



UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF CUSK (*BROSME BROSME*) IN NAFO DIVISIONS 4VWX5Z FOR 2020

Context

Cusk (*Brosme brosme*) is caught as bycatch in certain directed fisheries. Most landings are in the groundfish longline fisheries. Commercial catch rates for Cusk declined after the 1980s. Changes to management measures (e.g., reductions to trip limits, overall caps, and bycatch percentages) may have contributed to this reduction in catch rates (and landings); however, it is thought the decline in Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) is also due to a decline in Cusk abundance (Harris and Hanke 2010). The extent of the decline in abundance is not known.

The Industry-Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Halibut Fixed Station Longline Survey (Halibut Survey) catch per station has been accepted as the ongoing index for monitoring Cusk biomass. The Upper Stock Reference (USR) and Limit Reference Point (LRP) for Cusk were set at 26.6 kg and 13.3 kg per 1000 hooks, respectively (Harris et al. 2012). The 3-year geometric mean of the biomass index was accepted as the metric for monitoring Cusk status relative to the USR and LRP. Cusk biomass has remained above the LRP since 2008 (DFO 2014).

Cusk was assessed as threatened by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) in 2003 and later reassessed as endangered (COSEWIC 2012). In 2013, the Governor in Council decided not to add Cusk to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA; Minister of Justice, Canada 2013).

DFO's Resource Management Sector asked Science to determine what the 3-year geometric mean of the Cusk index is from the Halibut Survey relative to the USR and the LRP. The information will be used by DFO Resource Management as guidance in discussions with various industry stakeholders on recommendations for management measures.

The current 3-year geometric mean (2018–2020) of the Cusk biomass index remains above the LRP at 15.7 kg.

This Science Response Report results from the Regional Science Response Process of December 1–2, 2020, on the Stock Status Updates of Groundfish Stocks in the Maritimes Region.

Additional publications from this meeting will be posted on the [Fisheries and Oceans Canada \(DFO\) Science Advisory Schedule](#) as they become available.

Background

The Halibut Survey (Smith 2016), a longline survey that samples an area from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, along the Scotian Shelf to Georges Bank, is considered to provide a useful index of trends in Cusk abundance in Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Divisions 4VWX5 since 1999. Longline gear is an effective sampling tool for Cusk as demonstrated by the commercial fishery; over 90% of landings were made by the longline fleets (Harris and Hanke 2010).

The Halibut Survey is conducted annually, generally from May to July. Variations in the Halibut Survey fishing protocol include a shift to the use of larger hook size, larger geographic area that each 'station' encompasses, lack of consistency in stations sampled, and variation in soak time and bait type. These variations that are not accounted for in the Cusk biomass index, would contribute to the high variability, and could bias estimates.

Description of the Fishery

In the commercial groundfish fisheries, Cusk are caught primarily in summer and fall, with very limited landings in winter (Table 1). While the fishing year runs from April 1st through to March 30th of the following year, landings from April to November comprise between 93% and 98% of the fishing year landings from 2007 to 2015. Cusk landings fell from over 1000 metric tonnes (mt) in 2007 to 90 mt in 2019. Landings increased slightly in 2020, reaching 137 mt by the end of November in 2020, but they remain very low in a historical context. The steep decline in longline effort directed at Cod, Haddock, and Pollock since the early 2000s has likely contributed to this decline. Cusk bycatch from the longline fleet now comes primarily from the Halibut-directed fishery. Cusk landings are currently managed by means of bycatch caps and trip limits.

Table 1. Cusk landings in metric tonnes per calendar year from 2007 to 2020.

Year	4X5YZ	4VW	Total
2007	963	55	1018
2008	561	48	609
2009	535	38	573
2010	439	29	468
2011	444	34	477
2012	454	37	491
2013	338	44	382
2014	181	25	206
2015	151	38	189
2016	146	25	171
2017	112	27	140
2018	109	18	127
2019	72	18	90
2020	115	22	137

Analysis and Response

The 57 fixed stations from the Halibut Survey that have been sampled in all years since 1999 are used to calculate the survey indices for Cusk (Harris et al. 2012). In 2014, data from Station 159 were excluded due to serious damage to the gear that resulted in a non-typical catch. The long-term mean for station 159 is 13.2 kg.

The subset of stations includes some of the preferred habitat for Cusk, such as the deeper areas along the shelf edge, although only a few of these 57 stations are in the Gulf of Maine, the area of highest commercial landings. The catches at each station (standardized to Catch [kg]/1000 hooks) were used to calculate a biomass index. When the number of hooks fished was not recorded, it was assumed that the survey standard of 1000 hooks was fished in

the single set. In some cases, stations were fished by 2 or 3 sets of fewer hooks that sum to roughly 1000 hooks. In these cases, all of these sets were included in calculating the standardized catch for the station.

The recent trend in the Halibut Survey (3-year running geometric mean) was used to determine the status of the Cusk biomass in relation to the reference points. The Cusk biomass index from the Halibut Survey has been at or above the proposed LRP since 2008 (Figure 1). A high level of uncertainty is indicated by the wide confidence interval.

Cusk are a long-lived, slow-growing species; any response to reduced fishing removals will take several years (around 10 years) as they recruit slowly to the adult population and fishery.

Indicator of Stock Status

The 3-year geometric mean (2018–2020) of the survey index for Cusk is 15.7 kg (Figure 1).

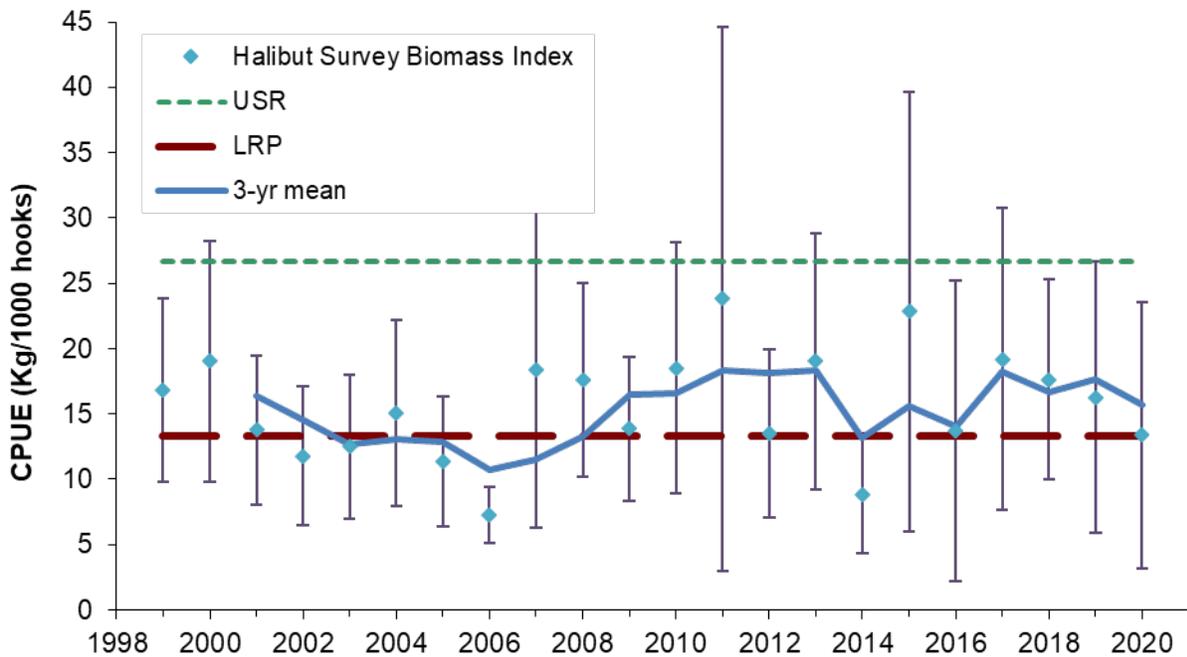


Figure 1. The blue diamonds represent the biomass index for Cusk from the Halibut Survey, including the 95% confidence interval, and the heavy blue line represents the 3-year geometric mean of the index, the green dashed reference line represents the Upper Stock Reference point (USR) and the red dotted line represents the Limit Reference Point (LRP).

Conclusions

The 3-year geometric mean (2018–2020) of the Halibut Survey biomass index for Cusk remains above the LRP at 15.7 kg.

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Sources of Information

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