

# HÖRPUDISKUR – ICELAND SCALLOP

## *Chlamys islandica*

### RÁÐGJÖF – ADVICE

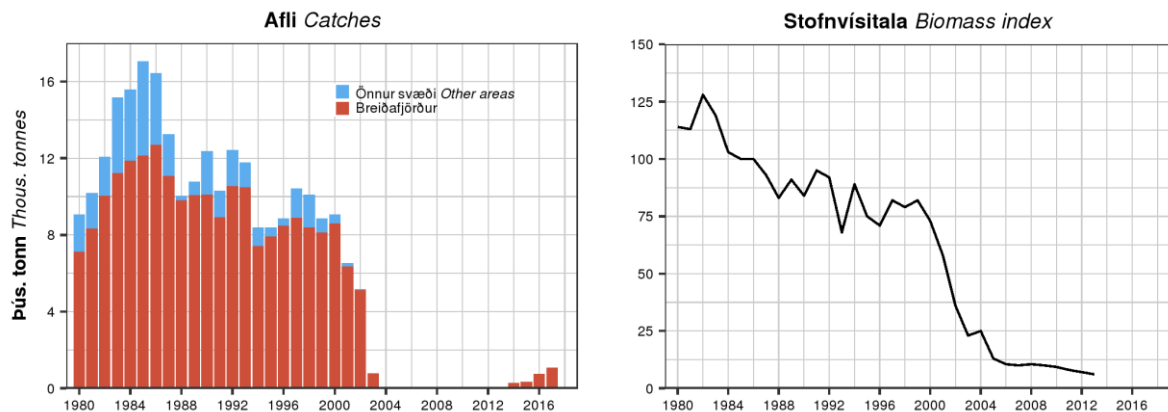
Hafrannsóknastofnun ráðleggur í samræmi við varúðarsjónarmið að engar veiðar aðrar en tilraunaveiðar verði stundaðar á hörpudiski í Breiðafirði fiskveiðiárið 2018/2019.

*MFRI advises that when the precautionary approach is applied, no fishery, apart from fishing experiments, for Iceland scallop should be conducted in Breiðafjörður in the fishing year 2018/2019.*

### STOFNÞRÓUN – STOCK DEVELOPMENT

Stofnvísitala hörpudisks og veiðar í Breiðafirði voru í hámarki í upphafi níunda áratugar síðustu aldar. Á árunum 2001–2003 féll stofnvísitalan hratt. Veiðar á hörpudiski hafa ekki verið stundaðar síðan 2003, að undanskildum tilraunaveiðum síðustu fjóra vetur.

*The biomass index of Iceland scallop in Breiðafjörður was high in the early 1980s when catches reached 12 thousand tonnes. In 2001–2003 there was a sharp decline in the biomass index. No fishery for Iceland scallop has been conducted since 2003, with the exception of an experimental fishery during the last four winters.*

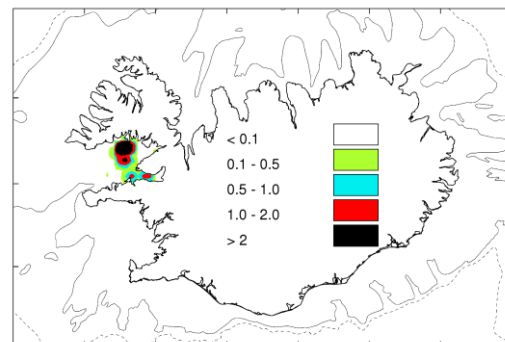


**Hörpudiskur.** Afli við Ísland og stofnvísitala í Breiðafirði.  
**Iceland scallop.** Catches, and survey biomass index in Breiðafjörður.

### VEIÐAR – THE FISHERY

Tilraunaveiðar hófust haustið 2014 í Breiðasundi í suðurhluta Breiðafjarðar og var aflinn 280 tonn. Þeim var framhaldið næstu tvo vetur þegar 586–634 tonn voru veidd á fjórum til fimm skilgreindum veiðisvæðum. Veturinn 2017/2018 voru stundaðar tilraunaveiðar á sex svæðum og var aflinn 945 tonn.

*An experimental fishery was conducted in the autumn of 2014 in the southern part of Breiðafjörður, yielding a catch of 280 tonnes. The experimental fishery was continued in the next two winters, when 586–634 tonnes were caught on four to five defined fishing grounds. During the winter of 2017/2018, 945 tonnes were caught experimentally on six defined fishing grounds in Breiðafjörður.*



**Hörpudiskur.** Veiðisvæði í tilraunaveiðum árið 2017 (t/sjm<sup>2</sup>)  
**Iceland scallop.** Experimental fishing grounds in 2017 (t/nmi<sup>2</sup>)

## AÐRAR UPPLÝSINGAR – OTHER INFORMATION

Hnignun stofnsins hefur m.a. verið rakin til frumdýrasýkingar. Sýkingin, ásamt litlum hrygningarstofni, hafði líklega neikvæð áhrif á nýliðun. Undanfarin ár hefur vöðvafylling verið góð og lítil merki um sýkingu.

*The decline in the stock has been linked to protozoan infestation, which in combination with a small spawning stock, led to poor recruitment. Scallop muscle mass has increased in recent years and infection levels are low.*

## HEIMILDIR OG ÍTAREFNI – REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

MFRI Assessment Reports 2018. Iceland scallop. Marine and Freshwater Research Institute, 13 June 2018.