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Population Status of Eastern Georges Bank Cod (Unit Areas 5Zj,m) for 1978-99

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Abstract

An analytical assessment of the Georges Bank cod stock in 5Zj,m was completed using updated catch-at-age for 1978-98 and research survey indices. Results of the assessment provided statistically significant parameter estimates for the 1999 beginning-of-year population at ages 1 through 8. Bias and precision for the estimates were within acceptable limits. The adult biomass increased between 1995 and 1998 to about 19,200 t, primarily due to survival and growth of the 1992 and 1995 year-classes. Exploitation decreased from more than 60% in the early 1990's to slightly above the $F_{0.1} = 16\%$ reference level in 1995 to 1997. It decreased further in 1998 to 15%, or slightly below the $F_{0.1}$ reference level. Recruitment in recent years has been poor, with the 1992 and 1995 year-classes being only moderately stronger than adjacent year-classes. The 1997 and 1998 year-classes appear to be very weak. Projections for 1999 indicate a yield of about 3,700 t at the $F_{0.1}$ reference level. However, the stock biomass in 2000 may decline at this level of yield. The stock biomass remains below a threshold of 25,000 t, above which chances of good recruitment are improved.

RÉSUMÉ

Une évaluation analytique du stock de morue du banc Georges en 5Zj,m a été effectuée à l'aide de valeurs à jour des prises selon l'âge pour 1978-1998 et des indices des relevés de recherche. Les résultats de l'évaluation ont donné des estimations de paramètres statistiquement significatives pour la population des âges 1 à 8 en début d'année de 1999. Le biais et la précision des estimations demeuraient dans des limites acceptables. La biomasse des adultes a augmenté entre 1995 et 1998 pour atteindre 19 200 t environ, surtout à cause des taux de survie et de croissance des classes d'âge de 1992 et 1995. Le taux d'exploitation a diminué de plus de 60 % au début des années 1990 pour atteindre une valeur légèrement supérieure au niveau de référence $F_{0.1} = 16\%$ de 1995 à 1997. Il a ensuite diminué encore plus, à 15 %, en 1998, pour se situer légèrement en deçà du niveau de référence. Le recrutement des dernières années a été faible, les classes de 1992 et 1995 ne sont que légèrement supérieures aux classes voisines. Celles de 1997 et 1998 semblent très faibles. Des prévisions réalisées pour 1999 donnent un rendement de 3 700 t environ au niveau de référence $F_{0.1}$. La biomasse du stock en l'an 2000 pourrait cependant diminuer à un tel niveau de rendement. La biomasse demeure en deçà du seuil de 25 000 t qui correspond à une meilleure probabilité d'un bon recrutement.

Introduction

This report incorporates commercial catch data and research survey results for the 1978-99 time period to estimate the stock status of cod in the two unit areas 5Zj and 5Zm (5Zj,m) (Fig. 1). Definition of this management unit was based on analysis of tagging results and commercial and survey catch distribution (Hunt, 1990). Hunt and Buzeta (1997) reported the status of the stock in 1997.

Cod are taken in 5Zj,m by both Canada and the USA and all data relating to USA catches and research vessel surveys were provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the Woods Hole, Mass., Laboratory.

Information presented in this report was reviewed by the Transboundary Resource Assessment Committee at a meeting held in St. Andrews, NB in April 1999. Proceedings of that meeting (CSAS, 1999) and the resulting Stock Status Report (DFO, 1999) are available for reference.

The Fishery

Canadian landings of Georges Bank cod peaked at about 18,000 t in 1982 and have declined from about 14,000 t in 1990 to 1,100 t in 1995, reflecting the lower TAC (Table 1, Fig. 2). The 1998 Canadian Georges Bank cod fishery was limited to a Canadian allocation of 1,900 t and remained closed until June, 1998. The 1998 Canadian Management Plan allocations by fleet sector and reported landings (from Quota reports) are shown below:

Fleet Sector	Allocation	Landings	Percent
Fixed <65'	1187	1187	100
Mobile <65' (ITQ)	594	550	93
Fixed 66 - 100'	17	17	100
Mobile 65 - 100'	19	17	89
Vessels >100'	83	74	89
Total all sectors	1900	1845	97

Between 1978-98, USA landings reached 11,000 t in 1984, then were stable at about 6,000 t until 1993 when a closed area was implemented. Landings were 1229t in 1994, 665t in 1995, 773 t in 1996, 557t in 1997 and increased slightly to 795t in 1998. Almost 100 percent of USA catches in 5Zj,m are taken by otter trawl gear.

Combined USA and Canada landings for 1978-1998 are shown in Table 2 and Figure 3.

Samples of landings and catches (Commercial samples and Observer program) were used to estimate catch at length and age composition for the Canadian fishery. A summary of the number of length and age samples used to estimate catch-at-age is shown in Table 3. About 26,000 length observations and 1720 age determinations were available to construct the catch-at-age for 1998 (Table 4). The number of trips that included an Observer increased in 1998 and landings were regulated by 100% dockside monitoring. Regulations introduced in July, 1998 required that all vessels fishing in waters less than 90 fm have an Observer on board. Comparison of 1998

on-shore samples with Observer at-sea samples showed some evidence of smaller fish in the observed trips. Discarding was reported by some fishermen during pre-assessment meetings but the extent and quantity of discards are uncertain.

Precision estimates of age determinations by the Canadian age reader were completed and results were acceptable. Canadian intra-reader age comparisons were made with otoliths from the 1998 commercial fishery. Otolith exchanges, to estimate inter-reader precision between the Canadian and USA readers, were made using the 1998 Spring USA survey, and the 1998 Canadian Commercial fishery. Results for all comparisons are summarized in Table 5. There is a one year overall intra-reader negative bias in 1998. The apparent decreasing agreement and the onset of a bias noted in the last two years will be addressed at a Canada-USA Ageing Workshop, now scheduled for 1999.

Catch-at-age for the reported USA landings in 1994-98 was estimated from USA length samples. Ages for USA landings in 5Zj,m were limited and were therefore supplemented with Canadian age samples (Table 3).

Total removals-at-age and percent-at-age are given in Table 6. Average fishery weight-at-age and average beginning-of-year weight are given in Table 7. Fishery weights were used for estimating catch at age. Calculations of the population biomass using weight-at-age have previously been made using a growth equation that backcalculates from the midyear (fishery) weights (Hunt and Buzeta, 1997). However, due to concerns that this method overestimates the biomass of partially recruited ages, this year's biomass calculations were made using weights-at-age obtained from Canadian spring survey data. A length/weight relationship derived from 1986-99 surveys was used to calculate mean weight from mean length in each survey year. The data collected during surveys most adequately represents a sample of the entire population, while fishery data represents that portion of the population available to commercial gear, that is, the larger fish of the partially recruited ages.

In 1998, the 1992 year-class accounted for about 37% of the catch in numbers and the 1995 year-class for about 14% (Figure 4). Catch-at-length and age contributions for 1998 are shown in Figure 5. Comparisons between observed catch-at-age and projected catch-at-age from the 1998 assessment are shown in Figure 6, and indicate good agreement. The decline in survey weight-at-age between 1997 and 1998 was reversed in 1999 for some ages but the overall trend of lower weight at age remains (Figure 7).

Indices of Abundance

Research Surveys

Hunt et al (1991) describe the approach used to estimate mean catch per tow specific to the 5Zj,m area for Canadian and USA surveys. Only sets within the 5Zj,m area were used, with strata area adjusted to conform to the 5Zj,m boundary. Vessel and gear conversion factors, reported by Serchuk *et al* 1994, were used to adjust results of the USA surveys conducted by the *Delaware II* to *Albatross IV* equivalents and to account for a change in trawl doors in 1985. The impact of vessel conversion factors was reported by Hunt and Buzeta (1996), and preliminary work to evaluate conversion factors for trawl doors was completed in 1997. Results indicate that reported factors

may overestimate the impact of different trawl doors on survey catches, but further work is required to fully assess door conversion effects.

The USA spring survey has used two different bottom trawls over the 1978-98 time period. The Yankee #41 trawl was used between 1978 and 1981, and the Yankee #36 trawl has been used since 1982. No conversion factors are available to account for potential differences in catchability between trawls and therefore the two series were considered as separate indices in the ADAPT model.

Catch in numbers and weight for the 1999 Canadian survey showed a slight increase following the decline observed in 1996 and 1997. Highest catch rates were in the Canadian zone with relatively small catches west of the International Boundary. The 1999 catch distribution pattern (shown as open boxes in Figure 8) was similar to the 1994-98 average (shown as density contours in Figure 8).

The Canadian survey was initiated in 1986, while the USA surveys started prior to 1978. Results of analysis for each of the surveys are given in Table 8 and Figure 9.

The USA fall survey is assumed to be a post-fishery index and spring surveys are assumed to be a pre-fishery index. Therefore, the fall survey is lagged by one year for comparison of indices (ie. fall 1977 age one vs spring 1978 age two).

The Canadian surveys show a decline between 1990 and 1995, a substantial increase in 1996, a decline in 1997 and 1998, followed by an increase in 1999. The 1994 USA fall survey catch per tow has a slight increase from 1993, then remained at a low, stable level in 1995 –1997, and increased in 1998. The 1994 USA spring survey was the lowest observed, but increased in 1995 to the recent average level and remained stable until 1997. 1998 saw an increase. The three surveys for ages 3+ biomass, adjusted by the estimated catchability (Q's) at age from recent ADAPT (Gavaris, 1988) formulations and excluding the USA spring 1982 survey, are shown in Figure 9. In general, all three surveys appear to track year-class strength and provide a consistent index.

Estimates of recruitment at age one from the surveys are shown in Figure 9b as population numbers derived from catch per tow, adjusted by catchability factors. Both the 1995 USA fall and 1996 Canadian spring survey indicate an increase in recruitment for the 1995 year-class over the 1993-94 year-classes. However, estimates for the 1995 year-class are less than 25% of the large 1990 and 1985 year-classes and similar to the average 1987 year-class. The index of recruitment of the 1996-1998 year-classes is the lowest in the series.

Longline Research Survey

A longline research survey of the Georges Bank area was initiated in 1995 using a box design with one set in each selected box. Gear was standardized between vessels (number of hooks, hook size, bait, etc) to minimize between vessel variance and boxes were assigned to vessels to achieve a mix of high and low expected catch rates. The survey was repeated in 1996-1998 with a modification to the box design to include the 50 and 100 fm depth contour as a box boundary. A detailed description of methods, results and comparison of the annual results with Sequential Population Analysis (SPA) population estimates is reported by Johnston and Hunt (1999). This index will require

additional years of data and consistency in sampling protocol before trends or changes in stock abundance can be evaluated.

Commercial Fishery Catch Rates

The mobile gear catch rate was used as an index of abundance in the 1995 evaluation of stock status. However, the reduced TAC and bycatch limitations imposed since 1995 and the change from a directed to a bycatch fishery preclude use of catch rates as an indicator of abundance. Effort information for the longline fleet was not collected in 1994 and therefore catch rates for this fleet sector are not available.

A summary of catch, effort and catch per day for the mobile, longline and gillnet fleets for 1990-98 is given in Table 9. No standardization to account for possible tonnage class differences was applied and only trips landing more than 500kg of cod were included. Estimated total effort (number of fishing days) is calculated from the catch per day and reported catch to account for missing effort data for some trips. For example, only 30% of longline vessels reported effort in 1990, representing 825 fishing days with an average catch of 1.91 t per day. This catch per day was divided into the total reported catch to estimate total fishing days ($5202/1.91 = 2724$ days). The number of active vessels and total effort in 1995 were less than 50% of the 1990-94 average for all three fleet sectors.

The number of Canadian vessels, by gear sector, with cod landings of greater than 500kg per trip for the 1990-98 time period is shown in Figure 10. Overall, the number of vessels declined between 1990 and 1995 with an increase in 1996. Most of this increase was due to the addition of about 20 tonnage class one longline vessels in 1996. The number of mobile and gillnet vessels remained stable from 1996 to 1998, while the number of longline vessels decreased. Landings per day fished declined for all three gear sectors, with the greatest decline by the gillnet fleet.

Partial Recruitment to the Fishery

Estimates of partial recruitment to the fishery by gear type for the period 1988-98 were derived from the unweighted fishing mortality and standardized to one within each year. Averages for the two periods 1988-94 and 1995-98, re-standardized to a maximum of one, are shown in Table 10 and summarised in Figure 11. Overall, partial recruitment at ages three and less has declined in the recent part of the time series, although selection by the longline gear appears to have increased. For the total fishery, full recruitment is now at age four.

ESTIMATION OF STOCK PARAMETERS

The adaptive framework (Gavaris 1988) was used to calibrate the Sequential Population Analysis with the three research survey time series indices of abundance. The integrated formulation used the following data:

$C_{a,y}$ = catch

$a=1$ to 8, $y=1978$ to 1998

$I_{1,a,y}$ = USA fall survey

a=0 to 5 y=1977 to 1998

$I_{2,a,y}$ = USA spring survey (Yankee #41 trawl)

a=1 to 8, y=1978 to 1981

$I_{3,a,y}$ = USA spring survey (Yankee #36 trawl)

a=1 to 8, y=1982 to 1998

$I_{4,a,y}$ = Canadian spring survey

a=1 to 8, y=1986 to 1999

$\theta_{a,t'}$ = ln population abundance for ages $a = 1, 2, \dots, 8$ at time $t' = 1999$

$\kappa_{s,a}$ = ln calibration constants for each abundance index source s , and ages, a .

A solution for the parameters was obtained by minimizing the sum of squared differences between the natural logarithm observed abundance indices and the natural logarithm population abundance adjusted for catchability by the calibration constants. The objective function for minimization was defined as

$$\Psi(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\kappa}) = \sum_{s,a,t} (\psi_{s,a,t}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\kappa}))^2 = \sum_{s,a,t} (\ln I_{s,a,t} - (\hat{\kappa}_{s,a} + \ln N_{a,t}(\hat{\theta})))^2$$

For convenience, the population abundance $N_{a,t}(\hat{\theta})$ is abbreviated by $N_{a,t}$. At time t' , the population abundance was obtained directly from the parameter estimates, $N_{a,t'} = e^{\hat{\theta}_{a,t'}}$. For all other times, the population abundance was computed using the virtual population analysis algorithm, which incorporates the common exponential decay model

$$N_{a+\Delta t, t+\Delta t} = N_{a,t} e^{-(F_{a,t} + M_a)\Delta t}$$

Partitioning of the USA spring survey was introduced in 1998 to account for a change in the survey trawl in 1982. Experimentally derived conversion factors between the two trawls for cod are not available and further investigation of trawl and vessel effects may be required.

The spring survey results were compared to beginning of year population abundance. The fall survey for ages 0-5 was also compared to beginning of year population abundance in year $t+1$ (i.e. fall 1977 ages 0-5 compared to 1978 population ages 1-6). Natural mortality was assumed constant and equal to 0.2. The fishing mortality rate on age 8 was calculated as the unweighted average for ages 5 to 7 in the same year. Errors in the catch-at-age were assumed negligible relative to those for the abundance index. The errors for the log transformed abundance index were assumed independent and identically distributed.

A model formulation using \ln population abundance at the end of the terminal year (beginning of year $y = t+1$) as parameters was used. Natural log population abundance was used because this parameterization displayed a more "close to linear" behaviour, improving performance of the search algorithm. ADAPT was used to solve for the parameters using the techniques described by Gavaris (1988) and Hunt and Buzeta (1997).

Assessment Results

Population estimates derived from the above ADAPT formulation are given in Table 11, and parameter estimates and bias adjustment are given in Table 12. Population parameter estimates have a relative error of 31% to 54% for ages 2 to 8, somewhat lower than those seen in the 1997 ADAPT-based analytical assessment. The estimate for the 1998 year-class (age 1 in 1999) is very low at 0.263 million, but also has a high coefficient of variation of 93%. In general, catchabilities for survey indices show a flat topped selection-at-ages 4 and older. Catchabilities were highest for the Canadian spring survey, followed by the USA spring survey and the USA fall survey.

There appear to be year effects in the residuals for survey indices. The 1982 USA spring survey has relatively large positive residuals, and negative residuals predominate in the last several years. The USA fall survey and the Canadian spring survey appear to overestimate population size (positive residuals) (Figure 12). However, residuals by age for all three surveys appear to be reasonably well balanced and without trend within cohorts. The relatively high number of positive residuals for USA surveys prior to 1985 may be a function of trawl door conversion factors. As noted above, preliminary analysis of the impact of trawl door conversion has been completed but further work is required before alternative conversion factors can be recommended.

The decline in adult biomass (ages 3+) between 1990 and 1994 was substantial, and the biomass was the lowest observed in 1994 at 8,700 t. However, biomass shows a gradual increase in 1995-99 to about 19,200 t but still well below the long term average of about 30,000 t (Figure 13).

In the past, exploitation patterns for this stock have been related to ages 3+, assuming full recruitment to the fishery for these ages. Examination of selection patterns for the recent 1985-98 time period now indicates full recruitment at ages 4+, which is consistent with changes to larger mesh size in the fishery (see Partial Recruitment section). Fishing mortality (Table 10) increased rapidly between 1989 and 1991 and was over three times the $F_{0.1} = 0.2$ reference level in 1991-93. The decline that began in 1994 is consistent with reduced effort. Fishing mortalities since 1995 are close to or below the $F_{0.1}$ reference level. The rate of exploitation for the stock has been over 30% for most of the time series, above 60% in 1991-94, and close to the $F_{0.1}$ reference level of about 16% since 1995 (Fig. 14).

The reduced exploitation starting in 1995 has resulted in improved survival of the 1992 and 1995 year-classes and increased the relative contribution of ages 5 and older. The higher mean weight-at-age and survival associated with these older fish has generated most of the increased stock biomass but reflects growth rather than recruitment.

Recruitment since the 1990 year-class has been below average. The 1992 and 1995 year-classes show some improvement to above the recent average recruitment, but

indications for the 1996 and subsequent year-classes show very poor recruitment prospects (Fig. 12 and Table 10).

Retrospective Analysis

A retrospective analysis was completed in 1998. Typically, if present, a retrospective pattern results in overly optimistic estimates for a year-class in the first year with a decline as additional data are added to the model. However, in the 1998 analysis the reverse was evident for the 1991-94 year-classes with the terminal year having the highest estimate of abundance. Other year-classes did not show substantial evidence of a trend. The impact of shortening the Canadian spring survey index time series in this type of analysis may be the main contributing factor rather than a model bias in the ADAPT formulation.

Yield Per Recruit Analysis

Due to the recent change in partial recruitment, a yield per recruit analysis was conducted using average mean weight-at-ages 1-15 and partial recruitment reflecting the recent 1995-98 trend in the fishery. Results indicated an $F_{0.1}$ fishing mortality of 0.199, very close to the value of 0.2 used in previous assessments. Results are shown in Table 13. Therefore, no adjustment was made from $F_{0.1} = 0.2$ for yield projections.

Prognosis

Catch projections were completed using the bias-adjusted beginning of year population abundance for 1999 derived from ADAPT. Partial recruitment was derived from the 1995-98 fishing mortality matrix (Table 11), to reflect possible changes in PR associated with both gear and season. Mean (1995-98 fishery) and beginning of year (1996-99) weights-at-age were used to reflect the recent trend in weight at age. Recruitment for 1999 age one was set to 0.147 million, the bias adjusted value from ADAPT, and to 2.0 million, about half the recent average recruitment, for 2000. Input for the catch projection is shown in Table 14.

The **combined** Canada and USA $F_{0.1}$ catch in 1999 is estimated to be about 3,700 t and details of the projection are given in Table 15. There is about a 20% relative error associated with the projected catch. Fishing at the $F_{0.1}$ reference level in 1999 is projected to result in a decrease in adult stock biomass from 19,200t in 1999 to about 18,600 t in 2000. The 1995 year-class-at-age 4 is expected to account for about 40% of the catch numbers and about 22% of the catch biomass in 1999. Yield and biomass projections at a range of exploitation rates are shown in Figure 15. Only a small increase above the $F_{0.1}$ reference yield will result in a further biomass decrease in 2000, and even with zero yield in 1999 the 2000 biomass would increase by only 3,000 t. Given the very low spawning stock biomass in 1999 (19,200 t compared to the longterm average of 30,000 t) and low levels of recruitment since 1990, a stock rebuilding strategy should be considered.

Uncertainty associated with the yield projection indicates that even at $F_{0.1}$, there is almost a 50% probability that the adult biomass will decrease in 2000. A yield of about 2,700t, the 1998 catch, in 1999 reduces this probability to about 20%. Yields of less than 1,500t would provide a probability of 50% or higher that the adult biomass would

increase in 2000. It is also important to note that even small increases in the 1999 yield above the $F_{0.1}$ level substantially increased the chances that biomass in 2000 will decline. Results are shown in Figure 16.

Adult biomass levels and subsequent **recruitment** abundance-at-age 1 is compared in Figure 17 for the 1978-99 time period. Recruits appear to have a positive correlation with biomass and the probability of good recruitment increases at higher biomass levels. The projected 1999 adult biomass of 19,000 t is below the stock size (>25,000t) at which improved recruitment would be expected to occur. Rebuilding to increase the adult biomass above the projected 1999 level would enhance the prospects for the future.

Gains in fishable biomass may be partitioned into those associated with somatic growth of cod which have previously recruited to the fishery and those associated with new recruitment to the fishery (Rivard 1980). Surplus production is defined as the gains in fishable biomass which are in excess of the needs to offset losses from natural mortality. When the fishery yield is less than the surplus production, there is a net increase in the population biomass. Over the long term, about 60-90% of the total **stock production** (Figure 18) has been derived from growth and the rest has come from recruitment. In recent years, due to weak recruitment, the amount due to growth has increased and is now over 90% of the total. **Surplus production**, or the amount exceeding that required to maintain biomass, has declined since the late 1980's (Figure 19). Catches in the early to mid 1990's exceeded the surplus production and in recent years have been close to it.

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Table 1. Nominal landings(t) of cod by gear and month for Canada in unit areas 5Zj,m.(OT-ottertrawl; LL-longline; GN-gillnet; MISC-miscellaneous. TOT - total).

YEAR	GEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOT
1978	OT	166	762	187	26	304	1808	1095	75	219	1633	1487	0	7762
	LL	0	0	0	0	10	308	241	77	74	19	0	0	729
	MISC	0	0	55	1	0	17	102	0	0	14	98	0	287
	TOT	166	762	242	27	314	2133	1438	152	293	1666	1585	0	8778
1979	OT	72	302	178	78	74	1634	649	674	648	293	28	7	4637
	LL	0	0	0	5	20	529	334	306	134	10	0	0	1338
	MISC	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	TOT	72	302	179	84	95	2163	983	980	782	303	28	7	5978
1980	OT	24	86	3	52	111	1373	1593	771	633	591	68	100	5405
	LL	0	0	0	0	208	951	596	496	337	47	0	0	2635
	MISC	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	16	0	0	0	0	23
	TOT	24	86	4	54	320	2326	2190	1283	970	638	68	100	8063
1981	OT	2	205	55	7	38	529	1005	744	1013	36	229	97	3960
	LL	0	0	1	2	538	1476	1044	837	284	281	57	5	4525
	MISC	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
	TOT	2	205	56	10	576	2017	2049	1581	1298	317	286	102	8499
1982	OT	90	73	0	0	11	845	4289	2109	1507	2360	934	119	12337
	LL	0	11	26	193	772	1035	1388	1082	635	308	33	4	5487
	MISC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOT	90	84	26	193	783	1880	5677	3191	2142	2668	967	123	17824
1983	OT	179	41	9	6	35	2209	1095	2115	956	171	76	11	6903
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	3	5	0	0	0	20
	LL	0	0	171	147	440	1440	698	574	1303	311	89	0	5173
	MISC	0	0	0	0	0	5	28	0	0	1	0	0	34
TOT	179	41	180	153	475	3658	1829	2692	2264	483	165	11	12130	
1984	OT	5	3	13	0	37	267	92	240	60	19	0	0	736
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	37
	LL	0	0	167	152	112	1193	1209	1183	605	286	50	0	4957
	MISC	0	0	0	1	3	21	7	1	0	0	0	0	33
TOT	5	3	180	153	152	1515	1311	1424	665	305	50	0	5763	
1985	OT	0	2	0	0	0	1336	2565	2440	693	435	5	80	7556
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	9	0	0	0	0	27
	LL	0	29	54	181	151	414	230	540	647	501	29	29	2805
	MISC	0	1	2	14	15	6	9	2	3	2	0	1	55
TOT	0	32	56	195	166	1770	2808	2991	1343	938	34	110	10443	
1986	OT	14	9	0	15	6	2364	3138	477	49	11	4	22	6109
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	44	82	75	29	0	0	0	230
	LL	0	58	86	12	24	146	120	538	606	409	12	0	2011
	MISC	0	2	9	15	10	3	7	1	14	0	0	0	61
TOT	14	69	95	42	40	2557	3347	1091	698	420	16	22	8411	
1987	OT	19	1	3	0	0	2485	3941	890	145	2	78	44	7608
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	109	249	308	38	0	0	0	704
	LL	0	6	112	68	8	293	591	1032	747	310	12	33	3212
	MISC	5	11	15	17	9	33	88	82	51	2	6	2	321
TOT	24	18	130	85	17	2920	4869	2312	981	314	96	79	11845	
1988	OT	23	520	56	0	13	3247	3181	428	17	98	29	8	7620
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	180	224	141	50	21	0	0	616
	LL	54	86	68	205	27	1247	1685	392	426	134	10	1	4335
	MISC	2	9	12	10	16	41	95	97	53	0	20	2	357
TOT	79	615	136	215	56	4715	5185	1058	546	253	59	11	12928	
1989	OT	5	140	7	0	2	1553	86	70	2	87	33	2	1987
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	131	359	440	175	9	0	0	1114
	LL	41	202	250	92	268	909	1057	1210	331	65	0	0	4425
	MISC	7	7	9	22	47	126	85	151	15	3	3	0	475
TOT	53	349	266	114	317	2719	1587	1871	523	164	36	2	8001	

Table .1 Continued

YEAR	GEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOT
1990	OT	0	0	0	0	1	3187	1744	1547	929	436	9	1	7854
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	114	344	309	143	0	0	0	910
	LL	125	149	260	0	129	1156	1448	1098	581	252	4	0	5202
	MISC	6	12	19	19	10	62	77	58	63	5	11	2	344
	TOT	131	161	279	19	140	4519	3613	3012	1716	693	24	3	14310
1991	OT	348	33	22	1	0	3455	1536	672	316	296	14	6	6698
	GN	0	0	0	0	17	427	696	364	163	20	0	0	1688
	LL	49	335	187	230	202	597	1028	860	699	363	113	43	4706
	MISC	8	8	7	25	15	59	71	104	51	6	9	0	363
	TOT	405	376	216	256	234	4538	3331	2000	1229	685	136	49	13455
1992	OT	261	375	0	1	12	2835	972	287	214	541	132	9	5638
	GN	0	0	0	0	1	294	350	342	203	26	2	0	1217
	LL	114	340	475	275	237	799	676	612	509	337	101	0	4474
	MISC	9	13	19	21	24	141	75	47	0	4	8	1	383
	TOT	384	726	494	296	274	4068	2073	1287	945	909	243	10	11712
1993	OT	826	998	77	380	0	1203	590	162	123	237	178	114	4890
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	287	367	261	212	48	0	0	1175
	LL	4	30	166	76	148	422	515	462	261	122	118	63	2387
	MISC	9	4	10	14	17	4	5	1	0	1	2	0	67
	TOT	839	1032	253	470	165	1916	1477	886	596	408	298	177	8519
1994	OT	0	0	0	0	0	777	410	115	128	263	117	83	1893
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	133	539	243	97	19	0	0	1031
	LL	0	0	0	0	0	409	481	869	492	5	30	0	2287
	MISC	7	7	10	14	9	6	4	2	0	1	3	1	66
	TOT	7	7	10	14	9	1327	1434	1229	717	288	150	84	5276
1995	OT	0	0	0	0	0	100	62	57	82	25	41	27	395
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	17	39	0	70	0	0	0	126
	LL	0	0	0	0	0	116	161	122	98	20	20	7	544
	MISC	1	4	4	5	4	5	8	3	1	0	0	0	35
	TOT	1	4	4	5	4	238	271	182	251	45	61	34	1100
1996	OT	0	0	0	0	0	217	96	100	58	42	40	103	656
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	26	137	81	0	0	0	0	245
	LL	0	0	0	0	0	29	381	269	81	137	65	21	984
	MISC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOT	0	0	0	0	0	272	614	450	139	179	105	124	1885
1997	OT	0	0	0	0	0	360	166	210	135	56	52	53	1032
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	133	133	107	50	47	0	0	470
	LL	0	0	0	0	0	176	432	383	236	132	15	21	1395
	MISC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOT	0	0	0	0	0	670	731	700	421	235	67	74	2898
1998	OT	0	0	0	0	0	173	70	138	95	99	39	27	641
	GN	0	0	0	0	0	76	90	63	25	46	0	0	300
	LL	0	0	0	0	0	74	331	221	177	86	21	18	928
	MISC	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	TOT	0	0	0	0	0	328	491	422	297	231	60	45	1874

Table 2. Summary of total catches (t) by Canada and the USA in unit areas 5Zj,m for 1978-1998.

YEAR	CANADA	USA	TOTAL
1978	8778	5502	14280
1979	5978	6408	12386
1980	8063	6418	14481
1981	8499	8094	16593
1982	17824	8565	26389
1983	12130	8572	20702
1984	5763	10551	16314
1985	10443	6641	17084
1986	8411	5696	14107
1987	11845	4792	16637
1988	12932	7645	20577
1989	8001	6182	14183
1990	14310	6378	20688
1991	13455	6777	20232
1992	11712	5080	16792
1993	8519	4019	12538
1994	5277	1229	6505
1995	1100	665	1765
1996	1885	773	2658
1997	2898	557	3455
1998	1874	795	2669

Table 3. Canadian and USA 5Zj,m commercial landings samples for 1978-98. Since 1994, Canadian lengths include at-sea observer samples.

	USA			Canada		
	Samples	Lengths	Ages	Samples	Lengths	Ages
1978	29	2047	385	29	7684	1308
79	21	1833	402	13	3991	656
1980	16	1258	286	10	2784	536
81	21	1615	456	17	4147	842
82	45	4111	778	17	4756	858
83	40	3775	903	15	3822	604
84	44	3891	1130	7	1889	385
85	23	2076	597	18	7644	1062
86	27	2145	644	19	5745	888
87	23	1865	525	33	9477	1288
88	37	3229	797	43	11709	1984
89	19	1572	251	32	8716	1561
1990	28	1989	287	40	9901	2012
91	23	1894	397	45	10873	1782
92	25	2048	445	48	10878	1906
93	29	2215	440	51	12158	2146
94	13	1323	260	104	25845	1268
95	-	-	-	36	11598	548
96	3	284	74	129	26663	879
97	2	210	55	118	31882	1244
98	-	-	-	139	26549	1720

Table 4. Summary of 1998 Canadian commercial and IOP samples used to estimate catch-at-age. USA catch-at-age for 1994-98. was provided by the USA, and based on commercial landings samples prorated by market category

GEAR	MONTH	Catch (t) by Month	#LEN	#AGES	Catch (t) by Quarter
OTB+Misc					
	Jan				
	Feb				
	Mar				0
	Apr				
	May				
	Jun	178	2607	366	178
	Jul	70	6653	242	
	Aug	138	2116	185	
	Sep	95	1546	116	303
	Oct	99	1803	114	
	Nov	39	964	40	
	Dec	27	458	37	164
Total Canadian		645	16147	1100	
Total USA		795			
Total		1440			
Longline					
	Jan				
	Feb				
	Mar				0
	Apr				
	May				
	Jun	74	620	54	74
	Jul	331	3391	222	
	Aug	221	185	51	
	Sep	177	7863	56	729
	Oct	86	1999	69	
	Nov	21			
	Dec	18			125
Total		928	14058	452	
Gillnet					
	Jan				
	Feb				
	Mar				0
	Apr				
	May				
	Jun	76	370	79	76
	Jul	90	408	37	
	Aug	63	485	41	
	Sep	25	1994		178
	Oct	46	255		
	Nov				
	Dec				46
Total		300	3512	157	
Age Keys					
	Q1		0	0	
	Q2		3597	499	328
	Q3		24641	950	1210
	Q4		5479	260	335
	Mod			11	
TOTAL CANADIAN		1874	33717	1720	1874
TOTAL Canada + USA		2669	33717	1720	

Table 5. Age determination for 1998 a) precision estimates for Canadian age reader and b) age comparisons between Canada and USA age readers.

a). Canadian age reader

1st Age	2nd Age											Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12		
2	38	6										44
3	1	118	7		1							127
4		7	61	10								78
5		1	10	83	17							111
6			2	9	126	6		1				144
7				1	4	15	6					26
8					1		16	2	1	1		21
9							1		1			3
10									1			1
Total	39	132	80	103	149	22	22	5	2	1		555
Percent Agreement												82%
Coefficient of Variation												2.88

b) Canadian versus USA age

Canadian	USA							Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2	5							5
3	2	12						14
4		1	6					7
5			4	7	1			12
6				1	11			12
7						1		1
8							1	1
Total	7	13	10	8	12	1	1	52
Percent Agreement								83%
Coefficient of Variation								3.18

Table 6 . Commercial fishery catch-at-age (000's) for combined Canada and USA fishery
Age

Numbers									
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	total
78	2	121	3588	1076	307	110	83	21	5308
79	10	814	399	1774	545	149	22	45	3758
80	1	987	1495	265	916	345	109	20	4138
81	19	603	1443	1249	155	595	169	65	4298
82	6	2682	1686	1429	1066	189	345	157	7560
83	40	1319	3416	1474	466	283	31	71	7100
84	10	269	911	1346	511	290	230	31	3598
85	12	2792	1221	631	941	224	96	100	6017
86	28	326	2188	513	304	400	58	39	3856
87	14	3666	865	1099	144	121	167	37	6113
88	10	320	3653	646	861	144	102	143	5879
89	1	740	652	1837	193	314	56	25	3818
90	7	678	3196	962	1195	116	122	10	6286
91	11	626	783	1939	953	790	93	56	5251
92	86	2358	1251	432	908	250	233	25	5543
93	4	414	1967	809	215	332	110	93	3944
94	2	182	486	751	246	41	59	26	1799
95	0	56	235	120	89	14	4	3	522
96	1	39	231	386	75	47	11	3	792
97	3	107	155	287	291	70	32	10	955
98	-	57	196	94	88	73	14	8	534

Percent									
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
78	0.0	2.3	67.6	20.3	5.8	2.1	1.6	0.4	
79	0.3	21.7	10.6	47.2	14.5	4.0	0.6	1.2	
80	0.0	23.9	36.1	6.4	22.1	8.3	2.6	0.5	
81	0.4	14.0	33.6	29.1	3.6	13.8	3.9	1.5	
82	0.1	35.5	22.3	18.9	14.1	2.5	4.6	2.1	
83	0.6	18.6	48.1	20.8	6.6	4.0	0.4	1.0	
84	0.3	7.5	25.3	37.4	14.2	8.1	6.4	0.9	
85	0.2	46.4	20.3	10.5	15.6	3.7	1.6	1.7	
86	0.7	8.5	56.7	13.3	7.9	10.4	1.5	1.0	
87	0.2	60.0	14.2	18.0	2.4	2.0	2.7	0.6	
88	0.2	5.4	62.1	11.0	14.6	2.4	1.7	2.4	
89	0.0	19.4	17.1	48.1	5.1	8.2	1.5	0.7	
90	0.1	10.8	50.8	15.3	19.0	1.8	1.9	0.2	
91	0.2	11.9	14.9	36.9	18.1	15.0	1.8	1.1	
92	1.6	42.5	22.6	7.8	16.4	4.5	4.2	0.5	
93	0.1	10.5	49.9	20.5	5.5	8.4	2.8	2.4	
94	0.1	10.1	27.1	41.9	13.7	2.3	3.3	1.4	
95	0.0	10.7	45.1	23.0	17.1	2.8	0.8	0.6	
96	0.1	4.9	29.2	48.7	9.5	5.9	1.4	0.3	
97	0.3	11.2	16.3	30.0	30.5	7.4	3.4	1.0	
98	0.0	10.7	36.7	17.6	16.5	13.7	2.6	1.5	

Table 7. Weight-at-age (kg) derived from fishery (mid-year) and from 1987-99 Canadian surveys (beginning of year)

Average Midyear (fishery) Weights	Age							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1978	0.71	1.31	2.46	3.47	4.34	5.79	7.37	8.49
1979	0.89	1.49	2.15	4.21	4.89	7.18	9.18	10.31
1980	0.84	1.46	2.47	3.67	5.65	6.68	8.39	9.09
1981	0.88	1.50	2.36	3.42	5.21	7.22	8.57	9.89
1982	0.77	1.40	2.66	3.83	5.35	6.51	9.36	9.90
1983	0.97	1.49	2.38	3.31	4.64	6.39	7.96	10.29
1984	1.05	1.64	2.45	3.62	5.08	6.58	8.91	10.10
1985	0.91	1.42	2.09	3.89	5.09	6.41	8.10	10.24
1986	0.93	1.48	2.45	3.66	5.60	7.19	8.92	9.96
1987	0.73	1.48	2.50	4.19	5.81	7.73	8.95	10.01
1988	0.79	1.52	2.36	3.51	5.40	6.65	8.78	9.99
1989	0.81	1.62	2.27	3.77	5.40	6.69	8.22	10.72
1990	0.83	1.56	2.46	3.52	4.89	6.33	8.46	10.65
1991	1.11	1.63	2.55	3.42	4.77	5.89	7.41	10.52
1992	1.15	1.54	2.46	3.84	4.70	6.16	7.51	9.85
1993	0.88	1.57	2.31	3.08	4.50	5.73	7.08	8.88
1994	0.91	1.46	2.41	3.83	4.80	7.09	7.86	8.93
1995	0.90	1.49	2.51	3.72	5.22	6.52	11.06	10.12
1996	1.03	1.54	2.36	3.34	5.24	6.36	6.92	8.46
1997	0.98	1.50	2.23	3.34	4.25	5.80	8.05	8.33
1998	0.63	1.48	2.37	3.19	4.27	5.83	6.99	8.30
78-98	0.89	1.50	2.39	3.61	5.00	6.51	8.29	9.67
95-98	0.89	1.50	2.37	3.40	4.75	6.13	8.25	8.80
Beginning of Year Weight from Surveys	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1978	0.15	0.84	1.69	2.84	5.80	8.43	8.15	7.46
1979	0.15	0.84	1.69	2.84	5.80	8.43	8.15	7.46
1980	0.15	0.84	1.69	2.84	5.80	8.43	8.15	7.46
1981	0.15	0.84	1.69	2.84	5.80	8.43	8.15	7.46
1982	0.15	0.84	1.69	2.84	5.80	8.43	8.15	7.46
1983	0.15	0.84	1.69	2.84	5.80	8.43	8.15	7.46
1984	0.15	0.84	1.69	2.84	5.80	8.43	8.15	7.46
1985	0.15	0.84	1.69	2.84	5.80	8.43	8.15	7.46
1986	0.15	0.84	1.69	2.84	5.80	8.43	8.15	7.46
1987	0.15	0.84	1.69	2.84	5.80	8.43	8.15	7.46
1988	0.13	0.89	1.88	3.00	4.52	6.95	9.03	9.85
1989	0.15	0.80	1.67	2.87	4.23	6.59	7.63	8.10
1990	0.20	0.79	1.90	3.07	4.58	6.34	8.31	9.49
1991	0.09	0.87	1.92	3.18	4.27	5.10	7.31	9.62
1992	0.14	0.81	1.97	3.10	4.38	6.20	7.10	8.59
1993	0.08	0.94	1.88	3.09	4.79	6.02	6.97	7.58
1994	0.08	0.66	1.44	2.86	4.34	7.59	8.09	11.43
1995	0.15	0.80	1.57	2.22	3.54	5.13	6.20	7.28
1996	0.05	0.73	1.65	2.70	4.12	6.25	5.66	11.00
1997	0.10	0.72	1.76	2.35	3.43	6.56	7.53	11.00
1998	0.10	0.62	1.35	2.46	3.31	4.81	5.93	8.39
1999	0.15	1.00	1.41	2.42	3.32	4.85	7.12	11.22
87-99	0.159	0.858	1.756	2.836	4.236	6.207	7.297	9.250
96-99	0.110	0.774	1.548	2.432	3.545	5.521	6.488	9.776

Table 8. Survey indices of abundance (catch per standard tow in numbers) adjusted for vessel and door conversions.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Spring Canada								
1986	1.78	8.19	7.41	0.77	1.6	1.03	0.51	0.08
1987	0.12	4.31	1.55	1.81	0.39	0.21	0.44	0.21
1988	0.36	1.08	12.85	1.36	2.02	0.23	0.19	0.43
1989	0.84	5.22	1.84	4.11	0.62	0.8	0.1	0.2
1990	0.25	1.91	8.36	4.7	10.6	1.29	2.63	0.35
1991	2.83	2.43	3.4	3.93	2.06	2.87	0.36	0.6
1992	0.11	4.93	2.94	0.99	1.55	1.09	0.72	0.22
1993	0.07	0.85	4.15	1.5	0.89	1.82	0.66	0.64
1994	0.03	1.51	1.66	3.1	1.15	0.44	0.88	0.2
1995	0.08	0.45	2.99	1.82	1.25	0.45	0.11	0.16
1996	0.22	0.49	4.20	10.44	3.45	2.49	1.07	0.26
1997	0.07	0.90	1.37	3.19	3.04	0.52	0.12	0.08
1998	0.01	1.42	2.04	0.79	0.77	0.58	0.14	0.07
1999	0.01	0.38	3.12	2.63	1.08	0.76	0.46	0.02
Fall USA								
1978	0.1	0	6.31	1.26	0.35	0.27		
1979	0.21	2.64	0.26	5.1	0.73	0.11		
1980	0.32	2.96	2.93	0.21	2.71	0.44		
1981	0.6	1.43	0.76	1.21	0.05	0.35		
1982	0.6	4.24	2.19	1.69	0.48	0.02		
1983	0	1.05	1.29	0.08	0.12	0		
1984	1.47	0.12	0.42	0.89	0.05	0.03		
1985	0.06	2.84	0.14	1.03	1.68	0.05		
1986	2.24	0.39	1.8	0.3	0.03	0		
1987	0.22	5.2	0.11	0.35	0	0		
1988	0.29	0.24	1.53	0.23	0.19	0		
1989	0.18	1.02	0.33	2.13	0.25	0.44		
1990	0.41	0.72	1.68	0.28	0.77	0.1		
1991	0.36	0.72	0.79	1.49	0.21	0.37		
1992	0	0.36	0.13	0.16	0.02	0.06		
1993	0	0.37	1.31	0.28	0	0.07		
1994	0	0.14	0.19	0.28	0.03	0		
1995	0.02	0.14	0.54	0.39	0.28	0.14		
1996	0.4	0.05	0.22	0.54	0.12	0.05		
1997	0.02	0.56	0.15	0.56	0.41	0.1		
1998	0	0.29	0.7	0.32	0.1	0.15		
1999	0	0.32	1.29	0.9	0.12	0.2		
Spring USA1								
1978	0.27	0	5.1	1.12	1.61	0.34	1.37	0.19
1979	0.69	2.65	0.22	2.57	1	0.34	0.17	0.22
1980	0.03	2.96	2.9	0.28	3.01	0.59	0.12	0.08
1981	1.7	1.57	2.43	1.73	0.07	0.6	0.31	0.12
Spring USA2								
1982	0.79	11.58	24.99	22.29	16.98	0	5.55	1.24
1983	0.69	3.63	6.33	1.36	1.06	0.66	0.28	0.11
1984	0.2	0.22	0.81	1.22	0.48	0.39	0.34	0
1985	0.08	3.67	1.15	1.92	2.75	0.6	0.35	0.45
1986	1.13	0.62	2.05	0.55	0.78	0.98	0.05	0.21
1987	0	2.17	0.46	0.98	0	0.34	0.28	0.06
1988	0.58	0.45	5.05	0.5	0.84	0.08	0.03	0.14
1989	0.21	1.55	0.47	2.39	0.46	0.54	0.07	0.06
1990	0.13	0.62	3.14	1.09	1.18	0.29	0.3	0.03
1991	1.31	1.12	0.92	1.63	0.83	0.69	0.08	0.03
1992	0.14	1.2	0.65	0.17	0.45	0.27	0.29	0.05
1993	0	0.83	2.32	0.47	0.08	0.33	0.08	0.08
1994	0.1	0.37	0.29	0.36	0.09	0.02	0.06	0
1995	0.09	0.52	1.64	0.88	1.63	0.35	0.47	0.06
1996	0.25	0.54	1.78	2.41	0.22	0.17	0.05	0
1997	0.1	0.37	0.11	0.73	0.93	0.1	0.23	0.1
1998	0	1.99	3.8	1.91	1.88	1.17	0.06	0.06

Table 9. Summary of Canadian catch in tonnes and effort data by gear sector for Georges Bank cod (value in brackets for effort is the calculated value from total landings divided by average landings per day)

	Mobile	Gillnet	Longline
1990 Total catch (t)	7854	910	5202
Total with effort (t)	7285	534	1579
Number of Boats	176	14	103
Percent with effort	92.7	58.7	30.4
Effort (fish_days)	3837(4133)	215(367)	825(2724)
Catch per day	1.90	2.48	1.91
1991 Total catch (t)	6698	1688	4706
Total with effort (t)	6395	1084	1581
Number of boats	188	26	118
Percent with effort	95.5	64.2	33.6
Effort (fish_days)	3769(3940)	308(480)	849(2530)
Landings per day	1.70	3.52	1.86
1992 Total catch (t)	5638	1217	4474
Total with effort (t)	5583	684	1893
Number of boats	138	19	130
Percent with effort	99.0	56.2	42.3
Effort (fish_days)	2051(2073)	389(691)	1076(2542)
Landings per day	2.72	1.76	1.76
1993 Total catch (t)	4890	1175	2387
Total with effort (t)	4877	943	1179
Number of boats	125	20	135
Percent with effort	99.7	80.3	49.4
Effort (fish_days)	2377(2385)	635(789)	1377(2776)
Landings per day	2.05	1.49	0.86
1994 Total catch (t)	1893	1031	2287
Total with effort (t)	1886	79	73
Number of boats	95	21	78
Percent with effort	99.6	7.7	3.2
Effort (fish_days)	1926(1932)	-	-
Landings per day	0.98	-	-
1995 Total catch (t)	313	123	505
Total with effort (t)	313	116	494
Number of boats	64	11	49
Percent with effort	99.9	94.3	97.8
Effort (fish_days)	506(506)	202(216)	522(532)
Landings per day	0.62	0.57	0.95
1996 Total catch (t)	656	245	984
Total with effort (t)	656	245	984
Number of boats	76	10	102
Percent with effort	100.0	100.0	100.0
Effort (fish_days)	1082	111	852
Landings per day	0.61	2.21	1.15
1997 Total catch (t)	1032	470	1394
Total with effort (t)	1009	409	1152
Number of boats	74	9	74
Percent with effort	97.8	87.0	82.6
Effort (fish_days)	1159(1186)	164(188)	708(860)
Landings per day	0.87	2.49	1.62
1998 Total catch (t)	640	299	928
Total with effort (t)	626	299	861
Number of boats	71	9	64
Percent with effort	97.8	100.0	92.8
Effort (fish_days)	1028(1051)	180	578(623)
Landings per day	0.61	1.66	1.49

Table 10. Partial recruitment for 1988-98 by gear type derived from the SPA fishing mortality estimates.

Gear Type	Age	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988-94 Average	1995-98 Average
Otter Trawl	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
	2	0.09	0.14	0.57	0.19	0.60	0.22	0.07	0.10	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.32	0.16
	3	0.59	0.29	1.00	0.63	0.72	0.72	0.59	0.33	0.68	0.85	0.49	0.78	0.64
	4	0.82	0.53	0.71	0.77	0.84	0.72	0.95	0.74	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.91	1.00
	5	0.84	0.37	0.82	1.00	1.00	0.76	0.92	0.94	0.80	1.00	0.65	0.98	0.92
	6	1.00	0.73	0.56	0.93	0.63	1.00	0.66	0.59	0.83	0.95	0.38	0.94	0.74
	7	0.79	1.00	0.71	0.96	0.64	0.74	1.00	1.00	0.53	0.80	0.20	1.00	0.69
	8	0.51	0.18	0.54	0.62	0.33	0.96	0.70	0.89	0.82	0.93	0.21	0.66	0.77
Longline	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.04	0.11
	3	0.08	0.04	0.21	0.26	0.21	0.35	0.21	0.27	0.39	0.43	0.40	0.20	0.46
	4	0.18	0.25	0.24	0.34	0.37	0.63	0.53	0.76	0.61	0.74	1.00	0.38	0.96
	5	0.33	0.37	0.46	0.52	0.52	1.00	0.72	1.00	0.75	0.62	0.86	0.59	1.00
	6	0.29	0.57	0.53	0.46	0.67	0.74	0.66	0.47	1.00	1.00	0.76	0.60	1.00
	7	0.81	0.90	0.99	0.49	0.71	0.81	1.00	0.00	0.85	0.94	0.81	0.87	0.80
	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.91	0.00	0.81	0.81	1.00	1.00	0.81
Gillnet	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
	3	0.18	0.04	0.12	0.16	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.12	0.09
	4	0.32	0.09	0.20	0.31	0.20	0.42	0.43	0.10	0.33	0.41	0.78	0.32	0.46
	5	0.51	0.15	0.46	0.45	0.40	0.79	0.69	0.40	0.54	0.55	0.96	0.57	0.70
	6	0.68	0.16	0.71	0.70	0.40	1.00	0.68	0.33	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.71	0.95
	7	1.00	0.65	1.00	0.93	0.69	0.82	1.00	0.67	0.88	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.95
	8	0.69	1.00	0.47	1.00	1.00	0.59	0.91	1.00	0.64	0.91	0.93	0.93	1.00
Fishery	Age 3	0.51	0.23	0.87	0.59	0.65	0.64	0.42	0.38	0.61	0.61	0.63		
	Age 4	0.75	0.57	0.69	0.74	0.85	0.78	0.84	0.92	0.95	0.90	1.00		

Table 11. Population estimates derived from ADAPT analysis

Year	Age									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1+	3+
Numbers										
(000's)										
1978	11265	2191	10438	3497	1077	243	310	62	29083	15627
1979	9320	9221	1685	5330	1898	606	101	179	28341	9799
1980	9069	7622	6816	1021	2773	1065	362	63	28791	12099
1981	17029	7425	5351	4236	598	1449	562	199	36848	12395
1982	6192	13925	5535	3085	2347	350	654	309	32397	12280
1983	4488	5064	8988	3019	1250	969	118	228	24125	14572
1984	13365	3639	2962	4300	1157	606	540	69	26636	9633
1985	4482	10933	2736	1607	2313	490	237	236	23036	7621
1986	21210	3659	6443	1150	751	1052	201	108	34574	9705
1987	7034	17340	2702	3314	483	343	503	113	31831	7457
1988	13507	5746	10900	1436	1728	266	172	262	34017	14764
1989	3751	11049	4416	5649	599	647	90	51	26251	11450
1990	5340	3071	8379	3028	2978	317	249	24	23385	14974
1991	8672	4365	1904	3999	1616	1369	156	95	22176	9139
1992	2621	7090	3010	859	1544	477	418	45	16063	6352
1993	4555	2068	3690	1346	318	457	168	135	12736	6114
1994	2986	3725	1321	1270	383	70	82	40	9877	3165
1995	1626	2443	2886	646	372	96	21	15	8106	4037
1996	4975	1331	1950	2151	421	225	66	14	11132	4826
1997	3127	4073	1055	1388	1414	277	142	44	11519	4319
1998	824	2558	3238	724	879	895	163	87	9368	5986
1999	137	674	2021	2406	471	595	629	118	7051	6240
Biomass										
(Tonnes)										
1978	1359	1765	17741	9733	4525	1512	2267	573	39473	36349
1979	1124	7429	2863	14834	7974	3768	737	1669	40398	31845
1980	1094	6141	11584	2840	11653	6618	2649	584	43163	35928
1981	2054	5982	9094	11788	2511	9011	4110	1851	46400	38365
1982	747	11219	9407	8586	9861	2176	4784	2873	49652	37687
1983	541	4080	15275	8401	5251	6027	865	2127	42567	37946
1984	1612	2932	5033	11967	4859	3767	3945	642	34758	30214
1985	541	8808	4651	4473	9718	3048	1735	2199	35173	25824
1986	2558	2948	10950	3199	3156	6539	1472	1009	31832	26326
1987	1064	14609	4564	9404	2800	2891	4102	842	40277	24604
1988	1706	5138	20525	4310	7807	1850	1557	2582	45476	38632
1989	573	8889	7371	16203	2530	4260	684	410	40920	31458
1990	1087	2417	15885	9310	13640	2009	2070	225	46643	43140
1991	747	3799	3662	12718	6895	6979	1138	916	36853	32307
1992	367	5765	5937	2664	6755	2953	2972	385	27797	21666
1993	367	1935	6952	4154	1523	2754	1168	1025	19877	17575
1994	227	2441	1901	3638	1664	532	660	454	11517	8849
1995	238	1949	4521	1436	1316	493	132	110	10196	8009
1996	257	970	3212	5806	1735	1405	372	150	13906	12679
1997	312	2952	1859	3265	4854	1818	1067	483	16610	13346
1998	84	1587	4367	1781	2911	4308	969	730	16738	15066
1999	21	674	2858	5834	1561	2887	4479	1320	19633	18938
Fishing Mortality									F4+	% Exp 4+
1978	0.000	0.063	0.472	0.411	0.375	0.680	0.348	0.468	0.410	31
1979	0.001	0.102	0.301	0.453	0.378	0.314	0.274	0.322	0.420	31
1980	0.000	0.154	0.276	0.335	0.449	0.438	0.400	0.429	0.420	31
1981	0.001	0.094	0.351	0.390	0.335	0.595	0.400	0.443	0.430	32
1982	0.001	0.238	0.406	0.704	0.684	0.885	0.852	0.807	0.730	47
1983	0.010	0.337	0.537	0.759	0.524	0.386	0.339	0.416	0.620	42
1984	0.001	0.085	0.411	0.420	0.658	0.737	0.626	0.674	0.510	36
1985	0.003	0.329	0.667	0.561	0.588	0.690	0.583	0.620	0.590	41
1986	0.001	0.103	0.465	0.667	0.584	0.538	0.380	0.500	0.580	40
1987	0.002	0.264	0.432	0.451	0.396	0.488	0.452	0.445	0.450	33
1988	0.001	0.063	0.457	0.675	0.783	0.888	1.026	0.899	0.770	49
1989	0.000	0.077	0.177	0.440	0.436	0.753	1.129	0.773	0.480	35
1990	0.001	0.278	0.540	0.428	0.577	0.511	0.762	0.617	0.510	37
1991	0.001	0.172	0.596	0.752	1.021	0.985	1.044	1.017	0.870	53
1992	0.037	0.453	0.605	0.794	1.017	0.846	0.930	0.931	0.920	56
1993	0.001	0.247	0.867	1.055	1.311	1.523	1.238	1.358	1.210	65
1994	0.001	0.054	0.508	1.024	1.180	0.986	1.485	1.217	1.100	62
1995	0.000	0.025	0.091	0.222	0.303	0.178	0.244	0.242	0.250	20
1996	0.000	0.031	0.135	0.210	0.208	0.258	0.198	0.221	0.220	18
1997	0.001	0.028	0.168	0.246	0.239	0.302	0.282	0.274	0.270	21
1998	0.000	0.032	0.090	0.213	0.176	0.137	0.114	0.142	0.180	15

Table 12. Bootstrap parameters estimated from ADAPT, with standard errors and bias

	Estimate	Standard Error	Relative Error	Bias	Relative Bias
Population Numbers					
1999 numbers Age 1	263	405	1.54	126	0.48
1999 numbers Age 2	781	479	0.61	106	0.14
1999 numbers Age 3	2180	732	0.34	159	0.07
1999 numbers Age 4	2550	785	0.31	148	0.06
1999 numbers Age 5	487	152	0.31	16	0.03
1999 numbers Age 6	625	190	0.31	29	0.05
1999 numbers Age 7	663	233	0.35	34	0.05
1999 numbers Age 8	124	48	0.39	6	0.05
Survey Catchability					
Can, Spr. Age 1	0.00004	0.000009	0.25	0.000001	0.02
Can, Spr. Age 2	0.00043	0.000103	0.24	0.000008	0.02
Can, Spr. Age 3	0.00104	0.000230	0.22	0.000019	0.02
Can, Spr. Age 4	0.00130	0.000311	0.24	0.000045	0.04
Can, Spr. Age 5	0.00191	0.000473	0.25	0.000066	0.04
Can, Spr. Age 6	0.00205	0.000511	0.25	0.000056	0.03
Can, Spr. Age 7	0.00239	0.000619	0.26	0.000125	0.05
Can, Spr. Age 8	0.00300	0.000736	0.25	0.000075	0.03
USA Fall Age 1	0.00003	0.000007	0.21	0.000000	0.00
USA Fall Age 2	0.00013	0.000026	0.21	0.000001	0.01
USA Fall Age 3	0.00017	0.000034	0.20	0.000002	0.01
USA Fall Age 4	0.00026	0.000050	0.19	0.000002	0.01
USA Fall Age 5	0.00017	0.000036	0.21	0.000003	0.02
USA Fall Age 6	0.00024	0.000054	0.22	0.000004	0.02
USA Spr1 Age 1	0.00003	0.000013	0.46	0.000002	0.09
USA Spr1 Age 2	0.00029	0.000159	0.56	0.000031	0.11
USA Spr1 Age 3	0.00033	0.000161	0.48	0.000030	0.09
USA Spr1 Age 4	0.00036	0.000170	0.47	0.000035	0.10
USA Spr1 Age 5	0.00056	0.000281	0.50	0.000051	0.09
USA Spr1 Age 6	0.00065	0.000324	0.50	0.000066	0.10
USA Spr1 Age 7	0.00108	0.000539	0.50	0.000099	0.09
USA Spr1 Age 8	0.00131	0.000611	0.47	0.000113	0.09
USA Spr2 Age 1	0.00005	0.000012	0.24	0.000002	0.03
USA Spr2 Age 2	0.00022	0.000043	0.20	0.000002	0.01
USA Spr2 Age 3	0.00041	0.000086	0.21	0.000004	0.01
USA Spr2 Age 4	0.00059	0.000123	0.21	0.000012	0.02
USA Spr2 Age 5	0.00076	0.000166	0.22	0.000023	0.03
USA Spr2 Age 6	0.00074	0.000164	0.22	0.000014	0.02
USA Spr2 Age 7	0.00096	0.000211	0.22	0.000034	0.04
USA Spr2 Age 8	0.00111	0.000251	0.23	0.000026	0.02

Table 13. Yield per recruit analysis

a. Input parameters

Age	Mean Weight	Partial Recruitment
1	0.885	0.000
2	1.502	0.130
3	2.368	0.520
4	3.398	1.000
5	4.746	1.000
6	6.126	1.000
7	8.252	1.000
8	8.800	1.000
9	9.716	1.000
10	11.077	1.000
11	12.431	1.000
12	13.768	1.000
13	15.076	1.000
14	16.347	1.000
15	17.575	1.000

b. Results

NATURAL MORTALITY RATE : 0.2
 F0.1 COMPUTED AS **0.1998** AT Y/R OF 1.6094
 FMAX COMPUTED AS 0.3916 AT Y/R OF 1.7432

	FISHING MORTALITY	CATCH (NUMBER)	YIELD (KG)	AVG. WEIGHT (KG)	YIELD PER UNIT EFFORT
	0.1000	0.207	1.221	5.904	1.516
F0.1---	0.1998	0.316	1.609	5.086	1.000
	0.2000	0.317	1.610	5.085	0.999
	0.3000	0.383	1.724	4.497	0.713
FMAX---	0.3916	0.425	1.743	4.102	0.553
	0.4000	0.428	1.743	4.071	0.541
	0.5000	0.461	1.730	3.753	0.430
	0.6000	0.486	1.705	3.511	0.353
	0.7000	0.506	1.679	3.320	0.298
	0.8000	0.522	1.653	3.166	0.257
	0.9000	0.536	1.629	3.040	0.225
	1.0000	0.548	1.607	2.934	0.199
	1.1000	0.558	1.587	2.844	0.179
	1.2000	0.567	1.569	2.767	0.162
	1.3000	0.575	1.552	2.700	0.148
	1.4000	0.582	1.537	2.641	0.136
	1.5000	0.589	1.524	2.588	0.126

Table 14. Input for Catch Projection.

Age in 1999	Population Numbers (000's) in 1999	Partial Recruitment in 1999 (1995-98 average from F)	Natural Mortality in 1999	Mean Weight kg Beg. Of Year (1996-99 average)	Mean Weight kg Fishery (1995-98 average)
1	137	0.00	0.20	0.11	0.89
2	674	0.13	0.20	0.77	1.50
3	2021	0.52	0.20	1.55	2.37
4	2406	1.00	0.20	2.43	3.40
5	471	1.00	0.20	3.54	4.75
6	595	1.00	0.20	5.52	6.13
7	629	1.00	0.20	6.49	8.25
8	118	1.00	0.20	9.78	8.80

Table 15. Catch projection results using bootstrap bias adjusted point estimates for a target of $F_{0.1}=0.2$

	Year		Age							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Population Numbers (000's)	137	674	2021	2406	471	595	629	118		
	2000	2000	112	538	1492	1613	315	399	422	
Fishing Mortality	0	0.026	0.104	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Natural. Mortality	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Partial Recruitment	0	0.13	0.52	1	1	1	1	1	1	
January Weight kg	0.11	0.77	1.55	2.43	3.54	5.52	6.49	9.78		
	2000	0.11	0.77	1.55	2.43	3.54	5.52	6.49	9.78	
Projected Biomass (t)	15	522	3129	5851	1668	3287	4084	1150	19706	
	2000	220	87	833	3628	5716	1742	2589	4125	
									18939	
									18719	
									18632	
									17799	
Projected Catch Numbers (000's)	0	16	181	397	78	98	104	19		
Fishery Weight kg	0.89	1.5	2.37	3.4	4.75	6.13	8.25	8.8		
Projected Catch Biomass (t)	0	24	429	1347	368	601	856	171	3796	
									3796	
									3773	
									3344	

Figure 1. Map of area. Shaded area indicates USA closed area II.

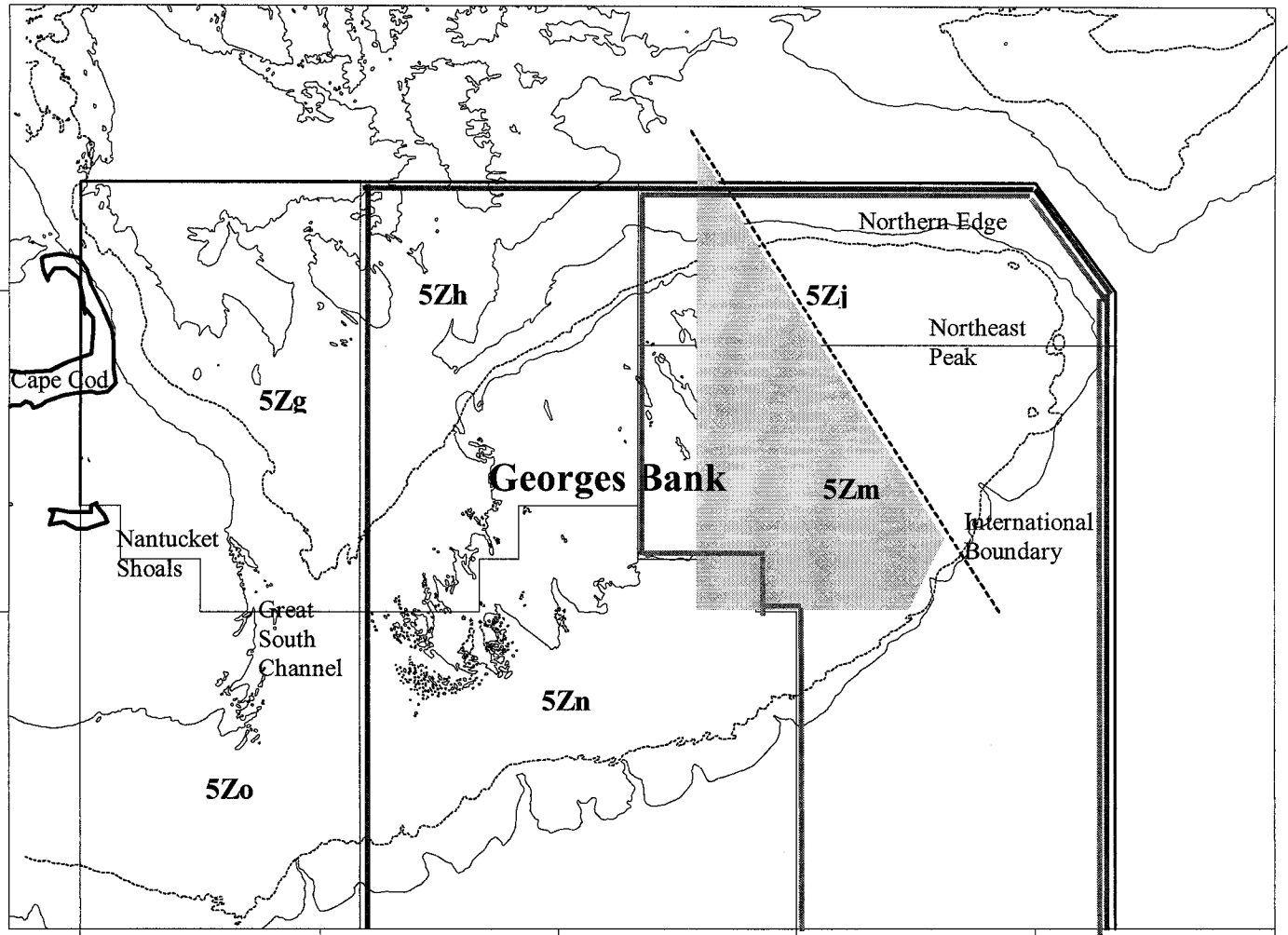


Figure 2. Landings of 5Zj,m cod by gear type for Canadian fisheries.

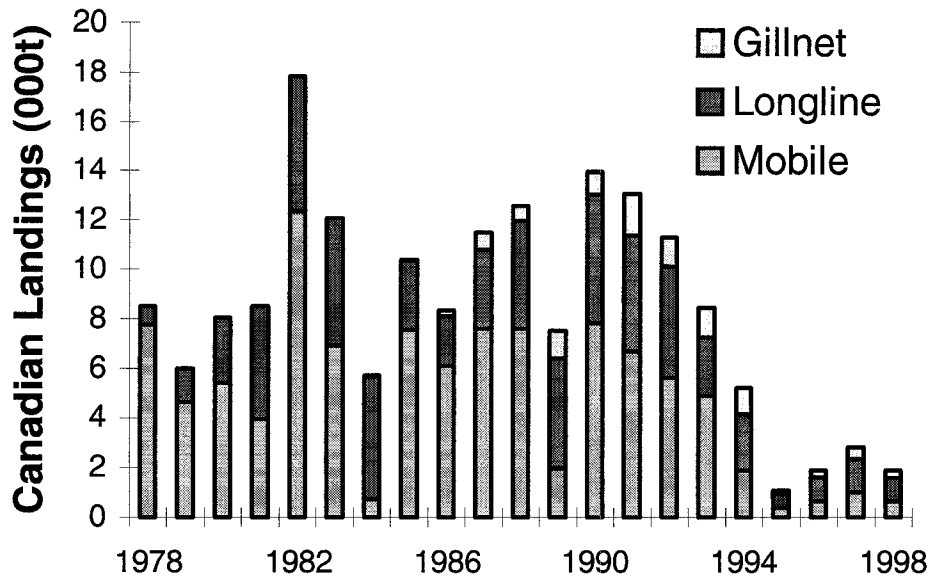


Figure 3. Landings of 5Zj,m cod by Canada and the USA

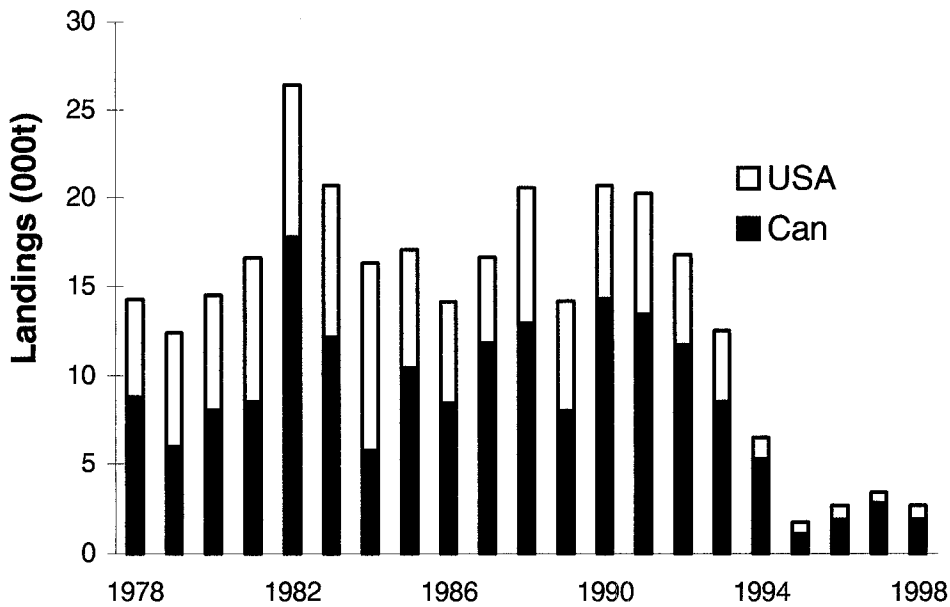


Figure 4. Percent catch at age for the 1998 Canadian and USA 5Zj,m cod fishery.

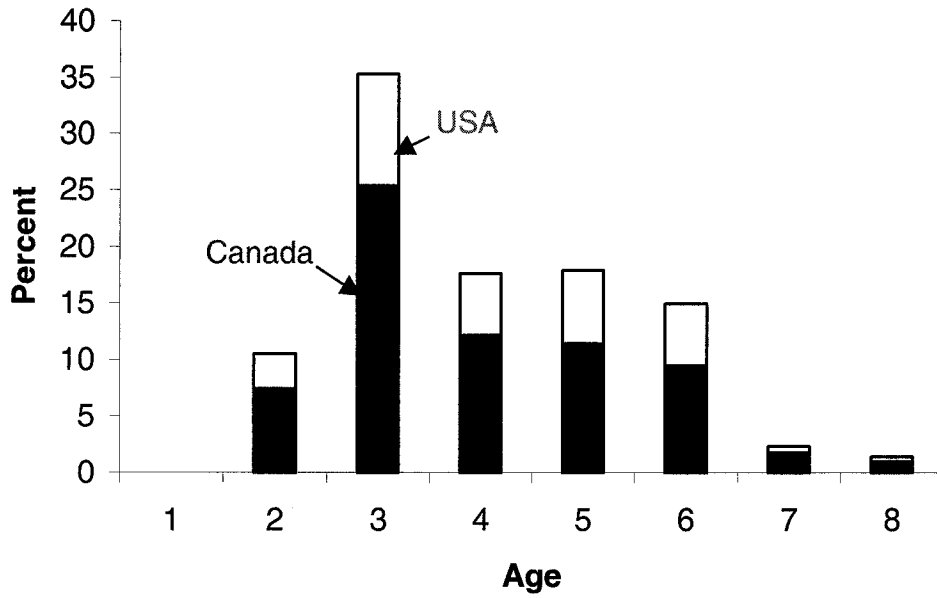


Figure 5. Length and age composition for the 1998 Canadian 5Zj,m cod fishery

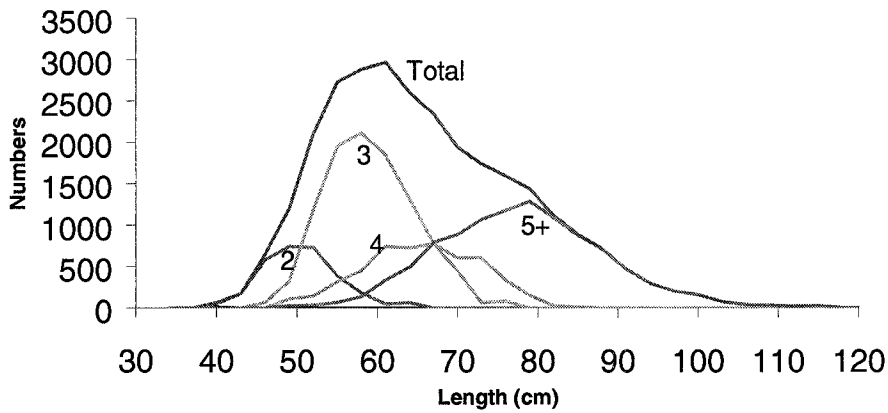


Figure 6. Comparison of observed percent catch at age in 1998 with the predicted percent catch at age from the 1998 assessment

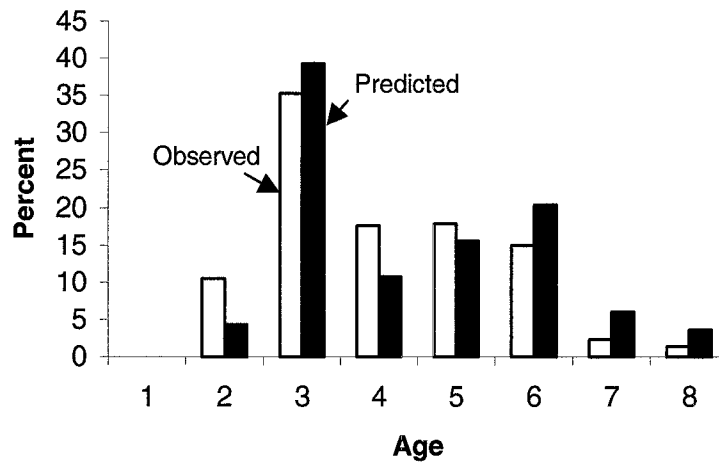


Figure 7. Beginning of year mean weight (kg) and length (cm) at age for cod calculated from Canadian Surveys, and beginning of year weights (kg) backcalculated from the fishery.

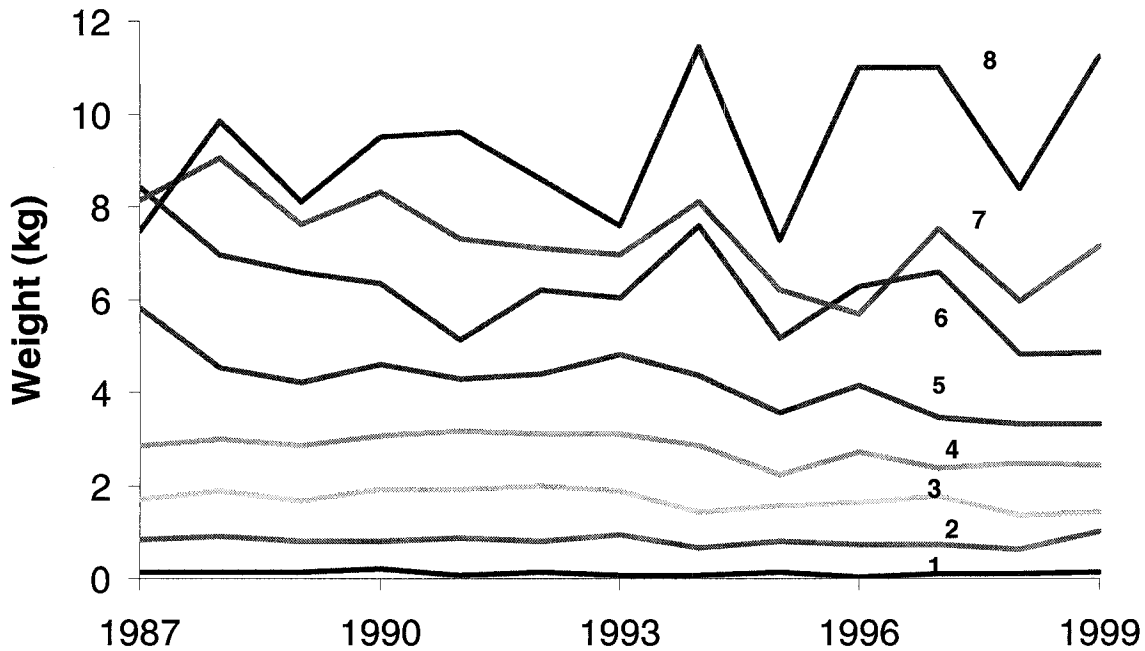


Figure 8. Comparison of cod catch per standard tow in numbers from the 1999 Canadian research survey (open boxes) with average density distribution for 1994-98

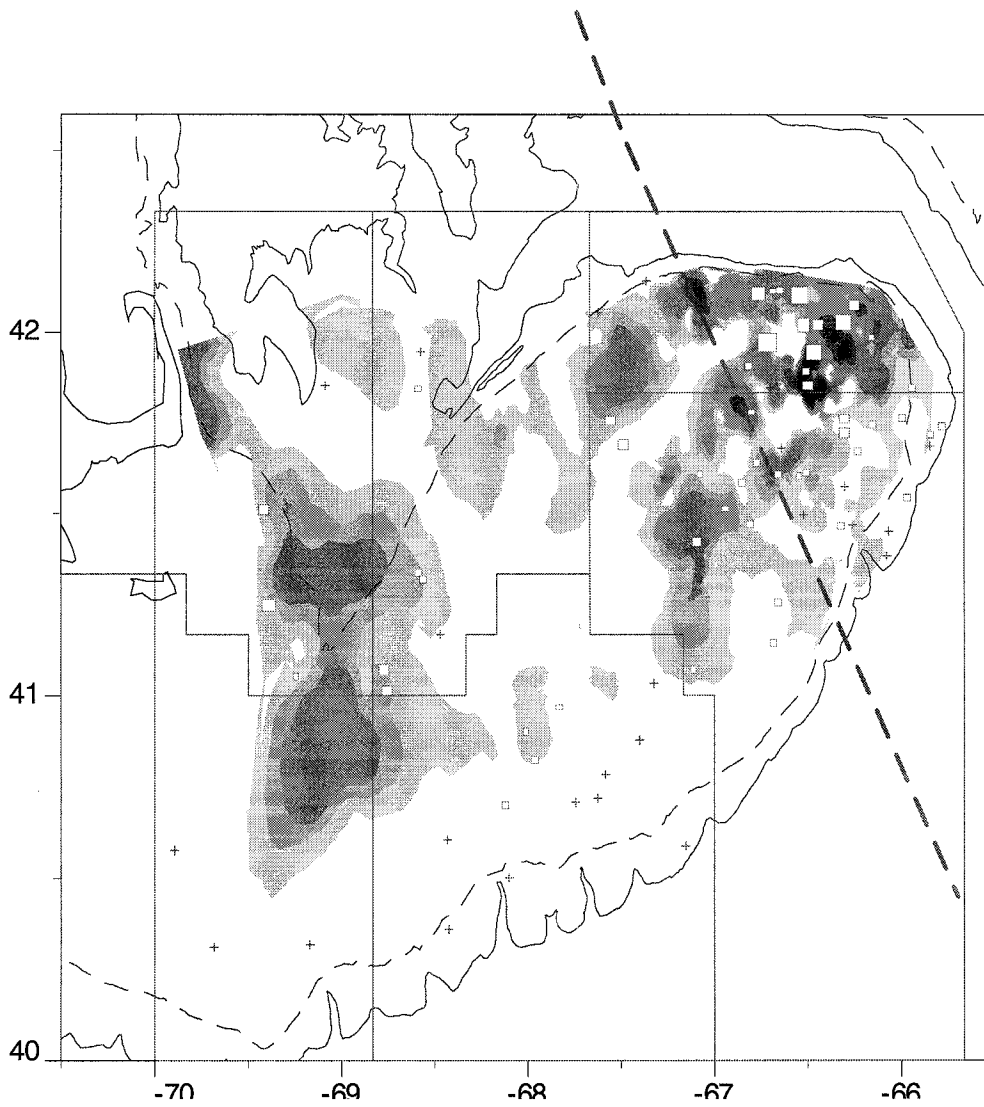


Figure 9. Estimates of adult biomass (t) and stratified mean numbers per tow indices of abundance at age 1 for 5Zj,m cod from the Canadian spring and USA spring and fall surveys in 5Zj,m

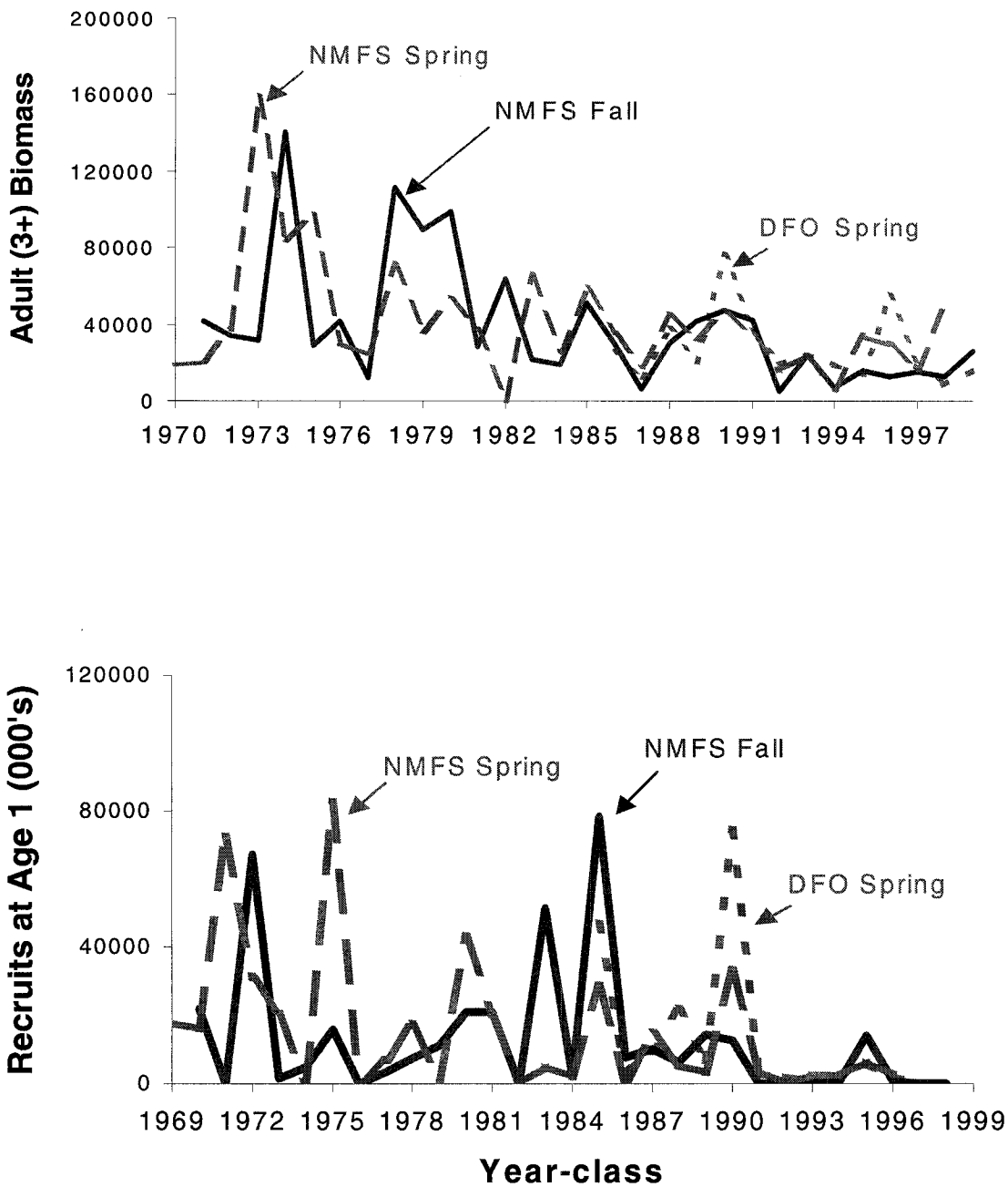


Figure 10. Number of Canadian vessels and landings per day for trips with >500kg cod landings

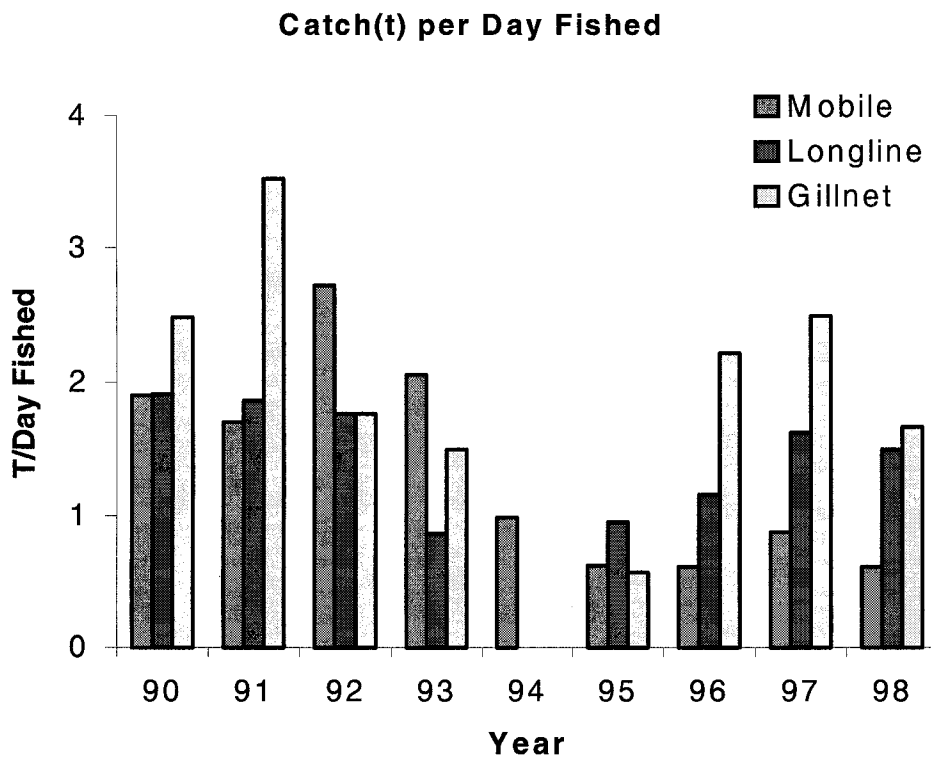
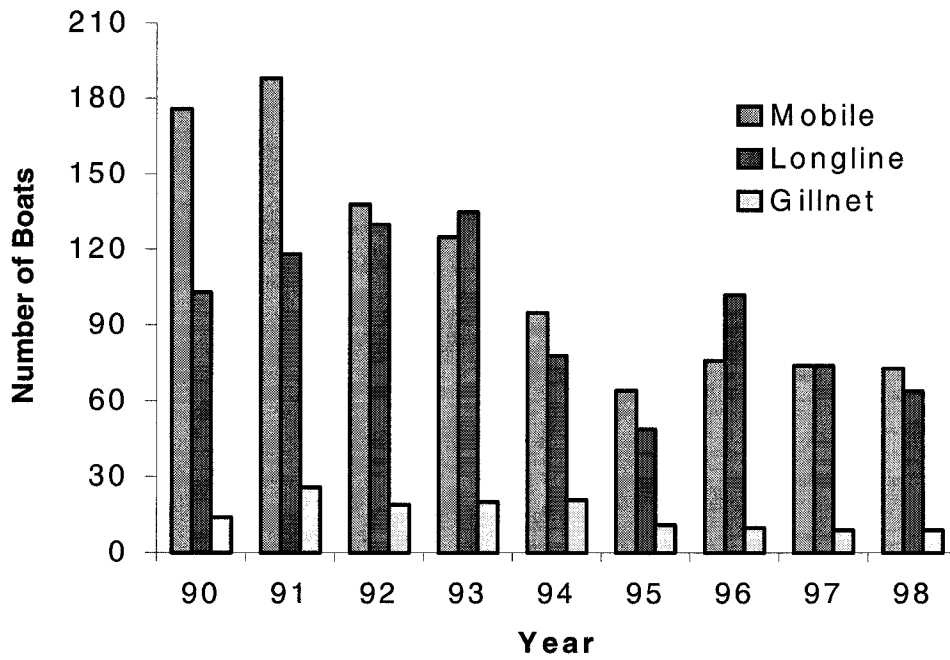


Figure 11. Average partial recruitment for 1988-94 and 1995-98 by gear and for the fishery

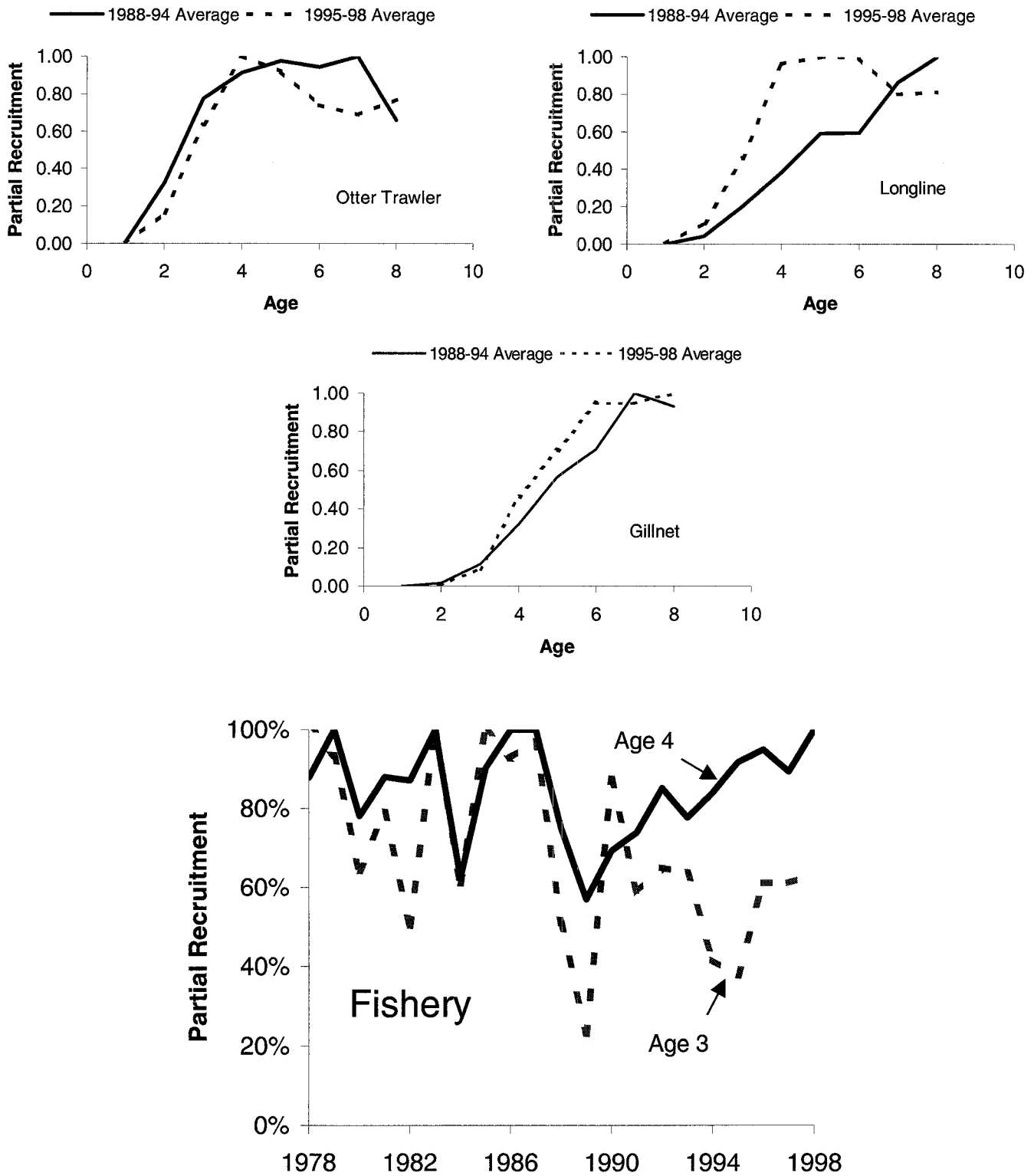


Figure 12. Standardized residuals at age from ADAPT for the Canadian spring, USA fall, USA spring (78-81) and USA spring (82-98) research surveys

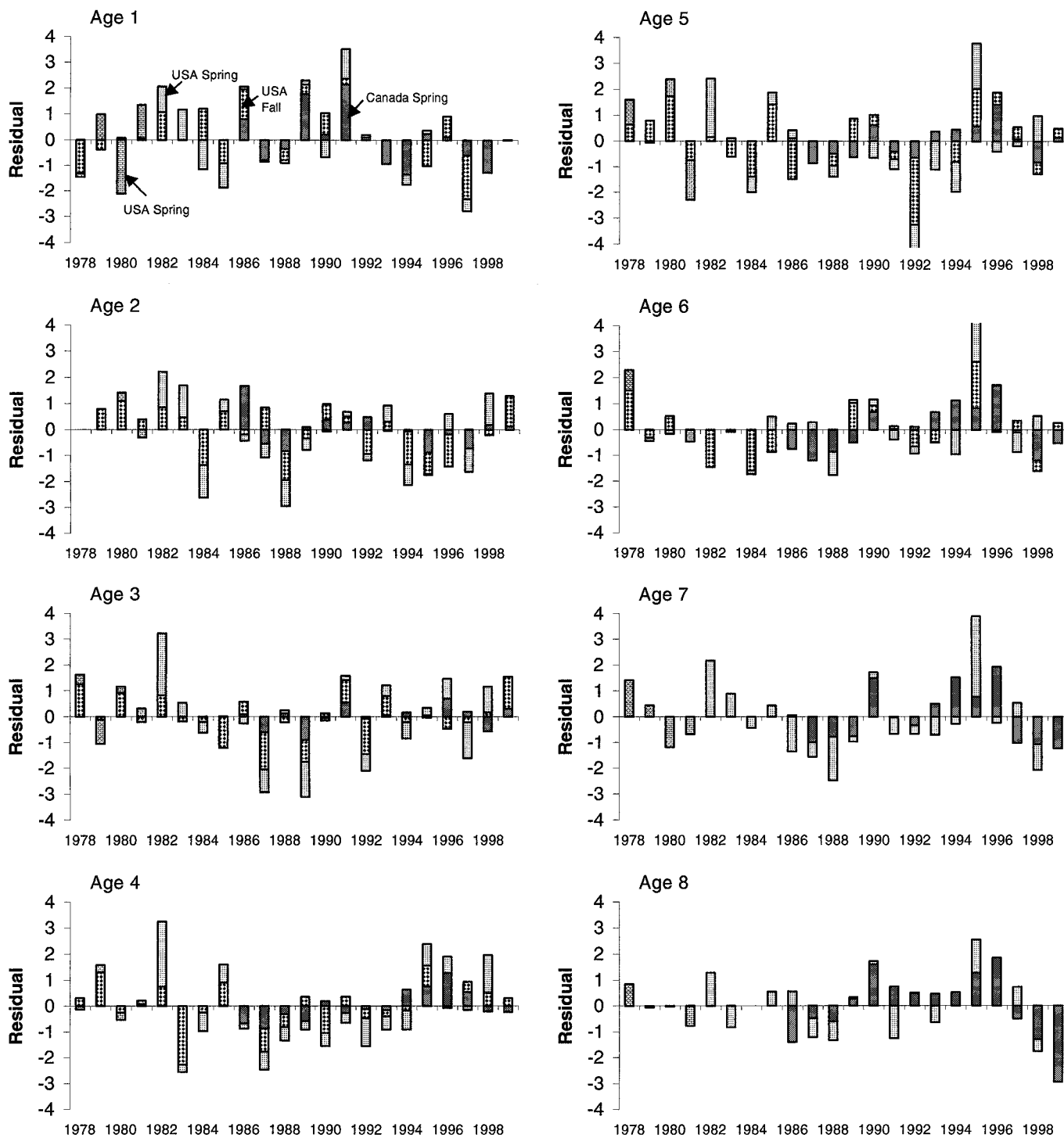


Figure 13. Adult (3+) biomass and recruits at age 1 from ADAPT for 5Zj,m cod.

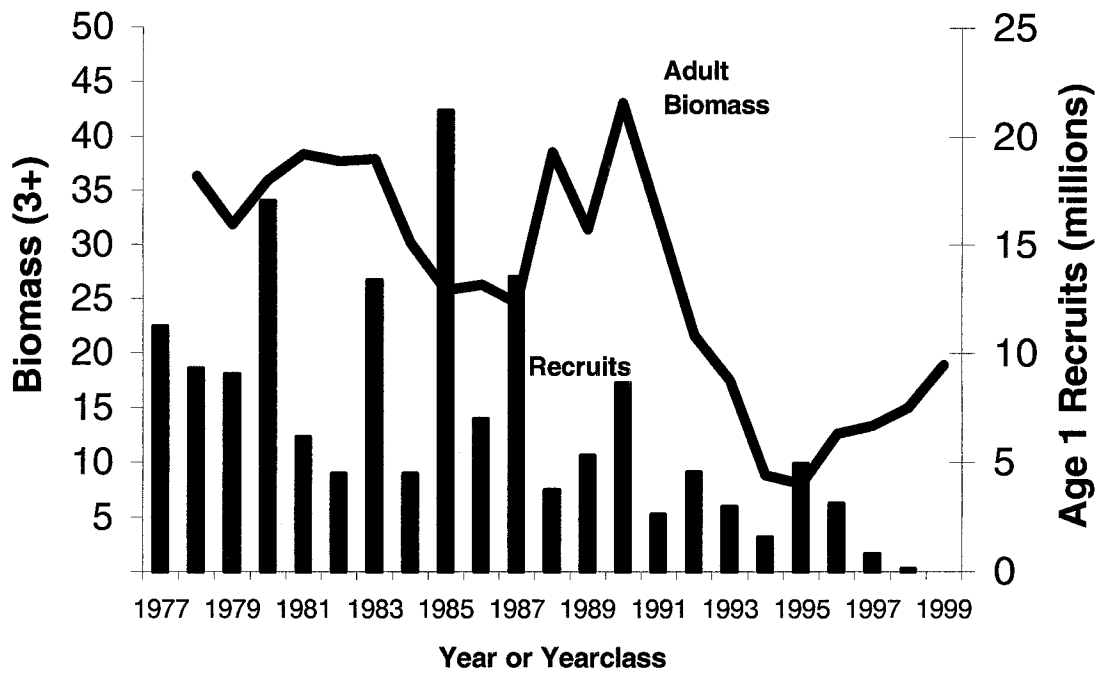


Figure 14. Percent exploitation rate from ADAPT for 5Zj,m cod

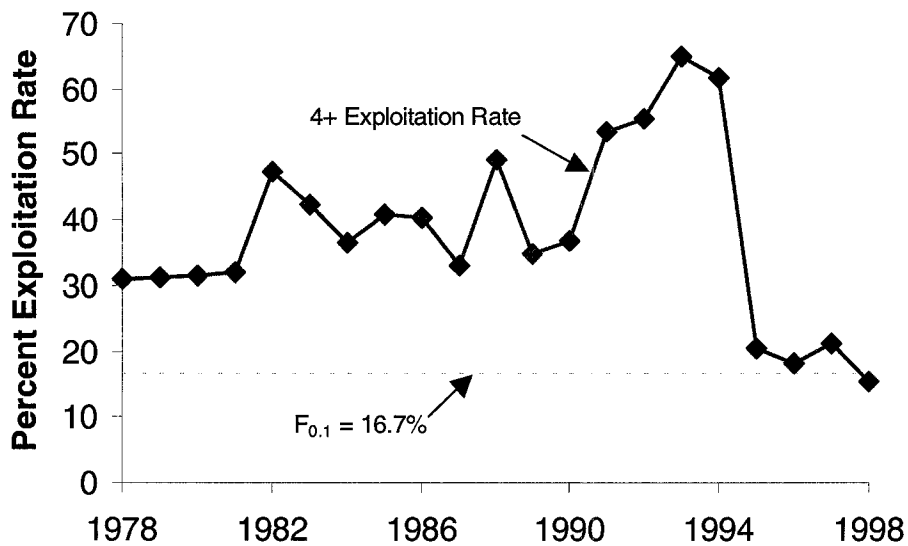


Figure 15. Probability of exceeding $F_{0.1}$ and of the 2000 beginning of year biomass being less than in 1999 at various levels of 1999 catch

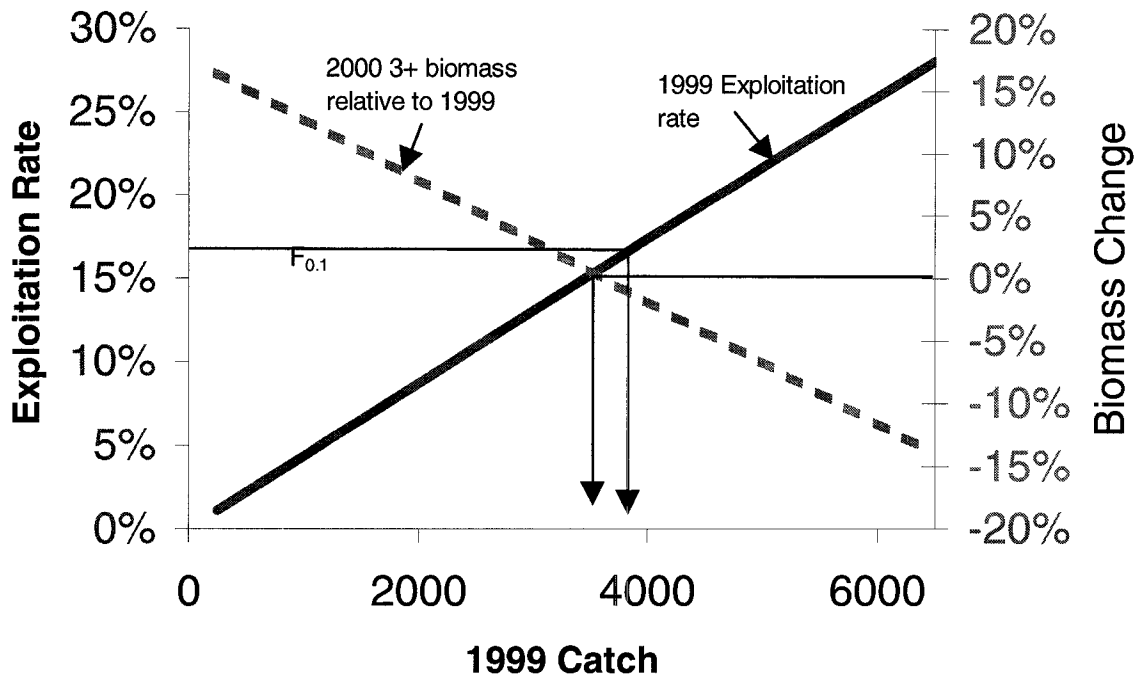


Figure 16. Projected change in 5Zj,m cod biomass from 1999 to 2000 at various exploitation rates.

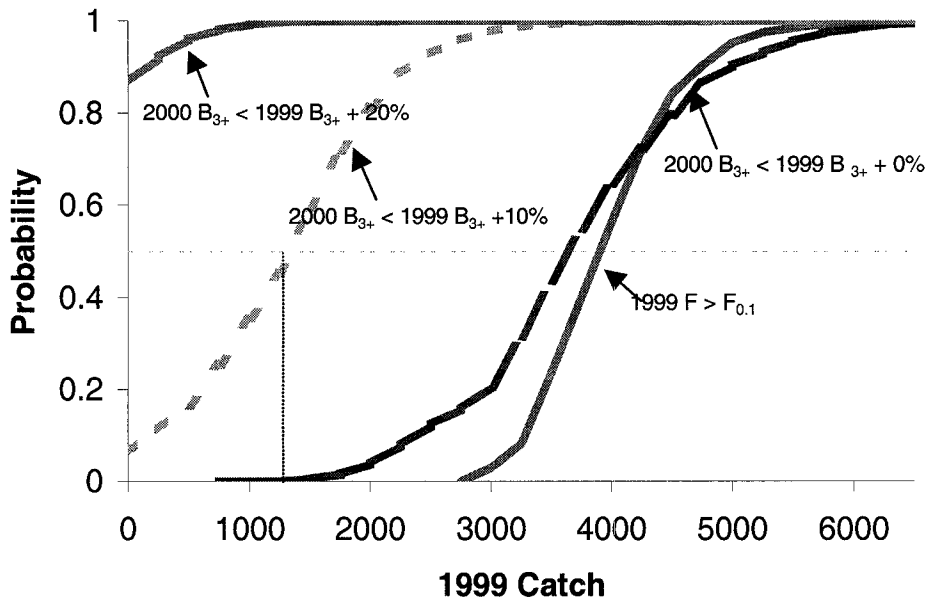


Figure 17. Comparison of recruits at age 1 and adult biomass for 5Zj,m cod

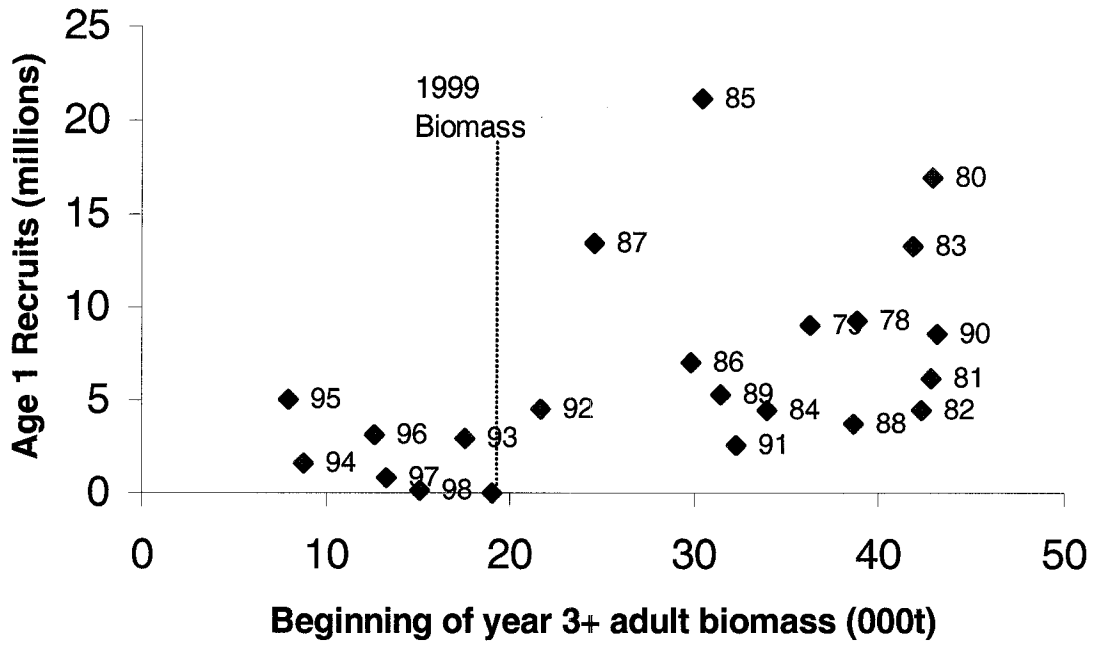


Figure 18. Comparison of population production from growth and from recruitment

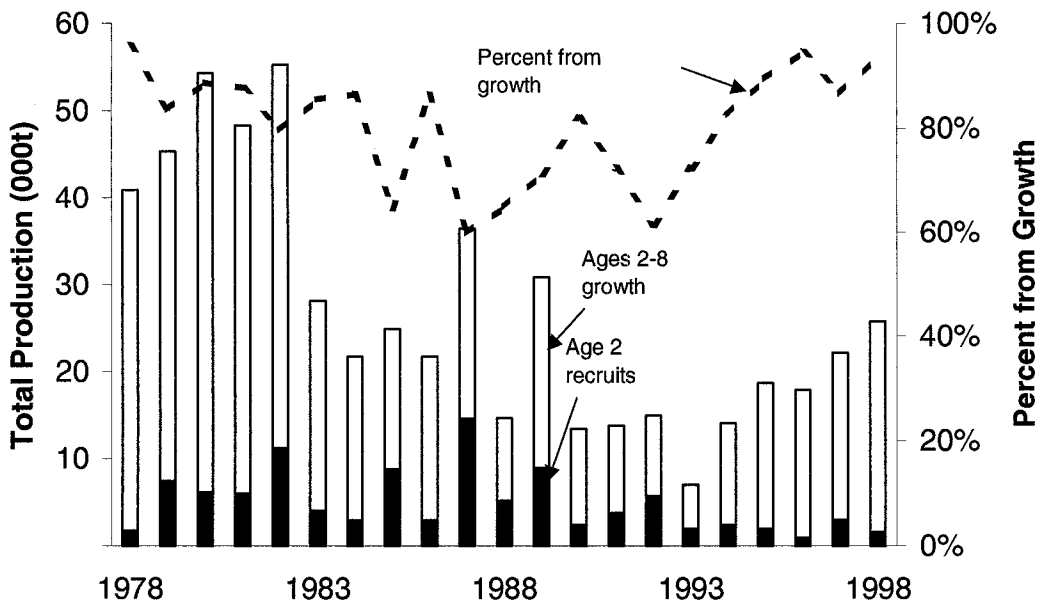


Figure 19. Comparison of surplus production (net production after accounting for growth, recruits and death) and yield for Georges Bank cod.

