Digitalization sponsored
by Thünen-Institut

# DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF YOUNG COD AND WHITING IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN NORTH SEA IN THE PERIOD 1980-1982. 

by<br>H.J.L. Heessen<br>Netherlands Institute for Fishery Investigations<br>P.O. Box 68, 1970 AB IJmuiden<br>The Netherlands.

# DIS'TRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF YOUNG COD AND WHITING IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN NORTH SEA IN THE PERIOD 1980-1982. 

by

H.J.L. Heessen<br>Netherlands Institute for Fishery Investigations P.O. Box 68, 1970 AB IJmuiden The Netherlands

Summary.
In the period 1980-1982 twelve successive surveys were carried out in the south-eastern part of the North Sea. Seasonal changes in distribution and abundance of $0-$, I- and II-group cod and whiting are discussed. The poor correlation between IYFS abundance index for cod and VPA year class strength is probably related to the coastal distribution of one year old cod during the winter. A young fish survey in either November or May is likely to yield more reliable indices of abundance than the IYFS.
Introduction.
Since 1960 International Young Fish Surveys are carried out annually in February/March in order to collect information on distribution and abundance of several commercially important species in the North Sea. The primary aim of the IYFS is to obtain an index of abundance of the youngest two year classes in the sea, which can be used in catch predictions. The correlation between VPA recruitment figures and IYFS estimates vary from highly significant (haddock) to just or not significant (cod). The problems encountered in cod are probably related to the fact that the main nurseries of cod lie along the Danish-GermanDutch coast, which is evident from the long term averages (ANON., 1974; DAAN, 1980). Recently, the validity of the standard IYFS abundance indices has been questioned (ANON., 1982)i and attempts have been made to improve these indices for cod (BURD, 1981; BURD \& PARNELL, 1982).
The IYFS presents only data for the first quarter of the year. In 1980 a national sampling program for cod stomachs was started by The Netherlands Institute for Fishery Investigations in the south-eastern North Sea, covering that part of the North Sea with the highest abundance of young cod.
From the first results it appeared that the distribution of I-group cod changed markedly in the course of the year and that the timing of the IYFS might not be optimal in order to derive good indices of year class strength for this species. For example, the underestimation of the 1979 cod year class by the IYFS in 1980 was explained by changes in the distribution pattern (ANON., 1981b).
In this paper results are presented of 12 surveys, one in each quarter, during the years $1980-1982$ and the distribution pattern and abundance of cod and whiting in the course of three years is discussed. Data from the surveys in the first quarter have already been published as these surveys formed part of the IYFS (DAAN \& KUITER, 1981; HEESSEN \& KUITER, 1982).

## Material and methods.

The study area (figure 1) comprises 33 ICES rectangles in the southeastern part of the North Sea. The area forms the major part of Roundfish Area 6, except for three of the most western rectangles (34/36 F2) which belong to Roundfish Area 5.
The data for the first quarter are extracted from the IYFS data base and for information about the ships participating in the IYFS in 1980-1982 reference is made to CORTEN (1980, 1982) and CORTEN \& KUITER (1981). The surveys in the other quarters of 1980 and 1982 formed part of a national Dutch sampling programme for cod stomachs. The 1981 surveys formed part of the North Sea Stomach Sampling Project 1981 (ANON., 1980). During these "extra" surveys the area was fished by the Dutch research vessel "Tridens" ( 5 times) or by the chartered commercial trawler "Rose Marie" (KW 34, 4 times). In the third quarter of 1981 the English research vessel "Cirolana" also fished a number of stations in this area, which have been included in the analysis. The number of rectangles fished and the total number of hauls per survey is given in table $I$.
The gear used was the standard IYFS GOV trawl, a high opening (Grande Ouverture Verticale) bottom trawl with a 1 cm codend. The gear and the method of fishing are described in ANON. (1981a).
Results.

## Distribution:

The mean number per hour per rectangle of $0-$, 1 - and II-group of both species during each of the surveys is given in Appendix I.
For each survey the contribution of each rectangle to the total catch of a certain age group was calculated. Missing data were estimated from other years. In figure 2 and 3 the distribution of cod and whiting is given as a mean of this contribution (per rectangle and per quarter) over three years. The distribution of I- and II-group cod during the first quarter has been well established by the IYFS: high concentrations are found particularly in the inshore area. The mean over 1974/1979 (figure 4) does not differ substantially from the mean over the period 1980/1982. In the course of the year a marked difference exists between the distribution during the first and the third quarter. In the third quarter the I- and II-group cod have left the coastal area almost completely and have moved out of that area to the central part of the North Sea. In quarter 3 also the first demersal 0-group cod are caught, in particular along the coast of Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. The distribution in quarter 2 and 4 is approximately intermediate between the two extremes in quarter 1 and 3.
For whiting the situation is different. Areas of high abundance are more variable from year to year and a seasonal pattern or cycle as for cod is not observed. Whereas a large proportion of young cod is restricted to a relatively small number of rectangles, whiting is in general more evenly distributed. The inshore area seems to be less important for whiting than for cod.
Abundance:
Figure 5 and 6 show the changes in abundance of different year classes of both species from the third quarter as 0-group up till the fourth quarter as II-group. The oldest year class shown in these figures is year class 1978, caught as II-group in 1980. The youngest year class is year class 1982. Arrows under the X-axis indicate the abundance found
during the IYFS in the first quarter. The resemblance between both figures is remarkable. Both for cod and whiting year class 1979 was the strongest year class in the south-eastern North Sea, 1980 the poorest one and 1981 was intermediate.
For all year classes the abundance as I-group in the second quarter is much higher than in the first quarter, whereas in the fourth quarter the abundance of I-group is still higher or at the same level as in the first. The general pattern is rather consistent, perhaps with the exception of year class 1980. The abundance of the cod year class 1980 in the fourth quarter as 0-group was slightly lower than the abundance one quarter later during the IYFS. However, in the 1981 IYFS in one rectangle in the German Bight more I-group cod was caught than in all other rectangles together. Eliminating this one rectangle changes the abundance from 50.0 to only 18.8 .

Also for whiting holds that especially during the survey in the second quarter of the year substantially more I-group fish are caught than during the IYFS.

## Discussion.

The seasonal changes in distribution pattern of I- and II-group cod are very similar: they aggregate in the coastal zone during the winter period and disperse over the deeper north-westerly part of the area in summer. This is in good agreement with the results of recent English tagging experiments off the Dutch coast and in the German Bight (RILEY \& PARNELL, 1983). Except for quarter 3 the inshore area in the German Bight is very important for both I- and II-group cod. These changes in distribution present also a good explanation for the apparent changes in abundance: the decrease from the fourth quarter as 0-group till the first quarter as I-group and a strong increase in I-group abundance in the second quarter suggests that an unknown quantity of the one year old cod is missed during the IYFS, because they have moved inshore, where they cannot be fished with the standard gear.
However, if in each year the same proportion of I-group cod was missed, this would not influence the relative abundance index. The proportion available apparently varies between years, possibly as a result of differences in water temperature and/or salinity (see also BURD, 1981 and BURD \& PARNELL, 1982) and this may affect the relation between IYFS abundance index and VPA year class strength.
Although for cod the concentration in the coastal zone during the winter period can provide an explanation for the increase of I-group between quarter 1 and 2, the reason why there is also such an increase in the catches of whiting from the first to the second quarter is less clear since the distribution of I-group whiting is not very different in both quarters. A higher catchability due to growth seems unlikely, because 0 -group abundance in the fourth quarter is also in whiting sometimes very much higher than I-group abundance during the IYFS. The existance of an other and still unknown common factor affecting catchability, and thus estimated abundance during the winter of both cod and whiting cannot be excluded.
For both species the level of abundance between I- and II-group differs considerably. Except for the influence of the fishery, for cod certainly the dispersion over a greater part of the North Sea will play a role. As a consequence of its migration pattern, cod appears to be more available to the gear during the fourth quarter as 0-group as well as during the second quarter as I-group than during the IYFS. An additional survey, even if limited to a restricted area (as in this study), seems
to be desirable. When the abundance is taken into account the second quarter should be preferred, but that time of the year is probably too late for the results of such a survey to be used in the Assessment Working Group.
However, possibilities for a supplementary survey in the fourth or second quarter should be investigated.

## References.

Anonymus, 1980 - Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Multispecies Model Testing. ICES C.M. 1980/G: 2.
Anonymus, 1981a - Manual for the International Young Fish Surveys in the North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat. ICES C.M. 1981/H: 9.

Anonymus, 1981b - Report of the joint meeting of the International Young Herring Survey Working Group and the International Gadoid Survey Working Group. ICES C.M. 1981/H: 10.
Anonymus, 1982 - Report of the North Sea Roundfish Working Group 1982. ICES C.M. 1982/Assess: 8.
Burd, A.C., 1981 - North Sea cod recruitment. ICES C.M. 1981/G: 64.
Burd, A.C. \& W.G. Parnell, 1982 - Further studies on North Sea cod recruitment. ICES C.M. 1982/G: 11.

Corten, A., 1980 - Report on the ICES Young Fish Survey 1980: Herring data. ICES C.M. 1980/H: 35.

Corten, A., 1982 - Report on the International Young Fish Survey in the North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat in 1982: Herring. ICES C.M. 1982/ H: 29.

Corten, A. \& C.J. Kuiter, 1981 - Report on the International Young Fish Survey 1981: Herring data. ICES C.M. 1981/H: 17.
Daan, N., 1978 - Changes in cod stocks and cod fisheries in the North Sea. Rapp. P. -v. Reun. int. Explor. Mer, 172: 39-57.
Daan, N., 1980 - Data Base International Young Herring Surveys (10 years summary of the catches of cod during the surveys of 1970 1979 and an analysisi: of the abundance indices derived from these surveys). Report Netherlands Institute for Fishery Investigations.
Daan, N., 1980 - Report on the catches of cod, haddock, whiting and Norway pout during the ICES Young Fish Survey 1980. ICES C.M. 1980/ G: 51 .

Daan, N. \& C.J. Kuiter, 1981 - Report on the catches of cod, haddock, whiting and Norway pout during the ICES Young Herring Survey 1981. ICES C.M. 1981/G: 71.
Heessen, H.J.L. \& C.J. Kuiter, 1982 - Report on the catches of cod, haddock, whiting and Norway pout during the ICES Young Fish Survey 1982. ICES C.M. 1982/G: 66.

Riley, J.D. \& W.G. Parnell, 1983 - The distribution of young cod. Symposium on the propagation of cod (Gadus morhus L.). Arendal (Norway).

TABLE I - Number of rectangles fished during each survey and the total number of hauls in the whole study area (between brackets).

| Year | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quarter 1 | $32(112)$ | $33(93)$ | $33(115)$ |
| 2 | $27(27)$ | $32(35)$ | $33(33)$ |
| 3 | $31(31)$ | $32(55)$ | $33(33)$ |
| 4 | $31(31)$ | $24(24)$ | $30(30)$ |



Figure 1 - The study area.


Figure 2 - Distribution of 0-, I- and II-group cod per quarter as mean percentage over the years 1980/1982 of the contribution per rectangle to the total catch
whiting
o-group


Figure 3-Distribution of 0-, I- and II-group whiting per quarter as mean percentage over the years 1980/1982 of the contribution per rectangle to the total catch.


Figure 4 - Distribution of I- and II-group cod during IYFS 1974-1979 (after DAAN, 1980). Contribution per rectangle to the total catch.
$\bar{N} / h r$.


Figure 5 - Abundance of different year classes of cod from the third quarter as 0 -group up till the fourth quarter as II-group. Preliminary values for the 1983 IYFS are also included. Arrows indicate the abundance during the IYFS.


Figure 6 - Abundance of different year classes of whiting from the third quarter as 0-group up till the fourth quarter as IIgroup. Preliminary values for the 1983 IYFS are also included. Arrows indicate the abundance during the IYFS.


APPENDIX I - Mean number of fish per hour during each of the surveys. Per rectangle the figures represent the three years ( 3 columns) and the respective quarters ( 4 rows). For both O-groups only the means for quarter 3 and 4 are given.


F3
F4
F5
F6

F7

COD 11




