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WORKING GROUP ON FISH STOCKS AT THE FAROES  
APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE 1977 MEETING  
REVIEW OF FISH RESOURCES IN THE NEAFC CONVENTION AREA

This Report has not yet been approved by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea; it has therefore at present the status of an internal document and does not represent advice given on behalf of the Council. The proviso that it shall not be cited without prior reference to the Council should be strictly observed.

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1. The following species are included:-

Cod	}	ICES Division Vb
Haddock		
Whiting		
Ling	}	North-East Atlantic
Blue Ling		
Tusk		

2. Cod and Haddock

Information on these species is available in earlier documents:

Distribution of stocks and biology: Coop.Res.Rep. No.37

Description of fisheries: ICES C.M.1975/F:3 and ICES C.M.1976/F:3

State of the stocks: 1977 Report of the Working Group on Fish Stocks at the Faroes.

3. Whiting

3.1. Life history

The whiting at Faroe spawn in spring at 25-100m depth all around the Islands except for the southwestern banks. Eggs and larvae are distributed around the Islands. The whiting prefer soft bottom and all age groups are, therefore, most numerous in the coastal area and relatively rare on the banks. Maximum size is probably around 70cm.

3.2. The fishery

The whiting are caught chiefly as by-catch in trawls. The catches have increased from about 500 tons in 1971 to 3 500 tons in 1975.

4. Ling

4.1. Life history

The ling spawn in March-July at approximately 60-400m depth with maximum at 100-200m on the continental shelf or slope from the northern part of the Bay of Biscay along the western coasts of the British Isles to the Faroe Islands and the southwest coast of Iceland. Spawning also occurs in the northern North Sea, in Skagerrak and along the Norwegian coast up to about 67°N. The most intensive spawning seems to take place west of Scotland, at Rockall, west of Shetland, at Faroe, at Iceland, and along the Norwegian coast.

The larvae are found chiefly in waters of 30-100m depth. Details of distribution of eggs, larvae and juveniles from the spawning grounds are not known. However, the distribution of the species coincides well with the spawning areas and this could mean that the spawning products are not generally carried very far away from the spawning grounds.

The young ling are usually found in shallower waters than the older individuals. The longline fisheries generally give the best yields in spring, which indicates that some sort of spawning migration takes place. Apart from this, there is no evidence of migration.

It is not clear to what extent the ling in the North-East Atlantic Ocean is comprised of different stocks. Channels deeper than 300-400m separate the spawning grounds and may represent boundaries between stock units. If so, there would be separate stocks at Faroe, Iceland, Rockall and Norway coast, all clearly restricted within the respective 200-mile fisheries zone. Along the shelf from the Bay of Biscay to the northern North Sea there are apparently no topographic boundaries between spawning grounds which seem to be more or less continuous, although there are large variations in the spawning intensity. The whole of this area is inside the EEC fisheries zone, except the northeastern part of the North Sea, which belongs to the Norwegian zone.

The deeper northern part of the North Sea plateau is a nursery area for young ling. Samples from Norwegian industrial trawl catches in 1976 indicate that the young ling are most numerous on the northeastern part of the plateau. However, the importance of the North Sea plateau as a nursery area for ling in relation to different spawning grounds is not known.

#### 4.2. The fishery

Faroe Islands, Norway and Iceland have specialised longline fisheries for ling, which are responsible for most of the catches of these countries. The rest is taken chiefly as by-catch in trawls and this is also the case for most of the catches from other countries.

In the catch statistics of most countries, blue ling is included in the ling catches, and it is therefore in some cases difficult to assess whether trends in the ling catches are caused by ling or blue ling. Generally, the ling catches are variable, but with no clear trend. The large French ling catches in Division VIa in recent years reported as ling are predominantly blue ling.

The Norwegian longline catches are according to preliminary data composed of ling from about 8 to over 20 years. The age groups 10-15 years, basically covering the length range 70-100cm, dominate the catches which contain mostly mature individuals.

### 5. Blue Ling (Appendix Tables 10-15)

#### 5.1. Life history

Statements about the upper depth limit for spawning of blue ling vary from 200m to 600m, and the lower limit probably extends beyond 1 000m. Spawning takes place in March-May from northwest of Ireland, seemingly continuously northwards along the continental slope to southwest of Iceland. In addition, spawning also takes place in some of the deep fjords on the Norwegian west coast.

The distribution of blue ling coincides with the spawning areas, except that the species also occurs along the continental slope off western Norway where no eggs or larvae have been found so far. However, investigations have hardly been extensive enough to exclude the possibility of spawning off Norway. If spawning does not take place, this occurrence is most probably the result of drift of eggs and larvae either from the fjords or the western area. The latter theory is supported by the fact that relatively small blue ling occasionally are caught on the North Sea plateau. A less likely possibility is that the occurrence off Norway is a result of migration of older blue ling.

Nothing definite is known about the drift of eggs, larvae and juveniles, or about migration of blue ling. The longline fisheries give the best yields in autumn, but blue ling may also be caught in considerable quantities by trawl in much deeper waters in spring in the same areas, and this indicates that a seasonal vertical migration, which is probably connected with the spawning, takes place.

There is no evidence that the blue ling along the continental slope from Ireland to Iceland comprises more than one stock, in which case it is distributed inside the EEC, Faroese, and Icelandic fisheries zones. The distribution of the stock biomass between the zones is not known.

The blue ling in the Norwegian fjords represent in all probability local populations. The relation between the blue ling off western Norway and the other stocks is not clear.

## 5.2. The fishery

The blue ling are caught with longline by Faroe Islands, Iceland and Norway. In recent years France has developed a trawl fishery for blue ling at around 800-900m depth west of the British Isles and at Faroe Islands. Because of its general deep occurrence, blue ling are not common in ordinary trawl catches.

The catches of blue ling are apparently relatively small compared with ling in most areas, but because the blue ling is often included in the ling landings, trends in the catches are difficult to assess. However, according to French sources, the ling catches by France in Sub-Area VI are predominantly blue ling. Although previous catch statistics are incomplete, there has probably been a large increase in the catches of blue ling from this area in recent years.

Preliminary Norwegian data indicate that the blue ling caught by longline are mostly 15-30 years old and practically all of the fish are mature. Most of the fish are between 90 and 120cm. In the French research vessel trawl catches the same length groups dominated, but the length range, 50-150cm, was larger, especially towards the smaller fish. The growth rate appears to be about 2cm per year for mature individuals.

## 6. Tusk (Appendix Tables 16-22)

### 6.1. Life history

The tusk spawns in April-July on the continental slope or shelf from the west coast of Ireland northwards along the west coast of Scotland and around Rockall to Faroe and the southwest coast of Iceland. Spawning also takes place in the northern North Sea and along the Norwegian coast from Skagerrak up to about 70°N. The spawning appears to be most intensive west of Scotland, at Rockall, Faroe, Iceland and on the Norwegian coast. Spawning occurs at depths from 50 to probably 500-600m with a maximum at around 200m.

The distribution of eggs, larvae and juveniles indicates that the spawning areas may not be separated to the same extent as for ling, in which case this could be ascribed to the ability of tusk to spawn at larger depths. However, another possibility is that the spawning products are more rapidly dispersed than for ling.

Little is known about migration of the tusk. However, the longline fisheries give approximately the same yields throughout the year and this may mean that the adult tusk are fairly stationary.

The distribution in general coincides with the spawning areas, except that it extends, although in decreasing quantities, further to the north and east along the Norwegian coast and the Soviet coast as far as the Kola Peninsula and northwards to Bear Island.

There is no clear evidence that the tusk in the North-East Atlantic Ocean is comprised of several stocks. However, deep channels may represent boundaries, although probably not absolute, between stocks. Accordingly, there may exist stock units of tusk at Rockall, Faroe, Iceland and on the Norwegian coast, all restricted to one fisheries zone, except the latter, which extends slightly into the Soviet zone.

Along the shelf from west of Ireland to the northern North Sea there are apparently no topographic boundaries. This area of distribution is basically within the EEC fisheries zone, but extends into the Norwegian zone in the northern North Sea. Norwegian industrial trawl catches from the North Sea indicate that young tusk is most numerous in the northeastern part. However, it is considerably less numerous than young ling, and the North Sea plateau is probably not very important as a nursery area for the species.

## 6.2. The fishery

Tusk are caught with longline by Faroese, Icelandic and Norwegian fishermen. It is also a by-catch in trawl fisheries, but usually to a lesser extent than ling. Catches in all areas fluctuate without clear trends.

Catches of tusk in Sub-Areas VII-XII have been negligible and are not tabulated. However, in 1975 Norway reported a catch of 197 tons.

According to preliminary data, the Norwegian longline catches are basically comprised of 10-30 years old tusk of 45-85cm length. Most of them are mature fish which apparently have a growth rate of only about 2cm per year.

Appendix Table 1. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Ling in Sub-Areas I+II, 1966-76  
(Data for 1966-75 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
France	412	1 972	1 401	2 166	-	-	1 422	270	11	-	-
German Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	10	-
Germany, Fed. Rep.	53	47	30	17	32	32	72	96	131	171	-
Netherlands	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	4 908	4 381	7 184	4 914	6 769	6 644	9 250	9 503	10 914	5 673	223a)
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK (Eng. & Wales)	127	115	67	53	67	88	92	108	100	95	-
UK (Scotland)	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	5	-
Total	5 500	6 516	8 682	7 150	6 869	6 765	10 838	9 988	11 171	6 177	-

Appendix Table 2. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Ling in Areas IV+IIIa, 1966-76  
(Data for 1966-75 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Belgium	22	24	32	16	15	4	71	23	44	72	-
Denmark	462	353	387	437	318	460	507	584	590	694	-
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	+	5	15	37	61	57	7	-
France	1 430	1 072	1 910	693	1 876	3 013	3 699	4	531	380	-
German, Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	156	96	135	-	44	6	14	-
Germany, Fed. Rep.	202	319	212	156	-	-	177	353	342	313	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Netherlands	218	220	208	136	138	213	192	189	164	124	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	31	-	-
Norway	6 850	4 384	2 791	5 528	2 947	5 621	6 208	6 820	4 384	6 574	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-
Sweden	198	231	175	153	135	117	100	95	110	571	-
UK (Eng. & Wales)	461	301	338	250	220	283	366	251	387	331	-
UK (Scotland)	337	496	784	614	374	781	1 165	741	810	555	-
USSR	-	627	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10 180	8 026	6 629	7 983	6 124	10 644	12 631	9 184	7 456	9 635	-

a) IIIa includes smaller quantities taken in other areas than IIIa, IV and IIIa,b,c,d.

Appendix Table 3. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Ling in Division Va, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Belgium	1 519	1 284	1 364	1 370	1 977	1 989	1 159	1 080	681	736	
Faroe Islands	132	60	38	16	134	672	561	984	890	732	
France	-	24	-	-	20	375	-	-	-	23	
Germany, Fed.Rep.	1 259	1 337	1 612	1 533	1 499	1 196	610	586	486	375	
Iceland	4 559	7 531	8 697	8 677	8 345	8 867	6 085	3 564	3 868	3 748	
Netherlands	+	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	1 030	1 170	1 929	1 904	1 247	883	619	418	318	522	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	1 179	1 579	784	571	1 019	1 362	1 110	819	511	541	
UK (Scotland)	191	167	93	67	121	47	33	10	21	21	
USSR	163	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	10 032	13 152	14 526	14 139	14 362	15 391	10 177	7 461	6 775	6 698	

Appendix Table 4. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Ling in Division Vb, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 <sup>*)</sup>
Faroe Islands	416	736	1 209	486	699	752	1 572	1 428	1 004	1 281	1 682
France	1 827	23	177	195	578	728	866	398	296	345	
German Dem.Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	
Germany, Fed.Rep.	39	59	82	49	29	54	74	170	131	94	28
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	
Norway	2 115	3 203	3 340	1 952	1 737	2 898	3 958	3 638	2 395	2 297	3 500
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	2	
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	276	172	152	225	164	152	146	268	305	231	
UK (Scotland)	496	664	679	602	883	879	772	850	575	499	
Total	5 169	4 857	5 639	3 509	4 090	5 464	7 459	6 763	4 719	4 763	5 210

\*) Preliminary



Appendix Table 5. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Ling in Division VIa, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Belgium	4	3	5	2	2	8	12	73	11	2	
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	19	
France <sup>⊠</sup>	351	827	3 079	2 572	1 974	319	3 041	21 502	18 870	8 859	
Germany, Fed.Rep.	-	3	5	9	1	2	5	-	2	2	
Netherlands	-	-	+	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	
Norway	5 968	8 925	9 602	3 745	4 674	3 866	5 089	4 530	6 113	3 345	
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 211	2 058	2 918	3 124	
Sweden	668	1 783	2 371	1 760	1 241	1 088	1 160	893	739	-	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	797	654	574	323	228	99	130	64	58	62	
UK (Scotland)	186	254	273	248	205	121	146	186	199	202	
Total	7 974	12 449	15 909	8 659	8 325	5 503	11 798	29 370	28 911	15 616	

Appendix Table 6. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Ling in Division VIb, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1 453	356	
France	539	470	366	252	-	590	657	708	822	98	
Norway	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	140	790	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	-	-	-	22	34	24	14	10	-	-	
UK (Scotland)	497	138	92	138	499	663	1 117	727	291	370	
USSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Total	1 036	608	461	412	533	1 277	1 790	1 460	2 706	1 614	

⊠) Mainly blue ling.

Appendix Table 7. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Ling in Sub-Area VII, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Belgium	50	82	20	16	15	14	65	17	83	76	
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
France	2 983	3 688	2 669	2 661	3 983	4 150	4 422	4 282	1 868	3 231	
Germany, Fed. Rep.	-	-	-	+	+	1	-	+	-	-	
Netherlands	7	6	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	629	
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	893	1 036	1 792	2 565	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	164	166	215	212	267	321	228	274	407	665	
UK (N. Ireland)	-	-	2	1	3	3	15	18	4	10	
UK (Scotland)	-	+	-	+	+	1	+	+	2	1	
Total	3 204	3 942	2 909	2 892	4 269	4 492	5 625	5 628	4 204	7 177	

Appendix Table 8. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Ling in Sub-Area VIII, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
France	461	500	409	326	215	192	220	313	441	311	
Spain	5 460	3 583	4 230	2 734	2 929	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	5 921	4 083	4 639	3 060	3 144	192	220	313	441	311	

Appendix Table 9. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Ling in Sub-Area XIV, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	66	-	
German Dem.Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
Germany, Fed.Rep.	16	39	99	71	34	17	16	15	+	5	
Iceland	+	2	-	11	-	2	-	-	4	2	
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	-	1	-	-	-	+	1	6	5	3	
USSR	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	16	42	99	82	61	19	18	32	77	12	

Appendix Table 10. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Blue Ling in Sub-Areas I+II, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Germany, Fed.Rep.	34	24	13	15	9	2	29	10	29	22	
Norway	1 790	1 411	1 456	741	736	600	741	1 100	1 737	2 032	
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+a)	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	
Total	1 824	1 435	1 469	756	745	602	770	1 110	1 766	2 054	

Appendix Table 11. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Blue Ling in Area IV+IIIA, 1966-76.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Germany, Fed.Rep.	-	6	+	3	+	-	+	84	12	6	
Norway	286	217	293	322	128	192	225	410	219	370	
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	9	12	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	+	+	2	
Total	286	223	293	325	128	192	229	499	231	390	

a) IIA includes smaller quantities taken in other areas than IIA, IV and IIIA,b,c,d.

Appendix Table 12. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Blue Ling in Division Va, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	74	34	69	
Germany, Fed. Rep.	3 411	2 651	2 531	2 043	2 061	3 041	2 271	1 678	1 959	1 418	
Iceland	134	191	199	339	394	705	586	548	331	434	
Norway	-	-	-	56	102	22	2	6	140	366	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	61	32	89	
Total	3 545	2 842	2 730	2 438	2 557	3 778	2 916	2 367	2 496	2 376	

Appendix Table 13. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Blue Ling in Division Vb, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 <sup>*)</sup>
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	43	18	20
France	839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	2 281	6 220
Germany, Fed. Rep.	-	1 006	1 838	303	348	1 367	2 730	3 009	1 808	1 528	442
Norway	430	238	823	798	2 718	557	1 203	4 003	1 554	2 492	1 330
UK (Eng. & Wales)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	4	3	1	
Total	1 269	1 244	2 661	1 101	3 066	1 924	3 933	7 067	3 798	6 320	8 012

Appendix Table 14. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Blue Ling in Sub-Area VI, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	1	
Germany, Fed. Rep.	-	37	-	6	-	-	-	-	1 218	2 941	
Norway	20	35	126	112	176	15	14	25	371	57	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	164	8	
Total	20	72	126	118	176	15	14	25	1 786	3 007	

\*) Preliminary

Appendix Table 15. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Blue Ling in Sub-Area XIV, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Germany, Fed. Rep.	176	106	76	35	33	15	65	50	90	285	
Iceland	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	90	
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	
Total	176	106	76	35	33	59	65	60	96	378	

Appendix Table 16. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Tusk (Cusk) in Sub-Areas I+II, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
German Dem. Rep.	-	109	-	29	45	-	55	-	42	-	5
Germany, Fed. Rep.	+	-	48	1	-	25	-	-	-	61	92
Netherlands	16	17	16	9	12	10	12	18	23	-	13
Norway	656	430	746	629	045	506	639	811	679	13	693
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
UK (Eng. & Wales)	148	155	110	89	150	137	176	151	145	182	
UK (Scotland)	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	6	8	15	
Total	16 921	17 694	16 904	9 748	12 241	10 670	12 874	19 010	23 893	13 987	

Appendix Table 17. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Tusk (Cusk) in Areas IV+IIIa, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Belgium	+	7	-	+	-	1	-	-	-	3	
Denmark	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	5	
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	12	13	39	
Germany, Fed. Rep.	37	69	25	32	7	20	11	38	21	21	
Netherlands	6	225	9	19	7	18	16	20	21	30	
Norway	1 746	1 145	1 413	3 271	1 545	1 552	2 587	3 455	3 258	2 659	
Sweden	-	...	...	-	14	13	13	10	14	20	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	33	31	20	23	18	13	29	22	22	17	
UK (Scotland)	53	48	52	47	28	37	56	43	41	19	
Total	1 882	1 518	1 522	3 396	1 619	1 654	2 713	3 600	3 391	2 792	

a) IIIa includes smaller quantities taken in other areas than IIIa, IV and IIIa.b.c.d

Appendix Table 18. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Tusk (Cusk) in Division Va, 1966-1976. (Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Belgium	61	73	75	57	71	83	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	286	374	66	29	190	1 644	1 648	3 363	3 172	2 445	
Germany, Fed.Rep.	765	754	690	712	761	691	558	576	375	384	
Iceland	2 107	2 699	4 604	4 075	4 357	3 793	2 815	2 366	1 857	1 673	
Netherlands	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	801	770	914	1 201	1 288	1 526	959	911	893	975	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	352	300	228	118	256	341	468	387	224	244	
UK (Scotland)	203	162	55	26	64	34	12	4	6	10	
Total	4 575	5 132	6 632	6 218	6 987	8 112	6 460	7 607	6 527	5 731	

Appendix Table 19. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Tusk (Cusk) in Division Vb, 1966-1976. (Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 <sup>(*)</sup>
Faroe Islands	1 488	2 070	2 798	1 454	1 028	1 489	1 918	3 402	1 541	2 166	2 967
Germany, Fed.Rep.	76	116	106	36	19	51	133	137	137	154	23
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Norway	1 221	2 729	2 096	1 302	1 475	1 872	2 421	3 066	1 841	1 848	2 300
UK (Eng. & Wales)	21	18	23	16	11	13	16	36	22	36	
UK (Scotland)	482	432	549	412	515	419	386	531	403	344	
Total	3 288	5 365	5 572	3 220	3 048	3 844	4 874	7 172	3 944	4 552	5 290

Appendix Table 20. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Tusk (Cusk) in Division VIa, 1966-1976. (Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
Germany, Fed.Rep.	-	-	-	2	7	+	+	+	6	14	
Norway	1 238	1 553	2 073	783	1 319	1 204	647	852	2 860	621	
Sweden	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	65	55	37	22	20	12	20	12	3	3	
UK (Scotland)	2	1	40	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	1 352	1 609	2 150	811	1 347	1 217	668	899	2 870	639	

(\*) Preliminary

Appendix Table 21. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Tusk (Cusk) in Division VIb, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	470	192	
Norway	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	16	157	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	7	-		
UK (Scotland)	124	52	65	136	168	227	448	298	158	231	
Total	124	52	127	138	172	233	454	307	644	580	

Appendix Table 22. Nominal catch (metric tons) of Tusk (Cusk) in Sub-Area XIV, 1966-1976.  
(Data for 1966-1975 from Bulletin Statistique)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	259	29	
Germany, Fed. Rep.	31	17	19	69	28	19	15	9	2	17	
Iceland	1	21	269	174	55	71	24	-	15	13	
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	
UK (Eng. & Wales)	-	1	-	-	-	-	+	2	1	+	
Total	32	39	288	243	83	90	39	27	277	197	