock size and yield (at $80 \% \mathrm{~F}_{\text {opt }}$ ) has been calculated. The results are shown in Fig. 5.

From 1978 to 1988, the spring-spawning biomass fluctuates from $21,000 \mathrm{~m}$ tons to $46,000 \mathrm{~m}$ tons with a mean of $36,000 \mathrm{~m}$ tons. Projected biomass in 1978 is $21,700 \mathrm{~m}$ tons (Table•5).

Catches from the projection have been prorated to the total catch using the 1977 ratio of total catch to catch of spring-spawners, i.e. $3284 / 2876=1.14$ (Fig. 5). The average predicted catch for the period 1978-88 is 6252 m tons with a 1978 projection of 4000 m tons. Inshore catches of this stock during the past 3 years have averaged 1400 m tons, suggesting a residual TAC of 2600 m tons.

## Discussion and Conclusions

The St. Mary's-Placentia herring stock has been declining since 1973 as the 1968 year-class, which will be age 10 in 1978, transits the fishery. Recruitment in recent years has been poor and insufficient to maintain the stock at the level of the early 1970's. The 1972 year-class which initially appeared promising has failed to be as strong as expected and biomass levels in the near future will depend largely on the 1974 year-class. The full impact of the 1974 year-class will be difficult to assess until it is fully recruited in 1979 but preliminary indications suggest that it is not strong. However, given the temporal coincidence of strong year-classes in widely-separated stocks of spring-spawning herring in various stages of exploitation in the Newfoundland area, there would appear to be little chance of current exploitation levels causing recruitment overfishing.

The changing pattern of fishing on this stock also bears close watching. If the trend towards an increasing proportion of the catch being harvested in St. Mary's Bay continues, efforts should be made to proportion the quota equitably between the two bays thereby minimizing the possible overexploitation of particular components of this stock complex.

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Pinhorn, A. T. (ed). 1976. Living marine resources of Newfoundland-Labrador: status and potential. Bull. Fish. Res. Board Can. 194: 64 p.

Winters, G. H. and J. A. Moores. 1977. Assessment of yield potential of eastern Newfoundland herring stocks. CAFSAC Res. Doc. 77/12.

Table 1. Catches (metric tons) from Placentia Bay and St. Mary's Bay by gear for the period 1969-77.

*Provisional statistics

Table 2. Tag returns by year from Placentia Bay, St. Mary's Bay and related areas, excluding returns in year of release.

| Area tagged | Year of <br> recapture | St. Mary's <br> Bay | Placentia <br> Bay | Conception <br> Bay | Southern <br> Shore |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Mary's Bay | 1975 | 92 | 15 | 5 | 2 |
|  | 1976 | 32 | 7 | - | - |
|  | 1977 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Placentia Bay | 1975 | - | 6 | - | - |
|  | 1977 | 1 | 8 | - | - |
| Conception Bay | 1976 | 13 | 1 | 55 | 2 |
|  | 1977 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Southern Shore | 1975 | 37 | - | 5 | 6 |
|  | 1976 | 20 | - | 4 | 3 |
|  | 1977 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 14 |

Table 3. Summary of catch per unit effort (CPUE) and effort for the Placentia-St. Mary's stock. (a) includes all boats in Placentia Bay fishery (b) CANADA 100 only

|  | C/op. day (m. tons) |  |  | Effort |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | P.B. (a) | CANADA $100(\mathrm{~b})$ | Total catch | (a) | (b) |
| 1972 | 81.7 | - | 6178 | 76 | - |
| 1973 | 51.5 | - | 6224 | 121 | - |
| 1974 | 51.1 | 78.2 | 6672 | 131 | 85 |
| 1975 | 43.6 | 68.7 | 6715 | 154 | 98 |
| 1976 | 38.3 | 49.3 | 4102 | 107 | 83 |
| 1977 | $35.3 *$ | 43.5 | $(3284)$ | $93^{*}$ | $(76)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

*from regression of CANADA 100 and Placentia Bay CPUE


Table 4

Table 5





Fig. 1. Herring catches from Placentia-St. Mary's Bays for the period 1969-1977.


Fig. 2. Age-group frequency from commercial herring catches in PlacentiaSt. Mary's Bays.


Fig. 3. $\dot{F}_{5+}$ vs. Effort for Placentia-St. Mary's Bays.


Fig. 4. F vs. Yield per recruit for Placentia-St. Mary's stock complex.


Fig. 5. Catch projection (1977-1988) for the Placentia-St. Mary's Bays
herring stock.

