ATLANTIC WOLFFISH – STEINBÍTUR *Anarhichas lupus*

GENERAL INFORMATION

Atlantic wolffish is an oblong grey fish with large molariform teeth and 10-12 stripes on each side. In the catch, common length range is 50-80 cm, but the largest one caught around Iceland was 125 cm. Atlantic wolffish is mainly found in the northwest part of the continental shelf of Iceland. At Atlantic wolffish feeding grounds, the substrate is commonly sand or clay at depth less than 100 m, but in its spawning grounds the substrate is usually coarser, with holes and crevices at depth below 100 meters.

THE FISHERY

LANDINGS TRENDS

The main fishing grounds for Atlantic wolffish are in the west and northwest part of the Icelandic shelf. From 2010, the proportion of the catch has been increasing northwest of Iceland compared to west of Iceland. Catches at the main spawning ground (Látragrunn) west of Iceland have been decreasing since 2008 (Figures 1-2).

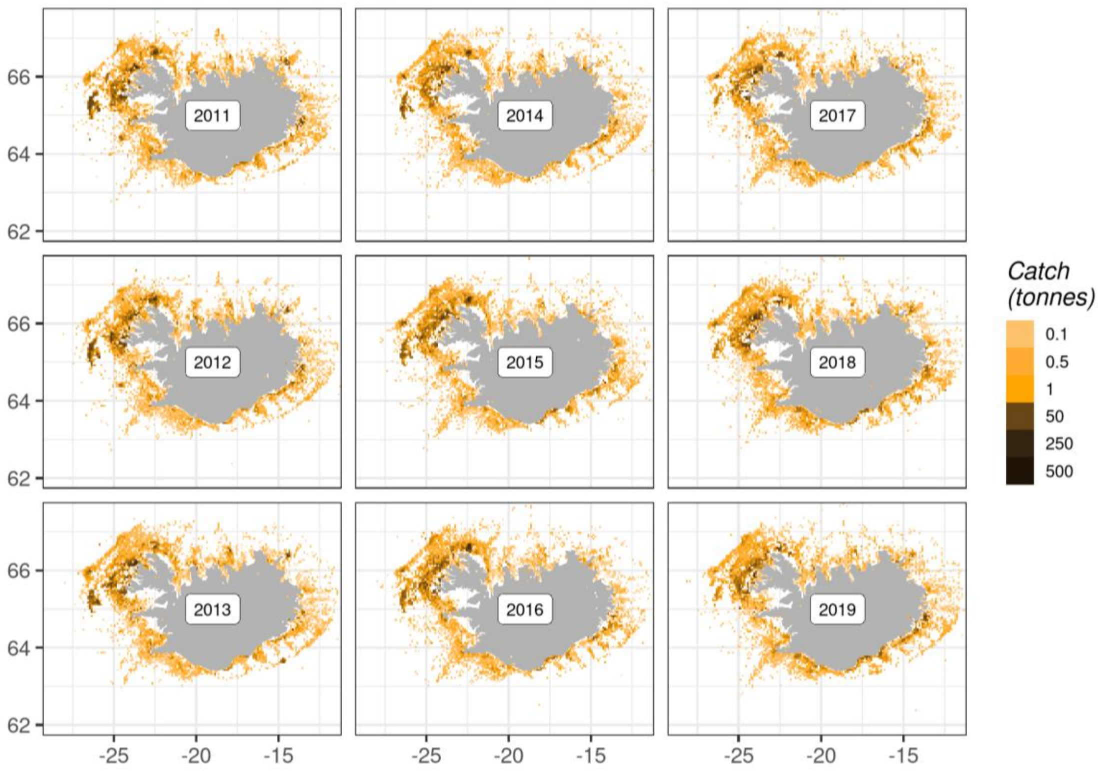

Figure 1. Atlantic wolffish. Geographical distribution of the Icelandic fishery since 2011. Reported catch from logbooks.

Mynd 1. Steinbítur. Útbreiðsla veiða á Íslandsmiðum frá 2011 samkvæmt afladagbókum.

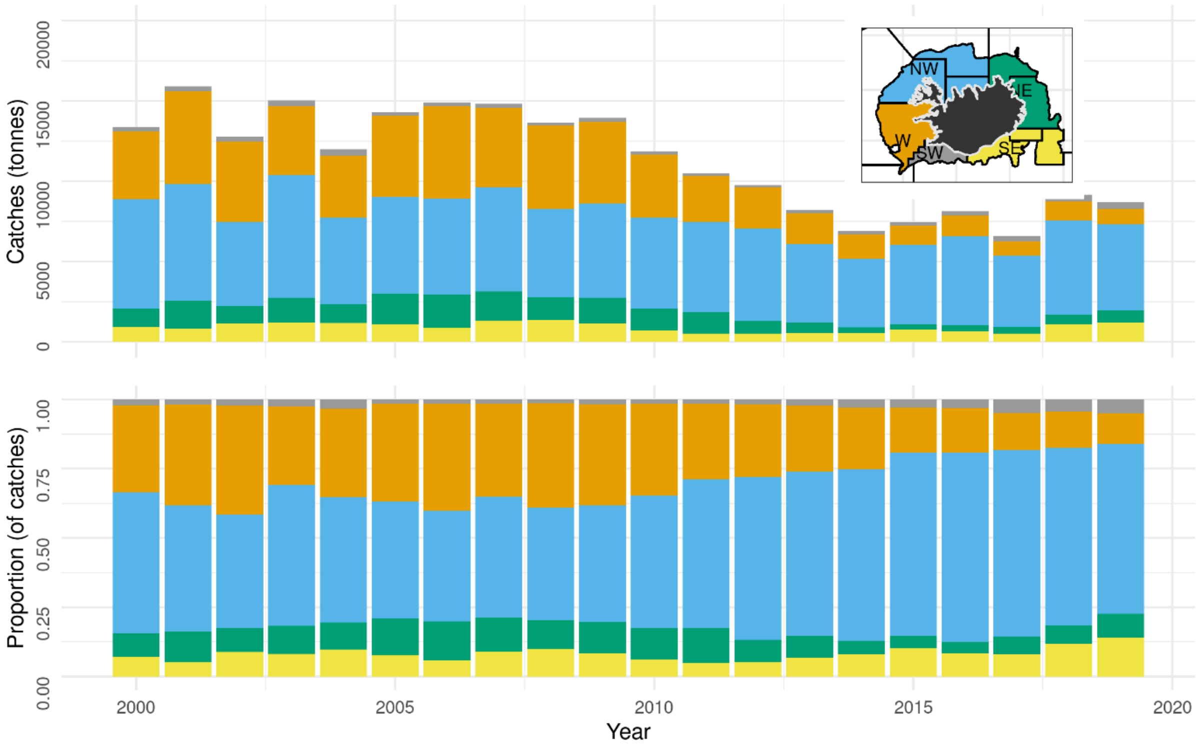

Figure 2. Atlantic wolffish. Spatial distribution of the Icelandic fishery by fishing area since 2000 according to logbooks. All gears combined.

Mynd 2. Steinbítur. Útbreiðsla veiða við Ísland frá 2000 samkvæmt aflaskýrslum. Öll veiðarfæri samanlagt.

About 80% of the catch of Atlantic wolffish is caught at depths less than 120 m. Proportion of the catch taken at depth range 0-60 m decreased from 2003 to 2007, but since then it has been increasing. At the range 61-120 the proportion of the catch has been rather stable since 2000. At depths of 121-180 m, which includes the main spawning ground (Látragrunn), it increased in 2003-2008 but since then it has generally been decreasing (Figure 3).

More than 97% of the Atlantic wolffish catch is taken by longline (50-65%), demersal trawl (20-30%) and demersal seine (about 10%) (Figure 4). This proportion has been relatively stable through the years. However, in 2004-2008 longline and demersal trawl catches were similar (40-50%) and in the last three years catch in demersal seine has been increasing and is now greater than in demersal trawl (Figure 4).

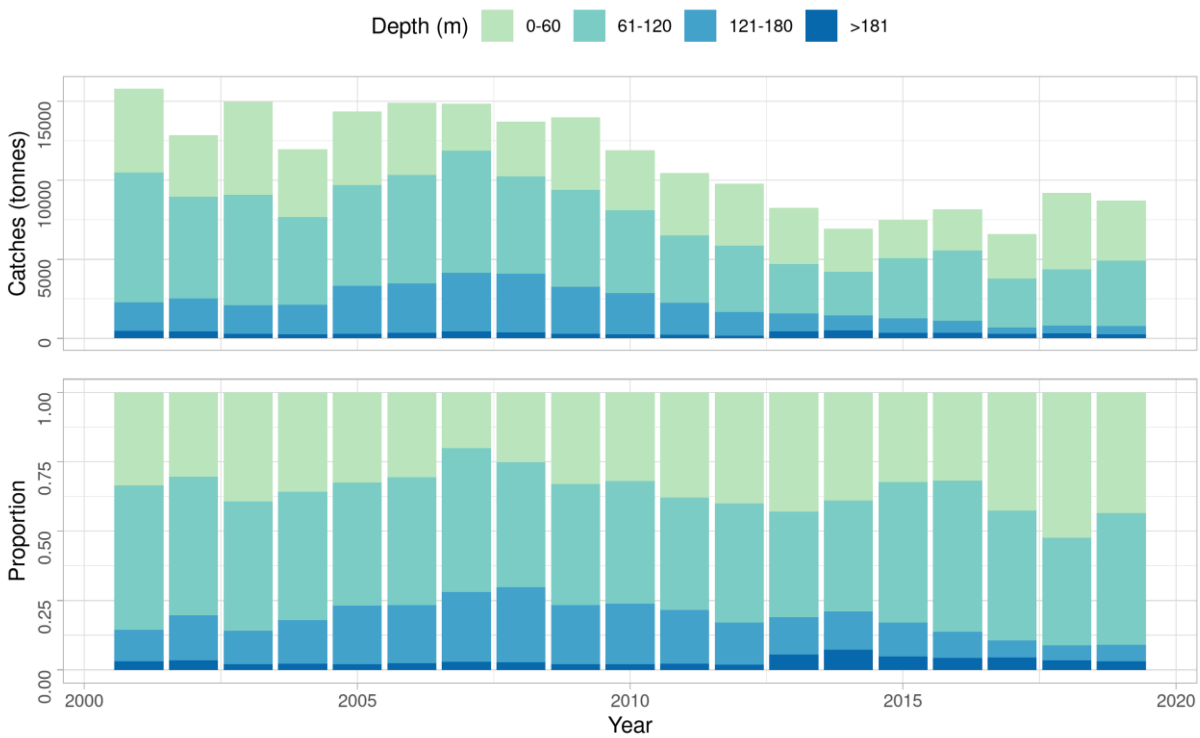

Figure 3. Atlantic wolffish. Depth distribution of demersal trawl, longline and demersal seine catches according to logbooks.

Mynd 3. Steinbítur. Afli í botnvörpu, á línu og dragnót, skipt eftir dýpi, samkvæmt afladagbókum.

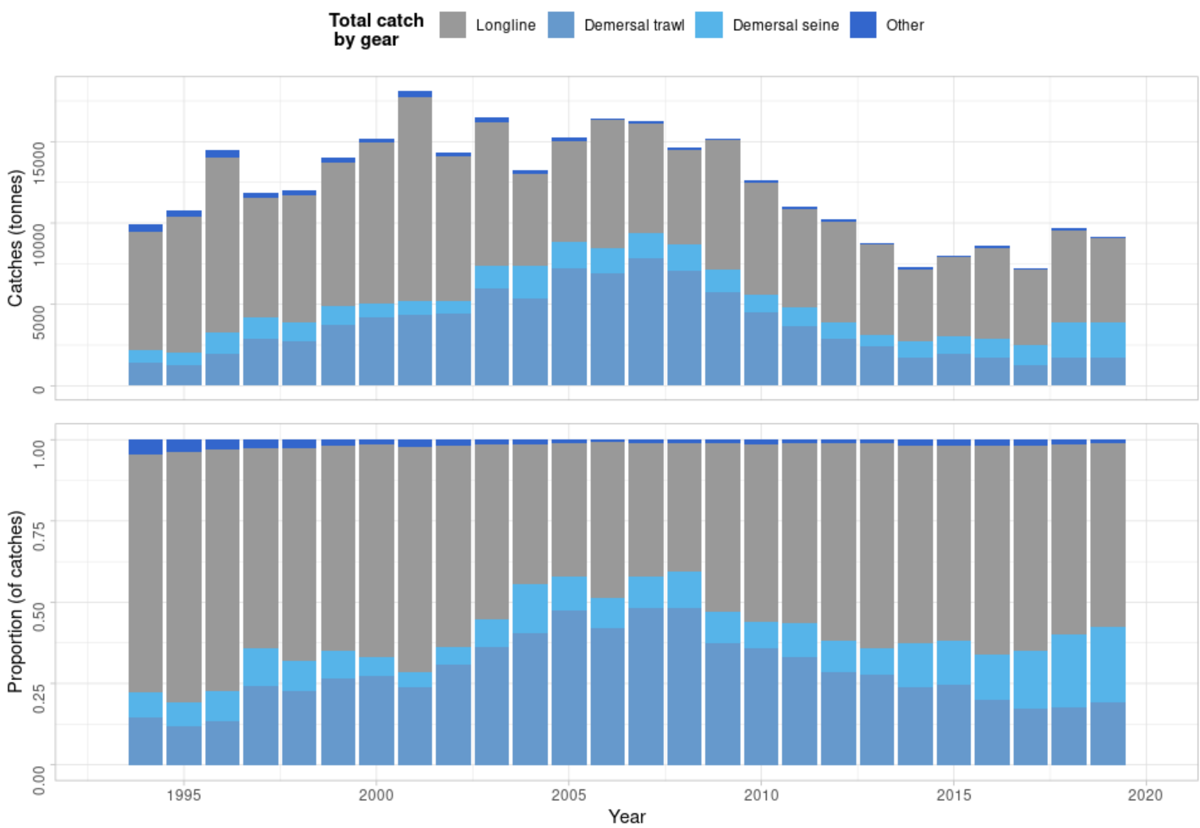

Figure 4. Atlantic wolffish. Total catch (landings) by fishing gear since 1994, according to statistics from the Directorate of Fisheries.

Mynd 4. Steinbítur. Landaður afli eftir veiðarfærum frá 1994, samkvæmt aflaskráningarkerfi Fiskistofu.

Since 2001, the number of longliners and trawlers reporting catches of 10 tonnes/year or more of Atlantic wolffish has decreased. In the longliners fleet the number has dropped from 198 vessels in 2001, down to 67 in 2018. The number of trawlers has also decreased significantly; from 76 in 2000 to 40 last year (Table 1).

Table 1. Atlantic wolffish. Number of Icelandic vessels reporting catch of 10 tonnes/year or more of Atlantic wolffish, and all landed catch divided by gear type.

Tafla 1. Steinbítur. Fjöldi íslenskra skipa sem veitt hafa 10 tonn eða meira af steinbít yfir árið og allur landaður afli eftir veiðarfærum.

	NUMBER OF VESSELS				CATCHES (TONNES)				
YEAR	*Longliners*	*Trawlers*	*Seiners*	*Other*	*Longline trawl*	*Demersal trawl*	*Demersal seine*	*Other*	*Sum*
2000	172	76	20	1	9979	4173	834	241	15227
2001	198	76	19	4	12595	4319	862	394	18170
2002	151	65	14	3	8897	4423	800	304	14424
2003	142	63	25	1	8943	5960	1402	263	16568
2004	109	60	40	2	5746	5349	2010	216	13321
2005	96	64	34	0	6370	7247	1552	177	15346
2006	136	66	32	1	7962	6885	1569	144	16560
2007	124	65	27	1	6655	7857	1551	171	16234
2008	100	60	25	2	5810	7026	1642	152	14630
2009	124	58	34	1	7896	5709	1462	143	15210
2010	82	46	23	2	6923	4531	1033	175	12662
2011	68	36	18	0	6094	4062	1138	97	11391
2012	80	28	21	0	6209	2910	992	103	10214
2013	77	29	19	2	5537	2424	721	110	8792
2014	77	22	17	1	4463	1722	1006	138	7329
2015	68	34	18	2	4828	1926	1097	137	7988
2016	65	37	19	3	5563	1713	1201	148	8625
2017	65	26	19	1	4586	1243	1286	128	7243
2018	67	40	26	4	5657	1689	2185	125	9656
2019	66	36	22	1	5223	1748	2154	90	9215

In 1994 and 1995, more than 500 vessels accounted for 95% of the annual catch of Atlantic wolffish in Icelandic waters, but this number had dropped to 200 vessels in 2008 despite higher catches. Since 2010 the number of vessels accounting for 95% of the annual catch has remained relatively constant (about 150-200 vessels), despite catch reductions (Figure 5).

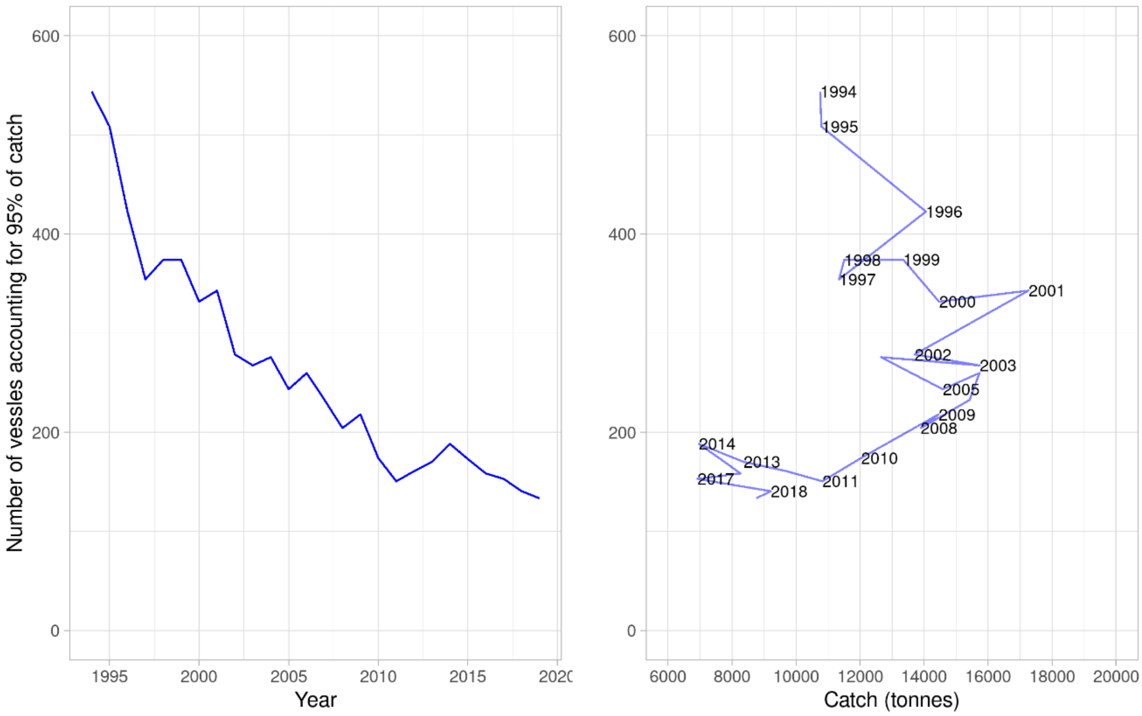

Figure 5. Atlantic wolffish. Number of vessels (all gear types) accounting for 95% of the total catch annually since 1994. Left: Plotted against year. Right: Plotted against total catch. Data from the Directorate of Fisheries.

Mynd 5. Steinbítur. Fjöldi skipa og báta (öll veiðarfæri) sem veiddu 95% heildaraflans hvert ár frá 1994. Vinstri: Sýnt eftir árum. Hægri: Sýnt í samanburði við heildarafla. Gögn frá aflaskráningarkerfi Fiskistofu.

DATA AVAILABLE

Analysis done in 2013 by the MFRI suggested that excessive amounts of otoliths were being taken from commercial catches of Atlantic wolffish, and as a result the number of samples taken has been greatly reduced. Before this change, around 2000-2400 otoliths were sampled yearly, but in 2018 a total of 1200 otoliths were sampled in 22, 9 and 17 samples from longline, demersal trawl and demersal seine, respectively. Samples were not taken from other gear, as they represent a very small proportion (~2%) of the total catch (Table 2, Figure 6).

Table 2. Atlantic wolffish. Number of samples and aged otoliths from landed catch of Atlantic wolffish.

Tafla 2. Steinbítur. Fjöldi sýna og aldursgreindra fiska úr lönduðum steinbítsafla.

Year	*Longline*		*Demersal trawl*		*Demersal seine*	
	Samples	Otoliths	Samples	Otoliths	Samples	Otoliths
2010	29	1669	18	1040	5	285
2011	14	750	15	778	9	550
2012	26	1300	14	700	7	350
2013	25	1249	14	692	5	249
2014	30	800	26	675	28	700
2015	25	625	19	479	19	474
2016	25	625	13	325	9	225
2017	23	575	9	220	6	150
2018	22	550	9	225	17	425
2019	22	537	10	245	20	480

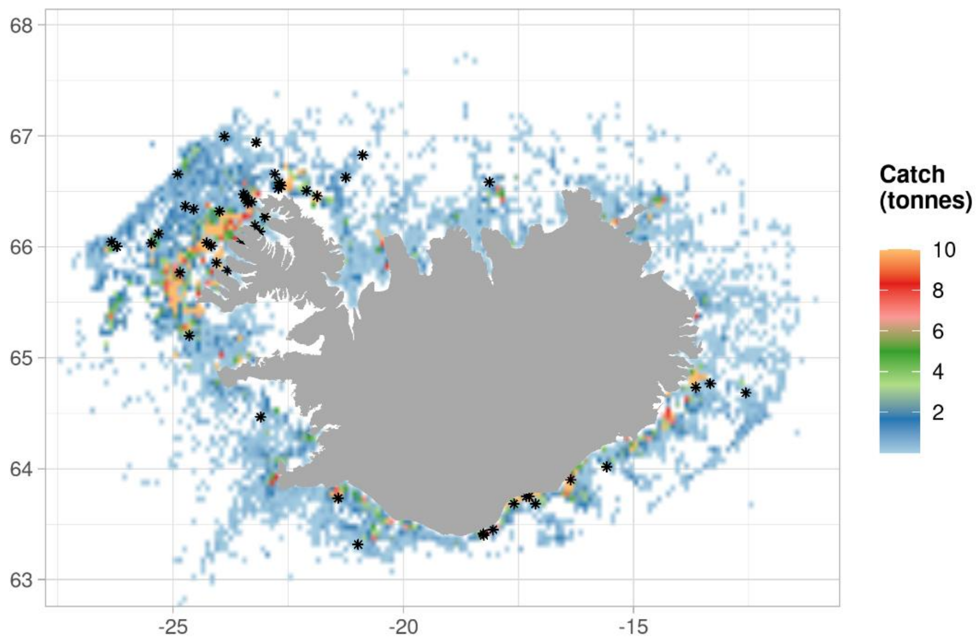

Figure 6. Atlantic wolffish. Fishing grounds in 2019 as reported in logbooks and positions of samples taken from landings (asterisks).

Mynd 6. Steinbítur. Veiðisvæði við Ísland árið 2018 samkvæmt afladagbókum og staðsetningar sýna úr lönduðum afla (stjörnur).

LANDINGS AND DISCARDS

Landings by Icelandic vessels are given by the Icelandic Directorate of Fisheries. Landings of Norwegian and Faroese vessels are given by the Icelandic Coast Guard. Discarding is banned by law in the Icelandic demersal fishery, as well as in Norway. Measures in the Icelandic management system such as converting quota share from one species to another are used by the Icelandic fleet to a large extent, and this is thought to discourage discards in mixed fisheries.

LENGTH COMPOSITIONS

The length distribution of landed Atlantic wolffish catch has been relatively stable since 2003 (Figure 7). The average length in the commercial catch increased from about 65 cm in 2003 to about 70 cm in 2011 wherefrom it has been similar.

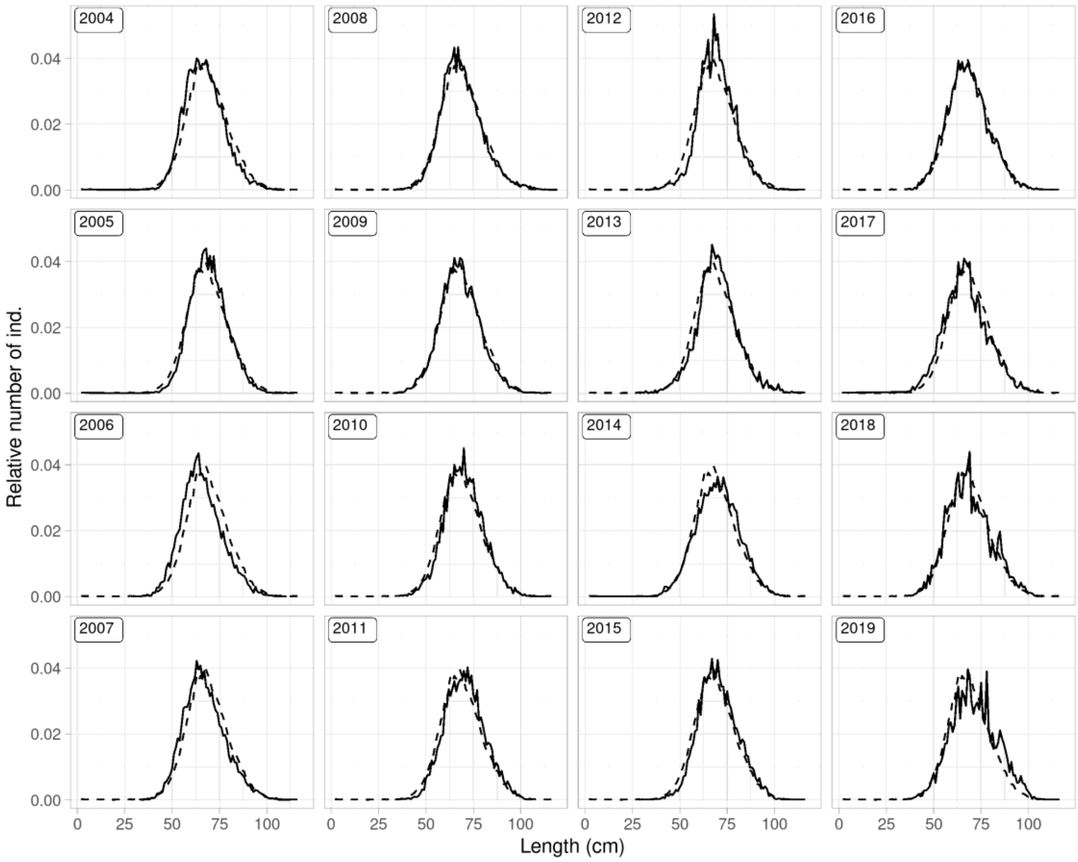

Figure 7. Atlantic wolffish. Relative length distribution of fish sampled from landed catch. The dotted line represents the mean length distribution for all years.

Mynd 7. Steinbítur. Hlutfallsleg lengdardreifing steinbíts úr aflasýnum með meðal lengdardreifingu fyrir öll árin (punktalína).

Since 2004, the length distribution in the spring survey has been bimodal because of a relatively greater decrease in number of fish at 40-60 cm. The mean length of Atlantic wolffish has been similar between years or on the average about 39 cm. It was, however, lowest in 1994-2004, about 37 cm, but in these years the recruitment index was high. Due to decreasing recruitment beginning 2004 (Figure8), the mean length increased and was on the average about 41 cm in 2007-2019 (Figure 8). Mean length in the autumn survey oscillated from 34-40 cm in 1996-2019, with no clear trend (Figure 9).

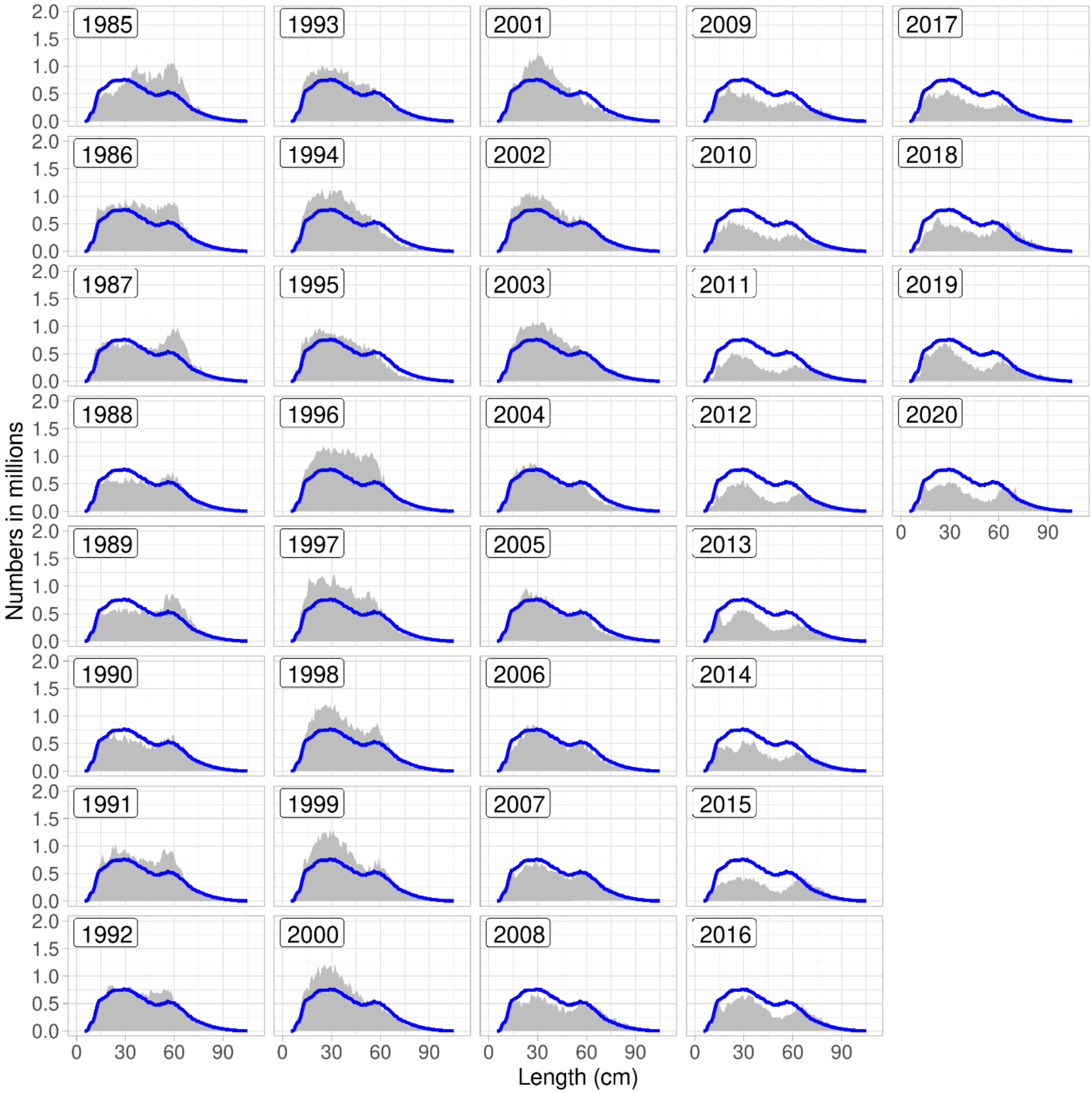

Figure 8. Atlantic wolffish. Length-disaggregated abundance indices from the spring survey. The blue line shows the mean for all years.

Mynd 8. Steinbítur. Lengdarskiptar vísitölur úr stofnmælingu botnfiska að vori frá 1985 ásamt meðaltali allra ára (blá lína).

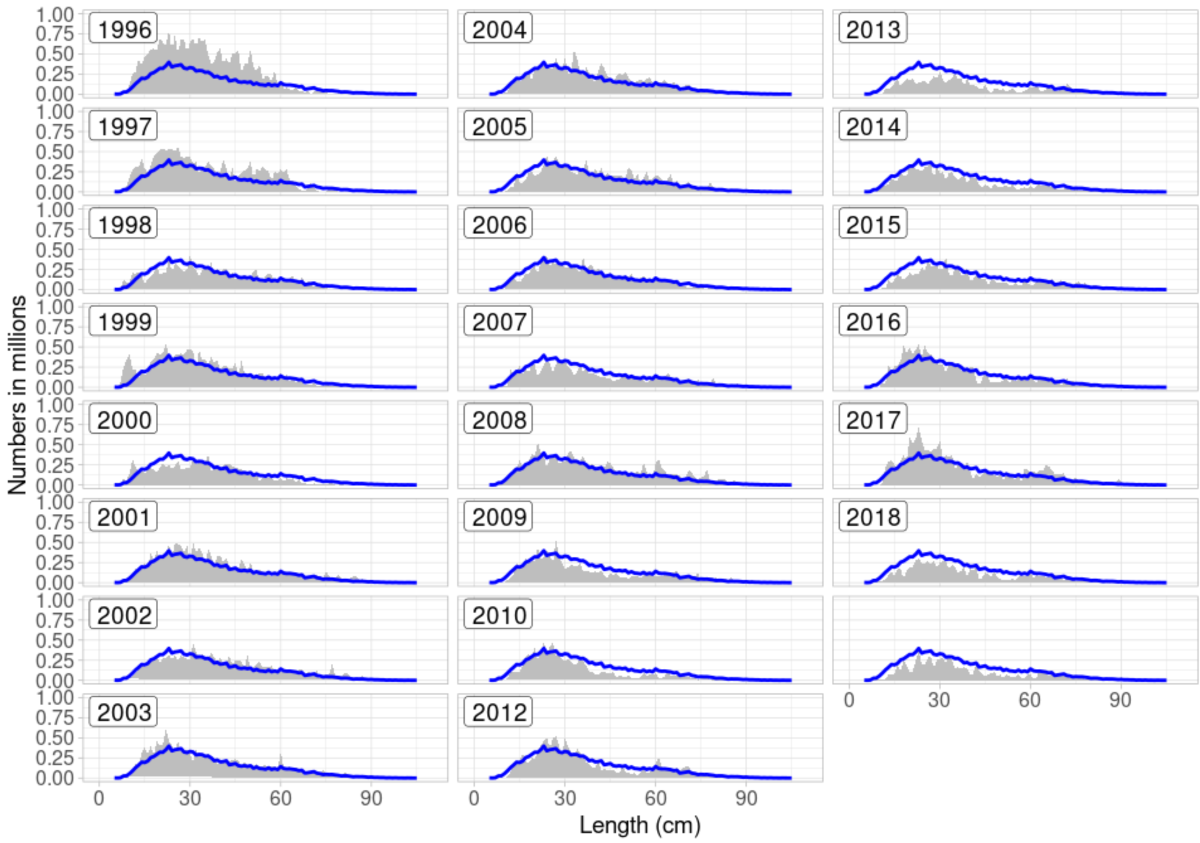

Figure 9. Atlantic wolffish. Length-disaggregated abundance indices from the autumn survey. The blue line shows the mean for all years.

Mynd 9. Steinbítur. Lengdarskiptar vísitölur úr stofnmælingu botnfiska að hausti ásamt meðaltali allra ára (blá lína).

AGE COMPOSITIONS

Age composition data are available from surveys and commercial age data are available from earlier periods (1978). In samples from commercial landings, the mean age of Atlantic wolffish was around 10.7 years in 1999, when sampling from commercial catches was increased after a period of sporadic sampling. Since then, mean age in samples from commercial catches has generally been increasing to around 12 years in recent years. There are many year classes in commercial landings; most of them seem to be of similar size.

WEIGHT AT AGE

Weight-at-age data in Icelandic waters are available from 1996.

MATURITY AT AGE

Maturity is based on females caught during the autumn survey and in commercial catches from June – December. Females have the most reliable maturity designations; a maturation scale for males is unavailable. From these data maturation occurs close to 60 cm and around age 10 but is highly variable and difficult to measure.

NATURAL MORTALITY

No information is available on natural mortality. For assessment and advisory purpose, the natural mortality is set to 0.10 for all age groups.

CATCH, EFFORT AND RESEARCH VESSEL DATA

CATCH PER UNIT OF EFFORT AND EFFORT DATA FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CPUE estimates of Atlantic wolffish in Icelandic waters are not considered representative of stock abundance, as changes in fleet composition, technical improvements and differences in gear setup among other things have not been accounted for when estimating CPUE.

Non-standardised estimates of CPUE in longline (kg/1000 hooks), and demersal trawl (kg/hour), are calculated as the total weight in sets or tows in which Atlantic wolffish was more than 10% of the catch, according to logbooks. Effort of demersal trawl was defined as the number hours towed, and for longline number of hooks, in both cases where Atlantic wolffish was more than 10% of the catch.

CPUE in longline vessels has been similar among years prior to 2018, around 100-150 kg/1000 hooks. CPUE of demersal trawl increased from about 230 to 400 kg/h in 2000-2005, but since 2006 it has fluctuated at around 250-300 kg/h (Figure 10). Both indices have shown a sharp decrease over the past two years.

Fishing effort in longline increased from 66 million hooks in 2000 to 97 million hooks in 2001. Since then it has been generally decreasing and was around 22 million hooks in 2018. In demersal trawl, fishing effort increased from about 14 thousand tow-hours in 2004 to 23 thousand tow-hours in 2008, followed by a sharp decrease to 4.8 thousand tow-hours in 2014. Since then it has been at a similar level, but with a notable decrease in 2019 (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Atlantic wolffish. Non-standardised estimates of CPUE (left) from demersal trawl (kg/h) and longline (kg/1000 hooks). Fishing effort (right) for longline (10000 hooks) for demersal trawl (tow-hours).

Mynd 10. Steinbítur. Afli á sóknareiningu (vinstri) í botnvörpu (kg/togtími) og línu (kg/1000 krókar). Sókn (hægri) í botnvörpu (togtímar) á línu (10000 krókar).

ICELANDIC SURVEY DATA (ICES DIVISION 27.5.A)

The Icelandic spring groundfish survey (hereafter spring survey, IGFS), which has been conducted annually in March since 1985, covers the most important distribution area of Atlantic wolffish in Icelandic waters. In addition, the Icelandic autumn groundfish survey (hereafter autumn survey, IAGS) was commenced in 1996 and expanded in 2000. However, a full autumn survey was not conducted in 2011 due to a labour strike. The spring survey is considered to measure changes in abundance/biomass of Atlantic wolffish better than the autumn survey.

Total biomass and harvestable biomass indices decreased from 1985-1995. In 1996, the biomass index increased to 1998, then decreased to a historical low level in 2010-2012, but since then it has been increasing (Figure 11). The harvestable biomass has generally been increasing from 1995 with considerable oscillators. The recruitment index was high in the years 1992-2003, since 1999 it has been decreasing, which coincide with increasing effort and catch of trawlers at its main spawning ground west of Iceland (Látragrunn) during its spawning and incubation time. The recruitment index reached a historical low level in 2011, but since then it has been rather stable or increased slightly. This coincides with that the closed spawning/incubation area on Látragrunn was enlarged from 500 km^2 (from 2002) to 1000 km^2 in October 2010.

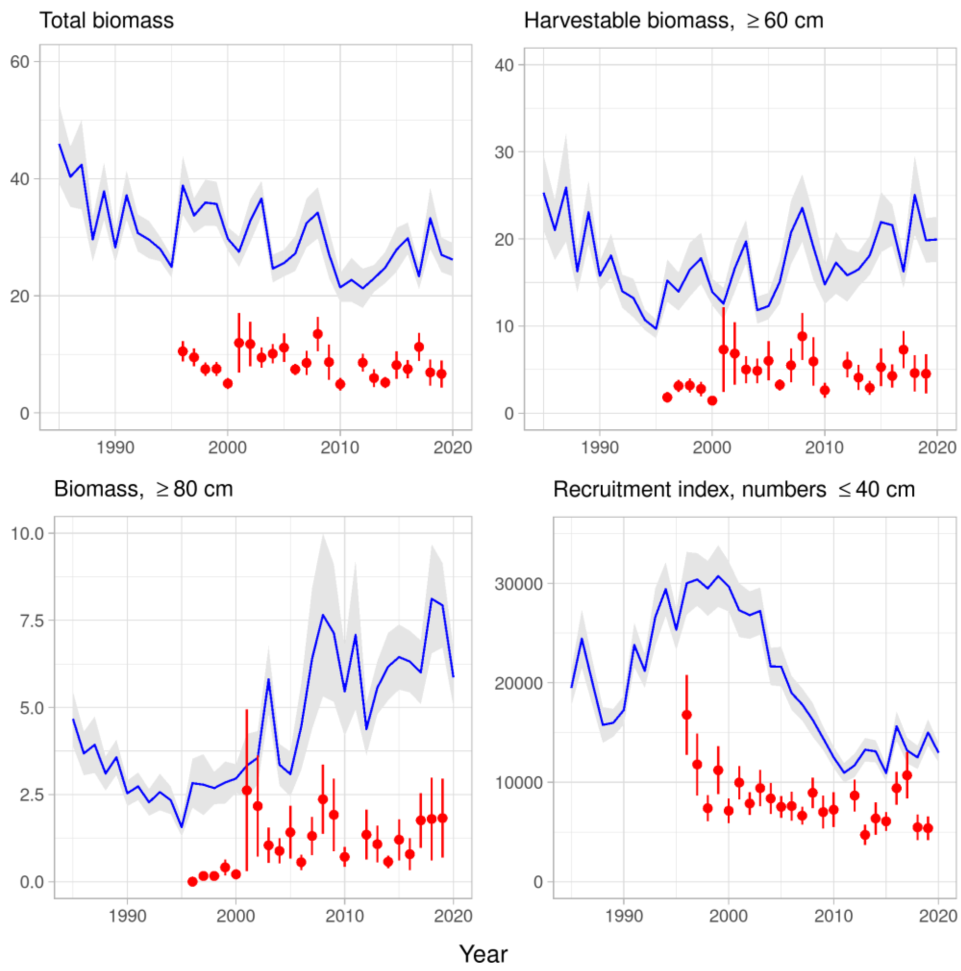

Figure 11. Atlantic wolffish. Total biomass indices (upper left) and harvestable biomass indices (≥60 cm, upper right), large fish biomass indices (≤80 cm, lower left) and juvenile abundance indices (≤40 cm, lower right), from the spring survey (blue) and the autumn survey (red), along with the standard deviation.

Mynd 11. Steinbítur. Stofnvísitala (efri til vinstri), vísitala veiðistofns (≥60 cm, efri til hægri), vísitala stærri fiska (≥80 cm, neðri til vinstri) og nýliðunarvísitala (≤40 cm , neðri til hægri) úr stofnmælingu botnfiska að vori (blátt) og hausti (rautt) frá, ásamt staðalfráviki.

When the spring survey is conducted, Atlantic wolffish are on their feeding grounds which are commonly in relatively shallow waters (Figure 12). In the spring survey, the highest abundance has always been measured in the NW area (Figure 13).

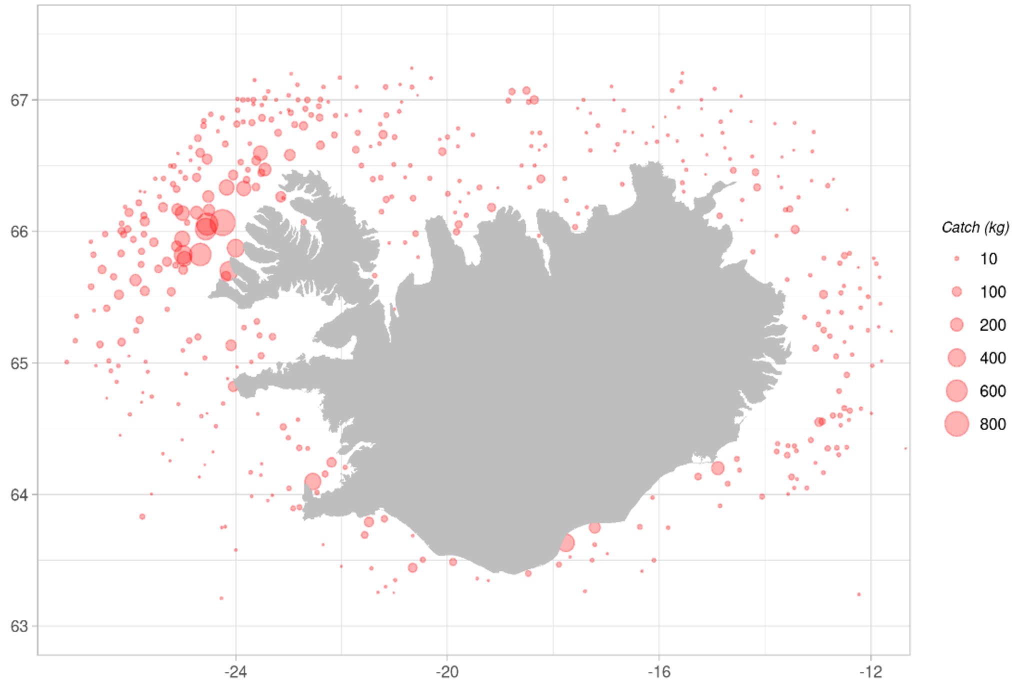

Figure 12. Atlantic wolffish. Spatial distribution in the spring survey in 2019.

Mynd 12. Steinbítur. Útbreiðsla í stofnmælingu botnfiska að vori 2019.

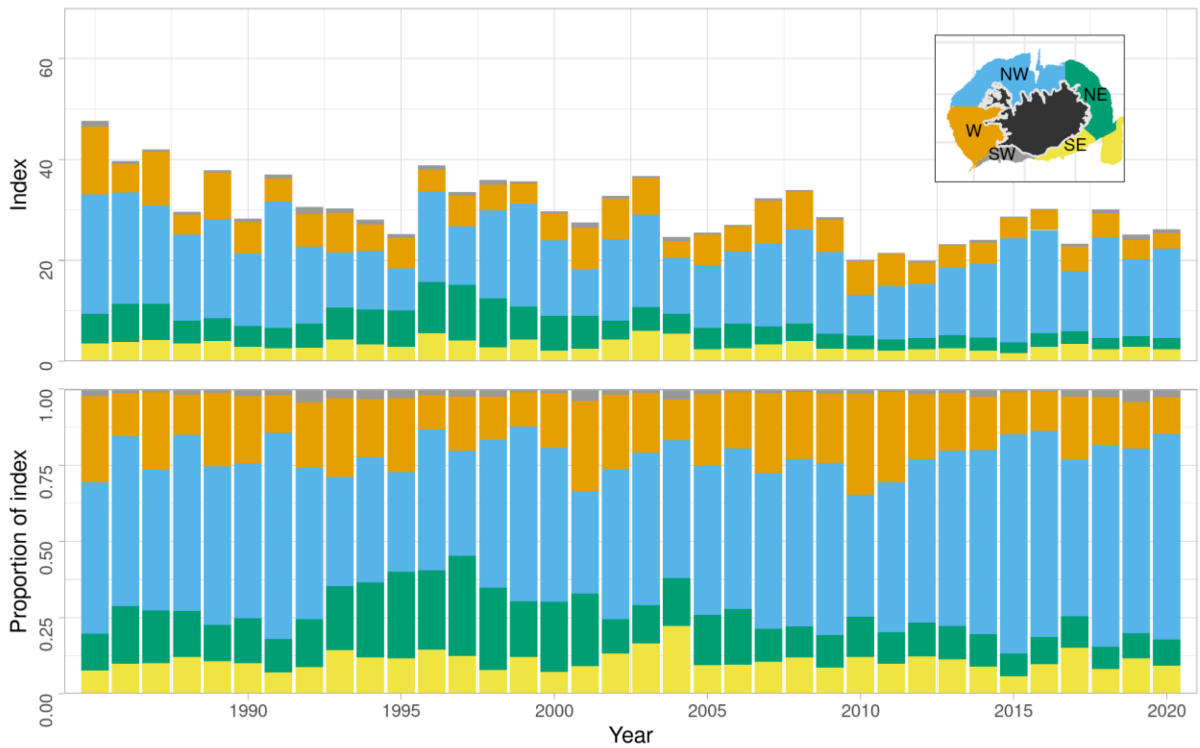

Figure 13. Atlantic wolffish. Spatial distribution of biomass index from the spring survey.

Mynd 13. Steinbítur. Dreifing lífmassavísitölu í stofnmælingu botnfiska að vori.

In the autumn survey, Atlantic wolffish are more often caught in deeper waters than in the spring survey. The autumn survey is conducted when Atlantic wolffish is spawning, and the spawning grounds are usually deeper than the feeding grounds. Since 2000, the highest biomass has been measured in the northwest and west areas (Figures 14-15). The main spawning area of Atlantic wolffish is located at the northern part of the west area.

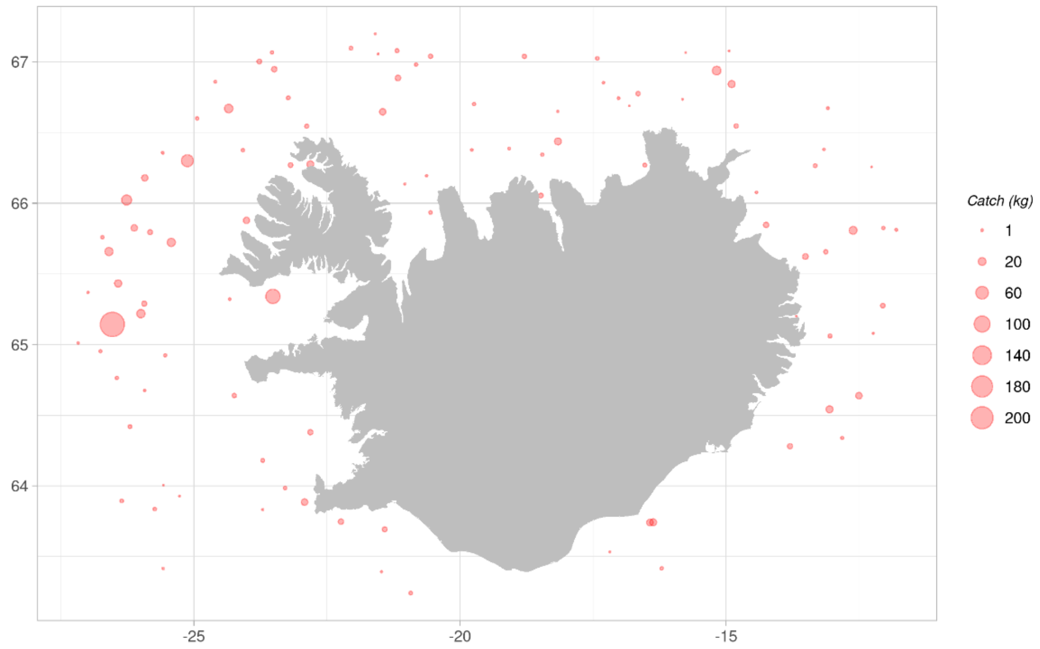

Figure 14. Atlantic wolffish. Spatial distribution in the autumn survey in 2018.

Mynd 14. Steinbítur. Útbreiðsla í stofnmælingu botnfiska að hausti árið 2018.

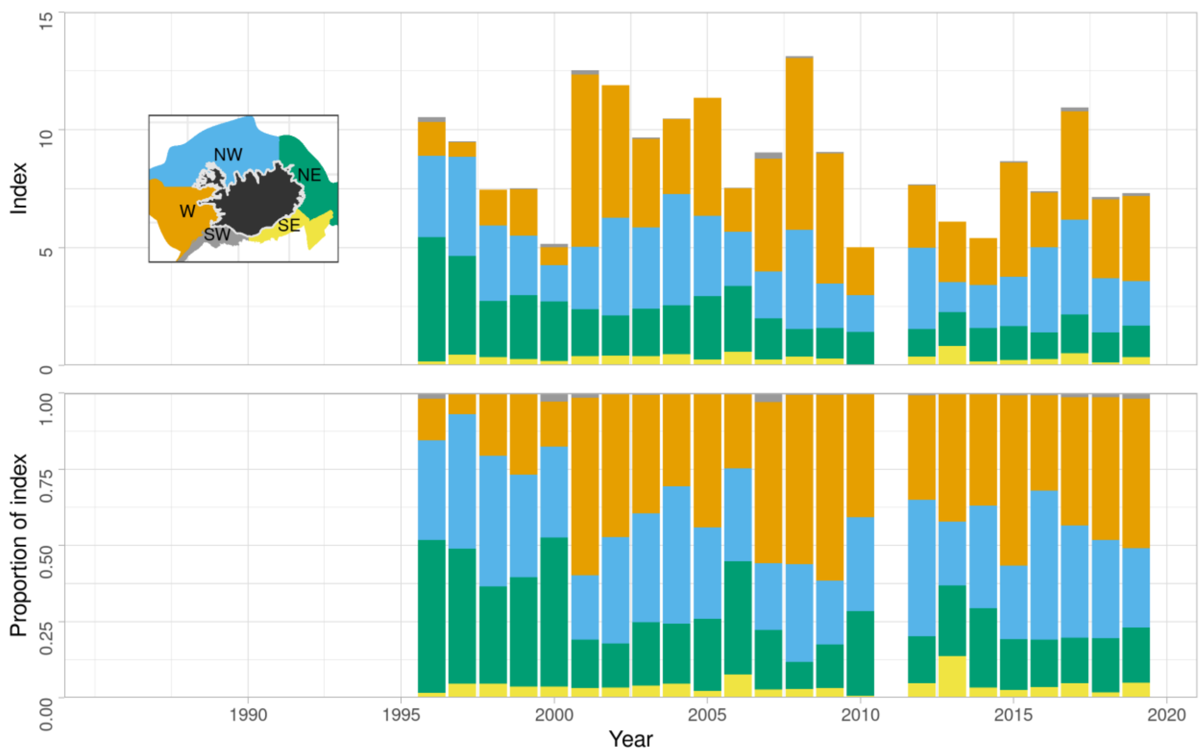

Figure 15. Atlantic wolffish. Spatial distribution of the biomass index from the autumn survey.

Mynd 15. Steinbítur. Dreifing lífmassavísitölu í stofnmælingu að hausti.

DATA ANALYSES

ANALYTICAL ASSESSMENT ON ATLANTIC WOLFFISH IN ICELANDIC WATERS USING GADGET

Since 2001 the Gadget model (**G**lobally applicable **A**rea **D**isaggregated **G**eneral **E**cosystem **T**oolbox, see www.hafro.is/gadget) has been used for the assessment of tusk in Icelandic waters.

DATA USED BY THE ASSESSMENT AND MODEL SETTINGS

In 2001-2010 natural mortality (M) was set at 0.15 and the advice based on $F_{0.1}$ but since 2011 natural mortality has been set as M=0.10 and advice based on F_{msy} (F_{max}). Weights of different likelihood components were estimated in the 2011 assessment and again in the 2013 and 2015 assessments. The weights in the final run have been kept unchanged since 2013.

The parameters estimated in the model are:

- Initial numbers at age
- Recruitment at age 1 every year
- Size of recruits
- Selection pattern of the commercial fleet and survey.

Data used in the estimation are:

- Length distributions from survey and catches.
- Length-disaggregated abundance indices from survey in 6 groups. 5-13 cm, 14-19 cm, 29-29 cm, 30-55 cm, 56-74 cm, and 75-109 cm.
- Age data from survey and catches used as age-length keys.

Selection pattern of the fisheries and the survey are size based. According to the selection pattern, estimated by the model, the L50 of the commercial fleet is 62 cm that corresponds to approximately 13 years old fish. In the model the growth and selection pattern are fixed for all the simulation period. Still the size at age can changed as the fisheries are modelled to target the largest fish of each cohort leading to lower mean length at age of the survivors and some change in selection by age if fishing mortality varies much. Therefore, harvestable biomass is defined according to a selectivity pattern applied to the estimated biomass. To calculate harvestable biomass, the estimated biomass in each length group is multiplied by probabilities generated by a constant a logistic curve ($S(L) = 1/(1+\exp(-0.200*(L-62.9)))$, where L represents length in cm) that roughly represents the estimated selection pattern.

DIAGNOSTICS

OBSERVED AND PREDICTED PROPORTIONS BY FLEETS

Overall, the fit of the predicted proportional length distributions is close to the observed distributions (Figures 16 and 17). The bimodality observed in the spring survey (Figure 16) is not observed in commercial catches because the commercial selectivity curve excludes most of the smaller fish in the left mod (Figure 17). In addition, preliminary analyses suggest that the cause of the bimodality in length distributions is spatial variation in growth, with Atlantic wolffish from the southwest attaining larger sizes at age than in the northeast of Iceland. Atlantic wolffish from the west and northwest, where most fishing occurs, also tend to attain larger sizes at age than in the northeast. Alternatively, or in addition, it si possible that this size range may have a higher catchability than others. Because the bimodality does not appear to represent cohort structure and spatial variation in growth is not included in the model, the model is not able to fit this bimodality in more extreme cases.

The survey age distributions fit well toward the end of the time series; however, the beginning of the time series shows that the first decade of the age distribution data do not fit well (Figure 18). This is likely to be due to either a change in growth or ageing. However, as the model fits well to more recent data, these minor misfits are unlikely to affect model results and projections. In general, the commercial catch age distributions are well-fitted by the model (Figure 19).

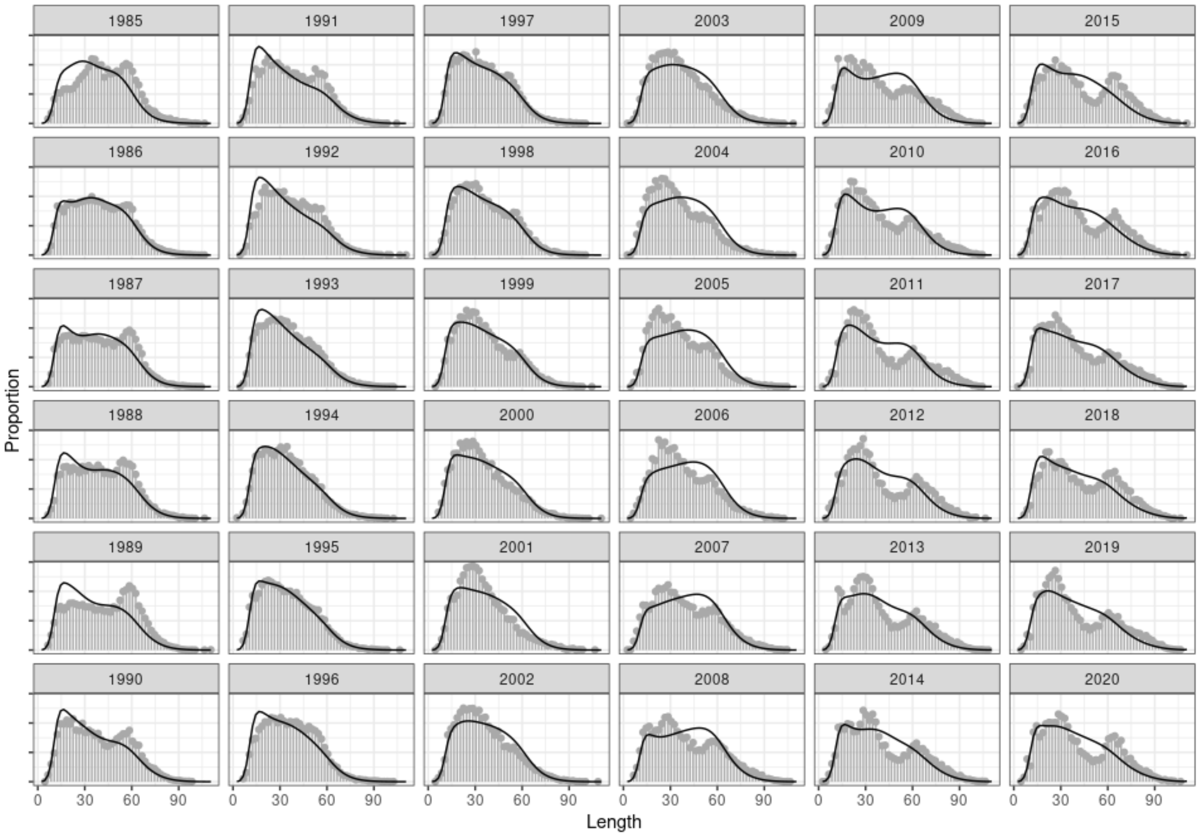

Figure 16. Atlantic wolffish. Fitted proportions-at-length from the Gadget model (black lines) compared to observed proportions in the spring survey (grey lines and points).

Mynd 16. Steinbítur. Hlutfall eftir lengdarflokkum úr Gadget líkani (svartar línur) samanborið við hlutföll í vorralli (gráar línur og punktar).

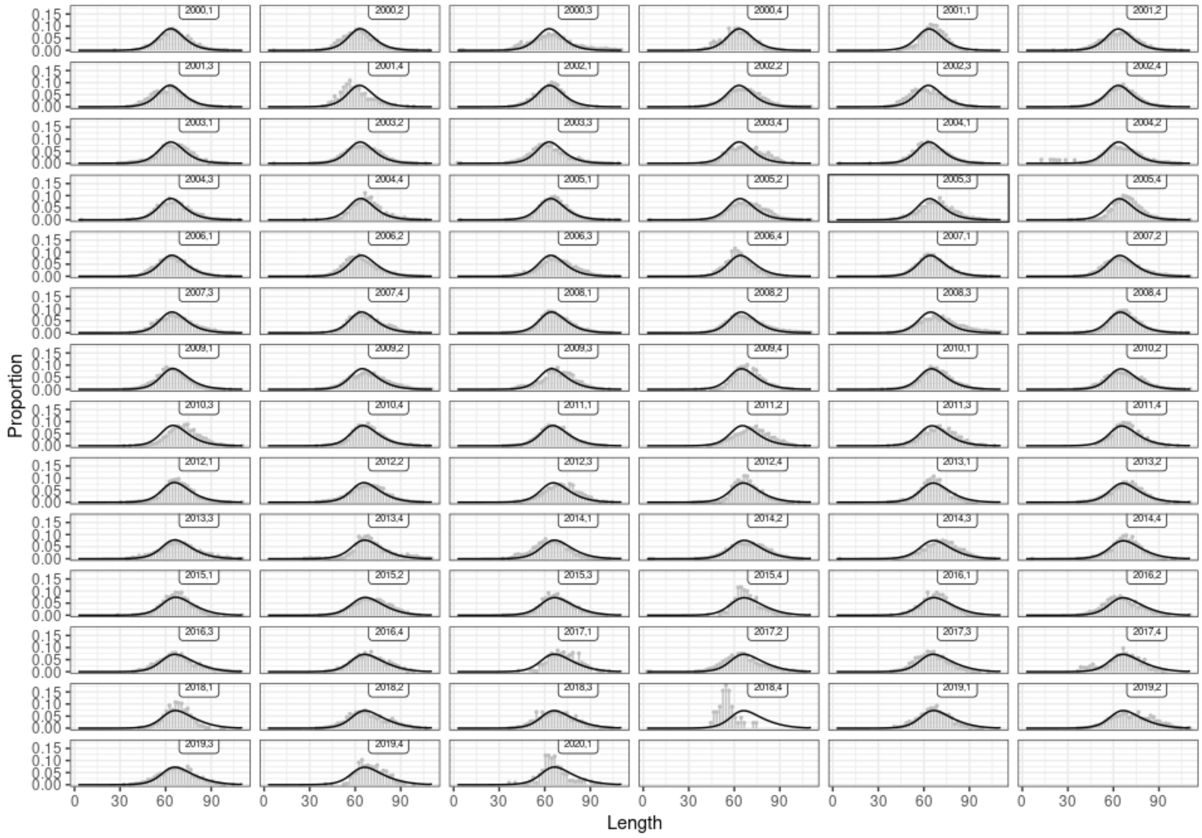

Figure 17. Atlantic wolffish. Atlantic wolffish in 5.a. Fitted proportions-at-length from the Gadget model (black lines) compared to observed proportions from commercial catches (grey lines and points).

Mynd 17. Steinbítur. Hlutföll eftir lengdarflokkum úr Gadget líkani (svartar línur) samanborið við fengin hlutföll úr veiðum (gráar línur og punktar).

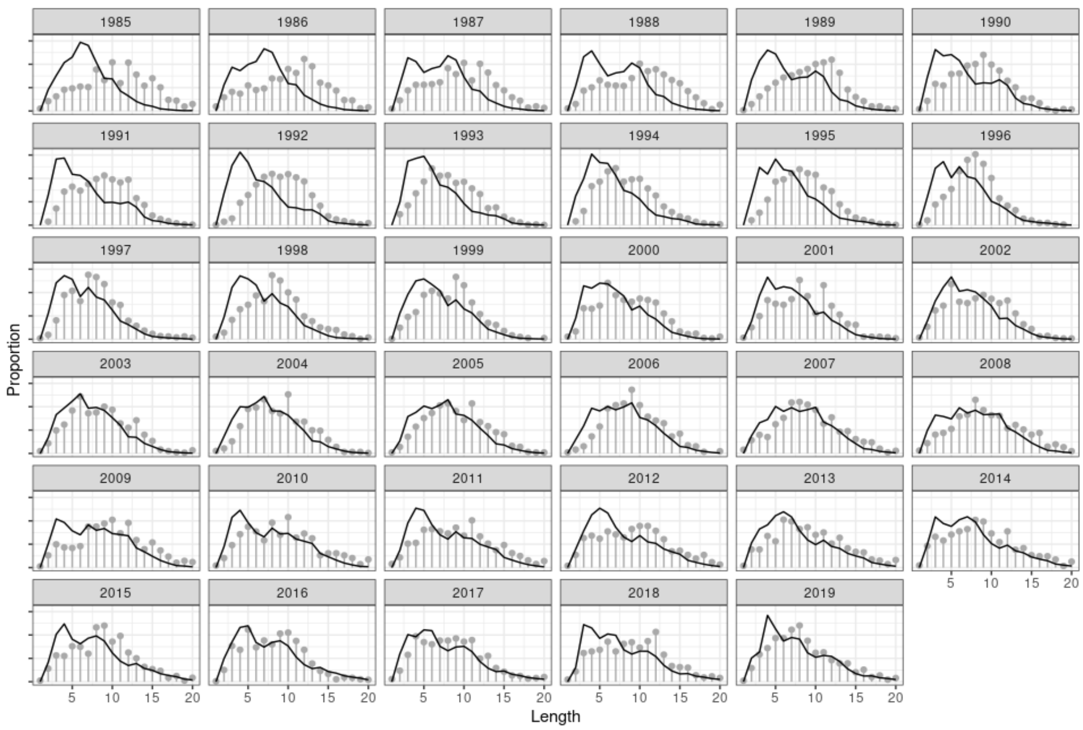

Figure 18. Atlantic wolffish. Fitted proportions-at-age from the Gadget model (black lines) compared to observed proportions in the spring survey catches (grey lines and points).

Mynd 18. Steinbítur. Hlutfall eftir aldursflokkum úr Gadget líkani (svartar línur) samanborið við fengin hlutföll í vorralli (gráar línur og punktar).

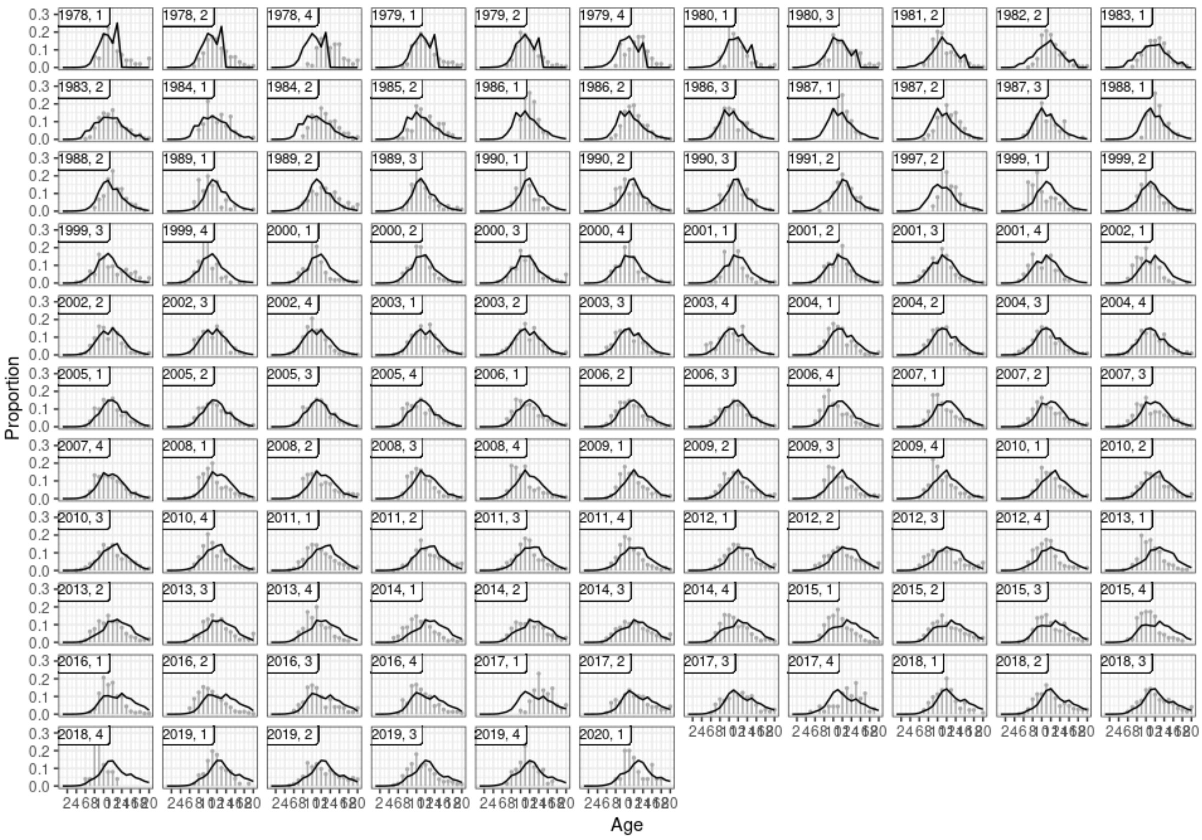

Figure 19: Atlantic wolffish. Fitted proportions-at-age from the Gadget model (black lines) compared to observed proportions in commercial catches (grey lines and points).

Mynd 19. Steinbítur. Hlutföll eftir lengdarflokkum úr Gadget líkani (svartar línur) samanborið við fengin hlutföll úr veiðum (grænar lóðréttar línur og punktar).

MODEL FIT

In Figure 20 the length-disaggregated indices are plotted against the predicted numbers in the stock as a time series. The correlation between observed and predicted is good for the first four and the last length groups (– < 13.5, 13.5–19.5, 19.5–29.5, 29.5–55.5, 55.5–74.5 and > 74.5).However, for the size group 55.5-74.5 cm, which is the size accounting for the largest part of the harvestable biomass, the correlation is low. Part of the explanation for a poor fit is that there has been a small dynamic range of the stock in this size group (12-18 million fish). However, this is also the size range where bimodality in the length distributions interferes with the model fit to spring survey proportions at length, which is more likely explained by spatial variation in growth or catchability than cohort structure (see Figure 16). Therefore, the model settings of having the same catchability all years for this size group could also be a problem: catchability might instead vary depending on which part of the range 55.5-74.5 cm is most heavily populated. Current values (intersection of the green lines in Figure 20) shows that the current survey indices are well predicted by the model except for the 55.5-74.5 cm length group, where they are above prediction. Therefore, although the model does not fit this survey index, it is also does not appear to be biased toward overestimation in this range

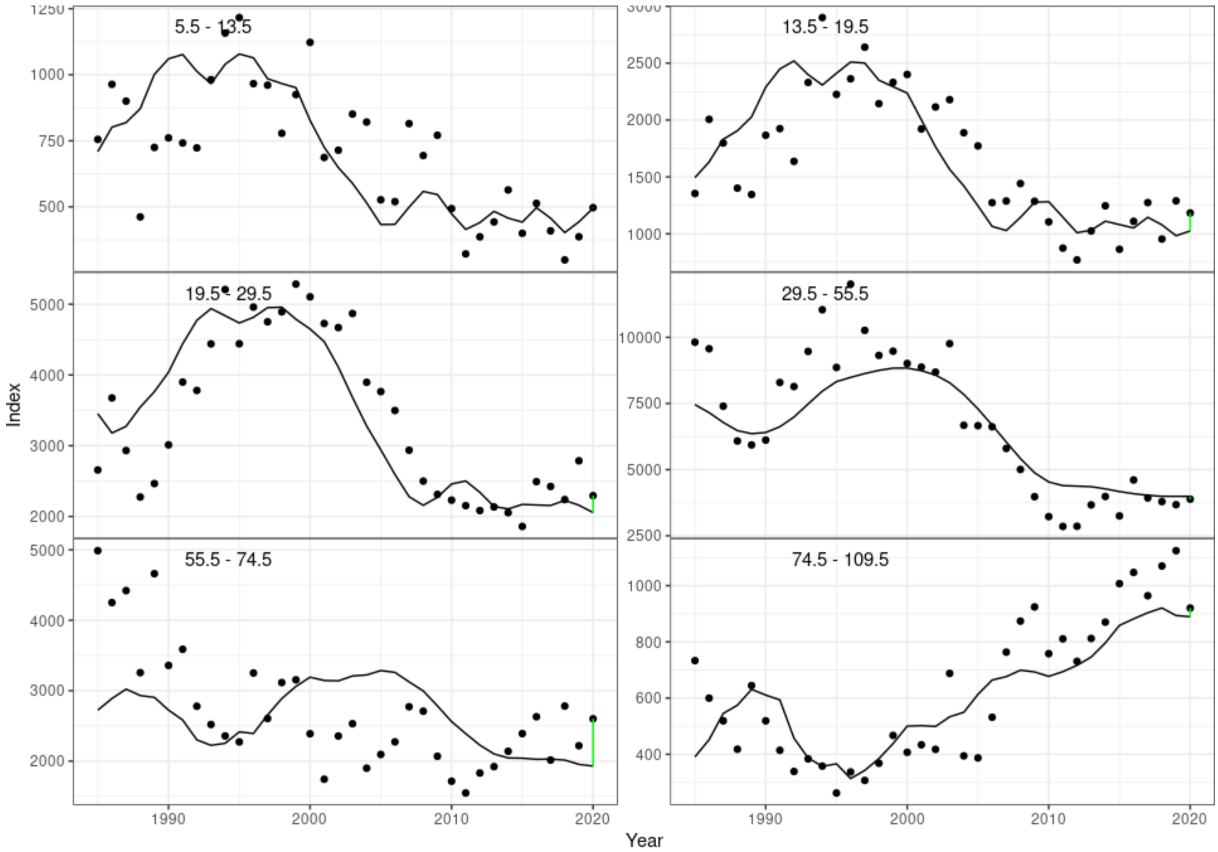

Figure 20. Atlantic wolffish. Fitted spring survey index by length group from the Gadget model (black line) and the observed biomass index in the survey (points). The green line indicates the difference between the terminal fit and the observations.

Mynd 20. Steinbítur. Lífmassavísitala úr Gadget líkani (svartar línur) eftir stærðarflokkum borin saman við lífmassavísitölu í vorralli (punktar). Grænar línur sýna muninn á samsvörun gagna og líkans við lok tímabilsins.

MODEL RESULTS

Model results show that Atlantic wolffish total biomass levels decreased from high levels in 2000 – 2006 to current levels. Excluding biomass values earlier than 1985, which are highly uncertain because spring survey data begin in 1985, current total biomass levels are on par with those in 2013, which represent a minimum in the more reliable post-1985 portion of the time series. This pattern contrasts with that of a higher value for harvestable biomass, which represents larger fish. This decrease in total biomass therefore indicates a smaller proportion of smaller fish contribution to total biomass and appears to be due to a halving of recruitment levels from roughly 20 million prior to 2000 to roughly 10 million after 2000. However, following a step decrease in landings and fishing mortality from high levels in 2009 to current levels, total biomass levels have been relatively stable after 2010 (Figure 21, Table 3).

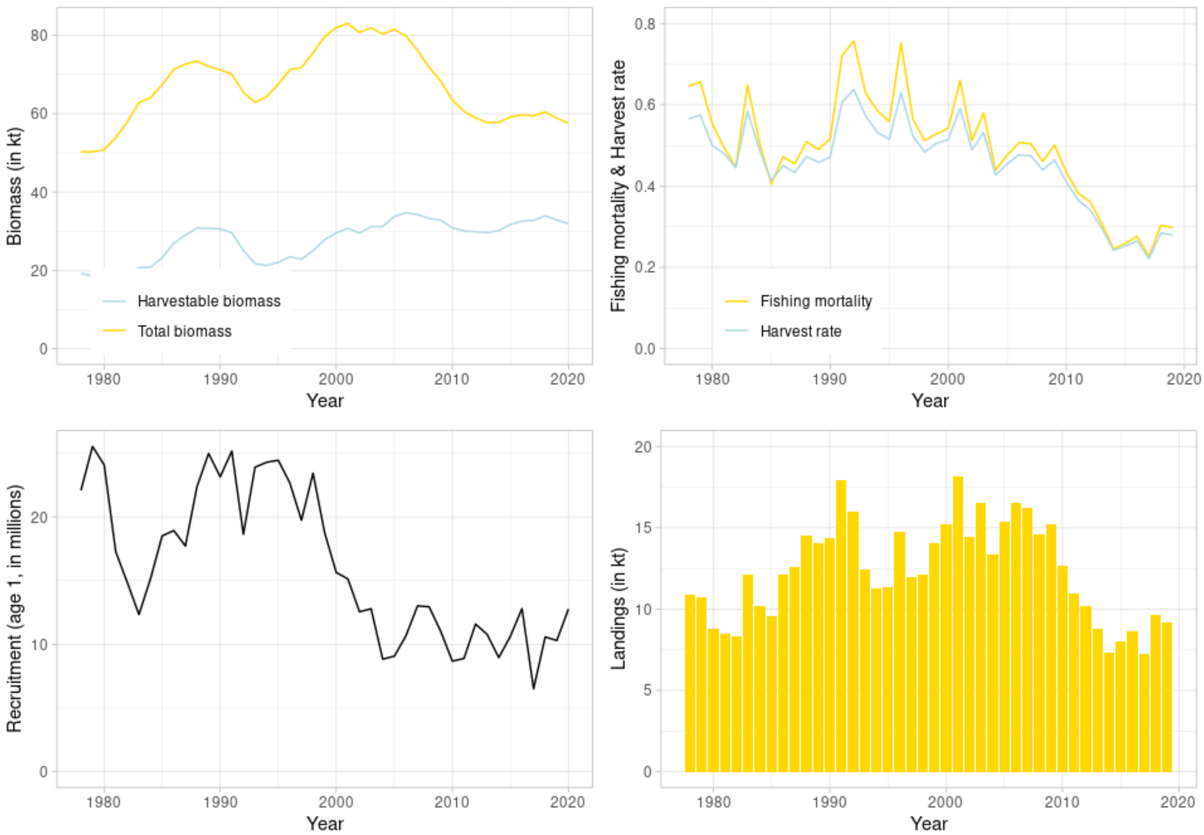

Figure 21. Atlantic wolffish. Estimated biomass, spawning stock biomass (SSB), fishing mortality for fully selected fish and harvest rate, recruitment and total catches.

Mynd 21. Steinbítur. Áætlaður heildarlífmassi, lífmassi hrygningarstofns, dánartala og veiðidánartala, nýliðun og heildarafli.

Table 3. Atlantic wolffish. Gadget model results.

Tafla 3. Steinbítur. Niðurstöður Gadget líkans.

Year	Catch (tonnes)	Fishing mortality (F)	Total Biomass (tonnes)	Harvestable biomass (tonnes)
1978	10858	0.645	50311	18538
1979	10699	0.656	50270	17989
1980	8767	0.554	50811	16940
1981	8517	0.495	53879	17139
1982	8339	0.447	57972	18085
1983	12105	0.649	62843	20011
1984	10189	0.509	64086	20018
1985	9597	0.405	67362	22354
1986	12123	0.472	71349	25971
1987	12590	0.455	72675	28038
1988	14547	0.510	73444	29792
1989	14076	0.490	72082	29764
1990	14398	0.516	71196	29642
1991	17912	0.720	70055	28696
1992	16000	0.757	65441	24298
1993	12441	0.628	62892	20970
1994	11304	0.586	64380	20491
1995	11352	0.559	67532	21222
1996	14790	0.751	71246	22616
1997	11940	0.565	71765	21943
1998	12108	0.512	75608	24069
1999	14052	0.528	79670	26774
2000	15227	0.542	81972	28544
2001	18170	0.660	83058	29638
2002	14424	0.512	80778	28436
2003	16567	0.580	81927	30073
2004	13321	0.439	80356	30120
2005	15346	0.476	81507	32659
2006	16559	0.507	79902	33615
2007	16233	0.504	76171	33182
2008	14630	0.460	71841	32287
2009	15210	0.501	68329	31850
2010	12662	0.434	63473	30000
2011	10982	0.382	60588	29260
2012	10214	0.362	58960	29114
2013	8792	0.308	57761	28926
2014	7291	0.246	57776	29459
2015	8008	0.259	59163	31030
2016	8634	0.277	59697	31893
2017	7246	0.227	59460	32063
2018	9656	0.303	60476	33271
2019	9187	0.298	58878	32205
2020	10156	0.333	57598	31292
2021	8700	0.300	55292	29462
2022	8485	0.300	54268	28682
2023	8313	0.300	53184	28041

REFERENCE POINTS

The F used for advice is F_{max} from yield per recruit analysis of the stock (Figure 23). The model is size-based, and M 0 = 0.1 is relatively low so F_{max} is expected to be precautionary harvesting strategy. Formal HCR evaluation is expected to take place in the winter 2020/21. The advice is based on F for fully recruited fish or 90 cm, which is set equal to F_{90cm} = 0.3 in the advice (blue solid line in Figure 23).

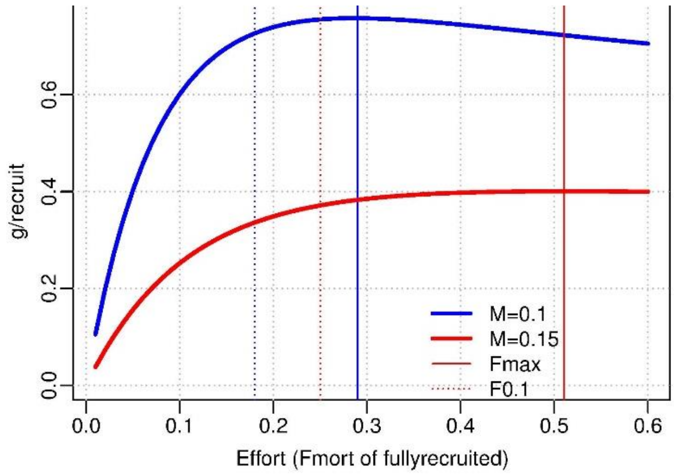

Figure 23. Atlantic wolffish. Yield per recruit as function of fishing mortality of fully recruited Atlantic wolffish.

Mynd 23. Steinbítur. Afrakstur á nýliða sem fall af fiskveiðidauða steinbíts sem er að fullu kominn inn í veiði.

COMMENTS ON THE ASSESSMENT

As fishing mortality has decreased since 2010 the harvestable biomass has not changed much despite relatively low recruitment and is not expected to change much in coming years if annual catches remain close to those advised based on the advice rule.

MANAGEMENT

The Ministry of Industries and Innovation is responsible for management of the Icelandic fisheries and implementation of legislation. Atlantic wolffish was included in the ITQ system in the 1996/1997 quota year and as such subjected to TAC limitations. From that time to the fishing year 2004/2005, the catch was on average 5% more than recommended by the MRI, although in some years it was lower than advised TAC. In the fishing years 2005/2006 to 2011/2012, the catch was on average around 34% above the advised TAC. The main reasons were that national TAC was set higher than the advised TAC, and quota of other species were being transferred to Atlantic wolffish quota (Table 4, Figure 24). Net transfer of Atlantic wolffish quota for each fishing year is usually less than 10%.

Table 4. Atlantic wolffish. Recommended TAC, national TAC set by the Ministry, and landings (tonnes).

Tafla 4. Steinbítur. Tillögur Hafrannsóknastofnunar um hámarksafla, ákvörðun stjórnvalda um aflamark og landaður afli (tonn).

FISHING YEAR	REC. TAC	NATIONAL TAC	CATCH
1996/97	13000	13000	11523
1997/98	13000	13000	11689
1998/99	13000	13000	13051
1999/00	13000	13000	14906
2000/01	13000	13000	18094
2001/02	13000	16100	13667
2002/03	15000	15000	16953
2003/04	15000	16000	13253
2004/05	13000	16000	14208
2005/06	13000	13000	16473
2006/07	12000	13000	15796
2007/08	11000	12500	15159
2008/09	12000	13000	15453
2009/10	10000	12000	13096
2010/11	8500	12000	12122
2011/12	7500	10500	10607
2012/13	7500	8500	8953
2013/14	7500	7500	7531
2014/15	7500	7500	7862
2015/16	8200	8200	8982
2016/17	8811	8811	7545
2017/18	8540	8540	9515
2018/19	9020	9020	9355
2019/20	8344	8344	

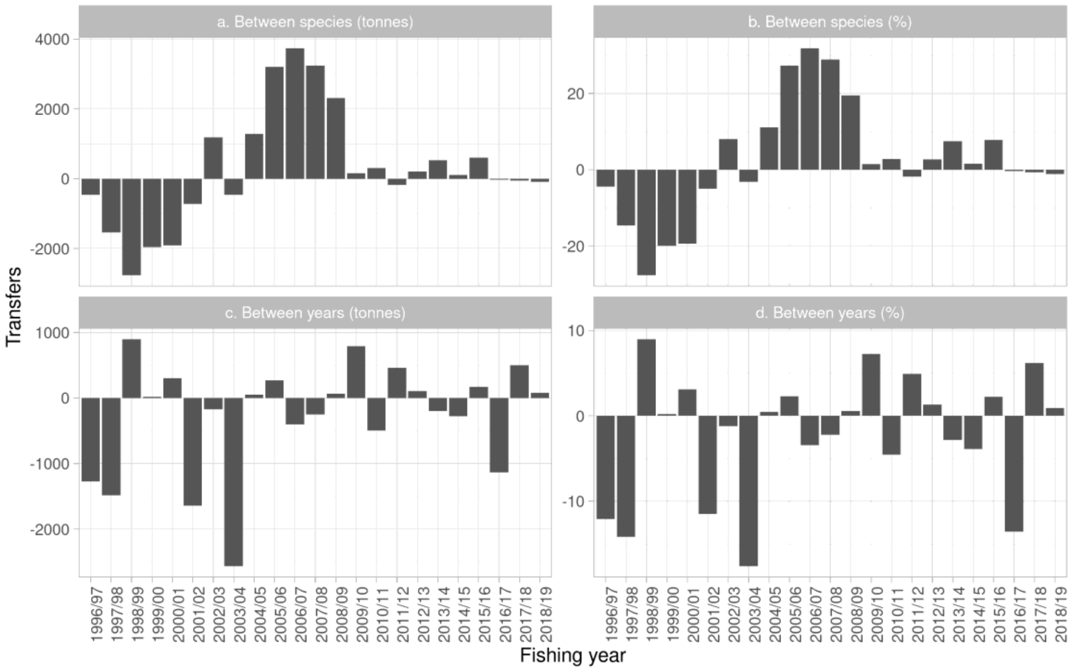

Figure 24. Atlantic wolffish. Net transfers of quota to and from Atlantic wolffish in the Icelandic ITQ system by quota year. Between species (upper): Positive values indicate a transfer of other species to Atlantic wolffish, but negative values indicate a transfer of Atlantic wolffish quota to other species. Between years (lower): Net transfer of quota for a given quota year.

Mynd 24. Steinbítur. Nettó tilfærsla á kvóta eftir fiskveiðiárum. Tilfærsla milli tegunda (efri myndir): Jákvæð gildi tákna tilfærslu á kvóta annarra tegunda yfir á steinbít en neikvæð gildi tilfærslu steinbítskvóta á aðrar tegundir. Tilfærsla milli ára (neðri myndir): Nettó tilfærsla kvóta frá viðkomandi fiskveiðiári .

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A reduction in fishing mortality has led to harvestable biomass and SSB that seem to be stable. . Atlantic wolffish is a slow-growing late-maturing species, therefore closures of known spawning areas should be maintained and expanded if needed. Similarly, closed areas fishing where there is high juvenile abundance should also be maintained and expanded if needed.

ECOSYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS

Most fishing for Atlantic wolffish occurs in the northwest and west of Iceland, where the fastest growing Atlantic wolffish are found. A likely cause for differences in growth is environmental differences between the relatively warm southwestern waters versus colder northeaster waters. However, Atlantic wolffish are also highly sedentary, especially while guarding nests during spawning and rearing season, and therefore additional metapopulation structure cannot be excluded. Therefore, it is possible that local depletion may occur in more heavily fished areas despite a stable overall biomass level.