



# Pandalus stocks in Icelandic waters: Biology, exploitation and management

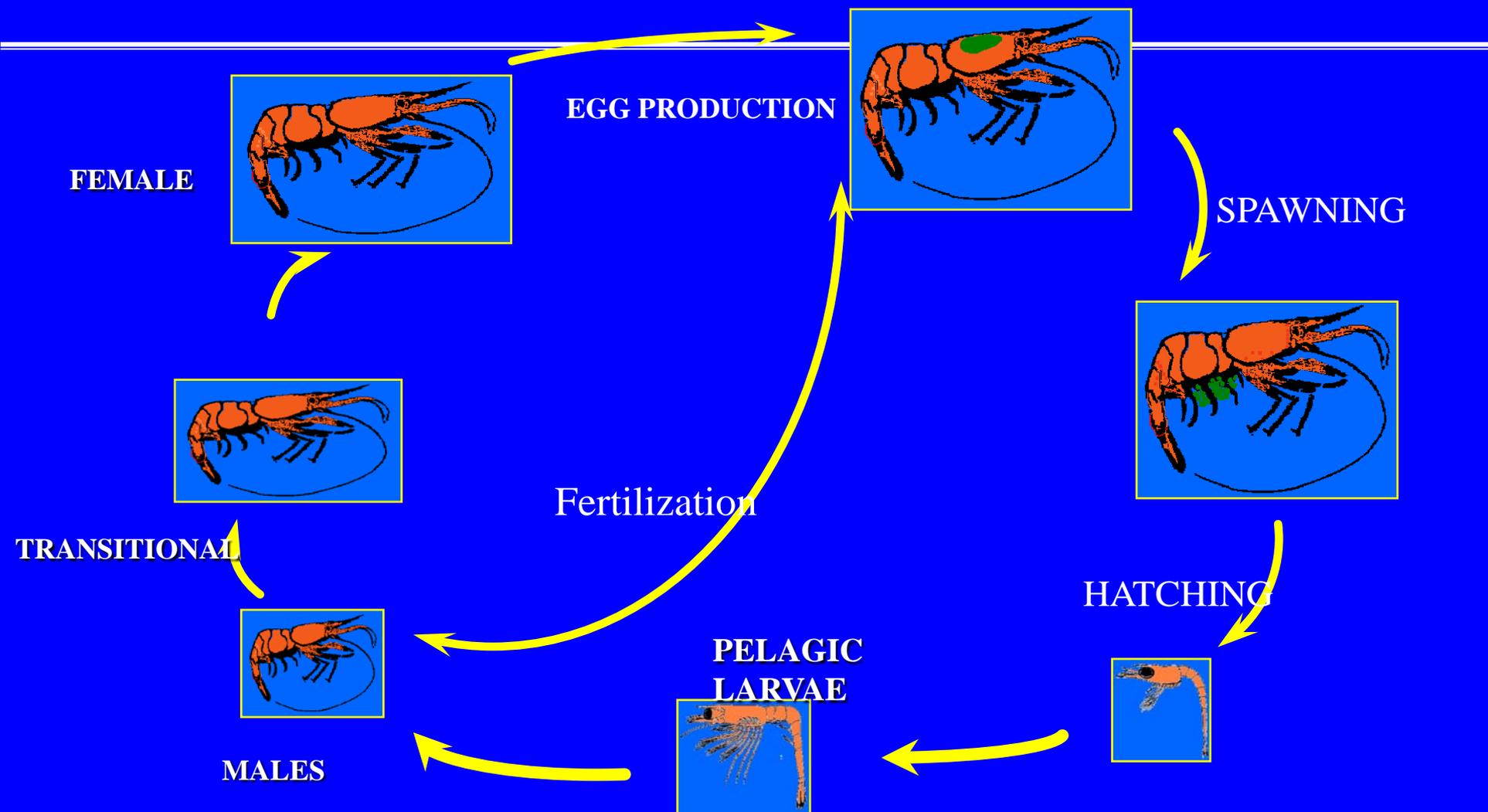
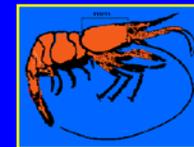
Jóhann Sigurjónsson and Unnur Skúladóttir

10th Norwegian-Russian Symposium on  
Management strategies for commercial marine species in  
northern ecosystems,

Bergen, 27-29 August 2003

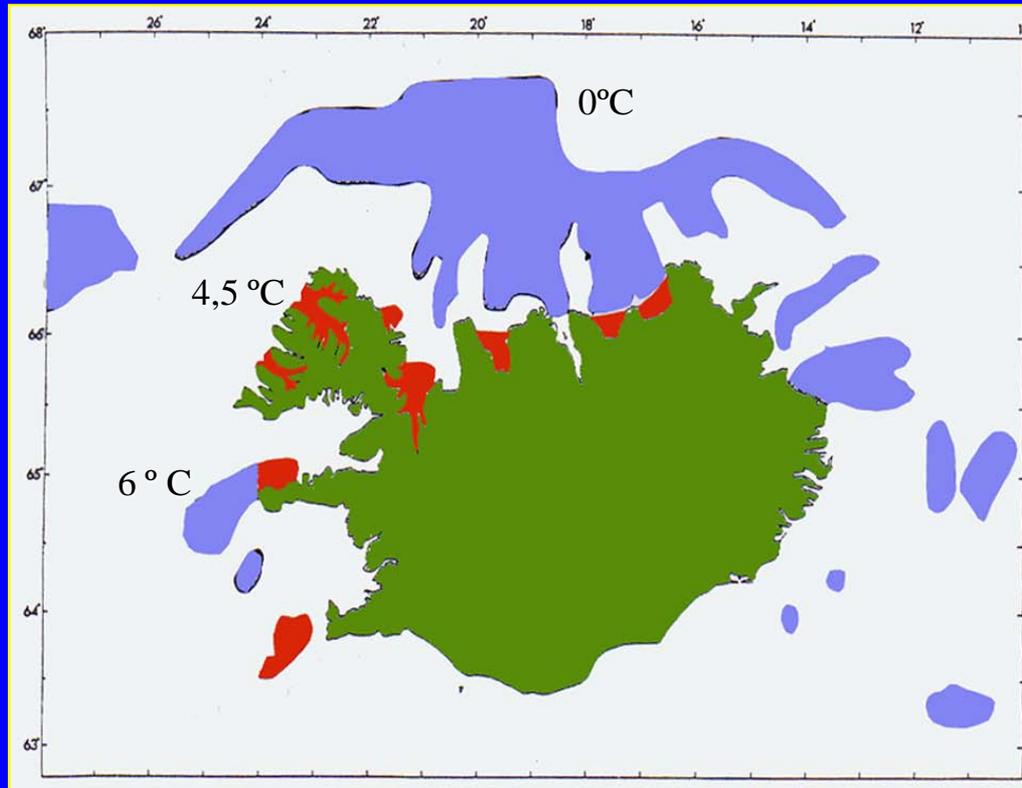
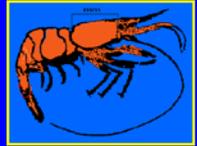


# *Pandalus borealis* life history





# Pandalus stocks off Iceland

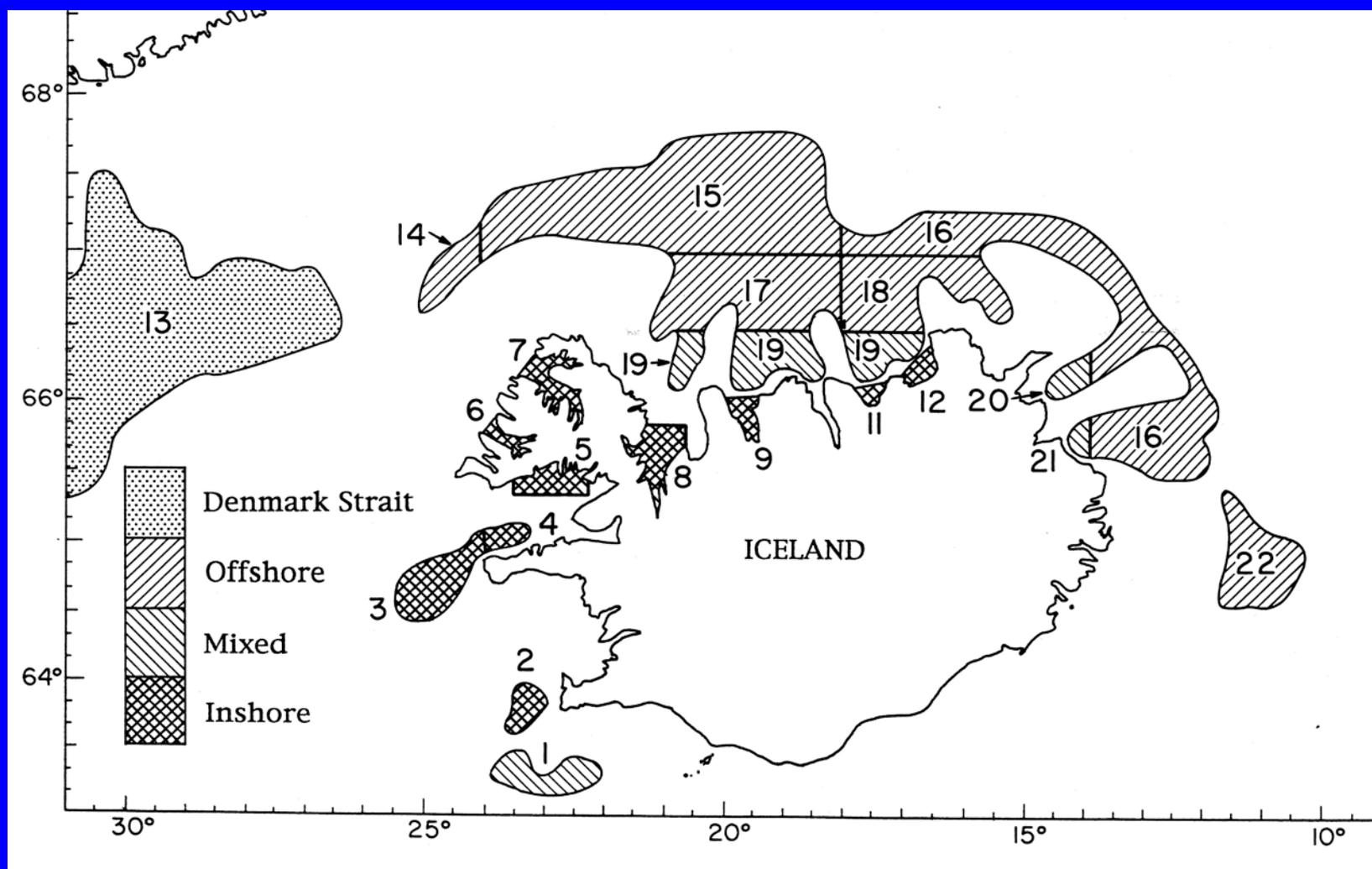
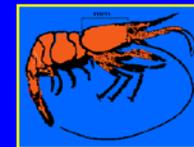


- Inshore: 50-150m depth, max age 5-7yrs
- Offshore: 200-600m depth, max age 7-8yrs
- Dohrnbank/Denmark Strait

- Variations in max length inshore vs offshore
- Length at sexual change
- Genetically different

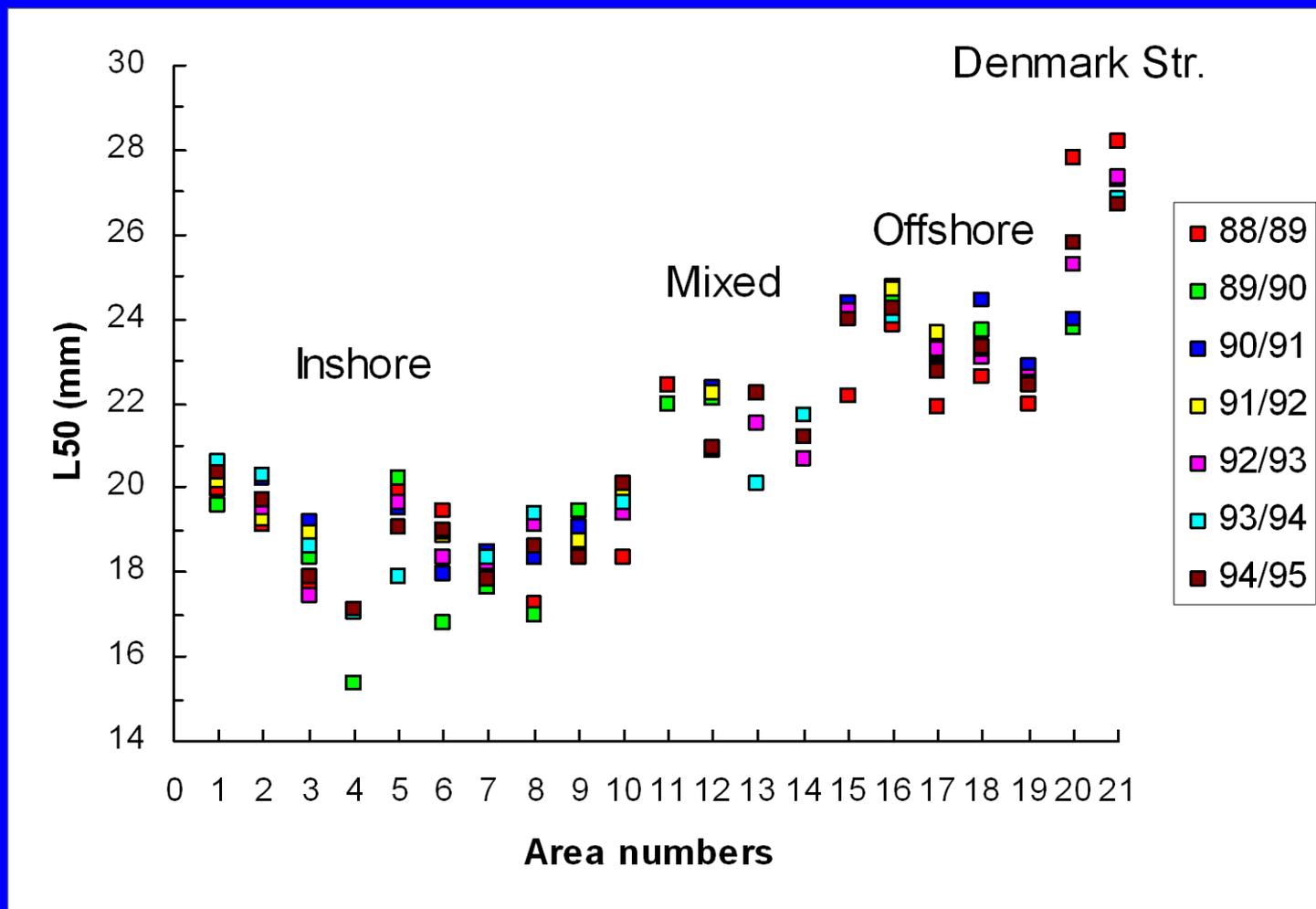
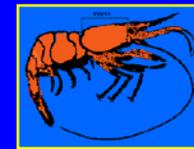


# Shrimps stocks and stock units



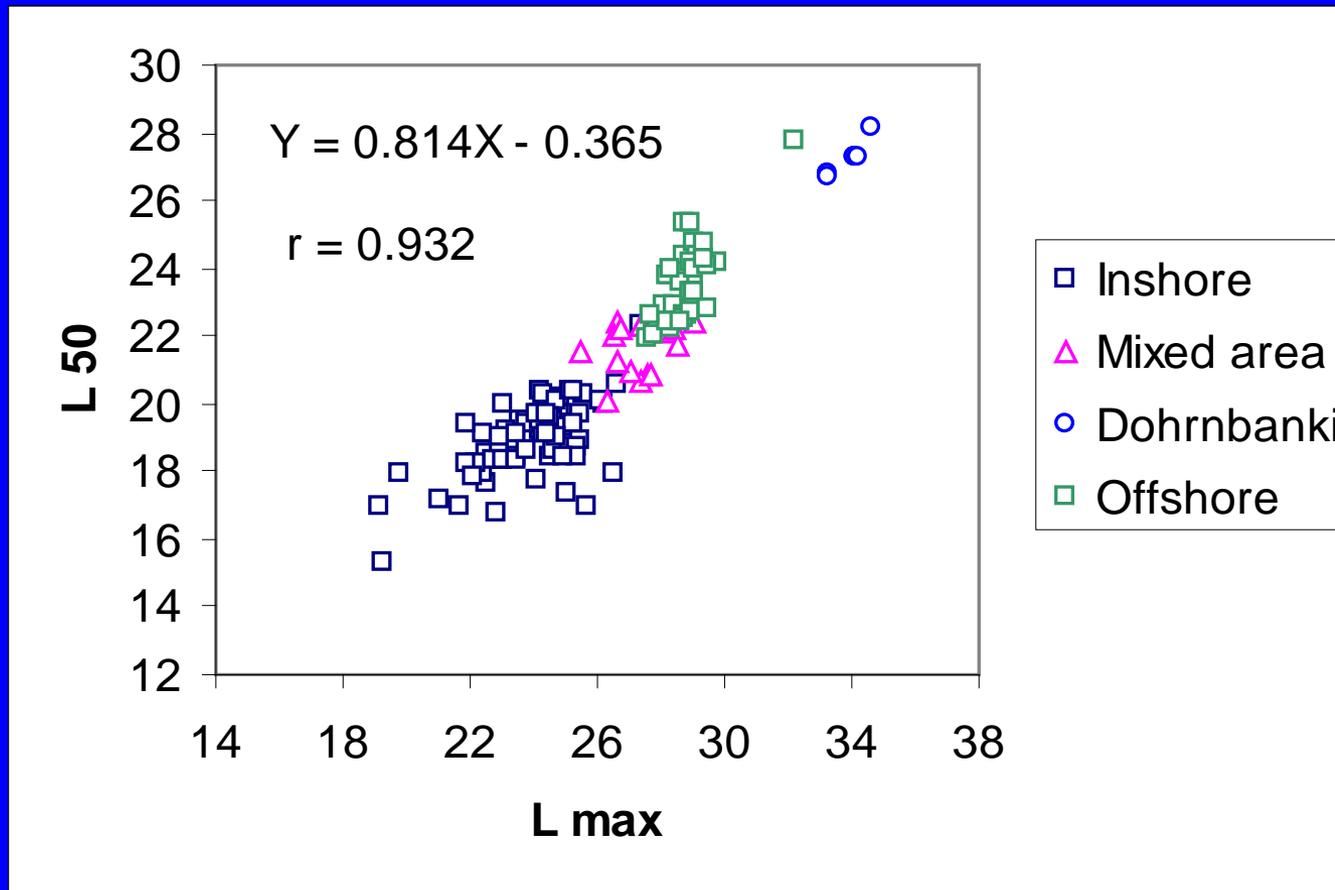


# Shrimp off Iceland: Length at sexual change, L-50 by area

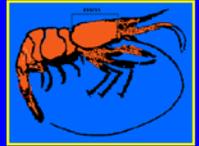




# Shrimp off Iceland: Length at sexual change vs max. length by area



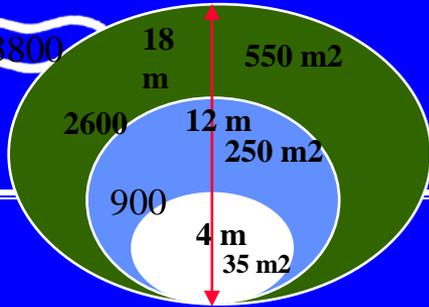
# SHRIMP TRAWL



Trawl opening



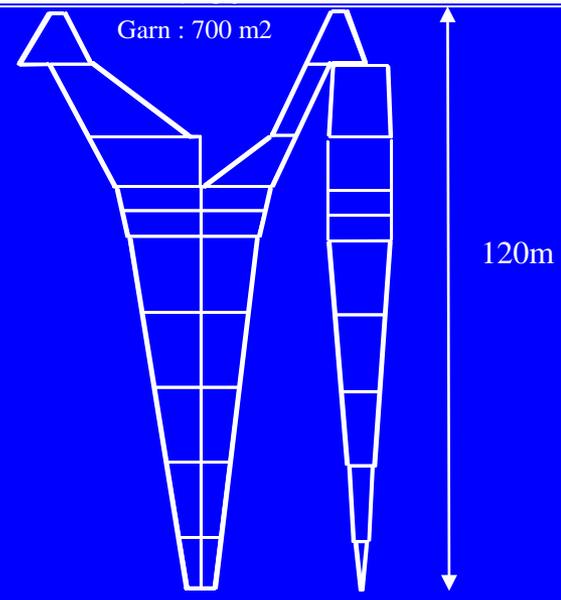
3800



**3800 meshes**

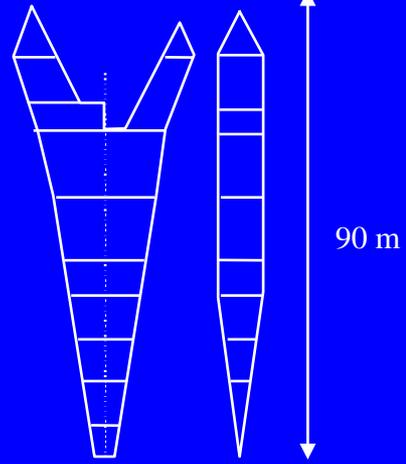
HL: 72m  
FL: 80 m

Garn : 700 m<sup>2</sup>



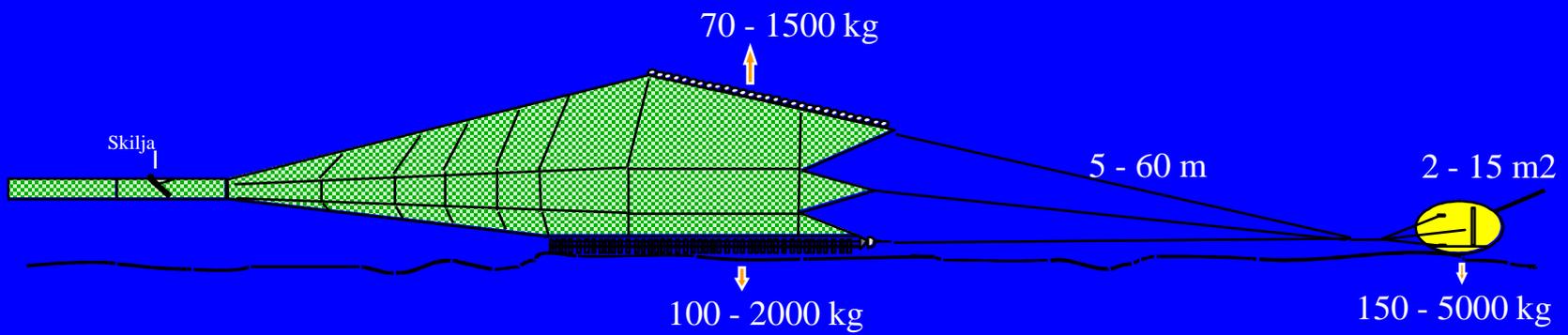
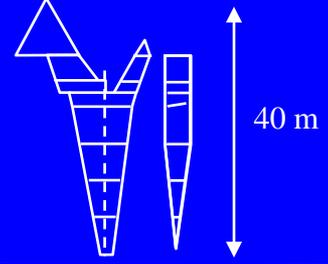
**2600 meshes**

HL: 40 m  
FL: 36 m  
Garn : 300 m<sup>2</sup>



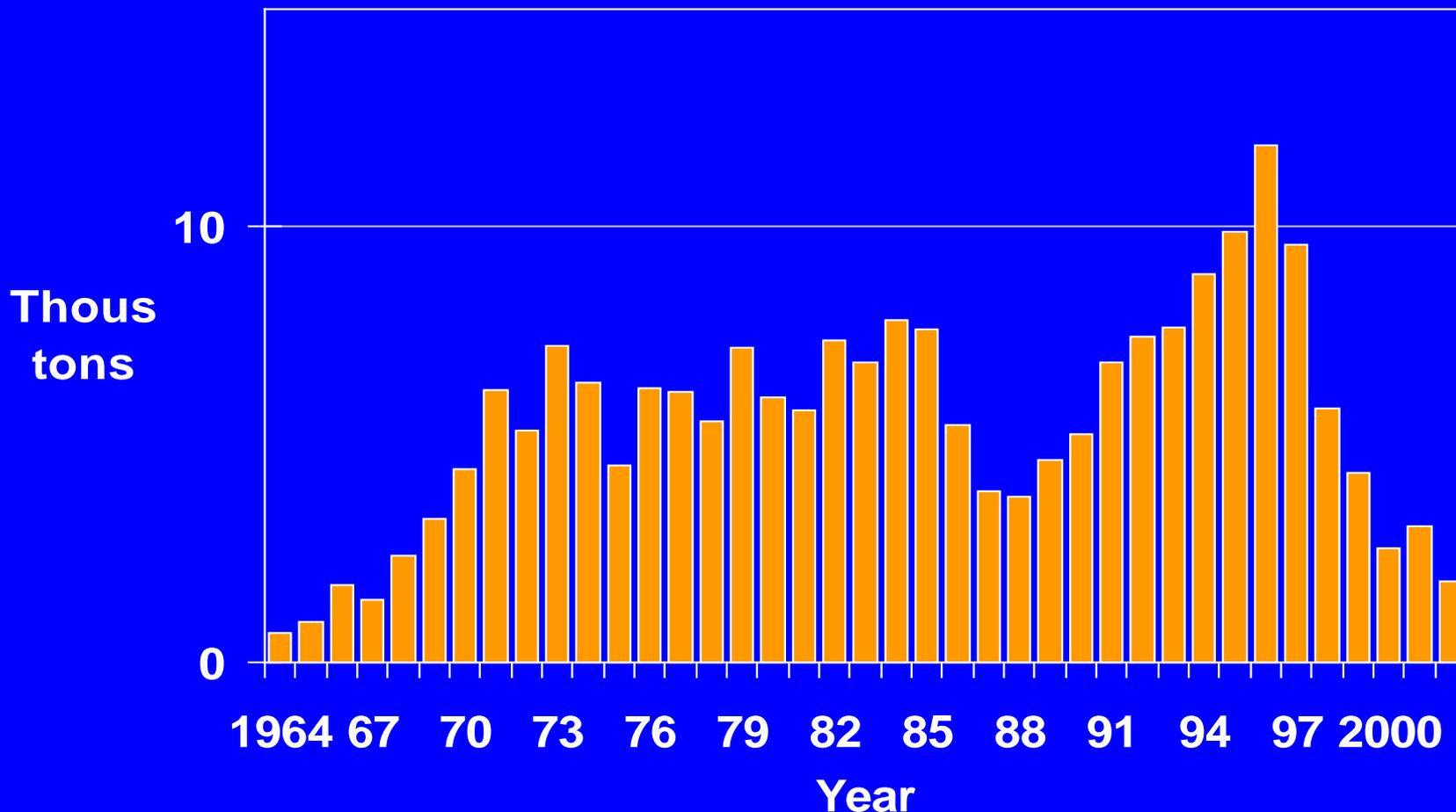
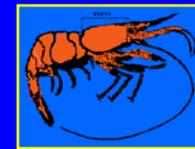
**900 meshes**

HL: 20 m  
FL: 20 m  
Garn : 40 m<sup>2</sup>



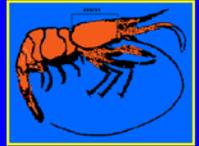


# Shrimp Inshore fishery in Iceland: Total catch 1964-2002





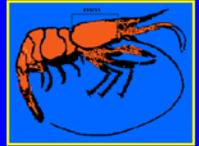
# Management of shrimp fishery: Inshore



- 1962-1967 TAC, no allocation
- 1968-1973 Effort regulation by season
- 1974-present TAC, allocation by vessels and areas
- Mid 1990's ITQs, landing constraints lifted



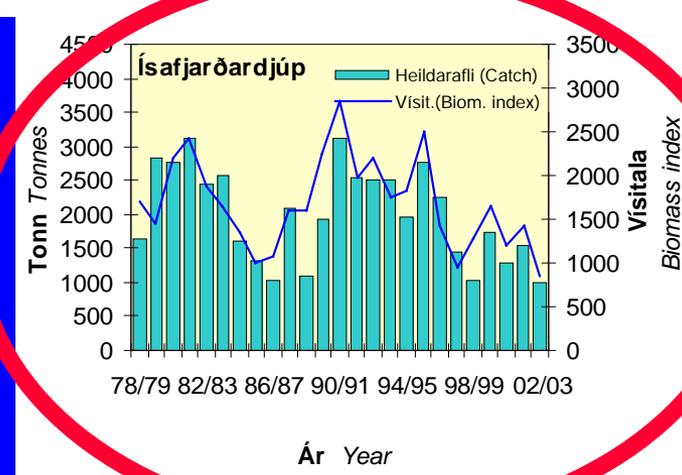
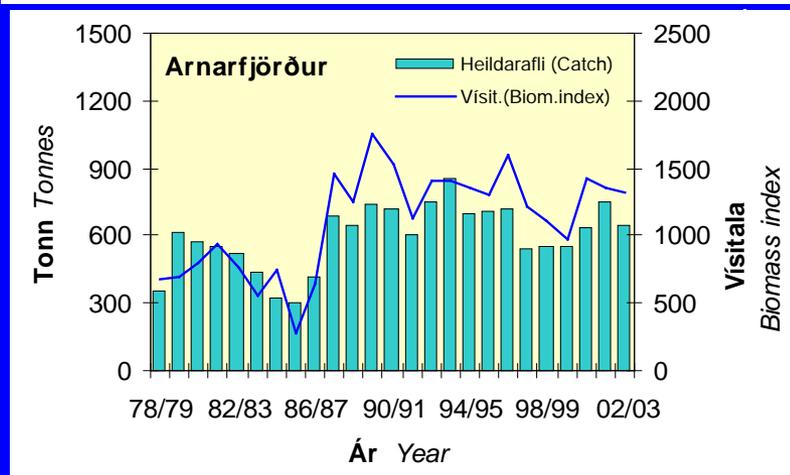
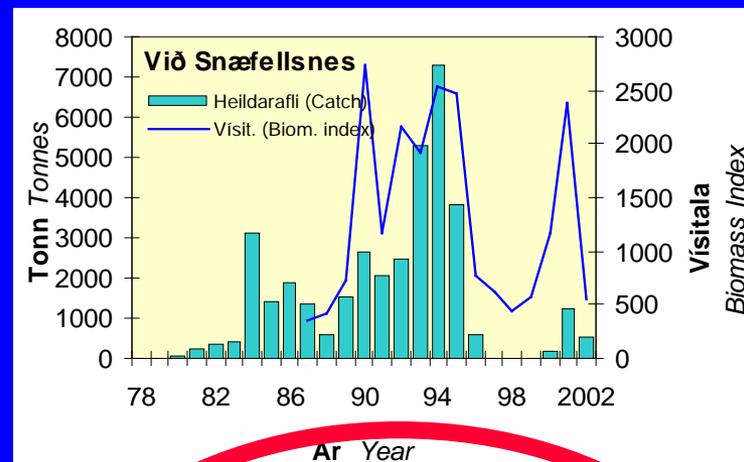
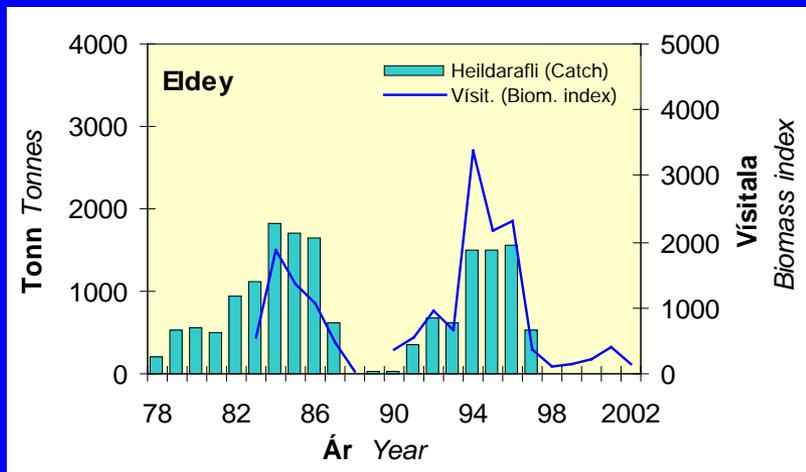
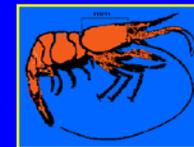
# Basis for management advice



- Log-books
- Since 1973 trawl surveys; usually in September and February
- Standardised surveys since 1988
- Biomass estimates
- Preliminary TAC in June, final in October
- Harvesting strategy is based on relationship between biomass indices from surveys and historical catches
- Defined max. by-catch of juvenile fish permitted

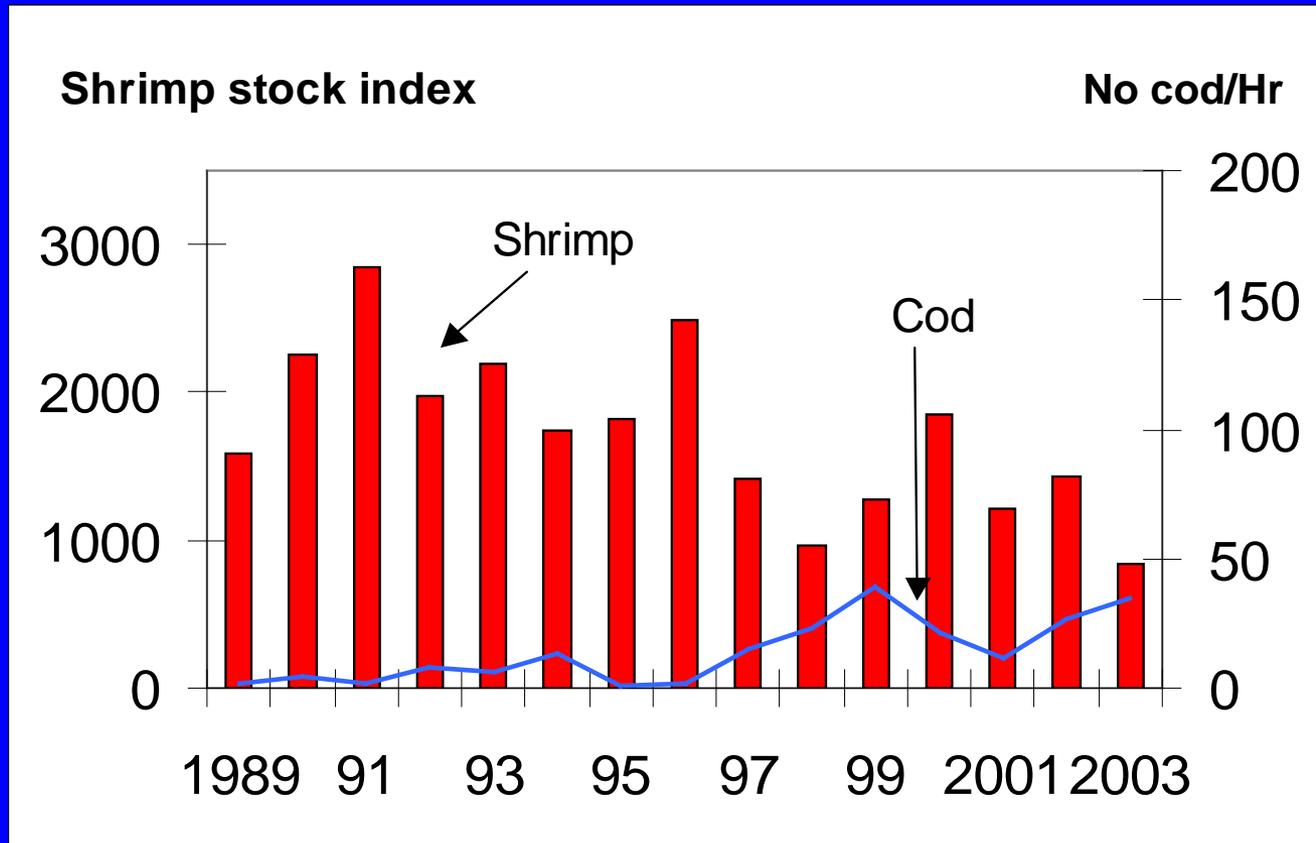
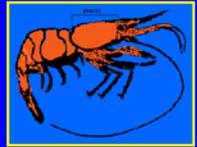


# Shrimp fishery: Inshore western grounds



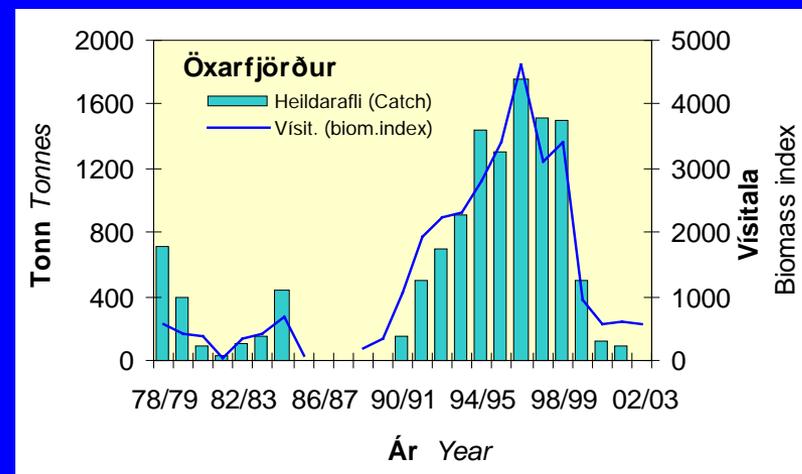
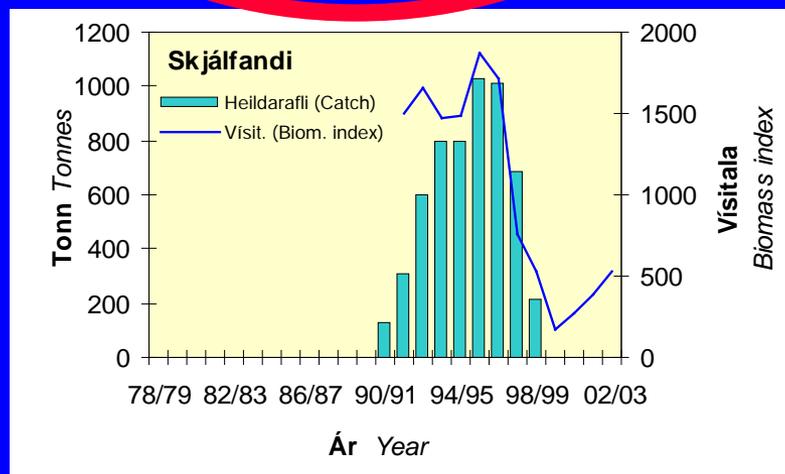
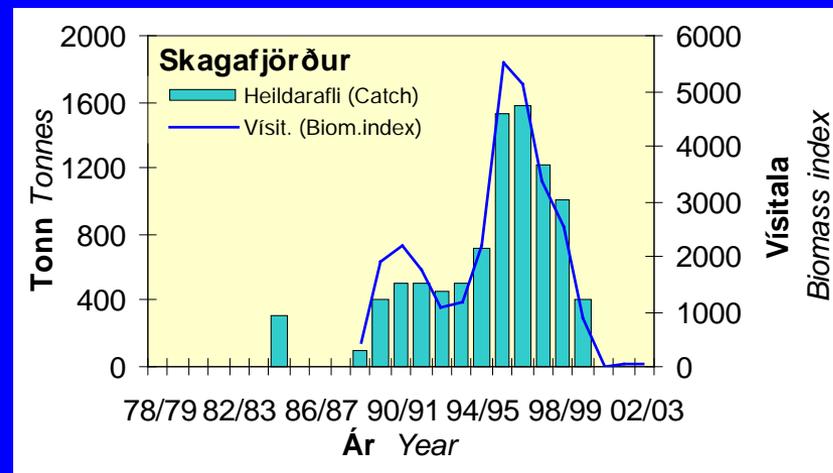
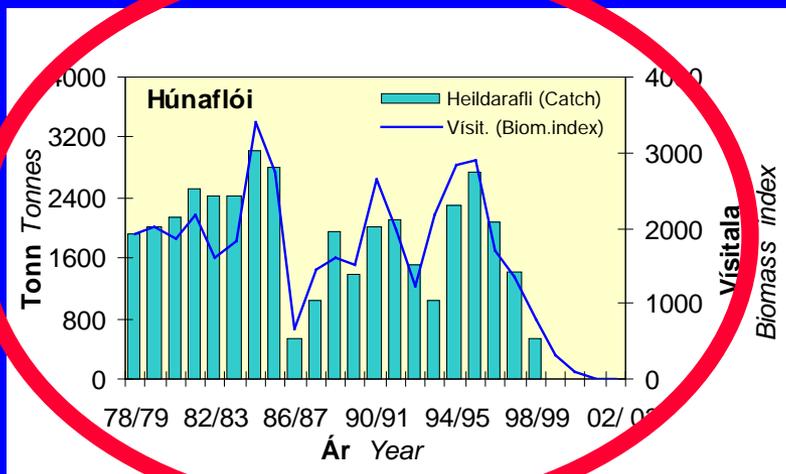
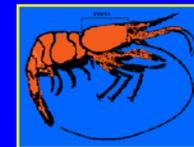


# Ísafjord (W Iceland): Shrimp abundance in February vs cod > 30cm



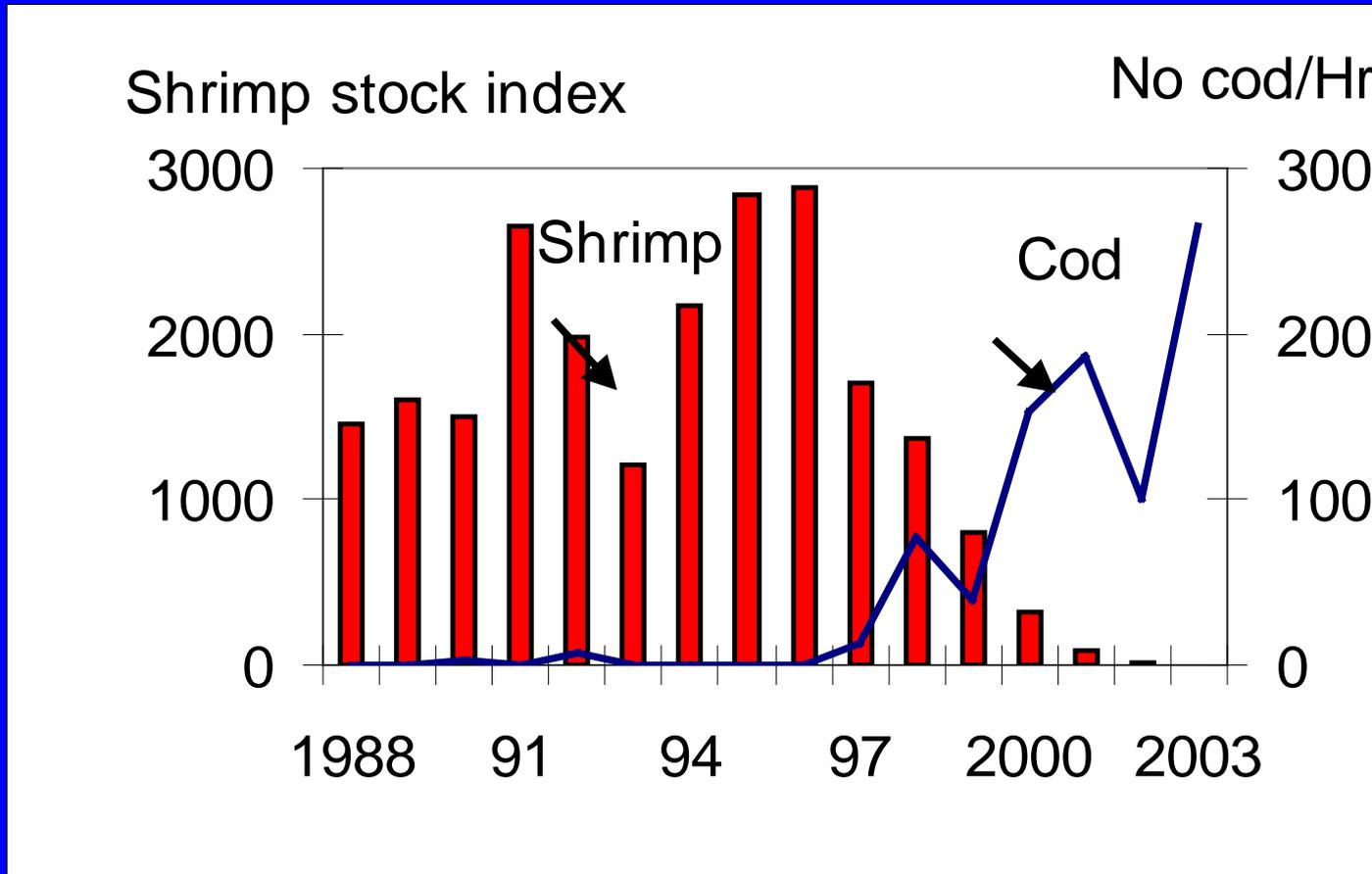
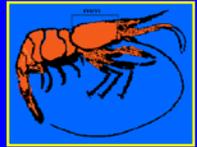


# Shrimp fishery: Inshore northern grounds



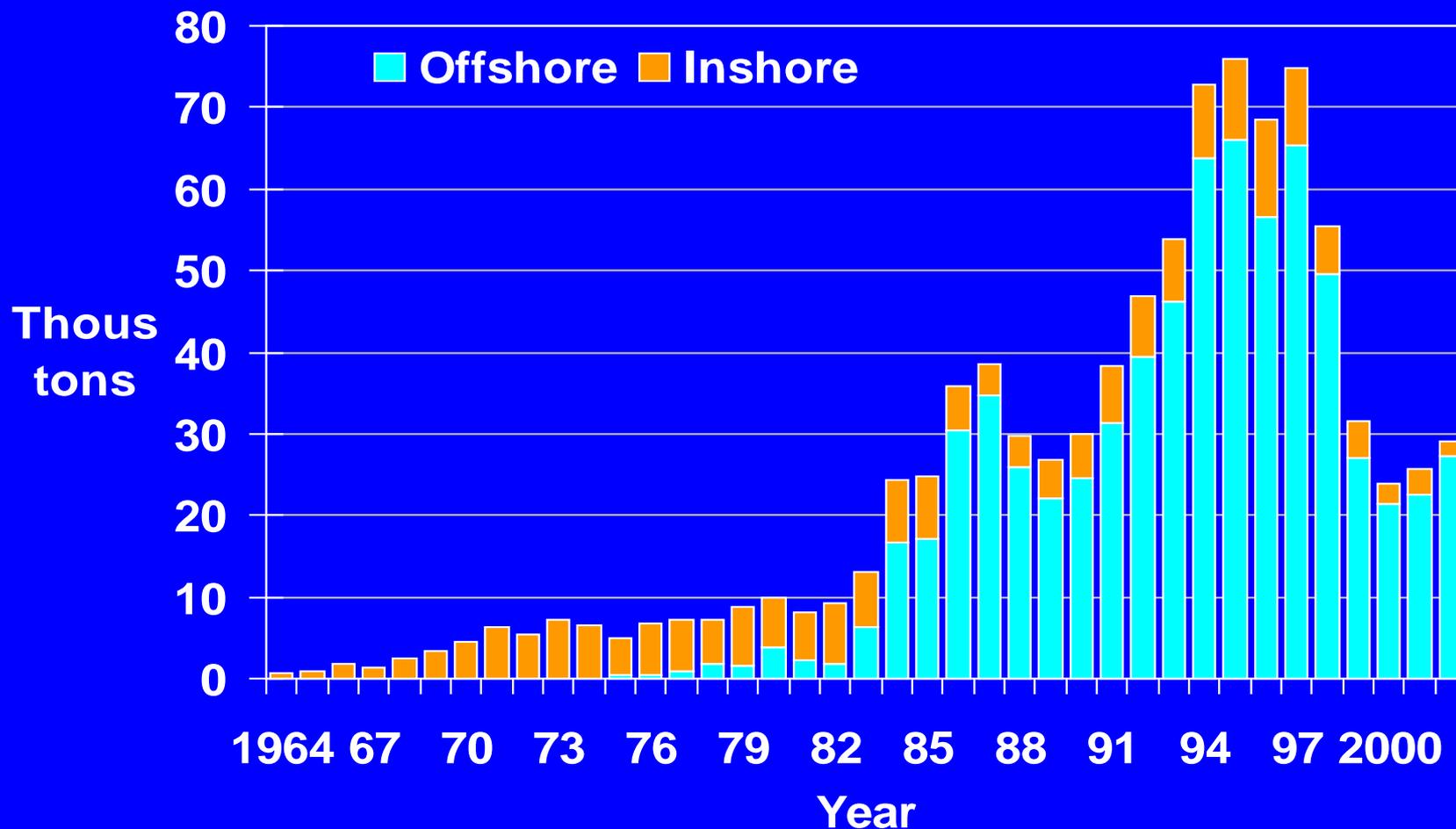
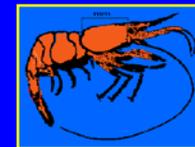


# Húnaflói (N Iceland): Shrimp abundance in February vs cod > 30cm



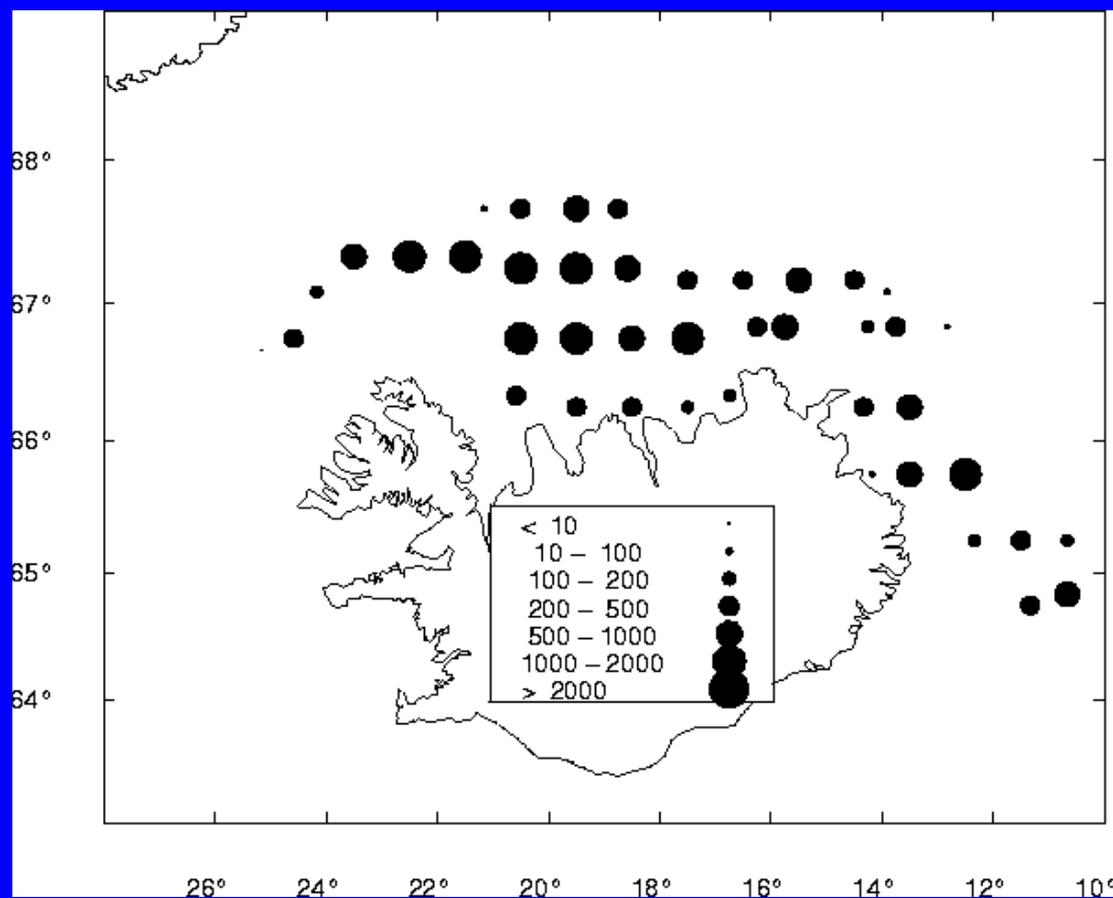
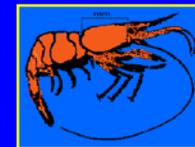


# Shrimp fishery in Iceland: Total catch 1964-2002



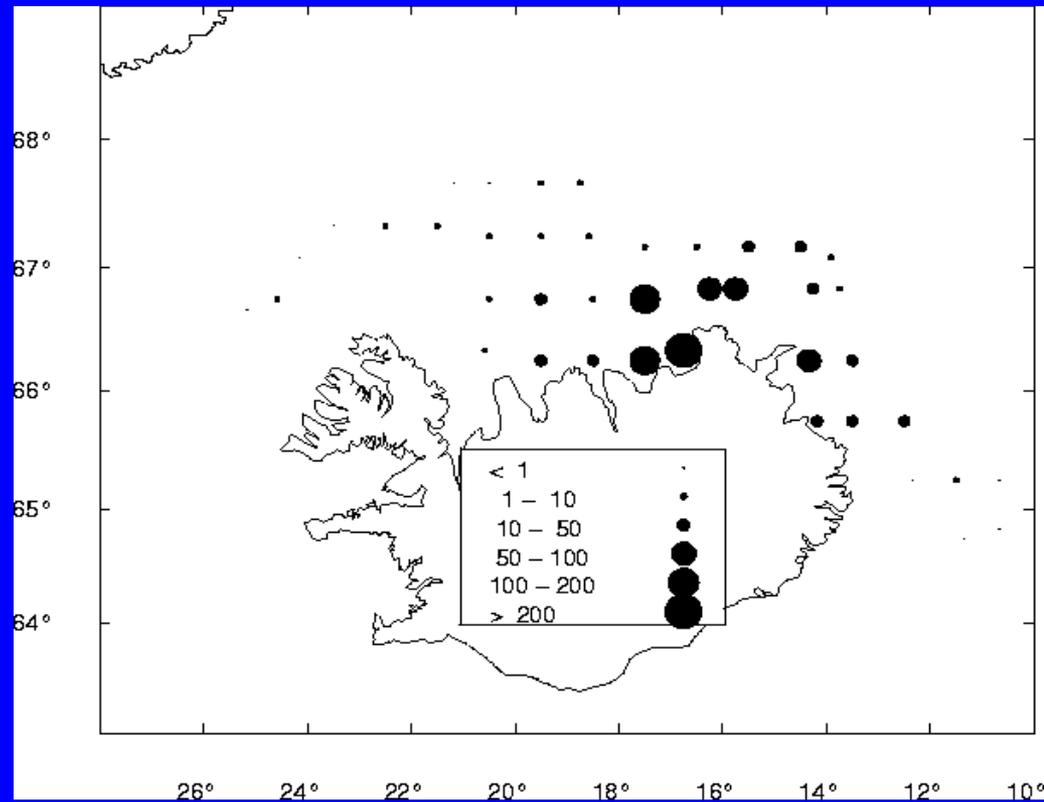
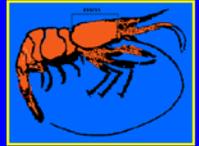


# Offshore shrimp stock: Mean female stock index



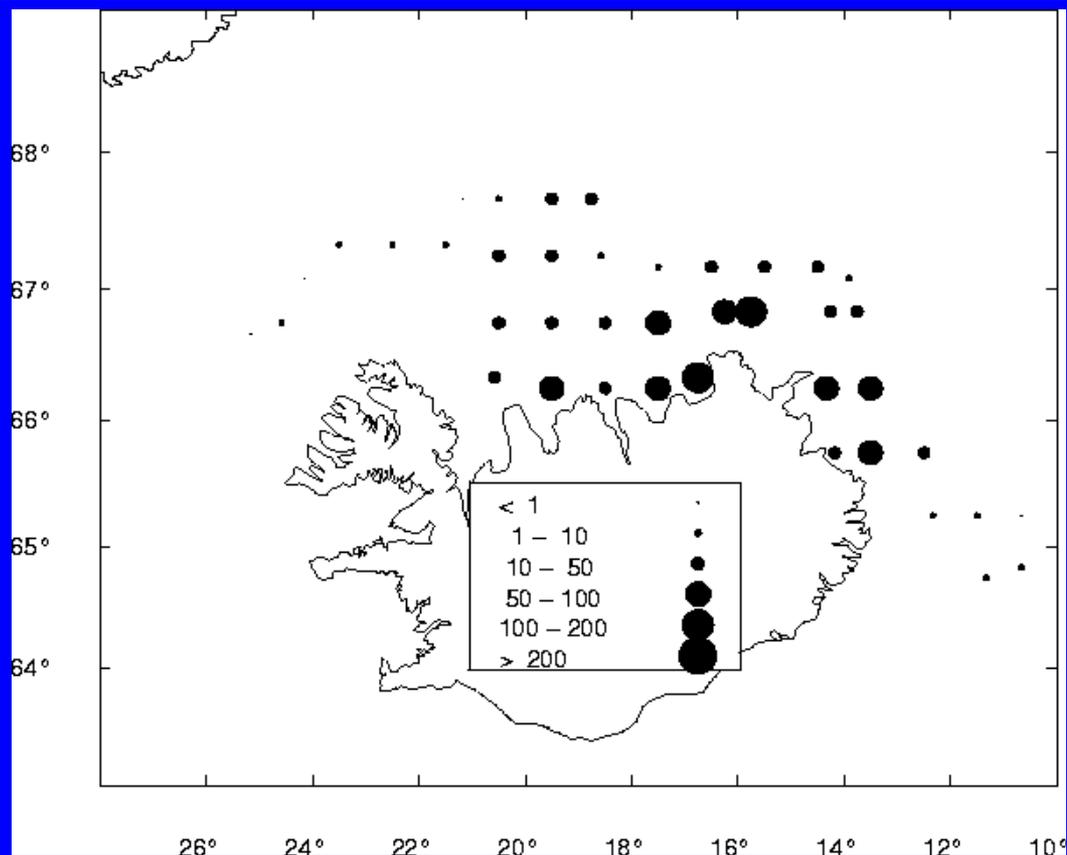
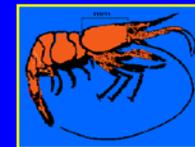


# Offshore shrimp stock: Mean stock index 1-year



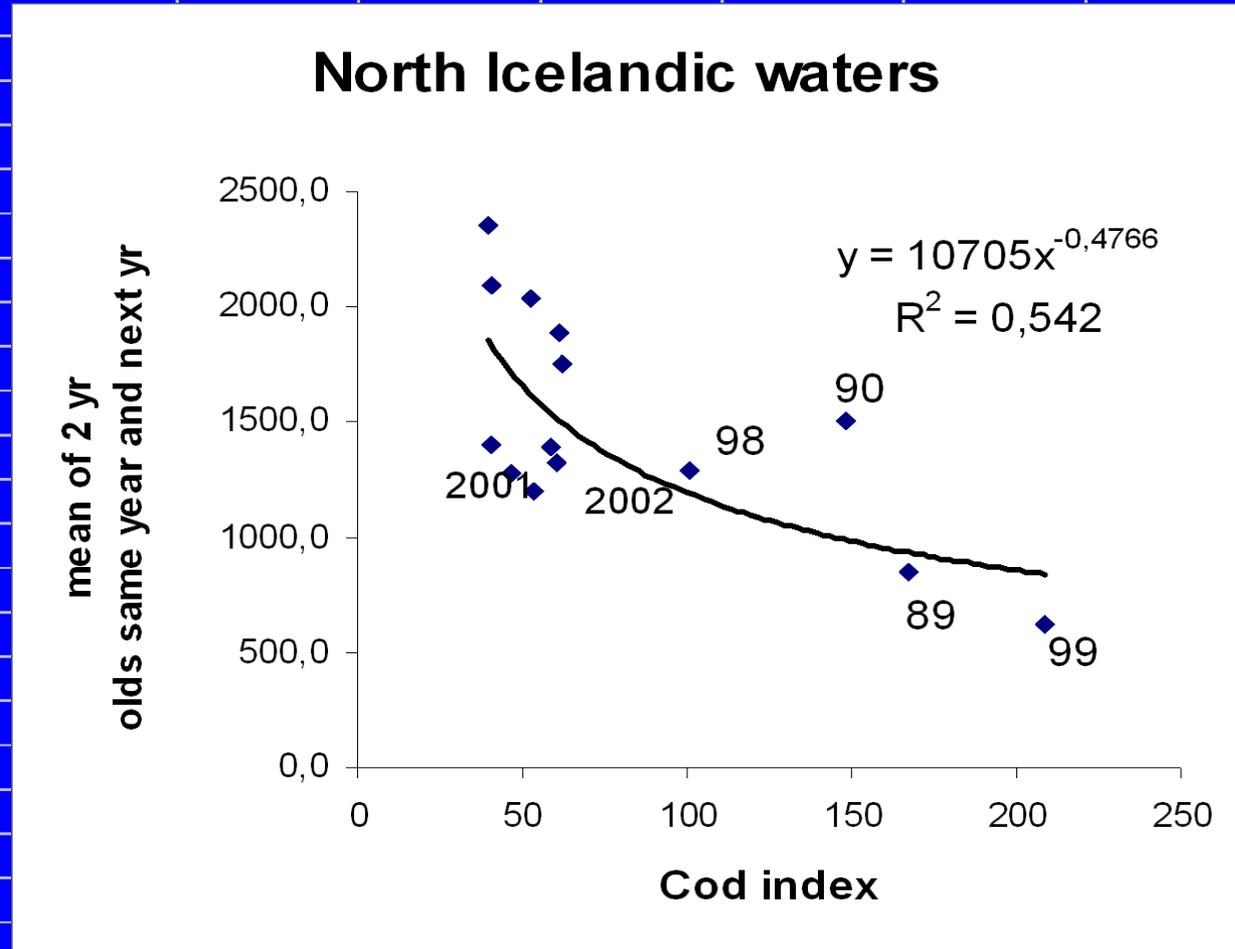
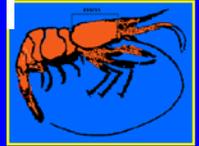


# Offshore shrimp stock: Mean stock index 2-year



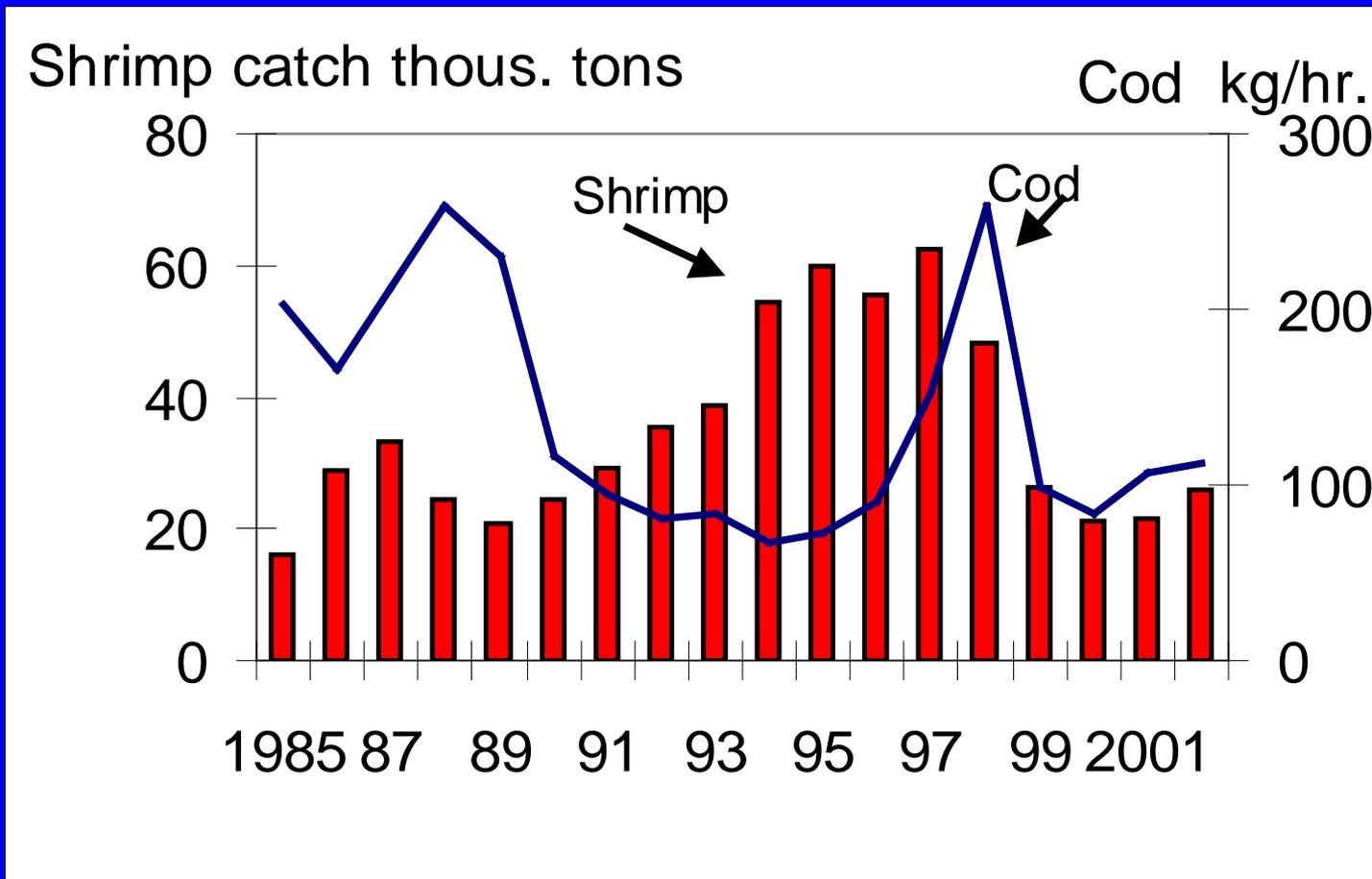
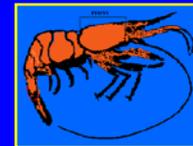


# Shrimp recruitment (biomass of 2 year olds) and cod abundance index in North Icelandic waters



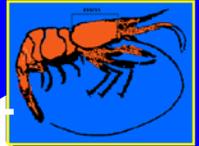


# Offshore shrimp stock and cod abundance in groundfish surveys

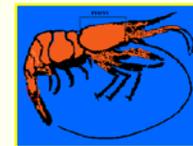




# Regulation and basis for management

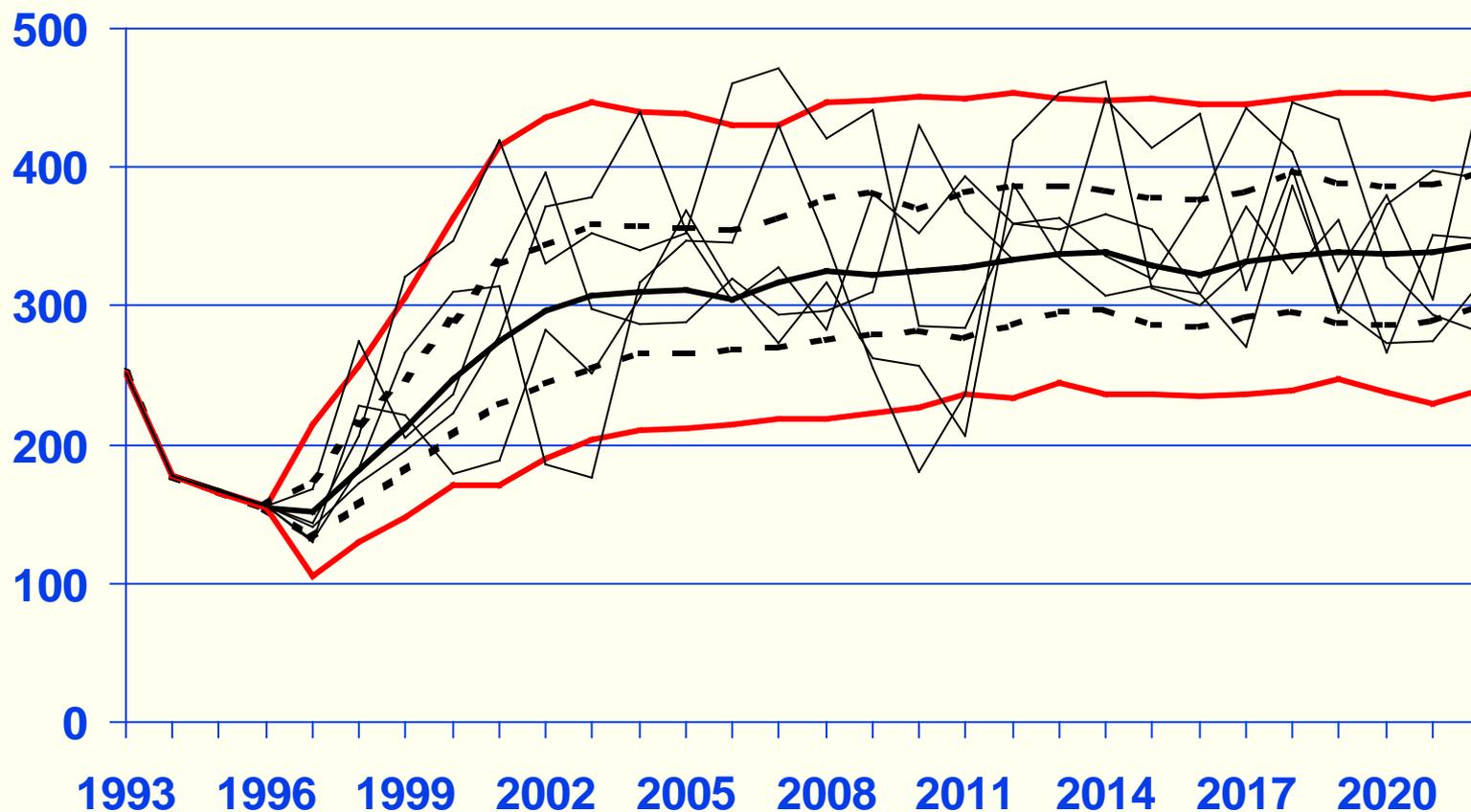


- Managed on basis of TAC by ITQ's
- Total TAC for offshore, separate for Dohrnbank and inshore
- Annual trawl surveys since 1988
- Standardised CPUE from logbooks
- Stock Production model: Recruits, shrimp catch, cod abundance
- Biomass calculated by least-square fit: CPUE-Average biomass 2 successive years
- Harvesting target 25-35% of fishable biomass
  
- Mid 1990's sorting grids (22mm) imposed to avoid bycatch of cod, Greenland halibut and redfish



# Development of cod catch under 25%HCL

Thous. tons

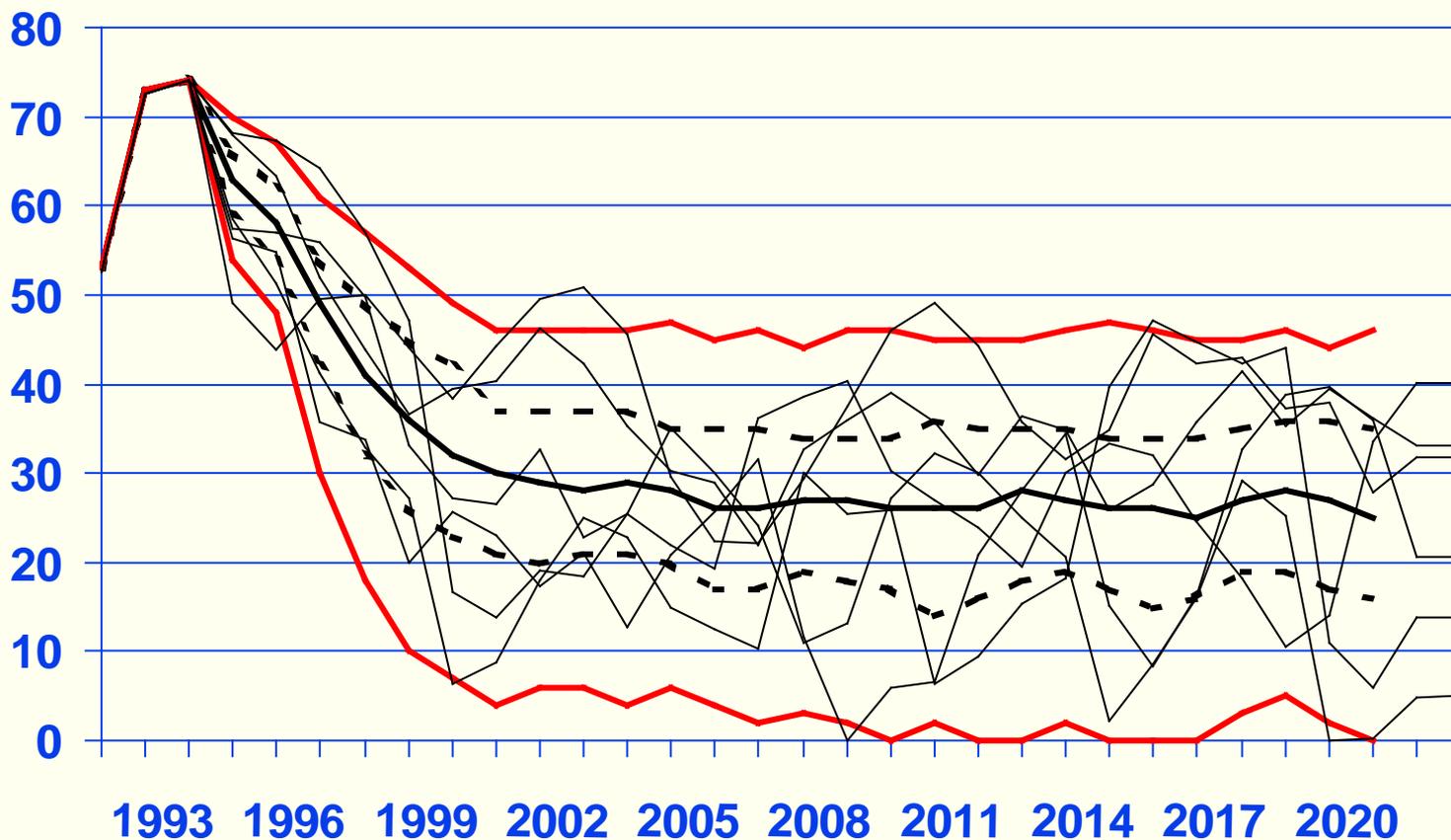




# Development of offshore shrimp fishery under HCL for cod

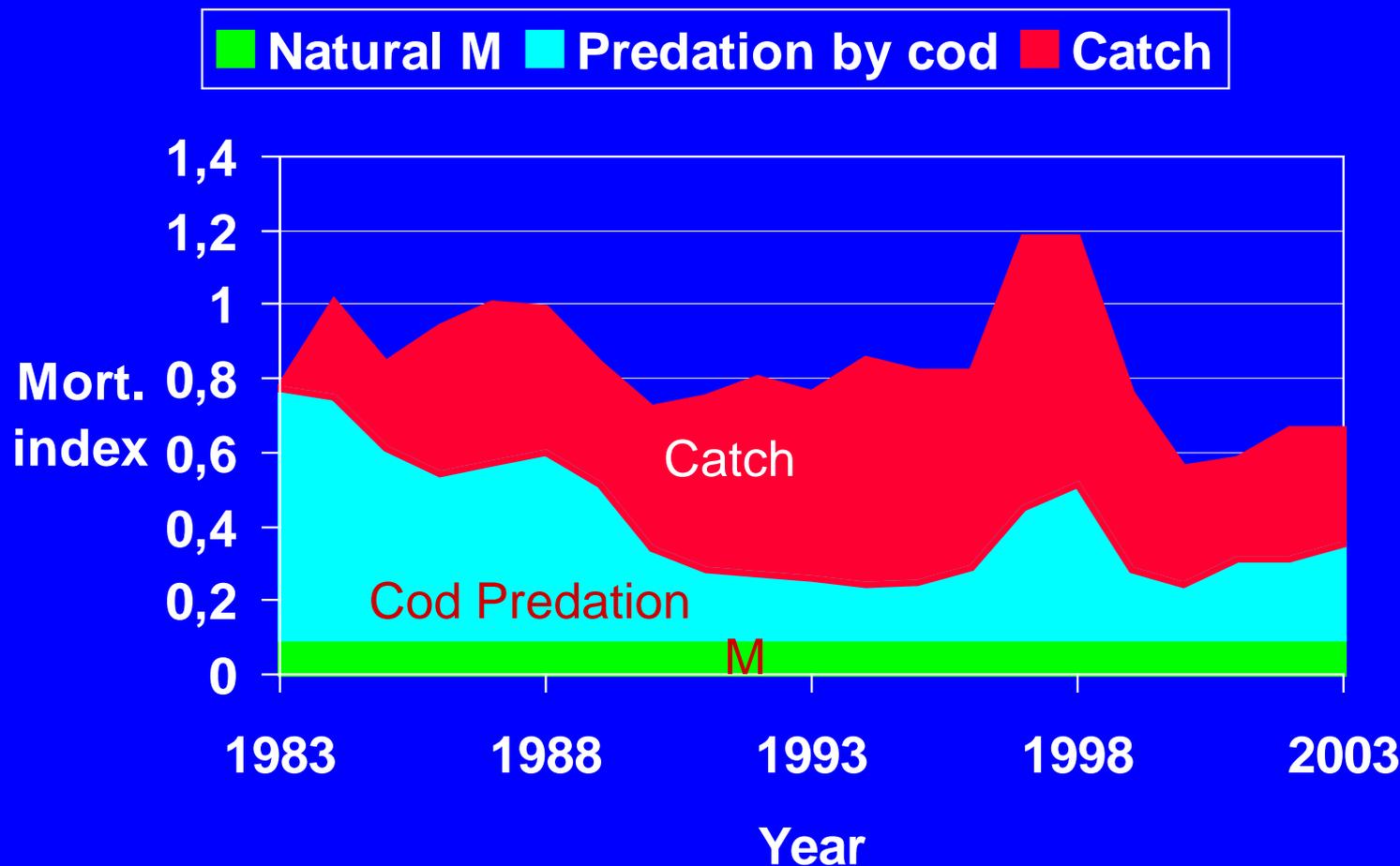
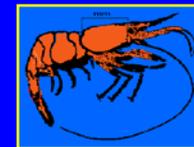


Thous. tons



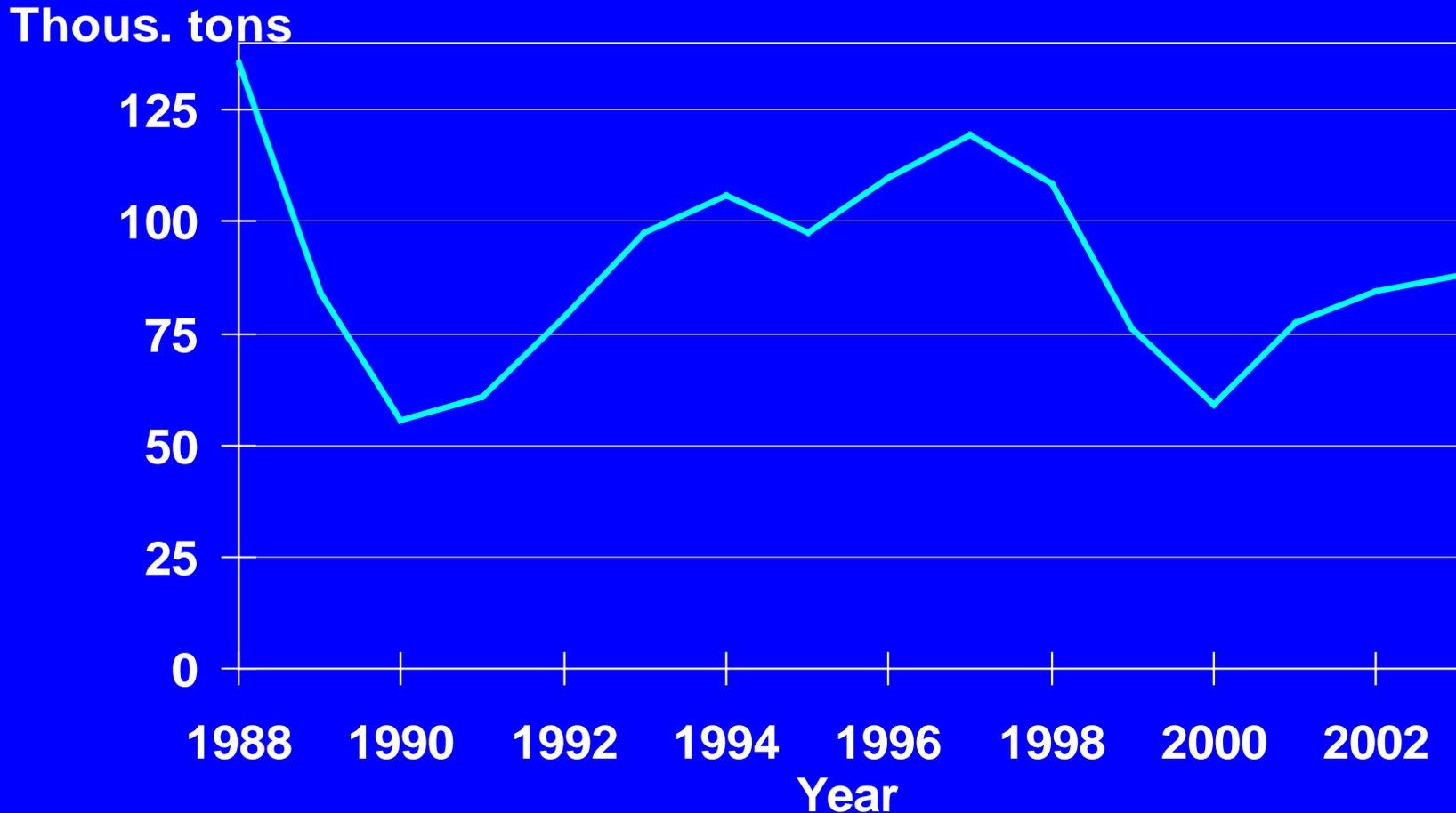
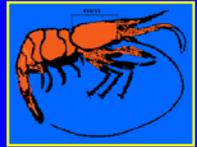


# Offshore shrimp stock: Mortality estimated by multi-stock model



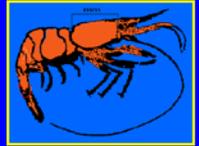


# Offshore shrimp stock: Stock size estimated by production model





# Conclusion



- Shrimp heavily predated by cod
- While the strategy is to let cod recover, shrimp will suffer !!
- Management strategy for shrimp under development
- Economic and operational (effort) aspects need to be explored and taken into account
- Effort regulation instead of TAC?