

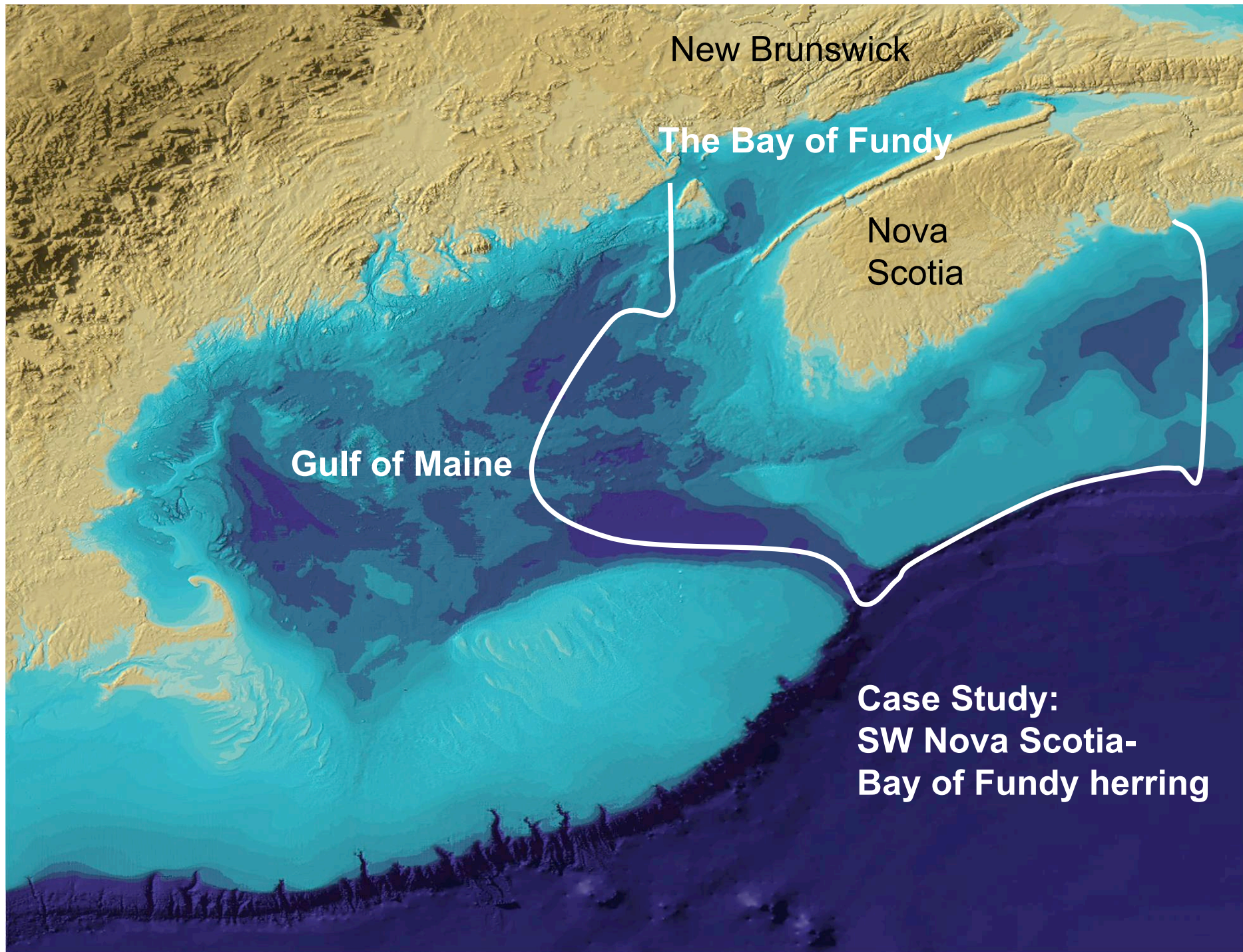


Accounting for predators in ecosystem-based management of herring fisheries

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New Brunswick

The Bay of Fundy

Nova Scotia

Gulf of Maine

Case Study:
SW Nova Scotia-
Bay of Fundy herring



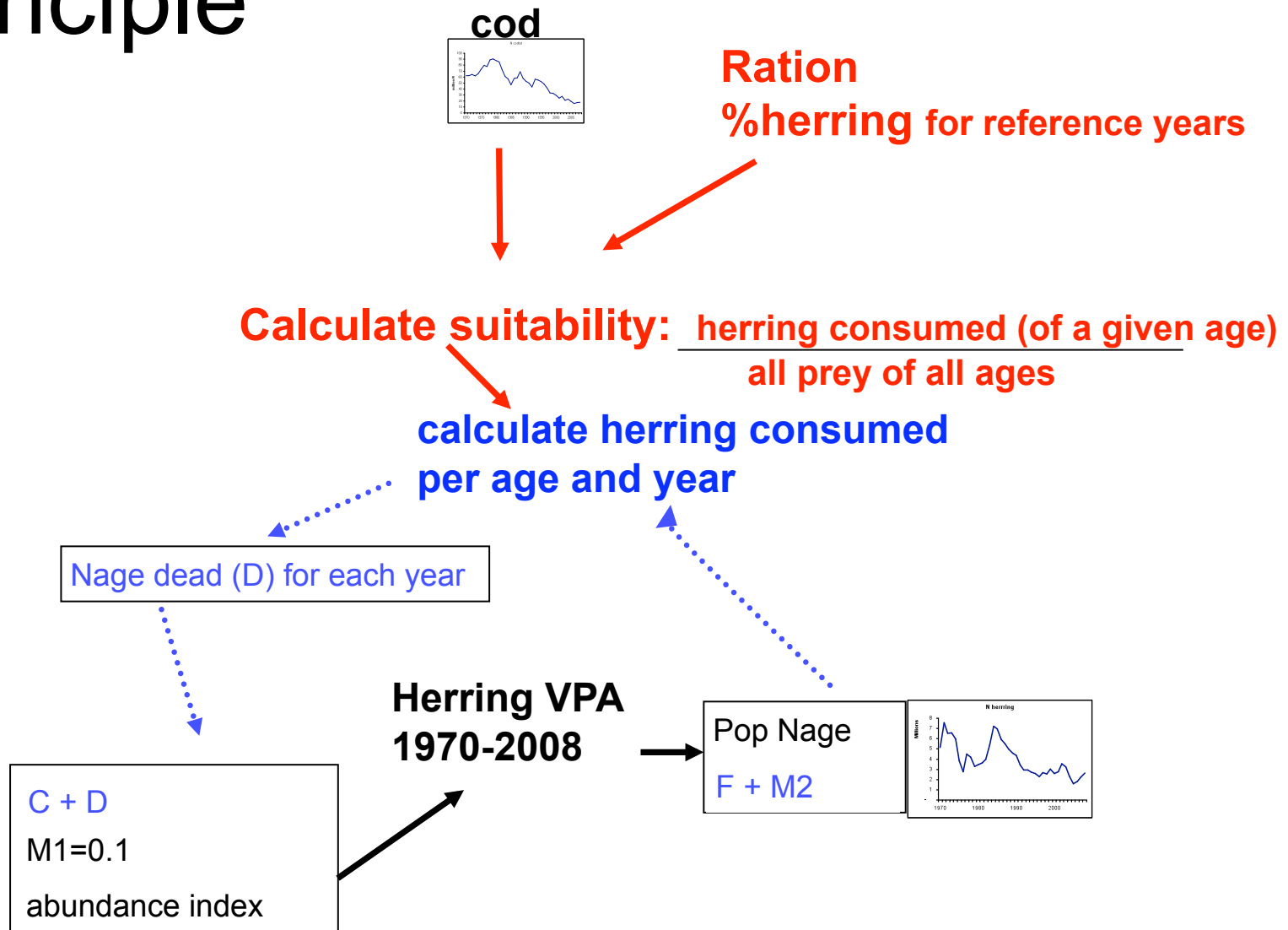
Objectives

- quantify herring predation relative to fishing
- evaluate management scenarios to preserve herring biomass for predation

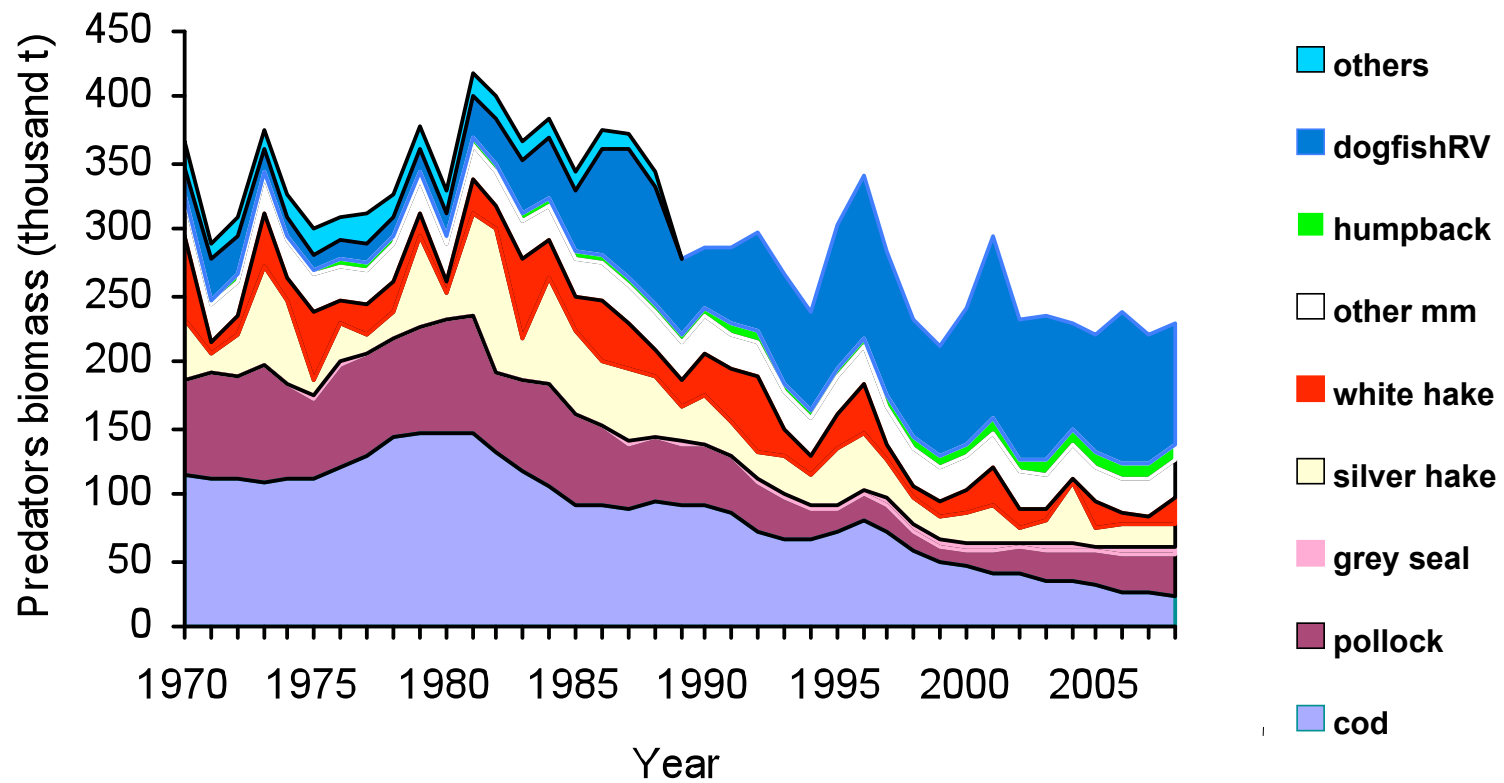
Using:

simple MSVPA centred on herring
1970-2006

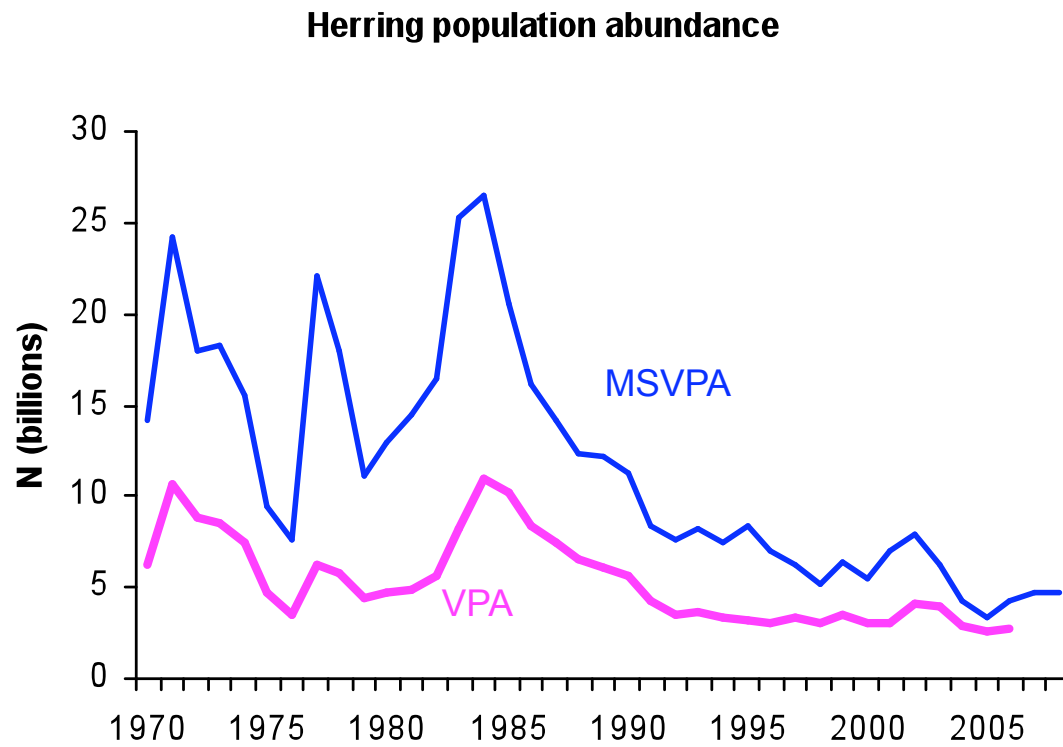
Principle

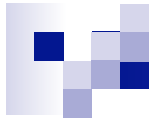


Predators biomass



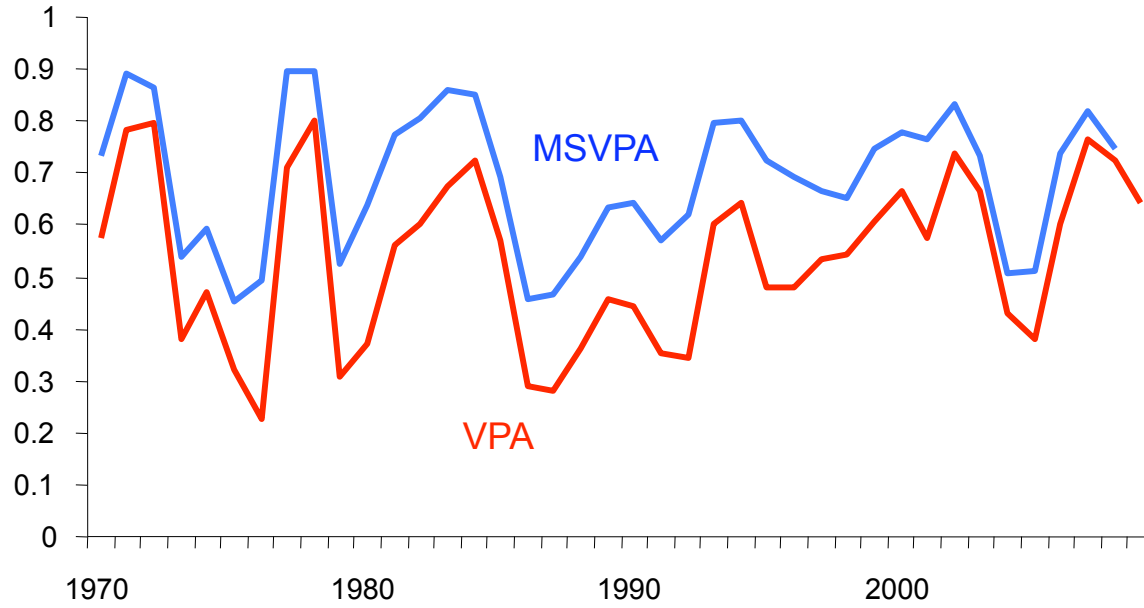
comparison with VPA





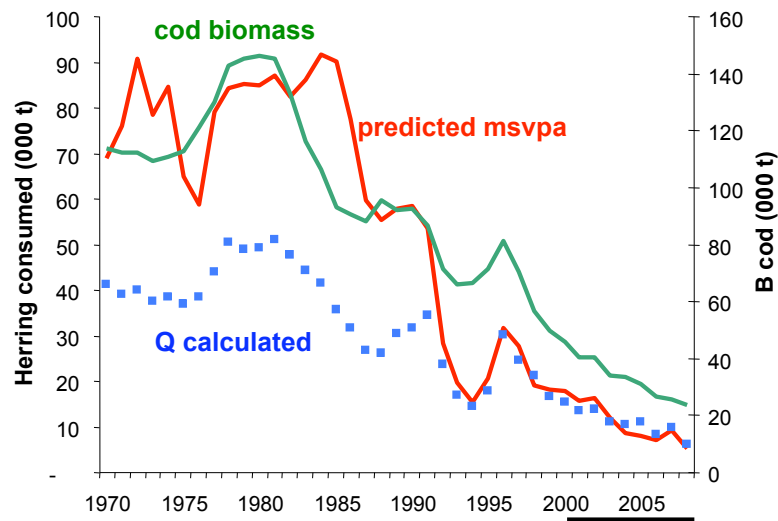
% juveniles

Prop juveniles (1-2)

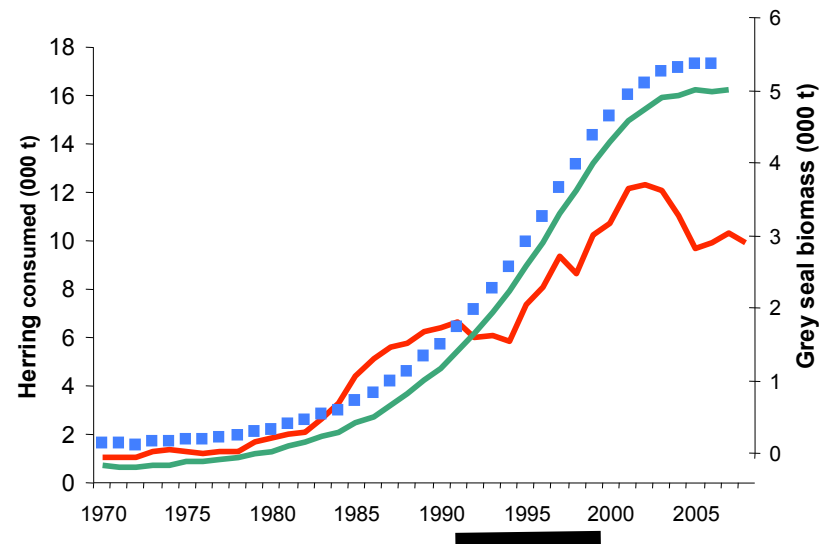


Consumption predicted

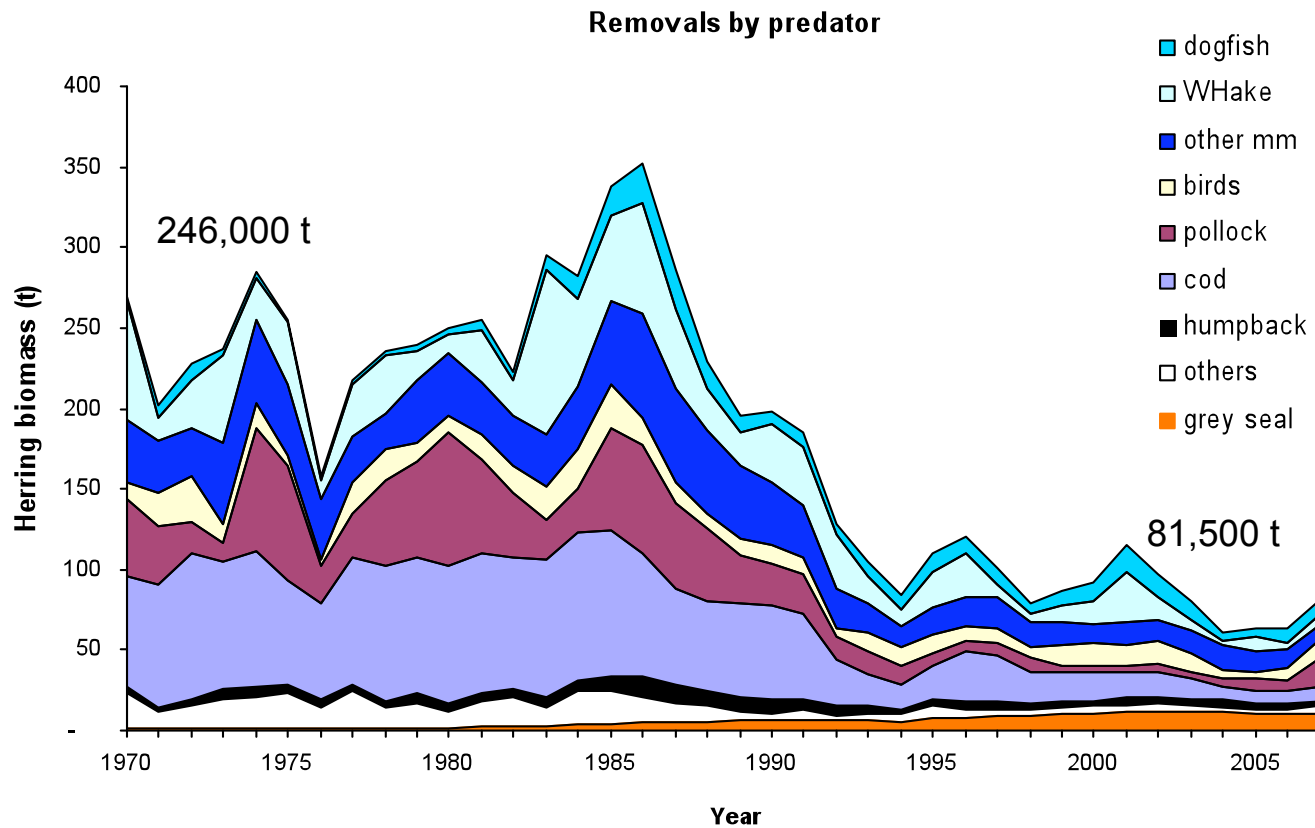
Cod



Grey seal

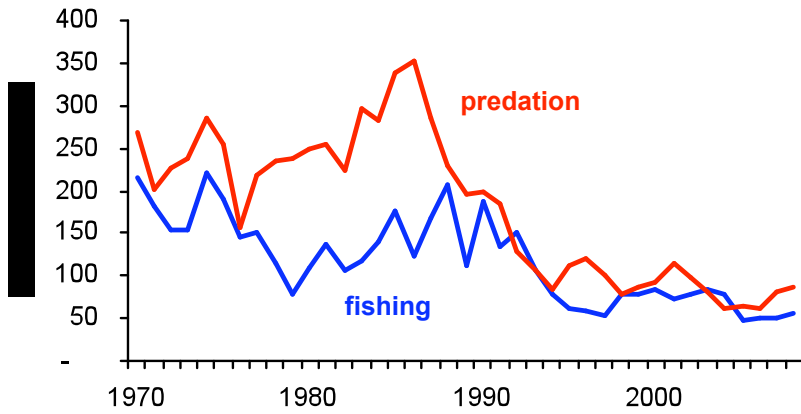


Consumption by predators

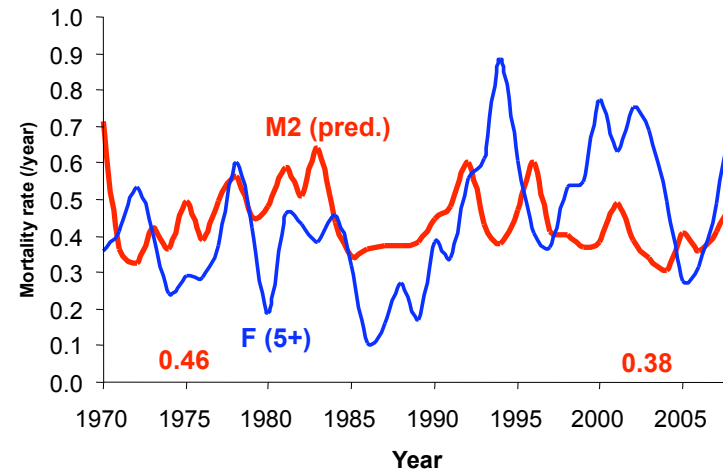




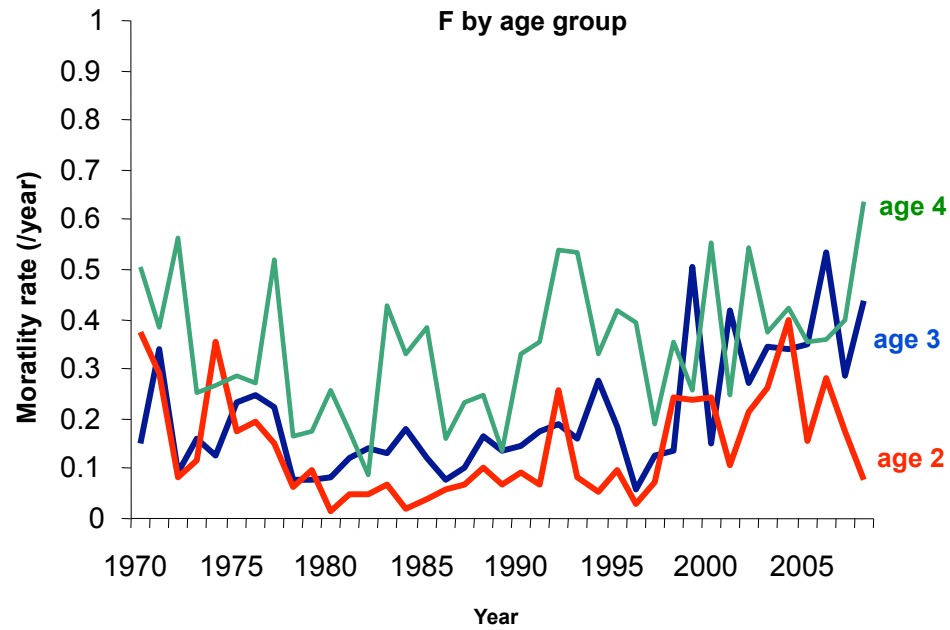
Herring removals



Mortality rates



F by age group





Predation mortality (M2)

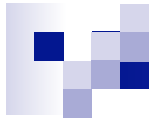
	ages 1-2	3+
avg 5yrs	0.42	0.26
overall avg	0.53	0.27

plus 0.1 residual mortality (M1)

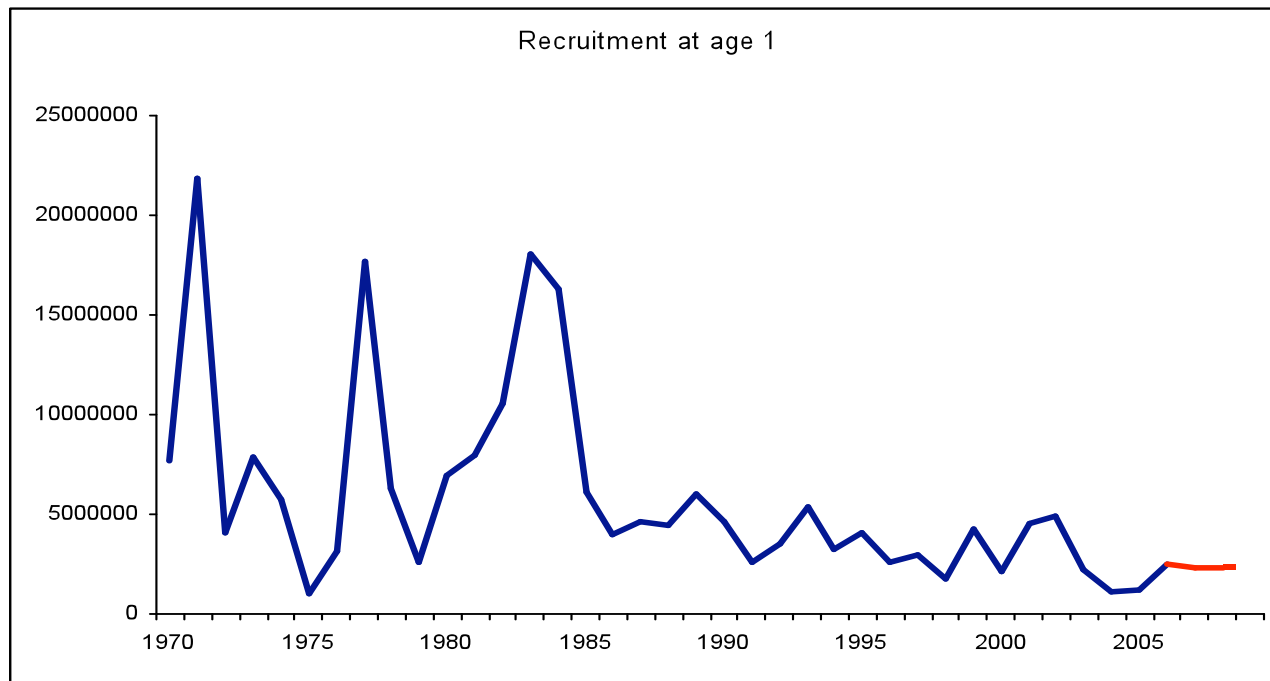


What should we do?

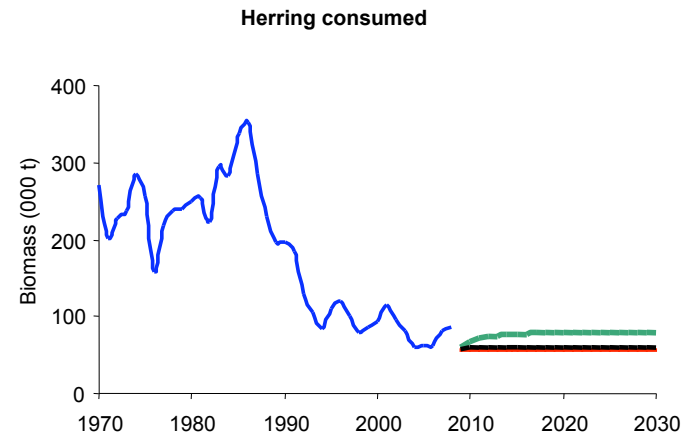
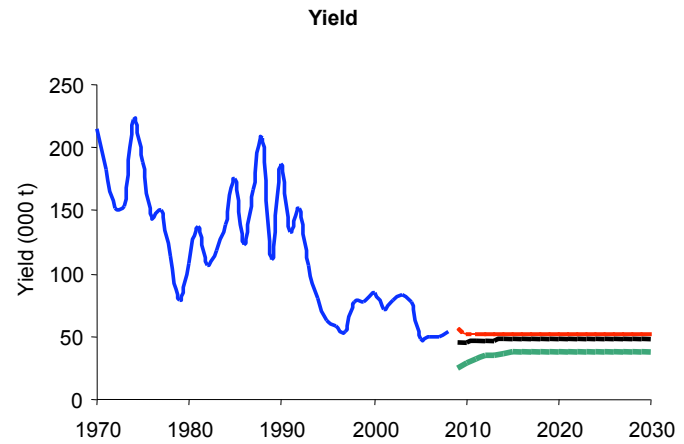
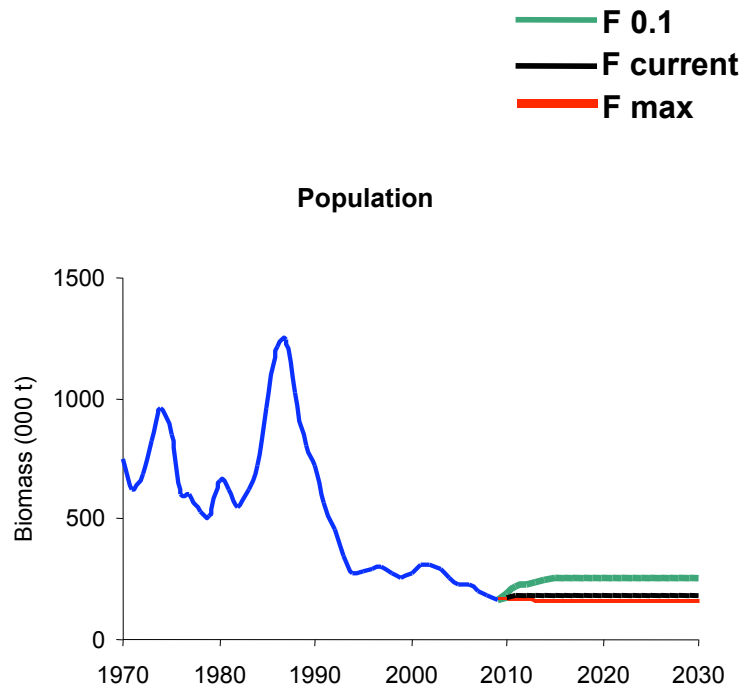
- goal:
 - rebuild the stock
 - maintain or increase herring for predation (63,000t)
- used YPR model
 - 2004-2006 rates



Recruitment



Projections





Impact of decrease in herring

- how do predators react?

- change prey?

- quantity vs quality

- prey similar in fat: sandlance, euphausiids and?

- change feeding grounds

- humpback, sei whales

- cod?



Management

- predation as high as fishery
- M (0.2) vs M2 (0.44)
- best management scenario: F0.1
 - despite best intentions, goal not achieved in 20 years
 - still the best scenario given low R
- what if recruitment increase?
 - need explicit management rule



Thank you

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Lowell Wakefield Seagrant**