Age, growth and removals at age of Atlantic redfish (Sebastes marinus, mentella) from the Scotian shelf

Heather Clay
and
Douglas Clay
Marine Fish Division
Department of Fisheries \& Oceans Bedford Institute of Oceanography Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4A2

Canada


#### Abstract

Age and growth of redfish (Sebastes marinus mentella) were read by counting the annual rings (dark bands under reflected light) on broken otoliths. The otolith length and otolith weight both gave good regressions with fish length. These two otolith parameters did not, however, give a better relationship with fish age than did fish length. The age ( $A$ ) length (L) relationship for sexes combined is: $L=5.022 A^{0.630}$ and the von Bertalanffy equation for sexes combined is: $L=53.32\left[1-e^{-0.047}(t+1.26)\right]$ both of these regressions have high variability $\left(R^{2}=0.76,0.75\right.$ respectively). Age length keys for 1977 and 1978 are included in the paper.

Key words: Redfish, Scotian shelf, age, growth, Sebastes marinus mentella


## Résumé

Nous avons déterminé l'âge et la croissance de sébastes (Sebastes marinus mentella) par comptage des anneaux annuels (bandes noires à la lumière réfléchie) sur des otolithes sectionnés. La longueur et le poids de 1'otolithe donnent tous deux de bonnes régressions en fonction de 1a longueur du poisson. La relation entre ces deux paramètres de l'otolithe et l'âge n'est toutefois pas meilleure qu'avec la longueur du poisson. La relation âge (A)-1ongueur (L) pour les sexes combinés est: $L=5.022 A^{0.630}$, et $1^{\prime}$ équation de von Bertalanffy pour les sexes combinés est: $\mathrm{L}=53.32\left[1-\mathrm{e}^{-0.047(t+1.26)}\right]$. Ces régressions ont toutes deux une forte variabilité ( $R^{2}=0.76$ et 0.75 respectivement). Le présent article contient des clés âge-longueur pour 1977 et 1978.

Mots-clés: sébaste, plateau Scotian, âge, croissance, Sebastes marinus mentella

## INTRODUCTION

The age and growth of Atlantic redfish (Sebastes marinus, mentella) has been the subject of controversy for many years. Kot thaus (1958) and some other European authors have claimed that redfish has a relatively rapid growth, early maturity and does not live much past 10 years of age. Sandeman (1961) on the other hand has suggested redfish are long lived (frequently over 60 years old) and not fast growing. Beamish (1979) has found Sebastes alutus on the west coast to be up to 70 years old at length 45 cm , with little or no growth increment over 40 years of age. This slow growth in later life leads to densely packed growth rings which make ageing difficult but not impossible. Kimura et al. (1979) have shown the rings of Sebastes flavidus to be annual and formed during the winter period of slow growth - a similar conclusion to that reached by Sandeman (1961).

An age length key (1975) for Atlantic redfish was completed by the Biological Station, St. John's using research cruise data from the R/V A.T. Cameron cruise A236. This key covered NAFO divisions $4 W X$ and statistical area 5 Y and included 717 redfish. It was decided a more up to date key of relevant areas was required for the assessment of 4VWX redfish stocks. In co-operation with the Nova Scotia Provincial Government an age and growth study was initiated during the summer of 1979. Redfish from NAFO divisions 4 VWX and statistical area 5 Y were aged for the years 1977 and 1978. This paper investigates these results.

## METHODS

Redfish otoliths were collected by annual cruises of the R/N A.T. Cameron on the Scotian shelf in July. Each pair of otoliths was stored dry in a labelled envelope during the cruise. The data collected for each fish included fork length to the nearest cm , weight in g , sex, location of capture, and environmental parameters. For this study the otoliths of the cruises during 1977 and 1978 were unpacked, measured in length to the nearest mm and 400 otoliths were weighed to the nearest mg. One otolith was broken in half laterally and mounted in plasticene (broken edge up) for viewing under a 6 X Wild M-5A microscope. Every otolith from 1978 was read (984) and one otolith for each 1 cm length group in each set of 1977 (541).

Annular rings (dark bands under reflected light) were counted from the nucleus to the outside edge along the longer radius. The rings along the shorter radius were often so close that counting was difficult, however they served as verification for unclear zones on the longer radius. A drop of alcohol improved the clarity of reading but polishing did not justify the time involved. The otoliths were aged without reference to data on length, weight or area.


Figure 1. Fork length-weight relationship for Atlantic redfish (sexes combined) from the Scotian shelf (1977 and 1978). All plots in this document are computer scatter graphs - each number and or letter represents the number of observation falling, on that point. The numbers 1 to 9 are followed by the letters A to $Z$ ( 10 to 36 ) and an * for over 36 observations.


Figure 2. Otolith length-fork length relationship for Atlantic redfist from the Scotian shelf (1978).

Age, fork length, weight, area, sex, fish number, otolith length and otolith weight were coded and stored on computer files for analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## Otolith structure

All fish were collected in the month of July and had an outer hyaline zone from the previous winter. A number of older redfish had a region of densely packed rings. This often formed a pointed section at the outer lateral edge of the otolith and occurred between 15 and 18 years of age. This region could contain 20 or more very narrowly spaced rings. This suggests a change of growth, possibly caused by a change of environment. Some workers (Hennemuth and Brown, MS 1964; Gulland, MS 1965) claim larger redfish migrate to deeper waters. The zone of narrow ring spacing on the outer edge of older otoliths may be related to such a migration to colder strata.

## Length weight relationship

A linear regression was calculated for the in transformation of the fork length ( cm ) and weight ( g ) of redfish for males, females and sexes combined (Figure 1). The resulting equations for length/weight are:

Males $W=.0226 L^{2.902} ; \quad\left(n=708, r^{2}=0.963\right)$
Females $W=.0167 L^{2.998} ; \quad\left(n=742, r^{2}=0.969\right)$
Combined $W=.0188 L^{2.962} ; \quad\left(n=1453, r^{2}=0.968\right)$
There is no sexual dichotomy in the length weight relationship of these fish.

## Otolith length vs fish length

The relationship for combined sexes between otolith length ( $O L$ in mm ) and fork length ( L in cm ) is linear (Figure 2). The regression equation is:-

$$
L=-2.13+2.480 L ; \quad\left(n=728, r^{2}=0.950\right)
$$

There is no difference between sexes, years, nor NAFO divisions on the Scotian shelf. This suggests the measurement of fork length may not be necessary in the field if otoliths are collected for age determination. It would also permit length frequency sampling of filleted remains from a fish plant when a sample is missed due to timing.

Figure 3. Otolith weight-fork length relationship for Atlanticredfish (Sebastes marinus mentella) from the Scotian shelf (1978). The dots and crosses are the mean values (with range) of the otolith weight relationship for Sebastes mentella and Sebastes marinus respectively from Labrador (Freund, 1961).


## Otolith weight vs fish length

Otolith weight ( 0 W in g ) is proportional to fork length ( L in cm ). The linear regression on the $\ln$ transformation of the data for combined sexes gives the relationship:

$$
L=54.1240 W^{0.394} ; \quad\left(n=382, r^{2}=0.952\right)
$$

The plotted data (Figure 3) are within the range of Freund's (1961) data for Sebastes mentella from Labrador and below his data for $\underline{S}$. marinus. As for otolith length, otolith weight can be used as a predictive tool for fish length, however the otolith weight can be calculated far more quickly, easily and accurately than otolith length.

## Age vs fish length

Redfish have great variability in the relationship between age and length (Figure 4). They are a slow growing, long lived fish and this is reflected in the wide range of ages for fish over 25 cm . A similar pattern was noted in a 1975 age length key produced by the Biological Station, St. John's (see Appendix I). Westrheim (1973) found the variation between age readers increased for the older age groups. He did not, however, mention the variation he found within his fish population. It is possible that age and growth varies between strata but the data available are insufficient to prove such a relationship at present.

The transformation of length ( L in cm ) and age ( $A$ in years) gives the following relationship for males, females and sexes combined: -

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Males } L & =5.752 \mathrm{~A}^{0.567} ; & & \left(n=689, r^{2}=.718\right) \\
\text { Females } L & =4.821 \mathrm{~A}^{0.657} ; & & \left(n=744, r^{2}=.790\right) \\
\text { Combined } L & =5.022 \mathrm{~A}^{0.630} ; & & \left(n=1443, r^{2}=.760\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

There does not appear to be any difference between the length/age relationship by sex, strata, nor year.

## Otolith weight vs age

It was noted that larger redfish appeared to have proportionally thicker and heavier otoliths than would be expected. It was felt it may be possible to use otolith weight as a predictive tool for age estimation and even in the fabrication of age length keys. To determine the relationship between otolith weight (OW in g) and age (A in years) a group of 400 otoliths were weighed (Figure 5). The regression on the in transformation of the data gave the equation:-

$$
A=26.856 \text { OW } 0.401 ; \quad\left(n=349, r^{2}=0.723\right)
$$



Figure 4. Age-fork length relationship for Atlantic redfish from the Scotian Shelf (1977-1978).


Figure 5. Otolith weight-age relationship for Atlantic redfish from the Scotian
shelf (1978).


Figure 6. Otolith length-age relationship for Atlantic redfish from the Scotian shelf (1978).

The otolith weight is not as good as was expected for estimating age, in fact it has greater variation than the age length relationship.

## Otolith length vs age

The relationship between otolith length ( 0 L in mm ) and age ( A in years) was investigated next. The relationship is linear over the range of data tested (Figure 6) and the resulting equation is: -

$$
A=0.280 \mathrm{~L} 1.6 ; \quad\left(n=690, r^{2}=0.78\right)
$$

The coefficient of variation is similar to that obtained between the fish length/age relationship and better than the otolith weight/age relationship.

## Von Bertalanaffy growth curve

Although the above relationships are probably the best mathematical fit, for many fisheries models a von Bertalanaffy growth curve is required. Therefore a curve was fitted by computer program (BGC-2) taken from Tomlinson and Abramson (1961) giving the relationships: -

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Males } L & =45.2 \quad\left[1-e^{-0.056(t+1.61)}\right] ;\left(n=689, r^{2}=0.71\right) \\
\text { Females } L & =55.03\left[1-e^{-0.049(t+0.57)}\right] ;\left(n=744, r^{2}=0.79\right) \\
\text { Combined } L & =53.32\left[1-e^{-0.047(t+1.26)}\right] ;\left(n=1443, r^{2}=0.75\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

The von Bertalanaffy growth curves for males and females are in the same form as those found by other authors (Mayo et al, MS 1979; Clay, MS 1979) from the region. However there is a slightly greater absolute value for the $L^{\infty}$ although the values for ages less than 30 years of age are comparable.

## Age length keys and removals at age and length

The age length keys prepared from this work are presented in Appendix I: Tables 1 and 2. The removals at age are estimated by weighting the Canadian redfish samples collected in the Maritimes region by the appropriate catch. This weighting was done by quarter and NAFO division with sexes combined whenever possible. The catch at length matrix and removals at age are presented for 1979 in Appendix I: Tables 3 and 4.

REFERENCES
Beamish, R.J. (1979). New information on the longevity of Pacific Ocean perch (Sebastes alutus). J. Fish. Res. Board Can., 36 (11):1395-1400.

Clay, D. (1979). Atlantic redfish (Sebastes mentella) in ICNAF Divisions 4VWX: A stock assessment and an estimate of the total allowable catch (TAC) for 1980. CAFSAC Research Document 79/41.

Freund, K. (1961). Some observations on the redfish of the Labrador region. ICNAF Spec. Pub. No. 3: 140-141.

Gulland, J.A. (MS 1965). The use of redfish statistical data by depth zones. ICNAF Res. Doc. 65/28 Ser. No. 1488.

Hennemuth, R.C., and B.E. Brown. (MS 1964). Relationship of length distribution of redfish to depth of catch. ICNAF Res. Doc. 64/87 Ser. No. 1383.

Kimura, D.K., R.R. Mandapat, and S.L. Oxford. (1979). Method validity and variability in the age determination of yellowtail rockfish (Sebastes flavidus), using otoliths. J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 36(4): 377-383.

Kotthaus, A. (1958). Age and growth of redfish, Sebastes marinus (L.). ICNAF Spec. Pub. No. 1:217-222.

Mayo, R.K., E. Bevaqua, V.M. Gifford and M.E. Griffin. (MS 1979). An assessment of the Gulf of Maine redfish, Sebastes Marinus (L.), stock in 1978. U.S. Dept. Comm., MFS Woods Hole, Lab. Ref. No. 79-20.

Sandeman, E.J. (1961). A contribution to the problem of age determination and growth-rate in Sebastes. ICNAF Spec. Pub. No. 3: 276-284.

Tomlinson, P.K. and N.J. Abramson. (1961). Fitting a von Bertalanffy growth curve by least squares. Calif. Dept. of Fish. and Game Bull. 116. pp. 69.

Westrheim, S.J. (1973). Age determination and growth of Pacific Ocean perch (Sebastes alutus) in the northeast Pacific Ocean. J. Fish. Res. Board Can., 30(2):235-247.

APPENDIX I.

Age at length keys , catch at length matrix, and age composition of Atlantic redfish (1979).

CATCH MATRIX GY LENGTH FOR REDFISH
(FISH NUMBERS $X \quad 1 / 1000$ )


AGE LENGTH KEY FOR REOFISH FOR 1977 FOR SEX = COMBIN
TOT LENGTH/AGE
12







AGE COMPOSITION OF REDFISH
(FISH NUMBERS
TOT LENGTH

| TOT LENGTH AGE | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 CM | 43 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 cm | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 CM | 54 | 54 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 CM | 168 | 84 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 cm | 300 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 CM | 208 | 156 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 CM | 168 | 210 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 CM | 226 | 181 | 45 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 CM | 38 | 114 | 228 | 190 | 114 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 CM | 176 | 70 | 141 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 cm | 54 | 189 | 108 | 108 | 81 | 81 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 CM | 88 | 155 | 66 | 200 | 0 | 111 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 Cm | 24 | 73 | 98 | 270 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 49 | 49 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 CM | 90 | 181 | 135 | 0 | 90 | 135 | 0 | 45 | 90 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 CM | 456 | 152 | 203 | 253 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\cdot 0$ | 0 | 0 |
| 37 cm | 118 | 0 | 177 | 355 | 59 | 296 | 0 | 59 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 CM | 199 | 0 | 99 | 199 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 0 | 99 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 CM | 58 | 116 | 0 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 174 | 58 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 CM | 53 | 99 | 66 | 66 | 33 | 0 | 66 | 33 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 42 CM | 0 | 0 | 29 | 59 | 0 | 29 | 59 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 29 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| 44 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 33 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 45 Cm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 21 |
| 46 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 47 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 48 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTCATCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NUMGERS | 2551 | 2006 | 1542 | 2186 | 759 | 1193 | 761 | 419 | 657 | 314 | 223 | 112 | 1 | 97 | 1 | 125 |
| WT AT AGE (G) | 532. | 529. | 639. | 687. | 746. | 831. | 827. | 813. | 937. | 740. | 1064. | 1249. | 0. | 936. | 0. | 1328. |
| BIOMASS(T) | 1357. | 1061. | 985. | 1503. | 566. | 991. | 629. | 341. | 616. | 233. | 237. | 140. | 0. | 91. | 0. | 166. |
| TOTAL NUMEER | OF AGE | S READ |  | 973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17.57.41.UCLr | , L04 | , | 1.1 | 7KLNS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| tot lengit AGE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 Cim | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 CM | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 12 | 51 | 64 | 90 | 38 | 0 | 25 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 34 | 113 | 79 | 45 | 34 | 113 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 48 | 120 | 48 | 72 | 120 | 36 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 CH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 49 | 98 | 16 | 65 | 65 | 131 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 63 | 95 | 127 | 127 | 95 | 31 | 63 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 64 | 64 | 160 | 32 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 72 | 72 | 181 | 72 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 22 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 142 | 47 | 190 | 142 | 142 | 95 | 95 | 47 | 0 |
| 23 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 323 | 161 | 269 | 53 | 269 | 107 | 107 |
| 24 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 247 | 123 | 185 | 61 | 309 | 247 | 247 | 371 |
| 25 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 304 | 456 | 354 | 405 | 152 | 253 | 202 |
| 26 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 425 | 372 | 425 | 159 | 372 | 265 | 425 |
| 27 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 132 | 132 | 465 | 199 | 398 | 465 | 531 |
| 28 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 55 | 222 | 445 | 111 | 334 | 557 | 111 | 167 |
| 29 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 124 | 62 | 124 | 435 | 560 | 435 | 248 | 186 |
| 30 CM | 0 | 0. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 553 | 138 | 415 | 484 | 276 |
| 31 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 481 | 180 | 602 |
| 32 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 283 | 283 | 452 | 203 |
| 33 CN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 58 | 116 | 116 | 646 |
| 34 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | 0 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 193 | 451 |
| 35 CN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 161 | 161 | 809 |
| 36 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 380 | 380 | 0 | 761 |
| 37 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 434 | 869 |
| 30 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 239 | 0 | 479 | 479 |
| 39 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 464 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 464 |
| 40 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 566 |
| 41 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 CM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 296 | 0 |
| TOT CATCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NUMBERS | 1 | 1 | 17 | 123 | 233 | 631 | 463 | 1063 | 1096 | 2462 | 2234 | 3815 | 3504 | 4558 | 4575 | 8282 |
| WT AT AGE(G) | 0 | 0 。 | 35. | 72. | 84. | 89. | 91. | 148. | 197. | 230. | 267. | 410. | 430. | 418. | 552. | 6.30. |
| BIOMASS(T) | 0 | U. | 1. | 9. | 20. | 56. | 42. | 157. | 216. | 56t. | 596. | 1763. | 1504. | 1904. | \%526. | $52<0$ 。 |

