Science, Service, Stewardship



## Georges Bank Flatfish Survey Cooperative Design and Results

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# **Collaborative Survey Planning**

## Survey planning meetings:

- June early August, 2013
- New Bedford, Point Judith
- Fishermen, net manufacturers, NMFS scientists

## Solicited Guidance on:

- Stratification
- Gear
- Trawling Protocols





# Survey Design

- 925 total grid cells (3x3 nm)
- Untrawlable Areas
  - Harris and Stokesbury, 2010 (sand, pebble, cobble, boulder)
  - Considered untrawlable if:
    - any boulder
    - any cobble
    - > 50% pebble
  - 619 grid cells trawlable (67 %)

Stratum	Trawlable	Untrawlable	Total
High Density	150 (89%)	18 (11%)	168
Low Density	469 (62%)	288 (38%)	757

- Original allocation Stratified random
  - •150 stations (89 in high density area, 61 in low density area)





# Trawl

- Previously used in yellowtail flounder cooperative research survey (2003-2005)
- Two-seam, two-bridle flounder net
- Sweep 4" rubber cookies
- 20 fathom bridles with 5 fathom extensions
- Two modifications to improve catch of smaller fish
  - 1. Mesh size in the lower wings and first bottom belly reduced from 20 cm to 12 cm
  - 2. 1" codend liner

# Doors

- 84 inch 734 kg Thyboron type IV
- 23 fathom restrictor wire between the doors to ensure consistency in door spread

# **Trawling Protocols**

- 20 minute tows (starting at winch lock)
- Speed 2.8 kts (2.6 3.0)
- Scope ratio 4:1
- >= 75% of tow must be in grid cell
- If grid cell not trawlable nearest unoccupied grid cell in correct stratum
- Door spread
- Temperature/Depth recorded (3 second interval)
  - Seabird SBE39

# **Biological Protocols**

- Yellowtail flounder and winter flounder sorted and weighed
- Everything else returned to water as quickly as possible
- If <= 150 fish all fish measured</li>
- Otherwise random subsample of 150 fish measured
- Age samples

Length Range (cm)	1-30	31-40	>40
Bin Interval	5	2	1
# of age Samples/bin	1	1	5

# **Survey Execution**

- August 15 26, 2013
- Two vessels Mary K and Yankee Pride
- 24 hour sampling

## After 1 week:

- Clear we were going to finish allocated stations early
- Mean door spreads very consistent (41-42 m)
- Added 25 additional stations
- Re-allocated remaining tows to vessels in most efficient pattern





# Results

- Sampled 103 high density stations (~69% of available stations)
- Sampled 66 low density stations (~14% of available stations)
- Overall sampled 169 stations (~27% of available stations)

Catch per Tow (lbs.)

Stratum	Mean	Max
High Density	58.7	808.7
Low Density	13.0	178.3



## yellowtail flounder combined length frequency





## winter flounder combined length frequency



## Area Swept Calculations:

- On bottom to off bottom from SBE39 data (depth recorder)
- Distance fished estimated from smoothed gps data
- Mean door spread estimated from spread sensor data
- Area swept = distance fished x mean door spread
- CPUE = catch/area swept

## **Biomass - Standard Stratified Random Calculation**

Within stratum mean CPUE x stratum area (with variance)
Combined stratum estimates for total (with variance)

## **Biomass Estimates**

stratum	biomass	min biomass	max biomass	population	min population	max population
	(mt)	(mt)	(mt)	(1,000's)	(1,000's)	(1,000's)
high density	1,888	1,256	2,519	5,051	3,492	6,611
low density	1,873	617	3,128	5,525	1,861	9,189
total	3,760	2,353	5,168	10,576	6,590	14,563

## Not absolute biomass

- Unknown catch efficiency
- Large untrawlable area uncertain boundaries

## Trawlable Areas Only

stratum	biomass	min biomass	max biomass	population	min population	max population
	(mt)	(mt)	(mt)	(1,000's)	(1,000's)	(1,000's)
high density	1,685	1,121	2,249	4,510	3,118	5,902
low density	1,160	382	1,938	3,423	1,153	5,693
total	2,846	1,883	3,808	7,933	5,267	10,600

#### Yellowtail Flounder Population Length Composition High Density



#### Yellowtail Flounder Population Length Composition Low Density



#### Yellowtail Flounder Population Length Composition Total



# Hera-Bigelow paired tow catch efficiency study October 17-20, 2014











Study Area - ~51 km x 36 km (~28 nm x 16 nm)

### <u>Habcam</u>

- 18 Habcam transects (each ~ 28 nm long)
- Transect spacing ~ .9 nm
- Start/End waypoints, course (true and magnetic)
- Along prevailing current

## Trawl catchability comparison

- 53 paired tows (minimum separation of midpoints = 1.5 km)
- 0.25 nm between tows

### Methods

### 24 hours/day

Hera – Same gear and protocols as for Pilot Flatfish Study

- 2.8 kts target speed for 20 minutes
- 84 inch 734 kg Thyboron type IV
- 23 fm (42 m) restrictor wire between the doors to ensure consistent door spread

Bigelow – Standard survey protocols

3.0 kts target speed for 20 minutes

Effort = on bottom to off bottom CPUE's in kg/km<sup>2</sup>

### Preliminary results

- Modeled estimates not complete yet
  - Need to include numbers, lengths
  - More accurate, robust answer available soon

#### Ratio of overall weight CPUE's

species	Hera CPUE	<b>Bigelow CPUE</b>	Ratio
fourspot flounder	199.71	38.69	5.16
yellowtail flounder	520.25	239.04	2.18
monkfish	67.23	37.63	1.79
sea scallop	435.46	197.82	2.20
winter flounder	173.94	58.97	2.95
windowpane	30.18	11.07	2.73

- Hera/Bigelow flatfish CPUE ratios larger during daytime
- No Habcam results yet